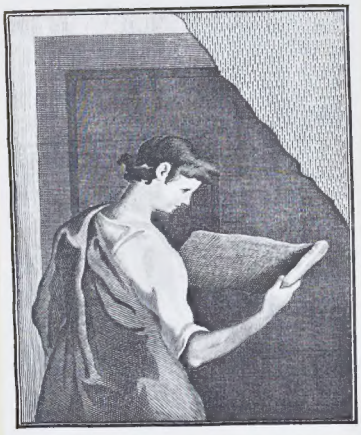
The Builder



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The Builder.

AN

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Archæologist, Constructor, & Artist,

CONDUCTED BY

GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S.

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Architects, and Honorary Member of several Societies.

"Every man's proper mansion-house, and home, being the theater of his hospitality, the seate of selfe-fruition, the comfortablest part of his own life, the noblest of his sonne's inheritance, a kinde of private princedome, nay, to the possessors thereof, an epitome of the whole world, may well deserve, by these attributes, according to the degree of the master, to be decently and delightfully adorned."

"Architecture can want no commendation, where there are noble men, or noble mindes."—SIR HENRY WOTTON.

"Our English word To BUILD is the Anglo-Saxon Bỳlsan, to confirm, to establish, to make firm and sure and fast, to consolidate, to strengthen; and is applicable to all other things as well as to dwelling-places."—DIVERSIONS OF PURLEY.

"Art shows us man as he can by no other means be made known. Art gives us 'nobler loves and nobler cares,'—furnishing objects by the contemplation of which we are taught and exalted,—and so are ultimately led to seek beauty in its highest form, which is GOODNESS."

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The Builder,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Cannon row, Westminster, is now OPEN, from TEN till FOUR o'clock every day, except Saturday.

The SCHOOL for ARTIST WORKMEN is HELD on the FIRST THREE EVENINGS in each week in the Rooms of the Museum, Prospectuses and Terms of which may be had on application. Subscriptions and Donations towards the furtherance of the objects of the Museum are earnestly solicited, and will be received by G. G. SCOTT, esq. Treasurer, 20, Spring-gardens; Messrs. COCKS and CO. Bankers, 43, Charing-cross; and at the Rooms of the Museum.

As the subscriptions fall due the 1st of January in each year, subscribers are requested to remit the same to the Bankers of the Institution as soon as possible.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Patron—His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Gentlemen desirous to join this Society are informed that copies of the rules, list of members upwards of 200, and forms of application for admission, may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

Annual Subscription £0 10
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On and after JANUARY 1, 1854, an entrance-fee of 10s will be required, from which those members who join the society during the present month will be exempt.

GEORGE BISH WEBB, Honorary Secretary.
46, Addison-road North, Notting hill.

LECTURES on ORNAMENTAL ART, by R. WORNUM, Esq. are delivered every MONDAY EVENING, at NINE o'clock, and repeated every TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at THREE o'clock, at the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE:

Romanesque and Saracenic Art, 2nd and 3rd January.
Early Pointed Style, 9th and 10th January.
Gothic, Decorated, 16th and 17th January.
The Renaissance, 23rd and 24th January.
The Cinque Cento, 30th and 31st January.
The Elizabethan and Louis Quatorze, 6th and 7th February.

PARISH of BIRMINGHAM.—TO SURVEYORS AND VALUERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Guardians of the Poor of Birmingham, will at their weekly meeting, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of JANUARY, proceed to APPOINT a competent person to fill the office of SURVEYOR and VALUER, for the purpose of surveying, valuing, and assessing, from time to time, all property referred to him by the Board of Overseers, and attending to, and performing the several other matters enumerated in the list of duties, a copy of which may be had on application to me. The party appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the service of the parish. The salary will be 250l. per annum, but office accommodation, and all necessary books and stationery, will be provided by the Board. Applications in writing, with testimonials enclosed, superscribed "Application for the office of Valuer," addressed to the Guardians of the Poor, to be forwarded to the Parish Offices, Birmingham, on or before SATURDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY. Canvassing the Guardians personally, or by agent, or in writing, is strictly prohibited, and will be considered an entire disqualification of any candidate pursuing that course. No party is to attend the meeting of Guardians unless written to officially for that purpose. By order of the Board,

JAMES CORDER, Clerk to the Guardians.

December 14, 1853.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS' ACT.—Office of Metropolitan Buildings, 6, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, 2nd January, 1854. NOTICE. An Examination of Persons desirous to obtain a CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATION for the office of DISTRICT SURVEYOR will take place on THURSDAY, the 26th day of JANUARY instant. Persons desirous to be examined, must apply on or before the 24th instant, and the application must be accompanied by a preliminary statement, according to the course of examination prescribed in the rules for that purpose, copies of which may be had at the office, or at Mr. WEALES, Architectural Bookseller, 59, High Holborn.

ARTHUR SYMONDS, Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE WAKEFIELD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are desirous of receiving PLANS, ELEVATIONS, SPECIFICATIONS and ESTIMATES for the ERECTION of suitable OFFICES for the said Local Board and their Offices, upon a Plot of Land in Wood-street, Wakefield, adjoining the Sessions House. The building to comprise a boardroom, with three ante-rooms, a committee-room, offices for the clerk to the board, the acting surveyor, the accountant, the collector, and the inspector of nuisances, with proper lobbies for deeds and other documents, two spare or waiting rooms, two sheds for fire engines, carts and water barrels, all the ground floor to be arched so as to allow rooms being hereafter made thereunder if required; the front and ends of the building to be of stone, and the back of good stock brick, according to a plan and sections of the ground, and printed particulars, to be obtained of Mr. CLARKSON, the Acting Surveyor of the Board, at the Town Clerk's Office, Wakefield, on and after the 18th DECEMBER instant. A statement of the various quantities to be sent with the Plans. The whole expense of the erection, including the heating and ventilation, not to exceed 5,000l. A premium of 50l will be paid by the Local Board for the best set of plans, with quantities, and 25l for the second best, with quantities; such plans to be retained as the property of the Local Board. The Board do not hold themselves to employ the architect whose set of plans may obtain either of the premiums; but if they do, the amount of the premium is to be deducted from the architect's commission. All the plans are to be on a scale of four feet to an inch, and to be sent under motto with sealed names (carriage free) to the Clerk of the Board, addressed to "The General Purposes Committee of the Wakefield Local Board of Health," on or before the 28th of FEBRUARY next.—By order,

JAMES WHITHAM, Clerk to the said Local Board.
Town Clerk's Office, Wakefield, 15th December, 1853.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

THE Town Council of St. Alban's are desirous of receiving, on or before the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, PLANS and ESTIMATES for ERECTING a NEW MARKET HOUSE and CORN EXCHANGE on the site of the present Market House. The plans to consist of ground plan, elevation, and sections and to prepare one. The new building not to exceed in height the present Market House at the ridge, and the total cost not to be more than 1,000l. A premium of 25l will be given for the plans, &c. most approved of. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. T. W. BLAGG, Town Clerk, St. Alban's, Dec. 1853.

CONTRACTS.

NEW FOREST.—To LAND DRAINERS.

By order of the Commissioners in charge of her Majesty's Woods and Royal Forests. Notice is hereby given that TENDERS are per Rod are required for UNDERDRAINING with Pipes and Collars about 30 ACRES of Land on New Park Farm, three miles from Lyndhurst, and one mile and a half from Brockenhurst, in the New Forest. The supply of pipes and collars to be drawn from the Victoria Tilery in the New Forest, from two and a half to three miles distant from the land to be drained. Plans, specifications, and particulars of the drainage, and of the pipes which pipes can be obtain at the Victoria Tilery, may be seen on application to Mr. L. H. CUMBERBATCH, at the Queen's House, Lyndhurst. Hants. Persons tendering are required to state their qualification for the undertaking, and will be required to be bound, themselves in the sum of 100l. and two sureties in the sum of 50l each, for the due performance of their contract, to the satisfaction of Mr. L. H. CUMBERBATCH, the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, and Mr. WILLIAM DICKINSON, the lessee of New Park Farm. Sealed Tenders to be addressed "Tender for New Park Drainage," will be received by the Right Hon. T. F. KENNEDY, Office of Woods, &c. No. 3, Whitehall place, London, until TWELVE o'clock at noon, on FRIDAY, the 13th JANUARY, 1854. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

CONTRACT No. 1.—The Baildon (Yorkshire) Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of STONEWARE PIPES and CASTINGS for SOCKET PIPES, and for LAYING the SAME, and for the CONSTRUCTION of an ARCHED STONE RESERVOIR, and other works in connection with and for the purposes of the Baildon Waterworks. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen, and printed forms of Tender containing quantities, may be obtained at my Office; and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 9th of JANUARY, 1854, and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 27th of JANUARY, 1854.

By order of the Board,
Baildon, Dec 29, 1853. THOMAS HOLMES, Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS, PAVIORS, AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Southampton Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS from any person or persons willing to CONTRACT for PAVING all the UNPAVED STREETS, COURTS, and other PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES in the town of Southampton, and comprising a large portion of the town. Specifications for the work may be seen on application to Mr. J. C. POOLE, at the Public Health Office, in Southampton, on and after the 22nd instant. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Paving," to be left at my Office on or before the 2nd day of JANUARY next.

By order of the Special and General Works' Committee,
CHARLES C. BEACON, Clerk to the Local Board.
Public Health Office, Southampton, Dec. 14, 1853.

PONTYPOOL TOWN-HALL. — Builders desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the above BUILDING may inspect the plans and specifications, and obtain bills of quantities, at the Office of Mr. E. B. EDWARDS, Pontypool, from 24th JANUARY instant to the 14th of FEBRUARY next, and at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. BIDLAKE and LOVATT, at Wolverhampton, from the 14th to the 18th of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of TEN and FOUR p.m. The Tenders to be sent sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for Pontypool Town-hall," to E. B. EDWARDS, Esq. Solicitor, Pontypool, on or before the 22nd day of FEBRUARY next.

Pontypool, January 2, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." - Birmingham Sewers Contract No. 20. To Contractors for Public Works.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the Borough of Birmingham hereby give notice, that on MONDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY next, they will meet at the said mentioned Offices to receive and open sealed TENDERS from Persons who may be willing to CONTRACT with them for the following works, viz.—A 12 inch GLAZED PIPE SEWER, 2,230 feet in length, to be commenced at the junction of Bradford-street with Suffolk-street, and to be continued along Suffolk-street and East-row to a point near its junction with Cambridge-street; together with junctions for branch sewers, 168 feet in length, man-holes, flushing shafts, gullies, and other works connected therewith. Forms of Tender, together with general conditions, plans, sections, and specifications of the proposed works, may be seen at the undermentioned offices, daily between the hours of ELEVEN and FOUR. The party whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, jointly and severally with two responsible sureties, in a sum equal to one-third of the amount of his Tender, for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed form of the Council will be rejected; and the Council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY next.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor
Borough Surveyor's Offices, Moor street, January 3, 1854.

LAMBETH BURIAL-GROUND.—TO BUILDERS, &c.—The Lambeth Burial Board are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of the ENTRANCE GATEWAY, PIERS, and WALL to enclose the proposed Burial-ground at Tooting. The drawings and specification may be seen, and any further information obtained, at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, 12, Charing-cross, on and after the 5th day of JANUARY. Tenders to be delivered at the Clerk's Office of the Vestry Clerk, Kennington-green, addressed to the "Lambeth Burial Board," endorsed "Tender for Boundary Wall, &c. on or before the 21st day of JANUARY instant. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

LAMBETH BURIAL-GROUND.—TO IRONFOUNDERS &c. The Lambeth Burial Board are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of the IRON GATES and BOUNDARY FENCE to enclose the proposed Burial-ground at Tooting. The drawings and specification may be seen, and any further information obtained, at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, 12, Charing-cross, on and after the 5th day of JANUARY instant. Tenders to be delivered at the Clerk's Office of the Vestry Clerk, Kennington-green, addressed to the "Lambeth Burial Board," endorsed "Tender for Iron Gates, &c." on or before the 21st day of JANUARY instant. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. Improvement Works Contract No. 1. The Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 1,000 BRICKS for SEWERS. The contract may also be separated, and copies of the specification, necessary for making a Tender (price 2s.) obtained at the Office of Mr. EDWARD GIBBS, Engineer and Surveyor to the Local Board, in Stratford-upon-Avon. Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, under seal, addressed to "The Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board of Health," marked "Tender for Improvement Works," on or before the 23rd day of JANUARY, 1854. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
HENRY O. HUNT, Clerk to the said Local Board.
Stratford-upon-Avon, December 21, 1853.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new RACE STAND and OFFICES at ASCOT HEATH may inspect the plans and specifications by applying to me, at the Parish Stand, Ascot Heath, on and after the 3rd of JANUARY next. Tenders to be sent in on or before JANUARY 9, 1854. The lowest Tender will not be necessarily accepted. EDWARD HIBBURD, Clerk of the Course.

CONTRACT.—The Worthing Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION of ARTERIAL SEWERS and MAIN DRAINS, according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at my Office, on and after MONDAY next, the 2nd JANUARY, where copies of the specification and forms of Tender may be obtained, upon payment of 2s. All Tenders must be sent to me under cover, as under:—"Tender for Sewerage" on or before TUESDAY, the 10th day of JANUARY next, by TWELVE o'clock. By order, WM. HUGH BENNETT, Clerk.

Worthing, December 28, 1853.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for BUILDING, at Thame, in the county of Oxford, a LOCK-UP HOUSE, to be erected for the joint use of the county of Buckingham and Oxford, are invited to inspect the plans and specification of the work (prepared by Mr. J. C. Buckler, of Oxford, architect), and to transmit to either of us, the undersigned, on or before the 20th DAY of JANUARY next, TENDERS for executing the work. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in Oxford, on and after the 21st of JANUARY instant, inclusive, and at the office of Mr. HOLDER, in Thame, from the 23rd of JANUARY until the 31st of FEBRUARY next, inclusive; and at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, in Aylesbury, from the 25th of JANUARY until the 28th of FEBRUARY inclusive. It shall not be deemed obligatory to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ACTON TINDAL, Clerk of the Peace, Aylesbury.
JOHN M. DAVENPORT, Clerk of the Peace, Oxford.
January 3, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO ROAD-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS who may be willing to Contract for LAYING OUT and MAKING ROADS and FOOTPATHS required to be made in Newly-built Streets and Squares, may see plans and specification, 11, the room at Mr. KNOWLES's office, Hampstead-buildings, Gray's-inn, any day between TEN and FOUR o'clock.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Contracts for various Works of Iron Bridges, Station Buildings, &c.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the execution of various WORKS, consisting the supply of certain Iron Bridges, the erection of Station buildings, and the execution of earthwork, on the line of the Great Western Railway. Drawings and specifications may be seen and further information obtained at the Company's offices, Paddington, after MONDAY, the 11th instant. Parties desirous to tender will be furnished with the proper Forms of Tender, addressed to the Secretary, 48, Bedford-row, not later than THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of such of the Contractors as may attend. Each Tender must be delivered sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Works," and addressed to the Secretary, 48, Bedford-row, London. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

CONTRACT No. 1.—The Maidenhead Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST-IRON SOCKET PIPES and Specials for the purposes of the Maidenhead Water Works. The large copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen, and printed forms of Tender obtained, at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 5th of JANUARY, 1852; and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 31st of JANUARY, 1852. By order of the Board,

JAMES SMITH, Clerk.

Maidenhead, Jan. 3, 1852.

CONTRACT No. 2.—The Maidenhead Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES and other Articles for the purposes of the Maidenhead Drainage Works. The large copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen, and printed forms of Tender obtained, at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 5th of JANUARY, 1852; and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 31st of JANUARY, 1852. By order of the Board,

JAMES SMITH, Clerk.

Maidenhead, Jan. 3, 1852.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the STATE of the WEATHER the Commercial Dock Company have EXTENDED the TIME for receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of LOCK-GATES, Bridges, &c., described in their advertisement of 6th December last. Parties desirous of TENDERING for the same may inspect the drawings and specifications at the office of Messrs. WILKINS, BURGESS, and COOPER, 23, Great George-street, Westminster, and a copy of these documents, bill of quantities, &c., will be delivered to any parties desiring to tender upon application at the Dock Office. Tenders must be sealed up and delivered in the form prepared for that purpose, addressed under cover to "The Secretary of the Commercial Dock Company," endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, &c." on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, the 30th JANUARY, 1852. The Directors or some one on their behalf, will be expected to attend. The Commercial Dock Company do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Directors,

H. K. SMITHERS, Jun. Secretary.

Commercial Dock Office, Leopold-bench, Rotherhithe-street, London, 31st January, 1851.

TO THE TRADE, IRONMONGERS, &c.

WILLIAM BAKER, BRADAWL MANUFACTURER.—Manufactory, 14, Allen-street, Clerkenwell, London. Established twenty-five years.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Castings, Tools, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS & WATER PIPES Office, 5, Nicholas-buildings, London.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES, a complete LIST of which will be forwarded on application to FREDERICK BEALE, Nail Manufacturer and General Factor, Broad-street, BIRMINGHAM; or at 3, Dowgate-hill, LONDON.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with the various Specials of all sorts.

RETORTS OF IRON, CLAY, FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.

All kept in stock, and to be had on the shortest notice.

Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.

JOHN BURNETT, AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY, LEAD MERCHANTS, HEATH LEAD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, Manufacturers of Wrought and Shot Lead, Improved Patent Composition, and Lead Pipe.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Supplier of Railway Iron and Machinery, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Plates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Cotter Pins, Permanent Rails, Rail Wrought Bars, Gutters, Rivets, and Hollow Iron Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Hearne's Patent Derrick Cranes.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING wrought and cast IRON TUBING for GAS, Oil, Steam, Water, and Hydraulic purposes, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas pipings, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanized iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; cast lacquer, &c. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of Stamp. Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE, STEEL-YARD WHARF, 57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

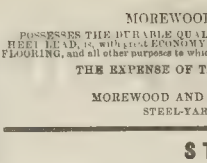
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.

DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

IRON ROOF By Royal WORKS. Letters Patent.

JOHN WALKER, SON OF THE PATENTEE, GENERAL CONTRACTOR,

Having extended his means for executing Orders, and Contracts for

CORRUGATED IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

Galvanized or otherwise, will be happy to wait, by appointment, on ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. Merchants are invited to ascertain his Prices for Shipping Orders. The Trade supplied with Corrugated Iron, Plain or Galvanized, or Iron Corrugated. References to Firms of the first class.

FIRE-PROOF FLOORING.

The earnest attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. &c. is called to a particularly economical mode of erecting Fire-proof Floors capable of sustaining great weight, without any thrust against the walls. Any information, with Estimates, Drawings, &c. may be obtained at the Offices.

JOHN WALKER, Manufacturer of IRON and WOOD HOUSES, Stores, &c. calls the attention of merchants, shippers, and others to the following testimonial, which he publishes by consent of the writer:—Copy.—"16, New Broad-street, July 11, 1853.—John Walker, Esq., Dear Sir, I have much pleasure in saying you have executed from me, for my friends, Messrs. M'Kellar and Wood, their order of April 1, 1851. "We are just rivetting the back of the store. You can tell Mr. Walker that it is admired by every one; and we are only saying what he deserves, that he has done us every justice and given us complete satisfaction. I would give something to take you over the premises, I am sure you would approve of all that has been done." I remain, dear Sir, yours truly, (signed) Alexander Morrison." The original may be seen at John Walker's Offices, and Cards may be obtained to view the works, where some are now in progress.

Offices: Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; and 3, India-buildings, Liverpool.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON, TUPPER and CARR, Owners of Crawford's Patent, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY, Supply Patent Galvanized Iron, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wire netting, rails, and fencing for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS, REGENT'S CANAL DOCKS, LIMEHOUSE; BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

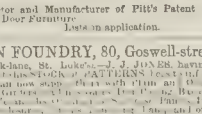
IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, PORTER AIRE THERS AND STUART, LATE JOHN H. PORTER, IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON, (IMPROVED PROCESS), JOHN SYMONDS AND CO. WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar, WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spun Iled Door Furniture.

Lists on application.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's.—J. J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS, is now enabled, from the Castings that he can now supply, Plain with Thin and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Shafting, Pedestals, Brackets, Window Guards, Weights, Sash Cases, Pulleys, Iron Staircases, Tank Bedsteads, Stoves, Cooking Ranges, and other Branches of Castings, Vessel Rim Work, Smith's Work, Area Gratings, Fan and Spur Wheels, &c. Patterns & BARKERS OVEN Work, Purse Bars and Trunnels, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS, 88, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.

GLOVER, BROS., Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lattices, and Steam engines, Range and Hot plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Airbricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent cheaper than Terracotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS, 168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT DOUBLE BOLT, by which the bolts cross on the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old tower or barrel bolt.

WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their Patent Brass Barrel Bolt.

Patent Brass and Iron Casement Stay and Fastener.

Patent Double Action Spring Hinge.

Patent Brass and Wood Knob Cupboard Turns, with regulating Spindles, Brass Gothic Drop ditto; China and Glass Knob ditto.

Patent Wrought Iron Door Latch.

The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom, and from the Manufacturers WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Locksmiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; sole Agents for Mortimer's Patent Mortising Machine.

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, Cannon-street and College-hill, London. (Removed from 13, Borough.) HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed to the above central and extensive premises where they keep a large stock of Nails, generally, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply of the same and export demand.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, Lead Merchants for Castings, Tanks, Cisterns, Pumps, Soil-pipes, Traps, Ogg Apparatus (now in use erected complete by the Manufacturers), Corrugated and Plain Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Sash Tubes, Weather Range Boards, and every description of Smith's Work. Of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, Nuts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

—Buyers of the above are requested before finally deciding to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street corner of Newman-street, Nos. 1 and 2, Newman-street, and Perry's-place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisite-ness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with Ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 2l. 14s. to 5l. 10s.; ditto with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 3l. 15s. to 12l. 12s. Bronze Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to 3l.; Steel Fenders from 2l. 5s. to 6l.; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from 2l. 12s. to 7l. 7s.; Fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set, to 4l. 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with the last improvements, always on show. He is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges.

First. From the great number and extent of his purchases; and

Secondly. From the small profits he requires, being exclusively for cash.

DISH COVERS and HOT WATER DISHES

in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherché patterns. Tin Dish Covers, 6s. 6d. the set of six; Block Tin, 12s., 14s., to 28s. 9d. the set of six, elegant in dern patterns, 18s. to 38s. 6d. the set. Britannia Metal, with wood handles, 3l. 3s. the set of six; Sheffield plated, with silver plated handles, 7l. 6d. to 11l. 6s. 6d. the set; Sheffield plated, 10l. to 15l. 15s. the set. Block Tin Hot Water Dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 77s.; Electro plated on Nickel, full size, 11l. 11s.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—

The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers all that is new and elegant in Gasoliers, Pendants, and Chandeliers adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are now ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS, at 39, Oxford-street, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Premises the largest Establishment the large-t and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 12s. 6d. (two light) to 16l. 6s.

LAMPS of all SORTS and PATTERNS.—

The largest, as well as the choicest, assortment in existence of PALMERS MAGNUM and other LAMPS, CAMPHINE, ARGAND SOLAR, and MODERATEUR LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherché patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier mâché, at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, and they are arranged in one large room, so that the patterns, sizes, and sorts can be instantly selected.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating) exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares), iron and brass bedsteads, so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES,

Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply-cisterns, double doors and frames, fire-cheeks, ash doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes, for conveying the heat from a flue alone, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, and BRICK MANUFACTURERS

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6,000 lb. of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small rooms is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharf-room, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Woodyard's Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vegan, Son, and Raymond, Ice Breakers, Ice vernal mulberry, millers, and manufacturers, London and country. Apply per post to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 65, King William-street, City.

THE MOST APPROVED STOVES.—The

demand for the CHUNK and VESTA STOVES (separately patented), still continuing unabated, and numbers having been sold last season (in all upwards of 14,000), through the patronage of families who have had experience of their economy and superior qualities, WILLIAM S. BURTON has renewed confidence in recommending them for their cleanliness, economy, and safety. During the extensive years they have been before the public, great comfort in the bed-room of the invalid, affording a uniform temperature throughout the day and night, with one supply of fuel, without attention. Particulars sent postage free. Chunk, 30s. to 80s.; Vesta, from 3gs.; stoves for warehouses, &c. from 14s. each. Joyce's patent fuel, 4s. per sealed bag.

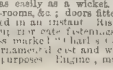
WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating, exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares, and iron and brass bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—

DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stoves upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which warm baths may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters, 50,000 in use. Testimonials at the office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead-road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.



WARMING by HOT WATER.—

J. WEEKS and CO. King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg most respectfully to solicit the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, baths, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water.—See WEEKS and CO.'S Illustrated Catalogue.

THE LATE JOHN SYLVESTER, C.E.—

The undersigned beg to announce that the Warming, Ventilating and General Domestic Engineering Business of the late Mr. John Sylvester, is still carried on by them at 26, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. SYLVESTER and CO.

January 1, 1854.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole

Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co., 83 and 65, Brydges-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and self-closing spring hinges, and supreme gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron work, for building and other purposes. Engine, machinery, patent axle-trees, sugar-mills, &c.

MOTT'S PATENT STOVE, suited for a

Cupboard or Warehouse, in first-rate condition, TO BE SOLD CHEAP. Also, a Double Iron Chest, 3 feet by 4 feet, and 8 feet high.—Apply, 21a, Savile-row, Regent-street.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—NOTICE.

WM. HILL begs very respectfully to tender his best thanks to the nobility, gentlemen, architects, and the public generally, for the encouragement he has received, and also for the many unsolicited testimonials forwarded to him, to the satisfactory working of his apparatus.

W. HILL again solicits renewed commands, and assures those who may honour him with their confidence, that his work is of the best in fact, and his arrangements are guaranteed to produce the most satisfactory results.

The Apparatus of W. Hill's Boilers is daily becoming appreciated; and for economy are unequalled, as the following testimonial conclusively shows:—

"To Mr. Hill. "Poles, Herts, March 5, 1853.

"SIR,—We are quite satisfied that your Boiler is more economical in fuel than those we have hitherto used, to the extent of TWENTY per cent. (Signed) ROBERT HANBURY."

WM. HILL, WARMING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER, HORTICULTURAL WORKS, GREENWICH.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE LOCKS.

DEPOT, 52, STRAND, LONDON.

Messrs. PARNELL and PUCKRIDGE respectfully inform the public, that they have a stock of these Locks ready for insection. To give a detailed description of the Lock within the limits of an advertisement is impossible. Messrs. P. and P. must therefore content themselves with saying, that it is not one lock, but several locks in one; that no instrument but its own key can possibly open it; that it cannot, by any art or ingenuity, be picked; that the principles of it are simple, and applicable to locks of all sizes; that it cannot be put out of order; and, notwithstanding, that it is moderate in price.

Messrs. P. and P. satisfied of the peculiar excellence of this Lock, respectfully, yet with great confidence, place it before the public as being what they have called it, THE DEFIANCE LOCK THAT CANNOT BE PICKED.

Messrs. PARNELL and PUCKRIDGE have also a stock of Fire-proof Safes of the best make, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.

PARNELL'S PATENT NOISELESS BOX STAPLE & STRIKING PLATES,

52, STRAND, LONDON.

This very simple and efficient invention entirely obviates the slamming of doors, and the consequent jarring disturbance caused by it in every house. Indeed, it may truly and fearlessly lay claim to the title of "one of the wants of the age;" for it has been wanted for a very long period; and in looking at it one involuntarily exclaims with surprise, that it has never been discovered before. The Patent Noiseless Box Staple is made of strong malleable iron of the best quality, and is adapted for use in all situations, and for every purpose for which the present box staple is used: for dead-locking, it possesses double security to the present article, and at very little more cost.

Sold by M. L. PARNELL, Inventor and Patentee of "Parnell's Patent Defiance Lock," and may be had of every Ironmonger in Great Britain.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS
of the practical worth and efficient security of
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures:—

Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway, Liverpool.

"London and North-Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, 17th Nov. 1852

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Door and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this Office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money-chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Messrs. Chubb and Son." "GEO. PALMER.

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police, Division.

"8, Great Vine-street, May 6, 1851.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your Locks on the street door of my house, preventing my being robbed that night. The thieves tried to open it but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. OTWAY,
Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms, all fitted with the new Keyhole Locks. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS

was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, which invites attention to the Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Founding, Nails, Wrought and Cast, Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; Chains, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 68 Sash Line,

Best Patent Sash Line,				
4s.	4s 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s.	10s. per gross.
1	3	4	5	6

6 in. Mortise, white China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.

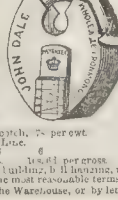
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street,

Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of Ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
22d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 5d. 6d. 6½d. 7½d. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

3 ft., 2l. 16s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 3s.; 4 ft., 3l. 16s.

5-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 3l. 5s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 24s. each.

Air Bricks, 3s. 6d. per doz.

Best Town Glue, 48s. Ditto, Scotch, 7s. per cwt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s.	8s.	10s. 6d. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-founding trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—

FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or filled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; this structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for ceilings, girders and brick arches, and as forming the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 19, York-buildings, Adelphi.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, AND GARDENERS.

BENNETT and NAYLOR, GENERAL

IRON MONGERS and FACTORS, Sole West-end Agents for PARKES' Hide Winton Patent celebrated STEEL PRONGED FORKS and TOOLS, as per the only efficient STEVE, with or without a Flue, suited for Greenhouses and Conservatories, patronised by her Majesty, price from 15s. upwards, at the Great Western General Iron Ware House, 5 Oxford-street, the corner Park-street and North Audley-street, established for Lamps and Descriptions of Ironmongery at wholesale prices. Sheet, Hoop, Rod and Bolt Iron. Lock-smith's and Bell-hangers.

HART and SON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, &c.

212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS,

fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vapourisation, are the strongest and most secure, because the only effective safeguards against the robbery of valuable property, deeds, cash, or valuable documents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in announcing his approval of the construction of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe, "the most safe plan had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness, up to this hour he had no idea that there were any human means of so successfully preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a point rather for me to know that there was such invention, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it has been allowed on all hands; in fact, it is one of the most marvellous preservative against fire, little else remains perman ently fixed to artificial combustible vessels, and has very recently passed the test for the best means for the water or moisture, and then it is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, and so it is an effectual guard against fire.—Mineral Phosphate Works, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47A, MORGATE-STREET, City, London.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea,

London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all engaged in sawing, planing, and moulding wood, to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over the old system in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or others.

WIRE STRAND FENCING,

as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co. having received the unanimous approval of the Royal Society, is confidently recommended as the very best, for field and farm enclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures in front of any kind of hurdles, for rabbit and other warrens.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. Plans, prices, &c. to R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Temporal Hyde Park, at Wylam-on-the-Tyne, and in other parts of the country, may be had in Ireland, under any variations of temperature.

Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, with or without specimens, sketches, or any other particulars will be forwarded by post on application.

OFFICES, Gateshead-on-Tyne;
Lime-street, London;
67, Hope-street, Glasgow;
27, Dame-street, Dublin.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

THE following are the present prices of IRONMONGERY, at YOUNG and CO.'S, 99, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, all other articles in the same proportion for cash.

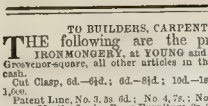
Cut Clasp, 6d.—6½d.; 6d.—8½d.; 10d.—1s. 6d.; 20d.—3s. 2d. per 1,000.

Patent Line, No. 3, 3s. 6d.; No. 4, 7s.; No 5, 8s. per gross.
6 in. Mortise Locks, Brass Furniture, 3s. 3d. each.
6 in. ditto ditto, China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.
Bottom Springs for Swing Doors, 1½ in., 2½. each.
Cast Butts, 2 in. 1s. 0½d.; 3½ in. 1s. 6d.; 3 in. 2s. per dozen.

TO BRICK-MAKERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

J. BARNES, Wheelwright, and Manufacturer of every description of barrows. Off-bearing barrows, 23s.; crowding do. 21s.; tempering do. 13s.; box or sand do. 16s. 2, York-place, Pentonville-hill. FOR CASH.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.



Improved Self acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36 inch.
28s. 30s. 32s. 34s.

Best Self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 42-inch,
54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Recuster Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 2½ 3 inch. 11d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard
4 4½ inch.

O G Gutters ..... { 1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard.

Patent Line { 3 4 5 6 in.
44d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

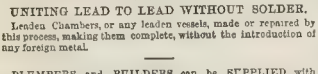
TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELL and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

RICKARDS'S PATENT TONGS, for screwing iron piping for gas or other purposes.



These Patent Tongs possess many advantages over the old tongs. One pair will take four sizes, or any intermediate size, and hold perfectly tight, without any force being used by the hands, which is not the case with the old tongs; as when the gripper part becomes worn, and the pipe runs smaller than the usual size for the tongs, the workman requires to use packing. This is not necessary with Rickards's Tongs, which can be set to the size required, by moving the nut at the end of the top and movable part of the tongs, which lifts up to enable the workman to fix it on the pipe as you would put on the old ones; the groove turned in the brass nut drops in the fork on the bottom part of the tongs, and by the least movement of the nut the grip is sure and perfect. The pipe may then be screwed, without any power being lost, in the same manner as in using a common nut-wrench. The price is as follows:—

	Inch.		Inch.	£	s.	d.
No. 1, to take	¾, ½, ¾	Barrel, and	½ Socket	0	7	0
No. 2,	¾, ½, ¾	"	¾ "	0	9	6
No. 3,	1, 1¼, 1½	"	1¼ "	0	15	0
No. 4,	1½, 2,	"	2 "	1	0	0

For further particulars, apply to C. RICKARDS, 5, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road; or may be had through any Ironmonger or Gasfitting Manufacturer, in town or country.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are now prepared to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS for the EXECUTION of WORKS of an Architectural or Ornamental character. This stone is composed of sand-stone grit and other siliceous material, combined by means of flint (dissolved by the patent process), the result being a material most indestructible in its nature, and by its freedom from stratification, protected from those injuries to which natural stone is liable.

Specimens may be seen on application at the Office, and a variety of designs in open Terrace-work, Balustrades, Copings, Fountains, Tombs, Chimney-pieces, Pavements, Ecclesiastical and other decorative work.

Attention is also particularly requested to the Ashlar for facing buildings, and to Austin's Patent Hollowed and Dovetailed Building Blocks, manufactured in the siliceous stone, which combine great strength, with economy and speed in erection, are perfectly fireproof, and offer peculiar facilities for ventilation and the circulation of warm and dry air.

8, John-street, Adelphi. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving, pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGES, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank. Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bancor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

Medieval Works, Memorials, Fonts, Screens, etc.

AT A VERY ECONOMICAL RATE.

SAMUEL CUNDY, Mason and Builder, PIMLICO MARBLE and STONE WORKS, Belgrave Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by improved machinery. The public are invited to view the stock, unequalled for quality and price.

A GOOD MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE FOR FORTY SHILLINGS.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

MARBLE WORK in all its branches, at a remarkably cheap rate, for HALLS, DAIRIES, LARDERS, &c. &c.

Circulars sent on application.

N.B. The "Royal Blue" conveys between the Works every ten minutes from the Bank.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

AT the MARBLE, STONE, and WOOD-SAWING and PLANING MILLS, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

The largest stock in England of Marble in Blocks and Slabs, Veined, Bardilla, Dove, Black, and Black and Gold, Sienna, St. Anne's, Statuary, &c.

Also a variety of Chimney-pieces, Veined, Black, Black and Gold, Statuary, and other choice descriptions of Marble on show.

Portland, Hare Hill, Park Spring, and other stone in Blocks, Slabs, Landings, and Headstones, Yorkshire Paving, Granite, Curb, &c.

And the largest stock of well-seasoned Flooring of all descriptions, Match Boarding, Cut Stuff, &c. at the lowest possible prices. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.

JOHN HOLMES, Agent, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—F. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Abattoirs, Caen, and 46, Red Lion-street, Borough-market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO., Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.—Tools delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

LANCASTER STONE.—JOHN WILSON, Stone-merchant, Grantham, begs to inform Architects, Builders, and the Trade generally, that he is prepared to execute orders to any extent, and on short notice.

TO BUILDING-MATERIAL DEALERS AND STONE MASONS.

WANTED, 300 feet of RUBBED PORTLAND PAVING-STONES, for a hall-floor, in squares of equal size of 8 feet would be preferred.—Address full particulars to Mr. TURNER, 1, Nassau-street, Soho.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD PLESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham-down, Combedown, and Farleigh-down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness. N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin.

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INSTITUTED 1831.

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MANAGER—Robert Christie, Esq.
London—126, Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill.
Glasgow—173, St. Vincent-street.

The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society is an institution peculiarly adapted to afford Provision for Families. It was established in the year 1831, upon the principle of Mutual Contribution, the surplus or profit being wholly divisible among the members; and the additions which have been made to policies at the periodical investigations of the Society afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its members. The following examples exhibit the additions already made:—

A policy for 1,000*l.* opened in 1832, is now increased to £1598 9 4
A policy for 1,000*l.* opened in 1836, is now increased to 1407 18 1
A policy for 1,000*l.* opened in 1840, is now increased to 1207 15 7

The profits are ascertained and divided triennially amongst policies of more than five years' duration.

The annual revenue is upwards of 130,000*l.*

The amount of assurances in force is upwards of 4,000,000*l.* sterling.

The amount paid to the representatives of deceased members exceeds 500,000*l.* sterling.

The total amount of vested additions allocated to policies exceeds 600,000*l.*

The accumulated fund is upwards of 700,000*l.*

Loans granted to members to the extent of the Office value of their policies.

Copies of the annual report, forms of proposal, and all information may be had on application at any of the Society's Offices, in town or country.

W. COOK, Agent.
Dec. 1853. 126, Bishopsgate-street, London.

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Henry Grace, esq.	Matthew Whiting, esq.

N.B. No charge made for Policy Stamp.

The present septennial period, prior to the next division of profits, will terminate on the 2nd of July, 1854. All policies now effected and afterwards continued in force for five years on the participating scale of premium, will share in the surplus.

For prospectuses and forms of proposal apply at the offices as above, or to any of the Company's agents.

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

PREMIUMS REDUCED THIRTY PER CENT.
Annual Division of Profits.

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This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 26th of May, 1853, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory prosperity. It appeared that whilst the Assurances effected in 1851 were 41 per cent. beyond those of 1850, nearly 70 per cent. beyond those of 1849, and 130 per cent. beyond those of 1848, the Assurances effected in 1852 considerably exceeded those of 1851, 325 new Policies having been issued in that year, covering Assurances to the extent of 198,000*l.*, the yearly premiums on which amounted to 6,616*l.* 15*s.* It also appeared that the transactions of the first five months of the present year were greater than those of the corresponding months of 1852, or of any preceding year, whilst during the whole period referred to, the claims arising from deaths were much below their estimated amount. A resolution was thereupon passed, continuing a reduction of 30 per cent. on the premiums payable on all Policies on the participating scale, on which five or more annual premiums shall have previously paid.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:—

Age when Amount Assured.	Assured	Annual Premium at Interim paid.	Reduction of 30 per cent	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 5 3	14 12 3
25	1,000	23 0 0	6 18 0	16 2 0
35	1,000	31 13 0	13 3 0	39 12 6
45	2,000	81 11 8	24 3 0	66 8 8

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3rd.—They look neater, by HAVING NO CORDS IN SIGHT, and being all in one plane.
4th.—They are more secure, affording no space for crow bars.
5th.—They work more steadily and easily, the balance being more perfect and connected.
6th. They are not so liable to get out of order, being simpler in construction.
7th.—They are warmer by affording an air-tight meeting-joint.

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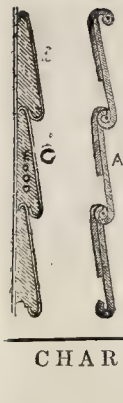

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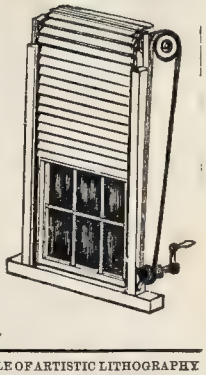

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The Builder.

VOLUME FOR 1854.

IN the opening note of our last volume we mentioned the inauguration of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition and of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, for the opening of which May had been named in both cases, as likely to be amongst the most important and pregnant events of the year; but suggested at the same time that the completion of the latter building in time was scarcely possible. The Dublin Exhibition was opened and is closed. It was a great success in many points of view, and will bring advantage to Ireland. It has taught many lessons; has stimulated energies, has awakened minds; and by showing the working-man what may be done by patience and rightly-directed labour, and how many men like himself have fought their way to honour and reward, has enabled him to hope,—and hope is the parent of exertion. The Dublin Exhibition, then, as we have said, is a fact accomplished: it has flowered, and scattered its good seed widely. But the accomplishment of the second event is left for the new-come year; and it appeared to us that we could not select a better subject for the illustration of our opening number in 1854, than the first completed section of the Sydenham building,—the POMPEIAN COURT,—of which very successful production we now give an engraving.* In the first instance it was proposed that this should simply be a refreshment court decorated in Pompeian style, not a complete reproduction. As the arrangements were proceeded with, the idea of refreshments there was given up; and the endeavour has been made to produce a perfect type of domestic habitation,—atrium, tablinum, peristyle, triclinium, and cubicula; the floors paved with mosaics, the walls covered with paintings.

And here at starting let us correct a mistake which our esteemed contemporary, the *Art Journal*, and some other papers have fallen into, touching the production of this court. It was designed and has been carried out by Mr. Digby Wyatt, and not, as stated, by Signor Abbate: the latter gentleman is an artist, apparently an able one, and to him is strictly due the whole merit of the *painted decorations* of the Pompeian house, but nothing more. He is not an architect, and has never been one: his knowledge of every detail connected with Pompeii is very great, and he has doubtless given the full benefit of his judgment in the architecture, as the architect has afforded him whatever advice he could beneficially offer throughout his work. We have seen the original sketch made by Mr. Wyatt at Naples, which shows that the idea was fully conceived before even the assistance of Sig. Abbate was positively engaged. The size of every room was arranged at Naples; and then, with Sig. Abbate, the various paintings to be reproduced on every wall were selected, and the latter gentleman remained there to make his tracings and cartoons, which he brought complete to this country. Before his return to England the working drawings had been made, and the works considerably advanced. Owing to the backward state of the building it was some months after his arrival before he could begin his work, and much of that time was spent in completing the cartoons, arranging them to suit some variations which had been made in studying out the details and in trying experiments as to media and pigments. The moment the walls were in a fit state to begin upon, proper ornamental painters were supplied him, for the most part by Mr. Bibra, and Sig. Abbate began his work. Mr. W. A. Parris, the son of Mr. E. T. Parris (who will hereafter, we suppose, be called St. Paul's Parris), has throughout acted as his deputy, assisting him in setting out the decorations and mixing all the tints. Mr. Thomas Hayes has been Mr. Wyatt's deputy as superintendent of the architectural arrangements. Let us add that Mr. Falkener has aided with some valuable hints, and that most of the ornamental portions have been modelled by Signor Monti.

There is no jealousy between the architect and painter: each knows to what the other is entitled; but on the principle we maintain of giving every man his due, we have thought it right to make their respective positions clear, giving Mr. Wyatt his rights; and having done so, we heartily congratulate them both on the result of their joint labours in this the first completed portion of what we thoroughly believe will be the most instructive, extraordinary, and beneficial work of its kind that the world has ever seen.

Our engraving represents the view looking across the atrium into the peristyle. Those of our readers who have not visited the disentombed city, nor read Sir William Gell's book, have lingered over Bulwer's magical "Last Days of Pompeii," and know what was the general arrangement of a first-class Pompeian house, and they will find few departures from this at Sydenham. Let us indicate briefly the principal divisions. Entering by the narrow *prothyrium*, or vestibule, on either side of which is a slave's room (and you may do so without fear of the dog, though the mosaic floor will of course bear the inscription *Cave Canem*), you find yourself in the *atrium*, or hall, where the clients and visitors were received. The centre of the hall is uncovered, and in the pavement beneath the *compluvium*, or roof opening, is the *impluvium*, with fountain, statue, and well at the side. Around three sides of the *atrium* are *cubicula*, or chambers; the recess, right and left (some chairs and a table mark it in our view), is an *ala*, or business-room, and near one of these, namely, that on the right, may be seen the money-chest of the master of the house. Immediately opposite the entrance, and in the centre of our view, is the *tablinum*, or drawing-room, so to speak. This opens on the other side to an oblong colonnade called the *peristyle*, the centre of which is laid out as a small garden. A curtain separates the *tablinum* from the *peristyle*. On each side of the *tablinum*, separated from it by a passage leading from the *atrium*, is a *triclinium*, or dining-room, with the door from the *peristyle*; and against the sides of the *peristyle* are a summer dining-room, the *æcus*, a room for taking wine and desert in, the bath, and the *culina*, or kitchen, not forgetting a *porta postica*, or back door for the servants, though followers were not allowed. The *peristyle* is supposed to be *impluviatum*, or one from which the water is conducted to the outside of the house, as was usually the case when the *peristyle* was small. From the capitals of the columns of the *peristyle* hang garlands of flowers. The *atrium* and its apartments up to the line of the *tablinum* were public for clients and visitors: the portion beyond that was used only by the family and intimate friends. The *lararium*, or altar, will be seen at the back of the *peristyle*, on the left hand side.

The *atrium* and *tablinum* will be paved with tessellated pavement now making by Minton. The roof tiles were made by Blashfield. The colours have been supplied by Robinson, of Long acre, and their quality does him credit. The *atrium*, we should have said, is Tuscan. On the pilasters at each side of the entrance, are placed the celebrated "figured capitals," and the doorway is a modification of that of the house of Pansa. The whole house is supposed to occupy an entire island, too, as that of Pansa does. In judging of the general design, several points should be borne in mind,—the difficulties presented by the position of the iron columns and girders, which have led to much complicated construction,—the necessity for keeping every opening large, not only for the admission of light everywhere, but to allow free ingress and egress. Hence, in one or two instances, strict precedent was obliged to be departed from; but, with the exception of such necessary variations, every feature has been moulded in the closest imitation of features actually existing.

The effect, when quite completed, will be charming. Even as it is, look into the *triclinium*, and you may see, with the mind's eye, the magnificent Glaucus at a repast with his friends. He has just thrown his costly ring into a crystal cup, to enhance the value of the gift, and presented it to the profligate Clodius, who has risen from his elbow to drink "the beautiful lone." Pansa, the dandy Lepidus, and the caustic Sallust, are present, and if you listen, you may hear Nydia, in the *atrium*, singing:—

> "Buy my flowers—O buy, I pray!
> The blind girl comes from afar:
> If the earth be as fair as I hear them say,
> These flowers her children are.
> Do they bear beauty's hues?
> They are fresh from her lap, I know;
> For I caught them fast asleep
> In her mantle's folds of snow."

With such speculations, and the ideas which the place induces, we might fill a page, but we must close our notice, simply saying of the paintings for the present that they are, for the most part, exact copies of existing decorations, are exceedingly well executed, and make a much more harmonious whole than would be supposed from a verbal description of the colours used.*

We have offered no greetings to our visitors on the opening of the year, made no promises of increased exertions to maintain and improve the character of the journal,—they will, we hope, believe that we mean both. To us, as to every one, the New Year has suggested thoughts, and though they do not relate to bricks and mortar, or even to Pompeian decorations, we are tempted

See page 7.

* A paper by the artist, on the Decorative Painting of Pompeii, with reference to this work, will be found in our [illegible] June, p. 242.

to jot them down for the consideration of our readers, pleading the license of the season, and the weakness we acknowledged last week, as an excuse, if it be needed:—

THE EVE OF '54.

New Year! who thus floats coldly in,
What hold'st thou 'neath thy wing?
Who may foretell to Man and State
The change, the doom, you bring?

The church-bells clang to welcome thee,
In country and through street;
And men and maids wait anxiously,
Thy coming-in to greet.

A mystery is about you, Year!
Of solemn, gravest cast,
Which makes you, younger though than all,
More mighty than the Past.

Ten thousand lives, ten thousand hopes,
Beneath each pinion lie;
'Till one by one the feathers drop,
As swiftly forth you fly.

Swiftly and sure,—no pause you'll make,
But drag us on with thee;
Relentless and inscrutable,—
Forward the course must be.

Forward the course must be, 'tis true,
We stop not if we would,
But we ourselves may *choose the goal*:
In every ill find good.

So clang the bells, and welcome in,
With joy, the coming Year:
We trust that Love which rules the World,
And Hope has conquered Fear.

GEO. GODWIN.

ANCIENT DOORWAY, KILLESHIN CHURCH, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

THE above is an attempt to restore a most interesting and beautiful doorway belonging to the ruins of the ancient church of Killeshin, Queen's County, Ireland, and situated about two miles from the town of Carlow. It is to be regretted that the original is greatly defaced, not so much, it is said, by the natural decay of time, as through the wantonness and vandalism of the ignorant. Mr. Wakeman in his work ("Handbook of Irish Antiquities"), makes mention of this doorway, and illustrates it by two perspective views of its capitals. Dr. Petrie does not seem to notice it in his exquisite work "On the Round Towers of Ireland," but gives many views of doorways and chancel arches, evidently contemporaneous with this, whose construction he assigns to the *eighth* century, and repudiates, I think with justice, the common notion of this style being Norman, and is of opinion it was introduced directly from the East, undergoing changes which adapted it to the peculiar genius of the people, and thus gaining a distinctive character, which entitles it to be called *Irish* Architecture, as much so as that of any other national architecture being called after the nation of its invention or improvement. The principal distinguishing feature of this style is to be seen in the graceful and peculiar tracery of its capitals, which is formed by the interlacing of the hair of the masks placed at the angles, typical, it is said, of eternity. All the ornamentation is in low relief, or *Inciso*, a great portion being merely engraved: a legend runs round the abacus, most likely a scriptural text, but now illegible: a high-pitched canopy stands over this doorway, and serves in a great measure to protect it from the weather.

RICHARD JOHNSTON.

WICKE'S SPIRES AND TOWERS.—It is but right we should supply an omission in our notice of this work last week, which may lead to an erroneous impression of its practical utility. The view of St. John's, Louth, which we presented to our readers, was *selected* from Mr. Wicke's plate by about *one-half*, in addition to bring it within the limits of our page; and by this means (in addition to the loss of the softness and beauty in wood-engraving which lithography possesses) the rich elaboration of detail could not be expressed as it is in this, and indeed all the plates of the work itself.

A VISIT TO THE ISLE OF DOGS.

THE WORKS OF MESSRS W. CUBITT AND CO.

"Where could I wish myself now?
In the Isle of Dogs, so I might 'scape scratching."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

THE curious inquirer into the topography of the British metropolis must have observed that the course of the Thames is in several places distinguished by those sharp and sudden curvatures known in the SAXON language as *reaches*, which add much to the picturesque beauty of the river, and serve the purpose of retarding the velocity of its currents. The most remarkable of these fluvial phenomena is undoubtedly the magnificent curve in the form of a horse-shoe, which commences at Limehouse, sweeps round by the Greenland and Deptford dock-yards, passes the verdant shores of Greenwich, and finally terminates at a point seven miles from London-bridge, where the basin of the West-India Docks communicates with the river at Blackwall. Within the boundaries of this horse-shoe curve lies embosomed the greater part of a tract of low marshy land,—in the parish of All Saints, Poplar, in the hundred of Ossulston, in the parliamentary division of the Tower Hamlets, in the county of Middlesex, which is known by the singular denomination of the "Isle of Dogs." Its claim to be ranked as an island is indisputable, although nature only intended it to be a peninsula; for it is bounded on three sides by the natural waters of the river; and on the fourth side by the artificial water of the City Canal, which joins the two opposite shores of Limehouse and Blackwall. It is scarcely necessary to add that the island measures about five miles in circumference, which is also known as Stepney-marsh and Millwall. It has been recovered from the Thames by means of embankments, the origin of which has been referred to the Roman era; but at any rate they were well known to the compilers of the Doomsday-book. Finally, the island, according to one account, derives its name from being the depôt of the spaniels and greyhounds of Edward III.; and to another from the great number of dead dogs which, having been drowned in the river, have had their bones deposited on the slope of its embankments.

Half a century ago this island was not only absolutely destitute of the great manufacturing establishments which now belong to it, but it was almost entirely without inhabitants. The only points of interest it possessed were the ruins of an ancient chapel, whose origin was shrouded in mystery, and its singularly rich pasture-land, which was celebrated for curing horses and cattle of distemper. Even yet, if we keep its factories out of sight, it is a place of no interest whatsoever to the compiler of pictorial hand-books. A very enthusiastic Presbyterian clergyman, who has lately published a history of the island, tries hard to get hold of some feature in the subject upon which to expend the exuberance of his poetical imagery. But it is of no use; the case is hopeless. He can only rest content with a song of lamentation. "We have no lofty mountains or splendid lakes, with overhanging woods;—we have no ruined castles, ancient abbeys, or venerable cathedrals;—we occupy no well-known place in the page of history; nor can we point to poets, statesmen, divines, and philosophers, who were here born or made this their chosen habitation. It is true we have ramparts and ditches by which we have for a thousand years been protected. All that time Old Father Thames has besieged us; but in vain. He has environed us, and well nigh overtopped our walls. On one or two occasions he has brought his artillery to bear on a devoted spot; but the breach he has effected has been repaired, and we have expelled the invader."*

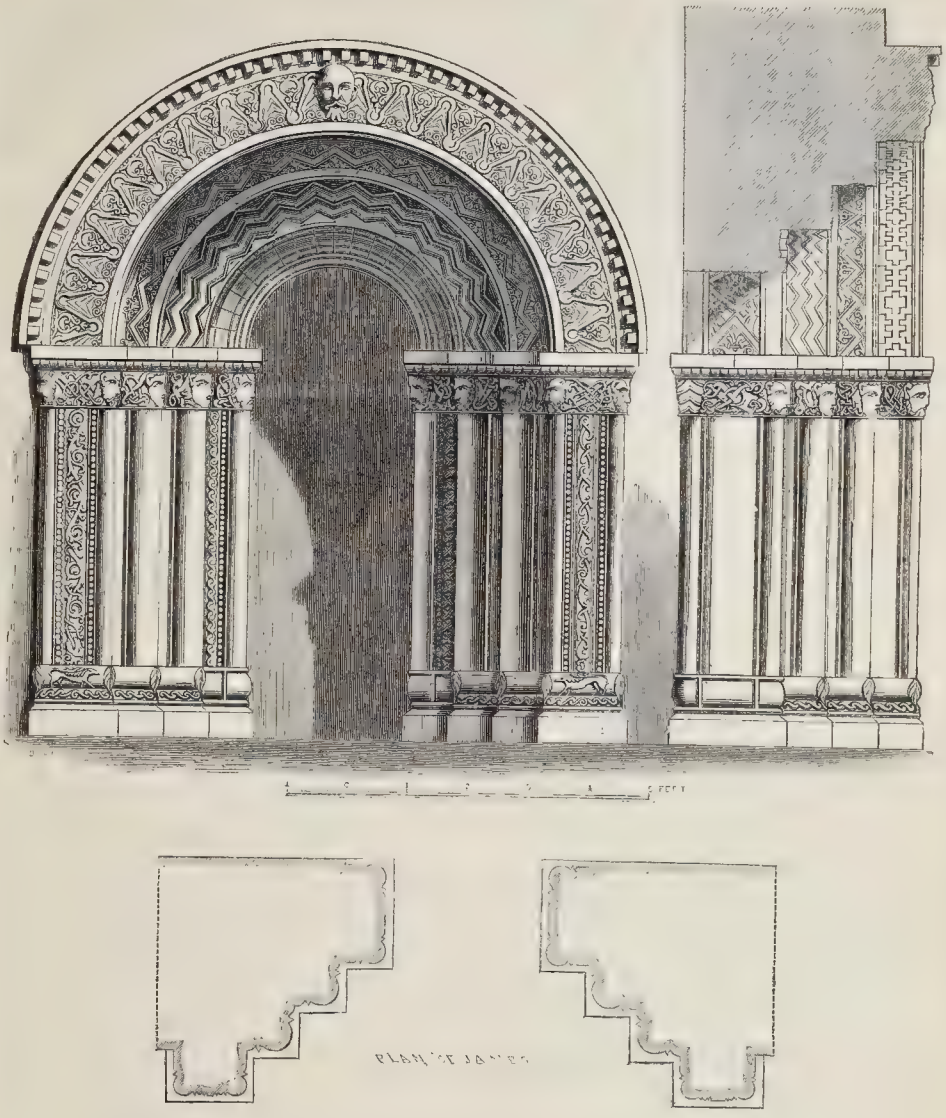
Not bad at all say we: too good, perhaps, for the subject-matter. Our author might have added, that in the days of the English poets from whom we have quoted, the place was probably used as a retreat from the strong arm of the law in regard to the matter of bilking a creditor.

It was in pursuance of the inquiry which has given rise to our notes on the building trades, that we found ourselves, on one of the cold, raw, gusty days that preceded Christmas, voyaging across the River Thames from Greenwich Pier to the Potter's Ferry in the Isle of Dogs. We found nothing, it is true, in the aspect of the country to awaken such fervid eloquence as that we have alluded to; but there were, nevertheless, many objects preserved of very great interest indeed in our practical estimation of things. Extending all along the embankments, from the eastern to the western sides, are to be found the industrious seats of some of the most important metallic and fictile and chemical manufactures indigenous to the metropolis. There is the celebrated engineering establishment of Messrs. Seward and Capell, distinguished for the great extent of its British and foreign contracts, and for the invention of the Cycloidal paddle-wheel. There is the active and crowded engineering and iron ship-building establishment of Messrs. Scott, Russell, and Co. from whence the war-steamers *Grappler* and *Megæra* were launched, and where the practical application of the wave-line theory of the distinguished proprietor—one of the secretaries of the Great Exhibition—is fully carried out. There are the extensive works of Messrs. Morewood and Rodgers, where iron is galvanized; of Mr. Walker, where galvanized iron is turned into houses for Australia; of Swayne and Bovil, where the iron is turned into springs and wheels for railway-carriages. Sir Charles Price and Co. have still their old-established mills, where oil is crushed from seeds, and where spirits of turpentine are distilled from Stockholm Tar. Rope-works are there, where huge cables are made from Riga hemp; and rope-works, where cables are made from iron wire. Blashfield's works have for nearly forty years been known for their manufactures of Roman cement, Portland cement, plaster of Paris, and useful and ornamental works in terra-cotta. There are chemical works, where ammonia is prepared from the bones of the dead dogs; smelting works, where gold and silver are reduced from their ores; disinfecting fluid works, where preparations are made for pouring down cesspools; ironworks, where all the old iron of her Majesty's dock-yards is puddled into new rods and bars; and, finally, there are Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co.'s works, where curious machinery is used for cutting wood; and where bricks, cement, and drain-tiles are manufactured upon a large scale. It is to the last-mentioned works we mean to direct the attention of our readers; but we may state here, before leaving the subject, that this island, so long a tract of barren and unproductive marsh land, and still the greater part of it 7 feet below high-water level, is now in a flourishing condition. It has a population of 5,000 people; a rateable property of 20,000*l.* in value; 530 houses; sixty manufactories; four places of worship; one or two good school-houses; ten excellent public-houses; a doctor (no lawyer!); a house-agent; a gas-work; an omnibus; a post-office; and a station for the Thames police.

It is now some ten or eleven years since Messrs. Cubitt and Co. established their extensive works in the Isle of Dogs. Alderman Cubitt has obtained on a long lease from the Countess of Glengall more than a mile of river frontage, extending from the ferry to the Folly House, as well as a considerable quantity of land adjacent. Upon this property several important improvements have been effected, by means of new roads, drains, and embankments; and there have been erected upon it several extensive establishments,—the port of London mooring wharfs; the patent metallic lava works of Messrs. Orsi and Armani; the rolling-mills of Messrs. Johnstone, and some others. A considerable space fronting the river, and lying opposite Greenwich Hospital, is held by the commissioners of that hospital, and appears intended to be left unoccupied. The chief establishment on the property is of course that of Messrs. Cubitt, which is one of great extent. It covers in all about twenty-five acres of land. It consists of timber-wharfs and saw-mills, with joiners' shops; a cement-factory; a pottery for the manufacture of all kinds of ceramic ware; and several large brickfields. We had the opportunity, through their kindness and under the charge of the principal clerk and engineer, of giving to each of these

* "A Descriptive, Historical, and Statistical Account of the Parish of All Saints, called the Isle of Dogs." By H. D. Chapman, Esq. Published by Robert Baynes, White Lion-court. 1853.

ANCIENT DOORWAY, KILLESHIN CHURCH, QUEENS COUNTY, IRELAND.



departments a considerable share of attention; and we will now ask our readers to accompany us in a hurried run through the works. We begin with the prime mover of all the operations,—with the steam-engine.

The engine-room is decidedly the most attractive department in the whole works. In a spacious well-lighted room with a lofty ceiling, stands a splendid 50-horse engine, by Rennie, with its ponderous beam and connecting-rod, moving as smoothly and with far less noise than the little ornamental engines we see in coffee-shop windows. This engine is constructed on the combined principles of condensing and high-pressure. The boilers underneath are 25 feet long, and 6 feet in diameter; the fire-box of each is 6 feet long and 4 feet wide; and the steam chest with which each of them is provided, measures 3 feet in height and 3 feet in diameter. The cylinders are 32 inches and 16 inches diameter respectively (the first is the condensing and the second the high-pressure cylinder). The beam is 28 feet in length, with a 6-feet stroke, and the fly-wheel is 28 feet in diameter. This engine, we may add, is kept in splendid condition. We do not indeed recollect of ever seeing a steam-engine more scrupulously clean. The cylinders are encased with framed mahogany and slate panels. The base and capital of the slender columns which support the entablature of the frame, the parallel motion, the extremities of the beam and connecting-rod, are polished as bright as steel. Some people entertain the opinion that this is superfluous labour, but we differ from that opinion. A good steam-engine should be treated with all the care and attention which is bestowed on a good horse. It has heavy work to perform, and it requires continual looking after. We never hear the puffing and blowing of a worn-out engine, without calling to mind the puffing and blowing of a broken-down horse; nor the clanking and rattling of loose bearings and bad joints, without reference to an omnibus hack which has come down on its front knees.

Leaving the engine-room, we passed to the principal building in which are the saw-mills and the carpenters' shops. In the basement of this building are situated all the wheels and shafts, and intricate gearing, which give the requisite impulse to the machinery in the saw-mill above. We counted here, in a short space of time, thirty or forty drums on the shafts; and as for the cranks and eccentrics, we marked them in our notes as "beyond computation." The noise in this place was extremely loud, and there were various currents of air created, which made us

glad to ascend to the first floor. This we found to be the saw-mill. Here were, in full operation, one circular and three vertical sawing machines. The circular saw is so well known to our readers, that we shall take leave to pass it over without notice. But the vertical sawing machines must not be so easily dismissed.

Every master builder who has had experience among working men, must acknowledge the extreme difficulty he has always found in his dealings with wood-sawyers. We believe we are warranted in stating that the wood-sawyers are, as a body, the most dissipated set of men connected with the building trades. This may be accounted for in two ways. First, their muscular labour is unusually severe and protracted. Nothing has a greater tendency to urge working men to dissipation than a long-continued drain on the animal fluids and the respiratory organs. The true secret to preserve the equilibrium is to eat highly nourishing food, qualified with a fair amount of good beer. But the wood-sawyers generally fly to ardent spirits as a restorative to tired nature. The second cause is rather more singular. It arises from the utter dependence of the sawyers upon each other. If the topman sets off at a tangent, the pitman is, to use the technical phrase, left in the hole. We know of no spectacle so disconsolate as that of a man sitting idle on the end of his log, when every artizan is busy around him, waiting for the return of his comrade, who is perhaps lounging at the bar of the next public-house. While he can wait there is hope of the other's return; but he grows weary and exasperated, and sets off to bring his mate by the collar. He must hunt him to the public-house, and when he gets there the rest is soon told: neither of the pair is to be seen again that day.

The vertical sawing-machine has almost entirely superseded the muscular labour of the wood-sawyer. The invention, we understand, is due to Mr. Nicholson, the chief engineer at the works in Gray's-inn-road. It consists of a strong upright wooden frame, furnished with slides, in which a saw, consisting of one, two, or even six blades, is made to work vertically by means of an eccentric motion or a crank. Its rate of speed may vary from 60 to 120 strokes a minute. A horizontal frame, or rather railway, is laid on the floor, upon which a carriage, drawn by a wheel driven by the motion of a ratchet and pall, impels the log to be cut backwards and forwards. It has also attached a machine called a "horse," a sort of carriage for removing the logs; and a man attends to the whole process. The work performed by these saws is very wonderful. For example, a log 24 feet by 18 inches, by 18 inches, is cut into joisting in twenty minutes—a process which would occupy two sawyers a whole day. And in the cutting of deals from battens, there are produced 120 per day, multiplied by any number under ten ($120 \times 10 = 1{,}200$ deals); for it is of no consequence whatever the number of saws affixed to the frame, which pass simultaneously through the log.

The next great improvement we saw in the same apartment was the "planing-machine." This machine consists of a table furnished with a number of wheels, some of which are provided with steel cutters. One is slightly corrugated, and serves to draw the deal into the machine; the second, to preserve it in its place; and the third to give the planing and tonguing to the deal. The planing-irons are three in number, and project from the under surface. Indeed, this machine is in all respects like a large joiner's plane turned upside down, with three irons in place of one, over which the wood is drawn and preserved in its place by friction rollers, in place of the mere pressure of the hand. It is no matter whether the deal is to be planed or tongued, planed on one side or on two sides. It is all the same. The rollers on this machine are ten in number. It disposes of the deals at the rate of 30 feet per minute.

We were next carried up to the uppermost story, which we found to consist of the joiners' shop; where, if we except sundry little arrangements of steam-pipes for warming, cooking, and heating glue, there was nothing remarkable in the mechanical processes. But there was a point in store of another kind. This we found to exist in the building itself, or rather in the roof of the building, from which was suspended the floor. It had been found of great inconvenience in the workshops at Gray's-inn-road to have pillars placed in the saw-room; and it was resolved to do away with them altogether in this shop. But here arose the great difficulty. The building is 100 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth. No system of beams, it was plain, could support such a floor without pillars; but the difficulty was met by hanging the floor to the roof! We cannot convey a more popular idea of the method which was adopted than by referring to the roof of any railway station, and supposing the transverse girders made to support a floor. In this case the principle rafters are made of great strength. They consist of double beams, each 9 inches by 12, fixed at the wall plate and at their junctions in the groins with cast-iron shoes, and they are secured together by malleable iron tension-rods. From these horizontal tension-rods are suspended, at intervals of 12 feet, 2½-inch iron suspension-rods, the extremities of which pass through girders and are fixed by screws and nuts. Upon these girders the floor is sustained. Corbels of stone project from the walls under the extremity of every girder in case of an accident to the iron rods. But these corbels are purely ornamental. They support no weight whatever, for the girders do not even touch them.

Passing the subjects of brick-making, cement, and earthenware, which would demand more space than we can now afford to give,—we will conclude with a few notes on the condition of the workmen.

There are employed at these works from 300 to 500 hands, according to the season of the year. The wages vary considerably. The labourers receive from 16s. to 18s.; the mechanics from 25s. to 30s. per week, and the brick-makers are paid by the piece. A movement is going on for the establishment of a benefit society, which will include the other tradesmen on the island. A great social improvement may be expected to arise from a munificent act on the part of Mr. Cubitt, who has built in the neighbourhood of the works, at his own expense, a capacious church. The building stands on the south-east extremity of the island, and is rather a conspicuous object both from the river and the land. It is a plain and unpretending structure in the Early English style, built with bricks and dressings of Portland stone. Respecting the church a circular has been issued to the inhabitants, wherein the worthy alderman announces—

"That the building is nearly completed; that he intends placing a clock and a peal of five bells in the tower; that an organ is being built, that the gas will be laid on, and that stoves are provided; and that the church, with an acre of ground, will be vested in the Church Building Commissioners, for the use and benefit of the locality; and that its patronage, with the consent of the authorities of Brasenose College, the patrons of the living of the parish, and with the sanction of the rector, will be placed in the hands of the diocesan, the Bishop of London."

This noble act deserves to be widely known; it sheds lustre on the ISLE OF DOGS.

CLOSING OF THE LONDON GRAVEYARDS.—Lord Palmerston's Orders relating to the Metropolitan Graveyards came into operation in several parishes on the 1st of January, 1854, *one* good beginning for the new year, at all events!—and in connection with the subject, we find that the parish of St. Luke has contracted with the enterprising inventor of the Patent Funeral Carriages for the conveyance of its deceased poor and mourners to the Victoria Park Cemetery; and that St. Olave's Union, Southwark, has also entered into a similar contract. We had occasion recently to inspect some of the new carriages Mr. Shillibeer has constructed with the view of affording still greater facilities for extramural burial than heretofore, and must say they seem admirably adapted in every respect for the purpose intended,—particularly on the score of economy and utility, combined with the most perfect decorum. We sincerely hope that Mr. Shillibeer, who has for years past practically laboured to abolish the difficulties attaching to extramural interments, may, through the operation of recent legislative Acts, yet reap that advantage to which his endeavours so eminently entitle him, but which he has hitherto, we fear, too sparingly enjoyed.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

THE STYLE OF "THE STONES OF VENICE."

SIR,—Not a little was I gratified by your able contributor Mr. S. Huggins's defence of "columnar architecture" against Mr. Ruskin's intemperate and even absurdly-extravagant censure,—or rather virulent abuse of it *in toto*. In fact, so very far is the author of "The Stones of Venice" from dealing in calm and impartial criticism, that he knows no medium between downright savage hatred and the most hyperbolic laudation. It is not judgment, but vehemence, that is his *forte*, he either being, or affecting to be—

"For ever in a rapture or a rage."

He accordingly almost invariably overshoots the mark he aims at, and, what is more, actually contradicts himself over and over again. Therefore, although he fain would, and with superficial readers may, pass for a profound writer, he will not stand the test of sober examination on the part of those who are not to be imposed upon by inflated language and magniloquent yet generally meaningless phrases. A great artist in words he may be, but he assuredly is a very small, or at any rate a very one-sided, critic in matters of art. To say the truth, so little power of æsthetic criticism has he, that in order to conceal his deficiency therein he has recourse to the most extraneous and far-fetched topics, which he not only drags in by the neck and shoulders, but in several instances dwells upon them so long that he seems quite to forget his professed subject.

Nay, it looks very much as if he made architecture only a stalking-horse, masked by which he shoots forth opinions and tirades nowise related to it; while he passes over a very great deal indeed, which has been touched upon so carelessly, or else so lightly, by others, that ample room is left for fuller and more accurate discussion. Possibly, the injudicious compliments bestowed upon Ruskin for his eloquence, by those who could judge only of his manner, and who were struck by its singularity, have had the mischievous effect of rendering him ambitious of maintaining a character for it; and have, if not seduced him into, encouraged him in, the mistake of making his proper subject-matter quite subordinate to manner and literary execution. Of his "eloquence," I myself am anything but an admirer, for it strikes me as being in exceedingly bad taste: let it, however, be admitted to be such, and to be so in a very superior degree: what then? Of what value is the eloquence that is employed only in the cause of error,—in the attempt to persuade people into believing that two and two make only three, and that Greek, Roman, and Renaissance are so utterly base and vile,—such mere —— "clouts" and "rotten rags?"

Fortunately, people are now beginning to find out Ruskin's real value as a teacher of architecture and its æsthetics. Not very long ago, he was mauled, and very cleverly, too, in the *Edinburgh Advertiser* (of November 22); and two weeks ago the *Illustrated News* took him to task; at some length for the shallowness and one-sidedness of his views in regard to architecture.

While his teaching is mere moonshine, he himself appears at times to be actually moon-struck. What meaning can possibly be extracted from such oracular profundity as the following?—"It is this last cause of the grotesque which we have finally to consider, namely, the error and wildness of the mental impressions, caused by fear operating upon strong powers of imagination, or by the failure of the human faculties to grasp the highest truths." Well, it sounds finely to the ear, and, therefore, might pass for eloquence in a lecture before an auditory, but it looks no better than high-flown nonsense when put into print. Though a hearer may be tickled by it, a reader is apt to feel stupified, and to get a headache in the vain endeavour to get at the sense of it. What has either fear or inability "to grasp the highest truths" to do with the grotesque in architecture, or with any kind of the grotesque at all?

A writer upon art should not affect mysticism, yet it is in mysticism and mystifying that our author's *forte* lies; and it is one of his peculiar fancies to attribute positive and direct moral qualities, both for good and for evil, to an art

which admits only of the expression of æsthetic ones. There is no more of either Paganism or piety in the particular form of a column, or any other architectural member, than there is in the forms of tables and chairs. Nevertheless, the author of the "Stones of Venice" frantically denounces Grecian architecture and the styles derived from it, as being nothing less than actually *impious!* and talks of the "lascivious" Renaissance, and of the "obscene" ignorance manifested in works belonging to what it pleases him to call the "Grotesque Renaissance." With him everything is decidedly "base" or "worthy," "lovely" or "detestable;" and work is either "noble" or "ignoble," according as the workman is rude and undisciplined, or well-trained in his craft,—tutored skill and neatness of execution being, in his opinion, rather a fault than a recommendation, whereas clumsiness, or, as he calls it, "savageness," is what he terms "frank and fearless" work. Our satisfaction ought, it seems, to be derived not so much from the actual work itself, as from perceiving, or else fancying, that the workman must have taken delight in it, however poor his performance may be.

Strange and most fantastic doctrine that; yet not more preposterous than a great many other, or, indeed, most of Ruskin's opinions. Nevertheless, absurd as they are, the vehemence and insolent self-confidence with which they are put forth, calculated to impose upon those who possess either no knowledge of architecture, or but a very superficial knowledge of it, but know that he has gained credit with many as being a powerful writer and a philosophical critic; know also, that his doctrines tend to bring the whole of present architectural practice into contempt, yet do not attempt to gainsay him; consequently, the natural and almost inevitable inference is, that they are wholly unable to refute, not indeed his arguments, because he deals in none,—but his dictatorial and offensively dogmatic assertions.

By no means can I agree with those who profess to think it not worth while to contradict formally such a false teacher and disseminator of error,—one who would fain put us quite out of conceit with all modern architecture, whether it be that of our own or other countries. Architects, and those who have really applied themselves to the study of architecture although not professionally, are in little danger of being misled by the *ignes fatui* of Ruskinism. It is from another quarter that the danger likely to ensue from his teachings, or rather his preachings, is to be apprehended. It is from the public,—that is to say, that class of it who are the employers of architects, and to whose prejudices the latter must defer,—with whose fancies, however unreasonable, they must comply.

Most of his reviewers, the majority of whom, perhaps, never penned a line upon the subject of architecture before, have extolled Ruskin for merits, either real or supposed, merely literary. His doctrine, with its tendency and consequences, has given them no concern. What was it to them if he upset the whole of established architectural teaching and practice? And if those whose immediate interest it was to put down Ruskinism, did not care to oppose it, it was no concern of other people.

Such, I conceive, is the construction likely to be put upon the silence of professional men, more especially of those among them whose position marks them out as called upon to reply to calumnies which they are able to refute, if not, perhaps, with equal eloquence, with far less empty vapouring, silliness, and nonsense.

AN ARCHITECT.

LAYING PIPE-DRAINS.—Lately visiting some work of this description I am employed on, I found the clerk of the works allowing the junctions of 4-inch with 9-inch pipes to be made, by inserting a length of 6-inch between them, wedging it at the ends with bits of brick, and cementing it over. The traps were being done in brickwork The reason given me, when I accidentally discovered the workmen in the act, was, "There was difficulty in obtaining traps and junctions of the sizes required." If I had not fortunately discovered this mode of executing the work, of course any failure would be attributed to the pipes. I believe this may serve as a hint as to where the cause of failure may in many cases rest.—R. H. P.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN THE NORTH.

SINCE we last alluded to this question, many workers have returned to their senses and their work; but the question is as far perhaps from being finally and completely settled as ever. The most recent report from Preston intimates that no less than 15,720 unemployed hands are still receiving relief to the extent of some 3,000*l.* a week. Not only so, but we are now informed that the dispute has just led to a lock-out of thousands more at Glasgow. The Preston report states that the total amount disbursed by the committees, now exceeds 36,000*l.* Even this of course is not all that has been spent in the north during the late strikes, nor even one half of it; and we do not here refer to loss from idleness, but to hard cash expended in keeping up the struggle for the stereotyped 10 per cent. while even where mills are at work, they are very generally working short time, and under increasing disadvantages. At one of the recent meetings of workmen in Preston, it was stated that the trades of London were resolved to sustain the cotton-spinners for three months more if need were, in their resolve to force the 10 per cent. out of the masters; and Mr. Cowell, the chief leader and delegate there, in wishing his unfortunate and starving clients a "happy new year,"—God save the mark!—said he "hoped that before another year had rolled away, this question would be settled, *and their (the delegates') occupation would be gone.*" Would it were gone! The boasting mockery about "another year" must have appalled the hearts of hundreds of his hearers. One speaker at a meeting of this kind, Mr. Kinder Smith, who it appears is president of the delegates, said that, if the employers were determined to persevere in their present course, there was no alternative left to the operatives but that of raising funds to work for themselves. It was true that there was a diversity of opinion upon that subject; but, however, he believed that, if other people could realise mills and mansions of their own in a few years, the operative might do the same for himself, if he had only been as diligent on his own account as he was for others. If capitalists were determined to reduce the wages of the operatives, then they ought to endeavour to place themselves in an independent position, so that they might bid defiance to those who would crush them. It had been said that, with the money which had already been lost by the operatives of Preston in this strike, they might now have had three or four thousand individuals working for themselves, and enjoying the fruits of their own industry. He hoped the operatives of this town would take the hint, and endeavour, by the co-operative principle, to work out their own salvation."

Pity they had not taken the hint in the outset. Our serious opinion is, that it would have been infinitely more desirable, even had every penny been lost in the vain endeavour to establish such a principle, than that the money should have been expended in keeping workmen in idleness, and fostering hopes that even though fulfilled we believe would only vitally injure one of the most important branches of manufacture of which our country can boast.

A penny pamphlet, titled, "Strikes superseded by Self-employment; an Address to the Operatives of Great Britain; with a Plan for the Formation of Industrial Societies, by the present Trade Societies, or a similar Organization," has just been published by "The Association for promoting Industrial and Provident Societies," and may be had at 34, Castle-street East, Oxford-street. We may briefly give some idea of the purpose of this pamphlet by quoting a proposal for the working of the plan suggested:—

"Suppose a union, consisting of 1,000 members, in ten branches, subscribing upon an average 1s. a week each, and suppose 2,000*l.* required in the particular trade to set up an establishment which will give employment to fifty persons.

Then at the end of the first ten months the union could set up one establishment; and, since the subscriptions from the branch where it was set up would continue as repayment of advances, in another ten months it could set up a second, and so on until in less than seventeen years it could give employment to the whole 1,000 members, *without taking into account the number who would find employment from the growth of the different establishments set up*, which it must be observed would not be impeded by the necessity of using their profits for the repayment of the capital, since this repayment would be made out of the subscriptions of the members.

The case put has been purposely one of those in which a large amount of capital per head is required. In trades where so large an amount of capital is not needed, as, for example, in the Tailor's business, where 20*l.* a head might be sufficient, the operation would of course go on much more rapidly.

But the plan must not be looked at as a means of setting up such establishments as have been mentioned with the capital of those who are to work in them only. If well managed, it might be made a means of drawing in capital from many other sources as an investment, as has been the case with building societies."

We are very reluctant to offer any opinion on the co-operative scheme, its past history has been one of so very unsatisfactory a nature: it must here be allowed, however, that the author of the pamphlet referred to has kept this history in view, and aimed at an avoidance of the causes to which he considers that its failure must exclusively be attributed. For our own parts, we fear there is something more than this requisite, namely, mental and moral cultivation, with a clearer manifestation of a spirit of mutual forbearance, moderation, and justice than many of the mill-workers, even in the present instance, display, in tyranizing over their fellows, both by forcing them to quit employments they desired to continue in, and by compelling them, under threats and actual ill-usage, to contribute in supporting strife with employers.

Another pamphlet has been recently issued (Chapman, Strand, publisher), in which a Manufacturer, in form of a letter to the Preston operatives, deals with the question.

In this letter some sound advice is given to the workers now virtually on strike in Lancashire,—virtually on strike, we say, even while locked out; inasmuch as it is their stubborn, and, indeed, under the changing circumstances of trade, absurd persistence in a demand for 10 per cent. of increase, on wages which they no longer possess, that alone leads to their continued lock-out by the masters, who have now entered into a more perfect mutual understanding than ever to resist the undisguised struggle for sheer *mastery* over the trade, for *that is now the real point at issue.*

In the letter referred to, the author declares that the leaders, who are literally *compelling* the unemployed to resist, and the employed to sustain them in resistance, are inevitably disorganizing the trade as well as ruining their fellows,—that a mill is not a republic, to be governed by a mere subservient of the workers,—that nevertheless the interest of the master is tied up with that of his servants,—that the latter have a perfect right to ask what they like for their labour as a commodity, but not to compel their employers to purchase it, or to force other operatives to refrain from disposing of theirs,—that the workers, by their present course, are virtually and really trying to drive the capitalist, their employer, to America or elsewhere abroad; while the capitalist in striving to reduce the prime cost of home labour &c. in manufactures, is essentially doing his best to preserve to his workers that livelihood which foreign capitalists and workers are ever striving to withdraw from both him and them; for that three-fourths to four-fifths of all the cotton they spin or weave is exported in direct competition with the labour of other countries, as well as with the home labour, now extending, of those countries where our exports are sold, and where we can continue to sell them only so long as ours are cheaper,—that if the capitalist cannot get 10 per cent. more *for himself*, he is not likely to be able to get it for his workers,—that wages will be reduced instead of raised by the present attempt, from the introduction of machinery in every possible shape,—that the working classes cannot be masters till they be paymasters too, and had better erect mills with their money than support the present strife for the mastery,—that their agitators are leading them the like silly dance that poor mad O'Connor led thousands who were fooled out of not less than 100,000*l.* in spite of all endea-

vours to undeceive them,—that if they want to know how labour gets on as master without capital, or with capital as servant, let them look to the past in Ireland, now beginning to prosper in circumstances the very reverse,—that the working classes ought to establish their own independence by saving, by education, forethought, and prudence, and by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks more quickly than by anything else,—that then they might compete with other capitalists, by joint-stock mills, but not till then,—that then they will find that even they must buy the labour they employ as cheaply as possible in mere self-protection, and in duty to their workers as well as to themselves,—that as it is they are not only losing both time and money, but ruining themselves and their families, especially their children, physically and morally. Education for themselves and their children, adds the writer, is what the working classes want to render them thoroughly independent.

Lord Palmerston, as Home Secretary, has written a long and feeling letter to the operatives of Preston, in reply to a memorial for the aid of Government in the settlement of their dispute with their employers. While regretting the inability of Government to interfere [and how could they, to any good purpose, however willing?—and, indeed, does not this appeal just show what unsubstantial and impracticable shadows the disputants will grasp at in their very natural but not very enlightened attempts to improve their condition?], and while remarking that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the real state of the question in dispute,—his lordship expresses his great sympathy with the operatives, and his deep regret that such a misunderstanding should exist. The evils arising from extensive and general strikes he justly regards as probably greater than those that would even ensue from really inadequate wages. He fears that an increase of wages may check the masters in their hard race with the similar manufactures of other countries, and so injure the interests of the operatives themselves, by diminishing an apparently flourishing trade, which depends on that very cheapness which moderate wages render practicable, and he suggests the reflection that it is unfortunate this very prosperity of export trade, so dependent on the rate of wages, should have concurred in inducing the operatives to look for a rise in wages, which may thus tend so materially to frustrate its own end.

A letter recently published in the *Times* casts a new light on the real nature of the present struggle; for in it a Preston mill-owner confidently states that the operatives have had an organized design to *strike in detail*, and so compel some masters piecemeal to raise wages, while others are supporting those on strike by help of the wages given to their own workers. And knowing that this same system has been adopted of late in the metropolis, we are fully induced to believe in the probability of the assertion, and deeply regret it, much more on account of the fatal consequences to the operatives themselves than to their employers, to which the successful accomplishment of such a subversion of all order would inevitably lead.

DISCOVERIES AT TARRAGONA, SPAIN.

This ancient locality has been, for some time past, a source of interesting archæological discoveries. As early as 1851, an Egyptian tomb had been found near the harbour, and shortly after a Roman Mosaic pavement came to light. But it soon appeared, that *below* the stratum containing the Roman ruins, another species of ruined buildings was to be met with, as large stone capitals of a simple, most antique shape came to light, resembling those of the Hercules temple of Kora. In 1852, on making the foundations for a garden wall, another fragment of Egyptian hieroglyphs and characters came to light; and somewhat later, a fragment of a celestial planisphere of the northern heavens was discovered. At the beginning of this year, the Academy of Madrid sent a commission to the spot, under whose direction the following discoveries have been made. First, some fragments of vases of an Etruscan pattern, some with Iberic legends, and some Iberian coins, with letters in that language. This recals to our mind a passage of Strabo (lib. iii.), where he speaks of Iberia as possessing a literature 6,000 years old. At the same time the head and chest of the statue of a god were found. It is made of the stone found about Tarragona, and bears the Egyptian beard: on the chest is a Scarabæus of very high relief, and the lower part of the fragment is covered with hieratic inscriptions. During the same excavation were found a great many fragments of a *stucco*, of superior fineness and polish, which had served for the coating of the walls, also with fine colours and hieratic signs, as well as some friezes of buildings, with Ovolo ornaments of a very antique character. Moreover, the remnants of a floor, made of a mass of great hardness and fine polish, were found. All these fragments were scattered within the area of a building of 8 *mètres* long and 367 *mètres* broad, whose walls had yet the height of nearly 6 feet, and had been coated with the stucco alluded to. It is thought, that these ruins belong to an epoch much anterior to that of Roman civilization. Equally interesting are some considerable remnants of a Cyclopic wall found on the hill near the harbour of Tarragona, which at some places are 7 *mètres* high and 5 *mètres* broad, and *upon which* rest other ruins of an Iberic type.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTICAL.

Flues.—By the Chimney-sweeping Act we are forbidden to make a smoke flue less than 14 inches by 9 inches. We all know that there are many occasions and places where a flue 9 inches by 9 inches would be far preferable, and where a circular one 10 inches diameter would be still better; so that we must either build illegally or act contrary to our judgment and experience. I confess that I do not hesitate to adopt the former course. What is the course taken by others? S.

Sound.—I shall be glad to be informed of a non-conductor of little weight, and not likely to harbour vermin, that will prevent sound from passing through the partition when a room is divided into two by means of a boarded division, or of one formed by lath and plaster? A.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

It is stated that the forthcoming dividend of the Great Northern Company will be at the rate of 4¼ per cent.; and as the returns have now risen above 3 per cent. on the capital, the wages of the *employés* are to be raised 10 per cent.——The coal trade which the company have originated at Grantham is rapidly increasing.——The directors of the Great Northern Railway Company have given orders for the application to all their passenger-trains of an invention to enable the guard in the last break-van to communicate, in cases of danger, with the engine-driver. The apparatus consists of a large hand-wheel fixed on a dead-centre in the break-van, a cord passed under all the carriages of a train by means of swivels, and a cup-bell about a foot in diameter placed near the engine-whistle. By means of this contrivance the guard will be enabled, when required, to attract the attention of the driver by turning the wheel in his van, which will sound the bell near the driver. We hear that this invention is now being adopted generally on the narrow-gauge lines, and that all the Great Northern passenger-trains will be supplied with it by 1st of February.——The bridge at Asnières for the Rouen, Havre, Western, Versailles, and St. Germain Railways, has been reconstructed. This bridge, which is of iron, and has four lines of rails, has been constructed in the same direction as the temporary wooden bridge erected after the destruction in 1848 of the original bridge. The new bridge runs, in fact, under the temporary bridge, the difference of level being 1 mètre 25 centimètres. The necessities of the service, says *Galignani*, only allowed three hours each night for the new work, and the last operation was to gradually bring down the level of the old rails to that of those on the new bridge. 400 men were employed each night.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF ULM CATHEDRAL.

At Ulm, once a free imperial city, now an important frontier town, of the kingdom of Würtemburg, and in the centre of Germany, there is found one of the finest buildings of mediæval architecture, erected at a period when the building art was at its culmination. It is, however, like that at Cologne, unfinished. For the completion of the latter, the sympathies of all Roman Catholic Germany have been invoked with success ever since the discovery of its original design, by the indefatigable Boisserée, gave an impulse to finish it.

Ulm is now a Protestant Church, a worthy rival to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in grandeur, art, and beauty, but like that only partially completed. An appeal has gone forth to enlist Protestant sympathies, and those of reformers of all creeds in its favour, but more especially have the lodges of Freemasons in all countries been invited to aid in perfecting a work, which would be one of the most beautiful works of Gothic architecture, and one of the largest temples of Christian or Pagan worship in the world, as some of its dimensions will testify. It is 416 feet long, 166 broad, inside measure, and 141 feet high, including the thickness of the stone vaulting. The western tower will be 520 feet high, equal to the height of the highest pyramid, and surpassing St. Peter's dome at Rome, by 2 feet; Strasburg spire by 46 feet; St. Stephen's, at Vienna, by 67 feet; Salisbury, in England, by 130 feet. The spire will be the most beautiful specimen of that reticulated work which has been aptly termed petrified lace, so much admired at Antwerp, Strasburg, and Batalha Abbey, in Portugal, of which a curious specimen is given in Müller's "Denkmaler der Deutschen Baukunst."

It is intended to form a committee for the reception of British contributions, for the completion of this great work.

WILLIAM BELL, Ph. Dr.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Armagh.—We find that Mr. M'Cathy has been commissioned by the primate to superintend the finishing of the works at the cathedral, which have been suspended for seven years, and they are to be recommenced on next St. Patrick's day. The dimensions in clear are 220 feet by 80 feet, exclusive of transept, which is 120 feet by 30 feet in clear. The plan comprises nave with aisles, choir with aisles, transepts, two towers at west end, and a large tower at crowning of nave and transepts. At present the building is erected to a level of top of aisle-walls without mullions or tracery in windows. The style is Perpendicular, and the architect who designed the original edifice was the late Mr. Duff.

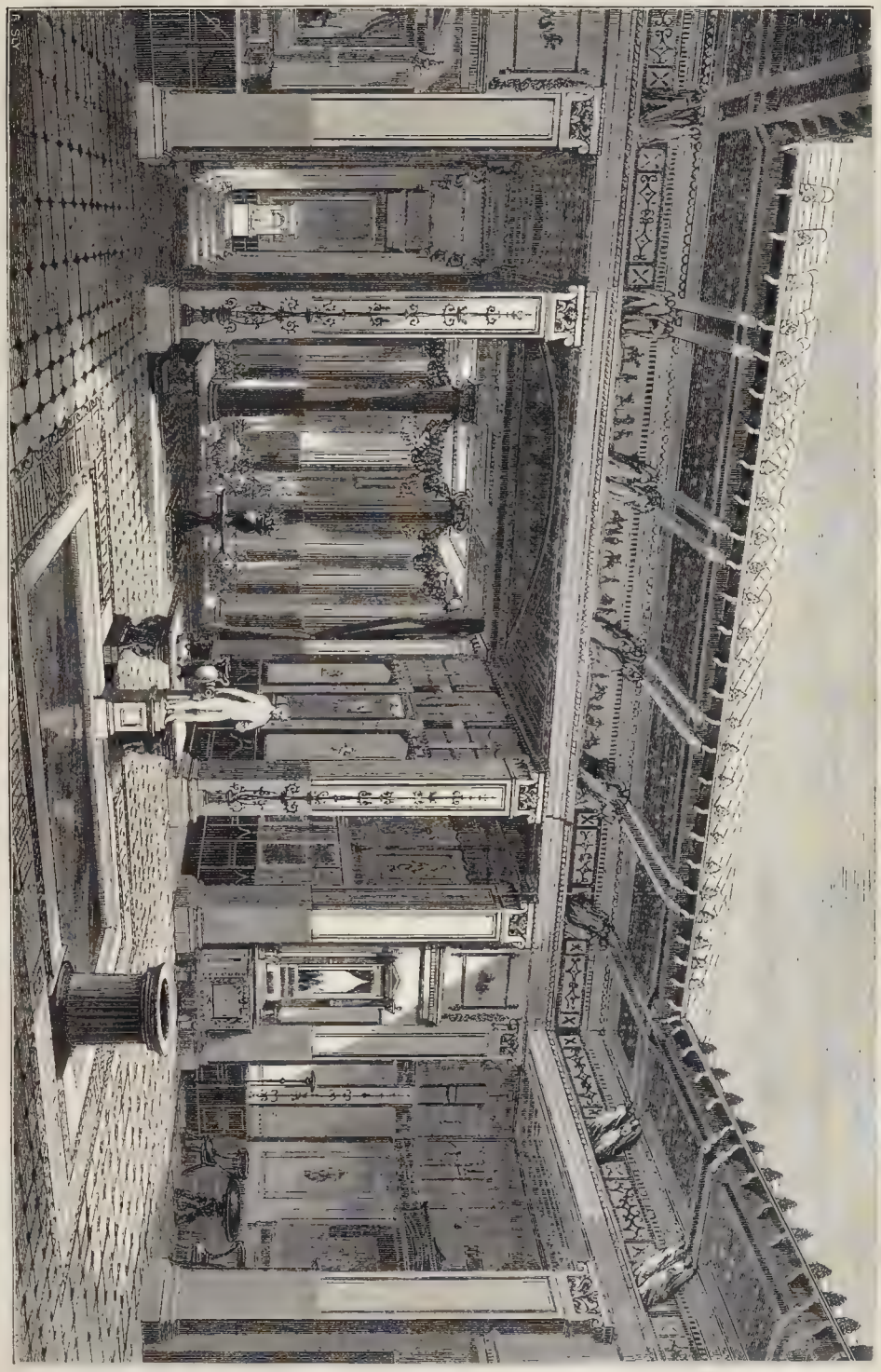
Dublin.—The long talked of additions to the Royal Dublin Society house are now likely to be matured, and the plans, we are told, have been prepared at the Office of Public Works, and forwarded to the Treasury for approval. It seems, therefore, that Government is aiding the Society in this matter, for we are aware that plans were prepared more than two years since, but could not be carried out owing to want of funds.——A new line of street is proposed to connect the Broadstone at Upper Dominick-street with the locality of the Four Courts, but we would (in conjunction with the local press) impress upon the corporation the necessity of keeping the present streets in something like a *passable* state before new ones are thought of.

Naas.—The Catholic church here is to have a new tower and spire, and the cutting of the stones is proceeding. The total height will be 200 feet.

Ossory.—A new R. C. cathedral is proposed, and we are told some important subscriptions have been received.

Trim.—The town commissioners here have been bestirring themselves with energy. Gas-works have been built, and the town lighted, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants.

Londonderry.—A new Wesleyan chapel has been erected on the site where the late Dr. Adam Clarke commenced his missions.



THE POMPEIAN COURT, IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, Architect.

[See page 1 *ante*.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Leyton.—On 18th ult. the church of Leyton, in Essex, was reopened for Divine service, having been repaired. Instead of the high pews, it has been refitted with open oak seats. A new pulpit and reading-desk have been provided, and a stained-glass window placed over the communion-table.

Wisbech.—At Duddington Church, near Stamford, a memorial window has been put up in the eastern end of the chancel, by Mr. Baillie, of London,—a gift of Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Hugh Jackson. It is a triple lancet window, of Early English character. In the centre compartment is the figure of our Saviour, with orb. The upper portion consists chiefly of crocketed canopies, pinnacles, &c.; the lower, of the Pelican, with text. On the right of our Saviour, in the side opening, is the figure of St. Peter, with emblem. The architectural canopy is of the same character as the centre. In the lower part is the cross, with text: the remaining opening is occupied by the figure of St. Paul, with emblem: in the lower part is the anchor, with text.

Madresfield.—The new church of St. Mary here, according to the *Worcester Journal*, was consecrated on Thursday week. It has been erected on the site of the old church, and entirely at the expense of the late Earl of Beauchamp, at a cost of 1,900*l.*

Newport.—The new parish church of Risca was consecrated on Thursday in week before last. It stands on the site of the old church, and is in the Decorated style of architecture (middle period), and was commenced about eighteen months ago under the superintendence of Messrs. Habershon, of London and Newport, architects. Messrs. James and Hardie, and subsequently Mr. B. Farmer, were the contractors. The building is of Pennant stone, with Bath-stone dressings. The nave and chancel roofs are carved with open tracery. The paving is of Painswick stone, laid in diagonal squares. There are six stained-glass windows, all presented by different promoters of the new building. The rest of the windows throughout the building are of cathedral glass.

Bangor.—Preliminary arrangements for the erection of a new church in Bangor have been completed. The Hon. Colonel Pennant, M.P. has given a site, in addition to 500*l.* The church is to contain 600 sittings, one-third free.

Menai-bridge.—It is also contemplated to erect a new church at Menai-bridge. This neighbourhood is very populous, especially during summer, and the present little church is insufficient. The Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke has promised to give 500*l.* towards the new building.

Eccleston.—The church here was reopened on Sunday in last week. The improvements just completed consist of widening the church at west end to full width of nave; removal of the octagonal apse, or chancel end squared to full length of original, and a chancel 20 feet by 12 feet added, which is divided from the church by an arch. The iron windows have been removed, and jambs, mullions, and tracery of stone built in their stead. The stone screens separating the transepts from the nave have been removed. A new vestry has been built on the western side of north transept. The tower has been repaired and strengthened. The whole of the old pews have been removed, as also the flooring, and the old cumbrous heating-chest which stood in the centre. The construction of the floors is hollow, and air circulates freely underneath. The drainage has been made more complete, and the outer sides of the foundations have concrete banked up against them, and covered with flags: the lower part of the floors has also been concreted. Various other improvements and alterations, particularized in the *Chester Chronicle*, have been effected. The church is warmed with pipes and apparatus after Sylvester's patent, fixed by Mr. P. Leigh, of Salford. The whole of the works have been executed from the designs and under the personal superintendence of Mr. Edward Hodkinson, of Chester, architect. The contractors were Mr. Dean, of Leftwich, for masonry and flooring; for carpenter and joiners' work, Messrs. Bellis and Williams; plastering, &c. Mr. Josh. Jones; painting and gilding, Mr. John Morris; and plumbing, Mr. John Moore, all of Chester. The whole of the works were completed at the expense of the Marquis of Westminster.

Great Crosby.—A new church was consecrated here on Sunday in last week. It is dedicated to St. Luke, and is built on a site to the right of the village, entering from Liverpool. Its ground-plan is cruciform, the church having a nave, transepts, and chancel. It is 108 feet in length from west to east: the width of nave is 40 feet: the transepts are each 28 feet in length: the general height of the walls is 20 feet to the cornice or spring of the roof, and 40 feet high to the apex or ridge. At the western end there is a tower and spire, rising to the height of 120 feet. Interiorly the roofs are lofty, supported upon arched open timber framings, intersecting in the form of a groin at the junction of the transepts with nave and chancel: the material, as well as that of the pew divisions, is of stained pine. The transept windows are tall, with slender mullions and tracery, the intervals filled by stained glass. The chancel, which is octagonal in form, has its ceiling painted in deep ultramarine, studded with golden stars: its windows are filled with stained-glass, the principal ones occupied by designs representing the Annunciation and the Birth of Christ: the side windows are decorated by shields bearing armorial devices. The chancel floor is laid with a tesselated pavement of Minton's encaustic tiles. The pulpit is ornamented by devices of carved white stone, the interstices between filled up by rock-face work of pale blue stone. The font is carved of Bath stone. The stained glass was provided by Messrs. Pilkington, of St. Helens. The edifice is in the Decorated style, and dedicated to St. Luke. It has been built from designs by Messrs. A. and G. Holme, of Liverpool, architects, and is constructed chiefly of Stourton-hill stone, filled up with rock-faced stonework from the quarry of Upholland. The building has been finished at a cost of 3,500*l.* contributed in voluntary subscriptions,

Birmingham.—The town-council having remitted to the inhabitants, for their sanction, a resolution authorising an application to Parliament for power to levy a penny rate to maintain in a proper state any land which might be obtained for the purpose of forming public parks, on Friday in last week, the necessary public meeting was held at the town-hall, the mayor in the chair, when it was announced that Lord Calthorpe had offered forty acres of the most valuable of his land near the Bristol road, and close up to the town; that Mr. Alderly (the donor of all the land on which have been established the reformatory institutions near the town) had offered a plot of equally eligible land in another quarter; and that Mr. Joseph Sturge will give a valuable piece of land in Edgbaston for the same good purpose. The application to Parliament for power to levy the rate was sanctioned by the meeting, and the town-clerk was instructed to prosecute the Bill in Parliament.

Stockport.—Two stained-glass windows have been put up in the chancel of the parish church, one over the priest's door, given by Mr. Thomas Hill of Portwood; the other, near the nave on the south side, the gift of Mrs. Robinson, of Spring Bank. In the former are two scenes representing respectively the captive Israelites by the waters of Babylon, and our Lord predicting the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem. The latter has also two compartments, in one of which is depicted our Lord teaching his disciples, while the other represents St. Thomas putting his hand to the Saviour's side. A mural monument of white marble has also been erected in the south aisle.

Mottram.—At a recent meeting of subscribers to the restoration of the parish church, as reported in the *Manchester Courier*, it was stated that 1,800*l.* and upwards had been realized. The senior warden then explained that the works required to restore the edifice would involve taking down the whole of the clerestory, and the roof from the side aisles, leaving only the outer walls, the tower, and the chancel standing, and rebuilding on a similar plan, with only such alterations as would be necessary to make the new parts correspond with the original architecture of the church. Mr. E. H. Shellard, of Manchester, was appointed architect.

Chorlton-upon-Medlock.—The newly-erected church of St. Stephen, in the district of St. Saviour's, was consecrated on Friday in last week. The site is Milton-street, Stockport-road. The church is in the decorated Gothic style, and consists of a nave, two transepts, with a tower at the corner of the nave, facing Milton-street and Everton-road. On the tower is also a spire with ornamental pinnacles, with flying buttresses at the angles of the tower and the base of the spire. The tower is 56 feet high. The length of nave is 80 feet 7 inches by 41 feet. The two transepts from each end of the wall are 78 feet 9 inches, and are each 26 feet wide. At each end of transept is a large ornamental window, and the nave is lighted by small windows of a similar description. The main entrance is through the tower, and there is another entrance from Milton-street. The nave is one complete roof, and at the tower end of it there is a large ornamental window. All the seats are open, and are to be stained and varnished in imitation of dark oak, as also the gallery fronts and timbers of the roofs. Around the church fronting Milton-street is a low stone wall. The edifice is intended to accommodate 1,019 persons, 6-feet sittings, 369 free. The parsonage, which adjoins the church, is in the same style of architecture. Both are built of Yorkshire stone. The architect was Mr. E. H. Shellard, and the builder Mr. Mark Foggett. The contract for the church was 3,360*l.* The total cost of church and parsonage will be upwards of 5,810*l.*: of this sum 300*l.* are still unsubscribed.

RUINS.

In gazing on the ruins of some noble edifice, one might almost imagine its architect had even bestowed some thought on the appearance it would make when fallen into such a condition, at the time it issued from his hands in its original symmetry and completeness. When so much regard was necessary to be paid to the means for obtaining great convenience with beauty, it is not probable that it entered into his head to conceive what would be the effect of the structure when it should become a ruin. If such an idea occurred it would show him to have been a benefactor to posterity, as well as an enthusiast in the work produced for his own generation to admire. It is certain, however, that the finest edifices make the grandest ruins. Time, which gives its venerable aspect to all things, batters and shapes many of them into beauty. But much of the emotion such relics excite depends on that architectural character which years are unable wholly to efface,—character arising out of the excellent qualities of the structure, such as the permanent nature of the materials employed, the colour and tints of the stone or marble, natural or acquired, the taste in the finishing and care of the details, and the skill displayed in their construction. Other causes are also contributory to this effect, namely, their situation and accompaniments, whether of a pastoral, wild, savage, lovely, romantic, or tremendous kind.

There are some fine old parish churches in England which have little yielded to the effects of time, a fact owing not so much to excellence of material but to the skilful manner of employing it,—to the perfection attained by the workmen in the management of it, through careful practice, the walls of many of these edifices consisting of a mixture of squared flints inserted amidst a framework of freestone, producing, it is true, with the help of good cement, a firm and durable fabric; yet the use of this rugged material was suggested by considerations of economy, as good stone could only be got from distant quarries.* In some parts of the country one sees buildings of a ragged, mouldering, ruinous appearance, owing to the quality of the red sandstone of which they are constructed, although these may not always be of very ancient date. Others, as in castles anciently strongholds of great military importance, exhibit, in the stage of demolition to which storms and violence have reduced them, thick double walls, the intervening space of which was filled up

* Pugin's "Examples of Gothic Architecture," vol. i. p. 44.

with stones and hot cement, the whole of which was concreted into one solid mass of such strength as to have rendered them as fortresses nearly impregnable.

It is refreshing to the spirits to come to some ruins, not of great consequence in an architectural sense, but startling by being placed near ordinary houses, but of small extent yet of singular beauty, making a very altar in the sequestered green spot in which they are situated; some small rustic chapel, sculptured fountain, grotto, or gateway,—objects not unfrequent in this and other countries.

No less the far-famed temples of Greece; those, for instance, at Olympia, Sunium, Ægina, are in lonely scenes secluded from the commonplace things of the world—solitary sanctuaries, where, in such silence and solitude,—their proper accompaniments—they exert their full effect on the mind, when they can be carefully observed and fairly appreciated. Majestic ruins! what wonder so many travel far and endure much to contemplate you? Well might Gibbon conceive the idea of writing his great history whilst meditating among the ruins of the Capitol! Well might Shelley* lead his poet to wander among

"The awful ruins of the days of old;
Athens and Tyre, and Balbec, and the waste
Where stood Jerusalem, the fallen towers
Of Babylon, the eternal pyramids,
Memphis and Thebes, and whatsoever of strange
Sculptur'd on alabaster obelisk,
Or jasper tomb, or mutilated sphinx,
Dark Ethiop art on her desert hills
Conceals."

When it is considered that the nature of the country surrounding some of these celebrated ruins rendered it capable of producing little else but pasture for cattle, and offered no convenience for, sometimes put difficulties in the way of, commercial industry, we shall admire the energy and refinement of the inhabitants who, at great cost and labour, must have executed works of this kind. A modern traveller† justly remarks that such results can only be accounted for by what Horace said of the Romans—

"Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum."

The ruins scattered over Italy and her provinces show what a people could effect when actuated together by this liberal spirit; what the contributions of a few communities could do: many of those works that now raise astonishment—that have been over and over again surveyed, measured, and booked—were erected at private expense; and almost all—for example, the theatres, baths, and aqueducts—were intended for public benefit.

Still, the greatest number, as well as the most considerable of the Roman edifices were raised by the emperors who possessed so unbounded a command both of men and money.‡ Augustus, Agrippa and the Antonines left behind them monuments which were the glory of the Eternal City, the ruins of which have attracted thither countless visitors, and added immensely to the revenues of Government.

"Under the reign of the Cæsars (writes Gibbon), the proper Asia alone contained 500 populous cities, enriched with all the gifts of nature, and adorned with all the refinements of art. Eleven cities of Asia had once disputed the honour of dedicating a temple to Tiberius, and their respective merits were examined by the senate. Four of them were immediately rejected as unequal to the burden; and among these was Laodicea, whose splendour is still displayed in its ruins. Laodicea collected a very considerable revenue from its flocks of sheep, celebrated for the fineness of their wool, and had received, a little before the contest, a legacy of above 400,000*l.* by the testament of a generous citizen. If such was the poverty of Laodicea, what must have been the wealth of those cities whose claim appeared preferable, and particularly of Pergamus, of Smyrna, and of Ephesus, who so long disputed with each other the titular primacy of Asia. The capitals of Syria and Egypt held a still superior rank in the empire: Antioch and Alexandria looked down with disdain on a crowd of dependent cities, and yielded with reluctance to the majesty of Rome itself."

* "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude."
† Bowen's "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus"
‡ Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," ch. ii.

Eustace, in his "Classical Tour through Italy," says truly,—"Ruins, till the revival of taste, in the fifteenth century, were considered as quarries furnishing materials to those who chose to employ them; and unfortunately many did employ them, with little or no regard to their ancient fame, their costly workmanship, or their fair proportions."

We know the excellent construction of many fabrics, classical and mediæval, now shattered or fallen in ruins by time, ravage, fire, earthquake, or wars, enabled them to endure for ages, on which account they have a strong claim on our admiration; and if ever similar disasters happen to our works, we should take care that their merits will ensure a commendation equal to that which we bestow on the works of our ancestors. F. LUSH.

LODGING-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

NEITHER philanthropy nor commercial enterprise has as yet succeeded in establishing for the labouring poor that description of HOME which is most needed by the classes necessarily located in the heart of London. There are lodging-houses for single men at 2*s.* a week, with reading-rooms and kitchens in common; others for families at rates varying from 3*s.* to 6*s.* a week, having also washhouses; others for single women, and various nightly refuges. These are all good and beneficent as relates to the comparatively small numbers benefited thereby; but the great want of the community, the crying demand, is not for *single* model houses, nor for apartments in barrack-like buildings, but for *clean, wholesome,* and *cheap* abodes, wrought up out of the old material at hand, viz the filthy, ill-drained, comfortless tenements which pervade all quarters of the metropolis. Benevolence has essayed to benefit the thoroughly destitute by establishing refuges, some free, others at a small charge; and the result on a very small scale is good. Enterprise has attempted in a few instances a self-supporting and paying system of lodging-house. In some cases it has succeeded: in others there has been a return of only one-half per cent. All are good, and tend to demonstrate the tone of the public mind, which is irresistibly drawn to the fact that needless suffering is imposed upon our poorer brethren through the remissness of some body or bodies, whether they be ministerial, municipal, or corporate.

That there is no comfort for any human being, or for any class of creatures, unless the HOME is comfortable, must be a self-evident proposition: how to effect the attainment of that comfort seems to be the study of our existing generation, that is, how to secure the greatest good and the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest number.

Possibly the late fatal access of disease may have spurred on slothful spirits by the reflection, that danger may arise from the propinquity of contagion; and there is no quarter of town or city, however affluent, which has not its undrained, ill-ventilated, and filthy Alsatia of poverty. The movement has begun, and if it has produced but a small amount of advantage to the *million* of poor, yet it has established the fact, that an incalculable amount of good can be done by commercial enterprise in the outlay of money as an investment on the improvement of houses for the labouring classes. Some of the houses already erected, being wholly new foundations, pay as much as 20 per cent.; and on the simple calculation of ordinary building profits, this must needs be the case, even although single rooms of good dimensions (say 12 feet square, or an area of the same contents) were let each so low as 1*s.* 3*d.* per chamber,—the fact being that the average rental of single rooms at present let out to families, in the bye parts of the town and city, is 2*s.* 6*d.* or 6*l.* 10*s.* per annum for every apartment, and that, too, in houses, the paint, the drains, the whitewashing, nay, the very window-glass whereof are left wholly neglected by the landlords.

In Whitecross-street there is a better order of houses, where attention is duly paid to the entirety, if not to the neatness of premises; and the agent who collects the rents receives, for every room of *nineteen houses,* the weekly rent of 3*s.*!! There's a return for the lowest description of house property. And why is this? Simply because the lodgers must be near their occupation: they are forced to pay this enormous exaction, because none are to be had so vicinal, and none cheaper of the same quality.

Now, the average rental of good eight or six-roomed houses in the suburbs—such as Portland, Camden, and Kentish Towns, Camberwell, Kennington, &c. &c. is 5*l.* per chamber, or 30*l.* for a six-roomed, or 40*l.* for an eight-roomed house, with *kitchen and washhouse.* These houses, too, are finished with some pretensions to taste; and, though aristocrats may smile at it, even to luxury. Comforts and luxury are comparative: a poor man can luxuriate in a clean, warm room, without excessive ornamentation: a clean kitchen is a luxury: a washhouse and drying-room or ground are exceeding luxuries,—luxuries the rich cannot appreciate, who have never sat an evening amidst the reek of a week's washing, extended on lines throughout the one sole living-room.

If, therefore, a small mansion or villa can be erected and let at the rate of 5*l.* per chamber, why should not houses of plainer finish, adapted to the wants of simpler folks, be erected and let at the rate even of 3*l.* a chamber?

3*l.* a year would little exceed 1*s.* per week, but suites of rooms constructed with recesses for beds (to separate the sexes, or children from parents) might be erected even at a much smaller cost; and such buildings might also have (if on a medium scale) common kitchen and washhouse, with all the accessories essential to the health and comfort of families. An able and practised architect assured the writer, that the cost of each suite of chambers, including a good-sized sitting-room, two sleeping-compartments, together with pantry, water laid on every floor, and the other accessories, need not exceed 80*l.*! Take the interest then of 80*l.* the outlay, at 5 per cent.: it is 4*l.*: add thereto for ground-rent, or usufruct of purchase, 2*l.*; and if you like, 2*l.* more, or 25 per cent. profit, and you have this convenient family abode for 8*l.* a year, or at a fraction under 3*s.* 1*d.* a week.

To secure, however, the most prompt and effective remedy, the alteration and adaptation of *old houses* should be generally carried out; not that the middlemen of St. Giles's or Clerkenwell could be prevailed on to let their tenures at moderate rents: no, they make too good a thing of it; but there are numerous houses and ranges which might be rented by companies or solvent individuals at a reasonable rate, and which, after alteration, repairs, and adaptation, would leave to speculators a very large profit, securing at the same time to the labouring poor commodious and cheap houses: this is the way, in this respect, to secure the greatest good to the greatest number: it is what the condition and circumstance of the age requires, and any one who enters into the calculation may be confident of the results.

It cannot be denied that there is an objection very prevalent against lodging-houses which on a large scale look like barracks. The very poor (and the poorest are those who must dress well and keep up an appearance, such as clerks, shopmen, ay, and even curates), think they must occupy a house in terrace or row, so as to have a designation and address; but this feeling will soon give place to that prudence and commonsense which led our countrymen in Scotland to subdivide their houses in flats. The French have long been habituated to occupy large mansions in community. They first established the omnibus (a species of conveyance that we at first ridiculed, but afterwards fell in with). The Italian noble often lives in his attic, *sublets* his palazzo, *piano nobile* and all, keeping the cellars only for the retail of wines, the yield of his vineyards. On the comforts of home depend the *amenities* of life: these are ever present with us: they cement the domestic affections, humanize the mind, elevate the morals, and shed a bright influence, which perishes not with life, but descends to our children, even in poverty. The *asperities* of home need no commentary beyond the daily reports of police-offices and criminal courts. Repelled by irremediable discomfort, the parent lodgers too often seek in the gin-palace what is denied at home; desertion and neglect become habitual; health fails; and

their offspring, the early object of tender cares and solicitudes, are driven on a course of vice crime, and retribution.

Here, then, is scope for the exercise of true philanthropy. If this is a Christian country, the pious or the Church ought to accelerate the movement: if we are only merchants, shopkeepers, and speculators, the adventurous will find a profit as well as "luxury in doing good."

QUONDAM.

NOTES ON IRON.

The Iron Trade.—The quarterly-meeting masters, at their preliminary meeting, resolved *not* to accede to the strenuous efforts that were being made to make a new start in prices; at same time, however, accepting the already declared rise of 20s. a ton as an acknowledged advance. It is satisfactory to observe that the attempt of speculators to force up prices still farther than the point already gained is now being very generally discountenanced, experience doubtless teaching fair traders to what end association with such characters inevitably leads. They seem at length to begin to see more clearly that high prices and permanent prosperity, so far from being synonymous or co-ordinate terms, are, in this trade at least, even almost incompatible. An article of such universal distribution and utility as iron can only form the basis of a generally prosperous trade so long as *moderation* prevails in prices current, all attempts to force up the cost of the raw material without awaiting the legitimate pressure of demand being certain only to embarrass and check the manufacturing and various other outlets of the article into general use, and so to re-act injuriously on the cause of the disturbance of the equilibrium itself. This very disturbance was already felt, in consequence of the late declaration of a rise of 20s. a ton, as a check to the returning prosperity of the manufacturing branches of the trade; and doubtless this fact, combined with fear of a like forcing up of wages, is what has led to the discountenancing of any further tampering of the same sort at the present moment. There is a manifest design, however, to try shortly a repetition of the late manœuvre, whereby the quarterly masters have already been jogged on to that upward movement which accords so well with their inclinations though not with their substantial and permanent interests; and if again successful, we should not wonder to see this new dodge normally established between every two series of quarterly meetings, till its mischievous influence be fully recognised. The quarterly-meeting masters are but too likely to regard it as a convenient feeler, which, at each successive quarter, they may either act on or disclaim, as convenience may seem to suit. If quarterly-meeting dicta have been denounced, as they *have* already been, by the *Times* and other authorities, no less than by ourselves, as essentially pernicious to the trade in their tendencies, much more is such an adjunct as this likely to be so, if it really be systematically established with an exclusive design to urge prices upwards. The prices now quoted in the trade interest are, 10*l.* for bars of best brands, and 9*l.* 10s. for secondary articles; hot-blast mine pigs, 4*l.* 15s.; cold-blast, 5*l.* 5s. to 5*l.* 10s. and hot-blast cinder-pigs, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5s.

Extent of the Iron Manufacture.—In a lecture on the manufacture of iron, delivered at the Dudley Mechanics' Institution, by Mr. S. H. Blackwell, F.G.S. the lecturer stated the present annual production of iron in this kingdom amounted to the almost incredible quantity of 3,000,000 tons, and that of this a great proportion was manufactured in South Staffordshire. Some manufacturers, he added, now produced upwards of 200 tons a week.

Corrugated Iron for Steam Boilers.—Mr. Montgomery, of New York, has recently introduced a novel species of boiler, formed of corrugated iron, which is said to possess many advantages over those formed of flat rolled plates, and to be exciting much attention among those interested. It is stated that it more than doubles the strength, takes only one-half the space, is 30 per cent. less in cost, and will prove a great preventive of explosions, as in the rolling all blisters and flaws are brought to light which cannot be seen in flat rolled iron. It presents one-third more heating surface to the furnace than the present boiler, and the engineers connected with the naval department are said strongly to recommend these corrugated boilers.

Plate Rolling.—In 1847 (says the *Sunderland Herald*), when Sir Robert Stephenson designed the Britannia-bridge, he wished to procure for the bottom of that structure the largest plates of iron which the skill of this country could afford. He employed all the leading makers of plates in the Staffordshire district, where that particular branch of the iron trade was then most successfully conducted, and they put forth their best efforts to meet the views of an engineer whose undertakings promised to open out a new and wide field for the consumption of plate-iron. The largest plates required were 12 feet long, 30 inches wide, half an inch thick, having a superficial area of 30 feet, and weighing under 5½ cwt. After the orders had been some months on hand, Sir Robert's agent wrote a note, saying that, with one exception, the makers were not prepared to supply such plates, and so difficult was the rolling and shearing found to be, with the machinery then in use, that he entertained great fears of at least considerable delay. Five years have not been idly spent by the iron trade. The *Newcastle Journal* lately announced the formation at the Derwent Ironworks of plates which far excel everything hitherto done in this way. Mr. Forster, the manager, it states, has this week achieved the most extraordinary feat in iron-making ever yet performed, having rolled four magnificent beam plates, 17 feet 3 inches long, 5 feet broad, and 1½ inch thick, and each plate weighing no less than 1 ton 15 cwts. We have had occasion previously to notice many wonderful productions from these works, but these former wonders, though astonishing and unparalleled, such as plates of a ton up to 25 cwts. each, are now thrown into the shade by this last effort. Plates of such extraordinary size and weight cannot be produced at any other iron manufactory in the kingdom, and it reflects much credit upon the spirited proprietors of the above extensive works, and their able manager, at being able to accomplish such achievements as the above. The *Gateshead Observer* remarks on these plates:—"Wonders never cease. We have on several occasions noticed the extraordinary productions of the Derwent Iron Works, at Consett—to wit, a rail which quite eclipsed the sea serpent, and plates of a ton weight, and of vast breadth and length, for which a prize medal was awarded by the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, and other things equally extraordinary. But now Mr. Forster, the manager at these works, has outshone himself, and produced what really seems incredible—four wrought-iron plates, 1¼ inch thick, 5 feet broad, and no less than 17 feet 3 inches long! Think of such plates, as long as a good comfortable room, and weighing no less than 1 ton 15 cwt. each! How men can lift such things at all, to say nothing of doing so when they are at an intense white heat, is what we cannot comprehend. And how they are sheared, too! Think of a pair of neat scissors quietly clipping the edges of such plates, 1¼ inch thick! If this does not 'whip creation,' we do not know what does. These large monsters have gone to Glasgow, to astonish the natives there, and are to be used as engine-beams, being much lighter and stronger than cast-iron ones."

CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE AGAINST A SURVEYOR.

KEELING *v.* TAUNTON.—This was an action at the Marylebone County Court, before Mr. Adolphus, to recover 10*l.* 10s. under circumstances of some interest to surveyors, and parties engaging their services. The plaintiff stated that he was a surveyor and house agent, and engaged by the defendant, a gentleman of property, to make a report of a house he wished to purchase at 38, Craven-hill-park. For the report he charged the sum of 3*l.* 3s. and also a further sum of 2*l.* 2s. for a specification. About a week after this he received an amended specification from the defendant's solicitor; and on the following morning the defendant called, and informed him that he had made an arrangement with Bowles, the builder and former owner of the house, that he, the plaintiff, was to have the superintendence of the work of the house until it was finished, and asked what the charge for such additional services would be. He informed the defendant that it would be an additional five guineas, and he remarked upon this—"Oh, it will not be so dear, after all." He was engaged in general superintendence from June to September, and was constantly at the house. There were many alterations made, and there was a dispute as to the size of the conservatory. He had no complaints about the work proceeding slowly. He told the defendant it was utterly impossible to finish the house in less than six weeks, and he said he would take it out of Bowles's hands, and put it into witness's. After he had applied for payment, the defendant sent him a letter, objecting to the payment of the extra 5*l.* 5s. and offering to submit the charge to a third person, and that he who had it decided in his favour should hand over the 5*l.* 5s. to St. Mary's Hospital. Of course he could not think of doing business upon such extraordinary terms, and refused.

Mr. Taunton said he did not object to the first two items—namely, for the report and specification—but he certainly did consider it as an duty incumbent upon him to dispute the item for superintendence. He had entrusted the general supervision to Mr. Keeling, and he was warranted in saying that gentleman had acted far from diligently, or like an active surveyor, and put him to great inconvenience and expense. He was obliged to have the drains trapped: the cisterns were not properly done, and he had since to have them releaded, and other work performed, which it was the plaintiff's duty to have seen to. At this moment the workmen were still in the house.

By Mr. Dod (plaintiff's solicitor).—Mr. Keeling was only employed to superintend Bowles, the builder, who had repaired and made good the defects. Witness discovered the drains were wrong.

Mr. Dod, at some length, urged that the defendant was not warranted in making such sweeping charges against a professional man without some evidence in corroboration. As to the offer to pay the amount into St. Mary's Hospital, it was preposterous. His client had not done himself justice by only charging five guineas. The services rendered would scarcely requite a labourer. The specification set out the alteration and repairs Bowles was to carry out, and his client had acted throughout in a diligent way.

The Judge said he thought Mr. Keeling should have seen to the drains and some other things the defendant swore he had not done. He also thought that the plaintiff had done considerably more than was in the specification. As Mr. Taunton had suffered some inconvenience through Mr. Keeling, he thought the justice of the case would be met by deducting 2*l.* 2s. from the claim. Verdict for 8*l.* 8s. and costs.

ASSESSMENT OF BRICK-FIELDS, FULHAM.

AT a Court of Petty Sessions, recently held at the Holland Arms, Kensington, for the Western Division of Middlesex, an appeal was heard against the assessment by the parish officers of Fulham, of certain brick-fields in the occupation of the appellants, Messrs. Hughes and Co.

It appeared from the statement of the appellants, that they had taken a large estate in Fulham, containing a quantity of brick-earth, under a covenant to lay out 10,000*l.* in covering it with buildings within a limited period. At the time of the assessment they had four stools at work in the fields, and they had manufactured about 2,000,000 of bricks, of which a small part had been sold, and the remainder employed in the buildings on the estate. The appellants contended that it was unfair to rate the brick-fields higher than the market garden-ground adjoining, since the bricks manufactured were almost wholly employed on the estate, and would ultimately greatly increase its rateable value. They had brick-fields at Hackney, for which they were assessed at a surface-rent only of about 5*l.* per acre, and they should have no objection that their assessment in Fulham should remain at the same rate as when their land was used as market garden-ground, namely, 7*l.* an acre.

On behalf of the parish, Mr. Maclure, their surveyor, stated that the occupation of land as a brick-field was what is called a "consuming occupation." It was customary for the tenant, not only to pay a surface-rent for the field, but also a royalty, which was in the nature of a rent, upon the number of bricks manufactured, as a compensation to the landlord for the consumption of the soil. This royalty varied in different localities. The number of stools erected on the field was *primâ-facie* evidence of the quantity of bricks intended to be made; and as in the course of a season as many as 600,000 were generally made off one stool, Mr. Maclure considered that the valuation of the appellants' field was not too high. The particulars of that valuation were as follows:—

Upon the 4 acres of land occupied as a brick-field, a surface rental of 6*l.* per acre	£24
A royalty of 2s. per 1,000 on 2,400,000 bricks, the estimated quantity made from the appellants' four stools	240
Gross estimated rental	£264
Statutable deductions for tithes, repairs, tenants, and other taxes	54
Net rateable value	£210

Mr. Maclure submitted that the brickmakers' occupation was the subject of assessment, and whether it was made beneficial to him by the sale of the bricks, or by employing them himself in building, was immaterial to the parish.

The Bench decided that the royalty was the proper criterion of value, as it was, in fact, but another term for rent. They, however, thought, in this instance, as the appellants were likely to benefit the parish so largely, they ought to receive some consideration. Upon this suggestion, it was ultimately agreed by the parish officers to fix the assessment at 150*l.*

In the same parish, the Sewage Manure Company appealed against the assessment of their premises at Stanley-bridge, at 145*l.* Dr. Fuller, the chairman, stated, that hitherto the company had derived no benefit from their occupation, as the speculation had

failed, but they had no objection to be assessed for the present at 100*l.* although that amount was double their former assessment. Upon the company undertaking to submit to an assessment at the full value, whenever the scheme should become prosperous, the parish officers, at the suggestion of the Beach, agreed to the reduction.

THE RESERVOIR AT GREAT MALVERN.

OBSERVING in your number of the 31st ultimo, a letter headed "Construction of a Reservoir at Great Malvern" — "Law of Fluids," and quoting an answer said to have been given by the "clerk of the works," I beg to state that I am the superintendent under the engineer, Mr. James Simpson, and I most positively deny ever having expressed myself in such a manner.

The quotation, as it stands in your impression, is simply ridiculous; and I am only astonished that any sensible man having the least pretension to theoretical knowledge should have thought it worth while to disprove such an absurd statement, which I have reason to believe arose from a conversation with the foreman bricklayer, who has been so wearied during the last summer by the inquiries of visitors and others that he frequently answered *ironically*, and stated anything to get rid of them for the moment.

The simple facts of the case are these:—The reservoir is to be covered over, to preserve the water in the same *purity* and *coolness* as it springs from the hills: the covering is to be of brick arches, which the inner walls are intended to support. Such walls being thus necessitated, advantage is taken of them to act as counterforts, or rather as struts, in supporting the external walls *against the pressure of the earth without*, and not for *lessening the pressure of the water within*, as your correspondent was informed. By this arrangement a great saving has been effected in the thickness of the *outer* walls, which, instead of being 18 inches thick, as they are, must otherwise have been at least 5 feet, to act as retaining walls, to prevent their collapsing or overturning, when the reservoir was empties of water

If your correspondent will trouble himself to make a comparative estimate, as I have, of the cost of various ways of constructing covered reservoirs, with all due attention to their requirements and stability, he will find the mode adopted is more economical than the usual kind of roofing. R. ANDERSON.

Miscellanea.

BATH GRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The assembly-room at Bath were occupied on Tuesday, in last week, by the Graphic Society, who held their first *conversazione* for the season there. The attendance was very numerous, as were also the contributions of pictures and other objects of art and *virtu*, many of which had to be excluded from want of space. Amongst the works exhibited was a stained glass window, about to be put up in Newton St. Loe Church, which is being rebuilt under the superintendence of Mr. C. E. Davis, who exhibited the window. Two console brackets of Sevres china, which the *Bath Chronicle* thinks notable from the extreme delicacy of their decorations, were exhibited by Mr. Rainey; specimens of the raw material of encaustic tiles by Mr. Minton, and of glass by Mr. Powell.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A destructive fall of earth happened in the Southampton Docks, on 3rd instant, when the great lifting shears on the north east quay of the tidal basin, erected about seven years since by Messrs. Seward and Capel, of London, suddenly fell into the dock, carrying with them a length of nearly 140 feet of the solid masonry of the walls and foundations, weighing probably some thousands of tons. The shears are it is said of the largest kind ever made: 80 feet high, with legs, each 15 tons in weight, and capable of lifting 80 tons dead weight at one time. They had been tested to a lift of 50 tons, and frequently lifted from 15 to 40 tons. The cost of the accident has been estimated by the dock company's engineer, Mr. Alfred Giles, at about £10,000.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Architectural Society in week before last, Mr. Verelst, the president, in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. Alfred Rimmer, upon "Farms and Farm-buildings." At the conclusion of the paper, a discussion on it took place, principally with reference to the stall-feeding of cattle. At the following meeting the first matter of discussion was a letter on the subject of brickmaking, received by Mr. Verelst, as chairman of the society, from Mr. C. B. Yarrow, of London. Mr. Yarrow draws a very unfavourable comparison between brickmaking in Liverpool and London; the bricks made in the former place being, he says, the worst he ever saw. Afterwards Mr. F. Howard read the paper for the evening, "On the Second and Third Volumes of 'The Stones of Venice,'" which he criticised with severity.

THE MOUSTACHE AND BEARD MOVEMENT. Sense and reason are likely to prevail in this movement, and there will probably be an end in a few years to the absurd practice of scraping the virile token of nature from the chin—a practice which can only rank with other absurd ones of a like order, such as the head-shaving and the pigtails of the Chinese—ay, and of a nation nearer home, who once wore periwigs in preference to nature's own provision, and adorned their posterior aspects with the plaited pigtail itself. The newspaper press, "to a man," with the *Times* now at the head of them, quoting from our columns, are against the pig-scraping process. The potent aid of the *Times* is an auspicious token of victory. The provincial press, too, are doing the cause good service. The *Sheffield Times*, while introducing to its readers the earnest advocacy, by correspondents, of the moustache among the steel-grinders, and in which honourable mention is made of our efforts, remarks, that "our hope is in our young men;" and that "those who have never shaved have simply to remain neutral, and with them the adoption of the beard would be a gradual process, and would soon cease to be singular." The editor also remarks that the difficulty is to induce the grinders to *take* any *trouble* for the diminution of the evil which the fun is designed to abate; but if they would go one step further, and *not* be *at the trouble* of shaving their faces at all, the moustache would filter the air they breathe, and exclude those fine particles of dust which destroy their respiratory organs ere they have lived out half their days." This is precisely the ground on which we, in the outset, based our anticipation of the success of this movement among the masses. The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* also allows an able correspondent to urge the subject in its columns; and in the *Dublin Advocate*, a lady brings before its readers our humble efforts, and gives her hearty concurrence to the change which will convert the smooth chin into an exclusive privilege of her own fair sex. The editor advises ten or a dozen persons here and there to *countenance* each other in simultaneous cultivation of the beard. The *Montrose Review* says that a number of the most intelligent young men of Montrose have given in their adhesion by allowing the moustache to sustain its adhesion to the human face divine. So is it in all quarters; and we incline to prophecy, with Rowland, that ere long the beard and moustache will be generally worn again, as of old, by our countrymen.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.—The Quarterly General Meeting of members and friends was held on Thursday in last week, at the Bury Athenæum. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, president, took the chair. On the table were a number of objects of antiquity and natural history, and on the walls were copies and tracings made by Mr. Bacon, of Bury, and Mr. E. Walden, of the mural paintings discovered on the walls of the nave of Bardwell Church during the recent restoration of that edifice; and explanatory papers on the subject were read, from the Rev. A. P. Dunlap, rector of Bardwell, and the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford. A paper on the Court Leet of the hundred of Clare, communicated by Mr. J. B. Armstead, local secretary, was also read, and some presentations were made.

COVENTRY EXCHANGE AND MUSIC-HALL COMPETITION. — We are informed that twenty-three designs were submitted to the committee in reply to their advertisement, and that from these they have selected one by Mr. Murray, resident in the town. The second premium has been adjudged to Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt. According to a correspondent, the elevation is Italian in style, three stories in height, and occupying the full frontage allowed (viz. about 125 feet). The frontage is mainly appropriated for shops and public offices, such as savings' bank, telegraph, and railway-parcels, &c. except in the centre, where a columnar recessed portico forms the principal entrance to the building, and communicates directly with a hexagonal vestibule, leading again to the general corridors, lobbies, and staircases, which are plentifully distributed throughout. The vestibule just mentioned communicates with the hall or exchange-room, a lofty apartment of about 110 feet by 55 on the ground-floor, lighted partly from the sides, and partly from above. There is a slight recess at one end for the orchestral platform, which is contrived so that a portion will slide back when not in use, and the opposite or audience end is semicircular, of the whole width of the room, and divided in height into tiers of galleries, to which is affixed a row of private boxes.

INTEMPERANCE IN SCOTLAND.—Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie, in the West of Scotland, the extensive iron-masters, are said to have agreed to pay 1*d.* a ton extra on the quantity of iron produced at furnaces wrought on total abstinence principles. The experiment is reported to have been attended with satisfactory results to all concerned.

THE STOKE-UPON-TRENT ATHENÆUM CONVERSAZIONE.—The annual conversazione of this institution took place on Tuesday in last week at the new Town-hall, Stoke, in the large room occupied by the School of Design, lent for the purpose by the committee. About 600 persons were present. Alderman Copeland had lent for exhibition some fine animal-paintings, by Herring, including "Mazeppa on the Wild Horse." Mr. S. C. Hall also had allowed to be shown a large number of water-colour copies of some of the finest productions of the ancient and modern schools of painting contained in the private galleries of the Queen at Osborne, Windsor Castle, and Buckingham Palace, which her Majesty had permitted him to select, and have copied, with a view to their publication as engravings. These, together with a choice display of the local manufactures from the establishments of Messrs. Minton, Alderman Copeland, and Messrs. Adams, were exhibited in the magistrates' room. The meeting, previous to the concert, which constituted an element in the evening's enjoyment, was addressed by Mr. E. Butler, who presided. Mr. Battam then delivered a dissertation on the usefulness and advantages of literary institutions; after which Mr. S. C. Hall spoke, and was followed by other gentlemen with brief addresses, and the evening's entertainment was concluded with music.

OPENING OF THE FIRST FREEMASONS' HALL IN CHINA.—On 13th October last, at Hong-Kong, the brethren of the Zetland Lodge, No. 768, gave a banquet on the occasion of opening the Freemasons' Hall there, being the first temple specially dedicated to Masonry in China, so far as seems to be known. This building was projected by the late Brother S. Rawson, P. G. M. who laid the foundation-stone with due Masonic honours, on 1st February last, and since then, by the exertions of Brother Cleverley, architect, the building has been "tiled," and brought to a perfect state, by the W. M. Brother Mercer, D.P.G.M. as mason. The necessary work having been "well and duly performed," the craft retired from Jachin to Boaz, from labour to refreshment, and spent the evening, till far beyond "high noon," in "harmonizing in the light," while all "without" were "in the dark."

MR. J. REMINGTON, inventor of the Remington Bridge and many other clever contrivances, died recently in Galveston, Texas. Mr. Remington for some time resided in the neighbourhood of Stafford. He erected one of his bridges over the Trent, at Ingestre, on Earl Talbot's estate.

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS' SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of this society was held a few days since at the Great Western Docks. Among other business brought forward by Mr. Damant, the hon. secretary, was a proposal for holding the future meetings of the society at the Plymouth Athenæum, and of establishing a library for the society there, until it should be in a position to procure premises of its own. This arrangement was agreed upon by the meeting.

THE INSURANCE TAX.—It has always appeared to me that Government should assist rather than discourage (as it certainly does by its 3*s.* per 100*l.* tax) the insurance of house property, and "Quondam's" letter in your paper of the 24th ult. on the subject induces me to trouble you with the following suggestion. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot afford to give up the tax altogether, why not change its form, and levy a tax of 1*s.* or less per 100*l.* on all house property, whether insured or not? I believe a tax of 6*d.* would increase the revenue, and lead many more, if not all persons, to insure. If this were to take place, the insurance offices would be enabled to diminish their premiums; and probably the tax and premium, in time, would not amount to more than 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* Could this be accomplished, the Government would confer a great benefit on the country at large, without impoverishing itself at all; and we should no longer hear of ruin and distress occasioned by calamitous fires.—R. B.

THE SEWERAGE OF DUBLIN.—The *Northern Whig* states that Mr. Dargan and Sir M. Barrington are making arrangements for the purification of the Dublin sewage, by Mr. Bardwell's patent filtering process.

NORWICH CHAPEL COMPETITION.—We are informed that the premium offered by advertisement in our pages for the best design for a new dissenting chapel to be erected at Norwich has been awarded to Mr. Edwin Pearce.

INJURIES FROM CONTRACTORS' NEGLECT.—In the Court of Exchequer an action was recently brought by a tailor, who had been severely injured by falling into a hole about 14 feet deep, in a road beneath the Blackwall Railway, opened by the contractor, Mr. Myers, while engaged with some works connected with the railway. An arrangement was come to in court, whereby a verdict for 350*l.* was taken for the plaintiff.

SMOKE CONSUMPTION.—Mr. Prideaux, author of a work on the Economy of Fuel, has been permitted, we hear, to try an experiment at Portsmouth Dockyard with his invention for the consumption of smoke. The experiment is said to be successful. It consists of a valve in the furnace-door, of simple character, "insuring intense heating and minute subdivision of the air in its passage through it." The door of the furnace remains cool.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC.—The wires of the electric telegraph are now brought into the centre of Yarmouth and Cambridge.

ARBITRATION AS TO RAILWAY STATION GROUND AT EDINBURGH.—In a question between the Perth and Dundee Railway Company, as representing the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Company, on the one hand, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company on the other, as to the value of a portion of the Granton Company's terminal space ceded to the Glasgow Company, Mr. Brunel, as arbiter, has fixed the value of the ground at 32,000*l*. The *Edinburgh Post* states the Perth Company's estimate at something like 100,000*l*. and the Glasgow Company's at 10,000*l*.! a difference of a mere cypher.

OPENING OF THE WALDENSIAN CHURCH AT TURIN.—On 15th ult. the church of the Vaudois, or Waldenses, at Turin, was opened for divine service. The building was begun in the autumn of 1851. It is said to hold about 1,200, and is in one of the best new streets of Turin, Via del Re, a kind of Boulevard. Its architecture is the Lombardo-Gothic. Without, the walls are sustained by buttresses; the chief door being sunk deep beneath circular arches and slender semi-Gothic pillars. Pinnacles rise above turretted angles: an ante-chapel of 20 feet in width, leads to a spacious nave, ending in an apsis of 30 feet diameter, pierced by round-headed lancet windows, the whole length of the church being 30 feet. On each side, six columns, with Lombard capitals, support circular arches, surmounted by clerestory windows. The pillars are in scagliola. Gas and warm air are introduced. There is some painted glass, and the walls are pierced with round-headed windows.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. G." "S. R." (rule proposed is fallacious), "X." (many papers on the subject have appeared in our pages), "Alpha" (the site of present gallery exposure to London smoke), "C. S. H." "Reviler," "W. H." "S. S." "W. H." "E. B." "W. G. B." "W. C." "T. A." "R. H." "A Competitor," "M. F." "T. B. L." "B. H. W." "T. R." "T. S. S." "E. S." "O. S." "L. H. and L." "W. and Sons," "Civis," "P. M. H." "W. J. H." "S. H." will appear).

"A Builder" (a description of the scaffolding was given some time ago), "A. O." (will have attention).

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NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and *not* to the Publisher

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS are prepared to engage the service of a few unmarried young men, to be employed on the colonial survey of New South Wales. Preference will be given to men from the country districts, accustomed to straightline work, and the felling of timber, and to carpenters, brick layers' carpenters, and labourers especially such as have been employed as assistants to railway surveyors and engineers. The men will be provided with kit, provided by the Commissioners, with a free steerage passage to Sydney, and on their arrival in the colony, with full rations, and wages at the rate of 30*l*. per annum. They will be chiefly employed in the construction of roads at a distance from towns, and will have to live in tents whilst engaged on service in the bush. The equipment of the surveyors will be provided by the Colonial Government, and will consist of all the requisites for carrying and cooking food, and for the ordinary comfort's of a surveyor's life in New South Wales. The men, therefore, will be likewise provided in the bush, except for clothes, and may thus save most of their wages before they commence on landing in the colony. The accepted applicants will be required to sign a bond before they embark to serve the Colonial Government for three years in the surveying department. Application to be made at the office of the Commissioners, on MONDAYS, the 9th and 16th JANUARY, between the hours of NINE and TEN, and on other days between the hours of ELEVEN and FOUR By order of the Board,

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 4, Park street, Westm uster, 30th Decemuer, 1853.

ENGINEERING PUPIL.—An Engineer and Architect, practising in the most rising neighbourhood of the kingdom, has a VACANCY in his Office for a gentlemanly Youth as PUPIL, where he will have every opportunity of studying his profession practically.—Address, S. W. R. Messrs. Waterlow's 49, Parliament-street, London.

JOINERS, PLASTERERS, and a PLUMBER WANTED, at the Parsonage houses, West Cowes.

TO ENGINEERS.

WANTED, a WORKING FOREMAN, to take the management of the machinery of a mill in the country. He must thoroughly understand his business. Apply by letter to J. C care of Messrs. Dawson and Sons, Advertising Office, 74, Cannon-street, London

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, by a London firm, a Young Man who can write a good hand and assist in the general duties of the office—Address, stating age, particulars, and salary required, to L. M. O. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN who can make Estimates, take out Quantities, and copy Drawings; he must write a good hand; one who understands smiths and founders' work and has been in a Builder's Office would be preferred. Apply by letter, stating salary, and where last employed, to D. G. Office of "The Builder."

AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, aged 23, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. County preferred. Address A. F. 34, Harewood-sq. P. dington

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, CONTRACTORS &c.

AN experienced practical SURVEYOR, meeting with a loss, wishes an ENGAGEMENT as confidential general managing ASSISTANT, in the following duties,—taking out quantities, dilapidations, measuring, prices, or superintending works; preparing plans, detail drawings, specifications, &c. &c. &c. at a moderate salary. Address, A. B. 8, Little Queen-street, Westminster.

TO BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 22, accustomed to measure of works, assist in taking out quantities, and the general routine of the Office, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Most respectable references.—Address A. Y. G. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.

AN ASSISTANT voluntarily leaving his present situation, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT. Salary moderate, and good reference given.—Address T. T. 20, Hunnington-st-et, Pentonville-road, Islington.

A BUILDER'S CLERK, 21 years of age, fully acquainted with the duties of the office, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Address H. L. 11, King-street, Bakerstreet, W ndsd

A YOUNG MAN of good connections wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in the Office of an Architect or Builder. Address J. H. 68, Euston-square

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A YOUTH, aged 17, who has been in a respectable Architect's Office in the City for upwards of three years, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Salary not so much an object.—Address Q. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been four years in the above profession, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT. Has been accustomed to make fair and working drawings, and has a good knowledge of construction. Address, Q. E. D. 31, Surrey street, Strand.

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London, Dec mber 31, 1853

PARIS BUILDING LAND COMPANY

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GEORGE WOODS,
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London, December 30, 1853.

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The PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered, has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness.

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The Protoxide Paint, as at present produced, is a Pale Stone Colour; but it may be tinted with any other colour to suit the taste and purpose for which it may be required.

TESTIMONIALS.

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"Sir,—In reply to yours respecting the 'Patent Protoxide Paint,' I have much pleasure in stating that what has been used in this establishment has been highly approved of, and I consider it the best description of paint yet used, particularly for iron-work, for which purpose I can strongly recommend it.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"BENJ. CUBITT."

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"Sir,—As it is always my wish to render justice to every one, as far as it is in my power to do, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have very severely tested your 'Patent Protoxide Paint;' that the results are most satisfactory; and that I consider it a very valuable article for an Iron-founder. I have ordered it to be used with us wherever circumstances will allow us to do so. I will, moreover, use it for all my own work, and wish I had known it somewhat earlier.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"HENRY GRISSELL,
"Pro H. and M. D. Grissell.

"P.S.—It must be good for Boilers."

"St. Kitts, August 29th, 1843.

"Gentlemen,—Having had some experience with Todd's Patent Paint, for which your firm are Agents, I beg to state my unqualified approval of it. I have tried it against White Lead of the first quality, and at the end of seven or eight months find Todd's Paint fresh as when laid on, while the White Lead, owing to excessive heat, may be rubbed off like chalk. It answers equally well on wood or iron, effectually preserving the latter from rust. I feel obliged by your quick attention to my further order by the 'Parrack Hall,' which ship we are daily expecting.

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"(Signed) GEO. G. MOFFATT.

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In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required. Oil and Turpentine being employed as a seal both for work technically called Plotting, and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of Paper stainers and Leather Dressers, the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

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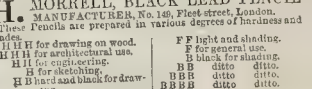

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GUTTA PERCHA CURTAIN & CORNICE RINGS.—These Rings have been much approved by the Faculty, particularly for nervous and aged patients. Owing to the peculiar properties of Gutta Percha, these rings do not make the least noise when drawn along the pole or rod. The following sizes a noise when drawn along the pole or rod. The following sizes may be had, either with or without lines:—Size 1 inch diameter, 1¼ inch ditto, 1½ inch ditto, 2 inch ditto, 2½ inch ditto, 3 inch ditto, 3½ inch ditto, 4 inch ditto, 5 inch ditto.

TUBING, TELEGRAPH WIRE, GALVANIC BATTERIES, &c. &c. manufactured by the GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY (Patentees), 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H Bland and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
M medium.	B B B B ditto ditto.

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 6 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, it lands are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 8 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

GLASS.

THOMAS MILLINGTON, Importer of Foreign Sheet Glass, requests attention to the present Prices of Glass and Stock sizes, which are cheaper and better than those of English manufacture:—

PACKED IN 100 FEET BOXES, THIRDS QUALITY, BOXES INCLUDED

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
6	by 4			12	by 10			14	by 11			16½	by 12½			18	by 13			18	by 14		
6½	„ 4½			12½	„ 10½			14½	„ 11½			17	„ 12			18½	„ 13½			18½	„ 14½		
7	„ 5		14s. 6d.	13	„ 10			15	„ 11			17½	„ 12½			19	„ 13			19	„ 14		
7½	„ 5½			13½	„ 10½			15½	„ 11½			18	„ 13			19½	„ 13½			19½	„ 14½		
8	„ 6			14	„ 10			16	„ 11			18½	„ 13½			20	„ 14			20	„ 14		
8½	„ 6½			14½	„ 10½			16½	„ 11½			19	„ 13			20½	„ 14½			20½	„ 14½		
9	„ 7			15	„ 10		20s.	17	„ 11		20s.	19½	„ 13½		24s.	21	„ 14		24s.	21	„ 14		30s.
9½	„ 7½			15½	„ 10½			17½	„ 11½			20	„ 13½			21½	„ 14			23	„ 14½		
10	„ 8			16	„ 10			18	„ 12			20½	„ 13½			23	„ 14			23½	„ 14½		
10½	„ 8½		17s. 3d.	16½	„ 10½			18½	„ 12½			21	„ 13½			23½	„ 14½			24	„ 14½		
11	„ 9			17	„ 10			19	„ 12½			21½	„ 14			24	„ 14						
11½	„ 9½			17½	„ 10½			19½	„ 12½			22	„ 14			24½	„ 14½						
12	„ 9			18	„ 11			20	„ 12½			22½	„ 14			25	„ 14						
12½	„ 9½			18½	„ 11½			20½	„ 12½			23	„ 14			25½	„ 14½						

And in a variety of large cases.

IMPROVED PATENT ROUGH PLATE, PLAIN, FLUTED, AND IN QUARRY PATTERNS.

BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, SHEET, CROWN, AND COLOURED WINDOW GLASS. PURE WHITE SHADES FOR ORNAMENTS.

Pumps, Water-closets, and Plumbers' Brass Work. Genuine White Lead, Paint, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Tariffs of the above on application to

T. MILLINGTON, 87, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor. —2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

GOOD THIRDS FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size 21 by 30 at 40s. per case Good fourths ditto ditto, 32s. Crown squares in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10, and upwards, 2d. per foot. Quarter-inch rough plate tiles, 12s. per dozen. Also crown and sheet glass in crates; British and patent plate, ground, fluted, and stained glass, glass slates, &c.; sheet-lead, pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John's street, West Smithfield.

NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, of King's-road, Chelsea, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and the trade generally, to their establishment, where they can be supplied with every description of WINDOW GLASS now manufactured, with despatch, and at the lowest terms. Also sheet-lead, patent pipe, pumps, plumbers' brass work, genuine white lead, oils, colours, varnishes, brushes, and every article requisite for the trade.—Manufacturers of patent lead pipe.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS, at very short notice.—The patterns symmetrically adjusted to size ordered, and free from the much complained of defects in squares cut out of sheets, from 1s. per foot super; borders, 6d. per foot run.—At CHARLES LONG'S, King-street, Portman-square.

PLATE and PATENT PLATE GLASS, of unequalled colours, quality, and finish, for glazing and other purposes, supplied by J. LEES and CO. cheaper than any other house in London. All applications for estimates, &c. to be made to the Plate-glass Warehouse and Looking-glass Manufactory, 13, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

STAINED GLASS and GENERAL ORNAMENTAL DRAUGHTSMAN and DESIGNER.—The Advertiser, who is well versed in the above departments, is open to arrangements either of a permanent or occasional character, for preparing designs, working drawings, &c.—Apply by letter to A. Z. Cook's Library, 53, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Coats of Arms, Friezes, Consoles, Chimney Shafts, Flower-trays, &c. &c. manufactured by J. M. BOASHFIELD, Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs (near the West India Docks), and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Edgware-road, Paddington.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEASONED WOODS by the Patent Desiccating Process for SALE, at F. J. FULLER'S Depôt, 37, Wharf-road, City-road. Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, Wainscot, Hornbeam, Limetree, Birch, Beech, and Veneers. Flooring and Match Boards, &c.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

¾ inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		3-inch White, 26s. per square.	
4-inch „	18s. „	4 inch „	27s. „
1 inch „	21s. „	1-inch „	30s. „

Dantzic Timber, 8os. per load.

Mouldings by machinery in very great variety

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

MUIR'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM-STREET, PIMLICO.

TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. sawn on the most approved principle, boards, &c. prepared, matched, and grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of navigation and water-carriage, being connected with the Thames by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks, and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SOUTHAM,

Saw Mills, Gillingham-street, Pimlico.

N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of WELL-SEASONED, DRY, PREPARED WHITE and YELLOW BATTEN FLOORING, also a large quantity of SCAFFOLD POLES, FOR SALE, at a low price, at DRUCE'S, No. 8 Wharf, Queen's road West, Chelsea. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Sand, Plaster, Slates, and Slate Slab, Tiles, &c. on Sale at the lowest remunerative prices. Goods landed and carted. Ladders for sale. Apply to H. P. DIXON and CO. as above. Great facilities for the prompt execution of country orders.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on sale at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply on quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 2s per cent on their mouldings, as advertised on the 8th of November last, is removed, from this date, consequently the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

PADDINGTON TIMBER-YARD SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, 6, Irongate Wharf, Praed-street, Edgware-road, near the Great Western Railway Station, and abutting on the Grand Junction Canal.

GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. R. Fry and Son, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well seasoned stock of Flooring Boards, Matched Boarding, and Mouldings, of every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the lowest remunerative prices.

GEORGE W. FRY can also offer every advantage to purchasers of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills afford convenience for immediate conversion on the most moderate terms. All sawn and prepared goods delivered free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station in town.

G. W. F. has published an enlarged and improved sheet of Moulding Designs, which will be forwarded, with prices of flooring, &c. post-free, on application.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 30s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLICEMAN'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

PAPER-HANGINGS and WALL-DECORATIONS.—E. T. ARCHER, Patentee and sole Manufacturer of the Royal Tapestry Silk Hangings. Every description of Paper-hangings, from cylinder-work to the most delicate hand printing, in papers for the cottage or the mansion. Borders Pilasters, Centres, Medallions, &c. &c. from the drawings of the best artists in the colourings of the most refined taste. Always on hand a large stock of French and all Continental Manufactures.

Machine Printing Works, Royal Mills, Wandsworth, Surrey; Block Printing Works, 451, Oxford-street, London.

PAPER-HANGINGS, the cheapest in London, at CROSS'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 22, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, where builders and the trade can select from a stock of 50,000 pieces, at the following reduced prices:—

Good Bed-room Papers	from 0½d. per yard.
Painted Marble, Granite, and Oak Papers	from 0½d. do.
Superior Dining and Drawing-room Papers	from 1½d. do.
Satins and Flock	from 2½d. do.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD L. PARAIRE is desirous of Meeting Gentlemen who require COLOURED ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. External, Internal, Isometrical Perspectives got up; outlines of same neatly coloured, with background, on terms that will insure approval. Temporary assistance given in getting up Plans, Elevations Sections, Detail, and Working Drawings.—Mr. E. L. P. makes a consideration in his charge where competition drawings prove unsuccessful.

Address, 8, Rathbone-place.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different bedsteads; also of every description of bedding, blankets, and quilts. And their new ware-rooms contain an extensive assortment of bed-room furniture, furniture dimities, damasks, and chintzes, so as to render their establishment complete for the general furnishing of bed-rooms.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

LIGHTERAGE.—To Saw-mill Proprietors, Slate Merchants, and Others.—SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Licensed Lighterman, 3, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, begs to assure those who may favour him with their ORDERS, that they will be executed with the utmost despatch, at the most reasonable charges. Prompt attention given to orders forwarded by post.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 30.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—

LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous hard pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

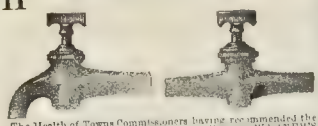
Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for private houses, mansions, villas, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



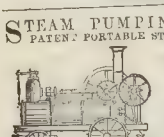
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-pipe for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin street, London.

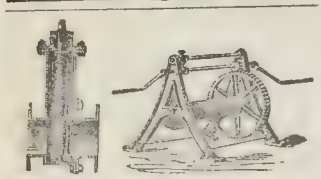
STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—

PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.



Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS, Engineers and Contractors, Johnson-place, Hudson-street, Southwark, London.



IMPROVED SLUICE COCKS, for Water,

Gas, or Steam, brass faced, and also raised to square thread, engine-turned screw, working in brass nuts, in every respect as good as can be manufactured, are off red at the following prices per inch:—

2 inch.	3 and 4 inch.	5 to 9 inch.	10 to 15 inch.
16s.	15s.	14s	13s

Lithographs of the improved self-lubricating and various other constructions, with descriptions and prices attached, may be had on application.

Single-purchase bull's crabs, as above, fitted with two handles, and wrought-iron braces and spindles, with set to throw in and out of gear.

Price	70s. each.
Stronger and larger ditto	8l. 10s. do.
Double purchase	8l. 8s. do.
Treble purchase	19l. 19s. do.

BARRETT, EXALL, and ANDREWS, Kate's Grove Ironworks, Reading Agents in London, DRAY and CO Swan-lane

FOWLER'S IMPROVED

WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 10-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S

ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,

Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'

PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous, wearing, and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the pump considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising liquids from a depth not exceeding 25 feet also, hand or light cranes constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,

8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London, Manufacturers and Patentees.

PUMPS.—Engineers, Contractors, and Parties

engaged in raising water will find it their interest to examine into the merits of the various pumps possessed by the PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS over every other. They are highly valuable for mining, marine, and general purposes. Are used by the first engineers, builders, and contractors in the kingdom, to whom they can be referred to. Contracts entered into for the supply of all sizes, varying from 2-inch to 24-inch bore per minute. Can be seen daily at work, and all information obtained respecting them, by application to GWYNNE, SON, and CO. Essex-wharf, Strand.

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from

two horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most approved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double-purchase cranes also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery, made to order by ANDREW MCLAREN and Co. Wind- or Iron Work, Wilkinson-terrace, City road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a FOURTEEN-

HORSE TOWER HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE and BOILER, nearly new, built to order, price 200 guineas. Also a very superior TIMBER and DEAL SAWING FRAME, capable of cutting eight logs into deals at one sawing, with shifting gear and frame complete, as may be required, for deals &c price 80 guineas. May be seen at work, and further particulars obtained of LACEY BROTHERS, saw mills, Lewisham. This is an opportunity rarely to be met with, the above being sold merely to make room for machinery of much greater power.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of

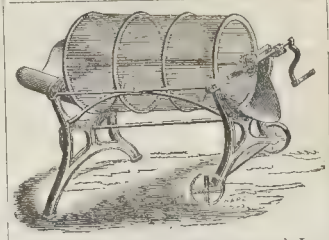
IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which means they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast in any size, note, or weight, ready for hanging.

TUNED BY MACHINERY

Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells tuned or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers and regged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.



FRANCIS ARDING, Engineer and Iron

Founder, Ashford Iron Works, Uxbridge, Middlesex, begs to direct the attention of Builders and others to his Patent Cheese or Meal Mill, manufactured by him, for sifting sand, gravel, lime, ashes &c. by the use of which one man and a boy can do the same amount of work as six men using the common sieve.

Price, delivered in London.—	
No 1—3 feet cylinder	£6 6 0
No 2—3 feet 6 inches cylinder	7 7 0
No 3—4 feet cylinder	8 8 0

Arch tectonial, structural, engine, and mill castings of every description.

One of the above Soft mills will be exhibited at the Smithfield Club Cattle show, to be held at the Carriage Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-street, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of December, at Stand No 86.

TWENTY IRON-BOUND CASKS, 6 Iron

Pans, 50 to 80 gallons each, 6 Galvanised Iron Pans, 70 gallons, and 1 Plate FOR SALE, very cheap Apply, BROOK and CO 7, Wenlock road, City-road.

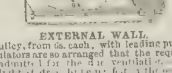
REPERTOIRE of MEDIÆVAL ART,

No 2, Wyndham-street, Cavendish-square Mr BURTON, M.A. of the University of Cambridge, having made arrangements with parties who for many years past have worked from the designs, and under the superintendence of the late A. W. PUGIN, Esq. begs to inform the public, clergy, architects, &c. that he supplies every kind of Pen-and-pencil and Pencil Gothic Work, viz.—Metal work, chalices and patens, offertory, basons, candlesticks, coronas, branches, gasaliers, sconces, lamps in numerical brasses, hinges, bolts, escutcheons, fire dogs, lecterns, velvets, rich figured silks and stuffs, for altar hangings, &c. woven silks for vestments, and gold and silk fringes, lace, and embroidered cassocks, picture frames, and tracks, banners, &c. &c. Church walls, roofs, altars, and reredoses, decorated in gold and diaper. Designs and materials for all kinds of embroidery supplied and arranged.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—

WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATOR has been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of building.—as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Brighton. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory, by CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.



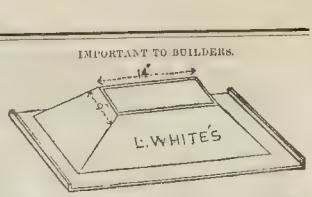
admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each, with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d.

These Ventilators are so arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants, as they are placed in the external wall, the current is not impeded when the room is used for the evening, and which gives a constant supply of fresh air in most rooms. SHERINGHAM BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders,

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.



REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY

BLOWER and CHIMNEY BAR COMBINED, makes a perfect fireplace for the Parlour, and rendering stoves chimney impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building

Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.

CASE-IRON KITCHEN RANGES, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

RAIN WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Ash, OG Gutters, Sash weights, STABLE FITTINGS pumps, bomb casting, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings in stock, at LYNCH WHITES' Iron Wharf, Upper Ordnance-street, London, near Blackfriars bridge.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT

Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.

BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS,

Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 4, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale

Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO at the Counting house, Hoxton Brickfields, grange walk, near the Rosemary branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—KENT, GREY STOCK, and

other Bricks of superior quality, delivered alongside per Barges. Apply to W ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE

PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO send free by post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES,

PIPES, &c. Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No 21 WHITBY, Macclesfield-street North, City road Basin. Secondly, that the trade to mr. "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor, and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE Jurors" page 584, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known and as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

TO LIME-BURNERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate

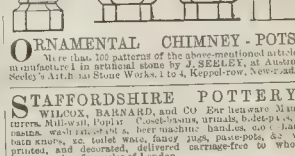
possession, a valuable PLANT of a LIME-BURNER. The kiln is in good working order, and premises fitted up complete to carry on a large trade; with or without horses or carts. The premises are situate at Lambeth, within a few yards of the river, and within forty rods of the Vauxhall-bridge-road. For the letting of the same.—Apply to Mr BAKER, Fox, Princes-street, Lambeth.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY

call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers, to their Patent Rails, Sleepers, Fish Joints, and other important improvements in use on upwards of 2000 miles of railway in every part of which may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager, or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George street, Westminster.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS

during Repairs SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE made by Builders upon the lowest terms. Manufactures and temporary Awnings on sale or hire Orders per post receive the most prompt attention WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.



ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY-POTS.—

More than 100 patterns of the above-mentioned articles are manufactured in artificial stone by J. SEELEY, at Austin and Seeley's Artificial Stone Works, 1 to 4, Keppel-row, New-road.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—

WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO Earthenware Manufacturers, Millwall, Poplar. Closet-basins, urinals, bidet-pans, plunging, wash-troughs, &c. beer machine handles, &c. handles, hand shapes, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, paste-pots, &c white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD, TYLER, and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, Engineers, Plumbers, Hydraulists, &c. and Manufacturers of M'Connell's Registered Water Closet. This is the most simple and effectual yet introduced for the purposes, and by using which the cost of service-pipes for the supply of water is considerably reduced. Also Sole Manufacturers of Whitworth's Patent Self-acting Bramah Pan Closet, so constructed as to prevent the possibility of any effluvia arising from the action on the metals. Diagrams of either the above may be had on application, or the closets inspected at the manufactory, as above. 21st Month, 1853.

THOUSANDS OF WATER-CLOSETS AT THIS TIME ARE WITHOUT WATER,
OWING TO THE WIRE CONNECTION OF THE VALVE BEING FROZEN IN THE CISTERN.

JENNINGS'S PATENT CISTERN-VALVE
REQUIRES NEITHER BALL, LEVER, NOR WIRE, AND ENSURES A PERFECT SUPPLY OF WATER.

Although the ICE in the CISTERN may be a FOOT THICK, the
Any person having JENNINGS'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK, by referring to Figs. 5 and 6, pages 6 and 7, will see that the VALVE is actuated from the bottom, and OUT OF THE WAY OF FROST.
A Book, containing ILLUSTRATIONS, PRICES, and DESCRIPTIONS of JENNINGS'S INVENTIONS, can be had free, on application; or by post, if two stamps are enclosed, to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND BRASSFOUNDER,
29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

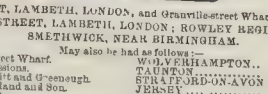
May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr C. Aelers, Stracote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Norris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

JOHN DOULTON, JUN. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

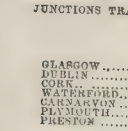
May also be had as follows:—

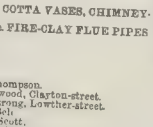
LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	KENDAL	Robt. Thompson.
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther-street.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co	DUMFRIES	Joseph Bell.
CARNARVON	Jno Jackson.	HAWICK	Andrew Scott.
PLYMOUTH	W. Bryant and Co.	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh Chantler.
PRESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	COCKERMOUTH	John Hird.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



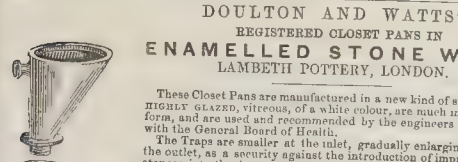


These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.
They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

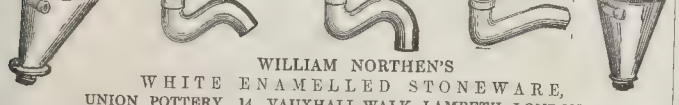
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 2d. each extra.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,
BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 29, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.
Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior slabs, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.
N.B. These are made with at the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

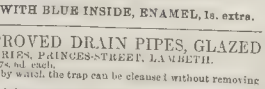
May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Dane's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kings-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brokers, 32, Brydges-street Covent Garden.
Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.
W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

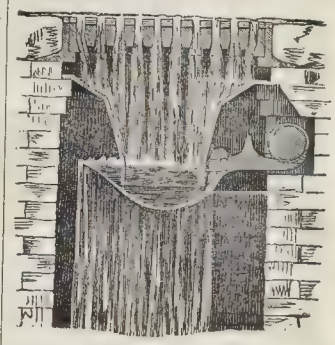
STEPHEN GREEN and CO.'S IMPROVED DRAIN PIPES, GLAZED
IN SIDE-WORKS, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH.
Common Shape Closet Pans, well glazed inside, 7s. 6d. each.
Extra, if fitted with the patent air-tight valve, by which the trap can be cleansed without removing the seat, 1s. 6d. each.
Various patterns of improved shapes always on hand.

Straight Tubes, Junctions, Bends, Curves, Elbows, Syphon-traps, Flap-traps, Urinals, Surface-sinks, and Increasing Pipes always kept stock.
Manufacturers of the

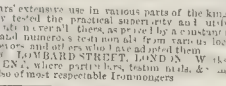


PATENT SIPHON FLUSHING-BASIN, WITHOUT METAL SPREADER, WITH SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS. For illustrative drawings and testimonials, see "The Builder," May 31, 1851.

BUNNETT and CO.'S PATENT SELF ACTING EFFLUVIA TRAP, for Sewers, Drains, and Cesspools, is entirely self-acting and self-cleansing, cannot get out of order, and requires no attention.

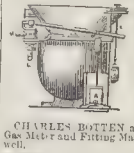


The above is a sectional view of the Trap in its ordinary position, with the plane weight at the extremity of the lever attached to the moveable pan. The buoy of the trap, dipping into the moveable pan, forms a perfect vapour-proof joint, and should the trap ever get stopped, the water will rise in the body of it till it overbalances the weight, which then rolls towards the centre, and allows the pan to fall to its fullest extent, effectually disharging all obstructions, the weight then rolls back, and brings up the pan to its former position, catching sufficient water to form a fresh joint.
Five years' extensive use in various parts of the kingdom have thoroughly tested the practical superiority and utility of the above invention over all others, as proved by a constant repetition of orders and numerous testimonials from various local boards, town surveyors and others who have adopted them.
Office, 6, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON W. 4 Works, DEPTFORD, KENT, where particulars, testimonials, &c. may be obtained, also of most respectable Ironmongers



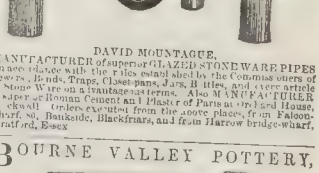
MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c., also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.



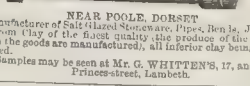
By the use of Underbay's Patent Regulator, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and weights are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a lavatory, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.
The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Fish Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection. It will forward drawings of the same.
CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford-passage, Clerkenwell.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,
NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules extracted from the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Wharf, St. Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex

BOURNE VALLEY POTTERY,



NEAR POOLE, DORSET.
Manufacturer of Salt-Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions &c. from Clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate on which the goods are manufactured), all inferior clay being at once rejected.
Samples may be seen at Mr. G. WHITTEN'S, 17, and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth.

A WATER-CLOSET, with Apparatus complete, price from £4 to £30, adapted for any situation; acknowledged to be the cheapest and most efficient ever invented. Perfect action guaranteed. Testimonials of the highest respectability, and prospectuses, forwarded by post. Specimen to be seen fixed on the Premises. Manufactured and sold only by W. PAYNE, 24, OLD PYE-STREET, London, near St. Paul's.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.
A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES,
FREEMAN RAY'S Patent Sluice-valve, as required by the Board of Health, and supplied to the Metropolitan Water Companies, is made in 2 inch to 48 inch. Hydrants, Stop-cocks, Fire and other Plugs, Water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made and estimates given by FREEMAN RAY, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 7, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth

SALES BY AUCTION.

7,500 Pieces of Paperhangings and Vein Marble Chimney-pieces, ready for fixing.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL at his ROOMS, 259, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, at TWELVE, upwards of 7,500 pieces of excellent PAPER-HANGINGS, suitable for the drawing and dining rooms, libraries, bed-rooms, and secondary apartments.—May be viewed, and catalogues had.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, SUNNINGHILL, BERKS.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND and SON have received instructions from the Proprietors, to SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1852, at the WELLS INN, Sunninghill, at TWO for THREE o'clock in Three Lots, a most eligible PLOT of BUILDING GROUND, comprising a frontage of 240 feet and averaging 70 feet in depth, abutting on the public road, leading from Virginia Water to Ascot, rising with a gradual sloping ascent above the road and the main line a southern aspect, with delightful scenery, over an extensive valley lying at its base, and on to the distant hills. This spot is extremely suitable for the erection of Villa and other Residences, being in the immediate vicinity of the Great Park, Virginia Water, and the Royal Hunt, within a short distance of Ascot Race-course, and the new projected Railway Station on the line from London to Woking, now in progress, which tends greatly to increase the demand for respectable residences. The property is freehold, and each lot possesses the advantage of a first of fire and evergreens, enclosing the back part and each side, which have been carefully placed and left there for the purposes both of shelter and ornament. The property, which thus offers an opportunity of safe and profitable investment, may be viewed any day before the sale, and printed particulars, with conditions and plans, may be had ten days previous at the Offices of H. Dawkins, Esq. Windsor; at the Wells Inn, Sunninghill; of Messrs. HAVAH and BUCKLAND 2, Cannon-street West, London; and of the Auctioneers, Park-street, Windsor.

TO BUILDERS, BRICKMAKERS, JOINERS, AND OTHERS.

—Re Richard Anderson, a Bankrupt.

MR. MOXON will SELL by AUCTION, at the DEVONSHIRE ARMS, Abingdon-road, Kensington, on THURSDAY, the 15th of JANUARY, 1852, at TWELVE o'clock, by direction of the assignees, the STOCK-IN-TRADE of a Builder and Brickmaker, comprising about 200,000 bricks, in clamp, sewers and drain pipes, sashes and frames, planks, building materials, part of three excellent horses, carts, articles partly built, and the erection of a detached dwelling-house, to be pulled down. May be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues had on the premises; of Messrs. Cox and Wilkins, Angel-court, Strand; of W. H. Waller, Esq. Solicitor, 7, Furnival's Inn; and at Mr Moxon's Offices, 85, West Strand, Charing cross.

CHELSEA SAW-MILLS—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1852, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Chelsea-wharf, Chelsea, near the Cadogan-pier, in Lots, by direction of the trustees, the MACHINERY of the Saw-mills, oil-cake mill, 30-horse power steam engine, Cornish steam-boiler 17 feet long, 6 feet diameter two upright and three tubular 12 inches, one circular saw bench, planing, chamfering, and 4 machines; 120 feet main shafting, drums, wheels, and drum bearings, cross iron pump, pipes and benches, timber-saw, drill-machine, two dead lifting screw jacks, two patent portable articles partly built, and the erection of a detached dwelling-building, to be pulled down. May be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues had on the premises; of Messrs. Cox and Wilkins, Angel-court, Strand; of W. H. Waller, Esq. Solicitor, 7, Furnival's Inn; and at Mr Moxon's Offices, 85, West Strand, Charing cross.

TO COOPERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—By Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1852, at ELEVEN o'clock, at the PATENT COOPERAGE, CHELSEA WHARF, Chelsea, the HALF SHARE of the valuable PATENTS for IMPROVEMENTS in MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE of every description of CASK, in all parts of the world, except the said Patent in London and forty miles round, and the machinery required for this Patent Property, with capabilities and arrangement, has been very extensively worked in London, and is fitting up in a fine new street in Liverpool. The cask made by it are of a very superior description, produced with much greater rapidity, and at a far less cost than those made by hand, and the staples of the trade, from the skilled labour is, to a great extent, superseded. The machinery will be sold at the sale in lots, unless an acceptable offer for the machinery as a whole be made by private contract. The machinery may be seen at any time by tickets, or on application on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale.—Particulars may be had on the Premises; of Mr. Spark, Solicitor, Dominion-chambers, 33, Gracechurch-street; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street

TO COOPERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—By Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1852, at ELEVEN o'clock, at the PATENT COOPERAGE, CHELSEA WHARF, Chelsea, the MACHINERY of the PATENT COOPERAGE, but little used the last two years, highly useful, and of the best make, the machinery including two brace shaving machines, two truss hoop machines, one making machine, one edge planing machine, two circular saw benches, one head mortising machine, two circular saw benches, one head shaping machine, brick and tile machine, 200 feet shafting, drums, rigger, strap, saws, and other apparatus. Lots to work the different machines for the term of the patent, will be given to each purchaser of such lot. The machinery may be viewed in motion on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; of Mr. Spark, Solicitor, Dominion-chambers, 33, Gracechurch-street; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, City.

Great Western Railway.—First Portion of the Valuable Materials of the old Terminus, at Paddington.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852, and following day, in consequence of the number of lots, the very valuable materials and fittings of the Booking Offices, Departure Platforms, and Carriage Sheds: comprising, 300 superior sash and plain doors, sashes, 100 pairs of small timber principals with tie-beams and tie-beams, suitable for necessitous or temporary purposes, platform of timber floors, timber handrailing, partitioning, frame bulk, iron gates, doors, sashes, and shelving, iron columns, square and octagon gas lamps, 1,000 feet of iron gas piping, 2,000 feet of Yorkstone paving, large lined cisterns, fittings of ten water closets and urinals, fittings up of the ticket offices and waiting rooms, with numerous excellent turned newels, a large metal bell, about 1½ tons of lead, 10,000 superficial feet of zinc, sound stock brickwork, 2 large pigmills, a quantity of loose materials, and a variety of other articles.—May be viewed the days previous to the Sale the day of which will be very shortly announced, when Catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster.

WESTMINSTER.—Valuable Building Materials by order of the Board of Ordnance

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Honourable Board of Ordnance to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, York-street, Westminster, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, at TWELVE o'clock, the excellent MATERIALS and FITTINGS of FORT HOUSE, forming the whole of York-place, York-place, York-road, and Kings Head-yard, in the rear of the Wellington Barracks, comprising a large quantity of pan and plain tiles, sound timber, sash, doors, and fittings, of sashes, partitioning, screen panels, lead on flat stock brickwork, and lot of effects. May be viewed one day prior to, and catalogues had on the Premises; at the Commanding Engineer's Office, 11, James-street; at the Auctioneer's Offices, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BISHOPSGATE STREET. Highly important and valuable long Leasehold Property, near Bishopsgate Church, occupying an area of about 11½ square feet, and producing at low rentals a net income of 600 per annum.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, & TRIST have received instructions from the Proprietor, to OFFER FOR SALE, at the MART, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, at TWELVE, the very valuable and extensive PREMISES for THREE YEARS only, the Messrs. Piper, the well-known builders, most substantially built, and eligibly let, Nos. 172 and 173, Bishopsgate-street, with out, one of the most leading thoroughfares of the Metropolis. They comprise two commodious residences of handsome elevation, containing numerous bed-chambers and sitting-rooms, and every necessary accommodation for families, with private entrances, and a commanding shop fronting the street; ranges of substantial buildings in the rear, consisting of a large public office, counting house, and three private rooms, sitting rooms, cellars, &c. a lofty show room, and two offices over, used for the purposes of the business, and a capital workshop and open arches for dry stuff, preparing shop, three capital workshops on the first and second floors, two 100 feet, and one 50 feet in length, and room, small shop, engine and boiler houses, drying room, large smiths for drying materials, coach house, harness-room, water closets, a forman's cottage and offices, spacious yard, extending upwards of 300 feet in depth; every other convenience for the business; and an entrance yard, entered from the street through large folding doors and wrought iron gates. The whole occupying a very considerable area, and presenting a most eligible property for investment. Held for a term of 77 years unexpired, at £52 per annum, and let to Mr. Thomas Piper upon lease for 21 years, at a low rental of £600 per annum.—May be viewed by permission of the tenants, with cards, between the hours of Twelve and Four (Saturdays excepted), to be had of Messrs. Walters and Cooper, Solicitors, 36, Basinghall-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Norton, Hoggart, and Trist, 3, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

NORTH-END, FULHAM TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS. Attractive Plot of Ground, abounding with brick-earth; and immediate possession.

MR. HERBERT TRICKETT has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, at TWELVE, in one lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), a valuable PLOT of GROUND on which is a house known as Walnut tree Cottage, containing 2a. 1r. in extent, presenting sites peculiarly large for the erection of semi-detached or other residences. Held for a term of 77 years unexpired, at £5 per annum, and let to Mr. Thomas Piper upon lease for 21 years, at a low rental of £60 per annum.—May be viewed by permission of the tenants, with cards, between the hours of Twelve and Four (Saturdays excepted), to be had of Messrs. Walters and Cooper, Solicitors, 36, Basinghall-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Norton, Hoggart, and Trist, 3, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

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FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in the Green Lanes, near Woodgreen, Hornsey, at a moderate RENT. The roads and surface drainage are being made. Money will be advanced to respectable parties for erecting Detached and Semi-detached Villas. TO BE SOLD, a small part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

RECTORY ESTATE, EALING.—Valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET or SOLD in convenient Lots. The roads and surface drainage are being made. Money will be advanced to respectable parties for erecting Detached and Semi-detached Villas. TO BE SOLD, a small part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL TO BE LET, on Building Lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding most extensive prospect, rising nearly 400 feet above the sea, and a site have been appropriated for a mansion on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a properly ornamental garden of nearly 4 acres in extent. The roads, garden, and drains are being formed. Plans may be seen at the Company's Offices. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, near the City, situate in the Queen's-road, Dalston: term, 99 years. Ground rents may be purchased down to a peppercorn.—For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Taylor, 25, Old Jewry. To Builders and Others.—To be Let, situate in the Grove-road, Holloway, and in the high road, Turnham green.—Apply at the Counting-House on each estate

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this desirable locality, commanding extensive views. Money and bricks advanced, if required. For particulars apply to Mr. C. HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 73, Coleman-street, City.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, contiguous to the Feltham Station on the Windsor and Richmond Railway.—Land Improvers, Builders, &c. may purchase in one lot, by Private Contract, SEVENTEEN ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD LAND, extending more than 1,000 feet on the high road to Hounslow and Feltham Station to Twickenham, Kingston, Hampton Court, &c. Deep drainage, gravel subsoil, water abundant and good; a short distance from Hounslow, Bedfont, &c.; but let by Hanworth parish to branches of the Colne, and close to upon the village of Feltham. N.B. The trains to and from the Station are frequent, including the loopline, and the accommodation for goods, cattle, &c. unlimited. Plans may be had.—Apply to Mr. JOHN DAWSON, Auctioneer and Land Agent, Marlborough-chambers, 10, Pall-mall.

HAYLE'S ESTATE, ST. GEORGE'S-ROAD, SOUTHWARK, BUILDING and REPAIRING LEASES.—The Hayle's Estate are willing to grant proposals from persons desirous of taking on Building Leases for 61 years, and Repairing Leases for 21 years, of convenient sized lots of Building Land, situate in Elliott-row, and Gibraltar-row, Southwark, and streets and places adjoining, by Hayle's Estate Offices, No. 1, Bolt-court, Fleet-street. Printed particulars can be obtained after the 18th of JANUARY, inst. on application at Hayle's Estate Office, Gibraltar-row, St. George's, Southwark; at the Offices of the Surveyor, WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq. 2, Duke-street, Westminster, or of the Solicitor to the Trustees, Mr. Cameron, Westminster, or of the Solicitor to the Trustees Sealed proposals addressed to the Trustees of the Hayle's Estate, must be sent in on or before the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1852, to R. T. BARTON, Solicitor to the Trustees, 4, Wolsingham-place, Lambeth.

BUILDING FRONTAGE TO LET, on eligible Freehold elevated ground, two and a half miles from the Regent's Park, on the Finchley New Road, situate near a crescent or detached villas.—For plans and particulars inquire of R. L. ROUMIEU, Esq. 10, Lancaster-place, Strand.

TO BOAT BUILDERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING ROOMY PREMISES.

REIGATE WHARF, KING'S-ROAD, READING, BERKS TO BE LET, with immediate possession, THAT valuable River Property, called or known as the ENGLEFIELD WHARF, with yard and sheds. A Smith's Shop, with Wheelwright's Shop, with yard and sheds. A Smith's Shop, with fixtures complete. An enclosed Yard, with frontages to the river Kennet and road thereto, well adapted for the coal or deal trade. Two respectable cottages, containing parlour, kitchen, wash house, and three bedrooms, with garden front and back. These premises are in the immediate vicinity of the per cent and is short distance from the Great Western Station, and Reading and Reigate Railway, and possessing the advantages of a good crane and steam power—also on the wharf, covered sheds, &c. For particulars inquire of Mr. BENHAM, Timber dealer, Reading.

FREEHOLD LAND, HARROW, TO BE LET or SOLD, in small or large plots, and on liberal terms. A first-class railway ticket, free for eleven years, granted for every house built on this land, and worth 50l. per annum.—Apply to Mr WILLIAM THOMPSON, Architect, 2, Conduit-street West, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park. Advances made if required.

TO BUILDERS, CABINET MAKERS, PIANOFORTE MAKERS, CARPENTERS, AND PAINTERS IN GENERAL.

TO BE LET, in the Caledonian-road, a SIX-ROOMED DWELLING-HOUSE, with large Workshops, Carpenter's Shops, Painter's Shops, Showroom for Timber, Stabling for Three Horses, if required, all neatly compact, with direct 4-inch railway in the yard, suitable for any business trade, being a house and premises seldom to be met with.—Apply to Q. MARKS, 37, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

BUCKINGHAM, TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—TO BE LET, upon leases for ninety nine years, and on advantageous terms, several eligible PLOTS of BUILDING GROUND, most desirably situated, near to the town of Buckingham, part whereof forms a frontage to a new road leading from the town to the railway station there, and other parts will admirably suit for villa residences, upon a gentle ascent on the said road, with extensive views, and convenience near to the town. Their property offers peculiar advantages, being in the centre of Lord Southampton's and Mr. Drake's hunts, and within an easy distance of London, which is rendered in two hours; and from the demand for residences in the neighbourhood, a safe and highly remunerative investment may be obtained.—To view plans, and for further particulars, apply to SMITH and SMALL, Solicitors, Buckingham; DECIMUS BURTON, Esq. 6, Spring-gardens, Westminster; and THOMAS BEARDS, Esq. Stowe, near Buckingham.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Freehold Mansion and Estate.—FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a most desirable and valuable MANSION, with excellent walled garden, and out-buildings, together with 39 acres of rich pasture land, with an extensive river frontage, and large area of mud land. The estate offers to a gentleman of property a beautiful residence, in the best neighbourhood contiguous to the town of Southampton, and to capitalists a valuable investment in building, &c. as an opportunity which has rarely occurred.—For further particulars and to view apply to Mr. JOSEPH BLUNDELL, Land Agent, &c. Barnard-in, Southampton.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

Established 1849.

The Mitcham and Merton Estates will be balloted for shortly. All shares issued previously, on which one month's subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot. Monthly subscription, 5s.; entrance and rules, 1s. 6d.

48, Bedford-row. R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

ESTATES of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY—FOURTEENTH PUBLIC DRAWING.—On SATURDAY, the 14th of JANUARY, at Noon, at the Offices, 31, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, the Fourteenth Public Drawing amongst the subscribers, not yet on the register of rights, for priority of selection of lots on the estates bought for the Conservative Land Society, will take place. The advances taken prior to the final numbers being drawn, will be the wheel up to the time of the drawing will participate in the advantages thereof. One Hundred Shares will be drawn and Fifty added to the order of rights by seniority.

The unallotted estates are West Malvern, Worcestershire; the Romford Park, Essex; Lower Norwood, Surrey; Kingsbury, Tottenham, Middlesex; Wellington, West Surrey, Wolmer-park, Tonbridge Wells, West Kent; Castle Hill, Reading, Berkshire; Heathfield, Sussex; and the Manor of Manningham and St. Margaret's, Richmond, in Middlesex. Negociations are in progress for purchases in other counties.

A share and a half will place you on the order of rights at once, price 33l. 5s 6d. five per cent interest being allowed on the subscriptions up to the time of the choice of a lot on any estate, such for plans up to the time of the choice of a lot on any estate, such selection being made or not as the member thinks fit. Five per cent. interest is also allowed on subscriptions of a year in advance (if so paid) and upwards, at the office or the day before the ballot. Any person desirous of being the fortunate allottee of a lot on the Malvern Estate, the subscription being 8s. per month, with its every three months in advance, for quarterage for the expenses of the Estate, and Half an Share (Nine Guineas) Deposit, payable at 202, Strand, will secure the immediate enrolment of names in the Society's books. The bonus declared for the end of the first three years is £1 10s. per share, or £3 per cent. No partnership liability. The system which is peculiar to the Conservative Land Society of establishing the order of rights by compiling, and enrolling, and ballot has worked so effectively that upwards of 2,500 shares are now on the register of rights of which nearly 500 were drawn, upwards of 1,000 are paid up, and the whole sound, and profitable investment, the claims of the Conservative Land Society, presenting, as it does, well-balanced advantages for a limited liability, and for the large capitalist, and small investor. The prompt withdrawal of shares by a member whenever he may wish to draw out his money is insured. The practical working of an active executive committee and the whole working of the society secures for the shareholders the most judicious purchases of land, thus enabling the members to acquire eligible freehold grounds, a kind of investment which is based on the firmest foundation.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNFISEN, Secretary

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD for 6,000l. a FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of 250 acres, on the Hampshire coast, within a convenient distance of the fashionable towns of Bournemouth and Christchurch, having a frontage to the sea-beach of upwards of a mile and a half, admirably adapted for villa residences and building purposes. The principal part of the estate has been planted, and now forms a thriving fir plantation, affording shade, with facilities for cutting roads and drives. A plan of the estate may be had, and further particulars obtained, at Mr THOMAS C. SCOTT'S, Land Agent and Valuer, 5, Charing cross; or at Messrs. GOLDNEY and FELLOWES', Solicitors, Chippenham, Wilts.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

TO be DISPOSED OF, excellent WORK-SHOPS, and HOUSE adjoining, with the STOCK, and a good connection trade to the same, at the West End, and central. The business has been established, and will be found well worthy the attention of a person desirous of embarking in the same. Address, H. C. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS

SEVERAL CARCASES TO BE SOLD, on very advantageous terms, in HEREFORD-ROAD, WESTBOURNE GROVE, being one of the best situations in Paddington. Apply to Mr. GERRARD, on the ground

BURIAL GROUND WANTED.—The Burial Board of the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, are prepared to consider PROPOSALS for the sale to them, in fee, of ten acres and upwards of land, situate either to the north, north-west, or west of the metropolis, for the purpose of a burial ground. Particulars to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Board, at the Vestry Hall, Harrow-road.—By order of the Board, FREDERICK AVELING, Clerk

FREEHOLD LAND.—WANTED to PURCHASE, 10 or 12 acres of LAND, within abt. fifteen miles of London, in any direction, with the lowest price, to Mr. LOCK WOOD, Surveyors and Auctioneers, 44, Upper Baker-street, London,

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 7, 1854.

The Builder.

A JOURNEY FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

LONDON.

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BUILDERS' BALL.—The Sixth Anniversary BALL, in aid of the FUNDS of the BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION will be held at FREEMASONS' ROOMS, St. James's, on THURSDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY, 1854.

STEWARDS.

Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. M.P.

	Peter Rolt, Esq. M.P.	
	William Lee, Esq. M.P.	
Mr. T. Allott, jun.	Mr. W. George	J. D. Pilcher, esq.
R. Barnes, esq.	Mr. W. Harding	W. W. Rawlins, esq.
Stephen Bird, esq.	Mr. W. Harrison.	R. Richardson, esq.
Mr. George Bird, Treasurer.	Mr. R. J. Hilleman.	Mr. J. Roope II.
	Mr. E. Humphreys	Mr. G. Sewell.
George Barrett, esq	Mr. G. Hunt	Mr. Thos. Stirling.
Mr. T. Balding.	Mr. W. Hutchons	Mr. J. Newsom Sull, jun.
Brittan, J. W. esq	Mr. J. N. Helling.	Mr. A. H. Stanbury,
Mr. E. Brown	Mr. T. Howard.	S. J. Stephens, esq.
John Bulmer, esq	Mr. J. Jackson.	Mr. P. G. Teale.
Mr. J. M. Blashfield	Mr. F. Lambert.	Mr. John Thorn.
Mr. J. Carver.	Charles Lucas, esq.	J. Tillott, esq.
Mr. W. H. C. Hins.	Mr. A. Moore.	Mr. Wm. Todd, jun.
Mr. J. Chapman	George Myers, esq.	Mr. H. Turner.
Mr. F. W. Cooper	Mr. J. Newson, jun.	T. Tyerman, esq.
Mr. Thomas Cozens.	Mr. W. Norris.	Mr. H. Watkins.
Mr. W. Ellis.	D. Nicholson, jun esq	Mr. R. Watts, jun.
Robert Forest, esq.	Joseph Peters, esq.	Mr. Thomas Watts.
Fry, G. W. esq.		

Gentlemen connected with the building interest, desirous to serve in so excellent charity by becoming stewards, will be pleased to forward their names on or before 20th JANUARY, 1854, to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. JOSEPH BIRD, 34, Pomona place, Edgware road. In order to insure comfort, the number of tickets will be limited.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. PRESIDENT. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk

Gentlemen desiring to join this Society are informed that copies of the rules, list of members (upwards of 300), and forms of application for admission, may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

Annual Subscription £0 10
Composition for Life 5 0

On and after JANUARY 1, 1854, an entrance fee of 10s. will be required, from which those members who join the Society during the present month, will be exempt.

GEORGE HISH WEBB, Honorary Secretary.
43, Addison road North, Notting-hill.

COMPETITIONS.

TO LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, ARCHITECTS, AND OTHERS.

THE Burial Board for the Parishes of Saint Mary Magdalene and Saint Leonard, Bridgenorth, are desirous of receiving DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for LAYING OUT the proposed new burial-ground near that town. The designs must include plans for the fencing of the land and for chapel, as required by the Act of Parliament relating to new burial-grounds. The party whose plan is selected will have the superintendence of the works, and will receive 5 per cent. upon the money actually expended for his design and such superintendence. No payment will be made to unsuccessful candidates for their plans.—Designs and estimates to be delivered on or before 6th MARCH next, to Mr. E. W. HASLEWOOD, Solicitor, Bridgenorth, the Clerk of the Board, of whom further particulars may be obtained.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new RACE STAND and OFFICES at ASCOT HEATH may inspect the plans and specifications by applying to me, at the Grand Stand, Ascot Heath, on and after the 3rd of JANUARY next. Tenders to be sent in on or before JANUARY 27th, 1854. The lowest Tender will not be necessarily accepted. EDWARD HIBBURD, Clerk of the Course.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for FINISHING the CARCASE of a TAVERN, in the Aucrler-road, Surrey, may see the plans and obtain copies of the quantities, on application at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs WEIGHELL and ASHDOWN, 42, Charing-cross, after the 4th day of JANUARY instant. Tenders to be delivered at the Offices of the Architects, on or before the 24th day of JANUARY instant at TWELVE o'clock noon.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ENLARGEMENT of the PARISH CHURCH of HORNCASTLE, in the county of Lincoln, are informed that the drawings and specification may be seen on application to the Rev. JOHN FISHER, at the Rectory, Horncastle, on and after MONDAY, 16th JANUARY next. Tenders to be sent to Mr. CHRISTIAN, Architect, 19, Whitehall place, London, on or before SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a NEW CHANCEL to the Parish Church, and for a NEW RECTORY-HOUSE and OFFICES, at Broughton Sulney, in the county of Notts, may inspect the plans and specification at the present Rectory, and after the 16th instant. Tenders to be sent in to the Office of the Architect, sealed up and endorsed, on or before the 1st of FEBRUARY next. The Rector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. S. TEULON, Architect.
Lansdowne-place, Brunswick-square, London.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, PINFOLD, ROCHDALE.—Builders' Quantities of TENDERING for the above CHURCH may obtain the printed particulars before the 22nd instant, on application to JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq. Architect, 13, Stratford place, Oxford-street, London

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

STRATFORD - UPON - AVON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—Improvement Works.—Contract No. 1.—The Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 600,000 BRICKS for SEWERS. The contract deeds and the examined and signed copies of the specification, accompanied by a form of Tender (price 8s.) obtained at the Office of Mr. EDWARD GIBBS, Engineer and Surveyor to the Local Board, at Stratford-upon-Avon. Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, under cover, addressed to "The Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board of Health," marked, "Tender for Improvement Works," on or before the 23rd day of JANUARY, 1854. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
HENRY O. HUNT, Clerk to the said Local Board.
Stratford-upon-Avon, December 31, 1853.

BERWICK - UPON - TWEED. — LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—DRAINAGE WORKS. To Contractors, Pipe layers, and Others.—The Local Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake the following contract:—CONTRACT, No. 2.—For EXCAVATIONS, LAYING SEWER and DRAIN PIPES, and for the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES, and OTHER WORKS.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 16th instant, and copies of the specifications, schedules, bills of quantities, and forms of Tender, may be obtained upon payment of 5s. for each copy), together with any further information, at the Office of the Local Board, Berwick-upon-Tweed; or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster. Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board, Berwick-upon-Tweed before TWELVE o'clock on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, endorsed, "Tender for Contract, No. 2.—N.B. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES C. WEDDILL, Clerk to the Local Board.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, 12th January, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh.
The Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
W. Thompson, esq. M.P. Ald.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the ROUND-HILL PARK ESTATE, Brighton, Sussex. The drawing and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed, "Tenders for Roads at Brighton Estate." The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNDY.
33, Norfolk-street, Strand, January 12, 1854.

STOCKPORT UNION.—To CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Guardians of the Stockport Union are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons desirous to CONTRACT for the making of a MAIN SEWER from the side gates of the Union Workhouse north, across the vacant land, to Oliver-street and Greek street, and the lowering of the present sewer from the end of Oliver-street, along Well-nton road, to the corner of the road leading up to the Stockport Railway station, being a distance in the whole of about 550 yards. A plan and section and specification of the work to be done may be seen on application at the Office of Mr. SAMUEL HUNT, Surveyor, Heaton Norris, Stockport, and every other requisite information obtained. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for making Main Sewer," to be sent to me on or before SATURDAY, the 21st JANUARY inst. The contractor will be required to enter into a bond for the due performance of his contract. It is intended that the contract shall be let on MONDAY, the 23rd inst. but the guardians do not bind themselves to accept any Tender then offered. HENRY COPPOCK, Clerk of the Union.
Warren-street, Stockport, January 3, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

CONTRACT No. 1.—The Baildon (Yorkshire) Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of STONEWARE and CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES, and for LAYING the SAME, and for the CONSTRUCTION of an ARCHED SERVICE RESERVOIR, and other works in connection with and for the purposes of the Baildon Waterworks. Duplicate copies of the various specifications may be seen, and printed forms of Tender (stating quantities) may be obtained at my Office, and at the Offices of the Engineer, Messrs. LEADER and GREENWELL'S, No. 5, Delahay-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 9th of JANUARY, 1854 and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 27th of JANUARY, 1854. By order of the Board,

Baildon, Dec 24, 1853. THOMAS HOLMES, Clerk.

CONTRACTS, 1854.—Parish of Saint George, Hanover-square.—Such persons as are willing to CONTRACT with the Committee of Paving of the said parish, for the SUPPLY of GRANITE, YORK, and other STONE, for PAVING, CHANNELLING, and KERBING, and for the SUPPLY of CAST-IRON LAMP-POSTS and LAMPS, for ONE YEAR, from the 25th of MARCH next, may direct their proposals, sealed up, to the Clerk of the Board, at his Office, No. 1, Conduit-street, on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, the 27th day of JANUARY, 1854. Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office aforesaid. Persons tendering are desired to be present at the Board Meeting, to be held at the Vestry Hall, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at TWELVE o'clock, when the proposals will be publicly opened, and the contract entered into with the party whose tender shall be approved by the Committee, who will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender.

By order of the Committee of Paving,
T. R. CHAPPELL, Clerk.

CONTRACTS, 1854.—Parish of Saint George, Hanover-square.—Such persons as are willing to CONTRACT with the Committee of Paving of the said parish, for the SUPPLY of YORK, GRANITE, and other STONE, for PAVING, CHANNELLING, and KERBING, and for the SUPPLY of CAST-IRON LAMP-POSTS and LAMPS, for ONE YEAR, from the 25th of MARCH next, may direct their proposals, sealed up, to the Clerk of the Board, at his Office, No. 1, Conduit-street, on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, the 27th day of JANUARY, 1854. Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office aforesaid. Persons tendering are desired to be present at the Board Meeting, to be held at the Vestry Hall, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at TWELVE o'clock, when the proposals will be publicly opened, and the contract entered into with the party whose tender shall be approved by the Committee, who will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender.

By order of the Committee of Paving,
T. R. CHAPPELL, Clerk.

CONTRACTS, 1854.—Parish of Saint George, Hanover-square.—Such persons as are willing to CONTRACT with the Committee of Paving of the said parish for the furnishing CARTS and HORSES, Pick-work, Wheelbarrows, and carrying away the Slop and Sweepings from the Streets and Roads in the Parish of the Liberty, for ONE YEAR, from the 25th MARCH next, are desired to take notice that all proposals must be made in writing, and delivered at the Office of the Clerk of the Committee of Paving, at the Board Room, Mount-street, on or before SATURDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY, 1854, when persons tendering are desired to take notice, that all proposals must be made upon, and strictly in accordance with the printed forms of tender, applicants attending to be present at the Board Meeting, to be held at the Vestry Hall, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at TWELVE o'clock, when the proposals will be publicly opened, and the contract entered into with the party whose tender shall be approved by the Committee, who will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender.

By order of the Committee of Paving,
T. B. CHAPPELL, Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS, PAVIORS, AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TIME for receiving TENDERS for PAVING all the UNPAVED PERTIONS of HOUSES, and the PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES in the town of Southampton, and comprising a large portion of the town, has been EXTENDED from the 22nd to the 31st instant.—By order,

CHARLES F. DEACON,
Clerk to the Local Board of Health.
Public Health Office, Southampton, January 6, 1854.

HAMLET of MILE END OLD TOWN.—To SCAVENGERS, CARTERS, &c. CONTRACT for CARTING.—The Trustees for Lighting and Improving the Hamlet will MEET on WEDNESDAY, the 25th JANUARY inst. at the TOWN-HOUSE, Mile-end-road, at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening, to receive TENDERS for EFFECTUALLY CARRYING AWAY all the SLOP, DIRT, SCRAPINGS, FILTH, DUNG, OYSTER-SHELLS, ASHES, SWEEPINGS, ICE, and all SOIL, GARBAGE, and RUBBISH of every description, from the several Squares, Streets, Roads, Highways, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, Yards, Mews, Passages, and other public places of the Hamlet; the Contractor for the time all horses, carts, drivers, scavengers, and all other matters and things that may be required, except sweepers. The Trustees will also receive Tenders for the Supply of Horses, Drivers, and sloppcarts, at so much per day, for the contractor to cart and carry away all the slop, dirt, scrapings, filth, dung, oyster-shells, ashes, sweepings, ice, and all soil, garbage, and rubbish of every description from the several squares, streets, roads, highways, lanes, courts, alleys, yards, mews, passages, and other public places of the hamlet; the trustees to find the slop-sheet and their own sweepers, and fillers for the slop. The Tenders to be for one, two, and three years, at the option of the trust es, from the 25th of JANUARY, 1854. All Tenders must be delivered sealed before the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the morning of the said 25th JANUARY, at the Town house, Mile-end-road. The names of two securities will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract, and the contractor to pay the expense of the contract and bond, the forms of which may be seen at the Town-house, between TEN and TWO o'clock. The Trustees will require the parties tendering, or some person on their behalf, to be in attendance on the evening of meeting, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock precisely. The Trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

January, 1854. JAMES SADGROVE, Clerk to the Trustees.

[*For remainder of Contracts see next page.*

CONTRACTS.

CONTRACT No. 1.—The Maidenhead Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST-IRON SOCKET PIPES and Appendages for the purpose of the Maidenhead Water-works. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen, and printed forms of Tender (containing quantities may be obtained at my office and at the offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 9th of JANUARY, 1854; and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 21st of JANUARY, 1854.—By order of the board,
Maidenhead, Jan 4 1854. JAMES SMITH, Clerk

CONTRACT No. 2.—The Maidenhead Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES and other Articles for the purposes of the Maidenhead Drainage Works. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen and printed forms of Tender (containing quantities may be obtained at my office and at the offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 9th of JANUARY, 1854; and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 21st of JANUARY, 1854.—By order of the board,
Maidenhead, Jan 4 1854. JAMES SMITH, Clerk

CONTRACT.—The Worthing Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION of CERTAIN SEWERS and MAIN DRAINAGE according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the Office on and after MONDAY next, the 2nd JANUARY, where specifications, bills of quantities, and forms of Tender may be obtained, upon payment of 1l. 1s. Copies cannot be sent to the inland post, and parties residing at a distance must apply before TUESDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY next, by TWELVE o'clock. By order, WM. HUGH DENNETT, Clerk
Worthing, December 28, 1853.

SHREWSBURY and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—TO PAINTERS and GLASS-MEN.—The Directors of the SHREWSBURY and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY are ready to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PAINTING and GLAZING of the COVERED GOODS WAGONS and OPEN GOODS TRUCKS. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Engineers' Office, Severn-street, Wolverhampton, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., and Tenders must be addressed to the undersigned on or before TEN o'clock TUESDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY next. Each Tender must be delivered on or before the day of FEBRUARY, directed to the Building Committee. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. By Order, JNO. W. KERSHAW, Secretary.
Railway Offices, Wolverhampton, 24th December, 1853.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES willing to CONTRACT for the several works to be performed in the ERECTION of a CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL in Charlotte-street, Queen-square, Bath, may see the drawings and specifications at the Office of Messrs. GOOD and LANSDOWN, Architects, Bath, on and after TUESDAY, the 27th instant, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Tenders must be delivered on or before the 1st day of FEBRUARY, directed to the Building Committee. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. By Order, 1853.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the STATE of the WEATHER the Commercial Dock Company have EXTENDED the TIME for receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of LOCK GATES, BRIDGES, &c. described in their Advertisement of the 10th inst. Parties desirous of TENDERING for the same are requested to call at the Office, Messrs. WALKER BROTHERS, and COUPER, 22, Great Scotland-yard, Westminster, and a copy of the specification, bill of quantities, &c. will be delivered on payment of one guinea. All Tenders must be on the printed form issued for that purpose, and must be addressed to "The Secretary of the Commercial Dock Company," and marked "Tender for Lock Gates, &c.," and delivered at WELLCLOSE-SQUARE, on THURSDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1854. The party declaring or some one on his behalf, will be expected to attend. The Commercial Dock Company do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.—By order of the board of directors.
H. K. SMITHERS, Jun. Secretary.
Commercial Dock Office, 106, Fenchurch-street, London.
19th January, 1854.

WARWICK LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—TO WELL SINKERS AND OTHERS.—CONTRACT No. 7. The Board hereby give Notice that it is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be desirous to undertake the SINKING of a BORE-HOLE at Warwick. A specification of the Contractor may be examined at the Office of the Clerk of the Warwick Gas Co., at the offices of Messrs. RAMMELL and LISTER, Engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 24th of JANUARY instant.
By order, JAMES TIBBITS, Clerk to the Local Board.
Warwick, January 6, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES wishing to CONTRACT for the RESTORATION and RE-PEWING of the PARISH CHURCH of BARWELL, in the county of Leicester, may inspect the plans and specifications at the house of Mr. GEORGE GRELWOOD, of Barwell, and at the office of Mr. HENRY GODDARD, Market-street, Leicester, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock after the 18th day of JANUARY. Tenders to be delivered at the Archway Coffee-house, Leicester, addressed to the Rev. Sandys Wade, on or before the 3rd day of FEBRUARY. The committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—Leicester, Jan. 11, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Chairman and Directors of the Oxford Freehold Building Trust are desirous of receiving PROPOSALS from such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for the PERFORMANCE of the undermentioned WORKS on the Park Town estate, viz.:—
1st. The ERECTION of BOUNDARY WALLS, with Foundations and Curbs for Iron Railing for Twenty-two Houses.
2nd. For the SUPPLYING and FIXING of about 1,100 Feet run of ORNAMENTAL CAST-IRON RAILING.
The works to be performed according to the specification on at the Office of Mr. S. L. SEEKHAM, Architect, St. Aldate's, Oxford, where every information may be obtained. The parties whose tender shall be accepted will be required to give proper and satisfactory security for the due performance of such. Tenders to be sent addressed to me, at 6, Ford Road, by the 2nd of JANUARY, addressed to the Chairman of the Oxford Freehold Trust, endorsed, "Tenders for Works on the Park Town Estate."
N.B. The Chairman and Directors reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all, or any of the Tenders.
CHARLES T. HAWKINS, Secretary.
19, Magdalen-street, Oxford, January, 1854.

* Tom Andersen and was omitted to be sent to "The Builder" last week, and for that reason the time has been extended from the 16th to the 23rd.

TO BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MASONS, PLUMBERS, GLAZIERS, SLATERS, AND PAINTERS.

THE Trustees for the intended Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Doncaster, are desirous to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of the same. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Vestry of their Chapel, in Duke-street, Doncaster, on and after SATURDAY, the 28th inst. Tenders are to be sent to the Rev. R. CHEESMAN, 15, Kingstreet, Doncaster, on or before WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1. Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE-FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to
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ENGINEERS,
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CONTRACTORS
FOR THE
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With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.
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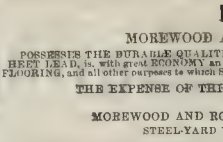

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Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.
GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.
IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.
These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.
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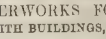
WORKS.
Letters Patent

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Having extended his means for executing Orders, and Contracts for
CORRUGATED IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
Galvanized or otherwise, will be happy to wait, by appointment, on ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c.
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FIRE-PROOF FLOORING.
The earnest attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. &c. is called to a particularly economical mode of erecting Fire-proof Floors capable of sustaining great weight, without any thrust against the walls. Any information, with Estimates, Drawings, &c may be obtained at the Offices,

JOHN WALKER, Manufacturer of IRON and WOOD HOUSES, Stores, &c. calls the attention of merchants, shippers, and others to the following testimonial which he publishes by consent of the writer: Copy "16, New Broad street, July 11 1853. John Walker, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending you the following extract from a letter received from my friends, Messrs. M'Kellar and Wood, dated Geelong, April 1, 1853:—"We are just rivetting the back of the store. You can tell Mr. Walker that it is admired by every one; and we are only saying what he deserves, that he has done us very justice and given us complete satisfaction. I would give something to take you over the premises: I am sure you would rejoice at all that has been done." I remain dear Sir, yours truly, (signed) Alexander Morrison." The original may be seen at John Walker's Offices, and cards may be obtained to view the works, where some sheds are in progress.
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Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c.
Wholesale warehouse for the Trade
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PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

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PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
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The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom, and from the Manufactory, WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Locksmiths, Spencer-lane, Birmingham; sole Agents for Mortimer's Patent Mortising machine

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, Cannon-street and College-hill, London. (Removed from 178, Borough.) HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed to the above central and extensive premises, where they keep an ample stock of Nails, general Ironmongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply both of the home and export demand.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-Iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas-Apparatus (new work erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Rail way Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.
F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, bra. kets, chandeliers, &c., compo. tin, and iron gas pipes, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.
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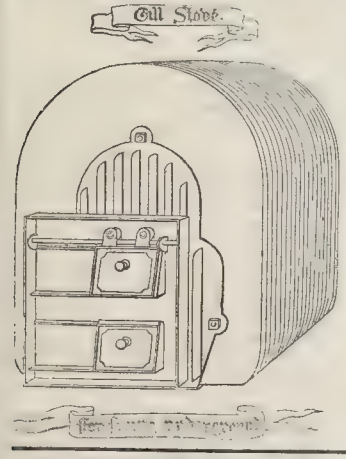
SOLE MANUFACTORY, CLIFT-HOUSE, BRISTOL.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE BUILDINGS.

A great variety may be seen at the Works, consisting of Churches, Chapels, Two-storied Hotels, handsome Row of Two-storied Shops and Dwellings, with Balconies and Verandahs, and many Ornamental Villas. Also, an Emigrant's Home, fitted up complete, with accommodation for Seventy-two Persons; and many other Buildings, covering an area of Ten Acres of Ground.

Every Building may be seen perfectly erected previously to its being taken down for shipment. All the Timber-work is dried in extensive Drying-sheds.



STUART AND SMITH,

ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

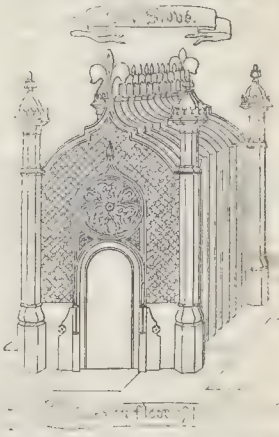
SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS

OF

THE GILL STOVE,

PATENTED BY THE LATE

JOHN SYLVESTER, Esq. C.E.



TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Pit Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7s. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters, 50,000 in use. Testimonials at the office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead road and St. Martin's lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg most respectfully to solicit the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, baths, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water.—See WEEKS and CO.'S Illustrated Catalogue.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Cisterns, for Iron, Plumbers, Builders, Cabinet Makers in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple but efficient method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849. A 20,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 85, King William street, City.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar.

WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spundled Door Furniture.

Lists on application.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.

Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

THE LATE JOHN SYLVESTER, C.E.—The undersigned beg to announce that the Warming, Ventilating and General Domestic Engineering Business of the late Mr. John Sylvester, is still carried on by them at 86, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

SYLVESTER and CO.

January 1, 1851

TO IRONFOUNDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY, in a large and flourishing town in the east of England, doing an excellent business among builders, millwrights, &c. About £ 1,200 would be required. A steady, industrious person, who thoroughly understands his business, would find this worthy his immediate attention.—Address A. B. at Mr. J. C. DREWS, 8, Providence-place, Commercial-road, Limehouse.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS
of the practical worth and efficient security of
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures:—

Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

"London and North Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, 17th May, 1854.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Door and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this office, and which compl tely baffled the efforts of one or more burglers to get at the money-chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Messrs. Chubb and Son." "GEO. PATMER.

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police, C Divison.

"5, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your Locks on the street-door of my house presented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so dreaded it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel so glged if you will have it repaired.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. OTWAY, Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Founds, Nails wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 6d. each.

Best Patent Sash Line,

4s.	4s 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s.	8s.	10s. per gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6

6-in. Mortise, white China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 20 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE LOCKS.
DEPOT, 82, STRAND, LONDON.

Messrs PARNELL and PUCKRIDGE respectfully inform the public, that they have a stock of these Locks ready for inspection. To give a detailed description of this Lock within the limits of an advertisement is impossible; Messrs. P. and P. must therefore content themselves with saying, that it is not one lock, but several locks in one, that no instrument but its own key can possibly open it; that it cannot, by any ort or ingenuity, be picked; that the principles of it are simple, and applicable to locks of all sizes; that it cannot be put out of order; and, notwithstanding, that it is moderate in price

Messrs. P. and P. satisfied of the peculiar excellence of this Lock, respectfully, yet with great confidence, place it before the public as being what they have called it—THE DEFIANCE LOCK THAT CANNOT BE PICKED.

Messrs. PARNELL and PUCKRIDGE have also a stock of Fireproof Safes of the best make, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Letter Presses.

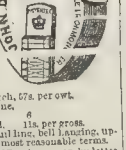
PARNELL'S
PATENT NOISELESS BOX STAPLE & STRIKING PLATES,
82, STRAND, LONDON.

This very simple and efficient invention entirely obviates the slamming of doors, and the consequent irritating, but nuisance caused by it in every household, it may truly be said, has no high by claim to the title of "one of the wants of the age;" for it has been wanted for a very long period; and in looking at it one involuntarily marvels with surprise, that it has never been discovered before. The Patent Noiseless Box Staple is made of strong malleable iron of the best quality, and is adapted for use in all situations, and for every purpose for which the present box staple is used: for dead-locking, it possesses double security to the present article, and at very little more cost.

Sold by M. L. PARNELL, Inventor and Patentee of "Parnell's Patent Distance Lock," and may be had of every Ironmonger in Great Britain

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
2 ft., 8l. 10s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 9l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
2-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 50s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Grate, 28s. Ditto, Scotch, 57s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line,

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or indeed anywhere, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. (after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor), has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

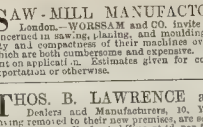
N B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne
1a, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines of those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lambeth, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 38s per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Rain-pipes, 3 in. 6d. per foot; Gutters, 4 in. 4½d. per foot, and in proportion. Chimney-shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. A prize medal was awarded to them for their manufactures.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36-inch,
28s. 30s 32s 34s
Re-tself-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
44 36 38 42 inch,
74s. 56s. 58s. 63s
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Sole Bars, per in 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 3 inch. 3½ inch.
11d. 1s 3d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters 4 inch, 11d. per yard.
O G Gutters..... { 5 inch. 6½ inch.
1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Patent Line { 3 4 5 6
4½d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
6-inch Rd Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

TO IRONFOUNDERS OR ENGINEERS.

WANTED, for a Brewery, a NEW or second-hand CAST-IRON COLD-LIQUOR BACK, not exceeding 15 inches deep, and capable of holding 100 Barrels; also, a HOT-LIQUOR BACK, either cast or wrought, to hold 20 Barrels, and about 5 feet deep.—Particulars and prices to be sent, post-paid, to Mr NORTHCROFT, 4, Nottingham-place, Marylebone.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

HART AND SON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.

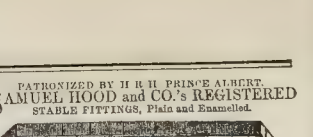
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, &c.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.—FOR SALE, a HYDRAULIC PRESS, having 14 in. ram and 5 feet lift, capable of sustaining 800 tons' pressure. Also one of 8-inch ram and 3 feet lift, pressure, 250 tons. Both new and substantially fitted up. Will be sold either with or without pumps. Prices moderate.—Apply to SCOTT and CO. 38, Upper Thames-street, City.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions, Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes, Hoopings, Cashes, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready. Galvanized Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation, and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

PATRONIZED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

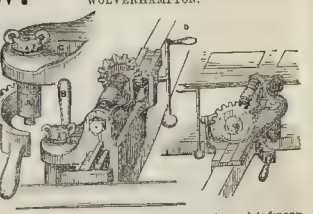
SAMUEL HOOD and CO.'s REGISTERED STABLE FITTINGS, Plain and Enamelled.



To be seen, fixed, at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, and at the Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames street.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON.



AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw firm. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever hold. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a novel cramp of the best kind, and as great advantages for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior well-suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c. to doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. will give a Course of Twenty Lectures on GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the important application of the science to ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The Lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, at NINE o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding FRIDAY and WEDNESDAY at the same hour.
R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of MEMBERS of the INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at the BAY-TREE TAVERN, St. Swithin's-lane, for the purpose of transacting the usual Quarterly business.
W. ALLARD, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, 58, Aldersgate-street.—EVENING CLASSES.—The Drawing Class, comprising Perspective, Architectural, and Mechanical Drawing, will commence on JANUARY 14. Hours of attendance, every Saturday Evening, from half-past Seven till Ten. Terms, 5s. per Quarter. The Class for Practical Chemistry is held every Tuesday Evening, from Eight till Ten. Terms, 7s. per Quarter (including Chemicals). Conducted by Mr. LIDDELL. Other Classes are in the course of formation.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—Specifications, Contracts, Leases, Agreements, and every description of Document Engrossed and Copied at very moderate charges, by A. G. HARSTON and CO. Law Stationers and Printers, 23, Chancery-lane.

OUTSIDE DRAWING-PAPERS.

WINSOR and NEWTON have on hand a large and varied stock of WHATMAN'S TURKEY MILL, string-marked outsides DRAWING-PAPERS, of all sizes, surfaces, and thicknesses, from demy, size 20 inches by 15, to IMPERIAL, 30 inches by 21, well adapted for first-class specifications, or general office purposes, and much cheaper than the ordinary cartridge papers.

PRICE 10s. FOR 14 POUNDS, or 42 THE CWT.
WINSOR and NEWTON, Artists' Colourmen, 38, Rathbone-place, London.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal pipes, or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs. on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
1a, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 8 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

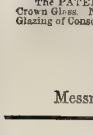
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE

MILLED SHEET LEAD, PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS,

And Water-closets, genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

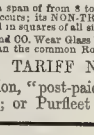


SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.



GRIBBON'S PATENT SASH-HANGING AND WINDOW IMPROVEMENT,

For facilitating the cleaning and painting and repairs of windows, by making the sashes to lift out, and the cords to unfasten by hand, rendering it unnecessary to stand outside windows to clean them, and preventing accidents and inconvenience, and getting rid of the draughts caused by loose beads, and keeping the frames in repair through doing away with the necessity of bursting off the beads to take out the sashes.

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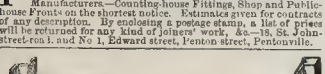

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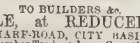
1st January, 1851.

By her Majesty's  Letters Patent.

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WM. S. TRACY, } Secretaries.

DRAWINGS for EXHIBITION.—From five to eight have been annually since 1838 in the Royal Academy that were coloured by T. J. RAWLINS, who has REMOVED from Charlotte-street to 38, University-street, Tottenham-court-road.

CHELTENHAM GREAT EXHIBITION of 1854. To OPEN on the 1st of JUNE. In addition to all kinds of Horticultural productions, this Exhibition will comprehend every description of Implement or Article manufactured, designed, taken from, or in any way connected therewith. Programmes, schedules of prizes, &c. may be obtained, on application to the Secretary, Mr. HENRY J. COCHRANE, 128, High-street, Cheltenham.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.—ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. The original Panorama of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily from Breakfast Tea till half-past Four. The extraordinary Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, every evening, Saturday excepted, from Seven till Ten; Music from Two till half-past Four, and during the evening. Several favourite songs by Miss Schwiese.

CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET.—LISBON and EARTHQUAKE.—This celebrated and unique moving Panorama, representing the destruction of LISBON BY EARTHQUAKE in 1755, is exhibited for a short time in all its original splendour, and by the aid of new machinery, with increased startling effects. Daily at Three; Evening (Saturday excepted) at Eight o'clock.—Admission One Shilling. Children and Schools half-price to either Exhibition.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
Patron: H. R. H. Prince Albert. Magnificent Photographic Pictures, prepared expressly for this Institution by Monsieur Ferrier, of Paris, exhibited on a surface of about a thousand square feet, with an entirely new series of Dissolving Views, daily at a Quarter-past Four, and in the evening at a Quarter-past Nine.—Lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner on Wilkins's New Patent Universal Electric Telegraph. Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on Spontaneous Combustion, with brilliant experiments. Ogles, Normines and Kyeskops. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten Years of age, Half-price.

J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE now OPEN Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.—J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE and ASCENT of MONT BLANC now OPEN daily, at Three and Eight o'clock, Leicester-square, opposite the Great Globe, one of the largest, most elegant, Normines and Kyeskops. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten Years of age, Half-price.

J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE now OPEN Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.—J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE and ASCENT of MONT BLANC now OPEN daily, at Three and Eight o'clock, Leicester-square, opposite the Great Globe, one of the largest, most elegant, and interesting exhibitions in London, and exhibited on the continent the past year to many crowned heads and half a million of persons.—Stalls, 3s.; reserved seats, 2s.; second seats, 1s.

The Builder.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854.

WE cannot view with complacency the proposal to remove, in other words destroy, thirty of the London churches,—thirty landmarks in London history; and can scarcely believe that it will be carried out, notwithstanding it has been so authoritatively stated that this will be the case. The proposition, as made by the Rev. Charles Hume, has been before us for these two years past: the Bishop of London, Mr. Hume states, now "approves of its general principles, and says he has long felt the necessity for some such step being taken," and upon this, and perhaps some further information, our potent contemporary the *Times* says that "as soon as legislators, lawyers, architects, and contractors have done their part in the business, thirty churches will wholly disappear from the City, and their places be devoted to whatever purpose may be most in demand. Yes; church, steeple, bells, organ, minister, clerk, beadle, sexton, pulpit, pews, will all give way to nothing worse, we will hope, than dry goods, woollens, prints, tallow candles, stationery, and such profane material. The neat little architectural façade, the three or four modest windows of the basest Gothic or the tamest Italian; the church-door beset with parish and tax-gatherers' notices, and the brief interruption to the otherwise continuous line of shop-fronts, will all be missed; and the tide of commerce will sweep over those rocks that have so long shown their heads above its angriest surges."

Further, "no opposition of any weight is expected in Parliament;" there is no one "to mourn for the banished churches," and it is intimated, to appease those who may think the destruction smaller than desirable, that more will follow hereafter: — *only* thirty are to be taken down "at present." The notion is to cart these away, and rebuild them in parts of the metropolis where they are needed; to unite the parishes whence the churches have been taken with contiguous parishes; to supply the clergyman for each church so removed with part of his income (how will the citizens relish this?); and to increase the income of the clergymen remaining in the City. Into the financial part of the question we shall not enter, further than to say that we view the re-erection of them as quite out of the question: it would be absurd, even if it were expedient in a money point of view, and would scarcely be attempted in half-a-dozen instances. It may be quite true that the attendance at some of the churches is small, and that the duties and remuneration of clergymen require re-arrangement. Even were the churches less frequented than they are, these "rocks that have so long shown their heads above the angriest surges" of the "tide of commerce," have their great uses. As one writes, who had not the reputation of attaching too great importance to holy things:—

> "This may be superstition weak and wild,
> But even the faintest relics of a shrine
> Of any worship, wake some thoughts divine."*

There are few of the threatened thirty that do not recall a story which belongs to the history of the metropolis,—few that are not associated with memories that should not die. The writer in the *Times* seems to scoff at the sentiment which will be obliged to "confess a momentary pang at this vast act of desecration;" so that we risk his sarcasm when we urge, as we must, on the strongest conviction, that the barest stone which has a history attached to it, awakens a sentiment, or induces a good thought, is worthy of care; The opinions of the article to which we are referring, fully carried out, would sweep away all our memorials of the past, and would leave nothing between us and the selfish wants and cares of the day. Many of these churches are exceedingly interesting examples of construction and design, the work of England's greatest modern architect. One of them, St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, is amongst the most ancient and interesting structures in the kingdom; and nearly all, as we have said, have a story. In St. Helen's, the City should feel the greatest interest. Here lie the remains of Sir John Crosby, Sir William Pickering, the finest gentleman of his age "for worth in learning, arts, and warfare," Sir Thomas Gresham, the builder of the first "Burse," and many others. The destruction of this building would be an eternal disgrace to the parties concerned in it, and, indeed, to the metropolis: we cannot believe that it will be permitted.

The places where the good and great lie buried are "fruitful of sentiments and virtues, of those thoughts which make man the brother of them 'that have none to help them,' and elevate him to a God."* How differently do you read history in the place where the events occurred; how much more vivid your notion of a great man when you view the tomb beneath which he rests:—

> "Our sleeping visions, waking dreams,
> Receive their shape and hue from what
> Surrounds our life."†

As Hartley Coleridge sings, too, of places where good men have walked—

> "Their several memories here
> (Even like their persons in their portraits clothed
> With the accustomed garb of daily life)
> Put on a lowly and a touching grace
> Of more distinct humanity, that left
> All genuine admiration unimpaired."

Nor is it simply the individual immediately exposed to these influences upon whom they operate. His character, his thoughts, his acts, are modified by them and re-act on scores of others: the kind feeling engendered in one mind permeates a thousand, and is eternal, never-ceasing in its good effect.

Earnestly, then, we raise our voice against the threatened wholesale destruction of city churches, and the "general principles" involved in Mr. Hume's unworthy proposition.

We have received from correspondents two or three indignant protests against the threatened act, and will let one of them speak for himself. Since it was written, the Bishop of London has denied that he has sanctioned the proposal beyond expressing approval of "the principle that, in any case where it can be clearly shown that a church is *not* required, it may be advantageously removed to a place where it *is*." Even from this we must dissent, and we entreat his lordship to give the matter serious consideration:—

It appears that the Bishop of London is supporting a scheme for the removal of a large number of the City churches, on the ground that they are not wanted there, and that churches are required in the suburbs. This has been spoken of before, but no great attention seems to have been paid to it. Some agitation surely will be made against this fearful proposition for destruction, and it is to be hoped that Parliament will not be induced to sanction such a measure. Pull down! level the churches! is the cry. Why? Because the population of London has become so small that they are useless, and may be transferred to the suburbs. Stop a moment. By "special command from the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council," the population of the several wards appears to have been taken in August, 1631 (7 Charles I.), and the number, including the liberty of Southwark (18,660), was 130,268. This may, therefore, be taken as a fair statement of what the population of London was at the time of the fire. Now it was 128,269 in 1801, and 127,869 in 1851. Long previous to the fire of London, there were, according to the London topographer Fitzstephen, in London and the suburbs, thirteen churches belonging to convents, besides 126 parish churches. These latter, no doubt, continued until the fire, which destroyed upwards of eighty at once: before this fire, London must have appeared a forest of steeples. Only thirteen of the present structures escaped its ravages, and thirty-four of the old churches were never rebuilt. Surely it cannot be intended to remove any of the thirteen which are now existing. A living writer says—

"We must especially recall to mind the positions of the citizens of London, if we would rightly appreciate the noble qualities of which the churches of London are the enduring memorials. Every stone marks a difficulty conquered—a sacrifice made on the part of those incapacitated in no ordinary degree for the making of sacrifices—an active exhibition of heroic hope, where men might have been not altogether without excuse, for a long period of something much more nearly approximating in its characteristics to despair. We must remember—to review for a moment the successive stages of the great event in question" (then follows an extract from Vincent's "God's Terrible Advice to the City by Plague and Fire"),—"we must remember the result; thirteen churches only saved out of ninety-seven standing within the walls. We must behold the miserable inhabitants—all miserable! rich and poor, young and old, weak and strong, reduced for the moment to one common level, in their bivouacs in the surrounding fields and open country, where for months great numbers had to remain. We must, above all, weigh the utter ruin that many must have been plunged into by their losses,—the difficulties requiring years of exertion and privation to overcome experienced by still more,—the necessity for the husbanding of every penny of money, every thought and energy of the mind, on the part of all to reinstate themselves in their former position. Houses the houseless could not at once build: the commercial capital of the world could not, from motives of the most evident self-interest, remain long without its halls and warehouses: both piety and the habits of piety would naturally impel men to obtain *some* fresh places of worship; but when we find what an architect they did employ for their churches, what sums of money they did expend upon them, and how numerous were the buildings they did erect, it is impossible to repress a warm feeling of admiration at the conduct of our civic forefathers, or to resist the whispers of national pride, that explain and concentrate the whole in one appropriate word (and never may that word lose its magic!) as the conduct of Englishmen."* Are thirty of these to be felled in one day?

Will not every citizen of London respond to an appeal for his churches? Shall it be said in the nineteenth century, and shall it go forth to the world, that in London, the first city in the universe, thirty Protestant churches are to be destroyed at once! Need more be said with respect to this? Might not the parishes be consolidated, and the services be alternate,—the ministers of the parishes which are to be annexed being removed? Does the Bishop of London think some of the London clergy have *nothing* to do? The report of a religious society, just issued, states "that in a large number of the parishes there is no resident clergyman, and the people do not know where to find a minister when they want one, most of the City rectors living at some distance away." Are we not proud to say of each one, "This church was built by Wren;" and "*Si monumentum requiris circumspice?*"

The Bishop's own words on these churches are, "Place yourself on the summit of that magnificent church which crowns our imperial city: from thence, survey the prospect unfolded to your ken. Immediately below you are thickly spread the monuments of former munificence and piety; those numerous churches reared by kings and nobles, and merchants and religious bodies" O. S.

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* Byron.

* W. Godwin's "Essay on Sepulchres."
† E. Ollier.

ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.*

VARIOUS names have been, from time to time, proposed to be adopted, to get rid of what was considered at one time the opprobrious term "Gothic," as applied to English architecture. But the term, although first used by Sir Christopher Wren in derision, has become too firmly rooted,—all the names which have been brought forward to be adopted instead of it have been disregarded,—and the term "Gothic" has at length become universally acknowledged. Although not meaning what was originally meant by it, it has gained, from use, a meaning of its own, far more expressive and applicable than could have been otherwise obtained.

Such will be the case with the divisions of "Gothic architecture" which were first put forth by the late Mr. Rickman. People may say as much as they please about their inappropriateness, or their want of meaning, and may propose others to supersede them; yet we all know, from habit and use, what we mean by the original terms,—we are able to make each other understand what we wish to express; and even if it be urged that they have very little meaning in themselves, or are literally inappropriate, yet they have gained, from constant use, a meaning for themselves. And more than that, they are in every one's mouth,—nineteen persons out of every twenty, who speak or write of architecture, use them: it is therefore no use working against the grain: we *cannot* set them aside. Adopting new terms in lieu of old ones, also gives rise to great inconvenience, causes the utmost confusion, and even sometimes gives rise to a great deal of bad feeling; to prevent which, we ought to be prepared even to sacrifice something in favour of the old names;—besides which, I have myself never heard any which have been yet proposed, which would answer the purpose better.

I do not, therefore, come forward with a whole series of new terms, which is to be a sort of patent medicine to cure all the ills and squabbles that architecture is heir to. I have ventured simply to bring before you an endeavour to arrange, to the best of my ability, a scheme of further division of the original five divisions or periods. A system of subdivision of these periods has been practically in use by architects for some years, which is the best proof that such is wanted, but it has never yet been brought into a proper systematized form of subdivision. I will therefore proceed to develop what I consider should be the subdivisions, and in doing so, will compare them with the "Seven Periods of English Architecture," as proposed by Mr. Edmund Sharpe, but previously, I beg to premise, I do so solely with a view to arrive at a unanimity of expression, and with a wish that that should be adopted which may be found best for the purpose in every point of view. Why I compare the divisions with Mr. Sharpe's "Seven Periods," is, because he is the only person, that I am aware of, who has systematically attempted to alter the five Periods as set forth by Mr. Rickman; namely, the Saxon, Norman, Early English, Decorated English, and Perpendicular English: all other writers have only attempted to substitute other names in place of these.

I have no new terms to propose, except one, which is in lieu of that which is rather too absurd to be put up with, viz. "*late* Early English."

Saxon, then, although it may be reckoned as the first period of our architecture, I have nothing to say about, because it requires no subdivision; but in Norman architecture, a change is clearly discernible towards the latter period of the style, when the pointed arch became occasionally introduced: mouldings, capitals, and other details became lighter, and partook of some of the characteristics which were more fully developed during the next period.

There can be no doubt that this division requires a distinctive name, something to distinguish it from what may be termed Norman Proper. Mr. Sharpe has adopted the term Transitional for this period; but I should prefer to adopt a term already in pretty general use—Semi-Norman. The Early English period I would subdivide into two divisions—Lancet for the earlier, and the term Foliated for the later; the Decorated English, into Geometrical and Flowing; the Perpendicular English, into Early and Late; or the later division may be conveniently distinguished by the term "Tudor."

The subdivision "Lancet Early English" indicates very clearly that period after the general adoption of the pointed arch, but previous to the introduction of foliation or cusping in windows and other portions. Mr. Sharpe has adopted the same term, and it serves clearly enough to express the period meant. Windows of a lancet form were used singly, in couplets, triplets, in groups of five, and sometimes more. Orders of mouldings were divided into squares, as in the Norman period, which exactly suited the square abacus of the Normans; but in the Lancet, the round abacus becoming adopted, some modification of the mouldings became necessary; consequently we find the central moulding of each group (or order) kept back, that it may conveniently come within the boundary of the round abacus; but the squares, as seen by the small internal angles, were still retained.

Foliage, during the Lancet period of Early English, was much more simple than it afterwards became, and was usually formed with the characteristic triple leaves.

By the division which I have designated "Foliated Early English," I mean to express that particular period when the foliation of tracery in windows, arcades, and other portions, first commenced. This is embraced by Mr. Sharpe in his Geometrical period; so that he classes the chapter-houses of Salisbury, York, Southwell, and Wells, under the same division. Now I have always looked upon Salisbury Chapter-house as being quite distinct from the others, and cannot help doing so now. In fact I have been in the habit of calling it "*late* Early English." The only similarity of the Salisbury example to the others, is in the foliation of the windows: the mouldings, foliage, and other details, clearly belong to the Early English. Foliage is quite as good a criterion for division, and perhaps quite as certain, as any other. What could we call that from Salisbury Chapter-house but Early English? while that from Wells and Southwell, we should readily distinguish as being Decorated. I take, then, Salisbury Chapter-house as the type of what I mean by "Foliated Early English." Two lancets are placed together: a general arch is turned over them, having a pierced quatrefoil placed between. In the windows from Salisbury, two of these are placed together, a general arch turned over all four lights, a multifoil placed between them, and the spandrels pierced. The lancet-lights are generally without cusping, and do not partake of the curve of the general arch: they are distinct in themselves, the circle above often fitting in so as to leave corners. The latest building which I know of, that I should class as being "Foliated Early English," is the Presbytery at Lincoln, in which the large east window answers precisely to this development of tracery. What term, then, could be adopted more appropriate than "Foliated," for the division in which we see the first bursting forth of that foliation or tracery which had such a vast influence over the later periods of Gothic architecture?

In the mouldings of this division we first lose the division of the orders of mouldings into squares, and the joints are placed in the hollows. The moulded capitals, however, still retain their early form, with the characteristic abacus and base. The foliage has become much more elegant, but still it is distinctly and decidedly Early English. It has lost some of its simple triple character, and the leaves are often divided into four and five, also into three threes; yet in these examples the early abacus is still, in nearly every case, retained. This is without doubt the most beautiful period of Early English foliage. Now if, as I have attempted to show, the foliage strongly partakes of the character of the Lancet division, if we adopted the term Geometrical to express this division, as Mr. Sharpe has done, because of the geometrical formation of its tracery,—how should we be able to decide whether the details are geometrical, in the absence of that tracery? I would therefore adopt Rickman's division between Early English and Decorated, which is sufficiently marked to allow a line of demarcation to be drawn;—the Foliated Early English closing with such late examples as the Presbytery at Lincoln, and the Geometrical Decorated English commencing with such examples as the chapter-houses of Southwell, York, and Wells, and the Lady Chapel at Exeter. To commence with the windows, we here see at once a marked difference in the tracery. The plain lancets are lost, and they become trefoiled, and are frequently of the same curve as the external arch. In Foliated, the tracery has scarcely any change from the quatrefoils, placed in spandrels of the arches thrown over the lancets; the common number of which were either two, four, and at Lincoln eight; while now we find the number of lights most commonly to be either two, three, or five. In Foliated Early English, the outer circles inclosing quatrefoils, trefoils, &c. were never omitted; but in Geometrical Decorated they often were. This was seldom the case in Flowing Decorated, but it was so again in Early Perpendicular. Another most beautiful addition to the tracery of this period was the introduction of the ogee curve in the cusping of the tracery; and it should be observed, that the ogee form was at this time confined to the cusping, altering only the form of the piercing; but during the next division—the Flowing,—it was carried also into the main lines of the tracery. Now this is worth observing, and serves well as a mark of division.

There is another feature which now appeared,—the triangular crocketed canopy. We had them in the Foliated, as at Salisbury, the Presbytery at Lincoln, and other places; but the crockets all turned downwards, and were formed with Early English foliage. They now run upwards, and consist of the flat natural foliage, which was so beautifully and delicately wrought during this division. They were also terminated by finials, formed usually in a similar manner to the crockets.

The variety of the foliage, and the beautiful manner in which it is adapted from nature, is a most remarkable feature of this division; and the almost general absence of any foliage similar to the Early English clearly indicates a new era in Gothic architecture. Perhaps the most favourite adaptations from nature were taken from the thorn and maple leaves, of which there are some most exquisite examples remaining in the little chapter-house at Southwell, which is early in this division. There are also some beautiful specimens in the wooden stall-work of the choir at Winchester, certainly the finest example of early wood-work we have in this country. Nor is it less clear in the profiles of the mouldings and other minor details. We now see the first general use of the Decorative pinnacle, not yet carried down to the base, as afterwards became the universal practice, but springing from above the canopies. The ball-flower is substituted for the tooth-ornament. The triple groups of mouldings, so often found in the Early English, are in this division nearly lost: the characteristic moulding is an ogee-shaped roll and triple fillet, but much larger than in Early English, and hollows smaller—the joints placed in the hollows.

In the capitals we lose the Early English abacus, which is substituted by the roll-moulding and bead. The bases usually consist of three rolls, one smaller than the other. The hollow has entirely disappeared. The detached shafts in clusters, so prevalent during the Early English period, now became much less frequent, and when they were adopted, were fitted in so closely as scarcely to have the appearance of being detached. The second division of Decorated English I have called "Flowing," that being a term already in pretty general use. Mr. Sharpe has adopted the term "Curvilinear;" but "Flowing" appears to me more expressive and less complicated. In the tracery of this division the ogee curve, which was, in the Geometrical, confined to the cusping, enters very largely into the main or leading lines,—and large complete circles are seldom found: much of the tracery assumes a leaf-like form. Foliage becomes much

* Read at a meeting of the Architectural Association, on December 2, 1853. The paper was illustrated by drawings, the references to which have been here omitted.

more intricate, and the beauty of outline of elegantly-formed leaves is entirely lost in the manner in which the surface of the leaf itself is thrown into violent light and shade. Mouldings have much the same character as the last, except they begin to be arranged in a flatter manner upon the diagonal line,—often a repetition of the same, as the wave-moulding, or sometimes the double ogee, separated by three-quarter hollows. Triangular canopies often give place to ogee-formed ones. The abacus of capitals, and the lower portion of bases, are sometimes made octangular. We now come to the Perpendicular period, which I have, for want of more distinctive terms, simply divided into Early and Late, or Tudor. Mr. Sharpe has altered the name of this period to "Rectilinear;" but I do not see what advantage is gained by it: we are accustomed to the term "Perpendicular," and that goes a great way in its favour. But a great oversight in the "Seven Periods" is the giving to the "Rectilinear," or Perpendicular, a period of 190 years, without any division whatever, while in reality there is quite as much difference between Early and Late Perpendicular as there is between Geometrical and Flowing Decorated. The Early portion of this period is a very fine style, and deserves the most attentive study. The ogee form of cusping is often preserved, general circles sometimes omitted round quatrefoils, as in Geometrical Decorated. Compound cusping began to be developed, although it was partially so in the previous division. The Tudor arch is seldom if ever met with. Arches were frequently more lofty than equilateral; and further, not only were the arches lofty, but the lower portion became very much elongated; so much so as to occasion the necessary use of the transom in large windows. The foliage of this division still retained much of the beauty and chasteness of the Decorated. In mouldings we seldom yet meet with the broad shallow hollow, so prevalent in the later examples. In shafts, the centre fillets and side-beads have disappeared, and the abacus and base have invariably become octagonal. Moulded capitals are more frequent than foliated ones,—and in arcades and windows the shaft has disappeared altogether, and the mouldings are continuous. In the latest division, the Tudor arches became depressed, and the well-known Tudor arch became general for nearly every purpose where arches were used. The tracery possessed very little variety, but compound cusping was carried to a very great extent, and crocketed canopies were often introduced among the tracery.

Panelling was sometimes literally extended over the whole wall-surface. Foliage became stiff and conventional: shafts were reduced to mere bundles of beads. The arch-moulding coming upon a shaft, was frequently only a bead of the same size of the shaft below, while in the former divisions it was the invariable practice to bring the arch-mouldings out upon the abacus of the capital. The capitals were small and octagonal; the bases also octagonal, with very high plinths; hood-mouldings over doors very commonly square; hollows in arches very wide and shallow. There are, however, many redeeming features in this division; such as the magnificent fan-groining, of which we have such fine examples at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The wood-carving also of this and the previous division was perhaps brought to far greater perfection than it was at any other period, as may be seen in the roofs, rood-screens, and seating of the churches of this date; more especially of those remaining in Norfolk and Suffolk. We have also many fine examples of square towers of this division.

Any reference to dates for the subdivisions, I have purposely omitted, for I believe, myself, dates to be sometimes very contradictory, and I would prefer to assign any building as belonging to such a division, rather by the character of the architecture itself, than its *supposed* date. Whenever the exact dates of the erection of any building can be ascertained upon undoubted authority, they are of course of the greatest importance; but I am of opinion that the alteration in any particular style may have been earlier in one part of the country than in another. For instance, while Foliated Early English was being carried out at Westminster under Henry III. churches of the Lancet division may have been in the course of erection in Norfolk, or some other part of the country. There is no objection to saying that such a building is early or late in such a century, or about the time of such a king; but I would be cautious as to exact dates, unless upon good authority.

James K. Colling.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DARK AGE OF ENGLISH ART.

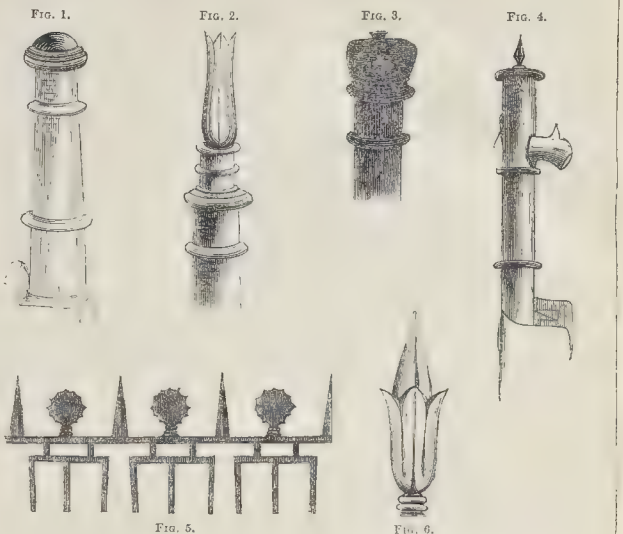

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

Fig. 5. Fig. 6.

THE DARK AGE OF ENGLISH TASTE.

In a former paper on this subject we referred to the obstinacy, so to speak, with which the multiplication of tasteless forms has been persisted in.* The pewter ale-pot is but one of many instances to which, if space could be spared, attention might be usefully directed. The London street-posts and lamp-posts, for example, numerous and conspicuous as they are, deserve particular notice. During the darkest age of English taste (the time of the late American and French wars), cannons were so plentiful that numbers which were thought imperfect, or had been sufficiently used, were placed at the corners of narrow turnings in the towns near our seaports and arsenals. When peace had at length been obtained, the metropolis and various other towns in the kingdom began, as a natural consequence, rapidly to increase; but the lingering taste for warlike implements, the force of custom, or else the want of power to design, altogether prevented the invention of any other corner-post than the "*cannon pattern.*" Many of these may be seen at the present day planted in St. Marylebone parish, dated 1828, and in many other London parishes. Throughout the country, too, you find them. It is true that the mouth of the imitative cannon in most instances was filled in the casting with half of a cannon-ball: in some cases, by a stretch of invention, two balls, a large and a small one, were introduced, the only use of which was to prevent little boys and any other person from conveniently taking a rest on the top. In short, for many years "the cannon" was the *beau ideal* and standard taste as regards street-posts. (Fig. 1.)

On the introduction of gas, the parties applied to for designs for the new street lamp-posts seem to have felt it impossible to supply anything better than the "cannon pattern" for the pedestal; and our readers who have not given attention to this peculiarity, will see, by reference to our engraving (fig. 2), that instead of the cannon-ball, or a spear-head, the shaft of the lamp-post was inserted into the mouth of the cannon.

In other instances we find ducal coronets and other objects were applied to cannon heads. (Fig. 3.) The same idea was used for the water-pumps in many of our squares, &c. (Fig. 4.)

In order to show the correspondence between architecture and art even in the dark age, let such of our readers as take an interest in the matter examine a few of the house-railings and other ornaments in the neighbourhood of particular London churches—that is to say, of modern date; and he will find a curious correspondence between the church, the domestic dwellings, and their adjuncts erected at the same period. This will be readily recognised in many districts. Let us, for example, look into Queen's-square, Bloomsbury. Part of the square, Great Ormond-street, and some of the streets adjoining, were erected during the reign of Queen Anne. Many of these houses are of good design, and are ornamented with very fair ironwork and richly carved doors. The church here, however, is of more recent date; and both in its exterior and interior proportions and appearances affords clear evidence of the condition of English taste in architecture at the time of its erection. Surrounding the church, the iron railings of the houses, and other matters of the same date, correspond in clumsiness of form and want of originality and fitness of design.

On approaching Mr. Inwood's (in many respects) beautiful church of New St. Pancras, the lamp-posts planted at about the time of the building of that church are varied from the "cannon pattern," and begin to assume an independent form; and in the neighbourhood of the church the house-railings, &c. exhibit evidences of improved style. Fig. 5 shows a piece of railing in front of a house close to the church. It is true that some of the balconies in Euston-square are extraordinary performances, yet even they show an attempt at improvement. The spike heads too begin to take another shape, as will be seen by reference to fig. 6.

The entrance to the Euston-square railway station—a fine thing in itself, whatever may be thought of its fitness and present position—has been the means of producing lamp-posts of an improved and appropriate description. Turn in whichever direction you will, it will be found that architecture is a regulator of taste. This may be readily seen by various comparisons; for instance, between the coffin

* Vol. xi. p. 591.

of Charles II. and that of the Princess Sophia, who died in the reign of George III. In the former the proportion is elegant, and the ornaments are chaste and appropriate: in the latter the forms are clumsy and unmeaning, each instance corresponding with the prevailing architecture of the time.

In the arts of sculpture and painting, the correspondence to which we have referred is, according to the practical artistic knowledge of each period, sufficiently evident, as is shown by a comparison of Greek architecture with the Elgin and other sculptures; the stern and substantial old Roman masonry and their sculptured effigies; the church of St. Peter's, and the sculptures and paintings of Michelangelo and his school; and the Italian architecture and the Italian arts generally at the time of Raffaelle.

It may be said that sculpture and painting in this country during the finest period of our Gothic architecture were in a state of barbarism. Such, however, was not altogether the case. It is true that the high state of perfection found in Greek art had for several centuries declined. This decline is shown in both the architecture and sculpture of imperial Rome, and was rapidly increased by the decline and fall of that empire. Yet neither amongst the Greeks, Romans, nor other nations of antiquity, do we find the art of painting practised beyond the flat coloured decoration of architecture. Painting may, therefore, be said to have been, during the period of our finest Gothic architecture, in an infant state—its principles not entirely understood: it could not, therefore, be expected that such works would be other than mere matters of decoration and of secondary consideration. Many of the English sculptures of the Gothic period are, however, highly characteristic, and possess great feeling, and many other high qualities of art. The imitation of foliage and other adaptations of nature, and the beauty of the workmanship of the carvings both in wood and stone, fully bear out the correctness of our opinion respecting the effect of architecture on the other arts.

During the dark ages, it is true, West, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and others rose up and founded a school of painting which possessed qualities of its own: the progress of this school of painting can be traced, however, to the natural progress of an art (used as it is amongst us) suited to the genius of a people; and it will be seen that the production of the pictures of Reynolds and others did not immediately affect the general arts of the country; for nothing could be in worse taste than the objects by which their pictures were surrounded at the time of their production, and for long afterwards; and it is but reasonable to suppose that if architecture in England had continued pure and tasteful, our school of painting would have been further advanced.

The objects to which we have directed attention will soon be looked upon as instances of a strange condition of taste; and although the beer pots may in a short time be melted, and some ingenious pewterer make a large fortune by the introduction of a new pattern, and the Brighton Pavilion, like the King's-cross effigy, become a thing of the past, we fear that the pigtailed statue in Cockspur-street, the "cannon pattern" posts, and other matters are too hard for speedy removal, but must remain in the eyes of our children as reflections on the want of invention manifested by their progenitors.

A VISIT TO THE MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY

Startled by the announcement that the Marylebone Free Library was actually open on Monday, the 9th inst. (the opening day), we took a journey along the New-road as far as Gloucester-place, No. 37, and there found the object of our search. It is situated within a minute's walk of another most useful parochial institution, the public baths and washhouses. The junction of the two establishments is very appropriate. The workman returning from his daily toil may go to the one and purify his body, and then cross the road to the other, and spend the evening in purifying and furnishing his mind. The proximity of the two institutions, to our mind, also, is not a little suggestive. It points to a great fact, which social reformers would do well to take more note of than they do,—namely, that in their endeavours to do good to the minds and souls of their fellow-men, they should not forget their bodies. If we could strip off the integuments of flesh, and deal with men as disembodied spirits, we might then afford, in our efforts of benevolence, to look at the spirit alone; but inasmuch as the Almighty has willed that man in this world should be a compound of the angel and the animal, we must remember the animal part as well as the angelic. It is useless to try to elevate and Christianize men sunk in the lowest depths of physical degradation by merely moral means. Hence, much as we admire the latter in the varied forms of their exercise which the present age displays, we must accord an equal degree of importance to the former. The bath is as much an instrument of social reformation as the library.

On walking up the passage leading to the house, our attention is arrested by a placard announcing that the library is opened this day with 3,000 volumes, contributed by various friends or purchased by the committee; and that every one above the age of fourteen may have the use of them from ten in the morning till ten at night for nothing. "Too good to be true," said a friend, to whom we mentioned the proposal. We had our own misgivings; and there have been various little things which have helped to strengthen them; so we took what every one must admit to be the wisest course—went and judged for ourselves. There, sure enough, were the books, the property of the working men of Marylebone, arranged in goodly rows, in convenient cases, around the sides of two comfortable first-floor rooms, furnished with baise-covered reading-tables, on which were placed writing materials for the use of those who follow the commendable practice of that illustrious scholar of antiquity, who never read without a pen in his hand. If such readers were more numerous, we fancy there would be fewer complaints about the superficiality of our times compared with the solidity of the past. The literary serials, such as the *Athenæum*, *Household Words*, and the quarterlies, were lying on the tables; but we saw nothing like a newspaper. At first we were rather sorry for this, because we have some leaning to Mr. Cobden's opinion, that the reading of a first-class newspaper is one of the most important helps towards a working-man's education. But of course no one can do impossibilities; and unless some one can tell the committee how to buy papers without money, they must be contented without them. The finances will not justify the necessary expenditure. By the way, what could we not do if money were not always necessary for everything? There is, however, space for a news-room on the premises; and whenever the support accorded to the institution by the public shall justify the step, it will be opened.

What sort of books are provided? is our next thought. The catalogue answers, some of all sorts. We have prayer-books and romances, novels and biography, poetry and dictionaries, grammars and books of devotion, every degree of seriousness from Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," to "Don Quixote" and "The Devil on Two Sticks." Something, in short, to suit every taste. On the list are many works of sterling value, and not a few, also, whose titles are evidence that their former owners have been lately revising their book-shelves, and turning out the lumber; and moreover, like others we could name, putting the parish and borough of St. Marylebone under an obligation for nothing. We find no *index prohibitorum*, all is fish that comes to the net; even politics and theology are not forbidden: common sense asks, why should they be? Why indeed? and yet they often are. The dates in the catalogue show many of the volumes to be rather ancient, but we find provision is made to secure the current literature of the day on the library tables, by means of an arrangement with a circulating library, so that the writings of Dickens, Bulwer Lytton, Lamartine, and other popular authors shall be brought within the reach of the working man as well as the more massive literature of science and theology.

At present there is no lending library, and the books must be perused on the premises, no great hardship, however, since the rooms are well lighted and warm. Still we wish there were, for however agreeable it may be to a young unmarried man to have such a place in which to spend his winter evenings, a man at the head of a family might prefer spending his at his own fireside, and we should like him all the better if he did. For we must confess to some jealousy of everything that takes the poor man from his home. His humble cottage, or, as is too often the case in London, his single room, should be to him the dearest spot in the world. At home he should feel himself *at home*. It is some gratification to know that this also forms a part of the scheme when the necessary funds shall be accumulated to render it practicable. It would be supposed that it would then be necessary for a person, on taking out a book, to deposit its value, otherwise where is the security for its safe return? But it has been suggested to the committee, that many a hard-working man might find it difficult to lay down a sum of money equal to the value of the book he might wish to read, and in such a case, reference to a respectable householder who would be security for the book, would be deemed sufficient.

We have seen the books, and know how they were obtained, but how is the machinery to be kept going? We are rather curious about that. The placard at the door tells us it is "all dependent upon voluntary contributions," and the best dependence too, we venture to opine. When M. Guizot was in this country, he observed that nothing struck him more than the number of charitable institutions on which were inscribed the words "Supported by voluntary contributions." It impressed him with a favourable opinion of the will of the English people, that they should will to support so many good things. It is to this will that the projectors of the Marylebone Library look for support, and we have every confidence they will not be disappointed. Already, in addition to the donations of money and books which have set the scheme going, we are happy to find that some annual subscriptions are promised—more are anxiously looked for.

But after all, it is obvious that success must depend mainly upon those for whose more immediate benefit the library is instituted. The law of demand and supply will operate here as well as in commerce, to the same effect, though in a somewhat different manner. The men of property, by whose contributions mainly the thing has been thus far successful, will gladly continue their efforts if they find they are appreciated, but if no one seems to value what they do, they will soon tire, and naturally enough, for no one likes to throw his money away.

F. W. J.

ON THE WARMING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Permit me to offer a few remarks, suggested by the paper read at a meeting of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, by the Rev. H. J. Bigge, which appeared in your journal.

The writer proceeds in the first place, very properly, to show the necessity which exists, in the present day more than at any former period, for rendering churches comfortable to the congregations assembled to worship God; not only as being agreeable to those who are in health, but as an essential to the weak and infirm,—and it may be added, that it is equally essential to both these classes, in securing their attention to Divine service, and enabling them to realize that enjoyment which it is calculated to impart, when the person is not tortured by the influences of a cold and damp building.

The self-evident sources of cold, viz., dilapidation, &c., need no reference, as it may be taken for granted that the cure is simple. A curtain over the doors is no doubt a very good screen; but I do not see that baize or cloth-covered doors are so highly objectionable because some good people have displayed their judgment in selecting a colour at variance with a refined taste,—and very often discordant with the character of the edifice,—but, on the contrary, if the arrangement of the inner doors were

confided the architect, it would in all probability be ch as would not offend the eye; and such ors are used without any unpleasant concussi to disturb or attract attention, and they exde noise from without.

The ?hor of the paper refers at some length to the arious and all but numberless contrivanc of stoves, which, with their accompaing impurities, annoyances, and disfigurents, are denounced, as most of them deser to be. The Roman Hypocaust claims from im a lengthened notice, but I do not learn hat it has found a place in any of our chures or cathedrals. Durham Cathedral is said o have *upwards of a dozen* Patent Phœnix sto s, *with their pipe flues thrust out of the win ows!*—and the result is said to be *tolerably successful—but* at what cost?—the apparent c version of the House of God into a *smithy!* d the whole fabric both inside and outside, ore or less begrimed with soot! Can nothing e done to preserve our beautiful houses from such perpetrations, and at the same time save them from the devouring flames, which have robbed the country of so many fine examples of architecture, and an amount of value incalculable? I answer yes, but before adverting to the means, permit me to make one other extract from Mr. Bigge's paper, as follows, viz., "The system of warming by hot water conveyed in pipes along the walls, and on a level with the floor, is free from most of the objections just stated, and is *effective in its operation;* but the expense of laying it down, and afterwards maintaining it, is too great to admit of its being employed in ordinary cases."

Thus, the only method acknowledged to be effective is summarily dismissed, and upon grounds which I conceive insufficient.

In the first place, warming by hot water is here assumed to be more costly in its *introduction* than any other mode. In most cases where it is so, it may be accounted for from the fact that in old churches (and I regret to say in many new ones also), no provision whatever is made for its introduction, nor for the introduction of any other mode of warming: thrice the expense to a great extent is incurred in making that necessary provision, and not simply the cost of the means of warming.

In most cases of church building this provision might be made at a cost not worth consideration, viz. by appropriating the chamber under the aisles for the reception of hot-water pipes, the paving being laid upon sleeper walls, "as is usual," and ornamental gratings laid as margins on each side.

By a judicious arrangement of hot-water apparatus, as herein described, the following advantages would accrue, viz., the absence of smoke, dust, and draughts,—the common enemies, both to person and furniture; attendances at the fires during Divine service rendered unnecessary; the purity of the atmosphere preserved; an uniform temperature throughout the building maintained; the health and comfort of the congregation secured; the prevention of all unsightly excrescences; and a certain security *against fire.*

With respect to the waste of fuel by using stoves, Mr. Bigge's statement, "that eleven parts of every twelve pass in waste up the chimney," is almost universally admitted; whereas, by using a well-constructed boiler, and having it *properly set*, the greatest possible amount of heat is obtained from any given quantity of fuel.

One word on "the expense of maintaining hot-water apparatus," as an alleged reason for its rejection: I believe that any respectable and competent hot-water engineer would willingly undertake the responsibility of maintaining in good working condition hot-water apparatus of his own fitting, at an annual charge not exceeding 5 per cent. on the original cost. Having endeavoured as briefly as possible to show the superiority of hot water as a means of warming, in utility, economy, and comfort, I trust this subject will receive from architects (especially) a little more attention than heretofore in making their designs. It will amply repay them, by the preservation of their works from absurd and disgusting deformities: churches and chapels will be better filled: the ministers will be encouraged, and the people grateful.

W. H.

VENTILATION OF GAS-PRODUCTS.

To the advantage, or, indeed, the necessity, of having attached to every gas-burner some means of conducting away the noxious products of its combustion from apartments of every description, and more especially from such as printing-offices, and many others, in which much gas is used, we have repeatedly pointed attention, and did so quite recently.

A correspondent has favoured us with the description of a simple addition to gas-fittings, which ought, in some shape, to be as inseparable from the burning of gas as chimneys are from the burning of coal; for the smoke and the other far more noxious products of gas combustion at present spread through an apartment, doing much mischief to books, ornaments, and everything else, while seeking a way of escape, not even so specially provided for them as is the hole in the roof of an Irish hut for the eye-blearing smoke of the peats on the hearth, so rude and primitive are we as yet, even in the most aristocratic dwellings, in respect to the important subject of gas-combustion.

The remarkable rotting and destruction of book-bindings in one of the London clubs, investigated by Professor Faraday, and a like mischief to the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, appear to have led to the particular arrangement described by our correspondent, which we quote nearly at the length he gives it. The burners in this case were clustered into a chandelier, but a simple apparatus like it can easily be applied in a cheap way, as by the use of tin in place of bronze, to separate burners and fittings:—

"The chandelier is suspended by a double tube, the inner of which brings the gas, the space between the inner and outer tubes forming a chimney for conveying away the products of combustion into the open air. In the present case the outer tube is at once carried through the slates to the height of 4 feet above them, with a revolving apparatus at the top, to prevent down-draughts. The outer tube separates into three arms, and the gas is introduced to the burners by these arms from the central gas-tube.

The branch chimneys curve downwards, so that their mouths are towards the floor. Each chimney spreads at the mouth into an inverted cup, from the inside of which proceeds an elongation of the branch tube which brings the gas. This elongation continues downwards for about 14 inches, and is made to support three fish-tail burners. These are inclosed in a glass shade or 'moon' of a nearly globular form, and open at top and bottom; the upper part being either slightly elongated into a neck or turned over, so as to allow a brass collar to be placed round it. The neck of the 'moon' enters within the inverted cup at the mouth of the chimney, the 'moon' itself being suspended either by a brass collar which screws into the mouth of the cup, or is supported by three wires fixed into a cylindrical piece of brass, which screws into the lower part of the gas-tube immediately below the burners. By this arrangement the light is entirely inclosed by the glass, excepting at the lower opening, where it is fed by atmospheric air, and as there is no down-draught, the products of combustion are all carried off, excepting a portion of the water produced by the liberation of hydrogen. This water condenses in the higher portion of the chimney, and is conveyed away by a tube extending perpendicularly downwards from the bottom of the chimney. At first a tap was put at the bottom of this tube, but it could not be kept tight, from the *corrosive nature of the water.* The arrangement now adopted is to suspend a glass vessel by means of a brass collar and a bayonet-catch below the open end of the tube; and the water collected is removed every morning.

Notwithstanding the rapid up-draught, and that consequently a considerable portion of the water flies off by the chimney, the quantity collected *every morning* from four chandeliers, is at present upwards of *half a gallon.* This water, when analyzed, has been found to contain *a large quantity of sulphuric acid and sulphate of ammonia,* as well as sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, which last, of course, it gets from the pipes."

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—We would direct the attention of our readers to our advertising columns, in which will be found a list of gentlemen who have given in their names to act as stewards at the approaching ball in aid of the funds of the above institution. Under such patronage, and with such an object in view as the relief of the distressed builders of the metropolis, we have no doubt that the receipts will be such as to prove advantageous to the charity. Mr. Joseph Bird acts as honorary secretary.

THE PIPE AND BRICK SEWER QUESTION.

THE question of a proper system of sewerage reform has so long attracted the attention of the public, and so much has been said and written on the subject, that I should have had considerable hesitation in troubling you or your readers with a letter, did I not feel that the matter appears as far from a solution as ever, and that every hint from a practical man is valuable, and when conveyed by your paper, weighty and impressive. I shall confine the contents of my present letter chiefly to the much-disputed point of pipe-sewerage, to which my attention was most particularly drawn by the Report of the Institute of Engineers, and by the remarks made upon that Report in your leading article of the 24th ult.

"Nothing," says the Report, "can be relied upon for street sewers except brick constructions sufficiently large to admit access within them." For *main* sewers, where a large area has to be drained, brick constructions should be undoubtedly used; but I do not see the necessity of having them so large in all cases as to admit access within them. The old-fashioned brick sewers, of huge dimensions, with upright sides, and, in many cases, with flat bottoms, were frequently, as is truly asserted, little better than elongated cesspools: this I know to be the case, as I have passed through many miles of them. There was a great difficulty in properly cleansing them: the man-holes along the line had to be periodically opened, and the deposit lifted by well-tackle, and removed by carting,—a most offensive and expensive system. But these nuisances ceased with the construction of the egg-shaped sewer, with its admirable flushing apparatus, and numerous other improvements, both economical and useful, introduced by Mr. John Roe, many years surveyor to the Holborn and Finsbury divisions, and who was the first man to work a reform in sewerage detail.

The improved sewer, periodically and properly flushed, is not open in any way to the objections raised against the old one, and if a sufficient supply of water be injected, there is no probability of a deposit; and it is for this reason, combined with that of economy, that I enter an objection against their being constructed on so large a scale as is insisted upon. I am so convinced of this, that I believe, if substance and cheapness could be united in pipes, they would be equally good with brick in forming all classes of sewers. They can be as readily flushed, and no greater fall is required for them; but as pipes were made, they could not withstand the pressure to which they were subjected; and they were not then, and are not now, permeable, in my opinion,—the second objection to them being used as main lines. Upon the basis of economy, I would raise a strong argument in favour of pipe-drainage: it is so much more cheaply carried out than that of brick, that it is placed within the reach of almost every corporation; whereas, under the old system, so large a sum of money was required to complete the sewerage of a town, that but little has been effected. But economy is not the only benefit: in proper soils, in appropriate places, they can be used for mains,—such as in county towns, where a small area is to be drained; and in *all,* or nearly all, collateral sewerage, I would use pipes as readily and as usefully as bricks.

Directly pipe-drainage was introduced, it was eagerly and injudiciously used; its advocates, without proper consideration, laid it in all directions; pipes were laid of a ridiculously small bore; junctions were placed at right angles, and but little attention was paid to the quality of the material, to the sockets, or glazing; and men in no way qualified to perfect a new system were employed to lay them down. Strata, position, size of pipe, were seldom taken into consideration. These, united with prejudices entertained by many employed, and who were only too anxious to prevent the introduction of a new system, were the primal causes of the failures which have been quoted by the opponents of pipe-drainage,—a drainage that required only, and still requires only, skilful execution to make it, united with brick, a most perfect and economical system.

"Experience," continues the Report, "confirms the application of pipes to house-drainage

only." My answer to this is, that pipe-drainage being quite in its infancy, the experience spoken of has not been purchased. As far as my own experience goes, it teaches me diametrically opposite to that expressed in the Report. I have laid down in Birmingham, under the corporation, some miles of pipe-drainage, and in no one instance have I had a failure; and, after four years' trial, the most complete and triumphant proof is offered of the goodness and cheapness of pipe-drainage.

The assertions in the Report were founded upon data which I should fancy were obtained from incorrect sources. Certain lengths of pipe were laid down: these pipes were improperly made: they were improperly used; consequently they did not succeed. No continued trials have been made to perfect a system which I feel confident is not only the cheapest, but for collateral and house-drainage the best. The failures that have taken place I can easily account for, and could as easily prevent a recurrence of them. I may be thought egotistical, but I do not fear to affirm, that my practical knowledge is quite as great as that of any parties who have furnished the Institute with matter for the Report; neither do I fear to say, that eventually pipes will be generally used; but if they are not well and properly glazed,—a most important matter,—the joints not truly formed and accurately fitted,—if they are not well laid down and judiciously used,—then no amount of forethought is required to proclaim their utter failure.

There is a half-brick sewer, 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, known as Class C, constructed in blocks in cement, of which many thousand feet were laid down in London; but in consequence of one failure in a situation where it never ought to have been used, it is now, I believe, quite discontinued in London, though it is still used extensively and advantageously in Birmingham. For collateral sewerage, and in favourable soils, I do not know a more useful or a more economical drain.

Although I consider it *quite impracticable to lay down one classified system of sewerage* for all districts, as each must be governed and treated according to its natural local requirements, still I should assert, as a matter of rule, *that the amalgamation of the two opposing systems*, brick and pipe,—brick for large mains, and pipe for collateral and house-drainage—would be attended with complete success. I have so used them in many instances, and I never had a failure, neither do I anticipate one.

HENRY JOHNSON.

PROPOSED ROAD FROM BROMPTON TO KENSINGTON.

THE intimation in our pages that an Act is to be applied for to get power to open a road from the end of Brompton-square into Princes-terrace, and so to the Kensington-road, has brought us a host of letters urging the importance of the proposed improvement, and expressing a hope that individual objections will not suffice to prevent what would be a great public improvement. Mr. Elger, the owner of the portion of land required, and the builder of the houses in Princes-terrace (now, with two exceptions, sold) has favoured us with a note denying the correctness of an assertion in some of the daily papers, that the parochial board is a party to the project. We are glad, however, to be able to say that the Kensington Improvement Commissioners will take the proposition into consideration at their next meeting, and we sincerely hope that they will determine to give it their strongest assistance.

The Bill is entitled "The Kensington Improvement Act, 1851, Amendment," and takes power to purchase the land required, &c. and to make a special rate to defray the expenses.

Mr. Elger writes, "There can be no doubt that such a communication would *very much* increase the value of property in Brompton. Nevertheless, I am sure you will agree with me, *that* offers no reason why other property should be prejudiced to accomplish an object which no parties resident in Brompton could have contemplated when purchasing property there, and, indeed, which could not have been effected but for the manner in which I have arranged my building operations on the Kingston House estate."

Certainly not. If damage can be shown, it should be amply compensated for. For our own part, we are disposed to think that the property referred to, far from being injured, would be benefited, especially if the inclosure in Brompton-square were cleared away, and a wide central road formed.

SOAP AS A MEANS OF ART.

DR. FERGUSON BRANSON, of Sheffield, writing in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, says,—"Several years ago I was endeavouring to find an easy substitute for wood-engraving, or rather to find out a substance more readily cut than wood, and yet sufficiently firm to allow of a cast being taken from the surface when the design was finished, to be reproduced in type metal, or by the electrotype process. After trying various substances, I at last hit upon one which at first promised success, viz. the very common substance called soap; but I found that much more skill than I possessed was required to cut the fine lines for surface-printing. A very little experience with the material convinced me that, though it might not supply the place of wood for surface-printing, it contained within itself the capability of being extensively applied to various useful and artistic processes in a manner hitherto unknown. Die-sinking is a tedious process, and no method of die-sinking that I am aware of, admits of freedom of handling. A drawing may be executed with a hard point on a smooth piece of soap almost as readily, as freely, and in as short a time, as an ordinary drawing with a lead pencil. Every touch thus produced is clear, sharp, and well defined. When the drawing is finished, a cast may be taken from the surface in plaster, or, better still, by pressing the soap firmly into heated gutta percha. In gutta percha several impressions may be taken without injuring the soap, so as to admit of 'proofs' being taken and corrections made—a very valuable and practical good quality in soap. It will even bear being pressed into melted sealing-wax without injury. I have never tried a sulphur mould, but I imagine an impression from the soap could easily be taken by that method."

OPENINGS FOR HEATING BUILDINGS.

IN warming public buildings, it is a great error to bring the heat into the apartment through openings *in* the floor quite level. The consequence of this arrangement is, that the dust and dirt fall through openings; and very often the servants, in sweeping the apartments, put the dust down these openings, in order to save themselves the trouble of taking it away: the consequence of this is, that the current of air from the furnace or boiler sends the dust into the rooms again. The National Gallery is warmed on this plan, which may account for the great accumulation of dirt on the pictures.

M. F.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

AT an ordinary general meeting, held on Monday evening, the 9th inst.—Mr. Geo. Godwin, fellow, in the chair,—Mr. Horace Field, B.A. Mr. Joseph James, and Mr. Richard Reynolds Rowe, were elected associates.*

Mr. Donaldson, as hon. sec. for foreign correspondence, brought under the attention of the meeting the death of no less than three leading architects in Paris within a very short space of time; namely, M. Achille Leclerc, M. Visconti, and M. Gau, the architect of the new Gothic church of St. Clotilde. We shall return to the subject.

Mr. H. H. Burnell then read a paper on the French method of constructing iron floors, which led to an interesting discussion, and was ultimately adjourned for further consideration. We shall report it *in extenso* hereafter.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.—Messrs. Waller have recently executed a monumental brass in Lichfield cathedral, to the memory of Lieutenant-colonel Peter John Petit, C.B., of the 50th (Queen's Own) regiment, erected by his brother officers as a mark of esteem. It consists of a full-length figure, the size of life, in regimentals, and is a portrait of the deceased. There is a diaper background, composed of a species of clematis native to India, and a border to the whole of Indian corn, in part of which, on a scroll, are the names of the principal battles in which he was engaged; and another in Sandon church, Staffordshire, to the memory of Dudley, first earl of Harrowby.

* At the previous meeting, December 12, the following gentlemen were elected. Mr R. G. Carpenter and Mr Joseph Clarke as fellows; Mr. J. T. Knowles, jun, Mr. Joshua D. Mathews, and Mr. S. Salter, jun. as associates.

MONUMENT TO TITIAN, VENICE.

IN the pleasantly written and interesting "Scratches on the Road to and in Venice," printed in our last volume, our correspondent described the monument which has been recently erected there in memory of the painter Titian. We now give a view of this costly memorial, and will reprint "F. S. A.'s" description, to save the necessity of turning to it. The monument stands in the church of Santa Maria Gloriosa de Fiori, where he was buried. It was erected at the expense of the Emperor Ferdinand, and is the joint production of Luigi Zandomenichi and Pietro Zandomenichi, his son. It occupies the entire breadth of the aisle on the south, immediately opposite the monument of Canova. It rises from the nave with three steps. It consists of a high double plinth, four columns on pedestals, entablature and attic. The centre intercolumniation is arched, and within this is seated Titian, having on one side a figure representing Genius, and on the other Strength. Immediately behind him, on the backing of the monument, is a basso-rilievo, exceedingly well executed, of his great picture of the "Assumption of the Virgin," which is in the Academy there. To the right of this is another, of the "Martyrdom of St. Lawrance," which is in the Jesuits' Church; to the left another, of the magnificent picture of Peter Martyr, in the Church of San Giovanni e Paolo: above are two other bassi-rilievi,—that on the right representing his first work, the "Visitation of St. Elizabeth," which is now at Dresden, and on the left, his last picture, the "Descent from the Cross," which is in the Academy. On each side of Titian are two female figures representing Design, Painting, Architecture, and Sculpture. In the upper plinth are two winged figures holding a tablet, with the inscription,—"*Titiano. Ferdinandus I.* 1852." On the corner of the plinth to the left is an aged figure holding a tablet, upon which is the following legend:—"*Æques et Comes Titianus sit. Carolus V. MDLIII.*;" and on the left a younger figure, upon whose tablet there is, "*Titiano monumentum erectum sit. Ferdinandus I. MDCCCXXXIX.*" The whole is surmounted by the Venetian lion holding a scutcheon with the arms of Ferdinand. It is said to have cost the monarch 200,000 florins. It is composed entirely of marble: the figures (the size of life) are of statuary marble, which, from its whiteness, produces a striking effect from the contrast with the other. The figure of Titian is very good, the head full of genius and dignity. The figures of the Sister Arts are not sufficiently exalted in expression; but on the whole, it is a fine specimen of modern art.

THE PUTNEY AND BROMPTON OMNIBUS PROPRIETORS.

THE Putney and Brompton Omnibus Proprietors never omit to take advantage of the public. When London was snowed up, Russianized as if were, passengers on the road were charged one shilling for any distance, however short, and as the roads were scarcely passable, little would have been said about the fare. But after the occasion has passed away they maintain an increased rate, and are now charging unwary riders sixpence for short journeys. When the body of the Duke of Wellington was lying in state, every traveller on the road was made to pay an increased fare. If the night be foggy or the weather bad, the omnibuses are taken off the road: in fact, the only guiding motive with them is their own advantage. Those who rail against what is called "centralization," a word previously made odious, are in the habit of asserting that commercial speculation provides best for the public, and that the fear of competition obtains for the public the best and cheapest provision. Look however at the body we are alluding to: they have formed a coalition, wealthy, powerful, and unscrupulous, and drive off the road without difficulty any individual who attempts to give the public additional accommodation. The public are entirely at their mercy, and they use their power, as we have said, without the slightest regard to anything but their own interest. It is just possible, however, that they will one day get an instructive lesson at their own expense: at all events, we hope so, on principle.

GAS METERS.—In consequence of the severity of the weather, the managers of the Louth gas-works have publicly advised all persons having gas-meters to cover them with woollen cloths, to protect them from the frost,—a useful hint, worthy of general adoption.

MONUMENT TO TITIAN, VENICE.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Spilsby.—We announced week before last that the blessings of gas had been extended to this town; but it seems that the statement was rather premature. The lamps were erected, and every preparation made, about a fortnight since, but on Monday week notice of appeal against the rate for lighting was given to the overseers, and the gas company thought it prudent to suspend further operations for the present. A public meeting of the inhabitants will be held on the subject in a few days.

Melton Mowbray.—A preliminary meeting for the purpose of forming a company to erect a new corn-exchange was held last week in the Town-hall (which a local journalist maliciously designates the "town-hovel"). The meeting was influentially attended, and a considerable number of shares were taken.

Oxford.—A new vicarage is in course of erection, in the parish of St. Ebbe; Mr. Street, architect. The works are being executed by Mr. Hope, Oxford. The estimated cost is 900*l.* The restoration of St. Michael's Church is under the direction of the diocesan architect. The works progress rather tardily, but are on the verge of completion. The gallery has been removed, and the whole of the church repaired, refitted, and reseated. The church now consists of three aisles, chancel, nave, and tower, and will afford accommodation for 450 persons. The roofs are covered with coloured tiles. Mr. Long, of Witney, is the contractor; and the total cost of the alterations is 1,300*l.* Some curious relics have been discovered by the workmen during the progress of the works.

Faringdon.—All Saints' Church is now in a fair way to have a portion, at least, of its original propriety of internal arrangement restored. The vicar and committee have raised a fund almost sufficient for their present work. Plans having been made by Mr. Hugall, of Cheltenham, for reseating, lighting, and warming the church, tenders were called for, and the committee have selected that sent in by Mr. Woodroffe, of Reading, for the entire works. We would gladly have to record the prospect of a still further movement towards the restoration of the fabric. Mr. D. Bennett, the lord of the manor, has taken upon himself the rebuilding the long-lost south transept, which is now nearly completed.

Coleshill.—Our attention has been called to the extensive works which have been carried on in All Saints' Church, Coleshill, at the sole expense of the vicar, the Rev. Edward Bouverie, and under the professional direction of Mr. Hugall. Three unsightly galleries, all the decayed pews and other fittings, have been removed, and replaced by open benches, prayer-desk, lectern, and pulpit. The arcades have been repaired and cleansed from whitewash. Two new windows, filled with stained quarries, by Wailes, have been inserted in the north aisle. The ancient font is restored, and various other improvements have been effected.

Leeds.—The corporation are taking steps, according to the *Intelligencer*, towards the erection of the covered market proposed some time since to be provided for the town. Plans and specifications have been prepared by Mr. Tilney, the borough surveyor. The site fixed on is between Vicar-lane, Ludgate-hill, and Kirkgate. The market will be principally of cast iron and glass, "in the English style of architecture," [in the ferro-vitreous *order of construction* rather, we suppose, is here meant] having a west frontage of 240 feet to Vicar-lane; a south frontage of 152 feet to Kirkgate; an east frontage of 312 feet to Smithfield-street; and a north frontage of 132 feet to Ludgate-hill; covering an area of 4,100 superficial square yards. The external part of the structure is supported on 71 cast-iron columns, varying in length from 20 to 26 feet, according to the inclination of the ground, placed 12 feet apart, centre and centre. The interior is to be divided into three bays or avenues, by means of two rows of cast-iron columns, 53 in number, ranging the whole length of the structure from north to south, and braced by cast-iron; four centred arched girders, extending from pillar to pillar, forming three arcades, in which are the horizontal water-conductors and supporters to the roof. The three roofs are constructed of malleable iron, on the string and girder principle, with iron laths, covered with Westmoreland green-blue slate. On the apices of the three roofs are elevated lantern-lights, 16 feet wide, running the whole length of the three ridges, glazed with thick rough plate-glass, under which are iron ventilators, with quarter and trefoil openings. On the centre avenue, and at the intersection of the aisles through and across, are two lantern towers, supported on 16 cast-iron pillars, each rising 3 feet above the centre roof, and terminating at the top by a domed ogee roof, with crocketed finial. These towers are 36 feet square, divided into twelve minor arches or divisions on each side, and glazed with rough plate glass. The building is arranged on a 12 feet square plan, so that the strings, arches, girdings, tracings, &c. are all of equal length; the shops or stalls being 12 feet square; the footways 12 feet wide; the cart-roads 24 feet wide; and the tower 36 feet: thus the moulds and casting-work in any and every direction are equal, which causes the building to be obtained at a comparatively low price. 81 covered stalls surround the structure. The window-sashes are a loose moveable fitting. The shops cover an area of 1,300 square yards, and the roads and stands 2,800 square yards. The committee believe that the arrangement for shops at the frontage of the structure will bring in a revenue which will not only pay the interest on the money laid out, but leave an ample surplus. They estimate the total expenditure at from 13,000*l.* to 14,000*l.* We are not aware that the corporation have as yet specially voted this or any sum for the purpose.

Taunton.—The quarter sessions committtee to whom the question of building a new assize-hall and accommodation for the judges had been referred, have reported, according to the *Sherborne Journal*, that they do not think it desirable to take the present site at Taunton. It was considered advisable to recommend the buildings to be erected either on the new works at Wilton, by the removal of the governor's house, which would entail a cost of 9,000*l.* including a new residence for the governor, or on a piece of ground opposite, on which was already a mansion, and which, allowing for the value of the surplus land, would cost in the erection about 12,000*l.* The latter the committee thought the most eligible. It was arranged that the subject should be considered at next sessions. It was also resolved that 1,000*l.* should be expended on the gaol and sessions house at Wells.

Doncaster.—"Whenever the parish church tower shall be rebuilt," says the local *Gazette*, "we are sure of having a peal of bells. The committee have made an arrangement with Messrs. Warner, of Cripplegate, London, to take the old bell-metal at the usual price, and to allow five per cent. interest upon it until new bells are ordered; and they have given a bond to supply a new peal to the satisfaction of the committee at a price which is equivalent to recasting the 4 tons of old metal at 2*l.* 2s. per cwt. (which is only 2s. more than was paid for recasting the bells in 1835, when metal was much lower than it is now). The result is, that if the new peal is ordered in four years and a half from this time, the committee will have credit for no less than 400*l.* towards the cost of it. Two tons more of bell-metal ought to have been recovered from the ruins. Mr. Denison told the committee that he had seen a very good peal of bells cast by Messrs. Warner for the newly-built cathedral at Fredericton, of the same size and key as the old Doncaster peal; and that they have lately got a patent for an improved mode of casting bells. No other of the four bell-founders from whom the committee received tenders offered such advantageous terms." The tenders for the building must have now been lodged.

Port Glasgow.—The new Roman Catholic chapel in Port Glasgow, lately in course of erection, is now being taken down for the purpose of being rebuilt. The building had advanced as far as the roof, when, owing to heavy rains and high winds, the side-walls showed symptoms of giving way, and it was found necessary to take down the whole structure.

Elgin.—A free church has been erected at the village of Hopeman, near Elgin.

FOREIGN ARCHITECTURAL AND ART INTELLIGENCE.

Pisa.—The preservation and renovation of mediæval buildings is proceeded with here with much zeal and energy. The restoration of the baptistery of the cathedral has excited some controversy, as it was first intended to ornament the inner cupola with frescoes. It was found, however, that the architectural idea of Diotisalvi was not in accordance with that intention.—— The Church of the Holy Sepulchre has been completely restored. It is also a work of Diotisalvi, and consequently dates from the twelfth century. Situate on the Arno, the subsequent construction of the quays had sunk it in the ground, and it had, therefore, become cold and damp. It is an interesting structure, forming internally an octagon compound of eight pillars, over which rise pointed arches. The success of this restoration is mostly owing to Professor Rossi.

Rome.—Auction of Pictures.—The events of 1848 and 1849 had created here so many misfortunes, that many of the owners of pictures and sculptures fell into distress. It was, therefore, a lucky accident that the director of the pledging establishments (*monte di pietá*) here had the courage to give good sums for works of merit. The time having now expired for their redemption, an extensive public sale will take place, at which many foreign purchasers are expected.

Carrara.—No other place in the world is to be compared to this, where every staircase, door and window post, wall, trottoir, and pump, is made of *white marble*. At the very entrance into Carrara, we tread over heaps of that material, and white dust out of the workshops covers every subject around. In most of the houses we hear the clattering of hammers, the screeching of saws, and at every door we see persons in the varied occupations of the sculptor, or preparatory thereto. The artist most occupied here at the present moment is M. Hofer, of Stuttgart, who has already completed his groups of horses, and has now received from the king of Würtemberg, orders for some colossal statues for the royal park of Stuttgart. Business is very brisk, and prices of every kind have much risen of late. The United States are considered the largest consumers in this art-magazine of Italy, and statues, columns, and ornamented chimney-pieces, as well as ornamentations of whole churches, are to be seen in progress of execution. Next, Russia is to be mentioned, as many ornaments for the new Greek church at St. Petersburg are now made here. The emperor has ordered in Rome the colossal images of several Russian saints, to be made in Mosaic, of which the borders are made in Carrara, of the finest marble, forming garlands of flowers, fruits, birds, and lizards.

THE PROPOSED FREE-TRADE HALL FOR MANCHESTER.

WE obtain some particulars as to the new Free-trade Hall, from the Manchester newspapers. The total area of the entire plot (exclusive of the portions forming parts of the several adjacent streets) is about 2,300 square yards. The internal area of the present Free-trade Hall is about 1,575 square yards: that of the large hall in the new building is to be 1,078 square yards, including the platform, 137 by 88 feet, and 64 feet high. It is a lofty palatial stone edifice, in the ornamented Italian style, importing some of the leading features of the Byzantine, but still sufficiently modern in character for an English city in the nineteenth century. The lower story is formed by an arcade of nine circular-headed arches, extending the whole length of the Peter-street frontage. These open arches will be closed, when the hall is not open, by ornamental iron-work, in keeping with the character of the building; but, when the hall is open, entrance will be had on the level of Peter-street, by these nine open arches, to the arcade within, which is 9 feet wide, affording a sheltered waiting-place, on a wet night, for parties quitting the hall, and waiting the drawing up of their carriages. In this respect it will be like the opera colonnade in the Haymarket, London.

If there were no recess for the platform, the

BRICK ARCHITECTURE IN SIENA.

length of the great hall is 123 feet; but at this lower end there is a central recess 37 feet in length and 14 feet deep, making the extreme length of the hall, to the back of this recess, 137 feet, or (as is stated) 2 feet longer than the present hall. The length of the square portion of the hall, without the recess at one end or the circular portion at the other, is about 88 feet; its width in the square part 78 feet; and these would be its proportions if reduced to a rectangular form. Its length is therefore made made up of 14 feet of platform recess, 88 feet of rectangular length, and 35 feet within the arc or semicircle. Its total area, including the platform, is 1,078 square yards. Its height (exclusive of the domes, which are not visible from within the hall, the ceiling being carried under them in coffered panels of frosted glass) is 64 feet, which by some has been regarded as a little excessive and out of proportion, when taken in connection with its length and breadth. The galleries are supported on fifteen light and ornamental cast-iron circular columns: the side-galleries are 13 feet deep, and the circular end-gallery 21 feet deep. At the sides there will be four tiers of seats, descending from back to front: at the end, there will be two additional tiers behind the aisle or passage. The whole of the gallery-seats are divided into eleven blocks by ten aisles. The galleries have a total area of about 459 square yards, giving seat-accommodation to 754 persons. The floor of the hall, including the platform, will give seat-room for 3,156 persons; giving a total of 3,910 persons, who may be seated in this great hall; the calculation being made on the allowance of 18 inches of seat for every individual. The ceiling will be coved from the walls to a flat, in coffered panels, with circular centres of pateræ, &c.; and down the centre of the roof is a range of three circular domes, not visible, however, from within, each about 12 feet high and 20 feet in diameter, which, it is expected, will amply light the room by day, by borrowed light through glass panels in the coffers of the flat ceiling, with the aid of a range of elliptic-headed windows in the upper part of the side-walls.

The Assembly-room is next Peter-street, at the upper or South-street end of the building, and its dimensions are 76 by 38 feet, and 25 feet high. On the side next the great hall there is a small recessed orchestral gallery suitable for balls, but not at all adequate, or in a right position, for concerts; for which, however, the room is to be made adaptable. This room is on the same level with the great hall, and adjoining it, only 10 feet above the street-level. Above the assembly-room is a supper-room, the same form and size (76 by 38 feet), and lighted by three square lanterns in the roof.

It is intended, if practicable, to open the new buildlng for public purposes in the course of the winter of 1854-5; and it is anticipated that, including internal fittings and decorations, the whole will cost considerably more than 20,000*l.*

ADVICE GRATIS: DOCTORS' HALLS.—It is the practice of most of our physicians and surgeons to give advice *gratis* during certain hours of the day. The consequence is, that the halls and passages of their houses are daily crowded by the inheritors of the various ills to which flesh is liable. In addition to a sojourn in a cold hall for an hour (sometimes more or less), the severity of the ordeal is considerable, increased at this bleak season of the year by the cold and biting wind rushing in every time a fresh applicant is admitted. Allow me then to suggest as a remedy, the idea of a "Hall Screen," which might be of simple construction, and by the ingenuity of our artisans, prove a boon to the sufferers alluded to.

BRICK ARCHITECTURE IN SIENA.

THE once powerful republic of Siena,—the great rival of Florence during the Middle Ages, now falling into ruins, robbed of its ancient arts, learning, and magnificence, still retains its glorious cathedral and majestic street architecture of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This was the real fortress architecture of the time of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and not, as books often tell us, the massive palaces of Florence, which were built long after the feuds ceased.

The whole of the palaces of Siena erected in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were the works of the brothers Agostino and Agnolo di Siena, and with a few exceptions were built entirely of red brick. The specimen engraved, though by no means one of the most elaborate, is one of the most perfect. As in the palaces of most of the towns in Tuscany, iron brackets to support banners are fixed in the front, as well as rings for the bridles of war-horses. Some of these palaces have elaborate cornices and strings. An ancient picture of Siena, preserved in the Palazzo Publico, shows that many of these palaces had formerly large square brick towers of defence attached to them. These have been nearly all destroyed; but the curious in mediæval history may see a remarkable group of these towers at the little town of San Gemignano, about seven miles from the Poggibonsi station on the Florence and Siena railway.

A. B.

HOUSES OF ANCIENT EGYPT.*

THE abridgment of Wilkinson's standard work on the ancient Egyptians which has been published is a valuable boon to the public,—a new-year's gift, even though to be paid for,—meriting a return of their best thanks to Mr. Murray, in the substantial form of a run upon him for copies till the whole edition be exhausted.

Though essentially a cheap abridgment of the large and expensive work, the author has embodied in this what is not to be found in the larger one, namely the fruits of his revisit to Egypt, and his discoveries since 1836. He has also introduced here and there comparisons of interest between the ancient Greeks and the ancient Egyptians, as well as some valuable observations on decorative art, and on colour, form, and proportion, so well understood in ancient times—many of the ideas on which subjects, now gaining ground in this country, the author claims as closely connected with the subject of ancient Egypt, and as having been long advocated by him. Various new engravings have been introduced into the present abridgment, which, even as respects woodcuts, is full of curious interest.

The amount of graphic information which we, in the nineteenth century, possess of the manners and customs, trades, instruments, arts, and industry of the ancient Egyptians, is really wonderful. The detail in which they pictured, on the walls of tombs, the productions, instruments, and processes of trades and manufactures, buildings, works of art and luxury, and many other matters of interest, is exceedingly minute; and hence a miscellaneous and varied interest is given to such a work as the present. We cannot attempt, therefore, to give those who know little of the original publication an adequate idea, in available limits, of its contents. We shall restrict ourselves to a few details as to the dwellings of the ancient Egyptians.

As in all warm climates, the poorer classes of Egyptians lived much in the open air; and the houses of the rich were constructed to be cool throughout the summer; currents of refreshing air being made to circulate freely through them by the judicious arrangement of the passages and courts. Corridors, supported on columns, gave access to the different apartments through a succession of shady avenues and areas, with one side open to the air, as in our cloisters; and even small detached houses had an open court in the centre, planted as a garden with palms and other trees. *Mulkafs*, or wooden wind-sails, were also fixed over the terraces of the upper story, facing the prevalent and cool north-west

* "A Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians:" revised and abridged from his larger work, by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L. F.R.S, &c. In 2 vols. Illustrated with 500 woodcuts. London: Murray. 1854.

wind, which was conducted down their sloping boards into the interior of the house. They were exactly similar to those in the modern houses of Cairo; and some few were double, facing in opposite directions.

The houses were built of crude brick, stuccoed and painted with all the combinations of bright colour, in which the Egyptians delighted; and a highly-decorated mansion had numerous courts, and architectural details derived from the temples.

Poor people were satisfied with very simple tenements; their wants being easily supplied, both as to lodging and food; and their house consisted of four walls, with a flat roof of palm-branches laid across a split date-tree as a beam, and covered with mats plastered over with a thick coating of mud. It had one door, and a few small windows closed by wooden shutters. As it scarcely ever rained, the mud roof was not washed into the sitting-room; and this cottage rather answered as a shelter from the sun, and as a closet for their goods, than for the ordinary purpose of a house in other countries.

"In their plans, the houses of towns, like the villas in the country, varied according to the caprice of the builders. The ground-plan in some of the former consisted of a number of chambers on three sides of a court, which was often planted with trees. Others consisted of two rows of rooms on either side of a long passage, with an entrance-court from the street; and others were laid out in chambers round a central area, similar to the Roman *Impluvium*, and paved with stone, or containing a few trees, a tank, or a fountain, in its centre. Sometimes, though rarely, a flight of steps led to the front door from the street.

Houses of small size were often connected together, and formed the continuous sides of streets; and a courtyard was common to several dwellings. Others of a humbler kind consisted merely of rooms opening on a narrow passage, or directly on the street. These had only a basement story, or ground-floor; and few houses exceeded two stories above it. They mostly consisted of one upper floor; and though Diodorus speaks of the lofty houses in Thebes four and five stories high, the paintings show that few had three, and the largest seldom four, including as he does the basement story. Even the greater portion of the house was confined to a first-floor, with an additional story in one part, on which was a terrace covered by an awning, or a light roof supported on columns. Some had a tower which rose even above the terrace.

The first-floor was what the Italians call the '*piano nobile*;' the ground rooms being chiefly used for stores, or as offices, of which one was set apart for the porter, and another for visitors coming on business. Sometimes, besides the parlour were receiving apartments on the basement-story, but guests were generally entertained on the first-floor; and on this were the sleeping-rooms also, except where the house was of two or three stories. The houses of wealthy citizens often covered a considerable space, and either stood directly upon the street, or a short way back, within an open court; and some large mansions were detached, and had several entrances on two or three sides. Before the door was a porch, supported on two columns, decked with banners or ribands; and larger porticos had a double row of columns, with statues between them.

Other mansions had a flight of steps leading to a raised platform, with a doorway between two towers, not unlike those before the temples."

Doors, both of entrances and of inner apartments, were frequently stained to imitate foreign and rare woods. They were either of one or two valves, turning on pins of metal, and were secured within by a bar or bolts. Some of these bronze pins have been discovered in the tombs of Thebes. They were fastened to the wood with nails of the same metal, whose round heads served also as an ornament, and the upper one had a projection at the back, in order to prevent the door striking against the wall. Folding-doors had bolts in the centre, sometimes above as well as below: a bar was placed across from one wall to the other; and in many instances wooden locks secured them by passing over the centre, at the junction of the two folds. Keys were made of bronze or iron, and consisted of a long straight shank, about five inches in length, with three or more projecting teeth: others had a nearer resemblance to the wards of modern keys, with a short shank about an inch long; and some resembled a common ring with the wards at its back.

"The doorways, like those in the temples, were often surmounted by the Egyptian cornice: others were variously decorated; and some, represented in the tombs, were surrounded with a variety of ornaments, as usual richly painted.

Even at the early period when the Pyramids were built, the doors were of one or two valves; and both those of the rooms and the entrance-doors opened inwards, contrary to the custom of the Greeks, who were consequently obliged to strike on the inside of the street-door before they opened it, in order to warn persons passing by; and the Romans were forbidden to make it open outward without a special permission.

The floors were of stone, or a composition made of lime or other materials; but in humbler abodes they were formed of split date-tree beams, arranged close together or at intervals, with planks or transverse layers of palm-branches over them, covered with mats and a coating of mud.

Many roofs were vaulted, and built like the rest of the house of crude brick; and not only have arches been found of that material dating in the 16th century before our era, but vaulted granaries appear to be represented of much earlier date. Bricks, indeed, led to the invention of the arch; the want of timber in Egypt having pointed out the necessity of some substitute for it.

"The ceilings were of stucco, richly painted with various devices, tasteful both in their form and the arrangement of the colours; among the oldest of which is the Guilloche, often miscalled the Tuscan or Greek border.

Both in the interior and exterior of their houses the walls were sometimes portioned out into large panels of one uniform colour, flush with the surface, or recessed, not very unlike those at Pompeii; and they were red, yellow, or stained to resemble stone or wood. It seems to have been the introduction of this mode of ornament into Roman houses that excited the indignation of Vitruvius, who says that in old times they used red paint sparingly, like physic, though now whole walls are covered over with it."

Notices of Books.

The Journal of Industrial Progress. Edited by W. K. SULLIVAN, Chemist to the Museum of Irish Industry. No. 1. January, 1854.

THIS new journal contains articles on the Dublin Exhibition, and its influence on the development of industry in Ireland, and on its undeveloped resources; on the establishment of a national gallery of art in Dublin; on establishing permanent exhibitions of art in provincial cities, and on other cognate subjects, with one on the law of partnership *en commandite*. It promises to be useful.

The Museum of Science and Art. Edited by Dr. LARDNER. Part I. London: Walton and Maberly, Paternoster-row. 1854.

THE purpose of the publishers of this series of penny tracts is to supply a collection of instructive essays in a popular and amusing style on the leading discoveries in the physical sciences, and their applications to the arts which contribute to the convenience and ornament of life. They are intended to constitute, in the hands of those who want time for systematic study, a sort of literary bouquets of "the flowers and fruits of the garden of knowledge," to be enjoyed in "hours of leisure." The first fivepenny part contains essays on "The Planets, are they Inhabited Worlds?" on "Weather Prognostics," and on "Popular Fallacies," all of which seem well adapted to fulfil their destined purpose.

A Guide to Geology. By JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. F.R.S. F.G.S. London: Longman and Co. 1854.

WE had occasion to offer certain objections to the last "Guide to Geology" which happened to come under our notice. The present one is a little work of a very different description, and needs no recommendation from us, nor even mere mention, unless to the effect that it has now reached its fourth edition, which will be found to contain essentially all that is new in the progress of the science in which the author is an authority well known and esteemed.

WINDOW GLASS.—The value of window glass exported in the first eleven months of last year was 53,864*l*.

Miscellanea.

REBUILDING OF DONCASTER CHURCH. — Great anxiety has naturally been felt to know the result of the meeting of the Church Building Committee last Saturday, as it was understood that the tenders for the whole of the masonry were then to be received and decided upon. We learn from the *Doncaster Gazette*, that although some of the tenders were exorbitantly high, exhibiting even more than the usual difference, there is no longer any doubt that Mr. Scott's design can be executed within the probable resources of the committee. At the same time we are given to understand that it must still depend on the liberality of the public, whether the roofs and woodwork can be executed in materials and style worthy of the magnificence of the exterior, inasmuch as the sum remaining for these purposes out of the promised subscriptions, is estimated as barely sufficient to complete the work not included in the present tenders in the cheapest manner consistent with architectural propriety. The important question of the stone to be used is not yet finally settled as to all the parts of the building; but we believe, says our authority, we shall be correct in saying that for the internal ashlar (or plain walling) the old stone will be generally used: for the pillars and some of the external parts Mr. Scott recommends the adoption of a very hard stone from the Rev. F. J. Woodyeare's quarries at Crookhill. The external ashlar will be built of stone from Cusworth, which Mr. W. B. Wrightson, the chairman of the committe, has liberally placed at their free disposal, at a merely nominal price to cover the damage to the roads. For the dressings (*i.e.* windows, mouldings, and all parts requiring to be cut out of larger blocks than have yet been found in Mr. Wrightson's quarries), the committee will be obliged to resort to Steetly, near Worksop.

SALE OF A PORTION OF MR. HENNET'S ESTATES. —An auction was held on the 5th inst. at Teignmouth, by Messrs. Chinnock and Galsworthy, the auctioneers appointed by the assignees under the bankruptcy of Mr. Hennet, the railway contractor. The sale comprised thirty lots of property, including a ship-building yard, the custom-house, and a timber-yard, with numerous dwellings, model cottages, plots of building ground, &c. at Teignmouth, and the public baths, with ground, and five houses adjoining, situate at Dawlish, &c. Considerable interest was manifested throughout the sale, which was attended by a large audience, who competed with great spirit for most of the lots. The sale was followed by another, on the 7th inst. at Bristol, of property situated at Clifton, which also realized good prices, the total result being between 11,000*l*. and 12,000*l*.

THE ALBERT-PARK, FINSBURY. — Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. has lately been actively pursuing that desirable object—the obtaining a park for the borough of Finsbury. Anxious to ascertain the opinion of the whole of the metropolitan members on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposition, viz. whether the plan of raising 200,000*l*. in addition to the promised grant of 50,000*l*. by the Government, is one which it is desirable to carry out,—his lordship has put the proposition individually to Lord D. Stuart, Sir B. Hall, Bart. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. Mr. A. Pellatt, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Butler, Col. Evans, Sir John Shelley, Bart. and the four members for the City. We are informed that his lordship has received a majority of assurances from the above list, of their strenuous support of the Bill, and is now prepared to introduce it into the House of Commons at the earliest period of the session.

WORKMEN'S LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM AT NOTTING-HILL. — Some of the residents in the St. John's neighbourhood at Notting-hill, have formed a "Notting-hill Working Men's Association," with convenient rooms in High-street, opposite the Palace-gardens. Donations will doubtless be thankfully received.

THE FILE TRADE.—According to a resolution of the file trade operatives, the men were to give a month's notice to their employers that on and after 6th February, they would require an advance of wages according to a new statement prepared. The average advance, according to the *Sheffield Independent*, would be about 10 per cent. The flat 14-inch file, one of the principal articles in the trade, is advanced from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* for cutting, and something like 1½*d.* for forging The small work has been considered to be the worst paid, and upon that the principal advance has been made. Single-hand forging is raised from 12½ to 15 per cent. The large files now paid from 4*s.* to 10*s.* per dozen, are raised 6*d.* per dozen for cutting, but not for forging. It is stated that this advance of wages in connection with the increased price of fuel and materials, would compel manufacturers to diminish by at least 10 per cent. the discounts allowed to their customers, but how far the market will bear this advance remains to be seen. There is said to be a want of hands in the trade.

RATING MACHINERY IN A SHIPYARD.—At the Essex Quarter Sessions an appeal was tried, brought by Mr. Mare, shipbuilder, of Bow-creek, against the poor-rate of West Ham. The rate made in September was on 3,000*l.* gross rental, and, taking off from this one-third for repairs, insurance, &c., as was the practice in the parish, the rateable value was put at 2,000*l.* It appeared that in 1851 the shipyard was rated at 730*l.*; in 1852 it was raised to 1,513*l.*; and, though the appellant said this was too high, he was willing to submit to that rather than litigate the matter; but he felt bound to resist the ever-increasing amount. For the parish, it was contended that this advance was perfectly justified by the gigantic enlargements which Mr. Mare was continually making, and that the amount was fully borne out by the great value of the machinery for shipbuilding and boiler-making fixed upon the premises. On the part of the appellant, it was contended that the machinery could not be taken into the account, as it was the property of the tenant, who, on removing, would take it away; and that, unless this machinery was taken into account, the value of the property to let was not more than from 1,200*l.* to 1,400*l.* The Court confirmed the rate. Mr. Hawkins applied for a case as to the point whether machinery was rateable. The Court said, they thought the machinery was attached to the building.

INCREASING VALUE OF LAND IN NORTH WALES.—Since the opening of the Chester and Holyhead railway, the value of land, particularly in the districts of Carnarvonshire, lying between the Conway and Britannia Bridges, has greatly increased. A few days since, a farm of sixty-one acres, not advantageously situated, and not worth more than a rent of twenty shillings an acre to a tenant, was sold for 3,000*l.*, or 132 years' purchase.

MODERN ZIGZAG ARCHITECTURE OF GLASGOW.—The local *Reformers' Gazette* thus alludes to a series of buildings in progress at Glasgow:—"If our modern civic authorities have eyes to see, we strongly recommend them to pay a visit to Mitchell-street. Here is a venerable street, now in course of renovation, in the very heart of the city, in which the most absolute confusion seems to be the only rule followed. To speak in Hibernian style, all the straight lines are crooked, and all the symmetry is 'most admired disorder.' Two or three new buildings or 'lands' are now being erected at the southern extremity of this street, which has long been a disgrace to Glasgow; and if it was narrow, irregular, and confused before, we think it is now 'confusion worse confounded.' The architecture adopted appears to belong to the original order of chaos. The new houses are neither straight nor curved, but angular, salient, retreating, and zigzag, as if they had been just caught, and frozen down to the spot in the act of perpetrating a jig. . . . Unfortunately the new houses are now nearly erected; and, choosing the least of two evils, we strongly recommend the civic authorities to take into consideration the propriety of building the street up at both ends."

RAILWAY MATTERS.—The amount of Christmas traffic on all the leading metropolitan lines would appear from the returns to have considerably exceeded that of any previous year.——The total amount received for traffic on the London and North-Western line for the week ending Dec. 31, was 47,382*l.* (corresponding week in 1852, 46,250*l.*)—Midland and Bristol and Birmingham, for week ending Dec. 26, 27,292*l.* (corresponding week in 1852, 26,548*l.*)—Great Western, week ending Dec. 26, 25,393*l.* (corresponding week in 1852, 20,319*l.*)—Great Northern, week ending Dec. 25, 21,489*l.* (corresponding week in 1852, 15,527*l.*)——In *Herapath's Journal*, it is stated that there is good reason for believing that the returns of traffic for 1853 will show an excess of about two millions sterling over those for 1852. The traffic for 1852 was about fifteen millions. The traffic for 1853 has been about seventeen millions, derived from nearly the same number of miles of railway. The increase is full 13 per cent. The traffic will go on, it is thought, increasing year after year, for many years to come, rendering railway property, under good management, ultimately fairly remunerative.——The foundation of the large tower for supporting the tubular bridge of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway across the Ottawa river has been completed. The length of this bridge, extending over two branches of the river, will be nearly half a mile.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.—The Council of the Society of Arts have taken up this subject, or rather propose that the society constitute a sort of neutral ground, on which all interested, under certain practical restrictions and regulations, may discuss the best modes of either preventing the outbreak of such disastrous quarrels, or terminating them as speedily and satisfactorily as possible to all interested when they do arise. The council have fixed the 24th inst. for holding a conference at the society's house, John-street, Adelphi, punctually at 10 a.m.

PRICE OF LAND AT GLOUCESTER.—It is rumoured that the field called "Madeleys," between the Bristol-road turnpike and the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, and the property of Mr. Highford Burr, has been or is now in the market. It will be remembered that the field was that which was so much desired as the site of the late exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, and it is said that the proprietor has refused 8,000*l.* per acre for the land, asking 100,000*l.* for the price of ten acres (?)—*Gloucester Chronicle.*

THE MOUNDS OF NORTH SYRIA.—At a recent meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society, Mr. Ainsworth read an elaborate paper on this subject. These mounds (*tells* of the Arabs, *teppehs* of the Turks, and *uyuks* of the Turkmans) are almost invariably met with in such portions of the country as appear to have been cultivated from time immemorial. They are mostly mere mounds of loose earth looked at superficially, but when examined more closely they present a mass of pottery, glass, and sometimes coins and other *débris*. A native village is attached to almost every *tell*, and some still bear castles on their summits, as at Aintab, Killis, and Aleppo (the latter mound is chiefly rock); and others ruins of castles, as Jindariz, Azass, Tell Bashir, and Tell Khalid; and others of temples, as Tell Balkis. Some are surrounded by gigantic boulders, like the menhirs or peulvans of the Celts, as at Ak Diyarin. These mounds differ in height, form, and nature from funereal tumuli, as observed in the plains of Troy, Seleucia, Cilicia, over Annibal in Bithynia, and elsewhere. Colonel Chesney justly describes them as constituting in their assemblage the most remarkable feature of northern Syria. There is much reason to believe that the original nucleus of these mounds was raised as far back as Assyrian times, or is composed of ruins of that epoch. Strabo describes Tyana and Zela as built on mounds raised originally by Semiramis. The discovery lately made by the Rev. L. Parter, that the *tell* of Salahiya (mound of Saladin), well known to travellers, is composed of Babylonian bricks, would also tend to confirm this conjecture. In subsequent times they were used mainly for purposes of defence or worship, or for the erection of castles or temples. Mr. Ainsworth argued that they present promises of a rich harvest for the explorations of the archæologist. It is not that historical monuments of the same antiquity, or of such good art, as have been dug out at Kuyunjik, Nimrud, and Khursabad, might be expected, but much would be undoubtedly met with to illustrate Syrian art.

NATIONAL INTEMPERANCE AND ITS PALLIATION OR REMEDY.—The abstinent principle has our best wishes for its prevalence. If it were possible to aid its influence by placing strong drinks as much as possible beyond the reach, pecuniarily speaking, of the poorer classes, so many of whom, unfortunately, regard them as an indispensable comforting panacea for all their hardships, discomforts, and wants, and at same time by bringing less intoxicating, but really more generous and palatable liquors as much as possible within their reach, as a substitute less capable of being abused, such a result would be exceedingly desirable. Were the beer of England, for instance, to be more available and cheaper than it is, in Scotland, and the Scottish whiskey to be rendered more difficult of obtainment to any extent by the poorer classes there; and were the English gin, in like manner, rendered more difficult of access here, and the lighter cheaper sorts of wines of France, Portugal, and Spain, allowed to flow more freely into England, an immense amount of relative good might be done, or of relative evil mitigated or prevented. We are gratified in no ordinary degree, to learn that as regards the introduction of French wines at a low duty, strenuous exertions are likely to be made, with these very views, on the opening of the new session of Parliament. Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, M.P., who is president of a general committee favourable to the reduction of duty upon foreign and colonial wines, lately visited Bordeaux and Paris, for the purpose of collecting materials for an address to the House of Commons on the subject, and we are glad to hear that he was received with great courtesy, not only by the principal merchants and others of Bordeaux, but also by the minister for foreign affairs, and other members of the French Government at Paris; and that there is an almost universal feeling, in the Government inclusive, in favour of reduced tariffs and reciprocal commercial advantages between the two countries. Thus, for instance, in exchange for our cheap cottons for behoof of the poorer classes in France, we might have, it appears, in a very short time, an *unlimited* abundance of the cheaper order of French wines, for behoof of our own poorer classes; and thus, too, over and above, the bonds of mutual amity, be drawn, by degrees, far too close for pugilistic efforts in the future of the two neighbourly nations. We earnestly hope that Mr. Oliveira will be successful in the important objects which he has in view.

RED AND GREEN MARBLES.—From Athens, it is announced, according to the *Athenæum*, that the ancient red and green marbles, the quarries of which are said to have been lost from time immemorial, have been re-discovered by a German sculptor named Siegel, domiciled in the Greek capital. The red marble is averred to have been found on the southern side of the chain of the Taygetus,—the ancient green on the northern coast of the island of Tinos.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC.—The Electric Telegraph Company have recently erected an illuminated clock over the entrance to their Manchester offices, fronting the end of Ducie-street, and near the principal entrance of the Exchange. The company have now completed arrangements by which they will be enabled to transmit the correct Greenwich time to the principal towns in the kingdom, and the experiment is now in operation in Manchester and Liverpool.

CHEAP PAVEMENT FOR COURTS AND ALLEYS, GARDENS, &c.—The Central Board of Health are issuing a report by Mr. Lee, one of their superintending inspectors, recommending the employment of gas concrete as a cheap pavement, especially for the improvement of unwholesome courts and alleys, but also for suburban footpaths, backyards to dwellings, stable-yards, &c. Mr. Lee reports that the work can be executed in the best manner, complete, at from 9d. to 1s. a square yard, and even so low as 7d. to 8d. under competition. For carriage-ways, a concrete may be formed with macadamized stones, but cinders and ashes from steam-engines, ironworks, or even domestic fires are used for many gas concretes, although small gravel is the best material for footpaths, court-yards, &c.

MONUMENT TO CHANTREY.—The erection of the obelisk to the late Sir Francis Chantrey, at Norton, says the *Sheffield Independent*, has been delayed by an accident which has happened to the shaft at the granite quarries in Cornwall. As the shaft is to be 22 feet high and 3 feet square at the base, it may be readily conceived that a block of these dimensions is not readily met with; another has, however, been found, and it is hoped that the subscribers and friends will have the pleasure of witnessing the inauguration of the monument early in the spring.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Messrs. H. B. Walker and J. Warren have patented an invention which mainly consists in a moveable containing vessel or furnace, for the purpose of agitating, and consequently puddling, the liquid metal, while kept at a high temperature and mixed with suitable fluxes, and subjected to the action of carbonic oxide, oxygen, and other gases, in order to purify it.

SCHOOLS AT HEXHAM: COMPETITION.—At a meeting of the committee for the proposed new schools at Hexham, to decide upon the merits of the plans sent in, the designs of Mr. Gibson, of Newcastle, were approved of and selected. They embrace accommodation for six hundred scholars, with class-rooms, and master and mistress's residence, and will be erected on a site in the Seal, handsomely presented for that purpose by the lord of the manor, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. M.P.

SHEFFIELD BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of this association held their annual dinner on Wednesday. About forty sat down, under the presidency of Mr. Craven, Mr. Fewsdale occupying the vice-chair. The society was established for the protection of the trade.

LONDON BRIDGE.—There being an intention of altering London Bridge to allow the carriage-way to occupy the footways, thus widening the carriage-way sufficiently to give traffic for four carriages abreast, allow me to suggest that the roadway of the bridge be divided in the middle, and the lamps placed there; the heavy carriages to keep the curb, and the light carriages the two middle lines,—strictly forbidding any carriage to pass another on the bridge. And if the foot-passengers were always to keep the left hand to the water on the bridges, and to the houses in the streets, much confusion would be avoided. T.

LODGINGS FOR THE SINGLE.—Will you allow me to call attention to the want which exists of respectable lodging-accommodation for single young men engaged in the City? While families are provided with comfortable and decent lodgings by the Institution (Metropolitan Buildings) in the St. Pancras road,—an accommodation which, by the division into separate suites of rooms, the artist and poor *littérateur*, equally with the labouring classes, avail themselves of, yet there is no similar institution, to my knowledge, in the metropolis or suburbs, where single young men,—clerks and others,—might find respectable lodgings upon the same principle. The supplying of this want is, I think, a desideratum felt by many besides myself.

W. C.

*** If we mistake not, the Albert Buildings, Spitalfields, afford the accommodation desired.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT FIRE IN BREAD-STREET.

61, Friday-street, Jan. 6th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—We have great satisfaction in informing you that the wrought-iron door made by you, and which was placed in the opening made by us some years since through the party-wall which divided our warehouses in this street from that which, previously to the late conflagration, we occupied at the rear of Messrs. Townend's premises in Bread-street, most effectually resisted the large mass of fire to which it was exposed for many hours; and we may also state, that so soon as the metal became sufficiently cool, the lock yielded readily to its key, and (excepting discoloration) the door does not appear to be in the least injured, or out of position.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

Messrs. Chubb & Son, St. Paul's Churchyard. LIDDIARD & CO.

TENDERS

For Congregational Chapel, Crouch-end, Hornsey. Messrs. Edwards and Richards, architects. Quantities supplied:—

Stredder (Kensington)	£2,849	0	0
Soper (Horsemonger-lane)	2,840	0	0
Cooper (Regent-square)	2,825	0	0
Hopkins and Roberts (Islington)	2,616	0	0
Dove (Islington)	2,595	0	0
Munday (Bryumstone)	2,478	0	0
Cresswell (Islington)	2,463	0	0
Carter and Ellis (Hornsey)	2,433	0	0
Ellis, Mrs. (Brixton)	2,350	0	0
J. Clever (Dalston)	2,286	0	0
Holtham (Bath)	2,240	0	0
Clarke (Hornsey)	2,200	0	0
Smith (Finsbury)	2,133	0	0
Mulverton (Hornsey)	2,120	0	0

For repairs and alterations at 95, Piccadilly, for Mr. J. P. Shaw. Mr. F. Tyerman, architect:—

Symonds	£2,295	0	0
Fairick and Son (exclusive of gas-fittings)	2,188	0	0
Fish (exclusive of hot-water apparatus and baths)	1,680	0	0

For two houses, Long-lane, Smithfield. Messrs. B. and C. Hayne, architects. Quantities not supplied:—

Stredder	£1,150	0	0
Tolby	1,040	0	0
Mills	968	0	0
Bennington	910	0	0
Park	843	0	0
Lidstone (accepted)	800	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. M. W." "J. C." "W. W." "An Old Mason." "W. F." "W. B. C." "M. M." (we cannot find room for mere declamation on the subject), "Eye-glass" (we shall probably treat of the general question of responsibility before long). "W. D." "P. C." "A. T. G." "Quæro Quare." "Messrs. W." "H. J." "J. C." "E. T. B." "S. N." "J. P. C." "C. P." "C. P. D." "R. H. W." (chiefly the ordinary law of contracts). "Egdon." "R. B. E." "R. J." "T. W. C." (we cannot advise in private disputes, unless referred to us professionally). "P. A." (ditto). "Rev. J. O." "N. and B." "T. B." (thanks). "H. D." (such a map is published). "R. J." "Veritas." "Chemin de Fer" (some means more certain are required). "J. H."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS.

AN Architect residing in a provincial city, requires the immediate assistance of a GENTLEMAN, thoroughly competent to undertake the general management of his Office. Address, stating age, salary required, with particulars of qualification, &c to Z. A. Z. Office of "The Builder."—An eligible opportunity through an extensive local practice, also now occurs for a well-educated Youth, as a pupil, with the advantages of a comfortable home, if desired.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.—There is a VACANCY for THREE PUPILS in the Evening Classes of the Architects', Builders', Civil Engineers', and Machinists' Drawing Classes, conducted by THOMAS J. HILL.—Offices, 12, Helmet-row, Old-street, where prospectuses, with terms, &c. may be had.—11th January, 1854.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

A CLERK WANTED, in the Office of a London Builder. He must be accustomed to accounts, able to measure up work, and be thoroughly acquainted with the duties of a Builder's Office.—Address, stating age, salary required, and where last employed, to C. P. Office of "The Builder."

A WORKING FOREMAN WANTED by a Builder, to take charge of a job in London; a Carpenter preferred.—Address, stating age, &c. to J. W. Office of "The Builder."

A CLERK WANTED, in an Engineer's Establishment in Town; he must have filled a similar situation before, be quick at figures, and write a good hand.—Address, stating last situation and salary, to R. M. N. Office of "The Builder."

TO CARTERS.

WANTED, by a Builder, a MAN who thoroughly understands the management and driving of horses. None need apply who have not been accustomed to the trade. Also, a Carpenter who thoroughly understands framing and roofing, to act as working foreman in the country. None need apply in either case whose character will not bear the strictest investigation.—Address, stating age and salary, to A. H. W. Post-office, Oxford.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND CLERKS OF WORKS.

WANTED, a Gentleman of practical experience, to take the CHIEF SUPERINTENDENCE under the direction of the Engineer, of TOWN DRAINAGE WORKS.—Address particulars to BETA, Office of "The Builder."

TO PLUMBERS.

WANTED, in a Builder's business in the country, a first-rate PLUMBER.—Apply by letter, stating salary required, to T. S. Y. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED immediately, a CLERK of WORKS, to undertake the superintendence of a church.—Address, A. Z. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, by a Builder and Contractor in London, a person fully competent to take the charge of SEWAGE WORKS, and to measure up the Brickwork and Earthwork thereon, and render an account of the same. If suited, the situation would be likely to become permanent.—Apply, by letter only, stating terms, age, reference, and capabilities, to W. S. 11, Hamilton-street, Camden-town

TO BUILDERS' FOREMEN.

WANTED, by a London firm, an active MAN, as YARD FOREMAN, thoroughly experienced in rough carpenter's work and timber-framing.—Address, D. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS' FOREMEN.

WANTED, by a London firm, a thoroughly experienced active MAN, as SHOP FOREMAN. He must have previously filled a similar situation.—Address, stating age, salary required, and where last engaged, A. B. D. Office of "The Builder."

TO CLERKS OF WORKS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a Party who has had considerable practical experience in the supervision of buildings, and in valuing builders' work, and who can also map well. Application by letter only, prepaid, to be made to A B 1, Waterloo-cottage, Wellington-road, Camberwell green, stating age, how and where last employed, and salary expected

WANTED, by the Contractors for Carlisle Cathedral, an active, experienced CARPENTER, capable of superintending the new roof, and other works now in progress. Apply to Mr. VASEY, jun. Whitby, Yorkshire.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN.

WANTED, TWO good ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN. Apply by letter, stating terms, with references, to Messrs. BIDLAKE and LOVATT, Architects, Wolverhampton.

WANTED, in a Builder's Office, an ASSISTANT, who has a knowledge of Drawing, and who would be able to assist in the general business of the Office. As he will have great opportunities of improvement, moderate wages will only be given.—Apply by letter, stating references and terms, to W. S. 11, Hamilton-street, Camden-town

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE in an old-established business as CARPENTER, &c. where he would have an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the business in all its branches. A premium required.—Apply, if by letter enclosing stamp, to P. J. ALSTON, Carpenter and Builder, 5, Queen-street, Pitfield-street, Hoxton.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Young Man, a PLUMBER, who thoroughly understands the lead glazing, glass cutting, and glazing in all its branches. For address, apply to A. B. Sunderland Glass Co. 14, City-road.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, or as a general hand; the country not objected to. Unexceptionable reference for ability, &c.—Address, H. H. 35, Princess-street, Marylebone.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man from the country, to ENGAGE HIMSELF for IMPROVEMENT in any firm as a BRICKLAYER for two years at a stated weekly salary. Good references as to character. Address, G. T. 10, New End, Hampstead.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as SHOP or GENERAL FOREMAN, by a steady, active young man, a carpenter and joiner by trade who has had several years' experience in the above capacity, and is well acquainted with the general routine of a builder's business. Can undertake the management of a steam-engine or circular saw-bench.—Address, A. B. C. 20, Bouverie-Street, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS. Has had considerable experience in Construction, estimating, &c.—Apply to J. O. P. Office of "The Builder."

TO CARPENTERS

WANTED to APPRENTICE, a well-disposed YOUTH, aged 16, as INN-DOOR to a CARPENTER and BUILDER. A moderate premium will be given. Has been a few months at the trade.—Apply, paid, to M. M. S. Upper Marylebone-street, Portland place.

TO PAINTERS AND OIL AND COLOURMEN.

WANTS a SITUATION, a Young Man just out of his apprenticeship, as Plumber, Painter, Writer, Grainer, and Glazier, or as an Assistant in an Oil and Colour Warehouse. In-door preferred. Wages 16l per annum.—Address, W. C. P. 9, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

TO BUILDERS, PAINTERS, &c.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a permanent SITUATION as PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER. Likewise understands Paper-hanging, and is capable to undertake the management of a business.—Address, W. G. 9, Margaret-terrace, Harrow-road, Paddington-green, Paddington

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION as FOREMAN. Can make working drawings, &c.; has had good experience in superintending of Carpenters' and Joiners' work, and can be well recommended.—Address, J. H 9, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, City.

TO BUILDERS, ENGINE-SMITHS, &c.

WANTED, by a Practical Man, age 46, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN or MANAGER in either of the branches. Character, as to ability, sobriety, and punctuality, will bear the strictest inquiry.—Address, K. S. 16, John-street, Fitzroy-square. No objection to the country.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, a SITUATION as FOREMAN. The Advertiser, brought up to the bench, is desirous of a SITUATION, as above. Salary moderate. Good references.—Address, F. S. C. 69, Great Titchfield-street, St. Marylebone.

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by an experienced SHOP or GENERAL FOREMAN. References unexceptional.—Address, A. Z. 10, Izabella street, Gibson-street, Lambeth.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS, AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man who understands his business, a SITUATION in the above branches, and also, if required, can take the gas-fitting. No objection to town or country.—Direct to A. B. at Mr. Hovell's, Greengrocer, corner of John-street, Upper Holloway, Islington.

SURVEYING.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Party who has had several years' practical experience in Surveying, Levelling, &c. Is also a good draughtsman. Good references.—Address to W. S. Post-office, York.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT in an Architect's and Surveyor's Office, by a GENTLEMAN, who has been accustomed to getting out working and detail drawings, specifications, &c. and who is well acquainted with the various duties of an Architect's Office.—Address, A. B Mrs Norten's Newspaper-office, 23, Cumberland-market, Regent's-park.

TO PLUMBERS, BUILDERS &c.

WANTED, by a Middle-aged Man, who thoroughly understands his business, a permanent SITUATION either in town or country, as PLUMBER, GLAZIER, &c. Respectable references can be given.—Apply by letter (free), to S. C. at the Office of "The Builder."

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THE ADVERTISER, with a small capital, wishes to join a party in a good JOBBING BUSINESS, or would not object to a situation in a Building Firm, or as Salesman in a Timber-yard, where he could employ his time and money to advantage.—Address, G. H. Office of "The Builder."

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THE Advertiser, aged 23, has been apprenticed five years to the Joining and Paper-hanging, desires practical improvement in the former, at moderate wages, in or near London.—Address, A. L. 5, Adam-street West, Bryanston-square.

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THE Advertiser wants a SITUATION as GENERAL HOUSE-PAINTER; has had twenty-five years' experience in all the branches; useful in writing, graining, gilding, furniture-painting, decorating, &c.—Address, M 38, New-street-square, Farringdon-street, City. The country not objected to, if permanent.

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TO BE SOLD a bargain, a LIGHT BUILDER'S CART, on springs and patent axle-trees, and made to shoot (only been used three times); also a Grey Cob, to be sold separately.—Apply to S. ROGERS, No. 6, Cannonside street, City

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ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE

By which Shareholders are exempted from the Restrictions and Liabilities of the Joint-stock Companies Acts. *Vide* Act 7 & 8 Vic. cap. 110, sec. 63.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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The Cwm Eigai Quarry is situate in the Snowden range of hills, in the county of Carnarvon, eight miles from the quay at Tally Cafn, on the river Conway, where ships come alongside to load.

The vein of first quality dark blue slate, embedded in hard basteo-granite, about 20 to 30 feet high, upon which there are four working levels, rising one above the other, from which slates of an excellent quality have already been produced, and as the quarry deepens the metal still further improves.

At the depth of only a very few yards from the surface it is of a good marketable quality

The nature of the Cwm Eigai slate is particularly adapted for large slabs, which are very profitable working, and the quantity is quite inexhaustible.

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5th. A good mountain road, on a descent from the quarry, to Tally Bont, 2½ miles; from thence, by turnpike road to Tally Cafn, the port of shipment, 2½ miles.

This quarry has been most judiciously opened; upwards of 2,000*l.* having been expended in sinking and making roads, and no site in North Wales holds out better prospects of returning larger return than Cwm Eigai.

The quarry which is now being worked, has been inspected by some of the most eminent engineers and quarrymen of North Wales, all of whom agree in pronouncing it to be a first-rate concern, and now wanting capital but for judicious expenditure of capital in erecting the necessary sawing, planing, &c. machinery to make it a highly remunerative undertaking.

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Slate may be sent to market within six months, the proceeds of which will be at the disposal of the Committee of Management for distribution by way of dividend

No further calls will be made in respect of the shares in this Company, exceeding the sum of 5*s.* at any one time, or at less intervals than three months, otherwise resolved by a majority at a general meeting of the Company called for that purpose.

Specimens of slate from the quarry may be seen at the Company's offices, where prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained.

CWM EIGAI QUARRY SLATE and SLAB COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Applications for the unappropriated shares will continue to be received from the TRADE until the 31st instant, through the Secretary, Solicitors, or any of the Committee of Management.—By order of the Committee,

W. F. NOKES, Sec.

2, Royal Exchange Buildings, 6th Jan. 1854.

THE PIMLICO SLATE-WORKS.

Patronized by Royalty, the Heads of the Nobility, the Clergy, Architects of Eminence, Builders, Railway Contractors, and the Public generally. MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE notwithstanding the vile imitations and infringements of his patent that are attempted, continues to grow in favour with the public, being hand-some, more durable, and infinitely cheaper than marble. Price-lists sent in a sheet of drawings, sent to any part of the kingdom gratis. Cisterns, Filters, Dairy and Larder Shelves, Wine Cellar Fittings, Slabs, and every variety of plain Slate-work, at prices that defy competition.—39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Slabs, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malt or Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slabs and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had on application either personally, or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London, opposite the London Docks.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Limatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works Model Prisons, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Pattern-rooms, Barracks, and are kept in stock in any quantities by Messrs FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained

BANGOR SLATES.—J. EASTWOOD and SONS have some cargoes now arrived, consisting of DUCHESSES, COUNTESSES, and LADIES, of first quality. Ready for delivery at their Wharf, Surrey Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.

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STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

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and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

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A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1845 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of

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OR THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL CALLED BITUMEN OR ASPHALTE.

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MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPÔT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

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OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Fart-street, Howell-street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney-pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, select, bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, sienna St. Ann's statuary, strp nttue, verde antique, &c. Portland, Hareheil, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and bend-stones. Y ried re paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England —THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto: rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and selfaced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes pots, &c all at low prices Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge wharf, City road.—Established 1821.

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BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the best Bath Stone, Corsham Down, Combe-down, and Farleighdown Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in Blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.—N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

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List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

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S. TRICKETT, VICTORIA STONE WHARF, Isle of Dogs, informs his friends and the building public generally, that he is prepared to execute orders to any extent, wholesale or retail, by vessel or rail, or from his Depôt, Isle of Dogs, for all kinds of York Block, Westwood Beanie, Ball, New Brain, Pell, Potterswood, Harehill, Wadbank, Rotherhill, Portland, and all of Bath Stones, steps, cills, sinks, coping landings, headstones, flagstones, & Pavements. Scutch, good or clean, at low prices guaranteed. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts.

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TRICKETT and PERKIN can supply any quantity of their IMPERISHABLE RAWDON-HILL STONE from their quarries at Harewood, near Leeds. This stone is of a fine grit, perfectly uniform in colour; can be seen to advantage in the much-admired buildings now being erected in Albion-street, Leeds, for the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company; and also at Harewood House, where it was used for the extensive additions and improvements made by Sir Charles Barry, who has a high opinion of the stone; no part of the most exposed mouldings, or carved stonework, shows the least signs of decay. The stone has been analysed by an eminent chemist and geologist; his opinion is, that if is the most durable stone in the market, and, as known, must be most extensively used wherever a good, strong, and durable stone is required. The stone can be got of any size or length up to 30 tons, is most suitable for steps, stairs, balcony landings, ashlar fronts, columns, tombs and monumental work, &c. &c. Superior grindstones, large or small.—Address, S. TRICKETT, Victoria Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs, sole London agent, who will keep a stock for selection for immediate use or supply, direct from the quarries, by vessel or railway, to order.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are now prepared to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS for the EXECUTION of WORKS of an Architectural or Ornamental character. This stone is composed of the purest grit and other siliceous material, combined by means of flint (dissolved by the patent process), the result being a material most indestructible in its nature, and by the same combination, protected from those impurities to which natural stone is liable.

Specimens may be seen on application at the Office, and a variety of designs in open Terrace-work, Balustrades, Copings, Fountains, Tombs, Chimney-pieces, Pavements, Ecclesiastical and other decorative work.

Attention is also particularly requested to the Ashlar for facing buildings, and to Austin's Patent Hollowed and Dovetailed Building Blocks, manufactured in the siliceous stone, which combine great strength with economy and speed in erection, are perfectly fireproof, and offer peculiar facilities for ventilation and the circulation of warm and dry air.

8, John-street, Adelphi. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PEARSON, DODGEON and DUCKETT'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen, for covering Bridges and Arches.

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PAPER-HANGINGS, the cheapest in London, at CROSS'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 22, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, where builders and the trade can select from a stock of 50,000 pieces, at the following reduced prices:—

Good Bedroom Papers.....	from 6d. per yard.
Painted Marble, Granite, and Oak Papers ..	from 9d. do.
Superior Dining and Drawing room Papers from	1s. do.
Satins and Flock.....	from 2s. do.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers, to their Patent Keys, Sleepers, Fish Joints and other important improvements now in use on upwards of 2 miles of railway in the United Kingdom may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager, or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

The PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered, has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness.

Applied to Iron it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized Iron. Hence its application to all Engineering purposes as an application to Iron Vessels, Iron Roofs, Steam and Water Pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to Iron even at a red heat.

Many attempts have been made to discover a substitute for White Lead, that should possess all its virtues, without partaking of its offensive character. This Paint is not affected by sulphuretted or carburetted hydrogen gas, bilge water, or indeed foul air of any kind: hence it is well adapted for the interior of Ships, Warehouses, Offices, Stabling, &c.; and from its total freedom from deleterious properties, it will be found of great value for painting the interior of Hospitals, Asylums, Unions, Gaols, and other Buildings which may require to be painted during occupation.

This Paint resists the action of the sun's rays, and also that of the sea air: it is therefore well suited for the Colonies and all tropical climates.

For Stuccoed Buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

The Protoxide Paint, as at present produced, is a Pale Stone Colour; but it may be tinted with any other colour to suit the taste and purpose for which it may be required.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Brighton, Croydon, and Dover Railways,
Locomotive Department, New Cross, Sept. 25, 1845.

'SIR,—In reply to yours respecting the 'Patent Protoxide Paint,' I have much pleasure in stating that what has been used in this establishment has been highly approved of, and I consider it the best description of paint yet used, particularly for Iron-work, for which purpose I can strongly recommend it.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"BENJ. CUBITT."

"Regent's Canal Iron Works, Eagle-wharf-road, Dec. 5, 1845

"SIR,—As it is always my wish to render justice to every one, so far as it is in my power to do, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have very severely tested your 'Patent Protoxide Paint;' that the results are most satisfactory; and that I consider it a very valuable article for an Iron-founder. I have ordered it to be used with us wherever circumstances will allow us to do so. I will, moreover, use it for all my own work, and wish I had known it somewhat earlier.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"HENRY GRISSELL.
"To H. and M. D. Grissell.

"P.S.—It must be good for Boilers."

"St. Kitts, August 20th, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—Having had some experience with Todd's Patent Paint (for which your firm are Agents), I beg to state my unqualified approval of it. I have tried it against White Lead of the first quality, and at the end of seven or eight months find Todd's Paint resists when laid on, while the White Lead, owing to the excessive heat, may be rubbed off like chalk. It answers equally well on wood as iron, effectually preserving the latter from rust. I feel obliged by your quick attention to my further order by the 'Parrack Hall,' which ship we are daily expecting.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"(Signed) GEO. G. MOFFATT.

"Messrs. Davidson and Peter, Bishopsgate-street, London."

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—

Messrs. PITCHFORD, ISLAND LEAD WORKS, LIMEHOUSE ... } LONDON.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, LONG-ACRE ..... }
Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Colouring Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT.—This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and its suitableness for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are an unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic quality, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough Surfaces, its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint), that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.
MANUFACTURERS,
PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. THE PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, within the reach of the million.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON deem it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of the imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter as the "opening out." That an imposition be practised, therefore, notice that the oask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT.

not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information may be obtained, head of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Manufacturers of

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD. The Washington Chemical Company having, during the last year, established a Manufactory of Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of Lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of Chloride of Lead, and one equivalent of Oxide of Lead; it being well known that common White Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of Oxide of Lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of Carbonic Acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, Carbonate of Lead. Now there is no reason to conclude that Carbonate of Lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered Oxichloride is most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best White Lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided property of Body; by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among Painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best White Lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100, that is, 60lbs. of Oxichloride Paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best White Lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an Enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required. Oil and Turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called Flatting, and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of Paper-Stainers and Leather-Dressers, the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON	Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co. 9, Upper Thames-street.
LIVERPOOL	Mr. Richd. Cooke, 7, Sise-lane.
MANCHESTER	Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.
LEEDS	Mr. Jas. Douglas.
SUNDERLAND	Messrs. D. and E. G. Jepson.
DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL	Mr. John Young. Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock and Plymouth.
EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND	Mr. Wm Bailey, jun. Greenside-place, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND	Messrs. Arthur & Hinshaw, Glasgow.
DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND	Mr. P. Linskey, 91, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
BELFAST	Messrs. William Stevenson, jun. and Co.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from corrosive effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compound that might be sold as an adulterate as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of calcination, or by mixture with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy resulted by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—in Hull, by Messrs. BLACKBELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs T. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents in London, Messrs CHARLES DEFRAFER and SON, their agents, 69, King William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 69, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting shops, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

PERMANENT ZINC COLOURS and WHITE Emerald and Brunswick Greens, Chromes, Blues, Reds, and all other Colours, are now produced from Zinc at price which render them an advantageous substitute to the Lead, Arsenic, and Copper Colours. These Zinc Colours are most brilliant, and are chemically opposed to any Sulphurous Gas. Sold Wholesale for Ships and Machinery, also for all kinds of House Painting, no other but Zinc Colours ought to be used to insure durability and economy. For Prices, apply to the Patentees, Messrs. GEO. H. GEYELIN and CO. White Zinc and Permanent Colour Works, Victoria-wharf, Regent's park-basin, London.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cement is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement, without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of a uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal use. These well known hard stuccos dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fireclay Goods, Grindstones, Cement Hammers-dogs, dried Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portzolano

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (their patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no additional sand. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cement-like properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. A result of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

ROMAN and OTHER CEMENTS. Manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, successor to the Patentees, PARKER and WYATT, who, in 1796, introduced PARKER'S ROMAN CEMENT; also Tarras and Portland Cements, English and French Plaster, Terra Cotta Chimney Pots, Trusses, &c.

Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts, Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it clearer for use over or above that any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

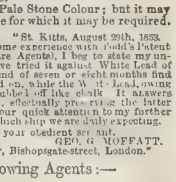
ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great strength to which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-on-Tees, near Southam, Warwickshire.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.



Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast from any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for hang. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 15s.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE! The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12 in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, White'friars-street, Ple-t-street

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS

Patent Pump..... £1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and the nuts and nuts ready for fixing..... 3 0 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Rearing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS, 8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade. An Illustrated Book sent on application post-free.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

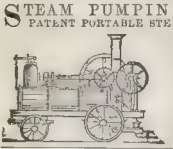
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with a supply valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, AND TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER AND SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin street, London.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.

Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.



JAMES BURTON & SONS, Engineers and Contractors, 79, Duke-street, H Jamb-street, Southwark, London

PUMPS.—Engineers, Contractors, and Parties engaged in raising water will find it their interest to examine into the merits and advantages possessed by the PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS over every other. They are applicable for lifting, draining, and irrigating. Are used by Government, Engineers, Railway contractors, Brewers, Distillers, Contractors, and to the supply of all cities, towns, &c. from 25,000 to 300,000 gallons per minute. Can be seen daily at work, and all information obtained respecting them, by application to GWYNNE, SON, and CO. Essex wharf, Strand

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from two-horse power upwards, a few in stock, made on the most improved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double-purchase crabs also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery, made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and CO. Windsor Iron Work, Windsor-terrace, City road, and 174, Upper Thames-street

TO BE SOLD, a new and powerful PASSENGER LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, being the last made by the late Charles Todd, of Leeds.—Apply to Mr. TAWEET, the foreman of Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Ironfounders and Tool Makers, Victoria Foundry, Water-lane, Leeds.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, theatres, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of building,—as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Brighton. Patentees seek for Sale. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the

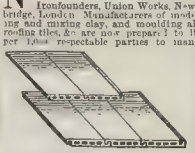
admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are so arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders,

NORTON and BORIE, Engineers and Ironfounders, Union Works, New Park-street, Southwark-bridge, London Manufacturers of moderate machinery for crushing and mixing clay, and moulding all kinds of bricks, pipes, roofing tiles, &c are now prepared to license by the district or per 1,000 respectable parties to manufacture their patented Tubular Roofing Tiles. The advantages arising from a covering for roofs of this formation will be apparent to every reflective mind, and will not require very lengthened observations to prove their great usefulness, further than briefly pointing out the leading claims to universal adoption. Being noncombustible, the sun's rays on a roof of these tiles have little or no power beyond the outer surface, the heat being cut off by the presence of air in the tubes running all through the tile. The various practices so frequently adopted with a view to keeping down the temperature of the uppermost rooms in large buildings, factories, workshops, store-rooms, farm buildings, cowhouses, &c are now no longer necessary. They are efficient ventilators, by which, if so sought, the tiles act upon the air being admitted in the same manner, lowering its warmth in the same degree with the roof. It is also obvious that they are not so liable to leakage; should the outer plate get fractured, the rain would be carried off by the chamber below. The upright partitions give great strength, and let the latter for the same evening—a less than any other tile in use. In appearance they are more stylish, and at prices not above the plain inches in most cases lower. To secure agents for each operations, orders should be sent at once. Illustrated circulars on application, post-paid.



PATENT TUBULAR TILE, WITH CELLULAR EDGES.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. RED VERTICED BRICKS. Pipe Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles. CHARLES RICHARDSON, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good average quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfield, where a month's quarter can be had with from the City. H. D. earnestly requests parties above named to call with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Facing and Rubbed Stocks and Place Bricks also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Address H. HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting House, Hoxton Brickfield, Grange walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—KENT, GREY STOCK, and other Bricks of superior quality delivered alongside per Barges.—Apply to W. ALLAWAY, 4 Catherine court, Tower hill

BRICKS.—500,000 Stocks, Pickings, and PAVIORS, for SALE, at H. S. BARLOW'S Brickfield, Queen's road, Dalston, near the turnpike-gate.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND BRICK-MERCHANTS

WANTED, immediately, ONE MILLION of the best hard-burnt Grey STOCK BRICKS, delivered alongside the South-Eastern Railway wharf at Deptford. Letters, stating price, &c. to be addressed to J. S. 85, Arbour-square, Commercial-road East

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS. MAW and CO. send free, post paid, a NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS, with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative pavement to the mansion, villa, church, conservatory, corridor, terrace, &c. and every description of modern and ancient building. BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Bedrooms, &c.; Antique, Geometrical, and Alhambra Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extensively used in the Houses of Parliament and Hearths, Covings for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Kitchen Fittings, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 5, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London, and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon Trent, Staffordshire

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c. Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for the WARES is REMOVED to No. 2 WHARF, Mayer's-build.-street N. rth, Oxford Bazar. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor, and, thirdly, that the "REASONS OF THE JURY," respecting the Great Exhibition, mark the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the Best of the kind in the world

TO BRICKMAKERS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE SOLD, the Remaining Term (four years) of a BRICKFIELD, north-west of London. Stock and plant at a valuation.—Apply to Mr. KEYMER, City of Paris, 014 Ford-road, Bethnal green. Also, Four Eight roomed Houses to be Sold cheap

BRICK-FIELD TO BE LET, or the FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD, near west-end of London. Excellent for building on when brick-earth is out. About six acres.—Address, A. M. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO BRICKMAKERS.

A VALUABLE PIECE of BRICK-EARTH to BE LET, known as the "White Lion Field," over the Half-Penny Bridge, on the Harrow-road, containing 7a. 2r. 20p. close adjoining the Potteries of Edward and St. Pancras now forming.—Inquire of Mr. ALDER, No. 11, Edith-grove, Brompton, Middlesex.

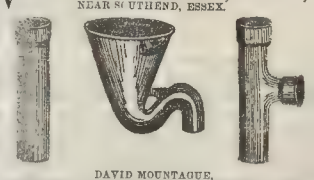
HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different bedsteads; also of every description of bedding, blankets, and quilts. And their new ware-rooms contain an extensive assortment of bed-room furniture, furniture chintzes, damasks, and dimities, so as to render their establishment complete for the general furnishing of bed-rooms.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

LIGHTERAGE.—To Saw-mill Proprietors, Slate Merchants, and Others.—SAMUEL WILLIAMS, licensed Lighterman, 3, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, begs to assure those who may favour him with their ORDERS, that they will be executed with the utmost despatch, at the most reasonable charges. Prompt attention given to orders forwarded by post.

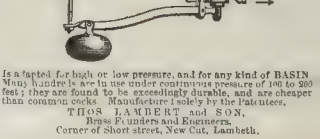
STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill-wall, Poplar. Closet-basins, urinals, bidet-pans, plug-valves, washhand-table basins, beer-machine handles, slop-basin handles, bain-knobs, &c toilet ware, fancy jugs, pause-pots, &c white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE, MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at the Yard House, Rochester. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bunhill-fields, Blackfriars, and from Harrow bridge wharf, Stratford, Essex.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS LAMBERT and SON, Brass Founders and Engineers, Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Road or end Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peter's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Hitto.—G. Frith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britten street, Chelsea: and at the Pottery.

BOURNE VALLEY POTTERY,

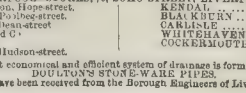
NEAR POOLE, DORSET.

Manufacturer of Salt Glazed Stoneware, Pipes, Bends, Junctions &c. from Clay of the finest quality (the produce of the estate on which the goods are manufactured), all inferior clay being at once rejected.

Samples may be seen at Mr. G. WHITTEN'S, 17, and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

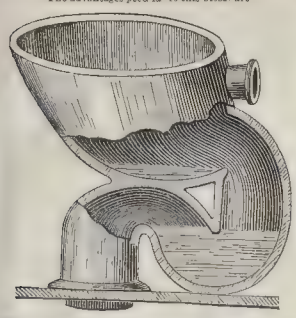
GLASGOW.....J. A. Matheson, Hope-street.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lurch, Poolbeg-street.
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Bean-street
WATERFORD.....J. Sparrow and Co.
CARNARVON.....Jno. Jackson.
PRESTON.....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.
KENDAL.....Robt. Thompson.
BLACKBURN.....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
CARLISLE.....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street.
WHITEHAVEN.....Hugh Todhunter.
COCKERMOUTH.....John Hird.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

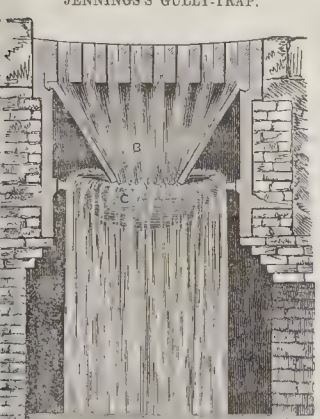
JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSET.

The advantages peculiar to this Closet are -



The Basin is so formed that it has no standing surface.
It also contains water sufficient to prevent any adhesion, and condense all effluvia.
In action it displaces no impure air.
It requires no supply from any cistern.
As a rule it should be half that of any other closet, besides which it is very materially LESS EXPENSIVE IN FIRST COST.
It is free from all machinery, imperishable in its material, and any mechanic can fix it.
It may be had in ENAMELLED PORCELAIN for the MANSION, or in BROWN STONE WARE for the COTTAGE.
These advantages for the supply of these Closets are as free from complication as the Closet, no wires or cranks, and they are not liable to injury from frost.

JENNINGS'S GULLY-TRAP.



A good and efficient trap should at all times prevent the escape of impure air; it should be so formed as to resist the passing of all matters detrimental to drainage and not be liable to stoppage.
The Patentee is now enabled to refer to several towns, but prior to their introduction to these towns they were subjected to severe tests; the inverted Bell C was several times charged with stiff road dirt, but the fall of two gallons of water in every trial dislodged it.
The Patentee would here observe that the grating can be raised and the parts B and C removed, to enable workmen to enter a sewer or remove the deposit from the chamber usually formed under gully gratings.
Traps on the above principle can now be had from 3 inches diameter up to 3 feet by 18 inches, for SINKS, AREAS, STABLES, YARDS, STREETS, &c. The GROUNDS, AREAS, and SINKS of the CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL; the SINKS, AREAS, and BASEMENT of the INSTITUTE of ENGINEERS, Great George-street; and the EXTENSIVE STABLES of the GREAT NORTHERN COAL COMPANY, have been fitted with these Traps, and many other public works which can be referred to.

A BOOK containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES of JENNINGS'S PATENT SLUICE VALVES, FIRE COCKS, DRAINALS, LAVATORIES, &c. &c. can be had on application, or it will be sent free if two stamps are addressed to

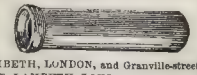
G. JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND BRASS-FOUNDER,
No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

A WATER-CLOSET, with Apparatus complete, price from 24s. to 30s. adapted for any situation; acknowledged to be the cheapest and most efficient ever invented. Perfect action guaranteed. Testimonials of the highest respectability, and prospectuses, forwarded by post. A specimen, to be seen fixed on the Premises. Manufactured and sold only by W. PATTEN, 22, OLD FISH-STREET, London, near St. Paul's.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN HOPE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 6 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN HOPE, Hydraulic, sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Neason, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
EVESHAM	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

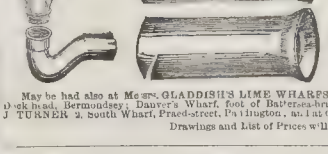
These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.
They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c., 19, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required, as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Deck-head, Bermondsey; Danvers's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kings-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington, and at COLWILL, Brothers, 34, Bridges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

THE FARNLEY IRON COMPANY, WORTLEY, near LEEDS.

Manufacturers of FIRE BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c., White Building Bricks, Fire-clay CHIMNEY-TOPS, in Norman Egyptian, Saxon, Tudor, Grecian, Gothic, and Elizabethan styles.

TERRA COTTA

Fountains, Vases, Pedestals, Capitals, Trusses, Brackets, &c., in great variety, which for beauty and elegance of design are unequalled. The designs of Architects modelled with the greatest exactness.

Also of PATENT GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, &c., well adapted for pressure, being made extra pressed under "Spencer's Patent." Superior White Glazed CLOSET PANS, TRAPS, &c.

The Works of the Company are situated in the immediate vicinity of the well-known bed of WORTLEY FIRE-CLAY, and their manufacture of BRICKS, for the use of Forges, Gas Companies, Foundries, Potteries, and Glassworks, is confidently recommended for all purposes where extreme heat is required. Their GROUND CLAY is also particularly adapted for the manufacture of CRUCIBLES, MELTING POTS, &c.

OFFICES AND STORES:

LONDON	No. 14, York-chambers, York-buildings, Adelphi; No. 16, Bath-place, New-road; St. Ann's-wharf, Limehouse.	MANCHESTER	No. 45, Travis-street, and 23, 24, and 25, Birmingham-street, London-road.
BIRMINGHAM	No. 7, Easy-row, also King Alfred-street, adjoining Bingley-hall, and Lawley-street.	HULL	No. 69, Queen-street, and Wellington-street.
BRISTOL	No. 14, Nelson-street.	BRADFORD	Horton-road.
LIVERPOOL	No. 9, Russell-street, 83, Renshaw-street, and Shipping-wharf, Leeds-street.	LEEDS	Wellington-street, adjoining the Midland Station; and Shipping-wharf, Victoria-works, Hunslet.

Where Drawings, with Prices, &c. may be obtained; and at the Great Industrial Exhibition, Dublin.

STEPHEN GREEN and CO.'S PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN AND SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College. I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Town Hall-yard, Engineer.

Oxford, January, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have fitted up several of your Closets at various Colleges in Oxford, and gentlemen's houses near, and have much pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their great efficiency; I have not yet found one out of order.
R. S. HOGGAR, Town Hall-yard, Engineer.

Oxford, January, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have fitted up nine of your Closets at Corpus College, and I can without hesitation give you my testimony as to their great efficiency; and the simplicity of their action is much admired by all who have seen them.
I am, Sir, yours,
JOHN CASTLE, Builder.

They are in use at the Royal Arsenal, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Tower of London; Christ Church, St. John's, Corpus Christi, and Merton Colleges, Oxford Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, &c. &c. &c.

And may be seen in operation at Messrs. Stephen Green and Co.'s Manufactory, Lambeth.

MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR GLASS-LINED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND CLOSET BASINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BRICKS—Shepherd's Bush.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, early in MARCH at the SHEPHERD'S BUSH, near Hammersmith, about a million of capital stock BRICKS, which will be arranged in lots to suit purchasers, to whom access may be had on the day of approved bills will be granted. Auction and Estate Offices, 4, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Great Western Railway First Portion of the Valuable Materials of the Line Terminus at Paddington.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of FEBRUARY, and following day, at ELEVEN o'clock each day, the very valuable materials and fittings of the Locking cabins, Departure Platforms, and Carriage Sheds; comprising 200 squares of capital duchess slating, 10 pairs of sound timber principals with rafters and tie-beams, suitable for re-erection; the stout planking of platforms, lead and timber floors, weather boarding, quarterings, lining boards, large gates, doors, sashes, and sky-lights, iron columns, square and hexagon gas lamps, 1,000 feet of iron gas piping, 2,000 feet of Yorkshire paving, large lined cisterns, fittings of tea, water closets and urinals, fittings of the ticket offices and waiting rooms, 1,400 yards of excellent turnpike rails, a large metal bell, about 10 tons of land, 12 inches superficial feet of zinc, sound stock brickwork, 2 large pumpmills, a quantity of loose materials, and many effective effects. May be viewed 7 days previous to the Sale the day of which will be very shortly announced), when Catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 46, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, and others, requiring extensive Premises.

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, at TWO o'clock precisely, the LEASE of the TIMBER YARD, situate in the Hermit-road, New-road, Southwark, near the Bricklayers Arms Railway Station, and within ten minutes walk of London-bridge. These premises comprise a large yard, with dwelling-house and garden in the rear; offices, saw-pits, scaffolding for deal drying-sheds, veneer-room, loft, stabling for seven horses, &c.; the whole containing nearly an acre of ground. The rent is exceedingly moderate. The business of a timber-merchant has been carried on in the above premises for the last fifty years with great success. From its close vicinity to the City and Docks, can be fully made to it any extensive undertaking either in the present trade or as a new mill. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, Cabinet, Coach, and Pianoforte Makers, Sawpit-diggers, Wheelwrights, and others

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Herm-street, New-road, Southwark, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 9th and 10th of FEBRUARY, at ELEVEN o'clock each day, exactly and well-assorted STOCK of a Timber merchant, consisting of 1,000 deals and Spanish mahogany, in planks, board, and veneers, American, and Baltic boards and planks, 2 dry yellow pine planks and boards, 2,000 white and yellow deals and battens, 2 loads Prussian timber, very prepared flooring boards, 2 cords of English oak tree-nails, 1 load of dry mahogany, beech plank, quarters and fellocs, elm stocks, nut deals and planks; and also the whole of the utensils in trade consisting of 2 saw benches, rearing-up frame, large circular pit-saw, screws, jobers, two screw jacks, &c.—Catalogues in the interim to be had on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street. To view, the day before the Sale and morning of Sale. Lots will be put up at 12 precisely on the Premises, and at 2 o'clock precisely, at the Auction Mart, on THURSDAY.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—Stock-in-Trade, Ladders, Scaffolding, Household Furniture, and Effects

MESSRS. LOCKWOOD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 9, Bruton-place, Berkeley-square, on TUESDAY the 7th of JANUARY, at ONE o'clock punctually, STOCK-IN-TRADE of a Builder, consisting of a small quantity of deals, various thicknesses, timber in scantling, part with unfinished, framed work of various descriptions, small quantity of York paving, assorted mantels, two stands of ladders, pairs of various sizes of trestles, timber and other tramps, and painters' utensils, small quantity of crown and sheet glass, household furniture of the usual description, and miscellaneous effects.—May be viewed the day before the Sale, when catalogues may be had on the premises of Messrs. BICKNELL, Solicitors, 79, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road; and at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 1, Burwood-place, Hyde-park, or 44, Upper Baker-street.

NORTH-END, FULHAM.—TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—Attractive Plot of Ground, abounding with brick-earth; and early possession.

MR. HERBERT PRICKETT has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, at TWELVE precisely, the undermentioned acceptable offer previously made by private contract, a valuable PLOT of GROUND (on which is a house known as Walnut-tree Cottage), comprising 2a. 1r. in extent, presenting situations peculiarly adapted for the erection of semi-detached or other residences, the access from various points being easy and convenient. The land, which abounds with brick-earth of a superior quality, has a frontage of 220 feet to North-end, by a depth of 400 feet, and is eligibly situate at North-end, about a quarter of a mile from Walham-green, and three only from the metropolis. It is copyhold of the Manor of Fulham, as is fine certain, which renders it nearly equal in value to freehold. The property may be viewed, and particulars, with plans annexed, may be had of Messrs. Pearce, Wedlake, and Cosway, Solicitors, 16, King's Bench-walk, Temple; at the Mart; and of Mr. HERBERT PRICKETT, 75, Chancery-lane, and 23, Paddington-green.

Capital Building Materials, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are instructed by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, at TWELVE, in 50 lots, all the capital MATERIALS, Fixtures, and Fittings up of the spacious block of buildings, known as the Great Hospital Infirmary, comprising about 200,000 capital stock bricks, slates and slating, 50 loads prime timber in roofs and floors, pairs of framed sashes, modern deal fittings, elegant cornice, cypress, and other mantlepieces of a superior description, 70 squares of excellent floor boards, stone staircases and buildings, York paving, lead flashing, Portland stone dressings and window dressings; a handsome stone portico, extending 50 feet by 20 feet high, with eight Doric columns, modern stoves, ranges, cisterns, water-closets, several tons of lead, &c.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues of P. HARDY, Esq. 21, Cavendish-square, of Messrs. Lee and Sykes, Surveyors of Works, Greenwich Hospital; and of PULLEN and SON, 5, Fore street, Cripplegate

MARK-LANE and TOWER-STREET.—Extensive sale of Building Materials

MESSRS. ELLIS and SON are directed by Messrs. T. and D. Henry, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, and following day, at ELEVEN each day, in lots, for the purpose of carrying out the intended City improvements, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of 8 Six Houses, being Nos. 44, 45, 46, and 47, Mark-lane, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Tower-street, comprising about 400 bricks, several tons of lead, plain and pan tiling, slates, stone coping, stone-front garlare, fire-stoners, joists, quarter-partitions, flooring-boards, sashes and frames, doors, pair of iron wrought marble and other chimney pieces, a modern shop front, with circular corner, two lantern sky-lights, lead flats, gutters, pipes, cisterns, iron columns, numerous fixtures and fittings of the houses and offices, &c.—To be viewed two days prior to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. Ellis and Son, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 36, Tenderden-street.

ST. JOHN'S, HORSELYDOWN.—BUILDING GROUND and HOUSES TO BE LET by TENDER the governors of St. Olave's Free Grammar School, Southwark, on sixty and near-building leases, and twenty one years repairing leases, respectively from Lady-day and Midsummer-day now next ensuing; that is to say, all that Building Ground and Premises, situate at the ing the tenement No. 61, on the south side of Fresehool-street, with the vacant ground adjoining, now forming part of Fresehool-street, together with the vacant ground on the west side of Cross-street, with frontages in Fair-street and Freeschool-street respectively, the lease of which for sixty-one years will commence from Lady-day next. Also all the two Messuages, comprising a shop and dwelling-houses, situate and being No. 5, on the south side of Freeschool-street, and No. 29, on the north side of Fair-street, and immediately adjoining west, on the premises known as the Rising Sun, the lease of which for twenty-one years will commence from Lady-day next. Also all those premises situate and being Nos. 65 and 66, on the south side of Freeschool-street, the lease of which for twenty-one years will commence from Midsummer-day next. Also all that Messuage and Premises, situate and being No. 41, Little Britain, the lease of which for twenty-one years will commence from Lady-day next. All which, with the exception of the premises in Little Britain, are situate in the parish of St. John, Horselydown, in the county of Surrey; together with the appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging. The particulars and conditions of the premises, and specification of the repairs to be performed, may be seen at the Office of Mr. HENRY STOCK, the Surveyor, No. 1, Duke-street, Southwark, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, any day (Sundays excepted); and Tenders (in writing only) are to be received at the Office of Mr. MUNSTER JONES, No. 130, Tooley-street, Southwark, by or before TEN o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY inst., immediately after which a Court of Governors will be held at the School, in Mazepond, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration, and where persons making such Tenders are requested punctually at TWELVE o'clock of the same day; but the governors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer or offers.

January 6, 1854.

BUCKINGHAM. — TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS. TO BE LET, upon leases for ninety years, and on advantageous terms, several eligible PLOTS of BUILDING GROUND, most desirably situated, near to the town of Buckingham, part whereof forms a frontage to a new road leading from the Aylesbury-road to the canal, and other parts well adapted for villa residences, upon a gentle rising near to the said road, with extensive views, and overlooking the town. The property offers peculiar advantages, being in the centre of Lord Southampton's and Mr. Drake's plants, and within an easy distance of London, which is reached in two hours; and from the demand for residences in the neighbourhood, a safe and highly remunerative investment may be obtained. For view (plans and further particulars apply to Messrs. SMITH and SMALL, Solicitors, Buckingham; PECIMUS BURTON, Esq. 6, Springgardens, Westminster; and THOMAS BEARDS, Earl Stowe, near Buckingham.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASE, in the rear of the Westminster-road, eligible SITES for the ERECTION of SMALL HOUSES. A plan of the ground may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. WILDSMITH and ASHDOWN, Architects, 62, Charing-cross.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, contiguous to the Feltham Station on the Windsor and Richmond Railway.—Land Companies, Builders, &c. may Purchase on most advantageous terms, about SEVENTEEN ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD LAND, extending more than 600 feet on the line of road from the Feltham Station to Twickenham Common, having gravel subsoil, and a good; a short distance from Hounslow, Bedfont, &c., bounded by Harmondsworth and a branch of the Colne, and let upon lease at £3 per acre. The Estate is admirably adapted for small farms, as it is free from building lease, and the accommodation for the farmer is very large, the materials for which are on the spot. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Architect and Land-agent, Manor Bouchers, Feltham.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this eligible locality, commanding extensive views. Money and Deeds advanced, if required. For particulars apply to Mr. C. HAMBRIDGE, Arch-terr, 74, Coleman-street, City

FREEHOLD LAND, HARROW, TO BE LET or SOLD, in small or large lots, and on liberal terms. A first-class railway ticket, free for seven years, granted for every house built on the land, and nominal ground-rents only to be required. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Architect, 6, Orchard-street, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park. Advances may be required.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE SOLD, a most eligible PIECE of LAND, for either villa or small houses, having a fine frontage to Barfleet-lane, close to the town of Bramley, Kent, and near Bramley Hill. Price £300. Apply to Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street

ELIGIBLE BUILDING GROUND.—TO BE LET, near the Camden Hausa station, Camden-new-town, suitable for three and a half or four Villas, and 14 or 15 first-class row Houses of a description are much sought after in this neighbourhood. Roads and sewers are made. Building agreement may be accommodated.—Apply to J. and K. WRIGHT, 22, Bedford-row; or Mr. RICHARDSON, St. Paul's-lodge, St. Paul's-road

PUBLIC-HOUSE, PUTNEY COLLEGE ESTATE.—A valuable SITE for a Public-house, with a large PLOT of GROUND adjoining, TO BE LET, on Building lease, upon very advantageous terms. Also several PLOTS for Shops and third-rate Houses.—Apply at the Offices of G. MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in the Green Lanes, near Woodgreen, Hornsey, at a moderate ground-rent. The whole of the surface drainage is being made. Roads already laid out to proper building lines. A few second-rate Building Lots to be sold at £2 per foot only. The Building Lots are part of the park-like pasture ground on which stands the mansion of Noel Park, Hornsey. Plans may be seen on the ground, and further particulars obtained on application to Mr. JOHN HOLLOWAY, Architect, 3, Bedford-row, Holborn.

RECTORY ESTATE, EALING.—Valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET or SOLD in plots adjoining the old church and the rectory-house, Ealing Green. The roads and drains are made. Liberal advances will be made as the works progress. For particulars, apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. FARQUHARSON, Uxbridge-road, Ealing.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL. — TO BE LET, on Building Lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden of nearly 5 acres in extent. The roads, garden, and drains are being formed. Advances will be made to responsible parties. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

SHOP FIXTURES. — TO BE SOLD, a quantity of useful FIXTURES of a Bookseller's Shop, recently closing. To be seen on the premises 118, Fall-mall.—Tenders to be made in writing to Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery lane.

A COMMODIOUS CHAPEL, suitable for a small congregation, recently fitted up with every convenience, closets, a good supply of water, and rooms for the chapel-keeper, TO LET, in the neighborhood of Fitzroy-square. Inquire at 9, Oxford street.

BUILDING FRONTAGE TO LET, on eligible Freehold elevated ground, two and a half miles from the Regent's Park, on the Finchley New Road, suited for a crescent or detached villas.—For plans and particulars inquire of R. L. ROUMIEU, Esq. 10, Lancaster-place, Strand.

ISLINGTON, SHOREDITCH PARISH, DALSTON DISTRICT, and TURNHAM-GREEN.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO LET; term, 16 instead of 99 years.—Apply to new Inn Mr. GREEN, Grove-road, Upper Holloway; HARRIS, opposite Ice Arms, Brownlow-road, Queen's-road, adjoining Bellingham's Distillery, Dalston; PHILLIPS' Country-house, near Acton-lane, Harlesden-road, Turnham green, or Mr. D. BIGGINS, 15, Gresham-street. N.B. Populated localities; roads and sewers made.

TO STONEMASONS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE and GOODWILL of an OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, situate in a leading thoroughfare. The premises are roomy and commanding, and, with a trifling stock, tools, and fixtures, will be sold a bargain. The most satisfactory reasons will be given for its being sold. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to THOS. POWELL, 134 Tooley-street, Southwark

TO BE DISPOSED OF, solely on account of the owner going abroad, the LEASE, near fourteen years unexpired, of a convenient CARPENTER'S SHOP and PREMISES, with Dwelling-house attached, and large gateway entrance (situate No. 2, Nos. 1 and 2 Nos. 2, St. Leonard's-street, Middlesex. Application to be made personally on the Premises. Terms very moderate.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the GOODWILL of a PREMISES and WORKSHOPS, with Good-will of a Business in the trade of sixty years' standing; also Stock-in-Trade. The workshops are capable of holding [illegible] benches, situated in the neighborhood of [illegible] in the centre of a good jobbing connection.—Apply at the Office of "The Builder."

TO BRICKMAKERS AND BUILDERS

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, a PLOT of LAND, containing a great depth of excellent brick-earth, contiguous to the Windsor Railway, and South-Western Railway. The demand for bricks in this improving district has been very great, with a prospect of being so for some years to come. All other particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT DANIEL, Stone Merchant, Victoria Wharf, Pimlico.

BURIAL GROUND WANTED.—The Burial Board of the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex are prepared to consider PROPOSALS for the sale to them, in fee, of from acres and upwards of land, situate within the north, north-west, or west of the metropolis, for the use of a new burial-ground. Particulars to be forwarded to the Office of the Board, at the Vestry Hall, Harrow-road. By order of the Board, FREDERICK AVELING, Clerk.

NINE UNFINISHED HOUSES, held for 200 years, at 3l. 3s. each, TO BE SOLD for 100l; or they will be Let at 8l. each.—Apply to Mr. GREEN, No. 2, Mitford-road, Grove road, Upper Holloway, who will show the property; or Mr. HUGHES, 13, Gresham-street.

FOREST-HILL.—TO BE SOLD, in CARCASS, with main walls, roofs, floors, and principal frames fixed, a LEASEHOLD MANSION, well and substantially built of red brick, with stone dressings, situate near the church, and standing on an embankment commanding extensive Sydenham and other views, at the south of the Forest-hill Railway Station, and commanding views on all sides of the surrounding country, including Crystal Palace, Sydenham Hill, Dulwich Picture Gallery, and the Surrey Hills. The mansion comprises, on basement: kitchen, 19 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 4 inches; servants' hall, 18 feet 10 inches by 14 feet 4 inches; butler's room and closet, store-closet, beer and wine cellars, pantry, scullery, two coal-cellars, capable of holding together sixteen tons of coal; area-closet, with dustbin under the footway; and a good fall. Ground-floor: large entrance hall, library, with circular arch, drawing-room, each 20 feet 3 inches by 14 feet 4 inches, and 12 feet 6 inches high; ante-room, 13 feet square, and 12 feet 6 inches high, with folding-doors to drawing-room; water-closet. First floor: three rooms, each 20 feet 3 inches by 14 feet 4 inches, and 10 feet 8 inches high, with two dressing-rooms and a closet, 12 feet square. Second floor: five bed-rooms and one dressing-room and water-closet; each 12 feet 6 inches high. Third floor: four servants' bedrooms, each 6 feet 9 inches high. Smoking-room on tower.—The land is among the most [illegible] in the district, with [illegible] feet respectively, and a frontage on the west of 28 feet, and will be sold for an unexpired term of seventy-eight years from the 25th of March, 1853, subject to a low annual rent of 1l per annum. The [illegible] granted to the purchaser direct from the freeholder, [illegible] Lane, Forest-hill, immediately to Mr. WM. [illegible], Sydenham-park, Forest-hill Station; or to Mr. C. PERCEVAL TITT, 1, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

Established 1845.

The Matchams and Meeting Estates will be balloted for shortly. All shares and property in which the monthly subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot. Monthly subscription, 5s.; shares 20l and rules, 1s. 6d

48, Bedford-row. B. A. MARCH, Secretary.

FREE-TRADE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Offices, 66, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and 29, Poultry.—Shares, 5l. Monthly subscription 1s. Entrance fee, 1s. for every share. The FIRST PUBLIC DRAWING amongst the unenrolled shareholders in this Society, for priority of choice on the Seventeen Estates, will take place, on SATURDAY the 28th day of JANUARY instant, at the Whittington Club, Arundel street, Strand, when the rights of choice will be drawn for in the ballot. The choice will be taken by HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, all arrears then paid, and the final numbers being placed in the wheel the subscribers whose names are not in arrear will participate in the drawing. The estates at present purchased for the Society, are situate at Abbey-mill and at Canal-wood. Shares may be applied to the number of three, on payment of a fee of 2s. per share the conditions of which may be ascertained at the Office, where also plans may be seen, after the 20th instant. Post-office orders for 8s. 6d. being the first monthly subscription per share, to be made in the name of the Secretary, payable at the Charing-cross office, will ensure immediate enrolment on the register of the Society. Prospectuses and further information on application.

THOMAS SHERWOOD SMITH, Secretary.

January 11, 1854.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES from 50l. to 250l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLEARING HOUSE. All arrangements, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules to each, may be had gratis. Agents wanted in new towns are now in course of formation for London, and will immediately commence operations.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 14, 1854.

The Builder

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operatives & Artist.

EDITING &c.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION. Established 1845, for granting Pensions and the Erection of an Asylum for Aged and Decayed Masons, their Widows and Orphans.

The EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held on TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1854, at HAWKSTON HALL, Waterloo road, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Managing Committee and Auditors, and other general business of the Institution.

The Committee respectfully beg to state that the General Meetings of the Institution are not confined entirely to its subscribers, and the Committee feeling desirous that the Trade at large should avail themselves of the inestimable benefits to be derived from so excellent an institution earnestly invite their attendance, and judge for themselves, as to the expediency of co-operating to carry out its benevolent objects.

The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

Reserved seats will be arranged for those ladies who might honour the meeting with their presence

By order, WM. DIX, Secretary,
14, William street, Hampstead-road.

COMPETITIONS.

COOKING APPARATUS. — FULHAM UNION. — WANTED, for the Workhouse of the above Union, suitable APPARATUS adapted for cooking for 550 persons, either by new apparatus, or alteration of the present, if practicable. It is essential that parties desirous of supplying the same, or altering the present, should view the kitchen department of the Union prior to furnishing estimates for such purpose. The estimates and plans must be forwarded to me on or before TUESDAY, the 31st instant.—By order of the Board,

W. D. SALTER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Fulham Union, Jan. 12, 1854.

N.B. Simplicity of design and moderation of expense are indispensable.

CONTRACTS.

PONTYPOOL TOWN-HALL. — Builders desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the above BUILDING may inspect the plans and specifications, and obtain bills of quantities, at the Office of Mr. E. B. EDWARDS, Pontypool, from 24th JANUARY instant to the 11th of FEBRUARY next, and at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. BIDLAKE and LOVATT, at Wolverhampton, from the 13th to the 18th of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Tenders to be sent sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Pontypool Town-hall," to E. B. EDWARDS, Esq. Solicitor, Pontypool, on or before the 22nd day of FEBRUARY next.

Pontypool, January 2, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES willing to CONTRACT for the several works to be performed on the ERECTION of a CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, in Charlotte street, Queen's square, Bath, may inspect the drawings and specification at the Offices of Messrs. GOODRIDGE, Architects, 7, Henrietta st eet, Bath, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th instant, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Tenders must be delivered sealed, on or before the 28th day of FEBRUARY, directed to the Building Committee. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—Bath., January 19, 1854.

TO ROAD-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for making ROADS and laying DRAIN-PIPES on an Estate abutting on the Lea-bridge-road, in the parish of Leyton, Essex, may see the plan and specification, and obtain all particulars at the Office of Mr. LILLY, Land Surveyor, Walthamstow, Essex, by whom Tenders will be received on or before the 30th INSTANT. The lowest Tender not necessarily accepted.—January 16th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS. — Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Board of Ordnance will receive TENDERS, on or before THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1854, for the performance of such WORK as may be required by Items of the undermentioned Trades, at YORK, HULL, and LEEDS, from the 1st of APRIL, 1854, to the 31st of MARCH, 1855, viz.:—

Bricklayers'	Work.
Masons' and Paviors'	Do.
Carpenters'	Do.
Slaters'	Do.
Plasterers'	Do.
Plumbers'	Do.
Smiths'	Do.
Painters', Glaziers', and Paperhangers'	Do.

N.B. Parties are particularly required to observe, that it is desirable their Tenders should include every trade in the schedules; and that the per-centage is to be separately expressed for each trade.

Printed schedules for the different trades and form of Tender can be obtained on application to Mr. GLEGG, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer's Office, in Parliament-street, York; the Foreman of the Works, Royal Engineer's Office, Barrack's Lock-yard of the Barrack Master, Citadel, Hull; any day (Sundays excepted) between TEN and FOUR o'clock, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, 1854.

Royal Engineer's Office, York, 13th January, 1854.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, for sundry extensive WORKS required to be done on the altered and additional premises to a Tavern situate between New-cross and Peckham. The specification and drawings may be viewed, on application to Mr. R. J. WOODCOCK, Architect and Surveyor, 6, Chatham-chambers, Gracechurch-street, City. The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED. —LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—DRAINAGE WORKS.—To Contractors, Pipe-layers, and Others. The Local Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake and fully carry into effect CONTRACT, No. 2. For EXCAVATING and LAYING SEWER and MAIN PIPES, and for the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES, and OTHER WORKS.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 16th instant, and copies of the specifications, schedules, bills of quantities, and form of Tender, may be obtained, on payment of 5s. for each copy, together with any further information, at the Office of the Local Board, Berwick-upon-Tweed; or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. No. 14, Parliament-street, Westminster. Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board, Berwick-upon-Tweed before TWELVE o'clock on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, endorsed, "Tender for Contract, No. 2." N.B. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender

JAMES C. WEDDELL, Clerk to the Local Board.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 12th January, 1854.

STOCKPORT UNION.—To CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Guardians of the Stockport Union are required to receive TENDERS from persons desirous to CONTRACT for the making of a MAIN SEWER from the side gates of the Union Workhouse north, across the vacant land, to Oliver-street and Park-street, and the supply of the present sewer from the end of Oliver-street, along Wellington-road, to the corner of the road leading up to the Stockport Railway Station, being a distance in the whole of about 350 yards. A plan and section and specification of the work to be done may be seen on application at the Office of Mr. SAMUEL HUNT, Surveyor, Heaton Norris, Stockport, and every other requisite information obtained. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for making Main Sewer," to be sent to me on or before SATURDAY, the 21st JANUARY inst. The contractor will be required to enter into a bond for the due performance of his contract. It is intended that the contract shall be let on MONDAY, the 23rd inst. but the guardians do not bind themselves to accept any Tender then offered.

HENRY COPPOCK, Clerk of the Union.

Warren street, Stockport, January 3, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for the CONSTRUCTION of the ROADS and FOOTPATHS on an ESTATE at OLD FORD, may see the plans and specification on, and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at Mr. JAMES BROWN'S, The Marquis Cornwallis (adjoining the Estate), 241, Old Ford road, near Victoria-park. The Contractor will be required to enter into a bond for the due performance of his Contract. Tenders to be sent to Mr. JAMES BROWN, as above, on or before TWELVE at noon, on MONDAY, the 30th instant. The owner does not pledge himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY. -CONTRACT for 500 TONS of OLD RAILS, &c. The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of their surplus stock of old iron for the next six months, consisting of old rails, tires, axles, wrought-iron scraps, old boilers and boiler-plate, and wrought-iron turnings. Forms of Tender may be had, and samples of the material seen, upon application to the storekeeper at the Brighton station.

FREDERICK SLIGHT, Secretary.

London Terminus, 18th January, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are required for the REPAIR of the ROADWAYS and FOOTPATHS on the CHALCOT ESTATE, in the parish of St John, Hampstead, and for their MAINTENANCE for Twelve Months after such repair. Contractors will up to make such Tenders may see the specification and conditions of contract, at the Office of Mr. JOHN SHAW, Architect, at Christ's Hospital, Newgate street, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, upon which day Tenders will be received.

CONTRACTS.

THE BILSTON IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1850.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the CHAPELS, FENCE WALLS, ENTRANCE GATES, &c for the proposed CEMETERY at Bilston, may inspect the plans and specification, and obtain bills of quantities, at the offices of the architects Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt, Market place, Wolverhampton, from JANUARY 23rd to FEBRUARY 20th, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. Tenders to be sent in sealed and endorsed "Tender for proposed Cemetery Chapels, &c." to Mr. H. Vyse, Clerk to the Commissioners, Bilston, on or before the 21st day of FEBRUARY next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—By order of the Commissioners,

H. A. VILES, Clerk.

Commissioners' Offices, Bilston, Jan. 18, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

PARTIES wishing to CONTRACT for the RESTORATION and RE-PEWING of the PARISH CHURCH of BARWELL, in the county of Leicester, may inspect the plans and specifications at the house of Mr. GEORGE GRIEWOOD, of Barwell, and at the Office of Mr. HENRY GODDARD, Architect, Leicester, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on or after the 24th day of JANUARY. Tenders to be delivered at the Architect's office, under sealed cover, addressed to the churchwardens, on or before the 4th day of FEBRUARY. The committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—Leicester, Jan. 11, 1854.

LAMBETH BURIAL-GROUND.—TO ROADMAKERS, &c. The Lambeth Burial Board are prepared to receive TENDERS for ENCLOSING the GROUND, and FORMING and MAKING the ROADS and PATHS on the proposed BURIAL GROUND, at Totterdown-fields, in the parish of Tooting, for the same Works may see the drawings and specification at the Office of Mr. Arthur Mees, WERNERS and ASHDOWN, 12, Charing-cross, on and after the 23rd inst. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Vestry Clerk, Kennington-green, on or before the 12th of FEBRUARY, addressed to the "Lambeth Burial Board." The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a LARGE ROOM, to be carried up over another building, now agent for Mr. Arnold, Livery Stables, one door from the Swan, near the Crystal Palace, Wear-house, Upper Norwood.

TO BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MASONS, PLUMBERS, GLAZIERS, SLATERS, AND PAINTERS.

THE Trustees for the intended Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Deptford, are desirous to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of the same, from the plans and specification now in the Vestry of the Chapel, in Poke-street, on MONDAY the 16th, to SATURDAY the 28th inst. Tenders are to be sent to the Rev. RICHARD MANN, Young-street, Deptford, not later than before WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.—Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

HAYLES ESTATE, St. George's-road, Southwark.—The printed particulars and conditions on which the Trustees are willing to receive TENDERS for BUILDING 100 HOUSES on Building and repairing Leases, in Thirteen Lots, are now ready for delivery, and may be had upon apply ng at the Offices of the Surveyor, WM. ROGERS, Land Valuer, &c. 3, Prattstreet, Lambeth, and No. 15a, Cannon-row, Westminster; or at the Estate Office, the Hayles Arms, Southwark, or H. C. BARTON, Solicitor, 4, Wellington place, Lambeth. No Tender can be received after the 1st February.

MR. WEALE, 59, High Holborn, has for DISPOSAL a PARTNERSHIP of a professional COUNTRY PRACTICE, where the engagements are principally of architecture and civil engineering.

BONUS TO SHAREHOLDERS.—HOME COUNTIES and METROPOLITAN FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, a bonus of 8s. 8d. per cent will be added to the past year's subscriptions, and in future Interest at the rate of 5s. 4d. per cent. per annum will be given on all subscriptions, with such additional bonus at the end of the year as the profits of the Society may allow. Two Estates have been purchased by this Society during the past year. That at Wood Green, North Middlesex, has been very satisfactorily and profitably, both to the allottees and the Society, laid out. The other Estate in the neighbourhood of Peckham promises to be a more successful purchase, as the nearness of the railway is a great demand for plots upon it. It is situated in Wim bledon Park, and the choice of gentlemen's seats, and is adapted for first-class villas. There are two special advantages in this Society, viz. members are not required to pay down any part of the price of the land prior to choosing plots. The full amount of the shares drawn in the ballot can be supplied with land, so that the Members may have the advantage of selling their drawn shares at a premium. A share is full 3s. 6d. with nomination. By order.

HENRY KNIGHT.

CONSOLIDATED LAND, HOUSE, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—A PUBLIC MEETING of this Society will be held at BLAGROVE'S CONCERT ROOMS, No. 1, Tim-street, Cavendish-square, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1854, at SEVEN p.m. to explain the nature and objects of the Society. J. A. HIGHLEY, Esq. in the chair. Shares to suit purchasers and subscription received daily, from TEN to SIX; on MONDAYS, TEN to EIGHT, at the chief office, 10, Brunswick-square, next to Mr. Bell's, surgeon and physician, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital. By order of the Board.

THOMAS LEWIS, Manager

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE-FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

STEEL-YARD WHARF, 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds, these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Chapel; Cathedral Stonework; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c

Gas Cooking Stoves on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES IN BRASS OR IRON FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS

DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver, Railway Stoves and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

IRON ROOF WORKS.

By Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN WALKER, SON OF THE PATENTEE, GENERAL CONTRACTOR,

Having extended his means for executing Orders, and Contracts for

CORRUGATED IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

Galvanized or otherwise, will be happy to wait, by appointment, on ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Merchants are invited to ascertain his Prices for Shipping Orders. The Trade supplied with Corrugated Iron, Plain or Galvanized, or Iron Corrugated. References to Firms of the first class

FIRE-PROOF FLOORING.

The earnest attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. &c. is called to a particularly economical mode of erecting Fire-proof Floors capable of sustaining great weight, without any thrust against the walls. Any information, with Estimates, Drawings, &c. &c. may be obtained at the Offices.

JOHN WALKER, Manufacturer of IRON and WOOD ROOFS, Stores, &c. calls the attention of merchants, shippers, and others to the following testimonial, which he has obtained by consent of the work People:—"16, New Broad-street, July 11, 1851. John Walker, Esq.—Dear Sir, I have much pleasure in saying I consider the roof erected from a letter received from my friends, Messrs. McKie and Wood, dated from Natal April 1, 1851. We are just receiving the back of the shore. You can tell Mr. Walker that it is admired by every one, and we are only saying what he deserves that he has done ourselves justice and given us complete satisfaction. I would give something to take you over the premises, I am sure you would approve of all that has been done. I remain, dear Sir, yours truly, (signed) Alexander Morrison." The original may be seen at John Walker's Offices, and cards may be obtained to view the works, where some sections of roofs are erected.

Offices: Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; and 3, India-buildings, Liverpool.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY,

from BIRMINGHAM, at

Builders, Contractors, and others are supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BEVIS,

Nail Manufacturer and Merchant,

Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM,

or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts;

RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY; FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.

All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices

Tanks, Furnaces &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad

JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 68, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK

G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY,

LEAD MERCHANTS,

HEATH LEAD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers of White and Red Lead, Improved Patent Composition, and Lead Pipe.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CURR,

Owners of Crawford's Patent, and Sole Makers of

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water and Coal Pipes, Gutters, Spouting, Gutter and Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

And all works to the trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENTS CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON IMPROVED PROCESS)

JOHN RAYMOND AND CO.

WORKS, GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that fixed by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,

cannot be injured or cut.

ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLE SALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT DOOR BARREL BOLT, which perfectly even on the back, can be used, and be fixed in much less time than the old tower bolt.

WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their

Patent Brass Barrel Bolt,

Patent Brass and Iron Casement Stay and Fastener,

Patent Double-action Floor Door Springs,

Patent Dressed and Wood Knob Unpolished Turns, with revolving Spindles, Brass Bottle Escutcheon, Chunk and other Knob furniture,

Patent Warwick Pin-tin Latch.

The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom; and from the Manufacturers WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Locksmiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; sole Agents for Mortimer's Patent Mortising machine.

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, Canal-street, Shoreditch, London. Remove from 126, Borough to 11 HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed to the above central and extensive premises, where they keep an ample stock of Nails, general Ironmongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply both of the home and export trade.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock road, City-road, London, manufacture for Gas-Iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of gas Apparatus; gas works erected complete. And in making stores of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron hand-rail. Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every other piece of Smiths Work of the best materials and workmanship. R.R. Grooved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO GAS FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORKS, Pendants, bra kets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas pipeing, and fitting in general; sheet zinc, galvanized iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, in pet gill. Oil metals, bon ht or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp. Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with Bruce Bell's Zinc Tube and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron, Tin Composition, Iron and Brass Plating Cartridges. Bruce and Lancaster's Cast Tube for Picture Rods, Book Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Cast Brass in Fine and Common Grain, Gun Metal, &c. &c.

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—

Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies the Metal in every form, viz Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain water, Perforated Zinc and Water-pipes; Hoppers, Castings, Furnace-gear, Rails, Brackets, &c. the whole are retailed at the export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized, Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated, also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Engineers' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE, and Co. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, public, railroad, machinery, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a rate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for cabinet-rooms, &c., doors fitted with them may be removed and refixed in an instant. Rising and double acting spring hinges, and all private fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Vauxhall, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent articles, and job work.

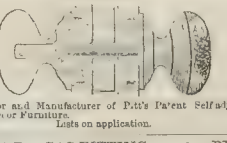
TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY

WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester, are receiving an extensive and well-assorted Stock of Goods, and are always to be in stock a large and well-assorted Stock for the exclusive supply of the above trades.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar.

WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spindled Door Furniture.

Lists on application.

CHEAP GAS-FITTING and BELL-HANGING Polished, private Buildings from with iron tubes fixed as 4d. per foot. A private residence fitted up with four bells complete, 2s. Bells hung in secret, with porcelain levers, 3s. per pull. BARRATT, Upholsterer and Bellhanger, Spa-road, Bermondsey.

THE LATE JOHN SYLVESTER, C.E.—

The undersigned beg to announce that the Warming, Ventilating, and General Domestic Engineering Business of the late Mr. John Sylvester, is still carried on by them at 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. SYLVESTER and CO.

January 1, 1852.

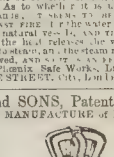
TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse,

Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Rolled Joists and Beams, Angle and Tee, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Raining and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS, fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporizing, the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safes and against fire, robbery, or violence, for bullion, cash, or valuable. Lord CHIEF Justice Campbell, on naming to the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe:—"He must say he had been astonished to find such strong evidences of their usefulness, and he had no doubt on his mind that they were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for one to know that there was such an invention, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to which it is useful, it appears to be created on all points, as it is almost MOST PERFECT AND AGAINST FIRE: the water remains permanently in the artificial material vessels, and THE HEAT CANNOT PENETRATE THE CENTRE for the heat reduces the water or moisture, and heat is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, and so acts as a PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST FIRE.—Milners' Patent Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depot, 47a, MOORGATE STREET, City, London.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE OF LARGE BELLS.



J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the improved Art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process for the same, by which they consider to manufacture Bells of any size, and of the right of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has hitherto been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, supply or pegals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY

Stocked and wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS

tuned to the Chromatic Scale,

with improved fingers, and hung on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 129, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	H black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
	B B B B ditto ditto.

Mordan

So d by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

PAPER-HANGINGS, the cheapest in London, at CROSS'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 22, Great Portland-street, Oxford street, where builders and the trade can select from a stock of 50,000 pieces, at the Following reduced prices

Good Bed-room Papers	from 4½d. per yard
Painted Marble, Granite, and Oak Papers	from 6½d. do.
Superior Dining and Drawing room Papers	from 9½d. do.
Satins and Flock	from 2½d. do.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY
STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler.

30	42	54	36 inch
28s	36s	32s	34s

Do. Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars

34	36	38	42-inch.
54s	56s.	58s.	63s.

Strong Ellip ic Stoves with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per inch 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 3d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fi e Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fr es, 7s to 8s6 each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 | 2½ | 3 inch
11d. | 1s. 2d. | 1s. 8d. per yard.

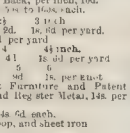
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d per yard
O G Gutters ..... { 4 | 4½ inch.
1s 4d | 1s 6d per yard

Patent Line { 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6
3-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Reg ster Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street,
Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense STOCK



of Ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London

Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
3d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 3½d. 4d. 4½d. and 5d per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges with ovens and back boilers, 2l. each.

3-feet self-act ng ditto, ditto, 3l. each

Air Bricks, 4s. per doz

Best Town Grate, 18s. Ditto, Set ch, 7s per cent.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS
of the practical worth and efficient security of
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures:—

Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North Western Railway, Liverpool

"London and North-Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, 17th May, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Door and Locks of your make, which secure the strong Room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglers to get at the money-chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Messrs Chubb and Son." "GEO. PALMER.

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police, C Division.

"8, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. OTWAY, Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, which invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Iron-work, Bra s Foundry, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc. Patent Locks of all descriptions. China, Glass, and Wood Furniture of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 6d. each.

Best Patent Sash Line.					
4s.	4s 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s.	8s.	10s per gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6

8-in. Mortise, white China Furniture, 8s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,
PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.
Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELE and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

WIRE STRAND FENCING,
as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unanimous approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles, for road-side and all other fencing.

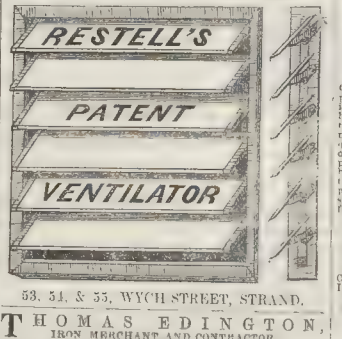
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. offers the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application to

OFFICES—Gate-head-on-Tyne,
149, Strand, London,
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow,
27, Dale-street Manchester.

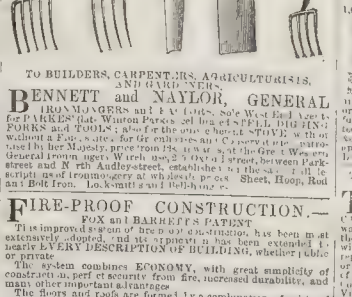
SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea,
London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

HART and SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,



53, 54, & 55, WYCH STREET, STRAND.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Iron for Engineers,
17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW



TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, AND GARDENERS.

BENNETT and NAYLOR, GENERAL IRONMONGERS and FURNISHERS, Sole West End Agents for PARKES' Gate Winton Patent Steel Bright Case-hardened PORKS and TOOLS; also for the only chemical STOVE, without a Flue, suited for Greenhouses and Conservatories, patronised by Her Majesty, price from 18s. to 4l. 4s., at the Great Western General Ironmongery Warehouse, 2 and 3, Orchard-street, between Park-street and North Audley-street, establishe 1 upwards of half a century, where all descriptions of Ironmongery at wholesale prices. Sheet, Hoop, Rod and Bolt Iron. Locksmiths' and Bell-hangers.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—
FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT
This improved system of fire-proof construction, has been most extensively adopted, and its property is now been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought iron filled from with concrete, so constructed that every floor becomes in effect a beam of iron and stone with hollow iron tubes, the structure possessing great strength and rigidity and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a fining surface, either of the ordinary flooring boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the Kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent.—Mr. BARRETT, 72, York-street, Lambeth.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 1, York place, Lambeth, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 3l. per cwt., Perforated Zinc, at 4l. per cwt. Rain-pipes 4in. 4d. per foot. Gutters, 4 in. 4½ per foot, and in proportion as before. Cisterns, &c. equally cheap. A price media was awarded to them for their manufactures.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's). J. J. JONES having made great additions to the STOCK of PATTERNS begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKER'S OVEN WORK, Force Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
88, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,
solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Ladles, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for dencies, &c.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 30 per cent cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Stanneries, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Safe safes and Strong Room Doors, and Hinges suited for every description of ironwork to specification, and the whole work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

TO TOOL DEALERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.
WILLIAM BAKER, BRADAWL MANUFACTURER—Manufactory, No. 1, Allen street, Goswell-street, London. Established upwards of 30 years.

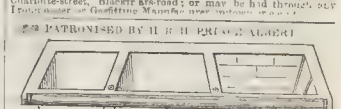
RICKARDS'S PATENT TONGS,
for screwing iron piping for gas or other purposes.

These Patent Tongs possess many advantages over the old ones. One pair will take four sizes, or any intermediate size, and hold perfectly tight, without any fear of being cut by the handle, which is not the case with the old ton s; as when the proper part becomes worn, and the pipe runs smaller than the inside size for the tongs, the workman requires to use packing. This is not necessary with Rickards's Tongs, which can set to the exact required, by moving the nut at the end of the top and moveable part of the tongs which lifts up to enable the workman to take on the pipe as you would put on the old ones; the nut then screwed up to the pipe, and the handles pressed down, which causes the nut to grip the pipe in the same manner as in using a common nut-wrench. The price is as follows:—

	Inch.	Inch.		Inch.	£ s. d.
No. 1, to take	½,	¾,	1 Barrel, and	¾ Socket	0 7 0
No. 2,	¾,	1,	1¼	1½	0 9 6
No. 3,	1,	1¼,	1½	2	0 15 0
No. 4,	1½,	2,	2½	3	1 10 0

For further particulars, apply to C. RICKARDS, 5, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road; or may be had through any Ironmonger or Gasfitting Manufacturer throughout England.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED
CABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING
ROLLER (Lever Cord-tie).
Sold by all Ironmongers.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.
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4 in Mortise Locks, Brass Furniture, 8s. 6d. each.
Ditto, ditto, ditto, China Furniture, 8s. 6d. each.
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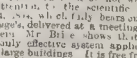

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To heat a Supply of Water for a Bath from an open Fire in a Hall, or any Apartment, either below or on the same level as the Bath.

A. Copper Saddle Boiler.

B.B. Stove Front, which covers the face of Boiler, and entirely conceals it from view.

In order to set the Boiler to the greatest advantage, a 4-inch Flue, if practicable, should be carried over it and stopped off along the middle of both sides (see fig. 2), to within about 6 inches of the front. The Fire will pass from the back, along the sides, over the top, and up the chimney at the back (see fig. 2). Nearly the whole of the boiler is thus exposed to the action of the fire.

For the convenience of cleaning the Flues, the Stove Front being screwed up can be readily taken down.

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This Cistern can be made of Tinned Iron or any suitable material and fixed in a Water-closet as shown in engraving, or in any convenient position.

The overflow can be carried into waste of Bath, or any convenient outlet.

F. Copper or Tinned Iron Bath, having three Pipes for Hot, Cold, and Waste Water, as indicated by the engraved levers on the cocks. The overflow is carried into Waste Pipe.

G. Inch Pipe from top Pipe of Boiler, and standing up 6 inches above bottom of Cistern. A branch from this Pipe supplies the Bath with Hot water.

H. Inch Pipe from side of Boiler to bottom of Hot Cistern.

These Pipes *G* and *H* should be cased in and well packed with sawdust, to prevent the heat being given off to the atmosphere.

I. Inch Pipe to supply Cold Water to Bath.

K. Inch Pipe to carry Waste Water from Bath into Soil Pipe, or other convenient outlet, and must be well trapped before entering a drain.

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R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

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Established 25th August, 1852.—Offices, Upper Dorset-street, Bryanstone-square.

At a meeting held 15th December, 1853, G. P. Marischall Keith, A.M. in the chair.

Resolved:—That as the publications which have been issued under the auspices of the Association are calculated for the use of the man of labour as well as of the man of science, it does not appear to be necessary that the daily personal attendance of professional members of the Association at the Offices as particularly mentioned in the circular of the Association, to afford gratuitous instruction or advice as to ventilation, should be continued.—By order,
MILL. JEFFS, Assistant Manager and Clerk.

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"The devil was sick: the devil a saint would be.
The devil got well: the devil a saint was he."

Earnestly, however, we caution all against being betrayed into negligence. There was the same lull during the winter when England was before visited by the cholera, and there seems too much reason to fear that with the spring the epidemic will return. That we may mitigate it (under higher power), if not escape it altogether, is proved,—proved beyond a doubt; and we ought most sedulously to employ the time before us with that end in view.

The over-crowded condition of the dwellings of the poor, which has been repeatedly referred to by us, continues to demand attention. The moral and physical effects of the present condition of things, the great degradation, ill health, and loss of life, meet us at every turn. Typhus, the disease of filth, has been busy. Those who have been engaged in the relief of some of the London parishes, tell a sad tale of the great expense and loss of life constantly resulting from dirt, ill drainage, and bad air. Not long since a man called on one so engaged, and asked to be assisted with a coffin in which to bury his wife, being too poor to provide one, in consequence of her sudden death from typhus fever. After two or three hours he came back for another coffin: one of his children had died. In the course of the same day he came back for two more: in all, four had died: in less than two days he was carried off himself. On another occasion, our informant was sent for to visit a house, and found three dead bodies on the floor, no bed in the room, and the place filled with people. Thus fever sweeps the ill-conditioned neighbourhoods. A remedy must be found—the mere pulling down of dilapidated and disreputable buildings is of no avail—it is only removing the poor from one district to another, and is no doubt at the present time raising the cost of rent to those who have the least means of paying it.

We once overheard a conversation between a veteran compositor and a young author: the latter was insisting that a certain amount of matter should be put into a particular space. "Type, sir," said the printer, "is not india-rubber, which can be pressed into less than its natural bulk." Human beings, like the compositor's type, also require a certain amount of space. The number of poor—the very poor—is unfortunately great in London, and this class must be provided for. In all directions the dwellings of the worst sort are being swept away: within the last few years, hundreds of houses have been demolished in the City liberties, in Marylebone, St. Clement Danes, and other parishes too numerous to mention. Persons congratulate themselves on the removal of "rookeries," and look with complacency at the noble warehouses and streets which rise to occupy the sites of the wretched hovels. But what has been done in this great metropolis to provide for the living creatures who by the improvements have had their hearths destroyed? Literally nothing. A short time ago we witnessed the ejectment, from Orchard-place, Portman-square, of nearly 1,500 men, women, and children: the place was in a bad condition, and fever was a constant visitor; yet the people were sorry to leave the place, knowing the difficulty of obtaining, with their limited means, a better lodging, or even any lodging at all. Single men could manage well enough, but it was distressing to see the wretched furniture, if so it could be called, and families in the muddy street on a rainy day, the parents hunting in all directions to obtain shelter. These poor people would go, as a matter of course, to the already thickly-crowded parts of Marylebone, St. Pancras, Clerkenwell, &c. for no provision had been made for them of an improved kind. "We must try our relations, for my husband cannot get a lodging," said a woman sitting in the rain, with her children, and some household goods which would not be to a broker worth half-a-crown; "surely they must take in their own flesh and blood." Poor things!

The Associations for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes in London, have not yet extended their aid to the large class to which we are alluding; they have, however, done much to remove the prejudice against new and convenient dwellings: respectable mechanics and others have gladly availed themselves of the private and convenient arrangements of the so-called "model houses," which where placed in eligible situations, will be a certain source of profit to their constructors.

Small, decently-built houses, which let for a rent of from 15*l.* to 18*l.* a year,—that is, from 6s. to 7s. per week,—seldom remain unlet. Persons may go over many streets in the Borough and other parts, where this class of houses are built, and not see a single one in good repair to let. The people, in too many instances, are annoyed with bad drainage and cesspools, but on complaint being made to the landlords, they are generally told, "If you do not like it you can leave; I can get plenty of tenants." A clerk or mechanic, with a family, and an income of about 30s. a week, can scarcely afford to pay 6s. a week for house-rent, yet what is he to do if he wish to keep himself in respectable privacy? There is no alternative but to hire part of a house let to others, a most uncomfortable and generally bad arrangement. To those who are poorer, the difficulty of obtaining proper house accommodation is still greater, and the profit to the landlord or agent proportionably higher.

As we descend in the scale of respectability and amount of property possessed by persons, the sum paid for inferior houses is proportionally increased: 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. and even more, is paid for a single room unfit for human habitation. See, for proof, the back parts of Peter-street, Westminster, Charlotte's-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, &c. &c.

The system of agency in connection with such property is a necessary evil: the landlords cannot manage the tenants, and in many instances would be ashamed to be seen applying for money for such places. A proper man is found to manage the business, who, in too many instances, derives large profits from the necessities of the tenants.

This condition of things is a sad fact, which not only distresses the poor population of London, but other large cities. Many have no doubt sunk by misfortune and their own faults into these "immortal sewers," as the Rev. G. S. Osborne has called the dark shadows of city life; and thousands are born here and placed in circumstances where the chance of leading a proper life is almost hopeless. Education is but of little use to those living in filthy lanes and such over-crowded dwellings as have come under our observation. The first great means of raising the poorest classes is to reform their dwellings, to provide places wholesome and well ordered, at rents which they can afford to pay. We want, in London, first, decent yet not luxurious sleeping accommodation and means of washing, &c. for those who are entirely destitute; secondly, rooms for poor families, in which the members of them can be kept distinct, at rents ranging from 1s. 6d. to 2s. and 2s. 6d. a week. We believe that dwellings of this description, extensively carried out in a proper method and well constructed, would be attended with great benefit, and, moreover, would pay: and, thirdly, the erection of houses in flats, at rents of from 4s. to 10s. per week, the extent and finish to be graduated according to the rent.

In the City of London many houses have been taken down, but no provision whatever has yet been made for lodging the persons thus driven out. A large sum of money was voted by the corporation some time ago to erect dwellings for the working classes, and it is to be hoped that they will forthwith proceed to carry out the intention.

We asserted at starting that disease can be lessened by sanitary arrangements. The evidence to this effect is undeniable, and it has been largely increased within the last few days by the publication of a pamphlet on the subject by Dr. Southwood Smith.*

The writer shows, first, that the buildings for families erected by the societies afforded a return last year of nearly 5 per cent. on the outlay; secondly, that while the deaths in the whole metropolis during the year 1852 reached the proportion of 22 and a fraction in the thousand (that is, 22 persons died in every 1,000), the mortality in the establishments of the association (the average of the whole) was but 7 and a fraction, "consequently, the total mortality in London generally, taking together all classes, rich and poor, was proportionally more than three times greater than the mortality in these establishments." In the Kensington Potteries, the deaths equalled 40 in 1,000! And, thirdly, the Doctor gives examples out of doors, showing the efficacy of sanitary provisions to prevent the recurrence of epidemic diseases, and greatly to reduce the rate of mortality. One of the most unhealthy spots in the metropolis has recently afforded a signal instance of it:—

"Three years ago Lambeth-square was as unhealthy as the Potteries. The population remained the same; the occupations, mode of life, and habits of the people remained the same; no change of any kind took place, excepting the introduction of certain sanitary improvements. No history is more instructive.

Lambeth-square is situated in the Waterloo-road district of the parish of Lambeth. It consists of 37 eight-roomed houses which let at about 28*l.* a year, and are chiefly occupied by the foremen of large establishments, and the more skilled and highly-paid class of artizans. In outward appearance, and in their general aspect within, these houses are very superior to the ordinary abodes of the same class in other parts of the metropolis, and present no obvious cause of peculiar unhealthiness.

According to the last census, this square contains a population of 434 souls. Among this number, on a house-to-house examination, it was found that in one year (1851), there had occurred 80 attacks of zymotic† and other diseases, and 24 deaths; that is, nearly one person in every five had been laid up with sickness, which had proved fatal in the proportion of 50 and 60 in 1,000.

When built about twenty years ago, these houses had been fitted up with untrapped closets, communicating with flat-bottomed brick drains, then in universal use. A number of the drains passed directly under the houses: they were wholly unprovided with any regular water supply for cleansing: consequently, instead of carrying away the ordure, they retained it within the

* Results of Sanitary Improvement, illustrated by the Operation of the Metropolitan Societies for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, the Working of the Common Lodging-houses Act, &c. By Southwood Smith, M.D. London: Charles Knight, and J. Cassell. 1854. This pamphlet can be had for 1s. 9d. per dozen, or 12s. 6d. per hundred, and should be largely circulated.

† From a Greek word, signifying to ferment. The term is employed metaphorically to all those diseases which are produced and propagated by a kind of fermentation.

houses; and the emanations arising from the stagnant mass of putrifying matter, were carried back into the houses, through the open closets, in a proportion increasing with the obstruction in the drains.

At the beginning of 1852, a new system of drainage was applied to the whole square. Water-closets were substituted for cesspools, and stoneware pipes for brick drains, and the apparatus was provided with an adequate supply of water.

By these improvements the houses were placed in the same sanitary condition essentially as the society's dwellings. The result on the health of the inhabitants was strikingly similar. On a re-examination of this property in November of the present year (1853), it was found that the mortality had been reduced from 55 in 1,000 to 13 in 1,000."

Results so extraordinary are beyond hope, and almost beyond belief, but derived from sources thus widely different and independent, they are confirmatory of each other. They have further received decisive confirmation to a most unexpected extent from the operation of the Common Lodging Houses Act.

"In the town of Wigan, for example, there are twenty-four lodging-houses, through which have passed during the last year, 29,655 lodgers. The superintendent of police reports, 'There has not been a single case of fever in any one of those houses since the Act has been in force.'

The town of Wolverhampton affords a still more striking instance. In this town there are 200 lodging-houses, through which have passed during the year the incredible number of 511,000 lodgers. The superintendent of police reports, 'There has not been a single case of fever in these houses since the Lodging Houses Act has been in force in July 1852.'"

Moral pestilence has, at the same time, been checked. The intemperate have become sober, and the disorderly well conducted, since taking up their abode in these healthful and peaceful dwellings. No charge of crime, no complaint even of disturbance has been lodged at any police station against a resident in these dwellings since their first occupancy.

With such results before us, shall we not persevere? We *know* that it is necessary to eat to maintain life, and we eat; we *know* that if the hand be put into the fire, it will be burnt, and we take care not to put it there; we equally well know that by the provision of salubrious dwellings for the labouring classes,—fresh air, pure water, and good drainage,—we save money, suffering, virtue, and life; and in the name of all we hold in reverence, let us endeavour to provide them!

It is impossible to over-estimate the practical importance of the results which are now before the world,—"They show the extent to which, under circumstances of the utmost difficulty and danger, it may still be possible to save life: they open a prospect of the physical and social improvement of the people, such as, before these results were obtained, there was no warrant from experience to anticipate: they indicate that the first step in this progress must be the removal of the degrading influence of the present dwellings of the labouring classes, and they prove the practicability, without loss to the capitalist, or additional rent to the tenant, of the universal substitution of houses for hovels. There must be compulsory enforcement of certain sanitary conditions wherever there are human habitations. There must be provision for the supply of better-ordered dwellings for the industrious classes: dwellings accessible to air and light, and no longer producing that malarious depression which resorts for relief to the fatal stimulus of ardent spirits: dwellings compatible with cleanliness, comfort, and those decent observances which are necessary to self-respect, and which must become habits before there can be respect for the happiness, property, or life of others. Until such dwellings are within the reach of these classes, they cannot be raised out of that physical debasement which has lately been so painfully depicted, and which has been shown to be the portion (the unnecessary portion) of large masses of the people. The physical improvement of these masses, it is now admitted, must precede their intellectual and moral elevation. When the house ceases to be a sty, and possesses the conditions which render it capable of being made a home, then, but not till then, may it receive, with some hope of benefit, the schoolmaster and the minister of religion."

LECLÈRE, VISCONTI, AND GAU.*

In November last it was my duty to communicate to you the death of our honorary and corresponding member, Monsieur Fontaine. I little expected so soon to have to inform you of other losses from among those with whom I stood at the tomb of Percier and Fontaine, when I had to express to those around me your sympathy in the loss which France had then experienced: little did I think, as the venerable and accomplished Achille Leclère stood trembling, weeping, his grey hair floating in the wind, and uttering the few words to which his grief gave vent, that he was standing himself on the verge of eternity: but he, too, has followed his brother architect. On the 26th of December last his remains were accompanied to the Cimetière du Nord, amid the regrets of his colleagues, his friends, and his pupils; and eulogiums were pronounced by Messrs. Raoul Rochette, Vinet, Visconti, and Isabelle.

It appears that M. Leclère carried off the *Grand Prix* in 1808, at twenty-two years of age—a very unusual circumstance in the life of an architect. The programme of the competition was a large establishment of public and private baths for the capital; and the manner in which he had carried out his conception was most remarkable. During his residence at Rome the studies of the young *pensionnaire* were always well chosen, and conscientiously and well executed. His restoration of the Pantheon was the crowning point of his many researches amongst antique monuments, and placed him amongst the most distinguished architects who had given their attention to the restoration of that magnificent building of the Augustan age. M. Leclère also made an interesting collection of studies on the modern edifices of Italy. A student in the celebrated school of Percier, whose taste and learned maxims extended throughout Europe, the pupil, after his return to Paris, was attached by his worthy master to the administrative department of the Conseil des Bâtimens, in whose works he took part for thirty years; and when the celebrated Professor was unable to continue his labours in the school, he intrusted them to the direction of M. Leclère. These circumstances were the chief cause which prevented M. Leclère from being engaged in the erection of more public buildings; however, he executed in France many large country houses, and in Paris some of the finest houses of modern times. One of the most remarkable monuments in the Eastern Cemetery of Paris, that of Casimir Pèrier, was designed and executed under his direction. His brilliant *début* as pupil, and his subsequent works as *pensionnaire* of the Academy, were followed by M. Leclère's early entrance into the Institute, where he was called upon to take part in the works of the Professors in the School of Fine Arts, who appointed him "*Archiviste.*" Of a kind and conciliating disposition, full of love for his art, persevering in those principles which he believed to be the best, encouraging those pupils who were studious and distinguished, M. Leclère well deserves all the encomiums which accompany his memory to the tomb. M. Leclère presented to this Institute some very important tracings of the constructions of the Pantheon at Rome, next the portico, with a view to explain whether the portico formed a portion of the original design, or was a subsequent addition of a later period: they are preserved in our collection of original designs and drawings, which are now forming a very valuable series.

In the funeral *cortège* of M. Leclère, just noticed, you will perhaps have remarked the name of Visconti, as one of those who addressed the assembly at the grave of his friend: within one short week Visconti was himself cut off suddenly by an apoplectic fit, and borne to the cemetery of Père la Chaise amidst the grief of all France—and—may I not add?—of all Europe. M. Visconti was present on Thursday, the 29th of December, at the first meeting of the commission for the Exhibition of 1855, at the Palais Royal, under the Prince Napoleon, and remained there from one to half-past three o'clock: he then left, and went to his office at the Louvre with a friend, M. Semard: with him he had an animated conversation, and having to dine out, he asked for his carriage, but it being then only half-past four, and earlier than the time he usually quitted the works, it had not arrived, and he sent for a hackney carriage. M. Semard saw him into the carriage, and it drove off, and soon reached his residence: the coachman got down and opened the door, when he found M. Visconti quite dead.

He had just reached the culminating point of glory for an artist, by having had confided to him the completion of the Louvre, which had occupied the genius of French architects for two centuries. He had reaped the fruits of laborious and profound studies in the very highest departments of our art, by solving the problem, which seemed to present difficulties apparently irreconcileable and almost insurmountable; and he had commenced, and to a great extent carried into effect (to the height of 30 feet in some parts), with inconceivable rapidity, the outlines of his grand design, which united all suffrages, and promises to render the palaces of the Louvre and Tuilleries the finest sovereign-residences in the world. At the same time it must be confessed that the conceptions of other architects, as Percier and Fontaine, and more recently, of M. Dusillon, had considerably assisted him in the solution.

I had from his own lips the following account of his appointment to this important work. He received very unexpectedly, about three years since, a notice from the officer of the household of the President of the Republic, to the effect that he would be received next day at the Elysée Bourbon at a certain hour: he duly attended, and was soon ushered into the cabinet of the chief of the State, by whom he was received most courteously. "It appears to me," said Louis Napoleon, "that the palace of the Louvre should no longer remain in a condition which reflects disgrace on the Government, and it is desirable that employment should be provided for the working classes: I have therefore conceived the design for the completion of this palace, which I wish you to undertake." "Sir," replied Visconti, "I am gratified by so honorable a mark of your confidence, but I venture to remind you that M. Duban is architect of the Louvre, and it is impossible for me to interfere with a position which he fills with so much credit and ability. "True," replied the President, "but M. Duban is architect of the works of the Old Louvre: I wish you to undertake this appointment as architect of the works of the New Louvre, which are to be quite distinct, and to be a charge entirely separate, and not interfering with or superseding the other." "In that case," said M. Visconti, "I am quite at your command." The prince then explained a scheme that he had himself conceived and roughly sketched, which he wished Visconti to draw out architecturally, and asked how much time would be required. When informed a month, he said, "Well, in a month I shall expect you to come, and you shall be admitted at once." At the end of that time Mons. Visconti took the plans, and submitted them to the President, who highly approved of the manner in which his views had been carried out. Mons. Visconti then ventured to suggest that, in the course of study to which the plans had given rise, it had occurred to him that a much nobler and more desirable arrangement could be adopted, which he should wish to submit to his highness's approval. The prince immediately encouraged the architect to develop his views, and this he did in his succinct, clear, and convincing

* The following is the memoir read at the Institute by Professor Donaldson, to which we referred last week.

manner, so as to carry the conviction of the President, who then asked how much time he would require to prepare the necessary drawings. Six weeks. "Enough," said L. Napoleon; "and in six weeks bring me your project thoroughly considered." Accordingly, in six weeks Visconti again attended at the Elysée Bourbon; but, during the interval, the Republic had become an Empire, and the President Emperor. It was sufficient for Louis Napoleon to see the design which his architect had prepared: his ready aptitude seized all the superiority of the arrangements proposed, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. Taking out a paper from his breast-pocket, he presented it to Visconti, saying, "Take this document: it constitutes you architect of the new works of the Louvre." In fact, it proved to be a formal document, signed by the proper authorities. The Emperor desired him to be ready to attend a council in a few days, and explain the plan, and to be prepared with general estimates as to the cost. Our architect, of course, was punctual to the appointment, and while awaiting the meeting of the council, engaged in conversation with several of the members. Being anxious to ascertain their sentiments, he asked their opinion: one thought it a very fine design; another, that it must cost a great deal of money; but none would venture to pronounce that it was a desirable and executable project. At length the council met, and the most vehement objections were taken to the idea; the principal one being, I believe, to its vast cost. At length the chief minister said, "It is the wish of the Emperor." These words at once calmed the storm, like oil poured upon the waves: not a dissentient was heard: many raised their voices in praise of the noble conception of the Emperor, and the immense talent of the architect; and the requisite millions no longer forming any obstacle, the design was approved, and ordered for execution with the necessary funds.

I do not at the moment call to mind any very large public building that M. Visconti has erected at Paris; but the monument of Molière in the Rue Richelieu, the fountain on the site of the old Opera Place Louvois, the noble fountain of the Place S. Sulpice with the sedent statues of the four great doctors of the Gallican church, a fine façade at the angle of two streets in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, and lastly, the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon under the dome of the Invalides, attest the fertile imagination, originality, knowledge, and taste of Visconti, and doubtless contributed to indicate to Louis Napoleon one capable of realizing the noblest projects in his art.

In October last I experienced many marked attentions from our colleague, due doubtless to the position I hold among you as your foreign secretary. He received me at his house, and I must own that his reception-rooms displayed refinement and elegance superior to any other private residence in Paris. The furniture was of a superb description, and full-sized chiffonnières of black ebony with glazed fronts contained most exquisite enamels of various sizes, dishes and vases of Raffaelle and Lucca della Robbia ware, or china of the revival: there were fine bronzes and choice pictures: in fact, one seemed to breathe an atmosphere of art, evidencing the host a man of refined taste, and one who possessed a perfect discriminating relish for all the arts.

He was heir to a great European name, one of a family distinguished for archæological learning, and has nobly maintained the reputation of his ancestors. His personal presence did not seem to indicate the noble qualities within him; but his exalted genius, his simple unaffected manners, his cordial address, his loyal and generous sentiments, won the confidence, the esteem, and admiration of all who were admitted to his friendship. I need hardly say how highly he valued the gratifying compliment paid him by this Institute in electing him an honorary member. He intrusted me for presentation with a copy of the work showing his design for the completion of the Louvre, inscribed with his own hand, and, at my request, has sent you full-sized drawings of certain iron girders for the floors, one of 70 feet span, which he purposed employing. Hereafter, with your permission, I may perhaps give a history of the Louvre and Tuilleries, note the various projects for their union, describe that of our lamented colleague, and explain some points of ingenious construction in the floors.

Last Wednesday, only five days ago, his remains were deposited in Père la Chaise, followed by one of the carriages of the emperor, and attended by many ministers of state and noble functionaries, the leading men in science, literature, and the fine arts; his pall borne by the most distinguished men in France, and accompanied by the tears and regrets of several hundred workmen, who felt that they had lost indeed a noble leader. The long line of streets which led to the cemetery abounded with testimonies of respect to the memory of this great man. And a minister of state, the perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, our colleague, M. Caristie, M. Rohault de Fleury, and M. le Baron Paul de Richemont, successively addressed the thousands assembled, as did also our honorary and corresponding member, M. Hittorff, from whose touching discourse I borrow a few sentences, which seem penetrated with a due appreciation of the character of his colleague and friend.

"The loss," said M. Hittorff, "of an artist, who united the highest faculties of the mind to the no less noble qualities of the heart, is afflicting to those who were privileged to possess the opportunities of appreciating in him those high natural gifts. But when, as now, this artist is carried off in the midst of the most important works, at the moment when he might naturally look forward, as we all might, to their happy completion and glorious success, this loss is no longer a mere family bereavement, it is a public calamity. Certainly, in the immense and grandiose work, which fell to the lot of Visconti, it required, in addition to the conception of the architect, a rare combination of circumstances to carry up, in less than two years, that which had occupied nearly half a century under the greatest of our kings; it required still more to know how, as did our friend, by incessant activity, by a rapid *coup d'œil*, by a discernment as prompt as just, to render available all those precious elements, and to organize an army, as it were, of able and intelligent assistants and artificers to carry out the work.

"The head of the State was doubtless glad to connect his name with the completion of the finest palace in the world, and, perhaps, still more to recall by such a work, minds which had too long been led astray; nor did the architect peril his fair fame in this surprising rapidity of execution, which astonished all Paris, and excited the wonder of those foreigners who flocked thither. Mons. Visconti bestowed the utmost care upon the soundness of the construction, as upon the exquisite beauty of the design. These incessant occupations and flattering combination of circumstances did not at all alter the natural character of our friend. Although naturally aware of his own capacity, surrounded by numerous gifts of fortune, raised to the enviable position of Architect to his Emperor, Member of the Institute of France, President of the Central Society of Architects, nothing altered the constant amenity of his character; he was still the same unaffected modest man, always ready to oblige, and ever disposed to recognise the merit of others."

To such a eulogium it is unnecessary for me to add one word; but, in conclusion, I beg to notice an inadvertent expression which escaped M. Rohault de Fleury in his address: it is contained in these words,—"*It has been said with just reason that the loss of Monsieur Visconti is irreparable.*" To his family and friends such a bereavement is irreparable: but you and I, gentlemen, must feel, that however great this loss may be to architecture, it cannot be irreparable to France, when she possesses so many men of such distinguished talents to uphold the high rank which she has attained in the commonwealth of the arts.

It is my melancholy duty to announce also the death of M. Gau, also our Honorary and Corresponding Member, author of the noble work on Nubia, and architect of the new Gothic church, S. Clotilde, in the Faubourg S. Germain. M. Gau had also erected a very extensive prison at Paris, and had executed various other works of considerable importance. He was a native of Cologne, but had passed his professional life at Paris.

These few notes, hastily put together, may prove to our professional brethren abroad, that we are watching their works, admiring their talents, sharing their sympathies. Let architecture, at all events, produce harmony and good feeling among all her sons, in whatever country they may be.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

ONE of the marvels of the present time, and certainly not the least interesting of them, is the rapidity with which photography, a creation of yesterday, has attained its present position; a remark which the exhibition just opened in Suffolk-street by the Photographic Society of London will amply justify. The first impression on entering the room is one of unmixed admiration and astonishment at the number and variety of the pictures, amounting to about 1,000 specimens. Nevertheless, although many of them are eminently beautiful, we feel bound to say that, while some individual exhibitors have undoubtedly improved, and new names appear in the catalogue, the art itself has made but little progress among English photographers since the exhibition held at the rooms of the Society of Arts about a year ago. We had hoped that the formation of the Photographic Society would have led to a more systematic investigation of the chemical agencies upon which the art is based, and to a prompt and unreserved publication of the result of such investigations. Such, however, appears not to have been the case: the council have done nothing more than call the members together seven times within the twelvemonth to talk the matter over among themselves, without, as a body, having issued or sanctioned a single communication tending to the improvement of the art, or even having made an attempt to publish a clear and minute account of the several processes already in use. Supposing they had it not in their power to promulgate anything *new*, it might have been expected they would have applied a portion of the ample funds placed at their disposal to the obtaining and disseminating, for general use, of some authorized and well-tested exposition of all the best means known or employed *up to the present time*. This want—and a most urgent want it is—was well expressed by the honorary secretary in the very first number of the journal, when he says,—"One of the simplest, but not least important, offices of the society, will be to define *what is already known*. In the works which at the present time treat of photographic subjects, our attention is constantly attracted by the announcement of new discoveries, which on inquiry, turn out to be old: there being *no recognised record* to which students may refer, to ascertain *what has been already done*, they are continually rediscovering the same facts, and wasting time in the working of unprofitable veins of ore." Such was the unsatisfactory position of the photographic student in March, 1853, and such, or worse, is it in 1854. The spread of this *elementary* knowledge is the more important, because it must be borne in mind, that while the *best pictures*, as such, will continue to be produced by those who devote their whole time to photography, it is to those hundreds of men who, having occasion to travel to distant lands, and to the most remote corners of the earth, on business, and who, if the several photographic processes were clearly and minutely explained, giving them a fair chance, or rather an assurance, of success, would arm themselves with a good lens and camera for their own recreation, if for no higher purpose—that we may look for shadows of scenery, character, costume, and modes of life of the highest interest. It is possible, nay, probable, that those who are now practising photography successfully, are producing pictures quite as good as the present knowledge of photographic chemistry will enable them to do, but this knowledge is at present confined to a few. Nine-tenths of photographers are *no chemists*, and depend entirely for success upon a patient and careful carrying out of such processes as good chemists or lucky operators may be pleased to communicate to them; but,

as the majority of such successful operators, finding a wise and fertile field open to them, have taken to practise the art professionally, it follows, as a matter of course, that the mass of amateurs are left to grope their way in the dark, and, having no other guide, are constantly being misled by the many faithless books published on the subject. No wonder, then, that so many, after expending large sums in the purchase of cameras, lenses, and all the manifold and indispensable apparatus and materials, should, after a long, tedious, and fruitless attempt, throw it up in disgust. That such is the case, is evident from the fact, that out of the immense number of persons who, from first to last, have taken up photography, the catalogue contains the names of less than 100 English exhibitors, and that, of the 1,000 pictures exhibited, 153 have been produced by four persons, viz. Fenton, Delamotte, Berger, and Stokes. Can this state of things be remedied? The day is near at hand when the society will have to elect so many of the council as shall be required to fill up the vacancies created by the retirement of such members as go out by rotation; and on the manner in which they shall discharge this duty, will depend the future fate of the society itself. They will, of course, look among the most expert amateur photographers of high standing, for men of business-like habits. They must carefully weigh the propriety of electing *professional* photographers. Each professional photographer has some secret or peculiar process of his own, which he, of course, keeps to himself. He makes money of it, and it cannot be expected that he should disclose it, or that he would earnestly lend a hand to the publication of any process, treading upon the heels of his own, which might happen to come before the council. But there is another class of candidates to whom the most decided objection must be made; we mean those who deal in photographic chemicals. We lay the more stress on this objection, because an active canvas was carried on in their favour in the Exhibition-room on the evening of the opening. To elect such men would be a fatal step. We do not object to them because they are in trade, but because they trade in the wrong article. Take an instance. One of the greatest wants of photographers, at this moment, is a good recipe for iodizing collodion. Now place on the council the makers of collodion (and we understand that three of them, at least, expect *to come in*), all of them advertising their own collodion as better than their neighbour's, would it be reasonable to expect that they could, by any possibility, become willing parties to the publication of any process, by which, if it succeeded, their own interests would be so materially affected? It would not; and the operations of the council, when they have made up their mind to do *something*, as they speedily must, would be constantly clogged by the influence of members having so decided a pecuniary interest in *secrecy*, while what the society demands is, above all things, *publicity*.

The journal of the society by no means comes up to our notion of what such a publication ought to be; but seeing that in the last number of the year the editor declares that "it has more than fulfilled the largest expectations formed of it," we must despair of any improvement.

All these matters concern the Photographic Society alone, for it is evident that whether that society stand or fall, photography itself is safe. Strictly scientific in its origin, and already beginning to rank as an art, the immense value of the aids it will undoubtedly afford to both the arts and sciences in a way and to an extent unattainable by any other means is too obvious to be insisted upon. Although photography is still in its infancy, the time has arrived when its professors must begin to take higher ground, and to look about for some systematic application of their powers to particular objects. One man to one thing, one to another. The Count de Montizon illustrates natural history, how beautifully and truthfully, this exhibition proves. The Rev. T. R. Kingsley and Mr. Delves are leading the way to a photographic development of the wonders of the microscope. Delessert's reproductions of scarce and valuable engravings already equal, in an artistic point of view, the originals. Rousseau and Deveria's zoological photography, of surpassing beauty, is already well known, and promises immense facilities to the student. Mr. Llewellyn's rock scenery shows with what advantage it may be applied to the study of geology. Contencin's reproductions of chalk drawings and paintings are charming things. The Viscount Vigier's scenery in the Pyrenees, most masterly productions, reminding one of Mr. Stewart's views of last year, show how truly and beautifully the several distances in these gigantic localities can be rendered.

Mr. Hennah's portraits are faultless: one would not begrudge a journey to Brighton for no other purpose than to be Calotyped by him. Sir Thomas Wilson's "Snow-storm" (692) is excellent: it is really a snow-storm.

To the architect and civil engineer we commend a consideration of Mr. Fenton's views of the progress of the bridge now constructing across the Dnieper; and to Mr. Delamotte's views of the works of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, as instances of the valuable aid photography is destined to afford to our craft; to say nothing of the stone for stone representations of all the chief edifices in all parts of the world, with numerous examples of which our readers are already familiar. Mr. Tenison's panoramic view of Toledo is an interesting specimen. The rural scenery of England has had justice done to it by Messrs. Rosling, Bedford, Stokes, Sedgefield, Turner, and others. The ladies Neville, too, are entitled to high praise for their spirited contributions. A little later, when, by the aid of the Bromides, or other improvements in the iodizing process, foliage shall be as easily obtained as any other object, only think what delicious bouquets of flowers the lady members will be showering down upon us!

We here close our brief notice of this most interesting exhibition, trusting that the society and its council will do all they can to hasten the day pointed at by Mr. Berry, of Liverpool, when "the glorious *uncertainty* of photography may no more be heard of in our midst."

ON THE FRENCH METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING IRON FLOORS *

IN describing the system of the "*Planchers en fer*," or wrought-iron floors, it is not my intention to enter into a detailed account of the various experiments made before the systems now so generally used in Paris were brought to their present state of perfection,—to occupy your time with calculations of the resisting powers of rolled iron,—or discuss the suitability of the forms adopted; but avoiding all that might tend to embarrass the question, I propose to confine myself to a succinct and simple description of the systems now most frequently executed, and to furnish such practical information as I have obtained by visiting the works where they are employed, and hearing the opinions of the architects conducting them.

It would seem that, for some years past, floors composed of rolled iron joists have been occasionally executed in Paris: in most cases the joists were flat and without flanges: such constructions were known as the Système Vaux. The systems to which I am now about to draw attention are little more than an improvement in the form of the joists, and may be said to have come into general use at the commencement of the extensive alterations in the Rue de Rivoli, in the spring of 1852.

In the various works treating on the subject several systems are described, but upon visiting the Parisian buildings now in progress, we perceive but two; one purporting to be the system of Mons. Thuasne, and the other appearing to be that of any one who may get an order to execute it. From the observations made by parties conversant with the matter, I am induced to believe that the different systems are no longer recognised in general practice, and that the architect or builder combines at pleasure the advantages of all.

The "Système Thuasne" may be described as being composed of joists of iron, rolled in the form of the double T, and slightly arched in the proportion of 0·005 mètre in the mètre, or of 1 in 200. They are placed at the distance of 1·00 mètre (or 3 feet 3⅜ inches) from centre to centre, and are united by interties, formed of flat iron bars, fixed at the same distance of one mètre apart. These interties rest on the lower flanges of the joists, and are let into wrought-iron bands fixed round them: a small pin is then driven through the hole at the extremity of the intertie, between the joist and the band, and the transverse tie is formed.

The fantons are light iron rods, from ⅜ to ½ inch square, of the same length as the joists, and parallel with them: they are laid on the interties, and bound to them with copper wire, and may be said to take the place of the ceiling laths. Some of the joists and interties next the walls have their ends so formed as to make them act as ties: thus the ends of the system being firmly built into the walls, the sides of the house are effectually united. The iron work is usually painted, and allowed to dry thoroughly, before it is brought to the place of construction.

The above-described net-work of iron being completed, the next process is the plastering or grouting. This process differs so materially from the English mode of forming a ceiling, and is so important a part of the scheme, that it requires to be understood before the success of the whole can be comprehended. It is done thus: a board or flat centering is placed under the part intended to be filled in: a grouting composed of the coarsest quality of plaster is then poured in upon it, and running in between the lower portions of the iron-work, it stops against the board beneath, and forms the ceiling of the room below, which one coat of fine plaster serves to finish. The plastering thus applied is from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and sets in about half an hour: it shortly becomes as hard as stone, and assists much to stiffen the floor.

The second system referred to differs in some degree from the first, the joists being placed nearer together, perhaps from 2 feet 4 inches to 3 feet apart. The interties are formed of iron bars, from ⅝ to ½ inch square, bent at the ends so as to clip the upper flange of the joist, and again crooked downwards to rest on the lower one: the elbow so made pressing against the side of the joist, a strut and tie is at once formed between the joists. Interties upon this principle are of course made as nearly as possible of the same size, and when placed between the joists, a blow with a hammer is sufficient to fix them in their position, and make them touch at the required points. They are placed about 3 feet apart, and as nearly as may be in a direct line, so that one may resist the action of the other. The fantons or light iron rods lying parallel with the joists are laid on the interties, and the grouting performed as in the former method. The floors of the New Louvre are made upon this principle, and filled in with pottery.

It need scarcely be remarked of these rolled iron joists, that they may be made of any intermediate thickness between the stoutest and lightest of the patterns given, the depth of course remaining the same. This offers some advantages, particularly in France, where iron is dear, and the apartments divided into rooms of very different dimensions; as, in many cases, it may be desirable that the floor of the smaller room should be of the same depth as that of the larger one; but the span being less, the lighter description of joist would suffice, the internal walls being assumed to have the necessary strength to take the bearing.

As I have elsewhere observed, the grouting is always more or less of plaster, but in many cases the space between the joists is filled with pottery, that is to say, small cylinders of baked earth, about 7½ inches high and 4 inches in diameter, having the ends closed, and somewhat resembling flower-pots: these are bedded in a layer of plaster, poured in between the lower portions of the iron-work, and then receive a grouting to fill in the interstices. Perforated bricks, and pipes like those used to form land drains, are manufactured for the purpose, but are rarely used. Where a wooden floor is required (which is frequently the case), it is nailed to small joists notched in between the iron joists: sometimes, however, where

* Read at the ordinary general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, January 9, 1854. By H. H. Burnell, Associate.

economy of space is less an object, the wood joists are laid across the top of the iron work.

With regard to the relative merits of the two systems, little need be said: that of M. Thuasne binds the joists more effectually at the bottom, where they are best calculated to resist the expansion of the plaster, and it may also be accompanied with some trifling economy of iron, but notwithstanding this, it has the character of being on the whole the dearer, and on this account the other method is more generally adopted. Both offer advantages on the score of being easily fixed, and when executed with common intelligence, answer well, producing a light fire-proof floor in two-thirds of the space of the ordinary wooden construction. It will be seen that floors made upon either of these principles are as incombustible and sound-proof as most others professing to offer the same advantages. It is clear that violent heat, if long continued, would calcine the plaster and ultimately bend the joists; but even in this case, were pottery of any kind judiciously employed, it would offer a serious opposition to the flames, and would be infinitely less dangerous to those in or near the building than cast-iron girders or joists with heavy masses depending upon them. I have here, however, alluded to an extreme case, as it is highly improbable that an extensive conflagration should take place where the floors and staircase are of incombustible materials.

It is with some misgiving that I speak concerning the cost, feeling that it is unlikely that a common calculation made from the French tariffs should be found a correct guide to the expense in England, as so much depends on the skill and enterprise of the parties undertaking the manufacture, the effect of competition, and the demand for the material. Perhaps for present purposes it may suffice to consider the probable prices in England to be the same as those of Paris, for it should be remembered that though we have iron in greater abundance, the wages of English exceed those of French workmen. The want of a material like the French plaster will next be felt. I am not aware that we have anything that effectually takes its place at a moderate expense. The price of French plaster in London is 32s. or 33s. per ton, about 30 per cent. dearer than in Paris; but I believe I am correct in saying that this plaster, when fresh, may be mixed with an equal quantity of sand, cinders, or ground brick, and answer the purpose in question. The cost of grouting in England must therefore be considered as double that of Paris.

The accompanying table is translated from a tariff of prices circulated by M. Thuasne last year: it also gives the weights and depths of the floors for the various spans.

PARIS PRICES.

Bearings.	Depth of Joist.	Depth of Floor complete.	Weight, per Square.	Iron-work, per Square.	Including Grouting (12m.) per square.
Ft. In. Ft In	Inches	Inches	lbs	£ s. d	£ s. d.
From 10 0 to 11 6	4	7½	370	2 19 5	3 11 5
11 6 -13 0	4½	7½	420	3 6 5	3 18 5
13 0—16 0	5½	8½	465	3 14 4	4 6 4
16 6—20 0	6½	9½	510	4 1 6	4 13 9
20 0—23 0	7½	10½	615	4 17 6	5 9 6
23 0—26 0	8½	11½	700	5 12 4	6 4 4

I regret that I am not in a position to furnish more ample information on this head, and that I am unable to produce accounts of some experiments which might convey an idea of the resisting powers of the floors when complete, though I know that these experiments have been made; but, perhaps, the general adoption of one or other of the methods may be received as the best guarantee of their results being satisfactory.

In connection with the subject of the general use of iron in France, much might be said on the French manner of constructing wrought-iron girders, but as the most remarkable of these are to be found in the buildings of the New Louvre; and as we have heard that all matters connected with that important building will be treated at a future meeting by our honorary secretary for foreign correspondence, I shall abstain from offering any remarks on the subject.

In conclusion, I would add that I have been induced to offer the foregoing remarks, because I conceive that an invention that is well received in a city so important as Paris, must be practically interesting to us, particularly if in our own country the advantage of that invention be partially wanting: it is true that our mode of building and inhabiting our houses differs generally from that of the French capital, where they are usually let in apartments or flats, but in many instances the same arrangements occur here, and in such cases, at least, we might avail ourselves of the experience of our talented neighbours. Many prejudices and conflicting interests must be overcome before any invention can be generally adopted: those of the Parisian building world seemed to have yielded readily to the desire to improve, and the opportunities offered to the development of a new method by the extensive character of their alterations; and though the improvements in our own metropolis proceed with less vigour, we may endeavour to evince as little prejudice as our neighbours in our inquiry into the merits of that principle, which constructively has done its part to invest their newly-erected buildings with stability and refinement worthy of the age.

The Chairman, Mr. G. Godwin, Fellow, observed that the questions of weight and expense were among the most important in reference to the construction of iron floors, and it would be desirable to compare the method described by Mr. Burnell with similar plans which had been adopted in England. Mr. Hosking, in his book on "Building in Towns," had described a another method of flooring used in Paris, consisting of wood and plaster, and some floors upon a similar principle had, he believed, been constructed at Messrs. Clowes's printing-office, and had been found to answer exceedingly well.

Mr. Fowler, Fellow, inquired what was the effect of weights on the floors described in reference to elasticity. Although doubtless strong, the joists were apparently slight; and he wished to know whether any particular deflection might take place, in the case of persons dancing on such floors.

Mr Burnell stated that the *Revue Generale de l'Architecture* gave the following experiment made upon a floor 16 feet span (*système Vaux*), the joists being 5½ in. deep, ⅜ in. thick, and cambered 2 in. in the 16 feet. Upon the grouting being filled in, the camber was reduced to 1⅞ in.: upon the floor being loaded with 1,000 lb. per yard super. it was reduced to 1⅞ in. and after forty-eight hours' pressure again decreased to 1 in. the deflection from the load being ⅜ in.: the weight being removed, the floor resumed a camber of 1⅛, having lost ⅛ in the experiment. When filled in with pottery, these floors were lighter, but the filling in with solid plaster formed the whole, in his opinion, into a stronger and more solid mass.

Mr. G. R. Burnell, C.E. referred to a paper read by himself at the Institute in 1849, in which he had alluded to Vaux's system. Since that time several works had been published on the subject,—the most recent and the best being one by General Morin, who in the fourth volume of his "*Cours de Construction*" gave an elaborate set of experiments on the resistance of these floors, and the formula on which their thickness and general dimensions might be calculated. From these experiments it appeared that a floor of 26 feet span showed a deflection of 7 centimetres, with a weight of 70 lb. on the square foot, in addition to the weight of the floor itself. It appeared to him (Mr. Burnell) that one of the great objections to the modern French system of filling in with plaster, was not so much the weight as the expansive action of the plaster. In practice the effect of this was to bring the floor down nearly half the amount of deflection, produced by the extreme load which the floor would bear. The use of pottery was therefore preferable, and it would be especially so in this country, where plaster of Paris was comparatively expensive. The conflagrations which had lately occurred in the city rendered it important to devise some incombustible flooring; and it was to be much regretted that in England insurance from fire was a tenant's tax, instead of being a landlord's tax, as in France, because there was no inducement to builders and landlords in this country to construct fire-proof houses.

The Chairman thought our system of *short leases* was rather the cause of the construction of houses to burn than the circumstance mentioned.

Mr. Papworth, Fellow, referred to a house in Hinde-street, Manchester-square, built by Dr. Gillies, the Scottish historian, the roof of which was made of cast-iron bars, little more than 4½ inches deep, with a sufficient flange, and filled in with flower-pots, precisely as in the French method, but cambered so as to form a vault. This had always stood exceedingly well until the walls began to settle: there was then a fracture which had caused considerable trouble; but that had been remedied, and the roof still stood very well indeed. With respect to the expansion of the plaster, mentioned by Mr. G. R. Burnell, he could not understand why it should press downwards, when there was no abutment above to prevent it expanding in an upward direction.

Mr. Fowler observed that it had an abutment above, being turned up against the joist, in a form equivalent to a curve; and, therefore, if expansion did take place, it must press downwards.

Mr. Piper, visitor, stated that the plaster would expand in all directions. The floor at Messrs Clowes' warehouse, referred to by the chairman, was of the ordinary construction, with timber joists: but a plaster of Paris ceiling was attached to it, or a sort of flat centering was fixed and secured below the joists, and the plaster was filled in from above the laths; the laths being of oak, and stronger than usual, both in material and scantling, and placed at a wider interval. The plaster therefore passed through and formed the ceiling below and a sort of pugging above: it consisted of two parts of sand to one of plaster. The floor was constructed of three courses of plain tiles, in order to make it a perfectly fire-proof and air-proof chamber, used as a drying-room: no bad effects had arisen from the expansion of the plaster. With reference to the use of cast iron in floors, he had had great experience in those constructed on Fox and Barrett's principle, and it had always occurred to him that cast iron was an unsound material to be subjected to a permanent set, and to be strained as a floor was liable to be: and therefore the introduction of rolled iron joists, which were produced so successfully at the Butterley Works, was a great advantage. Six floors had been constructed with cast-iron joists in the Albert Buildings, Spitalfields; and at the top of the building a defective joist broke, and fell down vertically, striking out one joist in every floor as it fell, without disturbing the rest—an illustration of the extreme brittleness of the material. Regarding the concrete as an addition to the weight without being any addition to the strength, or having any natural cohesion or connection with the iron, he had not been prepared to expect a very firm floor as the result of the combination, in a span of 18 to 20 feet, in a coach manufactory in Regent-street; but, on the contrary, he was surprised to find that when the mass became set, it was rigid to an extraordinary extent, forming a kind of uniform landing, in which there was a good brotherhood between the concrete and the iron, the whole forming a trustworthy mass. With regard to the cost, his experience had shown him that in Messrs. Fox and Barrett's construction it was equal to that of an ordinary floor, with the addition of the price of the floor boards; but the present state of the iron market would somewhat interfere with that calculation. From the actual rigidity to which he had referred, he was disposed to think the French floors described would have a great amount of strength. Alluding generally to the facilities for the spread of fire in houses, by means of skirtings, staircases, quarter partitions, and roofs, as at present constructed, he illustrated the power of an ordinary plaster ceiling to resist the action of fire, by referring to a severe fire on his own premises, which began in the shop, and spreading upwards by the staircase ignited the roof, and then burnt downwards. The first-floor was, however, left entirely perfect, and the second nearly so; the only obstacle to the fire reaching them being the plaster ceiling of the ground-floor, where the fire commenced.

Mr. Barrett, visitor, said that, from the remarks made this evening, he was more convinced than ever that the use of iron in the construction of floors was only a question of time. With regard to these French floors, their liability to deflection was a radical defect, as no finished floor ought to be liable to the slightest deflection or want of rigidity. The system described could moreover prevail only where plaster was abundant—as in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire. Objections were also raised to plaster on the ground of its imparting a disagreeable smell, and of its tendency to swell. He had adopted rolled iron in his own method in consequence of the prejudice against cast-iron joists, and he proceeded upon this safe principle, that, taking the concrete as so much dead weight, his joists were so proportioned that that dead weight, together with the extreme load which could subsequently come upon the floor, should not exceed the elastic limit of the iron. He used rolled iron joists for spaces not exceeding 24 feet. On reference to the table of weights used in Paris, he found that the French floors had not more than half the strength of his own: thus, with a bearing of from 16 feet 6 inches to 20 feet, the French used a weight of iron of 510 lbs. per square, whereas he should use 8 cwt. in addition to the difference in the weight of the grouting; and therefore, if the French floors were safe with 5 cwt. of iron, his floors must be more than safe with 8 cwt.; and

the cost of the latter, in joists only 18 inches to 2 feet apart, as compared with a timber floor, was about 7 to 10 per cent. additional. The thickness of concrete, on his plan, in a floor of 20 feet span, would be 7 inches from the flange of the joint, the whole substance being 12 inches thick, including 2 inches for the floor itself; and as a question of expense, it would be very easy to reduce the strength of the iron (and with perfect safety), so as to bring down the cost to that of an ordinary timber pugged floor.

Mr. C. H. Smith, visitor, stated, for the consideration of the members, the fact that no material could be more destructive to iron, especially wrought iron, than plaster of Paris. The girders might be coated with some material to protect them, but in moving them about it was liable to be chipped off; and if the smallest pinhole were exposed to the plaster of Paris, the iron would be corroded. On the contrary, lime tended to preserve iron; and therefore a coating of 2½ inches of ordinary mortar next to the girders, before using the plaster of Paris, might be desirable.

The Chairman, observing that it was impossible to overrate the importance of the subject, suggested an adjournment of the discussion, in order to elicit the careful and deliberate opinions of the members, rather than their hasty and unconsidered observations; and the meeting was accordingly adjourned to the 23rd inst.

LIGHT IN ROME.

THROUGH the energy, skill, and capital, of some of our countrymen, fine gasworks have been erected in Rome, as we mentioned some time ago, and on the first day of the new year some of the principal streets were illuminated, to the great satisfaction of a multitude of persons of all ranks who filled them. The *Giornale di Roma* congratulates the municipality on the great advantage which has been conferred by the company on the city, and especially praises the ability and devotion of the engineer, Mr. James Shepherd, under whom the works have been executed. We happen to know something of the difficulties which have been surmounted, and cannot sufficiently admire and applaud the indomitable perseverance with which Mr. Shepherd has laboured through them. The history of the affair, and of the intrigues with which it was opposed, would form a curious and instructive story.

PROPOSED ROAD BETWEEN BROMPTON AND HYDE-PARK.

WITH your permission, I cannot allow an assertion of Mr. Elger, quoted in your journal of Saturday last, to pass uncontradicted. That gentleman states that the object in question, viz. the opening of a communication between Brompton and the Kensington-road, is one "which no parties resident in Brompton could have contemplated when purchasing property there, and, indeed, which could not have been effected but for the manner in which I have arranged my building operations on the Kingston House estate."

To ordinary capacities, it must be self-evident that the builder of Brompton-square, in leaving uncovered the plot of ground at the north end, could have had no other object in view than that it should afford a means of communication between his own and Lord Listowel's estate, and through the latter to the Kensington-road. But what I wish particularly to refute is Mr. Elger's assumption that no purchasers of property in Brompton could have been endowed with the small degree of foresight requisite to perceive that even if any lessee of the Kingston House estate should pertinaciously resist the opening of a direct communication between Brompton and Hyde-park, as Mr. Elger has done for several years (except on the receipt of an exorbitant consideration,—so large, indeed, that he himself imformed me, after finding there was no chance of its being offered, that he *intended* it to be almost prohibitory), Parliament would ever reject an application for giving to an important and populous district like that of Brompton, direct access to Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens. If the Legislature were to do so, it would *pro tanto* stultify its general efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the metropolis and its suburbs. For my own part, as a purchaser of houses in Brompton-square in the year 1842, I can aver that I bought that property on the express understanding that an opening into the Kensington-road would in all probability, at no distant period, be effected; and a plan was actually exhibited by the vendor to myself and three other purchasers with whom I am acquainted, defining a road through the Kensington estate precisely similar to that which Mr. Elger has made. Certainly he may safely assert that we could have known nothing of the details of his subsequent "building operations," or that after the lapse of a few years he would erect a particular row of houses, which he has designated Prince's-terrace, and *that* we care little about; but what we solicit of Parliament is, that whereas a public road exists, maintained at parochial cost, and reaching to the very edge of the Brompton district, the inhabitants of that district should not be capriciously debarred from passing over that road, as being the only short and convenient line of access to the Kensington-road, Hyde-park, and Kensington-gardens, which are as much the property of the inhabitants of Brompton, as they are of Mr. Elger or the twenty families resident in Prince's-terrace, some of whom, I am happy to say, have petitioned Parliament to grant the thoroughfare. * * *

Rutland-gate. DAVID ROBINSON.

EARLY ENGLISH CAPITALS: STONE CHURCH.

WESTWELL CHURCH, KENT.

IN the early spring of 1848 the writer of this article commenced a series of notes of the ancient churches of Kent: since that time he has visited nearly 300 of these interesting structures.

As a matter of course, in so large a number, very many have been found that have hardly repaid the trouble taken on their account, while on the other hand there have been some that would amply compensate for any disappointment. Among them is the church at Westwell, of which the accompanying engraving gives an illustration. The village, of which the church forms the principal feature, is situated about three miles from Ashford, and therefore is easily to be reached in these days of rapid travelling. The exterior has but little to recommend it, but the interior is not to be equalled by any church in the county. It consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles: the general style is the Geometrical. The whole of the work is very excellent, but the part that most merits attention is the chancel. As will be seen, the division between that and the nave is formed by a sort of stone screen composed of trefoiled arches on very slender and lofty shafts; between these shafts, the wood screen once stood,—a small portion of it still remains, which has been carefully covered over with carpet and baize, for the comfort of the occupants of the next pews. There are also a few of the old stalls remaining, but in a very sad state—indeed, this is the case with the whole church. With the exception of the church of St. Cross, it would be difficult to find a more liberal supply of whitewash than has been lavished on this fine chancel; nor is this the worst—very much substantial repair is required. The neighbouring church of Eastwell has been restored at the cost of the Earl of Winchelsea; surely this far more interesting and valuable specimen might meet with like treatment at the hands of Sir Richard Tufton, who takes the great tithes.

There are others of the Kentish churches with beautiful interiors, such as Hythe and Wood churches, and of these and others we hope at some future time to give an account.

We give now, a representation of some of the beautiful early English capitals in Stone Church.

W. C.

AGE OF THE DOORWAY OF KILLESHIN CHURCH.

IN the observations which accompany the very beautiful elevation of the ancient doorway of Killeshin Church, from the accurate pencil of Mr. Johnston, that gentleman alludes to the imperfect inscription running along the abacus of the impost, and supposes it to be some Scripture text. So far as legible, however, it appears to commemorate the erection of the doorway, if not of the church. It is in Irish capital letters, and may be translated thus:—

A PRAYER FOR ART, KING OF LEINSTER . . . FOR THE ARCHINDECH . . . . LENA . . . . FOR THE CHIEF OF UI-DUACH.

In the present mutilated state of the inscription, it is impossible to fix the exact date, or to ascertain the king of Leinster to whom it refers: unfortunately, the name of the *Archindech*, or prior of the church, is also deficient. One thing, however, the inscription renders certain, viz. that the doorway was erected previously to the Anglo-Norman invasion.

JAMES GRAVES.

HARDENING OF ENGLISH CAST-STEEL FOR CUTLERY.—August Kiesor, of Issny, in Switzerland, prepares sharp instruments from English cast-steel, by immersing the blades at a dark cherry-red heat, into a bath composed of four parts of finely-powdered yellow resin, two parts of fish oil, to which is added, in a very hot state, one part of melted tallow, and allowing them to cool perfectly; after which they are heated without wiping them, and hardened in water in the ordinary way. The blades hardened by this process, according to the *Gewerbeblatt aus Wurtemberg*, are more uniformly done than by any other method; at the same time that they are not too much so, or the metal too brittle.

CHANCEL OF WESTWELL CHURCH, KENT.

"DESIGNS ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM."

INTERESTED in maintaining the honour of the architectural profession, we were somewhat startled by a smartly-written article under the above heading in the *Athenæum* of last week, which seemed to impute a "would-be job" to Sir Charles Barry, and led us to suppose that he had been intruding on the ground occupied by a professional brother, and issuing uncalled-for suggestions for the knocking about of the British Museum. We were led in consequence to make some inquiries, and find that the facts are simply these: that the demand for increased space in the library department being renewed to the Treasury, the latter office referred to the Woods and Forests Mr. Panizzi's proposal to erect a building in the quadrangle as a reading-room, and an article in the *Quarterly Review* of December, 1852, for a report. The Commissioners of Woods in their turn forwarded these documents to Sir Charles Barry, and requested him to report on them, and also to give his own opinion as to "the most economical and effective mode of providing the requisite increase of accommodation for the library as well as for meeting the wants of other departments of that institution, with reference to the probable additions that will be annually made to them."

With the concurrence of Mr. Smirke, Sir Charles Barry undertook the inquiry and made his report. The purport of his recommendation is, that the inner quadrangle should be covered with a glass roof, to form a Hall of Antiquities; and that such alterations should be made in the interior as would admit of appropriating a *separate story* to each department, the principal floor being reserved for the library department; the reading-room to be at the north side, and the Egyptian Gallery to be converted to an ornamental library. Accommodation, the report states, could be provided for thirty years' increase in each department; and the cost of the whole is calculated at 105,000*l.* It was further urged that the property surrounding the Museum on the east, west, and north sides should be purchased for the time to come.

Without adopting or discussing these recommendations, which involve to some extent a consideration of the proposed *new institution at Kensington*, a fact which probably gave a fillip to our contemporary's indignation, we think it but justice to Sir Charles Barry to say exactly what it is he has done.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Lynn.—The town council here having passed a resolution recommending that a poll be taken to decide whether a rate should be laid for the erection of public baths and washhouses, at a cost not exceeding 3,000*l.* a public meeting has been held, at which it has been decided that a poll be forthwith taken for the purpose.

Northwood.—On the 5th inst. a new church was consecrated at Northwood, in the parish of Ruislip, near Watford. The edifice has been built by subscription: Lord Robert Grosvenor, the patron, has given the ground and endowed it. The church, which is intended to accommodate 300 persons in nave and chancel, is in the Early Decorated style, from designs by Mr. Teulon, and has a tower, shingle spire, and five stained-glass windows.

Speenhamland (*Berks*).—A new parsonage-house is about to be built here for the use of the incumbent of the district, from designs by Mr. G. E. Street. The work is estimated at 1,240*l.*; and Mr. W. Low, of Speen, is the contractor.

East Lockinge.—The church of All Saints, at East Lockinge, Berks, was reopened on Sunday before last. The building has been thoroughly restored and refitted under the superintendence of Mr. Street. Messrs. Fisher, Oxford, contractors.

Bristol.—Lord Palmerston has ordered the city authorities to erect a new lunatic asylum, the Commissioners of Lunacy having reported to him that the present asylum is wholly inadequate. A meeting of council was held on Tuesday week, to consider the letter, and estimates were laid before it, showing that the sum requisite will be about 45,000*l.* It was determined to adjourn for a fortnight; and meantime, the order of the Home Secretary is to be circulated among the citizens.

Plymouth.—The Plymouth new workhouse was formally opened on Tuesday before last. It is conveniently situated at North-hill, near the new prison, and was commenced in April, 1852. The total cost of its erection and fittings-up amounts to about 10,300*l.* The front building is appropriated to the offices and board-room. Behind this and forming the centre of the establishment, is the building for the poor, capable of accommodating 700 inmates. Attached to this is a dining-hall and chapel, 60 feet by 30 feet. At the back of the dining-hall is the kitchen. The other principal buildings consist of hospital, and hospital buildings, including lunatic and fever wards, &c. There is also a separate building appropriated to married aged couples. The front building is 250 feet long, and the whole establishment covers nearly four acres of ground.

Burslem. — The demolition of the old Town-hall, which is to be replaced by the new and more spacious erection, has been commenced. One of the men, in removing the vane from the cupola, slipped and fell upon the roof, but fortunately suffered only a very slight injury.

Chester.—The present theatre in this city (which, by the way, belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners), is to be converted into a music-hall, which will accommodate an audience of 1,400, and an orchestra of 300 performers. It is proposed to raise the sum required for the alterations (3,000*l.*) in 5*l.* shares.

Liverpool. — A discussion took place at a meeting of the Health Committee last week, as reported in the local *Journal*, on the dangerous state of many warehouses, which were frequently over-loaded, and on the necessity of more summary power to insure the public safety than as yet exists. Mr. Rishton said that, had they succeeded in carrying the Building Act, there would have been summary power: he was satisfied that unless they got some power as to the loading of bonded warehouses, the consequences would be very serious indeed; and Mr. Gladstone hoped this remark would arrest attention through the press.

Stanley.—Three windows have been just put up in the chancel of St. Ann's Church, Stanley, near Liverpool. A painting of the Ascension fills the centre window: seven figures are introduced, on a deep blue ground. The two side windows are occupied by life-s ze figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, each bearing their respective emblems. Below St. Peter are introduced in an ornamental compartment the family arms of Mr. Preston: below St. Paul, in a similar compartment, are the armorial bearings of the Rev. Mr. Gardner, the incumbent. Each window is surrounded with a border. Messrs. Pilkington, of St. Helen's, designed and executed the windows, which are the gift of Mary Ellen, George Theophilus Robert, and Margaret Jeanette, children of William and Margaret Preston, of Rock House, West Derby.

Rochdale.—At Blue Pits, a mutual improvement institution has been established, and a new building has been opened, dedicated to its uses. The building is one story high, containing three rooms decorated.

Blackburn.—The Master Bricklayers' Society held their annual meeting at the King's Head Inn, on Monday in last week, when about forty masters sat down to "a sumptuous dinner, replete with all the delicacies of the season. After dinner, the company having been joined by their wives, dancing was kept up till a late hour."——The contractors for the erection of the New Bull Hotel, Messrs. Baron and Sons, gave a "rearing" dinner, on Thursday in last week, to the workmen employed, when about 140 were present.

Preston.—On removing a quantity of sand and bricks from the cellar of the old Cockpit, or Temperance Hall, which belongs to the Earl of Derby, the foundation sank considerably, and the front wall of the building was rent to a dangerous extent, threatening the demolition of the whole structure, especially as an extensive fissure before existed in the back wall also. A crowd of poor factory operatives had occupied the building, and separated just previous to the accident, otherwise there might have been a repetition of a recent catastrophe of a similar kind.

Barnsley.—A new national school is about to be erected, at a cost of about 400*l.* at Hoyle Mill, near this town.

Doncaster. — Instead of the donation of 1,000*l.* originally offered by Mr. W. Forman, of Pipbrook House, near Dorking, some of whose ancestors are buried in the south-east chapel of the parish church, he has now proposed to take upon himself the entire restoration of that chapel, on a plan more highly decorated than the rest of the church, and involving an expense of more than double his former offer. The lessees of the great tithes are bound to restore the adjacent chancel. Mr. Scott's surveyor worked out the details of the estimate of 2,500*l.* which he furnished to them last July, to a still higher sum, merely for rebuilding the chancel as it was before, but without the screen and the painted window, put in by a former lessee, but which the present lessees refuse to restore, and not including architect's commission. The tithe-owners, however, only offer to pay 2,100*l.* in full of all liability; and rather than risk their spoiling the whole work by rebuilding the chancel themselves without regard to Mr. Scott's plans, which their trustee threatened, the committee have accepted the offer.

Hartlepool.—The new ferry at Hartlepool has been put into operation. The landing-places are formed by extensive piers on both sides of the harbour, facing directly into it, and will, it is feared, be much exposed in heavy weather. The collector's lodge is furnished with a check style on the principle of that at the Thames Tunnel, which registers the number of passengers.

Sunderland.—Reports of a somewhat alarming nature, in regard to further appearances of insecurity having shown themselves at the west side of the south abutment of Wearmouth-bridge, have been prevalent; but Mr. Moore, the engineer of the bridge, reports to the council that a settlement of the flagging at the north-west corner of the terrace adjoining the bridge-house, is only what might have been expected under existing circumstances.

Gateshead.—A spectator thus describes, in the *Gateshead Observer*, some electrical phenomena observed during the late snow-storm. "The chimney of the chemical manufactories here is above 200 feet high, and is surmounted by a massive stone coping, the top course of which is secured by a metallic ring communicating with the lightning-conductor. At the commencement of the storm, this ring, which is about 24 feet in circumference, was perceived to exhibit a multitude of short bluish pencils of electric light. These gradually increased, in sparks or flashes, apparently 5 or 6 feet long, accompanied by sharp reports, increasing in violence to a certain point, when suddenly the whole of the top of the chimney became immersed in a mass of light of overpowering intensity, and at the same instant a sharp and terrific crash was heard, more like the explosion of some enormous quantity of detonating powder than the sound of thunder." Nevertheless no harm seems to have been done to the chimney, and the circumstance affords strong evidence of the protective power of the lightning-conductor, even though it were insisted that, in fact, the lightning was attracted to the chimney by the conductor.

Maryport.—The trustees for the town and harbour have decided on the construction of a wet-dock at the western end of the existing dry-dock. The works, which are expected to be completed in eighteen months, at a cost of 10,000*l.* are to be carried on under the direction of Mr. Rendel. This activity, says the *Carlisle Journal*, is the result of the Silloth Bay movement.

Glasgow.—The opening of Victoria-bridge took place on Monday in week before last, in presence of an immense concourse of people, and was followed up by a convivial meeting in the City and County Buildings, the Lord Provost in the chair, when his lordship, in his address, expatiated on the advantages of building wide, spacious, and level bridges. "The city of Glasgow," he added, "could boast of two bridges the widest in Britain—each 60 feet over the parapets. The next widest was Londonbridge, being 53 feet; the next, Westminster, 48 feet; the next, Waterloo, 42 feet; and the

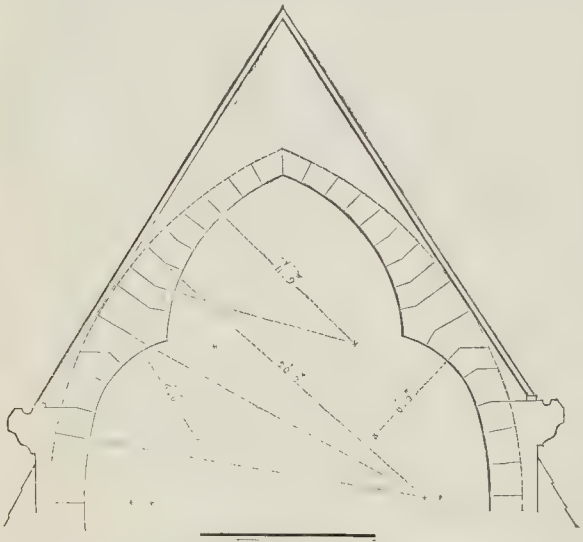
next, Southwark, 42 feet. The citizens of Glasgow had reason to be proud of their bridges. In addition to the new and elegant structure which had been opened this day, they had Glasgow-bridge, which was built to replace one begun in 1768, and opened this day eighteen years. In 1829 Hutcheson's Bridge was opened." His lordship regretted that at the opening of Victoria-bridge he was only able to say, "Open to her Majesty's lieges in terms of Act of Parliament;" for his desire was, that all their bridges should be free. He trusted, however, that arrangements would be concluded before the expiry of the present year, which would enable him to announce the gratifying fact. The usual compliments were paid to Dr. Walker, the engineer, and to Mr. York, the contractor, and his son, Mr. James York.

STONE ARCH, BRUEN TESTIMONIAL CHURCH, CARLOW.

At the Bruen Testimonial Church, now building in Carlow, under Mr. J. Derick, architect, two granite arches have been erected over the chancel which have excited some attention. According to the local *Sentinel*, "the architect's difficulty was this:—a simple arch was impossible without a greater counterfort than he could give to it, as he could not avail himself of pinnacles over buttresses, the building having been commenced and carried up with a view to support ornamental oak trusses in the usual way, these requiring little counterfort as compared with arches of stone, as each arch weighs about 22 tons. The difficulty of finding materials for the oak trusses prompted the architect to avail himself of the material at hand—the Carlow granite—and to adopt an entirely new principle in constructive arches of large span, where great counterfort could not be given. The principle consists in the connection of a trefoiled arch within a simple lancet arch, the radiation of the voussoirs being to the centres of the several curves. The voussoirs which compose the trefoil being common to those composing the lancet, and the trefoiled arch exercising a force within the building which neutralises the outward thrusting force of the lancet arch, the two forces produce a state of rest."

The real principle, however, will be better understood from the annexed diagram, with which we have been favoured by a correspondent.

Without desiring to lessen the praise given to the architect, we may remark that the object of this arrangement is met to a certain extent by every foliated arch: the structural requirement indeed probably produced the form.



ARCHITECTURE:
ITS RELATIONS TO NATURE AND THE INTELLECT.

A Lecture on the above subject was delivered at the Institution, Avenham, a few evenings ago, by our contributor, Mr. Huggins, of Liverpool. After some preliminary remarks, the lecturer observed that architecture was based on external nature, and on the powers, physical and mental, of man,—as much on external nature as consisted with the due exercise of human intellect,—and was an intellectual rendering of the forms around us. Nature, in the material universe, presented us with no literal model, but she gave us *principles* of construction for observance in the erection of our edifices, which were therefore built as nature would build them for the same purpose: we gathered how she *would* build ours by observing how she *did* build her own. While the affinities of the solid walls of our edifices were with the arrangement of inert matter in the quarry, there were yet various parts, as framed floors, partitions, and roofs, cradling for curved ceilings, &c., which followed the example of organic nature shown in the animal frame: of these the flooring boards, the slates, the outer and inner coating of plaster or cement, were the integument skin of the skeleton, which was strikingly imitative of nature in her organic productions. There were materials, as metals, from which probably an entire system of architecture of other affinities might be derived: wood had capacities for form superior to stone, but was weak and combustible: metal was free from these objections, and was susceptible, from its peculiar strength, tenacity, and flexibility, of effects more emulative of the landscape—more suggestive of the charms of grove and thicket than masonry could pretend to. The forms and proportions he educed from nature, the architect was capable of applying according to different circumstances, in which operations invention might be said to consist. Elements gathered from various and distant departments, kingdoms, or families of creation, were, before being embodied in stone, so variously distributed in his imagination, under the laws of intellect, that in the higher works, as those of the Greeks, the resemblance was only perceived by subtle thought, kindred to that of the designer himself. But into these forms and combinations nothing could enter that had not its origin in nature; and even in the minutest divisions and subdivisions of architectural form, down to *finish* and texture, nature had been the prompter. Indeed, decoration *proper* was chiefly obtained from direct imitation of natural foliage and flowers, fruits and shells, as without direct imitation we could not have the perfection of beautiful form: those images of beauty that delighted us in our temples and palaces, our halls and mansions, were derived from organic life, from the leaves and flowers of the field, through all the various tribes of animals, up to man himself; and the highest object of architectural decoration imitated from nature was the human figure; for when the Greeks and mediævalists essayed to go farther, and embellish with gods or angels their pediments and niches, nature was still their type and source: the Greek divinities were the apotheosis of mortal beauty; and in the Middle Ages angels were human figures, with the wings of the peacock or eagle, or, in the case of evil ones, of the bat. Nor was this obligation to nature which he had endeavoured to trace an after-thought of architecture,—the result of advancement and civilization: the infancy of every true style of art betrayed its origin from nature, which was resorted to in the very first structures designed on æsthetic principles: in the tabernacle of the Israelites, erected in the wilderness, the pattern of the furniture was from vegetation. The golden candlestick, "branching like the almond tree," was adorned with flowers and knops. Some of the richest and most beautiful of the ornaments of Solomon's Temple were imitated from the palm and the pomegranate: "Upon the tops of the pillars was lilywork: the brim was wrought with flowers of lilies." The lotus was probably the type of the first Egyptian column. The so-called Corinthian capital evidently originated (on the banks of the Nile) in the shape of bells of flowers, which became decorated with leaves and stems of the reed and palm. The lotus in its different stages of bud, bloom, and blossom, was also profusely employed as an element of decoration in the Egyptian temples, where flower and foliage decoration clung round the bases of their columns, like living plants. Of Indian architecture, much the same might be said. Among many whimsical elements, the results of their superstition, we found floral sculpture, representations of men and animals, employed in decoration. The temples of Genesa were profusely ornamented with carvings and paintings of the different limbs of the elephant, but most frequently of the head, repetitions of which often formed the ornamental design of the cornice and pillars, where it was most successfully employed in carrying out the expression of mystery sought to be conveyed. In the works of the more refined Greek we found but a more refined application of nature's lore. The Greeks followed the example of the Egyptians in selecting their ornaments from the plants of their own country. They adopted the foliaged capital of the Egyptians, and in its further improvement were guided by natural objects and forms: they added the acanthus and the tendril like volutes, and on their friezes, architraves, columns, and soffits, they sculptured leaves, berries, flowers, roses, palms, heads of victims, and busts: nearly all the attributes and emblems employed by them to give expression to their temples, were from natural objects, flowers, or animals. In the Ionic capital they adopted the spiral line of shells and horns for a volute: the ovolo they so largely employed is a natural curve. As to the Greek shaft flutings, he believed they were not the symbol of the bark of the tree, but an imitation of natural reedings or flutings of stalks, &c. In conclusion, Mr. Huggins glanced at the error of architects in neglecting the fountain of wisdom thus open to them in nature. Its professors had imitated the old masters rather than the old mistress, and sacrificed the interest of art at the shrine of precedent. The prevalent notions on the subject of architecture were in consequence far from the truth. According to these architecture was a mere name—a glory long since past—a thing dead both to the realities of the present and the hopes of the future. But if architecture had the living and infinite relations for which he contended, it must be something more than this. He defined architecture "the spirit of beauty in building." It was the essence that was to pervade the work, whatever the proposed plan, whatever the material of its construction. It was no re-

specter of materials or modes of structure, nor was it confined to one type of form or class of building; it would inhabit the simple oratory or auditorium no less than the aisled and vaulted cathedral.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTICAL.

Sound.—In reply to your correspondent (page 6), who wishes to be informed of a covering to a partition to prevent sound, I know of nothing better for the purpose, with the advantage that it adds little to the thickness and is inexpensive, than Croggon's asphaltic felt. As a precaution against vermin, if the partition is or is likely to be infested, wash it well with a solution of the corrosive sublimate of mercury, which may be had of most chemists, but should be used with caution, being a powerful poison. When dry, attach the felt, which may be papered or coloured over. T.

"A." inquires on the subject of a non-conductor of little weight for preventing sound from passing through a boarded partition, or one of lath and plaster. One of the most effective modes for effecting this object is by filling in the quarterings of the partition with sawdust, moss, or similar materials. It is necessary to consider ventilation, and to guard against the dry rot. This is important in the construction of houses; for it is known that the best measures for preventing the spread of sound are equally effective in preventing the spread of fire. In 1838, Messrs. Borrodaile and Co. manufactured a felt as *pugging* for deafening sound, either between the joists of stories or in partitions. F. L.

Flues.—I perfectly coincide with your other correspondent (page 6); but if Stourbridge clay pipes were allowed to be used they possess decided advantages, particularly in random rubble walls, and will in most cases ensure a free and uninterrupted draught, are a great security against fire, and easily swept by the machine brush, the joints being filled with pargetting. T.

Notices of Books.

The Laws of Artistic Copyright, and their Defects. By D. ROBERTON BLAINE, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Murray, Albermarle-street. 1853.

To artists, sculptors, engravers, printsellers, &c. this little volume will be found to be very essential. Such a treatise was much needed, as it appears that so little knowledge prevails amongst artists themselves of the actual conditions under which their works become copyright, that it is doubted whether the copyright be really acquired or retained in more than *one* out of every hundred works of sculpture, for instance, produced in this country. Yet a good deal more has been done by the Legislature for their protection than they thus seem to have done for themselves. There are various Acts under which such protection is granted; nevertheless, farther legislation is very much needed, and the present author points out the defects of those Acts which are already in force, and suggests amendments and consolidation. Every requisite information is also given as to the law in its present state, and all that is necessary to keep to the right side of it, so that by aid of such a guide, every artist may know his rights, remedies, and the only proper mode of transferring such rights. In treating of the Sculpture Copyright Acts, for example, we find that if a sculptor be employed to make any new and original sculpture, the copyright vests in the employer, although that is not the case where the employer commissions the execution of a work already modelled by the sculptor. Neither in one nor other, however, will any such right be vested, except on condition "that before the work is put forth or published, the proprietors shall cause to be put thereon, first, their names; second, the date." The sculptor, therefore, can only claim copyright of a work of his own origination executed for an employer, where he has engraved on the *model*, as well as on every cast or copy, his names and the date, namely, the day of the month and year when the model is first shown or otherwise published in his studio or elsewhere, *and such date must never be altered;* whereas it is a popular and fatal error among sculptors to suppose that their names, and the year when the finished *copy* from the model is executed, are sufficient to engrave on such copy. And the law has a very good reason, too, for the stringency of its rule in this respect, since it is from this date alone that the public can know, legally speaking, when the copyright shall expire, or whether it has already expired. In order to have any right under the Copyright of Designs Act, moreover, the work must be registered under that Act, and the word "registered" marked upon it, and upon every copy or cast of it, together with the date of registration. In the transfer of copyright, too, there are fallacies in practice which ought to be avoided; but for this and much other valuable information, as well as for copies of the Acts relating to works of art, we must refer to the useful little treatise now before us.

British Classics: The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. Vol. I. London: John Murray. 1854.

PROMISCUOUS and aimless reading is a characteristic of our time, and a great mistake. We step slightly out of our way to say this, because we feel that the error is a serious one, and its correction of the utmost consequence. A week never passes without bringing us inquiries for the names of books to read in hours of recreation. Compliance is of course out of the question, but we would here urge that class of our readers from whom these inquiries come, to master those works which have become part of our literature, before they seek to cope with the flood of new books, good, bad, and indifferent, which every month brings up. They may be none the better for reading the "Melancholy Milkmaid, or Midnight Murder made Manifest," and will incur no reproach by the omission, while they may feel sure of deriving pleasure and advantage from the works of Pope, Addison, Johnson, or Goldsmith, and will find themselves oddly situated in society if they do not know them. The remark is made of course to a very limited class.

The issue of a new edition of the standard classic authors of England has been commenced by Mr. Murray, and the volume named at the head of our notice is the first of the series. Besides the merit of cheapness, it is to have "the higher recommendation of a text purified from error, notes tending *bonâ fide* to elucidate the text without encumbering it, with the additional attractions of a beautiful and legible type, fine paper, compactness of bulk, and economy in price."

In addition to the works of the authors we have named, Gibbon's "Roman Empire," and the works of Dryden and Swift, are already announced.

The gentleman to whom the editorship of the volume now published and other works in the series has been confided, Mr. P. Cunningham, is peculiarly well fitted for the task: his studies have long been specially directed to the literature, manners, and people of the last century; and the large amount of minute information on these points which he possesses, conveyed as it will be by a practised pen, will tend to give great value to the edition. With respect to the notes in the volume before us, Mr. Cunningham says, "I hold myself responsible for all, although to the authorship of many I can lay no claim whatever. It was once my intention to distinguish those of previous editors by their names, but I abandoned that idea, because in many cases I was unable to identify the writers; while I had myself taken some liberties, either of correction or compression, with almost every note: I therefore resolved to adopt the notes of my predecessors with this general caution and admission, and to let my own appear without the often recurring ostentation of my name attached to them." This course, as it seems to us, exposes him to comment, and we would suggest to him the advisability of going back to his first intention, and distinguishing the notes of others by the initials of their authors.

The writer with whose works the series commences is one of our especial favourites, and we shall be anxious to see how Mr. Cunningham treats his biography. The life of "Poor Goldsmith," who touched nearly every style of writing, and lent a grace to everything he touched, is full of interest and instruction, teaching, amongst other things, that genius cannot always avert the evils of a defective early training, and that a man may be a lasting benefactor to his race, and the author of much sorrow to himself.

We welcome warmly the "British Classics," and recommend this edition to our readers.

Miscellanea.

SCENERY AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Although great pressure on our space has prevented us from giving so much attention to the scenery of the Christmas pieces as we have at other times done, it would be unfair to those who produced what we are disposed to call the best pantomime of the season, not to point attention to "Harlequin Miller and His Men," which gives evidence throughout of the same careful watching and scrupulously tasteful direction, which make every thing produced here a success. The first scene, the Azure Lake (by J. Lloyds), is a charming piece of fairy architecture and landscape, but the great scene of the introduction is the Fire King's "Hall of Audience," painted by Gordon, and arranged by Mr. Oscar Byrn—the life, movement, dresses, and transformation (four men into one most flesh-like face), are all artistic in the highest degree. It is too late to say more, although there is much more might be said.

THE IRON TRADE.—All the quarterly meetings have passed without any change in the determination of the iron-masters to abide by current prices. Indeed, as remarked by the Wolverhampton trade correspondent of the *Morning Herald*,—"There is a very strong determination on the part of the leading members of the trade to check any further advance of prices: in fact, that could not be attempted without speedy injury to the trade." For all descriptions of iron—bars, hoops, sheets, and strips, and plates, the orders both for home and abroad are declared to be abundant, but buyers are cautious in regard to purchases as well as sellers, the latter of whom are said still to have enough to do with old orders. American orders are said to have been plentiful, and iron ship and house building in this country continue in an active state. One of the leading iron-masters (an employer with his partners of some 8,000 persons), states that the quantity of iron exported last year fell little short of 4,800,000 tons, which is about three times the amount altogether produced no longer since than 1825.——Letters from Vienna announce that a reduction in the Austrian duties, both on pig and railway iron, was to take effect from the 1st inst. The reduction in pig iron is to the extent of 10s. per ton; that is to say, from the existing rate of about 25s. to 15s.; while on rails it is to be 2*l.* per ton, or from 7*l.* to 5*l.*

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AT PADIHAM.—Sir James K. Shuttleworth, late Secretary to the Council of Education, being of opinion that the schools for primary instruction now working in Padiham and Habergham under the guidance of himself and other gentlemen, were insufficient for the requirements of the district, has conceived the idea of founding a school for children of the middle classes, where secondary instruction may be imparted, or, in other words, where they may learn a sufficiency of science and of art to make them useful as managers of manufactories, surveyors, and practical mechanics; and further, to enable them to reach, if possible, a higher grade of artistic and scientific excellence. With this view arrangements have been made, and a school has been opened in Padiham, to be self-supporting; although Sir James guarantees preliminary expenses. In order to give *éclat* to the opening, and to afford the people for whose benefit it is intended an opportunity of understanding his plan, Sir James invited about two hundred of the respectable middle classes of the neighbourhood to drink tea with him at Gawthorpe Hall. Dr. Lyon Playfair attended as a representative of the Department of Practical Science and Art, and took an active part in the proceedings. Some designs, illustrative of mechanics, prepared by the Department under the direction of Dr. Playfair, for the use of schools (to be supplied to such establishments at half price), were disposed about the walls of the hall where the *fête* was held. Sir James read an address two hours long, explanative of the objects in view, and the meeting was also addressed by Dr. Playfair, and other gentlemen. Business was interspersed with music as well as more physical enjoyments, and the company at length dispersed, evidently delighted with their combined entertainment and instruction.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On the 10th inst. Mr. James Simpson, on taking the chair for the first time after his election as president, made an address, in which he alluded to the difficulties formerly experienced by young engineers at the commencement of their career, chiefly from want of opportunity of contact with, and experience of, the proceedings of the older practitioners: contrasting it with their present freedom of communication with the seniors, at the meetings of the institution. He then gave a slight sketch of the professional career of his father, who entered the metropolis as a millwright in 1778, and before his decease had raised himself to eminence as a civil engineer, and was the coadjutor of Smeaton, Jessop, Watt, Rennie, Telford, and others. Under him Mr. James Simpson commenced his practical career, of which he gave a rapid outline. He then gave an account of the great engineering works in progress in India, Egypt, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Australia, Cuba—on the European continent generally, and in Russia; chiefly under the direction of members of the institution. The maritime works on the Thames, the Tyne, the Severn, the Clyde, the Avon, &c.; the harbours and docks at Harwich, at Dover, at Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Portland, Holyhead, Plymouth, Leith, Hartlepool, and other places: the works at the Norfolk Estuary, the reconstruction of the Bishop's Rock Lighthouse, and other important labours of civil engineers, were also noticed. He also alluded to the subject of screw propulsion, and the hitherto unrewarded labours of Mr. F. P. Smith. A short history of the waterworks of the metropolis was given, to show that the extensions of filtering and high service had closely followed the facility for obtaining cast-iron pipes in large quantities and at a reasonable rate; and that the improvement in steam-engines and pumping machinery had also produced corresponding advantages. Attention was directed to the present state of the sewerage of cities and towns, and also that of the drainage of farm lands: for the former it was urged, that more had been done than was generally admitted, and for the latter, the partial steps hitherto taken were contended to be inefficient, unless the system was introduced on a larger scale, and extended to arterial and trunk drainage, and the improvement of the principal drains and water-courses in the low-lands.

RAILWAY MATTERS. — At a recent meeting of Liverpool merchants, a committee was appointed to urge the town council and dock committee to form a high level line of railway along the line of docks.—— The Great Western have at length begun to pour in coals from South Wales and the Forest of Dean into the metropolis, which will shortly tend, it is hoped, to prevent the metropolitan public from being so unmercifully fleeced as they have of late been, and are still being, in the article coals. The new station of the Great Western at Paddington, was opened on the 16th inst. for passengers' departure trains.—— A new map of England and Wales, prepared under direction of Capt. Simmons, for the use of the Board of Trade, has just been presented to Parliament. The specific object of the publication is to show the railways, canals, and inland navigation of the country on a considerable scale. The compilation has been made from the Ordnance survey, of which indeed it is an epitome with regard to the three points to which it refers. —— The *Salut Public* of Lyons, says—"The works of the great railway station at Vaise are being urged on with great activity. The length of the central building will be 190 metres, with thirty-seven side arches, leading to the various buildings erected there. The roof is to be of zinc and glass, supported on cast-iron pillars. The front façade is to be in three compartments, all constructed with great magnificence." —— The self-acting signals are being adopted on French lines. *Galignani* speaks of an experiment made in presence of a commission on the Bordeaux to Teste railway. The invention consists of mechanisms placed on the external edge of the rails, and united together by an electrical wire, which gives the signal of the arrival of the train on a curve or in a tunnel. The apparatus may be established in such a manner as to act not only at a distance of 700 metres, but even 3,000 metres. The passage of a train on entering on a curve or on approaching a tunnel causes, by the pressure on the springs of the apparatus, the explosion of petards, which are heard at a great distance, and at same moment moves a coloured disc, which gives the signal to the approaching train to stop.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LIVERPOOL.—The following is a return, prepared by Mr. Rishton, the building-surveyor, of the dwelling-houses and warehouses erected, or in the course of erection, within the municipal borough of Liverpool during the year 1853. Under 12*l.* per annum, 52; from 12*l.* to 75*l.* 75*s.*, from 25*l.* to 35*l.* 79, from 35*l.* upwards, 39, total, 924. Warehouses, 3.

THE DARGAN INSTITUTE.—The committee of the proposed Dargan Institute, at a recent meeting, the Marquis of Westmeath in the chair, resolved that a building should be erected in Dublin as a Public Gallery for the Exhibition of Works of Art. The committee in their report explain that, for the proper carrying out of such an object, a building must be erected of such magnitude and style of architecture as shall be in harmony with the beauty and interest of its contents, that for this purpose, the funds already collected cannot be regarded as sufficient; and that a sum less than 10,000*l.* would not suffice for the erection of a building suitable as a testimonial of the practical patriotism of Mr. Dargan, and adapted for advancing the progress of Ireland in the most interesting branches of art and manufacture.

DWELLINGS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—A very influential meeting was held last week in the Hopetoun Rooms, at Edinburgh, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the dwellings, and by this means of the social condition, of agricultural labourers. The Duke of Buccleuch was voted to the chair, on the motion of the Duke of Hamilton. Among the gentlemen present were Lord Kinloch, Lord Morton, Sir A. Hay, Sir Ralph Anstruther, General Lindsay, Sir J. Ogilvy, Sir J. S. Forbes, Sir Archibald I. Campbell, Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Sir Robert Arbuthnott, and many other land-owners, besides the Dean of Faculty, Professor Alison, &c.; and it was stated that letters approving of the object of the meeting had been received from the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Elibank, the Earl of Home, Lord Blantyre, Sir George Sinclair, Bart., Sir James Carnegie, Sir Thomas Gladstone, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. John Fergus, M.P., Mr. J. Johnstone, M.P. &c. The Duke of Buccleuch addressed the meeting at considerable length, as did other gentlemen, and various appropriate resolutions in favour of the objects of the meeting were unanimously passed.

INDUSTRIAL FÊTE.—An interesting ceremony, called the *Fête de l'Industrie*, took place at Amiens, on Sunday before last, namely, the distribution of prizes to deserving workmen. The Bishops of Amiens and Perpignan, and the civil and military authorities were present, and the bureau was composed of the Prefect of the Somme as president, and the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Amiens and Abbeville, and the Mayor of Amiens. The prefect, in an appropriate speech, pointed out the object of the meeting. The council-general of the Somme, he said, had proposed the establishment of the *Fête de l'Industrie*, at which prizes were to be annually awarded to such workmen as were distinguished by their good conduct. The Emperor had graciously condescended to add 1,000*f.* to the sum appropriated by the department. After the speech of the prefect the different rewards were distributed. They consisted of medals and sums of money, varying from 60*f.* to 400*f.* which were paid in new gold pieces, bearing the effigy of Napoleon III. accompanied by a certificate bearing on the four corners, in large characters, the words—"Travail, Probité, Honneur, Devoir,"—as the principal virtues of an honest workman.

THE DALTON MEMORIAL, MANCHESTER.—A low monumental erection, designed by Mr. R Lane, is to be placed over the grave of Dalton. It is about 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 3 feet in height; and is to be enclosed by an appropriate iron railing, leaving a space between it and the lower slab of the design of 5 feet 3 inches at each end, and of 7 feet on each side. The erection may be described as a low table tomb; but the upper surface is not flat, but slightly coped, and the centre of its ridge again is flatted by a long label, upon which is to be deeply cut the name, John Dalton. The base is a slab, slightly coped from the plinth; and a few simple mouldings carry the upper coped slab. The whole is to be of polished red Aberdeen granite. A bronze sitting statue is to be executed by Mr. Theed.

BALANCED CARTS, &c. —We not long since noted the invention of a wheelbarrow, in which the load was mainly balanced over the wheel. A Lyons journal reports something similar as to carts and other vehicles. A new plan it says has been invented, by which a horse can be made to draw a load one-half heavier than by carts as at present constructed. The new vehicle has four wheels, and when the horse is harnessed the foremost pair come to about the middle of his body. The weight is thrown on the axles, and the vehicle is constructed in such a way that part of it covers the horse up to the neck.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND. —A general meeting of this institution was held in their new rooms, Sackville-street, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. the president in the chair. Mr. Robert J. Hampton was elected secretary, *vice* Mr. Fred Villiers Cavendish, resigned, thanks being first voted to the latter gentleman for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of office for a number of years.

ST. ANDREW'S, ISLINGTON.—The new church in Thornhill-square, Islington, was consecrated on Monday. It is stated to be of the Decorated period, cruciform in plan, with tower and spire at west end of south aisle, and is built of Kentish Rag and Bath stone. The cost was 6,000*l.*: the architects were Messrs. Newman and Johnson. The design was obtained in a limited competition, when a much smaller sum, by the way, was named to the competitors to restrict them in their views. It may be worth while to inquire into this.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN THE CITY.—During the operation of pulling down the range of buildings known as the Inland Revenue Office, in Old-Broad-street, a portion of them fell down, and buried the men in the ruins, killing two poor fellows, and injuring several others. It is supposed that the catastrophe took place either from overloading the floors with the bricks taken from the walls, or from some defect in the timbers, as it is asserted that none of the walls fell until the uppermost floor sank, and its additional weight settling upon the others caused them likewise to fall. A few weeks ago there was a fatal accident at the same place. At the inquest on the last occasion, Mr. John Shaw, official referee under the Metropolitan Buildings Act, said that he had no hesitation in stating that the main cause of the occurrence was the insertion of the binders into the girders. The binders ought not to have been let in so far. He found that there was likewise a horizontal split in the wood. The ends were all decayed, but not to any great extent. It did not occur to him that any blame was attributable to any person in not finding the fracture out before. If the girder had not been cut into in the manner it was, it would have been strong enough to bear twenty tons. He thought the practice of loading the floors with bricks injudicious. He never allowed it. The only fault, if any, rested with the persons who built the premises ninety years ago.

PROPOSED ERECTION OF NEW LAW COURTS.—Judging from the statement made by the Earl of Aberdeen a few days ago, to a deputation who attended him on this subject, the present government are favourable to the proposed erection of new Law Courts. The deputation stated that the proposed site for the new courts is between the Temple and Lincoln's-inn, in the centre of the metropolis and of the law district. It would consist of a quadrangle, about 700 feet by 480, in the centre of which the new courts and offices would be erected. The effect of clearing away the lanes and alleys within that area would be to widen the Strand and Fleet-street by 100 feet, Carey-street by 60 feet, and to unite them with the new street into the City of London from the Record Office, now in course of erection on the Roll's estate in Chancery-lane. The estimated cost of the building and site is 1,197,074*l.*—viz., cost of the site (about eight acres), 675,074*l.*; building for common law and equity courts, 300,000*l.*; approaches, foundations, sewerage, warming, ventilating, gas, furniture, fittings, decorations, &c., 180,000*l.*; contingent and incidental charges, 42,000*l.* From this there was to be deducted 523,500*l.*, for the value of ground rent for chambers on the proposed site, for the sale of the various offices of the Masters, Record, and Writ Clerks, Registrars, Accountant-General, value of the present site at Westminster, and of the Roll offices, &c., leaving the ultimate cost of the site and building, 673,574*l.* It was also urged that a favourable opportunity had now occurred for clearing the site of the present insufficient courts, and appropriating it to the completion and improvement of the Houses of Parliament.

TUBULAR DRAINAGE.—Mr. John Francis, surveyor, in a report to the paving, sewering, and highways' committee of the council of the city of Manchester, states that the seventh year's experience in tubular sewerage has served further to strengthen his conviction of the complete adaptation of glazed fire-brick tubes to the purposes of town-drainage, under judicious regulations. The Manchester system of sending through the tubes not only house-sewage, but the general surface drainage of the town, up to the measure of their capacity, he says, is preferable, and has met with a success unknown, to the "separate system," because the tubes are flushed in every shower and storm, and deposit is thereby prevented or removed.

ROADS IN BROMPTON.—Referring to the contemplated improvements about to be effected in the opening of new roads, &c. in the neighbourhood of Brompton, I beg leave to call your attention to the comparative ease and small expense with which an almost straight road, extending from Prince's Gate, Hyde Park, to Chelsea Hospital, could be formed. No person can disprove the usefulness of such a line of road, which would at once connect the river-side with the Park and Kensington Gardens, and bring the much-frequented thoroughfare of King's-road into direct communication with the Kensington-road and Kensington-gore.—R. J.

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE WORLD.—The following information as to the great coal fields of the world is given in *Herapath's Journal*:—The United States contain 129,032 square miles of coal; Great Britain contains 11,850; Spain, 3,408; France, 1,719; and Belgium, 518; but the actual yearly product of coal in different countries was as follows in 1852:—Great Britain, 31,500,000 tons; Belgium, 4,960,000; United States, 4,000,000; and France, 4,140,000 tons.

FALL OF HOUSES AT HORNSEY.—On Monday evening the inhabitants of Hornsey-road were alarmed by the falling of a part of the wall of two old houses near the Hanley Arms. The houses had been left unsupported by the removal of others which had been pulled down to enlarge the premises of the tavern.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Purification of Gas With reference to Dr. Letheby's report on this matter, and some statements by Mr. Leslie, we had prepared a few remarks, but are obliged to postpone them till next week.

"R T." "W. B. B." "W. D. B" "R. T. J." "P W" "W. H" "W. H. T." "J. W. C" "F. S" "A. R." "J. I." "J. W." "Inventor." "Subscriber" (inquire of any philosophical instrument maker). "C. E." "C. S. H." "Mr. U." "H. D." "G. H. L." "T. W. H" "Operative Bricklayer" (will appear). "Quondam" (ditto). "W. A. E." "A. E. B. and A. D." "H. K." "*N'importe*" "Typo" (write to the district surveyor). "A. O." "A Caution." "Fire Brigade" will appear. "H. A" (*vide* Article on the Building Trades, 31st ultimo, p. 778).

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A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF, most advantageously situated on the banks of the Thames. The buildings are all arranged in a very complete manner, and the plant, machinery, and tools of the best description, and all appliances ready to hand for carrying on an extensive and lucrative trade. A moderate capital only required. Respectable parties will be liberally dealt with.—Apply to R. A. CHARLTON, 14, Bucklersbury.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the BUSINESS, with the plant, implements, and stock, of a small FOUNDRY, now in full work, and employing about twenty hands. The premises are situate in a considerable market-town in Essex, and have an old-established connection attached, which by good practical management may be much increased. Coming in about 300. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London.

TO PAINTERS, DECORATORS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very old-established BUSINESS in the above line, at the west-end, with a first-rate connection. To any one with a moderate capital this is an excellent opportunity Apply by letter, prepaid, to J. M 74, Piccadilly.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in an old and improving port and Market Town, a WHARF and STOCK IN TRADE of a TIMBER MERCHANT. The premises are freehold, and may be had on Lease or purchased. There is a Cottage Residence with Garden, substantial brick-built three-floor Granary, Stabling, and other Buildings. River frontage 200 feet.—Apply to Messrs VALPY and STOKES, Estate Agents, Chelmsford

FREEHOLD.—TO BE SOLD, within three miles of the Bank, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a large well-built house, with good garden, and having a considerable frontage to the street; available for building purposes. To builders and speculators, this presents a desirable opportunity for the investment of a moderate capital. If preferred, the proprietor would be subject to lease for a long term, at a ground-rent, with permission to take down the house.—Application to be made to Mr. LAMBERT, Surveyor, 4, New Basinghall-street, City.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.
Established 1854.

The Mitcham and Merton Estates will be ballotted for shortly. All shares issued previously, on which one month's subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot. Monthly subscription, 4s.; entrance and rules, 1s. 6d.
48, Bedford-row. R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

FREE-TRADE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Offices, 86, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and 43, Poultry Shares, 4l. Monthly subscription, 6s. Entrance fee, 1s. per Quarterage, 1s. per share. The FIRST PUBLIC DRAWING amongst the uncompleted Shareholders in this Society, for priority of choice on the Society's estates, will take place on MONDAY, the fourth day of JANUARY instant, at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, when fifty rights of choice will be drawn in the ballot. The chair will be taken at HALF PAST SEVEN o'clock. All shares taken prior to the final number being placed in the wheel of the subscriptions whereon are not in arrear, will participate in the advantages of the drawing. The estates at present purchased for the Society, are situate at Anerley and at Camberwell Shares may be grouped to the number of three, on payment of a fee of 2s. per share the conditions of which may be ascertained at the office, where also plans may be had after the 20th instant. Post office orders for 8s. 6d. being the first monthly subscription per share, in the name of the persons or parties drawing the lots, at the office, will ensure immediate enrolment on the register of the Society Prospectuses and further information may be obtained on application
THOMAS SHERWOOD SMITH, Secretary.
January 13, 1854.

PARIS BUILDING LAND COMPANY.—No. 6 bis du Nouveau Quartier Bréda. Liability of each shareholder strictly limited to the amount of his subscription. Capital, 12,000l. in 21,600 shares to bearer, of 2l. each; 18,000 shares subscribed for in Paris; 5,000 reserved for London Deposit, 2l. per share A minimum dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, and the return of the capital with a minimum bonus of 25l. per cent. are guaranteed by unbooked securities.

CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.

MM. Le Vicomte ERNEST DE CHABROL, Banker, Paris, Président.
Le Baron De Heeckeren, Senator, Paris.
Guillaume Spiral, Member of the Commission for the Improvement of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris.
Robert William Kennard, esq. No 67, Upper Thames-street, London.
Rowan Ronald, esq. Director of the National Bank of Ireland.
Arthur Roberts Adams, esq. No 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

GERANTS.

George Woods, esq. No 67, Upper Thames-street, London.
M. Théodore Alphonse Bayle, No 23, Rue des Bernardins, Paris.

BANKERS.

Paris.—MM. Le Roy, de Dalmas, and Cie.
London.—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co.
CONSULTING ARCHITECT.—William Tite, esq. F.R.S.
ACTING ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.—C. H. Burnell, esq.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL IN PARIS.

MM. Bayard, Du Teil, and Pic, Avocats.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Hollingsworth and Tyerman, No. 24 Gresham-street.

SHARE BROKERS.

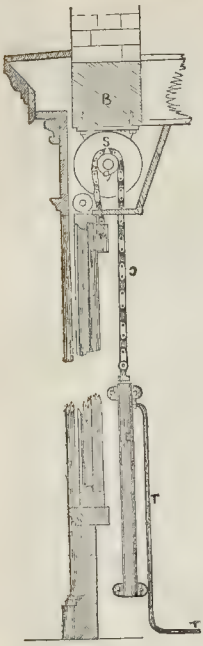
Messrs. J. H. Sperling and Son, 12, Copthall-court.
Offices in Paris—No 14, Rue Drouot.
Offices in London—No 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon street.

A large extent of valuable building ground, known as the Quarter Rollin, in a populous district, and in the midst of the chief railway stations of Paris, has been purchased by the Company on exceedingly advantageous terms

The objects of the Company are the opening of three new streets through this property, under a concession from the City of Paris, and the disposal of the land for building purposes, at prices which will admit of doubling the capital in a few years. In the meantime, interest at 5 per cent. per annum and the return of the capital, with a minimum bonus of 25 per cent. are guaranteed by freehold securities of ample value.

Applications for a portion of the 5,000 shares reserved for England to be made to Messrs. J. H. Sperling and Son, 12, Copthall-court; or to Mr. George Woods, at the Offices of the Company, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, where copies of the statutes, prospectuses, and plans may be obtained.

GEORGE WOODS,
THEODORE ALPHONSE BAYLE, } Gérants.
London, Jan. 17, 1854.



PATENTS DATED 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1852, AND 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1853.

CLARK & CO.'S

NEW

PATENT HYDRAULIC APPARATUS,

FOR

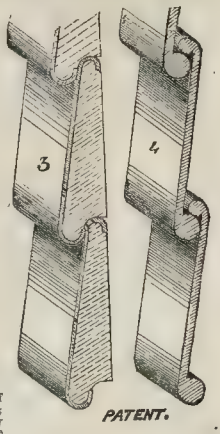
OPENING AND CLOSING

THEIR

PATENT RECTILINEAR REVOLVING SHUTTERS,

AND

PATENT COMBINED IRON AND WOOD REVOLVING SHUTTERS.

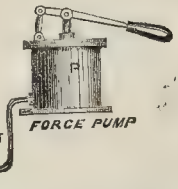


PATENT.

THE advantages of the Hydraulic Apparatus are,—great facility of application; a saving of seventy-five per cent. of friction in the working parts over the old plan of worm and wheel; cannot get out of repair, and it is impossible for the shutter to run down; are more easily opened; require no labour whatever to close them; the cost is reduced; and does not affect the architectural or other arrangement of the building, as the pump can be placed at any distance from the shutter, and in any position.

The annexed cuts show the arrangement: fig. 4 is a section of the rectilinear, and fig. 3 the section of combined iron and wood revolving shutters.

NOTE.—Where the water is constantly on from the main, shutters under this patent can be opened or closed by merely opening a stop-cock.



PROSPECTUSES, ENGRAVINGS, AND DESCRIPTIONS FORWARDED.

CLARK AND CO.

15, GATE-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, LONDON.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B. — ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

JAMES MILES,

CHEAP ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,

18, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH, NEAR EASTERN COUNTIES TERMINUS.

Builders supplied with every description of

CROWN, SHEET, PATENT PLATE, AND ROUGH PLATE GLASS AT VERY LOW PRICES

Also Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Brass Taps, Pumps, Closets, White Lead, Oils, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, Paper Hangings.

Glazing for the Trade with despatch

OLD LEAD BOUGHT OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE IN ANY QUANTITY.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS.—SNOXELL, Patentee, 96, Regent-street, and at his Steam works, 105, Old-street. The shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—HENRY PASK (late Johnson and Pask) Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front, and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

FARMER and CO. Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturers.—Counting-house Fittings, Shop and Public-house Fronts on the shortest notice. Estimates given for contracts of any description. By enclosing a postage stamp, a list of prices will be returned for any kind of joiners' work, &c. 125 St. John-street-road, and No. 1, Edward street, Pentonville.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices as under, for cash.

1-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		1-inch White, 16s. per square.	
¾-inch " 16s.	"	¾-inch " 17s.	"
1-inch " 21s.	"	1-inch " 19s.	"

Dantzic Timber, 8os. per load.

Mouldings by machinery in very great variety

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road

---

MUIR'S PATENT — PLANING MACHINE

SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM-STREET, PIMLICO.

TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. sawn on the most approved principle; boards, &c. prepared, matched, and grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of navigation and water-carriage, being connected with the Thames by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SUTTHAM, Saw Mills, Gillingham-street, Pimlico.

N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of WELL-SEASONED, DRY, PREPARED WHITE and YELLOW BATTEN FLOORING, also a large quantity of SCAFFOLD POLES, FOR SALE, at a low price, at DRUCE'S, No. 2 Wharf, Queen's-road West, Chelsea. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Sand, Plaster, Slates, and Slate-Slab, Tiles, &c. on sale at the lowest remunerative prices. Goods landed and carted. Ladders for sale. Apply to H. P. DIXON and CO. as above. Great facilities for the prompt execution of country orders.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Plank, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory Wilton-road Pimlico Basin.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine sun Stuff, Sinting, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Sills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TIMBER, DEALS, and FLOORING.—Builders and other consumers may effect a considerable saving by purchasing of Mr. GEORGE WALLEN, Timber Merchant, of Adelaide chambers, 93, Gracechurch-street, City, who has a large well-selected stock in the docks, which he is determined to sell at the lowest remunerative prices for cash.

ABOUT 300 LARCH FIR-TREES for DISPOSAL, at HAYWARD'S HEATH STATION, on London and Brighton Railway, well adapted either for cutting into scantlings, or for fencing purposes.—Apply to Mr. BEST, Cuckfield, Sussex.

PADDINGTON TIMBER-YARD SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, 3, Irongate Wharf, Praed street, Edgware-road, near the Great Western Railway Station, and abutting on the Grand Junction and Regent's Canals, affording the advantage of railway and water carriage.

GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. R. Fry and Son, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well-seasoned stock of Flooring Boards, Matched Boarding, and Mouldings, of every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the lowest remunerative prices.

GEORGE W. FRY can also offer every advantage to purchasers of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills afford convenience for immediate conversion on the most moderate terms. All sawn and prepared goods delivered free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station in town.

G. W. F. has published an enlarged and improved sheet of Moulding Designs, which will be forwarded, with prices of flooring, &c. post-free, on application.

MONEY on LOAN, at 3½ per Cent. per Annum.—ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Money to poor occupiers or traders residing within the City and Liberty of Westminster, that is to say, within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Paul, Covent-garden. The amount of each loan is not to exceed 100l. is to bear interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, and is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two sureties. Printed Forms of Application, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying personally, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock in the day, at the office of the Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park.

By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENSON, Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.

NOTE.—The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as have been sent in one clear week at the least before the first day of the month.—The sureties must be unexceptionable.

TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Coats of Arms, Friezes, Consoles, Chimney Shafts, Flower-pots, &c. &c. manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs (near the West India Docks), and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Edgware-road, Paddington.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

The PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered, has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness.

Applied to Iron it unites with it almost intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized Iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to Iron Vessels, Iron Roofs, Steam and Water Pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to Iron even at a red heat.

Many attempts have been made to discover a substitute for White Lead, that should possess all its virtues, without partaking of its offensive character. This Paint is not affected by sulphuretted or carburetted hydrogen gas, bilge water, or indeed foul air of any kind: hence it is well adapted for the interior of Ships, Warehouses, Offices, Stabling, &c.; and from its total freedom from deleterious properties, it will be found of great value for painting the interior of Hospitals, Asylums, Unions, Gaols, and other Buildings which may require to be painted during occupation.

This Paint resists the action of the sun's rays, and also that of the sea air: it is therefore well suited for the Colonies and all tropical climates.

For Stuccoed Buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

The Protoxide Paint, as at present produced, is a Pale Stone Colour; but it may be tinted with any other colour to suit the taste and purpose for which it may be required.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Brighton, Croydon, and Dover Railways,
Locomotive Department, New Cross, Sept. 25, 1845.

"SIR,—In reply to yours respecting the 'Patent Protoxide Paint,' I have much pleasure in stating that what has been used in this establishment has been highly approved of, and I consider it the best description of paint yet used, particularly for iron-work, for which purpose I can strongly recommend it.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"BENJ. CUBITT."

"Regent's Canal Iron Works, Eagle-wharf-road, Dec 5, 1845

"SIR,—As it is always my wish to render justice to every one, as far as it is in my power to do, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have very severely tested your 'Patent Protoxide Paint;' that the results are most satisfactory; and that I consider it a very valuable article for an Iron-founder. I have ordered it to be used with us wherever circumstances will allow us to do so. I will, moreover, use it for all my own work, and wish I had known it somewhat earlier.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"HENRY GRISSELL,
"Pro H. and M. D. Grissell.

"P.S.—It must be good for Boilers."

"St. Kitts, August 29th, 1843.

"Gentlemen,—Having had some experience with Todd's Patent Paint (for which your firm are Agents), I beg to state my unqualified approval of it. I have tried it against White Lead of the first quality, and at the end of seven or eight months find Todd's Paint fresh as when laid on, while the White Lead, owing to the excessive heat, may be rubbed off like chalk. It answers equally well on wood or iron, effectually preserving the latter from rust. I feel obliged by your quick attention to my further order by the 'Parrack Hall,' which ship we are daily expecting.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"(Signed) GEO. G. MOFFATT.

"Messrs. Davidson and Peter, Bishopsgate-street, London."

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—

Messrs. PITCHFORD, ISLAND LEAD WORKS, LIMEHOUSE ... } LONDON.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, LONG-ACRE ..... }
Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Colouring Material in the trade, for its WHITENESS, NON-ABSORBING, UNIFORMITY of COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT.—This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and its suitableness for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic qualities, becomes hard as stone in a few days, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough Surfaces; its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint), that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.

MANUFACTURERS,

PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the disappearance of them universally in the production of pigments is established, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is essential to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT.

not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the colour line may be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous, and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, as imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy ventured by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. HUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. R. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Mills. In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 99, King William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 89, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. K. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. DRY OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 1s, 2s, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PERMANENT ZINC COLOURS and WHITE.—Emerald and Brunswick Greens, Chromes, Blues, Reds, and all other Colours, are now produced from Zinc, as pure, which render them an advantageous substitute to the Lead, Arsenic, and Copper Colours. These Zinc Colours are most brilliant, and never change by exposure to any Gases, Salt Water, &c. For Ships and Machinery, also for all kinds of House Painting, no other but Zinc Colours ought to be used to insure durability and economy. For Prices, apply to the Patentees, Messrs. GRAY and KEYELIN and CO White Zinc and Permanent Colour Works, Victoria-wharf, Regent's-park-basin, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SEWER'S, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements, with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not require to be stored in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cement is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and Co. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at the their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vecetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well-known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL. Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Parls White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Firebricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. CHARLES PRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patents), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster, and Seel street, Liverpool.

PREMIUMS REDUCED THIRTY PER CENT.
Annual Division of Profits.

GREAT BRITON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.
RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

Colonel Michael E. Begnold.	William Morley, esq.
Francis Brodigan, esq.	Robert Frances Howe, esq. M.D.
Alexander Robert Irvine, esq.	Archibald Spens, esq.
John Inglis Jerdan, esq.	Frederick Vezian, esq.
James John Kinloch, esq.	Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.
Henry Lawson, esq.	

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 26th of May, 1853, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that whilst the Assurances effected in 1851 were 44 per cent. beyond those of 1850, nearly 70 per cent. beyond those of 1849, and 170 per cent. beyond those of 1848, the Assurances effected in 1852 considerably exceeded the set of 1851, 325 new Policies having been issued in that year, covering Assurances to the extent of 136,000l. The yearly premiums on which amounted to 6,106l. 15s. It also appeared that the transactions of the first five months of the present year were greater than those of the corresponding months of 1853, or of any preceding year, whilst during the whole period referred to, the claims arising from deaths were much below their estimated amount. A resolution was thereupon passed, continuing a reduction of 30 per cent. on the premiums payable on all Policies on the participating scale, on which five or more annual premiums had been previously paid.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium hitherto paid.	Reduction of 30 per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 5 3	14 12 3
25	1,000	23 0 0	6 18 0	16 2 0
35	1,000	43 15 0	13 3 0	30 12 0
45	2,000	80 11 8	24 3 6	56 8 2

INSTITUTED 1831.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Royal Charters, and Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office Edinburgh, 37, St. Andrew-square.
MANAGER—Robert Christie, Esq.
London, 124, Bishopsgate-street, Within.
Glasgow—193, St. Vincent-street.

The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society is an institution peculiarly adapted to afford Provision for Families. It was established in the year 1831, upon the principle of Mutual Contribution, the whole profits or gain being wholly divisible among the members; and the additions which have been made to policies at the periodical investigations of the Society afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its members. The following examples exhibit the additions already made:—

A policy for 1,000l. opened in 1839, is now increased to £1568 9 4
A policy for 1,000l. opened in 1836, is now increased to 1407 18 1
A policy for 1,000l. opened in 1841, is now increased to 1297 15 7

The profits are continued and divided triennially amongst policies of more than five years' duration.

The annual revenue is upwards of 140,000l.

The amount of assurances in force is upwards of 4,000,000l. sterling.

The amount paid to the representatives of deceased members exceeds 500,000l. sterling.

The total amount of vested additions allocated to policies exceeds 800,000l.

The accumulated fund is upwards of 760,000l.

Loans granted to members to the extent of the Office value of their policies.

Copies of the annual report, forms of proposal, and all information may be had on application at any of the Society's Offices, in town or country.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
WILLIAM INVERARITY, Secretary.
Dec. 1853. W. COOK, Agent,
126, Bishopsgate-street, London.

SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 99, Chancery-lane, London.

Subscribed Capital, One Million.

This Society presents the following advantages:—
The security of a subscribed Capital of One Million.
Exemption of the Assured from all liab lity.
Premiums affording particular advantages to young lives.
Participating and Non-Participating Premiums.

In the former 80 per cent. or four fifths of the profits are divided amongst the Assured triennially, either by way of addition to the sum assured, or in diminution of Premium, at their option.

No deduction is made from the four-fifths of the profits for interest on Capital, for a Guarantee Fund, or on any other account.

Policies Free of Stamp Duty and Indisputable, except in case of fraud.

At the General Meeting, on the 31st of May last, a Bonus was declared of nearly Two per cent. per annum on the amount assured, or at the rate of from Thirty to upwards of Sixty per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Policies share in the Profits, even if One Premium only has been paid.

Next Division of Profits in 1856.

The Directors meet on Thursdays, at Two o'clock. Assurances may be effected by applying on any other day, between the hours of Ten and Four, at the Office of the Society, where prospectuses and all other requisite information can be obtained.

CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 32.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—

LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 450 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

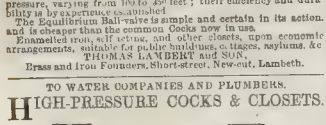
Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c.

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

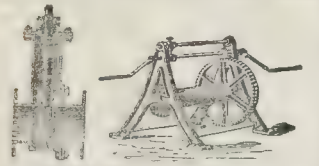
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin street, London.



IMPROVED SLUICE COCKS, for Water,

Gas, or Steam, brass faced, and sluices raised by square thread, engine-turned screw, working in brass nut, in every respect as good as can be manufactured, are offered at the following prices per inch

2 inch.	3 and 4 inch.	5 to 9 inch.	10 to 15 inch.
16s.	15d.	14s.	13s.

Lithographs of the improved self-acting and various other constructions, with descriptions and prices attached, may be had on application.

Single-pair brass builders' cocks, as above, fitted with two handles, and wrought iron braces and spindles, with set to throw in and out of gear.

Price	70s. each.
Stronger and larger ditto	80. 10s. do.
Double purchase	85. 8s. do.
Treble purchase	120. 12s. do.

BARRETT, EXALL, and ANDREWS, Kate's Grove Ironworks, Reading. Agents in London, DRAY and CO, Swan-lane.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED

WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been most exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sucking telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to deal 16-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S

ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,

Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'

PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

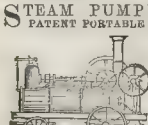
JOHN WARNER & SONS,

8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,

Manufacturers and Patentees.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—

PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten-horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.



Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS,

Engineers and Contractors,

John's-place, Holland-street,

Southwark, London.

PUMPS.—Engineers, Contractors, and Parties

engaged in raising water will find it their interest to examine into the merits and advantages possessed by the PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS over every other. They are applicable for lifting, draining, and irrigating. Are used by the first engineers, builders, and contractors of the day, who may be referred to. Contracts entered into for the supply of all sizes, varying from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons per minute. Can be seen daily at work, and all information obtained respecting them, by application to GWYNNE, SON, and CO., Essex-wharf, Strand.

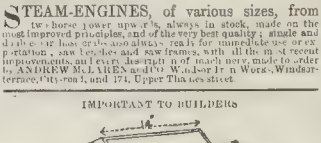
TO BE SOLD, a new and powerful

PASSENGER LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, being the last made by the late Charles Todd, of Leeds.—Apply to Mr. TANNETT, of the firm of Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Iron-founders and Tool Makers, Victoria Foundry, Water lane, Leeds.

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from

two-horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most improved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double cylinder boilers also always ready for immediate use or erection; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery, made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and CO. Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, Old-road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS



REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-

POT, EAR and CHIMNEY-BAR COWLS, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building. Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.

CAST-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

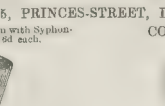
RAIN WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O-G Gutters. Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, rimps, hench railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and CREST of Builder's pattern, in stock, at LYNCH, WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—

WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, Sick-wards, Lecture-rooms, Model Dwellings, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Foul Effluvia from Sewers, Drains, Cesspools, Water-closets, Manufactories, Mines, Ships, &c. &c. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators are of novel arrangement, simple and durable. Illustrated and descriptive Pamphlet sent free on application at the Manufactory of CHARLES WATSON, Bridge-street, Hunslet, Leeds, where the latest and most improved Ventilators are fixed for inspection.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the



admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each, with cadmus pulley, from 6s. 6d. These Ventilators are so arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment with all the slightest draught being fairly the occupants, and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 198, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders.

BRICKS.—500,000 Stocks, Pickings, and

PAVIORS, for SALE, at H. R. BARLOW'S Brickfield Queen's road, Dalston, near the turnpike gate.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.

Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.

BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;

Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale

Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. respectfully requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks and Place Bricks also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and universally free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Paving Heads of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—KENT, GREY STOCK, and

other Bricks of superior quality delivered alongside per Barges.—Apply to W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—400,000 GRIZZLES for SALE.

Apply to Messrs. HARDY and DOUGHTY, Brickmakers, Cowley Brickfield, Uxbridge.

600,000 STOCK BRICKS for SALE.—

Apply at 113, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE

PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting the most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

BRICKFIELD TO BE LET, about one mile

from Highgate, adjoining Hornsey-wood, opposite the White Lion, on the Great North-road; has been worked some years. Can be viewed, and particulars had of Mr. ALDER, 11, Edith-grove, Brompton, Middlesex.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES,

PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for the WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor, and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURORS," page 908, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

FOR SALE, 4,000 Chaldrons of House-ashe

and Breize, 1,000 Gravesiles, and 500 Loads of straw.—Apply to J. A. SMITH, Contractor, Newport-street, Lambeth-walk.

WANTED to RENT, a MINE of STONE-

WARE and FIRE CLAY, in the Midland Counties, to be accessible by rail.—Apply to Mr. W. J. EMERY, Cannock, near Walsall.

FOUNDERS' SAND or LOAM for SALE;

100 LOADS.—Inquire at the late foundry, 1, Devonshire-place, Commercial-road, or of JOHN GOODMAN, 25, Hereford-place.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

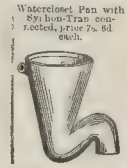
Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gulls-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S

WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,

UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE.—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

STEPHEN GREEN and CO.'s IMPROVED DRAIN PIPES, GLAZED

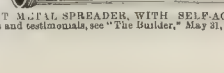
IN SIDE. WORKS, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH.

Common shape Closet Pans, well glazed inside, 7s. 6d. each.

Extra, if fitted with the patent air-tight valve, by which the trap can be cleansed without removing the seat, 1s. 6d. each.

Various patterns of improved shapes always on hand.

Straight Tubes, Junctions, Bends, Curves, Elbows, Siphon-traps, Flap-traps, Urinals, Surface-sinks, and Horseshoe Pipes always kept in stock.



Manufacturers of the

PATENT SIPHON FLUSHING-BASIN, WITHOUT METAL SPREADER, WITH SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS. For illustrative drawings and testimonials, see "The Builder," May 31, 1851.

CLOSET-PANS ARE NOT WATER-CLOSETS, UNLESS THE BASINS CONTAIN WATER,

AND THE DAY IS FAST APPROACHING WHEN PANS, SHAPED LIKE INVERTED EXTINGUISHERS, WITHOUT A WATER SURFACE, WILL CEASE TO BE USED.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS

HAVE A

LARGE WATER SURFACE, TO PREVENT ADHESION AND CONDENSE EFFLUVIA.

The backs are so formed, that they can not be soiled. They are free from all machinery, imperishable in their material, displace no water, and save the usually expensive lead-trap. In their different varieties of ware, they are fit for the Palace of the Queen, or the Cottage of the Poor Man.

Immediately publicity was given to this Closet, the Patentee received orders to fix Thirty-three in the Great Industrial Exhibition, Dublin. Ninety-six in Guy's Hospital, Ninety-eight at the New Westminster Workhouses, and their Weekly sale now exceeds 300.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND PLUMBERS ARE INVITED TO SEE THIS CLOSET IN ALL ITS VARIETIES OF WARE, IN ACTION ON THE PREMISES.

Where also may be seen,

JENNINGS'S STREET GULLY-TRAPS, SINK, AREA, AND STABLE-TRAPS,

LAVATORIES, Angular or Square; URINALS, SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-VALVES, HIGH-PRESSURE BALL, and other COCKS; JOINTS for Connecting Lead and other Malleable Pipes, without Solder: SHOES for Preserving the Corners of Shop Shutters, and securing them without a Bar; SUPPLY-VALVES to CLOSET BASINS, which combine the Waste and Service in one, and require neither Ball, Lever, nor Wire; and many other things necessary to comfort and health.

A BOOK, containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES, can be had free, on application, or by post, if two stamps are sent, to

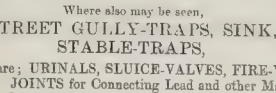
GEORGE JENNINGS,

ENGINEER AND BRASSFOUNDER,

No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:

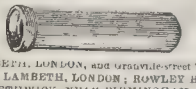
LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Marjoribanks, 10, Centre-st.	KENDAL	Robt. Thompson
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovell, Pitcher-street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clarton-street.
CORK	W. N. Bush, Dean street	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther street.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co.	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh Tulbinster
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	COCKERMOUTH	John Bird.
PRESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.		

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.

MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnutt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-UPON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Gros, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Cresswell, Smeaton Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Obed. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Norris, Rose-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

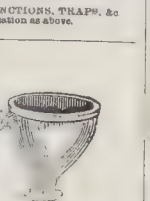
These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

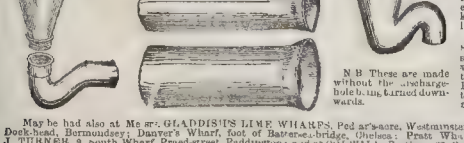
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.



JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

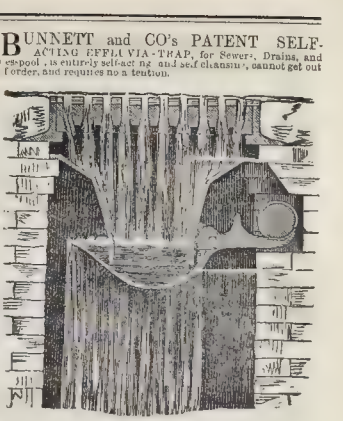
The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes of every form and size adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior Glaze far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danvers Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL Brothers, 12, Brydges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

BUNNETT and CO.'s PATENT SELF-ACTING EFFLUVIA-TRAP, for Sewers, Drains, and Cesspool, is entirely self-acting and self-cleansing, cannot get out of order, and requires no attention.



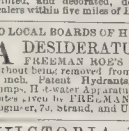
The above is a sectional view of the Trap in its ordinary position with the pointed weight at the extremities of the lever attached to the movable pan. The body of the trap, dipping into the moveable pan, forms a perfect vapour-proof joint, and should the former at last spell, the water will rise in the body of it till it overbalances the weight, when it then rolls towards the centre, and allows the pan to fall to its fullest extent, effectually discharging all obstructions; the weight then rolls back, and brings up the pan to its former position, catching sufficient water to form a fresh joint.

Five years' extensive use in various parts of the kingdom have thoroughly tested the practical superiority and utility of the above invention over all others, as proved by a constant repetition of orders, and numerous testimonials from various local boards, town surveyors and others who have adopted them.

Office, 28, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. Works, DEPTFORD, KENT, where particulars, testimonials, &c. may be obtained; also of most respectable Iron mongers.

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c., also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, & Co. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.



By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a Pan-sock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.

The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.

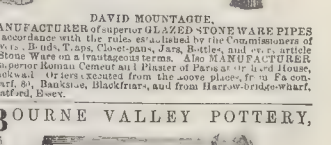
CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford-passage, Clerkenwell.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Millwall, Poplar. Closet basins, urinals, slop pans, plug-basins, wash-hand-bowls, beer-machine handles, closet handles, bath-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, pan-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES, FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Mark, Lambeth.

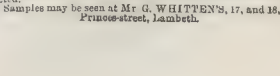
VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at the Island House, Bridewell, Orders executed from the above places, from Fa con-wharf, 30, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

BOURNE VALLEY POTTERY,



NEAR POOLE, DORSET.

Manufacturer of Salt Glazed Stoneware, Pipes, Bends, Junctions, &c. from Clay of the finest quality (the produce of the estate on which the goods are manufactured), all inferior clay being at once rejected.

Samples may be seen at Mr G. WHITTEN'S, 17, and 18, Prince-street, Lambeth.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Capital Building Materials, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are instructed by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY JANUARY 26th, at TWELVE, in lots, all the capital MATERIALS, Fixtures, and Fittings-up of the spacious block of buildings, known as the Chest House, Greenwich Hospital, comprising about 25,000 capital slate tinches slates and slating-boards, prime timber in roofs and floors, fifty pairs of cheek-sashes, modern doors, partitions, elegant chimney-pieces and interior fittings of a superior description, 70 squares of excellent floor-boards, stone staircases and landings, York paving, iron railing, Portland coping, sills, stremeons and window dressings; a handsome stone portico, extending 36 feet by 7 feet high, with eight Doric columns, modern stoves, ranges, cisterns, water-closets, several tons of lead, &c — May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues of P. HARDWICK, Esq. 21, Cavendish-square; of Messrs. LEE and SIVELL, Inspectors of Works, Greenwich Hospital; and of PULLEN and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

1, 2, and 3, NEW BRICKS, Shepherd's Bush.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, early in MARCH, at the BRICKFIELD, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, near Hammersmith, about a million of capital sound STOCK BRICKS, which will be arranged in lots to suit purchasers, to whom accommodation in the way of approved bills will be granted.—Auction and Estate Offices, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Great Western Railway. First Portion of the Valuable Materials of the old Terminus, at Paddington.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, JANUARY 30, at TEN for ELEVEN, in consequence of the number of lots, the very valuable materials and fittings of the booking offices, first-class waiting-rooms, and Carriage Sheds: comprising, 300 squares of capital duchess slating, 100 pairs of sound timber principals with rafters and tie-beams, 4 inches and 6 inches, the stone plinking of platforms, board and timber floors, weather boarding, quartering, lining boards, large gates, doors, sashes, and skylights, 60 iron columns, 4 snare and 6 cheese lamps, 1500 feet of iron gas piping, 5,000 feet of Yorkshire paving, large tinned cisterns, fittings of ten water closets and urinals, fittings up of the ticket-offices and waiting-rooms, ball stoves, very excellent turret clocks, a large metal bell, about 10 tons of lead, 12,000 superficial feet of zinc, sound stock brickwork, a large quantity of timber of prime materials, and a variety of other effects.—May be viewed three days previous to the Sale the day of which will be very shortly announced; when Catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, and others, requiring extensive Premises.

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, at TWO o'clock precisely, the LEASE, of the capital TIMBER-YARD, situate in the Hermitage Road, Southwark, near the Bricklayers' Arms Rails 5 stations, and within ten minutes' walk of London-bridge. These premises comprise a large yard, with dining-house and garden over, capital range of timber scaffolding for laid drying sheds, veneer room, loft, stabling for seven horses, &c; the whole containing nearly an acre of ground The rent is exceedingly moderate. The business of a timber-merchant has been carried on in the above premises for the last fifty years with great success. From its close vicinity to the City and Docks, cannot fail to make it a very eligible opening either in the present trade or as a saw mill.—For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford street.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, Cabinet, Coach, and Pianoforte Makers, Shipbuilders, Wheelwrights, and others.

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Bermondsey New-road, Southwark, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 9th and 10th of FEBRUARY, at ELEVEN o'clock each day, the dry and well-seasoned STOCK of a Timber-merchant, consisting of Indian and Spanish mahogany, in planks, logs, &c, and veneers, American and other birch board and plank, 2 sets dry well-waine plank and deals, 2,500 white and yellow lowland lumber, 1 set of lands [in a state for preparing] flooring boards, moulding, 100 English oak trees, 50 loads of dry ash plank, beech plank, planks and deals, &c, stacks, cut deals and planks; and also the whole of the utensils in trade, consisting of two timber-carriages, cart, truck, horses, harness, pit saws, screws, cutters, two-feet rules, &c. Catalogues may shortly be had on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street. The Lease of the above Premises will also be disposed of, if not previously sold privately, at TWO o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Stock-in-Trade, Ladders, Scaffolding, Household Furniture, and Effects.

MESSRS. LOCKWOOD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 2, Bruton-place, Berkeley-square, on TUESDAY, the 24th JANUARY, at ONE o'clock punctually, STOCK-IN-TRADE of a Builder, consisting of a small quantity of deals, in various thicknesses, timber in scantling, joiners' work unfinished, framed work of various descriptions, small quantity of York paving, sundry old materials, two good sized ladders, and sundry of various lengths; sundry paints, oil, and turps, and painters' utensils, small quantity of crown and sheet glass, household furniture of the usual description, and miscellaneous effects. — May be viewed the day preceding the sale, when catalogues may be had on the premises; of Messrs. BICKNELL, Solicitors, 73, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road; and at the Offices of the Auctioneers, No. 1, Burwood place, Hyde park, or 44, Upper Baker street

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EVERDON, near WEEDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TO TIMBER-DEALERS AND OTHERS. Important Sale of 500 superior Ash and Elm Timber Trees, now standing, lopped and numbered, on the Farm in the occupation of Mr. John Goodman, comprising 420 Ash and 80 Elm TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

THOS. BALES, on FRIDAY, the 27th of JANUARY, 1854, at the PLUME of FEATHERS INN, Everdon, aforesaid, by order of R. Canning, esq. and others—as per bills to the usual credit. N.B. The above trees are of long length, large meetings, and of superior quality, admirably suited for removal, being within 3 miles of the Grand Junction Canal Wharf and Weedon Station of the Grand Junction and North Western Railway. For further particulars, and to view the timber, apply to Mr. PETERS, Surveyor, Everdon, who will appoint persons to show the same, and also supply Catalogues, on account of the extent of the farm, parties intending to purchase are requested to view the timber previous to the day of sale. Dinner will be on the table at ONE o'clock, and the sale commence punctually at TWO.

To Freehold Land and Building Societies. Valuable Freehold Land, part of Stoke's Farm, Wokingham, Berks.

MR. DALLEY is favoured with instructions from Mr. Rand, the proprietor, to SELL by AUCTION, at the AUBURN MARKET, London, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, at TWELVE precisely, the following valuable FREEHOLD ARABLE and MEADOW LAND, being part of Stoke's Farm, in the parish of Wokingham, containing 34a. 3r. 3p. which will be laid in 10 lots. The above valuable property is well worth the notice of Building Societies, having an extensive frontage to the Turnpike-road, five miles of the rising market town, and eligible sites for the erection of villa residences. It is within an easy distance of two railways, and on the completion of the new rail from Staines to Wokingham will bring the property within one hour's ride of the city. The lots may be viewed any time previous to sale, on application to Mr. RAND. Printed particulars, with a plan of the estate, and conditions of sale, may be had fourteen days before the sale, at the Mart; King's Arms and Station Hotels, Twyford; Black Horse, Reading; King's Arms, Blackwater; of HENRY MARSHALL, Esq. Solicitor, Godalming, Surrey; and of Mr. DALLEY, Auctioneer, Wokingham.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Capital Town Mansion, 48, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, for unreserved sale.

MR. HUMBERT, will SELL, without reserve, at the AUCTION MART, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of JANUARY, 1854, at TWELVE, with immediate possession, that capital and spacious RESIDENCE 48, HARLEY-STREET, Cavendish-square, with a stall Stable and Coach-house attached, being 48, Wimpole-mews. It is held for an unexpired term of seventeen years, of the Portland estate, at a reserved rent of £71 5s. May be viewed by cards only, which with particulars may be had of Messrs. ROOPER, BIRCH, INGRAM, and WHITELOCK, Lincoln's-inn fields where the lease may be inspected, or free of Mr. HUMBERT, Land Agent and Surveyor, Hereford, Herts; also of Messrs. DAVIS and VICKERS, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, 36, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. MAY and ROBERTS, 61, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Large Fall of Timber with several acres of good Underwood — Wimbledon-park Estate, Surrey

MESSRS. CHINNOCK & GALSWORTHY are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, at the SPREAD EAGLE, Wandsworth, in large and small lots, several thousand fine park-grown TIMBER TREES, with the bark, top, and lop, including some capital oak, of large dimensions, adapted for many purposes, ash, elm, chestnut, beech, &c as now growing in Wimbledon park, and lies in a boning, conveniently situate for removal. Being surrounded by good roads, and within a mile of the river Thames and close to the South-Western Railway; also several acres of excellent underwood.—May be inspected, and catalogues had, one month prior to the sale, of Mr. GILL, Tibbit's-lodge, Putney-heath; at Tilley's-lodge, Merton-road; at the Spread Eagle, Wandsworth; and at the Offices of Messrs. CHINNOCK and GALSWORTHY, Auctioneers, &c. 25, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

BUILDING MATERIALS, MARBLE, STONE, &c.

MR. ROBERT REID (late Cafe and Reid) will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, in old St. Pancras-road, Kingsgrove, adjoining the hotel at the Great Northern Railway Station, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, a miscellaneous assortment of BUILDING MATERIALS, to clear the ground for the use of the Great Northern Railway, comprising sundries of thick and girth deals, planks, and battens, and die-square timber, glazed sashes and doors, iron gates and other works, old bricks, paintings, and sundries, together with the entrance gate and fence enclosure to the ground. May be viewed TUESDAY free during the morning of sale, and catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Mr. SIMS, CLARKE, Friend and Hand, Old St. Pancras-road; Mr. GEORGE WARDMAN, Duke of Richmond, Princesterrace, Caledonian-road; Mr. CLARKE, Mansion-house Walk, Hare Hall, Kingsland-road, and at Mr ROBERT REID'S Offices, 48, Great Marlborough-street.

STOCK ORCHARD VILLAS, CALEDONIAN-ROAD.—A very improving neighbourhood.

MR. A. BOOTH will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, by order of the Mortgagee, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, two substantial and well-built CARCASSES, each containing ten rooms, situate and being Nos. 1 and 2, Stock Orchard Villas, the back part of Caledonian and the Camden-road Villas, held on lease for 88 years, at a ground rent of £15 each house per annum. May be viewed until the day of sale, and particulars had at the Auction Mart; at the Bell of Edward Wardman, Jun. Esq Solicitor, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields; at the Mart; and of Mr. ABRAHAM BOOTH, Auctioneer, &c 1, Carlton hill Villas, Camden-road, opposite the Breckenock Arms.

Leasehold Villa Residence and five Carcasses, Kentish-town

MR. A BOOTH will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, by order of the Mortgagee, without reserve, long LEASEHOLD VILLA RESIDENCE, situate and being No. 6, Torriano Villas, held at a ground rent of £6 per annum; also FIVE CARCASSES, situate in Torriano-avenue, Kentish-town, built in lease for lease, as a second piece of 2 per annum. May be viewed, and particulars had at the Torriano Arms; at the Bell of Edward Wardman, Jun. Esq Solicitor, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields; at the Mart; and of Mr. ABRAHAM BOOTH, Auctioneer, &c 1, Carlton hill Villas, Camden-road, opposite the Breckenock Arms.

Extensive Sale of Building Materials, Westminster-road

MR. F. HALL will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the following day, at TWELVE, on the PREMISES near the obelisk, Westminster-road an immense quantity of first rate MATERIALS (such as were used in the Excise-office), comprising 100 loads of timber, very many in large sticks, long joist quartering, plank, posts, &c, fine oak timber, 1 contract of capital stone boards, 40 loads of cross-cut carpenters, 50 yards of large arch and landing steps, 1 set of 2 glazed and other partitions, panelling, dwarf framing and dado, large presses, closets, dressers, &c three large straight flights of stairs, 600 feet of capital York paving, a variety of other very fine materials likely for building purposes generally. May be viewed, and catalogues had the day preceding and morning of sale, on the Premises, and of Mr. F. HALL, Building Material and General Auctioneer, Chester street, Kennington

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Building Materials, Timber Pantiles, Boards, &c a-passing the Rising Sun, near Stanford Bridge, Fulham-road.

MR. F. HALL will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, JANUARY, 26th, at TWELVE, on the PREMISES, as above a large quantity of very superior MATERIALS: 10,000 feet of excellent seasoning, of all lengths and size, 60 squares of capital 10-inch and 11-inch lining boards, modern sashes and frames, 1 set of framed partitions and wainscoting, large oak and fir timber, long joists and plates, dressed, old iron, &c May be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; at the Rising Sun, adjoining the Admiral Kepple, Fulham-road; the Black Lion, Church-street, Chelsea; and of Mr. F. HALL, Building Material and general Auctioneer, Chester-street, Kennington.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASE, in the rear of the Westminster-road, eligible SITES for the ERECTION of SMALL HOUSES. A plan of the ground may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application at the Offices of Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, Architects, 42, Charing-cross.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, contiguous to the Feltham Station on the Windsor and Richmond Railway. Land Companies, Builders, & Speculators.

MESSRS. SEVLYNTLEN, ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD LAND, extending more than one-fourth of a mile in front from the Feltham station to Twickenham, Hampton Court, &c. Deep drainage, gravel subsoil, water abundant and good; a short distance from Hounslow, Bedfont, &c., bounded by Hanworth-park and a branch of the Colne, and close to upon the village of Feltham.—N.B. The frontage to road from this station are frequent, including the lodgings, and the accommodation for coming, going, and parking materials, &c. considerable. Apply to Mr. JOHN DAWSON, Auctioneer and Land Agent, Marlborough-chambers, 48, Pall-mall.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this desirable locality, commanding extensive views and adjoining Highbury, if required.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 73, Coleman-street, City.

FREEHOLD LAND, HARROW, TO BE LET or SOLD, in small or large plots, and on liberal terms. A first-class building ticket, free for a even years, granted for every house built on this land, and worth 50l per annum. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Architect, 2, Conduit-street West, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park. Advances made if required.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, PUTNEY COLLEGE ESTATE.—A valuable SITE for a Public-house, with a large PLOT of GROUND for building, TO BE LET, on Building Lease, upon very advantageous terms. Also several PLOTS for Shops and third-rate Houses. Apply at the Offices of G. MORGAN, Esq. 3 Chancery-lane.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL.—TO BE LET, on Building Lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden of nearly 5 acres in extent. The roads, garden, and drains are being formed. Advances will be made to respectable parties.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

ST. JOHN'S, HORSELYDOWN.—BUILDING GROUND and HOUSES TO BE LET by TENDER (by the governors of St. Olave's Free Grammar School, Southwark), on thirty-one years building leases, with twenty-one years repairing lease, respectively from Lady-day and Mid-summer-day now next ensuing; that is to say, all that Building Ground and Premises, situate and being at the easement No. 61, on the south side of Freeschool-street, with the vacant ground adjoining, now forming part of Crosse-street, together with the vacant ground on the south side of Cross-street, with frontages on Fair-street and Freeschool-street respectively, the leases of which for sixty-one years will commence from Lady-day next. Also all those two Messuages, comprising a shop and dwelling-houses, situate and being No. 8, on the south side of Freeschool-street, and No. 20, on the north-east side of Fair-street, severally adjoining the said premises known as the Rising Sun, the leases of which for twenty-one years will commence from Lady-day next. Also all those premises situate and being No. 45, Duke-street, on the south side of Free-school-street, the lease of which for twenty-one years will commence from Midsummer-day next. Also all that Messuage and Premises, situate and being No. 48, Little Dorrit-court, the lease of which for twenty-one years will commence from Lady-day next. All of which, with the exception of the premises Little Britain, are situate in the parish of St. John, Horselydown, in the county of Surrey; together with the appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging. The particulars and conditions of sale of the premises, and specification of the repairs to be performed, may be seen at the Office of Mr. HENRY STOCK, the Surveyor, No. 8, Duke-street, Southwark, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, any day (Sundays excepted); and Tenders in writing only are to be delivered at the Office of Mr. R. MINSHULL JONES, No. 10, Tooley-street, Southwark, on or before TEN o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY inst. immediately after which a Court of Governors will be held at the School, in Maze-pond, for the purpose of opening the said Tenders in succession, and where persons making such Tenders, are to attend punctually at TWELVE o'clock of the same day; but the governors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offers.

January 9, 1854

BUILDING FRONTAGE to LET, on eligible Freehold elevated ground, two and a half miles from the Regent's-Park, on the Finchley New Road, suited for a crescent or detached villas. For plans and particulars in pure of H. L. D. WHITE, Esq. 15, Lancaster-place, Strand.

ISLINGTON, SHOREDITCH PARISH, DALSTON DISTRICT, and TURNHAM-GREEN.—FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND to be LET, in terms, to suit an 11 Turnham green, 30 years. Apply to Mr. GREEN, Grover's-hall, Upper Holloway, HARRIS, opp site the Lamb, Bread-street, Southwark, and Mr. ADAMS, Redman's Distillery, Dalston; PHILLIPS' Counting-house, near Acton-lane, Highroad, Turnham-green; or Mr. D. HUGHES, 13, Gresham-street.— N.B. For public-houses, malt and sweet shops.

TO PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, in a leading thoroughfare in Pimlico, adjacent to a neighbourhood now erecting, an EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE and SHOP; has been three years occupied in the above trade. Rent 35l; part is at present let to Lodgers, and the rest can be worked out. Address, Wm. M. 14, Warwick-street, Pimlico.

WHARFS TO LET, at LEA-BRIDGE, the only spot to be had for miles either way, in London among the neighbourhood of Hackney, Clapton, &c. The trustees of the river Lea have recently much improved the navigation, and the Eastern Counties Railway, of Mr. J. EDMES-TON, at No. 5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, City.

BUILDING LAND, ISLEWORTH.—TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASES for nine, eleven, or ten ACRES of LAND, very eligibly situate for the erection of first-class villa residences, having double frontage of the high road from Isleworth to Hounslow, and the Staines-road, Bath-road, and Hounslow turnpike-road, and Brentford stations on the loop line of the South Western Railway. Plans and particulars apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Surveyors and Auctioneers, Isleworth.

FARM-HOUSE. — BRICK-EARTH and BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, several acres of very eligible FREEHOLD LAND, possessing considerable frontages to the public roads, about 8 acres of capital BRICK EARTH, compact and good, and about 10 acres of near Plum-stead common. Also, an old-fashioned FARM HOUSE, homestead, barns, stabling, outbuildings, &c. and large orchard and garden, the whole comprising about 30 acres, well supplied with water. Apply to Mr. JOHN COLLIER, Surveyor and Land Agent, 7, Clements-lane, City.

BUILDING LAND, HESTON.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, for ninety-nine years, in 3a. 3r. 3p., 4a. 3r. 3p., and 5a. 1r. 3p. lots, a most frontage, and great depths, eligibly situate for the erection of villa residences, and producing 45l. per annum, on the great Western-road, in the immediate vicinity of Hounslow and Staines, in the parish of Heston, and within a few minutes' walk of the Isleworth Station, on the Loop line of the South-Western, Railway. For plans and particulars, apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Surveyors and Auctioneers, Isleworth.

BUILDING LAND, TWICKENHAM.—TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES for Ninety-nine Years (or Shorter Term), with extensive frontages to the Richmond and Windsor Railway, and the high road from Isleworth to Richmond, in lots of 15 feet frontage, and depths vary no from 150 feet to 270 feet. It is now eligibly situate for the erection of villa residences of from 40l. to 60l. per annum. About nine Twickenham park and the St. Margaret's estates, and within ten minutes' walk of Twickenham and Richmond Stations. For plans and particulars apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Surveyors and Auctioneers, Isleworth. If the above be taken as a whole by one responsible man, it will be let at 2½ per cent. less than if let in lots separately.

CARCASSES and BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET, BUILDING LAND for sixteen Houses, near the Canonbury and Wanlsworth commons. Term eighty-four years; low ground-rents; plans and specification of responsible parties will be made. A pair of carcasses adjoining may be had for 180l.; certain six rooms, are well built. 150l. will be a reward to Mr. GARDNER, Frame-maker, Wandsworth-road, Clapham.

NINE UNFINISHED HOUSES, held for 300 years, at 3l. 3s. each, TO BE SOLD for 1,000l.; or they will be Let at 8l. each. Apply to Mr GREEN, No. 2, Mitford-road, Green-road, Upper Holloway, who will show the property; or Mr. HUGHES, 13, Gresham-street.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 14, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX BROTHERS and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of THE BUILDER, 11, York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 21, 1854.

The Builder

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BALL.—The Sixth Anniversary BALL, in aid of the FUNDS of the BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on THURSDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY, 1854.

STEWARDS.

Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. | Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. M.P.
Peter Holt, Esq. M.P.
William Lee, Esq. M.P.

Mr. T. Abbott, jun.	Mr. W. George	J. D. Pilcher, esq.
Mr. J. Barnes, esq.	Mr. W. Hawing	Mr. W. W. Rawlins, esq.
Joseph Ivon Bird, esq.	Mr. W. W. Harrison.	H. Richardson, esq.
Mr. George Bird.	Mr. R. J. Hickman.	Mr. J. Sapwell.
Treasurer.	Mr. F. H. Inphreys	Mr. R. Sewell.
George Barrett, esq.	Mr. G. Hunt.	Mr. Thos. Stirling
Mr. T. Bolding.	Mr. Wm. Hutchons	Mr. J. Soward, jun.
Mr. W. Britten, esq.	Mr. J. N. Helling.	Mr. A. H. Salisbury.
Mr. E. Brown	Mr. T. Howard.	S. J. Stephens, esq.
John Bulmer, esq.	Mr. W. H. Jackson.	Mr. F. G. Teale.
Mr. J. M. Blashfield.	Mr. F. Lambert.	Mr. J. Jan Thorn.
Mr. J. Clever.	Charles Lucas, esq.	J. Tilleck, esq.
Mr. W. H. Collins.	Mr. A. Moore.	Mr. Wm. Todd, jun.
Mr. J. Chapman.	George Myers, esq.	Mr. H. Turner.
Mr. F. W. Cooper	Mr. J. Newson, jun.	T. Tyerman, esq.
Mr. Thomas Cozens.	Mr. W. Norris	Mr. H. Watkins.
Mr. W. Ellis.	D. Nicholson, jun	Mr. R. Watts, jun.
Robert Forest, esq.	esq.	Mr. Thomas Watts.
Mr. W. Fry. esq.	Joseph Peters, esq.	

Double Ticket, 21s. Lady's, 15s.; Gentlemen's, 14s.; to be had of the Stewards; also of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. JOSEPH BIRD, 38, Portman-place, Edgeware-road; at the office of the Institution, 11, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury; and at the Bar of "The Builder." As the tickets are limited, an early application is desirable.

MASONS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION. Established 1845, for granting Pensions and the Erection of an Asylum for Aged and Decayed Masons, their Widows and Orphans.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held on TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1854, at HAWKSTON HALL, Waterloo-road, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Managing Committee and Auditors, and other General business of the Institution.

The Committee respectfully beg to state that the General Meetings of the Institution are entirely confined to its subscribers, and the Committee feeling convinced that the Trade at large should avail themselves of the inestimable benefits to be derived from so excellent an institution, earnestly invite their attendance, and pledge for themselves, as to the expediency of co-operating to carry its benevolent objects.

The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

Reserved seats will be arranged for those ladies who might honour the meeting with their presence.

By order, WM. DIX, Secretary.
14, William-street, Hampstead-road.

DECORATIVE ARTISTIC PAINTING.—Mr. F. SANG, from the Royal Academy at Munich, whose works may be seen in the leading public and private buildings in the metropolis and the country, draws the attention of his patrons to his new and improved STYLES of ARTISTIC EMBELLISHMENTS of INTERIORS, in the modern and ancient styles. Address, Mr. SANG, 38, Pall mall, London

DISTRICT SCHOOLS of ART, in connection with the Department of Science and Art are now established in the following places. Open every evening, except Saturday, from Seven to Half-past Nine. Entrance fee, 2s. Ad. Session, 3s. and 9s. per month. The instruction comprises practical geometry and perspective, Free-hand and Mechanical drawing, and colour.

1. KING'S COLLEGE, Strand.
2. NORTH LONDON, High-street, Camden town
3. FINSBURY, William-street, Wilmington square
4. WESTMINSTER, Mechanics' Institute, Great Smith-street.
5. ST. THOMAS'S CHARTERHOUSE, Goswell-street
6. ROCHERHITHE, Grammar-school.

1 and 2 Schools there are female classes.—Application for admission to be made at the Offices in each locality.

COMPETITIONS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Plans and Specifications for BUILDING a NEW CHURCH, on Hyde Common, within the parish of Fordingbridge, and county of Southampton, will lie at the Office of Mr. JOHN HANNEN, Junr. Austinmer, Fordingbridge, from the 4th until the 18th FEBRUARY next inclusive, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock. All persons willing to CONTRACT for the execution of the works, are to send in sealed Tenders, indorsed "Tenders for Works, Hyde Church," addressed to the Rev. C. HARTH, Vicarage, Fordingbridge, on or before the 20th of FEBRUARY, 1854. The Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. Fordingbridge, January 26, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

THE Burial Board for the Parish of St. Marylebone will meet at the Court-house, St. Marylebone, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH, 1854, for the purpose of receiving DESIGNS for laying out the Newmarket Farm at East End Finchley, consisting of about twenty-five acres, as a CEMETERY, and for the erection of Two Chapels, Lodges, and other buildings thereon. Each design to be accompanied with an estimate of the cost of the execution of the several works. A premium of 50 guineas will be paid for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Board, provided the author of such design is not appointed to carry out the works. Full particulars and instructions may be obtained on application to Mr. GREENWELL, Clerk to the Board, at the Court-house, St. Marylebone. By order, W. E. GREENWELL, Clerk.

CONTRACTS.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS. — Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Board of Ordnance will receive TENDERS on or before THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1854, for the performance of such WORK as may be required by them of the undermentioned Trades, at YORK, HULL, and LEEDS, from the 1st of APRIL, 1854, to the 31st of MARCH, 1855, viz.:—

Bricklayers'	Work.
Masons' and Paviors'	Do.
Carpenters'	Do.
Slaters'	Do.
Plasterers'	Do.
Plumbers'	Do.
Smiths'	Do.
Painters', Glaziers', and Paperhangers'	Do.

N.B. Parties are particularly required to observe, that it is desirable their Tenders should include every trade in the schedule; and that the per centage is to be separately expressed for each trade.

Printed schedules for the different trades and form of Tender can be obtained on application to Mr. GLEGG, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer's Office, 16, Parliament-street, York; the Foreman of the Works, Royal Engineer's Office, Barracks, Leeds; and of the Barrack Master, Citadel, Hull, any day (Sunday excepted) between TEN and FOUR o'clock, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, 1854.

Royal Engineer's Office, York, 11th January, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

PARTIES willing to CONTRACT for the several works to be performed on the ERECTION of a CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, on Lyncombe Hill, near Bath, may inspect the drawings and specification at the offices of Messrs. GOODRIDGE, Architects, 7, Henrietta-street, Bath, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th instant, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Tenders must be delivered, in, or before the 10th day of FEBRUARY, directed to the Building Committee. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Bath, January 12, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are required for the REPAIR of the ROADWAYS and FOOTPATHS on the CHALCOT ESTATE, in the parish of St. John, Hampstead, and for their MAINTENANCE for Twelve Months after such repair. Contractors willing to make such Tenders may see the specifications and conditions of contract, at the Office of Mr. JOHN SHAW, Architect, at Lord's Hospital, Nags-head, Kentish-town, on or before the 31st day of JANUARY next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—By order of the Commissioners.

H. A. VILES, Clerk.

Commissioners' Offices, Bilston, Jan. 18, 1854.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—CONTRACT No. 1. The Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 1,000,000 BRICKS for a SEWER and for the erection of Two Houses, in accordance with the conditions and specifications, and signed by a form of Tender, to be had at the Office of Mr. EDWARD GIBBS, Engineer and Surveyor to the Local Board, Stratford-upon-Avon. Tenders are to be sent to the undersigned, under cover, addressed to "The Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board of Health," before Twelve o'clock on Wednesday next, being the 1st day of FEBRUARY next. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Board,

HENRY O. HUDD, Clerk to the said Local Board

Stratford-upon-Avon, January 25, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

CARDIFF SEWERS.—The Cardiff Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WORKS connected with the GENERAL DRAINAGE of the Town of CARDIFF, comprising Brick Culverting, with Manholes, Side Entrances, Junctions, &c. &c.

Plans, sections, specifications, and form of Tender will be open to the inspection of Contractors at the New Guildhall, in the said town, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FIVE p.m. from the 30th instant until the 3rd day of FEBRUARY, 1854, both inclusive.

Printed forms of Tender may be had at my Office, and none others will be received.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Sewers," must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd of FEBRUARY, 1854.

The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, T. WATKINS, Clerk.

Offices of Local Board of Health, Cardiff.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, &c.

THE Loughborough Local Board of Health are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the supply of the necessary CAST-IRON WORK connected with the Town Drainage Works, and comprising grates, gulley traps, and manhole covers. The drawings, together with the specification, may be seen at the Office of Mr. C. TEBBUTT, of Loughborough, Surveyor to the Board, on and after THURSDAY, the 26th instant. Tenders to be sent, addressed to me, on or before SATURDAY, the 4th of FEBRUARY next.—By order of the Board,

Loughborough, Jan. 18, 1854. W. J. WOOLLEY, Clerk.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TO MASONS. The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the performance of the following Works for Three Years, from the 25th day of MARCH next, viz.:—

FOOTWAYS

For the supply of Curb, Lining, Paving, and Pennanting of the best Hamhaw, Mendip, Pitching, Welsh, or other Stone of equal quality, and for Setting and Laying the same in the Footpaths of the Streets, Squares, Courts, Yards, Lanes, Passages, and Places within the city and county of Bristol, as such times as the said Local Board of Health and the Surveyor may direct. The Committee have divided the said city and county into Four Districts, and any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting for the above-mentioned Works in all, or any, or either of the said districts, are required to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same on or before Twelve o'clock on THURSDAY morning, the 2nd day of MARCH next, indorsed "Tender for Paving in District No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," and addressed, "To the Committee of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, Bristol," where a specification of the works, the terms of the contract, and a form of the Tender, and any other information, may be obtained. Each contractor will be required to find two good and sufficient sureties for the performance of his contract. The committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties. By order of the Committee,

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Offices, 13, Prince-street, Jan. 19, 1854.

TO SHIPOWNERS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties willing to PROVIDE a suitable VESSEL or VESSELS, to TRANSPORT in the FIRST PORTION of the MEDITERRANEAN SUBMARINE CABLE, which is consisting of 100 miles or thereabouts, from Indret, near Nantes, down the same under the sea, between Spain and the Island of Corsica; and also to receive on board, off or in the vessel or vessels so aforesaid to be ready to receive the Electric Cable on or before the 1st day of MAY next. Further particulars and conditions of contract may be had by letter duly addressed to the Secretary as under, and after the 5th instant.

JOHN W. BRETT, Gérant,

Offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London,
January 19, 1854.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—DRAINAGE WORKS.—To Contractors, Ironmasters, and others.—The Local Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake the following contract:—

CONTRACT, No. 2.—For EXCAVATIONS and LAYING SEWER and DRAIN PIPES, and for the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES, and OTHER WORKS.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 16th instant, and copies of the specifications, schedules, rules of quantities, and form of Tender, may be had (upon payment of 5s. for each copy), together with any further information, at the Office of the Local Board, Berwick-upon-Tweed; or at the Office of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. No. 34, Parliament street, Westminster. Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board, Berwick-upon-Tweed, before Twelve o'clock on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, endorsed, "Tender for Contract, No. 2." The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES C. WEDDILL, Clerk to the Local Board.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 21st January, 1854.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, for sundry extensive WORKS [illegible] at the Fitzalan Granite Works, Penton-road, Islington. Plans, specifications, and forms of Tender may be seen, and quantities obtained, at the Offices of Messrs. [illegible], Architects and Surveyors, Arundel-street, Strand, on and after Monday next. The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

GRAVESEND.—The Commissioners acting under the Acts of Parliament for Paving, Cleansing, Lighting, and Improving the Town of Gravesend are ready to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the performance of the work of TAKING UP and CARRYING AWAY the FILTH swept up in the various streets and middle passages in the town; and also of taking and carrying away the soil, dirt, ashes, and filth from the houses and premises in the town for the period of THREE YEARS from the 25th day of MARCH next. A specification of the duties required to be performed may be seen at my Office, King-street, Gravesend, where Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 8th day of FEBRUARY next, sealed and marked "Tender for Scavenger's Work." The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any Tender, and require the Contractor to enter into Bond for the due performance of his contract. By order of the Commissioners,

FRANCIS SOUTHGATE, Clerk.

Gravesend, Jan. 21, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of TWELVE FOURTH-RATE HOUSES on the Parkhill Estate, Gravesend Mile end, for the Second East London Pedestal Co-operative Benefit Building Society, may inspect the plans and specification, on application at the Office of F. Rogers, Esq., 10, Fenchurch-street, City, between the hours of TEN and SIX o'clock, up to the 4th of FEBRUARY. Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Society, No. 1, Hatfield-place, Mile end Road, by THURSDAY, the 9th of FEBRUARY, addressed to the Secretary, endorsed "Tender for Houses, Gravesend."

LAMBETH BURIAL GROUND. — TO BUILDERS &c.—The Lambeth Burial Board are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of the CHAPELS and LODGES on the proposed burial ground in Tooting. The drawing and specifications may be seen, and any further information obtained, at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. WILBERT and ASHDOWN, 42, Charing-cross.—Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Chapels and Lodges," to be delivered at the Office of the Vestry Clerk, Kennington-green, addressed to the "Lambeth Burial Board," on or before the 11th day of FEBRUARY. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest Tender.

BRISTOL and EXETER RAILWAY.—CONTRACT for WORKS.—NOTICE.—The Directors of this Company are ready to receive TENDERS for the construction of a GOODS SHED, an EXCURSION PLATFORM, and other Works in connexion therewith, at Pylehill, Bristol. The drawings and specifications may be seen, and any further information obtained, at the Office of the Engineer, Temple Meads Bristol, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd of JANUARY. Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Goods shed, &c." must be sent to the Secretary, before TWELVE o'clock on the 14th of FEBRUARY.

By order of the Directors,

J. H. BADHAM, Secretary.

Temple-meads, Bristol, 14th January 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of giving TENDERS for the ERECTION of a NEW CHURCH in the parish of Leyland, near Preston Lancashire, are informed that the drawing and specification may be seen on and after WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, by application to Mr. MORRELL, Church House, Leyland; and that all necessary further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architect, Mr. CHRISTIAN, 14, Whitehall-place London, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd. The parties do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c.

THE Guardians of the Strand Union are desirous of receiving TENDERS from persons who may be willing to CONTRACT with them for refitting UP the WATER-CLOSETS and other WORKS connected therewith, in their Workhouse Cleveland-street. Fitting sample, Plans and specifications of the work may be seen, and other information obtained by applying at the Welsh Office as above. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at No. 6, Bow-street Covent Garden, not later than SIX o'clock p.m. on the 7th of FEBRUARY, and endorsed, "Tenders for Water-closets." Parties tendering, or a member in their behalf, to be in attendance at 7 p.m. The Guardians do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

JAMES KILNER, Clerk.

6, Bow-street, Covent Garden, January 25, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a small PARSONAGE-HOUSE at Erith, Kent, for Sir Culling E. Eardley, bart. may see the drawings and specifications, on application to the Architects, Messrs. W. G. and E. HABERSHON, 38, Bloomsbury-square, London, who will receive the Tenders on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, at TWELVE o'clock, but who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LONDON TERMINUS, January 26, 1854.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—STROOD to MAIDSTONE. — TENDERS for WORKS.—The Directors of the South Eastern Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a DOUBLE LINE of RAILWAY from STROOD to MAIDSTONE. Plans, specifications, and conditions can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Engineer's Office, London Terminus, on and after the 7th day of FEBRUARY next. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Strood to Maidstone," are to be addressed to the Secretary of the South-Eastern Railway, and they are to be delivered to him, at his Office, on or before the 21st day of FEBRUARY next. No Tender will be accepted unless it is sent in upon the printed form provided by the Company. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. S. HERBERT, Secretary

London Terminus, January 26, 1854.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 2, New Palace-yard, Southwark, Manufacturers of G. PEILE'S ALIZARIC ACID, and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Consulting Engineers and Hot-water Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to the simple but efficacious method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive scale on which we have executed orders of the smallest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE ARGARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEILE and SONS, 2, EDALLS, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 350, St. Oxford-street.

Improved Self-acting Potager Ranges with Large Oven & 2 Boilers, with Extra Back and Side Boilers, Bright Wrought Bars

1s.	2s.	3s.	4s.
42 inch.	46	48	54
48	52	56	60

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Side Bars, per in. 2½d.

2	3	4	5	6
3 inch	4 inch			
1s. 6d. per yard	2s. per yard			

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Register ditto, with Five Brick Backs, per inch, 8d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Pieces, 5s. to 10s. each.

2	2½	3 inch
11d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Bath-water Pipe

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.

4	4½ inch.
1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. per yard

O G Gutters

2	3	4	5	6
4d.	5d.	7d.	8d.	1s. per knot.

Patent Line

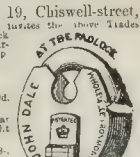
6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 4s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.

An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to inspect his extensive stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any House in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
3d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 5d. and 7½ 8½ and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings,—

3 ft., 2l. 16s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 2l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 3l. each

A-1 Bricks, 4s. per 100

Best Town Glue, 48s. Ditto, Scotch, 57s. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

HART and SON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, &c.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York place, Lamb th, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 23s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Rain-pipes, 3 in. 4d. per foot; Gutters, 4 in. 4d. per foot, and its proportion. Chimney-shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbs' Zinc, 4s. Zinc Paint and Galvanized-iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and

STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.

Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS. Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman street), Nos. 1 and 2, Newman-street, and Perry's-place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, an GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves with or without ornaments and two sets of bars, 2l. 14s. to 5l. 10s.; ditto with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 5l. 10s. to 12l. 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 2s. to 3l.; steel Fenders from 2l. 12s. to 6l.; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from 3l. 15s. to 7l. 7s.; Fire-irons, from 1s. 3d. the set to 3l. 3s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced prices.

First—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and

Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS all communicating, exclusive of the shops, devoted solely to the show of GUINEAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads, all arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues with engravings sent (per post) free. The money returned on every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman street), Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS
of the practical worth and efficient security of
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures:—

Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway, Liverpool

"London and North-Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, 17th Mar., 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in being testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Doors and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this Office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more persons to get at the money-chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"Messrs. Chubb and Son." "GEO. PALMER.

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police C Division.

"Great Vine-street, May 4, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your Locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but succeeded, as he supposed with the first answer to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"Mr. OTWAY, Superintendent of Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fire-proof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms, all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE LOCKS.

DEP.T, 72, STRAND, LONDON.

Messrs. PARNELL and PUDRIDGE respectfully inform the public, that they have in stock of these Locks ready for inspection. To give a detailed description of this Lock within the limits of an advertisement is impossible; Messrs. P. and P. must therefore content themselves with saying, that it is not one lock, but several locks in one; that no instrument but its own key can possibly open it; that it cannot, by any art or ingenuity, be picked; that the principles of it are simple and applicable to locks of all sizes; that it cannot be put out of order, and, notwithstanding, that it is moderate in price.

Messrs. P. and P. satisfied of the peculiar excellence of this Lock, respectfully set with great confidence, place it before the public as being what they have called it—THE DEFIANCE LOCK THAT CANNOT BE PICKED.

Messrs PARNELL and PUDRIDGE have also in stock of Fire-proof Safes of the best make, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.

PARNELL'S PATENT NOISELESS BOX STAPLE & STRIKING PLATES,

52, STRAND, LONDON.

This very simple and efficient invention entirely obviates the slamming of doors, and the consequent irritation disturbance caused by it in every house. Indeed, it may truly and fairly lay claim to the title of "one of the wants of the age," for it has been wanted for a very long period; and in looking at it one involuntarily exclaims with surprise that it has never been discovered before. The Patent Noiseless Box Staple is made of strong malleable iron of the best quality, and is adapted for use in all situations as a substitute for that which the present box staple is used; for dead-locking, it possesses double security to the present article, and at very little more cost.

Sold by M. L. PARNELL, Inventor and Patentee of "Parnell's Patent Defiance Lock," and may be had of every Ironmonger in Great Britain.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Iron-ageu, Brass Furniture, Nails, wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, 5s. 6d. each.

Best Patent Sash Line.					
4s.	4s 6d	5s 6d.	7s.	8s.	10s. per gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6

6 in. Mortise, white China Furniture, 3s. 6d each.

J. H. BOOBYER (late STURCH and BOOBYER), established nearly forty years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

1a, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON.

AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw FIRM. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm; the greater the strain, the more rigidly by its eccentric action will the lever bind. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that he can supply possessed advantages. It is a most powerful cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEPRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES and BATHS, just completed for the Architect, are the newest and most varied assortment in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking Stoves, more economical for all classes, from 3l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters.—50,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 143, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from 91, Long-lane, and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, Nos. 30 and 31, Charles-street, near Albion-street.

B. C. CROWN IRON.—82, Upper Thames-street.—W. BOWMAN begs to inform engineers, smiths, wheelwrights, and coopers, he is now SELLING BAR, HOOP, and SHEET IRON, of the above make at prices are the advantage to consumers. Parcels may be had in small quantities at the wharf, or use is done. N.B. Cut nails taken in or supplied direct from the works at 10s. per ton reduction on town prices.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.

DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE-FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE, STEEL-YARD WHARF, 87, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

IRON ROOF By Royal **WORKS.** Letters Patent.

JOHN WALKER, SON OF THE PATENTEE, GENERAL CONTRACTOR,

Having extended his means for executing Orders, and Contracts for

CORRUGATED IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

Galvanized or otherwise will be happy to wait, by appointment, on ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. Merchants are invited to ascertain the Prices for Shipping Orders. The Trade supplied with Corrugated Iron, Plain or Galvanized, or Iron Corrugated. References to Firms of the first class

FIRE-PROOF FLOORING.

The earnest attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. &c. is called to a particularly economical mode of erecting Fire-proof Floors capable of sustaining great weight, without any thrust against the walls. Any information, with Estimates, Drawings, &c may be obtained at the Offices.

JOHN WALKER, Manufacturer of IRON and WOOD HOUSES, Stores, &c. calls the attention of merchants, shippers, and others to the following testimonial, which he publishes by consent of the writer.—Copy "16, New Broad-street, July 11 1853.—John Walker, Esq.—Dear Sir. I have much pleasure in sending you the following extract from a letter received from my friends, Messrs. Mitchell and Wood, dated Geelong, April 1, 1853:—'We are just erecting the back of the store. You can tell Mr. Walker that it is admired by every one; and we are only saying what he deserves, that he has done us every justice and given us complete satisfaction. I would give something to take you over the premises; I am sure you would approve of all that has been done.' I remain, dear sir, yours truly, (signed) Alexander Morrison." The original may be seen at John Walker's Offices, and cards may be obtained to view the works, where some stores are in progress.

Offices: Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; and 3, India-buildings, Liverpool.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 1s. 6d. per cwt.
Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 inch.
Sash Weights, 6s. 6d. per cwt. Air Bricks, 3s. per doz. Hooping for bend, 11s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. per cwt. Sash Pulleys, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 2l. per inch.
Register Stoves from 4½d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 inch. / 22s. | 30s. | 33s. | 34s. each.

Bes Set-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 | 38 | 40 inch. / 50s. | 55s. | 60s. each.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming Ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S, 126, 127, 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK (Six Doors from the Obelisk).

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts;
RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY, FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.

All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.

Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.

JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY,
LEAD MERCHANTS,
HEATH LEAD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturers of White and Sheet Lead, Improved Patent Composition, and Lead Pipe.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,

can be obtained of all

COPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT IRON BARREL BOLT, which is perfectly even on the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old tower or barrel bolt.

WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their
Patent Brass Barrel Bolts.
Patent Brass and Iron Casement Stay and Fastener.
Patent Double-action Floor Door Springs.
Patent Brass and Wood Knob Cupboard Turns, with revolving Spindles: Brass Gothic Drop ditto; China and Glass Knob ditto.
Patent Warwick Piston Latch.

The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom, and from the Manufacturers, WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Locksmiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; sole Agents for Mortimer's Patent Mortising-machine.

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, Cannon-street and College-hill, London (Hayward's from 176, Borough.) HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed to the more central and extensive premises, where they keep an ample store of Nails, general Ironmongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply both of the home and export demand.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas-works etc. executed). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hoops; Castings, Pans, Cisterns, Baths, Buckets, &c. Made to order, retail and for export. Every description of Ships' Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, Bolts, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Yarnwood and Hayes's Patent Galvanized Plain Iron, both flat and corrugated, also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co. 83 and 84, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, counting-house, and other gates and doors of far and small dimensions, a rate of action weekly moving with those hinges as well as a wicket. Ornamental Hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c; doors fitted with them may be lowered and replaced in an instant. Hinging and fitting up strong hinges, and separate gate Fastenings at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, patent. Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for bonding and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO BUILDERS CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman square) where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.

JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar.

WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spindled Door Fastening.

Drawings on application.

CHEAP GAS-FITTING and BELL-HANGING. Public and private buildings fitted with iron tubes for gas at 6d. per foot. A private residence fitted up with four lights complete for 2l. Bells hung in secret with porcelain levers, as per pull. BARRATT, Gasfitter and Bellhanger, Spa-road, Bermondsey.

THE LATE JOHN SYLVESTER, C.E.—The undersigned are to announce that the Warming, Ventilating, and General Domestic Engineering Business of the late Mr. John Sylvester, is still carried on by them at 93, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. SYLVESTER and CO.

January 1, 1854

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fish and Pins, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Trenails, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS, fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporisation, are the strongest, best and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguards against fire, robbery, violence, forgery, deeds, bonds, or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in summing up on the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe: "He could say he had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness; up to the hour he had no idea but there were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for one to know that there was such an invention, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be all used on all hands; it seems to be almost MARY LLOYD'S PRESERVATIVE AGAINST FIRE. For the water remains permanently held in artificial or natural vessels, AND THE VERY CALAMITY BRINGS THE CURE—for the heat releases the water or moisture, and then it is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved. AND SO IT IS AN EFFECTUAL GUARD AGAINST FIRE.—Milners' Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47A, MOORGATE-STREET, City, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and PERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 4, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

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GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior to all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being unimpaired.

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CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849. A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 11 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, with no any machinery, are obtained by BOLLEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very feasible for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, conservatories, and greenhouses. The Calorifere heats, dries, and ventilates the Duke of Bedford's Western Agricultural Museum, and it may be seen in operation, by any one, in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOLLEVE, French Engineer, 99, King William-street, City.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—Churches, Chapels, Public and Private Buildings, heated with hot water from 50 to 150 degrees, upon the most approved principle, by C. WILLIAMSON, Engineer, Coventry. N.B.—A guarantee given with each apparatus.

WARMING CHURCHES, &c. by HOT WATER.—JOHN WEEKS and CO., King's-road, Chelsea, Hot Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Boger, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Brice shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo. tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp. Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Chains of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Peak Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouse, Nos. 10, 11, and 12 Charles-street, Lower-acre, London.

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UNIVERSAL PIPE-WRENCH.

This patented Wrench can be adjusted at pleasure to take and retake, without slipping, every description of piping, from ¼ to 2-inch bore, including couplings, and the various nuts on, keyed in engines; thus doing singly what would otherwise require, say a dozen tongs or nut-wrenches, effecting, moreover, what no other tool hitherto invented has yet been able to perform. It possesses the greatest strength and durability. When in use, press on tongue A, in the sliding part up to 1½-c, then let go tongue, and it will be in operation.

To take from 1-inch barrel to 2-inch ditto, 1l. 5s.

N.B. This is less than half the price of any set of tongs now in use

Messrs. WALCOTT and HIDINDALE, Sole Agents.

Apply to Mr. WALCOTT, at the Provincial and Continental Consumers' Gas Company's Offices, 64, Mark-lane.

S. TRICKETT, VICTORIA STONE WHARF, Isle of Dogs, informs his friends and the building public generally, that he is prepared to execute orders to any extent, wholesale or retail, by vessel or rail, or from his Depôt, Isle of Dogs, for all kinds of York Block, Westwood Bramley Fall, New Bramley Fall, Potternesdon, Hatchill, West-hill, Rawdon-hill, Grinshaw, and other Block Stones, steps, cills, sinks, copings, landings, headstones, fire-bricks, &c. Punctuality, despatch, good articles, and low prices guaranteed. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts.

TO ARCHITECTS, MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, &c.

TRICKETT and PERKIN can supply any quantity of their IMPERISHABLE RAWDON HILL STONE from their quarries at Harewood, near Leeds. This stone is of a fine grit, perfectly uniform in colour; can be seen to advantage in the much-admired buildings now being erected in Albion-street, Leeds, for the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company; and also at Harewood House, where it was used for the extensive and other improvements made by Sir Charles Barry, who has a high opinion of the stone; no part of the most exposed mullions, or carved Scotch-cills, showed the least signs of decay. The stone has been analysed by an eminent chemist and geologist, who is of opinion that it is the most durable stone in the market, and, as known, must be most extensively used where a good, strong, and durable stone is required. The stone can be got of any size or length up to 20 tons, is in all suitable for steps, stairs, balcony landings, ashlar fronts, columns, tombs and monumental work, &c. &c. Superior grindstones, large or small.—Address, S. TRICKETT, Victoria Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs, as the London agent, who will keep a stock for selection, for immediate use or supply, direct from the quarries, by vessel or railway, to order.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and superior working qualities of their new saw in use, which are both economising and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

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TO TOOL DEALERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.

WILLIAM BAKER, BRADAWL MANUFACTURER.—Manufactory, No. 14, Allen street, Clerkenwell, London. Established twenty-five years.

EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMY in COOKING.—FITCH'S EXHIBITION PRIZE OVEN has this year been patented a second time, having received several important and improvements. It contains a set of cooking chambers, in all of which the heat is equally diffused; and it having now stood several severe tests, it stands unrivalled for economy, convenience and despatch with which it cooks ALL KINDS OF PROVISIONS. In one of these ovens with three chambers a dinner was cooked, in April, 1853, at the Savanen's Head Hotel, Chelmsford, sufficient for 100 persons, at a cost of FOURPENCE only for fuel! The provisions consisted of

Sirloin of beef, 22½ lbs.; five ribs ditto, 28 lbs.; two legs of mutton, 25½ lbs. roasted before furnaces.

Round of beef, 33 lbs.; four legs of mutton, 36 lbs.; half bushel of potatoes, twenty-four loaves of bread, boiled in the chamber above furnace.

Half a bushel of bread, twenty-four puddings and tarts baked in second chamber above furnace.

The oven is now available for private families, hotels, schools, and other large establishments; also for farmhouses and cottages.

Mr. Fitch will wholesale, retail, and for exportation, at the Oven Manufactory, Chelmsford, England, all of which are warranted to be such good and superior articles of their kind as are represented. Price according to capacity and finish, from 3l. and upwards.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO., having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or sub-dividing for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

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CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON-WORK FOR OVENS, &c.

RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, City, near Blackfriars bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half round and OG Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water or Gas, Flance Pipes, Air Pipes and Connections, Sash Weights, and other castings; Iron-work for Bakers' Ovens of every description, fitted complete, to be had in sets or in parts. Prices equal to any competition. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.—Capital 50,000l. in 5,000 Shares of 10l. each.—Registered Provisionally under 7th and 8th Vict. cap. 110. Temporary Offices, 38, Moorgate-street, London.

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The calls will be 1l. per share on the 1st of each month.

The importance of the Crystal Palace for lighting which an engagement has been entered into, and the rising district consequently requiring a second 10l. imperatively call for a large supply of gas.

A few observations will be sufficient to set forth the object and necessity of this undertaking, which holds out an unparalleled prospect of success.

One of the principal features in this project is the lighting of the Crystal Palace, and the number of lights required for that purpose alone will amount to thousands, besides an immense consumption of gas for warming the various departments of the building, for lighting the splendid refreshment-rooms, and cooking for the same; in addition to the above consumption, is that required for the magnificent hotels now built and about to be erected immediately adjacent to the Palace and others of a large size and great business in the district, to which must be added the show-rooms, private mansions, and the next district of public lamp, which are imperatively called for in all the approaches, as well as tunnels on the railway from the west end of London under the Palace, and the stations connected therewith.

An eligible site is secured, suitable for works of the first class, and which has been approved by the Directors of the Crystal Palace as being the most advantageous locality for the district.

This Company has been registered under the Joint Stock Company's Act, and even will be done in the deed of settlement, that no shareholder shall be responsible one for the other, or in any case beyond the amount of his shares.

The necessary steps have already been taken for forming the Company, and a considerable number of share-applications by parties having property in the district, so that its operations will be brought into existence on a most favourable and remunerative scale with certainty of success, that will place the whole beyond the least speculation as an investment for capital. Calculations have been made of the cost of working, and upon results of experience on gas-lighting; and there is every reason to believe that a handsome percentage will be immediately realized; and it is an incontrovertible fact that gas-works, when not exposed to unfair competition (and which in this case would be prevented), greatly increase the rate of profit, in a few years after commencement.

The building will be erected in an ornamental style, and the apparatus of the most approved construction, so that the gas produced will be of the purest and most brilliant description, and in every respect suited to the general requirements of the undertaking.

Applications for shares to be made in the annexed form to the brokers, Messrs. CROSLEY, BROTHERS, 30, Cornhill, or to JOHN DOWNES, Esq. 38, Moorgate-street, London.

FORM OF APPLICAT ON FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Directors of the Crystal Palace District Gas Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me ..... shares, of 10l. each, in the above company, and I undertake to pay the instalments on the same, or such of them as may from time to time be called for, and to execute the necessary deed when required so to do.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 185 .

Name in full .....
Residence .....
Profession .....
Name and address of referee .....

S. JAMES'S CHURCH, LOUTH.—The TOWER of the CHURCH of S. JAMES, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE: Elevation and Vertical Section. Measured, drawn, and lithographed by JOSEPH MAUGHAN and JAMES FOWLER, Architects, Louth. Scale 8 feet to an inch. Price 8s. 6d.

NOTICES, &c.

"We believe we may say it is the most really correct representation of that beautiful spire which has been as yet brought before the public."—*Art of the Dissenters, Architectural Society.* 1853.

"It is a very fine example of the late or late towers of the Perpendicular period, and the drawing is extremely well executed."—*Builder*, Nov. 13, 1852.

"Seems a nice one."—Wickes's Towers and Spires of England," in *Builder*, Dec. 31, 1853, in which a view is given.

"This drawing is one of the most interesting examples of the Perpendicular period, and is executed with great accuracy of particular examination, indeed, for somewhat elaborate and beauty of detail, is not known to us, at present, to be equalled. We need say nothing more than the name of the talented and useful body which is our knowledge of mediæval architecture owes its first impetus to ensure the merit of this drawing; therefore, a testimony to the character on the face of it, but always regret to see the absence of architect-draughtsmen."—*Art Journal*, July, 1853.

"As an example of the Perpendicular, the Church of St. James, Louth, is remarkable, and we are much indebted to Mr. Fowler for his spirited drawing, and for peculiar facilities for ventilation and the circulation of warm and dry air.

8, John-street, Adelphi. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

PARIS BUILDING LAND COMPANY.—(Société du Nouveau Quartier Rollin). Liability of each shareholder strictly limited to the amount of his subscription. Capital, 10,000l. in 21,600 shares to bearer, of 5l. each; 16,000 shares subscribed for in Paris; 5,000 reserved for London. Deposit, 2l. per share. A minimum dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and the return of the capital with a minimum bonus of 25 per cent. are guaranteed by undoubted securities.

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Messrs. J. H. Spurling and Son, 12, Copthall-court.
Offices in Paris, No. 14, Rue Neuve.
Offices in London.—No. 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street.

A large extent of valuable building-ground, known as the Quartier Rollin, in a healthy and central situation in the midst of the skin and leather manufactories of Paris, has been purchased by the Company on highly advantageous terms.

The objects of the Company are the opening of three new streets through this property, under a concession from the City of Paris, and the disposal of the land for building purposes at prices which offer the prospect of doubling the capital in a few years.

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PARIS BUILDING LAND COMPANY.—NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company will be RECEIVED after TUESDAY, the 31st instant.

GEORGE WOODS, } Gérants.
THEODORE ALPHONSE BAYLE, }
9, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, Jan. 21, 1854.

BONUS to SHAREHOLDERS.—HOME COUNTIES and METROPOLITAN FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, a bonus of 2l. 8s. 4d. per cent. will be added to the past year's subscriptions, and in future Interest at the rate of 5l. 8s. 4d. per cent. per annum will be given on all subscriptions, with such additional bonus at the end of the year as the profits of the Society may allow. Two Estates have been purchased for this Society during the past year. That at Wood Green chiefly allotted has been very satisfactorily and profitable, both to the allottees and the Society at large. The other Estate (not yet allotted) promises to be a more successful purchase than the first, there being a great demand for plots upon it. It is situated in Wimbledon Park, in the midst of gentlemen's seats and is adapted for first-class villas. There are two special advantages in this Society, viz. members are not required to pay down any part of the price of the land prior to choosing plots. The full amount of the shares drawn in the ballot is advanced; also, that more shares are not drawn in the ballot than can be applied with facility, that the Members may have the advantage of selling their drawn shares at a premium. A share in full is 30l. with an entrance fee of 1s. By order HENRY KNIGHT.

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Estabd shed 1850.

The Mitcham and Merton Estates will be balloted for shortly. All shares issued previously, on which one month's subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot. Monthly subscriptions, 4s.; entrance and rules, 1s. 6d.

48, Bedford-row. R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

GREAT SUCCESS of Mr. ROBERT KENYON'S "EIGHTH IMPROVED BUILDING SOCIETY!!"—NOTICE.—Any amount of money advanced to the members at interest from one to five per cent. to enable them to purchase or build freehold properties. The whole amount of purchase money and law charges advanced.

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For shares apply to the Manager, ROBERT KENYON.
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LAND WANTED.—The Clapham Burial Board are desirous of obtaining a SITE for a BURIAL-GROUND, containing about eight or ten acres and situate within three or four miles' distance from the parish church.—Communications to be addressed to Mr. G. F. MERRIMAN, Solicitor, 3, Church-buildings, Clapham-common.

PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING, for Gas Fittings, Chemical Purposes, Fire Engines, Manure Pumps, &c. JAMES LYNE HANCOCK, Sole Manufacturer and Licensee, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London, begs to invite the attention of Architects, Builders, Engineers, and the Trade to his Patent Vulcanized India-Rubber Tubing, which is now manufactured from 1-8 inch bore and upwards, in lengths from 50 to 100 feet, and of various strengths, suitable for all purposes. This Patent Tubing, VULCANIZED HOSE for FIRE ENGINES, LIQUID MANURE, and for conveying HOT WATER to BATHS in DWELLING-HOUSES and BREWERIES, manufactured to resist great pressure of any length and size to order.

*** Testimonials may be had on application at the Manufactory.

N.B. VULCANIZED WASHERS and SHEET RUBBER or Steam and Hot-Water Pipes, and Packings for Pistons and Gland-Boxes of Steam Engines, cut any size to order.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are now prepared to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS for the EXECUTION of WORKS of an Architectural or Ornamental character. This stone is composed of sand-stone grit and other siliceous material, combined by means of flint (dissolved by the patent process), the result being a material most indestructible in moisture, and by its free tom from stratification, protected from those injuries to which natural stone is liable.

Specimens may be seen on application at the Office, and a variety of designs in Terrace work, Balustrades, Copings, Finials, Tombs, Chimney-pieces, Pavements, Ecclesiastical and other decorative work.

Attention is also particularly requested to the Ashlar for facing buildings, and to Austin's Patent Hollowed and Dovetailed Building Blocks, manufactured in the siliceous stone, which combine great strength with economy and speed in erection, are perfectly fireproof, and offer peculiar facilities for ventilation and the circulation of warm and dry air.

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TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories. Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 8 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

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Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

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FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

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OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

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THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Marbilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St. Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Joan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, Best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Ped-stals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

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SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon personally or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

AT a meeting of her Majesty's justices for Middlesex, last week, Mr. Armstrong called attention to a return relative to the district surveyors of the county, laid before the Court on a previous day. The hon. magistrate, as we are informed, charged the surveyors with neglect of duty in not sending to the Clerk of the Peace returns required under the standing orders of the court, and said that those gentlemen who canvassed for their situations with such avidity, ought to be compelled to do their duty properly. He had a return of nine cases of serious accidents, seven of which were in Middlesex, and these would have been avoided had the surveyors done their duty. As to the returns, some were imperfect, but in seven instances no return at all had been made; and as the surveyors held their situations only during the pleasure of the Court, the Court was bound to exercise its control over them.

In the course of the discussion which followed, it was truly stated that in the complicated provisions of the Buildings Acts, the surveyors had not the power of doing that for which really the public thought they were appointed. Nevertheless it was ordered that a copy of the standing order, stating that they held office "during the pleasure of the Court," should be sent to each of them, with an intimation that the Court must compel their compliance with the regulation laid down as to the returns.

Ultimately, Mr. Burslem gave notice that he would at the next Court move for the appointment of a committee to take the subject into consideration.

The district surveyors are placed in a very awkward and embarrassing position: their powers on some points being misunderstood by the public, more is expected of them than they have the means of effecting. The Act is full of weaknesses, and the Metropolitan Buildings Office uncertain; while the builders in too many cases are with difficulty led to comply strictly with the requirements of the Act, their immediate interest being opposed to it. Moreover, if we may venture to say so without offence, some of the sitting magistrates themselves have not always given the district surveyors that support in their endeavours to carry out the awards of the referees, which was to be desired.

As to the non-fulfilment of the by-law, ordering the surveyors to forward to the Clerk of the Peace copies of the returns made to the Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings, this has proceeded in one or more cases, as we happen to know, simply from the fact that the requirement had not before been brought under the attention of the surveyor. It does not appear in the Act of Parliament.

Some of the surveyors more immediately connected in their districts, held a meeting a few days ago, with the view of obtaining a greater uniformity of practice than exists on some few points. We would urge builders to remember that the district surveyors have a duty which they have *sworn* to perform, and that they are amenable for any dereliction of it. In cases where district surveyors have sought to strain their powers, we have never shrunk from saying so, and from defending strenuously what we believed to be right. *Nor will we now: of that the London builders may rest assured;* but in the proper discharge of their onerous and most unthankful duties, the surveyors are entitled to the support of all, and will, we have no doubt, have it.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND CONDITION OF THE BUILDING TRADES.

PLUMBERS *

THE important relations this trade bears to the progress of sanitary economy, will lead us to treat at some length of its history and purpose.

The word *plumber*, it may be worth while to observe, is derived from the French noun, *plombier*, which again is based on the Latin substantive *plumbum*, lead. Both words signify an artificer or worker in that metal; but it will be seen in course of our remarks, how widely it has changed from its original signification, and how the modern artizan, who calls himself *plumber*, is about as much entitled to the name as the barber is to that of chirurgeon. We will speak first of the useful metal from which this trade derives its position. Lead is one of the most widely diffused, and one of the most important metals we possess; and it was probably worked before any of the nobler metals were discovered. It is mentioned as common in the time of the Exodus; for Moses in his song of triumph at the destruction of Pharaoh's chariots and host, in the Red Sea, uses the time-honoured metaphor familiar to all the ancient poets,—"They sank as lead in the mighty waters." We have other proofs of its common application among the Hebrews. It was among the spoils taken from the Midianites, and the articles made from it were ordered to be melted up. But one of its most singular applications was that alluded to by Job:—"Oh, that my words were now written! Oh, that they were printed in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever!" This passage has excited considerable discussion among commentators. It is commonly supposed to refer to engraving on a leaden tablet, which we know from Pasaninus and Pliny was a common practice among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Again, it has been held that the passage refers to a practice of cutting indented letters in the solid rock, and of filling the indentations with lead, a practice which was likewise common in several early nations. Rosenmüller, however, thinks the expression more poetical, that it is to be regarded in the same light as the metaphor used by Moses, and that it was simply intended to give a proper idea of the enduring character of his language. It is not probable, therefore, that the high art of inlaying metals was known at this early period; although there can be no doubt the metal was well known. No trace of ancient lead mines has been found within the boundaries of Palestine; and hence it is probable the Israelites obtained their supply through the Phœnicians. The Phœnicians we know imported tin and lead from Britain, and both are enumerated in the graphic account of the commerce of Tyre in the 27th chapter of Ezekiel. Ores of lead, we may mention, however, are very widely distributed over the surface of the globe. They are met with chiefly in veins, sometimes in siliceous rocks of the primary formation, and sometimes among the limestone strata of mountainous districts.

It is a very curious question whether the plumber, properly so called, was first acquainted with his business as regards covering roofs with sheets of lead, or as regards the conveyance of water through lead pipes. We are inclined to take the view that it was on roof-work the trade took its origin; for the art of casting lead into sheets is of immense antiquity. The terraces of Nebuchadnezzar's hanging gardens were covered with sheets of lead, soldered together to retain the moisture in the soil. The employment of sheet-lead as a covering for roofs seems to have also originated in the East. It is still extensively used there for this purpose. Tavernier, in speaking of the mosques at Aleppo, says their domes were covered with lead, and so was the roof of the great hall of the Divan at Constantinople. It is uncertain whether the ancients were acquainted with the art of rolling lead into sheets. The specimens we have referred to obviously consisted of sheets cast on beds of sand, after the manner which was common in this country up to a recent period. The Chinese method of manufacturing sheet-lead is probably the oldest process connected with the metallurgy of this metal; but such sheets could never be properly applied to the purposes of exterior coverings or of water supply. In the splendid temples of Greece and Rome there was, from their character and construction, no use for leaden roofs; but, as we shall presently see, this form of roof constituted an important architectural feature in the churches and castles of the Middle Ages.

Leaden pipes, we believe, are as old as the dawn of history. Archimedes used pipes of lead to distribute water by engines in the large ship built for Hiero; and the same kind were doubtless common among the Babylonians, the Persians, and the Egyptians, whose hydraulic machines were complete in their construction before the civilization of Greece and Rome. In the terraces we have mentioned in Babylon, it is plain that lead pipes must have been employed, since the great height to which the flood was raised would render earthenware or wooden pipes inapplicable. We have no information concerning the mode of making lead pipes previous to the Roman era; but as the Romans borrowed their arts chiefly from the Greeks, and through them from the earlier nations, we may feel assured that the method practised by the Romans is entitled to a still higher antiquity. Respecting the Roman pipes (*fistulæ*) Vitruvius distinguishes three modes of conveying water by such means: first, by channels of masonry; second, by leaden pipes; and, third, by earthenware pipes; and of these two latter the lead was most commonly employed. Roman plumbers, we learn from the same authority, generally formed their pipes by bending up plates of cast lead into a form not perfectly cylindrical, but having a sort of ridge along the whole length of the pipe formed by the junction, whether that was effected by solder or by the process called *burning*. The plates were cast of a length not exceeding 10 feet, the thickness of the metal being proportioned to the bore, according to a rule (Vitruvius, book viii. cap. 7) which, to a modern hydraulic engineer, seems unscientific, since it takes no account of the well-known hydrostatic law which teaches us that the pressure of fluids in pipes increases in a ratio with the squares of their diameters. In plainer terms, the Romans made a large pipe and a small pipe of equal thickness in the sides. We know very little of the earthenware pipes: they must have been, from Pliny's account, precisely analogous to the faucet tile drains of our day. They were considered best when they were made $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick in the sides. They were joined together by inserting the end of the one in the faucet of the next, and by filling the interspace with cement, which would stand the action of water. They were usually applied to the purpose of horizontal pipes, and were not used where water rose in a vertical position. It is particularly worthy of notice, that the Romans considered water-pipes of earthenware much more wholesome than those of lead.

We cannot pass without notice the system of plumbers' work in its connection with the different methods of water supply at that period. We will take for our examples the fountains and aqueducts. The word "fountain" (*fons*) signifies originally a natural spring of water; but both the Greeks and Romans had artificial fountains. These were made either by covering and decorating a spring with buildings and sculpture, or by making a jet or stream of water, supplied from an elevation, play into an artificial basin. Among the Greeks these formed the only public source of supply excepting the rain water, which was collected in cisterns. And at Rome, when the poor people could not afford to pay for a private supply, they, no doubt, were indebted to the public fountains. The decorations of these fountains, we may mention, were sometimes splendid. The Corinthian fountains especially were noted for their grandeur. One was adorned with covered cisterns of white marble like grottoes, out of which the water flowed into the open air, and was decorated by paintings. Others were adorned with bronze statues, with figures of dolphins, out of which the stream poured into the basin. And the celebrated fountain at Lerna was surrounded by a colonnade with seats for those who desired a cool retreat in summer. Vitruvius mentions the celebrated fountain at Salmacis, which rendered

* See V. I. XI. pp 709 733, 777.

effeminate all who drank of its waters, as among the most admirable works in Halicarnassus. The Romans likewise erected splendid structures over natural springs. The well-known grotto of Egeria (who, according to the ancient mythology, melted into tears, and was changed by Diana into a fountain), near Rome, consisted at first of a natural cave, but was converted by the architect into a miniature temple. The forms given to the Roman fountains themselves were numerous. Large flat vases were commonly fabricated from hard stone such as granite, breccias, and marbles, and an ingenious contrivance is still shown on an existing specimen constructed in the form of a tripod, up the centre of which passes the jet, and down the legs of which the stream overflows. More frequently, however, the water was made to flow out of the mouths and eyes of Tritons, Nereids, Satyrs, and such like mystical beings—a practice which is still pursued by the architects of fountains in our own day.

The next gigantic step in water supply was the introduction of aqueducts. Although it is out of our province to enter on the abstract subject of the Roman aqueducts, we cannot help adverting to the conflicting opinions held with respect to their construction. In Rome the population was peculiarly situated with respect to water supply. At first they had recourse to the Tiber, and to the springs and wells we have mentioned; but these soon proved unsuitable and insufficient. In order, then, to bring pure water from the hills which surround the Campagna, recourse was had to the construction of aqueducts; and these splendid erections were gradually increased until they at last amounted to fourteen in number, and became the admiration and delight of the citizens. The aqueducts, we need scarcely explain, were structures precisely similar to the viaducts of some of our larger canals, with the addition of a covering, and were carried at one uniform level over valleys and through mountains. It has been argued that from this method of conveying water, the Romans were ignorant of the fundamental law of hydrostatics, that water will find its level, or they would have made use of pipes. But it requires no great dialectical skill to prove that this argument is simply preposterous. The Romans had fountains before they had aqueducts, and had pumps employed in their fountains; and, in fact, as we have elsewhere observed, they did employ pipes even in their aqueducts, when sweeping round the base of a hill. In truth, it has been far too readily assumed that the aqueduct is an unscientific mode of supplying water. Granting that their splendour arose from ostentation, this is no objection to their utility. The railway bridges and stations of our day are far worse off on this point. Besides, London is supplied on such principles; for the New River is little better than an aqueduct without arches and a roof, and is, therefore, a very bad aqueduct. But the celebrated Croton aqueduct of New York, the most striking piece of hydraulic engineering which modern times has produced, is, in all essential particulars, an exact reproduction of the *Aqua Claudia*, or the *Anio novus*; and might, with great propriety, have found a place in the treatise "De Aquæductibus" of that most estimable writer, Sextus Julius Frontinus *

With regard to the plumber's work in the fountains, much of it was exceedingly curious. In addition to the common practice of supplying them from an elevated cistern, Vitruvius tells us—and but for that circumstance we should have remained ignorant of an important branch in ancient hydraulics—that the forcing-pump was sometimes used to supply them. They had lead pipes attached to them, and earthenware pipes, and even leather pipes, where flexible tubes were necessary to pass the intricate grooves and channels which their devices occasioned. Ornamental wheels and artificial cascades were very common; and the practice of supporting a ball or other spherical figure at an elevation by means of a column of water, was likewise in use. In some of the private fountains in Rome, and in the specimens dug up at Pompeii, the tubes were formed of elaborate workmanship in bronze, and sometimes in silver. The valves were constructed with great ingenuity, chiefly on the ancient and primitive plan still in use in wooden pumps. Their bronze cocks were peculiarly fine work, as regards their design and material. Every main pipe which was laid down in the streets had a large cock attached to it, by which the water was turned off or on, and which was furnished with square heads turned by iron keys. Perhaps the richest specimens of these instruments are to be found in the illustrations of Montfaucon's "Antiquities." An ancient stop-cock, discovered in the ruins of a temple at Capri, is still preserved in the Museum at Naples. It differs from the common stop-cock of our day, by having what is technically termed a "round water-way," or a water-way equal in area to the tube, which ordinary stop-cocks have not. With regard to the invention of soldering, it is exceedingly difficult to determine the exact position in which it is to be placed in ancient history. It is certain the Greeks and Romans used something answering the purpose of joining metals in this fashion; and Pliny speaks of a solder which he denominates *plumbum argentarium*, and which would seem to have something of the same composition as our common plumbers' solder. On the other hand, the method of fastening metals together by means of rivets was far more commonly in use; and indeed we are not sure whether it was not the only method known to the Greeks in their best days. We know for certain they were utterly unacquainted with the art of welding iron, and it seems highly probable they were also ignorant of the cognate art of soldering lead, which involves a much higher and more extended knowledge of metallurgy. We will give an illustration from the Roman plumber work of the aqueducts in proof of this. In rounding a hill or in crossing a valley they sometimes used lead pipes. In the latter case the horizontal pipe had, at its lowest points, openings for the escape of air. But it does not appear that the plumbers could make a curve or even construct an acute angle on their pipe. Where such bendings were necessary an elbow was bored in a solid piece of stone into which the ends of the two pieces of pipe were cemented after the same manner in which the joints were made in the pipes of earthenware. The water from the aqueducts was finally received into huge reservoirs, one for public use in supplying the fountains, and one for private use in supplying the dwellings. When a supply was granted to a private individual a branch pipe was inserted in the main: from this it was distributed to the leaden cisterns common to every house, and the supply was measured by a bronze tube termed *calix*, and which was stamped like an imperial measure: this calix was in the time of Agnetus constructed of lead; but the fashion was put a stop to when it was discovered that the water-officers used to cheat the inhabitants by compressing the pipe. We may add that the Romans, when they wished for perfectly pure water, employed two cisterns at different levels for the purpose of allowing the sediment to deposit in the one before it was drawn into the other.*

We have said all, or nearly all, we had to say respecting ancient plumber-work. We must now take a rapid glance at its early history in our own country, and particularly with respect to its application to the churches of the Middle Ages.

The churches and castles of Europe during the Middle Ages were almost uniformly covered with lead. The Saxons, in the earlier periods of their history, covered their buildings with slate, but their most magnificent structures were overlaid with lead. In the time of King Edgar the buildings added to the monastery of Croyland were, according to Ingulphus, strongly built of stone and roofed with lead; and in a statute passed in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward I. (A.D. 1276) to ascertain the value of real estates, commissioners were appointed to "visit castles and also other buildings compassed about with ditches, to determine what the walls, buildings, timber, stone, with lead, and other manner of covering is worth." The lead in this case was what is commonly termed *cast lead*; the process of manufacturing which we shall afterwards have to describe. It was laid with all the skill and ingenuity which characterized the design and execution of the building of the period, and of the most approved methods known to the modern plumber. Thus the sheets were made narrow, and joined with the particular seams termed *roll joints*, which give to the mediæval plumber-work so much of its picturesque effect. Provision was made for the expansion of the metal; and neither solder nor nails were employed in the fastenings. But the department in which the plumbers of those days were particularly excellent was the ornaments of lead used in the exterior and interior decorations of the buildings. The beautiful trefoil and quatrefoil ornaments which were used to decorate the ridges, were always cast in lead; and we have a good example of such work on the roof of Exeter Cathedral. The little gilded stars planted on the ceilings over the altars were likewise cast of the same metal. Some remarkable specimens still exist in England of ornamental work in cast-lead. The leaden coffins which were dug from underneath the effigies of knights in the Temple Church are most curiously decorated with work of elaborate design. Some of the leaden fonts which are assigned to the tenth century are also distinguished by their ornaments of foliage and figures of animals. The water-cisterns were especially the object of profuse decoration. We have ourselves been familiar with some exquisite productions of this kind, but we regret to say that our impressions were most frequently obtained in the casting-shop of the plumbers before they were consigned to the melting-pot as old metal. We may mention here as a curious fact, that many old cisterns bearing dates from the twelfth to the fifteenth century have been discovered to contain a large alloy of antimony and tin. Now it is well known that though the Church of Rome enjoins her people to make all vessels in connection with the holy church of silver, many of these vessels, especially chalices and salvers, were, during the Middle Ages, made from pewter; and it is reasonable to suppose that the same method had found its way into the plumbers' shops and was applied to cisterns. We have also heard it suggested that in later times the enormous quantities of "tea-lead" imported from China, which is absolutely unfit for the common purposes of the plumber, were applied to the same use.

Another very remarkable point of the plumber's business during the middle ages was the construction of the organ-pipes in the churches. This scientific work was executed often by the same artists who covered the pointed roofs with sheets and cast the ornaments for the altar. The practice was common even down to the foundation of St. Paul's Cathedral for the fire which occurred there during the progress of the works was attributed to the plumbers who were repairing the organ-pipes.

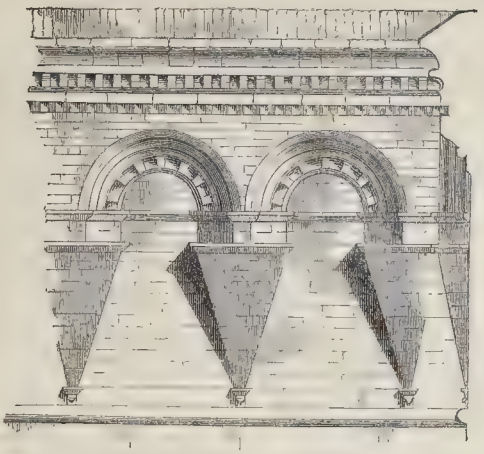
"Last scene of all which ends this strange eventful history" was the plumber's connection with the obsequies of the dead. We have mentioned the ornamented leaden coffins of the Knights Templars; and we have only to add that these were very common in England, particularly after the Crusades. Geoffrey Mandeville, who died during the reign of Henry I. under the curse of excommunication, could not be buried in consecrated earth. "Therefore," says Camden, "some of the Knights Templars enclosed him in a pipe of lead and hung him upon a tree in an orchard at the old temple!" Edward the Black Prince being dead, "his body," says Froissart, "was embalmed and put in a vessel of lead;" and the corpse of his successor, we are told by Harding, was "lappe in lede," and so from that time thenceforward were the mortal remains of the kings of England.

In our next article we shall speak of the causes which have led to the great change now to be found in the whole scope of the trade, a change among the most remarkable in the history of trades connected with building.

* See for a compendious summary of the arguments, as well as a description of these structures, the art. "Aquæductus," in the "Dict. of Classical Antiquities."

* See the last three chapters of Vitruvius; Montfaucon's "Antiquities;" Sir W. Gell's "Pompeii."

COMPETITION: NATIONAL SCHOOLS, BRIDGNORTH.—This competition has been decided in favour of Mr. Barry, of Liverpool, whose design is to be forthwith commenced.



BRICK CORNICE FROM SIENA.

BRICK CORNICE FROM SIENA.

WE would add one example to the specimens of brick architecture from abroad recently given.

Nearly all the picturesque town-gates of Siena are studies both for the architect and painter. They were all probably once of a similar character,—a square tower, pierced with a gateway; but they have been terribly mutilated. The bold and elegant brick cornice now engraved is from one of these.

ON THE CONTRAST BETWEEN CLASSIC AND GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE AS EVIDENCED IN THE TREATMENT OF APPARENT WEIGHT.

EVERY material which is at the disposal of the architect has two sets of properties, those of inertia and the like, connected with the laws of motion, inherent in matter, and those which arise from the process of formation of the specific material. The former class of properties we admire in a building of antiquity. The weight and solidity of its masses, the perfect resistance of the several thrusts, all the forces caused by the arrangement of its parts, being perfectly balanced. The latter class, the internal qualities of the material, we should admire where it is employed mainly for its appearance, and whenever a form of construction is adopted which is not either simple superposition, or arching.

Connected with this broad distinction is another, peculiar to the designs of the architect, that, namely, between the modes of communicating his ideas;—the first, where this communication is effected notwithstanding the nature of the material; and the second, where the communication is effected by bringing more prominently into view some peculiar quality of the material. To illustrate this, I may suggest that all arches are instances of construction, notwithstanding some properties of the materials employed, their fragile character, and their weight; and that a span roof brings into notice the tenacity of the timber or iron.

I think we may assume that construction, when dependent on general qualities, leads to the grand; while that on the peculiar qualities of the material, nearly as surely to the merely useful. It has been told us frequently to study nature, to go to nature: we have a right to all the employment of the natural qualities of our materials, their peculiarities, going to nature. Wood, hemp, and iron are adapted by nature for tension, for they are tough, but a savage could know this, and yet remain a barbarian in art. An artist goes to nature to perceive those general laws which are to be found, spite of the natural peculiarities of the material. All this the great architects of any age must have felt intuitively, and they have adopted styles. They have found that the ideas which they had to convey were best transmitted as by their fathers, but they feared not to alter; for, knowing the ideas, they could recognise them in the expression, and could vary their details till that was produced. Hence their styles succeeded each other, and proceeded in the same direction. The improver of a style expressed in his work all that the previous work had expressed, and something more. Such progress cannot be accomplished but by the possession not only of the power of adapting details, but also of the key to their meaning. This power of adaptation I am sure we possess at the present time. Of a clue to the meaning of our art I see hardly any signs. As others have done, so have I, inquired of those most capable, as I supposed, to afford me information. Why do you adopt such and such forms of detail in connection with others of a general character? For instance, why with the echinus capital do you introduce triglyphs in the entablature? Why dentils only with an attic base? Why not have an entablature when you have clustered columns? Why do you so carefully vary the shape of the fillets in Gothic mouldings with the form of the arch and the arrangement of the traceries? These and many others might be instanced as requiring an answer more satisfactory to the inquiring student than reference to the works of Vitruvius, or Paley's "Mouldings;" to the authority of the Parthenon or of Canterbury Cathedral. The buildings are fine; but why, we all ask, are these peculiar and unnatural-looking arrangements chosen by the architects to convey their ideas of solemnity and grandeur?

On such a subject each of us must take up a position and have in mind a central thought, wherewith to unite all the information he may obtain, and to act as a landmark in all his studies. Before our art can assume its proper position it must have its scientific basis. We must have learned to reason out the arrangements of the old styles, or of one at least of them, before we know the position which we occupy. The closer we examine the styles with which we are acquainted, the more likely are we to arrive at their meaning; and for this reason I have chosen to direct your attention to a single phase of architectural character. It was the evident intention of classic, and specially of Greek architects, to convey an impression of the weight of their materials, and of the Gothic architects to overcome any such impression. In fact, while the details of Greek and also of Classic architecture are generally contrived to represent the result of forces overcome, or *rest*, the Gothic intention is to exhibit those forces in the most striking aspect. This consideration is mixed up with another (indeed the latter is but a consequence of the former), that while, in the temple, the actuating principle or motive is to produce horizontal lines, that is, pressure,—in the cathedral the motive is to produce vertical lines, that is, extension or growth: in fact, to use an analogy carried too far in both directions, the Greek would use the trees when cut down, the Gothic would show the growth and progress of the forest.

In the first place, let me notice this remarkable difference between a Greek and a Gothic building. The Greek tells its whole story of weight and resistance, whether you examine it without or within. The Gothic values not this immediate satisfaction to the eye, but within you see arches whose thrust is unresisted; without, you see buttresses whose balance is out of sight.

Again, in considering a Classic arch, we readily perceive, that had not the arch been executed, the wall would have occupied its place. The opening was wanted, and the arched form and construction were adopted to carry the superincumbent mass; whereas in pure Gothic architecture, the piers, responds, and arches, so completely occupy the space between other piers, used also for carrying arches, that it is evident the arch itself was the important part of the design. This is also to be seen in the section of the mouldings; for whereas, in the Roman, though the architrave is of similar section to the epistylium, the surface only is discernible, while both architrave and soffit may be highly ornamented, or even paneled. In the Gothic, the mouldings are so formed in the substance of the masonry, that the solidity and proper form into which the materials are wrought, are brought clearly into notice; in the one case the surface representing the weight, in the other, the direction representing the force, is made the more important. If we pursue this investigation into the vaults of these two manners, we shall perceive this same difference, for while the Classic vaults consist of a surface from which panels are sunk and ornamented, leaving the angles alone of the original surface,—in the Gothic the surface is not touched save by superficial decoration, the angles where the forces of the vault must be supposed centred, are strengthened, and made the prominent part of the design.

It is difficult to speak decidedly on the subject of external roofs, for the question of their appearance is commonly considered as entirely dependent on the purpose of the covering consequent on the climate. No doubt the classic architects did not use steep roofs, because the rain would readily run off flat ones; but can we suppose that had the effect of a higher roof been compatible with, or advantageous to, their design, they would have had any scruple in using it? Neither can we doubt that the Gothic architects would have taken more pains to disguise their highly pitched gables, had there been anything discordant in their appearance with the rest of the composition. The striking contrast in the effect of roofs higher and lower respectively than 45 deg. is obvious. The low roof as clearly assists in giving pressure to the frieze, as the high roof assists in completing the general expression of those thrusts with which the Gothic structure seems to be kept in equilibrium.

The general system for giving importance to features in the Classic style is that of adding the mouldings to the surface of the wall, while generally that of the Gothic architects is cutting away till the lines are made more evident. The pursuance of this course on the part of the Classic architects shows that bringing the form more conspicuously into view (as appears to be the intention of Gothic mouldings) was not sufficient for their purpose, but that additional apparent substance must be given to the parts to enable them to fulfil their ostensible duties. This is another instance of the favour in which the inert qualities of their materials were held by the Classicists.

Another view which may be taken of this great difference between superficial and solid character in the moulding of an arch is, that the Classic intention is seen best by making prominent its depth, to convey the idea of its great

power of resistance to the superincumbent weight which they seemed to fear, and that the Gothic intention is to render more striking the force consequent on this weight by the multiplication of the representative lines. The Gothic arch strikes, as containing its power in the thickness of the wall, and more strikingly in its central portion,—power which is the effect of the weight in the act of its conveyance to the springing as the point of its support. In short, the striking characteristic of the Gothic arch is its thrust; and to express this, all its members combine; while the Classic arch strikes as containing its power in its depth, its representative lines being all situated on the surface,—power which is of resistance to the weight supposed to be entirely absorbed in the arch itself. Not that the Classic is deeper than the Gothic arch: I speak but of the relative apparent prominence of these qualities in them,—of depth and solidity, answering to bearing and thrust.

The use of a shaft in Classic architecture is for supporting a superincumbent weight, which must be laid on it without exercising any lateral pressure. Even admitting that it may be used to support arches alone, still their pressure must be counterbalanced by others equal and contrary, and the shaft is still the same, prepared for a dead weight only. But in refined Gothic this is not the case; for where several arches are supported on one shaft, each of them is represented in its section.

The square outline of the arch section, and the simplicity of the pier, may be traced from their origin, when both are rectangular, the pier being represented by the jamb or respond, in the Early Roman, till the square sectioned arch is found with the circular pier in the later Roman. This circular pier continues a connecting link to a late period: it is found in the French Flamboyant, but not in the English Perpendicular. But as the representation of forces became more valued, both pier and arch assumed first regular figures, as in the Early English, the pier composed of circles, the arch of rectangular suits; and then the architects giving themselves up more and more to the representation of force, all the varieties of sections, and what is as important, all the varieties of imposts, were designed to vary their expression, as we find them in the geometrical and Decorated styles of Northern Gothic.

I have now drawn your attention to the contrast exhibited in the representation of forces, overcome or active, as architects have treated them, in the arch and in vaults, in roofs, in the general modes of giving importance to the edges of openings, and in that most interesting of our studies, the relation between the arch and its pier. I would also say a few words on some other, perhaps more striking, contrasts—the form of the arch, that is to say, the omission by the Gothic architects of the horizontal portion of the semicircle in its conversion to the ogival form; also, the conversion of the leading lines of the building from horizontal to vertical. Both these alterations in the elements of composition, together with the absence in our own styles of diminishing columns, afford additional tests for us to discover the reasons for the operations of the Gothic architects, the key to their progress. The discovery of a single stone lying with its longest dimensions horizontal, is proof to us that the weight of the material has done its utmost, and hence the rest in which we find it; while the fact of a stone standing on its smaller base is a proof to us that a counter force has been used for the purpose of so placing it.

The horizontal lines of the Greek and Roman buildings recall the impression derived from the first of these positions: the vertical lines of the Gothic recall that of the second.

But it will be said that one of the most important features of classical architecture is the column: surely this is a stone set on end. There is, however, to be noticed this difference between the Classic and pure Gothic round column: the former is diminished, while the latter has universally its sides parallel. The diminution has this effect, that it gives the Greek column a firm seat, for it may be moved till one of its sides becomes perpendicular before any reduction in its stability is effected, before any portion of the mass overhangs the base, while the cylindrical pier has no sooner its vertical position varied than it becomes increasingly unstable. The distinction between these two forms is sometimes stated as that the diminished column has a character, an apparent object in its form, while the form of the cylinder is without motive. This being the case, that which displays design in itself is a better representative of the result of force, that is, as I would have you to consider Greek architecture, than the figure without motive, which is merely calculated to convey the forces resultant from the form of the building from one part of the structure to another; and thus, from its position alone, deriving a character, of which, in the hands of the Gothic architect, it becomes the exponent.

I have now said enough, I trust, though I have not done so as clearly as I would wish, and as so difficult a subject requires, to show that the general principle to which I have called attention, the expression of forces existing in the structure, is to be found in the pure Gothic, and is carefully avoided in the Classic. The masons of the Middle Ages may not have said one to another, "we will represent these forces," nor may they even have thought of their object in this particular light: if, however, they had a principle more general, this, at all events, among others, was contained in it.

THOMAS M. RICKMAN.*

WARMING CHURCHES.

I AM pleased to find that the subject of church warming is beginning to force itself on the notice of those most interested in the matter, viz. the clergy; for the large sums of money expended in attempts to warm churches, with the few instances where success has been attained, makes it really an important question. It is to be regretted that architects do not always provide in their plans for the introduction of some efficient mode of warming; it is often left until the first cold weather is felt, after the church is finished, when as a rule, the nearest ironmonger is called in to supply the omission, which he does by recommending any hot-air stove or stoves he may have in his stock, generally the latest novelty in name or form, and from the want of better information his recommendation is adopted; but when the stove is to be fixed it is found that no chimney has been provided, and the only alternative is to carry an iron pipe to the outside of the church in the readiest manner.

The rev. author of the paper on this subject in your last number but one, has, either from a misconception of, or defective information on the laws of heat, fallen into error; for instance, he says, "another objection to iron stoves is, that the heat, being transmitted through a metallic substance, which expands under the influence of fire, carries with it any impurities existing in the coal which are evolved in combustion; producing that stifling and oppressive sensation which every one must have experienced who has come within their reach." Now the effects here described arise, as is well known, from the over-heating of the stove, and the consequent decomposition of the air coming in contact with its surface, for the products of combustion can only escape when the stove is imperfect; again, in describing the mode of heating adopted at Rockingham and Weldon churches, he says, "the superiority of this plan of warming over that by means of iron stoves, consists in the purity of the heated air which ascends from the furnace, and being filtered, as it were, through the tiles, rises into the space above, purer than when contaminated by passing through any heated metallic substance." Here the case is exactly the reverse of that above—the materials forming the floor, and at the same time the cover to the flue, being imperfect conductors, do not become over-heated, and consequently the air in contact is not vitiated.

The rev. author's description of the arrangements for warming St. Stephen's, Westminster, is very vague, and as I happen to be acquainted with the system adopted there, I will supply his omissions. The church is warmed by hot-water pipes nearly in section of the form **A**, disposed in channels formed below the floor: fresh air is admitted through the internal walls, and after passing over the surface of the pipes, enters the church principally at the window cill: an extracting flue is carried under the centre aisle and west door, to a ventilating shaft erected at the back of the schools, where the furnace and boilers for heating the whole establishment (church, boys', girls', and infant schools) are fixed. There is also provided a means for closing the extracting flue, and then circulating the atmosphere of the church through the warming apparatus, to economize fuel when the church is unoccupied. These arrangements were designed by the late Mr. Sylvester, C. E., and adopted by Mr. Ferrey, architect, before the church was commenced. The system of heating recommended by the rev. gentleman cannot claim any merit on the score of novelty, as it is that now fallen nearly into disuse for warming forcing and other garden-houses, and the cost appears exorbitant if nothing more than the furnace and flue were included in the charge.

X. X.

* Read at a meeting of the Architectural Association on the 6th January. We must commence at the number of the Association on their actuals and zeal.

DRAINAGE OF LONDON.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

AT the renewed discussion on Mr. Harrison's paper "On the Drainage of the District, South of the Thames," January 17th, it was argued as to the general question of the drainage of London, that with a good system of intercepting sewers, the gravitation plan could be adopted, for the upper districts, on both sides of the river; and on the north side, the whole sewage might be so disposed of; but on the south side, on account of the deficiency of fall, it would probably be necessary to resort to a system of pumping the low sewage, at some point, say at Deptford Creek, and there lifting it to such a height as to give the requisite fall from thence, by a sewer, into reservoirs, as proposed by Mr. Harrison, whence the matter should be delivered into the river, without any deodorizing, at a point low down, at the first turn of the tide from high water, so as to preclude the possibility of any pollution of the stream above the point of the admission of the sewage. It was contended, that the same skill by which steam power was enabled to be continuously used, for long sea voyages, could preclude any but very remote chance of casualty from a derangement of the pumping apparatus; and that in the cases of excessive rainfall, flooding might be prevented, by permitting the present outfalls into the river to be used.

As to the general question of deodorizing, it was argued, that like the employment of the diluted sewage for agricultural purposes, the schemes might be feasible for small towns, but that the immense quantity proceeding from such an area of houses as in London, appeared at present to preclude the general adoption of the system.

It was stated, that all the plans proposed, up to the present time, for the drainage of the southern district, were defective in providing capacity of main sewers, for conveying away the excessive rainfall.

It was shown that at present, when a heavy rainfall occurred simultaneously with a high tide, the districts by the York-road and along the river side down to Bermondsey and lower down, were flooded from the river, which flowed over the surface and down the gullies into the river, whence it flooded the houses. Therefore a greater pumping power would be required than had been mentioned, if the habitations were to be guaranteed from casualty, as they should be under a new and expensive system. It was contended that the outfall should be extended even below Greenwich, as any system of sewerage for the southern districts should be permanent, and allow for any amount of extension of buildings to the eastward.

It was hoped that the facts elicited by the discussion would be found serviceable in determining the ultimate system to be adopted, and that special care would be taken to avoid the "fallacies" which, it was contended, had been promulgated in some of the documents emanating "by authority" from the General Board of Health, particularly in the "minutes of information collected with reference to works for

the removal of soil-water, or drainage of dwelling-houses, public edifices, &c." (1852.) Asserted errors, both of theory and practice, contained in these documents, were pointed out, and it was contended that they set at nought all the received laws of hydraulics, the formulæ of De Buat and other experimenters of acknowledged scientific skill, and even the "Principia" of Newton, and only substituted fallacies for those rules which had hitherto formed the basis of the best practice. A promise was given that this should be proved at an early meeting of the institution.

DISCOVERIES IN THE APPIAN WAY.

SOME time ago we gave an account of the results of excavations in the Appian Way. We find the following more recent particulars in Förster's *Bau Zeitung*, under the head of "Italy:"—

A Roman journal contains a circumstantial account of the present state of the Appian Way, which has been excavated as far as the eleventh mile. Several popes attempted this gigantic undertaking, particularly Pius VI. who wished to lay open the whole road from Rome to Terracina, but was prevented from so doing. The reigning pontiff began the excavations in December, 1850, near the celebrated tomb of Cecilia Metella, some three and a half miles distant from the old Porta Capena, and extended them in the course of three years to the site of the ancient Bovilla, a length of eight Roman miles. The breadth of the excavation amounts to 100 palms, the middle depth one yard: the mass of earth thrown aside amounts to 277,532 yards. About twenty monuments were restored as nearly as possible to their original condition, and it is the intention to place all the most remarkable objects found during the excavations *in situ*.

Further researches are to be made sideways to about the depth of a yard, for it is to be noted that the now-opened Appian Way is not the old Roman road, but that which was formed over the first one in the Middle Ages. To raise the present one, all the remains of adjoining monuments were used, so that valuable historical inscriptions must lie buried under the modern level, as has often been shown whenever it was required to make excavations in the soil. Besides a number of valuable inscriptions, about twenty statues were found, all with the toga, among which antiquaries recognised those of Seneca and other great men. The operations are conducted by Canina, and cost 5,000 scudi yearly.

A NEW GERMAN PAPER-FACTORY.

AMONG the largest erections through German enterprise we may reckon that of the new paper-manufactory lately erected in Freiburg for Mr. Flinsch, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Hitherto, with but few exceptions, one has only seen such establishments there composed of detached buildings: here, on the contrary, everything is united in one vast fabric. The ground-floor of the west wing contains a store-room for unsorted rags, and holds 6,000 cwt. The roof is supported by three pillars. Parallel with this lies the sorting-room, where between forty and fifty persons are daily employed. After this come the washing and boiling rooms, the colouring-room, &c. On the upper story is the room for the sorted rags, consisting of three divisions, and, reaching to the roof, it extends over the whole wing, and holds 6,000 cwt. The centre building contains the machinery. In the two first stories are the cylindrical machine, the turbines, the half-manufactured material, the vats, the reservoir, &c. The room for the cylindrical machine is 42 feet wide, and reaches up to the third story. Sixteen cast-iron pillars support the eight machines which tear the rags. These pillars sustain all the motive powers of the machinery, and are made hollow, to let off the water used in the machine. At the foot of each pillar is a receptacle for anything which may have remained in the water. North of the machine-room is the glass enclosure for the turbines—a terrace-like erection of 42 feet in length and 15 feet in depth; the roof forming a gallery, from which is a fine prospect of the surrounding mountains. The three turbines (after Jonval's invention), of sixty-horse power, work the machine, pumps, &c. The room for the half-converted material runs parallel with, and is of the same size as, the machine-room. The material is kept below in firmly-pressed masses, each of which contains from 600 to 700 cubic feet, ready to be transported above, and from thence to the machine, which completes the process. It is raised by machinery on the west side of the room. The pump, reservoir, and other water-works are all on the third story, the centre of which is arranged as lodgings for married and single workmen, each consisting of a bed-room, kitchen, &c. East is the machine-room, which occupies more than half the wing. The machine itself is from the manufactory of Messrs. Wyss and Co. of Zurich. The improved smoothing or facing apparatus is constructed after the design of Mr. Flinsch, and is the largest in Germany. There is an hospital, too, for sick workmen, and the establishment is warmed by hot-water pipes. The design for the building, together with the machinery, was made by the firm of Mr. Schroeder, of Carlsruhe; and the execution is the work of Professor Schneider, of Freiburg.

THE WEAR OF IRON ROOFS.

OUR attention was directed a short time ago to an iron roof in the yard of a Bayswater omnibus proprietor, near Whitechapel, which had fallen after the late snowstorm. It was formed (between two low buildings) of corrugated iron, curved, standing on iron pillars, with a light tie-rod and king-bolt at intervals: it was about 30 feet in span, and 50 or 60 feet long, and was put up about a year ago as a shed for omnibuses. It cost 100*l*. With about 5 inches of snow upon it, as was stated, it came down; and when we saw it, it was closely embracing a heap of omnibuses below it. The iron both of the covering and the supports was rusted and broken in all directions. It had been painted over with gas-tar and resin. We mention the occurrence to show the necessity for care in the construction of such roofs, and for occasional examination and repair.

STATUES.

THE plaster model of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Marochetti, for the execution of which in bronze money has been raised by subscription, has been set up in Palace-yard, Westminster, immediately opposite the doorway of Westminster Hall, and in a line, the other way, with the gate into a court of the Houses of Parliament. The back of the statue is turned to the latter building, the face looking round towards Westminster Hall. The effect, in some points of view, is far from good, and yet we can scarcely point to a better site for it.

The statue of Sir Robert Peel, by the same sculptor, will probably be set up in the open space adjoining Gwydyr House, Whitehall, opposite the Treasury. The question of site has been the subject of long discussion.

A marble statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, by Mr. John Steell, of Edinburgh, has been erected in the hall of Greenwich Hospital, facing the statue of Lord Exmouth. It was commissioned so long ago as during Sir Robert Peel's government.

COMPETITION FOR THE NAPOLEON MUSEUM AT AMIENS.

THE Society of Antiquaries of Picardy have published the programme of a competition for the design of the *Musée Napoléon* at Amiens, for which structure the State has appropriated a site, and we are requested by the Commission to make their invitation known. The Museum is to consist of four principal divisions, appropriated to painting, sculpture, antiquities, and natural history, for which galleries and cabinets are needed. Amongst the other requirements are a grand staircase, a saloon properly decorated for the meetings of the society, a library for 10,000 volumes, and a hall for public meetings. The maximum cost, exclusive of heating and paving the approaches, is fixed at 18 000*l*. The designs must be sent in before the 16th of April, and will be publicly exhibited on the five following days. 120*l*. will be given to the author of the best design; 60*l*. to the author of the second; and 20*l*. to the author of the third. The programme has full particulars, and includes a schedule of prices, on which the estimate of each design is to be framed: it will be found at our publishing office, should any of our readers desire to measure swords with the French architects on their own soil.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTICAL.

Roman Cement.—Much of the Roman cement which has been used to stucco houses within the last four years has a defect which perhaps the manufacturers can explain. After being painted—no matter how many coats or with what pigment—white lead or the oxide of zinc,—a black bloom comes through, sometimes within six weeks, and at others not for as many months. This must have been noticed by most of the users of this now invaluable stucco. I am just about to repaint two fronts, which have been done, one with zinc and the other with lead, within the last twelve months, and wish to learn if I may expect a recurrence of the evil. INQUIRER.

THE GREAT WESTERN STATION AT PADDINGTON.

THE new station for the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, covers a very large area, and presents a remarkable piece of construction in the iron roofs which cover the arrival and departure platform. There are three of these, side by side, with a centre transept, where four light iron pillars carry the diagonal ribs at the crossing in the centre. The ironwork displays a considerable amount of design, and the whole is very congruous. Colour is sparingly introduced,—red and grey. Each vault is covered at the sides, about half way up, with corrugated iron: the remainder is glazed.

The booking-office is very plain, but has a little colour effectively introduced in and round the skylight.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Yarmouth.—New barracks for the Norfolk militia are about to be erected in this town. They are to accommodate more than a thousand men, and will cost upwards of 10,000*l*.——A new wing is also about to be built to the town hospital, at the sole cost of a benevolent individual, who withholds his name.

Dunstable.—A new congregational chapel has been erected in this town, from drawings and under the superintendence of Mr. John Usher, of Bedford, architect. The building is Italian in style, 58 feet long, 41 feet 6 inches wide, and 26 feet high. It is constructed of grey bricks and Corsham stone dressings. The principal front is divided into three compartments, the two outer divisions projecting and forming staircase entrances to the gallery. The centre compartment, which is approached by a flight of stone steps, consists of three doorways with elliptical heads, above which is a window with nine lights. The stairs, turrets, and parapet are capped with stone on ornamental brackets and frieze. The interior of the building is fitted up with platform in lieu of pulpit, approached by two flights of stairs. From the platform, and leading to the first row of seats, is an acoustic apparatus. The seats are open, with solid chamfered and rounded ends. The roof consists of Memel timber framed into queen trusses, covered with diagonal boarding as high as the straining piece, the upper portion being ceiled horizontally and decorated with open iron-work in panels and flowers, to assist ventilation. The timbers of the roof are supported by story-posts standing on carved stone corbeilles descending the walls 6 feet. All the woodwork is stained and varnished. The interior is fitted up for gas. The cost of the whole was 1,400*l*. The building will accommodate 700 persons.

Littlehampton.—The contract for the extensive defensive works and barracks for Littlehampton-harbour, which has been taken by Messrs. Locke and Nesham, of London, will be executed under a low tender. The works will be on the west side of the harbour.

Evesham.—On re-opening Harrington Church, Evesham, Worcestershire, the other day, Mrs. Wyld, formerly a poor girl of the village, contributed 1,000*l.*

Carnarvon.—Considerable improvements are to be made in the county buildings here, which are to be rebuilt. The proposed new building will be in the Tuscan style, according to a plan proposed by Mr. Lloyd, architect and surveyor for the county. The principal fronts will be made of Mona marble worked up with a tool. The body of the court will be 52 feet by 12 feet. The building will be principally lighted by means of a plated glass dome. Apparatus will be fixed under the basement-floor to introduce a warm current of air, and to keep the court at an even temperature; and arrangements will also be made in the roof for ventilation.

Birkenhead.—An iron church is about to be erected here for seamen.

Birmingham.—The Bristol-road Wesleyan chapel, recently erected, was opened for public worship on Wednesday before last. The building has been erected by Mr. Thomas Upton, from designs by Messrs. Wilson and Fellows, of Bath. It is in the Perpendicular style, the front and southern side being constructed of Alvechurch stone, relieved by freestone dressings. The main feature of the front consists of two small towers, between which is the principal entrance-door, above this being a large window filled with tracery. Two doors (on either side of the towers) opening into a lobby, leading to the gallery, complete the front. The side walls are each pierced with five windows, with mullions, transoms, and tracery; and a pierced parapet runs along the top of the building. The pulpit and communion rails are made of polished oak. The roof is open, the rafters and tie-beams being stained of a dark colour. Accommodation is provided for about 850 persons, the whole of the side seats being free. In the rear of the building are class-rooms and vestries suitable to the Wesleyan economy; and also school-rooms. The cost of the whole of the erections has amounted to about 4,000*l.*

Huddersfield.—The Lion-arcade, which has been about two years in course of erection, was to be opened on Monday last. The whole of the shops and warerooms, with about two exceptions, are taken. The length of the building is 112 feet, and its width 43 feet. More than 6,000 feet of glass have been used in the roof, and 9,000 feet of plate glass in the shops and warehouses.

Sunderland.—Mr. Meik, the engineer to the River Commissioners, has published a statement of the cost of dredging in that harbour for the last twelve years. It appears that during that period the average cost has been 3¼d. per ton, which includes every expense (except interest of capital) connected with the dredging-machines, and conveying the dredged material to deep water at sea in hopper barges. In 1853, the quantity raised was 276,800 tons, at a cost, for labour, of 2,464*l.* 11s. 6d.; materials for repairs, 1,297*l.* 17s. 2d.; total, 3,762*l.* 8s. 8d.; being at the rate of 3¼d. per ton. At the Tyne, where the dredged materials are employed to make land, instead of being taken to sea, dredging costs, it is said, three times as much as at Sunderland.

Newcastle.—A wet dock, 23 acres in extent, in connection with the various railways, having their termini in Newcastle, is proposed for construction on the north bank of the Tyne, with a deep-water entrance of 23 feet.

Maryport.—A similar dock is also suggested for this place.

Dundee.—The Board of Ordnance have offered the Barrack-park to the town council as a place of recreation for the inhabitants on favorable terms.

Elgin.—The South Free Church, designed by Messrs. A. and W. Reid, architects, was opened on Sunday in week before last. It is in the Decorated Gothic style, with buttresses at each side, and a tower and spire at the north end (the latter not yet completed). The principal entrance is through the tower, the lower part of which forms the porch to the church. From the principal lobby a broad flight of steps at each side leads to the galleries. At the other end is the vestry. The exterior is of dressed stone from the Hospital quarry. The roof is somewhat open in the interior, and is painted in imitation oak, with gilt pendants. The windows are filled with obscured glass, with stained glass borders and rosettes. The south windows are of a more ornamental character—having the "burning bush" on the tracery, and borders of ornamental glass. The whole building is surrounded by an iron railing. The church is seated for 800. The various contractors were Messrs. John Lamb, mason; John M'Kenzie, house-carpenter; F. W. G. Urquhart, slater; John Gordon, plumber; Joseph Stewart, plasterer: John Kintrae, painter—all of Elgin; and Mr. Geo. Donald, of Aberdeen, glazier. The estimated cost is reckoned about 2,000*l.*: a debt of upwards of 600*l.* still remains on the building.

THE THREATENED CHURCHES IN LONDON.

In connection with our plea against the threatened wholesale destruction of churches in the City,—public buildings, the handwriting of a past generation, houses of memory,—we have thrown together, in one prospect, views of all those which have been pointed out for erasement.

No. 1 is St. Mary's-at-Hill, in Thames-street, of ancient foundation, as are all the others. It was injured, not destroyed, by the great fire of 1666, and was restored and partly rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, between 1672 and 1677.

No. 2. St. Martin's Outwich, in Bishopsgate-street, rebuilt in 1798 by the late Mr. S. P. Cockerell. It contains some interesting monumental remains, brought from the old church, and churchwardens' accounts from 1508 to 1545.

No. 3. Allhallows', Lombard-street, rebuilt in 1694, Wren being the architect. It has some very good carvings.

No. 4. Allhallows' Staining, where Princess (afterwards queen) Elizabeth stopped when she left the Tower. It escaped the Great Fire.

No. 5. St. Matthew's, Friday-street, rebuilt by Wren in 1685.

No. 6. St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, founded in honour of Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, full of monuments and useful memories. The interior of the church is singularly picturesque and interesting.

No. 7. St. Swithin's, London-stone, in Cannon-street: was burnt, and was rebuilt by Wren in 1680. Within a modern case against the south end of the church, shown in our view, is all that remains of the famous "London stone."

No. 8. St. Michael's Bassishaw, in Basinghall-street, which being burnt, was rebuilt by Wren in 1679. It contains a tablet to Dr. Thos. Wharton, who distinguished himself by his exertions during the great plague of 1665.

No. 9. St. Michael's, Paternoster, Thames-street, originally rebuilt by Whittington, who was buried there. Those who erected his monument punned on his name, and inscribed it "*Richardus Albificans Villam.*" After the fire the present church was built by Wren in 1694; the spire was erected in 1713. There is an altar-piece by Hilton.

No. 10. St. Mary's Somerset, Thames-street, which serves also the parish of St. Mary Mounthaw,—formerly called St. Mary *de Monte alto*, or Monthaut. It was rebuilt by Wren in 1695.

No. 11. St. Margaret's, Pattens, Fenchurch-street, rebuilt (after the fire) in 1687, by Wren. It contains some good carving and a painting on the altar-piece.

No. 12. St. Catherine's Coleman, in Fenchurch-street, rebuilt 1734.

No. 13. St. Clement's, Eastcheap, rebuilt by Wren, 1686. According to the register books, the parishioners in 1685 gave the architect "one-third of a hogshead of wine."

No. 14. St. Mildred's, Bread-street, close to the new opening in St. Paul's-churchyard. It was rebuilt by Wren in 1683, and is remarkable for its interior.

No. 15. St. Anne and Agnes, in Aldersgate-street, formerly called St. Anne-in-the-Willows. The fire destroyed the old church, and Wren built the present structure in 1680.

No. 16. St. Edmund's, Lombard-street, destroyed by the fire and rebuilt by Wren in 1690. In the old church was buried John Shute, who published "The first and chiefe grounde of architecture" soon after 1550. The present building contains some stained glass and "Moses and Aaron," by Etty.

No. 17. St. Mildred's, Poultry, where originally a tablet said—

> "Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth doth lie,
> That sometime made the 'Points of Husbandrie.'"

After the fire the present church was built by Wren, in 1676. There is a bust here by Nollekens.

No. 18. St. Michael's, Wood-street, the asserted burial-place of the head of James IV. of Scotland. The old church was burnt in '66, and the present erected by Wren in 1675.

No. 19. St. Mary's, Abchurch, completed by Wren in 1686. The interior is very peculiar, and has carvings by Grinling Gibbons of wonderful beauty.

No. 20. Allhallows, Bread-street, wherein Milton was christened. The present church was built by Wren in 1680.

No. 21. St. Peter's, Cornhill, traditionally called the first church founded in London. It was rebuilt by Wren after the fire, and has a carved oak chancel screen.

No. 22. St. George's, Botolph-lane, finished in 1674 by Wren, in lieu of the old structure, destroyed by the Fire. It contains a memorial of Lord-mayor Beckford.

No. 23. St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, as completed by Wren in 1685.

No. 24. St. Olave's, Jewry, suggesting a long story of a mysterious people. It was rebuilt by Wren in 1676, and is the burial-place of Alderman Boydell.

No. 25. St. Michael's, Queenhithe, rebuilt by Wren in 1677. A doorway at the west end displays some carvings, probably by Gibbons.

No. 26. St. Nicholas' Cole Abbey, on Fish-street-hill: rebuilt by Wren (after the Fire) in 1677.

No. 27. St. Peter's Le Poor, Old Broad-street: rebuilt by Jesse Gibson in 1792.

No. 28. St. Mary's Aldermary, in Bow-lane: built in 1510 by Sir Henry Keble, called

> "A famous worthy wight,
> Which did this Aldermary Church
> Erect and set upright."

The body of the church being destroyed in 1666, was rebuilt by Wren, and is a very curious specimen.

No. 29. St. Alban's, Wood-street, restored by Wren after the Fire, in the style of the old church. Inigo Jones had rebuilt the church a few years previously. Attached to the pulpit is an hour-glass, that the preacher when he "doth make a sermon, may know how the hour passeth away."

A glance at the spires and towers here brought together suffices to prove, amongst other things, the great fertility of design possessed by Wren,—and these are not the most important of his works. They all differ in a striking degree, and suffice to render the appearance of London when viewed from a distance different from that of any other in the world.

THE THREATENED CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

BRICKLAYERS' TASK-WORK.

SOME two or three years ago I took advantage of the extensive circulation of the *Builder*, to lay before the public certain facts respecting what is called task-work or sub-letting, as regards the bricklaying department of the building trade, on which occasion I endeavoured to show them the mysteries connected therewith, and to give an *exposé* of the evils consequent upon the prevalence of that obnoxious system in the builder's trade. The result of these exposures, which you were kind enough to publish (although emanating from a humble operative), has, I flatter myself, been very beneficial to the trade in the metropolis; for I have observed with some satisfaction that since that time there has been a gradual diminution of task-work; and, with the exception of the houses that are carried up in the fields in the suburbs of London, which is vulgarly called by the bricklayers "field-ranging," the system might almost be considered abolished. Something of a revival has taken place at the new Cattle-market at Islington, but with what profit to the builder, or with what additional solidity to the work, it will be best to leave to the reader's conception.

A residence of a few weeks in Manchester has afforded me an opportunity to ascertain how work is carried on in that important town and in different parts of Lancashire; and the alarming extent to which sub-letting brickwork prevails, is a matter which ought to occupy the serious attention of persons engaged in the building trade residing in that part of England. It is a rare thing to see the brickwork of a building carried up by the original contractor: it is in nineteen cases out of twenty let to a bricklayer, who does the labour at a wonderfully low price—too low even to admit of an idea of good or solid work. Let your readers imagine common 9-inch walls, outside and inside labour, per yard average 7d. or about 25s. or 26s. per rod, and I think he will be able to judge what sort of work is done at Manchester; the consequence of which is that there is no time to perfect flues, or even to cut the bricks in the gatherings. The result is sure to be smoky chimneys, party-walls carried up by the run (and it is a wonder they don't come down in a similar manner), and in such a condition that not unfrequently a person engaged in conversation in one house has been known to suffer the serious inconvenience of being overheard by his next-door neighbour. I think, sir, something might be done to remedy this state of things in so large a town: it would be an improvement if there was a Buildings Act similar to London, as I was given to understand during my stay that there was nothing of the kind there: in fact, at the job where I worked there was no district surveyor, nor any one else to interfere, or to see that the work was properly done. Too much cannot be said in favour of the solid construction of buildings: language cannot be found too strong to condemn the pernicious system of piecework as regards brickwork: quality as well as quantity ought to be regarded, but the latter appears to be the ruling principle of those engaged in building pursuits at Manchester, at least according to the opinion of

A LONDON OPERATIVE BRICKLAYER.

A SUGGESTION FOR A FREE LIBRARY.

THE three requisites for starting a "Public free Library," are, as I would put it, a few books, a small room, and money enough to pay for the fittings, lights, and firing, for a person to be present during the time the library is open, and for the printing of a few circulars, to inform the neighbourhood of its existence. After it is fairly begun, these books may be lent out to subscribers of 3s. or 4s. a year. This subscription you expect will in some degree defray the expenses. As this is for a working base, you then apply to a more wealthy portion of the community to subscribe 10s. a year, with the privilege of choosing a book not exceeding 12s. 6d. in value, which will circulate among them; and also among subscribers of 6s. a year (who do not choose a book), and which books, after they have been sufficiently used, will be placed in the public free library. You now apply to the wealthy portion of the community to subscribe 20s. a year, with the right to order a book not exceeding 25s. in value, which, after they have been finished, and sent round to subscribers of the same amount, will then be placed in circulation among the 10s. and 6s. subscribers, to be eventually deposited in the free library. As soon as you have your system in good working order, get your subscribers to choose three among themselves, who will be willing to act as a committee to regulate the expenses, and sanction the purchase of works for the library. You will find that the value of the books chosen by subscribers will fall far short of their subscriptions. The 10s. subscribers (I speak from experience in this instance) generally order works of the value of 5s. or 8s. Some are content with what the others obtain, and neglect the privilege without reducing their subscription. Having now a considerable number of every class interested in the success of the institution, you are justified in expecting donations of books or money, which will enable you to increase your accommodation, and thus confer a greater benefit on the community.

Now this reads pleasantly enough on paper, but let us consider the motives and desires that will induce people to assist in carrying out the system. Every one will be benefited. You have united the whole community in a personal interest without mixing the classes, as the books at first only circulate among those who subscribe equally, and therefore the same care and cleanliness will be secured as in the country reading societies; and as few people have the time or inclination to read a book twice over in which they have not a personal interest, they can see it pass into the free library with the satisfaction of knowing that others are enjoying the same pleasure from which they have previously had ample gratification, and surely the charity that can confer a benefit on others without inconvenience to one's self must be pleasant, though it may not possess the material of self-denial to any considerable extent.

Then, as regards profit, each book will pay you interest on three classes of subscribers before it is fairly deposited in the free library—an advantage, if looked upon as of equal success with the common circulating library, of three to one,—a sufficient reason, I hope, to give you ample security against loss, and a justifiable confidence in eventual success.

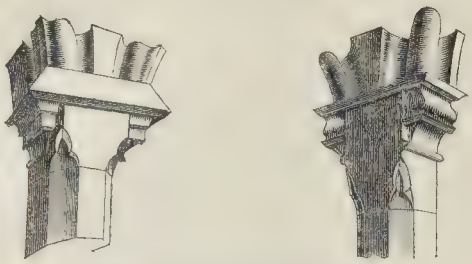
If you allow the previous arguments in its favour, you need not be afraid of any material falling off of subscribers: the appetite grows with what it feeds on, and its popularity will increase as the pleasure and instruction are appreciated. So, without saying anything about the social elevation and moral improvement which we trust will be duly developed, or of the spread of knowledge or marked intelligence of the masses, you may fairly consider your experiment will fully answer your expectations, and may therefore be pronounced a practical speculation.

W.

THE SALARY AND DUTIES OF THE CITY ARCHITECT.

AT a recent meeting of the City Corporation Commission, Mr. Bunning being examined, said,—I am architect and surveyor to the corporation, and have been so since 1843. The appointment is with the Court of Common Council. I am solely employed by the City for all the operations which are carried on at their desire. When I was appointed, in 1843, the salary which I received was 1,600*l.* a-year, out of which I had to pay office expenses. In 1847 the salary was raised to 2,500*l.* a-year, out of which I had to pay office expenses, amounting, at that time, to 1,000*l.* a-year; but my present salary is 2,500*l.* a-year, with the addition of 1,000*l.* a-year for office expenses. The salary is made up in this wise:—1,300*l.* from the city's cash, 600*l.* for attending to the Bridge-house Estates, 500*l.* from the Finsbury Estate, 50*l.* from the coal fund, an estimated amount of 50*l.* for preparing plans of any property that may be leased, and 50*l.* from the Conduit Mead Estate. My income, on the whole, is less than that of my predecessor, and I am not permitted to engage in any private practice. My duties are very multifarious. I have to attend the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council when required. For the former I have to watch all ruinous and dangerous buildings within the City. I have also to attend the committees of aldermen in respect to the prisons, and I have recently erected a prison at Holloway. There are in it 436 separate cells, and 14 work-rooms, which are equal to 96 additional cells; and there is, in fact, every accommodation for carrying out almost any kind of discipline that could be wished. The total cost of its construction was 92,655*l.* I have nothing to do with the City Bridewell. The Holloway Prison was executed by contract, and so are all works of any magnitude. The mode is to write to twelve or fourteen of the most respectable builders in the country, inviting them to send in tenders, and to select the lowest offer. I also built the Coal Exchange and Billingsgate Market. I prepared an amazing number of plans for a new cattle-market, when it was proposed to build it on the present site; but these plans are now all abandoned, and I am forming a new market for the corporation at Copenhagen-fields. I am designing a dead-meat market, to be placed on the site of Smithfield. In the case of the Royal Exchange, designs were advertised for from various architects. Whether it would be desirable to adopt that plan in all cases it is not for me to say: I can only hope it will never be done while I am City architect. As to the average expense of the works carried out under my control,—In the year 1852 I certified for 36,300*l.* To continue my duties—I am at this moment looking out for a plot of ground on which the corporation propose to erect a lunatic asylum; and I am in treaty for a site by the Seven Sisters-road, near the New Metropolitan Cattle-market. Emmanuel Hospital also comes under my care, and the almshouses connected with it. The great City street improvements have likewise been conducted entirely under my management. On the Lord Mayor's-day also I have to prepare the hall for the banquet. I have to attend, moreover, to the Guildhall, the courts of law, the officers' residences, the Monument, the Sessions-house, and the public stairs, which are very numerous. I have to do with London-bridge, and I have recently submitted to the committee a proposition for throwing hanging footpaths over each side of the bridge, which is now under consideration. There are no apprehensions entertained of the condition of the bridge, but Sir John Rennie and Mr. Page, the engineers, will be consulted before the committee make their report. My proposition will involve a projection of 12 feet on each side of the bridge, which, of course, will not improve its appearance as an architectural structure. I have also to survey the City Estate, which consists of 6,084 houses—to survey dilapidations, to assess the rents, and to report to the City Lands Committee. The Bridge-house Estates in like manner come under my care. I have to attend the committees, and to survey the property, which consists of about 6,000 houses. I have also to attend the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee, and under that committee I built the Coal Exchange. I have to fix the boundaries under which the coal duty becomes payable. I attend the General Purposes Committee, and under them the Mansion-house comes within my care. I attend the Markets Committee, and have the management of the markets, and execute any repairs that are required. I have also to attend to the police-stations—six in number—and the chief commissioner's house, the city schools, and the Small Debts Court. There are, too, numerous works being carried out under my superintendence by direction of the Improvements Committee, including Cannon-street, from William IV.'s statue to St. Paul's; works in Threadneedle-street, Mark-lane, Dowgate-hill, and a new street from Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell, where it is contemplated to erect lodging-houses for the poor. There are also now before the Improvements Committee a new street from Cannon-street to Blackfriars-bridge, and the levelling of Holborn-hill. The expense of these improvements is very great, owing to the enormous sums required in the shape of compensation for goodwill, compulsory sales, and so on. The claims sent in, in this respect, for the portion of Cannon-street already completed amounted to no less than 1,177,153*l.* 2s. 4d. and they were settled for by the payment of 796,566*l.* 3s. 5d. The total loss to the City is about 200,000*l.* the difference being accounted for by the sale of the frontages in the new street, which are very valuable.

When asked as to the sufficiency of the main thoroughfares of the City, Mr. Bunning said,—Cheapside will be greatly relieved when Cannon-street shall be opened, which I anticipate will not be long. Frequent obstructions take place between the Strand and Cheapside. I think that the removal of Temple-bar would contribute very much to diminish that inconvenience. There would certainly be room for one more carriage if it were removed. The estimate for the new cattle-market as at present proposed is 300,000*l.*; but a hide-market and increased fairage are in contemplation, which would augment that estimate.



ARCHES AND CAPS IN WINDOWS.

A JUNCTION OF ARCHES AND CAPS IN WINDOWS.

YOUR recent illustrations of windows from Syracuse (Vol. II. page 767), show two ways of effecting this. In the accompanying sketches there is a somewhat similar arrangement, and I think the way in which the arch and jamb mouldings are brought down on to the plain chamferred mullion, so as to preserve the face of wall down on to the top of corbelling cap, is very ingenious, and does away with the awkward mitre, and overhanging effect of deeply-cut mouldings in such positions. The difficulty here encountered, appears to me greater than that shown in the illustrations I have referred to, where the arrangement is very straightforward.

The examples are from Sturry, near Canterbury. Couplets, trefoil headed in both instances, and each light is about 6 feet high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide. R. H. P.

PURIFICATION OF GAS.

As if to give force to our remarks lately on this subject, it has been simultaneously exciting no little interest in the City, and the *Times* has had a leading article on the matter. Dr. Letheby having sent a report to the City Sewers Commission as to the quality of the gas of the different City companies, in which he had given a favourable account of the Great Central Company's gas, was called on by the Court for some details, and appeared personally before the Commission, to whom, in reply to various incidental questions, he stated that in the course of his investigations during the last two years, he had found that some of the companies were supplying gas to this metropolis that, in the course of a few years, would tend to damage very much the atmosphere and the property in it, for it was so highly charged with noxious matter that he had obtained 21 *grains of oil of vitriol from* 100 *cubic feet of gas*, which was getting into the atmosphere. Then, again, there was a quantity of ammonia, which held in solution a large quantity of tar, and whenever there was a leakage in the streets it oozed out. During the last fifty years, when it had got into the public roads, it had rendered the soil near it so offensive that one could hardly move the pavement without doing a great deal of harm. What it may be in twenty years hence he could not say, but he thought it would be almost unsafe that the Sewers Commission should then disturb the pavement at all. The oil of vitriol which is in the gas had, he remarked, a decided tendency to injure furniture; and there was not a library in the metropolis the books on the upper shelves of which were not tumbling to pieces from this cause. There was *no controlling power over the different companies*, because the public were not aware of the presence of these impurities. They were burning this gas in shops where there was a large quantity of perishable fabrics. He thought nothing was more important than that the chemical qualities of the gas should from time to time be tested. Statements had been made in the public papers to the effect that invitations had been given to anybody to come to the works for the purpose of examining for themselves. This was all nonsense. The examination of gas at the gasworks went for nothing. It was the quality of the material as supplied to the public which must be tested. The combustion of gas so largely charged with sulphur, in combination with oxygen, was also very destructive to the windpipe and lungs, especially of persons in the daily habit of sitting for several hours in shut-up rooms where such gas was burnt. He had been examining the snow that had fallen lately round London, and had found it charged with sulphuric acid in combination with ammonia, and the same also with regard to the leaves of trees.* It proceeded sometimes in combination with ammonia, and sometimes in a free state; so that one could not get pure air within the bounds of the metropolis.

One fact we would wish to impress on all who feel an interest in this subject, namely, that defilement in the gas supplied to the metropolitan public is an old evil, which dates from the time when the companies had their own way entirely as to prices: so much so, that in frequently complaining of it in the *Builder*, before the movement in favour of "cheap and good gas" was begun, we used to remark that it would be bad enough to be obliged to pay even a low price for *bad* gas, but that it was doubly grievous and provoking to pay the high price then charged for so bad an article, and that the public might, at least, have their bad gas at a lower price. If compelled, therefore, at length, to provide a clean and inoffensive article, the companies have no more right to charge the public for making it clean and pure now than they had before they were compelled to reduce their prices, even were it the fact, which it is *not*, that the purification would cost them anything positively out of pocket, for the sulphuric acid, sulphuret of ammonia, &c. with which their gas is defiled are valuable, commercially speaking; and even although there should remain no positive balance of profit on the separation and retention of such products, the process of purification will, at least, very well pay its own cost, as smoke consumption does; and doubtless it is simply because it may not do more, if it be not from a still less excusable cause, connected with threats of adulteration for the purpose of raising prices, that so offensive and obnoxious an article is still sold, as of old, to the metropolitan public. Dr. Letheby, we may here observe, by the way, considers that however impure gas may be at the works, it becomes farther deteriorated on passing through miles of pipes; and this doubtless may be quite correct; but it seems to us that it only shows the greater necessity for original purification: and besides, according to Dr. Letheby's own report, the gas of one company is in reality found to be less impure after passing through the long line of pipes than that from other companies. Sulphur, comparatively innoxious, may readily be converted into the burning and virulent sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, but this only shows that the sulphur or volatile sulphuret, whence it may be generated, ought, *ab initio*, to have been withdrawn.

Mr. Leslie, since the remarks by Dr. Letheby in explanation of his official report as examiner of the state of the City gas, has also been in communication with the City Sewers Commission, whom he reminded that six years since he pointed out the same fact which Dr. Letheby has brought under notice,—that the City gas, in passing through its long pipes, becomes deteriorated (*by previous deposits of a noxious description*), and urged that the gas ought to be purified on its exit from the mains of the companies. This, Mr. Leslie explained, was now done at the General Post-office, and at the *Times* office, by means of his "patents for the sanitary and economic combustion of gas for economy of fuel with ventilation;" and the consequence was, that while the weekly expenditure of gas at the Post-office, previous to the adoption of these improvements, was 245,000 cubic feet, it was now only 120,300; although, with the same number of burners, there is now more light than before. The success of the experiment at St. Martin's-le-Grand had induced the Government to send him to Liverpool, where the same improvements were carried out with the like success, as well as at Manchester. In these cases Cannel coal-gas had been used. In reply to a question put to Mr. Leslie, he stated that the cost of apparatus for each house was 5*l.* to 6*l.*; for large establishments, of course more. The Commission resolved unanimously to refer Mr. Leslie's important statements to the General Purposes Committee, to inquire and report.

So far as regards the companies, it is surprising they do not see the immense field of profit, in private dwellings, which strict attention to purification of their gas would assuredly open to them. For large establishments, or gentlemen's mansions, Mr. Leslie's patents are of great value, wherever gas is so impure in its manufacture as it is in London; but to admit, as a leading principle, that the gas supplied by companies ought to be purified by apparatus to be purchased by every tenant or landlord of a private dwelling, requires very serious consideration, since it would not only liberate the companies from all care or responsibility on their parts, as regards the purification of their gas, but must inevitably thereby lead to anything but sanitary improvement, inasmuch as every private dwelling assuredly never will have its gas so, separately, purified; and therefore, unless the companies are to be held responsible for the purity of their gas, matters are likely to fall from bad to worse, so far especially as regards private dwellings. As for the noxious matters alleged to be deposited in the pipes, from which the gas is supposed to absorb its impurities, whence can such noxious matter have been deposited, but from the gas itself; and if the gas deposit such impurities, how can these be consistently charged with the contamination of the gas? Originally, all such deposits, if really existent, must be attributable to a slovenly and filthy manufacture of the article; and the sooner the companies are compelled to "consume" their own gaseous impurities, the better for themselves no less than for the public at large; for no sooner will that be done, than an immense expansion of the manufacture will arise from the growing demand for gas in private dwellings.

* Will this explain the curious deposit which the late snow-storms left on the painted stucco fronts of many houses in London? -ED.

PORTUGAL-STREET GRAVEYARD.

As a law writer, my *habitat* has been for twenty years in Clare-market, and my walk to chambers Lincoln's-inn, daily, past the cemetery which, until last year, was open to view, and fenced in only by an iron railing. The place was certainly not attractive, being crowded with graves, and bristling with tombs of every shape; but lately a hoard shrouded it from the public gaze.

Last week, seeing the gate open, and some loaded carts inside, I ventured to enter, and to my surprise not a vestige was left of a tomb, of a mound, nor of the sedgy vesture with which it was erstwhile clothed. The whole glebe was upturned, and all the monuments, even that of Joe Miller, clean razed!

A fragment of stone, here and there, gave note that I stood on a place of sepulture: one had inscribed, "*Sacred to the memory of*——," but the legend here broke off. Another, covered with the workman's *blouse*, revealed only the words "hic jacet," or hic Jacket.

It occurred to me, the sphere of *my* earthly migrations has been circumscribed to the distance of a gun-shot from this centre, where ultimately my mortal remains might find repose; but what hope is there now of any biding depository even in death. "Sacred to the memory"—is that but a figure of speech, or of cold mockery in marble? What has become of the gravestones? what of the tombs? what of the bones? Or is the freehold in the church an estate for barter, to be secularized whenever a tempting ground-rent offers? If so, a handsome profit may be realized from the crushing-mills at Lambeth, and a still heavier fund from animal guano, the accumulation of 500 years.

Many of the churches are, it appears, doomed to destruction; and where there are no suitable congregations, possibly it may be right to secularize them, for it is written, "My house is the house of prayer," but the churchyards were solemnly dedicated by our forefathers; and although cemeteries should be shut up for the public health and benefit, they at least ought to be guarded by the veneration of the existing race.

The suburban cemeteries are certainly an improvement in this respect, and connect a sentimental memorial with every native flower. No sentiment is fostered by the repulsive graveyard—but, oh, stir not a clod from the grave of our kindred dead.

NECRO SCRIBE.

On part of the graveyard an hospital is being erected—so far good; but what next?

Notices of Books.

Baths and Washhouses; the History of their rise and progress; with statistics, practical hints, and plans, &c. By GEORGE A. CAPE, Jun. Secretary to the Lambeth Baths and Washhouses Company. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1854.

IT was well and truly said by Bishop Taylor that "there is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul." Baths and warehouses are, or rather would be, were they sufficiently numerous, most useful agents in promoting both the physical and the moral advancement of the people. There has been heretofore a want of collected information relative to all matters, whether statistical, financial, or otherwise, connected with them. The present little work aids in supplying this desideratum and gives historical details of the baths of the ancients, which will increase the interest of the subject to the general reader, and promote the end in view, which is the extension of such establishments, both in provincial towns and in the metropolis.

It is judiciously remarked by Mr. Cape, that it is important that all who would induce others to embark in a scheme of this nature should be in a position to show that baths and washhouses erected at a moderate outlay are not barely self-supporting, but that they yield an ample profit; and, arguing from the results attained at other establishments, that those proposed are likely to be satisfactory in their working. The metropolitan establishments already in use, he observes, would have been more remunerative than they have been, had the outlay on each (between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.*) been more moderate. A first-class metropolitan district establishment he finds could be erected at a cost of 14,000*l.* site inclusive, and probably yield a profit of 8½ per cent. on the capital expended. A second-sized establishment for a large provincial town he estimates at a cost of 5,600*l.* and to yield probably 7½ per cent. For smaller towns, such as Bilston, 2,200*l.* he considers ought to be sufficient, to yield a profit of 5 per cent. Plans for such establishments are suggested. The work also contains a plan of the Lambeth Baths and Washhouses, and a view of the swimming-bath at that establishment. Swimming-baths he properly regards as very important adjuncts. We may infer from this little book that Mr. Cape will prove a very useful secretary.

The Builders' Price-book for 1854. By W. and H. Laxton, Architects, and F. W. Laxton, of the Middle Temple. London: Weale, &c.

IN the new edition of this price-book many of the prices have been raised, in consequence of the increased price of materials, and in some cases of labour. The prime cost of Memel fir, for example, which was last year quoted at 3*l.* 15s. is this year called 4*l.* 15s. The book contains its usual amount of information.

Rudimentary Treatise on Cottage Building. By C. Bruce Allen. Second edition. London: Weale.

THE second edition of Mr. Allen's treatise, improved by omissions, has an appendix headed "Economy of Rural Dwellings, for tradesmen and persons of limited incomes," by Mr. Weale, which is addressed particularly "to persons resident in confined and ill-ventilated districts, consisting either of small tradesmen or of persons of small incomes, the latter of whom almost wholly from necessity live in lodgings." Plans and specification are given for a pair of cottages, costing for the double house 380*l.* It is to be regretted that the plans were not wedded to more tasteful elevations than those given.

THE EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE.—An ordinary meeting of members was held on the 12th instant, in George Street Hall. After the transaction of some private business, a paper by Mr. A. Thomson, of Banchory, on the "Hills and Valleys, Walls and Gates of Rome," was read by the secretary. The contents of this communication were illustrated by maps and sketches of Rome. In the opinion of the writer of the paper, the populousness of ancient Rome had been much exaggerated.

Miscellanea.

SUNDERLAND BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The total number of bathers in the year ending the 31st of December last, was 14,170—washers, 15,319; the receipts from the former having been 179*l.* 18s., and from the latter 345*l.* 13s. 4½d.; in all, 525*l.* 11s. 4½d.

GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA-RUBBER.—Peron, according to the *Compt. Rendus de l'Academie des Sciences*, has invented a kind of paper made from gutta percha, which is considered to be superior to all other kinds for lithographs and engravings. Might not a sort of artificial vellum or parchment be readily made of gutta percha for the use of lawyers? The surface would require to be roughened, and the thickness could be modified to any extent. Another use for this Protean substance has been suggested, namely, the formation of a matrix for deposit of stereotype plates by galvanic agency, the matrix being prepared by simply stamping a sheet of gutta percha with a heated form of types. In the Great Exhibition of 1851, we observed some decidedly good printing, said to have been taken from gutta-percha plates, themselves prepared at once from a matrix of its own. Gutta percha and india-rubber can readily be prepared, with sulphur, so as to be as hard as stone, and stereotype plates so made, we should think, might do as well as metal ones. Might not such compounds be made useful in connection with the etchings on soap lately spoken of?

ROAD FROM KENSINGTON TO BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.—Have the residents of Brompton and its vicinity, in their anxiety to get an opening through Brompton-square, entirely overlooked a plan which, to my mind, would greatly beautify, as well as be most convenient to, the whole neighbourhood,—I mean the continuation of the road about to be constructed by the Commissioners of the late Exhibition on their new estate; so that, instead of its stopping short at the Methwolds Almshouses, it went on a few hundred yards further south, so as to end by the side of the Swan Tavern, Old Brompton; thus ensuring an almost straight line of road from Kensington-gore down Swan-lane, and Church-street, Chelsea, to the Thames and Battersea-bridge, whence a railway is projected to the New Crystal Palace. The few intervening yards a year hence will probably be built upon, and a most convenient and beautiful road spoilt for want of forethought.—H. R.

VENTILATION OF GAS PRODUCTS.—Your remarks on this subject are, I think, very important, but will it not be difficult to unite elegance with utility in the improvement? As a modification applicable to desk or counter lights, I would propose a hollow standard containing the gas-pipe, and connected by pipes (tin would do) with the outer air, so as to supply the burners with the fresh air necessary for combustion; and in addition, a tube suspended from the ceiling, with a bell-mouth made of ground glass, to convey away the products of combustion. You would thus also prevent draughts, such as there are at present between the doors and windows and the lamps, while the air of the rooms remains pure for breathing. Touching gas-stoves, to which an Englishman has an objection because he likes to see an open fire,—could not the door of the stove be made of orange-coloured Bohemian glass with a coating of red glass, the latter being cut through to various depths, to have the effect of flames? Or the stoves themselves might be made of a framework of iron with panels of red glass cut to any pattern, which would have a more pleasant appearance, and smell sweeter than the black iron stoves used at present. These stoves should always be made on the ventilating principle of inlet and exit pipes.—G. H. L.

A CAUTION.—Allow me to warn persons taking houses without examination by a surveyor, by relating a providential escape of an intimate friend of mine now residing on Surbiton-Hill, Kingston, Surrey. A few weeks since, sitting in his dining-room with his wife, at ten o'clock at night, an unusual smell of fire was perceived, and on removing the carpet, hearth-rug, and a portion of the floor next to the hearth-stone, he found three joists in flames. These three joists entered the outer wall, and were simply covered with about an inch of mortar and blacked over, and the stove was set upon them without any trimmer, which is usual. After using many pails of water, the fire was extinguished. Had my friend and his family gone to bed without ascertaining the cause of the smell of fire, no doubt the house would have been burnt down; and being a detached building, no one could have escaped to tell the sad tale.—A. Z.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—An apparatus which can be fitted up behind an ordinary register-grate has been patented by Mr. M. M'Laren.——Mr. George Carter, of Lombard-street, has patented certain improvements applicable to furnaces for cylindrical boilers.——A patent for corrugated flues and other improvements adopted at the Haigh Foundry, Wigan, has also been taken out.

"TEN PER CENT. TO SURVEYORS."—I enclose a card from a decorator, soliciting my patronage, and proposing to allow me 10 per cent. on the amount of any work I may give him. The proposition is so offensive, and the practice so degrading, that a few timely lines of animadversion in your journal might arrest the growth of such an evil, and induce my correspondent and others of his class, if they will do dirty work, to do it as much as possible in the dark, and as if they were ashamed. But I wish they would rigidly abstain altogether from bribe-giving, which is doubly cursed,—it curseth "him who gives and him who takes," and the unlucky employer is cursed too when he gets into such hands, by having his work badly done, and at 10 per cent. or probably more above the fair price. Look at some of our wealthiest builders, of whom we may well be proud,—do they ever hint at such a thing as commission to the architect? No,—their honesty, which in this as in other cases is "the best policy," precludes the idea, and they thrive. How often, on the contrary, does the cheat, if a trader, end in the gazette,—and if, alas! an architect, finish his days a humble suppliant to our benevolent fund.—H. B.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting on the 11th, after a variety of matters had been disposed of, some designs of coloured ceilings, executed by two German artists, for Lords Harrington and Salisbury, were exhibited. Mr. Horner noticed in them a mixture of Gothic and Classic forms which they would not find in the works of English artists. The Chairman observed that it was always so in the works of foreign architects. Mr. Picton said it was a question for discussion, both whether they were right in the matter, and in what the incongruity or inconsistency in the blending of the two styles consisted? Mr. Howard thought it possible that there might be a reconciliation of the two forms, under certain conditions.—Mr. Horner: By taking away the distinctive characteristics of each. Mr. Howard, in reply, referred to the epigram which represented Nature as combining Homer and Virgil to form Milton. After a few remarks from Mr. Picton, the subject was adjourned till next meeting. Mr. Duncan, the engineer to the corporation, exhibited his plans for the new water-works at Kensington, Everton, &c., illustrating his descriptions by frequent reference to some account of the works now being executed for the public by the water committee. The old reservoir at Kensington was constructed under the orders of the highway board, and occupied two acres. When the waterworks came under the management of the corporation, three acres of land were also handed over to them by the old board, where the new reservoir, which might now be considered as completed, had been formed, and between them they would contain about 18,000,000 gallons of water. The roof would be constructed with iron girders supported on pillars of the same material, and covered over with earth on the top, so that about five acres would thus be made available for pleasure-grounds or any other purposes, for the ornament of the town or recreation of the inhabitants. The average depth of the water would be 15 feet. Having stated it would be necessary, on account of the difference in the levels, to make two separate and distinct water-works, but capable of being connected if required, which had been done by carrying two pipes from this reservoir, and showed the boundary of the levels, the upper one of which the Kensington reservoir was intended to supply, he passed on to the one at Everton. This he stated was intended to supply the crest of the hill, which could not be reached by the other. It was found necessary, in the case of the Everton works, to raise water by artificial means, for which purpose a tower had been projected, upon the top of which would be a tank ten feet deep, and 75 feet in diameter. There would be another reservoir underneath, to be ready for a future time, if necessary.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The Hamilton and Buffalo division of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Line, according to the *Hamilton Spectator*, is now in successful operation. "At the office of the company may be seen by the curious, that novelty, in Canadian telegraphing at least, House's Lightning Printing Press. This section of the line will be worked throughout with the printing instrument." The completion of this section gives a total distance now working to the Grand Trunk Company of 880 miles, while the completion of the Montreal and Quebec section, by the same contractors, on the 1st proximo, will make an aggregate of 1,080 miles, or the longest line, under one company, in America.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The third conversazione of this society was held at the Museum, Taunton, according to the local *Courier*, when Mr. Cave, of Norton Manor, read a paper on leases at Poundisford, to be followed by one on its architecture, &c. The Rev. A. W. Jones read a paper on "Pentacruinites," illustrated by ink drawings. Several objects of interest were exhibited to the meeting.

SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE.—The Bridge House Estates Committee, to whom the negotiation for the purchase of this bridge was referred, and who had before reported that the bridge directors had named 300,000*l.* as the price, now again report to the Common Council that no reduction will be agreed to, and that the directors will not bind the proprietors to the sum named. The committee also report that within the last six weeks, Mr. George Rennie, C.E. had examined the bridge for the directors of the bridge company, and was said to have found it in a sound condition. The committee had therefore again reported without employing any professional authority on their part to examine it. After some discussion, in which very different opinions were expressed as to the sufficiency of the bridge, even though sound, for the traffic anticipated in opening it to the public, the report, by a majority of 30 to 26, was referred back to the committee, to ascertain by professional inquiry the state of the bridge with reference to its strength and durability.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—An experiment for the purpose of testing the efficiency of a self-acting break, invented by Major Robins, took place lately on the South-Western and Windsor line. The invention, it is reported, effects a stoppage of the train without manual labour, within fifteen to twenty yards, the break being self-acting and worked entirely by the engine-driver. His Royal Highness Prince Albert came from Windsor Castle on purpose to see the result of the experiment.——Some years since we proposed as a problem for solution by inventive minds, the realization of a system of self-acting signals, whereby trains could of themselves announce their whereabouts at various points during transit, and other useful purposes be served, such as signalling to drivers from the line, by mechanical appliance to the steam whistle or otherwise, the occurrence of accidents, or obstructions ahead of them. We were gratified to be able to state last week that the self-acting signal system was being adopted on French lines; and now we observe that more than one form of such signals have been patented in this country, and are being successfully tried. By an electro-magnetic invention recently patented by Mr. Tyers, as lately exhibited by models before the Lord Mayor of London and various other gentlemen, every train passing a station gives notice to the station last left that the line is clear: it at same instant transmits to the next station in advance a signal of its approach. Signals can also be transmitted from any intermediate point between stations to give alarm and obtain assistance; and any official at a station can communicate with the driver of a train at any distance as he is approaching fog and auxiliary signals being superseded. This latter signal is made by the apparatus being caused to sound the steam-whistle; and at the stations are self-acting registers, keeping an exact account of every signal made. The apparatus has been, it is said, successfully tested on the South-Eastern and Croydon lines.

THE RESTORATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, YOUGHALL.—Since we first mentioned the proposed restoration of this church and urged its necessity, the north transept has been completed at the cost of 587*l.* 16*s.* without sittings. But the restoration of the choir is by far the greater, more important, and desirable portion of the work undertaken, and will cost at least 400*l.*; and for this the rector, the Rev. P. W. Drew, is now appealing to the public, "alike to those who know the importance of church accommodation, especially where there are large numbers of the humble classes, and to those who would grieve to see a *magnificent ancient structure*, which can be rendered so serviceable for the worship and glory of God, and highest interests of man, *falling rapidly into irretrievable decay.*" We mention his desire, in the hope that the appeal may thus reach the eyes of some willing to aid in a good work.

LEEDS MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.—Mr. W. B. Denison has issued a report of the result of his experiment at Leeds during the last year. During the first six months a lodging-house for women had been kept open but signally failed, and it was then converted into a mechanics' home for a better class of workmen at 4½*d.* a night instead of 3*d.* and has had fair success during the last six months. Notwithstanding the loss on the women's lodging house, the profit on the whole experiment is estimated at nearly 5½ per cent. which is 1 per cent. less than last year. The total receipts for the year were 456*l.* odd; expenses, 221*l.* odd.

THE FILE TRADE.—A general meeting of the file trade was held at Sheffield, on Monday in last week, when the workmen of fifty-four houses were represented. It was resolved that the file trade agree to postpone the demand for a new statement to 3rd April.

COUNTRY BLACKSMITHS.—At Dunse, in Scotland, according to the *Kelso Chronicle*, the country blacksmiths are moving for an advance of prices on account of the rise in coals and iron.

THE ENGLISH GLASS TRADE.—Mr. Jas. Hartley, the glass manufacturer, in the course of a lecture at Sunderland at the beginning of the week, stated the following interesting facts in reference to this trade:—"Previous to the repeal of the glass duty in 1845, there were 14 companies engaged in the manufacture of crown and sheet glass: they were increased during 1846 and 1847 to 24, and now are reduced to 10. In 1844, the last year of the duty, there were made by the 14 companies 6,700 tons of crown and sheet glass, paying 500,000*l.* duty: there are now 10 companies working 40 furnaces, with 284 pots, making 35,500,000 feet annually, equal to 15,000 tons, value 225,000*l.* being an increase of considerably more than cent. per cent. and at a charge to the public of less than one-half of the former duty. In polished plate there are six companies, being the same as existed in 1837, and consequently their number has remained stationary since the repeal of the duty, but their production is estimated to have doubled. They now make 3,000,000 feet polished plate annually, equal to 5,500 tons, valued at 450,000*l.* Of Hartley's patent rough plate, which has only been fairly in the market about two years, the quantity now manufactured annually is 2,240,000 feet of 2 lb. to the foot, valued at 30,000*l.* The produce of the little kingdom of Belgium, the greatest glass-producing country in the world, is 50,000,000 feet of sheet glass annually, equal to 22,300 tons, or 25 per cent. more than is made in England of both crown and sheet glass. They export of this quantity 85 per cent., of which 6 per cent. comes to England, and they retain 15 per cent. for home consumption: England retains 85 per cent. of its produce for home consumption, and exports 15 per cent., being about double what she imports. In Hartley and Co.'s glass tariff there are 7,329 figures; also 17 descriptions of glass with 51 thicknesses.

THE GLASGOW ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The second annual meeting of this association was held on the evening of Monday the 16th instant, the president in the chair, when the secretary's report for the past session was read and adopted. Office-bearers for the present were elected; and addresses, bearing upon the profession and art generally, spoken by several of the members.

THE SPHYNX.—According to the newspapers, a Frenchman named Mariette has at last succeeded in discovering the long-sought-for entrance into the Sphynx. "The entrance leads into beautiful marble rooms, which are supposed to be connected, by subterranean passages, with similar chambers in the adjacent pyramid."

THE ROYAL CHAPEL AT BERLIN, under the western façade of the palace, was consecrated on the 18th inst. with great pomp. The *Times* says,—"To judge by the luxuriant almost excessive—accumulation of works of art, of various styles and times, concentrated within an octagon space of 80 feet diameter, it would appear to have been his majesty's desire to lay all periods of Christian art under contribution for the decoration of this house of prayer. The chapel, which is 115 feet high, towers over the western wing of the palace, just over the Portal of Victory, the arch of which is of itself 62 feet high, so that the extremity of the cross above the cupola of the chapel rises to a height of 223 feet above the level of the roadway beneath. This excessive height of the building will probably be little felt as an inconvenience, since the royal apartments and state rooms all lie on the second and third floors of the palace. The noble staircase which leads from the Weisser Saal to the chapel, is entirely of marble, as are also the walls, plinth, and floor af the latter. The altar, which is situate in a commodious recess on the east side, consists of a slab of oriental alabaster, resting on six columns, and is surmounted by a ciborium, or vaulted canopy, supported on four columns, wrought out of the entire blocks which the king received as a present for this purpose from Abbas Pasha, viceroy of Egypt. All the artists, architects, and even the masons and other workmen engaged in the construction of the chapel, as well as their wives, were admitted to the ceremony, the first act of which consisted in laying the last stone in a cavity left under the altar for this purpose, in which were also placed a record of the event, a drawing of the building, &c. and *a list of all the artists and operatives engaged in the work*."

NEW HOUSES UNINHABITABLE.—In a case at the Birmingham County Court lately, in which rent was demanded from a tenant who had quitted a house because the windows were without fastenings, the doors unhung, nothing painted, and the well water muddy, a verdict was given for defendant.

MODERN EPITAPH.—The following epitaph, which for blunt prosaicism and "unadorned eloquence," is perhaps unrivalled, is about to be placed on a grave in a Norwich churchyard:—

"Nineteen years I was a maid,
Seven years I was a wife;
Seventeen days I was a mother;
And then it pleased the Almighty
To call me from this world to another."

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL STONE.—M. Juste Giret, of Paris, has patented a process which consists in first calcining any sort of sand, earth, stone, or metallic ore, and while at a red heat pounding them in iron or granite mortars to an impalpable powder. This substance is then mixed with flux, and placed in a melting-pot, whence the products are precipitated in cold water, and instantly acquire the form of sand of various tints. They are again triturated, inclosed in fire-clay moulds and put into a furnace, where they become solidified.

VENTILATION OF SEWERS AND MINES.—We have often urged the economical use of the heat generated by ovens in preparing coke, which is but too often wasted. One useful purpose, suggested by Mr. Abraham Rogers, of Field-house, near Bradford, who has registered a modification of the coke oven for the purpose of ventilation, is the ventilation of sewers by their means. The mode of construction adopted by Mr. Rogers is said to have been first of all successfully used by him from 1835 to 1844, in ventilating a colliery near Rochdale, till the mining works were abandoned, and which it effectually did, not only at no expense, but with a profit on the coke manufacture besides. The smoke from the coke ovens opens into an archway, communicating downwards and upwards with a shaft, through which it is intended that the noxious gases of the sewers or other subterraneous excavations shall be drawn upwards, and probably decomposed as well as dissipated, as they ascend through the upper shaft or chimney.

LONDON RAILWAYS.—A correspondent writes,—"Now that the convenient and easily approachable station of the Blackwall Railway is opened, or about to be, directly, for the Woolwich traffic, it would be an immense convenience to the inhabitants of, and visitors to, Greenwich, if a branch were made (there can be no doubt of paying), from that railway over the Isle of Dogs to the ferry there, opposite Greenwich; as by this means people would avoid the unpleasantness of the passage of London-bridge and the offensive fellmongers' yards, &c."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT FIRE IN BREAD-STREET.

61, Friday-street, Jan. 6th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—We have great satisfaction in informing you that the wrought-iron door made by you, and which was placed in the opening made by us some years since through the party-wall which divided our warehouses in this street from that which, previously to the late conflagration, we occupied at the rear of Messrs. Townend's premises in Bread-street, most effectually resisted the large mass of fire to which it was exposed for many hours; and we may also state, that so soon as the metal became sufficiently cool, the lock yielded readily to its key, and (excepting discoloration) the door does not appear to be in the least injured, or out of position.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
Messrs. Chubb & Son, LIDDIARD & CO.
St. Paul's Churchyard.

TENDERS

For new buildings at Erdington, near Birmingham, to be called "Retreat for the Aged, and Orphans' Home," to be built by and at the sole cost of Josiah Mason, esq. Mr. Isaac Newey, of Birmingham, architect. Quantities supplied.

Barnsley, Birmingham	£5,750	0	0
Allen, ditto	5,550	0	0
Creswell, ditto	5,400	7	5
Mountford, ditto	5,237	4	7
Johns, Moseley	5,154	0	0
Webb and Son, Birmingham	5,150	0	0
Buckler, ditto	5,000	0	0
Wilson, Handsworth	5,000	0	0
Grove, Birmingham	4,990	0	0
Hill, Sutton Coldfield	4,823	0	0
Greensall, Erdington, accepted	4,736	0	0

For the Australasian Bank, corner of Threadneedle-street and Finch-lane. Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A. architect.

William Cubitt and Co.	£9,985
Holland	9,899
Piper	9,764
Grimsdell	9,734
Ashby and Horner	9,686
Locke and Nesham	9,553
Kelk	9,470
Lucas	8,983

For House, Threadneedle-street, for Mr. John Bannister (adjoining Australasian Bank). Mr. Henry Currey, architect. Quantities supplied by Messrs. Norris and Roberts.

	Gross.	Deduction.	Nett.
Holland	£3,489	£175	£3,314
Cubitt	3,490	250	3,240
Grimsdell	3,467	304	3,163
Ashby and Horner	3,420	300	3,120
Kelk	3,300	250	3,050
Locke and Nesham	3,291	285	3,006
E. O. Symons	3,286	327	2,968
Lucas	3,020	220	2,800

The deduction was for the upper part of the front, if finished in Portland cement instead of Portland stone.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. H." "C. B." "C H." "C. R. S." "C. D." "W. B." "A. P." "J. E. C." "T. H. H." "A. C." "E. W." "Paulatim." "W. H. T." "W. W." "R. and S." "T." "H. S. S." "Z." "Mr. L." "Messrs. R" "F. P. H." "W. S." (did not reach us in time). "F. P. McC." (we have no further information). "*Quæro Quare*" (state the real question). "J. K." (the chief commissioner could, of course assist, but has doubtless many more applicants than he knows). "J. S." (a summons could probably be obtained, but it would be difficult to prove nuisance). "A. M. H." (at the office of the "Association," Exeter Hall). "T. B." (we have reason to believe decision of the commissioners does not apply to the *object* of the Bills). "E. H." (such a course could not be taken with safety). "J. F." we are forced to decline answering: circumstances would have to be considered). "Fire Brigade" (will appear).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.—There is a VACANCY for Two Pupils in the Morning Class, and One in the Evening Class of the Architects', Builders', Civil Engineers', and Machinists' Drawing Classes, conducted by T. J. HILL, Architect. Offices, 19, Helmet-row, Old-street Prospectuses to be had on application at the Offices.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

APPRENTICE WANTED (out-door), to the PAINTING and DECORATING BUSINESS. A respectable youth, having a knowledge of drawing and a taste for the fine arts, will have the advantage of learning, under the guidance of a practical man, all the various branches. Premium required.—Address, A. B. 3, Craven-place, Conduit-street West, Hyde-park.

ENGINE DRIVER.—WANTED, at a saw-mill, a competent and steady man to attend to an engine; a good reference indispensable.—Apply, personally to Mr. SAML. WORSSAM, Engineer, Hortulsn-place, King's road, Chelsea.

FOREMAN WANTED.—The Loughborough Local Board of Health are desirous of engaging the services of an efficient FOREMAN to superintend the execution of the town drainage works. a person having had experience in the construction of sewerage works will be preferred. Applications, enclosing references, and stating the amount of salary required, to be address d to Mr C. TEBBUTT, of Loughborough, Surveyor to the Board. By order of the Board,

Loughborough, Jan. 18 1854. W. J. WOOLLEY, Clerk.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL MANAGER for a BRICK, TILE and PIPE MANUFACTORY, the same being machinery. The duties required are, to superintend the whole, and to keep the accounts of sales, &c. For part culars, apply to RICHARD CAIL, Contractor, Newcastle-upon Tyne

TO STONE CARVERS.

WANTED, immediately, ONE or TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN, who thoroughly understand the Decorated Period.—Apply to O. Y. Post-office, Leicester.

WANTED, a good CABINETMAKER; and also a good hand in the Joinery.—Apply to Messrs. MARGETTS and LYLES, Carvers, &c. 127, High-street, Oxford.

TO DRAWING AND SURVEYING CLERKS

WANTED, a good ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Also, a practical SURVEYING CLERK.—Apply, between Ten and Twelve, to Mr. RICHARDSON, 4 Tress and Chambers, St Thomas Apostle chambers, 13, Cannon-street West, City.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS or GENERAL FOREMAN. The Advertiser can have good references.—Address, L. H. M., 5, Great Titchfield-street, St Marylebone.

WANTED, a SITUATION as FOREMAN of PLASTERING, by a person of good experience; he is also a modeller and draughtsman, and has been in a similar capacity for several years. References given.—Address, A. Y. X. Office of "The Builder."

TO CARPENTERS.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a YOUTH, aged 16, INDOOR, to the above trade. A moderate premium will be paid.—Address, with all particulars, to M. M. 8, Upper Marylebone-street, Portland-place. Has been a few months at the trade.

TO BUILDERS, HOUSE PAINTERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as Painter, Grainer and Writer, &c. and who will make himself generally useful.—Address, O. Y. 22, Wilton terrace, Wilton road, Pimlico.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS, or FOREMAN. The Advertiser is fully competent to take the management of a church or extensive warehouse. Unexceptionable references.—Address to J. H. G. Office of "The Builder." No objection to the country.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, a SITUATION in the above line, as GENERAL HAND, in country or town.—Apply by letter, to Y. Z. 6, Mount Vernon, Hampstead.

TO IRONMONGERS, GAS-FITTERS, &c.

WANTED, a confidential SITUATION, by a Young Man, who would aim to make himself of value to his employer. Can take an order, keep a ledger, or keep a set of books. Address, J. L. L. Mr. Gilbourn's, 44, Greek-street, Soho-square.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION in an Architect's or Builder's Office, by a person competent to fulfil the duties.—Address, A. A. Mr. Lovegy's library, Reading.

WANTED, by a Young Man who has had considerable experience in Ecclesiastical Architecture, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT in an Architect's office.—Address, F. R. 6 George street, Asylum road, Old Kent-road.

WANTED, by a practical Young Man, aged 26, a SITUATION in a Builder's Office; is a good draughtsman, writes a good hand, would make himself useful in any way. Town or country.—Address, G. T. P. 46, St. Paul-street, New North-road, Islington.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS. Has had considerable experience in construction, estimates, &c. Apply, G. P. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as SHOP or OUT-DOOR FOREMAN, by a respectable, steady, and experienced person, and well acquainted with the duty of a General Foreman. References satisfactory.—Address, P. P. to Y. Z. care of Mr. Elliott, tobacconist, 57, Alfred-road, Harrow-road, Paddington.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of a SITUATION in London.—Address, S. S. Office of "The Builder."

A DRAUGHTSMAN, Engineering, Architectural, Geological, or in Litho., who is also a practical SURVEYOR, of gentlemanly address, energetic and steady, is now OPEN to WORK, anywhere, for any period, for 36s. per week.—Address, E. S. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

AN ASSISTANT is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT, in either of the above offices; is a good draughtsman, and can take out quantities. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, free, to R. A. 61, Theobalds-road, Queen's square, Holborn.

AS WORKING FOREMAN of MASONS, a thorough practical mason. Can set out work, make working drawings, and carve; is well acquainted with the general routine of public works, or a jobbing business. Unexceptionable testimonials and reference.—Direct, G. F. Office of "The Builder."

A YOUNG MAN, who has been five years in the Plumbing trade, wishes to ARTICLE HIMSELF to a MASTER PLUMBER for TWO YEARS.—Direct to Y. Z. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

A CLERK of WORKS, properly qualified to carry out and manage works of magnitude, is now disengaged, and will be happy to meet with a SITUATION. First-rate testimonials as to ability, integrity, &c. can be produced.—Direct, ALPHA Post office Battersea, Surrey.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, &c.

THE Advertiser, who has had considerable experience, and who is competent to undertake the management of an office, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT.—Address R. A., Todd's Library, Warwick street, Pimlico

A PERSON, many years in a Builder's Office, having three or four days a week unemployed, or certain hours in each day, would be glad to meet with EMPLOYMENT, either temporarily or permanently. References given for ability and conduct in all respects.—Address, W. G. D. 55, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 25, who can make working drawings, write up spec fications, keep accounts, take out quantities, estimate, and measure, wishes for a permanent SITUATION. Can have a three and a half years' character Salary, 25s. per week.—Address, H. Y. 3, Arnold's place, Francis-street, Walworth.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 21, who has had five years' experience as a joiner in a London shop, wishes to ARTICLE himself, for the term of one or two years, where he would have an opportunity of improving himself. Moderate wages required.—Address, to R. P. 10, Hoxton-square, Shoreditch.

TO BUILDERS.

A WORKING MAN has a son 17 years of age, whom he wishes to ARTICLE as a bricklayer to a building firm for a term of three or four years, at moderate wages.—Address to J. B. C. at Mr. Tucker's, Post-office, London-road, Southwark.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

A THOROUGHLY competent SURVEYOR, MEASURER, ESTIMATER, &c. offers his services to Builders requiring temporary assistance in measuring, estimating, &c. upon moderate terms. Address, M. A. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

A DESIGNER, Draughtsman, and good Artistic Colourist, offers his SERVICES in the Preparation of Perspective Views, in Tinted Backgrounds, and the introduction of Landscape; also in General Drawing and Lithography. Terms moderate. Specimens of ability can be seen, by addressing A. Z. 29, Denbigh-place, Belgravia.

AN experienced Designer, Draughtsman, and Modeller in Silver and other Metals, also for Marble, Stone, &c. and capable of carving the same, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address to S. H. Post-office, Park-terrace Regent's park.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

A MAN, who practically understands Brick-making, having been in it twenty-eight years, and who is at present engaged, wishes to make an arrangement with some one for a contract, labour only, or otherwise.—Direct to J. B. Mr. Whiter's, the Victory, Stepney.

TO ENGINEERS.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER and DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT; would have no objection to make himself generally useful. Respectable reference given.—Address, O. Z. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND SURVEYORS.

A FIRST-RATE DRAUGHTSMAN is in want of an ENGAGEMENT. He is an excellent designer, artistic colorist, and perspective draughtsman, thoroughly understands construction, and is a good leveller and surveyor.—Address, X. Y. Y. Post-office, Upper Sydenham, Kent.

TO MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.

A S CLERK or DRAUGHTSMAN, having a general knowledge of the iron trade, and disposed to make himself useful with the above.—Address, W. B. Mr. LOCK'S, News-agent, Gray's-inn-road.

ASSISTANCE.—The Advertiser, having two or three days in the week disengaged, would be happy to meet with an Architect requiring Assistance in the Preparation of Working or Perspective Drawings, either at the office or his own residence, the latter preferred.—Address, M. W. S. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS, &c.

AN experienced Man is in want of a Situation as GENERAL SHOP FOREMAN, or CLERK of WORKS. References to last employers undeniable.—Address, A. Z. 10, Isabella street, Gibson-street, Lambeth.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

PERMANENT or occasional EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a respectable experienced person as Measurer, Estimator, Builder's Book keeper, and Accountant; many years engaged in the offices of eminent builders. Terms moderate.—Apply by letter, prepaid, addressed BETA, Messrs. Miller and Fields, Stationers, 5, Bridge road, Lambeth.

TO GAS COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.

THE Advertiser, who has for some time held the situation of Assistant Engineer at a large works, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT, either as Assistant at a Metropolitan, or Manager of a Provincial Works. Has a thorough knowledge of his profession, and gasfitting, and is a practical engineer and draughtsman.—Address, G. C. 18, Lambeth-terrace, Lambeth-road.

TO ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

ARCHITECTS requiring ASSISTANCE and DRAUGHTSMEN wanting EMPLOYMENT may be enrolled (free of any charge) on the Register of the Architectural Association, which may be consulted daily at the Office of the Registrar, Mr ARTHUR BILLING, No. 4, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, between the hours of TEN and FIVE

Architectural Association, Lyon's-inn hall, Strand.

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THE ADVERTISER, having lost a very valuable member of his family, is in WANT of a PARTNER to take one-half, or a less share, in an old established BUSINESS. The establishment is situate in the country, and commands a very extensive first-class trade, comprising glass staining, decorative painting, ornamental ceilings, gilding, paper-hanging, plumbing, &c. The establishment is well known; it commands a wide circle, and the trade may be considerably increased, if requisite. A prize medal was awarded to the proprietor at the Exhibition in 1851. The Advertiser requires an active business-like man, who thoroughly understands at least one branch of the business, or an architect and surveyor would be useful; but it must be some one who can take a prominent part: none others need apply. Good references will be given, and the same expected from applicants. For further particulars apply by letter, addressed A. B. Mr. Gundry's, 1, Soho-square, London.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE. G. ELLIS invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', brickmakers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.

Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead road.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the joint and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne,
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
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GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer. Like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the larger in 50 feet coils. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf road, City-road London

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD L. PARAIRE is desirous of Meeting Gentlemen who require COLOURED ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS External, Internal, Isometrical Perspectives got up; outlines of same neatly coloured, with background, to focus that will insure approval. Temporary assistance given in getting up Plans, Elevations, Sections, Detail, and Working Drawings.—Mr. E. L. P. makes a consideration in his charge where competition drawings prove unsuccessful.

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ISAAC'S PATENT COMPOSITION BOARDS.—TO EMIGRANTS, BUILDERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, COACHMAKERS, &c. These boards are the most valuable article ever invented for the purposes intended; they never crack or split with the greatest heat or pressure, and are the strongest material known adapted for carriage panels, ship cabins, ship fittings, emigrants' houses, shingles, &c. Specimens may be seen, and orders given, at Sweets and Co.'s, 52, Piccadilly, London; Mr. S. E. Richard, 86, St. Martin's court; Mr. W. James, 11, Sherborne-lane, City; Messrs. Davis & Co. Swanland; and at the Manufactory of John S. Isaac, Maidstone, Kent. N.B. It is especially recommended to emigrants, being lighter than any other material of the same strength, and perfectly waterproof.

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WINSOR and NEWTON have on hand a large and varied stock of WHATMAN'S TURKEY MILL, string marked or outsides DRAWING PAPERS, of all sizes, surfaces, and thicknesses, from demy, size 20 inches by 15, to IMPERIAL, 30 inches by 22, well adapted for first plans, specifications, or general office purposes, and much cheaper than the ordinary cartridge papers.

PRICE less FOR 14 POUNDS, or 4d. THE CWT.

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LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES from 50*l* to 250*l*. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a long period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules 6d. each copy, or 1s. per post. Note. Four new classes are now in course of formation for London, and will immediately commence operations.

PAPER-HANGINGS, the cheapest in London, at CROSS'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 23, Great Portland street, Oxford-street, where builders and the trade can select from a stock of 50,000 pieces, at the following reduced prices:—

Good Bed-room Papers	from 6d. per yard.
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Superior Dining and Drawing room Papers from	1s. do.
Satins and Flock	from 2s. do.

WELLINGTON DOCKS.—The Provisional Directors have to inform their shareholders and the public that, justified by the support they have received, they have, in accordance with the Standing Orders of Parliament, LODGED their BILL and CONTRACT, and made the requisite preliminary deposit; compulsory by taking the necessary steps for procuring an Act in the ensuing session. As already announced, they have entered into a provisional agreement with an eminent contractor for the execution of the works on terms satisfactory to them, corroborative of the estimates, and with security for their due completion. The Directors can have no doubt of the success of their application for powers to carry out an undertaking so urgently required by the trade of this port, and at such small comparative cost; but, in the event of unexpected failure, they undertake that the expense to them shareholders shall be limited to 5s. per share. The Act being obtained, the liability of each shareholder as a member of a corporate body will be limited to the amount of his shares.

LECTURES to WORKING MEN.—The following COURSES of LECTURES will be delivered in the Evenings during the present Session, in the Theatre of the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street:—

1. On MINERALS. By W. Sanders, F.G.S.
2. On the FIRST PRINCIPLES of CHEMISTRY. By A. W. Hofmann, Ph. D. F.R.S.
3. On METALS. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
4. On MECHANISM. By R. Willis, M.A. F.R.S.

The first COURSE of SIX LECTURES on MINERALS will be commenced at Eight o'clock p.m. on Monday, 6th February, 1854.

Tickets may be obtained, by working men only, on and after Monday, the 30th, from Ten to Four o'clock, and on the following Thursday and Friday evenings from Six to Eight, on payment of a registration fee of Sixpence.

H. T. De la BECHE, Director.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

The PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered, has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness.

Applied to Iron it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized Iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to Iron Vessels, Iron Roofs, Steam and Water Pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to Iron even at a red heat.

Many attempts have been made to discover a substitute for White Lead, that should possess all its virtues, without partaking of its offensive character. This Paint is not affected by sulphuretted or carburetted hydrogen gas, bilge water, or indeed foul air of any kind: hence it is well adapted for the interior of Ships, Warehouses, Offices, Stabling, &c.; and from its total freedom from deleterious properties, it will be found of great value for painting the interior of Hospitals, Asylums, Unions, Gaols, and other Buildings which may require to be painted during occupation.

This Paint resists the action of the sun's rays, and also that of the sea air: it is therefore well suited for the Colonies and all tropical climates.

For Stuccoed Buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

The Protoxide Paint, as at present produced, is a Pale Stone Colour; but it may be tinted with any other colour to suit the taste and purpose for which it may be required.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Brighton, Croydon, and Dover Railways,
Locomotive Department, New Cross, Sept. 25, 1845.

"Sir,—In reply to yours respecting the 'Patent Protoxide Paint,' I have much pleasure in stating that what has been used in this establishment has been highly approved of, and I consider it the best description of paint yet used, particularly for Iron-work, for which purpose I can strongly recommend it.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
"BENJ. CUBITT."

"Regent's Canal Iron Works, Eagle-wharf-road, Dec. 5, 1845.

"Sir,—As it is always my wish to render justice to every one, as far as it is in my power to do, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have very severely tested your 'Patent Protoxide Paint;' that the results are most satisfactory; and that it con sider it a very valuable article for an Iron-founder. I have ordered it to be used with us wherever circumstances will allow us to do so. I will, moreover, use it for all my own work, and wish I had known it somewhat earlier.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"HENRY GRISSELL,
"Pro H. and M. D. Grissell.

"P.S.—It must be good for Boilers."

"St. Kitts, August 29th, 1843.

"Gentlemen,—Having had some experience with Todd's Patent Paint (for which your firm are Agents), I beg to state my unqualified approval of it. I have tried it against White Lead of the first quality, and at the end of seven or eight months find Todd's Paint fresh as when laid on, while the White Lead, owing to the excessive heat, may be rubbed off like chalk. It answers equally well on wood or iron, effectually preserving the latter from rust. I feel obliged by your quick attention to my further order by the 'Parrack Hall,' which ship we are daily expecting.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
"(Signed) GEO. G. MOFFATT.

"Messrs. Davidson and Peter, Bishopsgate-street, London."

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—

Messrs. PITCHFORD, ISLAND LEAD WORKS, LIMEHOUSE ... } LONDON.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, LONG-ACRE ... }
Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ... GREENOCK.

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Colouring Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS to the Substrata, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT.—This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and its unobjectionable, if not positively beneficial, properties for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. IT NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic quality, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

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Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.
MANUFACTURERS,
PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by a deficiency of fineness in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK LONDON PATENT.

not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield, opposite the London Docks, London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily used, or of a careless mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the V.M. mark—in Hull, by Messrs. RUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. H. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO., wholesale agents, 83, King William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 13, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decomposer or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 6d. and 21s. each, casks exclusive.

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PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS. PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell street, London.

PERMANENT ZINC COLOURS and WHITE.—Emerald and Brunswick Greens, Chromes, Blues, Reds, and all other Colours, are now produced from Zinc, at prices which render them an advantageous substitute to the Lead Arsenic, and Copper Colours. These Zinc Colours are most brilliant, and never change by exposure to any Gases, Salt Water &c. For Ships and Machinery, also for all kinds of House Painting, no other but Zinc Colours ought to be used to insure durability and economy. Sole Prices, patentees, The Patentees, Messrs. GEO. K. GEYELIN and CO. White Zinc and Permanent Colour Works, Victoria-wharf, Regent's-park-basin, London.

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PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cement supplied, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing customers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London, at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Fair-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, burn green, or crack; combine I with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have no merit, I at the monop ly. Manufactured by R. CREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

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GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lime, Rabbin, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portzolano

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Stone Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

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Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts, Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 24, South Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Traps.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality

RICORD ST. LAWRENCE STOCKS, and other fine clays.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

INSTITUTED 1831.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Royal Charters and Special Act of Parliament

Head Office—No. 28, St Andrew-square.
Manager—Robert Christie, Esq.
London—126, Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill.
Glasgow—163, St Vincent-street.

The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society is an institution peculiarly adapted to afford Provision for Families. It was established in 1831, upon the system of Mutual Contribution, the surplus or profits being wholly divisible among the members; and the additions which have been made to policies at the periodical investigations of the Society afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the institution, and the great advantages derived by its members. The following examples exhibit the additions already made:—

A policy for 1,000l. opened in 1832, is now increased to £1583 9 4
A policy for 1,000l. opened in 1836, is now increased to 1407 18 1
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The profits are ascertained and divided triennially amongst policies of more than five years' duration.

The annual revenue is upwards of 140,000l.

The amount of assurances in force is upwards of 4,000,000l. sterling.

The amount paid to the representatives of deceased members exceeds 500,000l. sterling.

The total amount of vested additions allocated to policies exceeds 300,000l.

The accumulated fund is upwards of 700,000l.

It is proposed to meet claims to the extent of the Office value of their policies.

Copies of the annual report, forms of proposal, and all information may be had on application at any of the Society's Offices, in town or country.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.
Dec. 1853. W. COOK, Agent,
126, Bishopsgate-street, London

SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 22, Chancery lane, London.

Subscribed Capital, One Million.

This Society presents the following Advantages:

The security of a subscribed Capital of One Million.

Exemption of the Assured from all liability.

Premiums affording particular advantages to young lives.

Participation in the Profits, without Partnership liability.

In the former of which per cent. or four fifths of the profits are divided amongst the Assured triennially, either by way of addition to the sum assured or diminution of Premium, at their option.

No deduction is made from the four fifths of the profits for interest on Capital, for a Guarantee Fund, or on any other account.

Policies Free of Stamp Duty and Indisputable, except in case of fraud.

At the General Meeting, on the 31st of May last, a Bonus was declared of nearly Five per cent. per annum on the amount assured, or at the rate of from Thirty to upwards of Sixty per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Where a share of the Profits, even if One Premium only has been paid,

Next Division of Profits in 1856.

The Directors meet on Thursdays, at Two o'clock. Assurances may be effected by applying on any other day, between the hours of Ten and Four, at the Office of the Society, where prospectuses and all other requisite information can be obtained.

CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary.

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 26, St James's street, London

No charge for policy stamps in future. Sums may be assured payable on attaining the age of 50, 55, 60, or at death, should that event occur previously.

Advances made on real and on unexceptionable personal security, where the sureties are resident in London, or on its immediate vicinity.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,

STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed with the Company.

J. FARRELL, Secretary.

N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications

"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

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THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.

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And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great national shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing, also used for under slates at the Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in Hanover square. Its substances are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 22 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its use and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen, and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 25 per cent in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in length best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION as the only woman in Great Britain where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

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Invented by Mr. AUSTIN about the year 1830, being now generally allowed to be the best material in use for ornaments in gardens, the attention of Provincial Architects is hereby drawn to the extensive STOCK, which has been accumulating through so many years. Several thousands of pounds have been expended in preparing the Models; and it may be confidently asserted that there are now spread over the kingdom, among the seats of the Nobility, a profusion of

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which, except for Mr. AUSTIN'S invention, would never have existed. They are not, however, known to country Architects as the work of this business, and, consequently, soft stone or cement is used where "AUSTIN'S STONE" would be the most economical and durable.

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One Hundred and Ninety-three different designs of Vases and Tazzas.
Seventy-four Statues, from a colossal size down to 2 feet in height.
A COLLECTION of FOUNTAINS (perhaps unprecedented), at prices ranging from 14 to 1 of.
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Ornamental Rims to Water-basins and Flower beds.
Flower-boxes for Court-yards, Terraces, and windows.
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1-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		1-inch White, 16s. per square.	
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Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.

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TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c sawn on the most approved principle; Boards, &c. prepared, matched, and grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of navigation and water-carriage, being connected with the Thames by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks, and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SOUTHAM,

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1st January, 1854.

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2in.	1¾in.	1¼in.	1in.	
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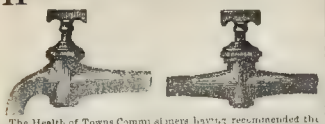

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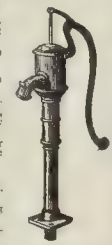

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Larger sizes if required.

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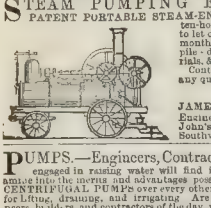

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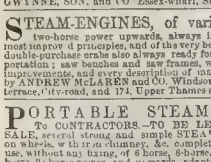

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BRICK and TILE YARD, in active and

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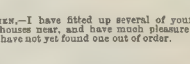
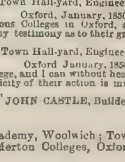
Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d each.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

STEPHEN GREEN and CO.'S PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING

BASIN AND SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN, Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Town Hall-yard, Engineer

Oxford, January, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have fitted up several of your Closets at various Colleges in Oxford, and gentlemen's houses near, and have much pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their great efficiency; I have not yet found one out of order.

R. S. HOGGAR, Town Hall-yard, Engineer.

Oxford January, 1850

GENTLEMEN,—I have fitted up nine of your Closets at Corpus College, and I can without hesitation give you my testimony as to their great efficiency; and the simplicity of their action is much admired by all who have seen them.

I am, Sir, yours, JOHN CASTLE, Builder

They are in use at the Royal Arsenal, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Tower of London; Christ Church, St. John's, Corpus Christi, and Merton Colleges, Oxford Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, &c. &c. &c.

And may be seen in operation at Messrs. Stephen Green and Co.'s Manufactory, Lambeth.

MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR GLASS-LINED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND CLOSET BASINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CLOSET-PANS ARE NOT WATER-CLOSETS, UNLESS THE BASINS CONTAIN WATER,

AND THE DAY IS FAST APPROACHING WHEN PANS, SHAPED LIKE INVERTED EXTINGUISHERS, WITHOUT A WATER SURFACE, WILL CEASE TO BE USED.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS

HAVE A

LARGE WATER SURFACE, TO PREVENT ADHESION AND CONDENSE EFFLUVIA.

The backs are so formed, that they cannot be soiled. They are free from all machinery, imperishable in their material, displace no impure air, and save the usually expensive lead-trap. In their different varieties of ware, they are fit for the Palace of the Queen, or the Cottage of the Poor Man.

Immediately after the publication was given to this Closet, the Patentee received orders to fix Thirty three in the Great Industrial Exhibition, Dublin; Thirty six in Guy's Hospital; Ninety-eight at the New Westminster Work-houses, and their Weekly sale now exceeds 400.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND PLUMBERS ARE INVITED TO SEE THIS CLOSET IN ALL ITS VARIETIES OF WARE, IN ACTION ON THE PREMISES.

Where also may be seen,

JENNINGS'S STREET GULLY-TRAPS, SINK, AREA, AND STABLE-TRAPS,

LAVATORIES, Angular or Square; URINALS, SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-VALVES, HIGH-PRESSURE BALL, and other COCKS; JOINTS for Connecting Lead and other Malleable Pipes, without Solder; SHOES for Preserving the Corners of Shop Shutters, and securing them without a Bar; SUPPLY-VALVES to CLOSET BASINS, which combine the Waste and Service in one, and require neither Ball, Lever, nor Wire; and many other things necessary to comfort and health.

A BOOK, containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES, can be had free, on application, or by post, if two stamps are sent, to

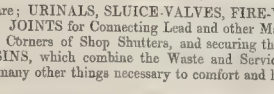
GEORGE JENNINGS,

ENGINEER AND BRASSFOUNDER,

No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

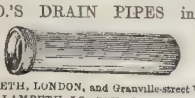
LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	KENDAL	Robt. Thompson.
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther-street.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co.	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh Todhunter.
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	COCKERMOUTH	John Hird.
PRESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.		

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.

MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcock.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Reason, Smeaton Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Bridge Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, Rose-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

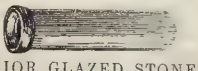
The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and to terra vitæ, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the disagreeable debouching turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Parliament-street, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danvers Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea. Pratt Wharf, Kentish-town. Caledonian New Town J. TURNER'S, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL Brothers, 33, Brydges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.



SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by

WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipe and sockets, the fine being of a different and better construction than any others now in use, and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

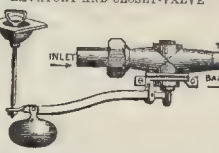
W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and renders stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Roeber and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill-bank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. G. Hilton's, Crown and Horseshoe Wharf, No. 8, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Bridge-road.—Erotis, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbett's Depôt, Britten-street, Chelsea: and at the Pottery.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING

LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 50 to 300 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,

Brass Founders and Engineers,

Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

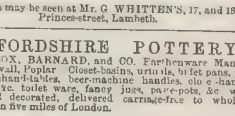
VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE.

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris for home House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above place, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

BOURNE VALLEY POTTERY,



NEAR POOLE, DORSET.

Manufacturer of Salt-Glazed Stoneware, Pipes, Bends, Junctions etc. from Clay of the finest quality the produce of the estate on which the goods are manufactured, all inferior clay being at once rejected.

Samples may be seen at Mr. G. WHITTEN'S, 17, and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—

WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Bell-wall, Poplar. Closet-basins, urinals, bidet pans, plug-basins, washhand-tables, beer-machine handles, close-handles, pan-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, puree-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES,

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of

IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

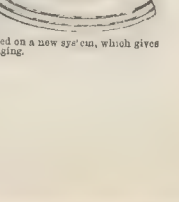
J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has hereto fore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY

Stocked and wheels ready for hxing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.



SALES BY AUCTION.

STOCK ORCHARD VILLAS, CALEDONIAN-ROAD. A very improving neighbourhood.

MR. A. BOOTH will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, by order of the mortgagee, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, two substantial and well-built CARCASSES, each containing ten rooms, situate and being Nos. 1 and 2, Stock Orchard Villas, Caledonian-road, near the Camden-road Villas, held on lease for 98 years at a ground rent of 10l. 10s. each house per annum. May be viewed until the day of sale, and particulars had at the Holloway Castle, Caledonian-road; of Edward Wardroper, Jun. Esq. Solicitor, Lincoln's-inn-fields; at the Mart; and of Mr. Abraham Booth, Auctioneer, &c. 1, Carlton-hill Villas, Camden-road, opposite the Brecknock Arms.

Leasehold Villa Residence and five Carcasses, Kentish-town.

MR. A BOOTH will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, by order of the Mortgagee, without reserve, the LEASEHOLD VILLA RESIDENCE, situate and being No. 5, Torriano Villas, held at a ground rent of [illegible] per annum; also FIVE CARCASSES, situate in Torriano-avenue, Kentish-town, held on lease for 9[illegible] years, at a ground rent of 2l. per annum. May be viewed, and particulars had at the Torriano Arms; of Messrs. Hanslip, Manning, and Conworth, Solicitors, 12, Hatton-garden; at the Mart; and of Mr. Abraham Booth, Auctioneer, &c. 1, Carlton-hill Villas, Camden-road, opposite the Brecknock Arms.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, SAW MILL PROPRIETORS, and Others, requiring extensive Premises.

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, at TWO o'clock precisely, the LEASE of the capital TIMBER-YARD, situate in the Bermondsey New-road, Southwark, near the Bricklayers' Arms Railway Station, and within ten minutes' walk of London-bridge. These premises comprise a large yard, with dwelling-house and garden in the rear, offices, saw pits, scaffolding for deal drying, sheds, veneer-room, loft, stabling for seven horses, &c.; the whole containing nearly an acre of ground. The rent is exceedingly moderate. The business of a timber-merchant has been carried on in the above premises for the last fifty years with great success. From its close proximity to the City and Docks, cannot fail to make it a very advantageous undertaking either in the present trade or as a saw mill. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, Cabinet, Coach, and Pianoforte Makers, Shipbuilders, Wheelwrights, and Others.

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Bermondsey New-road, Southwark, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the [illegible] of FEBRUARY, at ELEVEN o'clock each day, the dry and well-seasoned STOCK of a Timber-merchant, consisting of Honduras and Spanish mahogany, in planks, boards and veneers, American ash, [illegible] birch board and plank, [illegible] dry yellow pine planks and deals, [illegible] white and yellow deals and battens, [illegible] loads Dantzic timber, dry prepared flooring boards, mouldings, [illegible] English oak trees, [illegible] loads of dry ash plank, beech plank, quarters and felloes, elm stocks, cut to sizes and planks; and also the whole of the utensils in trade, consisting of two timber-carriages, cart, truck, horses, harness, pit saws, screws, rakes, two screw-jacks, &c. Catalogues may in due time be had on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street. The Lease of the above Premises will also be disposed of, if not previously sold privately, at TWO o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

MARK-LANE and TOWER-STREET. Extensive sale of Building Materials.

MESSRS. ELLIS and SON are directed by Messrs. T. and D. Henry, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, and following day, at ELEVEN o'clock each day, in lots, for the purpose of carrying out the intended City improvements, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of Seven Houses, being Nos. [illegible], Mark-lane, and Nos. [illegible] and 67, Tower-street, comprising about [illegible] bricks, several tons of lead, plain and pantiles, slates, stone coping, sills, stout girders, [illegible] posts, many capital floorings, boards, sashes and frames, doors, partitions, [illegible], marble and other chimney-pieces, a handsome shop front, with circular corner, two lantern skylights, lead flats, gutters, pipes, cisterns, iron columns, numerous fixtures and fittings of the houses and offices, &c. To be viewed two days prior to the sale, when catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of Messrs. Ellis and Son, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 36, Fenchurch-street.

Valuable Navy Oak Coppice Timber, Ash and Elm, with Lop, Top and Bark, standing on the Highclere Estate, Hants.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon to SELL by AUCTION, at the WHITE HART HOTEL, Newbury, Berks, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, all NAVY OAK TREES, Stash, and [illegible] trees, with lop, top, and bark, standing in fields adjoining Matthews Farm, in the occupation of Mrs. Asprey; coppice and fields adjoining Mr. Poore, Comyn's Farm, Highclere; and [illegible] Coppice, East Woodhay, Hants. The above timber is adjacent to good roads, about 5 miles from the Newbury Station of the Berks and Hants Railway, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, Newbury, Berks. The auctioneer begs most respectfully to call the attention of shipbuilders and timber merchants to the above sale, part of the timber being of large dimensions, of superior quality, and particularly adapted for shipping purposes. Catalogues, with full particulars, reservations, and conditions of sale, may be had, ten days previous to sale, of Mr. Jordan, of Highclere (who will appoint a person to show the lots), at the Carnarvon Arms, Whitway; Crown Inn, Highclere; White Hart Hotel, Newbury; Garraway's, 3, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; Christopher Hotel, Eton; George Hotel, Reading; Globe Inn, Andover; of Broome Pinniger, Esq. Solicitor; and of the Auctioneer, Valuer and Estate Agent, Market-place, Newbury, Berks.

1,000,000 NEW BRICKS.—Shepherd's Bush.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, early in MARCH, at the BRICKFIELD, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, near Hammersmith, about a million of capital sound STOCK BRICKS, which will be arranged in lots to suit purchasers, to whom accommodation in the way of approved bills will be granted. Auction and Estate Offices, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Building Materials of the Old Terminus, Great Western Railway.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE respectfully give notice, that this SALE is unavoidably POSTPONED from MONDAY, the 30th, in consequence of the arrangements at the New Terminus not being in a sufficiently forward state.

OLD JAIL YARD, CHELMSFORD. The remaining stock of PORTLAND STONE, and other BUILDING MATERIALS, will be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1854, on the GROUND, by

MESSRS. VALPY and STOKES, comprising ashlaring, blocks, slabs, cornices, plinths, stone arches, the imperial arms, elaborately cut in bold relief, 7 feet by 8 feet; sixty new cement moulded balusters; a few scaffold poles and boards, [illegible] chains, ropes, stone saws, sieves, barrows, and sundry tools. Catalogues to be had at the Offices of the Auctioneers, [illegible]-square, Chelmsford. Sale to commence at TEN for ELEVEN o'clock.

A Freehold Brickfield to be Sold, a short distance from London, on the Great Western Railway.

MR. EDWIN FOX is instructed to SELL a valuable BRICKFIELD, in full work, capable of working [illegible]. The plant is of the most approved [illegible]. A sample [illegible] can be seen by applying at Mr. Edwin Fox's Offices, 4, Coleman-street, Bank.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Building Materials of twenty newly-erected Houses, Battersea, conveniently situate for Land and Water Carriage. Second sale, to clear the ground for the Park.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is favoured with instructions by the Honourable Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Buildings, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, at TWELVE for ONE, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of twenty newly erected HOUSES, situate in Park-road, Albert-road, and Marsh-lane, Battersea, and consisting of about [illegible] capital stock and other bricks, fir timber, flooring, slates, tiles, Yorkshire paving, doors and sashes, lead, fixtures, trees, plants, roots, and other effects. May be viewed two days prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place; of James Pennethorne, Esq. 7, Whitehall-yard; at the Clerk of the Works' Office, Park-road, Battersea; at the Albert Tavern, Park-road; at the Swan, Battersea-bridge; at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

To Shipbuilders, Timber Merchants, Railway Contractors, and Others.—Important and very extensive Fall of valuable Oak Timber, near the Trent Valley Railway.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the NEWDEGATE ARMS HOTEL, Nuneaton, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14, at TWELVE for ONE, in suitable lots, about 8,000 capital OAK TIMBER TREES, with their top, lop, and bark, of excellent quality; and about 6,000 large Oak, Ash, and Elm Tellers, now standing and growing in the well-known Weddington Wood, on the Watling-street-road, about three miles from the railway stations at Nuneaton and Atherstone, and within a short distance of the Ashby Canal. The timber and tellers will be carefully marked, numbered, and lotted, and will be sold to be grubbed up by the purchasers. Catalogues will shortly be issued, and may be had at all the principal inns at Leicester, Coventry, Birmingham, and Liverpool; at the place of Sale; and at Mr Leifchild's Land and Timber Offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS. Cannon-street Widening, and the New Street to St. Paul's.—Building Materials of Two Large Houses and Warehouses.

PULLEN and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY next, FEBRUARY 1, at TWELVE, in Lots, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, all the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS and fixtures of the spacious houses and warehouses, 34, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 10, Old Change, comprising capital stock brickwork, prime timber in floors, plain and pan tiles, glazed sashes, doors, partitions, chimney pieces and [illegible] fittings-up, iron columns, sound floor boards, warehouse fronts, plate glass, lobby doors, capital mahogany counters, ranges of drawers and shelves, plate-glass show and counter cases, desks, and iron safes, [illegible] bells, steel grinding and polishing wheels, gas fittings, stoves, lead gutters, cisterns and pipes, &c. May be viewed the day previous, catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Elm, Oak, and Ash Timber Trees, standing on the Stuart Estate, Wood-green, Tottenham.

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, near the JOLLY BUTCHERS, GREEN LANES, TOTTENHAM, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, by direction of the Home Counties and Metropolitan Freehold Land Society, Sixty-four large Elm TREES, Nineteen Oak and Two Ash Trees, with their lops, tops, and bark, now standing on the above estate by the road side, in the Green Lanes, about five miles from London. May be viewed. Catalogues obtained at the office of the Society, 14, Chatham-place, Blackfriars-bridge; of Mr. L. Wilson, Estate Agent, Tottenham-green; at the Jolly Butchers, Wood-green; Flower Pot, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASE, in the rear of the Westminster-road, eligible SITES for the ERECTION of SMALL HOUSES. A plan of the ground may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, Architects, 42, Charing-cross.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this desirable locality, commanding extensive views. Money and bricks advanced, if required.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 7[illegible], Coleman-street, City.

ISLINGTON, SHOREDITCH PARISH, DALSTON DISTRICT, and TURNHAM-GREEN.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO LET; term, Islington and Turnham-green, 99 years. Apply to view to Mr GREEN, Grove-road, Upper Holloway; HARRIS, opposite Lee Arms, Brownlow-road, Queen's-road, adjoining Bellingham's Distillery, Dalston; PHILLIPS, Conduit-house, near Acton-lane, High-road, Turnham-green; or Mr. D. HUGHES, 13, Gresham-street.—N.B. Populated localities, roads and sewers made.

BUILDING FRONTAGE TO LET, on eligible Freehold elevated ground, two and a half miles from the Regent's Park, on the Finchley New Road, suited for a crescent or detached villas.—For plans and particulars inquire of R. L. [illegible], Esq. 10, Lancaster-place, Strand.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, PUTNEY COLLEGE ESTATE.—A valuable SITE for a Public-house, with a large PLOT of GROUND for Stabling, TO BE LET, on Building Lease, upon very advantageous terms. Also several PLOTS for Shops and third-rate Houses. Apply at the Offices of G. MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL.—TO BE LET, on Building Lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden of nearly [illegible] acres in extent. The roads, gardens, and drains are being formed. Advances will be made to responsible parties. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

BUILDING LAND, with BRICK-EARTH, TO BE LET. TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX. TO BE LET, on Building Leases, a valuable SITE, facing the high-road leading from Richmond-bridge to Twickenham, with extensive frontages to the existing high roads and proposed new roads of 2[illegible] feet, or thereabouts, together with the privilege of making bricks from the brick-earth on the property. For particulars, apply to Messrs. PALMER and NETTLESHIP, Solicitors, [illegible], Trafalgar-square; or Mr. ATWOOD, Surveyor, Mortlake, Surrey.

FREEHOLD LAND to LET and Building Materials for Sale.—The House and Offices, "Cumberland Lodge," [illegible], near Addison-road, Kensington, and the Greenhouse, Trees, Shrubs, &c. to be SOLD by TENDER. The excellent SITE to be LET for Building. Apply to Messrs. MAY and SWEETLAND, 14, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

CRYSTAL PALACE. TO BUILDERS and OTHERS. BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET on Lease, on the road from the Anerley Station to the Crystal Palace, [illegible]. The property consists of upwards of thirty acres [illegible], commanding extensive views in Surrey and Kent; it is accessible by good roads and railway [illegible] Anerley station [illegible] Crystal Palace [illegible] Western Railway [illegible]. Plans may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Offices of Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, Architects, 42, Charing-cross.

NORWOOD.—BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, within three minutes' walk of the Norwood Station, nearly Twenty Acres, with a full view of the Crystal Palace and Grounds, southern aspect commanding the most charming views in the county of Surrey, and on which houses are built, and nearly ready for occupation, and the water of the South Lambeth Company laid on. Gentlemen desirous of building to their own taste will find this spot well worthy looking at, and builders and others may have advances if desired. For further particulars, apply to W. F. LOW, Esq. Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. Mr. Harris, who is building on the land, will show it. Upwards of forty trains stop at the station during the day. Second class annual tickets ten guineas.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, &c.

TO BE LET, on Lease, without premium, an extensive WAREHOUSE and PREMISES, with a good old established Jobbing Business attached of upwards of fifty years' standing, the proprietor retiring. The reduced stock and fixtures to be taken at a valuation. Situate a few doors from Regent-street and Oxford-street. Apply at Mr GARDINER'S, Jeweller, 121, Oxford-street.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, LAND, ten miles from London. Between FIVE and SIX Acres of FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD LAND (the copyhold part being nearly equal to freehold), in a very desirable situation for the erection of a country residence for any gentleman whose property or engagements call him frequently to London. It is within five minutes' walk of the Hounslow Station on the South-Western Railway. For particulars apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Auctioneers and Surveyors, Isleworth.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, the valuable LEASE of a first-rate BRICKFIELD, the present proprietor retiring from business, well known as Parry's Brickfield, situated Queen's-road, Peckham, Surrey, with all utensils, and everything complete for immediate use, and is now in work.—For particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM PARRY, Lousane Villas, Lousane-road, Queen's-road, Peckam, Surrey, between the hours of NINE and ONE o'clock.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE of PREMISES and WORKSHOPS, with Good-will of a Business in the above line, of sixty years' standing, also Stock-in-Trade. The workshops are capable of holding twelve benches, situated in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the centre of a good jobbing connection.—N.B. The Business and Stock-in-Trade may be had without the lease, and Workshops at a moderate rental.—Apply at the Office of "The Builder."

TO IRONFOUNDERS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the BUSINESS, with the plant, implements, and stock, of a small FOUNDRY, now in full work, and employing about twenty hands. The premises are situate in a considerable market-town in Essex, and have an old-established connection attached, which by good practical management may be much increased. Coming-in about [illegible]. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London.

TO PAINTERS, DECORATORS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very old- established BUSINESS in the above line at the west end, with a first-rate connexion. To any one with a moderate capital this is an excellent opportunity. Apply by letter, prepaid, to J. M. 74, Piccadilly.

TO FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, SMITHS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established BUSINESS, with a first-rate connexion, in an excellent situation at the West end. Stock and fixtures from [illegible] to 800l.—Apply by letter, prepaid, to S. C. 5, Down-street, Piccadilly.

TO PLUMBERS, DECORATORS, GASFITTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an excellent, old- established BUSINESS, with house, suited for a person of first respectability. For particulars apply to Messrs. JAMES GAY and COMPANY, 6, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon street, London.

WANTED, SPACIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES, on the north side of the City-road and the New-road, suitable for light manufactories and workshops. The vicinity of the London and North Western Goods Station will be preferred, and it will be no objection that the site is partially built over. Full particulars of space, situation, and tenure, addressed to Mr CHEFFINS, Surveyor, 62, Moorgate-street, City, will meet with prompt attention.

FREEHOLD.—TO BE SOLD, within three miles of the Bank, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a large well-built house, with good garden, and having a considerable frontage to the street, available for building purposes. To builders and speculators, this presents a desirable opportunity for the investment of a moderate capital. If preferred the proprietor would not object to grant a lease for a long term, at a ground-rent, with permission to take down the house.—Application to be made to Mr LAMBERT, Surveyor, 4, New Basinghall-street, City.

TO WHARFINGERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILWAY CARRIERS, &c. TO BE SOLD, Freehold and part Leasehold, BRUNSWICK WHARF and DRAW DOCK, many years established in the Brick, Tile, Slate, and Lime Trade, &c. Excellent residence, offices, stabling, and warehouses in substantial repair. Area, near [illegible] acre, adjoining the South Western Railway Goods Station, with [illegible] feet frontage to the River Thames, and [illegible] feet next the high road leading to Wandsworth.—Apply on the Premises or to Mr. T. M. NELSON, Architect, 3, Charles-street, St James's-square.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY or VICTORY.— NELSON at the BATTLE of ST. VINCENT. LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEGGATT beg to inform their patrons and friends, that T. Jones Barker's last grand historical PICTURE of NELSON RECEIVING the SWORDS from the vanquished Officers on the Quarter-deck of the SAN JOSEF, on the memorable 14th of February, 1797, at the Battle of St. Vincent, is NOW on VIEW, at their Gallery, 79, Cornhill.

Court Circular, Nov. 24, 1853. Windsor.—"Messrs. Leggatt had the honour of submitting to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Barker's painting of Nelson receiving the Swords of the Officers on the Quarter-deck of the *San Josef* after the Battle of St. Vincent."

In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, the picture is exhibited by gaslight, and may be viewed from Ten till Six.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers, to their Patent Rails, Sleepers, Fish Joints, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,0[illegible] miles of railway. [illegible] may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager, or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

London: Printed by Charles Wyman, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said Charles Wyman, at the Office of "The Builder," [illegible] street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 28, 1854.

The Builder.

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DECORATIVE ARTISTIC PAINTING.—Mr P. SANG, from the Royal Academy at Munich, whose works may be seen in the leading palaces and private buildings on the metropolis and the country, draws the attention of his patrons to his new and improved STYLES of ARTISTIC EMBELLISHMENTS of INTERIORS, in the modern and ancient styles.—Address, Mr. SANG, 58, Pall-mall, London.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS of ART, in connect ou with the Dep rtment of Science and Art, are now established in the following places. Open every evening, except Saturday, from Seven to Half-past Nine Entrance fee, 2s. Admission, 3s each per month. The various subjects comprises practical geometry and perspective, Free-hand and Mechanical drawing, and elementary colour.

1. SPITALFIELDS, Crispin street.
2. NORTH LONDON, High-street, Camden-town.
3. FINSBURY, Wilmington-street, Wilmington square.
4. WESTMINSTER, Mechanics' Institute, Great Smith-street.
5. ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE, Goswell-street.
6. ROTHERHITHE, Grammar School.

At 1 and 3 Schools there are female classes.—Application for admission to be made at the Offices in each locality.

COMPETITIONS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Plans and Specifications for BUILDING a NEW CHURCH, on Hyde Common, within the parish of Fordingbridge, and county of Southampton, will lie at the Office of Mr. JOHN HANNEN, Jun. Auctioneer, Fordingbridge, from the 4th until the 18th FEBRUARY next inclusive, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock. All persons willing to CONTRACT for the execution of the works, are to send in sealed Tenders (addressed "Tenders for Works, Hyde Church,") directed to the Rev. C. H. POPE, Vicarage, Fordingbridge, on or before the 20th of FEBRUARY, 1854. The Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.—Fordingbridge, January 29, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

THE Burial Board for the Parish of St. Marylebone will meet at the Court house, St. Marylebone, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH, 1854, for the purpose of receiving DESIGNS for laying out the Newmarket Farm at East End, Finchley, consisting of about twenty-five acres, as a CEMETERY, and for the erection of Two Chapels, Lodges, and other buildings thereon. Each design to be accompanied with an estimate of the cost of the execution of the several works. A premium of 30 guineas will be given for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Board, provided the author of such design is not appointed to carry out the works. Full particulars and instructions may be obtained on application to Mr. GREENWELL, Clerk to the Board, at the Court house, St. Marylebone. By order, W. E. GREENWELL, Clerk.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.

THE Local Board of Health for the District of Llanelly are prepared to enter into arrangements with an Engineer for DESIGNING and LAYING DOWN on the Plan already prepared of the said District a complete system of SEWERAGE and DRAINAGE, with the necessary Drawings, Sections, and Specifications thereof, in conformity with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1848, and subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of the Board of Health. The plans of the said district may be inspected at the Office of the said Board. Sealed Tenders to be sent on or before the 10th of FEBRUARY, 1854, to the Clerk, Mr. E. L. BROWN, Solicitor, Llanelly, of whom further information may be obtained.

COMPETITIONS.

TO GAS-ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

THE Malvern Improvement Commissioners having determined to LIGHT the TOWN with GAS, parties desirous of treating with them on the subject can be informed of every particular upon application at the Commissioners' Office in Great Malvern, between the hours of TWELVE and TWO, on TUESDAY, the 7th of FEBRUARY next.

JOHN SKEY, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Great Malvern, 27th January, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS

PARTIES willing to CONTRACT for the several works to be performed on the ERECTION of a CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, in Chad street, Queen's square, Bath, may inspect the drawings and specification at the Offices of Messrs GOODRIDGE, Architects, 7, Henrietta street, Bath, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th instant, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Tenders must be delivered sealed, on or before the 13th day of FEBRUARY, directed to the Building Committee. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Bath, January 19, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

CARDIFF SEWERS.—The Cardiff Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WORKS connected with the GENERAL DRAINAGE of the Town of CARDIFF, comprising Brick Culverting, with Manholes, Side Entrances, Junctions, &c &c.

Plans, sections, specifications, and form of Tender will be open to the inspection of Contractors at the New Guildhall, in the said town, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FIVE p.m. from the 13th to the 23rd day of FEBRUARY, 1854, both inclusive.

Printed forms of Tender may be had at my Office, and none others will be received.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Sewers," must be sent in to me on or before the 23 d of FEBRUARY, 1854.

The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, T. WATKINS, Clerk
Offices of Local Board of Health, Cardiff.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

TO MASONS.—The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the performance of the following Works for Three Years, from the 25th day of MARCH next, viz.:—

FOOTWAYS

For the supply of Curb, Edging, Paving, and Pennanting of the best Hanham Stone, Frenchay, Welsh, or other Stone fit of equal quality, and for Setting and Laying the same in the Footpaths of the streets, Squares Courts, Yards, Lanes, Passages, and Places within the city and county of Bristol, at such times as the said Local Board of Health and their Surveyor may direct. The Committee have divided the said city and county into Four Districts, and any person or persons willing to Contract for doing the above mentioned Works in all, or any, or either of the said districts, are required to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning, the 2d day of MARCH next, indorsed "Tender for Paving in District No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," and addressed, "To the Committee of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, Bristol," where a specification of the works, the terms of the contract, and a form of the Tender, and any other information may be obtained. Each contractor will be required to find two good and sufficient securities for the performance of his contract. The committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.
Offices, 13, Prince-street, Jan. 19, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of giving TENDERS for the ERECTION of a NEW CHURCH in the parish of Leyland, under the Preston Local Act, are informed that the drawings and specification may be seen on and after WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, by application to Mr. MORRELL, Clough House, Leyland; and that all necessary further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architect, Mr. CHRISTIAN, 10, Whitehall-place, London, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd.—The parties do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford, for T. S. Wilkinson, Esq. may see the plans and specification at my Office, Cheapside, Newcastle-under-Lyme, on TUESDAY, the 24th, and SATURDAY, the 28th of FEBRUARY next. Tenders to be sent in on the day last named.

JAMES TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Stoke Ville, Stoke upon Trent, 1st Feb. 1854.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY and TOWN WATERWORKS.—CONTRACT FOR WORKS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ENGINES, PUMPS, RESERVOIRS, BUILDINGS, and the Several necessary Connexions of the Waterworks, according to Plans and specification which, with form of Tender, may be inspected, and the quantities taken out, at the offices of Mr. SAMUEL PEED, Solicitor, Bene't-street, Cambridge, and at the Offices of JAMES SIMPSON, Esq. Civil Engineer, 24, Great George-street, Westminster, on and after SATURDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY inst. Sealed Tenders, addressed "Tender for Waterworks," are to be delivered at the offices of Mr. PEED, in Cambridge, on or before the 22nd day of FEBRUARY next, addressed to the Directors of the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks. The Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender, nor to order Tender until the securities are approved. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL PEED, Secretary to the Company.
Cambridge, 27th January, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the performance of the branches of ARTIFICERS' WORK, hereafter mentioned, for the Ordnance Department, at the following stations, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, on or before the 16th FEBRUARY next, viz.—at Plymouth, Devonport, and Dependencies: masons, bricklayers, and pavors' work; carpenters' work and ironmongery; plasterers and slaters' work; plumbers, painters, glaziers, and paperhangers' work; ironfounders, smiths, and coppersmiths' work. Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles; masons, bricklayers, and pavors' work; carpenters' work and ironmongery; plasterers and slaters' work; plumbers, painters, glaziers, and paperhangers' work; ironfounders, smiths, and coppersmiths' work. Tenders will be received for all the above trades for each station, either at the schedule prices, or at one uniform rate, above or below those prices. Tenders will also be received for one or more of the above trades for each station, either at the respective schedule prices, or at uniform rates above or below those prices.—Conditions and schedules of the contracts may be seen, and forms of Tender received, at the Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, and Barrackmaster's Office, Pendennis Castle, on weekdays, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, after the 4th proximo, until the 14th proximo.

Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, 24th January, 1854.

TO GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN, ROAD-MAKERS, AND OTHERS

THE Burial Board of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for LEVELLING and MAKING the ROADS, and for LAYING OUT and MAKING the BORDERS and PLANTATIONS in their Burial-ground at Hanwell, in the county of Middlesex. The working plans, specifications, and conditions may be seen on the Premises, by application to Mr. JAMES ABBOTT, at the Clerk of the Works, between the hours of EIGHT o'clock in the Morning and SIX in the Afternoon (Sunday excepted), until SATURDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY next. Tenders are to be sent addressed to Mr. T. B. CHAPPELL, Board-room, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, on or before TEN o'clock on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of FEBRUARY next, and sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Roadmaking, Planting, &c. at the Burial-ground at Hanwell." The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

ROBERT WM. JEARRAD, Arch tect,
No. 17, Upper Eccleston-place, Pimlico.
Dated this 30th day of January, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE Burial Board of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATIONS and BUILDING the BRAINY CESSPOOLS, and SHAFTS; as also, for preparing the new CATACOMBS and TRENCH GRAVES, in their Burial-Ground at Hanwell, in the county of Middlesex. The working plans, specifications, and conditions, may be seen on the Premises, by application to Mr. JAMES ABBOTT, junior, Clerk of the Works, between the hours of EIGHT o'clock in the morning, and SIX in the afternoon (Sunday excepted), until SATURDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY next. Tenders are to be sent addressed to Mr. T. B. CHAPPALL, Board-room, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, on or before TEN o'clock on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of FEBRUARY next, and sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the drainage at the Burial Ground at Hanwell." The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

ROBERT WM. JEARRAD, Architect,
No. 17, Upper Eccleston-place, Pimlico.
Dated this 30th day of January, 1854.

TO GASFITTERS

THE Commissioners for Public Baths and Washhouses of Bermondsey, Surrey, hereby give Notice that they intend to enter into a CONTRACT for PROVIDING and FIXING the GAS-FITTINGS at the Buildings now being erected at the corner of the Neckinger-road, Spa-road, in the said parish; and that the said Commissioners will meet at the Workhouse in Bermondsey-new-road, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of FOUR o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in order to consider the Tenders of any persons who may be desirous of contracting for the same. Tenders to be in writing, sealed up, and delivered at the office of the Clerk of the Commissioners, 185, Bermondsey-street, endorsed "Tender for Gasfitting Baths and Washhouses," on or before twelve o'clock of the morning of the day of meeting. Further particulars and the conditions of the contract may be known by application at the Office of Mr. WILL, Esq. Architect, 185, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, any day after the 8th FEBRUARY, between TEN and FIVE o'clock. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to contract with the person offering the lowest price.—By order,

Bermondsey, January, 1854. R. DREW, Clerk.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, are ready to receive TENDERS for the erection of ENTRANCE LODGES and other BUILDINGS, for their new Cemetery at Finchley. The plans and specific tions may be seen, and estimates obtained, upon application at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. BARNETT and BIRCH, 3, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, on and after MONDAY, the 6th FEBRUARY, and sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Cemetery Buildings," to be delivered at the Vestry Hall, St. Pancras Road, on or before TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, the 13th FEBRUARY next. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the parish of St. Luke's, in the County of Middlesex, are ready to receive TENDERS for a FENCE FOR PARK PENCING, five feet high, to be fixed at their new Cemetery, at Finchley. Further particulars may be obtained upon application at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. BARNETT and BIRCH, 3, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, between the hours of TEN and FOUR; and sealed estimate, endorsed "Tender for Park Fencing," to be delivered at the Vestry Hall, St. Pancras Road, on or before TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, the 13th day of FEBRUARY next. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the execution of the various works required in the ERECTION of a DWELLING-HOUSE for Albert Batty, Esq., Hyde-burn near Accrington, must see the drawings and specification for the same by applying to Mr. JAMES GREENSHIELDS, Architect, Burnley, on or after THURSDAY, the 4th FEB next, from whom printed forms of tender can further information in respect to time of entering into the same may be had; a deposit of £10 per cent. or bail free. The Proprietor is not to pledge himself to accept the lowest Tender. Jan 31st, 1854

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a NEW PARSONAGE HOUSE at Leveden, near Watford, may see the drawings and specification &c. on application at the Red Lion Arms Inn, Watford. Tenders to be sent in to or before the 25th day of FEBRUARY to the Rev. A. L. WHITE, Leveden, near Watford, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For further information apply to the Architect, GEORGE G. SCOTT, Esq. 20, Spring-gardens, London.

TO PIPE LAYERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE LANELLY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are about WATERWORKS.—CONTRACT No. 4, Pipe-laying, &c.—The Lanelly Local Board of Health are willing to receive TENDERS from competent parties for the EXECUTION of a quantity of PIPE LAYING and other WORKS incident to the construction and distribution of WATER to the Town and District of Llanelly. The specification, with all plans and particulars for the work, may be examined, and form of Tender obtained, at the Office either of Mr. F. L. BROWN, Llanelly, South Wales, or of Mr. JOHN N. TAYLOR, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, between the hours of TEN A.M. and FOUR P.M. on and between the 1st and 7th FEBRUARY, both inclusive, on payment of 2s 6d. All Tenders must be sealed in the prescribed form and delivered on or before FOUR o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 13th day of FEBRUARY, 1854, at the Offices of the Local Board, Llanelly.

By order,
FRED. L. BROWN, Clerk.

RINGWOOD MILL.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Persons willing to CONTRACT for TAKING DOWN and ERECTING a FLOUR MILL, at Ringwood, in Hampshire, on the Dorchester Railway, may see the plans, specifications, and forms of Tender, at the offices of Mr. GRANTHAM, C.E. 3, Robert-street, Adelphi, London; or at Mr. APPLEFORD'S, at the Mill, and the Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Ringwood Mill," must be sent to Mr. GRANTHAM on or before the 24th instant. The lowest Tender may not be approved of or accepted.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Executive Committee of the Englishman Freehold Land Society are prepared to receive TENDERS for constructing the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the Selsdon Estate, Croydon, Surrey. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Society, 63, Coleman street, City, where the Architect and Surveyor will attend from 11 to 2 o'clock on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 6th and 7th of FEBRUARY, to answer any questions. The Tenders are to be delivered at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of FEBRUARY, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. Selsdon Estate." The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Copies of the drawings and specification can be obtained at 63, Coleman street, City. GEORGE ASKE, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Bangor Waterworks Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the LAYING DOWN of ABOUT SIX MILES of CAST IRON CONDUITS, and for the CONSTRUCTION of an ARCHED SERVICE RESERVOIR, and other Works in connection therewith. Specifications and drawings may be seen at the Office of Mr. EDWARD JOHNSON, the Company's Engineer, at Fair View, Bangor, on and after MONDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, 1854; and sealed Tenders must be sent in on or before the 8th of FEBRUARY, 1854 addressed to "The Secretary of the Bangor Waterworks Company, Bangor," and indorsed "Tenders for Laying Pipes." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Copies of the drawings and specification can be obtained.

Bangor, 23rd January, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

BARROW HARBOUR, LANCASHIRE.—The Barrow Harbour Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for dredging and deepening Barrow Channel. Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the said Commissioners, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next. The quantity of work to be executed is about 900,000 cubic yards. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, must be delivered not later than TUESDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY.

By order,
JAMES RAMSDEN, Secretary.

Barrow Harbour Office, 28th January, 1854.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK HEATH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 19, Dragoon-street, LONDON.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts;
RETORTS of IRON and CLAY, FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

Always in stock and sold at wholesale prices.

Tanks, Furnaces & Retorts complete, in London, the country, or any foreign port.

JOHN HUNT and CO. 6, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY, LEAD MERCHANTS,

HEATH LEAD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers of Sheet and Scroll Lead, Improved Patent Compression, and Lead Pipe.

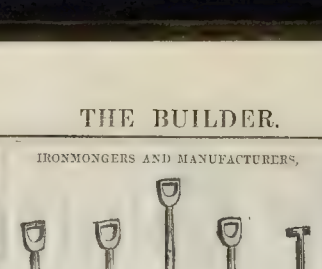
THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT IRON BARRELLED BOLT, which is perfectly true in the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old tower or barrel bolt.

WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their
Patent Brass Barrel Bolt,
Patent Brass and Iron Easement Stay and Fastener,
Patent Double Action Door Springs,
Patent Brass and Wood Knob Cupboard Turns, with revolving Spindle Brass Rosette Door Knobs, China and Glass Knob ditto,
Patent Warwick Piston Latch; Brass Eyes for Corn or Pole Rings; Copper, Brass, and Steel Weaver's Needles.

The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom, or from the Manufacturers, WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Locksmiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, so much recommended by Mr. Barlow, Mr. Hosking, and other Engineers and Architects, have removed to the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Cope and Sons, 3, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where they have a large and extensive stock of Iron, Metal, Ironmongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply both of the home and export demand.

IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS.



TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, AND GARDENERS.

BENNETT and NAYLOR, GENERAL IRONMONGERS and FACTORS, Sole West End Agents for PARKES' slate Winton Parkes celebrated SHOVEL, DIGGING FORKS and HOODS, also for the only efficient STOVE, with or without a Flue, suited for Greenhouses and Conservatories, patronised by her Majesty, price from 12s upwards, at the Great Western General Ironmongery Warehouse, 255, Oxford-street, between Park-street and Soho. N.B. Andle-street, established for the sale of all descriptions of Ironmongery at wholesale prices. Sheet, Hoop, Rod and Bolt Iron. Locksmiths and Bell Hangers.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron, with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the whole thus possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary floor-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is the more remarkable as the public at large, who are interested in building, both as superseding the present forms of timber and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire proof construction, within the reach of humble dwelling-houses and domestic cottages, with a view to their general use.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,

68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.

GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Hurdles, Chimney, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Rangeand Hot-plate Stoves. An improved Boot Hook, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Shop-sashes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVER BROS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

VALUABLE INVENTION

FOR SALE, the PATENT RIGHT for GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND of MOORWICK'S

PATENT SCREWING MACHINE.

This Machine, recently invented and patented, is for forming Screw Threads on Screw Bolts and Wood Screws, &c.; also for forming Mouldings and Ornaments on circular pieces of steel, iron, copper, or other metals; and can be made to form screws from three inches to one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The advantages of this over the usual method of making screws are;

1st. An additional strength imparted to the material by the compression employed in the operation, and the bolt not being cut through;

2nd. The saving of waste, the whole quantity usually cut away being compressed into the bolt;

3rd. The great rapidity and facility of production;

4th. Saving of all antifrictional material, such as oil; and

5th. Your present dissipated labour, boys only being required in the manufacture.

The Machines at present constructed for screwing half an inch and under, turn out, easily, from twelve to fourteen per minute, and the Machines for larger bolts in like manner from eight to twelve per minute according to length of screw, each Machine requiring the attendance of only one boy to feed it.

Two trained boys can thus attend to three, with one of the Machines and a conveniently placed furnace, will screw 6 000 wood screws per day, each screw requiring to be headed. This number of small screws cwt. of inches cut will weigh about two tons, and the cost for screwing will stand as follows.

Cost of heating	..	..	£0 5 0
Two boys at 1s 6d. per day	..	..	0 3 0
Cost of the ..	..	..	0 1 0
Do. of power, &c	..	..	0 0 6
			0 14 0

Say 15s for making two tons of wood screws of 6 inches in length. But in this operation there is no waste, which in the usual method amounts to one-third of such screws. Taking the iron at two tons, and at 12l per ton, the saving in material alone, on one day's work of one machine, amounts to 4l as compared with the ordinary process.

Now if we who have only seen the usual method of making screws by blows with an eye-piece in a vice, but the statement is a simple one, can be understood by any interested party. The machine, for of which I have seen, can now be seen in work, and the matter is material from their performance. They need no engineering assistance, are not liable to get out of order, not subject to accidents, and they can be made at a very moderate price. The services of a skilful workman are only necessary to change and adjust the dies when worn out. For further particulars, apply to GUNN, CAMERON, and MCORMICK, 14, Fleet-street, London.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co. 55 and 56, Lancelot-hill, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coach-house, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of 8 lbs. weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental Hinges, suited for drawing-rooms, &c., doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and bolt locking spring hinges, also superior cabe fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, cabe-nail, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axle-trees, sugar-mills, &c.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 and 2, Newman-street, and Perry's-place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be equalled elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright steel fenders, with bronzed ornamental two sets of bars, 5l 15s to 12l 12s; Bronze Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to 3l.; Steel Fenders from 2l 15s to 8l.; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from 7l 15s to 21 7s; Fire-irons, from 1s 9d. the set to 4l 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth-plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charge.

First—From the frequency and extent of his purchases: and Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The Real NICKEL SILVER, introduced 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either useful or ornamental, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle Pattern	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Tea Spoons, per dozen	18s. ..	26s. ..	32s.
Dessert Forks	30s. ..	40s. ..	46s.
Dessert Spoons	40s. ..	52s. ..	58s.
Table Forks	40s. ..	56s. ..	64s.
Table Spoons	40s. ..	56s. ..	66s.

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candle-sticks, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per doz.	12s. ..	28s. ..	30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s. ..	21s. ..	24s.
Tea ditto	6s. ..	11s. ..	12s.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 11s. per dozen; deserts to match, 10s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. per pair; larger sizes, from 14s. 6d. to 28s. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 37s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; deserts, 6s. 6d.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; deserts, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. black wood-handled table knives and forks, 8s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers. A handsome assortment of Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. of the best quality.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BEDSTEADS in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS, which are devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Mattresses. Common Iron Bedsteads from 15s. 6d.; Portable Folding Bedsteads from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads fitted with dovetail joints to extend sacking, from 21s.; and Cots from 21s. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l 2s. to 14l 14s.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are now ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are made by the best makers, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Ironmongery Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 12s. 6d. for a single light to 16l 16s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS all communicating, exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL IRONMONGERY and DOMESTIC ECONOMY, including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads, all arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and

STEWART'S PATENT CHASED IRON WATER PIPES.

Office, No. 7, Side-lane, London.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 150, Shoreditch

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 42 44 36 inch.
28s. 34s. 38s. 34s.
Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars
34 36 38 42-inch.
50s. 55s. 58s. 65s.
Strong Elementary Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per inch 2½d

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best ditto, with Fire Brick Backs, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.

Cast Ram water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	1d	1s 6d.	2s 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters	4 inch, 11d. per yard.		
O G Gutters	4		4½ inch.
	1s. 4d.		1s. 6d. per yard.

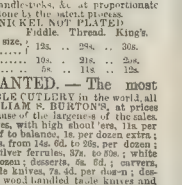
Patent Line { 4½d. 8d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per inch.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortice, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 2d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 24d. 4d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings -
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
4-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 36s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per cwt.
Best Town Glue, 4½d. Ditto, Scotch, 5½ per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s per gross.	

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD and not requiring to be more than ONE-FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and for all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
STEEL-YARD WHARF, 57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

IRON ROOF WORKS.

By Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN WALKER, SON OF THE PATENTEE, GENERAL CONTRACTOR,

Having extended his means for executing Orders, and Contracts for

CORRUGATED IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

Galvanized or otherwise will be happy to wait, by appointment, on ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c.
Merchants are invited to ascertain our prices for Shipping Orders. The Trade supplied with Corrugated Iron, Plain or Galvanized, or Iron Corrugated. References to Firms of the first class.

FIRE-PROOF FLOORING.

The earnest attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. &c. is called to a particularly economical mode of erecting Fire-proof Floors capable of sustaining great weights, without any thrust against the walls. Any information, with Estimates, Drawings, &c. may be obtained at the Offices.

JOHN WALKER, Manufacturer of IRON and WOOD HOUSES, Stores, &c. calls the attention of merchants, shippers, and others to the following testimonial, which he publishes by consent of the writer:—Copy.—"16, New Broad-street, July 11, 1853.—John Walker, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending you the following extract from a letter received from my friends, Messrs. M'Kellar and Wood, dated Geelong, April 1, 1853:—'We are just rivetting the back of the store. You can tell Mr. Walker that it is admired by every one; and we are only saying what he deserves, that he has done us every justice and given us complete satisfaction. I would give something to take you over the premises; I am sure you would approve of all that has been done.' I remain, dear Sir, Yours truly, (signed) Alexander Morrison." The original may be seen at John Walker's Offices, and cards may be obtained to view the works, where some scores are in progress.

Offices: Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; and 3, India-buildings, Liverpool.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose, 1½ 1¾, 2, 2½, and 3 inch.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 2s per doz. Hooping for bond 12s. per cwt. Cast Lark, 11s per cwt. Sash Pulleys, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Ellipse Stoves, with double backs, 2d. per inch. Register Stoves from 4½d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 28s. 32s. 36s. 32s. 36s. each. } 15 inch.

Bes Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 56s. 58s. 60s. each. } 18 inch.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES

WALMSLEY'S, 126, 127, 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK (Six Doors from the Obelisk).

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

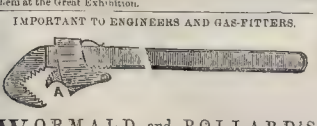
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,

can be obtained of all

COPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lamb's Conduit-street, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 32s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Rain-pipes, 3 in. 4d. per foot; Gutters, 4 in. 4d. per foot, and in proportion. All nine-shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbic Zinc, as fine Paint and Galvanized-iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS AND GAS-FITTERS.



WORMALD and POLLARD'S UNIVERSAL PIPE-WRENCH.—This patent Wrench is adjusted at pleasure to take and retake firmly all piping, from ½ to 2 inch, the same coupling, doing simply the work of a dozen rings, which no other tools can do, for strength and durability. Price, 21s. 3s. 6d. half price of set of tongs. Also a new Patent spanner, for nuts of all sizes and forms, price 18s.—W. LEGG, Tinman, SIDSBALE, Sole Maker, at the Office and Manufactory of the Imperial Consumers' Gas Company of Birmingham.

N.B. Town travellers and country agents wanted.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL,

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY

WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.
JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

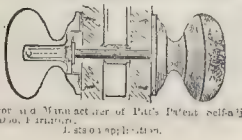
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse,

Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tye Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,

Near Temple-bar.

WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent self-adjusting Sash Fastener. Furniture.

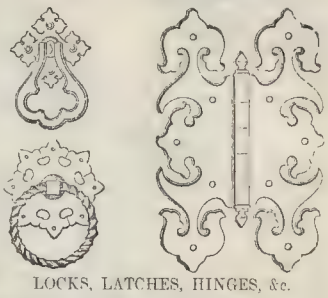
Illustrations supplied.

HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.



LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, &c.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patented Galvanized Sheets ready for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
As all who use the Trade
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and CHARLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all meshes and gauges. Guttering, Rain water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes, Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Skaife's Ironwork Galvanized. Clasp nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS,

fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporisation, are the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguards against fire, robbery, or violence, for iron or deeds, cash or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in summing up on the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe: "He must say he had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness; up to this hour he had no idea that there were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for one to know that there was such an invention, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be all-wise on all hands; IT SEEMS TO BE A MOST MARVELLOUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST FIRE—for the water remains permanently held in artificial or natural vessels, AND THE VERY CALAMITY IS MADE THE CURE—for the heat releases the water or moisture, and then it is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, AND SO IT IS AN EFFECTUAL GUARD AGAINST FIRE.—Milners' Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, London.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER,

WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas-works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

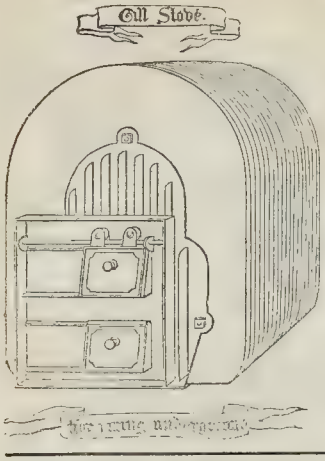
ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,

PLUMBERS,
THE LEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.



STUART AND SMITH'S
PATENT GILL STOVE,
FOR
HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

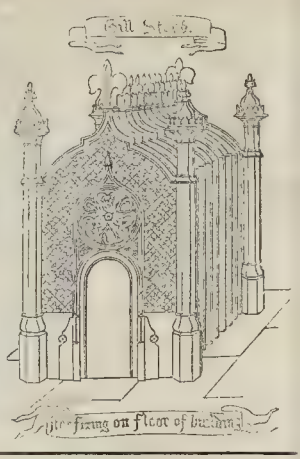
The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in no doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

STUART AND SMITH,
ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester: Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE LOCKS.
DEPOT, 52, STRAND, LONDON.

Messrs. PARNELL and PUCKRIDGE respectfully inform the public, that they have a stock of these Locks ready for inspection. To give a detailed description of this Lock within the limits of an advertisement is impossible; Messrs. P. and P. must therefore content themselves with saying, that it is not one lock, but several locks in one; that no instrument but its own key can possibly open it; that it cannot, by any art or ingenuity, be picked; that the principles of it are simple, and applicable to locks of all sizes; that it cannot be put out of order; and, notwithstanding, that it is moderate in price.

Messrs. P. and P. satisfied of the peculiar excellence of this Lock, respectfully, yet with great confidence, place it before the public as being what they have called it THE DEFIANCE LOCK THAT CANNOT BE PICKED.

Messrs. PARNELL and PUCKRIDGE have also a stock of Fire-proof Safes of the best make, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.

PARNELL'S
PATENT NOISELESS BOX STAPLE & STRIKING PLATES,
52, STRAND, LONDON.

This very simple and efficient invention entirely obviates the jamming of doors, and the consequent irritating disturbance caused by it on every house. Indeed, it may truly and fearlessly claim to the title of "one of the wants of the age," for it has been wanted for a very long period; and in looking at it one involuntarily exclaims with surprise, that it has never been discovered before. The Patent Noiseless Box Staple is made of strong malleable iron of the best quality, and is adapted for use in all situations and for every purpose for which the present Box Staple is used: for dead-locking, it possesses double security to the present article, and at very little more cost.

Sold by M. L. PARNELL, Inventor and Patentee of "Parnell's Patent Defiance Lock," and may be had of every Ironmonger in Great Britain.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, which invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions; Chain, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles, Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4a; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, somewhat admired, 3s 6s 6d. each.

Best Patent Sash Line.				
4s.	4s 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s.	8s. 10s. per gross.
1	2	4	5	6

6 in. Mortise, white China Furniture, 3s 6d each.

J. H. BOOBYER (late STURCH and BOOBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS
of the practical worth and efficient security of
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures:—

Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway, Liverpool

"London and North-Western Railway Company,
Liverp ol, 17th May, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Door and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of some burglars to force an entry at the money chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"MESSRS. CHUBB and SON." "GEO. PALMER.

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police, C Division.

"8, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your Locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. OTWAY, Superintendent C Division of Police.

"MESSRS. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application to

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELE and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The rates will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

B. C. CROWN IRON.—82, Upper Thames-street.—W. BOWMAN begs to inform engineers, smiths, wheelwrights, and coopers, he is now SELLING BAR, HOOP, and SHEET IRON, of the above brand, at prices greatly under the present rates. Price lists may be had on application at the warehouse as above.—N.B. Contracts taken for iron supplied direct from the works at 10s. per ton reduction on town prices.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—Churches, Chapels, Public and Private Buildings, heated with hot water from 60 to 140 degrees, upon the most approved principle, by C. WILLIAMSON, Engineer, Coventry. N.B.—A guarantee given with each apparatus.

WARMING CHURCHES, &c. by HOT WATER.—JOHN WEEKS and CO. King's-road, Chelsea, Hot Water Apparatus Manufacturers, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the accurate statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Rogers, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Price shows that, treating by hot water is truly the only effect to sustain applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, secure, equal in its working, and produces perfect ventilation and a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Rolls from 7s. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters.—60,000 in use. Testimonials at the office, 143, Regent-street. Manufactory removed from Hammond-road and St. Mart n's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK: also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cocks, flue doors and frames, furnace grates, soot doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, the little valves, stop cocks, flange and check elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No. 6, Backside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOULEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6,000 lb. of water, without altering the fine texture or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharf-room, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Hackney, and several malsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country.—Apply or post to T. BOULEVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Iron and Ostlers,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

FRANCIS ARDING, Engineer and Iron Founder, Albert Iron Works, Uxbridge, Middlesex, begs to draw the attention of Builders, Contractors, and others to the above useful Machine, manufactured by him, for sifting sand, gravel, lime, ashes, &c. by the use of which one man and a boy can do the same amount of work as is shown by the common sieve.

Price, delivered in London.—	
No. 1.—3 feet cylinder	£8 6 0
No. 2.—3 feet 6 inches cylinder	7 7 0
No. 3.—4 feet cylinder	8 8 0

Architectural, structural, engine, and mill castings of every description.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet iron, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp. Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron, Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rods, &c. &c.

Superior Tooled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSAAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and completeness of their machines over those now in use, which are both economical and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

THE following are the present prices of IRONMONGERY, at YOUNG and CO'S. 29, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, all other articles in the same proportion for cash.

Cut Casp. 1d. 6d.; 7½d. 9d.; 10d.—1s 7d.; 2od. 2s 4d. per 1,000.
Patent Lock, No. 1 6d., No. 1.7s., No. 0.8s. per gross.
6 in. Mortise Locks, Brass Furniture, 3s. 3d. each.
6 in. ditto ditto, China Furniture, 3s. 8d. each.
Bolton's Springs for Sash Cords, 2s. in 3lb. each.
Cast Butts, 2 in. 1s 0½d.; 2½ in. 1s 4d.; 3 in. 2s. per dozen.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO., having received the unanimous approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles, for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Regent's and Hornsey Parks, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
190, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1853.

In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will rot hemp in two years, we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed and a more perfect job. Yours &c. C. Hacker."

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

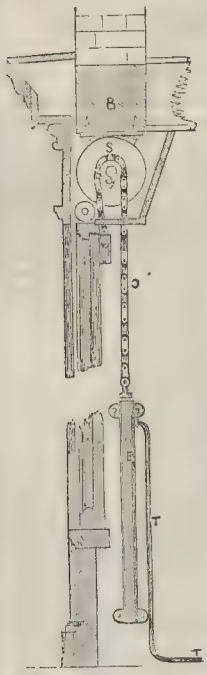
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
190, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

LATHS.—A large stock of PETERSBURGH LATHS of best quality ready for delivery at J. EASTWOOD and SONS', Wellington Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth.

HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.—S. THICKETT begs to inform Engineers, Machinists, Gunbarrel makers, Cutlers, &c. that he can supply, direct to order, of any size of the above very superior-grained stone. The cementing parts (out of which being very tender ones, they are unsuitable for steam-power. Sample Grindstones sent to order.—Address, Victoria Wharf, Isle of Dogs, where a Stock will be kept. Cuts like a Harewood stone.—*Old Proverb.*

Grindstones for exportation. Westward, Bramley Fall, and Potternewton direct to order.



PATENTS DATED 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1852, AND 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1853.

CLARK & CO.'S

NEW

PATENT HYDRAULIC APPARATUS,

FOR

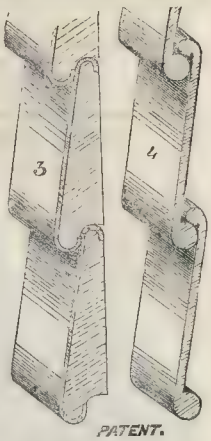
OPENING AND CLOSING

THEIR

PATENT RECTILINEAR REVOLVING SHUTTERS,

AND

PATENT COMBINED IRON AND WOOD REVOLVING SHUTTERS.



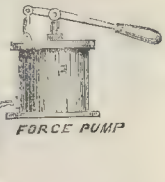
PATENT.

THE advantages of the Hydraulic Apparatus are,—great facility of application; a saving of seventy-five per cent. of friction in the working parts over the old plan of worm and wheel; cannot get out of repair, and it is impossible for the shutter to run down; are more easily opened; require no labour whatever to close them; the cost is reduced; and does not affect the architectural or other arrangement of the building, as the pump can be placed at any distance from the shutter, and in any position.

The annexed cuts show the arrangement: fig. 4 is a section of the rectilinear, and fig. 3 a section of combined iron and wood revolving shutters.

SELF ACTING APPARATUS. Where water can be obtained from the Water Companies' main or from a cistern at the summit of the building (say 40 feet), the pump is dispensed with by applying the cylinder E of rather larger dimensions; the pressure is sufficient to raise the heaviest shutter. By means of a stop-cock the water is admitted into the cylinder and raises the shutter, and by allowing it to escape the shutter descends with its own gravity, without trouble or labour. The amount of water required to work the largest shutter is only six gallons per day. Any number of shops or windows can be supplied by one cistern.

This apparatus is so simple that derangement is impossible.



FORCE PUMP

PROSPECTUSES, ENGRAVINGS, AND DESCRIPTIONS FORWARDED.

CLARK AND CO.

15, GATE-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, LONDON.

BUNNETT AND CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND MACHINISTS,

No. 26, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, AND DEPTFORD, KENT,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS,

AND OF THE

NEW PATENT CURVILINEAR REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER,

Which obtained the PRIZE MEDAL in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The greatly increased demand, with additions to and improvements in their extensive plant and machinery, command of the best markets for material, and employment of experienced workmen, enable B. and Co. to supply this very superior Shutter at a price fast effectually supersedes any of the crude and imperfect expedients its extensive adoption has called forth.

REVOLVING WOOD SHUTTERS, of a superior description, fitted with Metallic Hinges, and adapted to work in any required direction.

BUNNETT AND CO.

ARE ALSO THE ORIGINAL PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

METALLIC SASH BARS AND MOULDINGS FOR SHOP-FRONTS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

All works are guaranteed of the very best description, and architects may depend on their designs being faithfully carried out. They are respectfully requested, when intending to adopt any of BUNNETT and CO.'S works, to see that the name is properly inserted in the specification, much inconvenience having occasionally occurred from the omission.

Estimates, with all necessary information, and explanatory and detail drawings promptly furnished.

JAMES MILES,

CHEAP ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,

18, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH, NEAR EASTERN COUNTIES TERMINUS.

Builders supplied with every description of

CROWN, SHEET, PATENT PLATE, AND ROUGH PLATE GLASS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Brass Taps, Pumps, Closets, White Lead, Oils, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, Paper Hangings.

Glazing for the Trade with despatch.

OLD LEAD BOUGHT OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE IN ANY QUANTITY.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

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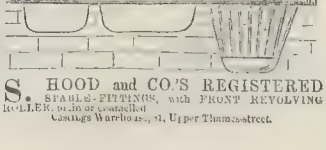

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Specimens may be seen on application at the Offices, and a variety of designs in open Terrace-work, Balustrades, Copings, Fountains, Tombs, Chimney-pieces, Pavements, Ecclesiastical and other decorative work.

Attention is also particularly requested to the Ashlar for facing buildings, and to Austin's Patent Hollowed and Dovetailed Building Blocks, manufactured in the above stone, which combine great strength with economy and speed in erection, are perfect a fireproof, and other peculiar facilities for ventilation and the circulation of warm and dry air.

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List of prices at the quarries and depôts, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

The Builder.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1854.

On another page (59) will be found a representation of the interior of the London Stock Exchange, recently erected by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co. from the designs of Mr. Thomas Allason. We give an *interior* view, because in no proper sense is there an exterior elevation, the site being an area inclosed by other buildings, between which means of ingress and egress are obtained from four or five courts or passages. Before the present structure was erected, very considerable sums had been expended on the old buildings, in continual alterations, with a view to adapt them to the extended and varying business which has accrued to the greatest money-market in the world.

The Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, was hired for the members to assemble in during the reconstruction, so that the builders have had a clear stage for their operations. The managers expended about 6,000*l.* in securing additional space prior to the commencement of the works, and the contract was taken at 10,400*l.*: some subsequent alterations respecting ventilation, have caused the amount to be already exceeded. The nature of the Stock Exchange is so little understood that we are disposed to go somewhat minutely into particulars.

The fabric belongs to a private company, consisting of 400 shareholders; and the shares were originally of 50*l.* each, but are now of uncertain amount, the last addition being a call of 25*l.* per share, made for the construction of the new edifice. The affairs of this company are conducted, under a cumbersome and restrictive deed of settlement, by nine "managers," elected for life by the shareholders; no election taking place till there are four vacancies. The members or subscribers, however, entirely conduct their own affairs by a committee of thirty of their own body. Neither members nor committee are elected for more than one year. The committee re-elect the members in March annually, and then retire from office; and on the 25th of the same month a ballot takes place for a committee for the year ensuing, a very large proportion of the late committee being usually again elected. Previously to being elected or re-elected, every member has to sign a declaration that he will abide by the regulations already in force, *or that may be made*, by the committee. The subscription of a member is 10*l.* 10s. yearly; and new members have, in addition, to find securities for two or three years. If the applicant has been an admitted clerk to a member for four years, the securities required are two of 250*l.* each for two years: all other candidates have to find three securities of 300*l.* each for two years, or if they are indemnified for three years. The sponsors in all cases must themselves be members. The names of the candidates are exhibited in a conspicuous place for some time prior to being balloted for by the committee.

The number of members at present just exceeds 850. The subscription is paid to the "managers," who liquidate all expenses, and adopt alterations in the building, upon the representations of the committee of the members, or even on the application of the subscribers. Of the 400 shares mentioned above, the whole, with scarcely an exception, are held by the members themselves. No one person is allowed to hold, directly or indirectly, more than four.

Originally the dealing in stocks took place at Jonathan's Coffee-house, in Change-alley; but by the rapid accumulation of the national debt, together with the introduction of other investments—particularly the South-Sea Stock—it quickly extended into the "Alley" itself, and led to scenes which have been frequently described and commented on by our old writers. After repeated attempts to control or mitigate the scandalous spirit of gambling, always incidental to extensive dealings of this character, it was found impossible to impose an effectual check so long as any adventurer could enter the market and entrap the unwary. A committee was therefore formed, which carried the business to the Exchange Coffee-house (since burnt down), and imposed the very moderate charge of 6d. for admission on all who entered during business hours. It soon, however, became apparent, that this loose mode of proceeding was but a small remove from the doings of the "Alley;" and by this time the public were becoming aware that it was safer to employ a broker or agent to transact their business, than to run the risk of being victimised in doing it themselves.

Certain of the legitimate dealers and brokers, therefore, formed themselves into a Stock Exchange, on the principle of admitting only those who could give assurance of their respectability, and of dismissing summarily any of their own body who should be guilty of irregularity. On the whole, the scheme has worked greatly to the public advantage, and has rendered the London money-market the resort of all the world. Notwithstanding the transactions are so enormous, the amounts so large, and the confidence reposed so unlimited, the instances of delinquency in the members are surprisingly few.

It has been the object of the committee to prevent the suspicion, that while they hold a large control over the members, they render their body exclusive: they, therefore, impose no very onerous terms on new members, and readily receive those who can produce sound guarantees for character and responsibility; leaving of course to the public the necessity for a certain measure of caution to protect themselves in selecting the members they employ to transact their business.

However all this may be, it is a well-known fact, that, abroad and at home, all parties having large financial operations approach the London Stock-Exchange with more confidence than any other money-market in the world. The result has been, that the first building was found too small so soon as foreign loans were introduced: space was therefore secured adjoining the old premises, and the "Foreign Stock Exchange" erected. Here the canal shares were dealt in, held in such high repute before the introduction of railways, and shares in other joint-stock companies. The affairs of the members of this "new house," who paid 5*l.* 5s. annually, were also managed by a committee; and they had their own by-laws, among which was one that admitted merchants, traders, and parties engaged in other pursuits; whereas none such were nor are admitted into the "English house," or Stock Exchange proper. The object of excluding all but those exclusively engaged in Stock-Exchange business, is to prevent any of their members becoming amenable to the bankrupt laws, it having been found that the "Stock-Jobbing Act," like most other restrictive regulations, favoured only the rogue, and victimised the honest agent or dealer.

At a later period, both establishments were united, one committee of members regulating all the transactions, as well domestic as foreign, and one subscription of 10*l.* 10s. covering the right of transacting all description of Stock-Exchange business.

The introduction of railways produced an amount of business that rendered both buildings, now united, totally inadequate to the wants of the members, notwithstanding the alterations, patchings, and enlargings to which we before alluded; hence the resolve of the managers to erect the building of which we give a view.

A perfect system of free-trade prevails in the business transacted within the walls, there being no restriction whatever as to in what, or with whom, a member shall deal. The extent of individual operations is of course limited by the credit the operator may enjoy. The members have insensibly fallen into two orders, *dealers* (called jobbers) and *brokers*. The latter are the commission agents of the public, and buy and sell for them; dealing with jobber or broker as may be most desirable for their client's interest.

A peculiarity prevails as to the locality of the different markets: there is nothing to separate or distinguish where a particular stock is dealt in, yet the dealers habitually assemble in the same spot, and there the brokers know they are to be found. If a broker were to receive orders in Consols, Peruvian stock, and Great Western Railway shares, he would go to the locality where certain dealers in Consols alone assemble, and after a warm competition among them, each offering stock at a price, or bidding a price for stock, would finally complete his instructions. He would then walk off to the Peruvian market, where the same process would be gone through; and so on with the Great Western. Where there is business frequently doing, as in Consols, it is surprising how "close" it is possible to deal. If we look in the "Price Current" we shall find "3 per Cent. Consols, 91 @ $\frac{1}{8}$," so that the public could sell (say) from 5*l.* to 20,000*l.* Consols at 91*l.* per cent. or buy to the same extent at 91*l.* 2s. 6d. per cent. Where but little business is doing, the competition is, of course, not so keen, and the margin is wider; while in other cases some shares are so seldom dealt in that there are no regular dealers, and the transactions become a matter of long negociation amongst the brokers.

Of the English Funds, Exchequer Bills, and other things on special mention, all bargains take place for a prompt or settling-day. This is naturally the most convenient course, for otherwise each transaction would require an additional negociation as to the day the buyer would have his money ready, and the seller his stock. As it is, the parties agree on the amount and price only, and on the ensuing settling-day, all parties being prepared, the whole is readily adjusted. Where stamped transfers are required—as in railway and other stocks and shares,—the sellers have ten days' grace for the completion of the necessary documents, and for delivery,—the buyer of course not paying till he gets his stock.

The dealings being thus arranged for a settling-day—in Consols about once a month and in foreign stock and shares twice,—there are, no doubt, considerable transactions undertaken on speculation. Thus, if a client gives an order to buy 10,000*l.* of a particular stock costing 7,000*l.* for the settlement, which is ten days forward, and the broker buys it of the dealer A. there is nothing to prevent the client giving the broker an order to sell the same stock prior to the settling-day, say at 7,100*l.* which the broker does to B. The only account the broker has now with the client is, the payment to him of 100*l.* (less his commission) while the broker has to pay A. for his stock at the price at which he bought it, and deliver it to B. being paid the price at which he sold it. The fluctuations in the markets are sometimes very considerable, and the losses and gains are in proportion. There is scarcely a club in London in which there is not a member who has carried on these operations so long as they have been favourable,

receiving the balances as they have become due to him, but leaving the broker in the lurch when a considerable loss has accrued, and there were balances to *pay*. The broker is responsible to the dealer, the principals' names being always concealed, except, of course, in the case of actual transfer of stock by deed or writing. Foreign stocks and many other securities are, however, in scrip to bearer, and deliverable by hand.

The admission of strangers is absolutely forbidden: notice to that effect is exhibited at the doors, and the waiters have the most positive orders to be vigilant in preventing intrusion, yet occasionally a stupid or wanton guest is found who, neglecting the warning either of the waiters or a quiet member to depart, becomes the butt of the frolicsome juniors. In the frequent intervals of business certain of the members also indulge in a considerable measure of practical joking, but as it is confined to themselves and it lets off the steam which might explode in a less satisfactory manner where there is so much active competition in business, the public have no reason to concern themselves with it.

Notwithstanding some few odd and eccentric persons may—from the causes to which we before alluded—obtain membership, still it must be admitted that the 800 and upwards of respectable and wealthy members, constitute a powerful and important body. Nevertheless, the reminiscences of the "Alley," together with the equivocal conduct of the "stags" who haunt its purlieus, still attach, though unjustly, to the Stock-Exchange itself. But while the threshold of justice is polluted by spurious members of the profession, and every other pursuit soiled by questionable followers, the members of the Stock Exchange cannot hope to escape, and must abide the prejudice common to similar associations. It is but right to say, that the Government always communicates to the members its financial schemes, and invites their co-operation: in return it receives from them at all times the fullest support.

Justice would not be done without also mentioning the benevolence and charity of the members of the Stock Exchange. It is impossible to open a page of the lists of subscribers to our public charities without finding the name of one or more of its members therein; and in any sudden calamity, the Stock Exchange men are always amongst the first to succour the afflicted. There is, moreover, a fund subscribed by the members for their decayed associates, the invested capital of which, exclusive of annual contributions, amounts to upwards of 50,000*l*.

The amount of trash written about the Stock Exchange exceeds all belief. In a recent publication of large circulation, as a specimen, Rothschild and Baring are treated as members, whereas the laws expressly prohibit any of their body from engaging in any other pursuit; and these being general merchants, we need hardly say they never were directly connected with it: of course, like wise and influential operators, they transacted their business through secret and discreet brokers. In the same not wholly reliable attempt to combine fun and facts, the writer enumerates as "amongst the devices resorted to," a trick that was only *suspected once*, thirty or forty years ago, but which certainly never did occur either before or since.

The Stock Exchange has reckoned amongst its subscribers some valuable members of society, including David Ricardo and several of his descendants, Francis Bailey, the astronomer, and many others, down to Charles Stokes, F.R.S. recently deceased. Horace Smith, and the author of the "Last of the Plantagenets"—himself, in his prosperity, a munificent patron of literature,—also for a long time enlivened its precincts. The writer of the successful play of "The Templar," and other elegant productions, is still one of the body.

Having said thus much of the association, let us give a few particulars of the new building. It stands in the centre of the block of buildings fronting Bartholomew-lane, Threadneedle-street, Old Broad-street, and Throgmorton-street. The principal entrance is from Bartholomew-lane, through Capel-court: there are also three entrances from Throgmorton-street and one from Threadneedle-street. The area of the new house is about 75 squares, and it would contain 1,100 or 1,200 members: there are, however, seldom more than half that number present. The site is very irregular, and has enforced some peculiar construction in covering it, into which iron enters largely. For the cupola, of which we give the details, laminated ribs are used. The diagrams will speak for themselves. The vault which covers the centre of the building, 39 feet in span, is of timber and iron. The whole of this, together with the dome, &c. is covered with lead to the extent of about 80 tons; and, besides being a very large, is a very excellent piece of plumber's work.

Besides the "house," or large room, there are strong rooms, committee-rooms, reading and refreshment rooms, &c.

To ventilate the building, fresh air is admitted at the basement into two large chambers, filled with coils of warm water-pipe (by Jeakes), heated at a very low degree of temperature for the purpose of tempering, but not warming, the air. A communication is formed between these chambers and the house, behind the wall-framing; and the tempered air is admitted into the house at a height of about 6 feet from the floor.

The vitiated air is got rid of by an extracting-chamber on the apex of the dome, heated by a a sunburner with 500 jets: during the day the sunburner is concealed from view by a perforated sliding metal screen; but, when required, sufficient illuminating power is to be obtained, we are told, by withdrawing the screen, to light up the house without further burners.

The building is warmed by large open fires. Over one of these in the view is shown a looking-glass; but this will not be introduced: the "black board" will occupy its place. The floor, ceiling, and sides of the new strong room are formed of inch metal iron girders, 10 inches from centre to centre, with flanges 5 inches wide, having transverse wrought-iron bars 5 by $\frac{3}{8}$ every 9 inches, the whole filled in with blue Staffordshire bricks in pure cement. The walls will be lined with case-hardened steel, and fitted up with wrought-iron boxes. There is an external wall 2 feet thick round the strong room to prevent fire from coming in contact with the metal girders. The floor between the refreshment-room in the basement and the house over is formed by rolled T iron joists, 2 feet 6 inches apart, having the lower flange placed downwards, and three courses of plain tiles in cement resting on it: the whole is covered with 12 inches of concrete and a wood floor over.

The works were commenced by Messrs. Cubitt on the 1st of June, 1853, and the House will be opened for business, we are told, on the 2nd of March next. We congratulate Mr. Allason on his *début*, and the best wish we can give the members of the Stock Exchange on entering their new House is—Peace.

Putnly Church.—You tell us of the dark age of English taste, but I am surprised to see how near we are to it at the present day. Last Sunday I went to the parish church of Putney, and was astonished to see ten lights of the chancel window patched over with what appeared to be common cottage paper at a 1d. per yard. Whether placed there for architectural decoration or to cover broken glass, I am unable to say.—D. F.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE.

That "the science of architecture is the same in 1853 as in 1829-30" is undeniable, yet in that interval—nearly a quarter of a century—considerable changes have taken place both in theory and practice. Since the article "Architecture," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," was first written very much has been done of which some notice ought to have been taken in the "Supplement" now added to the original treatise. Nevertheless, most strange to say—nay, almost incredible—no mention is made of that most important work, the New Palace of Westminster; none of the new Royal Exchange, the British Museum, the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, or St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Neither is the slightest allusion made to what has been done on the continent, the Bavarian Walhalla alone excepted, the interior of which, however, is pronounced a failure, as would be, no doubt, the charming and artistically treated interior of the Madéleine at Paris also, had that structure been spoken of, and for the same reason, viz. that it is no reproduction of the interior of a Greek temple.

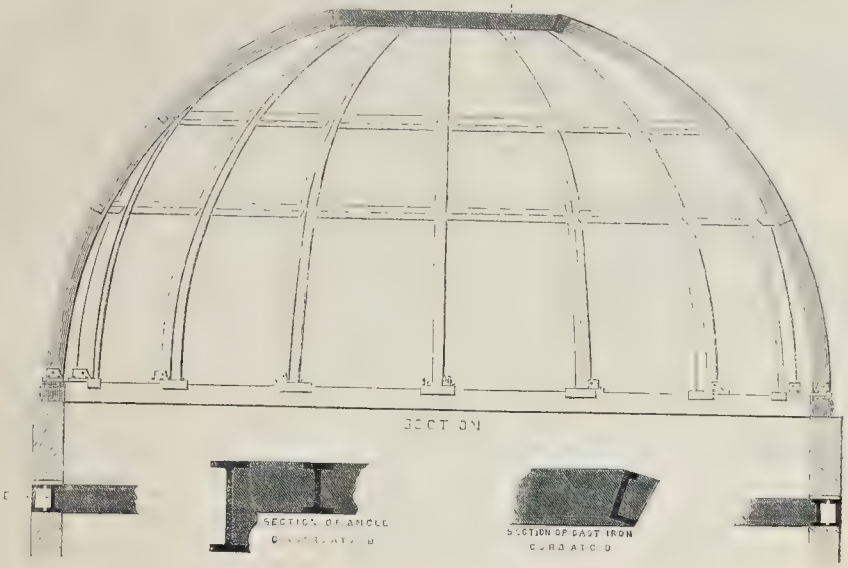
Such omissions as those just pointed out are surely very little in accordance with the general promise made of "bringing information down to the present time." Nor do they impart aught of popular interest to the new matter; on the contrary, rather bespeak indifference to contemporary productions of the art. The writer himself appears to have felt that much more would be expected from him, for he says, "The works of living men may not be dealt with unless it be to praise them; and thus there are but few recent works in London or elsewhere within the personal knowledge of the present writer, which can be referred to in illustration of the practice of the day;"—which apology for silence will hardly be accepted as a conciliatory one by the profession, it being tantamount to saying that if several structures of importance and architectural pretension are not referred to it is because they are not fairly entitled to be so distinguished, one among them being the New Palace of Westminster. The fortunate few which are selected for special mention are Sir C. Barry's two club-houses; Cockerell's Sun Fire-office; a church at East Chorlton, in the Italian style, by Gwilt; the Roman Catholic Cathedral by Pugin in St. George's-fields; and the Panopticon in Leicester-square. Either the writer's personal knowledge of what has been done of late years in the metropolis alone must be limited, or so very little has been done that we have any reason to boast of, that delicacy and discretion have been made to draw the veil of silence over almost all that has been done in the course of the last five-and-twenty years.

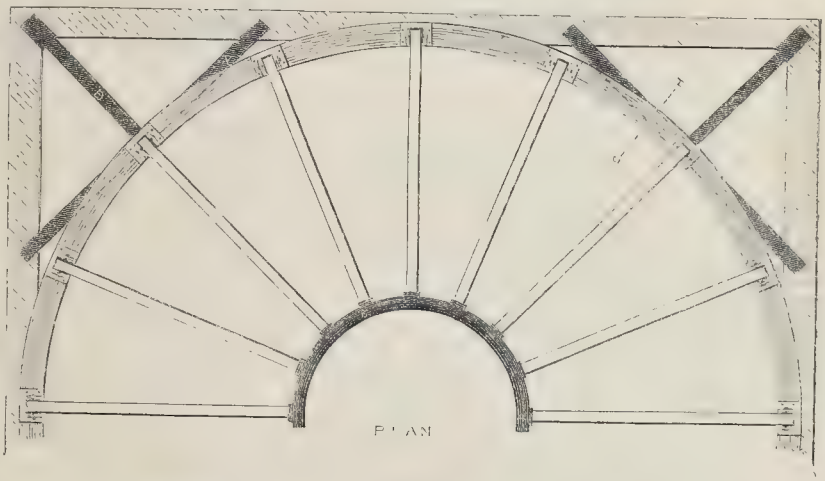
That direct criticism on contemporaries and their productions does not at all come within the province of a treatise in an encyclopædia is admitted; yet much matter-of-fact information might have been supplied without the expression of opinion, and without danger of giving umbrage to living individuals. Even a mere chronological table of the chief buildings erected since the former edition of the "Encyclopædia" would have been a very useful and acceptable addition, very convenient for reference, and not a little useful,—if to no one else, to the writer himself, because he would then have been reminded of the destruction of the late Houses of Parliament, and the *feu* Royal Exchange, consequently of the structures that have risen on their sites.

At present we have nothing like a connected history of English architecture from the time of Chambers and his contemporaries. The fact is—and a most melancholy and disheartening one it is to those (and they, it appears, are very few) who take a real interest in it,—architecture, that of our own time, is slighted as if unworthy of notice, or if noticed at all, it is so hurriedly and in such manner that even what is meant as praise betrays chilling indifference. Z.

The Zinc Ship.—The *Comte Lehon* has just returned from her voyage to Rio Janeiro, and from the report of the captain, according to *Galignani*, the experiment has been satisfactory, the vessel having proved an excellent sea-boat in repeated gales. Her compasses had never been affected as in iron vessels.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. CONSTRUCTION OF CUPOLA.





PLUMBERS AND PLUMBING.*

"A plumber I am, and I work for my bread;
Not ashamed of my craft, though a dealer in lead;
And men of my calling, tho' that they'll not own—
May always be found from the cot to the throne.

The soldier perhaps may despise the poor glazier,
Because his bluff countenance comes from the brazier,
Though he struts in his lace and swaggers in red—
Yet his brains, like his bullets, are nothing but lead!"
The Plumber.†

There are periods in the history of nations when the germs of civilization have sprung up and blossomed, which are characterised by an onward progress in every department of science, religion, and art. There are periods when the blossom expands into the full delicious fruit, which distinguishes the meridian splendour of civilization. There are periods of decay when all progress is stayed, when civilization declines, when science becomes a retrogression, when art is lost, when religion is forgotten; and there must elapse a long decade of ignorance and barbarism before the dawning of the next cycle of civilization and progress. It is the same in the history of trades. There are periods when they reach a height of excellence which cannot be surpassed by that generation; there are periods of the long relapse into ignorance; and there is the dawning of another era; as regularly marked in their successive gradations as the history of the people by whom they are cultivated.

No trade with which we are acquainted is more remarkable for this character than the trade of the plumber. In its connection with sanitary economy, it reached to a higher position in ancient Rome than it has reached to, for example, in modern London. In its connection with art it reached to a far higher position during the periods of Gothic architecture than it has reached to in these days of railway stations. In its purely mechanical progress even, a thing that is less subject to mutation and retrogression than artistic progress, we are not sure that the plumbers of our day have much to boast of. The trefoil ornaments on Exeter Cathedral, or the alto-relievo ornaments on the knight templar's coffin, are unsurpassed by the modern plumber's work of a similar description. Indeed, if we except a much greater share of scientific knowledge, which, however, is hardly yet become domesticated in the plumber's shop, we are at a loss to perceive where the modern plumbers have greatly exceeded their early progenitors. The artizans of last century were in every respect contemptibly inferior to them. And how is this? we shall be asked. Have we not zinc, and galvanized iron, and hydraulic pipes, and patent self-acting water-closets? Yes, that is true; we have of such things enough and to spare. But their invention or introduction has scarcely been the work of the plumber. On the contrary, the orthodox plumber makes a point of steadily resisting their introduction; he has always resisted, and will continue to resist, until the next period of his history, which we believe is rapidly drawing near.

The great defect of the trade as at present constituted in London, is that of the ridiculous assemblage of different trades, which are conventionally held to be comprehended under the plumber's signboard. A plumber, we have seen, means a worker in lead. Such was its meaning among the Romans, and among ourselves until within a comparatively recent period. But the meaning of the word, in nine cases out of ten to a modern Londoner, will be after the following definition, which, however, he will look for in vain in the Lexicon of Dr. Johnson: "*Plumber:* a man who fixes water-pipes, mends water-closets; also repairs bells; who paints the doors, papers the rooms, whitewashes the kitchen; puts in whole panes of glass in the drawing-room window and half-panes of glass in the back kitchen window; fits up zinc chimney-cowls; makes watering-pans; solders the ball-cock, also the teapot, also the coal-scuttle; sells oil, furniture polish, and black lead."

The cause of this heterogeneous combination may puzzle a modern observer; but to one tolerably well read in architectural history, it is no such mystery.

Plumbers became glaziers during the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, during the time, in fact, when stained glass was at the height of its splendour. And the reason for this is perfectly plain and comprehensible. The stained-glass pictures on an ancient window were constructed not as they are now by surface painting, but by building, or indenting different pieces of different coloured glass into small sashes of lead, which formed the outline, and very often the shadow of each separate piece. These leaden sashes required great skill in their treatment. In the bending of them, in the soldering of them, the utmost care was necessary; for it would have been easy to destroy them with the hot soldering-bolt. Accordingly, nothing was more proper than that the artist who covered the roof, and cast the leaden ornaments of a cathedral, should also exercise his skill on preserving its stained-glass windows. But there was less reason why, after the Reformation, the two trades should hang together, when there was absolutely no connecting link. Stained glass there was none. Even that which was ancient was destroyed and broken down. There was scarcely to be seen a piece of scientific roof-work in England; and as for water supply, it was in its infancy. Hence it is easy to understand how the "poor glazier" we have raked up from his tomb of oblivion, was despised among contemporary tradesmen. In truth, at this moment, we know of no more miserable lot of artizans than wandering glaziers. These men are the true tinkers the true *proletarat* of the trades connected with building.

It is not so easy to understand how they became painters. Yet we shall offer a few conjectures on the subject. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the only pigment employed in building was white lead. This pigment, as most of our readers are aware, is a carbonate of lead, prepared by dissolving lead in acetic acid, or exposing it to the fumes of of that acid. Formerly, it was chiefly prepared by the process of solution; and as all process relating to lead, the manufacture of sheets of pipes, of window astragals; and, more than that, the preparation of its oxides (litharge and red lead) were confined to the plumber's shop, there can be no doubt but it was from this cause the application of the pigment followed as a natural consequence. And there it has continued. When other pigments were discovered out of the range of lead, they fell also into the hands of the plumber. When oil-painting was in fashion, it was he who executed it; when flat painting was introduced, he did that too. And now he is a paperhanger! In the name of everything that is good, what will he turn to next?

A high degree of skill in all of these departments is next to an impossibility for one individual. The man who is noted for making the best joints is certainly not the man to use the paste-brush with the greatest effect. He who understands correctly the theories of water-supply, is likely to pay the least attention to the æsthetic properties of paperhangings. The shopkeeper, too, is an entirely different department of trade from the skilled mechanic. For these and similar reasons, we have ceased to wonder that so little progress is made by the London plumber. It is proper to state, however, before we go further, that in the establishments of some of our large contractors, the business of the plumber is carried on as it should be, in all its different branches. For the information of those who are unacquainted with the working of a plumber's business, we shall briefly glance at the processes as conducted in one of these.

The first and most important process connected with the trade is the casting of sheet-lead. This process, we have previously stated, is of immense antiquity. It was known to the ancient Romans, and to the Babylonians. It was brought to perfection by the French plumbers of the Middle Ages, and has continued down to our own time nearly to be the only method of casting sheet-lead. But it has now become extinct in Scotland; and we doubt much whether its existence can be prolonged in London, which, of all places in the kingdom, is the last to part with an old custom, as it is the first to adopt a new one. We presume that the general principles of casting lead require no elaborate description, and we shall content ourselves with a glance at the manufacture.

In the works we have in our eye, there is a casting shop appropriated for this purpose. At the one end is a large iron pot built in on a furnace for the purpose of melting the bar lead. A large table, measuring about 25 feet in length and 6 feet in breadth, extends from this boiler along the whole length of the shop. When the operation of casting begins this table is covered with sand, which is dressed until it becomes perfectly smooth and level. In order to cover this bed with metal is the next great attempt, and its method of performance is curious. The melted lead is ladled out of the large cast-iron pot in which the pigs have been melted into a triangular trough of malleable iron at the head of the frame; which is then upset by means of levers and tackle, so that its whole contents are discharged on the sand. Two men are then prepared at each side of the frame to pass a wooden instrument across the surface and to follow the fluid metal in its progress, which by that means is spread out to a uniform thickness and a consistent surface. When the surplus of metal arrives at the extremity of the frame it falls into a spout prepared for its reception, from whence it flows into a little iron carriage, which is dragged back to the boiler and there it is remelted. After this is effected the selveges are cut off and the sheet rolled up and removed for use. It may be remarked that the whole success of this beautiful process depends altogether on the skill of the workmen. The slightest inattention or the smallest difference in time would destroy the whole sheet.

Although not strictly within the scope of our remarks, we may here allude to the process of making milled lead, just to illustrate a little argument we wish to bring under the notice of our professional friends. The process we may mention was invented by a Mr. Thomas Hale, in 1670, about which time the first rolling-mill was erected in Deptford. The inventor met with violent opposition from shipwrights, because the lead, from its smooth surface, uniformity of thickness, and low price, began to be generally adopted as sheathing for vessels in place of the old wooden and leather sheathing. And as it was also used for gutters and roofs of houses, the plumbers were as industrious as the shipwrights to decry the lead; but finding their opposition in a great measure fruitless, some of them now began to cry it up and set up engines to mill it themselves. It did not, however, remain long with the plumbers. Such houses as Walkers, Parkers, and Co.; Newton, Keates, and Co., took up the business, and they have since carried it to an amazing pitch of perfection. The lead in such manufactories is first moulded in a cast-iron frame into a plate 6 or 7 feet square and 6 inches thick. This plate is then placed on an immense rolling frame and passed to and fro between heavy cast-iron rollers until it acquires the requisite thickness. In order to accomplish this it is sometimes passed between the rollers 200 or 300 times before it is finished, and the usual form of the sheet is about 40 feet in length. This constitutes the second and most important description of sheet lead, and is by far the most extensively used in our day.

There is still a prejudice which lingers among architects and builders with respect to the relative qualities of these two kinds of lead. We will quote an illustration from Mr. Hosking's treatise:—"Cast lead is to be preferred for the former purposes [*i.e.* roofing purposes], because its surface is harder, and it is somewhat less susceptible of meteoric influences than milled lead." (Ency. Brit.) We may take another illustration from Mr. Gwilt: — "Round the extreme edges of flats and gutters where *lead* is used are fixed pieces of *milled* lead, which are called flashings." (Ency. of Architecture.) This last authority, it will be seen, nearly extinguishes the claim of milled lead as a material for such purposes at all. Now, is it certain that the objection is founded on good reasons? The meteoric influences to be understood from our first authority are those, we presume, of expansion by heat and contraction by cold,—surely not the chemical influences of the atmosphere, which, as we could easily prove, are much more perceptible on cast lead than upon milled lead. If, then, it is held that cast-lead is less suscep-

* See p. 27, *ante*.

† The curious ballad from which we extract these stanzas is to be found in Dr. Rimbault's collection, where it is set to music, and marked as sung by Mr. Atkins at Sadler's Wells. It has no date; but it bears internal evidence of having been composed about the beginning of last century.

tible of such influences from its harder surface, we have only to refer to the action on zinc or galvanized iron, which are possessed of a harder surface still, to see that this argument is not strong. And if we examine the physical properties of the metal, we shall find that the action of rollers or the percussion of the hammer, produces not the slightest effect on its particles. In other words, the specific gravity of cast lead and of milled lead are the same. Again, if it is believed that the harder skin of cast lead gives a greater degree of strength to the material, or affords a greater facility of working, we beg to refer to the experiences of any good practical plumber for the best argument against this belief. The truth is, for certain purposes cast lead is much better adapted than milled lead but these are not connected with roof-work. In interior fittings, in the construction of air-vessels, of traps, of supply-boxes, and the like, will be found a much more suitable mode of application than to the flats and the gutters of any roof whatsoever. We have thought it worth while to mention this little circumstance, which, we hope, will be found worth the consideration of architects and surveyors. We are inclined to lay it down as an axiom, that for nearly every purpose of the plumber, milled lead is *ceteris paribus* superior to cast lead. It is certainly much superior in point of beauty of workmanship; and last, though not least, it is by far the best description of lead. It is likewise much easier to detect its weight,—a circumstance, as Mr. Gwilt has pointed out, of great importance to architects in these days of low contracts. A plumber will cut you from the corner of a cast sheet a piece weighing nine or ten pounds per superficial foot, while the average of the whole may be only six or seven pounds. But milled lead is of a uniform thickness and weight throughout. If this is a professional secret, we hope that the plumbers will forgive its exposure; for really we are of opinion that the sooner such secrets are exploded the better for all parties concerned. Our object in writing down cast lead will be better understood when we say it is the only process still connected with the trade which exercises an injurious influence on the workmen's health.

We now come to lead pipes. The lead pipes employed by *all* plumbers consist now of only two kinds, soldered pipes and drawn pipes. There was formerly a third description, which we have mentioned as common during the Roman era, which were constructed by fusing the edges together with red-hot metal. The method of soldering the seam was that which succeeded this. Part of the old leaden pipes which had been laid down by the Corporation of London, in 1276, to bring water from Tyburn to the City, were accidentally discovered about a century ago, and the seams of those pipes were soldered together. This pipe, we may add, was about the earliest attempt made in England to supply water in that fashion. It is scarcely necessary to say that the expenditure of material was very great in such cases. The leaden pipes laid down by Cardinal Wolsey, for the purpose of supplying his palace at Hampton Court, weighed upwards of one million pounds, within a distance, according to Mr. Jesse, of two miles in a direct line. The first improvement on the ancient method of making lead pipes was matured in England in 1539. It consisted in casting them in short lengths in iron moulds placed in a perpendicular position. After a number of such lengths were cast, they were united to each other in a separate mould by pouring hot metal over the ends until they became united. Respecting this invention, Baker, in his Chronicles, has the following passage:—"The manner of casting pipes of lead for conveying of water under ground, without using of solder, was first invented by Robert Brocke, clerk, one of the king's chaplains,—a profitable invention, for by his two men and a boy will do more work in one day than could have been done before by many men in many days." The plan of drawing leaden pipes through dies was first proposed by M. Dalesure, in the Transactions of the French Academy of Sciences. But it was not until 1790 that such pipes were made. In that year Mr. Wilkinson, the celebrated English ironmaster, took out a patent for drawing them, since which period they have become general in England, France, and the United States. Last of all came the great application of the hydraulic press. This mode was patented in England in 1820; and within ten years it uprooted for ever the old system. To describe its principles would take us too long here; but we hope to have another opportunity of returning to the subject, and then we may declare at more length the nature of the subsequent improvements.

The only pipes which are soldered at the seams now are large pipes used for soil and waste pipes. The joint in London upon a 4-inch soil pipe is about ⅜ of an inch broad. In the country it is sometimes less than the eighth part of an inch. The method of making the old joint on small pipes with hot irons, and a cloth has been superseded by the blow-pipe. But the corners of cisterns, supply boxes, and D traps are still soldered after the old fashion denominated wiping. We need not enlarge further on the *mécanique* of plumber work. Closets, pumps, cocks, and such like implements or apparatus belong to the province of the brass-founder.

We have dwelt a little longer on these things than we intended, with the view of illustrating a curious fact, but one unfortunately which occurs too frequently in every trade. In the improvements which have taken place in plumber work, plumbers have had little hand. We think our previous remarks have in some degree shown the cause of this. Still it is by no means creditable to the trade. We have, it is true, numbers of most intelligent plumbers scattered throughout England; but for the most part they content themselves with frittering their time away on puerile details instead of grappling with the principles of their trade. The whole system of plumbers' work in London stands sadly in need of revision. It consists of two great divisions—very good plumbers' work and very bad plumbers' work: there is no intermediate stage. In such a building as the Stock Exchange of which we have been speaking, the plumber's work appears like a piece of intricate and costly engineering. In the ordinary small dwellings of the suburbs it is little better than contemptible.

Some of our readers may perhaps think that such things lie beyond the boundary of our inquiry; but in that opinion we do not concur. Nearly the whole of the master plumbers in London have sprung from the ranks of the working classes. What is good for the masters is surely good for the men. The same want of sound scientific knowledge distinguishes the majority of them. We say this with regret. There are some plumbers in London who are surely better fitted for enlarged and comprehensive researches into the principles of sanitary economy than to be dabbling all their lives with a paint-brush and a putty-knife! We could say more, but we have done enough, we hope, to awaken inquiry and to promote truth.

We are told there are from 600 to 700 plumbers in London: we mean only such men as are considered by their contemporaries to be worthy of the name. The straggling "three-branch men" (*i. e.* plumbers, painters, and glaziers), who possess no abiding city in this country, who are wanderers on the face of the earth, who are known to all village schoolboys by their wooden basket and their glass yokes, may number even more than this; but these we do not include, for obvious reasons, in our enumeration. It is reported that while the great majority of plumbers are steady respectable men, there are yet a few strange characters among them; men who are noted for extreme political opinions and for their devotion to Bacchus. We make it, however, a point not to inquire too minutely into these things, and we shall not dilate upon this. We have all our faults. Every trade has its idiosyncrasy. Few people are without the sin which doth most easily beset them. Perhaps it may be the circumstance of the plumbers' intimate familiarity with the laws of fluids which leads them to test it so often in a practical fashion. But of this we are not sure. *They* say it is the poisonous action of the lead; but that is a question we must for the present allow to remain unopened. There are five benefit clubs in connection with the plumbers; and two of these seem to partake of the character of trades' unions. But the plumbers' history is undistinguished by any great strike like that of the masons. They have, it is true, had their squabbles. But the last time they came into violent contact with their employers—on the subject of a rise of wages and a demand for shorter hours—they managed the thing in so skilful and honourable a manner, that we cannot help admiring them for it. They made friends of their foremen: they then held a meeting and addressed *to the foremen* a circular letter containing their demands. The foremen laid the subject before the employers, and the employers agreed to it.

The wages of plumbers are at present 5s. 6d. per day.

FOX AND BARRETT'S SYSTEM OF FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

THE consideration of the method of constructing iron floors (see p. 28), was resumed at the ordinary general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on January 23rd, and as the proceedings bear practically on a most important subject, we shall report them at some length. Mr. Barrett read a paper containing some further explanation of the system of fire-proof construction with which he is connected, and which is known as "Fox and Barrett's patent," part of which we give.

The objects accomplished by this system, whether applied to public buildings, dwelling-houses, warehouses, mills, or other structures, are, he said, as follows:—

To make each floor, as well as the roof of the building, fire-proof, so that fire can neither be communicated from one story to another, nor be introduced into the building by burning away the roof.

To avoid all lateral thrust, or weakening effect, upon the walls; and to distribute the weight over them, instead of concentrating it on certain points.

To secure the building from the attacks of dry-rot.

To give increased solidity, firmness, and durability to the structure.

To render the floors practically sound-proof, when finished with a boarded surface.

And to combine these advantages with great simplicity and economy of construction, and a much less thickness of floor than is usually required.

These objects are accomplished by forming the floors of the buildings of materials as imperishable as the walls themselves, the leading features of the system being, the substitution of girders and joists, either of wrought or cast-iron, for those of timber, and the employment of layers of incombustible materials, supported by, and consolidated with the joists; the whole, when combined, forming a solid fire-proof foundation, adapted to receive a finished surface, either of cement, asphalte, tile, slate, stone, or other material; or upon which foundation the ordinary boarded surface, upon light sleepers, or bevilled fillets, may be laid down.

The principle of construction has been already explained in our pages. The joists are fixed as the building proceeds, the ends being firmly built into the walls; and the floor is afterwards formed by light strips of wood, being first laid across from joist to joist, bearing on the bottom flange, and having narrow spaces between them. Upon these is spread a layer of coarse mortar, which is pressed down between the strips so as to form, with them, a rough and uneven surface for the pricking-up coat of the ceiling; the subsequent application of which thoroughly imbeds the strips in mortar. A layer of concrete is then applied, of the requisite thickness to insure the necessary rigidity in the floors. This thickness is determined by the nature of the building, the width of bearing, and the required degree of strength. The ceiling is applied of such a thickness as to perfectly imbed the flanges of the joists, and thus protect them from the action of fire from below. A fire-proof foundation is thus formed, which, when thoroughly consolidated by the perfect setting of the concrete, is of great strength and rigidity; while the pressure upon the walls is *strictly vertical*.

The finished surface of the floor is applied when the concrete is set and dry.

The strips, which answer the double purpose of a foundation for the concrete and a key for the ceiling, may be made of any non-combustible material instead of wood; but it will be seen that these strips are so placed that their ignition is impossible, as they are completely imbedded in the mortar, and have a superincumbent mass of concrete, which prevents the establishment of any current of air, and renders them practically proof against fire. This has been proved on several occasions. Amongst other materials that can be substituted for these wood strips, small draining-pipes may be mentioned; and if made of a triangular form, they give an excellent key for the ceiling.

The concrete is formed of the materials most readily obtained in the locality of the building, such as fine gravel or ballast, burnt clay, or broken brick, mixed with a proper proportion of good stone lime, the whole being laid on moist, and well trodden in.

For the finished surface of floor, besides the ordinary flooring-boards, cements of different kinds, such as Portland, Keene's, and Parian, may be used. Asphalte, metallic lava, slates, and tiles, in cement, have also been employed as a finished surface, both for floors and roofs.

In applying this system to dwelling-houses and similar buildings, the joists are first tested singly to bear weights equal to from 120 to 150 lbs. per square foot of floor; that test being in the case of the employment of cast-iron one-third of the breaking weight, and in the case of wrought or rolled iron, the elastic limit of the metal. For buildings of a different character and requiring stronger floors, the strength and the test are increased so as to meet the requirements of the structure. The joists are then fixed on the walls, and when built upon, they form a series of ties which greatly strengthen the building. A considerable accession of strength is given to the joists by their ends being thus firmly fixed in the walls; and every successive step in the process of construction tends both to develop additional strength, and also to protect the joists from the effect of impact or concussion.

There is of course a limit to which single joists can be carried on this system, but as rooms 24 feet in width have been constructed with them, and without the use of main girders, it is very rarely that the latter are required for dwelling-houses and buildings of the same class. When, however, the span much exceeds 20 feet, the adoption of girders, with minor joists bearing upon their flanges, is the most economical method. In this way floors of 60 feet span have been constructed, the girders having an intermediate bearing on columns placed 20 feet apart. Floors of 30, 36, and 42 feet span have also been constructed with girders and joists, without the aid of columns.

Some persons may possibly imagine that the principle may have been borrowed from the French system, described in Mr. Burnell's paper. Nothing could be more erroneous than such a supposition: a comparison of dates indeed at at once sets this question at rest, the patent having been taken out in 1844, ten years after its successful employment by the patentee; while, as I gather from Mr. Burnell's paper, the employment of the French system is comparatively of recent date.

In 1850 I visited Paris myself, with letters of introduction to various architects, only one of whom referred to the use of iron there. He told me that a building was then in course of erection, and recommended me to see it, which I did: it was the Hospice de la Republique, near the Northern Railway Station. The floors were formed by means of girders of wrought iron, consisting of two rectangular bars, the lower one straight, and the upper one arched or curved, both placed on edge, and the two occasionally tied together by vertical straps. These were placed about 5 feet apart: cross-bars 4 feet apart were carried at right angles with the girders, and three smaller flat bars on edge ran between each girder: spaces of about 4ft. × 15 in. were thus formed, and these spaces were filled in with pottery, slightly wedge-shaped, imbedded in plaster. dwarf walls were built on the top of the pots to receive timber joists, upon which the floor-boards were laid. The whole appeared to be a very expensive mode of construction, occupying a depth of about 18 inches for a span of 3⅓ metres or 11 feet 6 in. This was the only instance I heard of, at a period six years subsequent to the date of the patent. But independently of priority of date, it will be seen on close examination that the two systems differ both structurally and economically, the only point of resemblance being the form of the joists, which are alike, except that the French joist is made to taper towards the centre, or neutral axis.

In illustration of the method of applying this system in cases of extended bearings, where the use of girders is necessary, the drawings were exhibited, illustrating the application of the system with both girders and joists of cast iron, and showing the method of construction employed at a large flax-mill at Newry, an ironmongery warehouse at Bristol, St. Mark's College, Chelsea, the Metropolitan Convalescent Asylum, and various other public and private buildings; also the combination of wrought-iron boiler plate girders and cast-iron joists, as adopted at the recently-erected extensive additions to Guy's Hospital, where the rooms are from 21 feet to 30 feet wide. This application of the principle has been adopted in various public buildings (amongst which may be mentioned the Foundling and Brompton Hospitals, the new offices of the London and Brighton and the Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies, her Majesty's new Highland residence, Balmoral, &c.), 42 feet being the extreme width of bearing to which it has been at present carried; but there is no difficulty in extending it much beyond this, as the adaptation of boiler plate girders to this system of construction, combined with joists of rolled iron, provides for every possible contingency, whether as regards width of bearing, strength of floors, or liability to impact, or vibration.

After some calculations as to strength, Mr. Barrett gave the following statement of the approximate comparative cost of a floor for a room 12 feet square, and for one 20 feet square, constructed on the fire-proof principle, and with timber:—

	Room, 12 ft. by 12 ft.	Room, 20 ft. by 20 ft.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fire proof floor, formed with strong joists of rolled iron, and a cement surface	7 11 10	32 4 3
Deduct excess of iron in joists to reduce them to the strength of the French scantling ...	1 17 10	10 12 1
Cost of fire-proof floor ...	5 17 0	21 12 2
Add difference of cost between 1 in. flooring-boards and a cement surface 5s. per square	1 16 0	5 0 0
Cost of fire-proof floor with boarded surface...	7 13 0	26 12 2
Cost of timber floor pugged	8 15 4	31 12 3

These calculations are made with the price of iron nearly 50 per cent. above that of eighteen months ago, and much dearer than for many years past.

Mr. Barrett stated, in reference to the practicability of reducing the scantlings of the joists on his principle, that although it might not be desirable to reduce them to the French standard, he had no doubt rolled iron joists of an intermediate strength between those used in Paris and his own, might be employed with safety, and thus bring down the cost of a fire-proof floor with a boarded surface to that of an ordinary pugged timber floor. He concluded by observing, that it might be considered that he had a personal interest in advocating the English system. Undoubtedly as the proprietor of the patent, to a certain extent he had; but his interest in the patent was for a very limited period,—a period which would be totally inadequate to repay even one-half of the very large sum which had been sunk in establishing it. Independently of personal considerations, however, the subject was one of general interest; and as the losses by fire in this country were reckoned by millions of pounds annually, he might say it was one of national interest. Certainly, the general introduction of a system which must promote the use of iron (material for the production of which our resources were unlimited, and in the manufacture of which native skill only was employed) should be encouraged in every possible way.

Mr. Tite said, it appeared to him that the present question was a little involved in a discussion raised some time ago by the late Professor Cowper, who had brought before the Institute the wonderful merits of construction adopted in the Crystal Palace, and told them that they were behindhand in all inventions, and had to learn everything from the engineer, especially the use of iron. Now he, Mr. Tite freely admitted the ingenious application of familiar principles which the French system of flooring displayed; but the question of cost was probably the main reason why iron joists of this character had not been more extensively used. Architects had certainly been taught by the engineers to be more extravagant than they used to be, but to an architect the question of cost must be one of the gravest consideration. It was true that in Paris they had seen a great deal of the application of wrought-iron joists by Visconti and others, but he felt bound to claim a perfect acquaintance with this matter in his own experience of some twenty-eight years. There was, in fact, nothing new in the principle, either as respected the iron or the concrete. Mr. Tite then adverted to the early methods of forming floors; first by a row of beams placed side by side, the least dimensions downwards, and of an uniform substance, and afterwards by means of strong heavy girders or bearing beams of oak, producing the greatest possible rigidity. This system, introduced in Italy, was adopted by Sir C. Wren, and when (after the fire of London) oak became scarce, fir was used in the same way. This, however, being more elastic, was found to bend, and a system of trussing girders by the insertion of iron was adopted, and gradually carried to a great extent. Sir Robert (then Mr.) Smirke at length introduced the cast-iron girder, and the use of concrete (the latter in the foundations of the Penitentiary, which had failed). Feeling the defects of the old systems of flooring, and believing that they might be remedied by the employment of cast-iron girders, Sir R. Smirke, after consulting Mr. John Rennie, introduced the use of them, and had told him (Mr. Tite) that the first he used was of the extraordinary length of 34 feet, without a support between the walls. The next step was made by Mr. Farrell, a smith, who was employed under Sir R. Smirke at the Custom-house, and he, regarding cast-iron as a very brittle and dangerous material, proposed the use of wrought iron, for which he took out a patent; and between that system of Mr. Farrell's, and the systems now under discussion, there was, in fact, no difference whatever, except in the ingenuity of the means which had been brought to bear upon the latter. In France earthen pots or plaster were used with iron rods between the joists; in England concrete and wooden laths: but these were merely improvements on the patent of Mr. Farrell, who suggested that the space between the joists might be filled in with any fire-proof material. The joist adopted by him was of this form ⊥, and as he could not get rolled iron, he riveted the parts together. Mr. Tite stated, that he had used the system described many years ago in a large public school, where a cheap fire-proof floor was required, with complete success, and when he last saw this construction it was as perfect as when first erected. The space between the joists was in this case about 4 feet, and filled in with 4 inches and 6 inches Yorkshire landing, which gave a good upper as well as under surface, the interstices being filled with Roman cement, and the ceiling formed of the same material. This was applied to a space of 300 feet long, and on an average 15 feet wide. Important as this subject was, Mr. Tite proceeded to express his opinion, that the systems of flooring referred to were not applicable to architecture in all its forms. They might do for a range of offices, an hospital, or any building where plain ceilings were sufficient; but the architect had to consider decoration, and must apply his means accordingly; and it would often happen that the ordinary mode of construction introduced by Sir R. Smirke, with subsequent improvements, was better adapted to such purposes than novelties of more recent invention. With regard to the safety in the use of concrete, as a protection from fire, especially when the concrete was only a few inches in thickness, Mr. Tite expressed much doubt, considering it inferior to the York landings employed by himself as above mentioned. He was very glad the subject had been discussed, as it would be of the greatest possible advantage if a cheap and durable floor could be constructed, which should be fire-proof in the honest sense of the word.

Mr. T. H. Wyatt considered that the present was not a question of precedency, but of general applicability, and as he had been one of the first to use Messrs. Fox and Barrett's system extensively, and had employed it to the extent of 1,400 or 1,500

squares, he begged to say a few words in its favour. In the Wiltshire Lunatic Asylum, erected by him, it was essential that the estimates should not be exceeded. Originally a judicious system of pugging had been contemplated, but by the adoption of Fox and Barrett's system not one shilling had been added to the cost, and the results had been most satisfactory. He had tested the deflection of the joists employed, and found it very slight indeed, and he was convinced that any sound wall would bear the weight of this construction, amounting as it did to not more than 78 lbs. for each superficial foot of flooring. Mr. Wyatt confirmed the experience of Mr. Piper as to any needless doubts which might be felt respecting safety of the construction, until rigidity was imparted to it by the concrete filling in. This desirable result, however, was obtained in a most remarkable degree. In the building referred to he had used joists up to 16 feet bearing, but others of larger bearings since employed had been equally satisfactory. He had felt some misgivings as to the possible decay of the wooden strips resting upon the joists, but he believed that, as Mr. Barrett stated, they might with safety be removed as soon as the concrete had set. The only serious doubt was as to the action of any damp which might arise from the concrete, supposing the wooden floor to be laid covering it before it had had time to become thoroughly dry. He had used a boarded surface of floor with this system, though if he were building a house for himself he would prefer one of cement. With respect to the depth of the iron joists, he had examined Mr. Barrett's calculations, and was convinced they were free from all possible risk, and might be made from a considerably reduced formula, and yet be within the mark of safety. Mr. Wyatt then adverted to the action of a body of flame upon ordinary plaster, and described some experiments made by Mr. Hardwick at the St. Katharine's Docks, in which plaster slabs 1⅛ to 1¼ inch thick, screwed to the underside of the wooden joists, were exposed to violent flames from tar-barrels, and showed that very little fear need be entertained of the effect of fire upon a ceiling, even if the whole contents of the room were to become ignited.

Mr. I'Anson also spoke in favour of Fox and Barrett's system, and considered that, although both that and the French system might have some analogy to the old methods described by Mr. Tite, they showed a great advance upon these methods. The concrete and other substances were superior to York landing, inasmuch as they tightened up the joists, and gave its chief value to the construction. The elasticity of the joists, until they were filled in, was most remarkable, but in about six or eight months after completion the floor became perfectly rigid. He had employed Mr. Barrett's system in a large dwelling house, 45 feet by 26 in dimensions, and the cost of the iron did not exceed 90*l.*; the whole of the timber being saved.

After some remarks by Mr. Boulnois as to rigidity, Mr. Piper, visitor, said that his own gateway was covered with rolled iron joists, filled in with common York paving, and then (to meet the requirements of the old Building Act) covered with concrete so as to make a thickness of 14 inches. He had, however, ceased to use this method, observing that York paving was exceedingly destructible by fire, and that practically it did not furnish a fire-proof floor. With reference to the doubt suggested by Mr. Boulnois, he believed the patent floors would be found to move altogether, if at all; that there was in fact a close union between the concrete and the metal, and no distinction in the amount of vibration of each. A floor over a stable, subject to all the wear of a loft and granary, had stood for six years (covered with Portland cement) without the slightest disintegration. Mr. Piper concurred with previous speakers as to the resistance of plaster to the action of fire, and therefore considered the laths used by Mr. Barrett were perfectly safe.

Mr. Tite inquired what experience there had been of the action of fire on concrete. He apprehended if there were flint stones in it, the concrete would split and yield under the action of fire.——On this point there was some discussion.

Mr. Boulnois complained that insurance companies made no reduction in their charges where the patent was used. If the patentees proved it to be fire-proof this object might be attained.

Mr. Barrett said this rested with the proprietor of the building. The house in which his own offices were cost 3,000*l.*, or 4,000*l.* and was only insured for 800*l.* just to cover the little damage that could arise. Mr. Tite having referred to covenants to insure leaseholds to two-thirds the value, Mr. Wyatt said he had advised the Wiltshire magistrates not to insure their lunatic asylum; and Mr. Barrett said that in the case of the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester, where his system had been introduced, the insurance had been reduced from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent.

Mr. C. H. Smith, visitor, referred to the causes which rendered some of the varieties of laminated York stone, used for fire-proof construction, more destructible by fire than others. Those termed self-faced, having been naturally divided, and containing more clay to absorb moisture, which would be converted into steam by great heat, and consequently split, were the most unfit for the purpose. Under ordinary circumstances he was of opinion that concrete, properly made, would bear a very considerable degree of heat, perhaps more than Yorkshire stone.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the discussion was again adjourned.

THE CRITIC'S ABECEDERY.

ÆSTHETICS.
BEAUTY AND SUBLIMITY.
CRITICISM.
DEFINITIONS—DISCRIMINATION.

Æsthetics.—For a long time the word taste was generally used by all English writers on art, and it is not an improper or inappropriate one, since the conformity is great between that mental taste which is affected with, or which forms a judgment of, the elegant arts, and that sensitive taste which gives us a delight in every different flavour that pleases the palate. Though taste is not an inappropriate, yet it is a very inadequate, metaphor; and perhaps it is impossible to express the meaning of a thing very accurately by any figurative term. Not satisfied with it, the Germans adopted the beautiful Greek word "Æsthetics" in their exposition of the causes of the emotions produced by the contemplation of objects in nature and art. It is now brought into common use amongst us, and well that it is, when such an increased interest is felt for works of art, and when men need clear thoughts, definite expressions, and select words to give authority to their principles of judgment.

What made the Greeks—what made a Plato or an Aristotle—so pre-eminent as critics was the idea they endeavoured to carry out of developing all the powers of the mind in the greatest possible harmony and perfection. This made them great æstheticians. This gave them that universality of mind — without which no man can be a true critic—which enabled them to feel and to appreciate whatever was beautiful and grand. A one-sided or partial judgment would have hindered them from detecting beauties or discovering truths. The temple that a Callimachus or an Ictinus designed, they loved to contemplate, because they saw it was a perfect and finished system; because they felt how the whole of it was developed, in accordance with the principles and real æsthetic motives of Greek architecture.* But such is the blindness and frigid nature of some individuals as actually to question its claims upon our admiration. They are unmoved before it. They assert that its symmetrical proportions are not to be held up as a model of architecture. Another style of architecture has great attraction for them, and this bearing no resemblance to it, is therefore rejected as barbarous. They are excited probably before a Gothic cathedral: to them that is all perfection; far otherwise the classical, which is opposed to it in every respect. These persons are disqualified to judge accurately of the merits of a work they condemn.

My intention is to give a crust for the critics, and I shall quote frequently from the best writers, supporting almost every sentence advanced by some authority:—The Pantheon is not more different from Westminster Abbey, or the church of St. Stephen, at Vienna, than the structure of a tragedy of Sophocles from a drama of Shakspeare. Does our admiration of the one compel us to depreciate the other. May we not admit that each is great and admirable in its kind, although the one is, and is meant to be, different from the other? We will quarrel with no man for his predilection either for the Grecian or the Gothic. The world is wide, and affords room for a great diversity of objects. Narrow and blindly-adopted prepossession will never constitute a genuine critic or connoisseur, who ought, on the contrary, to possess the power of dwelling with liberal impartiality on the most discrepant views, renouncing the while all personal inclinations.†

Beauty and Sublimity.—Burke, Mengs, and other adherents of the *dogmatic* system make beauty to consist in mere shape. Coleridge stated the principle of beauty as "multiety in unity." "All the disputes," writes Schiller,§ "which ever reigned in the philosophical world, upon the conception of beauty, and which reign in part at the present day, have only this origin, that the inquiries commenced either not with a rigorous discrimination, or resulted in a combination not sufficiently perfect." Beautiful art, and that beauty in Greek architecture on which the mind rests with complacency, shows no parade of means; yet, like efficiency of character, its force is made visible only by its results. The motto of the artist should be, "*Ostendo non ostento.*" Yet, as Reynolds† said,—"When simplicity, instead of being a corrector, seems to set up for herself—that is, when an artist seems to value himself solely upon this quality—such an ostentatious display of simplicity becomes then as disagreeable and nauseous as any other kind of affectation. It is in art as in moral: no character would inspire us with an enthusiastic admiration of his virtues, if that virtue consisted only in an absence of vice: something more is required: a man must do more than merely his duty to be a hero. Those works of the ancients which are in the highest esteem have something beside mere simplicity to recommend them. Yet simplicity is our barrier against that great enemy to truth and nature—affectation." Beauty and sublimity are thus considered by Coleridge:‡ — "The Greek art is beautiful. When I enter a Greek church, my eye is charmed, and my mind elated. I feel exalted, and proud that I am a man. But the Gothic art is sublime. On entering a cathedral, I am filled with devotion and with awe; I am lost to the actualities that surround me, and my whole being expands into the infinite; earth and air, nature and art, all swell up into eternity, and the only sensible impression left, is 'that I am nothing.'"

Criticism.—The proudly-asserted opinion of an individual, whoever he may be, is not to be tolerated. We ask of men proofs of their powers of discernment. We ask of those who are in the habit of decrying everything, of robbing things of their best merits, of spoiling what they cannot equal or improve, whether they possess any other power than that of censuring wrong. We tell them that the failings they seek out, the flaws they pick at, may escape notice, or be lost in the general effect, and the work as a whole be admired in spite of them. We would remind them, that they owe to the best production of art the very rules they so imperiously lay down. The merits of a grand, magnificent work of architecture (*grosartich*), cannot be felt or understood by a mind that has no sympathy with it; and to possess even a cultivated judgment, classical taste, and poetic sensibility, are not always sufficient: in addition there are wanted all those qualities that went to make up and inspire the character of the old Freemasons. It is well to remember the advice of the Roman satirist;§ and what is said of verse, will apply equally to the rhythm and poetry of architecture. In the temples of the ancient world, a base is to be found in one example, a volute in another—here a moulding, there a capital, which may be curious, but yet faulty, and by no means deserving of imitation. We regret to see a base in one which gives the column an unsteady appearance, a cornice of too great projection, or some other member that injures the order; yet the architecture may on the whole be extremely beautiful, may have strong claims upon our admiration. In a small building, the slightest irregularity is disagreeable; but in a magnificent palace, or large Gothic church, irregularities are less regarded. In an epic poem we pardon many negligences that would not be permitted in a sonnet or epigram.

Definitions—Discrimination.—"Definition is, indeed, not the province of man: everything is set above or below our faculties. The works

* Wolff, in his "Beytage zur Æsthetik der Baukunst," &c. elucidates these.

† Schlegel's "Dramatic Art and Literature."

* Schiller's Letters and Essays." Trans. by Weiss.

† 8th Discourse

‡ "Lectures on the Dramatists."

§ Hor. *Ars poetica*, v. 351.
"Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura."

and operations of nature are too great in their extent, or too much diffused in their relations, and the performances of art too uncertain and inconstant, to be reduced to any determinate idea. It is impossible to impress upon our minds an adequate and just representation of an object so great that we can never take it into our view, or so mutable that it is always changing under our eye, and has already lost its form while we are labouring to conceive it."* Notwithstanding this authority, we daily meet with persons who entertain the strangest views and most vague ideas on subjects connected with the arts, who startle us and make the world talk about their notions, for instance, of beauty and its agency, or art and its difficulties. We are expected to believe these individual notions, although they are opposed to the common sense of mankind. How many errors of judgment arise from want of discrimination! It is a faculty that has taken a very great part of the lives of men to acquire. It is not always easy to discern the nice distinctions between two persons actuated by the same vice or folly, or the relation between two things when opposed to each other, by which we judge of their agreement or difference. On this Fielding remarks:—"Every person can distinguish between Sir Epicure Mammon and Sir Fopling Flutter; but to note the difference between Sir Fopling Flutter and Sir Courtly Nice, requires a more exquisite judgment." Such writers as alluded to in the foregoing, haters of the cant of criticism, cannot be quoted too often. From them mock connoisseurs may draw warning. Among critics, some are only cynics; some only lovers of the fine arts, but wanting in learning, in observation, in the advantages derived from the conversation and practice of artists: these latter themselves ought to be the best judges, but they are not without their prejudices. Let all hesitate before condemning any particular style, or school, or artist, that is held in universal admiration. Fred. Lush.

* Dr. Johnson.

MODERN HOUSE-BUILDING.†

If our suburban villas were built detached, and on more spacious plots than generally given, the gardens would be larger and more airy: the growth of shrubs and flowers is greatly retarded by want of light and air. Many of the gardens approach more to large sunk areas or sunk courts; they are like cells without a roof or ceiling; they are cold, damp, and cheerless.

The amusements of a garden may not be understood by some, its pleasures may not be appreciated; the expense may be an obstacle to others; but no one can object to an abundance of light and air, both so important to the maintenance of good health.

The expense of a garden will not be so much where the air circulates freely and the sun shines, for the shrubs and flowers will grow in richness and luxuriance; an annual replenishing becomes unnecessary; besides, the eye is gladdened with the cheerfulness.

Bacon says, "God Almighty first planted a garden: and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks."

What is the condition of the ordinary garden? In the front of the house we find a little bit of land about 20 or 30 feet long, and perhaps 10 feet deep, either flagged over, with grass growing between the stones, or else it is cut up by tiny gravelled paths, encircling beds of all sorts of shapes, and edged by discoloured box—it may be one piece of grass ill attended to. At the back of the house we have the garden 20 or 30 feet wide, and perhaps 100 or 150 feet in depth, surrounded by high brick walls, between which the sun scarcely ever shines. The commonest and most hardy flowers will barely grow; the shrubs, fresh and green when first transplanted, become in a few seasons as old bushes, little more than withered and dead or dying sticks; perchance a stunted fruit-tree may stand, not flourishing, not growing: the owner is rejoiced on the appearance of a few unhealthy leaves, albeit very late in the season: it flowers but seldom, and fruit is never looked for. The "golden-coloured walks" are black and dingy, the grass-plot any colour but verdant green. This is the condition of many of our gardens: and if the air around our dwellings be insufficient, or too impure to give vigour and support to a tree or flower, is it not evident that our own growth and health must also suffer?

I am writing, perhaps, that which many already know; but how many things do we know, and scarcely think on them, because they are so familiar and so simple. The mind becomes habituated to different scenes very readily, but bodily health does not. A cheerful, contented disposition will do much, but the evils of an unhealthy situation oftentimes do not show themselves until the constitution is irremediably undermined.

Another strong objection to be raised against rows of houses or coupled villas, which the eye can readily detect, is, that they are seldom in keeping one with another: one is painted, the adjoining house coloured; one has white blinds, the other green; one has balconies to all the windows, the other none; one has plate glass and a green painted door, the adjoining house common glass and a yellow door, intended, perhaps, to represent oak or wainscot—there is no order or regularity.

Again, let us look at the evils of an empty house next door, supposing that it remain untenanted for some time. A policeman, his wife, and of course family, are put in to take care of and show the premises; or else a hard-working couple, with near half a score of dirty little ill-bred children, and suffered to remain until a tenant can be procured; but mind you, gentle reader, on inquiry as to the efficient drainage or quality of the water, and so on, a mere shrug of the shoulders or a significant look will quietly drive away any disposed tenant. The occupant of the adjoining house has to undergo the annoyance of having as neighbours these several dirty, noisy, or mischievous children, or to endure the harrowing feelings aroused by the cruelties and barbarities of a savage mother to her little helpless and playful child; or the horrors engendered by the groans of a maltreated wife: ragged linen is hung out to dry, the windows are covered with dirt, dust, and cobwebs, the ground overgrown with weeds and thistles; stones, dead rats, or kittens thrown over the fence walls.

This is a slight sketch of some of the evils of having an untenanted, or rather an unlet house, next door.

To effect a change in those estates already covered with houses is almost impossible, and useless to expect; but let us hope that a different system will be pursued in regard to future building estates.

The remedy lies in the hands of the freeholder, who should be liberal in letting his land, and he who takes the land in large quantities to retail, must not be too grasping. It is wonderful to think on the enormous price of building-land: one can hardly reconcile the system pursued, namely, taking land by the acre, and letting it not only by the foot, but even by the inch.

Among many, he is esteemed the cleverest hand at laying out a building estate, who can show on paper by calculations the greatest return by ground-rents. The broad acres are intersected by roadways of the most tortuous lines; the plan is dotted over with almost countless red dots, signifying houses, to be. If the estate be bounded by a railway, the red dots thicken along this boundary, and are placed within a few feet of the line. Nice little bits are reserved—looked on as accommodation ground—not to be let at present; perhaps in a fit of unparalleled generosity, they may be thrown in, or may be turned into plantations—a mere delusion.

> "Sometimes, indeed, an acre's breadth, half green
> And half strew'd o'er with rubbish, may be seen;
> When lo! a board, with quadrilateral grace,
> Stands stiff, in the phenomenon of space,
> Proposing, still, the neighbourhood's increase,
> By 'Ground to let upon a Building Lease.'"

Let us look into one important point, in which many interests are concerned: the depreciation of house property in many of our suburban districts. Taking whole districts, it will be found that, generally speaking, the rents are lowered: there are certain exceptions in single houses where a higher rent is obtained, but there are then certain and particular circumstances belonging.

There is a large quantity of house property which was once well let, and now it is difficult to procure a tenant of a lower grade at a reduced rent. It must be admitted by all who have experience in house property, that rents more frequently "come down" than "rise."

There is one source of loss in house property; that is, the constant migration of tenants. I am alluding to our suburban districts, and to private residences only. These disadvantages do not arise from the continued improvements made in modern buildings, not that new houses are more convenient, or let at lower rents.

Building owners have much to consider, and more to do than placing houses as close as possible together. The greater number of this class of house are built for speculation, sometimes for investment: the former are run up as quickly as possible, not an hour lost, no matter what the season may be; they are built to sell. When a house is finished, few who purchase care about the foundations—drainage—thickness of walls—seasoned timber—if the rooms are tolerably large and airy, with plenty of bed-rooms; if there happen to be a couple of pigeon-holes squeezed into the roof for sleeping rooms, so much the more desirable; to catch the eye, and tickle the fancy, bold graining is brought into play—gaudy papers—the ceilings and cornices coloured in the "first style," like a harlequin's jacket—a little bit of gold moulding—one or two thick doors—a cupboard or two—these and other little trifles easily secure a purchaser, who ought to know that a well-planed board conceals an unsound floor—a panelled ceiling unseasoned timbers and lathing—plastered walls spongy bricks.

The "eye-trap" system is carried on to an immense extent.

If often happens that if these houses do not readily go off, they after a while become "blown on," they are a drug—the rents are lowered—and, if sold, it is at a sacrifice! There are hundreds who groan from having bought the sacrifice. Should the speculator fail to sell, his tenants, who will in these localities seldom be bound by a lease, frequently will hardly consent to a three years' agreement, soon discover many inconveniences and quit. The loss of a quarter or half a year's rent, perhaps more, is incurred, besides an outlay for patching up bad and defective work, which now begins to show.

These tenants migrate—they go to a new neighbourhood a little farther off; but then it is more airy—there is a nice field to look on—vain delusion! The house is just finished, it is clean—the floors are level—the staircase does not give way—the ceilings are unstained, there are no cracks in them—the walls have not yet settled; but in a short time this delightful residence is out of repair and dilapidated, and closely hemmed in by countless houses.

A little more care and attention, and a trifling extra amount of money in the first outlay, would realize a greater profit, and render the speculation more sure and the investment more safe.

Bad foundations, insufficient drainage, an imperfect supply of improper water, unseasoned materials, inferior workmanship, will, sooner or later, give their evidence. If those who intend to purchase or to rent house property were not to rely on their judgment only, but to seek the assistance of an able and experienced professional man, oftentimes his report would be adverse—no sale would be effected; he who built for sale only would be disappointed; eventually this scamping and pernicious system of building would find its end. Can any system be more absurd, than purchasing house property according to the then present rents? They make their own valuation; their erroneous calculations show on paper so much per cent.; but, in reality, they find to their cost, if not ruin, how painfully they have been misled.

Many risk the purchase-money to the extent of thousands on their own opinion, rather than have a professional opinion at a small cost. It would appear as necessary to obtain a report on the value, condition, and capabilities of property proposed to be purchased, as it is to have an inquiry into the title. Very often the deposit-money paid down to bind the bargain is forfeited, rather than hold on a doubtful title.

† From Alfred Lang's "Hints on Houses." London: Reid.

There are many villas erected without the assistance of an architect, conveniently planned, the exterior pleasing and comely, and the whole executed in a skilful and judicious manner.

The subject first to be considered in building is the site. On the selection great attention must be given. I am fully aware that the locality chosen is dependent on many circumstances. For instance, the occupation or pursuits of the intended resident; on family connections; on the convenience of the distance from London; on the mode of conveyance; on the prejudice of one situation being more healthy; on the surrounding neighbourhood being more select; whether fine views can be obtained from the windows, or whether there be pleasant drives and walks in the neighbourhood; the selection is under the influence of so many individual circumstances, that it is impossible to lay down one position as being more eligible than another. Strong objections may be fairly raised against one district, which very objections to some may prove to be great inducements to others. The immediate neighbourhood of a railway station, or the frequent passing of coaches or omnibuses—to some an annoyance, to others a great desideratum. The neighbourhood of manufactories and mills should be avoided, not only on account of the dense clouds of smoke constantly pouring forth, nor of the continual noise, nor the vapours, nor smells, but of the class of people usually employed; they are unpleasant and sometimes dangerous neighbours.

It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to say that the vicinity of all buildings where disagreeable and noxious trades are carried on should be avoided—chemical works, and suchlike.

The nature of the soil should be ascertained; and it is necessary not merely to be told but to be satisfied, that not only the immediate proposed building site is or can be drained, but that the surrounding land and buildings are already effectually drained.

If the ground bear the appearance of being newly formed, or there appear any indications to warrant the suspicion, strict inquiry must be made, even of "the oldest inhabitant," whether there ever were a pond or stagnant water. Many have been consigned to a premature grave from houses having been built and inhabited over a filled-up pond.

The properties, quality, and probable supply of water should be ascertained.

If the building site be chosen in a new or partly finished neighbourhood, as far as possible, all information should be gained as to the proposed manner of laying out and covering the surrounding land. If a high price be asked on account of certain advantages over adjoining land, it must be well weighed, whether these present advantages are likely to be permanent. It often happens that a fine view from a costly bow window, or an elegant verandah, is obstructed by the roof of a recently-erected stable. Sometimes a report is spread that on a little irregular piece of land immediately facing the principal windows of a respectable villa, a small beer-shop is to be built; the annoyance is only prevented by securing this land at an enormous price.

On large building estates it has been done, and the practice may still be continued, that only one portion is marked out for building purposes; and the inducements to purchase or rent land or a house may be the airy situation—the uninterrupted view—that it is and likely to remain free from the annoyance of being "overlooked;" but when the most eligible land is all let, much to the dismay of the residents, a notice-board appears, and the "ineligible" land lets quickly, in small frontages, at great prices, because there is already a highly-respectable neighbourhood, and there is a demand for shops.

It must not be expected that I shall immediately refer to, or particularize any case, but I can substantiate all I say. There are those who have done this, and much more; there are those who have smarted from these trickeries, and those who have gained by these deceptions.

Much may be done to prevent this, and many other evils which may be easily condemned, if the owners of building land were, as a preliminary, to have a careful survey made, and the land marked out and portioned, from which there should be no deviation on any account. The landowner should agree that this plan shall be carried out: there can be no just reason why he who lets land should not be under certain restrictions as well as he who hires it: the latter requires some protection. As an instance, we will imagine a building estate of some considerable extent, the roadways marked out, and a form of building agreement prepared: it is desired that in one road no house of business or shop shall be erected: on the good faith, many are induced to take portions of land and build their own residences; the various frontages let readily; good-built houses spring up in all directions. After a while, some shrewd, long-headed speculator comes in, and takes a considerable frontage, in consideration of which a certain latitude is allowed to him. He by degrees covers the frontage towards the road to be occupied solely by private residences, but reserves the corner plot abutting on another road, which is not under the same restrictions. When he has let or sold his houses, and the estate is well nigh covered, he runs up a house fronting this road, but makes the entrance to it from the other, and coolly applies for the signatures of the residents to enable him to obtain a license—perhaps the freeholder's name is the first on the list, as being the most important; expostulation is useless, as the entrance to the proposed public-house is from another road: he fails in obtaining his licence. He then opens this house as a beer-shop, and so it continues from year to year, until the licensing magistrates are led to see the actual want of another public-house.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Considering that your publication is one of much interest to every inhabitant of these islands who is so fortunate as to possess "a local habitation,"—and even so, prospectively, to those who hope to attain to such possession,—I do not think I shall be an unwelcome contributor to its interesting contents, in making known what, in all probability, led to the formation of the present efficient "fire brigade," in substitution of the previous system of each insurance office maintaining its own *peculiar* staff of "firemen" and engines, and acting independently of each other. The present seems to be a very fitting time so to do, considering the very calamitous fires which have lately taken place; the noble daring, and life-saving courage and energy of the brigade; the very effective operation of their combined and concentrated agency; and, moreover, that this is the most usual period for the payment of premiums on insurance, and for taking new policies. These several considerations may operate to increase the number of insurers, and give greater efficiency to the noble institution of the brigade.

About twenty-five years ago, your correspondent, walking the streets of London, met a "procession," consisting of the firemen of one of the offices, with one or two engines, and two or three drummers and fifers, and they paraded with all the grandeur consistent with the paucity of the solitary affair. He had frequently witnessed the same almost contemptible parade, as each office commemorated its institution in such singleness of ostentation annually. He was struck with the reflection, which previously had passed only transiently through his mind, that foreigners would think London, in all its riches, was but poorly, and very inefficiently, provided against conflagrations, if they witnessed one only of these institutional annual processions; and he thought how very different the case would appear if all the several insurance companies would agree *to combine in one general procession*, from Hyde-park to Tower-hill annually; the oldest offices leading, and all displaying, *at once*, the *total* provision existing, in men and engines, for subduing conflagrations in the metropolis and environs. That the idea might not be lost, he spoke about it to the secretary of that office which the poet Cowper notices as by its insurance-plates giving "thoughts of conflagration;" and that gentleman approving the notion, requested your correspondent to endeavour to carry it into effect, observing that, if any one *office* proposed it, the scheme would surely be opposed by the others; but that it would be different if an independent party moved in the matter; and he strongly solicited your correspondent to become that party; to which, strong in the good sense of the idea, he assented.

Your correspondent, therefore, wrote a circular letter to all the fire insurance offices, making his suggestion, and requesting each to signify "assent" or "dissent" thereto. Most of the offices wrote their "assent." Some wished to know what advance was made towards the plan, before giving definitive answer; two or three did not answer at all; but *not one dissented*. However, as the principal offices did not take the matter up warmly, the matter dropped, as to your correspondent acting further therein. Not so, however, *the idea*; for that, as a good seed, germinated, and bore the admirable fruit which we have now the advantage of in *combined action* against a fearful ravager. In a very few years afterwards, the "Fire Brigade" was instituted; fire-engine stations established in various parts; such men as *Braidwood*, *Connorton*, and others, equally judicious as brave, appointed to direct, and men as brave and daring as themselves to execute: no distinctive badge of office, no peculiar clothing of office, no isolated interest of office to protect, but a perfect and combined whole—a *unity* of "brigade" for the general public good—alike of the insurance offices and the assured.

W. D.

WATER SUPPLY AND DISEASE.

All social London has been in alarm; the press in hysterics, on the subject of water supply. There can be no doubt but that the river is wholly unfit for use, as a diluent for food, anywhere below Teddington; and that its purity is questionable throughout its whole course, seeing that Kingston, Richmond, Windsor, Staines, Reading, and many populous towns to Oxford, send their tributes of pollution into the natural outfall—the rich and royal river. But it is very doubtful that pipes and mains supplied from the Thames at Barnes, can be more noxious than those which drink in the pabulum at Hammersmith; and yet according to returns, we see that the mortality is reported as greater in some districts, provided even from lower reaches. The truth is, that the circumstances and condition of the population have more to do with the spread of contagion than even the supply of water: the close, ill-ventilated, and worse drained shores, are the places where cholera makes havoc, and the comfortless state of the inhabitants renders them in such lairs an easy prey to the destroying scourge.

Many of the clean, well-built quarters of the town, such as Bedford and Russell squares, and the vicinage, have had an immunity from the visitation. On the other hand, St. Pancras and Marylebone, both higher in elevation, and both also being full of fine and healthy edifices, have had their deaths, because they have more slums, and more poor inhabitants occupying squalid rooms in nooks where cesspools are the only vent for the absorption of mortal exuviæ. It would astound the public to know how many imposing terraces in the best suburban quarters, are also dependent for drainage on the cesspool system; and very many who now send for spring-water to the neighbouring pump, would loathe and nauseate the draught, did they but know the proximity of the well to the cesspool. People resident in such places have been, and, indeed, are frequently attacked with diarrhœa, but being in more easy circumstances, are enabled to attend to the premonitory notice, and to use timely specifics. Not so the poor: they, too, have the usual symptomatic notice: it is indured, like their poverty, and they perish. Tainted water is certainly most pernicious to all, and a considerable time must elapse before the various companies can complete the improvements now in progress, or take in hand other measures for a purer supply; but *every family* can *improve their water* by simply using *filtering-pots*.

As yet little has been said of the predisposing causes which render the populations of large cities more liable to attack. On the condition of the atmosphere, which is variable, and the relative quantity of oxygen gas which it contains, really depends the vital principle and the purity of the elements for the health of the

human race. This component of the medium in which we live and move is the great agent of *respiration* and *combustion;* the proportions being as 21 to 79, or about *four-fifths of nitrogen gas to one of oxygen gas.* As the oxygen vivifies, so the nitrogen destroys life! As these proportions vary, so the vital air is vitiated; and the suffusion of sulphuretted hydrogen or carbonic acid gases from cesspools destroys the vital principle and engenders disease.

A diminution of the proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere is evidenced at once by the languid burning of the fire on the domestic hearth: the electricity, so powerful in sustaining the animal system, is also diminished at the same time. So manifest is the effect of this diminution on fire, that when the proportion of oxygen is reduced from 21 to 18 (that is, only 3 per cent.), a candle will begin to burn feebly; but if the reduction be to 16, or only 2 per cent. more, then out goes the candle: in fact, the secret of a Bude, or of a sun light, is only an increased feeding supply of oxygen, which, if thrown in a jet towards a torch of flame, will render it so brilliant as to be unendurable by the eye. Now in the element of water we find about *nine-tenths of oxygen and one-tenth of hydrogen;* and as our aliment is altogether conveyed through this medium, of how much importance is it that the source of health and life should be preserved from contamination. The conservators of the Thames never can have turned a thought to evils which flow in fetid torrents, blackening and defiling the noble stream which Nature supplies and designs for the sustenance of man: it fluctuates and ebbs with every tide, becoming worse from year to year as populations increase; and none but the corporation of London, the water companies, or the London double-stout brewers, can have any interest in the Thames.

It mainly behoves every oppidan on the river's course to expurgate the stream, and to divert and utilize the sewage; for in its pure, limpid state, water, containing, as it does, so much oxygen, is a powerful agent in restoring the deficient electricity of the animal body, and in supplying the digestive and pulmonary organs, with the oxygen so essential to existence.

We say, therefore, take the most summary means possible to purify your *water;* filter it by all means,—always for drinking; but even for boiling your viands it should be cleansed from the abominations which, mixed up in their organic state, give out, when heated, vapours and odours distasteful to the senses and destructive of health.

A very inexpensive filtering-pot will cleanse enough for a family. Various houses advertise various machines in the *Builder* at various prices, dependent, of course, upon the size and finish: some will run off upwards of 100 gallons a day. One firm offer plain but effective machines so low as 6s.; and these will pass and purify five gallons daily; freeing that quantity from, at least, all organic matter.——Use them.

Quondam.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Spalding.—The gas works here it is said, have been offered to the local improvement commissioners for £13,000.

Edenham.—A stained-glass window, by Constable, of Cambridge, has recently been placed in the parish church.

Godmanchester.—A stained-glass window, by the same artist, has been put up in the parish church of this place also. The subject is Simeon with the child Jesus in his arms.

Cambridge.—In St. Andrew's Church, of this city, a stained-glass window, also by Constable, has been put up on the south side. Like the preceding, it is a memorial window.

Norwich.—The Norfolk magistrates are about to make extensive additions to the County Lunatic Asylum, at an estimated cost of about 20,000*l.* The plans have been already prepared, and the works are to be promptly proceeded with.

Hinckley.—A meeting has been held at the Town Hall, Hinckley, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a corn-exchange. The hall is to be built at a cost of about 1,500*l.*, to be raised in shares of 2*l.* each, 200 of which were taken at the meeting. There was a good attendance, and the persons present seemed determined to carry the plan to its completion.

Leicester.—At a numerous meeting, held lately at Leicester, Lord Berners, in the chair, a committee was appointed to devise the best means of promoting the erecting of a corn-exchange in that town also.

Dudley.—All the shares but one of the district branch of the Metropolitan Association for the improvement of dwellings are subscribed for, and the first call on all but about six paid up. The general meeting of the shareholders took place on the 20th, when various gentlemen were elected on the permanent committee, all of them, with one exception, members of the local board of health.——The workhouse question in Dudley is at last decided, and a sub-committee of guardians appointed to select a site, &c. The contemplated public buildings will render the building trade in Dudley more brisk than it has been for years; a fair proportion of the control of which will be under the hands of a local architect not altogether unknown to our readers.——Some workmen's dwellings have just been erected at the extensive Corbyn's Hall Furnace, Dudley, for Mr. William Mathew, under the superintendence of Mr. Wigginton, architect, while the Corbyns Hall itself has undergone a thorough renovation by the same architect.

Newcastle-under-Lyne—Newcastle has formed another branch of the society above referred to, and has applied for shares to the amount of 10,000*l.*, while active means are being taken by a local lecturer to enlist the support of other towns in Staffordshire and Worcestershire.

Chichester.—The well-known bronze bust of Charles I., placed in a niche of Chichester Cross, has recently been removed for the purpose of having a cast taken of it for the Sydenham Crystal Palace. This has been done by Mr. Henry Farndell, under the direction of Mr. Butler the architect; and the bust has been replaced. The process has partially cleaned the surface.

Torquay.—A school is about to be built, by the liberality of Mr. Francis Man, at Kingskerswell, South Devon, a small village about three miles from Torquay. The design is by Mr. Edward Appleton, of Torquay, architect, and the school will be built of the native limestone, with Bath-stone dressings. The roof is open ceiled on the rafters.

Bristol.—A new church is soon to be commenced in St. James's parish, on a site behind the east side of St. James's-back, and extending to Union-street, where there will be a second entrance. For this site it is said 1,200*l.* is to be paid, and altogether there will be required for the building about 3,500*l.*, to be raised by voluntary subscription. It is proposed also to erect schoolrooms, for which sufficient ground will be reserved; a provision being made for the present to establish these without building. Sir John Kerle Haberfield, has contributed 50*l.* towards the work, and Mr. W. H. G. Langton, 100*l.*

Cardiff.—The trade of this port is increasing so fast, that another, a third dock, is contemplated. Circulars have been sent to the principal landowners, merchants, and others, bearing the signatures of Wm. Crawshay, and other eminent iron and coal proprietors, convening a meeting to consider the proposal. The trustees of the Marquis of Bute are now constructing a large dock adjoining the Bute dock, but it is said that this will soon be too small. The proposed new dock will lie to the south-west of the town, in the mouth of the river Ely. The town of Cardiff would thus increase in another direction, placing the railway stations in the centre of the town.

Aberdare.—The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester have obtained powers to let the whole of their extensive glebe in this parish out on building leases. The glebe is a large flat space to the north of the new church. It consists, altogether, of nearly 30 acres of land. Mr. Hall, of Cirencester, surveyor, has laid it out into a town, consisting of several main streets, the principal street being 45 feet wide, and will consist entirely of shops.

Wolverhampton. — The Orphan Asylum on Goldthorn-hill is now almost completed. Its entire cost, independent of the endowment, will be about 6,000*l.*; of which 4,660*l.* have already been subscribed. This sum was the produce of subscriptions from about seventy individuals.

Chesterfield.—A bill is about to be laid before Parliament, to authorise the construction of a market-hall and public building at Chesterfield, and for the better regulation of the market. A capital of 10,000*l.* is to be raised by a public company.

Durham.—The *Durham Advertiser* reports us rather a pleasant piece of news, that from floods in the Wear, the Lumley lock has been swept away. The lock consisted of a sloping structure 12 feet 6 inches above the water level (below the dam), surmounted by a perpendicular wall 3 feet 6 inches high. From the sluice for about 22 yards towards the Lumley shore the entire structure has been swept away. The masonwork under the sluice is likewise shattered to pieces. It will take about 1,000*l.* to repair the damage already ascertained; but "we trust," adds our authority, "through the bishop liberally granting the fishery to the public, Lord Scarborough, or any other person, will be spared such a profitless expenditure."

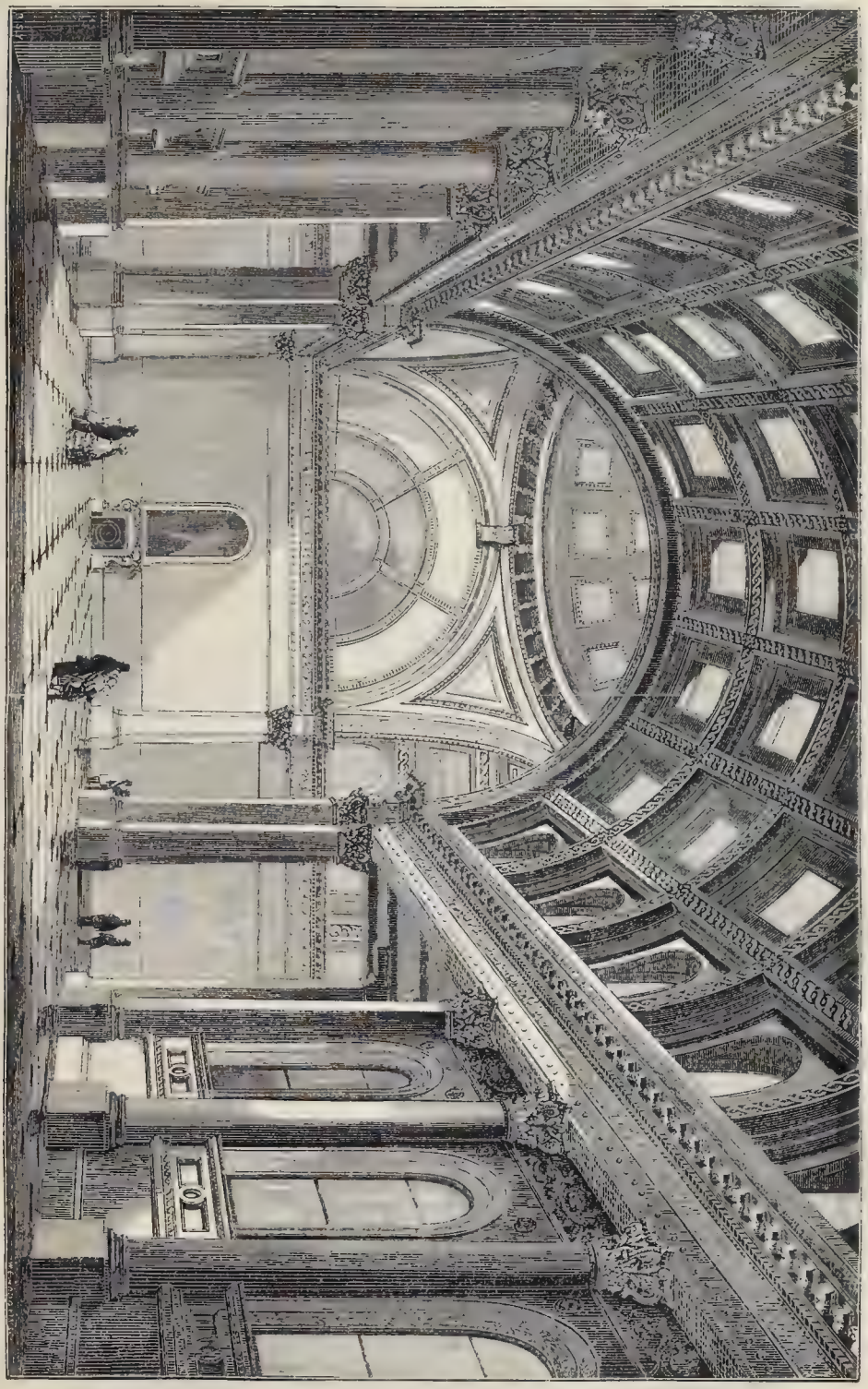
Cockermouth.—The new church has already been injured, though it is said not very seriously, by lightning, which struck the iron-work at the top of the spire to which the lightning conductor was attached, dislodging it, and about 8 feet of the extremity of the spire itself. The shattered masonry fell on the roof of the transept, through which it passed, breaking one of the main and three of the common rafters. A portion of the falling mass struck one of the pinnacles at the base of the spire in its course, and broke off between 7 and 8 feet from the apex downwards. It is considered as a matter of astonishment, that a much greater amount of damage was not inflicted. As it is, the cost of its repair is estimated at about 20*l.* independent of the expense to be incurred by the erection of the necessary scaffolding. It would be interesting to know how the lightning conductor was arranged, what it consists of, how fixed, &c.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society was held at its apartments, Kilkenny, on Wednesday the 18th ult. Mr. Patrick Watters in the chair. Twenty new members were elected. The report and accounts for 1853 were laid before the meeting. The report announced the accession of 113 new members during the past year. Various presentations were received, and along with some of the more interesting and curious were written remarks (reported in the local *Moderator*), entering at some length into the archæological history of subjects connected with the donations. The secretary laid on the table the prospectus of a projected magazine for the "Kingdom of Kerry," and read a letter from the secretary of the Surrey Archæological Society, asking to enter into friendly relations with the Kilkenny Society. It was unanimously resolved that this proposal should be accepted.

The chairman said, that as the abortive scheme of a canal to connect Kilkenny with the tidal waters of the Nore was now nearly 100 years old, it might be held in some sort as an antiquity. He therefore proceeded to read to the meeting some extracts bearing on the subject, from the original books of the corporation in his custody.

In reference to the pagan cemetery on Ballon Hill, in the county Carlow, Mr. Graves said he had received some interesting communications from Mr. Richardson Smith, descriptive of renewed diggings in this veritable California of Pagan sepulchral remains. Papers were then submitted to the meeting.—On Tradesmens' Tokens of 15th century, by Mr Acquilla Smith, M. D., M. R. I. A.—On the Ormonde Coin, by the same.—On the Surrender of Ross Castle, Killarney, in June, 1652, by Mr. John P. Prendergast, Barrister-at-Law, &c.—On the Ancient Red Book of the Exchequer, Dublin, by Mr. James F. Ferguson.



THE STOCK EXCHANGE, LONDON.—Mr. ALLSOP, ARCHITECT.

[See p. 59, vol.

THE MASONS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The eighth annual meeting of the members and friends of this institution was held at Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road, on the 31st ultimo. On the motion of Mr. Godwin, who took occasion to express his sympathy with the objects of the association, and mentioned that Mr. Tite would have presided but for indisposition, Mr. Thomas Piper was voted to the chair. The report of the committee, which showed that the institution is in a satisfactory condition, although the number of members is certainly not so large as it should be, was received and adopted on the motion of Mr. Clay, seconded by Mr. C. H. Smith, V.P. It was afterwards moved by Mr. Bateman, seconded by Mr. Green, and carried, "That the services rendered to this institution by Mr. J. Whitehead, from its foundation to the period of his retirement in 1852, deserve the warmest thanks of this society; that a subscription be entered into in order that some suitable acknowledgment may be presented to him as an expression of the goodwill of the members of this society, and a memorial of his exertions in founding this institution, and acting as its very efficient secretary for seven years."

Thanks were given to the vice-presidents, treasurer, trustees, and other officers of this institution; and to Mr. Thos. Piper, for his able conduct in the chair, and for his readiness on all occasions to render services to the institution. The chairman, in his closing remarks, expressed a hope that employers and employed might meet more and more often in such associations as this, and come to such a mutual good understanding as to be willing to consult each other on all the important movements and concerns of life.

WOODEN ERECTIONS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS' ACT.

Awards.—As considerable want of knowledge respecting the illegality of wooden erections and projections within the districts controlled by the Metropolitan Buildings' Act is still exhibited, or if not want of knowledge, wilfulness in wrongdoing, we think it desirable to publish the two most recent awards on the subject by the official referees. On the east side of Upper-street, Islington, midway between Tyndale-place and Cross-street, a wooden structure has been put up by Mr. John Walker, builder, for a photographic establishment for Mr. Oakshott. The district surveyor for South Islington remonstrated, and ultimately gave notice of irregularity, in reply to which the builder denied that the district surveyor had any control, as the erection was upon wheels. An information was accordingly lodged with the registrar of buildings. At the hearing before the referees, the builder admitted that the erection is about twenty-five feet in length, and twelve in width, and that the lower part of the vertical enclosures is constructed of boards, and the upper part and the roof of wood sashes filled in with glass; "and it further appeared that such erection purports to be supported on small wheels about fourteen inches in diameter, which are below the surface of the ground."

The referees awarded "that the said erection is a building within the meaning of the said Act first herein mentioned, and that the said John Walker, in building the said building, has built and constructed the external walls or enclosures thereof of wood, and not of bricks or stone, or of bricks and stone together, as required by Schedule D, part 2, of the said Act; and that the said John Walker has so built the external walls or enclosures, and the same now severally are contrary to the provisions, rules, and directions of the said Act; and we do hereby direct the said John Walker forthwith to amend the said irregularities."

Fees and expenses of the office, 1*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* and fee of one guinea to the district surveyor, to be paid by the said John Walker.

In the other case, Mr. J. A. Hughes had put up a wooden balcony, and enclosure under, against the back external wall of a semi-detached house, No. 13, Douglas-road, Canonbury, district of South Islington, and no attention being paid to notice, the matter was sent to the referees. At the hearing, it appeared that the said house—

"Is a hereafter-built building, within the meaning of the Buildings' Act, and that the said projection consists of a balcony with an enclosed porch or verandah underneath, and a balustrade along the top of such balcony, and a flight of steps from the ground up to such balcony; and that the whole of such projection, excepting the lowermost eight steps, which are of stone, has been built of wood, and that the said James Alexander Hughes is the person by whom such projection has been built." The referees awarded "that the said projection is within the meaning of the said Act first herein mentioned, a projection from the rear external wall of the said building not forming a part of such wall; and that the said James Alexander Hughes has built the several parts of such projection, except the said lowermost eight steps, of wood and not of brick, tile, stone, artificial stone, slate, cement or metal, or other proper and sufficient fire-proof materials as required by the rules of Schedule E of the said Act; and that the said James Alexander Hughes has so built the said several parts of the said projection (except as aforesaid) and the same now are contrary to the rules and directions of the said Act; and we do hereby direct the said James Alexander Hughes forthwith to take down and remove the said projection, so far as the same has been built and is of wood."

Costs and expenses 1*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* and one guinea to the district surveyor, to be paid by the said J. A. Hughes.

The award being disregarded, after numerous applications, the referees' certificate was obtained at the cost of 1*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* more; and as the builder still treats the whole proceedings with contempt, it will be now the duty of the district surveyor to summon him before the sitting magistrates at Clerkenwell, where of course fresh expenses must be incurred. The issue our readers shall hear of.

STRIKES AND COMBINATIONS.

We did not anticipate great results from the conference arranged by the Society of Arts for the 30th ult. and so are not disappointed. The idea of offering "a neutral ground upon which both parties might fairly and temperately discuss the best modes of either preventing the outbreak of such disastrous quarrels, or terminating them as speedily and satisfactorily as possible to all parties, when they arise," was good, but by refusing to permit an adjournment, and to give another day to the matter, the council, as it seems to us, gave up the chance there was of obtaining some practical results from a consideration of the first day's proceedings. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. presided. The room was quite full (delegates from many parts of the country were present, at some expense, we suppose), and excellent temper and feeling were preserved throughout. The council had divided the subject into the following propositions:—

"1. *Combinations.*—Are they objectionable, whether set on foot by employers or employed as a means of influencing the value of labour? Would a law of limited liability in partnerships tend to render such combinations unnecessary? Do they remove the questions with which they deal from the privacy of ordinary trade management, and place them under public cognizance? and, if so, how may that publicity be most simply and effectually secured? Ought any legislative provision, or other arrangement, to be made by which the right of association, if obviously exercised to the detriment of the community, might be controlled or neutralised?

2. *Strikes and Lock-outs.*—Should partial strikes, intended to take the masters of a locality in detail, be met by lock-outs? What other means are likely to be effectual in termiuating them?

3. *Wages.*—Does payment by piece-work alter substantially the nature of the relations which would exist between employer and employed were the latter day or weekly labourers? Can lists of prices for piece-work be equitably drawn up so as to meet the varied circumstances of different machinery, different management, different localities, and the constant progress of improvement? Ought manufacturers to bind together their associations within the limits of a minimum scale of prices for piece-work? Ought the operative to share beyond the market value of his labour in the increased productiveness of improved machinery?"

Each speaker was limited to ten minutes on each proposition, and with small exception, they all spoke clearly and to the point.

It was arranged that no motion should be put to the meeting except where entire unanimity prevailed. The only resolution put, in consequence, was, that a law to limit liability in partnerships is desirable, and this was carried unanimously. It is to be hoped that the expression of opinion thus gained may expedite such a law. The third proposition, important as it is, was not even mooted for want of time. There was a strong feeling in favour of boards of arbitration, but no motion on the subject was offered to the meeting.

FOREIGN ARCHITECTURAL AND ART INTELLIGENCE.

Munich.—The statue of Jefferson, 13 feet high, was cast on the 21st January, at the brass-foundry of the Bavarian capital. The metal required for it amounted to 10¼ tons. This statue is one of the five which will surround the equestrian statue of Washington (22 feet high), to be erected at Richmond, in Virginia, by order of the Government of the United States.

Deterioration of Popular Illustrations.—The *Cologne Gazette*, in noticing one of the pictorial popular works published in Germany, says that its portraits are caricatures, and other sketches just made at random. We are shamed, in this respect, by the sturdy and sterling woodcuts and engravings of the Middle Ages.

Leipzig.—Art Bequest.—The lately defunct distinguished art amateur, M. Consul Schlittes, at Leipzig, has bequeathed his picture-gallery and house to that city, on condition that the municipality build and maintain a museum for the preservation, increase, and public exhibition of his pictures. The representatives of the town have gratefully accepted that offer; and considering that the present playhouse is quite inadequate to the present exigencies of this large population, have resolved that a new theatre be built, and the present transformed into a town museum and picture-gallery. All the financial difficulties of these plans have been also, at once, removed, as another art-patron, M. Grassi, has lent the city 100,000 thalers, at 5 per cent. interest, during his lifetime, and to become the absolute property of the city after his demise.

The Molos in the Prussian Harbour.—As the construction of so many hydraulic works on the coast of the Baltic requires large masses of granite, the Prussian Government had made some experiments with the strata of the island of Bornholm for receiving the supply of that material thence; but as this has proved unsatisfactory, the quarries of the south of Sweden were proposed, and already a Prussian surveyor has found a spot yielding the necessary supply of granite slabs for the above works.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The subject of railway accidents, and the necessity for the adoption of some means of mutual intercommunication between passengers and guards, and between guards and drivers, is evidently one of increasing interest and anxiety on the part of the public. The *Worcester Chronicle* gives railway directors and managers a warning word as to the personal consequences to themselves which continued neglect on their parts is certain, ere long, to excite. Coroners' juries are not much longer to be trifled with, they may depend on it, and the sooner they can see this clearly the more likely are they to discover some practicable mode of responding to the public outcry for precautionary measures. In the *Birmingham Journal*, too, of last week, along with the like indications of the coming storm, we observe some judicious remarks on the difficulties and drawbacks presented by various proposed modes of intercommunication between guards and drivers, and an account of Mr. Alfred Bird's invention, whereby hydraulic pressure is made available by means of gutta-percha tubes, joined in a peculiar way for lengthening or shortening the tubes according to the length of the train, and through which signals are to be made in connection with a special apparatus by the force of hydraulic pressure. In short, there is no want of inventions: on the contrary, railway directors and managers must have some trouble in deciding amongst the multitude of projects, not the least important and useful of which shakes off all mechanical appliance of telegraphic signals, and simply calls for a safe mode of transit for the guard from end to end of a train, so that he can personally communicate both with driver and with passengers, the latter of

whom often know more about impending accidents than the guard himself. One very obvious and essential arrangement, however, so far as regards the driver, is, that he ought to mind his engine alone, while a special officer really must be employed to look out ahead, as is the case at sea on board of every ship and why not on every train? For the prevention of collisions, a correspondent, Mr. E. G. Maddock suggests the addition at each end of a train of a truck fitted up as a fender, with cushions at both ends of gutta-percha tubing in coils, padded with tow or wool enclosed in a covering of leather, and in the intermediate space a powerful air apparatus, like bellows of several folds, to aid in breaking the concussion.

The receipts of the various railways do not appear to have been diminished by the impediments to locomotion occasioned by the late extraordinary snow-storm to the extent which might have been anticipated. For the week ending the 7th ult.—in the course of which the traffic of some lines was wholly suspended — the incomes of the eight companies having their termini in the metropolis, fell off 9,641*l.* only; and in the following week the comparison of their revenues with those of the corresponding period of last year presented no unusual features. When the character of the weather at the commencement of the month is remembered, this result must be especially gratifying to railway proprietors: at any rate, it indicates an extraordinary possession of physical courage and energy on the part of their countrymen.

HOUSE AGENCY AND AUCTIONS.

Lockwood *v.* Labudy.—This was an action brought in the Marylebone County Court, by Messrs. Lockwood, auctioneers and house agents, of Upper Baker-street, to recover 17*l.* 9*s.* under circumstances of some importance.

Mr. Bicknell, solicitor to the plaintiff, in opening the case to the jury, detailed the transaction as accorded with the plaintiffs' evidence. He said that the defendant, who is a Parisian banker, residing at 31, Park-row, Regent's-park, called upon his clients respecting the letting of a house, which house the plaintiffs had the lease of. It so occurred that the furniture of the house in question was to be sold by auction, and M. Labudy, being desirous of keeping some of the furniture, asked the plaintiffs if they could purchase some of the furniture by contract. He was told that it was too late, the sale having been announced by advertisement, and it was suggested that he could attend the sale and buy by any arrangement with his clients. M. Labudy objected to attend the sale, and it was arranged that one of the plaintiffs' clerks should attend the sale and bid for the defendant. The defendant then appointed a time to meet the plaintiffs at the house, and to value the articles he wanted. This being carried out, and the catalogue priced, the plaintiffs told the defendant their charge would be 5 per cent. upon the valuation of the furniture the defendant selected, which in the gross amounted to 349*l.* Prior to the sale coming off, the defendant engaged another auctioneer, Mr. Bingham, of Ryder's-court, and who effected the purchase instead of his clients. He contended that as the plaintiffs were instructed to purchase the furniture they were entitled to their commission upon their valuation and not upon the realization.

Mr. Simpson, solicitor for the defendant, urged upon the jury the extraordinary conduct of an auctioneer selling for a principal to a principal. It was impossible that he could do honourable justice to both his employers. His client, one of the first bankers at Paris, was of scrupulous integrity, and would deny on oath that he had promised to allow 5 per cent. to the plaintiffs for literally doing nothing. As a foreigner it was natural he should make some inquiries, and the only persons he could make them of were the plaintiffs, who had let him the house, and who had the furniture to sell. He characterised the claim as an exaction, and remarked that the plaintiffs might as readily have valued the furniture at 1 000*l.* and charged 5 per cent. valuation, as for 349*l.*

M. Labudy denied that he had entered into any such arrangement as stated by the plaintiffs. He said he merely asked them what he could buy certain things for, and they gave him a list upon which the prices were marked, and which came to 539*l.* In the meantime he called upon Mr. Bingham, and who upon going over the furniture, said they were valued greatly too high, and who eventually purchased the articles for him for 200*l.* When the plaintiffs offered to buy for him he felt extremely surprised at the impropriety of the offer, and told them he could not see how they could buy and sell too.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bicknell, M. Labudy admitted that Mr. Lockwood told him that if they purchased the furniture, they would charge 5 per cent

The Judge, in summing up to the jury, observed that he did not see it was incompatible with the duties of an auctioneer to value his sales beforehand for parties, or to employ his clerks to bid for other clients besides the vendor. The question then was, had the plaintiffs valued the furniture when they intended to purchase it, and were they to have 5 per cent. upon their valuation with the concurrence of the defendant?

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

Sir Bulwer Lytton, in his speech at Leeds last week, referred to the milder spirit of humanity as honourably distinguishing this age from those which have gone before it. Now, even abroad, he said, in spite of intervals of civil discord and convulsion, we may observe the advance which has been made within the last sixty years. Take but a single instance. Compare the reign of terror in France at the close of the last century with that sublime and awful moment when law and order were rent asunder round the fallen throne of Louis Philippe: murder and rapine, seized with horror at their own first impulses, dropped the red flag of blood at the feet of Lamartine. But it appears that circumstances have perhaps allowed this country to take precedence here. It is this milder spirit of humanity which has raised up all those new questions, only heard of in the last century, affecting the condition of the people: it is this which seeks to carry health and cleanliness into the abodes of misery and squalor: it is this which has directed merciful attention even to the foes and outlaws of society, seeking to reform criminals rather than punish them: it is this which has introduced hopeful discipline into our prison-houses, and, except in rare cases, has struck the punishment of death out of our criminal code. The practical is the first thing we think of. Why, we did not even destroy the stage-coaches — they died a natural and peaceful death of themselves after we had constructed railways. But if the last century had discovered the steam engine, I believe they would have destroyed all the coaches before a single girder had been put down upon a single line. The last century sought to level: well, we seek to level also, but our levelling is in a different spirit, I trust,—not by pulling down the one class, but by lifting up the other.

Notices of Books.

The Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine. London: Routledge and Co. 1854.

Of late we have noted, in this long-established periodical, in which we take a special interest, the impress of a new head at work, associated with new as well old literary labourers; and we find an explanation of this in the part for April last, now, along with its brethren of '53, before us. Having reached something like a natural maturity of one-and-twenty-years, it was fitting time that it should enter into a new birth, and so it has. Its pages are now far more piquant and interesting than they have been, and this not to the initiated alone, but to all among the general public who take an interest either in ancient lore or in modern light literature. This, in truth, is an amusing magazine, in every respect suitable to the general reader; and it is something beyond this, even to him. He may here be led, by sudden flashes of a singular light shed even on ancient superstition, to see how close a connection Freemasonry has with religious principle. We want to see Masons doing something more than they do. A little less "rest and refreshment," and a little more energy and "labour," would be more consistent with the ancient practice of the craft. The brethren ought to be more cautious than they are in initiating some whose sole object is to be "filled with wine, wherein is excess," rather than "with the spirit" of truth, and so to convert the lodge into a mere set of "jolly companions every one"

VARIORUM.

The "Royal Geographical Calendar for 1854, by Augustus Petermann, Physical Geographer to the Queen," is an ornamental as well as useful sheet, designed and lithographed by Mr. Petermann, of 9, Charing-cross. It exhibits various routes of discovery by sea and land, and also a small map of the seat of war in Turkey and the Black Sea. The principal map-sketch consists of one having the north pole as its centre, and in which Mr. Petermann's own proposed *north-east* route is shown. In respect to this very hopeful route, by the way, we may here remark, that we have never observed one or two important features in such a route publicly noted; namely, that this is the very route which not only the warm "Gulf Stream" takes, past our own islands, and along by the Norwegian coast whose rigours it so markedly mollifies, towards and around the polar region, but also the very prevalent and warm south-west winds, which follow the same route; that, consequently, the isothermal line, which shows so vast a southern sweep of ice-bound territory and coast in the north of America, bends far to the north as it takes its eastern course to the north of Lapland; and that while the warm ocean current runs north-eastward, and doubtless circulates round the pole, a cold current sets in in the very opposite or returning direction; partly, at least, south eastward by the ice-bound coasts of northern America, issuing out through Davis Straits, and rejoining the warm current far to the south, and along the east coast of North America. When facts such as these are considered, together with the packing and pressure of the ice on the northern shores and islands of America, would it not appear as if the warm Gulf Stream and the warm winds also moving north eastward, periodically cleared that side of the arctic regions of ice, by melting it partly, and partly by carrying it along with them round the pole and then pressing it on again southwards upon the northern coasts of the *western* hemisphere as the stream issues forth, now itself a cold current, through Melville Straits, Wellington Channel, &c. and by Baffin's Bay into the Atlantic Ocean, as well as through Behring's Strait into the North Pacific? In this view our arctic navigators have braved precisely the most difficult passage while neglecting the easiest and most accessible: they have preferred going against the stream to running with it; plunging in ahead of the ice to following up behind it; and all simply because to go *westward* seemed to be the more obvious way to reach the *western* hemisphere, while in reality it was probably by far the most tedious and difficult.

The "Post Magazine Almanac and Court and Parliamentary Register for 1854," is a well-timed and useful sixpenny publication by Pateman of Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.

The "Statement of Mr. Lionel Gisborne's Design" is a pamphlet on the Thames Improvement, lately issued, with a map, by Stanford, of 6, Charing-cross. We are not aware of much being new in it, but every one who urges on this desirable work is doing good.

A tract titled "Aslit's Decimal Coinage; with a Proposal for decimalizing our Weights and Measures of Length and Capacity," and with gilt and silvered examples of proposed coins (Silverlock, Doctors'-commons, publisher), contains some sensible matter.

Last, but not least in importance, we have "Observations of a Solicitor on the Right of the Public to form limited liability Partnerships, and on the Theory, Practice, and Cost of Commercial Charters," by Mr. E. W. Field (Longman and Co. publishers). This pamphlet constitutes a reply to the list of queries put by the Government Commission on Limited Partnerships, and enters at some length into a subject which is growing in interest and importance, as all who heard the discussion at the Society of Arts on the labour question the other day must feel assured.

The Architectural and Archæological Society for Bucks.—The quarterly general meeting of this society has been held at Aylesbury, under new auspices, the Archdeacon of Buckingham, vice-president, in the chair. In the report read, a summary account was given of the society from its commencement Among recommendations made, one was to publish, periodically, a journal, to contain, with architectural notices, papers and notes illustrative of the history and antiquities of the county. The report, it is said, is to be circulated among the members with the first number of the journal.

Miscellanea.

THE LATE MR. W. A. NICHOLSON, ARCHITECT.—There has recently been erected in St. Swithin's Church, Lincoln, a monumental tablet in memory of this gentleman, by Mr. Milnes, of London: it includes a likeness in medallion, with a warmly-worded inscription, and at the base is sculptured a rent scroll.

ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.—The second meeting this season was held on Thursday in last week in St. Mary's Hall, Renfield-street, Glasgow. Col. Mure, M.P. for Renfrew, occupied the chair, and delivered an introductory address on the dignity and importance of the fine arts, especially the grandest of them all—architecture. Mr. Salmon read the paper of the evening, on Church Architecture. Mr. Salmon argued that the Renaissance was the best style for church architecture, inasmuch as it was durable without being ponderous, convenient and comfortable, in harmony with the object for which it was erected, economical and capable of indefinite improvement. An animated discussion on Gothic and Renaissance followed.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE LEEDS CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—The committee of the Leeds Library, with a view to bring their valuable collection of books under more general notice, held a *conversazione* in the library, on Tuesday in last week, and the occasion, says the *Intelligencer*, was honoured and graced by one of the most brilliant and fashionable assemblies which we have observed in Leeds for some time. As the object of the committee was to obtain a more general recognition of the library, the *conversazione* was rendered as much as possible bibliographical in its character, and no extraneous attractions, as paintings, models, and designs, were introduced to withdraw attention. The large room was decorated by festoons and wreaths of evergreens. The president of the institution, Mr. W. S. Ayrton, delivered the opening address, which appropriately treated of libraries and books, and as appropriately concluded with an account of the means adopted for lighting the library with gas without destroying the bindings of the volumes. The Leeds gas, he remarked, was far purer than the London, but still it was desirable to take measures for its thorough ventilation: and this led to the "sun light"—an invention which, we may remark, combines two distinct ideas, namely, the acquisition of a soft and beautiful light shed *exclusively* from the ceiling, and hence falling from above on every object throughout the apartment, thereby contributing a *peculiar* effect which requires to be seen in order to be understood, and the idea of which was first suggested in the *Builder*, about seven years since, in a communication from "J. E. D." giving an account of an experiment made by him in the lighting of a theatre some years previously in Scotland: the other invention with which this has since been combined in the "sun light" appears to be due to Mr. Alfred King, of Liverpool, and consists in the ventilation of the sun light by a series of cones. After the president had concluded his address, the Rev. W. Sinclair read a paper on Constantinople, and the military resources of the Turkish empire; the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, one on the classification of the sciences; and Mr. Harrison, the recently-elected librarian, concluded the evening by reading a short paper embodying his personal reminiscences of Russia.

LECTURE BY SIR ROBERT PEEL.—On Tuesday in last week, Sir Robert Peel delivered a Lecture on the Progress of Society, social and intellectual, in the Town-hall, at Birmingham, in aid of the funds of the Midland Counties Association of Mechanics' and similar Institutions. The Hall was well filled. Mr. J. Baldwin, the Mayor, occupied the chair; and there were also present many members of the Corporation and others. Sir Robert Peel, who was received with prolonged cheering, commenced with a few modest remarks on his anxiety to do justice to the subject of his lecture, and with a slight programme; to which we must limit our report. He proposed to touch upon three great landmarks of history—the Crusades, the discovery of America, and the origin of the art of printing. In connection with the Crusades, he should be able to show how knowledge had its rise in Europe, and touch on the great abuses of the present day—the University of Oxford, the Corporation of the City of London, and Corporate reform—things more intimately connected than might at first sight be supposed. In relation to the discovery of America, he should trace the history of California and Australia. Then he should take printing, and show the advantage we derive from the diffusion of knowledge, whether in our intellectual resources, or our agricultural pursuits. Then he should attempt a brief history of education; and then finally attempt to draw a picture of peace and war, showing that peace is civilization and war retrogression. A pretty full account of Sir Robert's very lively lecture is given in the local *Journal*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND STEREOSCOPIC PROGRESS.—The interesting and beautiful science of sun-painting is making rapid and curious advances. A large bridge is being built over the river Volga by command of the Czar, who was so impatient to have it completed, that he made frequent long expeditions to the works that he might use nature's own stereoscoptics with the enkephalic images implanted in his own imperial "camera obscura." The architect, however, has now made matters more pleasant probably to all parties by preparing, twice a month, a pair of stereoscopic images of the works as they progress, which he forwards to the Emperor, who sits in his own study and sees through this new and curious sort of spy-glass how they are getting on at the Volga. Another new mode of making use of the phototype, consists in casting a magnified copy of a sun portrait on canvass for the aid of portrait-painters, who thus sketch from nature's sketches. In a recent sitting of the "Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale," at Paris, according to *Galignani*, it was stated that a photolithographic process, which has so long been desired, has at length been discovered. It was thus described:—An ordinary lithographic stone is taken, and a solution of *bitume de Judée* (Jew's pitch) is placed on it. A negative photographic proof is then put on it, and is pressed on the stone for a period which may vary from ten minutes to four or five hours. The page is then washed in pure ether, which soon evaporates. The figure is then found properly marked with its lights and shades, and it may be inked and drawn off as in ordinary lithographs. In the same sitting it was announced that a deaf and dumb man had discovered the means of painting photographic designs with a perfection not hitherto attained. A novel application of the combustion of zinc, it is said, has just been discovered by Mr. Wenham. "He takes fine zinc parings or shavings, and forms them into a pellet, which, when ignited, affords a brilliant and steady light for photographic purposes."

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The seventh annual meeting of this body was held on Wednesday week, at Birmingham. There was a numerous attendance, presided over by Mr. A. Slate, vice-president. The first business transacted was the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year. Mr. W. Fairbairn, F.R.S., of Manchester, was chosen president, and took the chair accordingly. The secretary then read the report of the council for the past year. It congratulated the members upon the satisfactory position which the Institute now occupied. The total number of members was now 216. The adoption of the report terminated the annual general business. The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of various papers. The first was "On an improved Water Meter," by Mr. C. W. Siemens, of London. The next was "On an Improved Locomotive Boiler," by Mr. Joseph Beattie, of London. The third was "On Berdan's Crushing and Amalgamating Machine for Gold Ore," by the secretary, Mr. Marshall—illustrated by models. "Bird's Patent Signal Apparatus between Guards and Drivers" was exhibited in operation in the meeting-room; but the reading of the accompanying paper was postponed, together with a paper on Mr. England's "Safety Apparatus for Working Mines." In the evening the usual annual dinner took place at the Queen's Hotel, Mr. Fairbairn again presiding.

AMATEUR LECTURERS.—Among the lecturers announced for the year at the Manchester Athenæum are the following members of Parliament:—Lord Stanley, Mr. Napier, Mr. Walter, Mr. Keogh, Lord Goderich, Mr. Isaac Butt, and Mr. Monckton Miles.

"MODEL LODGING-HOUSES MADE EASY."—Under this title a letter from the Rev. Richard Burgess of Upper Chelsea appears in the *Times*, stating that he had associated himself with some of his parishioners in purchasing the lease of a double house of 42 rooms, and adapting them to the use of separate families of the poorer classes, with various improvements and conveniences, at a cost in all of £300, and that they find the result so profitable that "in eight years, allowing for casualties and some loss of rent, the capital, with regressive interest at 5 per cent, will all be paid off." The tenements appear to be divided into single and double rooms and separate floors, at rents varying from 1s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. He says he cannot understand why this ready and practical mode of improving dwellings for the million is not extensively adopted. He recommends others to follow the example as a safe and profitable investment of capital. And although houses built for single families are not easily separable so as to constitute completely satisfactory dwellings for the poorer classes, they may certainly be made a most important and profitable intermedium between the worst classes of dwellings, not separated or provided with suitable conveniences at all, and the class of model dwellings which it is most of all desirable finally to substitute in place of both of these.

ILLUMINATED EVENING PROMENADE IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT DUBLIN.—An experiment was tried lately at the Dublin Exhibition building, with the electric light, which promises the possibility of crowning the glory of the Sydenham wonders, if applied to them even by fits and flashes as at Dublin, but much more so when a perfect steadiness and continuance of this artificial daylight shall have been effected, which doubtless it will yet be. The Dublin "Winter Garden" was opened for a night promenade on Tuesday week, with military, vocal, and organ music, and a brilliant illumination of the great central hall "at frequent and protracted intervals" with the electric light. The effect of the sudden revelation of the beautiful exotic plants, intermingled with statuary and other art objects, in the midst of imposing music, must have reminded not a few, we should think, of the 8,000 promenaders present, of their own favourite poet's prose yet poetical description, in his "Epicurean," of the sudden revelation of married light and music in the penetralia of the temple of the Egyptian hierophants to the eyes of the gazers in the vestibule, when the great gates were suddenly thrown open to the flying Ibis and the rushing vestals. The effect, at all events, is said to have been "exceedingly beautiful."

SUBURBAN VILLA AND VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members and supporters of this association, was held on 11th ult. in Exeter-hall. Mr. E. A. Lamb, magistrate of Sussex, took the chair, and explained the object of the society to be that of enabling the middle and working-classes of the metropolis to obtain healthy residences out of town, with gardens, at a less rent, including expenses of railway transit, than they now paid for unhealthy lodgings or dwellings in the confined localities of London, with the power of becoming owners of the property within seven years. The secretary read letters from the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Peto, expressive of their concurrence in the objects, and their commendation of the aims of the institution. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Murrell, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions, and it was stated that share capital to the amount of 16,000*l.* had been subscribed.

TAX ON FIRE ASSURANCE.—A petition is now in course of signature for repealing, or at least greatly modifying the Govreument duty of 3s. per cent. on fire insurance. The pressure of the tax on the people is too generally felt to admit of a doubt that its repeal or modification would be a great boon.——A Correspondent "H. K." suggests that a great benefit to the country would result were the insurance-offices to fix an equal rate for all insurances instead of classing them in different heads and making hazardous or double hazardous at very heavy charges. "I have been informed and believe the Duke of Portland, who insures all his property, arranges with an office to take all at one equal rate without reference to the business carried on, and it is found to work satisfactorily."

PROGRESS OF BIRMINGHAM.—Within the last half-century, this town has almost tripled in magnitude. During the first forty years of the century, the average increase was 608 houses, with about 3,000 of a population, per annum: for the ten years ending 1851, the increase of houses was about 890 every year, of population nearly 5,000. For the fifteen months ending March last year, the increase in houses was 3,020, equivalent to an augmented population of nearly 15,000. A return of building plans registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1853, according to the Improvement Act, gives—Houses, 2 784; chapels, 3; synagogue, 1; schools, 5: warehouses, 23; manufactories, 22; malthouses, 4; stables, 7; sets of offices, 4; sawmill, 1; foundries, 3; workshops, 38; new shop fronts, 37; machine houses, 2; casting shop, 1; bakery, 1; bay (Bingley-hall), 1; additions and alterations, 56. This is exclusive of dwellings in the suburbs, estimated by the local *Journal* at probably 1,000 in number.

A NEW USE FOR GAS HEAT.—Mr. Hallewell, of Leeds, states that malt dried by gas yields 10 per cent. more of saccharine matter than when dried by a cinder fire.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON.—Sir,—In your mention of the consecration of this church you say that the design was obtained by competition, and that the cost has been 6,000*l.* whereas the competitors were restricted to a much smaller sum. Permit us to state this was not the case: the limit named to competitors in their instructions was 6,000*l.* and no allusion was made to a smaller sum. Further, allow us to state that the accepted tender for the church was 5,600*l.* and that the total cost of the building, including many additional works, has not exceeded 6,100*l.* THE ARCHITECTS.

*** Originally a smaller expenditure was contemplated, and it was the recollection of this we had in our minds. It is satisfactory to find the actual instructions were adhered to.

ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS.—This society met on Monday in last week, in George-street Hall, Edinburgh, Dr Nachot in the chair, when a communication was read by Mr. Thomas Stevenson, C.E., on "Dipping and apparent or fictitious Lights." Several drawings were exhibited illustrative of this curious mode of marine illumination. Mr. Cowan, M.P., then gave a sketch of the various changes and improvements in the manufacture of paper during the last thirty years. He concluded his paper by stating that in the county of Edinburgh, which was a considerable seat of the paper manufacture, there were about twenty-four machines in operation. Supposing these machines travelled at the average rate of 36 feet per minute (some of them travelled at 50), and supposing that they worked fifteen hours a-day (some of them went day and night), this would be equal to about 147 miles of paper per day, about five feet broad. He believed that there were about 360 machines in Great Britain, producing daily about 2,160 miles of paper. The secretary read the description of a model of a small machine, producing a parallel motion in a perfectly straight line, invented by Mr. John Sang, land-surveyor, Kirkcaldy—illustrated by a model. There was next exhibited a bank safe lock, applicable to other securities, invented and patented by Mr. William Simpson, Bank of Scotland. The business was concluded with the exhibition of the action of artificial tourmaline by Professor Kelland, and of microscopic writing executed for him in Paris. On a spot no larger than the head of a small pin, the professor showed, by means of powerful microscopes, several specimens of distinct and beautiful writing—one of them containing the whole of the Lord's Prayer executed within this minute compass. In reference to this, and to our late notice of Layard's last work on Nineveh, where two remarkable facts in that work were brought together as probably connected, namely, that the national records of Assyria were written on square bricks, in characters so small as to be scarcely legible without a microscope; and that, in fact, a microscope was also actually found in the ruins,—it is an interesting circumstance that Sir John Herschell has since suggested that our own national records might be daguerreotyped and multiplied for preservation on a minute scale, perusible only by the use of the microscope.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this society was held at the Guildhall, Norwich, on Thursday in last week. The Mayor presided. The attendance was not numerous. The secretary read the report of the committee and statement of accounts, which is reported at length in the *Norfolk Chronicle*. Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., was elected president for the ensuing year, in the place of Sir John Boileau, resigned. Other office-bearers also were elected; and Mr. Harrod then read a paper on the Yarmouth rolls.

PIPE JOINTS.—Allow me to point out a substitute for a very objectionable method of connecting the water-supply with closet-pans, namely, cement joints. I have for several years, at the East and West-India Docks, used about 4 inches of India-rubber tubing, inserting the lead pipe in one end, and drawing the other over the arm or neck of the pan, binding each end with two or three turns of copper wire. I thus obtain a perfect water-joint, durable and economical. —R. R.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM PAPER.—Scrape finely some pipeclay, or French chalk, and on this lay the sheet or leaf to be cleansed, covering the spot in like manner with the clay or chalk. Cover the whole with a sheet of paper, and apply for a few seconds a heated box-iron, or any substitute used by laundresses. On using India-rubber to remove the dust, the paper will be found to be free of the grease.

PRICE OF HOME-GROWN TIMBER.—The advancing rates demanded for foreign timber during the past year, began to operate on the price of home-grown material. "We learn from the local roups now taking place," says a Fifeshire paper, "that an advance fully equal to 25 per cent. has been obtained on every variety of sound, well-grown timber, with a prospect of further increase."

"RAIL" TENDERS.—Tenders received for 1,000 rods post and rail fencing on the Finsbury Freehold Land Society's estate at Wood Green. Mr. Lambert, surveyor:—

	Oak Posts with Fir Rails.	Oak Posts and Rails.
Royeroft	£870	£782
May	767	634
Barrett (Sydenham)	750	575
Jeffrey	578	543
Phillips	625	525
Barrett (Clapton)	537	462
Brooks	533	462
Carlisle	499	450
Humphries	475	430
Martin	550	412
Marshall	585	435 (accepted)
Meaden	—	230

THE MASONS' UNION.—An attempt by threats to compel an operative stonemason at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to join the Masons' Union having been proved at the Lambeth Police Court on Saturday week, Mr. Nortou sentenced the threatener, Richard Wilcock, to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE WATT STATUE, EDINBURGH.—Some delay in furnishing the pedestal for this statue prevented the inauguration from taking place, as had been originally intended, on the anniversary of Watt's birthday. The statue itself, however, is now almost finished, and has been exhibited to the public. Mr. Slater is the sculptor.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY. —This society made its first public appearance in a meeting held on 27th ult. at the Natural History Society's Rooms, Worcester. The bishop of the diocese presided, and a good many of the clergy and others were present. His lordship addressed the meeting in the outset, and Mr. E. A. Lechmere read a report congratulating the society on its prospects, and treating of its rules and objects, and especially of the preservation of architectural remains throughout the diocese, from numberless barbaritics and dilapidations. It was hoped that an arrangement might be effected with the Diocesan Church Building Society by which all plans for new churches, or restorations, which that society might be intending to aid by grant, would first of all be submitted to this association. They trusted that their funds would enable them to engage in the work of church restoration themselves, in which case their noble cathedral would claim a first place in regard. Indeed, they would not confine themselves to architecture, but would seek to promote Christian art in all departments, whether in sculpture, carving, glass painting, or otherwise. They viewed the establishment and success of a School of Design in this city with great satisfaction, and would consider how far it was practicable to set on foot, in connection with it, a school of working carvers and masons. In fact, they would take all means to imbue the public mind with a love of the beautiful, which was so intimately connected with the good and the true. Archdeacon Hone then addressed the meeting in the spirit of the report, the adoption of which he moved, and which motion was seconded by the Hon. F. Lygon, who, with Mr. E. A. Lechmere, will act as honorary secretary to the association. Other resolutions were moved and seconded, and all were unanimously passed, the Rev. Canon Wood, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Littleton, Archdeacon Sandford, and various other gentlemen expressing their sentiments in favour of the objects of the association, a report of the whole being given in the *Worcester Herald*, to which we may refer.

FARM BUILDINGS: COVERED HOMESTALLS.—In the "Journal of the Agricultural Society" lately published is a communication from Mr. W. F. Hobbs, recommending covered homestalls instead of the ordinary farm buildings, as 10 per cent. cheaper, besides possessing other advantages. Plans by Mr. Day, of Worcester, architect, are given; but the idea of these is attributed to Mr. Oakley, the agent at Eastnor, where several have been erected. "The barn and granary are covered with a roof close boarded and tiled, but the yards, stables, &c., are covered with the Bridgewater roof-tiles, 14 inches square, and, when fixed, lapping over 2 inches; so that 100 of them make 100 square feet of tiling. Each one (although a security against rain or snow) acts as a ventilator."

PROPOSED CENTRAL COLLEGE OF DESIGN, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The design for this building is by Mr. Robinson, of Wolverhampton, and was selected from a number submitted in competition. The style is the Revived Italian. It has an ornamental centre, flanked by two plainer wings. The centre has a rusticated basement, supporting a façade of the Corinthian order, with detached columns and arched windows: the whole is surmounted by a group of figures emblematical of the union of the fine arts. The ground-floor contains an entrance-hall, serving as a statue gallery, and having on one side a large room for a museum of pottery, and on the other a similar one for the purpose of a library. At the extreme end of this hall is the lecture theatre, capable of accommodating from 250 to 300 students, with lecturers' room, &c. adjoining. The remainder of the ground-floor is occupied by the laboratory—a room for the study of technical classes, more especially for those of casting in metal, and firing of pottery—and a dwelling-house and office for attendant. The upper floor is principally occupied by the large studio, which is divided by means of moveable partitions into three compartments, for the painting, drawing, and life classes of the students When these partitions are removed it will form an additional room for the exhibition of works of art, or for lectures, &c.; adjoining this room are others devoted to ladies' and gentlemen's private classes, head-master's studio, and a room for the study of anatomy.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS. — Professor Faraday lectured on the electric telegraph at the opening meeting of the Royal Institution for the present season. He pointed out that no known substance is either a perfect conductor or a perfect non-conductor. Thus the insulated copper wires of the submarine electric telegraph, though covered with a thickness of gutta percha double the diameter of the wire, permit an appreciable quantity of the electricity transmitted to escape through the water; but the insulation is, nevertheless, so good, that the wire retains a charge for more than half an hour after connection with the battery has been broken. In the original experiments by Professor Wheatstone, it was found that an electric spark passed through a space of 280,000 miles in a second. Subsequent experiments have given different results, from different conditions of the conducting wires. It has been determined that the rapidity of transmission through iron wire is 16,000 miles a second, while it does not exceed 2,700 miles in the same space of time in the telegraph wire between London and Brussels, a great portion of which is submerged in the German Ocean. The retardation of the force in its passage through insulated wire immersed in water is calculated, the lecturer considered, to have an important practical bearing in effecting a telegraphic communication with America; for, in a length of 2,000 miles, three or more waves of electric force might be transmitting at the same time, and, if the current be reversed, a signal sent through the wire, might be recalled before it arrived at America. However, as men of science have not been uniformly correct in their anticipations as to *forces* necessary to the *crossing* of the Atlantic, it is to be hoped that not even Dr. Faraday's fear will prevent the farther extension of submarine telegraphy. Long before we have a transatlantic telegraph, we dare say that actual practical experiments of a less costly order will have fully and fairly decided this question. Already we have advanced several *steps*, and the next and more lengthened may be the Mediterranean line. From these, perhaps, the practicability or impracticability of a transatlantic line may be accurately deduced.

A NEW DODGE.—What do you think of the following advertisement as a mode of getting a connection?—"E—— S——, Architect, Surveyor, &c. No. —, —— street, begs to inform his friends, and parties about to build, that he intends to make NO CHARGES for the first twelve months." Can any one wonder at the style in which architects are treated?

A.

TENDERS

To the Lambeth Burial-ground for gateway, piers, and boundary walls. Messrs. Wehnert and Ashdown, architects. Quantities supplied.

Eugene Murray	£2,464	0	0!
Richards and Son	2,298	0	0
William Chutter	2,269	0	0
John Jeffery	2,250	0	0
R. T. Carlisle	2,171	0	0
G. John Soper	2,150	0	0
Locke and Nesham	2,092	0	0
Sherwood	1,990	0	0
William Thompson	1,945	0	0
Sissons and Robinson	1,937	0	0
Patrick and Son	1,929	0	0
Higg and Cullingford	1,868	0	0
W. R. Nixon	1,865	0	0
George Myers	1,700	0	0
William Hill	1,687	0	0
T. D. Carter (accepted)	1,569	0	0!

For iron gates and iron boundary fence to same Burial-ground.

Eugene Murray	£3,384	10	0!
J. W. Standing	3,195	0	0
George Myers	2,928	0	0
Locke and Nesham	2,638	0	0
R. T. Carlisle	2,360	0	0
T. D. Carter	2,397	0	0
Hayward, Brothers	2,108	0	0
John Jeffery	2,088	0	0
William Thompson	2,073	16	0
Freeman Roe	2,013	14	0
Higgs and Cullingford	1,980	0	0
Charles D. Young	1,829	0	0
W. R. Nixon	1,785	0	0
Sissons and Robinson	1,776	10	0
Cottam and Hallen	1,758	0	0
William Hill	1,695	0	0
William Chutter	1,692	0	0
Richards and Son	1,668	0	0
Alfred May (accepted)	1,416	8	0!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. G." ("landlords" are not necessarily "heartless wretches"), "F. R." (the military authorities object to interference with the parades), "G. B. W." (the question was asked in our pages recently, but has not elicited a satisfactory reply), "Septimus" (we are forced unfortunately to decline), "Constant Reader" (ditto), "Beta" (ditto), "H. M. T." (the Buildings Act affords protection take advice), "Cito" (not advisable), "N. L. S." (we do not remember the name mentioned), "P. B." (charge varies so much, we should but mistend), "J. L." "Justitia," "J. T." "S. and S." "F. J. N." "E. B." "F. W." "G. H." "W. P." "Rev. W. G." "C. R." "J. F." "A Constant Subscriber," "H. J. G." "J. H." "J. N." "Mr. H." "Sawdust," "W. S. W." "Working Man," "H. D."

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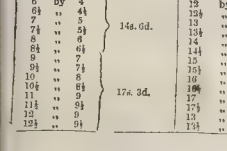

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The importance of the Crystal Palace for lighting which an engagement has been entered into, and the rising district consequently springing up around it, imperatively call for a large supply of gas.

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One of the principal features in this project is the lighting of the Crystal Palace, and the number of lights required for that purpose alone will amount to thousands, besides an immense consumption of gas for warming the various departments of the building, for lighting the splendid refreshment-rooms, and cooking for the same; in addition to the above consumption, is that required for the magnificent hotels now building adjacent to the erected immediately adjacent to the Palace and there are a large and great business in the district, to which gas may be laid for the shops, inns, private mansions, and last, not least, that of public lamps, which are imperatively called for in all the approaches, as well as tunnels on the railway from the west end of London, under the Palace, and the station at Sydenham.

An eligible site has been secured, suitable for works of the first class, and which has been approved by the Directors of the Crystal Palace as being the most advantageous locality for the district.

The Company has been registered under the Joint-Stock Company's Act, and therefore will be taken in the deed of settlement, that no branch shall be responsible one for the other, or in any case beyond the amount of his shares.

The necessary steps have already been taken for forming the Company, and a considerable number of shares applied for by parties having property in the district, so that the operations will be brought into existence under most favourable auspices, and with a certainty of success, that will place the whole beyond the least speculation as an investment in capital. Calculations have been made from which the profits are founded upon years of experience in gas lighting, and there is every reason to believe that a handsome return will be immediately realized; and it is an incontrovertible fact that gas-works, when not exposed to similar competition (and which in this instance will be prevented), greatly increase the rate of profits in a few years after commencement.

The buildings will be erected in an ornamental style, and the apparatus of the most improved construction, so that the gas produced will be of the purest and most brilliant description, and in every respect suited to the special requirements of this undertaking.

Applications for shares to be made in the annexed form to the Provisional Directors of the CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT GAS COMPANY, at the OFFICES, 30, Cornhill, or to JOHN DOWNES, Esq. 38, Moorgate-street, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Directors of the Crystal Palace District Gas Company, 38, Moorgate-street.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me ..... shares of £20 each, in the above Company, and I undertake to pay the instalments on the same, or such smaller number as you may allot me, as called for, and to execute the necessary deeds when required so to do.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 1851.

Name in full .....
Residence .....
Profession .....
Name and address of referee.....

PREMIUMS REDUCED THIRTY PER CENT.

Annual Premium Profits.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE A-SURANCE SOCIETY,

14, Waterloo-place, London, and 90, Arkwright-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

THE CHISHOLM, Chairman

RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

Colonel Michael E. Bagnold.	William Murray, esq.
Francis Brodrick, esq.	Robert Palmer Palmer, esq. M.D.
Alexander Robertson, esq.	Archibald Paterson, esq.
John Inglis Plaxton, esq.	Frederick Valpy, esq.
James J. Lambert, esq.	Rev. F. W. J. V. Very.
Henry Lawson, esq.	

This Society is established on the true and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy holders under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 26th of May, 1853, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that whilst the Assurances effected in 1851 were 41 per cent in excess of 1850, nearly 71 per cent in excess of those of 1849, and 140 per cent beyond those of 1848, the Assurances effected in 1852 considerably exceeded those of 1851, 325 new Policies having been issued in that year, covering Assurances to the extent of £ 1,061,000 the yearly premiums on which amounted to £ 36,092 15s. It also appeared that the transactions of the first five months of the present year were greater than those of the corresponding months of 1852, or of any preceding year, whilst during the whole period referred to, the claims arising from deaths were much below their estimated amount. A resolution was thereupon passed, continuing a reduction of 30 per cent. on the premiums payable on all Policies on the participating scale, on which five or more annual premiums had been previously paid.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:—

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium hitherto paid.	Reduction of 30 per cent	Annual Premium now payable
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 5 3	14 12 3
25	1,000	23 0 0	6 18 0	16 2 0
35	1,000	31 15 0	9 12 6	22 2 6
45	2,000	80 11 8	24 3 6	56 8 2

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EDINBURGH . . 26, St. Andrew-square.
LONDON ..... 126, Bishopsgate-street.

TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY, PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES, ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH.

POLICIES EFFECTED ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH, 1854, WILL RECEIVE SIX YEARS' ADDITIONS AT THE ALLOCATION AT 1ST MARCH, 1859.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. NEILSON, Secretary.
WM. COOK, Agent.

126, Bishopsgate street, Feb 1, 1854.

INSTITUTED 1831.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Royal Charters, and Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office Edinburgh 26, St. Andrew-square.

MANAGER—Robert Christie, Esq.

London 126, Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill.
Glasgow—163, St. Vincent-street.

The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society is an institution peculiarly adapted to afford Provision for Families. It was established in the year 1831, upon the principle of Mutual Contribution, the surplus or profit arising wholly and solely for the members; and the additions which have been made to policies at the periodical investigations of the Society all and effectively ensure the prosperous of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its members. The following examples exhibit the additions already made:—

A policy for 1,000l. opened in 1835, is now increased to £1,368 9 4
A policy for 1,000l. opened in 1836, is now increased to 1,407 18 1
A policy for 1,000l. opened in 1840, is now increased to 1,297 15 7

The profits are ascertained and divided triennially amongst policies of not less than five years' duration

The annual revenue is upwards of 140,000l.

The amount of assurance in force is upwards of 4,000,000l. sterling.

The amount paid to the representatives of deceased members exceeds 500,000l. sterling.

The total amount of vested additions allocated to policies exceeds 600,000l.

The accumulated fund is upwards of 700,000l.

Loans granted to members to the extent of the Office value of their policies.

Copies of the annual report, forms of proposal, and all information may be had on application at any of the Society's offices in town or country.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager
WILLIAM IVILLY, Secretary
Dec. 1853. W. COOK, Agent.
126, Bishopsgate-street, London

SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 52, Chancery-lane, London.

Subscribed Capital, One Million.

This Society presents the following advantages—

The security of a subscribed Capital of One Million.
Exemption of the Assured from all liability.
Participating and non-participating Premiums.

In the former 80 per cent or four fifths of the profits are divided amongst the Assured triennially, whether by way of addition to the sum assured, or in diminution of Premium at their option.

No deduction is made from the four-fifths of the profits for interest on Capital, for a Guarantee Fund, or on any other account.

Policies Free of Stamp Duty and Indisputable, except in case of fraud.

At the General Meeting, on the 31st of May last, a Bonus was declared of nearly Two per cent per annum on the amount assured, or at the rate of from Thirty to upwards of Sixty per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Policies share in the Profits, even if One Premium only has been paid.

Next Division of Profits in 1856.

The Directors meet on Thursdays, at Two o'clock. Assurances may be effected by applying on any other day, between the hours of Ten and Four, at the Office of the Secretary, at the Inspections and all other requisite information can be obtained

CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1797.

70, Lombard-street, City, and 57, Charing cross, Westminster.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Gurney Barclay, esq.	Kirkman D Hodgson, esq.
William Cotton, esq. F.R.S.	Thomas Hoi son, esq.
William Evans, esq.	Henry Lancelot Holland, esq.
Richard Fuller, esq.	J. Petty Muspratt, esq.
Jas. A. Gordon, M.D. F.R.S.	C. Hampden Turner, esq. F.R.S
Henry Grace, esq.	Matthew Whitbread, esq.

N.B.—No charge made for Policy Stamp.

The present seventh period, prior to the next division of profits, will terminate on the 2nd of July, 1854. All policies now effected and Rewards continued in force for five years on the participating scale, will share in the surplus.

For prospectuses and forms of proposal apply at the offices as above, or to any of the Company's agents.

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 10, St James's-street, London.

No charge of policy stamps in future. Sums may be assured payable on attaining the age of 50, 55, or 60, or at death, should that event occur previously.

Advances made on real and on unexceptionable personal security, where the sureties are resident in London, or its immediate vicinity.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in the Green Lanes, near Wo dgreen, Hornsey, at a moderate ground rent. The roads and surface drainage are being made. Money will be advanced to respectable parties. A few eligible Building Lots in front to the road 25 feet deep, 70 feet deep. To be sold by auction, by Mr. FOSTER, at the Auction Mart, on Monday next, at One o'clock precisely, unless previously disposed of by private contract, in one lot, the whole of the valuable freehold property, known as Mount Gate Villa, at the Clock-house, Tottenham, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Hall, comprising a substantial and commodious residence, with coach-house, stabling, and other requisite offices, and a productive garden, containing by admeasurement 1 a. 1 r. 20 p. or thereabouts, and held for a long term of years at the low rent of £5 per annum. Particulars may be had at the Auction Mart; of Messrs. Sole, Solicitors, 3, Bedford-row; and of Mr. Foster, Auctioneer, 54, Cornhill.

BUILDING LAND, ISLEWORTH.—TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASES for ninety-nine years, EIGHTEEN valuable and eligibly situate for the erection of first class villa residences, having double iron gates to the high road from London to Twickenham and the Star and Garter Windsor Hotel, and two miles and a half of the Isleworth and Brentford Stations on the loop line of the South Western Railway.—For plans and particulars apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Surveyors and Auctioneers, Isleworth.

BUILDING LAND, HESTON.—TO BE LET, on Building leases, for ninety nine years, in lots of 50 feet frontage, and the high road from Isleworth to Hounslow, a distance of three miles, of the depth of from 150 to 200 feet per annum, on the Great Western road, in the immediate vicinity of the Spring Grove Estate, in the parish of Heston, and within five minutes' walk of the Isleworth Station, on the loop line of the South-Western Railway. For plans and particulars, apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Surveyors and Auctioneers, Isleworth.

BUILDING LAND, TWICKENHAM. TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES for Ninety-nine Years, 24 to 26, of LAND, with extensive frontages to the Richmond and Windsor Railway, and the high road from Isleworth to Richmond, in lots of 45 feet frontage with depths varying from 130 feet to 272 feet. It is very eligibly situate for the erection of villa residences, of from £70 to £150 per annum. About two Twickenham trains, and the St. Margaret's station, and within ten minutes' walk of the Twickenham and Richmond Stations. For plans and particulars apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Surveyors and Auctioneers, Isleworth. If the above be taken as a whole by any respectable man, it will be let at 25 per cent. less than if let in lots separately

PUBLIC-HOUSE, PUTNEY COLLEGE ESTATE.—A valuable SITE for a Public-house, with a large PLOT of GROUND for Stabling, TO BE LET, on Building Lease, upon very advantageous terms. Also several PLOTS for Shops and detached Houses. Apply at the Offices of G. MORGAN, Esq. 5 Chancery-lane.

BROCKLEY HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL.—TO BE LET, on Building Lease or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden of nearly 5 acres in extent. The roads, garden, and drains are being formed. Advances will be made to responsible parties. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane

ENFIELD. — RAILWAY TICKETS for FOURTEEN YEARS, TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASES, or SOLD, eligible PLOTS of BUILDING LAND, immediately facing the Railway Station. The estate is high and dry, and stands on gravel. The roads and drains will be immediately commenced. Free passes to the railway for 14 years have been liberally conceded by the Eastern Counties Railway Company, to parties building on the estate viz. for each £10 house one free class ticket to the head of the line; and for each 30l. house, a second-class ticket to the head of the line. Apply at the Offices of Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery-lane; or of Mr. A. A. SAWLER, Surveyor, Enfield.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT to pay FOUR PER CENT.—Apply to HENRY FLOWER, Esq., Architect, 17, Gracechurch street.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKMAKERS.

TO BE LET or SOLD, a valuable piece of FREEHOLD LAND, near Holloway. There is good brick earth upon the ground already burned, and sufficient to make upwards of a million bricks.—Apply to WALTER JUSTICE Esq. Solicitor, 6, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASE, in the rear of the Westminster-road, eligible SITES for the ERECTION of SMALL RESIDENCES. A plan of the land may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the offices of Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, Architects, 62, Chancery-lane.

ISLINGTON, SHOREDITCH PARISH, BAINE'S DISTRICT, and TURNHAM-GREEN.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO LET; term, Ninety-nine, at Two hundred pounds per annum. Apply to view to Mr. GREEN, Grove-road, Upper Holloway; HANNAM, Queen's-head, Brook-street, Queen's-road, Islington, Bellingham's District; Dalston; PHILLIPS, Countess-house, near Acton-lane, Highroad, Turnham-green; or Mr. D. HIGHAM, 23, Gresham-street.—N.B. Populated soil dry, roads and sewers made

BUILDING LAND, with BRICK-EARTH, TO BE LET, at WICKENHAM MIDDLESEX, TO BE LET, on Building Leases, for ninety-nine years, the Brick Field and Building Ground adjoining to Two Bridges, with extensive frontages to the Uxbridge high road and proposed new road of 2,000 feet, or thereabouts, together with the privilege of making bricks from brick-earth on the property.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. PALMER and NEATE SHIP, Solicitors, 4, Trafalgar-square; or Mr. ATWOOD, Surveyor, Moriake, Surrey.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET on Lease, on the road from the American Station to the Crystal Palace, at Top Station, commanding a most splendid view of the Palace and the entire grounds of upwards of thirty acres with a beautifully undulated surface, and tastefully wooded, commanding extensive views to Sussex and Kent. Also a valuable Brick-field, with a roadway leading from Rockhampton-road to the Two Bridges, with extensive frontages to the Uxbridge high road and proposed new road of 2,000 feet, or thereabouts, together with the privilege of making bricks from brick-earth on the property.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. PALMER and NEATE SHIP, Solicitors, 4, Trafalgar-square; or Mr. ATWOOD, Surveyor, Moriake, Surrey.

CAMBERWELL.—TO BE LET on LEASE, a first-rate Freehold Corner Shop, with convenient newly-erected BUILDER'S PREMISES, consisting of Workshops, Drying-sheds, Stable, Chaise house, covers, Newpit, &c., with a convenient Dwelling-house and Office attached. Possession may be had at Midsummer next.—For full particulars apply to Mr. WM. WELLS, Crescent, Southampton-street, Camberwell. N.B. The premises are situate in the direction from London to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, and well calculated for any manufactory. A nominal premium only is required.

BUILDING LAND, with BRICK-EARTH. About THIRTY ACRES of LAND, in Islington, TO BE SOLD, or LET, in one lot or Lots.—Apply to Mr. PEACHEY, 1, Lombard-street, Eastcheap.

TO BUILDERS CABINET-MAKERS &c.

TO BE LET, good WORKSHOPS, three of which are close to Oxford-square. Apply to Mr. COUTE, 5, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, or Mr. NIGHTINGALE, 37, Fleet-street, Manchester-square.

LAND WANTED.—The Clapham Burial Board are desirous of obtaining a SITE for a BURIAL-GROUND containing about Eight or Ten Acres, and situate within three or four miles' distance from the Parish Church.—Communications to be addressed to Mr. C. F. MERRIMAN, 3, Nestor-terrace, Buildings, Clapham-common.

TO BUILDERS, MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, together or separate, FOUR FOURTY-RATE SEVEN-ROOM CARCASES, situated opposite the Newbury Arms, Maida-road, Kentish-town. Plans and sewer all complete. Lease for upwards of sixty years. Direct from the freeholder. Neighbourhood complete up to the carcases. Price 120l. Further particulars can be obtained of Mr. LEWIS, 71, Bayham-street, Camden-Town.

NEAR MONMOUTH.—TO BE LET on LEASE, from the 1st of May, the TUMP HOUSE, about two miles from Monmouth, beautifully situate on a declivity, facing the Wye, and commanding extensive and rich views. The residence, which is suitable for a highly respectable family, contains nine rooms, drawing-room, library, six best bed rooms, and four servants' rooms, with all necessary offices, coach-house, stabling for six horses, convenient farm-buildings, with good pleasure and kitchen gardens, and about 70 acres of prime meadow and orchard land, stocked with fruit-trees. It is approached by a private bridge, with lodge, from the village of Rockfield, and a right of shooting over about 1,200 acres adjoining will be granted. In the season, a pack of fox-hounds constantly meet in the adjacent covers. For particulars, apply to Messrs. SNELL, Alhemarle-street; or to J. W. PEPPERCORNE, Esq. Oatlands House, near Chertsey.

TO MANUFACTURERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS

TO BE LET at South Lambeth, in a public situation, a convenient HOUSE containing eight rooms, and other conveniences in thorough repair; with a piece of ground in the rear, nearly half an acre, adjoining, for the erection of a manufactory or workshops, with excellent drainage.—Apply to Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS, Surveyors, 29, Throgmorton-street, City

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL. — A Plot of COPYHOLD LAND TO BE SOLD, containing eleven and a half acres, situate about a mile from the town, advantageous for building forms, 80l. For further particulars apply between the hours of eleven and one, at the Office of Mr. C. LAWS, Architect, 17, Clement's-inn, Strand

TO WHARFINGERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILWAY CARRIERS, &c.—TO BE SOLD, Freehold and part Leasehold, BRUNSWICK WHARF and DRAW-DOCK, many years in the occupation of Brock, Tilt, Slade, and Lime Trade, &c. Excellent residence, offices standing and warehouses in substantial repair. Area, nearly three acres, adjoining the South Western Railway Goods Station, with 340 feet frontage to the River Thames, and 140 feet next the high road leading to Wandsworth.—Apply on the Premises, or to Mr. T. M. NELSON, Architect, 3, Charles-street, St. James's-square.

TO LANDLORDS.

PENTONVILLE, ISLINGTON.—Wanted to PURCHASE or RENT, a MODERN HOUSE in thorough repair, with recent improvements, containing about eight rooms, in Holford-square or its vicinity.—Address, Mr. JONES, The Terrace Bank, Lincolnshire.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

Established 1775.

The Mitcham and Merton Estate will be balloted for shortly. All shares issued previously, on which one month's subscription has been paid will be eligible for the ballot. Monthly subscription, 4s.; entrance and rules, 1s. 6d.

48, Bedford-row. R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—ELECTION of THREE PENSIONERS will take place in MAY, 1854. Candidates must obtain forms of application to be returned on or before 3rd MARCH from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Institution, 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

29th February, 1854

THE LIBRARY of BOOKS, PRINTS, and DRAWINGS of ORNAMENTAL ART now in TRADES, is open DAILY (except Saturday evening) from TEN till NINE o'clock, at Marlborough House, Pall Mall. Admission free to Students of the Department of Science and Art. Other persons on 6d. a week, 1s. 6d. a month, or 10s. 6d. a year.

CHINESE and INDIAN DRAWINGS; Oriental Ornithology; Arabic, Persian, and Turkish Manuscripts; Illuminations in the Eastern Languages, Sold by

B. QUARITCH, 16 Castle-street, Leicester-square

*** B. Q. has general Catalogue of 2,000 rare and valuable Books in all Departments of Literature is just published price 6d.

CHELTENHAM GREAT EXHIBITION, to OPEN JUNE 1st, 1854. NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—Application for Space under Section II. and III. must be made previous to the 25th MARCH (official forms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. HENRY J. COCHRANE, 128, High street, Cheltenham

LONDON CHARITY REPORT, 1852-3.—This day is published price 2s. 6d. A Digested and Comprehensive Account of the Operations and Resources of the Charitable Institutions of the Metropolis, with an Analysis and Copious Index, forming both a Guide to the Benevolent upon whom they depend for support, and to the Distressed whom they are designed to relieve.

SAMPSON LAW and SON, 47, Ludgate-hill.

W. TAYLOR and SON, PLASTERERS and MODELLERS, 47, Whitehorse-street, Euston-square, respectfully beg to inform Architects, Builders, and Others, that they are now ready to execute Work in the above branches to any extent, either in town or country, at reasonable prices. Ornament only in all materials executed to a superior manner, and as cheap as any other house in London

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention. WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE. G. ELLIS invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Largest Stock of Ladders; excavators, brickmakers, and other Barrows, Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.

Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead road.

ART-UNION OF LONDON,

444, WEST STRAND.

INSTITUTED 1837.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 10TH VICTORIA, 1846.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MONTEAGLE.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON,
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY,
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY,
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

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SAMUEL WILSON, ESQ. ALDERMAN.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Every Subscriber of One Guinea for 1854 will be entitled to—

AN IMPRESSION OF A PLATE, of national and historical interest, by J. T. WILLMORE, A.R.A. from the original picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., "TILBURY FORT:—WIND AGAINST TIDE;" and

THE CHANCE OF OBTAINING ONE OF THE PRIZES to be allotted at the General Meeting in April, which will include—

THE RIGHT TO SELECT FOR HIMSELF A VALUABLE WORK OF ART FROM ONE OF THE PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

COPIES IN BRONZE, from a Model in relief, by R. JEFFERSON, representing "THE ENTRY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON INTO MADRID."

STATUETTES IN PORCELAIN OR PARIAN.

TAZZAS, from a Model by E. W. WYON, after designs in the British Museum.

PROOF IMPRESSIONS OF A LARGE LITHOGRAPH, by T. H. MAGUIRE, after the original picture by W. P. FRITH, R.A., "THE THREE BOWS," from MOLIERE'S "BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME."

THE IMPRESSIONS OF "TILBURY FORT" WILL BE READY ON THE 13TH INST.

SCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT THE SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 444, WEST STRAND; BY ANY MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL; BY THE COLLECTORS, MR. T. BRITTAIN, 38, ROBERT-STREET, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD; AND MR. R. SIMPSON, 85, UPPER EBURY-STREET, PIMLICO; AND BY ALL LOCAL HONORARY SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

bruary 1, 1854.

GEORGE GODWIN, } *Honorary*
LEWIS POCOCK, } *Secretaries.*

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse. } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Coating Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY of COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT. This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and its usefulness for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. IT NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic qualities, be mixed as stone in a few days, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough surfaces; its dural ity, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint, that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.
MANUFACTURERS,
PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desirable union of economy, combined with as much covering power as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the experience of the ocean tables in the production of paints is endorsed, but adopted. Its colour, purity appearance, but also by its delicacy of texture in the produce which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, it is that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON.—PATENT.

not so marked, the reason may be inferred

Every information in the regular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks, London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is now called for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface. It is unaffected by atmospheric influences, vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Patent Zinc. If an adulteration has taken place in the oxide either in consequence of impurity in the material or many years use of it produce an imperfect oxide (protoxide, or the true white earth, the oxide contains substances calculated to injure in round work, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the use of such oxide becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with it.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, to Messrs BUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground in Oil by Messrs. T. B MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's ordinary Agents In London Messrs CHARLES DUVAUX and CO. as wholesale agents, 6a, King-William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACKson, wholesale and retail agent, 5, Tottenham-court New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO of 46, Norfolk street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and Tudor bush ZINC OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs 14s 21 and 28l. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham Newcastle Glasgow, Bristol, Dublin, Portsmouth, Dorchester, Bath, Poole and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, 67, Borough street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. Fresh shades of any kind. For stable fronts it is pre-eminent, saving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 12 to 20 superficial yards. It is in casks, 1/2, 1, and 2 cwt. at 8s 16s. and 28s. each, casks extra.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, sch ol-rooms railway stations &c as a substitute for oil paint as with regard to cheapness, it can be laid on with a brush over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt at 15s 8 each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, requiring only to be stirred in oil, are ready for use and will last much longer than common Lead paints. They contain much larger proportion of the same quality. Will not blacken. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges &c. per gallon, 5s. per gallon

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently water proof Price 4s. per stone

DAMP WALLS—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered dry, permanently healthy, in one hour. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover each finish about 150 square feet

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London

PERMANENT ZINC COLOURS and WHITE. Emerald and Brunswick Green, Chromes, Reds, &c. all other Colours, as soon produced in Zinc as prepared with lead, and Co. per Cwt. These Zinc Colours are most brilliant, and never known to be exposed to any Gases. Will Water as Paper Stainers, they must find favour with them, as no other Zinc Colours ought to be used to compete in Art with genuine. The Prices, apply to the Patentee, JOSEPH K. GRAPLIN and CO. Zinc and Permanent Colour Works, Victoria-wharf, Regent's-park-basin, London.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not require to be damp-stuffed. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements read at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the Patentees, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, 5, BETHLEHEM, KENT.—Messrs ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cement is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery patented by Mr. ASPDIN much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Elsewhere and for this are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent" lest inferior and worthless imitations be substituted. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland and is considerably cheaper.

A report of recent experiments made by Messrs. the extraordinary strength of these Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf Western gate, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 21, Hunt-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mr. Pope's Premises, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT to meet the increasing demand for the same, is now supplied with any quantity by any person, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Dorset-street, Eccleston-square, Pimlico, Southend-yard, West-minster Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above-superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack, consequently will always present both to the eye and touch the appearance of stone. It is the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for immediate use. These well known articles are dry quickly, and can be used upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL—Light and Dark, equal to any made Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Parrs White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Clay tiles, Otto Vases, Rigate &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portzoliano.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian and other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great cementitious union the same of lime yield for mortar, render it unequalled for sewers, sea-walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations. is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 38, South Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, at cotton-fields near Southam, Warwicks. are.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The manner in which the above is ground renders the powder peculiarly adapted for Stucco Limeing Purposes. The adhesive property that is inherent in natural hydraulic lime, causes stucco to cure. The stucco is consequently capable of bearing the heaviest hits, and Contractors, of the above, is the best recommendation.

Glass, Cowpans, and Cole Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junction Pieces, Bends, and Fire-bricks.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS CEMENTS, Stone Lime.

SCOTCH, DUNDEE, STUCCO, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 8, South Wharf, Paddington.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no other mixing—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery always on sale, at reduced prices as under, for cash

1-inch Yellow, per square.		1-inch White, per square.	
1-inch "	16s. "	1-inch "	17s. "
1-inch "	21s. "	1-inch "	19s. "

Dantzic Timber, ex per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

MUIR'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM-STREET, PIMLICO.

TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. sawn on the most approved principles. Boards, &c. prepared, planed, and grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of navigation and water-carriage, being conne ted with the Thames by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SOUTHAM,
Saw Mills, 6, Bingham-street, Pimlico.
N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of WELL-SEASONED, DRY, PREPARED WHITE and YELLOW BATTEN FLOORING, also a large quantity of SCAFFOLD POLES FOR SALE, at a low price, at DRUCE'S, No. 2 Wharf, Queen's-row West, Chelsea. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Sand, Plaster, Slates, and Slate Slab, Tiles, &c. on sale at the lowest remunerative prices Goods landed and carted Ladders for sale Apply to H. P. DIXON and CO. as above. Great facilities for the prompt execution of country orders.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS late William Clewes, of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from 4 inch to 14 inch thick, panel to a parallel width and thickness, Also, Timber Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S late W. Cleeve's Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, at 4 with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export—Southwark bridge Wharf, Bankside

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the Company's additional charge of 2½ per cent on the mouldings as advertised on the 9th of November last is removed, from this date, consequently the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 18

TIMBER, DEALS, and FLOORING.—Builders and other consumers may effect a considerable saving in purchasing of Mr GEORGE WALLEN Timber Merchant, of Aldred-road, Barbican, Gravel-lane, Shadwell, which has a large well-selected stock in the docks, which he is determined to sell at the lowest remunerative prices for cash

By her Majesty's Letters Patent.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

FOR SALE, at REDUCED PRICES No. 27, WHARF-ROAD, CITY BASIN, the Premises retiring from the Timber Trade, a large Quantity of PREPARED FLOORING, in Boards and Battens, from 4 to 14 inch, and seasoned by the patent desiccating process Also Match boards, Pine and Deals, Wainscot, Mahogany, and Rosewood. The Premises to Let, and immediate possession given.

PADDINGTON TIMBER-YARD SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Irongate Wharf, Praed street, Edgware-road, near the Great Western Railway Station, and Regent's Basin, Paddington and Regent's Canals, affording the advantage of railway and water carriage.

GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. R. Fry and Son, as agents, begs to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well-seasoned stock, also offers every advantage to Builders and Merchants for every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the most reasonable prices.

GEORGE W. FRY also offers every advantage to Builders and Merchants of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills afford convenience for immediate conveyance on the most moderate terms. A large and prepared goods always in free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station or town

G. W. F. has published an enlarged and improved sheet of Mouldings Designs, which will be forwarded, with prices of flooring, &c. post-free, on application.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY or VICTORY.—NELSON at the BATTLE of ST. VINCENT, LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEGGATT beg to inform the patrons and friends of the late FINE Banker's last grand Picture, that the above, NOW ON VIEW, at the Gallery, 7, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, is considered the most splendid Quarter-deck of the SAN JOSEPH, of the two 112 Gun Three-decker, 76 of the Battle of St. Vincent.

Admission, 1s. Open from 10 till 6. Doors Legatt, late the house of Robert Fine to let. Rate to and Rent right. Picture NOW ON VIEW, at the Gallery, 7, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, the Quarter-deck of the SAN JOSEPH after the Battle of St. Vincent.

Admission 1s. Open from 10 till 6. Doors Legatt, late the house of Robert Fine to let. Rate to and Rent right. Picture NOW ON VIEW, at the Gallery, 7, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, the South Quarter-deck of the SAN JOSEPH after the Battle of St. Vincent.

In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, the picture is exhibited by gaslight, and may be viewed from 10 till six.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Maiden-field-street North, Clerkenwell Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 681, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.
MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,
with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.
BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

BRICKS.— 500,000 Stocks, Pickings, and PAVIORS, for SALE, at H. R. BARLOW'S Brickfield, Queen's-road, Dalston, near the turnpike-gate.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.
Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.
BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS,
Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS.
COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.
YELLOW and PALE MALM SECONDS, CUTTERS, PAVIORS, SHIPPERS, &c. &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE at a considerable reduction in price.
Apply to Mr BENJ. GOUGH, 37, Newington-crescent, Newington Butts.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—A large quantity on sale, for immediate delivery alongside per barges; best sound Grey Stocks, Marl Paviors, Shippers, Bright Proufs, and Place. Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

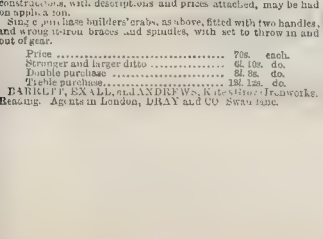
BRICK and TILE YARD, in active and successful operation, only six miles from London, adjoining line of railway and close to a station, fitted up with an entire plant and patent machinery of the most recent approved kinds. TO BE SOLD (in consequence of the proprietor's ill health), the valuable LEASE of this first-rate concern in the BRICK and TILE TRADE; consisting of 25 acres, with clay of great depth, and in quantities specially applicable to all kinds of brass, tiles, or pottery making. For particulars apply to Mr. HENRY CLAYTON, Patentee and Manufacturer of Brick and Tile Machines, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London

CROYDON, SURREY.—To BRICK-MAKERS and OTHERS.—A BRICKFIELD TO BE LET, for a term of two years, situate within a mile and a half of the Crystal Palace. There is sufficient earth dug to make a million of bricks, which, with the nearly new trade implements, cottage, stable, and sheds, will be disposed of on moderate terms. For particulars, apply to Messrs. BLAKE, Croydon,

TO BRICK MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
TO BE SOLD, the valuable LEASE of a first-rate BRICKFIELD, the present proprietor retiring from business, well known as "Parry's Brickfield," situated Queen's-road, Peckham, Surrey, with all utensils, and everything ready for immediate use, and is now in work. For particulars apply to Mr WILLIAM PARRY, Susanne-villas, Susanne-road, Queen's-road, Peckham, Surrey, between the hours of Nine and One o'clock.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different bedsteads; also of every description of bedding, blankets, and quilts. And their new ware-rooms contain an extensive assortment of bed-room furniture, furniture chintzes, damasks, and cumtries, so as to render their establishment complete for the general furnishing of bed-rooms.
HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers, to their Patent Rails, Sleepers, Fish Joints, and other important improvements now in use on upwards of 2,000 miles of railway. Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E., the Manager, or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.



IMPROVED SLUICE COCKS, for Water, Gas, or Steam, brass faced, and sluices raised by square thread, engine-turned screw, working in brass nut, in every respect as good as can be manufactured, are offered at the following prices per inch:—

2 inch.	3 and 4 inch.	5 to 9 inch.	10 to 15 inch.
16s.	18s.	20s.	24s.

Lithographs of the improved self-lubricating and various other constructions, with descriptions and prices attached, may be had on application.
Stud compression builders' cranks, as above, fitted with two handles, and wrought-iron braces and spindles, with set to throw in and out of gear.

Price	70s. each.
Stronger and larger ditto	6l. 10s. do.
Double purchase	8l. 8s. do.
Treble purchase	10l. 15s. do.

BARRETT, EXALL, and ANDREWS, Kidderminster Ironworks.
Bearing. Agents in London, DRAY and CO. Swan-lane.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 22.
HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.
The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.
Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c
THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.
LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

ANCIENT HOUSE FURNITURE

In order to supply the deficiency which has hitherto existed in Furniture suitable for the many Mansions that have been erected or restored in the MEDIÆVAL STYLES, Messrs. CRACE have directed their particular attention to this subject, in addition to their other works, and have prepared appropriate specimens in the various branches of Furnishing.
STUFFS for HANGINGS, in simple Worsted Damask, in Silk; also in Tapestry of Bauderkin.
CARPETS, plain or in rich Velvet pile, with appropriate Borders.
PAPER-HANGINGS of various kinds.
OAK CABINETS, Buffets, Octagon Library and Occasional Tables, Benches, Chairs, and other useful and approp iate Furniture
The whole of the above-mentioned Furniture, &c. is designed by the late Mr. A. W. PUGIN, Architect.
To render this Furniture generally available, a considerable portion has been arranged in the simplest manner, consistent with it ancient character.
14, Wigmore-street, January, 1853

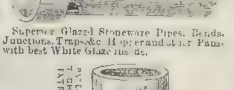
THE LONDON PARQUETRY

NOW MANUFACTURE

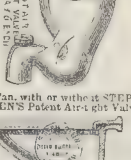
1. PARQUET PANELS, from 2s. per square foot.
2. PARQUET BORDERS, in geometrical and spiral designs, from 2s. 6d per square foot.
3. PARQUET BORDERS (Veneered) on a new system, fixed in or upon ready-made floors, from 1s. per square foot.
4. DECORATIONS FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS, in Wainscot, Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, Maple, &c. &c. from 2s. per foot super, including mouldings, fixing, &c.

N.B.—Persons building entire rows of first-class houses or villas, can be supplied with PARQUET BORDERS No. 3 for all the best rooms, at a material reduction in the prices.

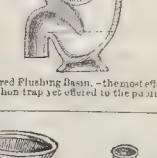
Cards of admission to view Specimens may be obtained by Architects on application to
THE LONDON PARQUETRY,
8, WHITEFRIARS-STREET.



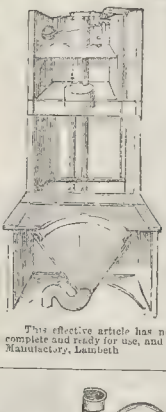
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Trap-ale Hoppers and other Pans with best White Glaze inside.



Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flushing Basin.—the most effective syphon trap yet offered to the public.



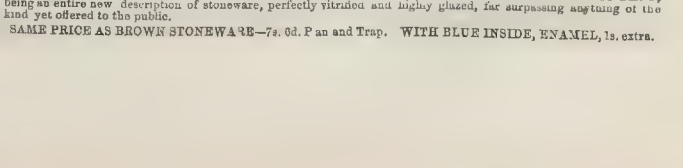
This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.
GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.
SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.—ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.—The original Panorama of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily from Half-past Ten till half past Four. The extraordinary Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, every evening (Saturday excepted), from Seven till Ten: Music from Two till half-past Four, and during the evening. Several favourite songs by Miss Schwieso.

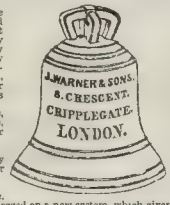
CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET.—LISBON and EARTHQUAKE.—This celebrated and unique moving Panorama, representing the destruction of LISBON BY EARTHQUAKE in 1755, is exhibited for a short time in all its original splendour, and by the aid of new machinery, with increased startling effects. Daily at Three; Evening (Saturday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Admission One Shilling. Children and Schools half price to either Exhibition.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.
H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.
These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
	B B B B ditto ditto.
M medium.	

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.



J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.
Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.
TUNED BY MACHINERY.
Stocked and wheeled ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.
MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and hagged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

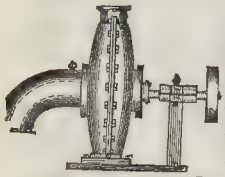
FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and togalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.
This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.
A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at
BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.
The attention of the Trade is called to
JOHN WARNER & SONS'
PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended . . the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.
By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.
Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.
JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids, to lift or to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to
GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.

Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.
JAMES BURTON & SONS,
Engineers and Contractors,
John's-place, Holland-street,
Southwark, London

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.—TO CONTRACTORS. TO BE LET on HIRE, or for SALE, several strong and simple STEAM-ENGINES, mounted on wheels, without chimney, &c. complete, ready for immediate use, without any fixing, of 6-horse, 8-horse, 10-horse, 12-horse, 16-horse, 2-horse power, and upwards, adapted for pumping, winding, sawing, and general contractors' purposes.—Apply to MEDWIN and HALL, Engineers and Portable Engine-makers, 92, Blackfriars-road.

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from two-horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most improved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double-purchase crabs also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and Co. Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, City-road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
FREDERICK GREGORY begs to call the attention of the above to his extensive stock of WATER-PIPES from 2 to 15 inches diameter, CHIMNEY-POTS, plain and moulded, RHUBARB, SEAKALE, and FLOWER-POTS, which for quality and price are equal to none. All letters addressed to FREDERICK GREGORY, Auctioneer and General Agent, Dorchester, will receive prompt attention.

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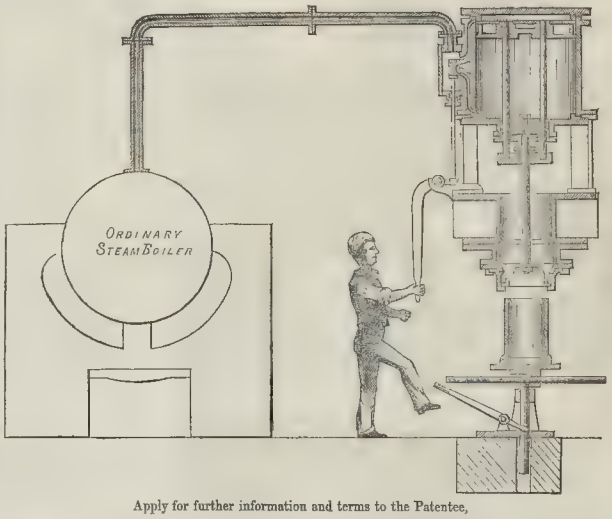
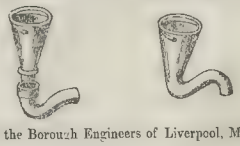
VIZ. FOR
DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-PRESS, SOCKETING DIES,
(These Dies are used without crosses or arms);
DIES FOR HOLLOW EARTHENWARE,
(As Garden pots, Pans, Basins, Crucibles, &c.);
Bends direct from the Machine, Stilts and Kiln for Vitrifying and Burning;
FOR MAKING
SANITARY TUBES, DRAIN-PIPES, EARTHENWARE,
&c. &c. &c.



Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,
THOMAS SPENCER, PRESCOT.
N.B. Licenses are already granted to parties in London, York, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Darlington, Birmingham, Liverpool, Wrexham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, or their localities.

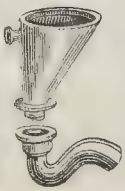
SEWERAGE, WATER, GAS, AND CHEMICAL PIPES, &c. &c.
From 1 to 24 inches diameter, in 3 and 2 feet lengths.
BROWN STONE WARE and other PIPES.

JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. &c.
WATER-CLOSET PANS WITH SYPHON TRAPS.
In superior WHITE METALLINE-GLAZE STONEWARE.



Also in common BROWN STONEWARE.
Reference by permission to the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, &c. &c.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.
They may also be had turned down.
PRICE 7s. 6d. each,
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 6d. each extra.

"THE BUILDER," OF NEXT WEEK,

WILL CONTAIN AN ILLUSTRATION OF

JENNINGS'S GULLY-TRAP,

IN SECTION,

Showing its applicability for street and other purposes, WITHOUT THE OUTSIDE IRON FRAME heretofore shown. This will enable the Patentee to sell his Gully-Traps AT A LOWER PRICE, and save much in carriage.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND PLUMBERS ARE INVITED TO SEE THIS CLOSET IN ALL ITS VARIETIES OF WARE, IN ACTION ON THE PREMISES.

Where also may be seen,

JENNINGS'S STREET GULLY-TRAPS, SINK, AREA, AND STABLE-TRAPS,

LAVATORIES, Angular or Square; URINALS, SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-VALVES, HIGH-PRESSURE BALL, and other COCKS; JOINTS for Connecting Lead and other Malleable Pipes, without Solder; SHOES for Preserving the Corners of Shop Shutters, and securing them without a Bar; SUPPLY-VALVES to CLOSET BASINS, which combine the Waste and Service in one, and require neither Ball, Lever, nor Wire; and many other things necessary to comfort and health.

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ENGINEER AND BRASSFOUNDER,

No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK'

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

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Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

[A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

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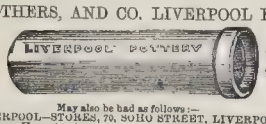
STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

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DUBLIN .....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
CORK .....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	WHITEHAVEN. Hugh Todhunter.
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Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

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OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.

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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

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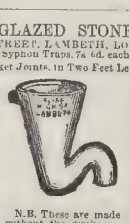
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



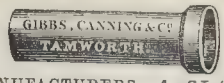
The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required, as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

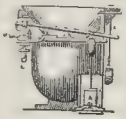
May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Chelsea, Bermondsey; Danvers Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town TURNER & Co., South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at GOLWELL, Brothers, 32, Strydes-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.



MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c., also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers., White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.



By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a bib-cock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water

The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.

CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford passage, Clerkenwell.

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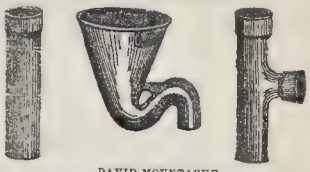

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MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill-wall, Poplar.—Closet-basins, urinals, bidet-pans, plug-basins, washhand-tables, beer-machine handles, closet-handles, bath-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, paste-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN HOE'S Parcut Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 3 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN HOE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth

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REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-HOPPER and CHIMNEY BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building. Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.

CAST-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

RAIN WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O.G Gutters, Sash weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

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Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 186, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough, and of all respectable ironmongers, builders &c.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BUILDERS, STONE-MASONS, AND CARVERS.—WICKHAM, BERKS, five miles from Newbury, and one mile from Welford. The Valuable Builders' Stock-in-Trade large Blocks of Bath, Caen, and Pennant Stone, slate, slabs, and paving-tone, twenty-one well seasoned oak quartered plank, seventy-two three quarter oak board, seventeen wainscot plank, about fifty well-seasoned yellow deal and pine plank, Spanish and Honduras mahogany, seventy two deal boards of various thickness, wainscottings, unfin shed oak carved pilasters, carretters' and cabinet benches, paint pots, screws, glue, &c.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS will SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, on the PREMISES Wickham, on MONDAY, the 13th and TUESDAY, the 14th of FEBRUARY, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, the property of Mr Jarrett (under a deed of assignment to Mr Robert Barlow), for the benefit of creditors, including the whole of the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a brilliant toned finger organ, with six stops, by C. Jarrett, a capital five octave grand piano forte, by Broadwood, elegantly-carved oak library-table, three drawers, and engravings, in carved oak frames, plaster figure, carved pedestal, and original painting, pier-mirror, French and stump bedsteads feather beds, mattresses, bedding, wash and dressing tables, Brussels carpet, mahogany flap table bamboo cane couch, oak kneehole writing-desk, carved and plain oak Glastenbury chairs cane seat chairs, sofa, kitchen requisites &c. In the Provision Shop Mahogany-top counters and drawers, and new fittings, new shop, flour, and other scales, weighing engines and weights, cup scales, brass weights, flour bin, small weighing engine, treacle siphon, cask of treacle, twelve new lettered tea canisters, ironmongery, tobacco, snuff, boys' traps, and various effects, pony, cart, harness, saddle, bridle, and various useful effects. The builders', carpenters', and masons' stock-in-trade will be sold the first day; the furniture and the grocery stock will be sold the second day. The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of builders to the stock, and the public and gentry to a few varied pieces of furniture, and the Ironmongery and Groceries of Mr Jarrett. The whole may be viewed the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1854, from TEN till FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, and catalogues may be had three days previous to the sale, at the Auctioneer's, Market-place, Newbury, Berks, and on the Premises

N.B. All persons having any claim on the estate are requested to send in their accounts to Mr Ronker Danvers, Grocer, Speenhamland, Newbury, Berks.

Valuable Navy Oak, Coppice Timber, Ash and Elm, with Lop, Top, and Bark standing on the Highclere Estate, Hants.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon to SELL by AUCTION, at the WHITE HART HOTEL, Newbury, Berks, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, 30 NAVY OAK TREES, Stash, and 100 elm trees with lop, top, and bark standing on fields known as the Malthouse Farm, in the occupation of Mrs Aspray; coppice and field adjoining Mr Pearce, Comm's Farm, Highclere, and Wilkin Bed Coppice, near Woodhay, Hants. The above timber is adjacent to good roads, about 5 miles from the Newbury Station of the Berks and Hants Railway, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, Newbury, Berks. The auctioneer begs most respectfully to call the attention of ship-builders and timber-merchants to the above sale; part of the timber being of large navy meteing of superior quality, and particularly adapted for shipping purposes. Catalogues, with full particulars, reservations, and conditions of sale, may be had, ten days previous to sale, of Mr. JORDAN, of Highclere (who will appoint a person to point out the lots) at the Carpenters Arms, Whitway; Crown Inn, Highclere; White Hart Hotel, Newbury; Garraway's, 3, Change-alley, Cornhill London; Christopher Hotel, Eton; George Hotel, Reading; Globe Inn, Andover; of Broomy Pinniger, Esq Solicitor; and of the Auctioneer, Valuer and Estate Agent, Market-place, Newbury, Berks.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY inst and following day, beginning the first day at TWELVE o'clock at noon, and at TEN o'clock in the morning the second day, in EDWARD CHALONER'S SHEDS, Brunswick and Toxteth Docks, LIVERPOOL

1078 Pieces, of which

197 Pieces are Curls, City St. Domingo MAHOGANY, being the cargo just landed ex *Augustus Victorine*, from the City direct. On account of the Importers.

31 Pieces, of which

25 Pieces are Curls, Honduras MAHOGANY, being the cargo just landed ex *Pandora*, from the Bay direct. Apply to A. Glassford, esq. Merchant.

222 Logs and Curls Honduras MAHOGANY, just landed ex *Hindrel*, from the Bay direct. Apply to A. Glassford, esq. Merchant.

582 Logs and Curls St. Domingo MAHOGANY, being the cargo now landing ex *St Mathieu*, from St Thomas direct. On account of Messrs. E. Ld yland Co. Merchants.

938 Logs and Curls St. Domingo MAHOGANY, being the cargo now landing ex *Rio Grande*, from St. Domingo. Apply to George Simpson, esq. Messrs. Parle and Stinnett, and Messrs. A. Duranty and Co. Merchants.

3,214 Pieces, of which

73 Pieces are Curls, City St. Domingo MAHOGANY, being the cargo now landing ex *L'Eugénie*, from the City direct. On account of the Importers.

95 Logs St. Domingo MAHOGANY, now landing ex *Tamerara*. Apply to A. Duncan and Co. Merchants.

562 Planks Rio ROSEWOOD, just landed ex *Glenda* from Rio direct. Apply to Messrs. Todd, Naylor, and Co. Merchants.

450 Planks Rio ROSEWOOD.

558 Planks Rio ZEBRAWOOD, now landing ex *Emilia*, from Rio direct. Apply to Messrs. Stewart, Ker, and Co. Merchants.

128 Planks Rio ROSEWOOD, now landing ex *Jane Eglinton*, from Rio direct. On account of the Importers.

72 Planks Bahia ROSEWOOD, ex *Manchester*. On account of the Importers.

7 Logs and 10 Curls WALNUTWOOD.

To which will be added quantities of TULIPWOOD, EBONY, PENCIL CEDAR, &c.

EDWARD CHALONER, Broker Liverpool

HAMPSHIRE.—Valuable Freehold Estate, in the parish of Christchurch, comprising a newly erected residence, with suitable offices, farm buildings, and cottages, and lands free of land, situate on both sides of the road between Burrowmouth and Christchurch, a highly picturesque and salubrious part of the county.

MESSRS. RUSHWORTH and JARVIS will SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on FRIDAY, 24th MARCH, at TWELVE o'clock, in Six lots (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the STOURFIELD ESTATE, comprising a villa residence, with pleasure gardens and shrubbery, coachhouse and stabling for seven horses, farm yard, six labourers' cottages, and 185 a. res of land. The estate abuts on the south on the high road from Christchurch to Ringwood, and on the north on the Avon river, which is navigable for vessels of any burthen at the distance of nearly three miles, and from which point it commands fine views of the Isle of Wight, the Needle Rocks, Swanage, and the whole West Bay to the entrance of the Poole harbour. The property is distant one mile from the Christchurch Station on the South Western Railway, with passenger communication daily to Christchurch. Particulars and plans may be had at the Auctioneers' offices, Ringwood; at the Inns in Christchurch; of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Solicitors, Coppice-row, Wilts. Messrs. Lewis Woon, and Son, Solicitors, 6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn; Mr. F. Scott Land Agent, 5 Charing-cross, and the Auctioneers, Saville-row, and 13, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

SOMERS-TOWN.—To BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, Painters, Cabinet and Pianoforte Makers, and others.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 42, Burton-street, Somers-town, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, at TWELVE for TWO HALF, about 1,000 yellow and white deals and battens, spruce and planed stuff, 50 squares prepared flooring, wood for battens, and other pine boards, wide ends, two sets of cabinet scrutoires, packing cases, old materials, &c. May be viewed the Saturday previous and catalogues had on the Premises, and of Lerew, Auctioneer, Carding-chambers, Hampstead-road, near the Euston station.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Building Materials of twenty newly-erected Houses, Batterses, conveniently situate for Land and Water Carriage. Second sale, to clear the ground for the Park.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is favoured with instructions by the Honourable Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Buildings to SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th at TWELVE for ONE, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of twenty newly-erected HOUSES, situate in Park-road, Albert-road, and Parish-lane, Batterses, and consisting of about 100 capital stock and other bricks, fir timber, flooring, slates, tiles, Yorkshire paving, deals and scahes, lead fixtures, trees, plants, roots and other effects. May be viewed two days prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place; of James Pennycross, Esq. 7, Whitehall-yard; at the Clerk of the Works' Office, Park-road, Batterses; at the Albert Tavern, Park-road; at the Swan, Batterses-bridge; at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. JACKSON and BASSETT have received instructions from Mr G Smeed to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, on the PREMISES at the Brick field, Sittingbourne Kent about 10,000,000 BRICKS, consisting of Stocks Shoppers, Place, and Paviors. Sale to commence at ELEVEN o'clock precisely. Catalogues may be had one week previous to the sale of Mr G. Smeed, Sittingbourne; and of the Auctioneers Sittingbourne.

Superior Chimney pieces of beautiful Statuary Marble, some richly sculptured, and Dove-tailed Iron Marble in great variety.

MESSRS. ROBINS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, Pazzi, Coventgarden, on WEDNESDAY next FEBRUARY 8, at TWELVE, STATUARY MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, some richly sculptured, suitable for first-class drawing-rooms; the others of a less expensive character, with trusses, fossil black, and Sicilian marble for dinner-rooms and libraries, and a great variety of vein marbles. On view in Covent-garden.

1,000,000 NEW BRICKS Shepherd's Bush

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, early in MARCH, at the BRICKFIELD, SHEPHERD'S BUSH near Hammersmith, about a million of capital sound STOCK BRICKS, which will be arranged in lots to suit purchasers, to whom accommodation in the way of approved bills will be granted.—Auction and Estate Offices 40 Parliament-street, Westminster

WESTMINSTER.—Materials, capital Coach-house Gates, and Stable Fittings.—Lease of Premises, Prince-street.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Princes-street, Broad Sanctuary Westminster, on TUESDAY FEB 7, at TWELVE for ONE, the remaining portion of the valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of the Royal Mews, consisting of the iron stall-posts, racks, and mangers, seven pairs of capital coach-house gates, with Collings's patent hinges useful loft, and panelled doors, sashes, linings, &c.; large lined cisterns, lead piping, and other effects. May be viewed the day previous and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

NEW FOREST, HANTS.—By order of the Commissioner in charge of her Majesty's Woods and Royal Forests.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at LYNDHURST by

MR. CHARLES NORTON, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of FEBRUARY, 1854 at TWO o'clock in the afternoon precisely, 1,200 loads of Sound and Hewn OAK TIMBER. The lots may be viewed, and catalogues and conditions of sale, with further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. L. H. Cumberland, Queen's House, Lyndhurst, Hants

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, and OTHERS, requiring extensive Premises

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1854, at TWO o'clock precisely, the whole of the TIMBER YARD, situated in the Berm-bridge New road, Southwark, and within ten minutes' walk of London-bridge. These premises consist of a large shed, with convenient sash-room and garden in the front office, saw-pits, scaffolding for deals, drying-sheds, loft, veneer-room, stabling for seven horses &c. The covering nearly an acre of ground. The rent is very moderate, and the business carried on within these premises for the last fifty years, has been very successful and from the rising vicinity to the City and docks, would make it a most desirable residence for either a timber-merchant, or as a saw mill, which the neighborhood much requires, and which could be erected on in conjunction with the timber trade if required. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 8, Oxford-street

TO THE TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS, COACH AND PIANOFORTE MAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS, SAW-MILL OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES Bermondsey New-road Southwark, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th and 10th 1854 at ELEVEN o'clock each day, the entire well seasoned STOCK of a TIMBER MERCHANT and BUILDER, consisting of Spanish mahogany, in planks, boards, and veneers, American ash and Birch 1 and and 1 inch, 2,000 dry yellow pine planks and deals, 2,000 white and yellow deals and battens

50 loads Baltic timber

150 English oak trees

50 loads of dry ash, elm, beech plank, quarters, and 1 fellees, slip stocks, dry prepared flooring boards moulding, &c.

Also the whole of the entire plant consisting of two powerful carriages, cant hook saws, circular saws, 4 pit saws, 4 crabs, lathes, trussing frames &c. On view one day prior and morning of sale. Catalogues had on the Premises and of the Auctioneer, 8, Oxford-street

A Freehold Brickfield to be sold, a short distance from London, on the Great Western Railway

MR. EDWIN FOX is instructed to SELL a valuable BRICKFIELD, in full work, capable of working ten stools. The earth is 9 feet deep. There are 18 acres contiguous, a siding on the railway, turn-table &c. &c. The plant is of the most approved principle and in thorough repair. A sample of the bricks can be seen by applying at Mr. Edwin Fox's Offices, 41 Chancery-lane, Bank

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Extensive Sale of Building Materials Batterses.

MR. F. HALL will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7th, and WEDNESDAY 8th, at TWELVE, on the PREMISES, near the Victoria Tavern, Falcon-lane Batterses, a large and valuable assortment of first-rate MATERIALS, consisting of lots of excellent Memel timber, of all lengths and sizes, bressummers, girders, long joists, 9,000 feet of capital nearly new scantling, 12 and 14 yellow flooring boards and battens, large chests, presses, dressers &c., sashes and frames, mantle-pieces, doors, marble hearths, iron and small deals, large pots, pans, and vats both out doors; stone pavier, for wood, &c. &c. May be viewed, and catalogues and on the Premises, at the Sale. Wanted to purchase, the Black Lion Church-street, Chelsea; and of Mr. F. Hall, Building Material and General Auctioneer, Chester-street, Kennington.

Building Materials, Westminster-road (Pimlico Sale).—To Builders and Others

MR. F. HALL will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, at TWELVE, on the PREMISES, opposite the Grapes Arms, Westminster-road, an extensive assortment of valuable MATERIALS, comprising first-rate timber, joists, quarters, planks, lintels and small scantling, fancy and other deals, battens and slabs, 3,000 feet of capital flooring boards, a large quantity of excellent moulding, lining, and other boards, glazed and stable partitions, glass in frames and other sashes, 2 fine cast-iron girders, 2 capital new cisterns, 2 ranges of kitchen fittings, and a great variety of other effects, recently selected for the building of the new church. May be viewed, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of Mr. Hall, Building Material and General Auctioneer, Chester-street, Kennington.

SALES BY AUCTION.

OLD JAIL YARD, CHELMSFORD. The remaining stock of PORTLAND STONE and other BUILDING MATERIALS, will be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1854, on the GROUND, by

MESSRS. VALPY and STOKES, comprising ashlaring, blocks, slabs, cornices, plinths, stone arches, the imperial arms, elaborately cut in bold relief 7 feet by 3 feet; sixty new cement moulded balusters; a few scaffold poles and boards, blocks, chains, ropes, stone saws, sieves, barrows, and sundry tools.—Catalogues to be had at the Offices of the Auctioneers, Conduit-square, Chelmsford. Sale to commence at TEN for ELEVEN o'clock.

FREEHOLD LAND, TO SOCIETIES, &c. 397 Acres at Bagshot, only 17l. per Acre; 12½ Acres at Barnet, and 15 Acres at Walthamstow.

MR. WOOD is instructed by a Gentleman to negotiate the SALE of the above eligible ESTATES, their respective favourite localities possessing attractions which must of necessity prove particularly advantageous to buyers.—Apply at his Offices, personally only, 21, Acton-place, King-land-road, where plans may be seen.

MARBLE WORKS, 13, VAUXHALL-BRIDGE ROAD.—TO SCULPTORS, BUILDERS, AND MASONS.—TO BE SOLD, in consequence of the Proprietor's farm in the Premises having expired at Christmas last, and which must be cleared immediately, the large compleated stock of great variety of CHIMNEY-PIECES, MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TOMBS, &c.; all kinds of Pedestals in Scagliola; oval do. for Groups; all the unmanufactured stock, consisting of 1,000 feet of black and gold slab, various thicknesses; Sienna, black, and every description of marble in block and slab; blocks and falls, crab, 3 turning lathes, 2 polishing frames, 2 trucks, 2 chaises, cart, 3 sets of harness, useful cob, rising 5 years old, chaff box, and stable utensils the whole to be sold together, or in lots selected by purchasers. On view from and after the 6th FEBRUARY, 1854.—THOMAS BINGHAM.

BRICKLAYER'S and BUILDER'S BUSINESS (WEST-END) TO BE DISPOSED OF (not on it). Mr PATCHING has instructions to SELL this well-established BUSINESS, with a connection amongst some of the first firms in London for general repairs, plumbing, joinery work, &c. References given, and parties personally introduced to the customers; and being an undoubtedly genuine concern, is a complete bargain.—Apply to Mr. PATCHING, Builders' Agent, 33, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square.

TO PAINTERS, DECORATORS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very old-established BUSINESS at the west-end, with a first-rate connection. To any one with a moderate capital this is an excellent opportunity.—Apply by letter, prepaid, to J. M. 74, Piccadilly.

TO PLUMBERS, DECORATORS, GASFITTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an excellent, old-established BUSINESS, with house, suited for a person of first respectability. For particulars apply to Messrs. JAMES GAY and COMPANY, 6, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, London.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE of PREMISES and WORKSHOPS, with Good-will of a Business in the above line, of sixty years' standing; also Stock-in-Trade. The Premises are capable of employing twelve Benches, situated in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the centre of a good jobbing connection.—N.B. The Business and Stock in Trade may be had without the lease, and Work-bench at a moderate rental.—Apply at the Office of "The Builder."

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE and GROUNDS, some nine upwards of 21 ACRES of LAND, TO BE LET, on LEASE, for a Term of Years. For particulars apply to Messrs. ROBINSON and BARLOW, Essex-street, Strand; or to Mr. DECIMUS BURTON, 6, Spring-gardens.

FREEHOLD.—TO BE SOLD, in the immediate vicinity of Victoria-park, eligible PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, facing the high-road from Victoria-park to Old Ford; for further particulars apply to Mr JAMES BROWN, the Marquis Cornwallis, Old Ford; or to G. CLARKSON, Builder, 7, Dalston-street, Pentonville.

FOUR LEASEHOLD HOUSES, to pay ten per cent. Rental, 32l. 10s. each, Nearly Completed, on the high road to Blackheath. Ground-rent, 11 per ann. A portion of the purchase-money may be left on mortgage.—Apply to Messrs. FLOWER and HYNAM, Architects, 17, Gracechurch-street, City.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, by THOMAS COMPTON, a FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, delightfully situated at Reigate, Surrey, very near to the Parish Church, within ten minutes' walk of the Town, and of the Railway Station. The house is in every respect calculated for a large genteel family, having coach house, stable, garden, conservatory, pleasure and offices of every description in complete repair, with an excellent supply of both spring and rain water. Particulars and cards to view may be had on application to T. COMPTON, Estate Agent, 78, Coleman-street, City, and Enfield, Middlesex; and to Messrs. J. & J. NASH, Estate Agents Reigate.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS

TO BE SOLD several Handsome and Convenient Semi-detached Villas and Terrace Houses, situate on the Stratford and Mile-end Roads, Victoria-park, Kensington, having a View of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and near to the site of the Great Exhibition; within three minutes' walk of the Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park Omnibuses and Cabs pass the doors every quarter of an hour. For full particulars apply at Mr. STREDDER'S Office, 12, Stanford-st. Kensington

WANTED to PURCHASE, a COTTAGE, containing six or seven rooms, with garden, freehold, or freehold, within five miles of the City.—Apply by letter only, prepaid, to A. B. 1, Portland-cottages, Portland-place North, Camden-road

FROM the Collection of the late L. N. Cottingham, esq.—FOR SALE,

AN ELABORATELY-CARVED OAK DOOR, of the 15th century, carved on each side with sacred designs, containing 48 such foliage. The size is 6ft. 6in. framework consists of richly-carved pilasters, and a handsome shield of arms. The date is 1529. Engraved. To be seen at WHITE and PARLEY'S, Paper Manufacturers and Composition Works, 1, Rathbone-place Oxford-street, London.

TO CHURCHWARDENS AND VESTRYMEN.

WANTED, for Shiplake Church, near Reading, a HIGH DAY CLOCK to strike on one of the church bells, with the newest and improved sound of the best workmanship. The price must not exceed 60l. Address Rev. D. RACONELL, Shiplake Vicarage, Reading.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. Pancras, Roll-master, Printer, at the Printing Office of COX (Brothers), 74 WYMAN'S & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN at the Office of "THE BUILDER," Ivy-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent-garden, all in the County of Middlesex. Saturday, February 4, 1854.

The Builder.

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BALL.—The Sixth Anniversary BALL, in aid of the FUNDS of the BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION will be HELD at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on THURSDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY, 1854

STEWARDS.

Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. M.P.
Peter Rolt, Esq. M.P.
William Lee, Esq. M.P.

Mr. T. Abbott, jun.	Mr. W. George	J. D. Pilcher, esq.
R. Barnes, esq.	Mr. W. Harding	W. W. Rawlins, esq.
Stephen Bird, esq.	Mr. W. Harrison.	R. Richardson, esq.
Mr. George Bird, Treasurer.	Mr. R. J. Hawkins.	Mr. J. Sapwell
George Barrett, esq.	Mr. E. Humphreys	Mr. G. Sewell.
Mr. T. Bolding.	Mr. G. Hunt.	Mr. Thos. Stirling.
J. W. Britten, esq.	Mr. Wm. Hutchens	Mr. J. Seward, jun.
Mr. E. Brown	Mr. J. N. Helling.	Mr. A. H. Stanbury.
John Bulmer, esq.	Mr. T. Howard.	S. J. Stephens, esq.
Mr. J. M. Blashfield	Mr. W. H. Jackson.	Mr. P. G. Teale.
Mr. J. Clever.	Mr. F. Lambert.	Mr. John Thorn.
Mr. W. H. Collins.	Charles Lucas, esq.	J. Tillott, esq.
Mr. J. Chapman.	Mr. A. Myers.	Mr. Wm. Todd, jun.
Mr. F. W. Cooper	George Myers, esq.	Mr. H. Turner.
Mr. Thomas Cozens.	Mr. J. Newson, jun.	T. Tyerman, esq.
Mr. W. Ellis.	Mr. W. Norris.	Mr. H. Watkins
Robert Forest, esq.	D. Nicholson, jun esq.	Mr. R. Watts, jun.
G. W. Fry, esq.	Joseph Peters, esq.	Mr. Thomas Watts.

Double Ticket, 21s. Lady's 8s.; Gentlemen's, 14s.; to be had of the Stewards; also of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. JOSEPH BIRD, 38, Portman-place, Edgeware-road; at the Office of the Institution, 12, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury; and at the Office of "The Builder." As the tickets are limited, an early application is desirable.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—An ELECTION of THREE PENSIONERS will take place in MAY, 1854. Candidates may obtain forms of application (to be returned on or before 3rd MARCH) from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Institution, 12, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

2nd February, 1854.

OXFORD PAVING ACTS.—The Commissioners will proceed, on the 22nd day of FEBRUARY instant, to the ELECTION of a SURVEYOR under the above-named Acts. The Surveyor will be required to devote the whole of his time to the office. The salary will be 150*l.* a year. Persons desirous of becoming candidates for the office are requested to send their applications, accompanied with testimonials, to the Clerk to the Commissioners, on or before MONDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, instant. Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Clerk.—By order of the Commissioners.

BAKER MORRELL, Clerk.

St. Giles's, Oxford, Feb 2nd, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ROAD ENGINEERS.

THE BOARD of HIGHWAYS of the Parish of Lewisham, Kent, are desirous of having the HIGHWAYS of the PARISH SURVEYED by a competent person, for the purpose of being furnished with a plan for putting the roads into an efficient state of repair, to adapt them to the increased and increasing traffic. The roads are about twenty-seven miles in extent. Measured plans are not required, but only a report after examination of the state of the roads in the various localities, the improvements and amendments recommended, and the proper materials to be used. Persons willing to undertake the business are requested to send their terms for the same, and, separately, their terms for superintending the carrying out of the plans recommended, to DAVID ROWLAND, Esq. 31, Fenchurch-street, London.—Further information wanted may be obtained from Mr. CORBETT, Assistant Surveyor, Lewisham.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE NEW CHURCH and PARSONAGE at TULSE-HILL, BRIXTON, SURREY.—Architects desirous of submitting PLANS for the immediate ERECTION of the above BUILDINGS, may obtain full printed particulars on application to Mr. E. L. HAYWARD, Honorary Secretary to the Building Committee.—Plans to be delivered on the 13th MARCH, 196, Blackfriars-road, London.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

CARDIFF SEWERS.—The Cardiff Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WORKS connected with the GENERAL DRAINAGE of the Town of CARDIFF, comprising Brick Culverting, with Manholes, Side Entrances, Junctions &c. &c.

Plans, sections, specifications, and forms of Tender will be open to the inspection of Contractors at the New Guildhall, in the said town, between the hours of TEN A.M. and FIVE P.M. from the 14th to the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1854, both inclusive.

Printed forms of Tender may be had at my Office, and none others will be received.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Sewers" must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd of FEBRUARY, 1854.

The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender

By order, T. WATKINS, Clerk.

Offices of Local Board of Health, Cardiff.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

TO MASONS The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the performance of the following Works for Three Years, from the 25th day of MARCH next, viz.

FOOTWAYS.

For the supply of Curb, Edging, Paving, and Pennanting of the best Hanham Stone, Pennsay, Welsh, or other Stone of equal quality; and for Setting and Laying the same in the Footpaths of the Streets, Squares, Courts, Yards, Lanes, Passages, and Places within the city and county of Bristol, at such times as the said Local Board of Health and their Surveyor may direct. The Committee have divided the said city and county into Four Districts, and any person or persons willing to Contract for doing the above-mentioned Works in all, or any, or either of the said districts, are requested to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning, the 2nd day of MARCH next, indorsed "Tender for Paving in District No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," and addressed, "To the Committee of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, Bristol," where a specification of the works, the terms of the contract, and a form of the Tender, and any other information may be obtained. Each contractor will be required to find two good and sufficient securities for the performance of his contract. The committee will not find themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Offices, 13, Prince-street, Feb. 10, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the performance of the branches of ARTIFICERS' WORK, hereafter mentioned, for the Ordnance Department, at the following stations, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 16th FEBRUARY next, viz.:—At Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pendennis: masons, bricklayers, and paviors' work; carpenters' work and ironmongery; plasterers' and slaters' work; plumbers, painters, glaziers, and paperhangers' work; iron-founders, smiths, and coppersmiths' work. At Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles: masons, bricklayers, and paviors' work; carpenters' work and ironmongery; plasterers and slaters' work; plumbers, painters, glaziers, and paperhangers' work; iron-founders, smiths, and coppersmiths' work. Tenders will be received for all the above trades for each station, either at the schedule prices, or at one uniform rate, above or below those prices. Tenders will also be received for one or more of the above trades for each station, either at the respective schedule prices, or at uniform rates above or below those prices.—Conditions and schedules of the contracts may be seen, and forms of Tender received, at the Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, and Barrack-master's Office, Pendennis Castle, on weekdays, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, after the 4th proximo, until the 14th proximo.

Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, 24th January, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for TAKING DOWN and ERECTING the EAGLE TAVERN, Mile-end-road, may see the plans, specifications, and forms of Tender, by applying at Mr. HAYWARDS, at the above house.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEWER CONTRACT.—The Commissioners under the Walsall Improvement and Market Act, 1848, are ready to receive TENDERS for a MAIN SEWER, which is intended to be put down in Walsall, and to commence opposite the Stock Hotel, in Bridge-street, extending thence to the open space called the Bridge, across the said bridge, along that part of Bradford-street which extends from the bridge to the entrance of the meadows opposite the Turf Tavern, and thence along the eastern side of the said meadows, to and under Tuskey's lane, along the land occupied by Charles Baldersley, and into the brook thereto adjoining, the whole length being about 1,275 yards. The sections specification, and conditions of contract may be inspected at the Office of Mr. WOOD, Town Surveyor, Wolverhampton-road, Walsall. Payments on account will be made once a month. Sealed Tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Commissioners' Clerk, Bridge street, Walsall, by or before TWO o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY instant. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender may be accepted, will be required to give security, with two sureties, for the due performance of his contract.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Jun. Commissioners' Clerk.

Walsall, February 7, 1854.

SHROPSHIRE UNION RAILWAY and CANAL COMPANY. TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a GOODS STATION and WAREHOUSE at Wellington. Plans and specifications may be seen on and between MONDAY, the 6th and SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at the Office of Mr. JOHN BEECH, the Company's Engineer, at Wellington. Tenders, sealed and endorsed, must be delivered to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Company, Tower-wharf, Chester, not later than noon, on MONDAY, the 20th instant. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

ROBT. S. SKEY, General Manager.

Chester, February 1, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Raneleigh.
The Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P.
W. Thomas Beach, Esq. M.P. Alderman.
J. C. Cobbold, esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the Enfield Estate, Middlesex. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent in on or before TWELVE o'clock, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed, "Tenders for Roads, &c. Enfield Estate." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Committee,

33, Norfolk street, Strand, February 8, 1854.

RE-SEATING of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARY, AYLESBURY. The Committee are desirous of receiving TENDERS from persons wishing to CONTRACT for executing the FITTINGS to the CHURCH, according to the plans and specifications, which may be seen at my Office, in Aylesbury. Further particulars will be furnished on application to Mr. SCOTT, Architect, 20, Spring-gardens, London. The specifications are divided into 4 separate headings, for each of which a separate Tender is required, stating by the parties and sent in to me, sealed up, on or before SATURDAY, the 25th instant. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender. By order of the Committee,

Aylesbury, February 1, 1854. R. H. BENSON, Hon. Sec.

PARISH of SAINT PANCRAS.—SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.—To PAVIORS, MASONS, DUSTMEN, SCAVENGERS, CARMEN CONTRACTORS for STREET-WATERING, Lime, Gravel, &c.—The Commissioners for Paving, &c. this district will MEET at their office, 21, Highbury-terrace, Islington, on FRIDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, inst. at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening precisely, to receive TENDERS for the above-mentioned WORKS. For further particulars and printed forms of Tender, as to the time when the same will be received, apply to Mr. CONINGHAM, Surveyor, at the Office, as above, where forms of contract may be seen, the expense of contract to be borne by the contractor. The committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. A. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk.

Feb. 7, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND ROAD-CONTRACTORS.

ISLINGTON EXTRAMURAL CEMETERY. The Burial-board for the Parish of St. Mary, Islington are ready to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of LODGES and BOUNDARY WALLS, and ENTRANCE-GATES, IRON-RAILING and FENCING; and for forming roads, footpaths, and drainage, and planting the 30 acres of ground, part of Highgate Farm, in the parish of St. Pancras. Plans and full particulars can be obtained at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. BARNETT and BIRCH, 3, Verulam buildings, Gray's-inn, on and after MONDAY, 13th FEBRUARY inst. and sealed Tenders are to be delivered at the Vestry-room of the parish church, on TUESDAY, 28th inst. at SEVEN o'clock precisely. The Burial Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

CAST-IRON GAS MAIN-PIPES.—The Directors of the Bury St. Edmunds Gas and Coke Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of about 500 YARDS of 9-inch CAST-IRON SOCKET GAS-PIPES in lengths of 9 feet each, the weight of each pipe to be distinctly marked with white paint; also about 1 ton to weigh of Branches, Syphons, &c. Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Pipes, Branches, &c." stating the price and weight per yard and per ton, delivered free on Ipswich, addressed to the Chairman, to be sent on or before the last day of MARCH, 1854. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order, J. C. SOWMAN, Engineer.

Gas Works, Bury St. Edmunds, February 1, 1854.

TO GAS CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to TENDER for the APPARATUS, MAINS, and BUILDERS' WORK (either separately or together) required in the ERECTION of GAS-WORKS for lighting the town of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, may inspect the drawings and specifications on and after the 12th inst. at the Office of Mr. JAMES BROWN, Solicitor, Market Deeping, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before MARCH 1st. Full particulars and instructions may be obtained on application to the Engineer, Mr. JABEZ CHURCH, Chelmsford.—The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

February 7th, 1854.

NOTICE.—The BOARD of HEALTH of the Parish of DIP, in the County of NORFOLK, invite TENDERS for the supply of the following STONE SOCKET DRAINING PIPES, glazed inside, viz.:—

About 2,000 feet, 12 inches diameter.
" 1,000 do 9 do do.
" 1,000 do 6 do do.

Tenders to state the price per foot, free on trucks at the Shoreditch Station, London. Also for JUNCTURES. Samples to accompany Tenders, to be directed to the Surveyor, Mr. THOMAS FARROW, on or before the 20th inst. Dip, 7th Feb. 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new VICARAGE HOUSE at Compton Parva, in the county of Berks, near Newbury, may inspect the plans and specification on application at the present vicarage. Tenders to be sent in to the Office of the Architect, sealed up and endorsed, on or before the 28th inst. The vicar does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

S. S. TEULON, Architect,
2, Lansdowne-place, Brunswick-square, London.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ABERSYCHAN SCHOOLS.—Notice is hereby given, that the PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for the new SCHOOL BUILDINGS at Abersychan, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, may be seen at the Office of the Rev. Val. Chapman Ironmonger, Abersychan, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The estimates are requested to be delivered to the Architect, Mr. North Shaw, Old Broad-street, London, on or before TUESDAY, the 28th inst. Forms and conditions of Tender may be procured by application to the Architect or at the Company's Office, as above.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford, for Mr. S. Wilkinson, Esq., may see the plans and specifications at my office of the Stoke Villa Company, from MONDAY the 13th to SATURDAY, the 25th of FEBRUARY next. Tenders to be sent in on the day last named.

JAMES TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Stoke Villa, Stoke-upon-Trent, 1st Feb. 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

BARROW HARBOUR, LANCASHIRE.—The Barrow Harbour Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for excavating and otherwise forming Channel. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commissioners, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY next. The Quantity of work to be executed cannot be ascertained. Each Tender, addressed to the Secretary, must be delivered not later than TUESDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY.

By order,

JAMES RAMSDEN, Secretary.

Barrow Harbour Office, 23rd January, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of TWENTY HOUSES, with ornamental railings, curbs, masonry and garden walls, on the PARK TOWN ESTATE, near OXFORD, may inspect the plans and specification at the offices daily between the hours of TEN and SIX. Tenders to be received, on or before noon of THURSDAY, the 16th day of FEBRUARY next, and directed to the Chairman of Directors of the Park Town Freehold Building Estate, at the Office, on 2nd day of MARCH next.

S. LIPSCOMB SECKHAM, Architect.

City Surveyor's office, Oxford.

N.B. The lowest Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

TO BUILDERS.

THE COMMITTEE for ERECTING the NATIONAL SCHOOLS and RESIDENCES in the parish of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the same. The drawings and specifications may be seen on and after the 13th instant, at the National School-room, Broad-street, Canterbury, of the Builders are to be sent in directed to the Rev. W. J. CHESSYRE, the National School-room, Broad-street, Canterbury, on or before the 28th instant. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of not taking the lowest sum or any Tender.

JOSEPH MUSGROVE, Architect, Folkestone, Kent.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a PARSONAGE-HOUSE, at Northwood, near Hanley, in the parish of St. Peter upon Trent, may see the plans and specification at my Office, in Stoke-upon-Trent, from MONDAY the 13th to SATURDAY the 25th of FEBRUARY next. Tenders to be sent in, on the day last named.

JAMES TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Stoke Villa, Stoke-upon-Trent, February 1st, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

SOUTH BURIAL BOARD.—The Burial Board for the parish of South, in the county of Lincoln, are ready to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for laying out the proposed Burial Ground, with suitable entrances and lodge, and for the Erection of two Chapels, and all necessary fittings, and other minor works in buildings. The site selected for the burial ground is a piece of land containing 6½ acres, occupied by Mrs. Rudge, and situate between the New Road and Bull Piece-lane, in South; and it is intended to divide the same into equal moieties, on half of the premises and to consecrate but. The Board will meet on TUESDAY, the 28th of MARCH next, and designs and estimates are to be sent, sealed, on or before the 18th day of MARCH next, addressed "To the Clerk of the Burial Board," at his Office, where a sectional plan of the land may be seen, and any further information had.

CHRS. INGOLDBY, Jun., Clerk to the said Burial Board

New street, Louth, 7th Feb. 1854.

YORK LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—TO BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS.—The YORK LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the following SEWERS, the whole being built with Radcliffe Bricks.

CONTRACT No. 1.—THE MOUNT DISTRICT.

375	Lineal Feet of 9 in.	Brick Sewer,	18 in.	42
1,440	do.	6 in.	do.	36 by 24
1,530	do.	4½ in.	do.	24 by 18

CONTRACT No. 2.—GOODRAMGATE DISTRICT.

1,160	Lineal Feet of 9 in.	Brick Sewer,	18 in.	32
1,040	do.	6 in.	do.	36 by 24
1,530	do.	4½ in.	do.	24 by 18
860	do.	4½ in.	do.	20 by 16

N.B. The above lengths are exclusive of shafts and other works required.

The plans, sections, and specifications may be inspected at the Surveyor's office, from the 13th to the 24th inst. inclusive, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock each day, after which they are to be delivered at the Surveyor's office, or before the 28th day of FEBRUARY, at 2 o'clock p.m., when they will be opened in the due performance of the work, and a tender given for each at the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

JNO. H. WATSON, City Surveyor.

Guildhall Offices, York, 11th February, 1854.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—TO CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, and DECORATORS.—The curtain of the Theatre, and lobby of the gallery, leading to the boxes, and entrance to the pit, are required to be PAINTED stone colour, where previously painted, two coats required for part of theatre, which has not been painted for some years. TENDERS, with specifications, to be addressed to Mr. E. T. SMITH, Lessee, Stage-door, Terms, Cash.—A TENDER is also required for the Erection of entire New Seats, with backs, &c. for the Pit, of well-seasoned timber, to be remarked at pleasure, 3 feet in length with proper iron bolds and supports through the floors. Also, a separate Tender for Shifting Shutters, to enclose the pit flush with the boxes, with fastenings complete. This Contract subject to the approval of the Committee of Management. The seats and backs are to be covered with crimson Utrecht velvet. Any gentleman having plans for the Erection of a Theatre, and a specification, can have it rewarded the same.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

BRASS WORK.—The advantages of direct communication with a manufacturer are too obvious to need observation. Every article of brass and iron work for cabinet, chair, and bedstead purposes, can be had by G. JOHNSON and SON, Maydew-house, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, of every pattern, and dimension. Rod and iron work for every purpose. The oldest house in London for door and stable-board plates.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

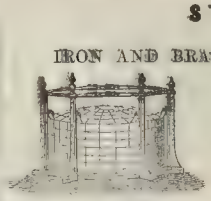
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings,

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New Hebrew, Oxford; St. George's Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE USEFUL QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
STEEL-YARD WHARF, 57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER & DARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hinges, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

And all sizes in the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD STREET, and PERKLEY STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 6, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER, BROTHERS, AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN B. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

IMPROVED PROCESS!

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, PINE ROPE, Pendeng, &c. Roads laid complete.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple Bar,
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER

Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO., 61 and 65, Bridge road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view, for iron gates, palisading, sash hinges, and other cabinet and door hinges of large and small dimensions, capable of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-room doors, &c., may be fitted with them may be had ready and prepared in the furniture. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior brass furniture, at moderate prices. Observe the name and address—Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

THE attention of Builders is directed to the improved ventilating Sash-fastener of WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT IRON BARREL BOLT which is perfectly safe on the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old bolt, or barrel bolt.

WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their Patent Brass Barrel Bolt,
Patent Brass and Steel Casement Stay and Fastener,
Patent Double-action Floor Door Springs,
Patent Brass and Wood Rim Cupboard Turns, with reversible Spindles; Brass Gothic Door ditto; China and Glass Knob ditto,
Patent Warwick Piston Hinges; Brass Eyes for Cornice Pole Rings; Copper, Brass, and Steel Weaver's Mails,
The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom; and of the Manufacturers, WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Locksmiths, Steel-house-lane, Birmingham.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Manufacturers of Best Refined Bar, Forge and Engine Work, Angle-iron, Bars, &c.
STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GLASS WATER PIPES
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork, Galvanized, Bolt-spikes, Nails, &c. kept ready. Galvanized Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS, fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporisation, are the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguards against fire, robbery, or violence, for ledger, deeds, cash, or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in summing up on the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe:—"He must say he had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness; up to this hour he had no idea that there were any human means of so fearfully preparing papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for me to know that there was such an invention, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be allowed on all hands; IT SEEMS TO BE A MOST MARVELLOUS PRESERVATION AGAINST FIRE of the water remains remaining in the safe, and the contents receive, AND THE VERY CALAMITY BRINGS THE CURE, for the heat releases the water of moisture, and then it is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, AND SO IT IS AN EFFECTUAL GUARD AGAINST FIRE.—Milners' Patent Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depôt, 57A, MOORGATE-STREET, City, London.

G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY,
LEAD MERCHANTS,
HEATH LEAD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,
Manufacturers of White and Patent Lead, Improved Patent Composition, and Lead Pipe.

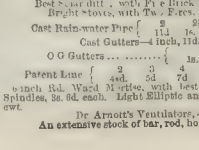
NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct to Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES, a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and PATENT TUBING, with Connections of all sorts;
RETORTS of IRON and CLAY, FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY.

All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.
JOHN BURNETT and CO. 96, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 149, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Late Oven and Boiler,

30	32	34	36-inch,	
38s.	43s.	52s.	14s.	

Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars,

36	38	42-inch,	
56s.	58s.	3s.	

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Patent Back and Solid Bars, per inch,

30 to 34	2½d

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 4d.
Best Kitchen Grate, with Bright Bars, complete, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 20s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 | 3½ | 3 inch. / 11d. | 1s. 3d. | 1s. 9d. per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.

O G Gutters { 1 | 4½ inch. / 1s. 6d. per yard.

Patent Lute { 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 / 4sd. | 5d | 7d | 9d | 1s per inch.

6-inch Bell-Ward Mortice, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.

THE REGISTERED DORSET STOVE.—This STOVE is peculiarly adapted to the Warming of CHURCHES, CHAPELS, CONSERVATORIES, HALLS, OFFICES, &c. The Fuel used is Charcoal, the noxious Gas of which is carried off by means of a descending flue, in a way that no heat is wasted, or flue visible. The effect is produced not by radiation from a heated surface, but by a current of air passing through tubes not so heated as to burn the air

ITS PECULIAR MERITS ARE AS FOLLOW:—

First.—All carbonic acid gas generated by the combustion of char coal, is carried out of the apartment, thereby rendering the use of charcoal as a fuel perfect harmless.

Second.—The great amount of heat created by a small quantity of fuel

Third.—The little attention required, and the regularity of burning

Fourth.—Its adaptability to thorough ventilation by circulation

Fifth.—The body of this stove be so formed of two cylinders, with a space between them for condensing and carrying off the gas, renders it perfectly free from danger when placed contiguous to any combustible material

*** Every information will be forwarded on application to the Patentee, Mr. J. HICKS, Architect, South street, Dorchester.

COPY OF TESTIMONIALS

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, being the Minister, Churchwarden, and Inhabitants of the parish of Ranesworthy, in the county of Gloucester, having witnessed the effects of the DORSET STOVE, do hereby certify that the trial of its efficacy for warming the air of our parish church, and keeping it free from damp, has been fully tested during the last two months. We find that a quantity of charcoal, amounting to about three pounds in weight, is found to be sufficient for keeping up a moderate warmth during seven hours. We further beg to state it as our opinion, that the peculiar simplicity in the construction of the apparatus, together with its inexpensiveness, is an additional recommendation. It is, moreover, easily kept in any common building. These considerations, together with its perfect freedom from smoke, or other offensive smell, added to the small amount of trouble in lighting the same (especially as no care in tending it after wards is required), secure it from occasioning the least noise or interruption during the time of divine service. It seems also, from its perfect safety, to be well adapted for entrance halls in private houses.

J. C. RICKS, Incumbent
THOS. SMITH, Churchwarden.
SAMUEL GAINER.
GEORGE CHANDLER.
THOS. BUCKINGHAM.
GEORGE PULLIN.

Dorchester, Februare 23rd, 1852.

SIR,—I beg to inform you, as agent for the Dorset Stove, that we have every reason to be satisfied with the trial it has had in our church. It imparts and diffuses an equal and sustained temperance, and is unaccompanied with any drawback in the shape of escape of gas, indeed in this latter particular, I should say it possesses an advantage over every other stove with which I am acquainted. The moderate consumption of fuel is another recommendation. You are quite welcome to use my name as one who has tried and approved the invention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM BULLER, Rector of Holy Trinity, Dorchester.

Mr. Thomas Wood, December 9th, 1851.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Dorset Stove has been used in the parish church of Cerne Abbas, which is one of the largest in the country of Dorset, and I may add one of the dampest, and our stove has been found sufficient to render the church perfectly dry. If this testimonial should be of any use in extending the benefits of the Dorset stove, I hope you will employ it for that purpose.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, Vicar of Cerne Abbas.

Mr. Wood, Agent, Dorchester.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 7lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful warming, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVES'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carried out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 85, King William-street, City.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—Churches, Chapels, Public and Private Buildings, heated with hot water from 80 to 100 degrees, upon the most approved principle, by WILLIAMSON, Engineer, Coventry. N.B.—A guarantee given with each apparatus.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES and BATHS, just completed for two Rooms in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 10s. Defries's celebrated Regent stove. Manufactories removed from Hampton-street to St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. W. EEKS and CO. KINGS-ROAD CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansion-halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WOOD and SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WOOD and SON will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years from date of contract.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and Improved CONICAL BOILERS, and Conservatory and Horticultural Builders, other wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, nurserymen to their simple but efficacious method of conveying water by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Night Nails, Cannon-street and Lodge hall, London (Removed 1st, 1850, Borough) HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have rented to let a large and central Iron-mongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the benefit of the home and export demand.

BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

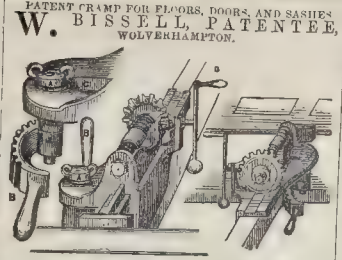
WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY

WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (facing out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is kept on hand for the execution of any order. A large stock of HAN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Partner.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE,

WOLVERHAMPTON.



AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 4 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw firm. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more rigidly, by its eccentric action, will the lever hold. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a BENCH cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, TOOL MAKERS, &c

ALDIS'S REGISTERED VULCAN FLOOR-CRAMP.—E. A. begs to call the attention of Engineers, Tool-makers, &c. to his newly invented FLOOR-CRAMP, as being the most compact and powerful ever yet brought out. The superior advantage which this cramp possesses over all others consists in its being so readily adapted to its work requiring merely to be laid upon the joist and commence work upon it, when by its self acting principle it instantly fixes itself, thereby requiring less than half the time usually occupied to other cramps. It can be operated to any joist, from 2 to 4 inches in thickness, and can be worked quite close to any wall in a space of 7 inches, which it is impossible to do with any other cramp: it is at the same time light, portable, and not expensive, considering its important qualities, which renders it far superior to any other ever yet invented. The inventor being a practical man, has laboured to produce an article worthy of attention.

N.B. Parties wishing to purchase the above invention, can apply personally or by letter to 31, North-street, Manchester-square, London, where full particulars may be obtained.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.

Kegister Stoves, 5d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 30s. each

Air Bricks, 4d. per doz.

Best Town Glue, 8d. Ditto, Scotch, 12s. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
4a. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s 6d.	8s. 6d.	10s.	per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, which invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions, Chain, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles, Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c., and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &c.

Best Patent Sash Line.

4a.	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s.	8s.	10s. per gross.
1		3	4	6	6

6-in. Mortise, white China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBYER (late STURCH and BOOBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS

of the practical worth and efficient security of

CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as all further proof of the security of their Manufactures:—

Unsuccessful Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway, Liverpool.

"London and North-Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, May 14th, 1851.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in giving testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Doors and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"GEO. PALMER.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police, C Division.

"8 Great Vine-street, May 3, 1851.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you that having one of your Locks on the street door of a shop lately occupied by being robbed last night. The thieves broke open all but no succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"C. OTWAY, Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fire-proof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for strong Rooms; fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are now ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Ironmongery Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 18s. 6d. (two-lighted) to 16l. 16s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS all communicating, exclusive of the shop, devoted to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Electro-silver, plated and japanned wares), Iron and brass bedsteads, so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings (sent per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET, and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE LEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London, Contracts for Custom Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus; the works are fee complete, and manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

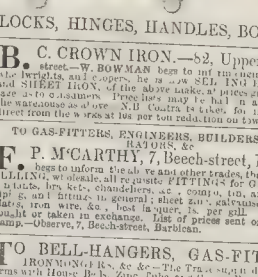
BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others, are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEARS and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.



LOCKS, HINGES, HANDLES, BOLTS, &c.

B. C. CROWN IRON.—82, Upper Thames-street.—W. BOWMAN begs to put into engineers, smiths, and wrights, and coopers, he is now SELLING IRON, HOOPS, and SHEET IRON, of the above make, at prices greatly advantageous to consumers. Price lists may be had on application at the warehouse as above. N.B. Contracts taken, for iron supplied direct from the works at less per ton reduction on town prices.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. McCARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the trade he and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GAS WORK—pipes, cocks, brackets, chandeliers, &c., composition, and iron gas plates, iron wire, &c., best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube and Copper Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints, of all descriptions for fitting, in the rough. Bells cast, Tin Composition, and Brass Tubing, Cocks, Dead Weights, &c. for Patent Regulated Gas Taps for Picture Rods, &c.

Superior Relief Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

BLUNDELL EVELEIGH'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 11 and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and superiority of their machines over those now in use, which are built and arranged at a cheap expense. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw mills for exportation or otherwise.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having secured the unqualified approval of practical men, is considered by many the best fence for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for young plantations, and is now used instead of any kind of hedges, for road-side and other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co., offer the model of a fence of the character in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the ignominy of a combustible ruin, and is, under any variation of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, and complete Sets of metal sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
2, Strand, London.
62, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, it is in are annece sary, and when used in Greenhouses no sc rching ensues; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Worksh ps, &c for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B. The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE

MILLED SHEET LEAD, PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS,

And Water-closets, genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,

STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed by this Company. J. FARRELL, Secretary

N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications

"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF SEYSSEL ASPHALTE (FRANGY)

DIRECT FROM THE MINES.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE FOR VARIOUS WORKS FIFTEEN PER CENT.

AND THE

WORK GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

Offices, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, City.

PATENT METALLIC LAVA.

A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1848 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THEIR PATENT METALLIC LAVA IS FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER

THAN THE GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE OF MESSRS. O. AND A.

OR THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL CALLED BITUMEN OR ASPHALTE.

Offices, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, City.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1838. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte. Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe. G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, PULCONCRETE BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

GOOD 3rds 16 oz. FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size, 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 4ths do. 34s. Also 16 oz. ground, do. do. 4d. per foot; Crown squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 2d. per foot; 4-inch rough Plate Tiles, 12s. per dozen. Also Crown and Sheet Glass, in crates, British and Patent Plate, Fluted and Stained Glass, Glass Slates, &c. Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, Colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS, at very short notice.—The patterns symmetrically adjusted to size ordered, and free from the much complained of defects in squares cut out of sheets, from 1s. per foot super; borders, 6d. per foot run.—At CHARLES LONG'S, King-street, Portman-square.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouses, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE GLASS. JAMES HETLEY and CO. beg to inform Architects Builders, and the Trade generally, that their new Tariff of Prices for the above will be sent on application; they will also on receipt of particulars, furnish estimates for any description of Glass now of particulars, furnish estimates for any description of Glass now manufactured. Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown, and Ornamental manufactured. Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown, and Ornamental Window Glass Warehouse, 35, Soho-square, London.

PLATE and PATENT PLATE GLASS, of unequalled colours quality, and finish, for glazing and other purposes, supplied by J. LEES and CO. cheaper than any other house in London. All applications for estimates, &c to be made to the Plate-glass Warehouse and Looking-glass Manufactory, 12, Hatchbone-place, Oxford-street.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

BELGIAN SHEET GLASS.—WM. HICKSON, Foreign Glass Merchant, 46, Long-acre, begs to inform Builders, &c. that he has received a few cases of extra thicknesses, sizes from 36 by 24 to 41 by 33, &c. at 44s. per case; and also some ditto at 47s. ditto; other qualities as per advertisement last week. Terms, Cash.

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JOHN DOWNES, Secretary to the Company.

Feb. 6, 1854.

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Feb 6, 1854. JOHN DOWNES, Secretary.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

TWO questions will attract a more than ordinary share of attention in the session of Parliament which has just begun its labours. The one is a matter of foreign policy—he Eastern question; the other is a question of lomestic policy—the condition of the working lasses. On the first of these topics we are not alled upon to express an opinion: if we were, would be to denounce in no measured terms he murders already committed through the ndefinable conduct of a capricious despot. On ne second subject, however, we may take ave to speak our mind, as we have often one before. We are sure in the present ate of affairs the smallest assistance will be adly received by those who have at heart the rosperity of the working classes; even although at should come from the non-politico-onomical columns of the *Builder*.

We take a practical view of things. From gh-flown theories respecting the "social onomics of the industrious orders" we anti-ate but little. Society has progressed steadily roughout every phase of English history; and believe society will continue to progress twithstanding the melancholy predictions of e lachrymose school of political economists. ur present purpose is to correct, if we can, a r popular misapprehensions on the subject of ikes. We do not know much of the "labour vement," as it is called, in Lancashire; but know from experience a great deal about the our movement in London. We presume t the spirit in both cases is the same; and r remarks in that event will apply to both ses.

In the first place, some people imagine that ikes are always a coercive measure for obtain-; high wages. This, however, is a mistake. e most obstinate and protracted strike per-ps which ever occurred in London—the strike the masons at the Houses of Parliament—ginated from objection to the conduct of a eman. The bakers' strike was an effort to ancipate themselves from a state of slavery. e tailors' strike was to effect an entire destruc-n of the sweating system. The bricklayers' ke was a resistance to task-work. The hatter's ke was to effect a limitation of apprenticeships. ere are some tradesmen who will strike if they prevented from working by gas-light; and re are others again who will strike if they required to lift a hammer after the sun goes n. The man's-men among the shoemakers n out in a body if they only get boys' shoes nake; and the woman's-men set off to North-pton by the next train if their employers do find them in silk cord and bristles. The ineers' strike, indeed, with others of that s which professed to seek a proper distribu-of labour, had a direct bearing on higher es; and the object here was easily perceived, ough it was studiously concealed. But we ve that a very large proportion of the strikes ch distinguish the labour movement, arise from motives of aggrandisement than from nse of the *rights of man*, which the work-g classes, rightly or wrongly, seem to think e fallen upon their shoulders to defend their method of reducing the abstract phi-ophy to practice is extremely simple and ditious. There is a large parlour in a well-wn public-house—the Bricklayers' Arms in stminster, the Hole-in-the-Wall in Fleet-et, the Swan-with-the-Three-Necks in opsgate-street Without. There are five-wenty, perhaps, of the universal brother-hood. There are likewise five-and-twenty pots of porter and five-and-twenty pipes. There is a president, a vice-president, and a secretary. Jack Harris keeps an eye to the door. The proceedings commence with a preliminary statement of grievances from the chairman. There are speeches made *pro* and *con.*; and motions and amendments; and a putting of the previous question. There are cries of order, order; hear, hear; chair, chair; loud cheers; hurrah! There are certain periphrases in use, particularly with respect to the word *strike*, which is seldom made use of. A mysterious-looking individual usually makes the speech of the evening. He begins with some vague general proposition, and then flies into the regions of the gods. He, for one, believes in the doctrine of universal brotherhood—that he and his comrades therein assembled are members of a mighty republic—that kings and priests are human inventions—that nature made no man superior to another, asked no man to serve another, gave no man a right to enslave another—that the working classes of this empire have been too lax in asserting their rights—and that the present insidious attempt of their employers to cause them to work overtime is just an attempt to forge another link in the great chain of human slavery! But shall he basely stoop to sell his freedom? Shall he sacrifice the principles of civil and religious liberty? No. He would rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Roman! The speaker resumes his seat amid long-continued cheering. His conclusions may rest on false premises. His reasoning may be somewhat obscure—his arguments appear somewhat unphilosophical. But that is no matter. He is seen to be in earnest; his declamation passes for eloquence; and he has no difficulty in carrying the meeting. Next week it is announced in the papers that a general strike has occurred among the members of a particular trade, in consequence of a shameful attempt by their employers to force them to work overtime.

It is generally believed that such a strike as this is due to the instigation of one or more crafty and selfish demagogues. But this, we think, is another mistake. Demagogues are undoubtedly to be found in the ranks. But their influence alone would be insufficient to produce any great movement were the more intelligent portion of the working classes not too frequently of the same mind. In that parlour may be found men who are the first mechanics in the civilized world,—men who construct the steam-engines and the railways, which have made our country great—men who are capable of reproducing the delicate tracery of the windows in the Old Abbey, upon the windows of the New Houses at Westminster,—men who are familiar with the gilding and interior decoration of Grosvenor-square and Hyde-park-gardens. Some of our readers may feel disposed to doubt this; but they may depend on our information; and those who are best acquainted with the working classes will add their testimony to ours.

And, in truth, if we carry our observation a little higher, we shall find some analogies in the highest ranks of society, which amply bear us out in the statement. We have only to shift the scene from the Bricklayers' Arms to the House of Commons. The circumstances, indeed, are widely different. The place of meeting is not a large parlour in a public-house, but a large room in the most splendid Gothic structure of modern Europe. There are to be seen not five-and-twenty poor working men, but 600 English noblemen and gentlemen of high standing and great wealth. The porter and the long pipes are not there; but there are refreshment rooms, and rooms where honourable members smoke cigars; and besides there is a tacit permission to suck oranges during the heat of debate. There is a chairman, too, who seldom speaks, but whose time-honoured patronymic serves to distinguish the highest officer in the great Commons House of England; and there is also a doorkeeper, who goes under the name of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. In all this, it will be seen, there are certain differences from our former assemblage; but these are merely the refinements of civilization; and in other respects the analogy holds good. Is there no false political economy propounded there? Are no demagogues of any description to be found there? Is there no such thing as interruption and vociferous cheering? Is Mr. Gladstone not *a little* periphrastic in his delivery? Is Mr. Disraeli not somewhat of a mystery man? Do ministers never entertain apprehension for a union,—not, indeed, of the working classes, but of the two sections of the opposition? And are there not in some preconcerted moves of parliamentary tacticians as many disengenuous practices as we find in a common trades union? We are afraid when we come up so close as this we shall be regarded as carrying our analogy too far. But the identity of the psychical manifestations is indisputable.

We might go on to draw our conclusions, but our readers may do that for themselves. Our only object has been to clear away some of the mist which obscures this particular point of the question of the working classes. We hope our intentions will not be misconstrued. We are not desirous of political controversy; but we shall be gratified if the members of the legislature, when making their inquiries on the subject of strikes, revert for a moment to their parliamentary experience for their principles, and treat the working classes, who are struggling upward amidst all the tumult and uproar (and making, it is to be regretted, many frightful mistakes), with that consideration which they give to a political opponent.

LATEST EXCAVATIONS AT NINEVEH.

EVERY great nation appearing on the scene of the world possesses arts, letters, and monuments, particularly its own. Thus, profane and sacred history has preserved the recollection of a nation which, nearly 4,000 years ago, flourished on the banks of the Euphrates. But whoever, a few years ago, would have spoken of an *Assyrian art*, would have been considered insane. The aspects for a recovery of these monuments were very slight indeed, as the ruins of Babylon had been used during the lapse of 2,000 years as a quarry, whose even *secondary* buildings have long sunk into dust. Suddenly M. Botta appears with a slab of Assyrian hieroglyphics; since which time discovery has followed discovery, led both by French and English, amongst whom Mr. Layard was the most enterprising and successful. Of late, however, the French Government has made some renewed attempts, by which the whole complex of Assyrian art, especially its architecture, has been brought into a perfect system. The excavations of Khorsabad, those of the hillocks of Nineveh and its environs, present now three *groups* of buildings worthy of every attention.

The *ensemble* of ruins in the environs of Khorsabad consists of a large rectangular space of great extent. A very regular elevation of the terrain shows the situation of the walls which encompassed the city, and which extends to 2,000 mètres at each side. From distance to distance small conical hills mark the spot where towers or fortified gates were defending the walls. M. Place knew that M. Botta had not excavated these little elevations, and therefore paid great attention to this task. The first objects found consisted of some smaller articles of agate, marble, and cornelian; however, of such preservation and polish, as if they had only now issued from the hands of the artist. In another of these hills was found a sort of large staircase, or rather a series of succeeding terraces made of burnt and inscribed bricks Below the lowest of these terraces was a double. *souterrain*, of whose destination and use no idea could yet be formed. It is built with great

accuracy and mathematical correctness, and will form a sort of enigma to be solved by further examination. Incisions, which were made in the east side of this hill, led to the discovery of brass hinges and pins, which belonged to doors, of which nothing but the metal and the stones in which these were fixed had remained. In consequence of a lucky hit, M. Place arrived through the door at a hall which has received the name of the "Magazine of (water) Pitchers." No idea can be formed of the quantity of vases found in this locality: they were of all shapes and sizes—pitchers large and small, broad, narrow, compressed, and contracted at their orifice. Most of them had been broken by the weight of the earth which fell and rested upon them; still M. P. discovered some which were perfect and will form the nucleus of a collection of Assyrian Ceramic art. They were filled with clay, which, however, had become so hard, that it was impossible to remove it, without, in many cases, breaking the vases. Some contained articles made of cast-copper, amongst which were some heads of gazelles, faithfully resembling those represented on the bassi rilievi, and M. Place thinks that they were used for bailing out the wine or oil contained in the pitchers.

The introduction of earth in all these halls, galleries, and vases is the more curious, as it is by no means of a powdery form, but quite compact and hardened. It is most probable that it is the produce of the walls, which, having tumbled down, and been soaked and dissolved by the rain during centuries, have become finally precipitated and hardened. On the eastern side of the walls is another hall which M. Place had excavated. It contained pitchers, 1 mètre 64 high, and the red precipitates found at their bottom prove that these halls were the wine-cellars of the old monarchs of Assyria. M Place examined all parts of the palace, and wherever he found the subterraneous galleries, he perceived that the Assyrian architects had used both the pointed and round arch. He subsequently discovered the marble steps of a staircase, which led from the halls both upwards and downwards. The steps are 5 mètres long and 40 mètres high, and, in proceeding onward, a long colonnade was discovered. These columns, the first discovered in Assyrian monuments, are formed of a very compact clay, combined in groups of seven, and each encompassed by a double pilaster. They are painted in chalk, or covered with a sort of black stucco, like the clay columns of Pompeii. Several groups of these columns have been already laid bare, without the end of this colonnade having been reached. These excavations being made by means of deep tunnels, did not permit yet of examining the capitals of the columns. But, there is no doubt that these terraces and colonnades constituted part of the exterior decorations of the palace, which must have presented a grand aspect.

M. Place next directed his attention to what M. Botta had called "the ruined building," but had left it unexplored. He therefore opened his *trenchés* towards the front of one of these halls, but soon came to the conviction, that far from being what may be properly called a *ruined building*, this part of the palace was in the way of construction at the time the whole became a ruin. M. P. says: "Some stones are not yet polished: on the garment of one of the figures we perceived a blotch of that black colour, with which the beards of the sculptured figures were painted, and which had not been removed. The cuts of the chisel appear, when the superjacent earth is taken off, as white and sharp as in a work just left off. Nowhere here is the vestige of a conflagration to be observed; on the contrary, the colours are everywhere of a lustrous and fresh appearance. Thence, I argue, that this large, hitherto unexplored space, which surpasses in size that of the entire palace, laid bare by M. Batta, is the ruin of a more modern building, probably in the act of being constructed." Some of the sculptures, of which photographs have arrived in Paris, were painted black, red, or with a splendid ultramarine. Some of the Basalt bassi-rilievi are upwards of 1½ *mètre* high, and are partly of an execution equalling that of the best art periods of ancient Greece.

Amongst the more minute objects discovered are some cylinders, whose inscriptions are of the same kind as those on the large bulls. They contain apparently an enumeration of all the titles and conquests of King Sargan: another enumerates the monuments, temples, palaces, gateways, columns, &c. erected by the same King."

On inspecting the circumvallation of the city, M. Place remarked on the south-west side a pretty high hill, adapted to another unexplored mound of the same size, and equalling in extent of area that of the large palace. Two trenches, cut in the sides of the hill, one in the direction of the town, the other towards the open country, led soon to the discovery of two parallel walls constructed of the hardest limestone. Following up these walls, a broad, semi-circular vault of bricks was discovered. There could be no doubt that this was the upper part of the gateway, to which led two entrances and a cyclopean road. The gateway is 10 m. 33 high, and 3 m. 10 broad; and never could it have been presumed that Assyrian workmanship could have accomplished a work of such accuracy and sterling construction.

But it is not a single palace or palaces which await here further examination, but a whole Assyrian town may yet be discovered and exhumed, because in the inscriptions published by Botta, occurred a passage, often repeated by King Sargan:—"I have built a city, which bears my name: in this city I have built a palace for myself, temples for the gods, with the dwellings of their priests, barracks for the soldiers, markets for the merchants, and houses for the servants."*

* "Revue des deux Mondes."

OLD DOORWAYS OF LONDON HOUSES.

Many of the doorways of Old London, put up about the time of Charles I. Charles II. and Queen Ann, have remained with but little alteration. The old window-frames have been replaced with others of a more modern and convenient description — plastering and other matters have disguised the style of the brickwork—cornices and mouldings have been removed, and in other ways so much change made, that often the doorway is all that remains to show the antiquity of many London houses. Even the oldest of the doorways of domestic dwellings, which have come under our notice, do not go back to a very remote period. This, in a great measure, is the effect of increased traffic, and the movement of fashion rendering it necessary that the basement of houses, formerly of a better sort, should be converted into shops or offices: this, together with the ravages of the "Great Fire," seem to have caused the destruction of every London house-door, prior to the date of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with the exception of a few broken fragments.

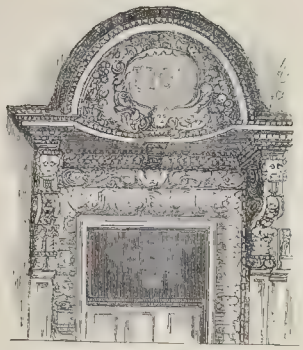
It is curious to notice the decline of the use of carving in our residences, in proportion to the extent and style of its application in the churches. At the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. the carver's art was applied more or less to every useful article. The ships of war and the spinning-wheels, knitting-sheaths, handles of knives, and daggers, were alike carefully wrought. The elaborate carvings and decorations of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. are familiar to all: from ceiling to floor, the rooms in the better sort of houses were decked with paneling and ornament: in like manner the staircases, balconies, and entrances were covered with picturesque and often suitable devices. On the doorways of taverns were carved, with the grape-vine, figures of Bacchus, &c. "Even the ducking-stools," says Smith, in his "London Antiquities," "were sometimes appropriately carved with appropriate devices. Mr. Gayfere, abbey mason, informed me, that he recollected a ducking-stool, preserved within the premises of purgatory, which had been used by the burgesses of Westminster, on the shores of the Thames. Stocks were also carved. I recollect those of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields having a most excellent carving of a stout fellow flogging a culprit. The only pair of stocks remaining in London, are those opposite the watch-house in Portugal-street, belonging to St. Clement's Danes." (This volume was published in 1815.)

The carvings of Grinling Gibbons on the screen of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in other places in London and elsewhere, spread a taste for a similar description of decoration; and although, within the space of the ravages of the fire, few attempts were made at ornamentation, there are still some exceptions. The doorway, No. 2, Laurence Poultney-hill (of which we give a sketch), is part of a double entrance, which is boldly designed and freely executed. Above one of the doors is the date 1703. In the drawing-room of this house there is a beautifully-carved marble mantelpiece, the ornaments composed of corn, fruit, and flowers: the forms are true to nature and artistically grouped. There is also a ceiling of scrollwork and flowers, in the centre of which was formerly a well-executed painting, of an appropriate subject. Many of the plaster decorations of this period, not only in the churches but also in large mansions and public halls, are so well applied and so excellent both in design and execution, as to be worthy of a careful examination by the student of domestic architecture. In some of Wren's churches the plaster devices, gracefully, and without disturbing the breadth of effect, carry the ornament throughout the design, answering the purpose of the varied tints of a fine picture, which, without destroying the important features, prevent any large masses from appearing plain, poor, and insipid. In the invention of the large masses of carving and plaster-work, which were so much in use from the time of Charles I. to that of the beginning of the reign of George III. there was evidently an artistic spirit directing the workmen. Joseph Wilton, the Royal Academician, designed the royal state-carriage at present in use; and with Carlini carved the heads of the river gods in the front of Somerset House. His daughter married Sir William Chambers, the architect. Cipriani was frequently employed in preparing designs for the ornamental parts of buildings. As a draughtsman, he ranks high in the arts; his works, in the opinion of Fuseli, "displaying fertility of invention, grace of composition, and seductive elegance of form."

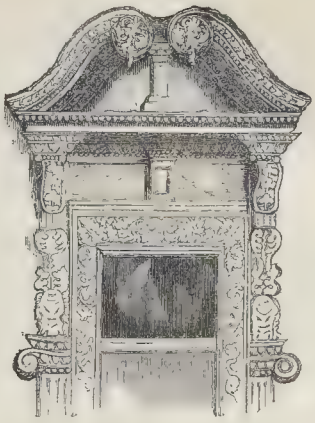
To go back, however, to the time of Gibbons, the distinguished carver, to whom we have already referred, who was the founder in this country of a peculiar style of sculptural art, applied in particular to useful purposes; he was, indeed, the first to adapt the forms of nature to the style of architecture at his age in use. Considering the importance of Gibbons in his department of art, it might, perhaps, not be without its use to quote from "Evelyn's Diary," the following particulars respecting this clever and most industrious man. Evelyn, the man of taste of his time, found the young carver by accident in Deptford, not far from his own residence, and describes his interview as follows:—

"18th Jan. 1671.—This day I first acquainted his Majestie with that incomparible young man Gibbons, whom I had lately met with in an obscure place by meere accident, as I was walking neere a poore solitary thatched house, in a field in a parish neere Says Court. I found him shut in; but looking in at the window, I perceived him carving that large cartoon or crucifix of Tintoret, a copy of which I had myself brought from Venice, where the original painting remains. I asked if I might enter. He opened the door civilly to me, and I saw him about such a work as for ye curiosity of handling, drawing, and studious exactness, I never had before seen in all my travels. I questioned him why he worked in such an obscure and lonesome place. He told me that it was that he might apply himselfe to his profession without interruption; and wondered not a little how I had found him out. I asked if he was unwilling to be known to some greate man, for that I believed it might be turned to his profit. He answered, he was as yet but a beginner, but would not be sorry to sell off that piece. On demanding the price, he said 100*l.* In very earnest, the frame was worth the money, there being nothing in nature so tender and delicate as the flowers and festoons about it; and yet the work was very strong. In the piece were more than 100 figures of men, &c. I found he

SKETCHES OF OLD DOORWAYS IN LONDON.

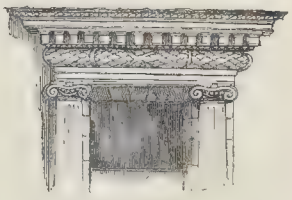


LAWRENCE POULTNEY-HILL, CITY.

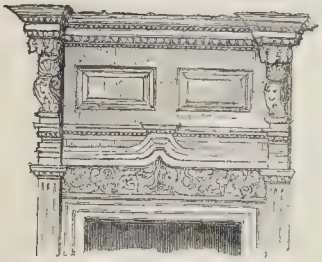


GREAT ORMOND-STREET, QUEEN'S-SQUARE.

COLLEGE-HILL, CITY.



NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND.



CHAPEL-STREET, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET.

SERLE'S-PLACE, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

was likewise musical, and very civil, sober, and discreet in his discourse. There was only an old woman in the house. So, desiring leave to visit him sometimes, I went away.

Of this young artist, together with my manner of finding him out, I acquainted the king, and begged that he would give me leave to bring him and his work to Whitehall, for that I would adventure my reputation with his Majestie that he had never seen anything to approach it, and that he would be exceedingly pleased, and employ him. This was the first notice his Majestie ever had of Mr. Gibbons."

On the 1st March in the same year, Evelyn says, "I caused Mr. Gibbons to bring to Whitehall his excellent piece of carving, which being come, I advertised his Majestie—who asked me where it was, I told him in Sir Richard Browne's (my father-in-law's) chamber; and that if it pleased his Majestie to appoint whither it should be brought, being, though of wood, heavy, I would take care for it. 'No,' says the king, 'shew me ye way, I'll go to Sir Richard's chamber;' which he immediately did, walking along the entries after me as far as the ewrie, till he came up to the room, where I also lay. No sooner was he entered, and cast his eye on the work, but he was astonished at the curiosity of it; and having considered a long time, and discoursed with Mr. Gibbons, whom I brought to kiss his hand, he commanded it should be immediately carried into the Queen's side, to shew it to her. It was carried up into her bedchamber, where she and the king looked on and admired it again: the king being called away, left us with the queen, believing she would have bought it, being a crucifix; but when his Majestie was gone, a French pedling woman, one Mad. de Boord, who used to bring peticoates and fanns and baubles out of France to the ladys, began to find fault with several things in the worke, which she understood no more than an asse or a monkey, so, as in a kind of indignation, I caused the person who brought it to carry it back to the chamber, finding the queene so much governed by an ignorant French woman; and this incomparable artist had only his labours for his paines, which not a little displeased me, and he was faine to send it down to his cottage again. He not long after sold it for 80*l.* though well worth 100*l.* without the frame, to Sir Geo. Viner.

"His Majestie's surveyor, Mr. Wren, faithfully promised to employ him, I having also bespoke his Majestie's work for him at Windsor, which my friend Mr. May, the architect there, was going to repair universally."

Mr. Wren proved a better patron to Gibbons than the Queen; and Gibbons soon, under his own directions, and also by the work of his hands, produced important results in connection with English art.

The old doorways of London of the date of the reign of Queen Ann were, in many instances, very fanciful; and at this time ship-carving, &c. not having gone out of use, there was, no doubt, an extensive demand for these architectural decorations. Mr. Smith, to whose book we have before referred, says, "Ship-carving, which was in its height of splendour in old Vandervelde's time (he died in 1693, aged eighty-three), has of late years been gradually sinking; and I find by the strictest inquiry below bridge, that, although there were not less than 300 ship-carvers in the beginning of our present Majesty's reign (George III.), there are absolutely now not more than fourteen, including three masters, viz. Mr. H. White, of King's-stairs, Rother-

hithe, Greyfoot and Overton, and Pageants, Rotherhithe. I was in hopes when among those persons that I should have been able to have learned something concerning the carver of the figures commonly called Gog and Magog. All I was able to gain was copies of them of half their size in elm, by Mr. H. White, above mentioned, which had been put up a few years ago against a public-house, called the 'New Giants,' opposite St. John's, Horsleydown. It appears that the Guildhall giants were favourites on this spot, for in the same street there is another public-house called the 'Old Giants,' but this sign is only a pictorial illustration. Ship-carving is mostly executed in elm." We have already in the *Builder* alluded to the artist who executed the Guildhall statues of Gog and Magog. The following quotation gives the particulars of an object which many have seen with great interest.—

"The coach of Queen Anm," says Smith, "was extremely heavy in its ornaments, but the panels were beautifully painted by Sir James Thornhill. A friend of mine, Mr. Renton, is in possession of a part of one. This coach survived Kings George I. and II. and was used by our present king (George III.) when he first went to the House of Lords, and also on his marriage; after which it was broken up; and Sir William Chambers recommended the late Joseph Wilton, esq. R.A. and Mr. Pugello, to conduct the building of the present carriage, which was executed on the site of the late Mr. Mahou's house, in Queen Ann-street East. The model was executed from Sir William's design by Laurence Anderson Holme, a Dane, who in 1765 gained a premium, from the Society of Arts, of 147*l.* for the best statue in marble. The greatest part of the carving of the coach was executed by Nicholas Collett, a little man, who from his superior ability was honoured by Mr. Waldron, the actor, with the characteristic epithet of a 'Garrick of a carver' (Mr. Waldron was originally a wood-carver). Mr. Cipriani painted the panels, and received 800*l.* for his performance. The bill for the coach was 8,000*l.*; but it was taxed, and the real cost was 7,564*l.* 4s. 4½d. The odd pence arose from the ribbon-weaver's bill. It was first used Nov. 15, 1762."

After the above date, a Mr. Collett is mentioned, who was employed to carve a horse for "the late Mr. Hackett, of Long-acre, as large as the life, for the purpose of showing the harness upon; and this he modelled, from actual admeasurement, from one of the King of Hanover's stud, called Beauty. He also carved a portrait of the same animal for the armoury of the Tower of London. The faces and hands of Queen Elizabeth, and some other wood-work, were carved by the same artist. William Collett was the inseparable companion of Gainsborough the painter, and his subjects were chiefly selected from the domestic-animal fables of Æsop, and now and then to be met with in the tablets of chimney-pieces: one design of this kind was often repeated—it was a shepherd's boy, eating his dinner in the midst of his flock, under the shade of a tree, with his dog begging by his side."

About the end of the last century, wood-carving received a check from the introduction of a composition, principally produced by a man of the name of Barker. Before this period it had been rendered cheap by the French ornaments of *papier-mâché*. The father of Joseph Wilton, the sculptor, already alluded to, had a manufactory of it in Edwards-street, Cavendish-square; and a person of the name of Barbell had another in James-street, Covent-garden.

Elevation of the Working Classes.—A small village, to consist of about twenty cottages, and a spacious lodging-house, in the Tudor style of architecture, and combining every comfort and convenience, has just been commenced by the Duke of Newcastle's directions at Hardwicke. In the same locality another class of work designed to provide future occupation for the tenants of the cottages has been begun. The land, which is now wet, marshy, and unprofitable, is being thoroughly drained and will shortly be converted into irrigated and fertile meadows on the plan carried out with such signal success on the neighbouring estates of the Duke of Portland.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The collection of works of modern artists now exhibiting at the British Institution, Pall mall, is not particularly satisfactory: the walls are hung with many dreary mediocrities, and the points of interest are few and far between. It has been suggested to us that if the directors were to open their rooms *after* the decision on the pictures sent to the Royal Academy, instead of before it, they would obtain a better collection than they do now. Inasmuch, however, as the object the directors are supposed to have in view is to provide artists a place for exhibition, without cost, at a time when the other galleries are not open, it is not likely that the suggestion will be attended to.

Creswick, R.A. has a nice presentment of two lines by Mrs. Howitt (1):—

"By the bright little streams, that gladly run
Awhile in the shadow, and then in the sun."

Frost's two contributions, 5 and 24, are exquisitely painted,—miniatures in oil; and close to these are several other of the noticeable pictures in the collection. "Coiners," by Inskip, (22), "Scheveling Shore," by E. W. Cooke, R.A.; "Fruit" (30) and (180), by Lance; and "Harvest Home" (50), by Linnell, a wonderful piece of colour. The latter, and John Gilbert's "Sancho Panza informing his Wife of his coming Dignity" (509), are to our mind the two "cleverest" pictures in the collection: the most charming is certainly Sant's "Youthful Artist" (148). Near this, Ansdell has a good specimen of his particular art, called "The Interrupted Meal" (158). Glass has a large picture in three compartments (325), "A Raid on the Scottish Border,—the Rendezvous, the Return, the Rescue,"—not easily connectible, which is inferior to his "Moss-Troopers", but, nevertheless, good. 458, by J. E. Collins, "Lisette," and 189, by Alex Johnstone, "Peggy and Jenny," have marks against them in our list, and there are some charming landscapes by J. Danby (429), T. Danby (64), J. Wilson, jun. (138), Jutsum, J. Holland, L. J. Wood, Branwhite, G. Stanfield, and others. G. E. Hering's works demand praise, though they please less than some of his previous pictures; and as to Sir George Hayter's "Arrest of Cardinal Wolsey for High Treason" (73), it is to be regretted that the artist himself was not arrested before he committed such treason against truth and beauty as is here exhibited

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THE ORIGIN OF GEOMETRY, AND ITS USEFULNESS.

"Geometry is a mathematical science; it teaches the properties of surfaces, and the relations of magnitudes. In an extended sense it is the science of demonstration."—Dr. Mayor.

Geometry is a word derived from the Greek, and in its native signification stands for no more than the measuring of land; for which rules have been given to ascertain its surface, or any portion of it, by distances and dimensions, either on it or within it. Although this was the original purpose of geometry, it is now used as a science for finding of quantities, extensions, and magnitudes, abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter. For the place of its origin we might go back to the antediluvian world, and ascribe a knowledge of it to Cain, when he laid out the first city in the land of Nod. However, it will be more reasonable if we seek for its origin in the present world: perhaps at Thebes, in Upper Egypt.

This ancient city, the Sheba of Scripture, now no longer existing, oriental travellers tell us, was situated upon a level plain, near the borders of the Arabian desert. Homer, describing it in the "Iliad," in its palmy days, says it was surrounded with an immense high and massive wall, with 100 gates! not a vestige of which walls or gates of this primitive city can now be found. See "Herodotus," vol. ii. p. 12, who states on the authority of the Egyptian priests that "when Sesostris became monarch of Egypt, after the reign of Cambyses the Persian, about 1,356 years before our era, he portioned out the lands of his dominions, and made a regular distribution among his subjects. Here he assigned to each Egyptian a square piece of ground, and his revenues were drawn from the rent which every individual annually paid him. Rain being a phenomena in Egypt, the river Nile to irrigate the land annually arose and overflowed its banks, which continuing to do so for some weeks, at last filled all their adjacent reservoirs. On the waters ebbing, it was frequently found to have effaced the limits of their inheritances, by carrying away the landmarks or boundaries of property which had been set up, and which, in the time of Moses, if removed by a rapacious person to increase his own possessions, he was visited with severe punishment ("Cursed be he that removes his neighbour's landmark. And all the people shall say, Amen." — Dueteronomy, chap. xxvii. v. 17.)

Whoever were sufferers by the floods were permitted to make the king acquainted with their loss, when certain officers were appointed to inquire into the particulars of their case, that no man might be taxed beyond his ability. When property thus became confused, recourse to geometrical division was adopted, in order to determine the limits of their possessions. Thus we have the origin of geometry. If we further consult Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Ptolemy, and Plutarch, it will be traced to its present maturity.

Euclid, an original writer on the subject of geometry, was born at Alexandria, in Egypt, about 300 years B.C. where, in the time of the Ptolemies, he taught mathematics; and by applying himself to subtile inquiries, there inseparably arose from a practice altogether mechanical a science that now holds the first place among all others, as it includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic, in teaching the art of reasoning: hence "Euclid's Elements" is now become a standard work for students in the abstract arts and sciencies, and for constructing and developing superfices and solids upon parchment, paper, or any other substance, the apparent superficies of any equal or unequal angled figure, whether circumscribed by right lines, angular, or curvilinear ones of contrary flexures, situated horizontally, perpendicularly, or in an inclined position. Thus, geometrical dimensions consist chiefly in lines, surfaces, and angles, and of solid bodies, which last are not to be considered in respect of the quality of their matter, but of the extension of their parts.

That geometrical or mathematical maps were at first adopted in measuring and delineating portions of the terrestrial globe, we may be further certain of, if we refer to the sacred Scriptures (see Joshua, chap. xviii. verse 4, *et seq.*), where we are informed that "Joshua sent three men from each of the seven tribes into Canaan, or land of promise, with orders to spy out, examine and describe what they saw, and enter it in a book." No doubt the Israelites had made themselves acquainted with geometry, while they were in Egypt.

The Lacedæmonians were also acquainted with the science of geometry. They inform us that Aristagoras, prince of Miletus, desiring to have a conference with their sovereign, he appeared before him with a tablet of brass in his hand, upon which was inscribed every known part of the habitable world, with the sea and the rivers. Now, this must have happened 504 years before the Christian era, for the passage of Aristagoras to Lacedæmon took place in the first year of the 69th Olympiad (see Herodotus, "Terpsichore," vol. iii. p. 167).

The provinces of geometry are now almost infinite, for few of our ideas of objects but may be represented by lines of geometrical construction,—astronomy, as well as geography, navigation, fortification, naval architecture, geometrical projections, horizontal and vertical combinations of the details in civil architecture, perspective, isometrical and stereometrical projections, with mechanism or works of machinery: in a word, all the precise and accurate arts and sciences are alike dependent upon it, for all speculative truths consisting in the relation of things, and in the relations between those relations may all be referred to lines superficies, and solids; consequently by geometry truth must be established and errors detected. Finally, without a theoretical and practical knowledge of geometry, no invention whatever of a mechanical nature can be carried out, or clearly conveyed to the imagination of others.

By its aid, united with trigonometry, military

engineers are enabled to take the plans of places, measure all distances of objects from one another, and their altitudes, carrying their measures into places that are only accessible to the eye, occasioned by intervening rivers, and marshes where they cannot be passed. The architect by this science is taught how to lay down his many-sided plans, draw his elevations, and form his sections, as well as to describe the multangular, geometrical, or polygonal figures in the heads of Gothic windows, intervening between the varied mullions. The builder is also informed how to construct his floors, positions, and roofs; and the operative mechanic how to execute the works committed to his charge. It also aids the historical painter in forming his architectural backgrounds, who should no more neglect its rules than that of the anatomy of the human figure (see "Alberti on Painting," book iii.). Harrison, the historian, speaking of the science of anatomy so necessary to be understood by the painter, makes this quaint remark:—"In the numberless muscles, arteries, and tendons of the human figure, there appears to be more geometry or construction than in all the artistical engines in the world." Well might the Psalmist observe, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

Gaspard Monge, a professor of geometry in the Polytechnique School at Paris published a valuable work on geometry for the use of his pupils during the consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte, which is so excellent a production as to have induced me some years since to translate the programme, which Mr. Limbird, of the Strand, published in the *Mirror* in the year 1827. Monge urges the necessity of making geometry a branch of the national school, and points at the beneficial results that would arise therefrom.

"To draw the French nation," he says, "from the dependence which even in the present day it is obliged to place in foreign industry, it is necessary, in the first place, to direct the national education towards the knowledge of those objects that require a correctness *which hitherto have been totally neglected*. For our artists to become from their youth familiar with geometry, and to be in a condition to attain it, it is necessary in the second place to render popular the knowledge of a great number of natural phenomena that are indispensable to the progress of industry; they will then profit for the advancement of the general instruction of the nation. It is also requisite to extend among our artists the knowledge of the advancement of the useful arts and that of machinery, whose object is either to diminish manual labour, or give to the result of labour more uniformity and precision.

This art has two principal objects in view; the first, to represent with exactness in drawings which have only two dimensions—length and breadth — objects which have three — length, breadth, and thickness, and which are susceptible of a strict definition. Under this point of view, it is a language necessary to the man of genius when he conceives a project, and to those who are to have the direction of it; and, lastly, to the artists who are themselves to execute the different parts. Finally, the object of descriptive geometry is to deduce from the exact description of bodies all that necessarily follows of their forms and their respective positions. In this sense, it is a means of seeking truth, as it offers perpetual examples of the passage from what is known to what is unknown; and as it is always applied to objects susceptible of the minutest evidence, it is necessary that it should form part of the plan of a national education!" We shall contribute then to give an advantageous direction to education, by making our young artizans familiar with the application of practical geometry to the graphic constructions which are necessary to the greater number of the useful arts, and in making use of this geometry in the representation and determination of the elements of machinery, by means of which man, by aid of the forces of nature, reserves for himself in a manner in his operations no other labour than that of his intellects.

Lastly, observes Monge, hitherto we have had no well-composed elementary work on that art in France! because until this time learned men have taken too little interest in it, or at least it has only been practised in an obscure manner by persons whose education has not been sufficiently extended, and who were unable to communicate the result of their lucubrations. A course of lectures simply oral would be absolutely without effect. It is therefore necessary, for the course of descriptive geometry, that practice and execution be joined to the hearing of methods; thus pupils will be exercised in graphic constructions of descriptive geometry. The graphic arts have general methods, with which we can only become familiar by the use of the rule, the square, and the compass. Amongst the different applications that may be made of descriptive geometry, there are *two* which are remarkable, both for their universality and their ingenuity: these are the constructions of *perspective*, and that of sciography, or the strict determination of the *shadows*. These two parts may scientifically be considered as the completeness of the art of describing objects, and geometry the basis of every practical architect's education.

R. BROWN.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE members of the Photographic Society held their first annual meeting on Thursday, the 2nd. And firstly, because we take a great interest in the success of photography; and secondly, because the principal proceedings of the evening were but an echo of the photographic article which appeared in the *Builder* of the 21st of last month, we will give a brief report of what took place. The president, Sir Charles Eastlake, having taken the chair, the financial statement and the report of the council were read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, printed, and distributed. The former was satisfactory, showing a considerable balance in hand: the second was brief, announcing that the society now consisted of 370 members. The interest of the evening arose out of the discussion of two motions, of which notice had been given, by Mr. Rippingham. The sixth "rule" of the society ran thus,—"That the president, one of the vice-presidents, and one-third of the council shall go out of office annually, *and shall not be re-eligible* until after the expiration of one year." The hon. mover contended that it was unwise in the society thus to tie its hands, and after a long discussion it was determined that *the whole* of the *non re-eligibility* clause should be rescinded.

The consideration of the next motion, "That no person practising photography professionally, or selling his pictures for profit, nor any dealers in photographic chemicals, materials, or apparatus, should be eligible for election *on the council*," was introduced by Mr. Rippingham with much earnestness and ability; but to report his speech would be to do little more than to reprint our article already alluded to. Suffice it to say, that having dwelt with much force on the danger to the society of allowing the traders and professional photographers to take seats in the council, he illustrated his argument by a reference to a well-known harmonic society, in the formation of which he had taken a very active part, and which, so long as it was composed of, and governed by, amateurs, flourished and prospered, but had dwindled and lost importance from the moment when *the profession* began to take a part in the management. He then alluded to the fact that the council of the society had sought to lay the foundation of this fatal influence, by introducing the names of professional photographers into their proposed list of members for the ensuing year; and wound up by an anxious appeal to the meeting to support him in his endeavour to avert the impending ruin. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hennah, who declared that, being himself a professional photographer, he felt and admitted that he could not conscientiously take a seat in a council in which he should *feel it his duty* to the society to do all in his power to *spread* a knowledge of those facts *which he had so deep an interest in keeping to himself*. Mr. Knight, dealing very largely in photographic materials and apparatus, spoke to the same effect, and in entire approbation of the proposed system of exclusion; which, being put to the vote, was declared by the president to be carried by a large majority.

But now arose a serious difficulty. The question was asked, "Where could the line be drawn between the professional photographer making and *selling his pictures for profit*, and the *amateur* who *sold* his pictures?" Mr. Fenton, the honorary secretary, came forward, and declared that as he sold his pictures for profit, he was, of course, ineligible for the council; and he resigned his seat accordingly. Mr. Peter Le Neve Foster said that he was in the same predicament, selling his pictures for profit, though he had *as yet* made none; and Mr. Rosling, the treasurer, declaring that he came within the same category, it became evident that if the resolution were allowed to stand, the ranks of the council would be thinned to a most alarming and inconvenient extent. The chairman therefore suggested to the mover the expediency of recalling the resolution, and of leaving to the discretion of the council; the practical working out of the wish so unequivocally expressed by the vote of the meeting. Mr. Rippingham objected, that the resolution had been fully discussed and carried, and that he felt so firmly convinced that if the trade once got a footing in the council, the ruin of the society was inevitable; he could not consent. Whereupon it was suggested that the losing party had a right to demand a poll, which being assented to by the chairman, a *division* took place, and the late decision was reversed, the original motion being negatived, also by a large majority. The doors of the council being thus thrown open to the photographic trade, and the printed list of the eight new members recommended by the council containing the names of parties interested in that trade, the meeting, which had just so kindly opened the door, determined, nevertheless, that not one of them should pass the threshold; and accordingly, from a laudable unwillingness to make any invidious selections from the house-list, passed it over altogether, and re-elected the whole of the old council.

This was, perhaps, under the circumstances, the best thing that could be done; but it may well be doubted whether a council, of which *more than one-third* are non-residents, and consequently non-attendants, *not a single one of whom resides within one hundred miles of the place of meeting*, can be considered as a useful working committee having to mature and consolidate a new association. Let us, however, hope that by a prodigal use of the penny-postage on the part of the non-residents, and a straightforward and zealous distribution, by the home-members, of the information thus transmitted, or to be obtained from any other quarter, or by any other means, photography will be benefited, and the society made to prosper. Let the council bear in mind that their first duty is to have no *photographic secrets*, and they may then rest assured that the society, which can only be held together by a conviction that they are associated *for the sole purpose of mutual instruction*, will support them.

"RAILWAY LOANS."

UNDER this heading Mr. Charles Hill, a member of the Stock Exchange, whereof we spoke last week, and one-while sheriff of London, has published a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer which deserves the serious attention of those who regulate the monetary transactions of the country.* Things may be so *large* as to be invisible to the ordinary eye, equally with things too small (extremes meet), and we need then the aid of the mental *megas*cope, if we may coin a word,† of one who has mastered the subject to bring such within our view. National finance is one of these, and accordingly effects are constantly seen in this department for which the cause is so far out of sight that the multitude do not even ask if there be one. They will do well to avail themselves of Mr. Hill's megascope.

* "Railway Loans. A few Words to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this Subject as a Point of Finance." By Charles Hill, Esq., F.S.A. Fellow of the Statistical Society, &c. London: Mann Nephews, Cornhill. 1854.

† *Mikros*, small; *megas*, large.

The main object of Mr. Hill's valuable pamphlet is to show the disastrous effect on the market produced by the present borrowing powers possessed by the railway companies. First pointing out that money is laid out under two heads, namely, where it is advanced at fixed interest and for limited periods,—and, secondly, where invested permanently and at uncertain or certain interest or profit,—he arrives at the conclusion respecting that which returns to its possessor, either by reimbursement at short intervals, or by other parties being willing to take (as in the stocks) the security off his hands, "that however the amount of the money so employed may vary at different periods, at any one time it has a limit. It is also transparent, that as the demand approaches this limit, the rate of interest rises; and as the demand diminishes, it is readily advanced at lower rates. If either bills of exchange are few, or exchequer bills few, or stock not offering, of course the rate of interest will fall; but if they exceed, either separately or together, the supply of money, then the interest rises, the merchants are inconvenienced or ruined, and the Government is embarrassed. If either being in excess would produce this result, how much more would it be caused by the introduction of another security competing for this money, equal in value, and exceeding in amount all the commercial paper under discount at any one time at the Bank, exceeding all the exchequer bills in circulation, and approaching in extent all the public funds that are floating and changing hands."

Now the railway companies have loans on undoubted security to the extent of about 80,000,000*l.* borrowed for periods varying from one to ten years, and, taking an average, about 20,000,000*l.* has to be reborrowed or borrowed annually. "The Government, then, has about 19,000,000*l.* of exchequer bills falling due each year; and the Bank of England has under discount, on the average, less than 15,000,000*l.* of commercial bills: other parties, in the gross, have of course a great deal more. Still, admitting into competition a demand of 20,000,000*l.* on equal security would seem, and is, an awful folly and calamity, wholly unjustifiable so far as the financial operations of Government are concerned, and iniquitous and unjust to the commercial community having bills of exchange to discount." The writer urges, with much force, that compelling the railway companies to raise this money permanently (and thus make it address itself to the second species of money that may be continuously invested), would not be an injury; but, if reasonable liberty were allowed them in the mode of raising it, a permanent advantage and boon, and would afford immense relief to the money market. Mr. Hill thinks the directors of every railway actually constructed should be prohibited from renewing their bonds, but should be compelled to raise the amount in fixed and permanent stock. Had this been done, he says, prior to the last proposal for the reduction of the interest on the national debt, it would have facilitated, if not secured, the success of that operation. "Surely the merest tyro in finance does not want to be told, nor need an argument be adduced to illustrate, the relief to be afforded to the money market by the absence of a first-class yearly borrower of 20,000,000*l.*"

In France the mistake has been avoided:—"While the right of admitting the railways to borrow money is conceded, it is not borrowed for limited and fluctuating periods; but, on the contrary, when once borrowed, an arrangement is made by which a portion of the 'obligations' are redeemed by lot every year, with a bonus, out of the income of the company. Hence, once borrowed, there is an end of the effect on the value of money, as the companies are not in the market month by month, as borrowers, but liquidate half-yearly a small portion of their loans, till the whole is extinguished."

The subject is one of very great importance (especially if we are to have *war*), and the knowledge Mr. Charles Hill is known to possess in this and cognate studies justly entitles him to be heard, and will doubtless command the attention of the public.

LODGING-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Several years back this subject was treated in the *Builder*, and had widely spread, and been carried into practice, before the Prince suggested an improved plan for the accommodation of the middle orders (if that phrase be admissible) of industry. In a recent article on that subject, which seems to have met general approval from the press, it was suggested that the most pressing demand urges us forward, not only to the improvement, but to the creation and erection of *homes*, on behalf of the really working class of labourers, who on the average receive not more than 18s. a week in wages. These people dwell everywhere in the metropolis: they are porters, carters, bricklayers' and plasterers' labourers, warehousemen, and a long line of industrials, distinguishable by no intelligible words. They must live near their callings, and every room of every lane, and court, and mews, and slum, teems with them. They cannot choose more remote lodgings, though cheaper and wholesomer, for time constrains them: bound to work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., often later, every mile of added exercise abates their strength by a meal's meat. To pay railroad or omnibus fares out of such earnings, is an impracticability—to support a family (though ever so small), almost equally so.

Let any one compute the cost (if but for experiment) of maintaining on 18s. a week, say four mouths, a father, mother, and two children: 3s. for one room; 4s. for bread and flour (under 12 ounces per diem for each person); 1s. butter, suet, and lard; meat (4 lbs.) 2s.; tea and sugar, 1s. 6d.; milk, 1s.; cheese as a substitute for meat, at their meals, per week, 8d.; potatoes and vegetables (if only for soup), 1s. *Coals, at this season*, would consume all the rest; but allow 1 cwt. at the ordinary retail cost of *other years*, 2s.; the sum total makes 16s. 2d. Here we have a disposable balance of one shilling and tenpence, and this is to supply candles, soap, *beer*, tobacco, not to mention clothing and any little addenda incidental to the moveables of even one chamber. Some may think that many of the last-named articles are luxuries—others that they are necessaries—beer to brace the nerve of labour — soap to maintain bodily health, through open pores and clean linen; light to keep alive the intellect, to encourage domestic application and communion: the difficulty will be in the choice for indulgence: since 1s. 10d. will only supply either beer, or soap and candles, therefore all the rest must be expunged. And yet robust health is indispensable to the labourer for the continuance of his toil and wages. It is so they struggle on, and this mode of explanation, perhaps too candid, can alone exemplify their battle for life.

It is true that very many, regardless of pining children, drink and smoke 5s. or more: what, then, is *their* case? But it is not the object to impeach bad habitudes in the wretched—their very distress impels them: no, the object is to calculate, to examine, and discover how we can provide for the million of poor families just in this condition, not only a cheaper *home*, but how, by combining under aggregate management the comforts of clean, healthy, well-ventilated, drained, lighted, and warm chambers, abodes may be provided, as assuredly they can, for every son and daughter of toil.

It is necessary to refer back to the *Builder* of January 7th, to show (under authority) that a living-room and two sleeping compartments, with water, and all the accessories essential to a comfortable home, inclusive of a *common cooking kitchen*, washhouse, and drying room or yard, may be provided for 3s. 1d. per week; but the details of a plan suggested by the same architect and builder, for altering ranges of two or more old houses, were not given; and this latter mode of supplying the place of by-streets and lanes, demolished to make way for new streets, seems to be the most immediate and the most practicable remedy for the evil complained of.

This plan is to take at a rental ranges of old houses (containing ten or twelve rooms each), to convert the staircases of every other house into lobbies and accessories for each separate floor; to break communications through the party-walls on every story; to clear off and clean the walls; in some cases to add a story, or where the curtilages admit of it, to enlarge the houses, and, in all cases, to convert the basement story into common kitchens, laundries, and cellars.

If the rental of each house, on a repairing lease, be 50*l.* (and this for central position is a full allowance: for suburban sites it might be 35*l.*), suppose taxes to be 12*l.* add thereto the interest of 150*l.* per house, as the outlay on repairs and additions, at 5 per cent. the total amount is 69*l.* 10s. or say 70*l.* a year, for five commodious suites of apartments, consisting of three rooms each, with closets, presses, and the other comforts of civilized life in higher spheres: this could be done then at 14*l.* a year for each family; but if you divide these, perhaps, too spacious, and therefore too luxurious, suites of chambers in halves, the accommodation will far surpass anything to be found, not only in Seven-dials, but even in all Soho (such as are let to working people), at a rental of only 7*l.* yearly, or about 2s. 8½d. weekly!

It is not in leading nor in secondary streets that such houses can be had at such low rents, but in by-lanes, where middlemen and lodging-letters rent them in pairs or by the dozen, sub-letting the tenements at cent. per cent. profit, crowding together as many as the police and the late merciful law will allow. No repairs beyond covering in the roof, no cleansing, is ever done in those lairs, which, while they yield doubtful refuge to the occupants, spread certain contagion in the vicinage. These dens must be improved or swept away!

Without the supervision of parochial or district boards, knowing the circumstances of their proper localities, no general improvement of dwellings can be assured. The police may thin out the swarms of teeming poverty—may remove heaps of refuse, or periodically report cesspools; but without general and combined action, sanitary precautions cannot be carried out. Legislation, too, must interpose, and obligate landlords to stop up and drain off cesspools which are most noisome and pestiferous even in some of the most attractive quarters! At a time like this, while cholera impends, being extended, although temporarily subdued, it is criminal to omit or neglect any and every precaution. In every province of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the disease slumbers only to awake in redoubled virulence with the coming summer's sun.

Reform in these particulars will be hailed by the poor with a cordial acclaim: although passive and patient, they are not insensible of the occasion. As instruction advances, their intelligence grows with the meridian light of science. They, too, have eaten of the tree of knowledge, and "they know that they are naked."

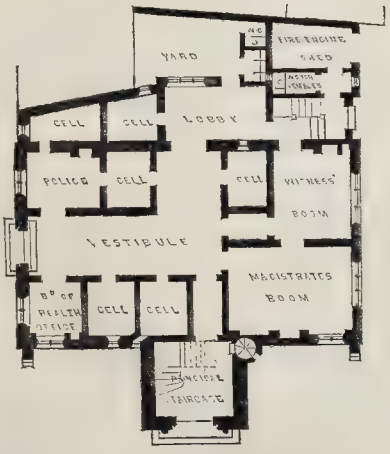
Quondam.

NEW TOWN-HALL, BANBURY.

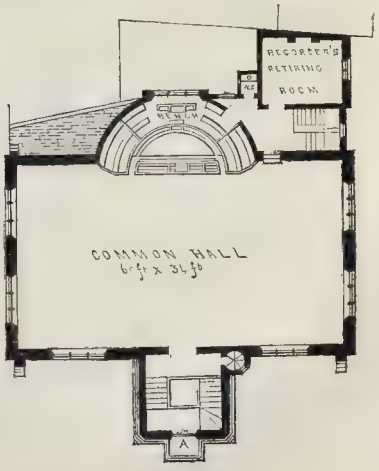
This building, now in the course of erection from the designs of Mr. Bruton, of Oxford, is intended to supply the several wants of the town, and to combine a common hall, police-station, and offices for the local board of health, and has a magistrates' room and retiring-room for the recorder and the County Court judge. There is also a sitting-room for a resident policeman over the engine-shed, and bed-rooms above the recorder's room. The basement contains cellars, which it is proposed to let for mercantile purposes. The building is to be heated with hot water, and the spiral top to the tower is open and serves for an extracting shaft. This also will contain a coil of hot-water pipes to promote summer ventilation. The balcony over the principal entrance will serve for nomination at elections, and for addressing a larger audience than the hall will contain. For concerts, &c. the hall is expected to seat 600 persons, exclusive of performers. Mr. Chesterman, of Abingdon, is the builder.

Armagh Cathedral.—This edifice was reopened for divine service on Sunday before last, after having undergone various alterations. The organ has been removed from the southern transept to the northern, near the choir. Gutta-percha tubes also communicate with both divisions of choristers.

BANBURY TOWN-HALL.—MR. BRUTON, ARCHITECT.



GROUND PLAN.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Croydon.—Thirty builders at Croydon having been applied to for tenders for proposed alterations and additions to the Butter-market there, the following tenders were given in:—

Mr. Waters	£230 0
Mr. Ellershaw	225 0
Mr. Kent	220 0
Mr. Brasstead	168 10
Mr. Buce	148 15
Mr. Harris	142 15

The architect, Mr. J. Doughney, had estimated the expenses of the contemplated alterations at about 140*l.* Mr. Harris's tender was accepted.

Ashford.—It has been resolved at a vestry meeting, to consider the propriety of taking down the old church, and erecting a new one on its site, instead of repairing the old one, as at first proposed. Contributions, amounting to 900*l.* have already been promised towards the new building, should the architect's advice to erect a new one be carried out.——By the way, nothing appears to have been done as yet towards realizing the extensive building plan on land belonging to Sir Edward Dering, of which we some time ago gave particulars in the *Builder*. It is to be hoped that a promising speculation, such as the one in question, will not be lost sight of.

Oxford.—The following were the tenders for boundary-walls and iron railing, &c. on the Park-town estate, near Oxford, as advertised in our columns; Mr. S. Lipscomb Seckham, architect:—

	Walls and Curbs.	Iron Railing.
Hill and Smith	—	£444 5
Castle and Son	£760 0	—
Gardiner and Son	609 0	390 0
Grafton and Hood	—	385 0
Young and Co.	650 10	—

Messrs. Gardiner and Son's tender for the walls, &c. was accepted, and Messrs. Grafton and Hood's for the railing.

Winchester.—St. John's Church, which has been under extensive repair, is now completed. The church, according to the *Hampshire Advertiser*, has been completely restored, the roof having been rebuilt, and the old, unsightly, whitewashed ceiling replaced by a plain stained roof. The old pewing has also been removed, and stained oak seats substituted, increasing the accommodation. The organ has been removed from over the ancient rood-loft, to the west end. The old windows have been cleaned, and several ancient specimens of stained glass brought to light. The eastern window has been removed, and a stained glass one substituted, the subject being a full-length figure of St. John, with emblem. The artist is Mr. Evans, of Shrewsbury, and the expense has been defrayed by the minister of the parish (the Rev. F. Swanton) and his relatives. The cost incurred in carrying out the alterations (amounting to upwards of 600*l.*) has been met by borrowing money on properties belonging to the parish. The works have been executed by the Messrs. Govers, who have taken possession of the ancient font dug up in the church during the repairs, and which they refuse to give up, on the ground that it is "old material," to which they are entitled according to the terms of their contract. The parochial authorities are, consequently, rather puzzled how to act in the affair. The *Advertiser* also states that the extensive repairs in progress at the Hospital of St. Cross are nearly completed. In addition to ordinary work, the church and buildings have been drained.

Bristol.—A meeting of the clergy of this city was convened on Thursday before last, in order to consider the best course to be pursued now that the burial-grounds of Bristol have been closed by order of Government. It was suggested by a majority that the spare ground of the Arno's Vale Cemetery should be taken or purchased by all the city parishes in common, and used by them as a sepulchre. The churchwardens seem to think that a separate piece of ground for the small central parishes should be purchased on the north side of the city, and that Clifton, St. Philip's and Redcliff, with Bedminster, should also have separate cemeteries. To have all the funerals pass through the city to Arno's Vale, they thought would be an injury, as many would object to a succession of gloomy *cortèges* along the line leading to a cemetery, used by all the city.

Bedminster.—Hebron Chapel, built by the Wesleyan Reformers, was opened on 21th ult. It has been built from a design by Mr. H. Crisp, architect, on a site in Back-lane. It is a plain building, of a simple Italian style, with freestone basement in front, freestone dressing and Pennant stone walling forming the upper stories of the front. The sides are quite plain: the interior also is plain, the sittings compactly arranged. There is a gallery at one end only; but side galleries can be constructed without interfering with windows or fittings. The body of the chapel will contain about 470 people, and the galleries 110. The total cost is somewhat more than 1,200*l.*: of this sum 600*l.* have been secured on mortgage of the building, at 4 per cent. interest. Mr. Isaac Ryder gave the plumber's work for the cost of materials, and the gas-fittings gratis, besides the use of a large organ at a nominal rent of 10s. a year.

East Retford.—The parish church is now in course of restoration. The interior has been gutted, and the floor lowered throughout, exposing the surbase of the pillars. The foundation-stone of the new portion has been laid, and the walls are nearly 6 feet in height. Much wants doing at the south transept, not contracted for, and the chancel is greatly out of repair.——A new station for the accommodation of the traffic of both the Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln lines of railway at Retford, is about to be erected near the junction of their two lines; and in the meantime a temporary platform and booking-office are being constructed, and a suitable approach to both the present stations is being formed, so that in a short time the public may hope to find the long-standing grievance at this point of the Great Northern route removed.

LONDON STREETS.

"Can such things be, and overwhelm us like a summer cloud, without our special wonder?"

Is it impracticable to cleanse the streets of the metropolis, and stop the spread of the dirt nuisance? There was a time when the city was considered the dirtiest part of London; but now the west-end may truly be said to *take the shine* out of all. It may be to the interest of some parties that our principal thoroughfares, subject to the severest wear and tear, should be constructed as turnpike or country roads; but it is an unjust tax upon others, and causes a public nuisance: it is also a disgrace to the intelligence of the parties employed. During the last two or three years the condition of the streets from Westminster to Charing-cross has been truly disgraceful: Parliament-street especially appears to have been selected for carrying out certain unscientific experiments upon a grand scale.

First came the Commissioners of Sewers, who stopped the traffic for some months, created an amount of dirt and discomfort visible for a mile around, and ended by laying down tubular drain-pipes to convey the mud into the sewer beneath. These pipes, however, proved too small to carry off the tons of granite which passed into them: they quickly became choked, and were taken up. Similar pipes were relaid, more broken stone added to the road, and similar results obtained. This interesting experiment continues, but with what advantage I have not yet ascertained.

After the aforesaid commissioners came sundry gas, water, and telegraph companies, each in turn breaking up the road, and continuing their operations from time to time. At the latter part of last year the Chartered Gas Company again opened up the road throughout for the purpose of laying down a monster main from their works in the Horseferry-road. This was effected as far as Charing-cross by the end of the year, since which time eight separate openings have been made in the road, between Bridge-street and Charing-cross, mostly for the purpose of making good defects. The excavation is now proceeding simultaneously with the *repairing* of the road.

It is certain that new mains may occasionally be requisite, and that repairs will be needed; but there must be something discreditably wrong in design or execution, when it is found necessary to open the same ground so frequently. It may also be observed, that there are two points in this route where the traffic is most dense, viz. around the statue at Charing-cross, and at the junction of Bridge-street and Parliament-street, consequently any obstruction there is proportionably felt, yet these are the parts most frequently disturbed.

The road thus broken up is filled in and metalled over as rapidly as possible, and before it is consolidated is again opened: the ground, from being soft, retains the moisture, the moisture assists the attrition of the loose metal, and the latter is quickly converted into that celebrated metropolitan mixture which gives such *character* to the place and its inhabitants.

The imperfect manner in which the gas-pipes are laid down, and the consequent escape of the gas into the surrounding soil, impregnating the latter with its foul products, is a rapidly increasing and serious evil, and will ultimately become a very difficult sanitary question to deal with. Surely it is time that these errors were corrected: this indifference to the health and interests of the community is a disgrace to our legislation, and a stain upon our national character.

As you are always ready to aid a good cause, let me entreat your assistance in drawing the attention of the proper authorities to this subject.

Observer.

SHALL THE NEW STREET BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN PARTS OF THE METROPOLIS BE STRAIGHT OR CROOKED?

The unsatisfactory results of street-making of late must be matter of common observation, and will, it is hoped, be a sufficient apology for this attempt to elucidate the above question before the Legislature shall have sanctioned a proposal for part of a new street which would be no better than the newly-formed Gresham-street, or than the line of Bow-street and Endell-street, while in importance it is perhaps beyond any modern street improvement.

The proposal of a new street from Long Acre at its junction with Endell and Bow streets to Cheapside or St. Paul's, or to both, is admitted to be the best which can be generally suggested for meeting the necessities of the east and west traffic, and to have every capability of becoming perhaps the noblest street improvement in the metropolis; but there seems now danger of its becoming equally crooked and objectionable with the two newly-executed lines of street above mentioned.

It is obvious that the Commission (1847) gave only a *secondary* consideration to the proposed street, their *main* attention being directed to the finding a site for the new Record Office. That such a street should have had such secondary regard, will probably be matter of regret to the public, if they shall find it, after a great outlay, an opprobrium to the age, and an astonishment to our more successful neighbours in Paris.

The portion now coming before Parliament was straight in the plan No. 1, referred to in the Report, but is now proposed in the shape of a bow, merely for the sake of the new Record Office.

Another reason for the crookedness of the *proposed* street (and it is surely an unworthy and uneconomical reason) arises from the system so commonly adopted of choosing second and third rate streets which lie nearly in the line, and then joining and widening them, in preference to driving an entirely new street through fourth and fifth rate property.

It is submitted, then, that if this small portion should now obtain the sanction of the Legislature, a great practical evil would be the permanent result, as it would scarcely admit of remedy by our successors.

The main necessity being a relief to Ludgate-hill, which is the more required by the prospect of the opening of Cannon-street throughout, the portion of the lines which it is submitted should be first executed is a straight high level line from St. Paul's-churchyard to Holborn, at a point a little eastward of Fetter-lane. This, with the setting back of the railings round the Cathedral, would afford much relief, taking off

all the traffic from and to the Great Northern, North-Western, and Great Western Railways, and the north-western parts of the metropolis. It will evidently appear also, that it would much relieve Newgate-street, and lead to the avoidance of Holborn-hill by much of the traffic from Cheapside.

Altogether, besides the advantage of straightness (and, therefore shortness), it is submitted that 20 or 30 per cent. at least would be saved in outlay, while additional means would fall in of recovering part of that outlay by the double frontages obtained in and by the increased value of frontages in a well-formed street.

One other suggestion may, perhaps, be allowed, —Why should not the scheme, after being fully determined upon, and the general conditions of its execution settled, be handed over to private enterprise in the manner found so advantageous in France and other countries? It might be carried out by a company with profit, whereas to the authorities, such works are always found to leave a heavy loss, such as the 200,000*l.* admitted deficiency on Cannon-street.

ROBERT HESKETH.

THE STATUE OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

As this popular production of the Baron Marochetti has been placed, in effigy only, on a tentative site, it may be allowed for a wanderer to express an opinion.

Whether the vicinage of the Houses of Parliament be the best suited for a colossal equestrian statue or otherwise, it is perhaps needless to inquire, since the *arbiters* have decided upon that point, as they did when the gaunt scenic spectre was placed on the triumphal arch. The latter was the acme of absurdity,—the position of the crusader, the bathos of bad taste. One is elevated in mid air, only wanting the wings of a Pegasus to make it appropriate, the other, as viewed from the main thoroughfare, in a hollow, overshadowed by lofty buildings, having more the aspect of a monumental tomb which has survived its fellows.

If placed in the quadrangle at all, most certainly it ought to be on the more elevated point, nearer the open space, farther from the dark shadowing mass, which to some extent it occults, but does not adorn.

The Greeks and Romans placed their statues, as well as triumphal arches, and even their tombs, on the wayside. We are merging into the practice. In such case let the equestrian statue be drawn up opposite to the senator on foot, in St. Margaret's churchyard. He will stand out in bolder relief—will be more in view of passers-by—more disconnected from parliamentary influence,—having also in view the cathedral, for whose ancient creed he fought. Artists, who like to see good things well applied, may possibly be induced to express their opinions on this matter: they may affirm or negative the suggestion.

PASSIM.

THE LONDON ART UNION.

THE second number of the *Journal of Industrial Progress* contains an article on "Art-Unions," pointing out from the results of the London Art-Union and the late Royal Irish Art-Union the advantages of the plan which gives the rights of selection to the prizeholder over that wherein the committee select. This admission from Dublin will be satisfactory to those who, through good repute and ill repute, have maintained its truth. The engraving of the London Art-Union for the subscribers of the current year, "Wind against Tide," by Willmore after Stanfield, will be ready for distribution next week, and we strongly advise our readers to subscribe early. It is an exquisite engraving, worth much more than the whole amount of the subscription. We may mention that the equestrian statuette of the Queen, by Mr. Thorneycroft, which was submitted to her Majesty and the Prince last week, and elicited warm commendation, is being executed for the Art-Union of London in bronze, and will form most covetable prizes. The execution of the horse is particularly excellent. The council of the Art-Union have several new points under consideration.

MACADAMIZED ROADS FOR TOWNS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

AT a meeting, January 31, Mr. James Simpson, president, in the chair, the paper read was "On Macadamized Roads, for the Streets of Towns," by Mr. J. Pigott Smith. The writer, as surveyor to the corporation of Birmingham, has under his charge about 150 miles of street road, and 50 miles of turnpike road.

The parties chiefly interested in having good roads, were shown to be the owners of carriages and horses, and the ratepayers, at whose expense the roads were originally constructed and subsequently maintained. For both these classes, "cheap roads" (*i.e.* those of small first-cost), were contended, generally, to be the dearest; horse-power being uselessly expended, carriages destroyed, and constant repairs to the surface of the road being necessitated. Any undue increase of tractive power, was shown to fall, indirectly, on all who purchased any commodities conveyed through the streets, and the annoyances and hindrances to commerce, arising from ill-paved, or ill-kept, muddy, dirty, and noisy streets, were patent to all. The necessity was thence deduced for having the roads and streets so constructed, that the surface should be firm, even, and smooth, without being slippery, and be free from mud, or dust, or loose stones.

To attain this, the foundation should be of firm material, well consolidated, and perfectly drained, then covered with stones, broken to uniform dimensions, well raked in and fixed by a binding composition of grit, collected during wet weather by Whitworth's sweeping-machine and preserved for the purpose. This binding being regularly laid on, and watered, if in dry weather, would, in great thoroughfares, consolidate the new metal in a few hours, preserving the sharp angles of the stones, which assumed all the regularity of a well-laid pavement, with a considerable saving of material, and a firmer crust than by the ordinary method, of allowing the vehicles to pass, for many days, over the uncovered surface of the new stones, grinding off the angles with a deafening noise, and forming dust, or mud, to be carried on to the footpaths and into the houses and shops.

Instances were given of the advantages of this system, of using the grit for binding, which should, however, be that collected by the sweeping-machines, and not mere slimy mud. A street in Birmingham, subject to great traffic, had been thus perfectly made and consolidated in five days, whereas, under the ordinary system, three months would have been required to produce the same effect.

Rules were given for keeping the surface in perfect travelling order, for picking off all loose materials, for sweeping and never scraping, for preserving the profile of the surface and getting rid of all lodged water, for light watering in dusty weather, and heavy watering when there was adhesive mud, that could not be otherwise removed by the long brushes of Whitworth's sweeping-machines, which were contended to be indispensable for keeping roads and streets in good repair, and for preventing the nuisances of mud and dust.

The system employed in London, of heavy watering without removing the mud, or of scraping and of hand-sweeping and lifting by shovels into carts, was shown to be bad and expensive. The loss of speed, and the extra power required to be exerted by horses drawing carriages over street surfaces in the state of those in London, were shown to be as much as twenty-five per cent. as compared to the work done in Birmingham. The employment of a better system, combined with the use of the sweeping-machines, had been productive, at Birmingham, of an economy of nearly one-third of the materials employed for the construction and repairs of the streets and roads.

Instances were given of the actual results of the system of washing and sweeping parts of the Quadrant, Regent-street, where the method had been proved to have produced superior effects, but prejudice had induced obstinate adherence to the old system, to the annoyance of the public and with the derision of all foreigners who visited the metropolis. The actual state of all the leading thoroughfares could vouch for the justice of the criticism on the present metropolitan system.

The greatest amount of wear and tear of macadamized street surface in Birmingham was shown to be 1 inches per annum: the average might be therefore taken at 2 inches: the cost of maintenance was fourpence per superficial yard, and that of watering and cleansing was twopence, giving a total of sixpence per yard per annum. Paving cost fifteen shillings per yard: it required to be renewed once in fifteen years, and the cleansing cost about one halfpenny per yard. Paving was, therefore, about double as expensive as macadamizing at Birmingham.

It was, therefore, contended that macadamized roads and street surfaces, if properly constructed and carefully managed, well water-cleansed for mud and watered for dust, brushed, or swept by machinery, maintained with an uniform surface, and not permitted to become degraded, were well adapted for towns and cities of average traffic, and for many localities in and around the metropolis. [If the opinion of owners of carriages in and about the metropolis were taken at this moment, we are disposed to think the verdict would be different.]

STYLE.

MUCH to my satisfaction, I find by a paragraph in your last week's "Miscellanea," that there has been read at the Architectural Institute of Scotland, a paper by Mr. Salmon, not only, as it seems, in favour of Renaissance, but actually recommending it as the best style for church architecture. It will doubtless displease many, it being apparently now quite settled that Gothic is not merely the best, but the only suitable style for churches.

That it is the most *convenient* one may be granted, inasmuch as it bears a ready-made stamp and unmistakeable character, which it would require some ingenuity to miss. But then adherence to precedent is now so insisted upon for it, that its former vitality is quite destroyed. Should fresh conceptions for any different treatment from that already established for the style present themselves, they must be sternly resisted. A standard of excellence already attained is set up, which, so long as it must be rigorously adhered to, to approach is difficult—to surpass, impossible.

Quite the contrary is the case with Renaissance, for that style—and it is surely a great advantage—affords no models for our general church architecture at the present day of such universally recognised authority, that they may not be deviated from with equal freedom and impunity. The more unsatisfactorily such style has hitherto been treated for edifices of the kind, all the less difficult is it to improve upon previous examples—to remould it, to accommodate it fearlessly to the actual requirements of the Protestant ritual and service.

One great error in the application of the Greco-Romano or any modern classical style to churches, has been the retaining far too much of mediæval plan and practice. Whereas in Gothic, windows are eminently characteristic, expressive, and decorative features, in the other style they are precisely the reverse, since not only do they contribute nothing to design, but are positive blemishes in it,—as far at least as internal effect is concerned, and according to the manner in which they have hitherto been treated. If side windows there must be in churches, at any rate let them be rendered ornamental, and not mere gaps in the wall, filled in with the paltriest glass and rudest mode of glazing. We know very well now, however, that such unsightly apertures can be dispensed with altogether for such structures as churches, which may be far more efficiently lighted, and more artistically also, by admitting light from above. No experiment is required in order to satisfy us of this,—as would at one time perhaps have been the case, because we saw not a few successful instances of it; and among them may be quoted as pre-eminently successful and most charming, the glorious interior of the Madeleine, at Paris.*

Z.

* We do not wish to be understood as sharing in the desire of our correspondent to see the style of the Renaissance adopted for our churches.—ED.

ROAD FROM BROMPTON TO THE PARKS.

The Rev. Dr. Irons presided at a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Brompton, held on the 8th inst. to concert measures for carrying the Bill through Parliament to open a thoroughfare from Brompton-square to the Kensington-road, through Prince's-terrace. Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P. and others addressed the meeting, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and take all the steps that may be necessary. The importance of the proposed improvement, indeed, the absolute necessity for some such means of communication, is obvious to all. The Royal Commissioners of 1851 will, we take for granted, use all their influence in support of the measure.

It appears that the Kensington Improvement Commissioners, whilst agreeing with the scheme as a great local advantage and public improvement, object to its title, as appearing an amendment upon their Act. They object to be made the executive, to levy the sums required, &c. in the Brompton ward. It is proposed, therefore, by the promoters, to strike out two or three of the clauses, and guarantee to the commissioners that the whole cost of getting the Bill through Parliament shall be paid for by private contributions. It is much to be hoped that the Commissioners may not be betrayed by this accident into actual opposition to the measure. Should they be so, they will unquestionably regret it deeply hereafter. They ought to give their most earnest aid to the measure, which has for its object a much more important improvement of the district over which they have control than any which they have yet been able to effect under their Act.

PRESTON TOWN-HALL COMPETITION.

We understand that the first prize of one hundred guineas for the best plan for the New Town-hall Buildings, about to be erected in Preston, at a cost of 30,000*l.* has just been awarded to Mr. William Hill, architect, Leeds; and the second prize, of fifty guineas, to Mr. William B. Gingell, architect, Bristol. There were forty-nine competitors. Mr. Stewart, architect, of Liverpool, was the professional adviser of the Building Committee.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

We learn that the Commissioners of Sewers connected with the Corporation of the City of London, acting upon the powers granted to them in the City of London Sewers' Act, 1848, have purchased the site of a large house at the corner of Panyer-alley, Newgate-street. The Commissioners have bought this ground for the purpose of preventing another erection, it being their wish to throw the site into the public way as soon as they can get the opportunity. The *Advertiser*, says,—"It is not, as it ought to be, generally known that the piece of ground at the top of Cheapside, on the Newgate-street side, which for so many years has been a disgraceful blank in the City, does not belong to the Corporation, but to the Woods and Forests, it being part of the Post-office estate. The refusal of the authorities to part with it has for years prevented the improvements upon that spot, which the Corporation have long been desirous of making."

We have heard a report that the Post-office authorities are treating for the sale of their building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, to an eminent firm of Manchester Warehousemen: how true it may be we will not say.

Haymarket Theatre.—Some very effective scenery has been painted by Mr. Callcott and Mr. O'Connor for "Guy Mannering," revived here for the appearance of Miss Cushman as *Meg Merrilies*. The first scene, "The Public Room of Mrs. M'Candlish's Inn," with the group in the chimney-corner; "A desolate Moor," and "The Gipsy Encampment," may be particularly mentioned. There is also a cliff scene, with a heavy sea, which has considerable merit. It is not sufficient praise to say that Miss Cushman surpasses all her predecessors as the wild, faithful *Meg*. Her attitudes are a series of pictures; and the power and pathos she throws into the part render it a remarkable piece of acting, perfect of its kind. Compton materially assists, and Mr. Galor sings pleasantly. Mr. Buckstone is indefatigable.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

We get from the report of the secretary to the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses the following

RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Name of the Establishment.	Number of Bathers	Number of Washers	Total Receipts. £.	s.	d.
In Metropolis.					
1. The Model, Whitechapel	156,110	42,589	2,976	7	8
2. St. Martin-in-the-Fields	155,418	46,337	3,007	5	10
3. St. Marylebone	155,627	37,161	2,498	2	3
4. St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster ...	111,392	66,644	2,204	12	5
5. Greenwich	61,782	8,815	995	11	4
6. St. James, Westminster	111,870	35,829	2,038	10	11
7. Poplar.....	41,490	10,714	845	15	10
8. St. Giles and Bloomsbury (opened June 30,	83,810	21,051	1,546	3	0
Totals.....	877,699	269,040	16,112	9	3

Another table shows the steady increase of the revenue derived from baths and washhouses in London from the commencement of the undertaking in 1846:—

	£.	s.	d.
The aggregate receipts at nine establishments in the metropolis, inclusive of the George-street establishment, during 1853 amount to	18,213	5	8
1852—Eight establishments	15,629	5	8
1851—Six establishments	12,906	12	5
1850—Four establishments	9,823	10	6
1849—Three establishments	6,379	17	2
1848—Two establishments	2,896	5	1
1847 } Ditto	3,222	1	5
1846 }			
Showing an increase in 1853 over 1848 of ...	£15,317	0	7

Success has attended the recent experiment of providing first-class washing departments at the St. Giles, Bloomsbury, establishment,—and the result has proved the necessity there exists among many of the middle classes for such accommodation,—which, besides benefiting them, may materially assist the income of the establishments.

NOTES OF PROGRESS IN THE SIZE, FORM, AND POWER OF SHIPS, &c.

Modern ideas on the subject of naval architecture and its adjuncts appear to be expanding towards a worthy co-ordinance with the majesty and vastness of the ocean on which all advancements in this branch of science are displayed. The following scraps of intelligence may prove interesting at the present moment when our national talk has come to be more about naval tactics than almost anything else. The immense steam-ship *Himalaya* lately completed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, is 40 feet longer than the leviathan war-steamer, the *Duke of Wellington*. Nine immense boats hang over her sides: the engine-room looks like a large manufactory: the tunnel for the shaft of the screw, in ordinary vessels about big enough for a man to crawl along, is almost as large as a railway tunnel. The ship is as long and wide *as a London street*, and a person at one end of her cannot, with the utmost powers of his voice, make another hear at the other end. Calshot Castle, the ancient defence of Southampton harbour, might be stowed away in her hold. The fittings of this vessel are superb; the curtains for the saloon costing three guineas, and the damask five guineas, a-yard. The engines are expected to give immense speed, enabling her to take 2,000 passengers to America in a week, or 2,000 soldiers to the Cape in three weeks. She is prepared, in case of war, to carry guns for her defence; but these, it is thought, would be quite unnecessary, as she would run down any man of war, and a vessel would be only too glad to get away from her. Have we not here the germ of the idea of a new and fearful species of naval engine of war,—an ocean battering-ram with iron head and bows! The *Himalaya* cost 150,000*l.* She left Southampton lately, to proceed on her trial trip to Alexandria. —— Several patents have been taken out for the propulsion of vessels by hydraulic pressure against the back water, thereby forcing the vessel forward, a principle some time since noted in our columns. Mr. Higginson has patented a plan on a somewhat similar principle, termed by him "hydraulic pressure steam navigation," on which patent a company has been formed, and it has been publicly stated that fifty miles an hour can be obtained. Mr. Higginson, according to a contemporary, has actually obtained forty miles an hour out of an old tub of a vessel in which he placed his machinery! A new vessel is now being got ready to launch, which will settle this important question. The principle of the system of propulsion, patented by Mr. Gwynne, is the suction of the water through a tube at the bows of the vessel by two of Gwynne's centrifugal pumps, by which also the liquid is ejected at the stern, propelling the vessel forward with a speed, it is anticipated, very far surpassing anything yet accomplished by paddle-wheel or screw. His system comprises a two-fold source of power—first, from the partial vacuum, caused by the indraught of water at the bows of the vessel, alone causing it to advance, filling up the displacement of water; and, secondly, the very much greater force engendered at the stern by the rapid ejection of the water, adding to the velocity of the vessel in the same direction. —— A new steamer which is warranted to run from New York to Europe in five or six days, is nearly completed at New York. This vessel is simply flat and sharp, with a good model for running fast in smooth water. She is made unusually strong, by having her timbers strapped diagonally with bars of iron, and by iron keelson extending from keel to deck, excepting in the central part devoted to the engine. —— The Queen's new yacht will be built of solid mahogany, upon the diagonal planking system. The principal dimensions are:—Length over all, 315 feet; length of keel, 300 feet; breadth, 40 feet; and depth of hold, 22 feet. A high rate of speed is anticipated from her form in combination with Penn's oscillating engines, with 28 evolutions, giving a speed of 16 or 17 miles an hour. The tonnage of this yacht is estimated at 2,400.——Some shipmasters at Plymouth wanted to know if it were advisable to sail for the Elbe; they put the telegraph in operation, and in an hour's time were informed that the Elbe was full of ice, and unnavigable; so they resolved to wait at Plymouth for some time longer. —— The sails of the *Great Republic*, spreading 28,000 yards of a suit, were completed by the sewing machine in six days: by the old process of hand sewing, it would have taken 1,200 days for the same work.

BEAUFORT DOCK AND WAREHOUSES AT SWANSEA.

On a piece of land bordering the new floating dock, Swansea, the Duke of Beaufort has caused a side excavation to be made, and fronted by a timber jetty, leaving an open water-way 40 feet in width, to give access from the general float; and around this private berthage he has built a range of eight stacks of warehouses. They are erected in a substantial manner, and can be occupied either together or separately, each warehouse being provided with a staircase, enclosed with brick partitions the whole height. The upper floors are calculated to carry the weight of any goods usually stored on timber floors in the course of business. These warehouses contain 1,239,257 cubic feet inside the walls, and cover a superficial area of 116,200 feet. Mr. J. N. Baylis, of Swansea, was the architect; Messrs. Haward and Nixon the builders. New wet docks, consisting of a half-tide basin and inner dock, containing together eighteen acres, are also in progress, and will be completed in about eighteen months; so that it is confidently expected the port of Swansea will be second to none in the Bristol Channel. Swansea, as is well known, is the chief seat of the copper-smelting business, and it already has a large trade with Australia and other foreign parts; and also with Aberdare and Merthyr. Model lodging-houses are much needed in Swansea. A correspondent from this place complains that the authorities there are rather talkers than doers. He says,—"If I were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I would bring in a Bill to compel every corporation in the kingdoom to *sell* every inch of land or real estate they hold (save their town-hall and any other public building), and invest in Consols: it would have two good results,—save a vast deal of jobbery, and give the present generation of burgesses some relief from local rates; but above all, it would enable the Government to reduce the rate of interest in Consols (if they ever again go up to par), as the Court of Chancery and the corporations would then be full one-fourth of all the stockholders, and so not be able to "dissent."

"The Apple Blossom."—Mr. Hunt's drawing of the "Apple Blossom" has been charmingly reproduced in chromo-lithography by Messrs. Hanhart.* It has been ably executed on the stones by J. Coventry: all the varying tints of the blossom are admirably produced, and so, too, is the down in the bird's nest. At the present moment when flowers are scarce this drawing is more than ordinarily gladdening to town-cooped eyes. It gives a promise of Spring and carries the mind out of smoke and mud into the orchard and the garden bursting into new life and beauty. It is one of the pleasantest pieces of colour printing we have ever seen, having none of that sickly tone which sometimes prevails in such works.

* Published by Gambart and Co. Berners-street.

Notices of Books.

VARIORUM.

MR. TIMBS's "Year-book of Facts, for 1854,"* has a notice and portrait of Arago. It is full of interesting matter, culled, as usual, with due acknowledgment, from our own pages and those of contemporaries. We are looking now for Mr. Timbs's work on "London," which must be nearly ready.

An able little treatise on an exceedingly curious and interesting subject, appears in the "Traveller's Library" of Messrs. Longman, namely, a little shilling volume on "Indications of Instinct," by T. Lindley Kemp, M.D. The evolution of what is very indefinitely and vaguely termed "instinct," is here traced from the very lowest orders of even vegetable creation to the highest manifestations of animal life; and the detail of facts is narrated in a way to insure the interest of even the most indifferent reader, who will not find himself much entangled in philosophical disquisition, although a thread of theoretical connection runs through the whole. An hour or two spent in the perusal, will enhance the interest which all must feel in the manifestations of that sub-conscious order of *ratio*-cination, if we may so call it, or of measurement and adaptation of forces and their ratios, usually termed instinct, but which, even in insect life, such as that of the ant, is, in some instances, and if so, why not in others in the same creatures, admitted to partake strongly of the nature of reason? Second only to the interest excited by a contemplation of the spider, as he pounces on his victim, and in a moment binds every limb with cords, as he twirls him round and round, and finally envelopes him in his winding-sheet, and leaves him there, for future purposes already clearly in view,—second only to the study of such actions, or of such as those by which the dog displays his sagacity, his affection, and fidelity, or his jealousy, envy, greed, and cunning, his provident spirit, or his various other mental qualities, good or evil,—is the perusal of a well-written little treatise such as this is, on the subject of *ration*al or relational action in living nature.

"The Charities of London in 1852-3," by Mr. Sampson Low, jun. and published by Low and Son, of Ludgate-hill, is an important and useful report of the operation, resources, and general condition of the charitable and religious institutions of London, with an introductory analysis. The charities of London are a monument of honour to the metropolis and the nation. The subject of this report comprises no less than 530 charitable societies, with an aggregate amount disbursed during the year of 1,805,635*l.* Many other and minor charities and gifts are not included even in this noble dispensation. This little volume will no doubt be extensively patronized by the benevolent who abound amongst the upper and middle classes of London.

A pamphlet, titled "Colchester Castle not a Roman Temple," with an appendix, by the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B.A. has been published by Bell, of Fleet-street. Essentially this is a review of the Rev. H. Jenkins's theory, in contradiction to which the Rev. Mr. Cutts maintains, and with better reason, that it was a Norman fortress.

"As to a Mediator in the matter of Strikes and Locks-out, and a Medium for arranging and adjusting present and future Differences," is a tract by Mr. Luke Hansard on this vexed question, in which the author endeavours to treat of it with strict impartiality and considerate regard for the interests of both parties in the dispute; and in this spirit what he has to say merits a respectful reception from both. Our only fear is, that it proceeds more from the heart than the head of the amiable author.

The "Home Companion," and the "Family Friend," both published by Orr, of Paternoster-row, chance to come next in order. The "Home Companion" is a new modification, apparently, of an old periodical, with pretty numerous illustrations, not a few by Gilbert, an artist who must surely either be at work night and day, or find his unfinished task of the evening done to hand for him in the morning by some fairy helper, so multifarious and unceasing are the efforts attributed to his pencil. The "Family Friend" continues to sustain its interest as the ladies' tidy little favourite Friend, or the tidy little lady's favourite Friend, which is much the same thing.

An "Account of the present deplorable State of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Record, with Proposals for their complete Reformation," by Mr. W. D. Bruce, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. &c. (Adams, Parliament-street, Westminster), comes opportunely, while, if we mistake not, alterations in some of the Ecclesiastical Courts are already contemplated.

One of Orr's Household Handbooks, No. 2, just issued, is on "Household Medicine and Surgery; Sick-room Management and Cookery for Invalids," Part I.,—rather a ticklish subject to be meddled too much with, especially by an anonymous author, but one which affords room for a great deal of judicious as well as safe advice and information as to symptoms and management, short of dabbling in the doctor's department; and a good deal of this sort of useful advice and information seems to be here given by a competent adviser.

* London: David Bogue.

Miscellanea.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this company was held last week at the Central Station, Founders'-court, Lothbury, Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P. in the chair. The chairman, in moving that the report of accounts be adopted, said it had always been the policy, if he might so call it, of the directors of this company to enter into mere details as little as possible, as the knowledge of those details was generally made use of against them. The chairman, therefore, proceeded very successfully to mystify the public on the subject. The receipts showed a balance in favour of the company of 18,444*l.* 1s. 3d. being within 500*l.* of 9 per cent. (for the half-year, it appeared). Their receipts for the past year, he said, amounted altogether to 56,919*l.* There was "an item in the *capital* account of 172,040*l.* 7s. 7d. 'due from sundries.' That was due from various railway companies, and some calls which were over due, 26,000*l.* of which had since been paid, and including a sum of 79,000*l.* due from the International Telegraph Company." To show the increase of traffic he must state that in 1849 the number of messages of the public which were paid upon was 45,000; in 1850 they were 65,000; in 1851, 99,000; in 1852 they were 212,000; and in 1853 they amounted to 350,500. In the Post-office he found the same increase. In 1845 the letters numbered 271,000,000; in 1853 they were 411,000,000; and there was every reason to suppose the correspondence of the electric telegraph would increase in the same proportion. In allusion to the International Telegraph Company, the chairman declared the "system" of that company to be "admirable," in proof of which he "begged to mention the fact that her Majesty's Speech was known at the Hague before it was known at Liverpool" (through the "system," doubtless, of "the Electric Telegraph Company"). "A dividend of 7 per cent. on the profits for the *half*-year ending the 31st December last,"—that is, we presume, unless in this instance the mystification has unfortunately gone forth in the wrong direction, a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. on the profits of the *whole* year,—was then declared and agreed to,—nothing being said as to bonuses, &c.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—A committee appointed by the Marylebone Vestry to inquire into this subject, with a view to future legislation, recommend that the construction of all sewers should be taken out of the hands of builders, and done by the officers of the commissioners, and that all house-drains should be constructed under their supervision. The committee make the following proposition:—"Were the City of London and each of the metropolitan boroughs—Greenwich, Finsbury, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, and Westminster—to appoint by election each three Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, and these twenty-four commissioners to elect and appoint four adequately remunerated professional commissioners, all of ten years' standing in their professions—a barrister to act as chairman, a civil engineer, an architect, and a medical officer, being a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians or the Royal College of Surgeons, London; the twenty-eight commissioners would form a board based on popular representation, combined with talent legal, engineering, architectural, and medical, able to meet all possible questions on sewers, sewage, and drainage. One-third of the twenty-four representative commissioners to go out of office annually, but to be eligible for re-election."

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The council of the Society of Arts have determined to hold an Educational Exhibition in the month of June next, when the conference of the representatives of its various affiliated institutions, now amounting to 335 in number, will take place. The council have already sought the aid of her Majesty's Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies, with the view of obtaining models of the schools of primary instruction approved by the departments of public instruction in France, Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, and at Washington, New York, or Massachusetts; and specimens of every article authorised to be used in the different classes of schools recognised by each state, as well as of the writing, drawing, needlework, printed examination papers, &c. done in the schools. The council have also asked to be furnished with copies of the codes of public instruction in force in each country, and they promise to publish, at the time of the exhibition, an English synopsis of the whole.

THE FILE TRADE.—Various meetings of masters and men have been held of late, as to the future arrangements in this trade, in respect to apprentices, prices, &c. in which the employers are endeavouring to come to an amicable understanding with the employed on these important points. The workmen appear to be endeavouring to restrict the number of apprentices to be taught, proposing that one only in place of two, for each master, or each partner in a firm, shall be recognised. Meantime the operations of the workmen themselves seem to be likely to be restricted by a greater power than even they are in the trade. A working mechanic in Glasgow, it is said, has brought into successful operation an invention for the cutting of files by machinery. The machine has been seen in operation by several Sheffield gentlemen practically acquainted with the trade, one of whom says—"The file machine appears to answer very well. The files already tried are as good as those cut by hand. I shall be able to send you some samples of them to-morrow." The machines will not cost more than 7*l.* to 10*l.* each.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' DWELLINGS.—An adjourned meeting of the association lately founded at Edinburgh, was held on Thursday week in the Agricultural Museum, George-the-Fourth's-bridge, at Edinburgh; the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. Sir John Forbes, on behalf of the committee appointed at last meeting, read a long report, giving suggestions and rules for the sanction of the meeting. The Marquis of Tweeddale moved the adoption of the report, which motion was seconded by Lord Kinnaird, and approved of. A list of office-bearers, with the Duke of Buccleuch as president, was proposed by Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, and unanimously approved of. After a few remarks from Sir George Sinclair, the meeting separated.

THE IRON AND COPPER TRADES.—The iron trade is in a prosperous state notwithstanding the prospect of war; but the high price of coal is regarded with much anxiety, and there is a talk of the necessity of opening new mines. The iron masters in the Birmingham district, consider that if the iron trade is to be kept in that district, coal must be had at a price much lower than it still is notwithstanding the diminution of household consumption since the cold weather went away. Blast furnaces, nevertheless, are on the increase. Prices remain nominally at the rates fixed at the quarterly meetings. Of copper the average standard is 148*l.* 19s.

THE THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF CITY CHURCHES.—We continue to receive numerous letters on this subject, all expressive of but one feeling,—that of regret, that such a project should have ever been conceived. We are glad to learn, however, that if any thing further be done in the matter, each case will be tried on its own merits, and that there is now no immediate danger of the wholesale destruction which was threatened.

PATENT CAISSONS.—In the Court of Exchequer a case was lately decided in which Mr. Bush, the patentee of a mode of building and working under water, sued Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. for infringement of patent. The defendants pleaded that the invention was not new; and the question was, whether the mode of constructing a caisson according to the plaintiff's patent, so as the workpeople below the surface of the water might be supplied with air, was a novel invention. The specifications having been put in, the plaintiff and two witnesses were called in support of the case, but on cross-examination they admitted that the plaintiff's caisson only differed from another one previously in use as to the mode and manner of employing it and the place in which it was to be used, one being used on land and the other in water. The verdict had been given for the defendants by the Chief Baron. Mr. Justice Coleridge delivered the judgment of the Court, holding that the direction of the Chief Baron was right, and affirming the judgment of the Court below.

The Proposed New Law Courts.—At a recent meeting of the trustees of Lincoln's-inn-fields, it was moved by Alderman Copeland, "That the trustees deem it desirable to entertain the proposition for building the law courts in the centre of the fields." The motion was supported on the ground of the great increase of value that would thence accrue to the property in Lincoln's-inn-fields; also, of the saving to the fund destined to be appropriated to the erection of the new law courts. Other non-resident proprietors of houses in the square supported the proposition, because the value of the chambers there would be deteriorated by those proposed to be established near the law courts, if erected, as had been suggested, in the neighbourhood of the Strand, the eligibility of which site was called in question. On the motion being put from the chair, Professor Owen moved an amendment, "That the trustees for maintaining and adorning Lincoln's-inn-fields do not deem it desirable to entertain any proposition for building the law courts in the centre of the fields, such proposition tending directly to deteriorate the sanitary condition of the metropolis by destroying airy and ornamental garden space, and, indirectly, by obstructing the improvement of London, in doing away with the necessity of acquiring more open space for the erection of the law courts in the present over-crowded vicinity of Lincoln's-inn-fields." The amendment was supported by observations on the important influence of open and planted space in counteracting the bad atmosphere of a smoky and ill-sewered populous city, and Professor Owen reminded the trustees that, whatever their votes might be, public opinion, he believed, would effectually nullify any resolution tending to the destruction of a space so fortunately preserved in the centre of London. Alderman Copeland thought, on the contrary, that public opinion would be in favour of a plan which would save so much public money as that which was the subject of his motion On the question being put, the amendment was negatived, and the original motion was carried.

Fire through Flues at New York.—The new City Hall, in which several law courts were held and various public offices were located, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 19th ult. The fire broke out in the upper story, and burnt from the roof downwards, extending to the first story from the basement before the firemen were able to reach and master it. It was caused by a defect in one of the flues, in which too great a heat was maintained.

Commission of Metropolitan Sewers. In answer to Mr. W. Williams, who asked when the promised Bill to create a new Commission of Metropolitan Sewers would be brought in, and said, "I am induced to ask the question from the deeply-felt anxiety of the metropolis—especially at the south side—that no time shall be lost in bringing forward that measure," —Viscount Palmerston replied, "I hope at an early period of the session to bring in the Bill my honourable friend has mentioned—a Bill that will constitute the Board of Sewers Commission, infusing into it the principle of local administration."

Alleged Frauds on Mr. Mare, of Blackwall —Two foremen sawyers lately in Mr. Mare's employment have been committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of defrauding their employers in respect to returns of work done, or alleged to be done, in ship-mouldings, &c. by machinery, for superintending and carrying on which they had been retained in employment while a great number of hands were dismissed.

A New Mode of "Restoring" Pictures.—Some of the old portraits of kings and councillors in the Bristol Council-house have of late been undergoing a renovating or cleaning process, in course of which, according to the *Bath Chronicle*, a poor daub of a picture was washed entirely off one canvass, and a picture disclosed beneath which is believed to be one of C. Van Seen's, and worth 400 guineas; while in another instance a portrait of Charles II. by a sort of "dissolving view," resolved itself into another, representative of his predecessor, James II.

Swallowing Melted Iron.—An operative at the Belfast Iron Works while lately sucking the air out of a pipe through which molten iron was to pass, a usual custom in the process, swallowed some of the melted mass, receiving terrible internal injuries.

Newport Cemetery Competition.—At a meeting of the committee for the proposed cemetery at Newport, Monmouthshire, to decide upon the merits of the plans submitted, the designs of Messrs. Johnson and Purdue, of London, were selected. There were nine sets of plans and drawings submitted, and there were ultimately three selected for the committee's recommendation, viz. those already named and others, by Messrs. Wehnert and Ashdown, and Messrs. Habershon. The site is but a short distance from the town, and possesses a charming view of the Bristol Channel, with the scenery around.

Timber in Flues.—A few days ago the house belonging to Sir Charles Des Vœux, in Belgrave-square, ran a risk of being totally destroyed, through a wood plate running into a flue. A word or two on this subject would be useful.—J. N.

Remains of Ancient London. – Under the foundations of the Old Excise Office, in Broad-street, now being removed, a tesselated pavement *in situ* has been partly uncovered. The portion cleared out, we understand, is the centre of the border of a large pavement belonging to an apartment probably thirty feet square. Mr. Clifton, the architect, it seems, has guarded against the chance of its destruction. As soon as the whole area has been opened up, opportunities will doubtless be given to inspect the remains.

The New Metropolitan Cattle-Market.—The Markets Improvement Committee connected with the Corporation of the City of London, have inspected the works of the new cattle-market in Copenhagen-fields, and they report that the arrangements are favourably progressing, and that the brick foundations of the walls and buildings intended for the market and its purposes are nearly completed. Five plots of ground have been laid out for public-houses: three are to be of the ordinary kind, and two of them fitted up as hotels. These are in a comparatively forward state, and it is the intention of the Corporation to apply at the next annual licensing meeting for licenses to them. According to the *Morning Advertiser*, in addition to their inspection of the ground and the buildings in progress, the committee received and opened tenders for the building of the banking-houses, which are to be placed in the centre of the immense area forming the square for the cattle-market. There were five competitors, Mr. Wilson, the contractor for the previous works, being the successful applicant. The amount of the tender was about 29,000*l*. There was but little difference between the amounts sent in by the different contractors. Mr. Chadwick will shortly commence the paving of the area, and the making of the roadway of the market. The committee calculate that they will be in a position to lay the first "stone" of the principal range of buildings in the course of a few weeks from the present time.

Artificial "Petrifaction" of Wood.—We will not vouch for the strict accuracy of the following recipe, but it may be suggestive towards rendering wood incombustible, though probably not a true "petrifaction," even though accurate, the mineral, stony, or petrous matter being entirely substituted in the place of the vegetable matter in true petrifaction. "Take equal quantities of gem salt, rock alum, white vinegar, calx, and pebble powder Mix all these ingredients together and there will be an ebullition. When this subsides, throw in the wood, or any other porous matter, and let it soak for four or five days, at the end of which time the petrifaction will be complete."

Fusing Iron –Mr. Wm. Ireland, of Leek, has taken out a patent for a means of feeding the melting furnace, by which flame is prevented appearing above the charging door during the time of charging, and until the time of blowing down.

Bristol Archæological Society. — The first meeting of this newly-formed Association was to have been held on Wednesday in last week, but the weather having been very unfavourable, and sufficient publicity, it was thought, not having been given to the intention, the mayor, in concurrence with from forty to fifty ladies and gentlemen present, adjourned the meeting till the 11th inst. when Mr. Nash was to read a paper illustrative of some of the objects of the Society.

Tax on Sanitary Improvement in Dublin. – The Pipe Water Committee of the corporation of Dublin threaten to carry out a strange power they appear to have acquired by Act of Parliament, to tax one of the most useful sanitary conveniences in dwellings, to the extent of 1*l*. 6*s*. to 1*l*. for every separate *infringement*, shall we call it, of their Act. The retrogressive influence of such a tax is very obvious. The impost is preposterous; and we hope that the ridicule and wit of such local papers as the *Warder* brought to bear upon the supporters of such an enactment will very shortly reduce it to a dead-letter.

The new Washing-machine —In reference to a new apparatus for washing and wringing clothes, and worked either by steam power or otherwise, on a large scale or a small, invented by Mr. John Moseley, the *Birmingham Journal* says, that in an experiment witnessed by its reporter at Birmingham, the machine effectually washed and wrung a miscellaneous collection of foul linen, &c. in a quarter of an hour, which no strong woman could have done in less than a day. The machine "takes in the washing" at one end, passes it under a series of "dollies" working in a trough of water, and afterwards subjects the articles to the action of rollers, which act as rubbers; finally turning them out at the opposite end perfectly washed and wrung.

The Timber Trade.—The annual circulars of Mr. James Houghton, Mr. Edward Chaloner, Messrs. Duncan, Ewing, and Co., Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine, Messrs. A. F. and D. Mackay and Co., and Messrs. Holme, Slater, and Crook, says the *Liverpool Journal*, appeared on the 1st instant. They all bear testimony to the great prosperity of the trade during the present year, and agree pretty well in the anticipation of its continuance for the next twelve months. The increase in the Canada trade has been considerably over that of all preceding years, the quantity of hewn timber and deals imported being together equivalent to 364,000 loads, against 290,600 loads in the previous year, at that time the largest on record. In the trade of the Baltic last year, 129 vessels, of the tonnage of 40,554, were employed, whilst in the British North American trade, 498 vessels, with a tonnage of 377,629, were employed. "The imports of the past year," says Mr. Chaloner, "show a total of 441,614 loads, against 342,400 loads in the previous one, being an increase of 29 per cent.; the consumption 372,450 loads, against 374,183 loads, or a decrease of 5 per cent.; and the stock 210,027 loads, against 140,863 loads, or an increase of 49 per cent. under each head." Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine, advert to the apprehension of a diminished supply from Russia and Finland, in the event of war.

Improved Dwellings for Plymouth.—Exertions are being renewed at Plymouth to induce the inhabitants to raise a capital of 9,000*l*. by loans secured on the property and income of model lodging-houses to be erected in a similar manner to that adopted in the public baths and washhouses and other establishments there, and upon which it is confidently expected that a return of 4 per cent. per annum will be realized. The *Devonport Independent* has recently published a report of a committee appointed at the beginning of last year, giving estimates and other particulars; and adds a list of gentlemen who have expressed their intention to take an interest in the object in view.

The Income-tax.—A question for the consideration of landlords and builders arises out of the operation of the Income-tax Acts. It is well known that thousands of persons living in London and other large towns are compelled to take houses much larger than they want, for the simple reason that there are very few small ones. They let off what they cannot occupy in unfurnished lodgings, and charge those who take them a proportionate rent,—making no profit, but submitting to it as an inconvenience, which cannot be remedied. But it turns out that what is so let off is considered chargeable with income-tax, just as if it was profit. Now this is an absurdity and injustice which I did not think it possible any Englishman could commit, until I found myself actually so charged. I appealed to the Commissioners for East Brixton, who insisted on its being so charged; otherwise my average earnings have not been 85*l*. per year, of which I offered to take oath; but by adding the amount received from lodgers, they bring me within the operation of the Act. Now this is oppression, for I have to pay house duty, and, with rent and other taxes, I am now at 25*l*. per annum as my share of house dues, which is quite enough to pay out of from 82*l*. to 85*l*. per year.—A Working Man.

TENDERS

For erecting a Parsonage-house at Erith. Messrs. Habershon, architects.

Carter	£1,197	0	0
Page	1,186	0	0
Cooper	1,140	0	0
Hooper and Co.	1,020	0	0
Rowland and Evans	998	0	0
Tolley	985	0	0
Bartford	859	0	0

For erecting a Tavern at Oldford.

Alvey	£1,250	9	0
Wilson	1,249	0	0
Scarbro	1,137	0	0
Tolley	999	0	0
Stredder	949	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sawdust" (damp sawdust filled in between joists, to prevent passage of sound, would be very objectionable and hurtful. If put in quite dry, it would scarcely absorb sufficient moisture to be so). "F. and J." (we have but one). "A Constant Reader." "J. H. G." (thanks, shall appear). "Unintimate" (the advantages of the *transit* theodolite relate to astronomical purposes). "W. P. G." book has not been received. "R. L. S." "F. L." "A. B." "Mr. W." "A. M." "J. T." "W. R. C." (will be made use of). "T. G." "J. B." thanks. "R. B." "J. S. L." "J. F. M." "Old Subscriber." "Mr. T." "J. M. H." "Competitor." "J. P. P." "H. B. S." "A. G." "S. H." "W. J. C." "W. H. T." "M. A. N." "G. N. R." "City Bells." "G. A. M." "C. E. J." "T" (we are not aware of such a work). "G. and T." "Comfort." "B." "E. S. S." "W. P." (will appear).

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"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in town; understands preparative, the setting out of working and finished drawings, &c. Salary moderate. Address, A. B 9, Elizabeth-street South, Pimlico.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A CLERK of WORKS is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT; is a neat draughtsman. Country preferred. Reference given.—Address, M. M. M. Post-office, Essex-street, Islington.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN, who is a fair and neat draughtsman, wishes to meet with a SITUATION. Salary moderate. Good references given. Address, C 59, Huntingdon-street, Thornhill-square, Islington.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c

AN ASSISTANT, who has just completed an engagement as Clerk of Works, wishes for a similar APPOINTMENT, or as ASSISTANT in the Office. He is capable of making finished and working drawings, and accustomed to the general duties of an architect's or civil engineer's office. No objection to the country. Address, A. Z care of Mr. Bignell, 8, Farringdon-street, City

TO BUILDERS AND SMITHS.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 30, who has had sixteen years' constant practice in every description of building, in work, staircases, &c. wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in the above lines, or is willing to take a JOB, to find labour only. No objection to the country. Apply, pre-paid, Y Z Dolling's Library, 47, North-street, Maida hill.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

A GENTLEMAN of experience in the Timber and Hard wood Trade desires an ENGAGEMENT as TRAVELLER, with a first-class House, in or out of London.—Address, B. D. Office of "The Builder."

A STAIRCASE HAND of twenty years' practice is in want of a RE-ENGAGEMENT, or would not object to take work by the piece. Any satisfactory reference will be given.—Address, prepaid, to J. K 1, Church-row 1, Bridge-road, Battersea.

TO ARCHITECTS

A PRACTICAL SURVEYOR would be glad to enter into an ENGAGEMENT with Architects to take off, supply bills of quantities, measure and value work, &c. Highest common sals offered. -Address, B. C 88, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth.

TO BUILDERS.

A PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, Measurer, Estimater, Valuer, Draughtsman, and thorough Accountant, offers his services to Builders requiring assistance. Terms moderate.—Address, A. M. Office of "The Builder."

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AN Assistant is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT either of the above offices Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, free, to H. R. 15, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Holborn.

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A FIRST-RATE DRAUGHTSMAN is in want of an ENGAGEMENT He is an excellent designer, artistic colourist, and perspective draughtsman, thoroughly understands construction, and is a good leveller and surveyor Address, X. Y. V. Post-office, Upper Sydenham, Kent.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Young Man, a Carpenter and Joiner, where he would receive something extra for assistance in the accounts, having received a commercial education, and used to measuring and valuations. Country preferred.—Address, A. Z. No. 9, Gilbert's-buildings, Westminster-road, London

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WANTED, a SITUATION as BOOK or TIME-KEEPER, in a builder's or engineer's establishment; is a good accountant, and well acquainted with plans, measurements, &c.—Address, A. B. 109, Walker-street, Hull.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, &c.

WANTED, by a Young Man, of good abilities, a CONSTANT SITUATION, by agreement, who is a good grainer, writer, gilder, &c. and will make himself generally useful in all the branches of the business. Understands bookkeeping and measuring.—Address, E. S. T. 30, Paddington-street, St. Marylebone

TO BUILDERS AND GENTLEMEN.

WANTED, by a Practical Man, a SITUATION as WORKING FOREMAN to a BUILDER, or to take the Management of a Gentleman's Estate. Can make plans and working drawings. Is a carpenter by trade; age 34; married, but without family; and can be well recommended.—Direct per letter to R. A Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, by a respectable married Man, aged 32 years, a SITUATION as TIME-KEEPER, YARD or ENTERING CLERK; is also willing to make himself generally useful No objection to reside on the premises. Has four and a half years' unexceptionable character as to integrity and ability, from his last situation. Address to R. B. 3, Rose-cottages, Harrington-road, Norwood, Surrey.

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WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION in an Architect's Office, where he may learn the practical part of the profession. He has a good knowledge of drawing, and has resided some time in France, Italy, &c. -Address to N. J. Mercury House, Brentford, Middlesex.

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WANTED, a SITUATION as THREE-BRANCH HAND or FOREMAN, by a person aged 32, a good plumber, painter, glazier, and glass cutter; able to measure and estimate work, and keep accounts. No objection to the country.—Address, C. H. Mr. Green's, 198, Oxford-street.

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WANTED, to APPRENTICE a Youth, aged 15, in a BUILDER'S OFFICE, where he can also acquire a practical knowledge of the business generally Apply, B G Mr Bushby's, Stationer, Grantham.

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TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS

WANTED, by a steady and experienced Man, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS Can assist in making drawings, &c Salary, three guineas per week. Good reference given.—Address, X. Y Z. Office of "The Builder."

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WANTED, by a thoroughly practical Plumber, a SITUATION. Has no objection to take the three branches, having a thorough knowledge in all the branches Good reference can be given for honesty, sobriety, and workmanship. Direct to Y. Z. 21, Drayton-road, Ledbury road North, Bayswater.

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, as SHOP or GENERAL FOREMAN, or to Superintend Erections on a Gentleman's Estate. No easy references for character, qualifications &c will be given. -Address, ALPHA, 17, Byde's-court, Leicester-square, London.

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WANTED, for about six months, a CLERK of the WORKS, to superintend a building in the country. He must be thoroughly experienced, and be able to produce testimonials of the highest character. Address, in the first instance, with particulars of qualification, and nature of references, to M N, Office of "The Builder."

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WANTED, upon one of the Metropolitan Railways, a first-class ASSISTANT ENGINEER, who is conversant with all branches of construction well acquainted with the details of permanent way, and a good surveyor and draughtsman Age not to exceed 25, and a pupil of Messrs. Stephenson, Brand, or Builder preferred -Address, with full particulars as to age, salary, past employment, &c. until the 14th in last to the care of Mr Hammond, Penn and Country Newspaper Office, 27, Lombard-street

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WANTED, immediately, an experienced Person, to superintend the erection of works in the country. Must be competent to prepare working drawings. Applicat ons, stating age, terms, and reference, to be addressed to C. A care of Wm Stanes, 109, Chancery-lane, London

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WANTED, a person well versed in keeping Books, a neat and quick Draughtsman, and conversant with the general duties of a Builder's Office.—Apply by letter, prepaid, to M N Post-office, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road.

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WANTED, in a business where the leading branches are painting, paper-hanging, gilding, glazing, and house bell-hanging, a MAN who can work at the picture-frame gilding and paper hanging; an acquaintance with any of the other branches might be preferred Constant employment will be given Apply, with terms, to P S 3, King-street, Truro.

WANTED, in an Engineer's Office, an active, intelligent LAD, who writes a good and expeditious hand, and can copy and trace drawings Some who has been in a Builder's Office preferred. Apply to BUNNETT and CO. Engineers, New Cross-road, Deptford.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, PUTNEY COLLEGE ESTATE.—A valuable SITE for a Public-house, with a large PLOT of GROUND for Stabling, To BE LET, on Building Lease, upon very advantageous terms. Also several PLOTS for Shops and third-rate Houses Apply at the Offices of G MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery lane.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in the Green Lanes, near Woodgreen, Hornsey, at a moderate ground rent. The roads and surface drainage are being made Money will be advanced to respectable parties. A few excellent Building lots 48 feet frontage by 225 feet deep, TO BE SOLD, and part of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL.—TO BE LET, on Building Lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental enclosure of nearly 5 acres in extent. The roads, garden, and drainage being formed. Advances will be made to responsible parties. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery lane.

ENFIELD. — RAILWAY TICKETS for FOURTEEN YEARS. TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASE, or SOLD, a valuable PIECE of BUILDING LAND, immediately adjoining the Railway Station The estate is high and dry, and abounds in gravel. The roads and drains will be immediately commenced. Free passes by railway for fourteen years have been liberally conceded by the Eastern Counties Railway Company, to parties building on this estate, viz for each 50l house one first-class ticket, to the head of the house, and for each 30l house a second-class ticket to the head of the house.—Apply at the Offices of Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery-lane; or of Mr. A. A. SAWYER, Surveyor, Enfield.

ISLINGTON, SHOREDITCH PARISH, DALSTON DISTRICT, and TURNHAM-GREEN.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO LET; term, 18 years, and Tontine grant. 90 years.—Apply to new to Mr. GREEN, Grove-road, Upper Holloway; HARRIS, opposite Lee Arms, Brownlow-mews, Queen's road, adjoining Bellingham's Distillery, Dalston; PHILLIPS Coachmaker, near Acton Green, High-road, Turnham-green; or Mr. D. HUGHES, 13, Gresham-street.—N.B. Populated localities; roads and sewers made

BUILDING LAND, with BRICK-EARTH, TO BE LET.—TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, a valuable SITE, facing the high-road leading from Richmond bridge to Twickenham, with extensive frontages to the existing finely-made and propped new roads of 220 feet, or thereabouts, together with the privilege of making bricks from brick-earth on the property. For particulars, apply to Messrs. PALMER and NEVILL, Solicitors, 7, Trafalgar-square; or Mr. ATWOOD, Surveyor, Mortlake, Surrey.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS. BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET on Lease, on the road from the Anerley Station to the Crystal Palace, and opposite the ornamental grounds of the above building. The property consists of upwards of thirty acres, with a beautifully undulated surface, and thickly wooded, commanding extensive views in Surrey and Kent; it is accessible by good roads and railway, being within five minutes' walk of the Anerley station, and one minute's walk of the station of the proposed Crystal Palace and West end Railway There is good brick earth over the whole of the ground and permission to make bricks would be granted to any one taking a considerable portion of the property. Plans may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Offices of Messrs WEBNERT and ASHDOWN, Architects, 42, Charing-cross.

BUILDING LAND, FOREST-HILL.—TO BE LET, on LEASE, valuable BUILDING LAND, with frontage to the road, leading from the Forest-hill Station to Sydenham, and extending to the railway. Plans of the ground may be seen, and particulars obtained, at the Offices of Messrs WEBNERT and ASHDOWN, Architects, 42, Charing-cross, and Aberdeen-chambers, Sydenham

TO CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BRICK MAKERS &c

WATERSIDE PREMISES, with or without Drawing Dock; also good Workshops and Stables, TO BE LET on Lease, in a rapidly improving neighbourhood Also Building Land, in various parts.—Apply to W DREW, Morden Wharf, East Greenwich.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, near Duncan-terrace, Islington Leases of 99 years will be granted, or the opportunity of purchasing the freehold. The situation is first rate; it is a most desirable opportunity to builders, and 30l can be had in advance for each house The roads, walls, and sewers made. Houses are in great demand in this particular locality; none to let in the neighbourhood. Within ten minutes' walk of the railway station It is a high healthy neighbourhood, park and grounds, and in every respect a most desirable plot for building; suitable for small or large parties. &c Will be sold a bargain.—Prompt application to the owner, who replans can be had. Mr. DANKS, 70 and 71, Goswell-road, Islington.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, Seven Acres or Five and a half Acres, either together or separately; exceedingly pretty surrounding most beautiful houses, on the high road from London to Barnet, and within ten minutes' walk of the railway station It is a high healthy gentleman's park and grounds, and in every respect a most desirable plot for building; suitable for small or large parties. &c Will be sold a bargain.—Prompt application to the owner, who replans can be had. Mr. DANKS, 70 and 71, Goswell-road, Islington. The usual commission to agents, &c.

BUILDING LAND TO LET, directly opposite and close to the Crystal Palace, with frontage on the Anerley-road, for the erection of attached houses and semi-detached villas Term ninety-nine years For particulars apply to Mr ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect and Surveyor, 18A, Basinghall street.

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BUILDING LAND TO BE LET at HORNSEY QUEEN ANNE'S PARK, commanding extensive and beautiful prospects. The roads and sewers being now formed, and the front houses erected, the proprietor is now ready to treat with Builders or others wishing to build on the Estate. Omnibuses to London every five minutes For particulars, apply to Mr ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect and Surveyor, 18A, Basinghall-street.

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TO BE LET, at South Lambeth, in a public situation, a convenient HOUSE, containing eight rooms and other conveniences, in thorough repair, with a piece of ground in the rear, nearly half an acre, adapted for the erection of a manufactory or workshops, with excellent drainage. Apply to Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street, City.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE SOLD, a most eligible PLOT for either villas or small houses, containing by 300 feet deep, close to the town of Bromley, Kent, where houses are in much request. Land-tax redeemed. Price 95l.—Apply to Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street.

NEW PATENT MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Messrs. BARRY and SON, of Scarborough, invite Builders and the public to inspect their New Patent Marble Chimneypieces, which for variety of kind and perfection of manufacture cannot be surpassed. Marble merchants and others have been unable to distinguish them, when fixed, from real marble.—Sample chimneypieces may be seen, and all necessary information may be obtained, at THOS RICHARDSON'S, 113, London-wall, who is the sole Agent in London for the sale of the same.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sienna, Belgian Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

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THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive Stock of Marble Chimney-pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the detail and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Carving Sienna, Statuary-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St. Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c. Also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

S. TRICKETT, VICTORIA STONE WHARF, Isle of Dogs, informs his friends and the building public generally, that he is prepared to execute orders to any extent, wholesale or retail, by vessel or rail, or from his Depôt, Isle of Dogs, for any kinds of York Block, Yeadon-rod, Bramley Fall, New Bramley Fall, Potternewton, Harehill, Westhill, Rawdon-hill, Portland, and other Block Stones, steps, cills, sinks, copings, landings, headstones, fire bricks, &c. Punctuality, despatch, good articles, and low prices guaranteed. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts.

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TRICKETT and PERKIN can supply any quantity of their IMPERISHABLE RAWDON-HILL STONE from their quarries at Harewood, near Leeds. This stone is of a fine grit, perfectly uniform in colour; can be seen to advantage in the much-admired buildings now being erected in Albion-street, Leeds, for the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company, B. Gingell, esq. of Bristol, architect; and also at Harewood House, where it was used for the extensive alterations and improvements made by Sir Charles Barry. They have a high opinion of the stone; no part of the most exposed mouldings, or carved stonework, shows the least signs of decay. The stone has been analysed by an eminent chemist and geologist, his opinion is, that it is the most durable stone in the market, and, as known, must be most extensively used wherever a good, strong, and durable stone is required The stone can be got of any size or length up to 10 tons, is most suitable for steps, stairs, balcony landings, ashlar fronts, columns, tombs and monumental work, &c. &c. Superior grindstones, large or small. Address, S. TRICKETT, Victoria Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs, sole London agent, who will keep a stock for selection for immediate use or supply, direct from the quarries, by vessel or railway, to order.

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J. EASTWOOD AND SONS,
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SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Mailtone Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post. Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in completing this invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Builder and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations; his Slate only which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the returning pieces at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear. N.B The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

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OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, East-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

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BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham-down, Combe-down, and Farleighdown Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness. N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted

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BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS,
QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS,
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Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON.
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List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the Kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are now prepared to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS for the EXECUTION of WORKS of an Architectural or Ornamental character This stone is composed of sand-stone grit and other siliceous material, combined by means of that dissolved by the patent process), the result being a material most indestructible in its nature, and by its freedom from stratification, protected from those injuries to which natural stone is liable
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Attention is also particularly requested to the Ashlar for facing buildings, and to Patent Hollowed and Dovetailed Building Blocks, manufactured in the siliceous stone, which combine great strength with economy and speed in erection, are perfectly fireproof, and offer peculiar facilities for ventilation and the circulation of warm and dry air.
8, John-street, Adelphi. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

DRY PINE PLANKS, TIMBER, and DEALS.—Builders and other consumers may effect a considerable saving by purchasing of Mr GEORGE WALLEN, Timber Merchant, of Adelaide-chambers, 43, Gracechurch-street, City, who has a large well selected stock in the docks, which he is determined to sell at the lowest remunerative prices for cash

FOR SALE, about 2,500 feet of seasoned inch ENGLISH SQUARE EDGE BOARD, of good quality.—Apply at RICHARD SHELTON'S, Timber Merchant, Wolverhampton

DRY MAHOGANY, OAK, &c.—S. J. CROSS begs to inform the trade that he has on hand a good assortment of the above at the lowest possible prices. Mouldings and fencing in any quantity.—11, FEATHERSTONE-STREET, FINSBURY.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices as under, for cash

4-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		4 inch White, 19s. per square.	
3-inch	18s. "	3-inch	17s. "
1-inch	9½s. "	1-inch	10s. "

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

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SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM-STREET, PIMLICO.
TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. sawn on the most approved principle; Boards, &c. prepared, matched, and grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of navigation and water-carriage, being connected with the Thames by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks, and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SOUTHAM,
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N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

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REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Baths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 30 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854.

By her Majesty's Letters Patent.

TO BUILDERS, &c.
FOR SALE, at REDUCED PRICES, No. 27, WHARF-ROAD, CITY BASIN, the Proprietor retiring from the Timber Trade, a large Quantity of PREPARED FLOORING, in Boards and Battens, from ¾ to 1¼ inch, and seasoned by the patent desiccating process. Also Match-boards, Pine and Deals, Wainscot, Mahogany, and Hornbeam. The Premises to let, and immediate possession given.

FOREIGN TIMBER and DEALS of every description, at the lowest prices, for cash; and also Prepared Floors at the following prices, for the present month:—

¾in	1in.	1¼in.
17s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	21s 26s. Yellow, per square.
16s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	19s. 6d. 24s. White, do.

Battens, 2s. 5d.; Deals, 4s. 6d.; and Plank, from 5s. 3d. per 12 feet. Dantzic Timber, 85s. per load, and every kind of English and Foreign Wood direct from the docks.—Apply to Mr. MAY, 90, Leadenhall-street.

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GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. R. Fry and Son, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well seasoned stock of Flooring Boards, Matched Boarding, and Mouldings, of every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the lowest remunerative prices.
GEORGE W. FRY can also offer every advantage to purchasers of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills and convenience for immediate shipment prevent any unnecessary delay. All sawn and prepared goods delivered free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station in town.
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Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gillbrook, Birkenhead.
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 63, Gracechurch-street.

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WANTED to PURCHASE, a Travelling Crane, from 30 to 40 feet span, for lifting block stone in a quarry.—Apply to Messrs. LANGWITH and THOMPSON, Grantham.

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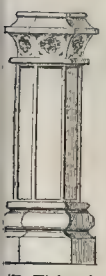
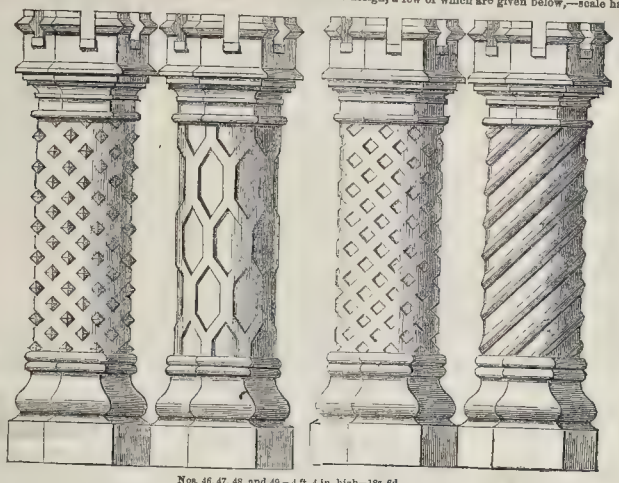
In upwards of One Hundred Patterns, of various dimensions and of first-rate design, a few of which are given below,—scale half an inch to a foot.



67.—Wind-guard
3 ft. 6 in.—20s.



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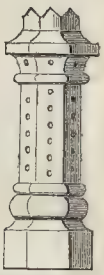
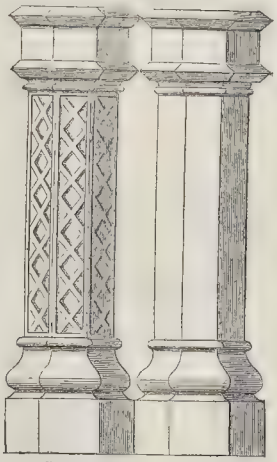


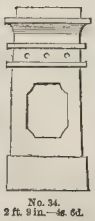
No. 66.—Plain or Wind-guard
3 ft. 10 in.—10s. 6d.
4 ft. 2 in.—12s. 6d.
4 ft. 8 in.—15s. 0d.

No. 76 (round).—1 ft. 10 in. high—2s. 6d.



No. 76 (square).—1 ft. 10 in.—2s. 6d.

4 ft. 3 in.—15s.
6 ft. 0 in.—20s.



No. 34.
2 ft. 9 in.—4s. 6d.

No. 12.
2 ft. 9 in.—4s.

No. 21.
Oblong or Square.
2 ft. 6 in.—2s. 9d.
3 ft. 0 in.—3s. 6d.
3 ft. 6 in.—5s. 6d.

No. 4.
2 ft. 3 in.—2s. 6d.

No. 70.
4 ft. 3 in.—15s.

No. 73.
6 ft.—28s.

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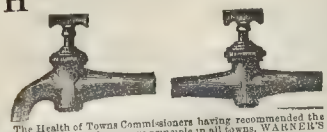

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Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, handle, nuts and ready for fixing	3 0 0

Larger sizes if required.

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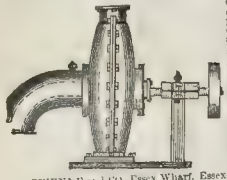

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

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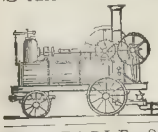

from four to ten-horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.

Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

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PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO METALLIC" is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS of the Juries," page 54., of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Potteries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world

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MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

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BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.

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Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

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Apply at HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Orange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

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Fire Engines, Manure Pumps, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK, Sole Manufacturer (and Licensee), Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London, begs to invite the attention of Architects, Builders, Engineers, and the trade generally, to the Vulcanized India-Rubber Tubing, which is now manufactured from 1/8 inch bore and upwards, in lengths from sixty feet, and of various strengths, adaptable to the purposes of which it is supplied. VULCANIZED HOSE for FIRE ENGINES, LIQUID MANURE and for conveying HOT WATER; BANDING for DRIVING MACHINERY in BREWERIES, manufactured to resist great pressure of steam, in length and size to order.

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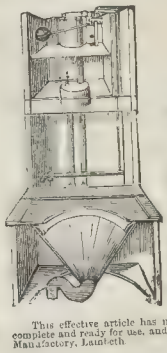
Superior Glazed Stone ware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hipper and other Pans with best White Glazing &c.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTION.

Oxford, November,

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets have been put into operation at Christ Church College, and I feel pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24,

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Valve to the Connection. There are several fixed here, which have been in use upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LAMBETH, and Granville-street Wharf, Brook-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH; LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

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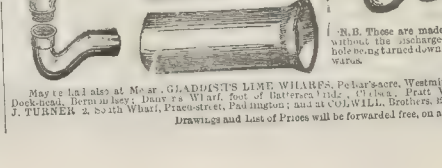
BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 29, HIGH STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON Established 1750.

Water Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so well understood, as to render any recommendation of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability are universally admitted; while the increasing demand for them proves the estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an extensive Stock of Drain Tubes, of every description and size, adapted to the various situations in which they may be required; also the WATER-CLOSET PANS, for the IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, with interior glaze, far surpassing in utility those manufactured of Brown Stone ware.

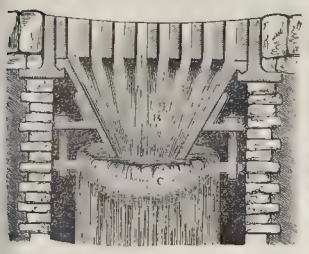
N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole, being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City-road Basin, Dockhead, Bermondsey; Dunn's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New-town; and of CALDWELL, Brothers, 12, Bridges-street Covent Garden.

J. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at WOLWICH.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

JENNINGS'S SKELETON GULLY-TRAP.



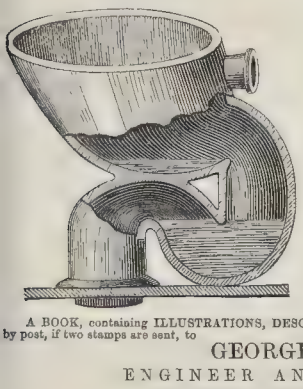
With a view to extend the use and REDUCE the COST of this Trap, the Patentee is now manufacturing them without the iron case as heretofore shown.

This REDUCES THE COST OF THE TRAP ONE-THIRD; as also the cost of carriage, and in no way impairs its efficiency; it can be fixed over any Gulley-hole, and the parts B and C take a bearing on the frame as shown; the grating being hinged, falls and secures the whole. If at any time it is necessary to enter a sewer from the gully-hole, or clear the deposit from the chambers, the grating can be raised, and the parts B and C removed without trouble.

The Patentee will be happy to furnish any further information as to SIZES, PRICES, or WEIGHTS, and refer to Towns and Public Buildings in which they are in use.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS

HAVE A LARGE WATER SURFACE, TO PREVENT ADHESION AND CONDENSE EFFLUVIA.



The backs are so formed, that they cannot be soiled. They are free from all machinery, imperishable in their material, displace no impure air, and save the usually expensive lead-trap. In their different varieties of ware, they are fit for the PALACE of the QUEEN, or the COTTAGE of the POOR MAN.

Immediately publicity was given to this Closet, the Patentee received orders to FIX THIRTY-THREE in the GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, DUBLIN; THIRTY-SIX in GUY'S HOSPITAL; NINETY-EIGHT at the NEW WESTMINSTER WORKHOUSES; and their WEEKLY SALE NOW EXCEEDS 300.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND PLUMBERS ARE INVITED TO SEE THIS CLOSET IN ALL ITS VARIETIES OF WARE, IN ACTION ON THE PREMISES.

Where also may be seen,

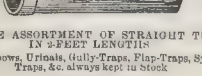
JENNINGS'S STREET GULLY-TRAPS; SINK, AREA, and STABLE TRAPS; LAVATORIES, Angular or Square; URINALS. SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-VALVES, HIGH-PRESSURE BALL and other COCKS; JOINTS for Connecting Lead and other Malleable Pipes, without Solder; SHOES for Preserving the Corners of Shop Shutters, and securing them without a Bar; SUPPLY-VALVES to CLOSET BASINS, which combine the Waste and Service in one, and require neither Ball, Lever, nor Wire; and many other things necessary to comfort and health.

A BOOK, containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES, can be had free, on application, or by post, if two stamps are sent, to

GEORGE JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND BRASSFOUNDER,
No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK
MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,
COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap complete, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 9-FEET LENGTHS

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

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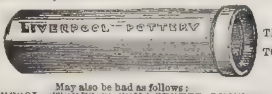
STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



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The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

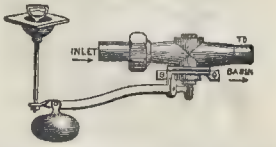
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

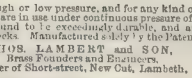
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING
LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is a capital for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 300 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.



SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE
DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14,
VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

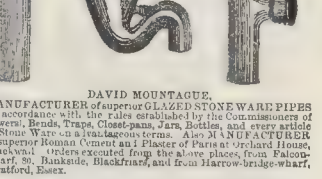
W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in its manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rusher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, ditto.—G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Mulwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kennington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbett's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,
NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 99, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

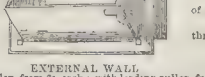
STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—
WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill-wall, Poplar. Closet-basins, urinals, bidet-pans, plug-basins, washhand-tables, beer-machine handles, closet-handles, bath-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, paste-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.
A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.
FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—
WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an



EXTERNAL WALL

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants, and as they are placed on the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 185, Blackfriars-road, and 17, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

PATENT SELF-ACTING VENTILATOR.
TO BE DISPOSED OF, the PATENT of a SELF-ACTING VENTILATOR, suitable for public buildings, greenhouses, &c. Model may be seen and particulars obtained at Mr. H. STANTON'S, Auction and Agency Offices, 53, Chancery-lane.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Sale of Marble Chimneypieces, solid Sienna Marble Columns Marble Slabs of very large dimensions, and Inlaid Slabs of the rarest Marbles

MR. H. PERKINS will SELL by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1854, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock precisely, at FREEMANTLE HOUSE, Freemantle Park, the valuable and MARBLE FITTINGS, all taken down and ready for delivery of the above mansion. The plain marble, about 1200 feet superficial, consisting of slabs of various sizes, in statuary, veel antique, and black and gold, is all convertible, at little cost, into chimneypieces. The inlaid slabs, of costly marbles, are suitable for table tops, and the Sienna marble columns and pilasters, with carved caps and bases and pure statuary, afford an unequalled opportunity to gentlemen about to build.—Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneer, Southampton

BARK.—To Tanners and Oak Bark Merchants.—Fourteen Stacks of superior Oak Coppice Bark (estimated contents, 80 tons). To be SOLD by AUCTION by

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, on Thursday, the second day of FEBRUARY, 1854, at the GEORGE INN, STAMFORD, STACKS of BARK now standing in the following places,

ONE STACK in BOURN WOOD, about ten miles north east of Stamford. ONE STACK in BOURN PARKS, on land in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Osborn.—To view the same apply to Mr. JAMES FEARFIELD, of Bourn

TWO STACKS in PICKWORTH GREAT WOOD about seven miles north of Stamford. Apply to Mr. JOHN CHRISTIAN, of Great Casterton.

TWO STACKS at EASTON HILL SIDE, about two miles south of Stamford; and TWO STACKS at PASTON VICO WOOD, about three miles south of Stamford aforesaid.—Apply to Mr. J. SHARP, or Mr. H. SHARP, in Borobhee Park.

ONE STACK in the GREAT WOOD, about four miles south of Stamford, ONE STACK in BUXTON WOOD, West Hay, near King's Cliffe; and ONE STACK in a Barn at KING'S CLIFFE. Apply to Mr. JOHN SHARP, at West Hay Lodge, King's Cliffe.

ONE STACK at WAKERLEY OAKS WOOD, and ONE STACK at WAKERLEY WHITE POND WOOD, in the county of Northampton, about eight miles south-west of Stamford. —Apply to Mr. WILLIAM PEPPER, of Wakerley.

ONE STACK at HEATHCOTE'S FARM, two miles from Uppingham.—Apply to Mr. CONYERS PEACH, residing at Stoke Dry.

N.B. The above Stacks of superior Oak Bark were well harvested, as their present excellent condition will fully testify, and consequently are deserving of attention from all parties interested in the tanning and leather trade.

Sale to commence at SIX o'clock in the Evening

N.B. The agent will be in attendance, and may be consulted on business one hour prior to the sale.

Burghley Park, February 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, STONE-MASONS, AND CARVERS.—WICKHAM, BERKS, five miles from Newbury, and one mile from Hungerford.—Valuable Building Stock-in-Trade, large blocks of Bath, Caen, and Portsmouth stone, slate, slabs, and paving-stone, twenty-five well seasoned oak quartered plank, seventy two three-quartered oak, about seventy inch sawn boards, fifteen wells seasoned yellow deal and pine plank, Spanish and Honduras mahogany, seventy-two deal boards of various thickness, sundry sizes, unmounted oak range and grates, carpenters' and cabinet benches, paint, nails, screws, glue, &c.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS will SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, on the PREMISES, Wickham, on MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th of FEBRUARY, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, the property of Mr. Jarrett (under a deed of assignment to Mr. Robert Dunford, for the benefit of the creditors), a large part of the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a brilliant toned finger organ, with six stops, by G. Bartholf, a capital octave square pianoforte, by Broadwood, elegant mahogany loo, pier-table, fine drawings and engravings, in carved oak frames, plaster figure carved pedestal, and small oil painting, fourposted, French, and other bedsteads, goods, feather beds, mattresses, and bedding, dressing tables, Brussels carpet, mahogany flap table, birch arm easy chair, oak knee-hole writing-table, carved and plain oak Glastonbury chairs, mahogany and other kitchen requisites, &c. In the Premises Shop, Mahogany counter and drawers and new fittings, new shop floor, and boiler with two fire-grates and ventilators. Also, brass wheels, three-inch, small weighing engine tackle and chain, cask of treacle, twelve new letter-cut canisters, mahogany chaise cart, boy's ditto, and various effects; pony, cart, harness, saddle, bridle, and various useful effects. The builders, carpenters, and masons' stock in trade will be sold the first day of the furniture and effects of each will be sold the second day. The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of builders to this stock and the notable and genuine character of the property, and to the fact that a large quantity of Jarrett. The whole may be viewed the 11th day of FEBRUARY, 1854, from TEN till FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, and catalogues had at the Auctioneer's Offices, Market-place, Newbury, Berks, and on the Premises.—N.B. All persons having any claim on the estate are requested to send in their accounts to Mr. Robert Dunford, Grocer, Speenhamland, Newbury Berks.

IN BANKRUPTCY. Valuable Lease of Builder's House and Premises. Stock in Trade, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. FINNIS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 14, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, by order of the assignees of Messrs. Thomas, the valuable LEASE, with immediate possession of an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, with front counting-house or shop, large yard behind with saw-pits, counting-house, and light workshops over: held direct from the Duke of Bedford for nineteen years, at a ground-rent of 36l. per annum. The stock comprises a force-pump, lead traps, malu cocks, sixty gallons of varnish, 4 cwt. of paint, oil, turps, a quantity of useful lead and piping, ditto of cut deal and mahogany, 1 ton of ironmongery, old lead, paint cans and pots, grindstone, nuts, sash cord, copper, work benches and other articles; also household furniture, office furniture, &c. The lease can now be viewed, and the stock in trade the day before the sale. Particulars and catalogues had of G. J. GRAHAM, Esq., Official Assignee, 58, Coleman-street; Messrs. Lewis and Co. Solicitors, 14, Old Jewry-chambers; on the Premises; and of Mr. FINNIS, 68, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. JACKSON and BASSETT have received instructions from Mr. G. Smeed to SELL by AUCTION on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, on the PREMISES, at the Brickfield, Sittingbourne, Kent, about 1,000,000 BRICKS, consisting of Stocks, Shippers, Place, and Paviors. Sale to commence at TWELVE precisely. Catalogues may be had one week previous to the sale, of Mr. G. SMEED, Sittingbourne; and of the Auctioneers, Sittingbourne.

HAMPSHIRE. Naval Oak Timber of superb dimensions, now standing in Hursley Park, Woods, Hedge rows, and Coppices, within the Manors of Hursley and Compton, consisting of a great number of lots of first-rate fine grown navy timber, suited to the destruction of the largest ships, and especially those of Her Majesty's navy, which will be SOLD by

MR. A. FLETCHER, at the KING'S HEAD INN, HURSLEY, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at THREE o'clock in the afternoon. Full particulars will be ready by the 25th inst. and may be had on application to Mr. ROWLIE, Redhouse, Winchester; of the Auctioneer, Millbrook, Southampton; and at the Place of Sale.—Hursley, February 4, 1854.

SOMERS TOWN.—To Builders, Carpenters, Painters, Cabinet Makers, Ironfounders, Makers, and Others.

MR. LEIPP will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 22, Union street, Somers-town, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, 1,000 yellow and white deals and battens, spruce and pine planks, fifty squares prime deal flooring, two feet quartering, twenty four-panel doors, dry cut stuff, sixty-three walnut-tree gun-stocks, two tons permanent door hours. Also the excellent materials of a recently erected residence, removed from Chandos-town.—May be viewed, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston station.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A Freehold Brickfield to be Sold, a short distance from London, on the Great Western Railway

MR. EDWIN FOX is instructed to SELL a valuable BRICKFIELD, in full work, capable of working ten stools. The earth is 9 feet deep. There are 18 acres undisturbed; a siding on the railway, turn-table, &c. &c. The plant is of the most approved principle and in thorough repair. A sample of bricks can be seen by applying at Mr. EDWIN FOX'S Offices, 41, Coleman-street, Bank

Freehold Building Land, Windlesham, Surrey, delightfully situated on the Bagshot-road, and within one mile and a quarter of the railway station now in course of erection.

MR. EDWIN FOX will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of FEBRUARY, at TWELVE for ONE precisely, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising a brick-built dwelling-house, with out-buildings, carriage-drive, and arable land and allotments, possessing valuable building frontages, now in the occupation of the proprietor and possession at Michaelmas next. Also the Freehold Building Land adjoining, which is one mean the matter from the railway station now in progress. Also Four Brick-built Cottages, with gardens, let to good tenants, and situate in the town of Bagshot.—Printed particulars may be obtained in the locality, at the principal Inns; and in London, at the Mart; of J. W. Christmas, Esq. Solicitor, 2, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn; and at Mr. Edwin Fox's Offices, 41, Coleman-street, Bank; Mare-street, Hackney, and Wester-fi place, Hammersmith

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—Sixteen seasoned Horses, useful Harness

MR. EDWIN FOX will SELL by AUCTION, at the FARM, on the Headstone Estate, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, at ONE o'clock, the genuine stock of Mr. William Thompson, consisting of Sixteen seasoned young Cart horses, useful shafts, and chain-harness, and other effects.—May be viewed on the morning, and catalogues had at the place of Sale, and at Mr. Edwin Fox's Offices, 41, Coleman-street, Bank; Mare-street, Hackney; and Western-place, Hammersmith. N.B. Trains leave the Euston-station at 7, 9, 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

MILLWALL, POPLAR.—TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—Nearly new 1-quarter Brewery Plant, Machinery &c.

MR. SITGRAVE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, the Times Brewery, near the Regent Dock, Millwall, Poplar, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, at TWELVE, by order of the Proprietor, the excellent PLANT, Steam Engine, Machinery, and Effects, comprising a nearly new 30-barrel liquor copper, a 30-barrel wort ditto, capital 4-horse high pressure steam engine and boiler, wrought-iron shafting, driving, and hand wheels, sound stock, brickwork, iron frames, &c., powerful three throw pump, capital copper refrigerator, cask washing and mashing machine, sparging machine, three 3-inch fir fermenting vats, a ditto underback, two fir coolers, liquor, wort, and hop backs, a large quantity of tinned copper pipe, ditto of metal cocks, cast-iron flange pipe, malt mill, gas stoves, and a variety of useful articles. May be viewed the day prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Times Brewery Tap, Ferry-road, Mill-wall; Ship and Whale, Rotherhithe; Salutation, Greenwich; Ship, Woolwich; Globe, Blackwall; King's Head, Stratford; Dolphin, Hackney; Angel, Islington; and of the Auctioneer, at his Rooms and Offices, 28, Leadenhall-street, and 1, Rodney-terrace, Pentonville-road.

HOLLOWAY and CHEAPSIDE. Valuable Freehold Building Ground and Business Premises.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, have received instructions from the Trustees to prepare for SALE, at GARRAWAY'S, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, at TWELVE, a very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in Upper Holloway, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington; comprising three commodious messuages, containing about 32 acres, lying between the Holloway-road and Hornsey-road, with entrance from the Holloway-road by Tollington-lane, opposite to the Red Cap, and near to the entrance to the Hatchcroft, presenting a most eligible opportunity for building purposes, numerous roads and streets converging to this spot, at present in the occupation of Mr. Summerhill, Bartrum, and others. Also the valuable Freehold Business Premises, 109, Cheapside, on lease to Mr. Henry Bird, Jeweller, at 130l. per annum; and a new 99 years' lease of No. 6, Parraway's, and of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, 6, Lancaster-place, Strand.

Building Materials of twenty newly-erected Houses, Batteresa, convenient to Battersea Rail and Water Carriage. Second sale. 1, clear the ground for the Park

MR. W. R. GLASIER is favoured with instructions by the Honourable Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, at TWELVE for ONE, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of twenty newly-erected HOUSES, situate on Battersea-rise, Clapham-road, Marsh-lane, Battersea, and consisting of about 100 capital stock and other bricks, fir timber, flooring, slates, tiles, Yorkshire paving, doors and sashes, lead, fixtures, iron, planks, rents, and other effects.—May be viewed six days prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place; of James Pennethorne, Esq., 7, Whitehall-place; and the Clerk of the Works' Office, Park-road, Battersea; at the Albert Tavern, Park-road; at the Swan, Battersea-bridge; at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS. Cannon-street Widening, and the New Street to St. Paul's. Extensive sale of Building Materials, St. Paul's churchyard, Old Change, and Carter-lane, including crown-paper new stock Bricks.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, all the capital BUILDING MATERIALS of the spacious Warehouses, 33, St. Paul's-churchyard, and several dwelling-houses and premises adjoining, in Old Change and Carter-lane (a large portion built within the last five years), comprising about 200 squares excellent Bricks, fine old Elizabethan and plain tiles and slates, prime timber, plate glass and other sashes, modern doors, marble chimneypieces and interior fittings of a superior description; 200 squares of flooring boards, 60 pcs. of lead, piping and pan tiles and slates, prime timber, plate glass and other sashes, modern doors, marble chimneypieces and interior fittings of a superior description; 200 squares of flooring boards, 60 pcs. of lead, living-boards, plate-glass fronts, iron girders, and fifty iron columns, large skylights with plate-glass, stone coping, sills, paving, &c. May be viewed two days previous, and catalogues had at the Architect's office, Guildhall; and of Pullen and Son, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate

CITY IMPROVEMENTS. The excellent and costly Timber and Appendages of Counters, Shelves, and Counting-house Show-Rooms and Warehouses, St. Paul's churchyard.

PULLEN and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, and following days, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the very extensive and costly FITTINGS-UP and APPENDAGES of Messrs. Bremner and Co.'s late Warehouses and Show-Rooms, 33, St. Paul's-churchyard, comprising splendid inside and centre showcases, of fine Spanish mahogany, glazed with plate and patent-plate glass, fine super mahogany and other counters, extensive ranges of mahogany-edged shelving, nests of about 600 mahogany and other drawers, handsome counter cases of brass and mahogany, with plate-glass, all the superior fittings-up of the counting-houses, including fifteen office desks, a valuable Mordan's patent fire-proof safe, 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., three other iron safes, and the erection of a strong room, with wrought-iron doors, marble washstands, mahogany cabinets and bookcases, and fittings of the private rooms, capital partitions, glazed with plate and ornamental glass, and splendid lobby doors, a ventilating air-pump, by Edwards, powerful lifting apparatus complete, by Bunnett and Corpe, iron crane and pulley, two massive gas-burners, elegant three and five light chandeliers, 3,000 feet of gun barrel and metal tube, the expensive fixtures of the kitchens, with capital range, wrought boilers, hot plates and steam closets, cisterns, pipes, and a great variety of valuable property.—May be viewed two days previous; catalogues had at the Architect's office, Guildhall; and of Pullen and Son, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Pair of Carcasses, near Addison-road, Kensington

MR. FRED. GODWIN has to SELL, PRIVATELY, on highly eligible terms, a PAIR of CARCASSES, built in the villa style, well placed in this improving locality.—Auction and Agency Offices, 3, Halkin-terrace, Belgrave-square.

WAREHOUSES WANTED.—A party is desirous of obtaining substantial warehouses, or ground on which warehouses might be erected, in the neighbourhood of Gracechurch-street, Fenchurch-street, or Mark-lane.—Address, post-paid, Mr. H. L. MORGAN, 11, Langbourn-chambers, Fenchurch-street

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, by THOMAS COMPTON, a FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, delightfully situated at Reigate quarry, close to the church, where there is daily service, and within ten minutes' walk of the town and the railway station. The house is in every respect calculated for a large genteel family, having stabling, coach-house, garden, conservatory, ice-house, and offices of every description in perfect repair, and in excellent supply of both spring and rain water.—For particulars and cards to view apply to T. COMPTON, Estate Agent, 76, Coleman-street, City, and Enfield, Middlesex; or to Messrs. Smith and Nash, Estate Agents, Reigate.

DIAL GLASSHOUSES, Audnam, near Stourbridge.—TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the "Dial Glasshouses," consisting of two large Flint Glass Works, with spacious potrooms, sheds, offices, and other buildings attached, suitable for carrying on the Glass Trade or any other Manufacturing in an extensive way. Also a piece of wharfing on the Stourbridge Canal, and commanding with the Wolverhampton and Stourbridge turnpike-road; three excellent dwelling-houses, and also a large Piece of Land adjoining, admirably adapted for building, having a frontage of 30 yards to the said turnpike-road, and 131 yards to a private road leading therefrom to the Glasshouses, the whole containing 3a. 0r. 29p.—For terms and particulars apply to JOHN HARWARD, Esq. Solicitor; or to Messrs. OATES and PERRINS, Auctioneers, of Stourbridge.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE and GROUNDS, containing upwards of 2½ ACRES of LAND, TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT.—For particulars apply to Messrs. ROBINSON and BARLOW, Essex street, Strand, or to Mr. DECIMUS BURTON, 6, Spring gardens

TO BRICKLAYERS, BUILDERS, &c.

SUNBURY, MIDDLESEX.—The excellent BUSINESS PREMISES and the old-established Business, which has been in the same family for a very long period, TO BE SOLD, in consequence of the decease of the late proprietor, James Jacob. For particulars apply to Mr. WALKER, Surveyor, Hampton Wick; Mr. FIELD, Surveyor, Hounslow; and to Mr. WM. THOS. COLLINS, Sunbury. A most desirable first stock in trade may be had at valuation, and the whole, with the household furniture, will be sold shortly by auction if not disposed of by private contract.

SUBURBAN VILLA and VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.—Further SITES near the Crystal Palace, or other suburbs of London, being required for the ERECTION of VILLAS of various sizes for the members of the Association, the committee are prepared to treat for eligible Building Land.

JOHN GREEN, Secretary pro tem.

9, Warnford-court, City, Jan 1854

BRICKLAYER'S and BUILDER'S BUSINESS, WEST END) TO BE DISPOSED OF (100l. only). Mr. PATCHING has instructions to SELL this well-established BUSINESS, with a connection amongst some of the first firms in London, containing about 3 acres, lying, &c. References given, and parties personally introduced to the customers, and being an old-established genuine concern, is a complete bona fide affair. Apply at Mr. PATCHING, Builder's Agent, 35, Greyhound-street, Leicester square

TO ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, IRON and WOOD SHIPBUILDERS, &c.

A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF, on the banks of the Thames, most advantageously situated. The buildings are all arranged in a very complete manner, and the plant, tools, and machinery of the best descriptions; and all appliances ready to hand for carrying on an extensive and remunerative Trade. Respectable parties will be liberally dealt with, and a moderate capital only required.—Apply to Mr. R. A. CHARLTON, 14, Bucklersbury.

SHOP-FRONT FOR SALE, 16 feet long, 12 feet 6 inches high, lobby 6 feet 4 inches deep.—A very superior modern SHOP FRONT, in new Spanish mahogany, enriched bead, mahogany lobby doors in centre hung folding with fanlight over, all glazed with best plate-glass shutters and fittings complete, and to be sold at a moderate bargain.—Inquire of R. JOHNSON, Builder, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, City.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, at the PADDINGTON STATION of the Great Western Railway, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY instant, at ONE o'clock precisely, for the ELECTION of FOUR DIRECTORS and ONE AUDITOR, in the place of the same number, who will retire by rotation, and for the general purposes of business. C. M. MOLINEUX TALBOT, Chairman.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 14th instant, and will not be re-opened until after the said Half-yearly Ordinary Meeting on the 28th instant.

FRED. G. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

South Wales Railway Office,
10, Eastbourne-terrace, London, February 6 1854.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

The Mitcham and Merton Estate will be balloted for shortly. All shares issued previously, on which one month's subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot. Monthly subscription, 6s.; entrance and rules, 1s. 6d.

B. A. MARCH, Secretary.
48, Bedford-row.

6 PER CENT BONUS DECLARED.

BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Chief Office, London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Office hours from Ten till Five, or half-past Seven till Saturday evenings from Seven till Nine. Shares 5l., entrance fee, 1s. per share. Prospectuses, rules, plans of the Society's estates, &c. may be obtained on application to FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED for the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, in Town and Country; 40 per cent. commission allowed. Apply personally or by letter, on or before THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, addressed to FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager, London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane

WANTED, a BALK SAW-FRAME, DEAL SAW-FRAME, and a PLANING-MACHINE suitable for boards or planks. Address, stating particulars, Box 18, Post-office, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 14, York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, February 11, 1854.

The Builder

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—An ELECTION of THREE PENSIONERS will take place in MAY, 1854. Candidates must obtain forms of application (to be returned on or before 3rd MARCH) from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Institution, 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary

2nd February, 1854.

BOROUGH of LEICESTER. — PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—TO SURVEYORS and ENGINEERS.—All persons desirous of applying for the Office of SURVEYOR to the LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH for the Borough of Leicester, are requested to send in their applications, accompanied by testimonials, addressed to Mr. WM. KELLY, Town Hall, Leicester, on or before the 7th day of MARCH next. The Surveyor will be required to give up his whole time to the service of the Board, and must be competent to superintend the construction of sewers, culverts, roads, and streets; to make surveys, take levels, and prepare plans and sections; and to advise the Board in relation to the erection, drainage, and ventilation of buildings, cesspools, &c. and any matters arising under the Public Health Act, or relative to the improvement or laying out of the estates of the corporation. A practical knowledge of architecture will be a recommendation. The salary will be the clear sum of £200 and the surveyor will be allowed to take one pupil. An office will be provided by the Board. A specimen plan, with a specimen section by the applicant, must accompany the testimonials.—By order,

SAMUEL STONE, Clerk to the Local Board.

Leicester, February 9, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

LOUTH BURIAL BOARD.—The Burial Board for the parish of Louth, in the county of Lincoln, are ready to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for laying out the proposed Burial Ground, with suitable entrances and lodge, and for the Erection of two Chapels, with all requisite internal fittings, and either in one or separate buildings. The site selected for the burial ground is a close of land containing about ten acres, occupied by Mrs. Bowline, and situate between the Spilsby-road, and Ball Piece-lane, in Louth; and it is intended to divide the same into equal moieties, one-half to be consecrated and the other not. The Board will meet on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, to receive such designs and estimates as are to be sent, sealed, on or before the 6th day of MARCH next, addressed "To the Clerk of the Burial Board," at his office where a sectional plan of the land may be seen, and any further information had.

CHRIS. INGOLDBY, Jun. Clerk to the said Burial Board.

New street, Louth, 7th Feb. 1854.

CONTRACTS.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh.
The Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P.
W. Thompson, esq. M.P. Alderman.
J. C. Cobbold, esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the Enfield Estate, Middlesex. The drawings and specification may be seen at the offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent on or before TWELVE o'clock, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed, "Tenders for Roads, &c. Enfield Estate." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

34, Norfolk street, Strand, February 8, 1854.

INSTRUCTION IN ART, General and Special, as afforded at the CENTRAL SCHOOL of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall-mall, London. The School consists of

I. A NORMAL SCHOOL for TRAINING TEACHERS.

II. SPECIAL CLASSES for TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Mr. RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.

The SPRING SESSION will COMMENCE on the 1st of MARCH, and end 31st of July; and the fees are for that period.

1. The courses of instruction are intended to impart systematically a knowledge of the scientific principles of art, especially in its relation to the useful purposes of life. A limited application of these principles is demonstrated with the view of preparing students to enter upon the future practice of the decorative arts in manufactories and workshops, either as masters, overseers, or skilled workmen. At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to pursue these studies without reference to a preparation for any special branch of industry. Special courses are arranged, in order to train persons to become masters of schools of art, and to enable such masters to form local and other schools to teach elementary drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.

2. The Lectures and Courses of Instruction are as follows:—

GENERAL COURSE FOR MALE STUDENTS ONLY.

A. Free-hand, Model, and Elementary Mechanical Drawing, Practical Geometry, Perspective, Practical Shadows, Tempera, and Water Colours, Modelling. The Classes for Drawing, Painting, and Modelling, include the Figure from the Antique and the Life; and Artistic Anatomy. Lectures Teaching and Practice, in the Morning and Evening. Fee of the Session, Head Master, Mr. Burchett, Assistants, Messrs. Herman, Walsh, Denby Wills, and Hancock.

B. The Evening Instruction is limited to Free-hand Drawing, Painting and Modelling, including the Figure. Fee, 2l.

TECHNICAL COURSES.

C. Practical Construction, including Architecture, Building, and the various processes of Plane Description, Carpentry, and Metal Working. Lectures, Teaching and Practice, Morning and Evening. Fee, 3l. Evening Course only, Fee, 2l. for Male Students only. Superintendent, Mr. Wilson.

D. Mechanical and Machine Drawing. Class Lectures with Evening Teaching and Morning Practice. For Male Students only. Fee, 2l. Superintendent, Mr. W. Boyes.

E. Surface Decoration, as applied to Woven Fabrics of all kinds, Lace, Paper Hangings, &c. Lectures, Teaching and Practice, Morning and Evening. Fee, 4l. An Afternoon Class for Female Students. Fee, 2l. An Evening Class, for Male Students only. Fee, 2l. Superintendent, Mr. Octavius Hudson.

F. Porcelain Painting daily Teaching and Practice for Male and Female Students. Fee, 3l. Superintendents, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Hulson.

G. Wood Engraving. Lectures, daily Teaching and Practice for Female Students only. Fee, 2l. Superintendents, Mr. Thompson and Miss Waterhouse.

H. Lithography. Black, Tint, and Colour. Daily Teaching and Practice for Female Students only. Fee, 4l. Superintendents, Mr. Brookes and Miss Cranston.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

On the Forms and Colours of Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, by Professor E. Forbes; on the Human Form, by Mr. J. Marshall, F.R.C.S.; on the History of Ornamental Art, by Mr. Wornum, &c. Admission by Tickets, 1s. each.

3. The Instruction for the general Students is carried on daily, except on Saturdays.

4. Students may matriculate for a period of three years upon paying 2l. in one sum on entrance, or three annual payments of 1l. They are entitled to attend all Public and Class Lectures, the general and technical Courses, to receive personal instruction and to practise in the School at all times; they have also access to the Museum and Library. At the end of the session they may pass an Examination, and have the privilege of competing for Scholarships, varying from 10l. to 30l. a year in value.

5. Occasional Students are at liberty to attend only the particular Courses for which they enter, and have admission to the Museum, Library, and Public Lectures.

6. A CLASS FOR SCHOOLMASTERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS will meet every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and on SATURDAYS. Fee, 5s. Superintendent of the Training, Teaching, and Elementary Instruction, Mr. Burchett; Assistant, Mr. Bowley.

At 37 Gore House, Kensington, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

7. A Register of the Students' attendances is kept, and may be consulted by parents and guardians.

8. The SCHOOL FOR THE FEMALE STUDENTS passes through the general courses as at Gore House. Superintendent, Mrs. M'Ian; Assistants, Miss Gann and Miss West.

Fees:—Advanced Classes, 2l. and 4l.; Elementary Class, 20s.; Evening Class, 2l. A Class meeting at Gore House, Kensington, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

9. DISTRICT SCHOOLS OF ART in connection with the Department are now established in the following places. Open every evening except Saturday, from 7 to 9:30. Entrance fee, 2s. Admission, 2s. and 3s. per month. The instruction comprises Practical Geometry, Perspective, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing, and Elementary Colour:—

1. Spitalfields, Crispin-street.
2. North London, High street, Camden-town.
3. Finsbury, Williams-street, Wilmington-square.
4. Westminster Mechanics' Institute, Great Smith-street.
5. St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Goswell-street.
6. Rotherhithe, Grammar School.
7. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Long Acre.

At 1, 2, and 5 Schools there are Female Classes. Application for admission to be made at the Offices in each locality.

For further information, apply at Marlborough House, Pall-mall.

HENRY COLE,
LYON PLAYFAIR, } Joint Secretaries.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDING SCRIPTURES, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser is prepared to CONTRACT to make [illegible] thousands of KILNBURNT BRICKS, at a price [illegible] of the above should have any land with Brickearth [illegible], will have an opportunity, as no coals will be required till a portion of the bricks is burnt, as all material, &c. will be found. Address, W. R. No. 64, Castle-street, Southwark bridge road, Southwark, London.

CONTRACTS.

ORDNANCE CONTRACT for GAS-FITTINGS.—The principal officers of her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice that they will receive TENDERS from persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the performance of such GAS-FITTINGS and ARTIFICERS' as may be required at the Barracks of Birmingham, Brecon, and Newport, Monmouthshire, for three years, from 1st April, 1854. Schedules and particulars of the contract may be obtained on any day (Sundays excepted), at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Birmingham, or at the Offices of the Barracks-masters at Brecon and Newport on the 20th MARCH, 1854. The Tenders are to be sent addressed to the Ordnance Office in London on or before the 24th of MARCH, 1854, and dressed and endorsed agreeably to the directions prefixed to the printed schedules. A deposit of One Pound will be taken from each person applying for a schedule, and eligible securities will be required for the due performance of the contract from the person whose Tender may be accepted.

Commanding Royal Engineers' Office, 77, Lovedays-street, Birmingham, Feb. 13, 1854.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS for BUILDER'S WORK.—The principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that they will receive TENDERS from such persons as may be desirous of CONTRACTING for the performance of Bricklayers', Carpenters', Masons', Plumbers', Glaziers', Paperhangers', Paviors', Plasterers', Plumbers', Slaters', and Smiths' Work, at the undermentioned stations in the Midland and South Wales District, for three years from 1st APRIL, 1854:—

BIRMINGHAM,
COVENTRY,
WEEDON,
NORTHAMPTON,
NEWPORT,
BRECON,
CARMARTHEN.

Schedules and particulars of the contracts may be obtained at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Birmingham; or at the Offices of the respective Barrack-masters, any day (Sundays excepted) after the 20th MARCH, 1854. The Tenders to be delivered in London, at the Ordnance Office, on or before the 24th MARCH, 1854, addressed and endorsed agreeably to the directions printed on the printed schedules. A deposit of 1l. will be taken from each person applying for schedules, and the person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to provide eligible securities for the due performance of the contracts.

Commanding Royal Engineer's Office,
35, Lovedays street, Birmingham.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 6th day of MARCH, 1854 from persons desirous of contracting with the Board of Ordnance for the ERECTION of ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION for the GARRISON HOSPITAL, at CHATHAM.

Plans and specifications of the works to be done and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 4th preceding Sunday exceptd.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two eligible securities, jointly and severately to be bound under a penalty of £1,584, for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 6th day of MARCH, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

W. R. OLD, Lieut.-col. Commanding Royal Engineer.

Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, 13th Feb. 1854.

NOTICE.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.

The Honorable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into CONTRACTS for the following descriptions of Artificers' Work, at the several stations in the Woolwich district, from the 1st April, 1854, to the 31st March, 1856, viz.

AT WOOLWICH:

for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters, plumbers, painters, glaziers, and paperhangers, paviors, smiths, and ironmongers, and for

AT PURFLEET:

for the same trades, except painters, glaziers, and paperhangers, and with the addition of plasterers.

AT WALTHAM ABBEY AND ENFIELD LOCK:

for the same trades as for Woolwich, with the addition of plasterers and millwrights.

AT SHOEBURYNESS

for the same trades as for Woolwich, with the addition of plasterers.

The Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich hereby gives notice, that such persons as may wish to TENDER for the same, may obtain the schedules, etc. on and after TEN and FOUR, from the 20th FEBRUARY to the 6th MARCH, 1854 (Sundays excepted), by personal application to the Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the Woolwich and Shoeburyness Contracts, to the Foreman of Works, Royal Engineer office, Purfleet, for the Purfleet Contracts; and to the Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer office, Waltham Abbey, for the Contracts for Waltham Abbey and Enfield-lock. No schedule will be issued after the 6th of MARCH.

Tenders will be received for each trade separately, or for all the trades in one contract, for each station; the parties tendering for such contract to state the rate per cent above or below the schedule prices at which they will perform the works specified in each schedule.

Tenders of both descriptions, to be delivered, prepaid, at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on the 7th MARCH, 1854, addressed to "The Secretary to the Board of Ordnance," and marked "Tenders for Works."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, February 13, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. TO MASONS.—The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health hereby give Notice that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the performance of the following Works for Three Years, from the 25th day of MARCH next, viz.

FOOTWAYS.

For the supply of Curb, Edging, Paving, and Pennanting of the best Hanham Stone, Frenchay, Welsh, or other Stone of of equal quality, and for Setting and Laying the same in the Footpaths of the Streets, Squares, Courts, Yards, Lanes, Passages, and Places within the city and county of Bristol, at such times as the said Local Board of Health and their Surveyor may direct. The Committee have divided the said city and county into Four Districts, and any person or persons willing to Contract for doing the above mentioned Works in all, or any, or either of the said districts, are requested to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning the 2nd day of MARCH next, indorsed "Tender for Paving in District No. 1, 2, 3, or 4" and addressed, "To the Committee of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, Bristol," where a specification of the works, the terms of the contract, and a form of the Tender, and any other information may be obtained. Each contractor will be required to find two good and sufficient securities for the performance of his contract. The committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties. By order of the Committee,

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Offices, 13, Prince-street, Jan. 19, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

BARROW HARBOUR, LANCASHIRE.—The Barrow Harbour Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for excavating and deepening Barrow Channel. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the said Commissioners, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY next. The quantity of work to be executed is about [illegible] cubic yards. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, must be delivered not later than TUESDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY.

By order,

JAMES RAMSDEN, Secretary.

Barrow Harbour Office, 28th January, 1854.

YORK LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—TO BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS.—The YORK LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the following SEWERS, the whole being built with Radiating Bricks.

CONTRACT No. 1.—THE MOUNT DISTRICT.

				In. In.
3,750	Lineal Feet of	9 in.	Brick Sewer,	48 by 32
1,410	do.	6 in.	do.	36 by 24
1,300	do.	4½ in.	do.	24 by 18

CONTRACT No. 2. GOODRAMGATE DISTRICT.

1,160	Lineal Feet of	9 in.	Brick Sewer,	48 by 33
1,000	do.	6 in.	do.	36 by 24
153	do.	4½ in.	do.	24 by 18
665	do.	4½ in.	do.	20 by 16

N.B. The above lengths are exclusive of shafts and other works required.

The plans, sections, and specifications may be inspected at the Surveyor's Office, from the 13th to the 25th inst. both inclusive, between the hours of TEN and TWO each day. Sealed Tenders are to be delivered at the Surveyor's Office, on or before the 27th day of FEBRUARY, at TWO p.m. Security will be required for the due performance of the work and no pledge is given to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Board,

JNO. B. ATKINSON, City Surveyor.

Guildhall Offices, York, 11th February, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE, for T. Ridgway, Esq. near Towcester, Northamptonshire, together with stables and out offices, gardener's and coachman's cottages, two lodges, conservatories, vineries, &c. may see the plans and specifications, and obtain a bill of the quantities, at the Office of Mr. E. F. LAW, Architect, Northampton. The Tenders are to be delivered to the Architect on or before SATURDAY, the 11th day of MARCH next. Proper security will be required for the due performance of the contract. N.B. Mr. Ridgway does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

E. F. LAW.

Priory Cottage, Wood-street, Feb. 10, 1854.

RE-SEATING of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARY, AYLESBURY.—The Committee are desirous of receiving TENDERS from persons wishing to CONTRACT for executing the FITTINGS to this CHURCH, according to the plans and specifications, which may be seen at my Office, in Aylesbury. Further particulars will be furnished on application to Mr. SCOTT, Architect, 2, Spring-gardens, London. The specifications are divided, and separate Tenders for each specification are to be in writing, signed by the parties, and sent in to me, sealed up, on or before SATURDAY, the 25th instant. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender. By order of the Committee,

Aylesbury, February 1, 1854. R. M. BENSON, Hon. Sec.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

CARMARTHEN SEWERS.—The Carmarthen Local Board of Health are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS for a portion of the town of Carmarthen, with junctions, manholes, &c. &c. Parties desirous of tendering can see the plans and specifications at my Office on and after MONDAY, the 13th of FEBRUARY instant. Tenders will be received not later than WEDNESDAY, the 1st of MARCH next.

By order of the board, GEO. THOMAS, Clerk.

Carmarthen, Feb. 8, 1854.

BURY and RADCLIFFE WATER-WORKS. To CONTRACTORS.—The Directors of the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks are desirous of receiving TENDERS from competent persons for the CONSTRUCTION of a RESERVOIR on the Ogden Brook, near to Haslingden Grane, in the townships of Haslingden and Musbury, in the county of Lancaster. The works include about 140,000 Cubic Yards of Earthwork, Diversion of Streams, Construction of Gauge Basins, Over flow and Waste Water Channel, and other Works in detail. The plans and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Offices of the Engineer, Mr. JOHN F. BATEMAN, [illegible] street, Manchester, on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. Sealed Tenders must be delivered on or before SATURDAY, the 4th of MARCH, at the Company's Office, Bury, and addressed to the undersigned.—By order of the Directors,

Bury, Feb. 10, 1854. J. S. T. CHILD, Secretary.

CONTRACT.—The BRITANNIA NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY. To ROAD CONTRACTORS.—The trustees of the above Society are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the Finchley Estate of the above Society, the drawings and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretary, 1 a, George-street, Euston-square, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR o'clock. Tenders are to be sent on or before SIX o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 27th instant, addressed "Tenders for Roads, &c. on the Finchley Estate of the Britannia National Freehold Land Society." The Society do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of BUILDING MATERIALS for CONVICT PRISONS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the Supply of Timber, Deals, Slates, Lime, Sand, Bricks, Lead, Glass, Wrought and Cast Iron, Ironmongery, Gas and Water Pipes, White Lead, Oils, &c. for Twelve Months from the 1st of APRIL next to the 31st MARCH, 1855, for Pentonville, Millbank, Brixton, Portland, Portsmouth, and Parkhurst Prisons, are requested to forward the same, addressed, "Directors of Convict Prisons, 45, Parliament-street, London," on or before SIX o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 6th of MARCH, 1854. Forms of Tender may be had on application at the several prisons, or at the Office of the Directors, 45, Parliament-street, London.

45, Parliament-street, 9th February, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEWER CONTRACT.—The Commissioners under the Walsall Improvement and Market Act, 1848, are ready to receive TENDERS for a MAIN SEWER, which is intended to be put down in Walsall, and to commence opposite the Stock Hotel, in Bridge-street, extending thence to the open space called the Bridge, across the said bridge, along that part of Bradford-street which extends from the bridge to the entrance of the meadows opposite the Turf Tavern, and thence along the eastern side of the said meadows, to and under Fasher's-lane, along the land occupied by Charles Bullerley, and into the brook thereto adjoining, the whole length being about 1,000 yards. The sections, specification, and conditions of contract may be inspected at the Office of Mr. WOOD, Town Surveyor, Wolverhampton-road, Walsall. Payments on account will be made once a month. Sealed Tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Commissioners' Clerk, Bridge-street, Walsall, by or before TWO o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY instant. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender may be accepted, will be required to give security, with two sureties, for the due performance of his contract.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Jun. Commissioners' Clerk.

Walsall, February 7, 1854.

TO GAS CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to TENDER for the APPARATUS, MAINS, and BUILDER'S WORK (either separately or together) required in the ERECTION of GAS-WORKS for lighting the town of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, may inspect the drawings and specifications on and after the 12th inst. at the Office of Mr. FRANCIS BROWN, Solicitor, Market Deeping, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before MARCH 1st. Full particulars and instructions may be obtained on application to the Engineer, Mr. JABEZ CHURCH, Chelmsford. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

February 7th, 1854.

RUGBY IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—TO TILE MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—The Rugby Local Board of Health hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the furnishing of certain quantities of 4,850 feet and 3,170 feet of 9-inch, and 620 feet of 6-inch cylindrical unglazed POTTERY DRAIN PIPES or TILES, to be used in the works of water supply of the town of Rugby. Parties are to state the price at which they would undertake to deliver the quantity of pipes or tiles they propose to furnish within one and a half miles of the town of Rugby, between the 1st day of MARCH and the 10th day of APRIL next, and they will be required to deliver them in equal proportions. Separate Tenders for the 4,850 feet, 3,170 feet and 620 feet of pipes or tiles, addressed to the Chairman of the Rugby Local Board of Health, and endorsed "Tender for Unglazed Pottery Pipes or Tiles," must be sent in on or before the 25th of FEBRUARY instant; and specimen pipes or tiles, properly labelled and carriage paid, forwarded within the same time to the Office of the Board, Rugby.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The Rugby Local Board of Health hereby also give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for LAYING certain UNGLAZED POTTERY DRAIN PIPES or TILES, to be used in the works of water supply of the town of Rugby, according to the specification and sections, which may be seen on application at the Office of the Board, Church-street, Rugby. The quantity of mains to be laid is about 1½ miles in length, of sizes varying from 9 inches to 6 inches in diameter.—Tenders addressed to the Chairman of the Rugby Local Board of Health, and endorsed "Tender for Laying Unglazed Pottery Pipes or Tiles," must be sent in, on or before the 25th day of FEBRUARY instant, to the Office of the Board, Rugby.—By order of the Board,

C. E. WRATISLAW, Clerk.

Rugby, February 13, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford, for T. S. Wilkinson, Esq. may see the plans and specification at my Office, Stoke Villa, Stoke-upon-Trent, from MONDAY, the 13th, to SATURDAY, the 25th of FEBRUARY next. Tenders to be sent in on the day last named.

JAMES TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Stoke Ville, Stoke-upon-Trent, 1st Feb. 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a PARSONAGE-HOUSE, at Northwood, near Hanley, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, may see the plans and specification at my Office, Stoke Villa, Stoke-upon-Trent, from MONDAY, the 13th, to SATURDAY, the 25th of FEBRUARY next. Tenders to be sent in on the day last named.

JAMES TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Stoke Villa, Stoke-upon-Trent, February 1, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PARTIES desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of SIX HOUSES near NOTTING-HILL, either together or separately, may see the plans, &c. at the office of Mr. CHAS. MAIDLOW, Surveyor and Auctioneer, Ernest Villa, Pembridge Villas, Westbourne-grove, on and after MONDAY, 20th instant. Tenders to be sent to Mr. MAIDLOW, on or before MONDAY 27th.

February 8th, 1854.

NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, MARKET RASEN.—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Persons willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of the NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, with SHOPS, &c. attached thereto, to be built on a site situate in the Market-place, may inspect plans and specifications at the Offices of the Architects, on and after the 23rd instant.

BELLAMY and HARDY, Architects and Surveyors.

Offices, 30, Broadgate, Lincoln, Feb. 13th, 1854.

N.B. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

TO PAVIORS AND OTHERS.

MANOR of SOUTHWARK or CLINK LIBERTY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners for carrying into execution the Act of Parliament for paving, cleansing, and lighting the above mentioned manor or liberty, in the parish of St. Saviour, will hold a General Meeting at their Committee-room, Emerson-street, Southwark, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH next, at SIX o'clock in the evening precisely, to receive proposals for PAVING the STREETS, and other passages and places within the said manor or liberty, under contract for THREE YEARS from Lady-day next, with power for the Commissioners to determine the same at the end of the first or second year, at their own option. Also to receive proposals for REPAIRING the FOOTWAYS of the STREETS and PUBLIC PLACES within the said liberty under like contract. Separate Tenders for either of such contracts will be received. The specifications of the works required to be done, and the drafts of the several contracts, may be seen at the Offices of Mr. HOWE, Surveyor, No. 16, Keppel-street, Southwark; or at the Offices of the Clerk, where all necessary information may be obtained. The persons wishing to contract will have to execute contracts in accordance with such draft contracts; and two sureties under each contract will also be required to execute a bond, jointly and severally, in the penal sum of 50l. as to the paving contract and 30l. as to the footpaths contract, conditioned for the performance of such respective contracts. Printed forms of proposals have been prepared, and can be obtained at the Offices of the Clerk and Mr. HOWE; and all persons desirous of contracting, must fill up one or each of such forms applicable to the works respectively, for which proposals may be made and deliver the same sealed up and endorsed, "Tenders for Paviors' or Masons' Work," as the case may be, to the said Commissioners, at their said meeting, before HALF-PAST SIX o'clock in the evening; and must in such proposal or proposals respectively nominate two responsible persons as sureties; and no other proposals than such forms, duly filled up and signed, will be received; and such persons must be in attendance. Each contractor will also be required to pay for the stamps of his contract and bond. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender. By order of the Commissioners.

GEORGE HOLMER, Clerk.

26, Bridge-street, Southwark, 15th February, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES desirous of CONTRACTING for certain IMPROVEMENTS, ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS to be made to STALLINGTON HALL, near the Blythe-bridge Station on the North Staffordshire Railway, may inspect the plans and specifications, and obtain all other particulars, at our Offices at Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, from this day. The Tenders to be sent to us properly endorsed, on or before MONDAY, the 6th day of MARCH next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted; and sufficient sureties will be required for the due performance of the works.

WARD and SON, Architects.

Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, 30th January, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ABERSYCHAN SCHOOLS.—Notice is hereby given, that the PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for the new SCHOOL BUILDINGS at Abersychan, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, may be seen at the Office of the Ebbw Vale Company's Ironworks at Abersychan, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The estimates, properly endorsed, to be forwarded to the Architect, Mr. NORTON, 24, Old Bond-street, London, on or before TUESDAY, the 28th inst. Forms and conditions of Tender may be procured by application to the Architect or at the Company's Office, as above.

TO VERANDAH BUILDERS, SMITHS, &c.

WANTED, TENDERS for ERECTING a VERANDAH and sundry IRONWORK at a villa at Barnes. Specifications and drawings to be seen at Office (opposite), 18, Chepstow Villas West, Bayswater, of GORDON STANHAM, Architect.—Tenders to be delivered on or before MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

BUILDERS desirous of sending in TENDERS for the ERECTION of a HOUSE near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, for W. F. BATT, Esq. can see the plans and specification of the same, with the quantities of the several works, at my Office, from MONDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 25th, inclusive, and from MONDAY, the 27th, to SATURDAY, March 4th, inclusive, at the Office of Mr. BATT, Abergavenny. Tenders to be sent in to me on or before TUESDAY, MARCH 7. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

CHARLES E. DAVIS.

3, Westgate-buildings, Bath, February 10, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received for MAKING a ROAD and LAYING DOWN a PIPE-SEWER in the Palace-grove Estate, Anerley, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at TWELVE o'clock, at the Office of Mr. A. E. TAYLOR, 18a, Basinghall-street. Plans and specifications may be seen, and particulars obtained at the Offices of Mr. JAMES BRAGG, Devonshire-villas, Rotherhithe; or of Mr. A. E. TAYLOR, as above.—Security will be required for the due performance of the works, and the freeholders do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender, unless in every respect satisfactory.

BEDFORD ESTATE, Parish of St. Pancras. TO CONTRACTORS.—Persons willing to CONTRACT for CLEANSING and WATERING the STREETS and Removing the Dust from 800 Houses, on the above estate, for one year from the 25th of MARCH next, are requested to send Tenders for the same on or before the 28th instant, as below, where every information and forms of Tender may be obtained, between the hours of ELEVEN and FOUR o'clock.—By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN WOOD, Clerk and Surveyor.

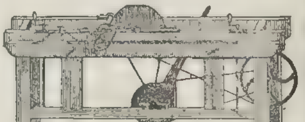
20, Gordon-street, Gordon-square, Feb. 1[illegible], 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—(WILTS, SOMERSET, and WEYMOUTH LINE.)—HOLYWELL CONTRACT.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the WORKS, on a portion of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, lying between Yeovil and Maiden Newton, about six miles six furlongs in length. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Westbury, on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst. The Tenders are to be addressed to the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and delivered at their Office at Paddington, before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of MARCH next. 15th February, 1854.

ENGLISHMAN FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—TENDERS for ROADS, &c. on the Selhurst Estate, Croydon.—The plans and specifications for the roads, drainage, and other works to be executed on this estate now lie for inspection at the Society's Offices, and Tenders will be received up to TWELVE o'clock noon on MONDAY next, 20th inst.

61, Coleman-street, Feb. 15, 1854. GEO. [illegible], Secretary.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.



SASH AND MOULDING MACHINE.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London and many scientific institutions. They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom, by builders, contractors, coach and cabinet makers, railway carriage and waggon builders, machinists, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders: and also by the British and French Governments, for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, mortising, grooving, rebating, sawing, and boring. Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, and will perform all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost. Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, 20, Laxton-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

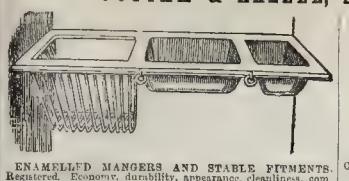
TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. Gasworks erected complete. Also manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PFEIL and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.



ENAMELLED MANGERS AND STABLE FITMENTS. Registered. Economy, durability, appearance, cleanliness, comfort to the horse when feeding, and being rendered impervious to any infection by enamel, are some of the improvements of these fitments.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL
WAS AWARDED TO
COTTAM AND HALLEN,
FOR
ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES;
ALSO FOR THEIR REGISTERED
ENAMELLED MANGERS.

ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION STAIRCASES, RAILINGS, &c.

ESTIMATES UPON APPLICATION.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THE TRADE.

SASHES,
SKYLIGHTS, AND CONSERVATORIES,
MADE IN WROUGHT IRON AND BY MACHINERY.

Which has not only improved the workmanship, but greatly REDUCED THE COST.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SASH IN WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, PLAIN OR GALVANIZED.

STEVENS AND SON,
ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;
CONTRACTORS
FOR THE
ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,
With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.
WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,
WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c. Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS. DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE-FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to
MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
STEEL-YARD WHARF, 57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.
AT WALMSLEY'S,
126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads.
Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 inch.
Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s per doz. Hooping for Sand, 11s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d per gross.
Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 3d. per inch.
Register Stoves from 44d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 30 / 28s. | 32 / 30s. | 34 / 32s. | 36 inch. 34s. each.

Bes Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 / 56s. | 38 / 58s. | 40 inch. 60s. each.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortice, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S, 126, 127, 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK (Six Doors from the Obelisk).

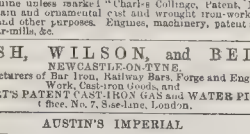
THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS
OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO
WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE PERFECTNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being reserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Bra Rods, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron, and Brass Tubing, Copper Bell Wires and Lacquered Gass Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gilt Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long acre, London.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO, 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for cancan, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing rooms, &c; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRON MONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, soot doors, for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron Bridge wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6 cwts. of water, without a terme the most severe or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or workmen saved, as I rent thereby consider this reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenwies, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Dockhead, and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country.—Apply per post to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55 King William-street, City.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—Churches, Chapels, Public and Private Buildings, heated with hot water from 50 to 15 Acres, upon the most approved principle, by C. WILLIAMSON, Engineer, Coventry. N.B.—A guarantee given with each apparatus.

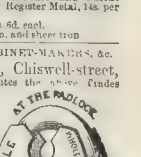
NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIESS'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for the Kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Boilers from 7l by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters.—50,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hanover-road and 84, Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 / 33 / 36 / 42 inch,
28s. 33s. 42s. 54s.
Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars
34 / 36 / 38 / 42 inch,
54s. 56s. 58s. 3s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in 9d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Polar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 10s. each.
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 / 11d. | 3 / 1s. 2d. | 4 inch. 1s. 6d per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
O G Gutters { 4 / 1s. 4d. | 6 inch. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Patent Line { 2 / 44d. | 3 / 5d. | 4 / 7d. | 5 / 9d. | 6 / 1s. per knot.
6 inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr Arnett's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7½d. 8½d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings—
3 ft., 9l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 9l. 5s.; 4 ft., 8l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 33s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 48s. Ditto, Scotch, 57s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.
1 / 4s. 6d. | 2 / 5s. | 3 / 6s. | 4 / 7s. 6d. | 5 / 8s. 6d. | 6 / 11s. per gross.
And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

BRASS WORK.—The advantages of direct communication with a bonâ fide Manufacturer are too obvious to need elucidation; to architects, builders, and the trade generally these advantages in their fullest extent are afforded by C. JONES and SON, 36, Monkwell-street, City. Prices and prefwork of every pattern and dimension. Rod and fret work for every purpose. The oldest house in London for door and stallboard plates.

THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT IRON BARREL BOLT, which is perfectly even on the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old tower or barrel bolt.
WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their
Patent Brass Barrel Bolts.
Patent Brass and Iron Casement Stay and Fastener.
Patent Double-action Floor Door Springs.
Patent Brass and Wood Knob Cupboard Furniture, with revolving Spindles, Brass Gothic Door ditto, Chimney Glass Knob ditto.
Patent Warwick Piston Latch; Brass Eyes for Cornice Pole Rings; Copper, Brass, and Steel Wemer's Mails.
The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom; and from the Manufacturers WEBB and GREENWAY, Brasstounders and Locksmiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—

The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to leave some designed expressly for him; these are now ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Ironmongery Establishment the large-t and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 12s. 6d. (two-light) to 16l. 16s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating) exclusive of the shop, devoted to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares), iron and brass bedsteads, so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of New-man street); Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's).—J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS, begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Force Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,

68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE

GLOVER, BROS.,

Hollett the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes Wheels, Pinions, Ladders, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and OG Gutters, Air bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Look-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—

FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron and concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron to the strictures possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation, adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, AND GARDENERS.

BENNETT and NAYLOR, GENERAL

IRONMONGERS and FACTORS, Sole West End Agents for PARKES' late Winton Parkes celebrated STEEL DIGGING FORKS and TOOLS; also for the only efficient STOVE, with or without a Flue, suited for Greenhouses and Conservatories, patronised by her Majesty, price from 12s. upwards, at the Great Western General Iron mongery Warehouse, 253, Oxford-street, between Park-street and North Audley-street, established for the sale of all descriptions of iron mongery at wholesale prices. Sheet, Hoop, Rod and Bolt Iron. Locksmiths and Bell-hangers.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,

PLUMBERS,

THE PEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

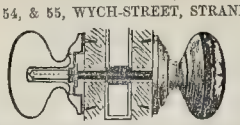
G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY,

LEAD MERCHANTS,
HEATH LEAD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,
Manufacturers of White and Sheet Lead, Improved Patent Composition, and Lead Pipe.

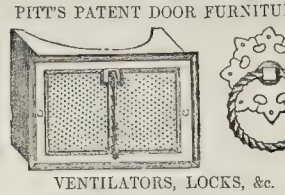
HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.



PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.



VENTILATORS, LOCKS, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

THE following are the present Prices of IRONMONGERY, at YOUNG and CO.'S, 29, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, all other articles in the same proportion, for cash.

Cut Clasp, 4d. and 5d.; 7½d.—9d.; 10d.—1s. 7d.; 20d.—2s. 4d. per 1,000.
Patent Line, No. 2, 2s. 6d.; No. 4, 7s.; No. 5, 8s. per gross.
6 in. Mortise Locks, Brass Furniture, 3s. 3d. each.
6 in ditto ditto, China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.
Bottom Springs for Swing Doors, 1½ in. 21s. each.
Cast Butts, 2 in. 1s. 0½d.; 2½ in. 1s. 4d.; 3 in. 2s. per dozen.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal-basin, Commercial-road, Lambeth, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbe's Zinc Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS,

fire resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporisation, are the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguards against fire, robbery, or violence, for ledger-books, cash, or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in summing up in the trials for the infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe—"He must say he had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness; up to this hour he had no idea that there were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for one to know that there was such an invention, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be allowed on all hands; IT SEEMS TO BE A MOST MANIFEST PROVISION FOR AGAINST FIRE, for the water remains permanently held in artificial or natural vessels, AND THE VERY CALAMITY BRINGS THE CURE for the heat releases the water or moisture, and then it is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, AND SO IT IS AS EFFECTUAL GUARD AGAINST FIRE. Milners' Patent Safe Works, Liverpool; London Depôt, 47A, MOORGATE-STREET, City, London.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED

STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.
Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

THOMAS EDINGTON,

IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea,

London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY,

from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK SMITH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts;

RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY; FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.

All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.
JOHN BURNETT and CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and

Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, Gainsborough and College-hill, London. Remove from 179, Borough. HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed to the above central and extensive premises, where they keep an ample stock of Nails, general Ironmongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply both of the home and export demand.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS

was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; Chains, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

Best Patent Sash Line,				
4s.	4s 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s. 8s.	10s. per gross.
1	2	3	4 5 6	

6 in. Mortise, white China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER, late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS
of the practical worth and efficiency and security of
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the

public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures:—

Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway, Liverpool.

"London and North-Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, 17th May, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Door and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this Office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money-chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Messrs. Chubb and Son." "GEO. PALMER.

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police, C Division.

"8, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your Locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will repair it required.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. OTWAY, Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

WIRE STRAND FENCING,

as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or sub-divisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
136, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
And at the Works, late Vauxhall.

TO TOOL DEALERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.

WILLIAM BAKER, BRADAWL

MANUFACTURER.—Manufactory, No. 14, Allen-street, Goswell-street, London. Established twenty-five years.

A. SMITH, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-

square, London, Patentee and Manufacturer of the PATENT DOUBLE-ACTION DOOR-SPRINGS, improved patent Iron Shutters, patent Weather-tight Fastenings and Sill Heads, patent French Casement Stays, Sashless Weights, &c.; patent Copper Wire Rope Lightning Conductors; manufacturers of Iron and Brass Work of every description. General Contractors.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican,

begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse,

Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Columns, Girders, Socked Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

JOHN WALKER,

CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gillbrook, Birkenhead.
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 63, Gracechurch-street.

IRON PIPES.—WANTED, immediately,

about 2,000 feet, more or less, of 1½ IRON SOCKET PIPE, for conveying water, with a pressure of about 12 feet. Second-hand would answer if sound and round.—State particulars as to length, weight, and price per foot, to C. HAMBERT, Esq. Land Surveyor, Watford.

CHIMNEY-PIECES of CAST-IRON,

manufactured by CHARLES KINDER, at TAPTON FOUNDRY, Chesterfield.

With opening 2 ft. 10 in. wide, and 3 ft. 0 in. high,		£1	15 0
3 ft. 0 in.	" 3 ft. 2 in.	" 2	5 0

They are protected by a coat of paint, and after being fixed, may be painted to suit the room. Combining a good pattern with an indestructible foundation, they are well adapted to offices, public rooms, railway waiting-rooms, &c.

CHELTENHAM GREAT EXHIBITION,

to OPEN JUNE 1st, 1854.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—Applications for Spaces under Sections II. and III. must be made previous to the 24th MARCH.—Official forms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. HENRY J. CUCHRANE, 128, High-street, Cheltenham.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Patron: H. R. H. Prince Albert.—Magnified Plans and Coloured Photographic Pictures, each Picture filling a Disc of 100 superficial feet. An entirely new series of Dissolving Views, Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on the Chemistry of the Manufacture of Paper, and its Decoration with Colours, including Woolnough's Marbling Process and Mr. De la Rue's Iridescent Films. Lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner on Wilkins's New Patent Universal Electro-Telegraph. Description of Bate's Patent Tubular Pianoforte, daily, at a Quarter-past Three. Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, 1s.; Schools, and Children under Ten Years of age, Half-price.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Sinks, &c. also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

NEW PATENT MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES Messrs. HARRY and SON, of Scarborough, Invite builders and the public to inspect their New Patent Marble Chimneypieces, which for variety of kind and perfection of manufacture cannot be surpassed. Marble merchants and others have been unable to distinguish them, when fixed, from real marble.—Sample chimneypieces may be seen, and all necessary information may be obtained, at THOS RICHARDSON'S, 113, London-wall, who is the sole Agent in London for the sale of the same.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. WM. HUSTLER Proprietor.

TO CHURCH ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.
A BEAUTIFULLY-EXECUTED FONT, made of the Plymouth Bl eskwater[illegible]rable,[illegible]O BE SOLD, a bargain.—For cards to view, apply to Mr. TIZARD, Engineer, 34a, Aldrate High-street, London

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.
OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell-street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney-pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, block and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Havre, Pas, Paris, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and head-stones. Yorkstone paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.—THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubble; York paving; pipes, pots, &c all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUENTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corshamdown, Coombedown, and Farleighdown Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.—N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered at her in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Select Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town. STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their Stock of Bangor Slates, Laths, Plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—F. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Abattoirs, Caen, and at 6, Red Lion-street, Borough-market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO., Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London. Goods delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.—S. TRICKETT begs to inform Engineers, Machinists, Gun-barrel makers, Cutlers, &c &c. that he can supply, direct to order, of any size or thickness, the above very superior Grindstones, the cementing particles of which being very tenacious they are suitable for steam-power. Sample Grindstones sent to order.—Address, Victoria Wharf, Isle of Dogs, where a Stock will be kept.
"Cuts like a Harewood stone."—*Old Proverb.*
Grindstones for exportation. Weetwood, Bramley Fall, and Potteneaton direct to order.

WEETWOOD BRAMLEY FALL QUARRIES and POTTERNEWTON QUARRIES.
ANN HUSLER, administratrix of the late John Husler, begs to inform her friends and the building public that she is carrying on the Stone Trade in all its branches; that she has appointed SAMUEL TRICKETT, of VICTORIA-STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS, her sole Agent for London who will furnish samples and prices on application. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts, docks, locks, bridges, or buildings.

A LOT of CHEAP SLATE SLABS, &c. Mr. MAGNUS being about to erect some additional buildings, is desirous to dispose of several lots of Slate Slabs, suitable for LANDINGS and PAVING, which are now in the way.
Also a lot of DRAIN COVERING, and some PLANED SLATE GARDEN EDGING, from 5 to 8 inches deep and ¾ of an inch thick, at 2s 1d per foot run.
PIMLICO SLATE WORKS—39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marble the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the GOLD MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.
N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Belford-hire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FRILMAN, Millbank street, also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

BANGOR SLATES.
J. EASTWOOD AND SONS,
KENT ROAD BRIDGE.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Linings, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
(DEPOTS.)
Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.... BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.
List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

By Her Majesty's / Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application.
E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
EDINBURGH ..... 36, St. Andrew square.
LONDON ..... 126, Bishopsgate-street.

TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY, PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES, ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH.

POLICIES EFFECTED ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH, 1854, WILL RECEIVE SIX YEARS' ADDITIONS AT THE ALLOCATION AT 1ST MARCH, 1859.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.
WM. COOK, Agent.
126, Bishopsgate-street, Feb. 1, 1854.

INSTITUTED 1831.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Royal Charters, and Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office—Edinburgh. 26, St. Andrew-square.
MANAGER—Robert Christie, Esq.
London—126, Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill.
Glasgow—163, St. Vincent-street.

The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society is an institution peculiarly adapted to afford Provision for Families. It was established in the year 1831, upon the principle of Mutual Contribution, the surplus or profit being wholly divisible among the members; and the additions which have been made to policies at the periodical investigations of the Society afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its members. The following examples exhibit the additions already made:—
A policy for 1,000*l.* opened in 1832, is now increased to £1,568 9 4
A policy for 1,000*l.* opened in 1836, is now increased to 1,407 18 1
A policy for 1,000*l.* opened in 1840, is now increased to 1,257 15 7
The profits are ascertained and divided triennially amongst policies of more than five years' duration.
The annual revenue is upwards of 140,000*l.*
The amount of assurances in force is upwards of 4,000,000*l.* sterling.
The amount paid to the representatives of deceased members exceeds 550,000 *l.* sterling.
The total amount of vested additions allocated to policies exceeds 640,000*l.*
The accumulated fund is upwards of 760,000*l.*
Loans granted to members to the extent of the Office value of their policies.
Copies of the annual report, forms of proposal, and all information may be had on application at any of the Society's Offices, in town or country.
ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
Dec. 1853. WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.
W. COOK, Agent,
126, Bishopsgate-street, London.

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 49, St James's-street, London.
No charge for policy stamps in future. Sums may be assured payable on attaining the age of 50, 55, or 60, or at death, should that event occur previously.
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AT a PUBLIC MEETING held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount CHEWTON in the Chair,

It was resolved unanimously:—

1. That this meeting, having heard the explanation of the principles of the National Provident Freehold Land Society, is of opinion that it deserves the fullest confidence and support of the public.

2. That the members of the National Provident Freehold Land Society present at this meeting, pledge themselves to use their best exertions to further the interests of the Society, feeling that by so doing they increase the value of their own investments.

The following shares were drawn in the Land: Nos. 438, 324, 152, 54, 17, 16, 26, 152, 95, 68, 66, 11, 7, 7, 25, 70, 545, 224, 45, 82, 48, 370, 62, 35, 44, 204, 272, 66, 2, 238, 409

The following were also drawn, but in consequence of the subscription being in arrear they lose all benefit from the drawing:—302, 484, 337.

CHEWTON, Chairman.
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J. P. COX, Secretary.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

ALTHOUGH, since the letters which appeared in our pages on the question of Architects' Responsibilities, we have not given any prominent place to matter bearing upon the subject which was so strikingly brought before the attention of the profession by the proceedings following the accident in the Strand, we need hardly say we have felt that the interests of architects were deeply concerned in the points involved. These are more numerous than what may be connected with the sufficiency of shoring and the maintenance of adjoining buildings, or personal injuries to the public, and indeed include many which have heretofore been discussed in these pages. Yet, considering what is due, whether to the profession or to others, it has become necessary, whatever may appear the immediate result to architects, that the general question should be brought to some definite conclusion.

The main point to be determined is, whether the practical architect is to accept the entire responsibility of direction—down to the most trifling details of materials and workmanship—or whether he should *disclaim* any such extreme responsibility. It is no argument for blinking the question, that there might be injury to himself from one or other alternative, or, at least, it *will* not be so considered. Perhaps the attention of an individual might be absorbed by a small number of buildings, or even by a single unremunerative work: on the other hand, the "occupation" might be "gone," as regards those employers—and they are pretty numerous—who regard an architect chiefly as the superintendent of works. The nature of the responsibility must, however, be decided in one way or other, or the public will hasten the decision,—and indeed should do so. That decision had better be the act of those who have full knowledge of important elements in the question. With frequent reports about falling houses—always perversely placed to the discredit of architects—the recent case may not be the only one exciting the ready rhetoric, though doubtful logic, of some influential portion of the press.

It is not unimportant here to allude to the insufficiency of the present system of remuneration, in the majority of works,—those very cases where the employment of an able architect would be most beneficial, in regard to general taste, and as to social comfort, morals, and health. If the first of the alternatives we have put be assumed—here supposing the architect to be morally justified in accepting such obligations—the system would be even more unfair to the individual than any actual system may be practically; but if assumed without the power of ready performance, the system becomes destructive to those real interests of the community, which we say the existence of professional knowledge should advance. The reconsideration of that which one day involves politely concealed suspicion as to reasons for expenditure, and in another instance is so much the accepted system, that an architect is denied fair remuneration for his labour, ought ere long to force itself upon general attention.

If the other alternative be accepted,—probably until the nature and value of an architect's services were better understood, a greater number of the public would essay to make their own plans, as some of the clergy now do, after a fashion,—or something in place of drawings would be otherwise prepared by incompetent persons. Some may be hardly aware how many of the houses round about London, now are built without plans of any kind,—for a few rough lines on a piece of board, to no particular scale or proportion, can hardly be of real service. Dangerous ascents to entrance-doors, badly-contrived staircases, and inconvenient arrangements generally, are the inevitable results of the omission of the use of available experience and knowledge,—and without reference to matters of art.

We repeat, then, that whatever may appear the immediate results of *declaring* the position and duties and reasonable expectations of the profession, some such endeavour should be made.

Architects' responsibilities may be viewed in two main positions,—as the question of legal liability, and that of moral responsibility. We trust that no architect will attach an importance to the first question at all comparable with that of the other. The principle of the profession not only involves the maintenance of high rectitude and honourable conduct—a position, with few exceptions, we really believe, maintained, whatever the apparent worldly inducements to the contrary,—but the members of the profession *depend* upon the full recognition of a moral responsibility for their ultimate success. It is therefore necessary to inquire not only what an architect contracts with his employer to do for him, and what liabilities he may make for himself by directions to workmen, but it is also necessary to consider what services an employer new to the engagement of an architect would suppose were being rendered; for, all such the architect must supply, or, as an honourable man, must actively disabuse the other of the error.

But considering, first, the legal liability,—After a very patient examination of the matter at stake, we conclude that under any circumstances it is a most serious one. In Mr. Abraham's case, it turned solely upon the evidence, whether the architect by his directions to a number of ignorant workmen, had made himself liable for an accident, which the mere cut of a spade during an instant's averted attention might have brought about; and it is scarcely surprising, whatever the general view of the points at issue, that such a protest as that in the able letter of our correspondent "R. K." should have been entered against the idea which seemed for a while to catch the public mind, that the architect of a building was in any case and every case, to be held accountable for doings of his subordinates, which no possible foresight, and no reasonable amount of attention could prevent. Still, though the architect may not be fairly responsible for what "the builder does merely for his own purposes," he is daily incurring serious liabilities for the advantage of both builder and employer, which occasion him no benefit, and deprive him even of the satisfaction afforded by correctly executed work. Our readers can hardly have forgotten the case of Ivimey *v.* Elliott, tried in the County Court of Southampton, and which we thought of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a leading article in January in last year. In that case it was contended, that where there were unprecedented difficulties, as in the case of an exposed site, the architect, being supposed "to know the laws of nature," was bound to foresee and provide against the special circumstances by unusual provisions. The builder had not put the lap of slates (2½ inches) which was specified: but the judge held that though damage might have in truth occurred from defective execution, the architect was "still liable, because of the original defect in specifications." We avoid remark here.

But, more than this, it was ruled that the interference of a building owner in directions "would not relieve the architect if he were subsequently made aware of the alteration made by his employer;" that is, we suppose, *without protesting against it*, or rather, perhaps, without throwing up his engagement. All these liabilities would have been serious enough; but the real peril in which, as we just now hinted, our professional brethren stand, had still to be shown.

It constantly happens, despite the frequent attendance of the architect, that defects of the most annoying kind will escape attention,—nay, as it were, under the very nose of an active clerk of the works, falsifications of a nature most degrading to the character of the building trades will go on. We are lost in amazement when we look at the extent to which the idea of a special virtue in money-getting seems to sanctify every real vice in most of the callings in life. The object to be attained is often so utterly insignificant, that we know not what motive of self-interest even, can thus obscure the natural moral perception of right and wrong. We have known in the case of the floor of a single room, specified to have grooves and tongues, a portion laid without tongues, whilst the clerk of the works went to dinner,—the last board exposed being adroitly grooved, as though the whole were similar. Not many weeks ago a parallel thing occurred, where an architect had specified a course of slates in cement in the lower part of a building, and where a mere strip, of an inch or so wide, was found in the bed of the bricks at the face of the wall. The story of the piece of "landing," which was built into a flue, is a standing one in the profession. The particular instances first mentioned, were traced rather to the master builder than to the workman, which, indeed, makes the matter more extraordinary; but what hope is there for an architect to prevent such things universally, when lack of principle in the master, and lessening skill in the workman, are against him. And yet the theory of the architect's position, as it stands at present, assumes a knowledge of every one of the numerous trades required in building, superior to the knowledge of the tradesman himself.

But to return to what we were about more especially to notice, and in connection with the case at Southampton. Can we say what the architect is to do, as a rule, in the case of defects discovered—considering now merely the accidental? To direct the work to be taken down, and placed as specified, might, in some cases, ruin not merely the builder, who may be for the present disregarded, but the building owner himself. The good sense of the architect points to one way in which the work will answer the purpose, namely, that way in which it was specified. He must, however, sacrifice his sense of right, and put up with what has newly turned out to be suitable to the private objects of his client. Is the architect, then, to be legally liable for defects arising from a ready remedy which he has been asked to suggest, unaided by the regular course of inductive reasoning which brought him to the determination of the original contrivance. What said Judge Gale in the case referred to? Only this, brother architects! that "if an architect finds out a defect, and suggests a remedy, and that fails, he is equally answerable for all the consequences."

Thus it would appear, as we said a year ago, "that no architect or engineer can try an experiment or a new material with the slightest safety: he will be absolutely at the mercy of every workman disposed to cheat, or of any unprincipled employer inclined to avail himself of his own especial directions to cut down the work to the lowest sum, and saddle the architect with all the risk of cheap building." How will such a view of the question suit the engineers of falling bridges and sinking earthworks?

Yet it is not the less true, that such is the letter of the law; and it behoves architects to

exercise increased vigilance as to the observance of specifications, and increased stringency in dealing with opposition to them; and if ready remedies should be absolutely required, to apply these after protest, and with the full sanction of the employer in such form, as may remove all legal liability.

It is not without reference to the present inquiry, to look at the position of architects elsewhere, as set forth in some papers on the Responsibilities and Rights of Architects and Builders in France, which appeared in our seventh volume. It was there truly stated, that the English law had not been so clearly laid down. The general principles upon which the decisions of courts would rest, however, seem to us the same. In France, an architect is held responsible for every defect arising out of his design, or anything set forth in his plans and specifications. Supposing that he is employed merely to *design*, he is not responsible for defects of the soil, or for infraction of the rights of neighbours, or of the municipal, or police regulations. We are not informed how these latter points would be considered, were the design made, as indeed must generally be the case, for a particular site. Though proceedings might seldom be taken—might the architect in London, not carrying out his own design, in such a case be held liable for contravention of the Buildings Act? It seems not unfair that he should be so, although not for defects in foundations.

When the architect is entrusted with the carrying out of his own design, in France, "he becomes responsible for the faithful execution of the works; for it is he who undertakes to give the workmen proper instructions as to the kinds of materials to be employed, the manner of using them, and the dimensions of the separate parts. If the builder or his workmen deceive him in such a manner as to induce an impartial person to believe that with proper caution the architect might have detected the fraud, he naturally becomes responsible; but he has his recourse against the said parties. But if the deceit were of such a nature as to defy ordinary inspection, then he is exonerated, and the responsibility lies only with those who have been guilty of the fraud." But, it elsewhere appears that in all cases of defects in construction, or foundation, or of neglect, the architect firstly, and subsidiarily the builder, are responsible. The liability ceases with ten years. Moreover, as nothing of importance ought to be executed without his orders, any infraction of the laws regulating the rights of neighbours, or of the municipal or police regulations, exposes him (the architect) to a claim for damages. An adjoining owner may proceed against the proprietor, but the latter has his remedy against the architect. Payment of money by the proprietor without the certificate of the architect, is held to release the latter from responsibility, so far as defects arise from bad execution. It is rightly held that the power of refusing a certificate is the only efficient means that the architect has of controlling the execution of the works. If an architect be called in to value work executed, his obligation to render strict justice to all parties requires him to make a report if he observe that either the "laws of the art of building," or the municipal laws have been violated so as to involve serious consequences.

But, to place before our English readers complete *data* for an estimate of their own responsibility, moral at least—on the French view of the question—we must look at the responsibilities of builders. Notwithstanding the employment of an architect, it would seem that the builder is still bound to the proprietor by his contract; though his engagement implies that he will follow the directions received, where he can *legally* do so. Alterations in the mode of execution, for his security, he must have ordered in writing. Verbal orders are supposed to warrant the builder only so far as they may be "conformable to the rules of art." Should the plans require any new mode of construction, or involve the infraction of existing rights, the builder is to point out any objections to their adoption. His responsibility is covered—except as to the municipal rights—if he obtain a written order mentioning that it was given with the express intention of safeguarding him; but the consent of the proprietor is also required. The municipal authorities can recover from any of the parties.

The builder is not exonerated from the liability for results of defective materials, even though these have been accepted by the architect; and even if the employer furnish any of the materials, and the builder recognise defects, he is bound to call the attention of the proprietor to them, and retains his liability in the absence of a written discharge therefrom. The proprietor would otherwise claim from either architect or builder; though, should the defects be such as the ordinary care of the architect would not discover, the latter can claim from the builder.

In cases of fraud on the part of architect or builder, liability is not confined to the ten years, but extends to thirty years from the date of discovery of the fraud.

In the case of accident or damage, from whatever cause, before the work has been delivered up, the loss falls upon the contractor; though where the contract is for labour only, the proprietor loses the value of any of the labour, the receipt of which has been shown by the fact of having paid for it.

On any of the foregoing points, and others (as set forth in the papers in our seventh volume), where the judgment of practical persons is required, referees are named, to whom, we may remark, the remuneration is by no means considerable.

As to any real difference between the codified law of France, and the law of England as from time to time laid down by the bench, little need be said. The chances for an architect to escape scot-free would perhaps be greatest in this country; though the limitation of responsibility to ten years certain is an advantage. As to the permission to choose which party shall be proceeded against in certain cases,—that is allowed by the general principle of law, where architects are not concerned.

But as regards the moral responsibility, the law would appear to leave no doubt about what would be the public opinion in France. The same view must be taken in both countries, unless the circumstances concerned in the formation of such an opinion are more widely different than they are.

It is obvious that it is impossible for the individual architect personally to examine into every minute detail, yet the law does not make any difference between him and his subordinates in the superintendence: the liability is his. The distance of the building from his usual residence does not affect the question: it would be held that he should have declined to perform duties which he was not sufficiently well paid to see personally carried out.

It might be argued, as to the legal question, that the law attempts to oblige no performance of what is impossible. If the employer were allowed to suppose that the architect would do things, in the way of superintendence, which really *cannot* be done, the employer certainly would not be allowed to recover from the architect; but as we are advised, the courts would not readily assume such impossibility, and would even strain to show the reverse. The public, as represented by the *Times*, see but one responsibility, namely, that of the individual found in the direction of the works.

The really puzzling part of the question arises from the necessity which there appears, to retain the usual clauses as to defective work and maintenance of adjoining buildings—holding responsible the party by whom accidents are mainly caused,—and the necessity likewise, of placing the builder entirely under the directions of the architect. Will the contractor either say, you are the cause of accident by your directions, or, I cannot follow your directions, because I am responsible? Or will the employer, in the case of an accident, say to the architect,—You had the power to interfere, and so, by not interfering, have become the cause of the accident?

It might appear to the architect that the interest of his client, whether as to freedom from a *possible* claim from adjoining owners, or for the efficient execution of the building itself, required a certain course to be adopted. It is clear that an architect, in such case, might hardly avoid removing the legal liability from the builder to himself. He must either debar himself from the exercise of his ability to attain novel ends, and avoid a certain *enterprise*, more than excusable if founded upon knowledge, and such as has given us the chief works of the age, or he must get the distinct sanction of his employer in such cases. The result of the latter course, however, might be, that the employer might often suffer for the real incompetence of the builder, or his workmen. It is a hard case; but who should then suffer? Surely the individual who was to benefit by the solution of novel difficulties, rather than the architect—unless the latter have omitted to exercise the professional knowledge and skill for which he was chosen by the employer. It is useless to say a builder ought to be found who has complete practical skill: in many parts of the country, for small works, such a person is not to be found, or deficiencies are not discovered till too late. Is the architect to assume the position of the builder in such cases? Looking at the matter as to London builders, our correspondents might, indeed, have put the case a little stronger as to the modern system of general contracts. The architect, or his clerk of works, is too often compelled to take upon himself duties formerly exercised by the master carpenter, master bricklayer, or other head of his special business,—and often, has even to instruct workmen in their ordinary manipulation. Those who have had to carry out works in out-of-the-way parts of the country, would be able to speak feelingly as to the difficulties thrown upon them in the way referred to.

Is the architect then to accept *all* the responsibility, legal or moral, involved in these several bearings of the question. As to superintendence, clearly the only obligation he can recognise, is that of doing his best. All else we have shown he should, at the very beginning, precisely disclaim. We shall have to show in what form the course has been taken by one architect. But first, let us make an attempt to demonstrate what are the architect's duties.

This has been in effect done in previous papers. The duty of the architect is mainly to design the building in all its features, whether decorative or constructive, and to supply the drawings, specifications, and instructions requisite for its being executed by the workmen of the locality. The division of labour and the interposition of capital, required for the efficient and prompt carrying out of any important project, oblige him to treat with a master builder, or with one for each trade.—It is right to mention the real argument for the modern system of general contracts, namely, the greater approximation to the cost of the completed building, and that it is also argued that buildings are erected in a much shorter time, when the several tradesmen are subordinate to one having more experience in the direction of workmen, than any professional man can be expected to have, as well as peculiar means of turning labour to the best account, through his possession of capital. The men of different trades have to attend upon each other, and work together, and much time might be lost were it the business of the architect to see to each one's falling into his place at the proper moment.

It is the duty of the architect to procure contracts for the work at a fair price; and such duty would obviously not suffice without his seeing to these contracts being observed. During the progress of the works he must also be ready to give any special instructions that circumstances require, or as to modifications necessary.

Whilst the architect has thus to do with the actual fabric erection, the builder is to supply the materials, tools, labour, and manual skill; but that duty hardly could be completed unless he were able readily to apprehend the common forms of construction, and even to obviate the necessity of great particularity in the description of them. It appears to us, then, that there is an important distinction in cases such as that which produced this inquiry—and which distinction does not appear with sufficient clearness in the letters of our correspondents—namely, that between a tool or machine, and what is part of the works. *Ordinary* scaffolding seems to us to belong to the head of builders' tools; shoring we are inclined

to differ about with our correspondent, and rather place it as belonging sometimes to the one head and sometimes to the other. That matter we must shortly say a few words about specially.—But where the ordinary tools, or the means of the locality do not attain the object, the architect must design, or direct, with a view to supplying the deficiency; that is to say, unless the work is to be brought to a deadlock.

We are inclined to think that it is rightly enough assumed that the work is to be executed by the ordinary skill and appliances. Without further reference to the constantly discovered incapacity of workmen in the country, a particular arrangement in construction may require new forms of (even hand) tools to execute it. In such case, no line of demarcation such as exists in ordinary cases can be maintained. Just as much as (in the case put by "R. K.") the centering of a bridge—a mechanical contrivance incidental to the performance of the work, rather than part of the structure—is to be specially designed, so the same necessity is constantly arising even in the form of a plane or the shape of a turnscrew. Even in regard to scaffolding—in certain cases an architect cannot avoid taking upon himself responsibility for both design and superintendence. We have already expressed that view, by asking—who, in the place of architect, was to be held responsible for the accident at the New Crystal Palace,—there having in view, a responsibility apart from that to the employers, or as regards life and limb, and which last point has yet to be considered.

That any one so largely responsible as, after all points have been noted, an architect must remain, should be better paid than at present, there can be no question. In ordinary affairs the proper principle is to remunerate in proportion to responsibility; but in the case of an architect's remuneration, will any one tell us that 5 per cent. upon an outlay of a few hundred pounds pays for the mere labour and time? As a Liverpool architect says to us,—if architects are to stand in the position of underwriters or insurers, their commission should be increased.

Were we all good citizens in Plato's republic, and no one dishonest enough, for the sake of gain, to cheat the other, doubtless the duty of an architect would be merely to design and specify, and direct such few modifications afterwards, as might be required. As we have some hope in the perfectibility of human nature, we dare say, when our race has been long spent, and perhaps, our journal even, numbered with the things that were, so happy a state may gladden the ranks of the race of architects. Let us contemplate even at this long interval, the remarkable prospect. Brickwork bonded according to the methods described in books, withes of flues built with pieces much larger than marbles, sand that will leave the fingers without a stain,—no positive need to mount the scaffold or to step the joists: builders and workmen, and manufacturers—all anxious to do right—not taking pleasure in cleverly doing wrong. But all this is not, and nothing like it is the case now.

Little as the public know of the serious expenses which are entailed upon them by the actual state of things—ready as every one seems to pay for a house upon any principle of assessed value *except* that of the sufficiency and durability of its internal construction—the notion of the advantage of superintendence seems more generally established than that of the value of design. With some of the Church Building Societies, an architect is little better than a superior kind of clerk of works,—an officer deemed necessary for matters structural, mechanical, or negociatory; but not expected to have, or at least to maintain, any opinion on questions of actual convenience, or of art. So little, till lately, was the importance of design felt in ordinary habitations, that it is to the absence of that element that we may attribute all the chief evils which there have been, and which are, indeed, still retained in the dwellings of the poor; and be it observed that the first steps towards improvement were taken, because the real point for attention was allowed to be demonstrated by the assiduous labour in contrivance, of an *honorary* architect. The value of similar *design* in other cases, even in structural features, the public has yet to learn.

But whatever the understood position of the architect, the question of remuneration we still hold to be distinct from that now before us, which is simply—What are the duties which an architect does, or ought to undertake; and of this we shall say more in another article.

A TRIFLE FROM BRIGHTON.

THE restoration of the "Old Church" here, St. Nicholas', under Mr. Carpenter, is proceeding rapidly: parts have been rebuilt: the flint face of all the walls and the freestone quoins have been renewed; and, with the exception of the tower, little of the old structure is to be seen. The rood-screen, a very elaborate piece of carving, has been restored and re-erected, and is now being polychromed, with what effect remains to be seen. The font here is ancient and curious: some have thought it Saxon.

Looking over the town from the churchyard—a striking sight,—you may observe that the tower of St. Paul's Church has been freshly carried up a certain height to receive bells. A sermon was preached there on Sunday in aid of the building funds, which was altogether archæological in character, comprising a history of bells, not very new, and a description of the Temple at Jerusalem. More than one of the preacher's hearers were disposed to think him in error when, in alluding to the clearance of the Temple by our Saviour, he described it as open to the sky. Restricting the term to the sacred edifice itself as described in Kings and Chronicles, their doubts would have been well founded. In truth, however, the Temple was a large area, the top of Mount Moriah levelled, surrounded by walls and buildings. As re-erected by Herod just previously to the event referred to, the Temple was divided into three courts, the outermost of which was appropriated to the people: in the inner court the priests officiated, and then came the Temple proper. Josephus, when describing Herod's Temple, after a glowing account of the first enclosure, says, "and there was another not far off with a stone wall, and some two steps up to it, with a partition of stone; and an inscription upon it, prohibiting any strangers to enter there upon pain of death. This inward enclosure had three gates toward the south and north, of an equal distance one from the other, and to the eastward, another much larger, where men that were purified had admittance with their wives; but the women were not permitted to pass any further. There was another place in the middle betwixt the other two, where it was lawful only for the priests to enter; and that was it where the Temple was erected, and before it, the altar, where they offered up their sacrifices. Now Herod durst not presume to enter into that place himself, because not being a priest, he stood prohibited by the law; so that he committed the care of this part of the holy work to the priests themselves; which they finished in eighteen months, when he himself had been eight years a-finishing the rest." This may serve to satisfy the Rev. divine's fair dissenters that it was not *within the building* that our Saviour "overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves."

To go back to St. Paul's for an instant,—the stained glass in the east window, which we have mentioned before, is amongst the most successful of recent works of the kind.

Brighton is certainly an extraordinary place. Fifty years ago it was a small fishing village, and now it is a corporate town with three miles of houses facing the sea, a "pavilion," which represents two or three hundred thousand pounds, a town-hall which cost 50,000*l.* a pier 30,000*l.* a sea-wall of concrete, on which more than 100,000*l.* has been expended; with Churches, benevolent institutions, and charities of most creditable extent, and occasionally nearly 100,000 residents in the town. It is one of the marvels of this country. Three miles of houses, "and all for *spending* money," as a calculating friend of ours said the other day; "and not for making it." Certainly not for making money, and yet it may be a saving to spend it here: sickness and death are more expensive than healthful enjoyment.

Towards the western extremity extensive building operations on the estate of Baron Goldsmid are going on.

At Hove Church, hard by, some stained glass windows have been put up by Hardman, of Birmingham, and Hedgland, of London. We were told, too, of elaborately carved altar and organ screens, by Mr. Baker, but did not see them. We were glad to hear that the Privy Council contemplate closing the burial grounds and vaults in Brighton, on the 1st of June next.

At Old Shoreham Church some works have been going on, including a new roof to the chancel, with coloured decorations executed with discretion. Is the odd crinkum-crankum new window through the buttress here original? New Shoreham Church, of the Norman transition period, as our readers know, wants sweeping. When we last spoke of it, three or four years ago, we mentioned finding a bevy of damsels engaged in rubbing the two brasses which are there. Before they could have done this last Saturday, they must have removed half an inch of dust from off them, collected under that cover-slut matting. The triforium in the chancel here and the wall-arcade are particularly interesting; as, indeed, is the whole building.

If we really should have war, the inhabitants of Brighton will probably remember that in 1545 a French admiral, with a large fleet, made a descent here, and began "to burn and spoil the country." They may, however, console themselves by further recollecting, that on the beacons being fired the inhabitants thereabouts came down so thick and so quick, that the invaders were compelled to fly with loss, and did little hurt. At the present moment the place looks pleasant enough to invite a descent from any quarter: the sea is like a mill-pond, the air balmy and exhilarating, and the far-stretching rows of verandahed houses are sparkling in a glorious sunlight.

THE LATE MR. ARUNDALE, ARCHITECT.

ACCIDENT has led us to delay an expression of the regret with which we heard of the premature death of Mr. Francis Arundale, at Brighton, on the 9th of September last; but we cannot allow the event to pass by without a brief record of the career of one who has laboured earnestly and well, although not in a field likely to produce large pecuniary returns.

Mr. ARUNDALE was born on the 9th of August, 1807. He served his articles for seven years with the elder Pugin; and, on the expiration of the time, accompanied Mr. Pugin in his tour of Normandy; and in conjunction with Messrs. G. B. Moore, Ferrey, and Talbot Bury, made the drawings published as "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy." In 1831 he went out to Mr. Hay, who was investigating the antiquities of Egypt; and made drawings of all the principal remains in that country. This gave the tone to his future life. He afterwards joined Mr. Catherwood and Mr. Bonomi; and in 1833 visited the Holy Land, and made a very large number of drawings and sketches. He was one of the very few Christians who have obtained admission into the Mosque of Omar, built on the site of the Temple of Solomon; and of this he made careful drawings. Altogether he was nine years in the East. When in Upper Egypt he inhabited one of the excavated tombs, where, probably, the seeds of those maladies were laid which afterwards terminated his life. After returning from the East, Mr. Arundale visited Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and other parts, where he made numerous drawings. He had previously published his journal made in the East, and when in Italy commenced, but did not finish, a reprint of the works of Palladio. More recently, in conjunction with Mr. Bonomi and Mr. Birch, he published a work on Egyptian antiquities, but he had not the art of descending, to popularize, and the sale was small. He had of late years painted several large pictures in oil, from his sketches abroad. Occupied as he had been entirely as an architectural artist, in the first part of his career, he

had not practised as an architect: the only building we know of executed by him, is a Boat-house, in Birmingham, which he designed for Mr. Bowyer Adderly.

We may add that Mr. Arundale was married to a daughter of Mr. Pickersgill, the Royal Academician, who remains with a small family to deplore an irreparable loss, and with this we close our brief notice of an amiable man and an accomplished artist.

LATEST EXCAVATION AT NINEVEH.*

The unmistakeable allusions made in the tablet and memorial of King Sargan to the building of a city increased the zeal of M. Consul Place, and after a conversation which he had with Colonel Rawlinson, on examining the wide expanse of the old city, M. P.'s attention was fixed by a certain eminence and swelling, as it were, of the site. On making an excavation on this spot, he was struck by the finding of a large slab of marble, which was succeeded by others. Further excavation laid bare the four sides of a large hall of 25 m. 10 long, by 20 m. 40 broad, which was completely inlaid with marble. As these were, however, devoid of inscription or sculpture, nothing but the laying bare the floor of the hall will, perhaps, lead to a knowledge of its destination. M. Place has observed several similar mounds between the circumference of the ruined walls, which much excited his curiosity and expectation. The latest discoveries made at Khorsabad have led, therefore, to important results, but their effectuation has cost much labour, as deep cuts were to be made, large tunnels dug, so much so, that more than 4,000 cubic metres of a clayey and compact soil and earth had to be removed on the backs of men. M. P. thence extended his researches to a certain number of artificial hills, or mounds, which lay in a periphery of 10 lieus from Mossul, on the left bank of the Tigris. Successively, thirty of these hillocks were examined, as Bachiccha, Karamles, &c. For the sake of beginning the excavations on the banks of the Zab, where the Chaldæan Catholics had indicated several such unexplored sites, every difficulty resulting from the inundation of the Tigris and the rapacity of the independent Arab tribes was to be encountered. At Karamles two hills were examined, in one of which a floor of alternate layers of bricks, sand, and bitumen was found, similar to those of the palace of Khorsabad. In the other, some octangular marble columns, with entablatures similar to the Doric, were found. M. Place, conjointly with Colonel Rawlinson, thinks that these ruins are of Parthian origin.

But it is also on the left bank of the Zab that of late the existence of similar ruin-bearing hills has been ascertained. The principal are Tell-Chenef, probably also of Parthian origin, Khad-Elias, &c. These lie south-west of Khorsabad; those to the north of that city, like Tell-Giurgor, led to the excavation of vases, gold ornaments, &c. As this hill is very similar to that of Sherif-Kan, where the English have found such beautiful articles of gold, ivory, sculptured basalt, &c. M. Place will continue his researches on it. But the most important discovery has been made at a hill called Maltai, being one of the range dividing the plains lying beyond the first tier of the Mesopotamian mountains. Maltai, in Chaldæan, means entrance. Along a rivulet running close by, rises a steep mountain, with long rows of perpendicular rock, resembling walls built by Nature. On one of these rock-walls, large bassi-relievi are incised, containing thirty-two figures, 1 m. 33 in height. They comprise three compartments, and represent persons standing in rows, and holding in their hands the staff of command, crowns, or rings, branches of trees, &c.; they are seated on the backs of animals, bulls or lions, *not* resembling those of Khorsabad, as they have neither wings nor human heads and turns.

The hill of Bavian, north-east of Khorsabad, possesses also, like that of Maltai, a number of these bassi-relievi cut in the rock. They are undoubtedly the work of Assyrian artists, and amongst them is, nearly on the top of the hill, a sculpture, divided into nine compartments, representing the images of Assyrian kings, of natural size, and which resemble those represented at Khorsabad. Four of these figures, being out of reach of destruction, are in a beauteous state of preservation; and these images incised in the very rocks of the mountains present a huge, mystic aspect, and appertain eminently to a primitive race of men. Similar monuments of the Parthians and Persians are only imitations, made after these Assyrian prototypes.

Having, in fine, returned to Khorsabad, and for ascertaining what lay behind the before-mentioned double row of columns and terraces, a long *trenchée* was opened, which soon conducted to a wall, 5 feet high and 21 feet long, which was completely covered with painted and enamelled bricks, in a well-preserved state. This kind of mosaics represents divers subjects, in which human figures, beasts, and plants, are depicted. These were the first Assyrian *pictures* hitherto discovered; and it is the more interesting, as they can be connected with another recent discovery of M. F. Fresnel, made on the site of old Babylon. *Ktesias*, in his description of the Palace of Babylon, mentions some pictured bricks which adorned the walls of the building. They represented scenes of the hunt, as also mentioned subsequently by Diodorus Siculus. When M. Fresnel examined the mounts of *débris* of the palace of Nebuchadnezar, he discovered a number of painted enamelled bricks, which seemed to be the remnants of the pictures alluded to. They exhibit parts of wild animals, tails and paws of dogs, lions, panthers, &c. The paintings discovered by M. Place possess great analogy to those Babylonian art-works of Ktesias and Diodor. Both prove, that with *primitive* nations, painting (and sculpture) were of a purely decorative character; and that it was only the nations of a subsequent civilisation who individualised these art-works, for placing them anywhere that occasion might require.

* See p. 62, ante.

FOREIGN ARTISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna. Remodelling of Art-Unions, &c.—The art prospects in the Austrian empire are of the most discouraging nature, and it is only the so-called "Austrian Art-Union" which exhibits some signs of life. It has of late compiled some new laws and regulations, which have been submitted to Government for approval. The so-called masters schools, as well as the preparatory school, of the Vienna Academy of Arts will have now an occasion to exhibit their capabilities, as the paintings and ornaments of the Lerchenfeld Church have been entrusted to the professors of the Academy and its pupils. Drawing and modelling have been introduced in the industrial schools (*Industrie Schulen*), which may be called the acme of Austrian educational establishments. The architectural activity at Vienna is of the same stagnant character, as the new barracks of the Biber bastei can be called at least only utilitarian. The restorations are of greater import, as, for instance, that of the Tirna chapel of the cathedral. The best, however, is that of the old chapel of Castle Grafenegg, a jewel of gracefulness, taste, and colour-brilliancy of the rich style of the beginning of the fifteenth century. The exhibition of the Austrian Art-Union for January comprised seventy-five works, amongst which a picture of M. Czermak, of Prague, representing the once poet-laureate of Emperor Rodolph II. begging on the bridge of Prague, attracted considerable notice.

Cologne.—Utilization of Sweepings and Refuse.—A company has been formed here for the establishing of a great *poudrette* manufactory (*noir animalisé*). The vast quantity of manure required now for agricultural purposes, makes such an establishment one of great import in all large cities.

Album of the Paris Literary Fund.—For the sake of being able still more to assist indigent authors, the *Société des Gens des Lettres* has decided on the publication of an album; the whole proceeds to be devoted as grants to supplicants for aid. M. Milhaud, of Paris, has already purchased the copyright for 10,000 francs.

New York Crystal Palace.—Amongst the 675 oil paintings exhibited, 140 were German and sixty-five from Düsseldorff; which latter were much valued by the Yankees, and those of Hassenclever (now dead) were those most sought after.

Art in the Black Sea.—M. Durand-Brages, the well-known French marine painter, has been sent to join the French fleet in the East, for perpetuating by his brush the naval deeds which may happen there.

Prof. Liebig.—The King of Bavaria has confirmed a decision of the chapters of the Maximilian Order for Science and Art, nominating Baron Liebig chairman of the chapter of that order.

Care for fine Paintings.—Although the restoration of the two masterpieces of Rubens, "The Descent" from and "The Exultation of the Cross," at Antwerp, had been restored with perfect success, the Minister of the Interior (incited, probably, by some proceedings elsewhere), has named a commission, consisting of the painters, Messrs. Navez, Gallait, Wappers, &c. for examining and reporting on the present condition of the fine-art works.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

TIDAL WORKS.—LOCKS.

On the 7th inst. the paper read was a "Description of the Navigation and Drainage Works recently executed on the Tidal Portion of the River Lee," by Mr. N. Beardmore. The first part contained a general description of the ancient navigation of the river Lee, and of the gradual improvements introduced into the class of barges frequenting it, and the burthens carried by them. Allusion was made to the difficulties and continual delays which had prevailed up to a very recent period in the tidal portion, forming the junction with Bow-creek and the Thames, at Limehouse; difficulties which were aggravated by the navigation being the common supply for five tidal mills. The new works consisted of stop-gates, across the main channel of the Lee, near Old Ford-lock, established for preventing the water from being drawn down by the tidal mills to the eastward; also a lock for a similar purpose and to pass barges on St. Thomas's-creek, near Bow-bridge; and a new overfall, to pass surplus water to the Three Mills. Three large new flood-gates, each 18 feet in width, were constructed near Four Mills, with a new tidal lock, adjacent to the spot, in order to pass vessels into Bow-creek; the ancient system being to pass craft by a single pair of gates, only available by drawing down the head water, and frequently, during neap tides, the water did not rise high enough to enable the gates to be opened at all.

On February 14, (Mr. James Simpson, president, in the chair), the paper read was "On the Principles and Construction of Locks," by Mr. A. C. Hobbs.

The author's object was to give a brief review of the mechanical principles involved in the construction of locks, and the degree of security hitherto achieved by manufacturers.

The paper commenced by asserting, as an axiom, that the highest point of security to be attained in the construction of locks, must consist in the fact, that the possibility of picking or opening them, without their true keys, should depend entirely on chance; and that notwithstanding the immense variety of locks already invented, there were really but three absolutely distinct principles involved in their construction, —so classed without reference to dates and for convenience of description. The first principle included all locks having a series of fixed obstructions, or wards, in and about the key-hole, to prevent any instrument, except the key, being turned in the lock: this principle was shown to be inefficient, however complicated the construction might be, as the wards themselves afforded the means of ascertaining the form of key required to open the lock.

The second principle was that of the letter, or puzzle-lock, which appeared to carry out the principle or doctrine of chance to the fullest possible extent. But in this case, also, a method was shown, by which the lock could be opened as easily as in the former; proving that the inventor of that class of lock had failed to accomplish the object of producing a fastening whose security was dependent only on mere chance.

The third principle, or last class of locks, included all those possessing a series of moveable

pieces called slides, pins, tumblers, &c. placed within the case of the lock, and which pieces must be operated upon and moved into certain given positions, by a key, before the bolt could be shot. This principle was illustrated by descriptions of the Egyptian lock, the Bramah lock, the inventions of Barron and of Bird, the Detector of Mitchell and Lawton, and the later improvements of Chubb and Cotterill (of Birmingh) and others. Allusion was then made to the great reliance which, until recently, had been placed on these locks, and an explanation was given the principle, on which all locks of this description, could be as easily picked as their predecessors. (?)

The author then commented on the necessity of doing some simple and effective means by which the defect, common to all the above locks might be remedied, without adding materially to the cost. This desideratum he had endeavoured to secure, by the introduction of what was called a moveable stump, which projected, instead of being rivetted into the bolt, was fixed to a piece, moving upon a centre, or pivot at the back of the bolt. The action of this piece was such as to render it impossible to obtain the true position of the tumblers, for, on any pressure being applied to the lock for the purpose, the stump, by its motion, locked the bolt, and left the tumblers at perfect liberty. The author stated his conviction that this apparently slight alteration rendered it impossible to open such a lock, except by the mere chance or accident of a key fitting it; there being no possible means of ascertaining the form of key requisite to open it surreptitiously. Since the introduction of this lock, several attempts had been made to produce the same result, without actually copying the original, but with very little success.

An additional principle of security, devised in America, was then pointed out, in the celebrated permutating bank lock, invented by Robert Newell, of the firm of Day and Newell (New York). Previous to the introduction of that system, permutating keys had been used, but they required that the lock itself should be altered, to suit any new adjustment of the bits of the key, whereas, in the American lock, the key alone, being altered, produced by its own action, the corresponding arrangement in the lock: by this ingenious contrivance, the person using the lock became his own lock-maker, and was able to render the key useless to any other person, by a simple change in the bits, after locking the door. Such locks, whose numbers of permutations varied from 720 to 479,001,600, according to the number of bits in the key, were intended principally for strong rooms of banks, and other establishments where large amounts of property were deposited; they were, therefore, comparatively expensive, and were necessarily of larger size than locks required for ordinary use.

METHOD OF MODELLING IN PLASTER FOR SCULPTURE.*

The tools used are:—

1st. *Trowels*, the handles of wood, the blades of gutta percha, set in metallic backs or sheaths. These are of various forms and sizes, and, being elastic, the plaster can be put on with them somewhat as with a brush.

2nd. *Chisels* of various shapes and sizes.

3rd. *Scrapers.*

4th. *Perforated or open files*, every tooth having an opening in front of it through the body of the instrument, so that the filings or dust may pass through and escape from the outer side, thus leaving the teeth unclogged and free to act. A common file or rasp would soon fill, and cease to act upon the plaster. The open files are of various forms and sizes, straight, curved, rounded, flat, &c. They are made of steel or of hoop-iron, and by a machine which punches the holes at the same time that it raises the teeth. The form is given to the file after the holes and teeth have been made.

Having the tools, a material must be prepared, and this is plaster of Paris. Suppose the work projected is an erect statue, the process is as follows:—A pair of irons corresponding to the bones of the legs in direction, though not necessarily in shape, must be set up on a platform, rising nearly as high as the hips, with the lower ends bent sideways in order to have a good anchorage in the plaster which is to form the base of the statue. Around these irons the base is commenced by pouring a sufficient quantity of mixed plaster to form it. We have thus before us a platform of plaster, with a pair of irons standing in it. The statue must now be built up with *bricks* and *mortar*.

The bricks are made of plaster, and the mortar is plaster and water.

The bricks are made by laying down a piece of oil-cloth upon the floor and pouring upon it a quantity of plaster, made liquid with water. So soon as this begins to harden, it must be scored, like short-cake, so that when quite set or hard, it may be easily broken into many fragments of various shapes and sizes.

Having a quantity of these bricks on one side and a barrel of mixed (fluid) plaster on the other, and a trowel in the hand, the work is commenced by sopping a brick in the fluid plaster, and placing it against the base and side of one of the irons; and then another and another, filling in the crevices with plaster-mortar. Thus the work goes on, until the body is reached, when it is continued in the same way, except that a cavity is left in the centre, to be closed at the neck, which is made solid, and re-opened in the head.

Having the figure (legs, body, and head) up, the chisels are now to be used in roughing it into the general human shape. This done, the arms are to be added. A long *brick* is sopped at one end in fluid plaster, and placed against one shoulder. It soon adheres, and forms the nucleus of the upper arm. To this is added another long brick, to form the fore-arm. Additions are then made to fill the arm out. The whole is now gone over with the chisels, taking off here and adding there, as may be found necessary, until the chisels are no longer required. Then the open files come into play. They act like planes, and soon produce even surfaces, taking off all irregularities. The trowels are still useful in filling up cavities and making slight additions. Small brushes are useful when very little is to be added.

It is necessary to cover the bricks entirely with a coating of plaster, for otherwise they will appear, and disturb the harmony of the surface. The surface, moreover, should be kept quite clean, else the plaster will not adhere. It should always be brushed before putting new plaster on, and, in case the work has been laid aside for a long time, the whole surface must be scraped or filed before beginning anew; otherwise the plaster will not adhere firmly.

If an alteration be desired in the position of the head, the arms, or even the body, it can be made by sawing the parts in two, and then re-uniting them by forcing fluid plaster (with a syringe) into the fissures. The arms can be taken off and finished separately, putting them on from time to time to see the effect.

It is unnecessary to keep the model wet: the dryer it is the better.

There are other details of the process which would require too much space to specify.

The advantages of this process of modelling over the clay process are numerous: I will mention a few of them.

The plastering is unchangeable: it neither shrinks nor swells; and it does not require wetting and covering with cloths or oil-cloths, to keep it intact and in order.

No moulding is necessary to transfer the form from clay to plaster. The model for the marble is not a cast; but the plaster-figure, as it came from the artist's hands, is itself the model.

The process is less tedious than clay-modelling, for by means of the *open files* more can be done with plaster in a day than with clay in several days.

A clay model cannot be changed materially after it has once been commenced; for the iron skeleton which sustains every part of it is a fixture. But in the plaster-model, the iron framework is only in the legs: all the rest can be cut apart, and varied from the original design in accordance with any afterthought of the artist and this is a very great advantage.

Modelling in plaster is not new, but my way of doing it is new; at least I know of none who have done it, if I except such as have been instructed by me. But my method would offer very little advantage over the old way of working in clay, were it not for the open file, an instrument quite new and of my own invention. It is made by a machine constructed by me for the purpose, and which produces them rapidly and with very little manual labour.

In Florence there are models of statues several hundreds of years old, done evidently in plaster, but roughly done. The difficulty always has been to *finish* a plaster-model. By my method, and with my instruments, the highest finish can be obtained with ease.

HIRAM POWERS.

* We have received the following account of modelling in plaster adopted by Mr. Hiram Powers, from a friend of the sculptor.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AND "PRACTICAL ART."

LECTURES have lately been delivered at several institutions on the building at Sydenham, on the principles of "Practical Art," and the Beautiful in Decorative Design and "Art-Manufacture," and on "The Laws of the Science of Colour, in relation to the Decoration of Rooms, to Furniture and Dress," by Mr. Edward Hall, F.S.A. Illustrated by diagrams, and specimens of manufactures. In the course of his description of the project of the Crystal Palace Company, the lecturer endeavoured to show the real origin and the history of the Exhibition of 1851, and of the building in Hyde-park. He strongly urged that the influence of so remarkable a collection of the works of Nature and Art, as that to be displayed at Sydenham, was of national importance, not only in regard to education, but by the elevation of the standard of morals which it would effect, by supplying the place of inducements to low vices—those inducements which existed in mere deference to the necessity for some relaxation or other—which, however rightly to be purchased by labour — was yet a natural desire. In the other lectures, he explained the general principles of form and colour, attaching the chief importance to the structural principle exhibited in all good architecture. At the London Mechanics' Institute, the lecture theatre itself afforded a good opportunity for illustrating certain errors in design, such as iron columns in imitation of Sienna marble, and mouldings with a niche and figure, represented in paperhangings; as also some of the arguments in proof of the universal desire to express the beautiful, even in the commonest forms of fittings and furniture. The lecturer thought that the well-directed exertions of the "Department of Art" would fail, unless seconded by self-education amongst those who make the demands which have to be supplied by the manufacturer. In the course of the lecture on colour, he referred to "colour-blindness," as explanatory of some of the difficulty often felt in comprehending the science, and on which point a letter by him had appeared in the *Builder*.

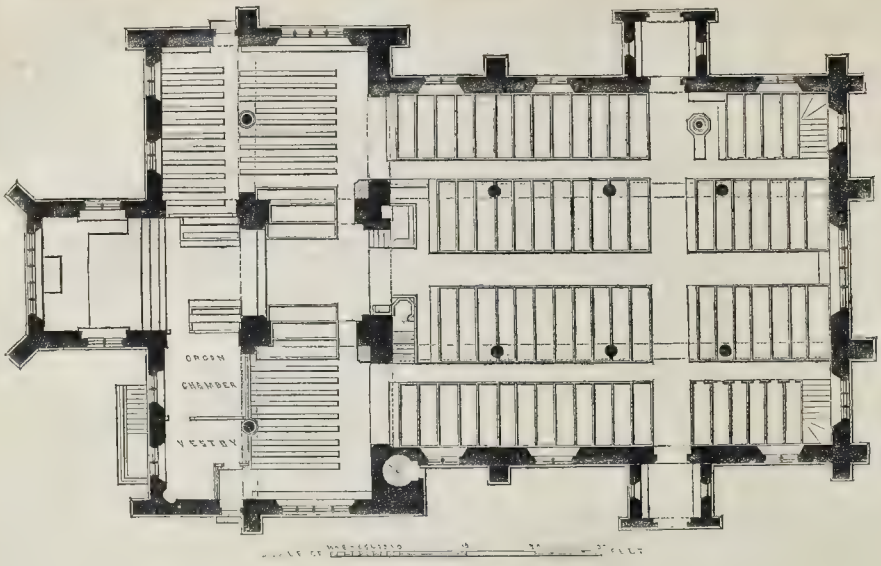
STAINED GLASS AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

HAVING seen in the museum at Marlborough House the other day some painted glass exhibited as "the mode of execution described by Mr. Winston with reference to picture glass paintings," I wish to ask, through the medium of your Journal, whether Mr. Winston considers this as a work of art fulfilling the best conditions of a glass painting, or conceives the composition, drawing, or handling to be equal to the well-executed and masterly figures so often met with in cinque-cento glass paintings? This subject has of late engrossed so much attention that it is desirable to know, for the guidance of the public, whether this is the painted glass advocated by one presumed to be an authority in these matters. H. C. G.

*** We submitted the inquiry to the gentleman in question, and append his reply:—

"Allow me to assure your correspondent, 'H. C. G.' that I have never seen the painted glass to which he alludes, nor have ever expressed any opinion respecting it, nor have ever authorised any one to couple my name with it in any way whatever.

"C. WINSTON."



PLAN OF COCKERMOUTH CHURCH

COCKERMOUTH CHURCH.

Cockermouth Church, after much local contention since the fire, to which we alluded at the time, has been rebuilt, and is now very nearly completed. The plans of Mr. Joseph Clarke, of London, were adhered to by the committee; and the cost, we understand, has not exceeded the original estimate of 4,500*l*. The east window has been filled with painted glass, by subscription amounting to 300 guineas, as a memorial to the poet Wordsworth, who was born in the town, and educated as a child at the grammar-schools, in the church-yard. Various other windows are promised. The convenience of the railway was brought to bear on the materials; and as it was found difficult to procure the local free-stone, the grit from Prudhoe, in Northumberland, has been used for the greatest part of the church. This, with the blue lime-stone walling, forms a good contrast. An organ, by Bishop, and a heavy peal of eight bells, by Mears, will be put up, as soon as the church is fit to receive them.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Lynn.—As the tenders for building the new Corn-exchange here greatly exceeded the estimate of the architects, the committee of the corporation would not accept any of them without the sanction of the council, who resolved, however, that the work be immediately proceeded with, and the lowest tender, namely, 2,450*l*. was accepted, being that of Mr. Philip Edmunds, of Lynn.

Bury.—The twenty designs sent in for the covered provision-market are hung up for public inspection in the Town-hall.

Colchester.—The exterior and interior of Wivenhoe Church are about to be renewed, at an outlay of 2,000*l*. Amongst the principal subscribers are Mr. J. G. Rebow, 500*l*.; Mr. N. Corsellis, lord of the manor of Wivenhoe, 300*l*.; Rev. E. T. Waters, rector, 100*l*.

Ipswich.—A monument has recently been erected in the Church of St. Mary-at-Tower, in memory of the late Rev. J. G. Hawkins, B.A. by his pupils. The monument consists of an arched recess in the masonry of the wall, immediately above the sittings appropriated to the pupils of the grammar-school, surmounted by a canopy springing from carved bosses. Within the recess is a brass bearing the inscription. The design was by Mr. R. M. Phipson.

Wisbech.—The harbour here is to be deepened, and the banks of the Nene to undergo a thorough repair. Mr. Leather is the contractor, and the estimate of the present work is about 120,000*l*.

Trumpington.—The church of this place has been lately restored in the interior and reseated. The stonework has been cleaned from white-wash and plaster, repaired and refaced by Mr. Tomson, and the area filled with new seats by Mr. Rattee. The memorial window erected by Mr. Litchfield, and executed by Constable, is also a new feature.

Oxford.—A "delegacy" has been appointed to consider the question of erecting a museum, with particular reference to the principle of constructing a building surrounding three sides of an area, which should be covered in and applied to the purpose of a general museum, receiving light from the roof. The fossils, minerals, and shells, collected by the late Admiral Harvey, have been received from Edinburgh.——The president and fellows of St. John's College, have voted 1,400*l*. for filling the remaining windows in the chapel with stained glass.

Crewkerne.—The parish church of South Perrott, near this town, has recently undergone considerable reparation, under the supervision of the rector, the Rev. John Wills. Among recent improvements is the introduction of stained glass in the chancel window. This window is of three lights, with trefoiled cusps, surmounted in the heading by two quatrefoils, under a circular (but once a pointed) arch. The three lights, which are filled with lozenge panes of ground glass, with *fleurs-de-lis*, display three circles in colours, representing the birth, last supper, and crucifixion of the Saviour.

Ruthin.—The gas directors here have unanimously resolved that the manufacture of gas upon the hydro-carbon principle be totally abandoned as soon as circumstances will permit the removal of the present retorts and substituting others in their stead.

Bingham.—The tender of Mr. Ralph Wharton, of Nottingham, for the completion of the entire works and plant required to light up the town of Bingham with gas, has been accepted. Mr. Jatland, of Nottingham, is the engineer.

Richmond (Yorkshire).—The inhabitants of Richmond propose to have the ancient castle of Richmond restored and adapted to the purposes of a depôt for the arms and stores of the West Riding Militia. A memorial has been presented to the Duke of Richmond, the owner of the ground enclosed within the walls of the castle, declaring the wish of the inhabitants, and requesting his grace's permission to that effect. The council of the borough have also made a like request.

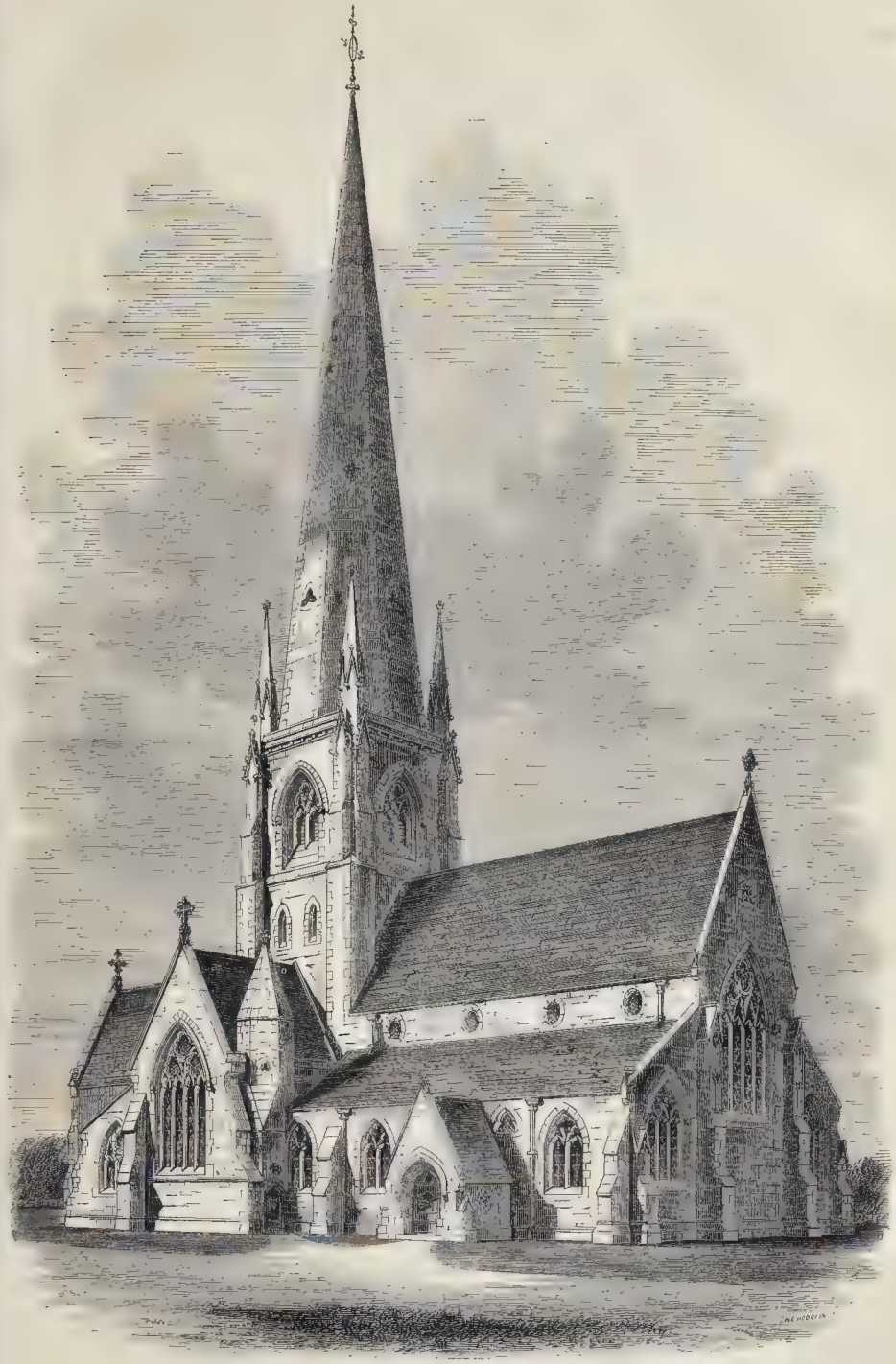
Barnsley.—Out of seventeen designs for Salem Chapel, four have been selected in the meantime by the building committee from which finally to choose.

Peterborough.—The beautiful stone organ-screen erected by Dean Mont, in Peterborough Cathedral, is about to be removed to the west side of the transepts.

Lowestoft.—The contract for the erection of a new railway station here has been taken by Messrs. Lucas, Brothers. The building will contain the ornamental with the commodious. It will have an eastern and northern frontage. The roof will be of sufficient span to admit a cab-stand beneath it, and will be also carried about 50 feet farther west; and the platforms, while they will be considerably wider than at present, will be carried double the length. The necessary offices will all be upon the same enlarged scale.

REBUILDING OF DONCASTER CHURCH

The contract for the mason's work is made. The total amount to be paid by the committee is 19,520*l*. of which 3,430*l*. is for the tower above the level of the top of the roofs. The contract for the stone work of the South Chapel, which Mr. Forman had taken upon himself, is 1,780*l*. We learn from the *Doncaster Gazette*, that there will be a reduction from the amount to which the subscriptions are applicable, in consequence of the discovery of larger blocks of stone in Mr. Wrightson's quarries, and the use of Mr. Woodyeare's stone in the place of a more expensive stone which was originally contemplated. It is hoped that the saving from these alterations will amount to not less than 1,000*l*. If this be so, it seems that the entire expense of the foundations and stone work, including the architect's commission thereon and the other incidental charges up to that point, will not exceed 22,000*l* ground level. The contractor is Mr. Charles [illegible]son, the younger, of Northampton. There [illegible]considerable difference in the tenders. One [illegible] above Mr. Ireson's was about 43,000*l*. and the [illegible] amount of his contract. 3,500*l*. more than



COCKERMOUTH CHURCH.—Mr. Joseph Clarke, Architect.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

GRANTS have been made by the Commissioners of National Education for building and furnishing seventy-five schoolhouses. Some have been in progress of building and will shortly be completed: others are only lately commenced. Two model schools have been opened, one at Athy and the other at Galway: the former has a model farm attached thereto. Preparations for district model schools at Waterford, Limerick, and Kilkenny have commenced, and two additional district model schools are proposed at Belfast.

A new church is to be built at Cong, Galway.

The Cork Athenæum, in progress of erection at Camden-quay, near the Royal Cork Institution, will afford sitting room for 2,900 persons. The general dimensions are 165 feet by 54 feet. Sir John Benson, architect.

Lord Cremorne is about to erect a church at Rockorry, county Monaghan. Mr. W. J. Barre, Newry, architect.

The model lodging-house agitation is daily gaining ground in Dublin, and it is a very generally and earnestly expressed desire that ere long many of the well-known "rookeries" may be razed, and comfortable, clean, and well-ventilated habitations provided for the poorer classes. That the lower order of the Irish only require to be spurred on to improvement of their condition, has been fully established by the experiments already made, and if the arrangements of the working committee be based on a good principle of organization, we entertain no doubt of their success.

Lord Stuart de Decies has contributed 150*l.* towards the erection of a new church at Ballynoe, and we hear that several other donations have been received, which have placed the project on a firm footing.

A new masonic-hall is to be erected at Armagh, and on the occasion of a late anniversary meeting, a set of plans and donation of 5*l.* were presented by Mr. McCurdy, architect, Dublin.

A new church is to be built at Silvermines.

At Roundtown and vicinity building operations promise to be brisk this spring, and we also hear of projected improvements at the north side of the city, in places hitherto almost uninhabited. The recent severe weather has almost totally suspended all building works.

At a late general meeting of the Royal Institute of Architects in Ireland, Mr. Jacob Owen, V.P. in the chair, Mr. J. H. Owen read a paper on dampness in walls, and suggested means for preventing this annoyance, which caused some discussion among the members.

Galway promises to be busy when the season sets in. At Oughterard new schools are to be erected, and at Clifden a new convent and church. The ordnance barracks will most likely cost about 75,000*l.* and engage a large number of hands.——The Brannock lighthouse in course of erection is far advanced. Mr. Halpin, the inspector, and Mr. Crowe, of Dublin, the contractor, had a narrow escape from drowning by the upsetting of a boat. Several other works are spoken of.

THE "BLOOM" ON ROMAN CEMENT

A SANITARY QUESTION.

ON page 41 of your journal, a correspondent, "Inquirer," has brought forward an interesting question of sanitary importance, though, if I understand his remarks correctly, he is certainly not aware of it.

The complaint is, that when Roman cement is applied to the outside of houses, and then painted either with white lead or with the oxide of zinc,—a black bloom comes through, sometimes within six weeks, and at others not for as many months; and he wishes to be informed if he may expect a recurrence of the evil after he has repainted the houses now affected by it. He seems to consider that the evil is in the cement, caused by some process of the manufacture, and limits the period of the complaint to the last four years.

I understand by the words "black bloom," that very disagreeable appearance which is seen on the exterior of many houses, and is of rather common occurrence: if your correspondent means the same, he certainly may expect its return after repainting, for the fault does not, I consider, lie in the cement, perhaps not in the paints,—you will perceive he has used *both* kinds, but most assuredly it is caused by bad drainage. The complaint is not new: in fact, it is now becoming rather old. It is one of the main points to which I direct my attention when surveying houses for my clients. Should there be the slightest appearance of it, I first look for any sewer grating in the street, opposite or near to the house; when, if there be, I bring that objection strongly before my client; but if there be not a grating, and he feel otherwise satisfied with the premises, I always insist upon the drains being put into perfect order before the lease is taken. Your correspondent, from these remarks, will judge how to proceed.

Having often had this subject in mind, I have observed that the bloom is most frequently to be found in streets running north and south or nearly so; and in most perfection on those houses opposite to, and within one or two of, the sewer gratings. The streets where this bloom is worst have generally bad sewerage; consequently the drainage of the houses is bad, and consequently the other houses, though not near the gratings, are more or less affected. The bloom is seldom to be met with in the streets of the City: it is frequently seen in the streets built during the eighteenth century, and is most common in those recently erected in the suburbs and low localities. This bloom is readily washed off, and it is curious to mark the effect which the rain has upon a house where, as in many instances, the balcony of the first floor having prevented the rise of the vitiated air, the paint around the top of the ground floor window has become quite dark; but at the sides a sloping direction is taken, being the portion the rain could touch and wash away, and from the same cause the bottom portion, under the window, becomes lighter in colour.

The worst examples that I have lately seen are some houses at the top of Gower-street, on the same side with, and adjoining to, the playground of the London University School. The ground floors of four houses are stuccoed and painted, and the whole was covered with this bloom of a darkish colour. One of the four has lately been washed or painted, making the three appear very much worse.

In the same number, p. 46, there is an editorial note under the head "Purification of Gas," asking whether the snow, said to contain sulphuric acid and ammonia, which has lately fallen in London, could be the cause of the curious deposit on the painted stuccoed fronts of many houses. Though I presume this has reference to the same bloom which is the subject of my remarks, not being aware of two kinds, I must leave the solution of your question to other hands.

WYATT PAPWORTH.

P.S. Since writing the above, a friend has informed me that native sulphate of barytes is largely used to adulterate *white* lead (query, if applied also to *zinc* paint): the air acting upon it produces a dark grey or bronze tinge: but this would be *in* the paint, not *on* it. A question which I should like answered is, whether a black efflorescence from cement *through* paint, like moss, is caused by ammonia, for nothing seems to cure it.

VULCANIZED STONE.

A FRESH invention has been patented for hardening the soft stones of the country. Specimens have been exhibited of great hardness, susceptible of high polish, which preserve a sharp arris, and are stated to be proof against the alternations of our climate, and to withstand not only the London atmosphere, but even the action of the strongest acids. The proprietors allege that, by a solution, chemically prepared, and laid on with a brush in dry weather, the decay of old buildings may be arrested; and the material acted on, whether stone, compo, or brick, be made perfectly non-absorbent.

The specification says,—"It is proposed (in all cases where it is practicable) in applying any indurating mixtures to enclose the stone or other materials to be operated upon in an air-tight chamber, and exhaust, or partially exhaust, the same, and then allow the indurating substance, whether hot or cold, to trickle down, or flow into the chamber, to fill the vacuum, the effect of which will be that the liquid indurating substance will readily find its way into the pores of the stone or other material, and become incorporated therewith.

Mixture No. 1.—The composition of this solution is as follows:—56 parts by weight of sulphur, dissolved by the aid of steam heat, or dry heat, in 44 parts of dilute vinegar, or acetic acid, containing 17 parts of acid to 8 of water.

In preparing indurating mixtures to be applied to the exteriors and interiors of buildings, whether possessing a surface of brick, stone, cement, or plaster, I employ the following ingredients:—Shellac, 14 parts, by weight; seed lac, 14 parts; coarse turpentine, one part; pyroligneous spirit, 40 parts;"—and other mixtures.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

THIS building is approaching completion. The great hall, which, with the exception of the organ and the flooring, is in a finished state, measures in extent 169 feet long, 77 feet wide, between the gallery fronts: it is 82 feet high to the crown of the arch, and contains accommodation for 5,600 persons. It is divided into five compartments, by columns of polished granite, from which springs the vaulted ceiling. Each compartment forms a recess, extending over the corridors adjoining the hall, forming lunettes, which form galleries for the accommodation of spectators. In each recess will be suspended chandeliers. The main ceiling, which, as our readers are aware, is constructed of hollow bricks, is now adorned with octagonal and other panels, in which are displayed, in bold relief, the armorial bearings of the royal family, the Corporation, the Palatinate, and the patron saint, St. George, all highly gilt, and represented in natural colours. The spandrils of the main arch are filled in with allegorical figures of colossal size, representing severally Art, Science, Justice, Temperance, Fortitude, and Prudence. The gallery fronts form a balustrade of elaborate workmanship. The organ will be erected on a raised platform, supported by granite columns, now ready for its reception. It will be fixed in the north end. The lower part of the hall, under the gallery fronts, is finished in solid stone, in which are disposed the six entrance-doors, three on each side. There are niches for statuary, and panelling, filled in with slabs of various coloured marbles. The entrances to the hall will be fitted up with ornamented bronze doors, containing perforated ormolu panels. The flooring will be composed of Minton's tesselated pavement: the preparations for laying this are now nearly ready. The whole of the ornamental plastering has been executed by Mr. Jones, of Mount-pleasant; and the gilding and painting by Messrs. Troutbeck, of Liverpool. The platform for the organ and the stonework round the hall have been executed by Messrs. Cubitt, of London.

SCENERY OF THE STAGE.

Haymarket Theatre.—For Mr. Palgrave Simpson's neat and pointed adaptation of *Un Mari qui se dérange*, produced here under the title of "Ranelagh," two new scenes have been painted, an apartment in the house of Sir Robert Rovely, by Mr. O'Connor, and Ranelagh-gardens in the time of George II. with its alleys, its rotunda and boxes, by Mr. Morris. They are both entitled to commendation. The apartment is exceedingly well fitted up, with carved chimney-piece, wall-hangings, oaken cabinet, and other furniture to correspond: the general effect warm and solid. The view of Ranelagh-gardens prompts to a gossip about all the changes in the site, but we will withhold it for another occasion. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Reynolds play the principal parts, and the piece is a success. Those who have seen the pantomime here (a very excellent one) must have noticed the peculiar extent and completeness of the traps in the stage. A few particulars, one of these days, may be useful to some of our readers likely to be employed on similar constructions.

Olympic Theatre.—Although "The Love

Lock" will probably not be played again (and we much regret its failure, as well for Mr. Wigan's sake as because, being an original piece, such an occurrence tends to lead managers to adhere to adaptations from France), it would be unjust not to mention the admirable scene, "A street in Silberberg," before which the introduction is played, even if we say nothing of the acting of Miss P. Horton, Mrs. Wigan, Mr. Emery, Mr. Robson (as the *old* man only), and Mr. Wigan —the latter especially. The scene represented is one of those German towns, with its inn, its cross, and its mountains, with which we have all been familiar, and was painted with skill and a clean brush.

AN ARCHITECT'S START.

An architect, well and honourably known to many of our readers, is publishing his memoirs in *Bentley's Magazine*. The account of his first start in life is amusingly put. If you wish to judge for yourself, here it is:—"My kind benefactor, H. B. having invigorated me with a week's breathing of the bracing air of Hampstead-heath, and the cheerful tone of my mind being restored by the lively but sympathising socialities of his family, he thus addressed my no less astonished than grateful apprehension:—'W——,' said he, 'to show you the confidence I have in your future success, as my only, but all-sufficient, security, I propose to become your banker, with an advance to the amount of 300*l.*; and, to relieve you from all sense of obligation, you shall hold yourself liable to pay me interest at the highly remunerative rate of five per cent. for the whole, or for as much of it as you may require. Engage, instantly, apartments of a respectable official character, in a good professional locality. Put a brass plate on your door, announcing 'Mr. W——, Architect.' Get your views of the Roman Ruins handsomely mounted: obtain an estimate for having them well lithographed, and for the printing of a suitable accompanying letter-press: let one lithograph be immediately prepared, and have something more than the full number of required impressions taken. By showing the drawings and the sample print, obtain as many subscribers as you can from the profession and other influential persons. So much of your time as remains unoccupied by conducting the publication of your pictorial work, and in filling your subscription list, you will of course give to (at least apparent) professional work in your office. Seek work—and, if you can obtain it, *make* work. Let those who come to see your Roman Views, and to enter their names as subscribers, find you occupied upon plans for things,—you know what,—town halls, and churches, and literary institutions, and national academies. Look out for advertisements "to architects:" try for premiums, and never mind not obtaining them: meanwhile, I'll venture to predict your work's subscription list will support you; and if it does not, something else will, depend upon it!'

So spake my friend H. B. Another friend (previously introduced to the reader, Jack R——), was of opinion that I required 'nothing but to be known;' to which end he facetiously suggested that I should put on a pair of tight 'inexpressibles,' with one red and one yellow leg, and walk daily from Charing-cross to the Mansion-house, till people should become universally bent on learning who the d—l that most distinguished and party-coloured individual might be. Then would follow the answer—'O, that's W——, the author of "Twenty Select Views of the Roman Antiquities," and the prospective designer of the countless architectural works, which will be similarly illustrated by some young aspirant of posterity, under the title of "Select Views of London Remains."' About that time the celebrated Romeo Coates had been manifesting all the advantages that belong to personal eccentricity, by driving about in a car like a cockle-shell, and by dying over and over again, as an amateur Romeo, at the Haymarket Theatre. Perhaps I should have done well, could I have emulated the conduct of the redoubted Coates; but though I lacked not ambition, yet was I passing cowardly; and, if a pun may be excused, in connection with so serious a subject, I fancy that the advice of my friend Jack would have been 'more honoured in the *breech* than the observance.'

I therefore adopted the council of my friend H. B. who although as alive to fun as the well-known caricaturist signing with the same initials, had yet as grave a purpose in his significant performance. I took the front ground-floor room of No. 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, with a sleeping garret in the roof. A brass plate announced me as aforesaid; and I was thereafter to be found as hard at work at my drawing-table, with as much solemnity of aspect, and with as much seemingly important occupation as ever gave professional dignity to *the* Pecksniff of world-wide celebrity. Ah! that dear old drawing-table! I'm writing on it now. It cost me six pounds. It was the first real piece of furniture I ever bought, and it is the last I will part with. It has had three or four new black leather coverings; and has been, for near thirty years, the stage of pleasurable, painful, interesting, harassing effort; the support of my sedentary diligence; and the silent witness of that minute industry by lamp-light which prematurely mounted on my nose a pair of spectacles. My next purchase was a glazed mahogany bookcase, with a most official-like *escritoire*, fascinatingly furnished with drawers gemmed with ivory buttons; with pigeon-holes for folded papers, a falling front, sustained in its horizontal position by brass quadrants, so as to serve as a writing-desk, charmingly verdant with green baize; all the required fitments for ink and pens, wax and wafers, and large drawers underneath admirably adapted for store of drawing-paper and miscellaneous stationery. What with a few books already in hand, some others presented me by H. B. and my third grand purchase, "Nicholson's Architectural Dictionary," I so contrived their 'thinly scattered' disposition as 'to make a show.' A large geometrical and practical-looking drawing in a plain flat oak frame, hung over the mantel-shelf, completed my official insignia; and thus, the scenery and the 'properties' being prepared, the next thing was to act the drama in real earnest."

ROAD FROM BROMPTON TO THE PARKS.

Your columns are no strangers to the efforts now being made to obtain for the inhabitants of Brompton ready access to Hyde-park, through Brompton-square and Princes-terrace, nor to the fact that Mr. Elger, the principal owner of the latter, objects to any communication between the two being effected, on the score that his property, being so superior to Brompton and Brompton-square, would be seriously injured by being brought into contact with it! Now, to say nothing of Mr. Elger's bad policy in so laying out his property as to excite the longings of the Bromptonites to participate in the boon of the opening into Hyde-park, granted to the owners of Princes-gate, &c. but surely not for them exclusively,—allow me to inquire how Mr. Elger contrived to get drainage for his property? Does not all the refuse from his property (and fine as it is I suppose it has some refuse) go through Brompton? Were not the very sewers that convey it built almost or solely at the expense of the then owners of Brompton-square? Did Mr. Elger pay anything towards that expense, or did he adopt a circuitous route, in order to avoid paying any such expense? If his sewers go into Brompton, why have the Commissioners of Sewers departed from their usual course of obliging the ground, road, or way over them to be thrown open to the public? As, then, Mr. Elger is under such obligations to Brompton for removing his impurities, he surely ought to afford its inhabitants every facility in his power for escaping from them into the pure air of Hyde-park and Princes-terrace. That the entrance into Hyde-park was attended with some expense, no one doubts; but still it was a boon granted by public authorities on public grounds, no doubt; and he will remember where it is recorded, and what was the treatment he received, who refused to extend to others the same consideration that he had received himself. And then let him consider which would injure him most, opening Brompton-square at the south end, or closing Princes-gate at the north end, of Princes-terrace? Opening Brompton-square or Rutland-street? Much as you complain of the Brompton omnibuses, allow me to inform such of the inhabitants of Princes-terrace as are not too aristocratic for such modes of transit, that they run with more frequency, are as clean and as well appointed and conducted as the red ones frequenting the Kensington-road; and that should they ever have occasion to extend their walks in the direction of Belgrave-square, Buckingham Palace, and Westminster, they would find a shorter and far more respectable route through Brompton-square, &c. than through Knightsbridge, which, thanks to the military and the present tenure of church property, is never very enticing; and after a very early hour in the day is literally impassable for ladies or families, unless in carriages or under the protection of powerful escorts. W. W. Pocock.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE GUARD.

Seeing in your journal some remarks relative to establishing means of communication between the passengers and guards, and guards and drivers, of railway trains, may I beg the favour of a few lines of your valuable space, to show how the matter really stands. Some years since, nearly thirty different plans were brought before the Society of Arts, at the instance of Mr. Harding, some of them very ingenious. The society did me the honour of awarding their Isis medal for the plan I then proposed, and which plan was exhibited in the Exhibition of 1851, and gained there the approval of the jury's reporter, Mr. Glaisher, in the following terms, at p. 283 (class 10):—"Allen (No. 413, p. 454) exhibits an electro-magnetic railway-train alarm: it consists of a copper chain (wire), intended to be placed over every carriage, the connection between each being established by the *guard-chains:* on the circuit being completed, the ordinary steam-whistle discharges the steam. The arrangements are as simple as well can be."

Now it seems to me, after the numerous plans that have been suggested, that it is complete waste of time endeavouring to devise further means.* It is not means that are wanted, *but a disposition to use them.* I may add, that the guard-chains being used as the means of transmitting the current, necessitated no *additional* connections being made. The plan has been *proved* practicable, and might have this advantage, that in the event of any portion of the train getting disconnected by breakage of the coupling, notice would be given. Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Brunel, and others, saw the plan at the time, and the former gentleman referred me to the Telegraph Company's manager, where, I need not say, the matter ended.

Edward E. Allen.

Another correspondent, referring to the position of danger in which the Hon. W. C. Spring Rice was placed whilst travelling upon the Great Northern Railway, in January last, suggests "that the lamp now in use should, in each carriage, be made capable of being raised above the level of the roof of the carriage by means of a handle, where, suspended in the air, it would be immediately observed by the guard from his watch-box on the top of the last carriage. This would be sufficient *for the night. For the day* (since, perhaps, so small an object as a railway carriage-lamp might not be sufficient to attract attention), an apparatus connected with the lamp, and being a single or, better, a double vane, brightly coloured, would do. The *abuse* of this arrangement by timid or thoughtless people should be guarded against by a high fine."

RESPONSIBILITY UNDER SUB-CONTRACTS.

An action was recently brought in the Court of Exchequer, which affords a useful warning. It appeared that the defendants, Messrs. Rigby, the contractors, of Westminster, took a heavy contract in improving the terminus of the Blackwall Railway, Fenchurch street. They sub-let this contract to several parties, and these sub-lessees, it would appear, sub-let again until the sub-contracts reached the very labourers. The plaintiff in the action, Mr. Creed, resided at the corner of America-square, Minories, and it became necessary to cut a corner of his house away. In repairing this damage, some of these sub-contractors recklessly cut the gaspipes; and in their haste to make the most of their contract, neglected to take steps to prevent the escape of the gas. The consequence was, the gas rushed into one of the plaintiff's rooms, and there got confined. Mrs. Creed, smelling the gas, went in search of it with a lighted candle; and upon opening the door of the room in question the light caused a terrific explosion. The unfortunate lady was literally blown up, and it is a dispensation of Providence she escaped with her life: as it was, she was fearfully burnt in the face. Both her eyelashes and eyebrows were burnt off, and

* Th's is precisely what we have for years maintained.

her right arm and hand much injured. She was confined to her bed for six weeks; and the issue is, that she is a cripple for life. For the negligence Mr. Creed now sought compensation in damages. The counsel for defendants did not deny the facts as stated, but contended that Messrs. Rigby were not liable in law, they having sub-let the work to other parties, and could not be held responsible for the neglect of another contractor's men. The judge (Platt), in summing up, appeared inclined to this view; but the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 250*l*. The judge upon this gave defendants leave to move to enter a nonsuit, in the event of the Court above being of opinion that the last contractor, and not the first, is liable for negligence.

Miscellanea.

Road North and South.—Now that extensive building the Panopticon is about to be opened to the public, in Leicester-square, to say nothing new of Wyld's "Globe," and the other half-dozen marvels of that locality, will you give a word for a New Street to open out the west end of the National Gallery from Trafalgar-square to Leicester-square, through St. Martin's-street? this would be a short cut, and save much inconvenience, give a western front to the National Gallery, and perhaps add a few feet to that royal "poke-hole" of a place, the sculpture-room: it would also relieve that delightful drive up Dorset-place and Whitcombe-street, for which too much cannot be said in *dispraise*.—T.

Materials for Pottery, Glass, etc.—Few are aware of the great importance of the common and superior clays of this country to our manufacturers. The following statistical and other details are gleaned from the *Plymouth Times*. The Cornish and Devonshire china clays, or Kaolin (with two exceptions), come from the neighbourhood of Bodmin and St. Austle. At least 50,000 tons are annually prepared there for making porcelain, and sent off to the Staffordshire potteries in blocks as white as snow, packed in casks. An increased demand for the clays in question has sprung up of late years in consequence of their use in calico bleaching establishments, and in paper manufactories, many thousand tons being now used to give these substances an artificial body. About 25,000 tons of an inferior kind are raised at Bovey Tracey. This china stone is a semi-decomposed granite, but in a less advanced state of disintegration than the superior kind of clay. It is principally used as a glaze in the potteries. The total annual value of our earthenware manufactories is about £2,500,000 sterling, of which we export about £1,000,000 worth. About 750,000 tons of coal are annually consumed in making our ceramic wares, an amount equal to that used on the railways of the United Kingdom. The value of the gold consumed in the ornamentation of porcelain is estimated at £54,000. The common potters' clay is used for ordinary earthenware. The estimated weight and value of the earthenware of all sorts made in the United Kingdom are 160,000 tons, and £3,500,000. The exports for the last five years, in round numbers, were as follows:—53,000,000 pieces in 1848; 61,500,000 in 1849; 77,000,000 in 1850; 84,250,000 in 1851; and 89,000,000 in 1852: two-thirds of this quantity went to America. The dark Stourbridge clay is extensively used in the manufacture of crucibles. The fine plastic white clay used for the manufacture of the common tobacco-pipe, of which the consumption is so immense, is derived chiefly from Purbeck in Dorsetshire.

Dartford.—All Souls, Crocken Hill.—Three memorial windows, executed by Mr. Holland, of St. John's, Warwick, have been lately placed in the east end of this church. The church, which is Early English, was consecrated nearly two years since. Mr. Edwin Nash, architect, and the builder Mr. Constable. The centre window is divided into three compartments, with medallions representing the following subjects:—The Crucifixion, below; the Resurrection, in the centre; the Ascension, filling the upper portion. In the windows on either side are depicted the Nativity and Baptism of our blessed Lord, the Last Supper, and the Entombment of Lazarus. The following is the inscription:—"To the glory of God and the memory of Margaret Cecil Perceval, daughter of the Honourable Edward Perceval, and grand-daughter of John, 2nd Earl of Egmont, died on the 23rd of January, 1850, aged 72 years."

Flues.—A correspondent suggests that the cause of so many fires as we have had recently "may be attributed to our present very imperfect means of sweeping or cleansing our chimneys from soot, for it is notorious the ordinary machine generally used barely keeps sufficient space for the smoke to escape; and as in old houses timbers are often near, or may be in, flues, the danger must be very great, and the liability to fire very considerable."—H. B.

Strike Leaders, "Delegates," and Workshop Orators.—Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P. who, if we mistake not, is looked on, among the working classes, as a sort of model member of Parliament, thus characterizes the agitators, whose "occupation" depends on driving those they lead from their occupations, and only continues and prospers so long as they can promote misunderstanding between employer and employed:—"A class has risen up amongst you who get their living by agitation and organization. They toil, not with their hands, but with their tongues. The beer-shop is their factory and home. The loom and the plough know them not; yet they always affect to speak in the name of the working classes. They drill you to clamour, and would drill you to blood and plunder could they do it safely. They fawn on your first faults, and yelp and snarl at all other classes, or at those of your own class who resist their dictation. They are led by your enemies, or pretended friends, to make tools or fools of you for selfish purposes. Through them the demagogue cajoles, the aristocrat bribes, the adventurer plunders, and the spy betrays you; and they are a ready agency for any scheme, however preposterous, criminal, or disastrous." Hear what a fellow workman at Blackburn says of the treatment he has received. He states, in the *Preston Guardian*, that although he had for several months contributed to the support of the Preston strike from the earnings which ought to have gone wholly to the support of his own family as well as of himself, no sooner had he ceased to do so than he was driven remorselessly out of all employment, without a moment's notice, at the instigation of the "delegates," who induce or compel the hands at every mill to threaten a strike against all who decline to "stand and deliver" a determinate proportion of their own hard earnings to support those who will not work for their own support,—a threat which ends, of course, in general, in the expulsion of the "black sheep" with whom the other "sheep" will not associate. "Hundreds of families," says this poor fellow, "are intimidated and compelled to pay to the turn-outs through fear of being hooted and stoned through the streets. But the delegates have found another way of doing business. They persuade the whole of the hands at every mill to strike against those who decline to pay. A two loom weaver is compelled to pay 1s. 2d. per week, and a four-loom weaver 2s. 4d. Now I considered this was not right, and I could not afford to pay it, and that is the only reason why I have been turned into the streets with a wife and family, while the delegates are running away with more than 2*l*. per week, besides their travelling expenses. While their money is forthcoming the strike will never end. The delegates are standing out against their masters because they say they cannot do as they like with their own money, and straightway they come to Blackburn and tell people they *must* pay a certain amount of theirs towards their support, or be turned on the streets. Now is this consistency?" There is no despotism more remorseless and cruel than that which some who bewail their own fate as slaves to capital exercise over their own fellow-workers, under the preposterous guise, too, of brotherly *union*.

The Pernicious Escape of Gas and Tar in the Subsoil of Streets.—A correspondent, "W. D." gives an instance of the offensive impregnation of the subsoil of the metropolis to which Dr. Letheby lately drew attention, and which occurred in Bermondsey-street. While repaving, the pernicious effects of the gas escapes, says our correspondent, were fearfully disgusting and onerously apparent, for the soil was literally surcharged and oozing with the stinking poison, and so rotten therewith that the whole had to be removed to the depth of about 2 feet, and replaced with concrete. A manager of gas-works informed him that this was not at all surprising, since "escapes" were estimated at thirty per cent. of the whole manufacture!

Paper from Wood.—A patent for the manufacture of paper from wood fibre has been taken out by Messrs. Watt and Burgess. It is said to be equal to any writing-paper now selling at 7d. a pound. The cost of production is stated to be somewhat under 25*l*. a ton—more than 12*l*. less than the price of rag paper now in use. What with straw paper, and wood paper, there seems to be an end to the fear of rags not being capable of coping with the growing literary wants of the age. Doubtless it was this very fear, together with the cost of rag paper, which led inventive minds to the idea of using other fibrous substances such as straw and wood, as substitutes for linen and cotton fibre in the composition of paper.

American Lead Trade.—The following is a comparative statement of the import of lead at the port of Philadelphia for the last four years:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Coastwise... pigs	48,333	38,837	41,011	29,250
Foreign..... ,,	11,971	14,787	13,881	11,387
Total... pigs	60,304	53,624	54,832	40,637

The Artesian Wells of Colchester.—In a lecture recently delivered at Colchester by the Rev. J. T. Round, he gave the following details as to the artesian wells in and about that city. There are already five wells, varying in depth from 244 to 353 feet. The oldest, that on the works of Mr. John Mann, when first opened, yielded twenty-five gallons per minute, and the water overrun a pipe 12 feet above the surface: it still supplies from eighteen to twenty gallons per minute. Mr. Samuel Brown's shaft descends into the chalk at least 167 feet, which, with 140 feet to arrive at the chalk, makes the total depth at least 307 feet. The water overflowed a pipe of 13 feet 6 inches above the ground, and still fills the tanks at a level of 10 feet 6 inches above the surface. In boring Mr. Hawkins's shaft, out of 150 feet before chalk was reached, 115 feet were gravel in three beds: this shaft descends 150 feet into the chalk, and therefore the whole depth is about 300 feet. The most recent of the five artesian wells here is that at the waterworks. This is the deepest, inasmuch as it pierces 210 feet into the chalk, which, added to 143 feet in reaching the chalk, gives a total depth of 353 feet. When this shaft was sunk, the supply at Mr. Nicholl's well at the bottom of East-hill ceased to flow over the surface. In other places it has been found necessary to sink a much deeper shaft. The work of boring is at this moment going on at Combes, near Stowmarket, in order to obtain a supply of water for the tan-works of Mr. Webb, where the shaft has already reached the depth of 820 feet.

The London Omnibus Traffic.—The following statistics of the omnibus traffic of the metropolis will be read with interest:—"There are daily plying through the streets of London 3,000 omnibuses, each carrying 300 passengers daily, or 2,000 a-week, which makes for the entire omnibuses 6,000,000 a-week, or the enormous number of 300,000,000 passengers a-year. Supposing each passenger paid a threepenny fare, the amount expended annually upon omnibuses would be 3,000,000*l*. An omnibus coachman driving an omnibus six miles a-day,—which is below the average, although he may not drive a greater distance than five miles each journey, yet passing the same ground over again, he would, in the course of seven years, perform the extraordinary distance of 173,890 miles, or 521,640 miles in twenty-one years, which several coachmen have done without varying route—say from Chelsea to the Bank. And yet, after all this labour and all this travelling, although each day they carry in their hands from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. a hundred weight and a half (the supposed weight of the strain upon the horses) they have not, but in very few instances, saved sufficient to pay their funeral expenses. The manual labour employed comprises the following:—Coachmen and conductors, 6,000; horsekeepers, 3,000; occasional drivers and hangers-on, 2,000; total, 11,000. The value of the metropolitan omnibus establishment is estimated at 962,000*l*. viz. horses worth 600,000*l*.; omnibuses, 300,000*l*.; harness, 60,000*l*.; and sundries, 2,000*l*. In the expenditure figures 787,000*l*. for corn, 275,000*l*. for straw, 750,000*l*. for hay, and 7,800*l*. for horses' shoeing; to which are added, 156,000*l*. for wear and tear, and 110,000*l*. for harness, exclusive of stabling and its accidents.

How to employ our Convicts.—This becomes a very serious question in relation to the abolition of transportation: it is one we have ourselves occasionally considered, and among other suggestions in our columns may be remembered one for the employment of convicts in granite quarries, another in the preparation of composts for manures, and so on. The conversion of our navy essentially into a steam force, suggests another way in which convicts may so far expiate their offences to the public, by supplying the navy with coals. And considering the conduct of our colliers, who no sooner obtain a rise in their wages, than, like negroes when emancipated, they prefer idleness for half the week, to any real improvement in their resources or condition, we do not think that their interests need be specially regarded in this question so long as they thus disregard their own. Besides, coal and other mines, ought really to be worked only by those who deserve no better than to grovel in the earth; and even three months' hard labour in a coal mine would doubtless have a salutary influence not derivable from mere prison discipline.

Orkney Antiquities.—The relics of the aboriginal inhabitants of Orkney are still thickly studded over the islands; but year by year they are diminishing in number. These may be divided into buildings or dwellings, barrows and graves, with the implements and weapons found in each, and standing stones. The buildings or dwellings are of three kinds:—1. Subterranean cells, constructed entirely beneath the natural surface of the surrounding soil. 2. Picts' houses, built wholly or partially above the natural surface, and in external figure and appearance closely resembling barrows or graves. 3. Picts' castles, broughs or burgs.

Palestine.—A society has been formed with the title of "The Palestine Archæological Association," having for its object the exploration of Palestine and the adjacent countries, with a view to the discovery of objects of antiquity. The prospectus says:—"If Egypt and Assyria have afforded so many valuable monuments to the truth of history and tradition, it may reasonably be expected that Palestine would yield as rich a harvest. Why should not the sites of the ancient cities and towns of the Hebrews, and of the aboriginal inhabitants of Canaan, be explored? And why might not the localities of important monuments—especially of the Hebrews—be sought for under the guidance of Scriptural authority and of tradition; as, for instance, the Egyptian coffins of the patriarchs at Hebron and Sychem—the twelve stones set up by Joshua at Gilgal and in the Jordan—the monumental record of the Law in the Stone of Sychem—the Sacred Ark, supposed to have been concealed by the prophet Jeremiah in some recess—with many others which will suggest themselves to the Biblical reader?"

St Alban's New Corn Exchange and Markets Competition.—In answer to the advertisement which has appeared relative to the above, thirty designs were received, from which the committee selected six, and ultimately by general opinion decided in favour of that submitted by Mr. James Murray, of Coventry, who was recently the successful competitor for a similar building in the latter place. Most of the competitors' names, it is said, were attached to their drawings.

Rochdale Cemetery Competition. — The chief premium has been awarded to the plans sent in by Mr. F. E. Stephenson; the second to Mr. David Lowe; and the third to Messrs. Abram Stansfield and Son.

The Metropolitan Coal Trade.—If the shipping interest took alarm at the introduction of coal by railway into London, and hence withdrew the usual or adequate supply of coasters from the trade, as they seem to have done, surely the recent extortionate rise in price must ere now have convinced them that the growing wants of the metropolis still require at least as large a fleet of colliers as ever they did; but the severity of the season along the coast, we believe, has had something to do with the deficient supply, and many vessels were actually lost. Moreover, the working classes are in no small degree indebted for their dear coals to the late strike movement, which extended to both colliers and sailors, the wages of both of whom were more than once raised, and which led to idleness among the colliers for almost one half of every week, instead of to the promotion of their industrial welfare, hence producing a scarcity of coal, and so helping greatly towards doubling and even tripling their price to the other working classes, in order to support the colliers in their idleness. An immense quantity of coals, however, has been delivered in the port of London within the past month of January No less than 193,146 tons, in 641 vessels, have arrived, 83,900 of them from Newcastle, 40,905 from the Hartlepools, 34,771 from Sunderland, 6,380 from Wales, 1,155 from Scotland, and so on. The railways also have been endeavouring to make up for late deficiencies. While in January 1853, coals by railway into the metropolis amounted to 48,000 and odd tons, in January, 1854 they amounted to 69,000 and odd. Of the latter, 34,900 and odd came by the Great Northern, 15,800 by the North-Western, and 8,000 and upwards each by the Eastern Counties and Great Western.

The Leeds Town-hall Tower.—The Leeds Town Council have agreed by a majority of twenty-five against sixteen to make a further grant to the new town-hall committee of 1,500*l.* for carrying the vestibule wall to the height of the roof, as a basis for a future tower, according to the design of the architect, as engraved and approved in the *Builder*.

Metropolitan Sewers (Deptford Pumping Station) Bill.—On the second reading of this Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. W. Williams objected to it on the ground of want of confidence in the present commission, and the intention of Government to replace it by a new one. Mr. Fitzroy stated that the purpose of the Bill was merely for the purchase of land for works that must be proceeded with.

The New Street between the Eastern and Western Parts of the Metropolis.—The writer of the remarks in our last on this subject has set forth his views more fully in a pamphlet on the subject.* The alternative he proposes to the line laid down, besides the high level street from St. Paul's Churchyard to Holborn, is "a straight street from Cheapside crossing the last-mentioned line, and then merging into another straight street (nearly a mile long) through the middle of the site of the Fleet Prison, up to the junction of Long-acre and Endell-street." "At Fetter-lane this new street would be in proximity to Fleet-street and a commodious junction made therewith."

* Weale, Holborn

The Ordnance Map of the Metropolis.—The parochial boundaries and the existing sewers being about to be engrossed on the ordnance map, the Sewers Commission have voted 100*l.* for the purpose of having the boundaries correctly ascertained.

Peculations of Builders' Labourers.—In the Marylebone County Court, an Irish labourer named Fox sued his late employer, Mr. Johns, a builder, for 12s. being four days' wages alleged to be due to him. From the defendant's evidence it appeared that he had been very much robbed of scaffold ropes, &c. and on watching caught plaintiff in the act of walking off with about 20 lbs. of rope wound round his body and hid in a basket. The judge refused to allow him a single halfpenny of wages, so that his rope's end, which ought to have been laid well on his own hide, cost him about 15s. besides loss of time, character, and employment.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Antiquarian Society.—On Monday, in last week, the anniversary meeting of this society was held in the old Castle, Mr. J. H. Hinde in the chair. One of the secretaries read the report, from which it appeared that the catalogue of the museum was progressing satisfactorily; and that the funds were such as to pay the expenditure incurred. Various donations were announced, and objects of interest exhibited. A paper on the birth-place of the venerable Bede, contributed by Mr. R. Brown, of Sunderland, was then read. Office bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

Napoleon and Fairbairn.—The French Emperor gives frequent manifestations of downright goodwill to England: let us hope he dwells more on his great uncle's prognostication of future *alliance* between France and Britain in defence of European interests, than on the adoption of that uncle's ancient enmity towards us. A graceful compliment has just been paid us by the Emperor. Last year the Institute of France honoured Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, the engineer, by electing him one of its corresponding members, and he went lately to Paris for the purpose of taking his seat in the Academy. While there he received an Imperial invitation to the Tuileries, and was honoured with a lengthened interview, his Majesty presenting him at parting with a diamond box, marked with the Imperial initials.

West-End and Crystal Palace Railway Company.—This company has agreed with the Brighton that the former receive a rental of 8,000*l.* per annum for the use of the line for through traffic. The cost of the line, as estimated by Messrs. Bidder and Fulton, the engineers, is to be 400,000*l.* The Brighton Company have agreed to work the line at the rate of 42½ per cent. upon the gross traffic receipts. The works commence in spring, and the line will be opened in about eighteen months, from Chelsea new bridge to the Brighton Railway at Sydenham.

Sunderland Workhouse Competition.—We are requested to mention, that in lieu of a statement on this subject, which was printed in December last, the result is, that the first prize has been awarded to Mr. Oates, of York; and the second prize to Mr. Middlemiss, of Sunderland.

London Streets.—"Observer's" letter, in your last number, induces me to refer to the very dangerous state of the road from Charing-cross to Regent-street, from the iron sockets of water-plugs standing up like so many land-marks many inches above the granite; rendering this thoroughfare a most perilous one, both to the horse and his rider or driver. The consequences which may ensue from this neglect are fearful to contemplate. A timely repair or adjustment in the levels of the road may save a valuable limb or life.—H.

Birmingham Exhibition.—This exhibition has closed, after a successful season. The total amount of sales, including those through the medium of the Art-Union, reached 1,323*l.* 16s. During the last fortnight, when the price of admission was reduced to 2d. nearly 9,000 persons visited the exhibition.

The Architectural Societies of the diocese of Lincoln, and of the archdeaconry of Northampton, purpose holding a joint spring meeting at Leicester, some time in May. A local committee is being formed to receive them.

Cannon-street, City.—Permit me to suggest, that the new street now forming from London-bridge to St. Paul's, be called Canning-street, instead of Cannon-street. The trading world would appreciate this alteration, as a compliment to commerce and to that illustrious man.—Observer.

Milled Lead.—In the article on Plumbers and Plumbing, page 52, a passage is quoted from "Gwilt's Encyclopædia" (par. 2,214), by which it would appear that he does not advocate the use of milled lead. It will be seen, however, by referring to paragraph 1,784, that Mr. Gwilt's opinion decidedly coincides with that of the writer of the article.

E. B.

The London Corporation Coal-tax.—Messrs. Longman and Co. have just issued a sixpenny tract on this subject, by Mr. John Dickinson, F.R.S. Mr. Dickinson gives a complete explanation of the origin, progress, and operation of the tax, which constitutes at present an *annual* charge of above 187,000*l.* on a prime necessary of life, levied, not on the inhabitants of the metropolis alone, far less of the City, but on every inhabitant of every town, village, hamlet, and country dwelling within twenty miles from the General Post-office in the city of London! This "black mail," as it may well be called, it is here asserted, has progressed by underhand tricks, played upon Parliament and the public, in inducing the former to increase and extend the power of the City Corporation to levy this tax, under false pretences, or in Bills with designedly misleading titles and pretended purposes; and as for its operation, to have long and specially oppressed the poor, on whom it has conferred in return no benefit whatever, even in the shape of metropolitan improvements, which, in the opening of great thoroughfares, have, on the contrary, militated greatly against the convenience, comfort, and health of the metropolitan poor. The recent inordinate rise in the cost of coals throughout the metropolis brings this subject with peculiar force before the public eye at this moment.

The Photographic Society received a large number of visitors at a *conversazione*, on Tuesday evening last, in the Suffolk-street Gallery. It was a source of gratification to us to find that the observations we have considered it our duty to make recently, had been received on all hands in the spirit in which they were written, and that the views which they set forth, were received as correct. We anticipate with confidence good results, and shall be amongst the first to congratulate the council when these appear.

Doncaster School of Art.—A meeting convened by circular, was held in the Guildhall, in this town, on Thursday in last week, for the purpose of establishing a School of Art in Doncaster, in connection with the Government Department of Practical Science and Art at Marlborough-house. The Rev. J. Campion was called to the chair. Mr. Young Mitchell, the head-master of the Sheffield School of Art, gave an explanatory statement of the Sheffield school. He thought that Doncaster was peculiarly well situated for a school of art. The town possessed all the elements of success. There was no class of workmen to whom a knowledge of art would not be useful — to some it was absolutely essential — such, as wood-carvers, die-sinkers, chasers, carpenters, cabinetmakers, masons, and blacksmiths—but it would be a narrow mind which could regard art in its utilitarian aspect only. All would benefit by it. It elevated the mind, opened the perceptions, and shed a refining and civilizing influence over the whole community. Many practical questions were put to Mr. Mitchell, showing that the meeting were in earnest. A resolution that a school be formed at Doncaster, was unanimously agreed to, and a provisional committee and secretary *pro tem.* were appointed.

Good Hope for the Cape.—A company is proposed to be formed in London for constructing railways at the Cape of Good Hope. The intended capital is 600,000*l.* The promoters ask for a guarantee dividend from the Colonial Government.

How to make Wood look old.—Wash it, says a country paper, with a weak solution of sulphuric acid in water. A strong solution, as every one knows, will burn and blacken it entirely. Thus the shade may be deepened *ad libitum*. If the wood be dry at heart, it is said that this mode of treatment will even preserve it better than paint: it is therefore recommended for garden and other external erections in wood instead of paint.

Battersea-Park. — The Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Buildings are proceeding with the necessary steps for the clearance of the ground for this park. On Tuesday, the materials of about twenty houses were brought to the hammer, by Mr. W. R. Glasier, the auctioneer. This was the second sale, the first having taken place in December last, when the materials of the old Red-house, White-mill, &c. were disposed of. On Tuesday, also, the workmen commenced the necessary operations for the formation of one of the permanent entrance roads.

Men and Masters in the North.—The *Elgin Courant* mentions, that from the increasing stir occasioned by the erection of a number of new buildings, a great demand at present exists in that quarter for operative masons. The masters have just advanced wages to 4½d. an hour; and notwithstanding the influx of hands from other localities which this rise has produced, the supply is considerably below the demand.——The ship-carpenters of Montrose have been on strike for 24s. a week, in place of 20s.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOT-WATER APPARATUS.

At a time when the merits of various methods of warming buildings are attracting public notice, attention is respectfully requested to that of the circulation of heated water in large iron pipes, as superior to any other. It combines the great advantages of an agreeable heat, as the water in the pipes can never exceed a temperature of 212 deg. thus avoiding the burnt smell usually proceeding from steam-pipes, and hot-air stoves or flues, safety from fire, cleanliness, and great durability; and last, not least, considerable economy in the consumption of fuel. That these advantages are to be secured when the apparatus is erected by those who, from many years' attention and experience, understand its principles, such testimonials as the subjoined, of which many hundreds can be given to the nobility, gentry, and firms of the first respectability will prove.

BENJAMIN FOWLER, Engineer,
Whitefriars Iron Works, Whitefriars-street,
Fleet-street.

Lithographic Establishment,
17, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 19th January, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—Seeing the letter in to-day's *Times*, alluding to the comfort and security of heating by warm water, tempts me to offer you my testimony as to the efficient action of the system of heating by large hot-water pipes fitted by you in our new building, where from one furnace placed in a fire-proof cellar you have arranged to heat our counting-house and offices, a large and lofty room for thirty draughtsmen, and four large printing-rooms, each about 90 feet by 45 feet, thus enabling 150 workmen to pursue their avocations in a uniform agreeable temperature, without the sign of a fire in the rooms, and free from the consequent dirt and insecurity of an open stove. In addition to the cleanliness, safety, and comfort of this system, the advantage of economy by saving in fuel is secured. If it will be of any service to you, I shall be happy at any time to allow you to introduce any one to inspect your work.

Yours faithfully,
W. DAY, for DAY and SON,
Lithographers to the Queen.

To Mr. Benj. Fowler, Engineer, &c.
Whitefriars-street.

15, Aldermanbury, 27th January, 1854.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in speaking in the highest terms of the complete efficiency of the method of warming buildings by the circulation of water in large iron pipes. The apparatus erected by your firm in 1838, at our London house, and also that at our factory at Luton, erected a few years later, are working most satisfactorily to this day, and during this lapse of time have cost us nothing for repairs. We can also recommend it on the ground of economy, in consumption of fuel, and the freedom we enjoy from smoke and dust, the pleasant state of the atmosphere, and security from fire.

GREGORY CUBITT and CO.

Mr. Benj. Fowler.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. T. P." "H. G." "H. C. G." "C. R." "W. H." "C. E. J." "Earl of R." "J. T." "S. C. G." "J. C." "H. C." "W. A. P." "Sir H. B." "J. J." "G. O." "H. H." "J. F." "Rochester," "An Observer," "J. D. D." "T. G." "F. J." "Lincoln's-inn," "W. P. G." "J. J. jun." "W. B." "E. E. S." "T. H." (we cannot advise. In the cases referred to, the land is purchased by individuals, or the society). "E. A." (will appear). "S. C" (there are several We cannot particularise). "J. W. H." (unable to comply). "Fire-proof Floors" (attention will be given to several communications on this subject. We shall return to the question).

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TOWN of BURTON-ON-TRENT
ACT, 1853.—GASWORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTED, by the Commissioners under the above Act, an experienced PERSON, to manage the Gasworks at Burton-on-Trent; he must be competent to undertake the entire management of the works, to inspect the fittings throughout the town, to superintend the laying down of mains and service pipes, to take the registers of meters, to attend to the sale of coke, lime, tar, &c. and to collect all accounts under the gas department. Salary, 150*l.* per annum Apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, to whom applications, in the handwriting of candidates, accompanied by recent testimonials of character and competency, to be forwarded to me, endorsed "Application for Office of Gas Manager," on or before the 14th day of MARCH next. The manager will be required to commence his duties on the 25th day of MARCH next. Canvassing the Commissioners will be deemed a disqualification. By order of the Commissioners, WILLIAM COXON, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Burton-on-Trent, Feb. 15, 1854.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

A VACANCY is now open for a PUPIL in the office of a Civil Engineer. The instruction comprises Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Surveying, Drawing, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, Mechanics, and Rudimental Chemistry.—Address, W. H. WALENN, 7, Duke-street, Adelphi.
A Premium will be required.

LEAD, GLASS, AND COLOUR TRADE.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man in the above business. He must be a competent cutter, and know the nature of colours thoroughly.—Apply by letter only post-paid, stating full particulars, wages, &c to W. P. Mr. M'Dougall's, 11, Upper Thames-street.

TO ARCHITECTS' AND SURVEYORS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, by a Surveyor in the Country, an ASSISTANT, competent to prepare finished, working, and detail drawings and specifications, take out quantities, and valuing artificers' work. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary required and reference as to competency, to A. Z Post-office, Woolford, Essex.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND MOULDERS.

WANTED, a WORKING FOREMAN, to take the superintendence and management of a small foundry.—Apply to FRANCIS ARDING, Albert Iron Works, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

WANTED, for a First-class Painting Establishment in Scotland, an ARTIST, possessing a general knowledge of decorative, figure, flower painting, &c.—Apply to WINSOR and NEWTON, North London Colour Works, Springplace, Kentish Town, between the hours of Ten and Five

WANTED, a respectable Person, practically acquainted with engines and boilers, toservein the capacity of TOWN TRAVELLER, to solicit orders for a patent. An active, steady man would probably find constant employment.—Apply to Mr HEBSO , 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

NO BUILDERS' CLERKS, &c.

WANTED, in a large town, a BOOK-KEEPER; must have a thorough knowledge of the routine of a Builder's Office, and be a quick and good penman and accountant. Address, stating terms, and prepaid, to S. M. L Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced WORKING FOREMAN of PAINTERS, &c. to take the entire charge of, and thoroughly superintend the restoring of a large job in the country. His services will be required at once A knowledge of plain decorations and specialties. Apply, personally, with references, on SATURDAY EVENING after five, or on MONDAY before nine or after twelve, to Mr. S LOWDEN, Baker, & . 3, Union-place, Clapham-rise

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMAZON LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, and SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A liberal commission and proportion fees allowed. Applications to be made to
ROBERT GEORGE WEARE, Esq.
1, Ironmonger-lane, London. Manager and Actuary
Loans on personal security.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a Gentleman thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping, Builders' Accounts, & ; and who is also conversant with the routine duties of both professions.—Address, H. C. Post-office, Cheapside.

WANTED, by a Man with a good character, a SITUATION as STOKER, or DRIVER and STOKER. Address, A. C. 50, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a middle-aged Man, who is competent to make out finished and working drawings. Salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Good reference can be given.—Address, to W. C. Mr Acres, No. 8, Upper St. Martin's-lane, Long Acre.

TO PAINTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, a SITUATION as House Painter and Grainer. Good reference given.—Address to F. H. Post-office, Woolwich, Kent.

WANTED, by a good SMITH and FITTER, a RE-ENGAGEMENT; is a good Gasfitter, Locksmith, and Bellhanger; has erected workshops, conservatories, gates, railing, &c.; also apparatus for the heating of buildings with hot-water, air, gas, &c.—Address A. Z Post-office, New Brompton.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT by an experienced DRAUGHTSMAN, accustomed to fair and working drawing, and the general routine of office work.—Address, Y. Z. Mr. Jackson's, Stationer, near the Town Hall, Borough.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS. Good reference. Address, L. H. M. 69, Great Titchfield-street, Mary-le-bone.

WANTED to APPRENTICE a YOUTH, aged 14 years and upwards, as a CARPENTER and JOINER; or an IN DOOR APPRENTICE. Good reference can be given, and the same is required.—By letter, W. J. Mr Pratt's, 16, Smith's-fold-bars.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a steady, active Carpenter and Joiner. A good workman, aged 32 Has had the superintending extensive alterations and repairs for the last four years; would be found a very useful man, having a good general knowledge in all branches of the trade. Good reference given.—Address (prepaid), to A. P 40, Harrison street, Gray's-inn-road

A MECHANICAL and ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN, of considerable experience, who has just concluded an engagement on the Continent, would be happy to meet with one in the country. Address, A. Z. Mr Cousin's, Lithographer, 15, Cheapside

TO BUILDERS HOUSE AGENTS, &c.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Plumber, Painter &c. by trade, wishes to ENGAGE himself as SUPERINTENDENT; can estimate, measure, keep accounts, &c. No objection to country. Address to A. W. Office of "The Builder."

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A PRACTICAL and ORNAMENTAL DRAUGHTSMAN, accustomed to prepare perspective, working, and detail drawings, take out quantities measure up artificers' work, &c. is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. A moderate salary only will be required.—Address, A Z Post-office, Peckham.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN and DESIGNER, well acquainted with English and Italian architecture, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in town or country. The advertiser is accustomed to prepare finished and working drawings, and can give the highest testimonials.—Address, ALPHA, Office of "The Builder."

TO MASONS AND BUILDERS

AN intelligent, experienced MASON (a leetotaller), fully conversant with all building operations, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN, either in a yard or otherwise. References undeniable. No objection to work or leave England Age 45.—Address, INDUSTRIA, 5, Warlour street, Soho, London.

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A GENTLEMAN, who has had several years' experience in offices of high reputation for Ecclesiastical and Gothic Architecture in General, is desirous of a fresh ENGAGEMENT with a London Architect. He has been thoroughly accustomed to making out working drawings and details, and to the general routine of an Architect's Office.—Address, A. B. 119, High Holborn.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A CLEAR and rapid Draughtsman, writer of specifications, &c is now open to an ENGAGEMENT. Most satisfactory references as to practical ability. Salary moderate.—Address, A Z. 77, Spencer-place, Brixton road.

TO THE IRON TRADE.

AS CLERK, COLLECTOR, or DRAUGHTSMAN, having a general knowledge of the trade, and disposed to make himself useful with the above.—Address, W B Mr Lock's, News Agent, Gray's-inn-road

TO ARCHITECTS.

A CLERK of WORKS is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT; is a neat draughtsman Country preferred. Reference given.—Address, M. M. M Post office, Essex-street, Islington

TO BRICKMAKERS AND BUILDERS.

A PERSON well acquainted with BRICK-MAKING is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT, either as foreman or by contract, for which respectable references will be given.—Direct, S. C 3, Chapel-street, Manor-place, Walworth

TO LAND SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

A FIRST-RATE DRAUGHTSMAN and LAND SURVEYOR, having a practical knowledge of lithography, with good testimonials, is desirous of a SITUATION.—Address, L. M. 18, Wedlington-street, Camden-town.

TO BUILDERS AND SURVEYORS' CLERKS.

A CLERK WANTED in the Office of a BUILDER in London. He must have been accustomed to take out quantities, make estimates, and measure up extra works. Address, stating age and salary required, to J. C. Office of "The Builder."

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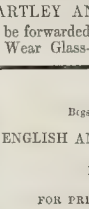

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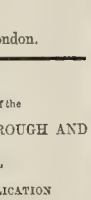

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By order, W. H. SLEIGHTMAN, Secretary.

Birkenhead, 6th February, 1854.

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DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finishing in oil colours. Price 10s per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

PERMANENT ZINC COLOURS and WHITE. Emerald and Brunswick Greens, Chromes, Blues, Reds, and all other Colours, are now produced from Zinc at prices which render them any advantageous substitute to the Lead, Arsenic, and Copper Colours. These Zinc Colours are most brilliant, and never change by exposure to any Gases, Salt Water &c. For Ships and Machinery, also for all kinds of House Paint use, no other but Zinc Colours ought to be used; insure durability and economy. For Prices, apply to the Patentees, Messrs. GLOVER, GEVELIN and CO. White Zinc and Permanent Colour Works, Victoria-wharf, Regent's-park-basin, London.

DAMP WALLS! DAMP WALLS!—PATENTS COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered in a short time after the last coat of plaster has been put on. Also for the repairs of old houses its value is great. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d.—Prepared only by Mr. J. STENT, Surveyor, Warminster. May be purchased of all respectable Druggists or Paper-dealers for 3s. per quart, or 10s. per gallon.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements tried at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cements applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing customers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of their Cement with out any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster Londonn, at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Parliament-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stucco'es dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES PHANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian Cement, Keene's cement, and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great extent to which this kind of Lime is held for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it to all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation

Gibbs, Canning, and Co's Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks Flagstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.—Capital 80,000l. in 8000 Shares of 10l. each.—Registered Provisionally under 7th and 8th Vict. cap. 110.—Temporary Offices, 38, Moorgate-street, London.

TRUSTEES.
Sir John William Lubbock, Bart. Mansion House-place.
George Henry Barnett, esq. 62, Lombard-street.

DIRECTORS.
G. P. Pocock, esq. Log Hall, Old Ford, Middlesex.
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W. M. Stears, esq. 43, Moorgate-street, and Sydenham, Kent.

The calls will be 1l. per share on the 1st of each month.

One of the principal features in this projected is the lighting of it. An eligible site is secured, suitable for works of the first class. The Company has been registered, and all the necessary steps taken for commencing the plant forthwith.

Prospectuses may be had, and applications for shares made to Messrs. CROSLEY, BROTHERS, 30, Cornhill, or at the temporary Offices of the Company, 38, Moorgate street, City.

JOHN DOWNES, Secretary to the Company.

Feb. 6, 1854.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.—Offices, 38, Moorgate-street, London.

No FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company will be received after MONDAY, the 20th of FEBRUARY inst.—By order of the Board,

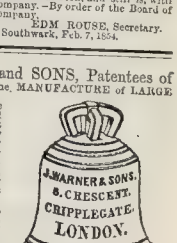
JOHN DOWNES, Secretary.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.—The projectors of a gas company under the above title having repeatedly advertised in the Times and other papers, and also in their prospectus, that "an arrangement or engagement has been entered into for lighting the Crystal Palace," and that "on behalf of such projected company NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NO ARRANGEMENT or ENGAGEMENT has been entered into with or on behalf of the above projected company, for lighting the Crystal Palace. The only contract for supplying gas to the Crystal Palace has been, and still is, with the Sydenham Gas and Coke Company.—By order of the Board of the Sydenham Gas and Coke Company.

EDM ROUSE, Secretary.

No. 1, Great Guildford street, Southwark, Feb. 7, 1854.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.



J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has hereto fore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Convents, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

PATENT MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for firing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Chappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
136, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

BARROWS and LADDERS. — Navvy Barrows, 12s.; Off-heaving Barrows, 23s.; Crowding Barrows, 21s. Ladders, 6d. per round, up to fifty rounds; over fifty rounds, 7d. per round, at J. BARNESS, 2, York-place, Pentonville-hill.—A stock kept on hand, for cash.

CHIMES for SALE.—A SET of CHIMES, suitable for a Peal of Eight Bells, and arranged for Four Tunes, two of which are Sacred. The above are in good condition, and will be sold on moderate terms.—Further particulars of THOS. FIELD, Clock and Watchmaker, Aylesbury, Bucks.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 22.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—

LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED

WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 12-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S

ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,

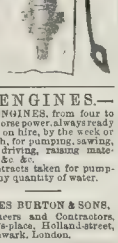
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'

PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,



which is recommended, for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the common carriage of expensive rods and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

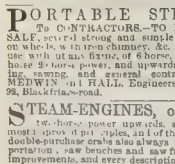
Iron and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,

8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London, Manufacturers and Patentees.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—

PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.



Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS,

Engineers and Contractors, John's-place, Holland-street, Southwark, London.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.—

To CONTRACTORS.—TO BE LET on HIRE, or for SALE, several strong and simple STEAM-ENGINES, mounted on wheels, on iron chimney, &c. complete, ready for immediate use with or without fixing, of 6 horse, 8-horse, 10-horse, 12-horse, 16-horse 20-horse power, and upwards, adapted for pumping, winding, sawing, and several other purposes.—Apply to MEDWIN and HALL, Engineers and Portable Engine-makers, 93, Blackfriars-road.

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from

two-horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most approved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double-purchase cranes also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery, made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and CO. Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, City-road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES,

PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REWARD OF FIVE JURIES," page 331, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Pileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.

Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.

BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;

Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

BRICKS —Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale

Seconds, Paviors, and Packings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Countinghouse, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality, constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand

BRICKS.—A large quantity on sale, for

immediate delivery alongside per barges; best sound Grey Stocks, Marl Paviors, Shippers, Bright Fronts, and Place. Apply to Mr W. ALLAWAY, 4 Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—700,000 STOCKS for SALE.—

For particulars, apply to WILLIAM FISHER, 114, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS,

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS,

YELLOW and PALE MALM SECONDS, CUTTERS, PAVIORS, SHIPPERS, &c. &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE at a considerable reduction in price.

Apply to Mr BENJ. GOUGH, 97, Newington-crescent, Newington Butts.

BRICK-EARTH.—MIDDLESEX—close to

railway and water carriage.—A FIELD TO BE LET. Apply to Mr. ASHPITEL, 5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, City.

BRICK-EARTH, KENTISH-TOWN.—

TO BE LET, by Tender, about SIX ACRES of BRICK-EARTH. Also, Freehold Land on Building Leases. Apply to DENT and SON, Camden-town; and 30, Southampton buildings, Holborn

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, 40,000 PLACE BRICKS,

20,000 Common Stocks, and 125,000 Stock Batts, to be delivered at Blackwall or Limehouse. Cash will be paid when alongside.—Apply, by letter, post-paid, stating price and where to be seen, to Mr TASKER DRAPER, 1 Colt street, Limehouse.

TO BRICKMERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, the valuable LEASE of a

first-rate BRICKFIELD, the present proprietor retiring from business, well known as "Parry's Brickfield," situate Queen's-road, Peckham, Surrey, with all utensils, and everything complete for immediate use, and is now in work.—For particulars apply to Mr WILLIAM PARRY, Lausanne villas, Lausanne-road, Queen's-road, Peckham, Surrey, between the hours of Nine and One o'clock.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKMAKERS.

TO BE LET, a BRICKFIELD, of Fifteen

Acres, in full work, with 5 feet depth of earth, which is very good; working three stools, and five stools may be worked. A plentiful supply of chalk within the premises, and good water; three-quarters of a mile from a dock on the Thames; railway running through, with liberty of a siding; about thirteen miles from London. The freehold may be purchased.—For particulars apply personally, or by letter, to T. C. Messrs. Wilkinson's, Stationers, 48, Coleman-street, London.

SLOUGH.—TO BRICKMAKERS,

BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—TO BE LET, a LEASE of TWO excellent BRICKFIELDS, in full work, close to the Slough station on the Great Western Railway, with a good local trade, and well situated for the London markets. These brickfields will be let separate, if required, with a siding from the Great Western Railway, and convenience to make in both fields from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 per year. There is about 9 feet of earth, 4½ feet of very superior malm digs. For further particulars, apply to Mr R. LITTLE, Coal Merchant, Windsor.

TO BRICKMAKERS

J. LEACH, BRICK-MOULD MAKER and

MILLWRIGHT, 56, Cartenville-ace, New North-road, Hoxton, London, improved Brick-moulds, Iron Steel faced Stocks, with regulating screw-plates instead of stock-pegs; Brick-mill Work, Brick Bowls, Pumps, &c. &c. Cinder-crushing Machines.

TO ROAD-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS,

and OTHERS.—500 LOADS of POTTERY RUBBISH, CLINKERS, and HARD COKE. Sixpence per load will be paid for every two horse-load removed.—Inquire of Mr. AUSTIN, Victoria Iron Foundry, Grove, Great Guildford-street, Southwark.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST

HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 29, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY,

ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper-hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO. also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 500, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, HOUSE AGENTS, &c

WOOD and COMPANY, PAINTERS,

GLAZIERS, and PAPER-HANGERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c. No. 4, Thanet-street, Burton-crescent, St. Pancras. Ground, Embossed, Embroidered, and General Ornamental Window Glass Manufacturers.

Country orders received and executed.—Estimates given.

TO HOUSE DECORATORS, GILDERS, &c.

FOR SALE, 5,000 best double GOLD-LEAF,

suitable for gilding weather-vanes, and other outside work.—Apply to F. HALSE and SON, Ironmongers' Factors, &c. 1, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PLUMBING.—TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the Trade generally.—THOMAS STANWAY

begs to inform the trade generally, that he does plumbing on the most reasonable terms. Baths, closets, and every description of hydraulic apparatus, fixed, and action warranted. Estimates for any quantity in town or country.—Address, 10, Dorset-street, Portman square, London.

MONEY on LOAN, at 3½ per Cent. per

Annum.—ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Money to poor occupiers or traders resident within the City and Liberty of Westminster, that is to say, within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Paul, Covent-garden. The amount of each loan is not to exceed 10l. is to clear interest after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum, and is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two sureties. Printed Forms of Application, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying personally, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock in the day, at the office of the Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park.

By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENSON,

Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.

NOTE.—The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as have been sent in one clear week at the least before the first day of the month. The sureties must be unexceptionable.

A RED-WARE POTTERY WANTED.—

Apply at Adams's Tile Kiln, Maiden-lane, King's-cross.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one

for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different Bedsteads; also of every description of bedding, blankets, and quilts. And their new ware-rooms contain an extensive assortment of bed-room furniture, furniture chintzes, damasks, dimities, so as to render their establishment complete for the general furnishing of bed rooms

HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL

MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B H and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
	B B B B ditto ditto.

M medium.

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

SCAFFOLD POLES.—A quantity of good

SCAFFOLD POLES for SALE.—Apply to Mr. DAVID BROWN, E. Warehouse, St. Katharine Docks.

WANTED, a WHARF CRANE, 13 to 16

feet Jib, quick motion, capable of lifting from one to three tons.—Address, by post, A. B. Queen's Head, Tower-street, City, stating where the same can be seen, with price, &c.

LEVEL and THEODOLITE.—WANTED,

a second-hand DUMPY LEVEL, and SIX INCH THEODOLITE and PENTAGRAPH. Apply, by paid letter only, stating the price and maker's name, to A. B. 25, Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, London.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—Wanted,

an ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN, one who can survey and level preferred.—Apply, by paid letter only, stating salary and experience, to A. B. 26, Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

"THE BUILDER" OF NEXT WEEK

Will contain a few remarks on

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE URINALS,

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION.

BY GEORGE JENNINGS,

ENGINEER AND BRASSFOUNDER, 29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

STEPHEN GREEN and CO.'s IMPROVED DRAIN PIPES, GLAZED IN SIDE-WORKS, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH.

Common-shape Closet Pans, well glazed inside, 7s. 6d. each.
Extra, if fitted with the patent air-tight valve, by which the trap can be cleansed without removing the seat, 1s. 6d. each.

Various patterns of improved shapes always on hand.

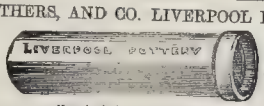
Straight Tubes, Junctions, Bends, Curves, Elbows, Siphon traps, Flap-traps, Urinals, Surface-inlets, and Increasing Pipes always kept stock.

Manufacturers of the

PATENT SIPHON FLUSHING-BASIN, WITHOUT METAL SPREADER, WITH SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS. For illustrative drawings and testimonials, see "The Builder," May 31, 1851

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	KENDAL.....Robt. Thompson.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	BLACKBURN.....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	CARLISLE.....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street.
WATERFORD.....J. Sparrow and Co.	WHITEHAVEN.....Hugh Todhunter.
CARNARVON.....Jno. Jackson.	COCKERMOUTH.....John Hird.
PRESTON.....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

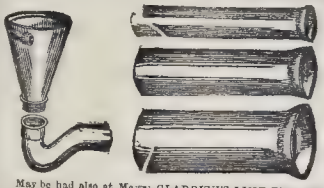
BIRMINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER.....	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON.....	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER.....	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY.....	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK.....	Mr. C. Jesson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Bilsard.	DERBY.....	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON.....	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH.....	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, Kirke-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF.....	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 39, Bridges-street Covent Garden.

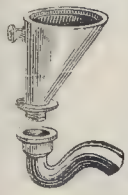
Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



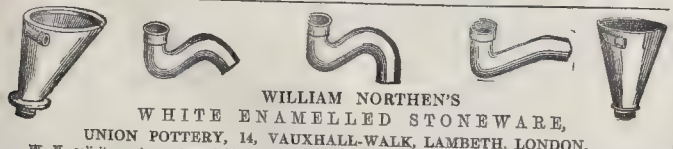
These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S

WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,

UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

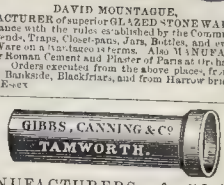
W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on a variance of terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at the Hard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.



MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers; White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.

By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a bib-cock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.

The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.

CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford-passage, Clerkenwell.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill-wall, Poplar: Closet-basins, urinals, bidet-pans, pisterns, washhand-tables, beer-machine handles, cloce-handles, basin-stands, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, pans-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 3 inch to 36 inch. Parent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE CURRENT VENTILATOR have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw steam, smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

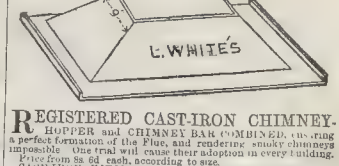
Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 8s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is close for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required. HAYWARD BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 136, Blackfriars road, and 1, 7, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable Ironmongers, builders &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.



REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-HOPPER and CHIMNEY BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building.

Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.

CAST-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

RAIN-WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O.G. Gutters, Sash weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, bomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and every kind of Iron Castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Coats of Arms, Friezes, Consoles, Chimney Shafts, Flower-troughs, &c. &c. manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs (near the West India Docks), and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Edgware-road, Paddington.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BARK.—To Tanners and Oak Bark Merchants. Fourteen Stacks of Superior Oak Coppice Bark (estimated contents, 400 tons)—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, on Thursday, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY, inst., at the GEORGE INN, STAFFORD, STACKS of BARK, now standing in the following places:—

ONE STACK in BOURN WOOD, about two miles north east of Stafford, and TWO STACKS at BURTON WOOD, one mile south of Stafford, on the Lichfield road—Apply to Mr. JAMES HAVERSON, Burton Wood, near Stafford.

TWO STACKS in PICKWORTH GREAT WOOD, about seven miles north of Stamford—Apply to Mr JOHN CHRISTIAN, of Great Casterton.

TWO STACKS at EASTON HILL SIDE, about two miles south of Stamford, and TWO STACKS at EASTON VINE WOOD, about three miles south of Stamford—Apply to Mr. J. SHARP, or Mr. H. SHARP, on the premises.

ONE STACK in COLLINGTON GREAT WOOD, about four miles south of Stamford, and ONE STACK in BURTON WOOD, one mile south of Stamford, on the Lichfield road, at WEST HALL, in the parish of KING'S CLIFFE—Apply to Mr. SPENCER SHARP, at West Hall, King's Cliffe.

ONE STACK at WAKERLEY OAKS WOOD, and ONE STACK at WAKERLEY WHITE POND WOODS, in the county of Northampton, about two miles west of Stamford—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM PEPPER, of Wakerley.

ONE STACK at BLACKMORE CHASE, two miles from Uppingham—Apply to Mr. COWPERS PEACH, resiling at Stoke Dry.

N.B. The above Stacks of superior Oak Bark were well harvested, are thoroughly excellent condition, will fully test, and be unequalled, are deserving of attention from all parties interested in the tanning and leather trades.

Sale to commence at SIX o'clock in the Evening.

N.B. The agent will be in attendance, and may be consulted on business an hour prior to the sale.

Burghley Park, February 9, 1854.

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636 Paint-brushes, Stationary Marble, Household Furniture.

MR. GEO. RICHARDS will SELL by AUCTION, at his GREAT ROOMS, Rathbone place, Oxford street, on TUESDAY, the 21st of FEBRUARY, 1854, at SIX o'clock in the Evening, 80 dozen of capital Stock, 50 lots of copper-bound dusters, lotted to suit the trade; Furniture, comprising mahogany and japanned Arabian and Free oak bedsteads, mattresses, feathers, bedding, chests of drawers, dining and other tables, sofas, couches, sets of chairs, chimney-glasses, Brussels carpets, kidderminsters, chimney glass kitchen requisites, and effects. May be viewed on Monday and day of sale.

WESTMINSTER.—Leasehold Estate producing £42 a year, held under the Dean and Chapter for 21 years.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. Robert Taylor to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FEBRUARY, a valuable LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of a SECURE and substantial brick-built houses, being Nos. 36 to 51, York street, Westminster, in the immediate neighbourhood of Millbank. Such important improvements are at the present time being carried out by her Majesty's Board of Ordnance. The houses are let to respectable tenants, mostly on repairing leases at improved rents, and the amounting to the £42 a year, and are held of the Dean and Chapter for the residue of a term of 21 years from Lady-day, 1844, renewable according to custom, at a ground rent of £2. and £3. 6s. for the two. Plans may be seen at the offices of the tenants, and particulars had at Messrs. CLARKE, DEANS, and WATSON'S, solicitors, 5, New square, Lincoln's inn, and of the Auctioneers, 8, Parliament street, Westminster.

Valuable Building Materials from the City of London.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have been favoured with instructions by the Directors of the London Joint-Stock Bank, to SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, St. Andrews hill, Poultry, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, at TWELVE o'clock, the whole of the valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of FIVE HOUSES; comprising a large quantity of very sound timber in roofs, joists, girders, and floor-boarding; moulded and plain doors, sashes and sash-frames, chimney pieces, stone steps, York paving, lead pipes, rolls, flashings, cisterns, and pipes; the capital stock in trade, counters, shop fronts, gas fittings, and other effects.—May be viewed on Saturday previous and morning of sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, at 1 of the Auctioneers at 8, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

Building Materials, New Timber, &c. Upper Ground street, Blackfriars road.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Blackfriars bridge Wharf, Upper Ground street, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, at TWELVE o'clock, the whole of the DWELLING-HOUSE and SHEDS, and a quantity of NEW TIMBER, comprising about 14 lots of fir deal planks, boarding, battens, scantling, and deals; 2 deal lengths, and battens; 2 lots of iron, wrought bars, stock, hoisting jacks, grindstones, and other effects.—May be viewed the day previous and catalogues had on the Premises; and of the Solicitors, Parliament street; or Coal Exchange.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—First Portion of the valuable Materials of the old Terminus at Paddington.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are instructed with instructions from the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, at TEN for ELEVEN, in consequence of the numerous lots, the very valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of the Iron Roofs of the Spacious Platform, Arrival sheds, comprising 800 squares of capital Duchess slating, 100 pairs of sound timber principals, with rafters, &c. suitable for re-erection, the stout planking of platform, board and timber fronts, with other valuable materials; Iron-boards, large gates, doors, sashes, and skylights, sixty iron columns, square and octagon, with cast bases, 1,500 feet of iron gutter, 3700 feet of Yorkshire paving, large lined cisterns, fittings of ten water-closets, and usuals fittings up of ticket-offices and waiting rooms, hall stoves, a large mortar bell, about 200 tons of lead, three superb metal finials, and about stock brickwork, two large pug-mills, a quantity of loose materials, and valuable effects. May be viewed two days prior to the sale, and out of view on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament street, Westminster, or Coal Exchange.

Iron and New Bricks, Southgate road, N.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at TWELVE, at ONE of the Kiln's of Uxbridge road, near Shepherd's bush, about ONE MILLION of capital stock BRICKS, and a few thousand place ditto, which will be arranged in lots, to suit purchasers, to whom accommodation in the way of approved bills will be granted.—Also, a powerful Cart-Horse, Brick-cart, and a-wheel Truck. May be viewed till the day, and catalogues had of the Premises; also at the principal inns at Hammersmith and Brentford; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament street, Westminster, and Coal Exchange.

SUTTON, SURREY

MESSRS. BLAKE will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, Mr. Ferrier's Brick-field, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23 at TWO o'clock precisely BRICKS, consisting of 120,000 stocks, 100,000 place, and 25,000 rubbish. May be viewed three days before the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; at the Inns in the neighbourhood; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. BLAKE, Croydon.

WHITE HORSE, CROYDON.

MESSRS. BLAKE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Collier's, Water lane, about midway between Croydon and Beddington, and within one mile and a half of the Crystal Palace, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at ONE for TWELVE o'clock, by order of Mr. G. H. Hodgson, who is relinquishing the brickmaking business, 470,000 BRICKS, consisting of 250,000 stocks, 200,000 place, and 20,000 others, various.—May be viewed and catalogues had on the Premises; at the Inns in the neighbourhood; the Artichoke Inn, Newington Causeway; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. BLAKE, Croydon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Peremptory Sale of Building Land, at Ealing, the first station on the Great Western Railway.

MESSRS. RUSHWORTH and JARVIS will peremptorily SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1854, and following day, by direction of the Trustees under the will of Mr. Christopher Weatherley, deceased, the remaining PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate close to the turnpike-road, about 5 minutes' walk from the station, and adjoining to the lots already disposed of; also a Piece of Copyhold Ground, at the back of the village, nearly opposite to the New Church, subject to a merely nominal fine and quit-rent.—Particulars may be had at the Inns at Ealing and Brentford; of Messrs. Rogers, Woonnacott, and Son, Solicitors, Uxbridge; and at the offices of Messrs. Rushworth and Jarvis, Saville-row, Regent-street; and 19, Chancery-lane, Cornhill.

DEPOT WHARF, TOOLEY-STREET, SOUTHWARK.

MR. PEAKE is directed to SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, a quantity of valuable OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, being the surplus arising from the large additions, alterations, and improvements recently made in various extensive buildings, with numerous other items, suitable for dealers in building materials.—May be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues had at Mr. PEAKE'S Offices, 44, Tooley street.

MAZE-POND, ST. OLAVE'S, SOUTHWARK.—Valuable loose Building Materials.

MR. PEAKE is favoured with instructions from the Warden and Governors of St. Olave's Free Grammar School, to SELL by AUCTION upon the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1854, and following day, at TWELVE o'clock, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS, quarried timber, one fronting the Elizabethan erection known as "Tudor's Folly," excellent sound, and taken down for the purpose of railway extension.—May be viewed the mornings of sale; catalogues obtained of Messrs. Allen, Sons, and Stock, Architect, Duke-street, London-bridge; and of Mr. Peake, 44, Tooley-street, Southwark.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS

EISDELL and ASHCOMBE have been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock precisely, on the PREMISES, Enfield Lock, Enfield, Middlesex, the whole ENGINEERING IMPLEMENTS of the late James M. Griggs, esq. comprising 8 horse power condensing steam engine, on 9 pins, pan and will, the castings, useful pulling machines, with hooks, eyes, chains, &c.; two capital chain pumps, large assortment of sawyers' harness, planks, boxhorses, a variety of engineering implements, capital spring-cart, new set of chaise harness, and a stack of capital meadow hay.—May be viewed the day before the sale, on application to Mr. Joseph Mitchell, at the Swan and Duke, Enfield Lock, of whom catalogues may be had; also at the usual Inns in the neighbourhood; and of the Auctioneer.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY, WOOLWICH, KENT.

MR. G. HUDSON begs to announce that he has been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the AUCTION MART, London, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, the remaining portion of the surplus LANDS and HEREDITAMENTS near to the North Kent Railway, in the parish of Woolwich, including Fifteen Plots of valuable Building Land, on which are Freehold Brick built Tenements, near to the Dockyard Station; Plots of Freehold Land in Queen-street and Sun-street; two Leasehold Houses in Saint Mary street; and a Leasehold House with extensive Brick premises in Powis street, Woolwich, opposite to the Hare-street. Particulars and plans may be had at the Office of Messrs. Tilleard, Sons, and Field, No. 6, Old Jewry, London; at the Dockyard Police Station, of Mr. William Tassell, Pitsbury-square; and of the Auctioneer, 8, Dover street, Woolwich.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS. Cannon-street Widening, and the New Street to St. Paul's.—Extensive Sale of Building Materials, St. Paul's churchyard, Old Change, and Carter-lane, including several capital Shop Fronts.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, all the capital BUILDING MATERIALS of the spacious Warehouses, 8, St. Paul's churchyard, and several dwelling-houses and premises adjoining, in Old Change and Carter-lane, where portion built within the last two years, comprising about 500 as excellent red, ten-toon, flooring and paving bricks, prime Yorkshire landings, and the usual sashes, casements, doors, and other fittings of a superior description; 300 squares of flooring boards, 16,000 feet of inch deals, 3 and 4 inch iron, 9 inch and 12 inch iron columns, large skylights with plate glass, stone coping, sills, paving, &c.—May be viewed two days previous. Catalogues had at the Auctioneer's office, Guildhall; and of Pullen and Son, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

FARRINGDON STREET EXTENSION. Building Materials of Twenty Houses

PULLEN and SON respectfully announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, at TWELVE, on lots, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about twenty Houses, Shops, and Premises, in Shoe-street, Peterstreet, Little-street, Castle street, and Silver-street, Clerkenwell; comprising about 400,000 good sound bricks, several tons of lead, plain and pan tiles, oak and deal timber, sashes, doors, and other ironmongery, stoves, grates, gas-fittings, and various useful effects.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had at the Auctioneer's office, Guildhall; and of Pullen and Son, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

LONG ACRE.—Building Materials of Four Houses and large Factory

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Wesleyan Committee of Messrs. to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at TWELVE, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of FOUR HOUSES and a large CAOH FACTORY, with two Engines, Hoists, steel and cast-steel composing saws, circular saws, useful benches, 3 inch and 4 inch timber, 3 inch and 1 inch floor, glazed sashes, doors, 80 boards, shop fronts, counters, gas fittings, copper and cocks, and numerous other useful effects.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had of Greaves Smith Esq. Mercers' Hall, and of Pullen and Son, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

A Freehold Brickfield to be Sold, a short distance from London, on the Great Western Railway

MR. EDWIN FOX is instructed to SELL a valuable BRICKFIELD, in full work, capable of making about 7 to 8 millions a few years. There are 18 acres undisturbed, abutting on the railway, turn table, &c. The plant is of the most approved principle and in thorough repair. A couple of Bricks can be seen by applying at Mr. Edwin Fox's Offices, 11, Queen-street, Bank.

THIS DAY.—TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—Sixteen seasoned Horses useful Harness &c.

MR. EDWIN FOX will SELL by AUCTION, at the FARM, on the Hesketh Estate, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, on THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at ONE o'clock, the genuine Stock of Mr. William Thomas, contractor (having completed his contract on the Estate), consisting of Sixteen seasoned young Cart-horses, useful sound and clean harness and other items.—May be viewed this morning.—Catalogues had at the Place of Sale, and at Mr. Edwin Fox's Offices, 11, Coleman-street, Bank; Messrs. Hockley, and Westcroft place, Hammersmith. N.B. Trains leave the Euston station at 7 & 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BROMPTON-ROW, BROMPTON.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 5, Brompton-row, Brompton, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, at TWELVE for ONE, by order of the Trustees of the late Mr. H. T. Adams, a very capital Builder's Cart, Trucks, Barrows, capital scaffold poles, boards, purlogs, cord, long ladders, screens, &c; and a quantity of useful Building Materials.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; of Mr. G. Brown, 2, Brompton-place; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross

---

HAMPSHIRE.—Naval Oak Timber of superior dimensions, now standing in Hursley Park, Woods, Hedge-rows, and Coppices, within the Manors of Merdon and Compton, consisting of a great number of lots of first-rate fine grown navy timber, suited to the construction of the largest ships, and especially those of Her Majesty's navy which will be SOLD by

MR. A. FLETCHER, at the KING'S HEAD INN, HURSLEY, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at THREE o'clock in the afternoon.—Full particulars will be ready by the 14th inst. and may be had on application to Mr. POWLEY, Red House, Winchester; of the Auctioneer, Millbrook, Southampton; and at the Place of Sale, Hursley, February 4, 1854.

LAND WANTED TO BE PURCHASED, or TAKEN on LONG LEASE.—The Governors of Saint George's Hospital wish to purchase ONE ACRE of LAND, within five miles of Hyde Park Corner, to build a Laundry and Washhouse on. Parties having land to dispose of may inquire of ARTHUR BEE, Esq. 88, Pall-mall, within a month from this date. By order, JOSEPH GUNNING, Secretary.

St. George's Hospital, 11th February, 1854.

LAND WANTED.—The Clapham Burial Board are desirous of obtaining a SITE for a BURIAL-GROUND, containing about eight or ten acres and situate within three or four miles' distance from the parish church.—Communications (post-paid) to be addressed to Mr. F. MERRIMAN, Solicitor, 3, Church-buildings, Clapham-common.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED on LEASE, in a good situation near the Regent's-circus, Oxford-street, or Piccadilly.—Address particulars to J. JACKSON, 51, Broad street, Golden square.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, large PREMISES, capable of being converted into stabling, and other conveniences, for about 50 horses, situated in or near to a public thoroughfare, between the Great North-ern and Great Western Railways. Particulars (post-paid) to W. & J. Deacon's Coffee-house, Wallbrook, City.

FREEHOLD.—TO BE SOLD, in the immediate vicinity of Victoria-park, eight PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, facing the high-road from Victoria-park to Bow.—For further particulars apply to Mr. JAMES BROWN, the Marquis Cornwallis, Old Ford; or to G. CLARKSON, Builder, 48, Peuton street, Pentonville.

TO BE SOLD (a chance rarely offered), FOURTEEN ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, at a price with advantageous terms, situate at Bushey Heath, Bushey, being about one mile and a quarter from the Bushey Railway station, and, as such, having the advantage of the liberal offer now making by the railway company; also a omnibus leaving within five minutes' walk of the land two or three times a day. Part of the purchase may remain on mortgage.—The land and part cultivate be sold.—Apply to Mr. LIGHTEN, House Decorator, No. 8, Bishopsgate street Without, opposite the church.

TO FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES

BUILDING LAND for SALE.—Ten Acres of LAND, situate in the suburbs of LEICESTER, well adapted for building purposes, having an open and commanding elevation, a near neighbourhood to Belgrave and the Dover Hills. A valuable bed of clay is close to the surface.—Apply to Mr. INGRAM, Solicitor, Leicester; or to Messrs. BELLAIRS and EDDOWES, Solicitors, Leicester.

VALUABLE GROUND for a CEMETERY, or for a FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Any Parish requiring ground for this purpose, or Society requiring Freehold Land, profitably let on an improving estate, may hear of about one mile and a half of the station at Sutton, on the Epsom line, may hear of TEN ACRES TO BE DISPOSED OF. There is a fine piece of water, large kitchen garden, stable and shed, and easily drained. It is in the centre of a large cultivated estate, the proprietor of which allows no buildings, and consequently, in the most desirable part for quiet residence.—Apply to Mr. CHITTLES, Surveyor, 8, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS

TO BE SOLD, FOUR FOURTH RATE CARCASES, of seven rooms each; drains completed into the sewer. Situated opposite the Newberry Arms, Mahlon-road, Kensington-gore. Near Shepherd's-bush, and from the Metropolitan Railway. Are glass and wood completed. Up to the carcases, price £80 each. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain till the houses are finished.—Inquire of Mr. LEWIS, 71, Bayham street, Camden-town.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, on account of the death of the proprietor, the LEASE of a HOUSE, with large workshops and yard, in the county of Eatonsquare, which has been carried on successfully for seven years past in the above line. This would be found a good opportunity for any one about to commence with a small capital. The premises are good, and in a rising locality.—Apply to Mr. CLARKE, Ironmonger, Bathurst-street, Hyde-park.

ARCHITECTS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees appointed by Sir John Soane will meet at the MUSEUM, No. 13, Lincoln's inn fields, on FRIDAY, the 24th of MARCH, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to distribute the dividends which shall have arisen during the preceding year from the sum of £900 Reduced 3 per cent. Bank Annuities invested by the late Sir John Soane, among architects, artificers, and the widows and children of deceased architects left in destitute or distressed circumstances.—Plans of approved designs to be had at the Museum, and must be filled up and delivered there on or before FRIDAY, the 17th of MARCH, after which day no application can be received.

MR. C. FOSTER, Architect and Surveyor, will be glad to receive TENDERS from prudent and competent builders, to TAKE DOWN and RE-ERECT WORKSHOPS, &c. in the City of London. The drawings, specification, and forms of contract will be ready for issue on MONDAY next, at Mr. HARRIS'S, corner of Park street, Liverpool-road, Islington. The Lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Security for the due completion of the contract will be required.

February 8th, 1854.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 33, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the 9th end of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, February 18, 1854.

The Builder.

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-Square.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 3rd, or TUESDAY, the 4th of APRIL next after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in Gilt Frames. Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins, are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package. The Prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

THE ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Established for the Relief of the Unfortunate in all Branches of the Architectural Profession.

PATRONS

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COLLECTOR.—Mr. Edward Gould, 8, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at the ROOMS of the ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

The Chair will be taken at Three o'Clock precisely

Information relative to the Society may be obtained of the Honorary Secretary, by whom Subscribers' Names will be gladly received. JOHN TURNER, Hon. Sec.

8, Arabella-row, Grosvenor-place.

PROVIDENT INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS, Established for the relief of its decayed Members, Widows and Orphans. GEORGE BAKER, Esq. Governor. The seventh Anniversary Dinner will take place at the London Tavern, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1854, GEORGE BAKER, Esq. in the chair. A list of Hon. Stewards will be published in a future advertisement. W. ALLARD, Secretary.

Bay-tree Tavern, February 23, 1854.

MR. JAMES WARD, late of Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, deceased.—All persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the said JAMES WARD, late of No. 11, JEWIN-STREET, deceased, are requested to send the particulars thereof to us at No. 11, JEWIN-STREET, for adjustment, and all persons owing debts to the said estate are requested to pay the same to us.

WILLIAM TIMEWELL, } Executors of the said
ROBERT JAMES CHAPLIN, } James Ward.

INSTRUCTION IN ART, General and Special, as afforded at the CENTRAL SCHOOL of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall-mall, London. The School consists of

I. A NORMAL SCHOOL for TRAINING TEACHERS

II. SPECIAL CLASSES for TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

ART SUPERINTENDENT, RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.

The SPRING SESSION will COMMENCE on 1st of MARCH, and end 31st of July; and the fees are for that period

The courses of instruction are intended to impart systematically a knowledge of the scientific principles of art, especially in its relation to the useful purposes of life. A limited application of those principles is demonstrated with the view of preparing students to enter upon the future practice of the decorative arts in manufactures and workshops, either as masters, overseers, or skilled workmen. At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to pursue these studies without reference to a preparation for any special branch of industry. Special courses are arranged in order to train persons to become masters of schools of art, and to enable schoolmasters of parochial and other schools to teach elementary drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.

2. The Lectures and Courses of Instruction are as follows:—

GENERAL COURSE FOR MALE STUDENTS ONLY

A. Freehand, Model, and Elementary Mechanical Drawing, Practical Geometrical Perspective, Panthamiton, Tempera, and Water Colours, Modelling. The Classes for Drawing, Painting, and Modelling, include the Figure from the Antique and the Life; and Artistic Anatomy. Lectures, Teaching and Practice, in the Morning and Evening. Fee, if the Session—Head Master, Mr. Burchett. Assistants, Messrs. Herman, Walsh, Denby, Wills, and Hancock.

B. The Evening Instruction is limited to advanced Drawing, Painting and Modelling, including the Figure. Fee, 2l.

TECHNICAL COURSES

C. Practical Construction, including Architecture, Bodling, and the various processes of Plastic Decoration, Furniture, and Metal Working. Lectures, Teaching and Practice, Morning and Evening. Fee, 4l. Evening Course only. Fee, 2l. For Male Students only. Superintendent, Professor Semper.

D. Mechanical and Machine Drawing. Class Lectures, with Evening Teaching and Morning Practice. For Male Students only. Fee, 2l. Superintendent, Mr. W. Binns.

E. Surface Decoration, as applied to Woven Fabrics of all kinds, Lace, Paper hangings, &c. Lectures, Teaching, and Practice, Morning and Evening. Fee, 4l. An Afternoon Class, for Females only. Fee, 2l. An Evening Class, for Male students only. Fee, 2l. Superintendent, Mr. Octavius Hudson.

F. Porcelain Painting, daily Teaching and Practice for Male and Female Students. Fee 4l. Superintendents, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Hudson.

G. Wood Engraving. Lectures, daily Teaching and Practice for Female Students only. Fee 2l. Superintendents, Mr. Thompson and Miss Waterhouse.

H. Lithography, Chalk, Pen, and Colour. Daily Teaching and Practice for Female Students only. Fee 4l. Superintendents, Mr. Brookes and Miss Channon.

PUBLIC LECTURES

On the Forms and Colours of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, by Professor E. Forbes; on the Human Form, by Mr. J. Marshall, F.R.C.S.; on the History of Ornamental Art, by Mr. Wornum, &c. Admission to each Lecture, 6d.

3. The Instruction for the general Students is carried on daily, except on Saturdays.

4. Students may matriculate for a period of three years upon paying 2l. in one sum on entrance, or three annual payments of 1l. They are entitled to attend all Public and Class Lectures, the general and technical Courses, receive personal instruction, and to practise in the School at all times; they have at command the Museum and Library. At the end of the Session they may pass an Examination, and have the privilege of competing for Scholarships, varying from 1l. to 5l. a year in value.

5. Occasional Students are at liberty to attend only the particular Courses for which they enter, and have admission to the Museum, Library, and Public Lectures.

6. A CLASS FOR SCHOOLMASTERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS will meet every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and on SATURDAYS. Fee, 5s. Superintendent of the Training, Teaching, and Elementary Instruction, Mr. Burchett; Assistant, Mr Hayler.

Also at Gore House, Kensington, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

7. A Register of the Students' attendances is kept, and may be consulted by parents and guardians.

8. The SCHOOL FOR THE FEMALE STUDENTS passing through the general course, is at 37, 41 new-street, Superintendent, Mrs. M'Ian; Assistants, Miss Gann and Miss West.

Fees.—Advanced Classes, 4l. and 4l. Elementary Class, 20s.; Evening Classes. A Class meeting at Gore House, Kensington, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

9. DISTRICT SCHOOLS OF ART, in connection with the Department, are now established in the following places. Open every evening except Saturday, from 7 to 9 30. Entrance fee 1s. Admission, 2s. and 3s. per month. The instruction comprises Practical Geometry and Perspective, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing, and Elementary Colour:—

1. Spitalfields, Crispin-street.
2. North London, High-street, Camden-town.
3. Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square.
4. Westminster, Mechanics' Institute, Great Smith street.
5. St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Goswell-street.
6. Rotherhithe, Grammar School.
7. St. Martin-in-the Fields, Long Acre.

At 1, 3, and 5 Schools there are Female Classes. Application for admission to be made at the offices in each locality.

For further information, apply at Marlborough House, Pall-mall.

HENRY COLE, }
LYON PLAYFAIR, } Joint Secretaries.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Haslingden, Lancashire.—Architects desirous of submitting PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for the immediate erection of the above building may obtain particulars on application to the Rev. G. W. CLAPHAM, Haslingden, Hon. Sec. to the Building Committee. 5l. will be given for the second best set of drawings. The plans to be delivered by the 31st MARCH next.

COMPETITIONS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for TAKING DOWN and REBUILDING the Parish Church at Rusper, in the County of Sussex, will be hung at the Star Inn at Rusper 3 miles from the Fay Gate station, Horsham branch of the London and Brighton Railway, on MONDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY, and five following days. All persons desirous of contracting for the execution of the work are to send in sealed Tenders, addressed to Rev. JOHN BROAD WOOD, Lyon, Horsham, Sussex, on or before MARCH the 5th. The Tenders to include the taking down the old Church (except the Tower, and the following materials made of old materials. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 6th day of MARCH, 1854 from persons desirous of contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for the ERECTION of ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION to the GARRISON HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

Plans and specifications of the works are to be seen and forms of Tender obtained at the Office at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 4th of MARCH, 1854, Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two sufficient sureties, jointly and severally to be bound under a penalty of 1,500l. for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 6th day of MARCH, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

W. R. GRIFFITH, Inspector Commanding Royal Engineer.

Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, 15th Feb. 1854.

NOTICE.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.

The Honourable Board of Ordnance being about to enter into CONTRACTS for the following descriptions of Artificers' Work, in the Woolwich district, from the 1st of APRIL, 1854, to the 31st of MARCH, 1855, viz.:

AT WOOLWICH:

for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters, plumbers, painters, glaziers, and paperhangers, paviours, smiths, and ironmongers, and upholsterers' work.

AT WALTHAM ABBEY AND ENFIELD LOCK:

for the same trades as for Woolwich, with the addition of plasterers and millwrights.

The Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich hereby gives notice, that such persons as may wish to TENDER for the same, may obtain schedules between the hours of 11 A.M. and FOUR, from (except Friday) personal application at the Office of Works, at the Arch Carpenters' and Joiners' Shops, adjoining for the Woolwich, Waltham Abbey, for the Contracts to Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock. Notice will be issued after the 6th of MARCH.

Tenders will be received for each trade separately, or for all the trades in one contract, for each station; the part extending for such contract to state the rate either above or below the schedule at which they will perform the work specified in each schedule.

Tenders, of both descriptions, to be delivered, prepaid, at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on the 7th MARCH, 1854, addressed to "The Secretary to the Board of Ordnance," and marked "Tenders for Work at ....."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, February 14, 1854.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

TO MASONS.—The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the performance of the following Works for Three Years, from the 24th day of MARCH next, viz:—

For the supply of Curb, Edging Paving, and Pennanting of the best Hanham Stone, Frenchay, Welsh, or other Stone of equal quality; and for Setting and keeping the same in the Pavements of the Streets, Squares, Courts, Yards, Lanes, Passages, and Places within the city and county of Bristol, at such times and in such manner as the Local Board and their Surveyor may direct. The Committee have divided the said city and county into Five Districts, and any person or persons willing to Contract for doing the above mentioned Works in all, or any, or each of the said districts, are requested to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning, the 23rd day of MARCH next, endorsed "Tender for Paving in District No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," and addressed, "To the Committee of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, Bristol," where a specification of the works, the terms of the Contract, and a form of the Tender, and any other information, may be obtained. Each Contractor will be required to find two good and sufficient sureties for the performance of his Contract. The Committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Offices, 13, Prince-street, Jan. 19, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of TWO HOUSES, and also for Alterations and Repairs to Five Houses adjoining, situate in High-street, Hanham. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—EDWARD MANFRED, Surveyor, &c. 20, Melville-terrace, Kentish-town.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

THE BUILDER.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES willing to CONTRACT for ERECTING the NATIONAL SCHOOLS, at Burnham, in the county of Buckingham, may inspect the drawings and specifications at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN BRANDON, No. 75, fourteen doors north of the British Museum, on the 27th inst. to the end of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, from the hour of Nine to Four o'clock, and Tenders will be received at the said office of Mr. BRANDON, on MONDAY, MARCH the 14th next, or afterwards at the request of Mr. VERNON, Architect, of High Wycombe, until the hour of 10 MARCH. Sealed Tenders to be delivered in London on the 7th MARCH, by TEN o'clock, am. addressed to the Architect as above. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, but such as may be deemed most eligible. Feb 20, 1854

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE PROPRIETORS of KILBURN PARK ESTATE are prepared to receive TENDERS for COMPLETING the ROADS and FOOTWAYS over their Estate. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. W. H. LINDSAY, 403 Queen-square Bloomsbury, where the Tenders are to be delivered before FOUR o'clock, on MONDAY, the 6th day of MARCH next. The party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a bond himself, and two sureties in the sum of 500*l.* for the due and proper completion of the works. The Proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the Parish of ST. PANCRAS, in the County of Middlesex, are ready to receive TENDERS for BUILDING LAND, with a frontage of 260 feet to the high road, a-la ning their New Cemetery at Finchley. The plans may be seen, and particulars obtained upon application at the offices of the Architects, Messrs. BARNETT and LESCHEN, 11 Poultry, London; and Messrs. Hearn, Bell's and Co.'s Offices, 11 Clement's Inn, Strand. Tenders, addressed to the Board, to be delivered at the Vestry Hall, St. Pancras road, before TWO o'clock on TUESDAY, the 14th of MARCH next.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of ST. GEORGE'S MIXED and INFANT SCHOOLS, with Residence attached, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, may see the plans at a specific room at my Office, Stoke Ville, and receive TENDERS on MONDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 4th of MARCH next. Tenders to be sent to the Rev J. S. BROAD, Newcastle-under-Lyme, not later than FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, the 27th of MARCH.

JAMES TRUBSHAW, Architect.

Stoke Ville Stoke-upon-Trent, 24th Feb 1854

BALLAST, FLINTS, and CORE.—The Commissioners for Paving &c. at Jarrow Cross, Tarwell, at their Meeting, to be held on THURSDAY, MARCH 2, at the BOARD ROOM, at Grey Horse Inn-street, Specifications and SEVEN Plans will be ready for inspection, and TENDERS will be received, for delivering in the Township, 3,000 TONS of BALLAST and FLINTS, at or near the said Township, and placing the same in the Roads, and to supply the good hard CORE and Gravel, and to cart the same to any part of the parish included; and the materials to be measured and delivered on the roads. The Ballast to be properly sifted, through a three quarter inch mesh and the Gravel to be free from dirt, and well and kindly to work in rolling, to receive TENDERS, and to CONTRACT for the same, from 1 July next, to proper stations, viz. to low Green on Long Jarrow, to the Ballast Hole, 1,000 feet lineal of Abbridge, Haytor, or Guernsey granite Curb, splayed 12 inches by 6, or fleet lineal of on bare edge 12 inches by 5, 3 feet paving, or such other description of Curb as may be approved of by the Surveyor, and to lay the Patent Wooden Pavement for the repairs of the pavements at the side of the Footways and other public places in the said Township, and to supply Granite and Flint for Horse and Cart Hire. For particulars and forms of contract, and forms of tender to be obtained on application to Mr. John Wright, Surveyor, Temperance Hall, Industrial, Jarrow, and at the Town Hall, Field, Perry, to-morrow, will be required to be in attendance on the above meeting to explain the same. N.B. No Tender will be received after TWO o'clock of the same day.

By order, CEELY, Clerk to the Trustees

Town hall, February 7, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the different WORKS required to be done in the ERECTION of a TOBACCO MILL, varied about 150ft. each, with Stabling, Stores, Counting-house, Cottages, and Shops, to be erected in Westbourne-street, Leeds, may inspect the drawings and specifications at my Offices, 59, Albion-street, Leeds, on and after MONDAY, the 27th of MARCH next, between the hours of TEN AM. and FOUR p.m. Tenders to be delivered, sealed, on or before TWELVE o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 1st of MAY. The Proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILLIAM HILL, Architect.

59, Albion-street, Leeds, Feb 22, 1854

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for making about 2 miles and a-half of ROADS and FOOTPATHS on an estate at Mossley, near Ashton-under-Lyne, may inspect the plans, sections, and specification at the offices of Mr. J. TAMBERLIN, Surveyor, 4 New Basinfield-street. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of MAY, addressed to the undersigned himself the party required for the due fulfilment of the contract.

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, TENDERS for certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the Premises called "Green Hill House," also the Property in Bagshaw, Derby, Lease, Fixtures, &c. comprising about 1 acre of Land. HALL, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, 39, Victoria-street, Derby, will receive Tenders up to Monday, the 6th of March next, with the view of letting. Tenders to be delivered, stating the amount for the whole of the works complete, addressed to Mr. WM. STEVENSON, New Cliff Terrace Road, Derby, on FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1854. Mr. Stevenson does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

February 20, 1854

TO GAS CONTRACTORS.

THE Commissioners of Athlone are desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of GASWORKS, &c at Athlone, according to plans, specifications, and estimate of same, they to be seen at their Office and Gas Lodge, first instant. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept of the lowest or any Tender. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract. Ten o'clock to be received until TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, the 13th of MARCH next.

WILLIAM KELLY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

13th February, 1854

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—WILTS, SOMERSET, and WEYMOUTH LINE. HOLYWELL CONTRACT.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the WORKS, on a portion of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, in the Parish of Alvediston, Melden Newton about 500 yards S.S.E. of Melden Farm. Plans and specification to be seen at the Engineer's Office, Wes bury on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst. The Tenders are to be addressed to the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and delivered at their Office at Paddington before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of MARCH next. 15th February, 1854

CONTRACTS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, HENLEY BRANCH.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the Henley Branch, of this Railway, a length of about 9 miles. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, 15, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant. The Tenders are to be addressed to the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and delivered at their office at Paddington before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th MARCH next.—February, 1854

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. Contract No 5.—The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the manufacture and sup ly of CERTAIN GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, and oth r articles, for the Drainage of the district. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender with quantities, will be delivered at the offices of the Surveyor, Mr. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Board.

JNO. BARRAS, Clerk.

Rotherham, February 20, 1854

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. Contract No. 6. The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of CERTAIN BRICK SEWERS, and for the LAYING of CERTAIN STONEWARE PIPES and the performance of other works in connection therewith, for the Water Supply of the district. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender with quantities may be obtained at my Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke street, Westminster, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Board,

JNO. BARRAS Clerk

Rotherham, Feb 20, 1854

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. Contract No. 8.—The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles, in connection with the Water supply of the district

No. 1 15 inch Sluice Locks and casings.
" 1—7 " ditto ditto.
" 2 6 " ditto ditto.
" 1—5 " ditto ditto.
" 15 4 " ditto ditto
" 170—2 " Hydrants and casings.

The Tenders must be accompanied by sections or drawings, and must describe any peculiarity of construction, and state the prices, and time of delivery. The Tenders are to be addressed to me, endorsed "Tenders for Sluice Locks and Hydrants," and must be delivered at my office before SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Board,

JNO. BARRAS, Clerk.

Rotherham, February 21, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

PARTIES desirous of CONTRACTING for certain IMPROVEMENTS ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS to be made to STALLINGTON HALL, near the Blythe-bridge Station on the North Staffordshire Railway, may inspect the Plans, Specifications, and Quantities at the Offices of Messrs. Carter and Sons, Architects, at Burslem, at Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries from the day. Proposals are to be sent in properly sealed up, before SUNDAY the 26th day of MARCH next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted; and sufficient sureties will be required if the same be accepted for.

WARD and SON, Architects.

Hanley Staffordshire Potteries 20th January, 1854

HIGH WYCOMBE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS. The room in the Town cannot be prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of BOYS', GIRLS', and INFANT SCHOOL, with Residence for the Master on the site of the premises late occupied by Mr. Peake and Mr. Geddes, in White Hart-street. The drawings and specification may be seen at the premises in White Hart-street, and at the Office of the Architect, Mr. HOND, Great Marlow, until Friday next, the 24th inst. when addressed to Mr. H. M. MUSGRAVE, Esq. secretary, National Schools, High Wycombe," subscribed "Tender for Schools," are on no before the 30th of MARCH next. The party whose Tender is accepted must be prepared if required, at his own expense, to enter into a contract with one sufficient surety for the performance of the works. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender

NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, MARKET PLACE, RASEN.—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. Proposals are invited to CONTRACT, by the DIRECTORS of the NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, with SHOPS & Cattle Pens thereto, to be built on a site situate in the Market-place. Any inspect plans and specifications at the Offices of the Architects, on and after the 23rd inst.

BELLAMY and HARDY Architects and Surveyors.

Offices, Broadgate Lincoln, Feb 13th 1854.

NB the lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted

PENRITH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—TO CONTRACTORS. The Local Board are desirous of receiving TENDERS from parties competent to perform the following work

CONTRACT No. 1.—Brickwork, Masonry, Excavation, Laying of Earthenware Pipes, and other Works, forming the general Sewerage of the Town.

Plans, specifications, &c. may be seen at the Office of the Local Board, Penrith, or at the offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 35, Parliament-street, Westminster. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be sent in, addressed to the Chairman, at or before MONDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next

E. G. HINDSON, Clerk

February 22, 1854

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the CONSTRUCTION of a PROOF SHOULDER TANK, to contain 250 gallons, feet, and for the ERECTION of SHEDS and other works, at the Station of the Leicester Gas Light Company, are requested to apply to Messrs. CLEMENTS and JONES, Architects, Leicester, before the first day of MARCH next.

Leicester February 22, 1854

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—The directors of the Crystal Palace Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for MAKING a new APPROACH ROAD to the Crystal Palace. Plans, specifications, and specification may be inspected, and quantities and forms of Tender obtained at Sir JOSEPH PAXTON'S Office, Rockhills, Sydenham, on and after SATURDAY, 25th instant. Tenders must be sent to the Company's Office, Addiscombe place, London-bridge not later than Noon on WEDNESDAY, 1st of MARCH. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order,

G. GROVE, Secretary

Crystal Palace, Feb. 20.

CONTRACTS.

GREAT WESTERN, OXFORD, WORCESTER, and WOLVERHAMPTON, and SHREWSBURY and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAYS WOLVERHAMPTON JOINT STATION.—The Committee of the Wolverhampton Joint Station, desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of STATION BUILDINGS, at Wolverhampton Plans and specifications may now be seen at No. 29, Great George-street, Westminster. Sealed Tenders to be sent under cover to the undersigned, addressed to 29, Great George-street, Westminster, before TWELVE o'clock on the morning of the 7th of MARCH next. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—By order,

J. W. KIRSHAW, Secretary.

February 21, 1854

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

BARROW HARBOUR, LANCASHIRE.—The Barrow Harbour Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for executing and deepening Barrow Channel. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the said Commissioners, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY next. The quantity of work to be executed is about 60,000 cubic yards. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, must be delivered not later than TUESDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY.

By order,

JAMES RAMSDEN, Secretary.

Barrow Harbour Office, 28th January, 1854

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE, for T. Ridgway, Esq. near Towcester, Northamptonshire, together with stables and out-offices, gardener's and coachman's cottage, two lodges, conservatories, &c. &c. may see the plans and specifications, and obtain a full of the quantities, at the Office of Mr. E. F. LAW, Architect, Northampton. The Tenders are to be delivered to the Architect on or before SATURDAY, the 11th day of MARCH next. Proper security will be required for the due performance of the contract. Mr. Ridgway does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender

E. F. LAW.

Priory Cottage, Wood street, Feb. 19, 1854.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO BUILDERS.—The Trustees of Stoke Market are prepared to receive TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the SOUTH WING of the TOWN HALL, in Glebe-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, and for the ERECTION of ADDITIONAL MARKET BUILDINGS, both jointly and separately, according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Offices of the Messrs. WARD and SON, Architects, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries. The Tenders to be forwarded to my Office on or before the 21st of MARCH next. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order,

WM. KEARY, Clerk to the Trustees.

Bro ick-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, February 22, 1854.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of BUILDING MATERIALS for CONVICT PRISONS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the Supply of Timber, Deals, Slates, Lime, Sand, Bricks, Lead, Glass, Ironmongery, Cast Iron, Ironmongery, Oils, &c. for Twelve Months ending 31st March, 1855, for Pentonville, Millbank, Parkhurst, Brixton, Coldbath-fields, and Parkhurst Prisons, are requested to forward the same, addressed, "Directors of Convict Prisons, 45, Parliament-street, London," on or before Noon of Friday, the 10th of MARCH, 1854. Forms of Tender may be had on application at the several prisons, or at the Office of the Directors, 45, Parliament-street, London.

45, Parliament-street, 9th February, 1854.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invited the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Iron, Steel, Brass Founds, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc, Patent Shafting, Bar Iron, Wrought Chain, Grate, and Wood Furniture, all kinds, with Patent shifting Spindles, Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c. and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired. &c. &c. &c.

Best Patent Sash Line,

4s.	4s 6d.	5s 6d.	7s.	8s.	10s. per gross.
1			3	5	6

6-in. Mortise, white China Furniture, 3s 6d each.

J. H. BOOBYER late SHARP and BOOBYER, established nearly 30 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security. Also, Parnell's Patent NOISELESS BOX-STAPLE, for the more secure fastening of doors. Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 32, Strand, gratis.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS

of the practical worth and efficient security of CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures.

Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway, Liverpool.

"London and North Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, 27th May, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your Locks and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money-chest in the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"Messrs. Chubb and Son." "GEO. PALMER.

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police, Coventry.

"Police Office, Hertford-street, May 3, 1854

"Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your Locks on the street-door of my house prevented my being robbed last night, as the thieves broke open all but succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"C. O. WAY, Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms, may all be had at the Patentee Locks. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton

JOHN WALKER, CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,

And GENERAL CONTRACTOR,

Works, Mill Wall, Poplar, London, and Gilbrook, Birkenhead

Offices—Corner Fast-street, West London-bridge, and 101, Gracechurch street

CHIMNEY-PIECES of CAST-IRON, manufactured by CHARLES KINDER, at TAPTON FOUNDRY, Chesterfield.

With opening	30	40	48	54	60	66 inch.
£ s. d.	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 15 0

They are protected by a coat of paint, and after being fixed, may be painted to suit the room. Combining a good grate with an indestructible foundation, they are well adapted for offices, public rooms, railway waiting rooms, &c

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

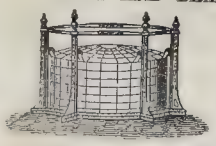
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings,

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.

DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE, STEEL-YARD WHARF, 87, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s per doz. Hooping for bond Iis. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 2d. per inch.

Register Stoves from 4½d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 26 32 31 36 inch. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s each.

Bes Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 38 40 inch. 50s 56s. 60s each.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger plates, Levers, and Bell pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S, 126, 127, 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK (Six Doors from the Obelisk).

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY.
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER).
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

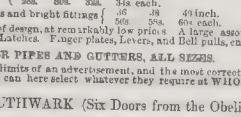
PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS – GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornices poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO., 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for cabinet, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior rate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, 63 and 65, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for Building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

BRASS WORK.—The advantages of direct communication with a bonâ fide Manufacturer are too obvious to need elucidation; therefore, architects, builders, and the trade generally these advantages in their fullest extent are afforded by C. JONES and S. N. 36, Monkwell-street, City. Trellis and fretwork of every pattern and dimension. Rod and rail work for every purpose. The oldest house in London for door and stall-board plates.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

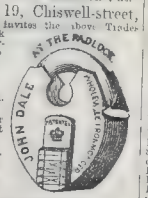


Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES
Office No. 7, 8 st. Helen's, London.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.
JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
8d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5d. 6d. 7d 8d and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 45s. Ditto, Scotch, 57s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	10s. per gross

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use which are both cumbersome and extensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are now ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Ironmongery Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 12s. 6d. (two-light) to 16l. 16s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares), iron and brass bedsteads, so arranged as to classify that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET, and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters, 5,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 165, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT IRON BARREL BOLT, which is perfectly even on the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old tower or barrel bolt.

WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their Patent Brass Barrel Bolt.
Patent Brass and Iron Casement Stay and Fastener.
Patent Double-action Floor Door Spring.
Patent Brass and Wood Knob Cupboard Turns, with regulating Spindles. Brass Gothic Drop ditto. China and Glass Knob ditto.
Patent Warwick Piston Latch; Brass Eyes for Cornice Pole Rings; Copper, Brass, and Steel Weaver's Mails.
The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom, and from the Manufacturers, WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Locksmiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849. A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOLLEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that make it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, nurseries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 5a, King William-street, City.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY
WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.
JOHN YOUNG, Burn-bonham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER,
WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gas-holders, Furnaces, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas-works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated Iron and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Stoves and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Screw Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts and Nuts, Tubulures, kept in stock.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are requested to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEEL and SELDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,
PLUMBERS,
THE FEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

TO TOOL DEALERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.
WILLIAM BAKER, BRADAWL MANUFACTURER.—Manufactory, No. 19, Allsop-street, Goswell-street, London. Best Bradawls at the lowest prices.

G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY,
LEAD MERCHANTS,
HEATH-STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,
Manufacturers of Wrought Sheet Lead, Improved Patent Composition, and Lead Pipe.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-bank, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions. Guttering, Rain-water, Soil, and Gas and Water Pipes. Hooping, Castings, Fittings, Gas-pans, Boilers, &c. &c. wholesale and for export. Every description of Sheet Ironwork fabricated. Packages, tanks, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings of any magnitude. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, which is flat and corrugated, also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Plumbic Zinc, Tubes, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stoves supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, London-fields, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 40s. per cwt., Perforated Zinc, at 41. per foot; Ram pipes, 4in. 4l. per foot, Cutt's Tin 4l. per foot, and in pipe portions. Chimney shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbic Zinc, 40s. Zinc Paint and Galvanized-iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.

EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMY in COOKING.—FITCH'S EXHIBITION PRIZE OVEN has this year been patented a second time, having received several important improvements. It combines a series of cooking chambers, in all of which the heat is equally diffused, and it having now stood several severe tests, it stands unrivalled for economy, convenience and for the perfection with which it cooks ALL KINDS OF PROVISIONS. In one of these ovens, with three chamfered, a dinner was cooked, in April, 1853, at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Chelmsford, sufficient for 170 persons, at a cost of FOURPENCE only for fuel! The provisions consisted of—

Sirloin of beef, 22½ lbs; five ribs ditto, 28 lbs; two legs of mutton, 22½ lbs, roasted below furnace.

Round of beef, 38 lbs.; four legs of mutton, 36 lbs.; half bushel of potatoes, twenty-four head of broccoli, boiled in first chamber above furnace.

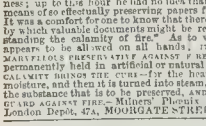
Half bushel of bread, twenty-four pies and tarts, baked in second chamber above furnace.

This oven is admirably adapted for union houses, hotels, schools, and other large establishments; also for farmhouses and cottages.

Manufactured wholesale, retail, and for exportation, at the Company's Works, Chelmsford, Essex, where a large assortment may be seen and prospectuses obtained on application. Price, according to capacity and finish, from £5 and upwards.

212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS, fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporisation, are the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguards against fire, robbery, or violence, for ledgers, deeds, cash, or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in summing up on the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe:—"He must say he had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness; up to that time he had no idea that there were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for one to know that there was such an institution, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be all-wed on all hands, IT STEMS TO BE A MOST MARVELLOUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST FIRE—for the water remains permanently held in artificial or natural vessels, AND THE VERY CALORIFIC HEAT THAT EVAPORATES the boat releases the water or moisture, and then it is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, AND SO IT IS AN IRRESISTIBLE GUARD AGAINST FIRE.—Milners' Patent Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47A, MOORGATE STREET, City, London.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch



Improved Self acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler.

30 32 34 36 inch.
28s. 30s. 32s. 34s.

Best Self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars

34 36 38 42-inch.
54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Patra Back and Solid Bars, per in 2½.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s to 10 8s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2½ 2 inch. 11d. 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
O G Gutters { 4 4½ inch. 1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard

Best Cut Chisp { 1½ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
and Rose { 19s. 8d. 19s. 19s. 17s. 6d. 17s. per cwt.
Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.

1 inch Cut Lath, 19s. Cast Lath, 17s. 6d.

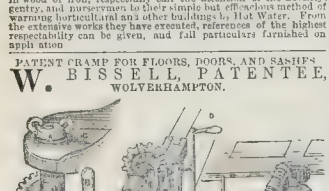
Patent Line { 2 3 4 5 6
4d. 5d. 7d. 9d 18. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Yard Mortise, with best furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

STEPHENSON and PELLL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hot-house Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple but efficacious method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.
W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON.



A. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw first. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a newer cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, an I will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.
CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts; RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY; FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.

All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.
JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

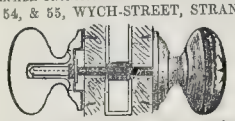
HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, Cannon-street and College-hill, London. (Removed from 170, Borough.) HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed to the above central and extensive premises, where they keep an ample stock of Nails, general Ironmongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply both of the home and export demand.

C. LLOYD, DECORATIVE BRASS-FOUNDER and GAS-FITTER, 28, UPPER NORTH-PLACE, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, manufacturer of Cornice Poles, Picture Rods, and general Brass Work. Bell Furniture, Chandeliers, Curtain Eyelets, Tassel Bands, Gas Fittings, Pipes, Window Brackets, &c. always ready.

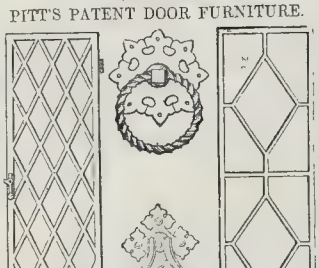
TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

HART AND SON, WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c. 53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.



PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.



CASEMENTS, HINGES, HANDLES, &c.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Railway Companies and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS.

This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent Engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect Joint in use at the present time.

The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

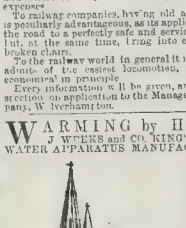
The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and Models forwarded for inspection on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 15, 1853, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Rigg's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large



buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.
F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK, pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general, sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp. Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican

CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON-WORK FOR OVENS, &c.
RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, City, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half-round and O G Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water or Gas, Flange Pipes, H & Water Pipes and Connections, Sash Weights, and other castings; Iron-work for Bakers' Ovens of every description, fitted complete, to be had in sets or in parts.—Prices equal to all competition. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and stability not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co after the model of the fences of this material in the slopes and Home-park at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES. Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale street, Manchester.

BOILERS for SALE.—Four large Cornish Boilers, One large Boiler with Two Tubes under, all in good condition.—Apply at Grove Boiler Works Great Guildford-street, Southwark

S. TRICKETT, VICTORIA STONE WHARF, Isle of Dogs, informs his friends and the building world that he is prepared to execute orders to any extent, wholesale or retail, by vessel or rail, or from his Depôt, Isle of Dogs, for all kinds of York Block, Westwood, Bramley Fall, New Bramley Fall, Pottlerwicken, Harehill, Westhill, Rawdon-hill, Portland, and other Block Stones, steps, cills, sinks, copings, landings, headstones, fire-bricks, &c. Punctuality, despatch, good articles, and low prices guaranteed. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts.

TO ARCHITECTS, MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, &c.
TRICKETT and PERKIN can supply any quantity of their IMPERISHABLE RAWDON-HILL STONE from their quarries at Harewood, near Leeds. This stone is of a fine grit, perfectly uniform in colour; can be seen to advantage in the much-admired buildings now being erected in Albion-street, Leeds, for the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company, B. Gingell, esq. of Bristol, architect; and also at Harewood House, where it was used for the extensive additions and improvements made by Sir Charles Barry. They have a high opinion of the stone; no part of the most exposed mouldings, or carved stone work, shows the least signs of decay. The stone has been analysed by an eminent chemist and geologist; his opinion is, that it is the most durable stone in the market, and, as known, must be most extensively used wherever a good, strong, and durable stone is required. The stone can be got of any size or length up to 10 tons, is most suitable for steps, stairs, bilcony landings, ashlar fronts, columns, tombs, and monumental work, &c. &c. Supply per grindstones, large or small.—Address, S. TRICKETT, Victoria Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs, sole London agent, who will keep a stock for selection for immediate use or supply, direct from the quarries, by vessel or railway, to order.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.
OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell-street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled dittos; rubbed and tooled sills; Hareful and self-faced paving; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge wharf, City road.—Established 1821

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of any description, of the largest sized blocks. Private Contracts ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-street, Recent's-park-basin

CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Engineers, and Stone Merchants, to their stock of YORKSHIRE PAVING, and general assortment of stone goods, which are offered at the current prices, and on their usual terms of credit.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.....	BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts

BANGOR SLATES. J. EASTWOOD AND SONS, KENT ROAD BRIDGE.

A LOT of CHEAP SLATE SLABS, &c. Mr. MAGNUS being about to erect some additional buildings is desirous to dispose of several lots of Slate Slabs, suitable for LANDINGS and PAVING, which are now in the way.

Also a lot of DRAIN COVERING, and some PLANED SLATE GARDEN EDGING, from 6 to 8 inches deep and ¾ of an inch thick, at 5s. to 5l. per foot run.—Price application, either personally, or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.

N.B Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedford-bure and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and I are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for
RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Worksh ps, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied as a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

CHEMISTRY applied to the arts is the order of the day. Everything now must be effected through the means of salts and acids, bases and oxides, ethers, alcohols, and volatile fatty acids. If we begin with the domestic arts we stumble at the very threshold over M. Alexis Soyer with his great cookery-book; and then we have Professor Johnson on the food we eat, the water we drink, the tobacco we (don't) smoke, and the brandy-punch we indulge in. If we examine the progress of the useful arts, we find the same curious feature may be traced. Our wool is dyed, our cotton printed, our leather tanned, by complex operations of organic chemistry. Our timber is preserved from dry-rot, our stones are subjected to processes of induration, our walls are plastered with abnormal combinations of lime and sulphuric acid, our roofs are covered with galvanized iron. We have copper smelted, iron puddled, and silver plated by electricity. We can produce mammoth sheets of plate-glass, artificial stone, artificial puzzolana, and flint vases, after the fashion which predominated at Pompeii. Nor do the fine arts hold aloof from the absorbing flood. We have discovered a combination of sulphur and sodium, which, as a pigment, rivals the brilliant lapis lazuli of the early painters. We have discovered new methods of painting on glass, etching on steel, engraving on stone; and, finally, we have made a discovery which would have struck terror to the hearts of the Chaldæan astrologers—the art of painting portraits and sketching landscapes with a pencil of the sun's rays.

It is in the artistic class of these applications of chemistry that we must place the modern art of drawing on stone. We know of no art, scarcely any science, that has made so much progress in so short a space as that of lithography. Half a century ago it was as much of a dead letter as the submarine telegraph. But now it takes rank along with the arts of engraving on wood, on copper, and on steel; and in certain respects it rises beyond these arts; for lithography, it is asserted, supports more artists, employs more printers, consumes more paper, and pays more wages, than all the others put together. Its applications, too, are every day extending, and its resources becoming greater; and notwithstanding the astonishing progress which the art has already made, there are people high up in its mysteries who say that lithography is still in its infancy.

These remarks have arisen from a short visit we made not long ago to the well-known establishment of Messrs. Day and Son, the lithographers. We confess our preconceived notions of the business were by this visit materially enlarged. Messrs. Day have gradually acquired the position of being amongst (if not) the largest lithographers in Europe. Their enterprising speculations connected with the Great Exhibition; their splendid illustrations after Roberts, of the "Holy Land;" and their chromolithographic illustrations of Mr. Digby Wyatt's works, are well known to our readers. But the *modus operandi* of the business is, we think, less popularly understood; and a short account of our visit will probably not be unacceptable.

We were first taken to see "the quarry," as it is waggishly denominated, or the apartment on the basement floor where the stones are kept. This apartment we found to be fitted up with substantial timber racks, securely founded on beds of concrete, and on these were closely piled an enormous number of lithographic stones, numbered and catalogued after the manner of a well-ordered library. The effect on the visitor of this collection of "sculptured monuments" is to recall to the memory something of the associations which might arise from a subterranean research among the sepulchres of Etruria, or the tombs of Thebes; and the effect is not a little heightened when your guide informs you that here is a picture of the ruins of Luxor, there a sketch of the great pyramid, and that the stone which but now is being deposited on the shelf contains a graphic representation of the interior decorations of Pompeii. The stones, we may mention, are exclusively German, chiefly from the oolitic formations on the banks of the Iser and Danube, in Bavaria. We attempted to get something like a precise enumeration of them, but that was impossible. We were informed, however, that there were upwards of 800 tons of lithographic stones on the premises; and, moreover, that a large proportion of these were purchased at a time when large stones cost 6d. per lb. If we add to this, that the stones contain drawings which may have cost from 10*l.* to 30*l.* to execute, we shall form some approximate idea of the money expended in producing this singular quarry.

The first process connected with the art itself, is that we saw carried on in one department of the basement, which is called *graining*. Over a number of water-troughs we observed some half-dozen of exceedingly strong athletic fellows, "bearded like the pard," "moustached like the mason," grinding and rubbing, and graining and polishing, like a lot of marble-cutters,—some exercising the utmost limit of muscular strength in grinding, others practising the utmost nicety of touch in graining, and others polishing with pumice and water-of-Ayr stone. It is truly surprising to see the feats of strength these men display among the large stones. Here is one just polished which weighs perhaps 5 cwt.; but our bearded Titans make no manner of ceremony in carrying the ponderous mass to their shoulders, and transferring it to the lifting-machine, which communicates with the basement and upper story. We may state that this is a branch requiring a considerable amount of skill. To produce a perfectly level surface, a perfectly smooth polish, and a regular grain is no easy matter; yet these are absolutely indispensable to a good lithograph. We may also, in passing, just remark that our friends are all the better for the moustache, since a considerable quantity of fine limestone dust is floating through the air; and that, we know, is not altogether the best atmosphere to enter the lungs.

Leaving the stone-grinders, we were then taken upstairs to one of the draughtsmen's rooms on the first-floor. This room, which is devoted to plans, sections, mechanical drawings, and general work, is large, spacious, and well lighted. At one end sits the overseer, who is just now up to the eyes in Government work for the Patent-office, and has no rest, nearly, by day or by night. At the other end is a species of laboratory for etching the stones, preparing the acids, the colours, and printing ink. Seated all along the front of the benches which traverse the room, we counted some twenty or thirty lithographic draughtsmen, all busily engaged—some engraving, some drawing with ink, and some in transferring the copy to the stone.

The appearance of these gentlemen is somewhat picturesque. We found, on inquiry, they were derived from every nation almost in Europe—the volatile Frenchman, the dark-eyed Italian, the phlegmatic German, the bluff Englishman, the rollicking Irishman, and the canny Scotchman—a peaceful congress deserving study. Just as we had finished our preliminary survey, we saw the large stone had arrived from below, and was deposited on the table. Curious to ascertain the destination of so large a drawing as this seemed intended to hold, we asked the question, and found that it was the plan of an estate in Chancery, which had come in that morning, and of which copies were to be forwarded to counsel by next morning's post. By dint of hard work, a little overtime, and great exertion on the part of the printer, this feat was accomplished within the prescribed period. The method of executing this drawing we may just glance at. The draughtsman first carefully rubs the stone with a linen cloth, in order to procure a perfectly clean surface. He then places next to it a sheet of thin tissue-paper, coloured red with the oxide of iron. A tracing from the copy is then laid in a reversed position over this, and carefully gummed down to the edge of the stone. The next step is to go over this tracing with a blunted point, and when the stone is again uncovered, we see produced a red outline reversed of the original drawing. This outline is finally drawn in with lithographic ink, and then the process is finished, so far as the draughtsman is concerned.

When the drawing is finished, the surface of the stone is coated with a thin solution of gum, which preserves the ink, and prevents the stone from absorbing any extraneous particles. Finally, it is transferred again to the lifting-machine, which hoists it up to another story, where our friends the quarrymen are waiting its reception, to place it on the sole of a large press. Before leaving the draughtsmen's room, we bestowed a glance on the process of engraving on stone. For this operation the manipulation is precisely the reverse of the process of ink drawing. The stone is first coated with gum and acid. It is next covered with a ground-work of red chalk, upon which the lines of the engraving are more distinctly visible. A diamond, or sharp needle, is the instrument employed to cut into the surface of the stone.

Being anxious to follow the higher branches of the art, we shall take the reader along with us to the house opposite, where these branches are carried on. The first room we entered was that where artists were at work on chalk drawings. The difference between a chalk drawing and an ink drawing, we need scarcely explain, is simply one of degree. In the first case, the ink is a fluid; in the latter, the chalk is a solid substance, although composed of similar materials: the former is worked after the fashion of a common architectural drawing, the latter partakes more of a painting. The methods of preparation and printing are likewise analagous. But the chalk drawing is alone susceptible of those nice gradations of tint familiar to our readers and to the purchasers of musical albums and Jenny Lind polkas. The artist goes to work here as if he were making a regular crayon sketch. Considerable variety of method belongs to his work, just as there are varieties of method in water colour or oil painting. Indeed, it is rather a more singular spectacle to see an artist gravely engaged, not with a hair pencil, not with a pencil of black lead but with a crayon composed of divers ingredients, such as soap, grease, wax, and lamp black. When the chalk drawing is finished, it is etched with nitric acid very much diluted: it is then carefully washed, and treated with gum in the same manner as an ink drawing before it is printed. It may only be necessary to mention that the colouring matter in the chalk is a mere convenient arrangement of the artist. Colourless chalk, always provided it were greasy enough, would answer the purpose quite as well. But for the same reason that the engraver uses a red ground, and the ink draughtsman a black ink, so also does the artist employ a coloured chalk, to render his drawing visible. A chalk drawing, we may add, will yield from 3,000 to 5,000

impressions if well treated. But beyond this limit the light tints begin to break up and the whole drawing to become clouded and indistinct.

The room above was devoted, we found, to works in chromolithography—the process of all others the most interesting and important to us. Printing in colours has assumed a degree of excellence which some years ago was pronounced unattainable. We need scarcely mention, confining ourselves to the firm of which we are speaking, their celebrated chromolithographs after Turner and Roberts; but we shall stay for a moment over a plate of an elaborately carved cabinet. This particular print requires for its execution no less than twelve stones. And when we state that on a close examination it is impossible to detect a flaw in the outline or an error in the shade of any portion of it, our readers must admit the precision to which this art has been brought. The pigments employed are precisely the same as those of the painter; and the lithographic artist has to exercise precisely the same skill in his combinations in order to produce the same effects. Let us now illustrate the processes in chromolithography.

The original drawing having been transferred to the stone, by means of paper covered with red chalk, the lithographer then draws upon the stone with a greasy chalk or ink, as the case may be, the whole of the outline of the subject, and as much of the shading as he may think necessary. When the drawing is finished in black and white, the stone is sent to the printer, who, after chemically preparing it for the operation, takes off as many impressions as there are colours required to perfect an imitation of the original. These impressions are laid, whilst moist, upon a corresponding number of supplementary stones, and passed through the press; by which means the outline of the first stone is printed off upon each of the remaining stones of the series, and the artist is provided with an outline upon the latter, identical with that which existed upon the key-stone. "Carefully analysing the amount of each colour in the original drawing, and noting the points of its predominance,—where, in some cases, it is allowed to appear pure, and in others to enter only into the composition of broken tints,—the artist proceeds to indicate upon each stone, in black chalk or ink, the requisite amount for each separate colour. Great care is required to bear in mind the succession of these tints, and to make due allowance for it, since it is obvious that the last printed, by its greater or less degree of opacity, may tend to kill all that has been done before. Great attention is likewise required in order that, when the various stones are worked together, the filling in of one colour shall exactly meet the space occupied by another, without either overlapping and producing dark edges, or leaving white lines or gaps between each tint."

The printer's responsibility now commences: if the stone be washed with acid of too great a strength, all the delicate lines will disappear; or, if etched with too weak a solution, there will be a general tendency in the tints to clog up and become overcharged. Great care is necessary, too, in attaching the paper upon which the impression is taken to each of the stones, so as to cause the colours to fall into exactly their proper places; and considerable practice is necessary before the requisite dexterity can be attained in this respect. Where great rapidity is indispensable, these difficulties are materially increased; because, if any colour be too heavily printed, it will take so long to dry that it will for some time be impossible to work off the remaining tints upon the same impression.

Without entering more fully into details, we will conclude our sketch with a few statistics.

Messrs. Day and Son employ, between artists, draughtsmen, and printers, on the premises, and out of doors, about 200 hands altogether; and on account of the high wages such skilled labour commands, the weekly sum paid in the establishment is considerable. The number of presses at work is about 100; the stones we have seen are over 800 tons in weight; and the value of the paper annually consumed is upwards of 10,000*l.* As to the wages of the printers, these average from 35*s.* to 4*l.* per week; and during the progress of "The Holy Land," the chalk printers could easily make double that amount.

It is only fair to say that in the application of chromolithography the Messrs. Day differ from their competitors in one particular, inasmuch as whilst the latter confine themselves for the most part to the production of occasional specimens of the powers of the art, Messrs. Day practically apply it in their every-day works. We need only instance one or two books to show the extent to which they have applied colour-printing, namely, "Wyatt's Industrial Arts," 160 plates, requiring 1,100 stones; "Metal Work," 50 plates on 300 stones; and the last volume of "Belgium and Germany."

We may add, in conclusion, that this art affords ready means to architects for the exact reproduction of their designs, and that they have already availed themselves of it extensively in the interesting establishment we have just walked through.

ON THE FRENCH AND OTHER METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING IRON FLOORS.

EFFECT OF LIME AND PLASTER ON IRON.

The discussion of this subject was resumed at the Royal Institute of British Architects on the 6th inst.

Mr. C. C. Nelson, Hon. Sec. observed, that on comparing the French and the English systems, which had been brought under consideration, one great point of similarity was found between them, inasmuch as the main supports in each were the rolled iron joists: on the other hand, these joists were much closer together in the English than in the French system; in which latter, however, the iron entretoises, or transverse rods, were placed further apart than the wooden laths in the English system; while the material used for the filling in differed materially, being plaster of Paris, or plaster and hollow earthenware pots in one case, and concrete, formed of lime, sand, and gravel, in the other. Neither of the systems under discussion could be considered perfectly novel; and indeed, so far back as the year 1849, a paper was read to the Institute by Mr. Donaldson, describing a mode of construction adopted by an engineer named Thompson, in a bridge over a railway near Glasgow, in which tubular iron girders, of boiler plate $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, were made solid by the introduction of concrete between the plates to render them unyielding and rigid; the girders being then tied and framed together with bars of iron, the space between them was in filled by arched brickwork. With reference to the question which had been raised at the former meeting, as to the expansion of concrete, Mr. Nelson referred to the "Essay on Concrete," by Mr. Godwin, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Institute, for which the first medal of the Institute was awarded, as containing (in pages 23, 29, and 39) the results of experience on the subject, clearly proving that concrete in setting did expand. As to the nature of the French plaster, M. Delassaux had forwarded the following communication in 1846, describing the difference between that material and the "plaster of Paris" used in this country, from which it would appear that the former was a much better material than the latter:—"The English plaster stone is a sulphate of lime, destitute of water, except a small portion of sulphuric acid; it is in fact an imperfect alabaster. The consequences of the chemical composition of this stone are, that burnt and reduced to powder in the usual way, it is not capable of resisting the vicissitudes of the weather, and the small quantity of sulphuric acid it contains prevents its setting quickly or becoming hard. It can, consequently, only be employed for interior plastering, and generally for works requiring but little solidity—its employment in construction is thus very limited. The stone of the French plaster of the environs of Paris is a sulphate of lime composed in the best proportions, the acids being almost equal to the bases; properly burnt it preserves all its acid properties, and reduced to powder and mixed it becomes very hard in one day. Unlike the English plaster, there is no need to grind it very fine,—on the contrary, for strong work it is better to be rather coarse; it is only in decoration that it is employed as fine as the English. In France, along the borders of the Seine, the houses are constructed with this material; for solid construction, grouting the joints of stones, for exterior and interior decoration, and masonry generally, plaster of Paris is employed: for the latter purpose the powder is used rather coarse; mixed with water it forms a factitious crystallization, which, adhering to the materials employed gives them greater rigidity: thus a vault formed of stones badly dressed and ordinary mortar would have but little strength, but the use of plaster with its properties of adhesion and augmentation of volume would insure solid and durable work." In February, 1849, Mr. Charles Barry read a paper describing a system, patented by Mr. Beardmore, C.E. in which the same reliance was placed upon concrete, formed of Portland cement and shingle, for stiffening wrought iron, as in Messrs. Fox and Barrett's flooring, drain-pipes being in some cases introduced with the concrete for the purpose of lightness. For a span of 20 ft. iron plates, 12 in. deep, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, and 2 ft. 6 in. apart, were used, a layer of concrete, 5 in. thick, being placed between them, on horizontal plates of iron, $\frac{1}{16}$ thick, secured by rivets to the sides of the upright bearers. The author thus described the use of the concrete. "The uniform pressure of the concrete against the surface of the web, and under the upper flanges of the beam, produces the effect of a continuous strut, and enables any sheet, however thin, to assume the true character of a beam or girder." For a span of 15 to 18 ft. the depth of floor would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; from 16 to 20 ft. 12 in. Mr. Beardmore "considered his floors to be fire-proof from their mode of construction; not liable to disintegration when exposed to fierce flame, as brick arches are by their falling off in flakes, nor to be destroyed by sudden cooling when highly heated. The thinness of the floor, when contrasted with one of cast-iron, and the absence of all lateral pressure, and consequent necessity for tie-bolts, were further advantages; in addition to which the concrete was a necessary element of the floor itself, not a weight independent of it; and it rendered the whole, as it were, one continuous beam, thus making it nearly impossible to accumulate a great weight on any one spot."

Mr. H. H. Burnell read the following extracts from letters he had received from Paris, in reply to questions which he had forwarded since the first evening's discussion.

From M. Piot, sub-architect employed at the works of the Tuileries and Louvre:—

You ask me for some account of the iron floors we are now using in the new buildings of the Louvre. These floors are generally composed of girders and joists of the I form. The joists are so proportioned that the deflection of the floor under a load of 700 kilog. per superficial metre, or 143 lbs. per square foot, shall not exceed 20 centimetres (or $\frac{3}{4}$ in.), which may be thus explained: We suppose that four persons might stand in the space of a superficial metre (or $10\frac{3}{4}$ square feet), and that their joint weights might equal 300 kileg. or 661 lbs. We add as the weight of the interties, fantons, pottery, small wooden joists, and floors, 50 kilog. making 350 kilog. We double this load to make it equal to walking or dancing, and thus we arrive at the above-named 700 kilog. (1,544 lbs.). M. Piot gives the following table

of the spans, weights, and depths of the joists employed in the floors of the Louvre:—

Spans.		Weight of Joists per Yard run.	Depth of Joists.
Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	Inches.
6	7	18	4
9	10	22	4⅝
13	2	40	5½
16	5	50	6¼
18	1	54	7⅛
21	5	60	7⅞
25	0	76	8¾

We have adopted the above-mentioned spans, placing the joists 80 centimetres, or 2 ft. 7½ in. from centre to centre, the interties 1 metre, or 3 ft. 3⅜ in. apart; the fantons are placed 20 centimetres, or 7⅞ in. from each other, and serve to support the pottery in the usual way. The pottery is thoroughly bedded and plastered on both sides, rendering the floor as nearly as possible sound-proof, and infinitely superior in this respect to the ordinary methods. The strength may be judged of by the fact that some have been proved to 1,500 kilog. per superficial metre, or 307 lbs. per square foot, and the deflection did not exceed 3 centimetres, or 1 in. in the middle. In first-class buildings the filling-in is generally of pottery or hollow bricks, but in private houses they usually content themselves with plaster alone: it is considered inferior and less sound proof. In general the wrought-iron floors are found to be of the necessary strength, and may be regarded as a great improvement, but in France, and particularly in Paris, the spirit of speculation is prone to exact too much from the material it employs.

M. Charles Hittorff remarks that, for dwelling-houses, the weight on the entire floor should not exceed one-fourth or one-fifth of the breaking weight, or limits of deflection of the joists, and that it should bear the weight of four persons = 300 kilog. (661 lbs.) per superficial metre (66 lbs. per foot superficial). When these limits are surpassed, a disagreeable vibration and a disposition to transmit sound is the result. As yet, the floors well filled in with pottery, or hollow bricks, have developed no symptoms of failure, either with respect to vibration or transmission of sound; but they are considerably dearer than those of wood, though the manufacturers (quoting the first or cheapest system), pretend the contrary. This kind of economy is much to be regretted, as it may be the means of causing accidents, which would tend to create a prejudice against this mode of construction. The difficulties of rolling render the production of large joists very doubtful as regards the equality of texture, and in many instances those of from 22 ft. to 24 ft. long, and from 8½ in. to 10¼ in. deep, have broken on being proved; but nothing is to be feared from the employment of these methods for moderate spans.

M. Hittorff has never known that these iron floors have been filled in with concrete, which, in his opinion, would be to load the floor unnecessarily. The iron work is painted with a coat of litharge to prevent oxydation: sometimes this precaution is neglected, and without ill effects; for after all, the oxydation can only take place by the double action of the oxygen of the air and water. The iron embedded in plaster is at once covered with a coat of rust, but this action soon ceases when the plaster is of a sufficient thickness (say ¾ in.) to exclude the air. This fact is sufficiently proved by the fragments of iron we constantly find, while demolishing our old buildings, in a perfect state of preservation, though they have never been painted.

Lastly, a communication from M. Dumont: Of the two systems of wrought-iron floors that you mentioned, this one is almost exclusively employed here. Prudent builders never allow the depth of the joist to be less than $\frac{1}{20}$th part of the span. The filling in between the joists is generally of pottery or hollow bricks, bedded in plaster: when the builder is not too sparing of his plaster, and the spaces properly filled in, the necessary rigidity is obtained. We avoid the use of concrete, on account of its weight; we find nothing answer so well in every respect as the pottery. We paint our ironwork with one or two coats of litharge, according as the speculator may be disposed. As to the quality of the work, I may state that, up to the present time, the ceilings have not suffered from discoloration by the oxide of iron: I believe that, in the first instance, the paint is sufficient to protect the iron from the humidity and the corrosive qualities of the plaster, and at a later period, the plaster in its turn protects the iron from atmospheric influences. It must be acknowledged that experience, as yet, can say little on the matter. In twenty, fifty, or a hundred years, we shall be better able to judge of the systems, but at the present moment they are so much in favour with us, that we very rarely have recourse to the old methods. In four houses that we are now erecting in the Rue de Rivoli we have used these floors, three of them opposite the Tour de St. Jacques, and the other (which is the most important) between the Rue de Bourdomais and the Rue des Déchargeurs; we do not yet know the numbers.

Mr. Burnell then read the following remarks: From these communications we may briefly sum up the following facts:—That the *planchers en fer*, if properly carried out, succeed, but that they, in common with all other modes of construction, are capable of being executed badly. We learn that the floors of the Louvre, though upon the same principle, are stronger than those ordinarily used for dwelling-houses. That joists of the depth and weight indicated in the table furnished by M. Piot, if placed 2 ft. 7½ in. apart and properly filled in, will produce a floor whose deflection shall not exceed ¾ in. in the centre, under a load of 143 lbs. per superficial foot; and that there are others executed in the Louvre that have borne 307 lbs. per square foot, with only 1 in. deflection in the middle. That for the floors of dwelling-houses, the weight on the floor should not exceed one-fourth or one-fifth of the breaking weight of the joist, or that the depth of the joist should not be less than $\frac{1}{20}$th of the span, when placed about 2 ft. 6 or 3 ft. apart; and lastly, that no ill effects have at present been experienced from the contact of the iron with the plaster.

As I have before said, my object in drawing your attention to the matter in question was to induce a due appreciation of that which seemed successful, but not to extol it beyond its merits. I think we must all perceive that a valuable lesson is to be learned by the study of these French methods, when we consider their lightness, and the small space they occupy, when compared with the fire-proof floors we have been in the habit of executing. The introduction of interties between the joists must surely be important, when the filling-in is of a material that swells in the process of setting, to say nothing of their use as transverse ties. The ceiling appears to offer its advantages on the score of durability and convenient execution; for how much more easy must it be for the workman to adjust a flat centering beneath the joists, and form the ceiling by the simple operation of pouring a composition in upon it, than the tedious process involved in our own method of lathing, and applying the various coats of plaster, in a very inconvenient position, from the under side. This mode of grouting from above is not peculiar to iron floors, but it requires a material that sets with moderate rapidity, which with us is more costly than with the French.

I believe that the rare occurrence of serious conflagrations in France is mainly attributable to the use of solid plaster ceilings. All seem to agree that the frequent losses by fire, the discreditable condition of many new-built houses, the fall of others, and the threatening aspect of the many more which must inevitably share the same fate, were there not a special Providence over ignorance and knavery, are sufficient causes to justify any attempt to introduce improvement; and when we consider the rapid occupation of very desirable positions by endless piles of mud and bricks, exhibiting little but a disposition to speculate and low cunning, we must all regret that our already great metropolis should continue to extend itself under the guidance of parties so little capable or disposed to develope constructive or artistic talent.

Mr. Christopher, Fellow, felt called on to offer some remarks upon what had been called the English system, as the results of considerable experience. He had spoken warmly in favour of that system when it was first introduced, and still thought well of it, though it had not been so much improved as he had expected. With regard to the kind of finished flooring used upon the concrete, he observed that Portland cement in connection with elastic iron was objectionable from its rigidity and brittleness; and in many instances within his own knowledge it had cracked. The speaker then proceeded to make some observations in opposition to the opinions which had been given in favour of Fox and Barrett's system; but as these were severally replied to at a renewal of the discussion on a following evening, we postpone report for the present.

Mr. H. C. Smith, visitor, called the attention of the meeting to some specimens in illustration of the effect of plaster upon iron. In these specimens he had placed different materials in contact with the iron on the day after the last meeting (a fortnight ago), and the results were now evident. In one specimen plaster of Paris alone was used, in another plaster mixed with sand, and in another mortar, or lime and sand in equal proportions. In the latter not the slightest trace of rust was perceptible, although the interior of the mass was still in a very soft state, whilst in the other specimens, especially with the plaster of Paris, the iron was sensibly affected. Plaster of Paris decreased in hardness in proportion to its age. As an illustration of this, Mr. Smith stated that he was employed some years ago to remove from the residence of Mr. Prince Hoare, at Bath, to London, eight or ten large casts from the antique, which had been there 100 years, but he only succeeded in removing two of them safely, the rest having fallen entirely to pieces. Lime, on the contrary, increased in hardness with age, and iron in contact with it was not affected. As the specimens proved, plaster was most injurious. Paint would protect the iron, but if it became rubbed off, even in the smallest pin-hole, the plaster would communicate oxydation to the iron, to an extent almost beyond belief, and, in fact, would in time entirely destroy the iron.

Mr. Garling referred to some plaster floors which he had seen in Lincolnshire, in the vicinity of the quarries. These consisted of a body of coarse plaster, with about an eighth to a quarter of an inch of fine plaster as a surface, very finely and smoothly trowelled; and although these were from 100 to 150 years old, they were now as hard as marble. He had also occasion to take down the plastering of the walls of some rooms in the same neighbourhood, which was at least 300 years old; this was thirty or forty years ago, and, speaking from recollection, his impression was that the plaster in that case was quite as hard as in the floors.

Mr. G. R. Burnell referred to the work of Rondelet—"L'Art de Bâtir"—on the different nature of lime and plaster as to durability, in confirmation of Mr. Smith's remarks, and read some portion of a letter addressed by him to Mr. Nelson: "I would call your attention, and that of the members of the Institute, to a work I mentioned on the last evening; it is M. Eck's 'Traité de la Construction, Poteries, Fer, Fonte et Tôle,' in 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1841; in which will be found many very remarkable illustrations of the application of those various materials to purposes which rarely are thought of in England. It is an extremely valuable work, and if it had been better known here, probably much money might have been saved by preventing parties from taking out patents for systems already largely employed; and at any rate the study of M. Eck's book would have suggested many valuable hints to both architects and engineers. At the same time I would also beg to call the attention of the Institute to a note I published myself in the *Builder* of 1849, page 350, in which I gave a short description of the application of the H shaped rolled iron: I allude to this because I have reason to believe that the application of this kind of bar iron to flooring purposes has been patented subsequently to the publication of my note in the *Builder*. In Paris it was used, to my knowledge, in 1848." The nature and application of compound wrought iron beams with earthen pots for roofs were de-

scribed by Eck as known so long ago as 1780, in whose work an account was given of the church of San Vitale, at Ravenna, the dome of which is formed of oil jars, laid horizontally; a fact which would set at rest the question of the supposed novelty of this use of pottery.

Mr. Scoles, Hon. Sec. referred to the use of similar materials, in the Roman period, in Syracuse; and Mr. Donaldson added also that they were employed likewise in the Circus of Caracalla.

Mr. G. R. Burnell continued by laying before the meeting the formulæ given by General Morin; and went on to say: Mr. C. H. Smith's statement that lime protected iron from rust should be received with caution. All the wrought-iron bridges in France had been built upon the principle laid down by Vicat, that no oxydation could take place whilst iron was immersed in slacked lime; and accordingly the tying-down rods of these bridges were bedded in wells, with a paste of chalk lime carefully rammed in. Yet all those bridges had fallen; that at Angers at a time when 600 persons were upon it, more than 400 of whom were drowned. The explanation of this failure possibly was, that the action of the load upon the bridge set the chains in a state of vibration, which, though not perceptible to the eye, was yet sufficient to detach the rods from the lime in which they were embedded; upon which water could get in, and the oxydation would commence. Mr. Smith's principle was correct; but in a floor of any kind there must be some degree of vibration, which would tend to detach the joists or girders from a bed of lime in which they might be placed. He believed, in fact, that concrete or lime in any form was not better than plaster, which being more hygrometric than the mortar would rather protect the iron more securely. Practically, in a house, the plaster was a sufficient defence to the iron, and this was what the French architects meant when they said they had not noticed any rust in the use of this material.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

What strikes a foreigner on his first *abord* in London is the excessive number of licensed tippling houses, and the remarkable disparity, as compared with any city of the European continent, of their proportion to other trades: he concludes, as well he may, that we are the most besotted of nations.

Were our publicans, like the *traiteurs* of Paris, providers of well-cooked dinners and repasts at moderate prices, there might be some reason for their excessive numbers; but this is not the case, for only the workman or mechanic ever goes thither for refreshment, and then he carries in his chop and cooks it: as for the few sandwiches sold at the counter, they are not worth consideration. The habitudes of citizens in other capitals are widely different: the Parisian goes out for his luxuries, the Cockney enjoys them at home; and it is only the want of domestic comforts that fills our tap-rooms.

In the new portions of the metropolis, such as Portland, Camden, and Kentish towns, the number of licensed houses is truly remarkable: at every turn there is one; at most cross-ways two; and on the pastures lately set out for building you may see a double line of trenches with excavations on either side having heaps of burning clay at intervals; here and there a foundation rising up, and a tavern of imposing elevation standing alone and quite complete, waiting, at a distance of 200 paces, the approaching rows of houses. The propinquity of these palaces to each other in Camden and Kentish new towns is quite ridiculous: at an average of 200 paces in every direction they glitter in sham splendour. It is plain that the semi-genteel class of houses now being erected there is not that most likely to fill a tap-room; and equally so, that the demand for beer and spirits in such a neighbourhood can never sustain so many; but the object of erecting them is to obtain a larger sum than a builder can acquire for any other species of property, and this will continue to be the case so long as the present *licensing system* is maintained. In some instances one speculative builder, reserving all the angle plots, runs up half-a-dozen public houses: he obtains licenses for all that he can, and lets or sells such at incredible prices or enormous rentals: others he sells to adventuring publicans who try for the privilege, or, in case of failure, open as beer-shops, at war with the Bench; and will it be believed, that in such instances the landlord who first sold his privilege with the house has been known to have opposed his tenant purchaser and to fight him tooth and nail before the justices?

A trader must have a large capital to undertake such an enterprise: from 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* is an ordinary price, and for good standings 5,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* is not infrequent: it is true that the brewer often allows large sums to lie on mortgage: so much the worse for the vintner, who also pays an exorbitant rent; so large, that under both charges it is hard to conceive how by fair trade the adventure can pay. It is expected and much desired by the public at large that the trade will be thrown open: assuredly the beer could not be worse if it were, whereas competition would be most likely to improve the quality in order to have a preferential custom.

The great majority are agreed that the system is bad—that the beer is the worse for it, and those who have travelled know that in wine countries where brandy also is more easily attainable by the working classes, a drunkard is scarcely ever seen: if wine were admitted at 1s. a gallon duty, it would displace all the bad beer, improve the revenue, and make the people sober.

Quondam.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

We have received a long communication from a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, complaining very loudly that certain remarks submitted by him, in answer to the paper read by Mr. Harrison, "On the Drainage of the Metropolitan District south of the Thames," were not brought before the members. It is clearly the right of the council to decide what papers shall be read, and what not, and we do not feel called upon in the present instance to inquire if that right was wisely exerted. In the latter part of his communication, however, our correspondent refers to the "authorised" reports of the discussions already commented on by us, and as we feel even more strongly than ever the grave objections which exist to the course pursued, we give a place to his remarks.

As your great prototype of the daily press is the universal corrector of general abuses, so your journal is looked upon to perform a like office for every branch of the constructive arts. The Institution of Civil Engineers, an institution which should be the bulwark of our joint professions, is now, I regret to say, becoming a medium for promulgating effete doctrines, instead of an arena for open discussion, and a universal storehouse for every hint or suggestion on all subjects recognised by our charter of incorporation, without fear or favour, to suit the views and opinions of any particular party. * * * If the above line of policy is to be adopted, I am convinced that the utility of the Institution will be very much diminished, and its stability ultimately impaired.

I will now proceed to say a few words on a point which has arisen incidentally from the present communication. I allude to the "authorised" versions of the discussions at the Institution, which occasionally appear in your own journal, as well as in some portion of the daily press. Those *versions*, I must admit, are very cleverly compiled; as they most faithfully record an abstract of *certain doctrines*, which are put forth *as the opinions of the Institution*; and are often, to my knowledge, quoted as such. They remind one of the ingenious apparatus at the Bank of England, which separates the light gold from those of full weight; casting each into the place assigned to it at the will of the operator. I should not be surprised if an adaptation of this machine exists at the Institution, knowing the ingenuity of our secretary, and his talent for mechanical pursuits. But seriously, sir, the Institution in *words* repudiates the responsibility of adopting the opinions of its members, while its *actions* are diametrically opposed to this wholesome doctrine. Instead of giving an abstract of the observations of each member, and allowing Mr. A. to advocate the advantage of using bricks, Mr. B. to contend for the adoption of pipes, and Mr. C. (perhaps), to recommend a medium course, and then allowing the public to weigh the arguments of each; instead, I say, of adopting this course,—all opinions which do not come up to the required *standard* are rejected, and *clipped*, as our unfortunate light sovereigns are served by the authorities in Threadneedle-street. This is not the way, sir, to promote science, or to maintain the character of the institution.

It is now impossible from the abstracts given for any member to recognise his own remarks: he cannot, therefore, correct any apparent error; for the names not being given, the remarks which may appear most like his own, although, perhaps, incorrectly given, may in reality be intended for those of some one else, who may have spoken during his absence, while his own observations are altogether omitted.

There is only one other point to which I would now allude, and I will do so with the utmost brevity:—When I see the annual volumes presented to our library by other societies, both home and foreign, I certainly do feel ashamed of our own meagre contributions into the lap of science. I am informed that this has arisen in a great measure from the want of funds. Surely this ought not to be allowed to continue as a drawback on the publication of the minutes; when I believe we number something like seven hundred members, paying a very high average subscription in proportion to the benefits hitherto derived. There must now be a large mass of valuable matter in manuscript belonging to the institution; and I have no hesitation in saying, that an equitable arrangement might easily be made with some respectable publisher to take the copyright, and supply the number of copies required by the Institution, and at a much less cost than is now entailed upon the society for printing; while the public, and ultimately the Institution, would derive a considerable benefit from the circulation of our proceedings.

As to Mr. Harrison's paper, I could not allow doctrines to which I cannot subscribe to remain among the muniments of the Institution, without entering my protest; but this has not been brought before the Institution, because my remarks do not appear to accord with the peculiar views of certain parties.

Samuel Castle Gant.

THE MEDALS OF THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

A NEW BYE-LAW.

At the special general meeting, held on Monday, the 13th of February, 1854, it was resolved, in conformity with the recommendation of the Council, submitted to the consideration of the meeting,—"That it be humbly submitted to her Majesty's gracious consideration, that the Royal Medal for the year 1853 be awarded to Philip Hardwick, Fellow, R.A."

The Report of the Council relative to the essays and drawings received in competition for the medals of the Institute, was read and confirmed, and the prizes were adjudged as follows:—

To Mr. Edward L. Tarbuck, for his essay—"An Historical Sketch of the past Development of Architecture, considered as a fine Art; with an Examination into the Principles of modern Practice, and the present State of the Profession."—A silver medal of the Institute.

To Mr. C. F. Hayward, for his essay "On the Pre-Gothic Age in Germany, or the Romanesque Development of the Rhine and Central Europe."—A medal of merit (with an honourable addition thereto).

To Mr. J. G. Elgood, for his essay "On Architecture, its Past, Present, and Future."—A medal of merit.

To Mr. T. A. Britton, Student, for his essay on Timber and Deals, with some remarks on Seasoning and Dry-rot.—A medal of merit.

To Mr. F. T. Gompertz, for his "Design for a Metropolitan Railway Station."—A prize of books.

The following addition to the Bye-Laws was then agreed to:—

"The Council may from time to time admit to the library and museum, and to the ordinary

general meetings, subject to such regulations as the Council may make, such persons as they shall think proper who are not professionally engaged in the practice of architecture, but who are qualified to concur with architects in the advancement of science and art. Such persons to pay an annual subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* but to have no right to interfere in the affairs of the Institute."

[The regulations for this new class of members must be made with great care.]

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

Oxford Architectural Society.—This Society held its first meeting this term on Wednesday, the 8th inst. Dr. Bloxam, president, in the chair. In the Report, the painted glass, erected in the east window of the chapel of St. John's College, was commended, although the heaviness of the upper portion of the window called forth some remark. The egregious character of the interior of the chapel was stated to be much improved, and the committee had learnt with satisfaction that the college intended to continue the munificent scheme of decoration. Mr. Freeman read a lecture, illustrated by drawings, on the churches visited by him during the last summer, in the counties of Sussex, Somerset, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Brecknock. St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, was noticed as an instance of the arrangement in which the chapel, a very beautiful geometrical one, opened to the domestic building by an arch and screen just like a chancel.

Cambridge Architectural Society.—The first meeting of this Society for the present term was held also on Wednesday, the 8th instant. Some carefully executed drawings of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, recently discovered in pulling down the town-hall at Doncaster, were received from Mr. Gleadon; and after routine, the Hon. Arthur Gordon described the condition of some of the Spanish cathedrals and churches which he had lately visited. He also mentioned that steps had been taken, and a committee formed, to promote the erection of a monument to the late Dr. Mill, in Ely Cathedral. The Rev. H. M. Ingram, M.A. and Mr. L. M. Rate, B.A. of Jesus College, addressed the meeting on the subject of the restorations in progress at St. Andrew's Church, and urged members to be active in their endeavours to obtain the remaining sum (about 400*l.*) necessary for the completion of the work.

Architectural Institute of Scotland.—A meeting of the members of this Institute was held on Thursday night in last week, when Professor Blackie read a paper on "Mr. Ruskin and Greek Architecture," in which he, at considerable length, criticised the theories promulgated by Mr. Ruskin in reference to art, particularly as to the alleged superiority of the Gothic over the Grecian style of architecture. He held that the writer was quite wrong in the conclusion to which he had come in respect to this, and stated the opinions which he entertained as to what constituted the respective beauties of both styles. The one was gay, fanciful, and airy, the other massive, stable, and manly; but to depreciate the one at the expense of the other was not more absurd than it would be to ignore the beauty of the lily because the rose had also an existence.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Peterborough.—The cathedral is now thrown open to the public free of charge, from ten a.m. until four p.m. every day. A book is to be kept for the insertion of names of visitors.

Ashford.—The architect engaged on the restoration of Ashford Church (Mr. Clarke) wishes us to contradict the statement that he had suggested the pulling down of this fine Perpendicular cross church, which, with its noble tower, is a sight so well known to the travellers on the South-Eastern Railway. "It has been contemplated to do away with the galleries, and to lengthen the nave one more bay."

Colchester.—We learn from the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, that the contract of Mr. G. P. White, of London, has been taken for the main building of the intended new church of St. Michael, Myland, and that of Mr. Grimes, of Chelmsford, builder, for the timber work. The foundation stone, it is expected, will be laid with ceremony in about five weeks, by Earl de Grey, the patron of the living. The new church will not be erected on the site of the present structure, but in a more central part of the parish. In consideration of the Rev. E. A. Julius, the rector, not levying a church-rate to carry out the undertaking, the farmers of the parish have agreed to cart the principal portion of the building materials.——Mr. H. W. Hayward, the architect, according to the same paper, has contracted to carry out the alterations for converting the old Colchester county gaol, for the accommodation of the East Essex rifles, and for the new police station. The whole will be completed during the present year. The cost will be 1,500*l.*

Salisbury.—Workmen are now employed, says last week's *Hampshire Advertiser*, in fixing the memorial window of the late dean, at the east end of the cathedral, in the place of the window, or "transparency," introduced by Mr. Wyatt, about 1790, and painted by Eginton, of Birmingham, after a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the subject being the Ascension. The window is 23 feet in height. The new window fills the entire space occupied by the Reynolds, and is composed of many small religious subjects, adapted apparently as a companion to the old window at the west end of the cathedral. The principal part of the window, however, is at present covered up. The *Advertiser* calls for "more alterations, among them the destruction of the horrid window designed by Mortimer, and the removal of the organ and screen, so as to allow of the substitution of an elegant open screen in harmony with the architecture, and in accordance with the plans of Bishop Poore, who never contemplated separating one-half of his church from the other half by an ugly stone barricade."

Bristol.—The new school for the extensive district of Trinity, St. Philip's, has just been completed under the superintendence of Mr. E. W. Godwin, architect. It is to be called the Trinity Branch School. The style is that which prevailed during the close of the thirteenth century. Its internal dimensions are, 55 feet by 20 feet, and 23 feet from floor to ridge. It has an open collar beam roof, boarded on the top of the rafters, the woodwork throughout the school being stained and varnished. The entrance is shielded by a porch, which will also be used as a cloak-room. The contract for the building amounted to 300*l.* The ground, fittings, and boundary-wall will cost about 200*l.* more, making a total outlay of 500*l.* or thereabouts. The poverty of the parish is proverbial, and although everything has been done in the plainest and most economical manner, the committee will still require upwards of 200*l.* to cover all cost.

Birmingham.—The new church of St. John, Ladywood, which will be opened in March, has been erected from the designs of Mr. Teulon, by Mr. Hardwick, of Birmingham, and will provide accommodation for 1,068 persons, 551 free. The design, which is in the Decorated style, consists of tower, nave, side aisles, and chancel; the material used being a dark stone from Handsworth, with facings and quoins of Bath stone. The entire expense is estimated at about 5,000*l.* The nave is divided from the aisles by six arches, above which are clerestory windows. The roof is open, the woodwork being deal, stained of a dark colour. The chancel is lighted by a large east window, and smaller ones on either side. The whole of the internal fittings are of stained deal. The seats are low, and entirely devoid of ornament, and the use of pew-doors has been dispensed with. Adjacent to the church is a parsonage-house, of brick, in the Elizabethan style.

Liverpool.—The foundation-stone of another church at New Brighton was laid on Thursday in last week. The site adjoins George's-terrace. The plan comprises a nave 96 feet long by 16 feet wide; side aisles each 72 feet long by 12 feet wide; a chancel of 40 feet, terminating in an apse sanctuary; north and south transepts 22 feet wide each; south chapel, 19 feet 6 inches long by 12 feet in width. The tower is to be 22 feet square, terminating in a spire,—the whole to be 170 feet in height. The principal entrance is to be from the west, with entrances also from north and south porches. The style is to be Geometrical Decorated. There will be an open timber roof, the principal rafters being ornamented in suitable devices. The sittings will be open. The architect is Mr. Scott, and the builders are Messrs. Furness and Kilpin, and Mr. Yates; Mr. Alfred A. Walton, clerk of works.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—An obituary memorial of stained glass has recently been placed in the centre light of the north window, in the east end of St. Nicholas's church, by Mr. Edward Spoor, of this town, architect, in memory of his deceased parents. The design represents the resurrection of Christ. The top of the light is filled with a Gothic canopy of stained glass, the compartments at top being filled with angelic figures. The work is from the manufactory of Mr. W. Wailes.

Edinburgh.—Two specimens of stained glass, by Messrs. Ballantine and Allan, have been exhibited in the Music-hall, in George-street. They are in the Antique Italian style, representing figures of Michelangelo and Raphael, in niches, with richly ornamented pedestals, columns, pilasters, entablature, and background, covered with minute architectural detail, and flickering with a detail of rich colour. In the shaded portions the rough texture of the best ancient glass has been given, admitting light freely through the shadows, all heavy opacity having been carefully avoided. The figures of Michelangelo and Raphael, says the *Scotsman*, in describing the windows, are easy and characteristic. The tunic of Raphael is of pale blue with deep blue diaper, embroidered with fretted gold; the robe of Michelangelo of a deep brown red, also embroidered with gold, and the balance of colour is sustained by the backgrounds, which are alternated in the contrasting and corresponding colour. Michelangelo leans upon a bust, and Raphael has in his hand the original sketch of the Holy Family, which he is said to have outlined one day in a cooper's shop on the bottom of an oaken tub. Cupids in lunettes are introduced between the frieze and the cornice round the semicircular tops.

COTTAGES FOR CROWN LABOURERS, —WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

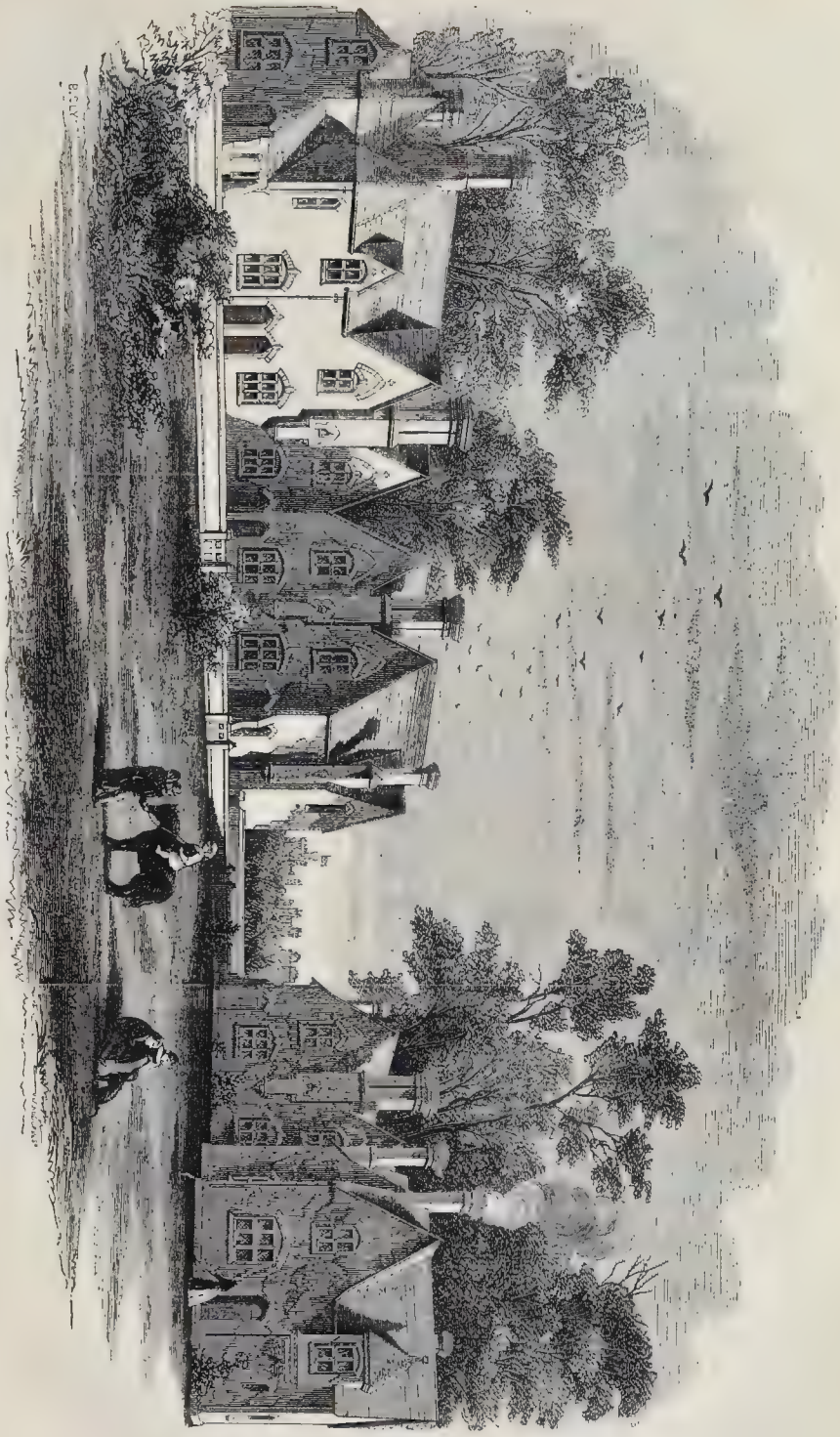
AT Layton's Gate, in Windsor Great Park, twelve cottages are being erected in two groups, one on each side of the road, for the Crown labourers, by direction of the Hon. C. A. Gore, the Commissioner of Woods who has the management of Windsor Forest and Parks. Although it is not so stated officially, it is understood that Prince Albert has considerably interested himself in this undertaking, for which his Royal Highness is entitled to the thanks of all who desire to see proper habitations provided for the labouring classes. We give a general view of the two groups, and the plan of one of them. Ten of the cottages have three bed-rooms each: two of them have one each. The walls are of brick, with stone dressings, and are constructed with bricks on edge, as shown in the diagram below the plan, so as to get a thickness of 12 inches, with hollows in it: rows of black bricks are introduced at intervals. It is proposed to erect a conduit to accord with the buildings in style (Gothic) in front of each group. Mr. S. S. Teulon is the architect. Messrs. Higgs and Cullingford are the builders.

There are eight other cottages in course of erection for the same object, namely, a pair of cottages in the Great Park; a group of four near Virginia Water; and a double cottage not far off. The amount of the contract for the twenty is 2,500*l.* which includes the stoves, grates, fittings, rain-water tank, pump, and front enclosures; also coppers and ovens.

THE ROADS.—SIR: In your merited castigation of the neglect of the mud and holes left in Parliament-street and Whitehall, produced by laying down the monster gas-pipes (p. 76), your correspondent lays the blame at the door of the "Chartered Gas Company." Pray place the saddle on the right horse. He should have said the "London" company. It is a special point with the Chartered Company to open the ground in short lengths, and to fill up as they proceed.

A CONSTANT READER.

PLAN OF COTTAGES, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.



COTTAGES FOR THE CROWN LABOURERS OF WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—Mr. S. S. Teulon, Architect.

COMPOSITE STREET-PAVING.

WE noticed in April last the metallic composite paving then represented as very successful in the United States, but which was previously patented in this country by one of our county magistrates, who, as a road commissioner, had noticed the defects of the various systems heretofore in use, and we observed that specimens were about to be laid down here in consequence of the success of this system amongst our Transatlantic brethren, who, though not claiming the merit of originality, have in this, as in many other instances, been more prompt in overcoming those scruples, on the ground of novelty and innovation, by which the inhabitants of more ancient states are frequently deterred from attempting to extricate themselves from the ordinary rut of routine, vested rights, and antiquated systems, however defective. We now find that one of the specimens we referred to has been laid down in Messrs. Colechild's coal and stone yard, at Greenwich, where it has been subjected, during the last summer and winter, to the daily traffic of coal-waggons of several tons burthen, and that another specimen has been for some months laid down in Threadneedle-street, City. The company about to be formed for its introduction on a large scale intend laying it down in Regent-street, and, without expressing any opinion upon it, we would draw attention to the advantages claimed for it by its promoters. The sufferings of horses from slippery pavements, in addition to the evils of mud, dust, and incessant noise, are too well known to require comment. In a sanitary point of view also, the evils of granite dust have been frequently pointed out in Parliamentary and other public documents. For instance, in a Report laid before both Houses by the Poor-law Commissioners, in 1842, it is stated, "that granite dust is much more prejudicial to health, in exciting and aggravating lung diseases than the public are aware of; that the injuries to the goods of shopkeepers and other inhabitants of this metropolis from it are very considerable, as notwithstanding the practice of watering the streets, such goods are frequently covered with dust more than once a day, so that writing on furniture with the finger becomes legible, and that in addition to its baneful influence on the eyes, the lungs and the air-tubes (with a moist lining to retain the dust) are constantly pumping the same insalubrious atmosphere."

With such reports before us, and our own experience, we cannot too strongly urge the necessity for endeavours to relieve us from the annoyance and evils which arise from the dust, mud, and incessant noise to which we are subjected in our streets.

METAL WORKING AND ORNAMENTATION.

AT the eleventh ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B. in the chair, a paper was read on "Ancient and Modern Metal-working and Ornamentation, with some allusion to the newly-discovered Art of Nature-Printing," by Mr. W. C. Aitken, of Birmingham. After a few remarks on the subject of ornament on metal-work generally, and on the objections made to certain kinds of ornamentation, in which mechanism had taken the place of hand labour, a description was given of the method adopted for producing a large bronze statue, as well as for small castings, such as statuettes, &c. Reference was then made to the beaten work of the ancients and mediævalists, which was somewhat akin to the modern process of stamping, except that in the latter the falling blow of the stamp-hammer, on which the die was fastened, took the place of the hand-hammer. A short account was next given of the modern art of electro-metallurgy, which admitted alike of the creation of new and the reproduction of old works of art, at a comparatively small cost. Ornamentation by means of engraving was considered to be an expensive process, and, on this account, attempts had been made from time to time to supersede it, and also the cheaper substitute of chasing. Attention was then directed to a process which had been recently introduced, the practical application of which was due to Mr. R. T. Sturges, who held the patent jointly with Mr. R. W. Winfield. The fact of a soft material imprinting on a harder one an impress of its form had long been understood. In the early stages of this invention it was imagined that the harder the material out of which the design was made the better for the purpose. Keeping this then imagined requisite in view, the first ornament imprinted was made out of steel wire, formed into shape, and afterwards tempered; but the result was remarkably indefinite and unsatisfactory. Ordinary thread-lace was then suggested, and tried with success. It was found that it would sustain a pressure of not less than 10 tons, and come out from such a pressure comparatively uninjured, leaving its impress even on so soft a substance as Britannia metal. Subsequently, it was found that the same result was produced on copper, on the compound metal brass, on German silver, on iron and tin plate, and on what is generally believed to be the hardest metal, steel. It should be stated that the device, whatever that may be, either in perforated paper, thread-lace, or other media, is placed between two sheets of metal, and the whole is then passed through metal rollers.

The author then referred to the art of natural printing, for which the Austrians had preferred a claim, remarking, that the English patent for the ornamentation of metals, which was precisely similar in so far as the means employed, was taken out on the 24th of January, 1852. He explained, that some time back he had himself taken impressions of a leaf, a flower, a feather, in Britannia or other metal, from which he had printed direct, except that in some cases he had made a transfer to a lithographic stone, and had multiplied copies by the ordinary process of lithography.

FOREIGN ARTISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A new Work of M. Zwirner.—The architect for the restoration of Cologne Cathedral has made a design for the restoration of the church of Sinzing, on the Rhine, which will be begun in the course of the spring, and add another charm to the Rhinelands. The restoration, it is said, will be effected with all the splendour of the ancient design.

Munich.—Illustrations to Faust, &c.—The first volume of the sketches of M. Engelbert Seibertz to Goethe's "Faust" has now been, for some time, published; and of the second, the first plates are now being engraved. M. S. is improving as he advances, and his coloured sketches rank amongst the finest of the kind. Conjointly with these, M. Seibertz has painted a subject for the exhibition, representing the moment when Mephisto shows to Faust Helena, the ideal of Grecian beauty. The plastic works of M. Bragges, a young artist, attract also attention, as, for instance, the model of a statue of Gluck, for the Odeon Platz, at Munich, a colossal Caryatide, the statue of Franconia for the Bamberg terminus, &c.

Brussels.—Art-Exhibition, open to all Nations.—After the worthy precedent of the great London Exhibition, the latter epithet may now be said to appertain to all similar contentions of talent. The above art-exhibition will begin on the 1st of August next, and close on the 30th of September following. At the exhibition of 1851, 317 foreign (not Belgian) artists exhibited at Brussels.

Collection of Mediæval Architectural Ornaments.—This collection of the late modeller, M. Lenhart, at Cologne, is to be sold by public auction. It is systematically arranged, according to the different epochs of the middle ages, and is the more valuable as the moulds are all in good condition, from which numerous casts may be yet obtained.

A new Art-undertaking.—M. Ketelaars, at Malines, has formed the plan of publishing portraits and memoirs of the notabilities of Belgian cities and towns, entitled, "*Les Illustrations Belges.*" The number published contains the notable men of Malines in the sixteenth century.

The "Paramentic" of the Middle Ages.—Under this little-known appellation, M. Bork, Inspector of the Antiquarian Museum of Cologne, comprises the doctrine of the various vestiary ornaments used in the ceremonies of the Romish Church. It is obvious that they exhibit fine specimens of design, and of the perfection of textile fabrics in the Middle Ages. M. B. has already visited France and the west of Germany for the scope of similar investigation. His last occupation has been the arranging of the antiquities of the Dome of Halberstadt, which he considers the richest in vestments, especially of ornaments of bishops from the twelfth up to the sixteenth centuries. M. Bork intends to publish a collection of mediæval church vestiaries and other ecclesiastical ornaments as patterns for the modern artist and artificer.

Architecture in Melbourne.—The sense of art has fortunately taken so much hold of the present generation, that even in the above city, four years old, respectable buildings and an art exhibition have made their appearance. Amongst the places for public worship of all sects, the two Episcopalian churches, St. Peter, near the bridge, and St. James, the cathedral of Melbourne, attract notice. The latter building was erected at a great expense. The Post-office, the banks, hospitals, &c. as well as the market-square, are respectable, and bear comparison with those of any English town of second rank. The Prince's-bridge across the Yarra Yarra consists of a single span of 150 feet, and was built by a company, at an expense of 30,000*l.*

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.

THE Metropolitan Association for improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, called a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, for the 18th inst. to consider the best method of extending their operations, and were very nobly met by those they appealed to. Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. took the chair, and the following resolutions, advocated by Mr. Hubbard, Governor of Bank of England; Mr. Prescott, Mr. Cotton, Lord Stanley, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Tottie, Mr. Hankey, M.P. and others, were passed:—

"That very many of the sanitary and social evils which affect the condition of the labouring classes have been proved to be attributable to the insufficient and inferior accommodation afforded by the habitations at present within their command, and the removal of so serious an obstacle to the advancement of their moral and physical welfare is therefore an object of extreme importance.

That this object has been attained to a most remarkable degree by the operation of the metropolitan societies for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes, as shown by the results of sanitary improvement recently published by Dr. Southwood Smith, the average rate of mortality in the improved dwellings, erected by the Metropolitan Association, not being one-third that of the metropolis generally, while the rate of infant mortality in the same dwellings was little more than one-fifth.

That improved dwellings can only be extensively and permanently established on terms affording a fair remuneration to the capitalist, and that this object can be most readily effected through the instrumentality and extended operation of the Metropolitan Association for improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, incorporated by royal charter, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares."

Better still, those present showed the strength of their good opinion, by taking additional 25*l.* shares to the amount of 15,275*l.* The amount previously subscribed for, was 67,150*l.* For example, Mr. Baring, 1,000*l.*; Mr. Gurney, Jun. 500*l.*; Mr. Barclay, 750*l.*; Mr. H. E. Gurney, 1,000*l.*; Mr. A. W. Robarts, 1,000*l.*; Lord Overstone, 1,000*l.*; Mr. Joshua Bates, 1,000*l.*; Mr. Baring Young, 500*l.*; Mr. G. Carr Glynn, 500*l.*; Mr. A. Marshall, 500*l.* &c. &c. Lord John Russell wrote to have his name added to the list, and altogether the meeting was most successful.

Satisfied, as we have long been, that a sufficient provision of healthful habitations for the working classes can only be hoped for as the result of commercial speculation; and anxious as we have ever been, therefore, to show that capital may be advantageously invested in providing these, we are much interested in the

success of the Metropolitan Association. At first the dividend paid was small, necessarily, because, amongst other reasons, while the houses were building, of course there was no return from the capital expended: at the present moment, however, as we are glad to hear, all the buildings are paying about 5 per cent. "Once let it be proved," as Lord Carlisle said some time ago, "that the act of doing good, in however unpretending and commonplace a manner, to large masses of the struggling and impoverished, would pay its own way, and ensure its fair profit, and it would follow that benevolence, instead of being only an ethereal influence in the breasts of a few, fitful and confined in its operations, would become a settled, sober habit of the many; widening as it went, occasioning its own rebound, and adding all the calculations of prudence to all the impulses of generosity."

ATTACHED BUILDINGS UNDER METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

It is not an uncommon thing now to find builders carrying up "additions" as large as the house itself, in order to evade the Act, and that, too, contemporaneously with the main structure. The following award will perhaps serve as a warning. Mr. Boys, of Bromley, built a house, containing two stories, at the corner of Grundy-street, Poplar, with walls of the thickness required for a fourth rate. The district surveyor, Mr. Good, jun. objected that the walls were not of sufficient thickness, and ultimately laid an information to that effect before the referees. To the main building in front a back building was added. At the hearing:—

"It appeared that the front portion of such building, being the portion lying northwards of the stairs shown on the said plan, is of the full area of four squares, and is enclosed with walls built of such thicknesses, and upon such footings, as are by the said Act first herein mentioned, prescribed for external walls and party-walls, and the footings thereof, of buildings of the fourth rate of the first or dwelling-house class only, and that no stairs had ever been formed in such portion; but that as soon as the roof of such portion had been covered in, the rear portion of such building had been built, and that such rear portion contains the stairs of the said building, and also a room in each of the two stories thereof, behind such stairs, and communicates in each of the two stories with the first-mentioned or front portion; and the said John Morris contended that such first-mentioned portion was a complete building of the fourth rate of the first class; and that such rear portion was an attached building or office to be distinctly rated, or was an addition to such alleged building of the fourth rate, and that therefore the external walls referred to in the said information were not contrary to the Act as alleged in such information."

The referees awarded "that the said rear portion of the said building is not an attached building or office, nor an addition within the meaning of the said Act first herein mentioned, but is an integral portion of the said building, and was built before the completion of such building, and is to be included in ascertaining the area of such building, and that such building including such rear portion, is a building of the third rate of the first or dwelling-house class."

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

ARCHITECTS' CHARGES.

The demolition and proposed reconstruction of this building has been fruitful of controversy. The last incident is a reply made by the architect, Mr. D. Bryce (in the *Scotsman*), to an insinuation on the part of the Lord Provost, that he had made an overcharge for his services. The architect says:—"When the estimates for rebuilding Trinity College Church were taken by me in 1848 from the tradesmen to whom I had submitted the plans, they varied from 11,076*l.* 8s. to 10,454*l.* 13s. 6d."

Some time after an estimate was obtained from Mr. Morrison, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,800*l.* 6s. less than the above sums; but on this being communicated to Provost Black, he was of opinion that the original estimate should be preferred, and in consequence Mr. Morrison's estimate was laid aside.

"My professional charge," continues the architect, "was fixed with reference to the lowest estimate which Mr. Black had thus adopted, and was settled upon that footing. I was paid at the rate of 3 per cent. and that upon the amount of the lowest estimates, giving the benefit to my employers of the diminished cost to them derived from the employment of the old materials of the building; the strict professional rule being that the payment should be made according to the cost, including new materials. That sum paid to me included my whole remuneration for trouble in negotiating with the railway company, for the purchase of the materials of the church, and for personally superintending its demolition, and so securing the power of re-erecting it—a matter which occupied a large portion of my time. These matters are not within the province of an architect's regular duties, and might have been separately charged for by me, had I wished to do so. It is obviously a very different matter for a professional man, whose time is of value, in one case to arrange in reference to such a demolition and contemplated reconstruction, and in another merely to describe the quarries from which new materials are to be brought. * * * * * *

If there be added the difference of cost between old and new materials, for which I might have charged according to professional rule, the result would have brought out a sum greater than that on which the 3 per cent. was actually calculated by several thousand pounds."

GAS.

The Bridgewater Gas Company have issued a circular to the consumers of their gas, announcing that they have resolved to raise the price of the article from 6s. to 7s. a thousand cubic feet, mainly in consequence of the recent rise in coal. And there would be some show of reason in such a resolve were it not that wherever coal is cheap—yea, even were it not more than an eighth part of the present price in many parts of the country—the urgeance of such a circumstance as a reason why gas should be cheap is uniformly met with the most supercilious assurance that to the cost of gas it matters little what the price of coal is, as the cheapness of cost depends on any thing else rather than on the *cheapness* of coal, that being a very minor element in the calculation. How can gas companies with any show of reason, therefore, raise the price of gas when coal rises since they uniformly refuse to lower it when the same material falls in price? Moreover, we fear that the expectation of increased profits from such a rise in price is a mistake. As we have often pointed out, the parliamentary returns of the gas companies themselves clearly prove the rule to be precisely the contrary, a rise in profits having always coincided *only* with a reduction in price, and for this simple reason, that in every town there is an extensive field of profit in private and other consumption which always *awaits reduction* of price, and which is never entered on till a very low minimum has in every case been reached, and for some little time continued. To revert to higher prices after having gradually lowered them, therefore, is about as rational as it would be to root up a fruitful and likely plant in the hope of making it thus yield a profit, because it will not bear fruit till its proper season has fully arrived. The Bridgewater Company, by reducing their prices from 15s. to 6s. were *on the way*, merely, from impracticable and unprofitable prices *towards* a rich harvest, to be reaped especially from the private consumption of their article of manufacture by or amongst no less than 11,000 inhabitants. Now, however, they have resolved to retrace their steps to prices which they admit and complain have heretofore been unprofitable, and from which they had consequently lowered them in the hope of *reaching* a profit; and they may depend on it they were then proceeding in the right direction, at least, towards the desired harvest, which is more than can now be said of them. As for the relative necessity of the retrograde step so taken, we understand that coals are procured cheaper at Bridgewater than anywhere on the line of rail between Bristol and Exeter, as this is the nearest port from the Welch collieries. Now how should it happen that at Taunton, twelve miles farther off, the price of gas should be only 4s. 6d. if coal be so ruling an element in price as to require 7s. for gas at Bridgewater? Mismanagement, we believe, is the real secret at the latter place, the company having had to lay down their mains no less than three several times, as they would not incur the proper outlay at first; and now they want the public to help them out of their difficulty, and in place of making advances towards the public to that end, they are much likelier to bow themselves out of public reach altogether by retrogressive steps such as that now resolved on.

The committee appointed by the City of London Sewers Commission to look into Mr. Leslie's patents, recommend that an investigation, by experiments under Dr. Letheby's superintendence, should be made, with a view to future proceedings towards the purification of the City gas, as to which Dr. Letheby has sent in another quarterly report, in which he states that since his appointment as chemical inspector the illuminating power of the Great Central Company's gas has been increased by about 11·7 per cent. and that it now exceeds the Parliamentary standard by an average of 25 per cent.; but that it is still nearly as impure as the other gases within the limits of the City. Dr. Letheby appears to agree with us in anticipating an immense expansion of the gas manufacture if it were only made fit for consumption in private dwellings. And why should it not be so in London as well as elsewhere? Some other controlling influence than that of an enlightened self-interest seems to be absolutely essential in this instance, just as it has been found to be in the case of smoke prevention; and it is to be hoped the investigation recommended to the Sewers Commission will speedily lead to compulsory measures.

Meantime the public dissatisfaction with the slow progress of gaslight towards a quite possible perfection, seems to be ever urging inventive minds onwards in new paths of improvement. The electric light is slowly working its way towards practicable adoption; and ever and anon some other new light flashes in upon us, at least for a moment, as if only for the purpose of stimulating gas companies into a resolution to shake off their slovenly mode of manufacture. The last of these new lights that we have lately heard of has appeared in Paris, where it is now occupying the attention of the scientific world. The gentleman who made this discovery very lately exhibited his light to a private party. "Into a glass which had been prepared to resist the action of heat," says a witness of his process, "he poured water to the extent of about two-thirds of the capacity of the vessel. He then added a small quantity of powder, and stirred up the mixture. He then added a few drops of liquid, and in a few seconds combustion took place. The flame, which was perfectly white, and 5 or 6 inches in height, illuminated the room, and continued so for four hours. The author of this discovery stated that the cost of the mixture was less than one sou, but that he considered the thing to be as yet in its infancy, and that, with a little time, every objection that can be made to this new light for practical use would be removed."

ROAD FROM BROMPTON TO KENSINGTON.

A second public meeting in support of the Bill now before Parliament to obtain a communication with the park, by simply forming an opening at the end of Brompton-square into Princes-terrace, was held on the 22nd, and was very fully attended, the Rev. Dr. Irons in the chair. On the motion of Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P. seconded by Mr. G. Godwin, a resolution affirming the importance of the measure, and determining on a petition to Parliament, was carried; as was also a resolution for raising a subscription to defray the expenses of the Bill, moved by Mr. E. Pollard, and seconded by Col. Carmichael; and a third resolution, appointing a committee to watch the Bill, moved by Mr. Edwin Price, and seconded by Mr. Maydwell. Nearly 200*l.* were subscribed in the room. It is understood that the Commissioners of Woods are anxious to see the measure carried. Indeed, it is impossible that any person with the map of London before him, especially if he recollect what is to be done on the fine estate purchased by the Commissioners of 1851, should entertain any other feeling. This is not merely a local matter, but one in which every inhabitant of the metropolis is interested; and it is to be hoped that all who have it in their power will give their assistance to the measure.

OLD ST. PANCRAS GOLGOTHA.

Your pages have often enabled me to read, and your occasional illustrations to judge, I had thought, of the enormities practised in Old St. Pancras churchyard; but there are things respecting which no adequate idea can be conveyed without ocular demonstration. I *thought* I had a tolerably correct notion of the goings on at the above-named feverstill (a word of your own coining); but the spectacle I witnessed last Sunday, in the afternoon (with feelings of pain and disgrace, equalled only by the indignation and abhorrence they gave rise to), in and about Old St. Pancras churchyard, carried more intense conviction of both the forbearance and the perfect truth of your statements, and the actual and existing state of things, than all the best journal-writing that ever was penned could have done in my lifetime. I could as little disbelieve what I saw then as I can doubt now what you have so often written. The *Builder* has been charged with exaggeration, I believe, in regard to its statements concerning this place. Let him who desires "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and is willing to judge for himself, but *once* pay a Sunday afternoon visit, and, as an admirer of the *Builder*, I need not wish it a more zealous convert to the principles it asserts, or a stancher advocate in its war against such violation of health, morality, and the higher feel-

ings of our nature, than that one will become. The practices going on at the churchyard, and their effect on the church, its attendants during the comparatively short hours of divine worship, and on the neighbourhood, you have often and well described; and the question naturally presents itself,—"With such transactions under sanction of the powers that be, and aided, as a matter of necessity, by the clergy, I trust not quietly or willingly, how can morality *exist*, I will not say *thrive*, in the same atmosphere? What chance of ameliorating the vices or humanizing the passions of every-day beholders, can be hoped for? Where is the respect due to the ashes of the dead? Your readers must answer this for themselves. I will in conclusion only observe, I was informed by a bystander that he had counted *eight* funeral processions within as many minutes that afternoon; some departing, others entering the ground, and others yet approaching! At the time we spoke a number of children, from a Sunday-school, I believe, were running boisterously about, in and amongst the *cortèges*, alike dead, apparently, to all respect for the day, the occasion, or the feelings—imagine them!—of the unhappy mourners. In addition to these children was an idle concourse of upwards of 200 persons, one of whom deliberately intercepted a coffin and its attendant mourners by passing through, *hands in pocket and pipe in mouth!* I felt, on seeing these things, that of "those who came to mock," few would there be who "remained to pray."

EXTRA MUROS.

Notices of Books.

Six Months in Italy. By GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD. 2 vols. London: Murray. 1853.

THIS is one of the pleasantest books about Italy that we have read for a long time, full of graphic descriptions and intelligent comments. It will doubtless tend to increase the desire felt by all Americans to visit Italy. They believe with the writer of the work before us, and correctly too, that "No other country combines so many attractions, or speaks with so many different voices of invitation. Not to be drawn to Italy—not to be grateful for having seen it—not to remember it with vivid interest, is to be indifferent to everything that took place before we ourselves were born." The after-life takes a grace which but for the visit had been unknown to it.

As an example of the author's style, let us take his notice of *Santa Croce, in Florence*:—

"I went to the Church of Santa Croce in the expectation of seeing something externally imposing and beautiful. The Westminster Abbey of Florence I supposed would have something noble and majestic in its aspect, not unworthy of the illustrious dead who have been committed to its charge; but what was my disappointment when I saw a mere mountain of brick, with as little pretension to beauty or proportion as the gable of a barn—an ugly, unfinished façade, more suggestive of a cotton-factory than a church! The interior is venerable and imposing, dimly lighted by long and narrow Gothic windows of stained glass, and shrouded in the gloom which seems appropriate to a church, of which the chief interest is in its tombs and its monuments. Here repose the remains of Michelangelo, Machiavelli, Galileo, Leonardo Bruno, and Alfieri, and, though partially eclipsed by these greater names, the visitor should not overlook those of Lanzi, the historian of painting, and Filicaja, the lyric poet,—names not to be forgotten so long as modest learning and poetical genius are honoured among men.

Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar!"

The people of Ravenna very properly refused to surrender to the tardy justice of the Florentines the remains of the illustrious foreigner whose last sigh they had received; and Florence could only show her sensibility to the genius of her greatest writer by the empty honours of a cenotaph.

Of the monuments in the Church of Santa Croce, not one is in the highest style of art; and it is a little disconcerting to the stranger to find that the most magnificent of all is erected to the memory of a man of whom he probably never heard, the Chancellor Marsupini. Over all of them the genius of Allegory has breathed from her lips of ice. Painting, sculpture, and architecture appear as mourners around the urn of Michelangelo. Italy weeps over the dust of Alfieri. A figure which may serve either for Political Science or History crowns the monument of Machiavelli; and Poetry deplores the death of Dante. For a monument in a church, a mural tablet with an appropriate inscription, surmounted by a bust or a statue, is all that gratitude, sensibility, or good taste can require, and is always safe. The attempt to do more than this often leads to something tasteless and reprehensible; and when this danger is avoided, the value of a monument, as a memorial, is apt to be impaired by its positive excellence as a work of art."

Here are his impressions on viewing the Coliseum:—

"But under all aspects, in the blaze of noon, at sunset, by the light of the moon or stars—the Coliseum stands alone and unapproached. It is the monarch of ruins. It is a great tragedy in stone, and it softens and subdues the mind like a drama of Æschylus or Shakspeare. It is a colossal type of those struggles of humanity against an irresistible destiny, in which the tragic poet finds the elements of his art. The calamities which crushed the house of Atreus are symbolized in its broken arches and shattered walls. Built of indestructible materials, and seemingly for eternity—of a size, material, and form to defy the "strong hours," which conquer all,—it has bowed its head to their touch, and passed into the inevitable cycle of decay. "And this too shall pass away"—which the Eastern monarch engraved upon his signet-ring—is carved upon these Cyclopean blocks. The stones of Coliseum were once water; and they are now turning into dust. Such is ever the circle of nature. The solid is changing into the fluid, and the fluid into the solid; and that which is unseen is alone indestructible. He does not see the Coliseum aright, who carries away from it no other impressions than those of form, size, and hue. It speaks an intelligible language to the wiser mind. It rebukes the peevish and consoles the patient. It teaches us that there are misfortunes which are clothed with dignity, and sorrows that are crowned with grandeur. As the same blue sky smiles upon the ruin which smiled upon the perfect structure, so the same beneficent Providence bends over our shattered hopes and our answered prayers."

Mr. Hillard rightly appreciates the fact, that—

'Tis the taught already that profit by teaching,
And wisely urges his countrymen who intend to visit Italy (as we would urge ours), to prepare themselves for their visit. Every hour so spent brings its recompense of rich reward.

A History of the Holtes of Aston, with description of Aston Hall, Warwickshire. By A. DAVIDSON, with Illustrations by ALLEN E. EVERITT. Birmingham: Everitt. 1854.

THE illustrations which accompany the genealogical account of the Holtes, lithographed in colour by T. Underwood, of Birmingham, from Mr. Everitt's drawings, represent a very interesting specimen of Elizabethan, or rather Jacobian architecture, Aston Hall. It was commenced in 1618, and completed in 1635. It has a handsome staircase, not unlike that at Crewe, and some good ceilings.

"The name of the architect of this noble pile has not been preserved. Richardson, in his observations on old English mansions, observes that there is every reason to suppose that Dorfold Hall, Crewe Hall, and Aston Hall, were built in successive order by the same architect. Many of the ceilings, fire-places, staircases, &c. are nearly the same in all the houses. The early rudeness of the style is seen at Dorfold Hall, its purity in Crewe Hall, and the commencement of its deterioration in Aston Hall. Nash, in the description to his first series of 'The Mansions of England in the Olden Time,' states that Crewe is one of the finest examples of the mansions of King James's time, and was built from a design, it is said, by Inigo Jones. Sarsfield Taylor, in his 'Fine Arts in Great Britain and Ireland,' says Crewe was built by Jones, but that it is really surprising how little is known, with certainty, of the mansions he built. Aston may, therefore, be one of Jones's productions."

It is to be hoped that the building operations now going on in the Park, may not necessitate the destruction of the Hall.

The views recall to our memory a hot chase across the park, in harum-scarum days, when difficulty added a pleasure, pursued by a late owner of this fine house, who had adopted the enlightened motto of some of our authorities,—"No sketching allowed." A shilling and a soft word, had bribed the good woman at the gate, and obtained a little water for the operation, with intimation that if seen, it would be safer to bolt than to expostulate. We *were* seen, and *did* bolt, the owner after us. It was a roasting day in July, and the recollection is not yet effaced. Mr. Everitt has evidently made his sketches under happier auspices.

Miscellanea.

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. Renton, of New York, has patented a new process for the reduction of the oxides of iron, and the production of the malleable metal, founded on the theory of deoxidising the ore in the absence of atmospheric air, and thus preventing the formation of new oxides, which engenders much waste by the usual process of manufacture. It is said that iron prepared by this process has peculiar advantages for the manufacture of steel.

STAINED GLASS WINDOW FOR ELVASTON.—Mr. Baillie has just finished a chancel window for the church of Elvaston, in Derbyshire, presented by the Earl of Harrington. The window, says the *Northampton Herald*, "is about 19 feet high by 7 wide, and is framed (so to speak) and ornamented in the stiff Mediæval style, the grotesqueness of design being redeemed by the brilliancy of the colouring. But in the subject of the centre picture, 'Christ and the Little Children,' after Overbeck, the artist flies boldly away from his masters, and paints the figures freely in the modern style of art." The faces are nearly all portraits of Lord Harrington's family. The window is to be set up over the tomb of the Countess of Harrington, to whose memory it is dedicated.

FRESCOES AND STATUES IN THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A return which has just been issued presents a short account of what has been done at the New Houses, and gives a list of the several statues and paintings completed or in progress, with a statement of their destination and expense. The estimate of their cost is as follows:—House of Lords, fresco paintings, 4,800*l.*; metal statues, 4,680*l.*; upper waiting-hall, fresco paintings, 3,500*l.*; St. Stephen's Hall, statues, 8,600*l.*; the Prince's chamber, statues, 3,835*l.*; bas-reliefs, 750*l.*; portrait of Henry VII. 50*l.*; the Queen's robing-room, 4,800*l.*; the Peers' robing-room, 9,000*l.*; the Peers' corridor, 3,650*l.*; the Commons' corridor, 3,650*l.*; sundry works, 220*l.*; and adding 5,800*l.* expended in premiums in the exhibitions of 1843 and 1847, and for the purchase of two cartoons exhibited in 1845, the total cost of what has been undertaken will amount to 53,335*l.* of which the sum of 29,660*l.* has been already paid. The remainder will only be required by degrees, for a large proportion of the works are not completed. The Peers' robing-room, for instance, is not yet built; but a sum of not less than 9,000*l.* is devoted to the nine fresco paintings which are to be placed in this apartment, and which the artist, Mr. J. R. Herbert, was to have nine years from April, 1851, to complete. They are to have Scripture subjects, the illustrations to "have reference to the idea of justice on earth, and its development in law and judgment." The eight paintings for the Peers' corridor are to indicate the heroic virtues displayed on both sides during the civil war, and the Commons' corridor is to continue and complete the subject.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—Various effective little books or tracts are being issued by the National Society from their depositary at the Sanctuary, Westminster. We have now before us one, of the simplest order, and most easily understandable by the untutored mind, on "The World, or General Geography," and sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* a dozen: another is a 6*d.* tract, on "Elementary Statics;" being the first part of a plain little treatise on mechanics for the use of schools, by the Rev. R. Fowler, B.A. vice-principal of the Diocesan Training-school at Chester: a third contains some choice selections of "School Poetry." All of these seem well adapted to the end in view, and they form but a specimen of a class of useful little works published by the society.

SALE OF TIMBER, WIMBLEDON.—Last week an auction was held at Wandsworth, by Messrs. Chinnock and Galsworthy, of timber, underwood, &c. growing upon the Wimbledon Park Estate, which called together a large attendance of timber-merchants and dealers. The sale comprised 130 lots. The prices realized were higher than those of former sales, owing to the great demand for timber for ship-building purposes. The small class oak, for which there was the greatest demand, realised 3*s.* 4*d.* per foot; the largest Wych elm, 2*s.* 4*d.* being the price of oak of former sales; and the best quality lime as much as 1*s.* 10*d.* per foot. The total result of the day's sale was nearly 2,200*l.*

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS AND MAUSOLEUM COMPANY has taken a fresh shape. Sir W. Cubitt is engineer, and Mr. Sydney Smirke architect. A report read at the first general meeting of the company, on the 7th inst. shows that the disbursements to the 31st January have been 21,860*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* including 10,000*l.* in part payment for land. There are liabilities to the amount of 7,061*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* irrespective of sums remaining unpaid for the land, &c. namely, 48,236*l.* The expenditure is startling; we might almost say discreditable. 9,219 shares of 10*l.* each are subscribed for.

The Decimal Calculator.—Under this title, Mr. Robert Mears, accountant, who, by the way, seems to have had a good deal of practical experience in calculations as to building and other constructive railway works, and had already published a series of Decimal Coinage Tables, has timeously issued a little work by means of which the public of all classes connected with trade may have the advantage of preparing themselves for the probable introduction of the simple decimal system, in weights, measures, and time, as well as in coinage, and may, even as it is, save themselves much trouble and time in ordinary calculations, while so preparing themselves for the contemplated change of system. Of course it will be understood that the little sixpenny aid to ready reckoning now issued is not based or dependant on any mere theoretical scheme of proposed coinage, but on the general system of decimals; and as what may be learnt from it therefore has no chance of requiring to be unlearned, and as much labour has evidently been expended in simplifying and explaining the system so as to be easily understood by all employed in trade calculations, this timely production ought to be widely diffused and well studied.

Steam Hammers.—Mr. R. Taylor, of Reading (U.S.), has patented an improved arrangement of valves, ports, and passages, for operating steam hammers, "so that the steam can be made to act with a variable force on either the up and down strokes of the piston, or on both, or prevented from acting on the down stroke, without interrupting the action of the hammer."

The Royal Scottish Academy.—The exhibition of this association is now open at Edinburgh. It is said to be very varied and interesting in its contents. Pictures by deceased artists have been strictly excluded from this year's exhibition. There are contributions by Macnee, Graham, Gilbert, the Landeers, Thomas and John Faed, Douglas, Gavin, Lees, Ross, Ritchie, Erskine Nicol, Noel Paton, M'Culloch, D. O. Hill, Crauford, J. C. Brown, Waller Paton, Tonge, Oakes, Hargitt, Fraser, &c. and also by Millais, W. B. Johnstone, Maclise, Roberts, E. W. Cooke, Horsley, Leslie, and many other English artists.

New Churches in the Diocese of London.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches have approved of the plans for a new church for the ecclesiastical district of St. Mark, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. They have also made conditional grants towards the erection of churches at the following places:—The district of St. James's, Hatcham, in the parish of Deptford; at Blackheath, in the parish of Greenwich; at Forest-hill, in the parish of Lewisham; in the parish of Isleworth; in the parish of Hammersmith; in Oakley-square, Bedford New Town; in the district of St. Luke's, King's-cross; at Tollington-park, in the district parish of Upper Holloway; in the district parish of St. John, Notting-hill; in Nutford-place, in the district parish of St. Mary, Bryanstone-square; at Lorrimore-road, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington. Some of these churches have been commenced.

Railway Matters.—The half-yearly report of the London and North-Western Company shows the total receipts on revenue account for the half-year ending 31st December, to have been 1,468,304*l.* The disposable balance, after defraying working expenses, &c. is 632,035*l.* The proposed dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year, amounts to 546,004*l.* leaving a balance of 86,031*l.* to next account.——The half-yearly accounts of the London and South-Western show a balance available for dividend of 174,465*l.* 4s. 7d. From this sum the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be declared, amounting, on 6,761,264*l.* 13s. 4d. to 169,031*l.* 12s. 4d. leaving to next half-year, 5,433*l.* 12s. 3d. ——The revenue account of the Great Western for the half-year shows that 620,972*l.* had been received from traffic and other sources, and that 242 362*l.* had been expended, including rates, taxes, and government duty, leaving a balance of 378,610*l.* Out of the disposable balance 184,689*l.* it is proposed to deduct 164,725*l.* for a dividend, at the rate of 2 per cent. for the half-year on the ordinary stock and shares of the company (8,236,276*l.*) leaving a balance of 19,964*l.*

The Builders' Benevolent Institution.—The anniversary ball in aid of the funds of this institution, founded in 1847, for giving, as most of our readers know, assistance to decayed members of the building profession, came off on Thursday, the 16th inst. at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, under the patronage of Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P. Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P. Mr. Peter Rolt, M.P. Mr. Lee, M.P. and others. The attendance equalled the gatherings on former occasions, and we trust the result will prove beneficial to the funds of the Institution. It has at the present time twenty-two pensioners upon its books, and three others are to be elected in the month of May next.

Drawing as a Branch of Ordinary Education.—This is an object, for the realization of which we have for many years laboured. It is gratifying, therefore, to find it at length adopted as a principle by the Government Council on Education, who, after making arrangements with the Department of Science and Art, have issued a circular to their inspectors, instructing them as to steps to be taken towards promoting the instruction of the students in training for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses under their inspection. Such students are to be allowed to attend the various Elementary Drawing Schools connected with the Department of Science and Art for half fees of 3d. instead of 6d. a week, and they are to have other subsequent advantages where their progress has been approved of, besides prizes graduated according to their advancement, and certificates fixing their rank as elementary teachers in respect to augmentation of salary by the Government.

The Tower of St. Mary's, Taunton. — The architects engaged for the restoration of this beautiful tower, have advised that its condition is so bad, it is necessary it should be taken down and rebuilt. The advice is not relished by some of the townsmen, and opinions have been privately sought in other quarters.

Exhibition of French Pictures.—An executive committee is now forming to make an exhibition of the French school of painting, in Pall-mall, at Mr. Griffith's gallery. The lease has been taken for twelve years, and it is proposed to open in April next. The patrons, we are told, include some of the highest names in France, and some noblemen and gentlemen in England known as amateurs.

Reading Board of Health.—At a meeting of the Reading Local Board of Health, on Tuesday last, it was determined to engage the services of Mr. T. E. Blackwell, C.E. of Bristol. We may expect that, under this gentleman's direction, the sanitary improvements will be judiciously designed, and efficiently and economically carried out. The Board have not been remarkable for their energy up to this time, but we are willing to give them credit a little longer.

The Lion Arcade, Huddersfield.—Respecting this structure, mentioned in our provincial news in January last, a correspondent forwards the following information:—The front of it, facing St George's-square, is 180 feet in length, and upwards of 40 feet high. The lion (by Seely, of London) on the centre of the coping, weighs seven tons. The sides fronting Northumberland-street and St. Peter-street are respectively 83 feet in length. The length of the arcade is 112 feet, its width, 43 feet; and from the middle of the iron roof to the floor the height is 50 feet. 120 gas jets run round the cornice next the roof. More than 6,000 feet of glass have been used in the roof, and 9,000 feet of the best plate-glass have been employed in the windows of the shops and warehouses. The area of the entire structure is 1,660 square yards. The design—Italian—was furnished by Mr. Pritchett, architect. The contractors are, for masonry, Messrs. Brook and Stead (the clerk of the works, Mr. William Stocks, had the direct management of this department); for ironwork, Messrs. Walker, of York; for glass, the London and Manchester Glass Company; for glaziery, Messrs. Hodgson, of York; slatework, Mr. Goodwin; for plastering, Mr. Tunnacliffe; for painting, Mr. Calvert; for carpenters' work, Messrs. William Fawcett and Sons. The cellars, boarded, and easily accessible, are used by the various shopkeepers as store-rooms, and by the warehouse-companies for packing woollen goods. To the right of the staircase a post-office box is to be placed; and under the stairs is a hose always ready in case of accident by fire. The whole of the shops and warehouses, with about two exceptions, are tenanted. This work was originated and is owned by Mr. Samuel Oldfield.

Fires from Defective Flues, and Timber running into Flues.—Your number for last week contains notices of two fires from defective flues; one in consequence of a timber plate actually running into the flue. Surely it would be worth the while of parties about to build to take care that flue-pipes were used to line all flues. They are inexpensive and entirely prevent the possibility of timber coming at all in contact with the inside of the flue. They also serve to make the flues compact and perfect, and thus prevent fires from defective flues.—G. O.

"Steam superseded."—Mr. George Goodlet, of Leith, has patented an invention for the substitution of "cold water in combination with air," in place of steam, as a working power. It must be some modification of the hydraulic engine, we presume. The era of hydraulic power is yet to come. We long since pointed out the many uses to which it might be put; but we do not think its importance is even yet appreciated as it ought to be. We know nothing, however, of Mr. Goodlet's project, further than what has just been stated.

Bristol Archæological Society.—The first meeting of this new association, adjourned from the 1st inst. was held under more favourable circumstances, in the theatre of the Park-street Institution, on Saturday before last, the mayor, as president, in the chair. After an appropriate introductory address by the chairman, Mr. D. W. Nash, one of the honorary secretaries, read a paper, illustrating the objects for which the society had been formed; and containing a rapid sketch of some of the archæological features of the vicinity of Bristol, at same time showing that there was ample scope in this locality for the labours of an archæological society; and that the prospects of its usefulness were such as to merit the approbation with which the project of its formation had been received. It was announced at the close of the proceedings that the next meeting of the society would be held in about two months.

Statue of "Liverpool."—Mr. Spence has just completed a colossal statue, in female form, emblematical of Liverpool, for the new palace at Sydenham, being one of a series now executing by different artists. The figure is in a standing posture, with classical drapery. In her right hand is a book, on which are engraved the arms of Liverpool: in her left she holds Mercury's caduceus, as a symbol of commerce. On one side is placed the Liver, emblematic of the town; on the other the Dolphin, as an emblem of the sea.

Fall of a "Peace" Pillar. — An Omen of War.—On Wednesday week, between five and six o'clock p.m. the inhabitants of Langfield, Lancashire, were startled by a loud rumbling noise resembling the falling of rocks or a large pile of buildings. It was found that the pillar, or monument, erected on the height of Stoodley Pike, about forty years since, in commemoration of peace, had fallen nearly to the bottom! This monument, which was about 40 yards high, had steps winding round it from bottom to top, whence might be seen the country round for forty or fifty miles. It was commenced in 1814, and finished next year. A few years since it was struck by lightning, which cracked the walls in several places.

Wages at Sydney.—The following, from a Sydney paper, the *Empire*, shows the rate of wages there in November last:—Stonemasons, last week 22s. this week 25s. per day; plasterers, 21s. per day; bricklayers, 20s. per day; quarry labourers, 10s. to 15s. per day; bricklayers' labourers, 14s. to 16s. per day; plasterers' labourers, 12s. per day; other labourers, 10s. per day; carters, 10s. per day.

Ilkley Hydropathic Establishment: Competition.—In the competition for this hotel and boarding-house, advertised in our pages, the shareholders have selected the design of Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, of Leeds, and have adjudged the second premium of 20*l.* to Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, of the same place. The directors have awarded an additional premium of 15*l.* to Messrs. Raffles Brown and Walter Blackett, of London.

Sympathies of Sounds.—It is owing to the sympathetic communication of vibrations that persons with clear and powerful voices have been able to break a large tumbler glass by singing close to its proper fundamental note. We have heard of a case where a person broke no fewer than twelve large glasses in succession. The sympathy of vibrations, or tendency of one vibrating body to throw another into the same state of vibration, shows itself remarkably in the case of the going of two clocks fixed to the same shelf or wall. It was known near a century ago that two clocks set going on the same shelf will affect each other. The pendulum of the clock which is stopped, after a certain time, will resume its vibrations, and in its turn stop that of the other clock. Mr. John Elliot, who first observed these effects, noticed that two clocks, which varied from each other ninety-six seconds a day, agreed to a second for several days when they were placed on the same rail. The slowest of these two clocks, which had a slower pendulum, set the other in motion in sixteen minutes and a half, and stopped itself in thirty-six minutes and a half. These effects are clearly produced by the small vibrations communicated from the one pendulum to the other through the shelf, or rail, or plank, on which they both rest. It has been found that two conflicting sounds produce silence, as two converging rays of light produce darkness.—*Herschel on Sound.*

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"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

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POLICIES EFFECTED ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH, 1854, WILL RECEIVE SIX YEARS' ADDITIONS AT THE ALLOCATION AT 1ST MARCH, 1859.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.
WM. COOK, Agent.
126, Bishopsgate-street, Feb. 1, 1854.

INSTITUTED 1831.

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FASHIONABLE INDIAN-CARVED FURNITURE (as presented to her Majesty by the East-India Company), consisting of drawing-room, library, garden chairs, couches, settees, cabinets, flower-stands, tea and other tables, with Indian Paper-hangings, all of most elegant design and preservation, at moderate prices.—At ARROWSMITHS', Decorators and Upholsterers to her Majesty, 80, New Bond street. Parquet Flooring of any pattern.

DRAWINGS, of every description, executed with despatch, by Messrs. ROSSIGNOL and CROOK, Mechanical and Engineering Draughtsmen, 23, Chancery lane.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Painting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

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TO BE SOLD, for less than half the cost price, THREE strong, well-built TIMBER CARRIAGES, Have been used at the Exhibition for carrying iron girders and columns, the contract being now complete. 16 inch wheels.—Standing at PERRY'S Brickfield, Queen's-road, Peckham.

THE REFORM FREEHOLD LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY, and BANK for DEPOSITS.—Enrolled under 6 & 7 Wm. IV. cap. 32. Freehold Land Shares, 30/ each. Subscriptions, 4s. per month, for 120 months. Building Society Shares, 10/. each. Subscriptions, 10s. per month, for twelve and a half years, or 2/6 per month for seven and a quarter years. No entrance fees. No quarterage. This Society disclaims all party objects, and all interference with the political opinions of its members.

TRUSTEES.

Robert Keating, Esq. M.P. Director of the London and County Bank
Lieut. Col Dickson, 10, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park Gardens
Julius Ader, Esq. Crutched Friars

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*J. Wilson Blackett, Esq. 50, Threadneedle street
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SECRETARY.—W. Gurley Smith, Esq. Deptford.
Offices—147, Cheapside.

SAVINGS-BANK DEPARTMENT.

The trustees being authorised by the rules to borrow money, a bank for deposits has been established for the purpose of extending its operations, by employing the united savings of servants, mechanics, and tradesmen, as a capital to give every facility for the acquisition of property among the industrious and middle classes. Deposits must be made in sums of not less than 1/. and may, at any time, be increased or withdrawn. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, calculated monthly, will be paid.

The interest allowed by ordinary savings banks does not exceed 2l. 19s. 4d. per cent.

Members of the Society have the following important privileges:—

No entrance fees payable. No quarterage charged.

Interest at 5 per cent. and bonus allowed to members upon the completion of their building shares, with profits, and the same rate of interest charged to members upon advances made by the Society.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. and bonus, allowed on freehold land shares.

No preference given to members of the Committee in the allotment of estates. Every member has an equal chance.

There is no partnership liability, as in a Joint Stock Company, The whole of the profits belong exclusively to the members.

Members may obtain advances on houses or landed property already in their possession.

Members may withdraw the whole of their subscriptions with interest, on giving due notice to the secretary.

The property of the Society is vested in the trustees.

Disputes settled by arbitration.

In case of death payments may be made of a sum not exceeding 20l. without requiring probate of will or letters of administration. Females and minors may become members.

No extra payments required for management, postages, or for any other object.

Interest allowed on subscriptions in advance and on completed shares.

The management of the Society, and the appointment of directors and officers, are entirely under the control of the members.

From the above it will be observed that a most important new feature in this Society is the abolition of entrance fees and quarterage. The injustice of these fees has frequently been the subject of comment; and although their amount varies in different societies, it is believed that this is the only one existing which has had the courage entirely to abolish them. The only reason alleged for these charges being made is, that they are necessary to form a fund for defraying expenses of management. But it cannot assuredly be contended that the payment of an extravagant entrance fee, with a view to accumulate big savings, is to be construed for payment of expenses incurred in obtaining estates for the wealthier members of the Society. Yet such is the fact, and under these circumstances, this Society has abolished them altogether, and issues with perfect confidence upon the result.

Shares, entrance fees, and further information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society.

Money orders payable at the Chief Office, St. Martin's-le Grand

Country agents wanted.

Be order, W. GURLEY SMITH, Secretary.

London, 147, Cheapside.—Entrance in Foster-lane.

£5 8s. 4d. per cent. to investors in the Home Counties and Metropolitan Freehold Land Society, with the best security and no risk. The following particulars in the Annual Report, showing the success and safety of the society, are worth notice: The estates purchased being first-class building land, have realized a profit to the society, sufficient to give investors a bonus of 5/. 8s. 4d. per cent on the past year's subscriptions, leaving still a considerable balance in hand. 2. All allotments offered to members have been eagerly taken up, and numerous high premiums on the best prize, showing the policy of the directors in distributing any land adapted for building purposes. 3. Another first class estate has been secured, and will shortly be allotted which promises results, at 5l. 5s. 4d. per cent. per annum in all future subscriptions. A Public Meeting will be held at Radley's Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th MARCH, when Forty shares will be drawn in the ballot. For report and prospectus apply at the office, 15, Chatham-place, Blackfriars. HENRY KNIGHT, secretary.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

Established 1850.

The Witcham and Merton Estates will be balloted for shortly. All shares issued previously, on which one month's subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot. Monthly subscription, 4s.; entrance and rules, 1s. 6d.

46, Bedford-row. R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

ENGLISHMAN FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—TENDERS for ROADS, &c.—Selhurst Estate, Croydon. The Directors have determined to receive separate TENDERS for ROADS and DRAINAGE on this estate, and have extended the period to the 6th instant. Amended plans and specifications will be at the Offices of the society on and after the 24th instant. The Tenders are to be delivered at the offices before FIVE o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, marked "Tenders for Roads, Selhurst Estate."—By order of the Board.

G. ASKE, Secretary.

61, Coleman-street, London, Feb. 21, 1854.

SIX PER CENT. BONUS and PAYMENT of INTEREST. THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY To the holders of nine-completed shares are informed that the bonus of six per cent. placed to their credit in the books of the society will be duly posted in the pass books. The holders of completed shares not yet exercised who have not yet received the bonus of three per cent. in addition to the guaranteed three per cent. interest up to the 29th of September last, are requested to apply at the Offices, or to the secretary, who will forward the amount and form of receipt. From the 29th of September the interest allowed on completed shares and on payments of a year's subscription and upwards will be five per cent.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

Offices, 33, Norfolk-street.

TO PLUMBERS, DECORATORS, GAS-FITTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an excellent old-established BUSINESS, in a flourishing town, with house, suited for a person of first respectability. For particulars apply to Messrs. JAMES GUY and CO 6, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, London.

TO HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS, &c.

To be immediately DISPOSED OF, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable BUSINESS as a Hydraulic Engineer and General Building Plumber, &c. in one of the best towns in the East of England: the present proprietor wishes to retire from increasing ill health, and will be inclined to make reasonable arrangements for the good will. The premises on which the business is conducted, are of considerable extent, in the centre of the town, and comprise a good dwelling-house attached, a large yard, and extensive shops and sheds, with a garden, and six cottage houses at the end of the garden suitable for workmen. These premises would have to be rented at a price to be fixed upon, or they would be sold for a life tenure on which they are held. The whole Trade, which is not a heavy one, to be taken at a fair valuation. For particulars apply to G. ATWELL, Esq. Architect, Hemingford terrace East, Islington

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

THE LEASE of an old-established BUSINESS, in the City, TO BE SOLD, rent, twenty guineas per annum, together with the remaining stock and implements in Trade.—For particulars, apply to Mr. LEE, 1, Devonshire square, Bishopsgate.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

JEWIN-STREET and JEWIN-CRESCENT, Aldersgate-street. TO BE DISPOSED OF by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the BUSINESS of a BUILDER carried on by the late Mr. James Ward and his family at Jewin-street and Jewin-crescent aforesaid for upwards of fifty years; to which is attached the excellent Business of a Dealer in Building Materials, Bath Bricks, Hearthstones, and Paving. The fixtures are to be taken at a valuation, and if desired the stock in trade, at any part thereof—For particulars apply on the premises, or to Messrs. FISHER and SON, Solicitors, 103, Aldersgate street.

TO ARCHITECTS, HOUSE AGENTS, &c.

WOOD and COMPANY, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, and PAPER-HANGERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c. 20, Paget street, Burton-crescent, St. Pancras. Ground, Embossed, and Flock Distempers, and General Ornamental Window Glass Manufacturers.

Country orders received and executed.—Estimates given.

PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING, for Gas Fittings, Chemical Purposes, Fire Engines, Manure Pumps, &c. JAMES LYNE HANCOCK, Sole Manufacturer, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London, begs to invite the attention of Architects, Builders, Engineers, and the trade generally, to the Vulcanized India-Rubber Tubing, which is now manufactured from 1 inch bore and upwards, in lengths from 5 to 100 feet, and of various strengths, suitable for the purposes for which it is applied. VULCANIZED HOSE for FIRE ENGINES, LIQUID MANURE, and for conveying HOT WATER to BATHS in DWELLING-HOUSES and BREWERIES, manufactured to resist great pressure of any length and size to order.

*** Testimonials may be had on application at the Manufactory.

N.B. VULCANIZED WASHERS and SHEET RUBBER or Steam and Hot Water Pipes, and Packings for Pistons and Gland-Boxes of Steam Engines, cut any size to order.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different bedsteads, also of every description of bedding, blankets, and quilts. And their new warerooms contain an extensive assortment of bedroom furniture, furniture chintzes, damasks, and muslins, so as to render their establishment complete for the general furnishing of bed rooms.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Manjeers and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 114, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

QUANTITIES, SPECIFICATIONS, SCHEDULES of PRICES, WORKING DRAWINGS, &c copied, lithographed, or printed.

PLANS, ELEVATIONS, DRAWINGS of MACHINERY, &c. lithographed or engraved.

BUILDERS' and CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, DRAWING PAPERS; ditto, mounted and continuous; TRACING PAPER and CLOTH; ditto in lengths.

GENERAL STATIONERY, for the use of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, and ENGINEERS, at the lowest current rates.

WATERLOW and SONS, 65 to 68, London-wall; and 49, Parliament-street, London.

Contracts for the supply of large establishments.

BILLS of QUANTITIES, &c. Lithographed with the greatest celerity, and on the lowest scale of charges. Maps, Plans, Sections, and Enlarged Architectural Engineering, and Mechanical Drawings executed in the most superior manner. Plans or drafted lithographically. FIRE and DANGER-GUILD, 16, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

SURVEYING, ARCHITECTURAL, and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.

For preparing Guinea on for Surveyors, Architects, Engineers, Builders, Draughtsmen, Masters, Valuers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Drawing, Colouring, &c. by the respective Mechanics Specialations, Taking out Quantities, Preparing Estimates &c. &c. Terms very moderate. For prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 24, Guilford-street, Russell square.

SURVEYING, LEVELLING, ARCHITECTURAL and ENGINEERING DRAWING, and LITHOGRAPHY; maps and plans reduced or enlarged; diagrams and maps for committees on private bills; drawings for patents, &c.—H. COURTNEY, Lincoln's-inn-fields Chambers, corner of Portsmouth street. A Pupil wanted.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

1-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		½-inch White, 16s. per square.	
1-inch " 18s.	"	¾-inch " 17s.	"
1-inch " 22s.	"	1-inch " 21s.	"

Dantzic Timber, 8os. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest price of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MUIR'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM-STREET, PIMLICO.

TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. sawn on the most approved principle; floards, &c. prepared, matched, and grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of navigation and water-carriage, being connected with the Thames by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks, and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SOUTHAM,

Saw Mills, Gillingham-street, Pimlico.

N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of WELL-SEASONED, DRY, PREPARED WHITE and YELLOW BATTEN FLOORING, also a large quantity of SCAFFOLD POLES, FOR SALE, at a low price, at DIXON'S, No. 2 Wharf, Queen's-road West, Chelsea. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Sand, Plaster, Slates, and Slate Slab, Tiles, &c. on Sale at the lowest remunerative Prices. Goods landed and carted. Ladders for sale. Apply to H. P. DIXON and CO as above. Great facilities for the prompt execution of country orders.

FOREIGN TIMBER and DEALS of every description, at the lowest prices, for cash; and also Prepared Floors at the following prices, for the present month:—

1-in.	1½.	1¼.	1½.
17s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	21s.	26s. Yellow, per square.
16s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	19s. 6d.	24s. White, do.

Battens, 2s. 5d.; Deals, 4s. 6d.; and Plank, from 5s. 3d. per 12 feet. Dantzic Timber, 8os. per load, and every kind of English and Foreign Wood direct from the docks.—Apply to Mr. MAY, 90, Londenhall-street.

DRY MAHOGANY, OAK, &c.—S. J. CROSS begs to inform the trade that he has on hand a good assortment of the above at the lowest possible prices. Oak sills and flooring in any quantity.—11, FEATHERSTONE-STREET, FINSBURY.

DRY PINE PLANKS, TIMBER, and DEALS.—Builders and other consumers may effect a considerable saving by purchasing of Mr. GEORGE WALLEN, Timber Merchant, of Adelaide chambers, 89, Gracechurch-street, City, who has a large well selected stock in the docks, which he is determined to sell at the lowest remunerative prices for cash.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCHED LINING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that, in consequence of the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their moulding (as advertised on the 24th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Guiding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

By her Majesty's Letters Patent.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

FOR SALE, at REDUCED PRICES, No. 27, WHARF ROAD, CITY BASIN, the Proprietor retiring from the Timber Trade, a Large Quantity of PREPARED FLOORING, in Boards and Battens, from 1 to 1¼ inch, and seasoned by the patent desiccating process, also Match boards, Pine and Deals, Wainscot, Mahogany, and Hornbeam. The Premises to let, and immediate possession given.

PADDINGTON TIMBER-YARD SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, 3, Irongate Wharf, Praed street, Edgware-road, near the Great and Regent's Canals, affording the advantage of railway and water carriage

GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. H. Fry and Son, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well seasoned stock of Flooring Boards, Matched Boarding, and Mouldings of every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the lowest remunerative prices.

GEORGE W. FRY can also offer every advantage to purchasers of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills afford convenience for immediate forwarding on the most moderate terms. All sawn and prepared goods delivered free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station in town.

G. W. F. has published an enlarged and improved sheet of Moulding Designs, which will be forwarded, with prices of flooring, &c. post-free, on application.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a good SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAW BENCH complete. Communications, with full particulars, number, and depth of saws, lowest price, &c. &c. to be addressed to A. B. *Chronicle* Office, Oxford.

TO SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, BUILDERS, &c.

ON SALE, TWO first-rate PLANING MACHINES, just built, with 18-inch rollers, and the latest improvements. These machines will plane, joint, and groove boards at the rate of 30 feet per minute, up to 4 inches thick by 12 inches wide. For many sawing and planing.—Apply to JNO. H. WALKER, Sawing and Planing Mills, Huddersfield.

DECORATIVE ARTISTIC PAINTING.—Mr. F. SANG, from the Royal Academy at Munich, whose works may be seen in the leading public and private buildings in the metropolis and the country, draws the attention of his patrons to his new and improved STYLES of ARTISTIC EMBELLISHMENTS of INTERIORS, in the modern and ancient styles.—Address, Mr. SANG, 53, Pall-mall, London.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and be acknowledged to be the most useful Colouring Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT.—This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and its suitableness for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no caustic qualities, but may be used as stone in new shops, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough surfaces; its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint), that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.
MANUFACTURERS,
PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the proportion of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grating appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—
HUBBUCK—LONDON —PATENT.
not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that may be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of reduction, or by mixture with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court Road-st., and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company. In Belfast and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-house. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in Kegs of 1 to 5 cwt. each, and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 1½. and 10s. each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c as a substitute for oil paint; is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 12s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 2s. per gallon.

PATENTINDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

PERMANENT ZINC COLOURS and WHITE.—Emerald and Brunswick Greens, Chromes, Blues, Reds, and all other Colours, are now produced from Zinc, at prices which render them an advantageous substitute to the Lead, Arsenic, and Copper Colours. These Zinc Colours are most brilliant, and never change by exposure to any Gases, Salt Water, &c For Ships and Machinery, also for all kinds of House Painting, no other but Zinc Colours ought to be used to insure durability and economy. For Prices, apply to the Patentees, Messrs. GEO. H. GEYELIN and CO. White Zinc and Permanent Colour Works, Victoria-wharf, Regent's-park-basin, London.

DAMP WALLS! DAMP WALLS!—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of long experience, it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been prepared in a short time after the last coat of plaster has been put on. As for the price of old houses its value is great. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d.—Prepared only by Mr. J. STENT, Surveyor, Warminster. May be purchased of all respectable Druggists or Paper-dealers for 3s. per quart, or 10s. per gallon.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not congeal in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength, of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cement is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured. Orders received at Great Scotland yard, and at the Works

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs ASPDIN, ORD, and CO have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery patented by Mr. ASPDIN, much improved the quality of its cement with little increase in price.

Engineers and architects are respectfully requested to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are many imitations of this Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO beg to call attention to their SPECIAL QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, is thereby enabled to execute orders for Cement supplied with any quantity at any required, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which preeminent merits, the properties stamp it at once as the best cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are required. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland cement can be and contrary to the statements set forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stucco are dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Zinc Elms, London

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLAIR, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it clearer per for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, having scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is the best recommendation

Gibbs, Canning, and Co's Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire-tools.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SLOPES, PATTERN STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington

ROMAN and OTHER CEMENTS. Manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, successor to the Patentees, PARKER and WYATT, who, in 1796, first introduced PARKER'S ROMAN CEMENT; also Tarras and Pozzolano Cements, English and French Plaster, Terra Cotta Chimney Pots, Trusses, &c.

Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts, Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Chalk, Stone, Sand exclusively by Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portolano

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no Grinding.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster. To Railway Directors and Engineers. The increased traffic of all kinds upon Railways, which has led to the adoption of very heavy engines, together with the high speeds demanded by the public, has caused great wear and tear of the Permanent Way, and in most instances the construction of the road remains the same as when at first designed for far lighter traffic. However safe the road may have been for the work at first anticipated, it is manifest, from frequent accidents, that more security for the public is required.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY possess many valuable patents relating to the permanent way of railways, including inventions by the following Engineers:—

Adams, W. B	Hoby, J. W
Barlow, P. W.	Macneill, Sir John
Barlow, W. H.	Mast, Charles
Bruff, P. S.	Richardson, Robert
Gardner, John	Samuel, James
Grainger, L. B. B.	Wild, Charles H.
Gouraud, C. F.	&c. &c

The Company submit the attention of Boards of Directors and Engineers to the advantages offered, not only by the patent improvements applicable to old lines, but also to several equally valuable inventions, applicable to the construction of new railways.

For the purpose of improving existing lines of railway the Company draw especial attention to their patent improved FISH-JOINTS and FISH-CHAIRS, by which the following advantages are secured:—

1st. Almost perfect security against the trains running off the line, the rails being practically converted into a continuous bar of iron.

2nd. Increased comfort to travellers, from a great reduction in the oscillatory movement of the carriages, and the absence of the disagreeable noise occasioned by the wheels striking the uneven ends of the rails.

3rd. The road being smoother, there results a proportionate saving in the power required for traction; and the wear and tear both of the rolling stock and the permanent way, is much reduced.

4th. Hence the rails last much longer, and this may be safely estimated at from a fourth to one-third.

5th. A large reduction in the labour of maintenance of way.

On the Canada Line of the Eastern Counties Railway, where no longitudinals exist, but which is now ballasted with the Patent Joints and Fish chairs, the engineer in the ballasted of way has been fully fifty per cent. of the amount formerly paid for labour; and an extensive contract for a term of years recently undertaken for one of the Trunk lines in England, attests the fact that one and three-quarter miles of way laid down under this Company's patent, can be maintained for the same cost as one mile of way of the ordinary construction.

For New Lines the Company recommend their PATENT WROUGHT IRON PERMANENT WAY, which has been most successfully and extensively adopted on several Lines in England, and is also being introduced upon upwards of Three Hundred Miles in Europe and the more distant parts of the world, involves no increase in the original cost of construction, and secures SIMPLICITY and SAFETY combined with great ECONOMY in the cost of repair and maintenance.

The Company possess also important patented improvements in the various descriptions of Cast Iron Sleepers, which have been already successfully introduced on several Hundred Miles of Railway, both at home and abroad, and most satisfactory reports of their economy and efficiency have been received.

The following is a list of the various Lines, in which one or other (and in some instances several) of the PERMANENT WAY COMPANY'S PATENTS have been already adopted:

Belfast and Ulster	Maryport and Carlisle
Bordeaux and Cette	Midland
Dublin and Belfast	Minorca in Spain
Eastern Counties	Morayshire
East Indian	Midland Great Western, Ireland
Edinburgh and Glasgow	Newmarket
East Lancashire	Newport, Hereford, and Abergavenny
Egyptian	Oporto
Glasgow and South Western	North and South Western Junction
Great Western	Northern Railway of France
Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester	Northern Railway of Canada
London, Brighton, and South Coast, & Crystal Palace Line	Portsmouth and Versailles
London and North Western	South Wales
Londonderry and Enniskillen	Sydney and Goulburn, Australia
Londonderry and Coleraine	Waterford and Limerick
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	West Cornwall
	York and North Midland
	York, Newcastle, and Berwick.

Some of the most important Lines of Railway have found it to their interest to compound for the licenses due for all the PERMANENT WAY COMPANY'S PATENTS by one payment. This arrangement has the advantage of enabling them to use the Patents in a COMBINED FORM without paying a separate royalty on each, and includes the free use of any future improvements in the Patents belonging to the Company.

After a series of careful trials of the system upon the LONDON and NORTH WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS, these two Companies, with a view to the adoption of the best plans for SECURITY to PASSENGERS and ECONOMY in working, have arranged with the Permanent Way Company for the use of their Patents on upwards of a Thousand Miles of Railway.

Testimonials from the most eminent Engineers may be inspected at the office of the Company, and every information as to the cost and best mode of proceeding be obtained by application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, Civil Engineer (the Manager of the Permanent Way Company), or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, No. 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
18, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

PRIZE MEDAL CLASS 22.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—

LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 330 feet; their efficiency and durability is experience established

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 18s.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and marketplaces, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and all wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 19in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT

CAST-IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS

Patent Pump £1 15 0

Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing 3 0 0

Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

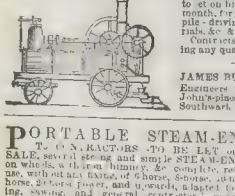
May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET,
LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade. An Illustrated Book sent on application post free.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, engineers, Paper makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids to draw or to raise, will find in these Pumps a most economical, efficient, simple, and powerful machine. Pumps for Mines, Quarries, Drainage, Irrigation, Sewage, Gas Works, Steam Vessels, &c. &c. EFFICIENCY SIMPLICITY DURABILITY, & POWER, Have been proved. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—

PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse, power always ready to set on fire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.

Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS,
Engineers and Contractors,
John's-place, Holland-street,
Southwark, London.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.—

TO CONTRACTORS TO BE LET on HIRE, or for SALE, several strong and simple STEAM-ENGINES mounted on wheels, of three, nine, &c. complete, ready for immediate use, with out-ass fixed, of 8 horse, 8 horse, 10 horse, 12 horse, 16 horse, 20 horse power, and upwards, adapted for pumping, winding, sawing, and general contractors' purposes. Apply to MEDWIN and HALL, Engineers and Patentees Engine-makers, 92, Blackfriars-road.

STEAM-ENGINES,

of various sizes, from two-horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most improved principles, and of the very best quality, single and double-purchase cranes also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and CO. Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, Old-road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

CAUTION.—BEART'S PATENT

PERFORATED BRICKS.—Mr. ROBERT BEART, the patentee, to prevent complaints of proceedings being taken to stop the making of Perforated or Hollow Bricks with a series of holes, without his leave, hereby declares his intention to proceed against all parties infringing his patent without further notice.—Applications for licenses to be made to, and information obtained of W. J. and G. BOULTON, Solicitors, Northampton-square, London.

PAN and PLAIN TILES,

Stocks, Dutch Clinkers, &c. WARD and CO. Rotherhithe Wharf, Bankside, have the pleasure to announce to Builders and the Trade, that they have now an excellent stock of the above goods and also Firebricks, Tiles, Lumps, &c. which they are enabled to offer at such prices as will receive a continuance of their favours.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and

other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c.; Antique, Geometrical, and Alhambre Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability, Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths. Copings for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES,

PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for the WARE is REMOVED to No 21 WHARF, Nicole-road, Lower North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES" page 281, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of medieval art to entrance halls, passages, conservatories, vestibules, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.

Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.

BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;

Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale

Seconds, Paviors and Paviours, of good and sound quality constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand, of approved quality, constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand

BRICKS.—A large quantity on sale, for

immediate delivery alongside per barges; best sound grey Stocks, Mar Pavors Stippers Bright Forets, and Place Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 3 Catherine-court, Tower-hill

200,000 PLACE BRICKS for Sale. Price

25s. Delivered alongside any Wharf—Thames or Regent's Canal.—Apply to Mr. PORCAS, 13, Rowland-row, Stepney-green.

TO BRICKMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, 50,000 good, sound, grey STOCK

BRICKS, to be delivered near Bromley, Kent. Cash on delivery.—For further particulars inquire of W. D. No. 6, Little St. James's street, St. James's, London.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK

ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—Stocks, 33s.; Place, 26s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.

February 20, 1851. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

BRICK EARTH.—TO BE LET, BRICK

EARTH of superior quality and of considerable depth, contiguous to the Station at Langley, on the Great Western Railway, sixteen miles from town, and two and a half miles from the Grand. For particulars, apply to Messrs. DUNN and GIBBS, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 7, Great Tower-street, City.

BRICK RUBBISH, GRAVEL, &c.—

Persons in want of good hard material for road-making, foundations, or concrete, may have a large quantity on application to Mr ALLEN, No 28, Piccadilly.

SLOUGH.—TO BRICKMAKERS,

BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—TO BE LET, a LEASE of TWO excellent BRICKFIELDS, in full work, close to the Slough station on the Great Western Railway, with a good local trade, and well situated for the London markets. These brickfields will be let separate, if required, with a siding from the Great Western Railway, and convenience to make in both fields from 6 to 8 to 8,000 000 per year. There is about 9 feet of earth, of feet of very superior malm dirte. For further particulars, apply to Mr R LITTLE, Coal Merchant Windsor.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

J. LEACH, BRICK-MOULD MAKER and

MILLWRIGHT, 26, Critchill-place, New North-road, Hoxton, London. Improved Brick moulds, Iron Steel-faced Stocks, with regulating screw-plates instead of stock-pegs; Brick-mill Work, Brick Bowls, Pumps, &c. &c. Cinder-crushing Machines

CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK-MAKING,

or PRESSING, CLAY SCREENING, TILE and PIPE MACHINERY.

INJUNCTION. } The action which was tried
See Times, 12th February, 1851, against Mr. W. C. S. Percy, of the Albert Works, Trafford street, Manchester, the maker of the CHAMPION BRICK-PRESSING MACHINES, for infringing Clay and's patent, having established the patent on every point, an injunction having been granted to restrain Mr Percy from making, or selling, by himself, his servants, or agents, the said machines, or any others made in imitation of the inventions described in the specification of Clayton's patent, and requiring him to account for all the profits made by the manufacture, or sale, of his Champion Brick-Pressing Machine.—Notice is given, that persons making, vending, or using the said machines, or Clayton's screening apparatus for cleansing the clay in the tile, brick or pottery manufactures, or any other portion of Clayton's patent without his License in writing, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1851

WILSON and BRISTOW, 1, Copthall-buildings,
Solicitors for Mr. Henry Clayton, of the Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London.

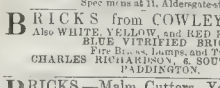
ASHES and BREEZE for SALE, in large or

small quantities, by the undersigned.—POUND and HUDSON, 3, W. Middlesex.

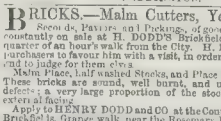
STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—

WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill-wall, Poplar Closet-basins, urinals, bi-pet-pans, plug-cocks, &c. lead traps for machine handles, closet handles, basin-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, pastepots, &c. wade, painted, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within two miles of London

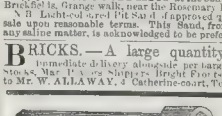
STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



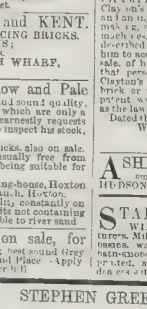
Syphon or Oval Stoneware Pipes Bends, Junctions Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Stoneware



Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flush de Basin, the most effective Syphon trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church Place, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGART, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 2, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my best commendation of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

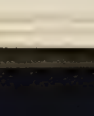
HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS

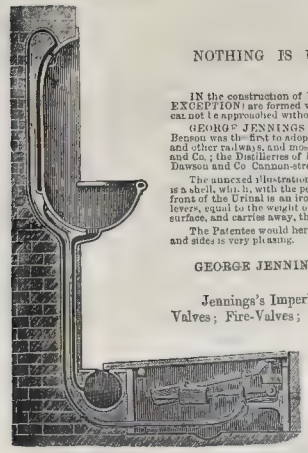
Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, P ap Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

JENNINGS'S URINALS.

NOTHING IS UNWORTHY CONSIDERATION THAT TENDS TO PROMOTE HEALTH AND COMFORT.



IN the construction of Urinals a great mistake has hitherto been made (see any of our Railway Stations or places of public resort). All of them (WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION) are formed with a large resting surface, on which the ammonia becomes fixed, and evaporation leaves a key to hold more firmly future contributions; they cannot be approached without contamination, and are every way offensive.

GEORGE JENNINGS invented and patented the annexed arrangement in 1839, and the immense orders received prove that such a thing was needed. Sir J. Benson was the first to adopt them, and had forty-three fixed in the Great Industrial Exhibition, Dublin. This led to the introduction to the Stations of the Drogheda and other railways, and most of the Offices in Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c. They are also in use at the Breweries of Messrs. Reid and Co. and Messrs. Gilbert, Watney, and Co.; the Distilleries of Messrs. Hodges and Co.; the establishments of Messrs. Pawson and Co.; Messrs. Bradbury and Evans; the extensive Offices of Messrs. Dawson and Co. Cannon-street; the Screw Steam Company's Offices; the Hitchin and Peterborough Stations on the Great Northern Railway; and many City Offices.

The annexed illustration requires but little description. The Urinal is made in Iron Stoneware, beautifully Enamelled (plain white or marble). In the upper part is a shell, which, with the perforated front, distributes the water (when in action) over the entire surface on the ground line, level with the floor, and immediately in front of the Urinal is an iron box, covered by a corrugated galvanized iron plate, 18 inches square; under this plate works a small balance-cock and two small weighted levers, equal to the weight of the iron plate. When the Urinal is approached, the plate sinks a quarter of an inch, and the water immediately flows over the whole surface, and carries away, through the channel-gutter which is fixed between the plate and wall, all offensive matter.

The Patentee would here observe, that when these Urinals are fixed in slate backs, varnished over, the contrast between the white marble Urinal and the slate back and sides is very pleasing.

GEORGE JENNINGS respectfully invites ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and other OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED in SANITARY PROGRESS, to VISIT HIS MANUFACTORY, where may be seen

Jennings's Imperishable Waterclosets; Street Gully Traps; Sink, Area, and Stable Traps; Lavatories, angular or square; Sluice-Valves; Fire-Valves; High-Pressure, Ball, and every other kind of Cock; Joints for Connecting Lead Pipes without Solder; Shoes for Preserving the Corners of Shop Shutters, and Securing them without the unsightly and destructive shutter-bar; also, Jennings's Patent Supply-Valve for Closets, which combines the waste and service in one, and renders the ball lever and wires unnecessary; and many other things necessary to Health and Comfort.

A BOOK containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES can be had free on application, or by post if two stamps are sent to

GEORGE JENNINGS,

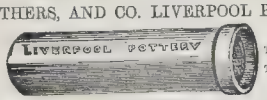
ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER, 29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

Local Boards of Health ordering Jennings's Imperishable Waterclosets in numbers of 500 *and upwards will be treated most liberally.*

REFERENCES TO TOWNS, UNIONS, HOSPITALS, POLICE STATIONS, PRISONS, ASYLUMS, AND GOVERNMENT WORKS.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	KENDAL.....Robt. Thompson.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	BLACKBURN....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street	CARLISLE....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	WHITEHAVEN..Hugh Todhunter.
CARNARVON....Jno. Jackson.	COCKERMOUTH..John Hird.
PRESTON.....J. Armstead, Hudson-road.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

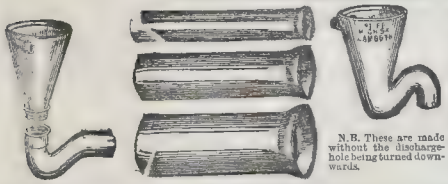
May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER.....	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON....	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Goz and Son.
WORCESTER.....	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY.....	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK.....	Mr. C. Jenson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY.....	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON.....	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH.....	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF.....	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

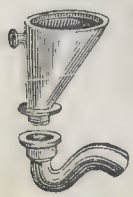
May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER, 3, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street, Covent Garden.
Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

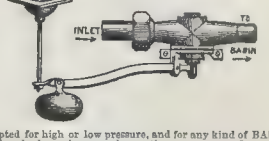
W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size both of pipes and sockets, the dressing of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and renders stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street. W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Bitts. G. Frith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney. Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbett's Depôt, Britten-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 300 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

A FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 96 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, Fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

LATHS.—A large stock of PETERSBURGH

LATHS of best quality ready for delivery at J. EASTWOOD and SONS', Wellington Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Important and very extensive Fall of valuable Oak Timber, near the Trent Valley Railway

MR. LEIFCHILD, is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the NEWDEGATE ARMS HOTEL, Nuneaton, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14, at TWELVE for ONE, in suitable lots, 8,000 cubical feet OAK TIMBER TREES, with their top, lop, and bark, of excellent quality; and about 6,000 large oak, ash, and elm fellers now standing and growing in the well-known Weldington Wood, on the Watling-street road, about 3 miles from the railway stations at Nuneaton and Atherstone, and within a short distance of the Ashby canal. The timber and fellers will be carefully marked, numbered, and lotted, and will be sold to be grubbed up by the purchasers. Full descriptive particulars, with lithographic plans showing the situation of each lot, will be issued ten full days prior to the sale, and may be had at the principal inns in Leicester, Brant gham Coventry and Atherstone, of the place of sale; and at Messrs. Lee's Lunham Timber Offices, 62, Wharnate street, London. Proper persons will attend at the keeper's cottage, fourteen days prior to the sale, for the purpose of pointing out the various lots.

SURREY.—Admirable Building Land of first-rate quality well situated for Villas of a superior class.

MR. W. BUTCHER has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART on FRIDAY, MARCH 17, at TWELVE, in thirteen lots, about Forty-five Acres of truly valuable FREEHOLD LAND, the whole free from tithes, and lately tenanted, situate between the towns of Epsom and Ewell, in a much-admired part of the county, within ten minutes' walk of the Epsom Railway Station, from which point a train reach London in thirty-five minutes, in a neighbourhood where houses are in great request, at rentals from £50 to £1 per annum. The locality is proverbially salubrious, and the surrounding country distinguished for its delightful scenery. Also a Farm Residence, with farm, stabling and numerous buildings, situate in the Weststreet, at Ewell, with an extensive front age to the same. Particulars, with plans attached, in due course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery fourteen days previous to the sale, and may be obtained at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton; Mount Ephraim Hotel, Tunbridge Wells; Artichoke, Newington-causeway; at the Auction Mart; of T. B. Cartwright, Esq. Solicitor, 4, Lothbury, London; of W. H. Carter, Esq. Solicitor, 71, Brewer-street, Woolwich; and of Mr W. Butcher, Estate Agent, Epsom.

Valuable Building Materials in the City of London.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have the honour to announce that they are instructed by the Directors of the London Docks and Bank, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, St. Andrew's-court, Pottery, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, at TEN for ELEVEN the very valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of FIVE HOUSES, comprising a large quantity of very sound timber in roofs, joists, girders, and floor-boards; panelled and glazed partitioning, doors, sashes, marble chimney pieces, stoves and ranges, several tons of lead in rolls, ridges, flushings, cisterns, and pipes; the capital stock in brick-work, stone paving, slate roofs, fire-irons, and other effects. May be viewed on Saturday previous and morning of sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

1,000,000 New Bricks (Shoot's) for sale.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at TWELVE for ONE, at the Rickfield, Underdown-hill, near Shepherd's-bush, about ONE MILLION of capital and STOCK BRICKS and a few thousand place bricks, which will be arranged in lots, to suit the assets of whom are made known on the day of approval. Lots will be granted.—Also, a powerful Cart-Horse, Brick-cart, and 4-wheel Truck.—May be viewed till the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; also at the printers' Inns at Hammersmith and Brentford; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster, and Coal Exchange.

HAMPSHIRE.—Naval Oak Timber of superb dimensions, now standing in Hursley Park, Woods, Hedgerows, and Coppices, within the Manors of Merdin and Compton, close to one of the finest portions of the largest and especially those of the Queen's own, which will be sold by Auction.

MR. A. FLETCHER, at the KING'S HEAD INN, HURSLEY, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at THREE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in such lots as may be found most convenient for the purchasers, and in the course of the day previous. Catalogues may be had on application to Mr. FOWLIE, Medhouse, Winchester; of the Auctioneer, Millbrook, Southampton; and at the Place of Sale.—Hursley, February 4, 1854.

FARRINGDON STREET EXTENSION.—Building Materials of Twenty Houses

PULLEN and SON respectfully announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, at TWELVE, in lots, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, and the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about twenty Houses, Shops, and Premises, in Farringdon-street, Fetter-street, Bell-street, Cattle-street, and Bridge-street, Blackfriars, comprising about 1000 good sound Bricks, several tons of lead, plain and moulded oak and deal doors, sash-doors, and sashes, stone-paving, stoves, counters, drawers, gas-fittings, and numerous trade fixtures, &c.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had at the Architect's office, Guildhall, and of PULLEN and SON, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

LONG ACRE.—Building Materials of Four Houses and large Package.

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Worshipful Company of Mercers, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at TWELVE, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of FOUR HOUSES and a large COACH FACTORY, situate in Long-acre, Hanover-street, and Castle-street, comprising good sound timber, plain and moulded doors, sashes, and frames, stout roofs and floors, glazed sashes, doors, floor-boards, shop-fronts, weather boarding, coping and sills, lead gutters, cisterns, and pipes, and various useful fittings.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had of G. Inow Smith, Esq. Mercers' Hall; and of PULLEN and SON, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

WARD'S PERIODICAL TIMBER SALES.—The next SALE by AUCTION, at the TIMBER YARD, No. 8, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road, on THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1854, at the WEEK'S o'clock precisely:—

50,347 feet of Spanish and Honduras mahogany, in logs, planks, and slabs.
47,2— feet of Mahogany, Rosewood, Maple, and Italian Walnut Veneers, of superior quality and figure.
1,15— feet of Fancy Rock Wood Veneer the finest specimen of wood ever imported.
15,1— feet of British Walnut, in trees and planks.
2,5— feet of Dry American Ash Board
Dry Pine Planks cut into various thicknesses. Pine Planks, White and Yellow Deals and Battens. English, Oak, Ash, Beech, Limetree, &c. May be viewed two days prior and morning of sale. Catalogues had on the Premises.—ROBERT WARD, Timber Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street.

Beech, Chestnut and Sycamore Trees, Blickling-park, Norfolk.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in lots, by

W. KENDLE and SON, at the BUCKINGHAM ARMS, in Blickling, on THURSDAY, the 2nd MARCH next, at TWELVE precisely the following Beech Trees, 100 CHESTNUT Trees, and Fifteen SYCAMORE Trees, now standing in the pleasure-grounds at Blickling and on land adjoining, called the "Shortings" (see). The greater part of the beech and chestnut trees are very fine timber, and many of them of large dimensions. The trees are numbered with white paint, and will be shown on application to Mr. Ellis, the farming bailiff, at the Blickling Estate Office. Two Brothers, Public-house, near Aylsham, from whence there is a ready access to the part of the Estate to be sold. For further particulars apply to Mr. P. PEMPTER, Solicitor, Aylsham.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BROMPTON ROW, BROMPTON.—To Builders and Others.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, at the REAR of the PREMISES, No. 56, Brompton-row, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1 at TWELVE for ONE, by order of the Executors of the late Mr H T Adams, a very useful Brick Shed, Pens, Trucks, Barrows, about 170 capital deal Poles, 200 Boards, 200 Pulleys, 40 dozen Cords, long Ladders, Blocks and Falls, Screens, &c. and a quantity of useful Building Materials. May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale; and catalogues had on the Premises; of Mr. D Bacon, 2, Brompton-place, Brompton; and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 41, Charing-cross.

7,500 pieces of Paperhangings and Vein Marble Chimney Pieces ready for fixing.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL, at his ROOMS, 276, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, at TWELVE, in quarts of 7,500 pieces of PAPERHANGINGS, including rich flocks, golds, bouquets, and other stout satins, suited for the drawing and dining rooms, parlours, and general rooms, scrolls, stripes, chintzes, &c. for secondary apartments; hand marbles, oaks, grain tes, for the hall and staircase. May be viewed, and catalogues had at the rooms as above.

TO PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS, HOUSE PAINTERS, AND BUILDERS.—Capital Freehold Business Premises and Dwelling-house, at Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

MR. JOHN DAWSON is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, at TWELVE o'clock, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a capital Residence with domestic offices, a shop fronting the street, and a spacious yard, in which are all the requisite working, assembling, & required for a retail trade now carried on with the utmost success, derived from the fact that for hundreds of years on this spot, and for many years up the present premises, a large, well-conducted trade in every article in connection with the business has been established. No intimation proceeds to this announcement (having been given at the request of the intending purchaser) that he is about to invest his capital and energies in another direction, for the present occupation will fall unimpaired to the benefit of the purchaser.—To be viewed. Detailed particulars may be had of the Auctioneer; of Charles Edward Jeffreys, Esq. Solicitor, Kingston; and at Mr. John Dawson's Auction and Land Offices, Kingston; and Marlborough Chambers, 4, Pall Mall.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PACKING-CASE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the PREMISES, No. 3, MORLEY-STREET, CHELSEA, (which is by Mr. Thomas Pye's large gate), on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock precisely, the dry and well-selected Stock consisting of about

50 Yellow Deals, Planks, and Boards.
150 Pine Planks.
80 Fir-quality Pine Deals.
60 White Christiania Deals.
185 White Battens.
120 Yellow ditto.
250 Square feet of White and Yellow Flooring; and useful miscellaneous articles.

The above Premises are situate within 200 yards of a Free Dock on the Thames, and offer every facility for removal either by land or water. Approved Bills at four months date from purchasers of 20£ and upwards. The stock may be viewed two days prior to the sale, and catalogues obtained on the Premises, and at Mr. Marsh's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, of will be forwarded on application.

WHITE HORSE CROYDON

MESSRS. BLAKE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Other's, Water lane, about midway between Croydon and Norwood, and within one mile and a half of the Crystal Palace on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at ONE for TWO o'clock precisely, by order of Mr G H Hill (he who is relinquishing the brickmaking business), 500 BRICKS, ornamental pavement tiles, and other effects, now on view.—May be viewed and catalogues had on the Premises; at the Thatched House Tavern, Croydon; the Artichoke Inn, Newington Causeway; at Germans', Bell, and Dragon, Norwood; and of Messrs. Blake and Son, Brick-field, upon which there is sufficient earth dug to make a million of bricks, to be let for two years.

TO COAL AND IRON MASTERS.

TO BE LET, the WYKEN COLLIERY, situate within three miles of the Town of Coventry. The UNWORKED PORTIONS of the MINES of COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE CLAY, at the COLLIERY, extending over several Hundred Acres, are now TO BE LET. The Mines consist of Two Seams of Coal, the Upper Coal, 8ft Coal, Slate Coal, and seven-foot Coal, and several Seams of most valuable Ironstone and Fire-clay, the whole of which is yet untouched under upwards of 400 acres. A most favourable opportunity is therefore offered for capitalists at once to embark in the trade the principal difficulty in starting collieries being already overcome, as the Pumping Engines are still at work, and the Colliery free from water. An arrangement may be made with the present occupiers to purchase the Stock, the working of which, at the first sale may commence immediately, and a comparatively small outlay will open the Coal Mines in a most effective manner. The works are most advantageously situated for conveying the produce (the Mines of the market. The Oxford Canal runs through the estate, and a railway is about to be made to connect them with the Coventry and Nuneaton Branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Every facility will be afforded for the erection of Blast Furnaces for smelting the Ironstone, Powder Houses, Forges, Cottages, and Agents' Houses; and parties desiring to work can be accommodated with a large extent of Land for Farming purposes, if required.—For further particulars application must be made to Mr. JOHN THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Overseer, Wyken Fear Ashes.—Be in Touch.

TO BE LET, for a TERM, SPACIOUS WHARF and APPENDAGES, in one of the most preferable situations on the SURREY SIDE of the RIVER THAMES, close to the Metropolis, and well adapted for carrying on any Trade or Commercial Concern requiring room, having the advantage of nearly a clear frontage to the river, with ample depth, and well secured by a substantial wharf wall.—For further particulars apply to Messrs CRAWTER, Surveyors, &c. No 5, Bedford row, Gray's-inn.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL.—TO BE LET, on Building Lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, including that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden of nearly 5 acres in extent. The roads, sewers, and drains are being formed. Advances will be made to responsible parties. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

BUILDING LAND TO LET, at very low ground-rents for ninety nine years, close to Regent's-park, and on the foot of Primrose-hill, a few minutes' walk from the Eyre-station. For third rate detached rooms houses, for which there is a great demand in that locality, a few will ready for letting or sale. There are one or two sites suitable for shops, and others for private houses; also some with great depth, behind, where work-shops or public establishments might be erected.—For plans and particulars apply to F. ELLIOTT, 9, Harrington square.

ISLINGTON, SHOREDITCH PARISH, DALSTON DISTRICT, and TURNHAM-GREEN.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO LET; term, Islington and Turnham green, 200 years.—Apply to view to Mr. GREEN, Gravenhurst, Upper Holloway; HARRIS, opposite Lee Arms, Brownlow-road, Queen's-road, or Cranbourne Public-house, Dalston; PHILLIPS, Country House, near Acton lane, High-road, Turnham-green; or Mr. D HUGHES, 13, Gresham-street.—N.B. Populated localities; roads and sewers made.

BUILDING GROUND, PUTNEY, adjoining the railway station for private houses, two shops, and railway tavern. TO BE LET, for long terms, at moderate groundrents. Land tax redeemed.—For particulars apply to Mr. LEADER, on the Ground; or to Mr. T. H. CLARKE, Surveyor, 11, Dalby-terrace, City-road.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, on a building lease, in Longacre, a PLOT of FREEHOLD LAND, now covered by an old house.—Particulars of Mr GEORGE SMITH, Surveyor, &c 3, Philpot-lane, City.

BAYSWATER.—TO BE LET for Building, a FREEHOLD PIECE of LAND, 80 feet frontage, on a main road, by 150 feet deep; affording an unusually eligible site for an hotel or first-class public-house, large corn chandlers and stables as in the rear. The roads and sewers are made in front, and the land is surrounded by first class finished and let property. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with.—Apply, at see plan and for particulars, to Messrs. MAY and SWEETLAND, Solicitors, 12, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

TO BUILDERS.

TO BE SOLD or LET, on advantageous terms, with railway privileges, a PAIR of SEMI-DETACHED CARCASES, situate in a park, in a very genteel neighbourhood, seven miles from London, and only five minutes' walk from a railway station. Also a convenient Wharf on the banks of the Thames, with good Workshops and Stable. Also, Wharf land and Building Land, in various places, to be Let.—Apply to Mr WM DREW, Morden Wharf, East Greenwich.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET on Lease, on the road from the Crystal Palace Station to the Crystal Palace, and opposite the ornamental grounds of the above building. The property consists of upwards of thirty acres, with a beautifully undulated surface, and luckily wooded, commanding extensive views in Surrey and Kent; it is accessible by several public and private ways, is within five minutes' walk of the Anerley station, and one minute's walk of the grounds of the proposed Crystal Palace and West-end Railway. There is good brick-earth over the whole of the ground, and permission to make bricks would be granted to any one taking a considerable portion of the property.—Plans may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Offices of Messrs. WEBNERT and ASHDOWN, Architects, 12, Charing-cross.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, for the erection of villas, directly opposite and close to the Crystal Palace, and facing the principal approach. Plans and particulars, apply to M. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect and Surveyor, 18A, Basinghall-street.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES TO BE LET or SOLD (bricks and sand included) in the ground rent, adjoining the railway station at Battle, Sussex. Several Plots for Villas (detached and semi-detached), to command a view from the Battle Station on the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings Railway, within fifteen minutes of the rapidly increasing watering place of Hastings and St Leonard's, and to several of which will be given immediate pleasure grounds already formed and will command splendid views of Battle Abbey, the Park, Church, and extensive and delightful scenery. Will be numbered 1 to 12, are secured and detached. Also a frontage of about 150 feet by 70 feet in depth, for a row of smaller houses or shops. Brick-earth and stone on the ground, and if whatever extent may be necessary, will be priced at per Perch for any quantity, with advantageous terms. Leases to contain power of purchase the freehold or the freehold will be sold at once, and the amount may be secured on mortgage, and, in addition, money will be advanced for building.—For particulars and terms apply to F. ELLMAN, Esq. Battle, Sussex.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this desirable locality, commanding extensive views. To gentlemen desirous of selecting a site for the erection of villa residences, this affords an excellent opportunity. Building Land, with a frontage of 100 feet to the intended building at 9 s per thousand. For particulars apply to Mr. C HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 74, Coleman-street, City.

A FORTUNE to a MAN of BUSINESS.—About 34 ACRES of BUILDING LAND, a portion on one of the most surprising railway stations round London, with a frontage to the turnpike road of 400 feet twenty shops and an hotel and will be LET, a respectable old lease of 2041 for a term. Part of the land and the general frontage let at 5£ per each house, renders this an excellent speculation.—Apply to Mr. R. HOWARD, Surveyor, Office of Daniel Smith and Son, Waterloo-place.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at a nominal rent, at Sutton. The situation is very healthy and dry, commanding beautiful views, upon a chalk subsoil, and close to the railway station; a train to London-bridge in thirty-five minutes. Also, adjoining to the same premises, several plots of FREEHOLD LAND, in a choice locality, suitable for villas, with or without immediate possession. For particulars, apply to Mr. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect and Surveyor, 18A, Basinghall-street.

BUILDING LAND to LET at HORNSEY, QUEEN ANNE'S PARK, commanding extensive and beautiful prospects. The roads and sewers being now nearly finished, the Queen Anne House erected, the proprietor is now ready to treat with Builders, or others wishing to build villa residences. Omnibuses to London every five minutes.—For particulars apply to Mr. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect and Surveyor, 18A, Basinghall-street.

TO LANDOWNERS, ESTATE AGENTS, AND OTHERS.

FREEHOLD LAND.—Wanted to PURCHASE from FIVE to TWENTY ACRES, within five miles of London; if near a railway station or from the Metropolis communication will be preferred. Particulars, with lowest price, to be sent to G CLARKSON, Estate Agent, 43, Penton-street, Pentonville.

CANONBURY or HIGHBURY.—WANTED to PURCHASE, a few apartments, high VILLA, containing six or seven rooms, with good garden and convenient possession to be given immediately, or in the course of a month or two. Full particulars to K. T. Mr. Burough's, 65, Lamb's Conduit-street.

ETON CHAPEL-OF-EASE.—TO BE SOLD, by TENDER, the VALUABLE MATERIALS of the above Building, comprising excellent Brickwork, Slating, and several Thousand feet of Timber with the Interior Fittings, consisting of Pews Free-seats, &c. The whole to be taken down in the presence of the architect of a larger Chapel-of-Ease for the town of Eton. The Materials to be cleared away within such time, between the 3rd of APRIL and 1st of MAY, as shall be determined by the Committee and the purchaser. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Eton Chapel-of-Ease," to be sent to Mr. HARRISON, Surveyor to Eton, on or before MARCH 18, 1854. The Committee will not bind themselves to accept any Tender below the amount which they consider fair and reasonable.

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The Builder

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-square.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 3rd, or TUESDAY, the 4th of APRIL next after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES. All Pictures and Drawings must be in Gilt Frames. Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins, are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings, may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package. The Prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.—A PUBLIC INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered in the THEATRE of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL-MALL, on MONDAY evening, the 6th day of MARCH, 1854, at SEVEN p.m. by Mr. WM. BINNS, on the Subject of Orthographic Projection, as applied to Model, Mechanical, and Engineering Drawing, and the mode of teaching the same. Admittance free

PROVIDENT INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS.—Established for the Relief of its Decayed Members' Widows and Orphans.

GEORGE BAKER, Esq. Governor.

PATRONS.

The Right Honourable Earl of Carlisle.
The Right Honourable Earl of Ellesmere.
Sir C. L. Eastlake, R.A. F.R.S.
H. T. Hope, Esq. M.P.

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H. Lee, esq.
H. Lee, jun. esq.
J. Masterman, esq.
J. Mowlem, esq.
W. Nixon, esq.
P. Piper, jun. esq.
W. Piper, esq
S. M. Peto, esq. M.P.
G. Rennie, esq. C.E. F.R.S.
Baron de Rothschild, M.P
W. Tite, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, GEORGE BAKER, Esq. in the Chair.

A list of honorary stewards will appear in a future advertisement.

W. ALLARD, Secretary.

Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swithin's-lane, March 2, 1854.

SURVEYING, LEVELLING, ARCHITECTURAL and ENGINEERING DRAWING, and LITHOGRAPHY.—Maps and plans reduced or enlarged, & drawn ready for transfer to stone; working drawings for patterns, &c.—H. COURTNEY, Lincoln's-inn-fields Chambers, corner of Portsmouth-street.—A Pupil wanted.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Haslingden, Lancashire.—Architects desirous of submitting PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for the immediate erection of the above building may obtain particulars on application to the Rev. G. W. CLAPHAM, Haslingden, Hon. Sec. to the Building Committee. 10*l.* will be given for the second best set of drawings. The plans to be delivered by the 31st MARCH next.

NOTICE.—The LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH of the PARISH of FAREHAM, HANTS, offer a PREMIUM of FIFTY GUINEAS for the best SCHEME for DRAINING the TOWN of FAREHAM, either with or without a supply of water; such scheme to be accompanied by plans, specifications, and estimates, and to describe particularly how the sewage matter is intended to be disposed of. The town contains about 620 houses. A map, on a scale of 44 feet to an inch, showing the levels of every street and property therein, is deposited at the office of the Local Board, and may be inspected or copied by any person desirous of competing for the premium. The Local Board will make their own selection of the scheme, and will submit it to the General Board of Health for their approbation. Competitors to send in their schemes, with a motto thereon, addressed to me, at the Office of the Board, on or before the 20th MAY next, and to forward at the same time their addresses, with a copy of the motto, under cover, to RICHARD PORTER, Esq. Chairman of the Local Board of Health, Fareham.

Fareham, Feb 16, 1854. JAMES TAYLER, Clerk.

NEW SENATE-HOUSE for the CITY of HAMBURG.—The Commission appointed by the Senate of Hamburg for erecting a New Senate-house, hereby invite Architects and Artists to prepare and present to them DESIGNS for the CONSTRUCTION of the NEW BUILDINGS. The specification (accompanied with plans and other details) is published at Hamburg by Mr. MEISSNER, the printer to the Senate, and sold at one mark currency, for the benefit of the Church Building Fund, and may be ordered of Messrs. WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. Three premiums are set apart for the best plans, one of 350 Frederiks d'or, and two of 250 Frederiks d'or each.

Hamburg, the 15th of February, 1854

The COMMISSION for the ERECTION of the NEW SENATE-HOUSE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

GREAT YARMOUTH HOSPITAL.—The Committee of the Great Yarmouth Hospital being about to alter and add to the present Building, offer a PREMIUM of TEN GUINEAS for the best PLAN of the intended new Works, and which are to comprise in the Ground Floor, an Accident Ward, capable of holding six Beds, a Waiting Room for out-door patients, and a Bath Room; and on the Upper Floor, two Wards, each capable of holding six Beds, a Nurse's Room, and a Watercloset. The expenditure in the new works must not exceed 3000*l.*, and each gentleman is requested to send an estimate of the cost, with his plans. It will be desirable to retain as much as possible of the present Recreation Ground, and a plan will be preferred which keeps in view a future extension of the building. The Committee do not pledge themselves to employ professionally the successful competitor. Gentlemen are requested not to put their names upon the plans, but a device or motto, and send enclosed and sealed in a small packet marked "Private," the corresponding device or motto with their names, which packets will not be opened until the selected plan is determined on. The ground plan of the present building may be inspected at the Hospital any time between 11 and 4 o'clock. The new plans are requested to be sent to the Hospital, addressed to the Committee, on or before TWELVE o'clock at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 29th of MARCH, 1854. Plans not approved will be immediately returned.

EDWARD STEELE, Hon. Sec.

Great Yarmouth, February, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS

NEW BANK in BRISTOL.—The Directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for their intended NEW BANK, and invite Architects to submit drawings in competition, according to terms and particulars, which will be sent to all Architects applying for the same. A premium of 50*l.* 30*l.* and 20*l.* will be awarded for the first, second, and third best designs. The designs must be sent in on or before the 1st of MAY next.

JOHN BATES, General Manager.

West of England and South Wales District Bank,
Bristol, March 1, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO BUILDERS.—The Trustees of Stoke Market are prepared to receive TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the SOUTH WING of the TOWN-HALL, in Glebe-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, and for the ERECTION of ADDITIONAL MARKET BUILDINGS (both partly and separately), according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. WARD and SON, Architects, Hanley Staffordshire Potteries. The Tenders to be forwarded to me on or before the 21st of MARCH next. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order,

WM. KEARY, Clerk to the Trustees.

Brook-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, February 23, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL at Seaton, with cottage-dwelling, &c. on the plans and specifications at the office of R. Smith, 3, Hampton-pl ce, Surbiton, on or after the 24th inst. Tenders to be delivered at his residence endorsed "Tender for Congregational Chapel," on or before the 16th of MARCH. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—WILSON and FULLER, Architects, 38, Parliament-street, Westminster, and 1, Belmont, Bath.

February 21st, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.

The Honourable Board of Ordnance being about to enter into CONTRACTS for the following descriptions of Artificers' Work, in the Woolwich district, from the 1st of APRIL, 1854, to the 31st of MARCH, 1856, viz.:—

AT WOOLWICH:

for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters, plumbers, painters, glaziers, and paperhangers, pavi ers, smiths, and iron mongers, and upholsterers' work.

AT WALTHAM ABBEY AND ENFIELD LOCK:

for the same trades as for Woolwich, with the addition of plasterers and millwrights.

The Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich hereby gives notice, that such persons as may wish to TENDER for the same, may obtain schedules, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, from the 20th FEBRUARY to the 6th MARCH, 1854 (Sundays excepted), by personal application to the Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer-office Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the Woolwich Contracts; and to the Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer-office, Waltham Abbey, for the Contracts for Waltham Abbey and Enfield-lock.—No schedule will be issued after the 6th MARCH.

Tenders will be received for each trade separately, or for all the trades in one contract, for each station; the parties tendering for such contract to state the rate either above or below the schedule prices, at which they will perform the work specified in each schedule.

Tenders, of both descriptions, to be delivered, prepaid, at the Ordnance-office, Pall-mall, London, on the 7th MARCH, 1854, addressed to "The Secretary to the Board of Ordnance," and marked "Tenders for Work at ——."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, February 13, 1854.

CARLISLE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRON FOUNDERS, EARTHENWARE SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, BRICK-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

The Local Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following contracts:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the supply of EARTHENWARE SEWER and DRAIN PIPES, &c.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the supply of about 50 tons of CAST-IRON SEWER PIPES and OTHER CASTINGS.

CONTRACTS Nos. 3 and 4.—For EXCAVATIONS, and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES and other WORKS, including the supply of Bricks, and for EXCAVATING, LAYING, and JOINTING CAST-IRON SEWER PIPES, FIXING SEWER CASTINGS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 5.—For the supply of about Three Millions of SQUARE and RADIATED, SOLID, and HOLLOW BRICKS.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 14th inst. and copies of the specifications, schedules, bills of quantities, and forms of Tenders may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application at the Office of the Local Board, Carlisle, or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 31, Parliament-street, Westminster.

The charge for specifications, bills of quantities, &c. will be five shillings for each Contract.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board of Health, Carlisle, before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of MARCH, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5," as the case may be.

ISAAC CARTMELL,
Committee Clerk to the Local Board.

Carlisle, 1st March, 1854.

DOVER LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—CONTRACT for the COMPLETION of DRAINAGE and WATERWORKS.—The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons who may be willing to CONTRACT for completing the execution of certain BRICK SEWERS, having Stoneware Drain-pipes, Cast-iron Drain-pipes and Cast-iron Water-pipes, building Two Engine and Boiler Houses, a Cooling Pond, a covered Reservoir, and a Cottage, Sinking Pump, Wells, and other Works. The Contract Drawings, specifications, and Form of Contract, may be examined on and after the 7th day of MARCH next, at the Old Town-hall, Dover, where also copies of the quantities and forms of Tender may be obtained, on payment of 5*s.* for each copy. Further particulars will be given at the Offices of T. W. RAMMELL, Esq. Engineer to the Local Board, 3, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in before the 22nd day of MARCH next. No Tender will be entertained unless it be made upon the printed forms. By order,

THOMAS BAKER BASS, Town Clerk.

Dover, February 25, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of THREE HOUSES, at Tunbridge Wells. The quantities have been prepared by Mr. C. BALAM, 10, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, where copies may be obtained, and plans inspected on and after the 6th day of MARCH. Tenders to be delivered on SATURDAY, the 11th of MARCH, at Mr. BALAM'S Office, before TWO p.m. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Mr. J. LEES, Architect, Lancaster, Surrey.

GUILDHALL, Feb. 27, 1854.

THE COMMITTEE for letting the City's Land, will meet at Guildhall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of MARCH next, at ONE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for LETTINGS, on lease for 99 years (less three days), from LADY-DAY, 1854, in One Lot, TEN HOUSES, Nos. 22, 23, 24, and 25, Hill-street, and Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, New-court, Hill-street, Finsbury.—Further particulars and plans may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at Architect's Office, Guildhall.

CHARLES PEARSON, Committee pro tem.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—The Wardens and Assistants of Rochester bridge are prepared to receive TENDERS for supplying and erecting a NEW CAST-IRON ARCH in the REMAINING PORTION of the above BRIDGE in accordance with the plans, sections, and specifications of Thomas Telford, C.E.

The cast-iron arch is to be of Coalbrookdale Arch of 150 feet span and 15 feet rise in 5 segments, together with the whole of the masonry, arches, &c., required in the approaches from the arches, the bank, and the piers, and abutments being already built to that level.

The estimated weight of cast-iron is about 3,500 tons, more or less.

Plans, drawings and specification of the intended work may be seen at the Office of Mr JOHN WRIGHT, the Assistant Engineer, at whose office only Tenders will be received, on the 22nd day of MARCH, 1854 between the hours of TEN and FOUR, where all requisite particulars may be ascertained.

Sealed Tenders for the above works, on a scale list of prices, are to be delivered at the Bridge-house Chambers, Rochester, and marked on the outside "Tender for Superstructure of Rochester Bridge," on MONDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, 1854, at or before TWELVE o'clock at noon, after which hour no Tender will be received, accompanied by a letter from two persons or firms to become jointly and severally bound with the party Tendering for the due performance of the contract.

The Wardens and Assistants will not feel themselves bound to accept the lowest Tender.

ESSELL and HAYWARD.

Rochester, February 24, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the REBUILDING of SHREWTON CHURCH, in the county of Wilts, are hereby informed that the plans, &c., upon the same may be seen on application to the Rev. F. BLANKLEY, Shrewton, on or after MONDAY the 6th inst. The Tenders to be delivered at Shrewton, or before the 20th inst. Each Tender must be accompanied with a sealed letter, containing the names and address of the proposed sureties, sealed up, and addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tender for Waterlay," must be delivered at the office of the Clerk, as under, by FIVE o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Each party tendering must be in attendance at the Court-house, Hungerford, Southwark, AT HALF PAST SIX on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst aforesaid, when and where the said Commissioners will meet to open and consider such Tenders. The contractor will have to pay for the stamps of his contract and deed. The draft contract and bond may be put in speci-, and a form of Tender obtained, at the Clerk's Office. Dated this 2nd day of MARCH, 1854.—By order of the Commissioners,

GEORGE HOLMER, Clerk

26, Bridge-street, Southwark.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT WATER WORKS.—The Directors of the Newark-upon-Trent Waterworks are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the construction of the following WORKS, viz:

CONTRACT No. 1.—Erection of Engine house, Boiler-house, Chimney, Pitter Tunnel, Shaft, Service Reservoir, Cottage Pieces, and other buildings.

CONTRACT No. 2.—Ten miles of horsework, of Iron Main Pipe and Service Pipes.

CONTRACT No. 3.—Pipes laying, &c.

CONTRACT No. 4.—Engine, Pumps, and other Apparatus.

Specifications and drawings may be seen, and quantities of Contract No. 1 obtained, at the Office of Mr. C. BAILY, Architect and Surveyor, Newark-upon-Trent, on and after Monday, the 13th instant.

The Company do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders are to be delivered to me at or before SIX o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, MARCH 25th instant, endorsed according to the number I am to contract for.

Any further information may be obtained upon application to the Engineer, T. HAWKESLEY, Esq., C.E., 30, Great George-street, Westminster; Mr. C. BAILY, or

WILLIAM NEWTON, Secretary to the Company.

Newark-upon-Trent, Notts, March 1, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN, OXFORD, WORCESTER, and WOLVERHAMPTON, and SHREWSBURY and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAYS.—WOLVERHAMPTON JOINT STATION.—The Committee of the Wolverhampton Joint Station are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of STATION BUILDINGS, at Wolverhampton. Plans and specifications may be seen, at No. 29, Great George-street, Westminster. Sealed Tenders to be sent under cover to the undersigned, addressed to 29, Great George-street, Westminster, by TWELVE o'clock on the morning of the 16th of MARCH next. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

February 24, 1854. J. W. KINSHAW, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—(WILTS, SOMERSET, and WEYMOUTH LINE.)—HOLT WEST CONTRACT.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the WORKS, on a portion of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, between Bradford and Melksham, about 4½ miles, six miles by furlongs in length. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Westbury, on or after MONDAY, the 6th inst. The Tenders are to be sent to me, at the Office of the Great Western Railway Company, and delivered at their Office at Paddington before TWELVE o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of MARCH next.—H. D. HARRISON, C.E.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, HENLEY BRANCH.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of the Henley Branch of this Railway, a length of about 4½ miles. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, 18, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant. The Tenders are to be addressed to the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and delivered at their office at Paddington before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of MARCH next.—H. D. HARRISON, C.E.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NORWICH, SWAFFHAM, AND MATTISHALL TURNPIKE ROAD.—The Committee appointed to carry into execution the Improvement Act for the Turnpike Roads leading from the City of Norwich to the Hamlet of Hockham, in the county of Norfolk, are ready to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WORKS, at their meeting to be held at the Shirehall, Norwich, on JUNE 6th, at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY the 20th of MARCH instant. The Roads to be repaired, Weeks and Swaffham, may be seen at the Office of Mr. Upton Hall, Surveyor of the Turnpike Trust Office, Forncett, Norfolk. Mr. Hooper, assistant to the Surveyor, will be present at Swaffham, on the 14th, and at Norwich on the 15th of March, to point out the Roads to be repaired. Contractors are required to be present at the meeting, when they will be required to enter into and sign Contracts for the due performance of the Works. The Trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ARTHUR DALRYMPLE, Clerk to the Trustees.

Norwich, 1st March, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain Work is intended to be done in enlarging the Almshouse, or Spital, at Brixton, Surrey, in the ensuing summer. Plans and specification of the work, will be deposited at the Hospital, on and after the 6th MARCH next. Persons desirous to CONTRACT for the WORK are invited to send or deliver sealed Tenders to the Master of the Hospital on or before the 18th MARCH next, when the Tenders will be opened, and the party whose Tender may be accepted, will be immediately apprised thereof. Each such Tender will accordingly be signed. The plans and specifications have been prepared by Mr. SHORT, Architect, Lovell, Surveyor, of whom any further particulars may be obtained. Dated 24th February, 1854.

ST. PANCRAS BURIAL BOARD.—To DRAINERS.—Any person willing to CONTRACT for the DRAINAGE of FIFTY ACRES of the Hyde Shoe Farm, intended for the CEMETERY for the parish of St. Pancras in the county of Middlesex is requested to send in proposals for the same, stating the price per rood, and also the time to be spent. Such drains to be 4 feet on an average, a depth of 3 feet, 18 feet main-master drains 6 feet 6 inches. Drains to be laid and filled, in a good and workmanlike manner, under the direction and to the satisfaction of Mr. HUGHTON, Surveyor, with pipe tiles 24 inches, and head drains 3 inches and 3 inches bore. The board do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender. Proposals to be sent to the Burial Board Surveyors, King's-road, St. Pancras, to TENDER by the 1st March of THURSDAY the 16th MARCH, 1854. Plans may be seen, and further information obtained from the Architects, BARNETT and BIRCH, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for making about 2,000 yards lineal of ROADS and FOOTPATHS on an estate at Muswell-hill, near Colney Hatch, may inspect the plans, sections, and specifications, at the Office of Mr. MUMFORD, Street-, 4, New Basinghall-street. Sealed Tenders to be delivered in WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of MARCH. The Proprietors are not bound themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender offered. Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract.

TO GAS CONTRACTORS.

THE Commissioners of Athlone are desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of GASWORKS, &c. at Athlone, according to plans, specifications, and estimates of engineers, to be seen at their office and there received. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be received until TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, the 13th of MARCH next.

WILLIAM KELLY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

13th February 1854.

PARISH of BRIGHTHELMSTON.—WORKHOUSE and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS COMPETITION.—The Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Brighton hereby give notice to such persons who have submitted Designs in the above competition that they have AWARDED the PREMIUM of £7 for the best design for the Workhouse bearing the emblem of a "Shield," the author of which is Mr. R. C. CARPENTER, of No. 4, Carlton-chambers, Regent-street, London; also, the premium of £3 for the next best design for the Workhouse, bearing the motto "Economy," the author of which is Mr. HENRY LEWIS, of No. 32, Trinity-square, Southwark; and the premium of £30 for the best design for the Industrial Schools, bearing the motto "Ché Sara, Sara," the author of which is Mr. H. CURLINGS, of No. 8, Montague-place, Russell-square, London; and the premium for the second best design for the Industrial Schools, bearing the motto "Ni sine Labore" the author of which is Mr. CHARLES LAWFORD and HENEKER, of No. 2, John-street, Adelphi, London. And the Directors and Guardians further give notice, that the authors of the other designs submitted may receive the same on application to Mr. MAYNARD, Surveyor to the Directors and Guardians, any day between the hours of Ten and Four.

HORBERT HENEKER, Clerk.

Parochial Offices, Churchstreet, 27th Feb. 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the CONSTRUCTION of a PROOF GAS-HOLDER TANK, and for the ERECTION of SHEDS, and other Works, at the Station of the Leicester Gas-light company, under the Conditions, Plans, and Specifications, at the Office of Messrs. FLINT and SILNTON, Architects, Pinchbeck-chester, at any time from and to the 9th March next. The Tenders are to be required on the 20th—The Committee of the Company do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

Leicester, March 1st, 1854.

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—Contract No. 5.—The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the manufacture and supply of CERTAIN GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, and other articles. For the drainage of the district. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender with pattern may be obtained at my office, and at the offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke street, Westminster, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. and Tenders must be sent to me, on or before SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Board.

Rotherham, February 20, 1854. JNO. BARRAS, Clerk.

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, Contract No. 6.—The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of CERTAIN BRICK SEWERS, and for the LAYING of CERTAIN STONEWARE PIPES and the performance of other works in connection with the drainage of the district. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender with pattern may be obtained at my office, and at the offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke street, Westminster, on and after THURSDAY the 23rd inst. and Tenders must be sent to me on or before SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next.—By order of the Board.

Rotherham, Feb. 20, 1854. JNO BARRAS Clerk.

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, Contract No. 7.—The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles, in connection with the supply of the district:—

No.		
" 1 inch	Stop Cocks and Plugs	
" 2–10	ditto	ditto.
" 1–7	ditto	ditto.
" 2–6	ditto	ditto.
" 5–6	ditto	ditto.
" 12–4	ditto	ditto.
" 17–2	Hydrants and cases.	

The Tenders must be given, marked by samples or drawings, and must state also the extra charge for screwed on, and test proof, and time of delivery. The Tenders are to be addressed, and endorsed "Tender for Stop Cocks and Hydrants," and must be delivered on or before SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next—By order of the Board,

JNO BARRAS, Clerk.

Rotherham, February 20, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the CONSTRUCTION of about 400 yards of ROAD and SEWERS, within two miles south of London, can obtain particulars on and after the 8th of MARCH instant, on application to Mr. BLYTH, Architect, 18, Aldersgate-street, City; or Messrs. PRICKETT and SON, Land Surveyors, 24, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Tenders to be delivered on the 16th instant, by TWELVE o'clock. The proprietor does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

PENRITH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Local Board are desirous of receiving TENDERS from parties competent to perform the following works:—

CONTRACT 9.—The Construction of an Upper Service Covered Reservoir for Water Supply.

EXTRACT in Bricks, &c. Masonry, Excavation, Laying of Earthenware Pipes, and other Works, forming the general Sewerage of the Town.

Plans, specifications, &c. may be seen at the Office of the Local Board, Penrith; or at the Offices of ROBERT LAWLINSON, C.E. 31, Parliament-street Westminster Th. Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be sent in, addressed to the Chairman, on or before MONDAY the 20th day of MARCH next. R. G. RINDSON, Clerk.

February 23, 1854.

BRICK TANK.—The PHŒNIX GAS-LIGHT and COKE COMPANY are ready to receive TENDERS for the construction of one Gasholder Station, at Kennington-lane, a BRICK TANK, 164½ feet in diameter by 36 feet deep. Specification and drawings may be seen upon application to the Engineer, at the Office at Bankside. Tenders to be marked on the cover, "Tank Tenders," and to be forwarded to the Office before ONE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of MARCH. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for ALTERING and REPAIRING the present FARMHOUSE and BUILDINGS also for erecting a new Farm Homestall and two Labourers' Cottages, on the estates of Mr. WORTS Trustees, at LANDBEACH near Cambridge, may inspect the conditions, plans, and specifications, at the Institute of Mr. T. SMITH, Carpenter of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Sealed tenders, addressed to Mr WORTS TRUSTEE, to be delivered to Mr. T. SMITH on or before the 18th instant. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Cambridge 1st March, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.—Canton Church, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire.—Builders desirous of TENDERING for this CHURCH may see the Plans and Specifications at the Red Lion Inn, Llandaff. The Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 24th day of MARCH next, at the Office of the Architects. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. PRICHARD and SEDDON, Diocesan Architects. Llandaff

ETON CHAPEL-OF-EASE.—TO BE SOLD by TENDER, the valuable MATERIALS of the above building, consisting of excellent brickwork, stone, and wood timber, together with the Iron Railing, consisting of pews, free sittings, &c. the whole to be disposed of in consequence of the erection of a larger Chapel-of-Ease for the parish of Eton. Any Tradesman whose Tender is accepted will not be permitted to take down and clear away the same till the beginning of AUGUST next, when a reasonable time will be allowed for the purpose. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed Tender for Eton Chapel-of-Ease, to be sent to Mr. HARRIS-N, Surveyor to Eton College, not later than MARCH 14, 1854. The committee will not bind themselves to accept any Tender below the sum which they consider to be a reasonable. February 24, 1854.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Founding, Patent Wrought and Cast, Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions, China, Glass, and Wood Furnishers of Cabinet-making Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new received Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &c. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER, 98, CHURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 50 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also, Parnell's Patent MORTISE BOX-STAPLE, and Striking Plates, fit for proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Coppings and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 61, Strand, London.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS

of the pre-ineal worth and efficient security of CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures:—

Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway, Liverpool.

"London and North-Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, 17th May, 1851.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Door and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this station, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money chest in the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

"Messrs Chubb and Son." "GEO PALMER.

From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police C Division.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your Locks on the street-door of my house presented my being attacked last night. The thief failed to open both succeeding, has so daunted that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel glad if you will have it repaired.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

C OTWAY, Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S Locks with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms, all fitted with the new Locks. Other Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton

HOBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

HOBBS, ASHLEY, and FORTESCUE

Have so far completed their MACHINERY as to enable them to supply the Public with their CELEBRATED DETECTIVE WARD PADLOCKS, PLATE LOCKS, DOOR LOCKS, &c. and to assure parties that they are determined to prove their patent locks as a decisive proof, and shall be ready for all ordinary purposes, they hereby offer a "bonus" of 20l. to any person who will point out any defect in their DETECTIVE LOCKS, which will show of the possibility of the picking of same.

THEIR CELEBRATED PERMUTATING KEY LOCK, MILLER'S PATENT PLATE and FIRE-proof SAFES, with HOBBS' PATENT DEAD LOCKS complete, also, CASH, DEED, DESPATCH BOXES, and COPYING PRESSES.

HOBBS & CO. 97, Cheapside, London. Manufactory 33, Lawrence-lane.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are now ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Ironmongery Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 12s. 6d. (two-light) to 16l. 16s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted to the stock of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares), iron and brass bedsteads, so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The mone returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler, 30 32 34 36-inch. 26s. 30s. 32s 34s

Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

34 36 38 42-inch. 54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 6d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 30s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2 inch.	2½ inch.
	11d. 1s. 3d.	1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.		
O G Gutters	4	4½ inch.
	1s. 4d.	1s. 8d. per yard.
Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1½ 2 2½ 3 inch.	
	19s. 6d. 19s. 19s. 17s. 6d. 17s. per cwt.	
Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.		
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s.	Cut Lath, 11s. 6d.	
Patent Line	3 3 4 5 6	
	4½d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.	

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Sockets Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES, a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK HILDY,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo. tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO TOOL DEALERS, IRONMONGERS, &c

WILLIAM BAKER, BRADAWL MANUFACTURER.—Manufactory, No. 14, Allen-street, Clerkenwell, London. Established twenty-five years.

PLUMBING.—T. STANWAY, 10, Dorset-street, Portman-square, begs to inform the building trade generally, that he executes every description of Plumbing at the lowest prices; baths, closets, and every description of hydraulic apparatus fixed, and action warranted. Estimates for any quantity, in town or country.

POWERFUL CRUSHING-MILLS.—FOR SALE, several POWERFUL CRUSHING-MILLS, or EDGE RUNNERS, suitable for crushing gold, quartz, flint, granite, emery, clay, colour, &c. Also a good 3 HORSE STEAM BOILER, can be seen—Apply to C. T. CHRISTIE, Millwright and Engineer, 19, Broad-street, Lambeth; 113, Vauxhall-walk. March 2, 1854.

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, Cannon-street and Collegehill, London. (Removed from 179, Borough.) HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed to the above central and extensive premises, where they keep an ample stock of Nails, general Ironmongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply both of the home and export demand.

WANTED, about FIVE TONS of good SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' RAILS and Chairs, weighing about 25 to 30 lbs. to the yard.—Apply by letter, stating lowest price, to COLES, SHADBOLT, and CO. Cement Works, St. James's Wharf, Caledonian-road.

A MACHINE for RAISING HORSES, CATTLE, or other heavy weights, to an upper floor by an imperceptible motion. TO BE SOLD.—Apply to Mr. MORRIS, 79, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a nearly new 6-horse power high-pressure TABLE ENGINE, with boiler, large fly wheel, pump, &c.—May be seen on application to Mr. GILES, Windmill-street, Gravesend.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers, to their Patent Rails, Sleepers, Fish Joints, and other important improvements now in use on upwards of 300 miles of railway. Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager, or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 36, Great George-street, Westminster.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building. Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.

CASE-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

RAIN-WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O.G. Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, castle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ARTISTIC LITHOGRAPHY WILL BE FOUND IN THE WORKS PRODUCED BY

DAY & SON,
LITHOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN.

Landscapes, Architecture, Shipping, and Figure Subjects—Portraits direct from Life on Stone, or from Paintings, Drawings, or Daguerreotypes—Medical and Scientific subjects, executed in a superior style peculiar to this establishment. Cartotypes copied.

The large Staff of Draughtsmen required by Messrs. DAY and SON to execute the

MAPS, PLANS AND SECTIONS, DIAGRAMS, &c. &c.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

Offers to Solicitors, Engineers and Surveyors, Stationers and Printers, throughout the country, great advantages for the rapid and economic execution of their Lithography. If required, a plan received by the morning post may be lithographed and despatched by the return post.

To meet the growing demand upon
LITHOGRAPHY FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES,
Messrs. DAY and SON have just erected the largest premises for the purpose in the world. In soliciting orders from Manufacturers and others for

PATTERN-BOOKS, SHOW-CARDS, LABELS, &c.

And every other description of Lithography and Colour Printing, Messrs. DAY and SON promise a style of work of unequalled excellence, with economy and rapidity of execution. The smallest consumers of the productions of lithography in any part of the kingdom should apply to Messrs. DAY and SON for estimates, and it will be found, owing to the extent of the Establishment, that its manifest advantages, viz. superiority of work, great speed, and moderate charges, can be secured with satisfaction and saving to the customer.

PRINTING IN COLOURS,

As perfected and practised by Messrs. DAY and SON, has assumed a position hitherto unattained for artistic excellence, rapidity of execution, and economy of production. The first and only perfect realization of a painting in colours. "The Blue Lights" after Turner, executed at this establishment, secured for itself the designation of a Painting Print. Other examples of great merit, more particularly illustrating rapidity and economy of production, combined with artistic excellence, will be found in the three important works by

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WE resume our consideration of the architect's responsibilities and duties. We have shown that it would be politic for the public to review the question of remuneration: but at present an employer might rightly enough say,—if such work cannot be performed for the stated rate, it is for you, the architect, to decline the engagement. Here, however, we should be led to speak of the propriety of some movement in the general profession, and of the position of the societies representing it,—all which would require a distinct article.

Pursuing the question of the architect's proper position under existing circumstances—and which it is important to have a right apprehension of—we fall in with the comparison often made, with the duties of the general of an army,—lately revived at the Institute of Architects by Mr. Inman, on the occasion of the presentation of a book by the Earl de Grey, on the character of the Duke of Wellington.

In the case of the army, we suppose that knowledge of special branches of the service is possessed by heads of the departments, rather than by the commander. We can comprehend the necessity which there may be, for a general to collect opinions as to the effective use of each arm of the service; and we suppose all questions such as the siege and defence of fortified places, the passage of rivers, the range of artillery, and the supply of provisions, are entirely subject to the opinion as well as immediate control of the respective heads of departments. Yet, the general of an army appears to possess a certain wide knowledge, or a capability of judging from general principles,—a power of combining and reasoning upon the opinions of others, and an energy in action—which together are better calculated to bring about fortunate results than the knowledge possessed by any of the subordinates. This faculty of the mind is often misconstrued: the possessor of it is called superficial, and even ignorant, yet not rightly so. The faculty is one that might well demand further examination. As regards the business of an architect it might have a special value. Whatever the fear of such imputations as we have alluded to (and we shall not be thought to modify anything we have ever uttered as to the value of particular knowledge), perhaps the most valuable of all qualifications is the power rightly to use and direct the knowledge of others. Of course, as we say, this power cannot be possessed except by one himself having a large store of varied acquirements.

Now, were the practical architect in the *ideal* position in which some would seem to regard him, the parallel would be complete. But, unfortunately, the architect cannot readily consult subordinates. These are, too often, men narrow minded, and ignorant of the most ordinary matters beyond their special calling, and even of the principles and the best modes of practice in their own departments. Asking the opinion of such men is interpreted into general ignorance: an idea of little consequence, were it not suggestive to them of attempts at fraud, all of which are not necessarily discovered. To some contractors, the work from the first presents itself as a thing to be got through with the least possible trouble and expense; and the scheming from the date of the first brick laid, as to enumeration of extras, puts in a position of antagonism those who should cordially work together for the general result. We fear few builders sufficiently appreciate the proper professional regard for their interests, where it exists. As we have said, in other words, the standards of morals and artist-feeling are alike low, where self-interest would seem concerned. Practically, the world excuses much that, under different externals, would be swindling or robbery. The maxim still is, "*Rem, si possis recte; si non, quocunque modo, rem.*"

What, then, is the architect to do? At the present moment, as we have held, he stands legally and morally accountable to the full extent; that is, legally so, wherever, by commission or omission, his untrammelled designs or directions have been concerned; morally so, during every hour that he allows the prevalence of an opinion as to his performance of duties which he either cannot, or is not prepared to undertake. Meanwhile, such moral responsibility is absolute: it must rest with the individual to know what is possible. To show that the employer never would compensate for that responsibility might be easy. Thus:—Are an architect's travelling expenses defrayed in the full extent necessary in *many* cases? Would the architect of a palace of the Legislature be allowed a clerk of works in every court of the vast pile of buildings; or must a Visconti, or a Wren, charged with the rebuilding of a whole city, be responsible for the leakage of every water-pipe and tap therein. In short, where absolute dependence cannot be placed upon integrity and fair dealing in contractors, is there any step short of a clerk of works over each workman? The architect is not employed as a tradesman to take risk, the chance of which can be moneyed out in an estimate: he *is* employed because his entire disconnection from ordinary commercial dealings—in a word, his professional character—is supposed to place him above every consideration that might interfere with the design and selection of the best means of carrying out the objects—in accordance with the principles of his art and science. Without the proprietor is prepared to accord confidence that the architect will do his best—not holding him in the position of an insurer; without he recognise that no architect of principle and knowledge will incur unnecessary risk, he had better seek those whose business it is to consider such chances when estimating. That there would be some of the public who would hastily pursue this reasoning to the conclusion, that nothing is gained by separating the functions of the architect and the builder, we apprehended at the threshold of the inquiry. Those who are not convinced of the existence of the high professional principle, would no doubt do so: those who do recognise it, would hold it a sufficient safeguard, and also that no other position could the architect assume with justice to himself.

We have, indeed, nothing but the strongest condemnation to make of what is too common, namely, want of definite explanation on the part of the architect. Much less should be left to verbal direction, or to be furnished *during the progress of the works*, than is generally the case. The difficulty, however, is as to the *necessary* later directions, which, as in old buildings, could hardly be otherwise than numerous and understood from the first to be necessary. There is no course in these circumstances, but the association, with the architect, of a builder who can apprehend principles as well as direct practice, and to leave to him, as in France, the *onus* of refusing to execute what he might be unable to carry out; and that this is the equitable principle appears from the fact, that accident may arise after every properly recognised duty of the architect has been performed. Any reasoning as to the office of the builder not involving knowledge of principles, or more than manual skill, would thus fall to the ground.

Some years ago we were enabled to lay before our readers, a copy of a letter which an architect had drawn up, and which he had addressed to his clients in some cases, with a view of defining the architect's position. One of its stipulations was to this effect:—"Fourth: The architect is *not* employed as an operative builder or clerk of the works. It must be clearly understood that his *occasional* visits and *working drawings* can only have reference to architectural accuracy, and the liberal fulfilment of the leading articles of the specification, as affecting *construction* generally. If the builder, his foreman, or operatives be careless, and a competent clerk of the works be not engaged, roofs may leak, plumbing may partially fail, plastering may crack or become discoloured, drains may yield offensive odours, joinery may shrink, chimneys may return their smoke—indeed, the latter nuisance may occur in spite of all precaution—and many other evils may show themselves, without necessarily impugning the character of the architect, or in the least affecting the general stability of the structure. The most trying annoyances may originate in the most trifling defects of workmanship, and nothing short of a vigilant clerk of the works, exclusively employed without intermission, can insure perfection in matters of constructive detail. The architect will see to the *remedy* of defect in workmanship or material, but he is not blameable for the appearance of such defect." When we printed the document in which this occurred, we received several communications quite dissenting from the view taken by Mr. Wightwick, and showing the loss to which the profession would at once be subjected by such a protest being made general. We have already admitted the difficulty in which the profession would be placed, until more accurate views were prevalent as to the mode in which the architect can best serve the public. The only fault, however, that we have to find with the wording of the paragraph is, that it may, perhaps, leave doubtful whether the architect would not be *indifferent* to certain important matters. Indeed, it will be seen that to have the force intended, it should go somewhat further; for who, after the case of Ivimey *v.* Elliott, would give a pledge as to infallible remedy for a defect, under the disadvantages we alluded to; or who, in the case of a large building, would hold himself *necessarily* chargeable with expense arising from defects, even where there had been a vigilant clerk of the works? From an unprincipled person determined to cheat, practically there is *no complete* safeguard. Therefore, the necessity, universally, of some such course as that referred to here, seems to be established.

We have still a few words to say about the liability to the public. But first let us inquire into the special question of shoring. We cannot altogether agree with those who consider the architect is not concerned with this. Shoring can hardly be regarded as of the nature of a tool or mechanical contrivance, in the same light as *common* scaffolding, or tackle, or horse and cart. It clearly requires design. No general assertion as to its being always out of the field of an architect's business can be admitted, and for certain simple reasons: for example, it may be *the* work—the whole work which the architect was consulted about. When a house requires shoring up as a preliminary measure, is the architect to say,—Shoring is what I do not attend to, and know nothing about; go to a builder, and come to me afterwards? He would be simply refusing to exercise his knowledge, and protect his proposing client. Again—and still keeping away from the case of adjoining buildings—shoring may be incidental to the building itself under the architect's care. Where an ordinary shop-front had to be inserted, the fabric might be permanently injured by

sadly-designed shoring. As just now said, shoring is necessarily one of the things requiring special design. Can an ordinary house-scaffold be really, on mature consideration, placed in the same class? Even in the case of an existing party-wall to be retained, one of our correspondents, who says that an architect should look after everything that he receives a per-centage upon, would have reason were he to argue that the building owner's property therein would make it the architect's duty to see to the preservation, by properly designing and superintending the shoring. Even where the adjoining building had not the party-wall, but its own external wall, and in which case we might suppose an argument that the adjoining owner was in strict justice, if not in ordinary law, bound to maintain his premises without liability to others from the shallowness of his own foundations; and where if so, neither the architect nor his employer might have deemed it right to go out of their way to seek liabilities; the case as to the duty of the architect would practically have to be reasoned out in the same way. The building owner could not invariably act on the clause which is recommended by "R. K." and which we know is generally adopted in specifications, and leave the builder liable, and unadvised as to the maintenance of adjoining buildings. For, in effect we said, that experience of shoring operations in London, and the skill of the builders in that description of work, blinds us to the fact of the almost entire absence of such skill in the country. It is not many months since the principal builder in one of the largest towns in the kingdom, placed the head of a raking shore to a sinking wall, in a hole cut in the brickwork, instead of against an interposed plank needled thereto. We have ourselves seen the foot of the shore cut at an oblique angle to the raking line, and that by clever country carpenters. Therefore those who say that an architect is *always* guilty of an "impertinence" when he looks after shoring, should not view the country practice with the light of learned disquisition as to this mode or that, by the witnesses at the inquest after the accident in the Strand. It might be said that in such cases as we have referred to, all objects would be obtained were the architect to point out the right mode merely as a matter of courtesy,—that is, that he might be able to disclaim the legal liability. Yet, on the other hand, it might be to the employer's interest to prevent any disinclination to tender for the work, or delay in execution from whatever cause, or the possibility of an action against himself even unjustly brought. In all such cases, then, is the proprietor's professional adviser to say, "Shoring is not my business: it would be an 'impertinence' for any one but a builder to interfere with it?"

The argument that the architect is paid a per-centage upon the cost of shoring is not that which weighs with us. He is paid, in fact, a per-centage upon the cost of cords and buckets (and carting at least is a very large item): is he to make a show of performing some sort of work in connection with such matters? He has to protect the interests of his employer in all things which are reasonable: his remuneration is upon the general cost of the works; and into the refinements of reasoning which suggest themselves to some, from the existence of a system to which we have admitted there are objections, we are not now prepared to enter. The difference of per-centage by a mere change of materials, as from deal to oak, would equally show the inconsistencies of the system.

We believe the architect is not called upon, and that he has even no right, to interfere with the mode in which a ladder is fixed, or in which a block of stone is run up with a pulley, supposing these operations are not obviously injurious to the building. Nay, if "R. K." had alluded to the "scaffold-pole," "insecurely wedged or tied" (we quote the words of "A.B."), we suppose that his *admission* of a duty on the part of the architect to point this out, would not have been exactly as apprehended by "A. B." The *architect* could have no professional duty in such a matter, and could "insist" on nothing in relation to it; but he would have a duty as a good citizen, and as a man, and this is what we think must have been intended by "R. K."

The idea that an architect may be held liable, from the fact of his possession of power of dismissing the builder, or stopping the progress of the works,—that consequently it is his *duty* to foresee all accidents, seems to be answered by saying that nothing of sufficient importance would probably have occurred to forewarn him. The provision is of too much importance to the employer to be given up.

The conclusion then to which we come is, that the architect should hold himself responsible to his client, both legally and morally, in all matters in the *design* and specification, and that he should give such directions and inspection as may allow of the full performance of the contract; but that he should at the outset disclaim the responsibility for accidents and defects in the mere execution of his designs. As Hook used to say,—"Wrong never comes right;" and it would be better to suffer some immediate loss of professional employment, than to accept those serious responsibilities which the public will now attach to the architect, in the absence of a disclaimer of duties which no mind can compass without the danger which has followed in some melancholy instances. Certain we are, that the interests both of society and of architects, would gain by the course we have tried to suggest. As it is, the labours of the artist can be but half achieved, and in the department of interior decoration and "practical art,"—essential objects in the building are quite omitted. Surely the Institute, on the hint which has been supplied, could devise some statement or form of letter, which would put the matter on a right footing. There would be obvious advantage in the individual's presenting what had been decided upon by the general body of architects.

The question of responsibility to the public for accidents, *could* not, we suppose, be thrown upon the builder, should the evidence show that the design, or the directions of the architect were clearly the cause of the disaster. In the course of the execution, so much, however, depends immediately upon the builder—so many disasters may arise in spite of the most precise directions,—that we hold the clause suggested—as to the contractor's taking "all risk of injury to life or limb, arising out of his performance of the work"—as perfectly fair, and the requisite and only true safeguard for the proper parties. With such a clause, we agree with our correspondent, that there would be no fear that juries would do otherwise than "put the saddle on the right horse." In a new construction, accident would generally be traceable to some defect in the design: where old works were largely concerned, it would without much greater chance of mistake be laid to the charge of the builder. Evidence to convict may not be forthcoming in some cases, or may be contradictory: but to punish the innocent man rather than none, is surely neither the principle of English law, nor true justice. The reasonings of certain organs of public opinion, is like that of the debilitated cousin in "Bleak House:"—"Hasn't a doubt—zample—far better hang wrong fler, than no fler."

But that the interests of adjoining owners and of the public each require independent representation is conceded, and the Legislature has endeavoured to provide for this. But we shall not ascribe to any district surveyor neglect of duty, where the cause of accident is rather to be found in the inadequate provisions and indefinite wording of the Buildings' Act. That two different opinions may be supported as to the intention of the words "shore up and underpin with brickwork," was apparent from the correspondence in the *Times*. How is the district surveyor to be present during every excavation, if the Act allows the builder to defer notice till the time of laying bricks? Clearly, notice should be required to be sent at each commencement, and at each resumption of work. Can the district surveyor look down from the level of Asmodeus in his flight, and test the sufficiency of perished setting of every chimney-pot? But with the experience which there has been as to the Act, a form of words might be adopted better calculated to protect the public. The hands of the district surveyors require strengthening, and readier means must be given for enforcing awards.

As regards the accident in the Strand, that "*nobody*" was "in fault" there, *we* never asserted. But who in such cases can authoritatively say at what exact point "reasonable precautions" end, and unjustifiable expenditure would begin? It is before all things, and immensely, the duty of the architect to consider possible injury to life and limb; but there *is* a duty also to the proprietor. If in adjacent excavations all that is requisite be "to keep the wall in *equilibrio*," the architect is not necessarily to go to further expense, involving serious inconvenience and loss to the "adjoining" as well as to the "building owner." The question as to "reasonable precautions" is one of opinion founded on experience.

Even as the law stands, it seems from a legal opinion now before us, that contractors in the position of the builders in the Strand would be liable for the acts of their workmen, unless able most distinctly to show that the acts which occasioned the injury, were done by the workmen "under the directions and by the positive order of the architect, and that such workmen were, therefore, *quoad these wrongful acts, the servants* of the architect or his employers," and *not* of the builders. In Mr. Abraham's case, the "opinion" was that evidence collected would abundantly prove that nothing had been done to take away the responsibility of the builder, and that the accident was plainly attributable to things done by the builder's men without the knowledge, or in this case even against the directions, of the architect. This opinion the proceedings at the trial fully corroborated.

The entire question—even with this lengthy article—has not been exhausted. There is a distinct question suggested by the accident, namely, as to the responsibilities of architects acting also as surveyors on behalf of a ground landlord. There is also a question as to the liability, under certain circumstances, for the cost of extra works which an architect may have ordered. In reference to this, a case was tried in the Common Pleas, and decided against Mr. Martyr, the architect, as reported in our sixth volume. We then doubted the legality of such a decision against one in the capacity of agent. But there would seem to be no harm in inserting in a specification a disclaimer of that sort of liability as well as the other.

With these remarks we may leave the further consideration of architects' responsibilities to the fresh occasion which in the ordinary course of events will probably present itself. It is a very difficult question, and we do not pretend that we have settled it.

THE CONDITION OF LONDON.

WE have been urged from several quarters to republish in a cheap form for distribution the papers on the Homes of the Poor which appeared in our last volume. Fearing that a return of the cholera must be looked for, and

that little has really been done to lessen the risk, and believing it to be of the utmost importance that the actual condition of our great towns should be widely known in order to induce attempts at amelioration, we have determined on complying with the request to a certain extent. We propose, therefore, to issue an octavo of about ninety pages, with numerous illustrations, for *One Shilling*, under the title of "London Shadows," and we solicit the kindly co-operation of all who may feel disposed to aid in circulating it.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

At a meeting held on Monday, the 20th ult. Mr. W. S. Inman, V.P. in the chair, Mr. Charles Barry was elected as Fellow, and Mr. T. M. Rickman as Associate. Various donations were announced.

The discussion "On the French and other Methods of constructing Iron Floors," was resumed, and brought to a conclusion.

On Monday evening next, the 6th, Earl de Grey, president, will take the chair to present the royal gold medal to Mr. Hardwick, and the other medals and premiums in books, in accordance with the award of a special general meeting held on the 13th ult. Mr. Donaldson will read "A Brief Account of the Palaces of the Louvre and Tuileries, Paris, from their first erection to the present time; with a general description of various projects for their completion and junction, particularly the one now in course of execution, according to the designs of the late Monsieur Visconti, Honorary and Corresponding Member.

LAND SOCIETIES.

To such an extent have these societies increased over universal England, that men have become alarmed at the changes apprehended in the structure of our community: some anticipate an overwhelming transfusion of the democratic principle, by the too general extension of the elective franchise; others that more is promised by their prospectuses than can be realised in practice, and that, like Fergus O'Connor's scheme, the shareholders generally may be disappointed. The truth is, that both are wrong.

The plans and principles which have been lately enunciated by the head of the Government go very far in multiplying votes for representatives in Parliament. Land and building associations will add very considerably to the numbers, but the effect will not be, as foretold by cautious wiseacres, that the spouter of a beer-shop, or the delegate of a strike, or the hero of a vestry, will be returned; but that generally the identical men now in the House will hereafter be elected,—with the simple difference that, instead of polling 10,000, they will float in, triumphant, on the acclaim of 20,000 voices.

When entrusted with a vote, those invested with the privilege first think seriously of its due exercise: admitted within the pale of freemen, they think as freemen with whom they consort and consult, and no longer as malcontents, who are recalcitrant against institutions in which they have no share; taking also the bias of political opinion preached by popular spouters hostile to every system and every person not of an extreme or revolutionary character. The possession of the franchise makes him a member of the state, identifies his interests with those of his country, and makes the man who never meditated but on opposition studious of the common weal.

In the fellowship of land associations, this is more especially the case, for, becoming proprietor of his own tenement, however small, the stake of his acquired interest fastens him, as it were, to the native soil, and attaches him more firmly to the cause of order. So much refers only to the political influence that flows from the instant progress of the new associations: the realities of the change, how great, how momentous are they!

A man who never thought of saving 1*l.* from his year's earnings is induced to invest, monthly or fortnightly, a small amount which he can spare from his earnings; he perhaps stints his libations at the "public," or, to secure certitude in his payments, discontinues his weekly holiday, Saint Monday: the necessity begets habit, not only of industry, but of frugality; and, at the end of the year, he finds himself not only a richer, but a healthier and steadier man.

It would be idle to conclude that, if any individual could have the systematic resolution to lay by 1s. a fortnight out of his pay, he could not equally accumulate 5*l.* 4s. in one year; but he could not on so small an amount also accumulate compound interest: besides, there are few who, without the incentive of a fixed cumulative investment, would not at some juncture be induced to indulge some want or caprice at the expense of the hoarded fund. Not so in the building societies: the object is the nearer of attainment the longer the payment has been kept up; and the fines act as a stimulant to regularity. These, too, increase the general fund; and although cases of hardship may be instanced, the rules of good societies provide against forfeiture by reasonable mulcts. Moreover, in circumstances of incapacity to continue payments, the value received is returned, after fair deductions in favour of the association; so that in no case is the money lost, but rather increased.

That a fixed property acquired through habits of frugality and industry must elevate the moral character of a poor man, can be doubted by none. To himself the possession when attained brings feelings of independence and self-respect. To others, his fellows and compeers, it conveys a salutary lesson, which cannot fail to be beneficent. But to his wife or children, if he have them, what a change is wrought! To them some hope has sprung up of a foothold and a stay, however small, to meet the season of sickness or adversity.

To assert that in every instance contributors to such institutions must be benefited, would be too much; but if one-fourth succeed, how extensive must be the good wrought out by them. Nevertheless, the system is now reduced to a certainty, for the success of the Leeds and Manchester and other societies has been established. There are some slight differences in the rules and rates of payment; but of these it may be said, as of the laws of various states, that "that which is best administered is best." In nearly all, the calculations are based upon a theory as sound as the insurance offices; and it is laid down as an axiom, that by paying a small sum, every fortnight amounting to the value, at the end of the year, of one year's rack-rent, at the end of ten years the subscriber may become proprietor, or *his own landlord!*

It is most true that in these schemes, particularly in the country, where larger allotments are given, the most grotesque, if not ridiculous examples of architecture have been perpetrated. From some of them *Punch* might sketch a vignette, with great effect, of a house divided against itself, and of others at jars each with other; of bee-hives, dog-houses, huts, hovels, four-story clock-cases, and squat cash-boxes, in close phalanx of inextricable confusion. But system and superintending taste might moderate these vagaries of amateur (or rather *immature*) architecture run wild. In suburban tenements, where there is some limit to place and elevation, no such monstrosities can arise; the theory is reduced to practice, and as example multiplies, universal taste improves.

QUONDAM.

LIGHT IN ROME.

Gas-lighting and railways are two of the great features of modern civilization. What may we not therefore expect when Rome, so long plunged in a state of intellectual torpor, at length awakes to adorn her streets with gas-lamps; and the railroad to Nascali is again the theme of conversation. The English traveller walks along the Corso as brilliantly illuminated as the paved ways of our northern metropolis. Gas in Rome is another instance added to the already numerous examples of an improvement obstructed and waged war upon in its first beginnings; but finally, overcoming prejudice, and hailed with applause on all sides. The Romans, after opposing the progress of light in their city with that obstinate pertinacity characteristic of ignorance, are now vying with each other to patronise and further it. On Tuesday, the 14th of February, a *fête* took place at the Doria Palace, which may be considered as a crowning triumph for Mr. Shepherd, the able engineer having the direction of the gasworks here. The immediate object was to raise a sum of money for the relief of the poor in the present distressed state of the lower classes in Rome.

The riding-school of the Doria Palace was for this purpose converted into a ball-room, and fitted up as a winter garden. Plants of all descriptions were brought from Civita Vecchia, and even from Genoa, to aid in the decoration; whilst from amidst this mass of flowering-shrubs and foliage not less than 2,000 gaslights burst forth, encircling baskets, bouquets, and chandeliers. Statues of Tritons reclining upon fountains, held in their hands olive-branches, the leaves of which were formed of jets of gas. The ball-room was thronged by a crowd of all that was most distinguished in Rome. Princes and nobles of every nation, ladies glittering in jewels and the gayest attire, formed a picture of living flowers, and presented a magical appearance in the midst of a summer-like verdure.

The following day the Pope visited in person the establishment of Mr. Shepherd, examining everything with great interest and attention, and paying to that gentleman the compliments he so justly deserved for the truly English energy and perseverance with which he has now for years battled with difficulties and discouragements of every description.

Shortly after his visit to the works, the Pope sent by the hand of one of his grand chamberlains, Monsignore de Merole, the gold medal of the first class to Mr. Shepherd, and the silver medal to Mr. Shepherd, jun. who had conducted his Holiness over the works, and explained the operations. The medals were sent with every kind of compliment that could be expressed.

On the 16th of February the ball-room was again opened to the public at a reduced price, for three hours in the evening, and was again filled with admiring crowds.

We heartily wish success to this, for Rome, really great and important undertaking, which may justly be regarded as the first step towards placing the Eternal City again in the rank of moving nations.

PRACTICE OF THE STANDING ORDERS OF PARLIAMENT—ROADS, &c.

There are two kinds of non-compliance which may be proved before the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills in the House of Commons, namely,—first, those which are patent on the face of the plans, sections, and books of reference; and, secondly, those which relate to errors or misdescriptions of particular properties, and which therefore are not in the nature of public objections.

The first kind of non-compliance embraces discrepancies between the plan and book of reference, and discrepancies between the plan and section: errors in the levels, obvious omissions in the plan or section, errors as to mode of treating public roads, errors in the cross sections, &c. will all rank under the first class, and may be objected to by any person who chooses to memorialize the examiner of petitions. On the other hand, misdescriptions of owners, lessees, or occupiers, errors in the notices, errors in the book of reference affecting individuals, and where such errors are not patent on the face of the document, require the signature to the memorial of the person affected by such errors, and an objection of this nature cannot be taken by one of the public indifferently.

In examining into the allegations of memorials, the examiners are very strict in requiring the non-compliance to be clearly and specifically stated, in order that the promoters may clearly understand that which is complained of; and unless the allegation describes a distinct breach of some Standing Order, the examiner will not inquire into it at all.

In the case of objections in reference to public roads it is necessary to allege the non-compliance in the very words of the Order: for instance, if the allegation be that a certain

public road crossed by the railway is not shown on the section, and that no cross section is given. such an allegation is bad, because there is no Standing Order relative to *public* roads: the words should be, *public carriage roads*, with reference to which the Standing Orders contain certain important requirements.

It is the practice with most engineers to describe parish roads on sections simply as "public roads." Also the book of reference commonly contains only "road," "public highway," or "parish road;" so that there is nothing on the face of the deposited documents to show that a road is a *public carriage-road*. Hence any allegation with reference to public carriage-roads will fail equally with one which has reference to "*public roads*," unless it can be shown by local or other evidence that the road is a carriage-road as well as a public road.

In a recent case before one of the examiners, where it was alleged that forty-three cross sections of public carriage-roads were defective and erroneous, the allegation entirely failed, and was not allowed to be gone into, because the memorialists were not prepared to prove that the roads were *public carriage-roads*, the deposited documents merely describing them as public roads. The examiner, in deciding this question, observed that the deposited section ought, in accordance with the model section appended to the Standing Orders, to have described the parish roads as *public carriage-roads*, instead of public roads. As this breach, however, had not been alleged, he could not entertain it. The hint may serve as a warning to engineers in future, who would do well to follow the wording of the model section in describing the roads.

It may be observed, however, that neither the model section nor plan is perfectly immaculate, there being several errors in each of these documents. For instance, in the model section there is one instance of a road simply called "public road," which is treated in all respects according to the requirements for public carriage-roads. All the other roads on the model section, not being turnpike-roads, are described as public carriage-roads—a point requiring attention in the preparation of Parliamentary sections. A very palpable breach of the Standing Orders, however, occurs in the model section, where a gradient about three-quarters of a mile in length is shown rising 5 feet, and yet is called horizontal on the section; and there are several other errors not less serious.

It appears to be the present practice of the examiners, whenever any allegation whatever is made about a public carriage-road, which is simply called public road in the documents deposited, to require proof from the memorialists of the road being a carriage road as well as a public road. This renders it necessary for the memorialists in all such cases either to bring up the surveyor of highways, or some other person, who can prove that he has seen carriages (any wheel carriage?) passing along the road.

An important point with reference to the narrowing of navigable rivers has just been decided by one of the examiners. The 17th Standing Order for the present session is in these words:—"If it be intended to divert, widen, or narrow any turnpike road, public carriage road, navigable river, canal, or railway, the course of such diversion, and the extent of such widening or narrowing, shall be marked upon the plan." In a recent case, it was objected that a railway encroached at several points on a navigable river, and would cut off part of it, and thus narrow the channel; and it was objected that nothing was shown beyond the centre line to denote the extent of narrowing intended. It was contended, on the other side, that the limit of deviation was sufficient, and that the promoters were bound by this limit not to narrow the river beyond that line. It was also contended that the railway might be constructed on piles, in which case no narrowing would be effected.

The examiners decided against the first of these defences, on the ground that a limit of deviation was required throughout the line; and the 17th Standing Order clearly directed something further to be done in the case of navigable rivers. It required the promoters to show, in fact, whether they intended to take powers to narrow to the full extent of the usual limit, or to what extent short of that limit. On the second point, the examiners decided that the supposition of making the railway on piles must be excluded, as the section showed no such intention, which it must have done in order to comply with the 56th Standing Order. The examiners, therefore, held, that the extent of narrowing must be marked on the plan, and this decision will practically render it necessary to show in future by a line on the plan the new bank or margin to be formed for the river, the words "Line showing extent of narrowing" being added by way of explanation.

THE ROMAN PAVEMENT IN BROAD-STREET, CITY.

The Roman pavement discovered under the foundations of the old Excise Office in Broad-street, or more strictly speaking, under those of old Gresham House, has been completely cleared and exposed preparatory to its removal. It is 28 feet square, made up of circles and squares, artistically combined to produce an ingenious whole. In the centre there is a female figure seated on an animal, probably Ariadne, vigorously drawn. The pattern of the border which terminates the pavement is somewhat coarse in design. Although not perfect, the whole design of the pavement is traceable, and the parts remaining are in a good state: the colours are black, red, and white. Repairs with coarser tesseræ are observable here and there. It is 13 feet below the level of Bishopsgate-street; 2 feet below the bottom of the foundations of Gresham House. On one part of it there is an ancient wall of chalk, apparently medieval work: the plaster on this wall has been painted. *Above* the pavement a coin of Hadrian was found, which would give it an age of, at all events, 1700 years! Hadrian visited Britain, and died A.D. 138.

It may interest our readers to know that the buildings now going up with great rapidity on the site of the Excise Office are for chambers. These are being erected under the superintendence of Mr. Tite and Mr E. N. Clifton, by Messrs. Piper. They will all be fire-proof. A small steam-engine has been set to work to mix the mortar and to grind the mortar and rubbish of the old brickwork to make the new mortar. The site is about one acre and a quarter, and was bought by ten gentlemen, who are erecting the buildings in question for 108,200*l*. The buildings themselves will cost, perhaps, another 100,000*l*.

THE HEALTH FUND—DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.

A number of influential persons have for some few weeks been considering what could be done, if a sufficient sum were raised by private subscription, towards putting some of the worst districts of London, or portions of them, into a state of defence against the cholera. It was soon found that a great deal might be effected by a properly organised staff, impelled and directed by a well-chosen committee of management, to stimulate, supplement, and assist, not only private individuals, but also public authorities, of whom they would be wholly independent.

But the promoters of the "Health Fund for London" were soon met by the objection, that this which they were about to attempt, or much of it, was, in truth, the proper work of the Government. The promoters therefore felt it their duty to inquire how far Government was prepared to act in putting London into a better state of defence than it had hitherto been.

For this purpose an interview with the Home Secretary was solicited, in a letter setting forth the general views of the promoters of the Health Fund.

The deputation was joined by some others not promoters of the original scheme, who were desirous of ascertaining the intentions of Government, or of bringing forward their own views of the subject, and included Lords Harrowby, Ebrington, and Goderich, Mr. T. S. Cocks, M.P., Mr. Granville Harcourt, M.P., Sir J. Clark, Admiral Smyth, Mr. R. Cocks, Mr. Helps, and many other influential persons. Lord Palmerston, in reply, said Sir W. Molesworth, as President of the Board of Health, intended to bring in an amended Act to enlarge the powers which the present law gave to the Board. For himself, he should feel greatly obliged if any member of the deputation would furnish him in writing with the heads of improvements which any measure of the sort ought to contain, and he would be happy to communicate with Sir W. Molesworth on the subject. Lord Ebrington stated the difficulty experienced by the Board of Health, in consequence of the little power they possessed in carrying out the provisions of the Public Health Act. Mr Helps having made some observations, Lord Palmerston again invited the deputation to make any suggestion they considered important. Several details were then entered into by different members of the deputation, and Mr. Ward went into the proposed remedies for the present evils of defective drainage and supply of water, and, after some further discussion on the points submitted, Lord Palmerston again expressed his willingness to receive any communication in writing from the deputation.

RESIGNATION OF THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

On Monday, the 27th February, a special meeting of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers was held for the purpose of "receiving, considering, and determining upon the report of Messrs Bazalgette and Haywood, upon the sewage intereception and main drainage of the districts north of the Thames."

The report having been read,—

Mr. Hawes moved—"That the reports be received and circulated amongst the members of the Commission."

Colonel Dawson seconded the motion, and in doing so, he remarked that they were summoned there that day for the purpose of receiving, considering, and determining upon the reports which had then been read, relative to the sewage intereception and main drainage of the districts north of the Thames. They were honoured with the presence of the Lord Mayor, and also of the other City Commissioners. Before they proceeded further, however, he wished to propose that a communication received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department should be read, for the information of the commissioners present.

The following is a copy of the correspondence:—

"Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1854.

"Gentlemen,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. F. O. Ward, relative to the comparative advantage of the systems of drainage advocated by the Commissioners of Sewers and the Board of Health respectively; and I am to state that in his lordship's opinion, the system of drainage recommended by the Board of Health is that which ought to be adopted, as combining the greatest degree of efficiency with the greatest degree of economy.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "Henry Fitzroy.

"To the Commissioners of Sewers."

Colonel Dawson then said,—After this expression of a deliberate judgment by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in opposition to the principle and practice of this Commission, sanctioned by the highest engineering authorities of the day, it is not consistent with our reputation, or with the best interests of the public, that we should continue longer in office than until this board can be reconstructed, and our successors are appointed. I move, therefore, that this Court be adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Hawkshaw seconded the proposition, saying,—I am of opinion that while the drainage of this vast city is a sanitary measure, and, therefore, may demand the attention of the Home Secretary, and properly be advocated by every enlightened man, yet, as to the modes of construction, i. is strictly an engineering question. Now this Commission have availed themselves of the highest engineering authorities of the day. Besides the services of Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to this Commission, and of Mr. Haywood, the engineer of the City Commission, they have appointed, and have so far acted under the authority and by the advice of Sir Wm. Cubitt and Mr. Robert Stephenson, the consulting engineers of the Commission. It is not too much to say, therefore, that we have set about discharging the duties devolving upon us in a mode that I think will commend itself to the approval of every practical mind. At length, and with much labour, the Commissioners have arrived at a definite conclusion as to the necessary measures for accomplishing the great objects for which they were appointed; and then comes this—what I must call extraordinary—letter, stating that

the Secretary of State has come to the conclusion that a system in which this Commission cannot concur, is the one that ought to be adopted. Under these circumstances, I think there is but one course for the Commissioners to pursue, which is to decline any longer to fill a position which, under such circumstances, must necessarily fail to secure any useful result. I therefore beg to second Colonel Dawson's motion.

The motion was passed unanimously without comment, and the Commissioners then instantly retired.

We need scarcely inform our readers, before whom the whole question has been so often mooted, that the Board of Health are in favour of self-scouring sewers as against sewers of deposit, and of combined works of back drainage as against separate drains running beneath each house to the front.

The Commissioners remain in office for discharge of the ordinary business. We shall of course return to the question.

SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

ON Monday, the 27th ult. a school of art and design, as a branch of the National Schools of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, was happily inaugurated; a spacious apartment having been erected for the purpose over the day-schools in Castle-street, Long-acre, at an expense of 500*l.*

The Duke of Argyll addressed the assembly, and having made a few remarks upon the general subject of education, proceeded to congratulate his brother parishioners upon the opening of this school of industrial education, designed for a branch of instruction which he classed with the teaching of "common things," and which he felt sure would tend to fit the children for taking advantage of their opportunities in life. He remarked that a very large proportion of the works of art preparing for the Crystal Palace are being executed almost entirely by foreign artists, and that our manufacturers also have been obliged to send abroad for designs; and, as he was convinced that there was no natural disqualification in our population for such work, he trusted that the defect would be remedied by the adoption of a more complete system of education.

Mr. Redgrave, of the Government Department of Practical Art, also addressed the meeting, and explained that, while the original purpose of the School of Design, now located at Marlborough-house, was to educate the designer and the artist workman, it had been found that the plan must be extended, if they were to have a people of good taste for their appreciators, and that the children of the poorer classes ought to have imparted to them a knowledge of the elementary principles of form and of colour, which would be, in fact, teaching them to see more exactly. He stated that it was intended also to use the school in the evening for giving to adults—workmen—a high class of instruction, such as even the middle classes were formerly unable to procure. At a "breakfast" which followed, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Goderich, and Lord Haddo, with other gentlemen, addressed the assembly.

The exertions of the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, the vicar, were very properly acknowledged, and Mr. Cardwell congratulated the parish (as we take leave also to do) on setting an example (though not quite the first), which ought to be widely followed.

THE SCULPTORS' INSTITUTE, AND THE MANCHESTER WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.

THERE has been a long correspondence between the Sculptors' Institute and the Committee of the Manchester Wellington Memorial. The Institute have arraigned the committee for their decision in the recent competition (concerning which we have already expressed an opinion), on the following grounds,—

"First.—That thirty-seven models were exhibited in competition, constituting a cost of from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*, and that (with the exception of one member) the sub-committee of judges were in the room in which they were exhibited for the space only of twenty minutes, and saw them only on that occasion.

"Secondly.—That of the thirty-seven models, thirty-one were of equestrian and six only of pedestrian statues, three of which were contributed by the successful competitor, and that there is a strong presumption that the equestrian models were not at all taken into consideration for the purpose of selection; whereas the terms of the second condition naturally import that models of equestrian statues would be preferred, and all public proceedings in connection with the memorial had distinctly pointed to an equestrian statue as the most appropriate.

"Thirdly.—That the successful competitor enjoyed an undue advantage in having *three* models in competition, whereas the other competitors, by complying with the conditions, were restricted to two."

In their closing letter they say:—

That "as in this country the art of sculptor is dependent mainly on national and public undertakings, so long as open competitions are the medium by which it is determined what the works shall be, the art will progress or retrograde, flourish or decay, teach its humanising lesson in works of beauty, or hold up to the public eye mere imaginings of bad taste realized in bronze or marble, according as such competitions are conducted in a spirit of impartiality and fairness, with deliberation, the requisite knowledge of art, and an earnest desire that the work which is to be dedicated to the uses of future ages may worthily represent the art of the present. And it is only because the Sculptors' Institute desire that our public monuments may be made worthy the genius of a great and powerful nation, and of those they are meant to commemorate, that they feel it their duty to step forward where a competition, by the manner in which it is conducted, is rendered merely illusory."

They have not succeeded in obtaining a reconsideration of the decision, but their interference will doubtless have a good effect on competitions to come.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Spalding.—The site of the proposed new market-house has been now conveyed to the Local Improvement Commissioners, and inspected by the architect, Mr. Bellamy; and the old buildings will shortly be sold and cleared away. Most of the stone and some of the woodwork of the old town-hall, according to the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, will be used in the new building.——The foundations for another Primitive Methodist Chapel have been dug at Westonhills.

Harston.—The chancel of the church of Harston has been recently rebuilt. The style is Perpendicular.

Market Rasen.—A company was formed here some time since for the erection of a Corn-exchange, but, unfortunately, a division took place in the committee on the question of site, two sites being offered, one in a narrow part of Queen-street, the other (the most eligible) fronting the market-place and King-street. The site in Queen-street was purchased, and plans, &c. prepared by Mr. H. Goddard, of Lincoln, architect. The following tenders were sent in:—

Bricklayer, Mason, &c.

Hewitt, Rasen	£775	0	0
Huddlestone, Lincoln	740	19	0
Sanderson, Rasen	728	0	0

Joiner, &c.

Dean and Son, Rasen	682	0	0
Walliss and Son, Rasen	644	11	0
Lewiss, Rasen	585	0	0

The two lowest tenders were accepted. We understand the portion of the committee who were in favour of the market-place site, with a majority of the tradesmen and farmers in the neighbourhood, have engaged the services of Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln, architects, who have prepared plans, &c. for a Corn-exchange and two rows of shops, one fronting King-street, the other the market-place, which are to be commenced forthwith, tenders being first called for by advertisement.

Ascot Heath.—The following tenders have been lodged for the erection of a new race-stand on the heath; Mr. John F. Clark, of Newmarket, architect:—

Sitcomb, Clewa	£1,312	0	0
Mills, Egham	799	0	0
Oaks and Son, Egham	623	0	0

The architect's estimate was 600*l.*

Higham-on-the-Hill.—The following tenders for the enlargement of the parish church of Higham-on-the-Hill were lodged:—

Mr. William Hawley	£847	0	0
Messrs. J. and G. Lilley	841	10	0
Messrs. Potter, Meridith, and Spencer	804	0	0
Messrs. W. G. and J. Fox (accepted)	798	10	0
Mr. Thomas Harrold	739	4	9
Messrs. Clifton, Hind, Lindley, Fern, and Morton	732	18	0

The lowest tender was *not* accepted, and some of the tenderers declare it to be complete waste of both time and money tendering in such circumstances. In cases where there is not a fair intention to abide by the general rule, it is certainly unfair not to warn the trade that the rule may not be observed. This could easily be done. True it might prevent many respectable tradesmen from tendering: but an argument such as this implies a predetermination to deceive or betray them, under false pretences, into giving their time and money free from the usual and implied restrictive understanding; and this is not as it ought to be,—more especially in church building.

Winchester.—In Saint John's Church the roofs have been retiled (not rebuilt, as stated in a Hampshire paper), the old whitewashed ceiling removed, and the fine old oak timbers of the roofs exposed to view: the walls have been restuccoed, the whole of the unsightly pewing has been removed, and other seats substituted. The organ has been removed from the position which it occupied over the rood screen, where it blocked up the east window to the west end: the windows have been repaired, and several ancient pieces of stained glass brought to light. The east window has been filled with stained glass, the subject being a full-length figure of St. John the Baptist, by Mr. Evans, of Shrewsbury. The ancient rood-screens and parcloses have had the paint cleaned off, and been stained and varnished, the ancient pulpit restored, and removed from the *west* end to an appropriate place at the east end, and the old font has been cleaned and a water drain added. On removing the floor, some broken pieces of stone were discovered, which proved to be portions of the bowl of an earlier font, carved in a rude manner in a very coarse stone. The outlay for the above works was about 600*l.* The contractors were Messrs. Gover; and the architect, Mr. John Colson. Since the church has been out of the architect's hands, a vestry and porch have been added, built of flint and red bricks, with a red chimney-pot on the vestry, and a row of hat-pegs has been carried round the church: hat-pegs have been fixed to the columns, which, with other works, brings the amount of expenditure to 755*l.* to meet which there is only 617*l.* leaving a deficiency of 138*l.*

Bristol.—The new chapel in connection with the Diocesan Training Institution for Schoolmistresses at Fishponds, near Bristol, was consecrated on Thursday in last week. The new chapel is a very small structure, affording accommodation for only 140 persons.

Bath.—The foundation stone of a new district church was laid in the parish of Langley Burrill on Tuesday in last week, by Mr. Neeld, M.P. who has contributed 200*l.* towards the new edifice, which will be in the early English style, and designed to accommodate 800 persons. It will be dedicated to St. Paul. The architect is Mr. Scott, and the contract for the building has been taken by Mr. Jones, of Bradford, for something less than 3,500*l.* It is expected that the edifice will be ready for consecration in the early part of next year.

Merthyr.—From a report made at the last meeting of the Local Board of Health, it appears that nearly 5,000*l.* have been spent in this town since the establishment of the Local Board, in levelling, channelling, and flagging the streets, and otherwise improving the sanitary state of the town. Much yet remains to be done, but

most of all, proper accommodations, draining, and baths and wash-houses; all of which it is hoped will be ultimately accomplished, since they have made so good a beginning.

Cardiff.—The "beginning" which the Local Board of Cardiff appears to be making, does not merit in all respects just such unqualified approval. This board has very properly resolved in the outset to come to an explicit understanding with their "surveyor" and "assistant surveyor," in respect to their respective and much more onerous than odorous duties; or rather, they have laid down the law as to these duties, in a series of resolutions, ranging from 6 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m. and with exemplary clearness certainly, such as any truant schoolboy could not fail to understand, however much he might be inclined to shirk their observance. With the main bulk or body of these regulations we do not mean to quarrel: we shall restrict our remarks to the "head and *tail* of their offending." First and foremost, then,—in "summer, 6 to 7, winter, 7 to 8,—the surveyor shall daily, at 7 o'clock a.m., from October to March inclusive, and at six o'clock during all other months, proceed to"—where, do you think, good reader? rummage Cardiff right and left, through all the surveyor's "six days a-week," and his thirteen hours a-day, guessing all the way, and at last you *must* "give it up,"—the surveyor shall in fact "proceed to the stables, see that the horses have their daily allowance of corn, &c., and are sent out in due time to their several works!" In short, the "surveyor, from 6 to 7 a.m." is "master of the horse." But where is the "assistant surveyor" all this time? Deponent knoweth not, but would diffidently suggest that, probably, he is rubbing down the horses! We may be doing gross injustice to the dignity of the "assistant surveyor's" office, however, in saying so; for although, in the tail-piece of this regulative curiosity, the duties of the assistant surveyor are laid down, *he* seems to have "nothing so low" to do as even to see that the horses get their grub: indeed it is even the poor surveyor who must "survey," not only the horses and their "&c." but every &c. in the shape of "nuisances" which he may be able to sniff out, anywhere throughout the town of Cardiff and its precincts, by help of a sharp olfactory organ. [Surely the "board" would see to *that* essential qualification ere they appointed their "surveyor."] In fine, and to be serious,—we again protest, as we have done before, against that gross abuse of words by means of which local boards of health convert "inspectors of nuisances" and men-of-all-work into "surveyors," who are members of a respectable profession as little meriting such a degradation as would local boards of health themselves the certainly at least accordant title of "boards of nuisance."

Bilston.—The half-yearly statement of accounts of the Bilston Baths Company shows, since the opening of the baths, a profit of 27*l.* 4s. 10d. upon the trade account of the establishment, notwithstanding that hitherto the washhouse branch has been all but unused, in consequence of the quality of the water supplied not being suitable for washing purposes. For several weeks the baths also have been entirely deprived of their water supply. The directors have decided on purchasing and erecting an engine of their own.

Liverpool.—The new battery at the north shore for the defence of the Mersey is constructed on a parallelogram 360 feet long by 170 feet deep. The three land sides are formed on the bastion trace, with embrasure windows and loopholes for musketry fire—the river front (360 feet) being the battery for ten embrasure guns, and a tower at each end, armed with one gun in casement below and one at the top. Fourteen guns in all will thus be mounted on dwarf traversing platforms, and it is intended that these guns shall be 68-pounders. In the interior of the fort there will be barracks for the accommodation of 150 men, and suitable apartments for twelve officers. All those accommodations intended for the comfort of the soldier will be provided on a liberal scale, and in accordance with the latest improvements. There will be two tanks for water, with filterers, 40 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. The mess-rooms, hospital, and other details of the soldiers' requirements will be furnished on a suitable scale. A bomb-proof magazine will be constructed, with provision for artillery and ordnance stores equal to the necessity of the battery. The roofs throughout the building will be flat, with brick arches on iron girders cemented with asphalte, and will, from the parapets, afford the holders of the fort a musketry fire on every side. The entrance to the fortification will be in the centre of the east (or land-side) curtain, and this will be protected by a ditch and drawbridge.

Salford.—The committee of the Salford Royal Museum and Library have determined to establish a free lending library. Sir John Potter has sent a donation of 50*l.* with a suggestion that it should be expended in the purchase of books.

Thornton.—The Thornton Free Schools are just opened for the admission of poor children of the parishes of Burton and Thornton, in Lonsdale. This edifice has been built and endowed at the sole expense of Mr. Richard Thornton, a London merchant, and at a cost of 15,000*l.* to commemorate the place of his nativity—an instance of charitable munificence well worthy the example of other of our merchant princes.

Blackburn.—The corporation have purchased from Joseph Feilden, fifty acres of land for a public park, in the most eligible situation in Blackburn—namely, at the commencement of Preston New-road. The site of the park comprises a pleasant spot called Pemberton Clough. The park will have four entrances—one in Preston New-road, the second in Duke's-brow, the third in Revidge, and the fourth in Shire-brow. The appearance of the park will be enlivened by villa residences, the whole of the land around it having been laid out for first-class dwellings, which will no doubt give an impetus to the building trade of Blackburn, and supply a class of dwellings which has long been wanted for the respectable tradesmen and other inhabitants. The land cost 65*l.* an acre.

Stockton.—To provide accommodation for the butchers, the erection of a general slaughter-house in the outskirts of the town has for some time past been in contemplation by the municipal authorities of Stockton. This matter, so essential to cleanliness and health, is now in a fair way of being carried out.

Sheffield.—A canal at Sheffield burst on Thursday week, and flooded the ground floors of several steel mills, completely stopping the progress of the works. The damage is estimated at 3,000*l.* Connection with an old colliery driftway is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

Rotherham.—The superintendent of police here complains sadly of the want of decent lodging-houses in this town.

Bradford.—The first step in the way of a great public improvement in Market-street, says the local *Observer*, has been taken. The property of the ladies of the manor in that street, has been let on lease for a term of ninety-nine years, at a rental of about 1,000*l.* a year, with covenants to expend something like 20,000*l.* in improvements within a specified period. This property has long been a discredit to the town, and a barrier in the way of a really valuable street improvement. The thoroughfare at the back of it, leading from Market-street to Hustlergate, is in a filthy state. "It would make an admirable situation for a town-hall," adds the *Observer*, "though rather an expensive one; or for a new exchange, post-office, &c.; or perhaps for the whole of these combined. Failing this, first-class shops may be erected, equal to some of the most attractive in London, Liverpool, or Glasgow. Whatever may be done with the site, we assume that Market-street will be widened. Nothing worthy of the name of 'improvement' can take place without this forming part of the plan."

Edinburgh.—Alarm was excited among the dense population of the old town of Edinburgh on Wednesday in last week, by the sudden and unexpected fall of a large portion of the old wall of the city, burying in its ruins several children and, it was feared, several other persons passing at the time. Gangs of labourers were engaged in clearing away the enormous pile; and, after some hours' continuous exertion, the bodies of three children had been recovered.——The author of a fly-leaf, entitled "Suggestions for a navigable river from Leith to Edinburgh," states that from Leith Saw-mill to Leith Heads Mill, a distance of about 14 miles, in a straight direction, the number of mills and other public works is as follows:—Flour, corn, and barley-mills, 24; paper-mills, 7; snuff-mills, 5; washing and walk-mills, 2; saw-mills, 1; coffee-mills, 1; spinning-mills, 1; skinners, 6; tanners, 4; distilleries, 2; glue-works, 1; total number, 54.

Leith.—The Dock Commission have approved of Mr. Rendell's plan of a graving dock, the estimated cost of which is 30,000*l.* and they have resolved to make arrangements for providing funds for its formation. The subject of harbour defences is at present exciting a good deal of interest, and the Martello tower ahead of the pier is being put in order and planted with cannon.

Kirkaldy.—The Harbour Commissioners at a recent meeting resolved to erect a large breakwater at the end of the east pier, to extend 550 feet, so as to form a part of the west pier; the cost to be from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* The proposal was favourably received by the town council, and may soon be put into operation.

Greenock.—A proposal has been made here to have a great pile, or cairn, as it were, of stones, put together as a monument to James Watt, and to afford to the whole world an opportunity of contributing to the testimonial, by inviting every admirer of Watt to furnish a portion of the materials of which the monument would be composed—whether, freestone, granite, or marble. Some of the proprietors of Renfrewshire quarries have already offered contributions to the work, but till a considerable mass of materials is laid down, it seems to be resolved not to decide what particular form it shall assume.

Isle of Arran.—The Duke of Hamilton is about to build a spacious hotel in the opening of Glen Croy, one of the most romantic spots on this isle. The duchess, likewise, will build and endow a school at Brodick, which will be in connection with the chapel of ease for the parish of Lamlash.

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD IMPROVEMENTS.

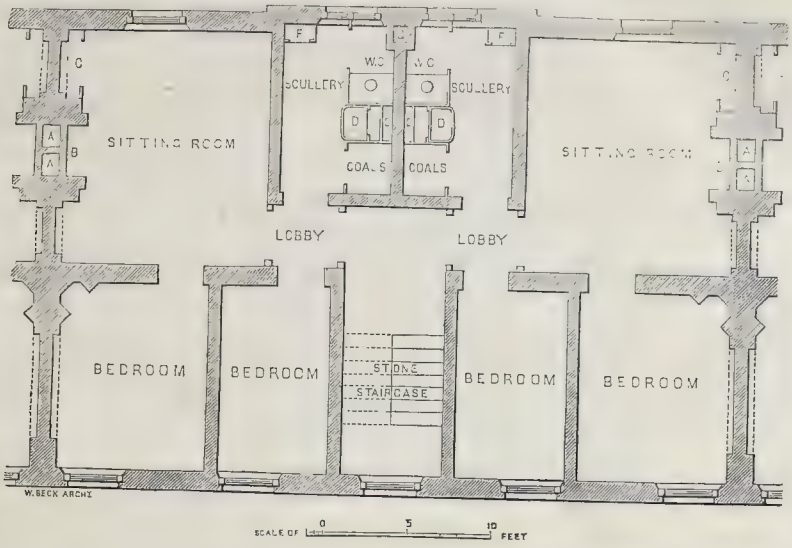
IT has been suggested by several correspondents that it is a great pity that the fine view of the whole of the south front of Saint Paul's cathedral, now obtained by pulling down the houses opposite to Cook and Co.'s giant warehouse, should be destroyed so far as the east end of the cathedral will be hidden when new houses shall be built on the north side of the street (New Cannon-street) where it joins Saint Paul's Churchyard. The pavement is laid round a triangular piece of now vacant ground at the angle of the new street, as if this piece were to be built on, as doubtless is the intention. We hope the authorities will re-consider this point. Although the plot would doubtless produce a large sum, they might perhaps be persuaded to make a more noble opening into Cannon-street, and erect some public testimonial in the centre of the crossings.

THE COST OF DIRT AND IGNORANCE.

DURING the sitting of the Government commission, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to inquire into the cause of the fearful ravages of cholera in that town, Mr. J. B. Hume, the chief commissioner, from evidence that had been laid down before him, made a calculation that the epidemic had cost the town 3,800*l.* for medicines and burials alone, and would cost it 50*l.* a week for eight years to support the widows and destitute—nearly 30,000*l.*! In addition to this sum, he said, some thousands of pounds had been collected and distributed by the vicar. There are also 200 benefit societies in the town, and taking the average loss at 500*l.* each, this made 10,000*l.* more.

A wise expenditure at the proper time would have saved much of the money, and all the misery. Will other towns and parishes and individuals profit by the costly experience of Newcastle?

PLAN OF TWO DWELLINGS, FOR FAMILIES, ON FIRST-FLOOR OF "METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS."



VENTILATION.—THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS—MILE-END NEW TOWN.

THE accompanying Plan of two dwellings, for families, on the first-floor of the "Metropolitan Buildings," Albert-street, Mile-end New Town, erected by the Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes, shows the arrangement for ventilation adopted by the architect, Mr. Beck:—

AA, are Flues for Vitiated Air.
BB, Ranges, with Boiler and Oven.
CC, Closets.
DD, Sinks supplied with water from a cistern over the coal closets.
EE, Spaces for Soil, Gas and Water Pipes.
FF, Meat Safes.
G, Dust Shaft.

These flues have been found to act very efficiently, are simple of construction, and may be applied to almost any description of building; they are similar to the smoke flues, and are constructed at the *back* of but entirely distinct from them, being made to communicate with the sitting room near the ceiling by means of an earthenware pipe, 3 inches in diameter, passed through the brick-work. The heat from the fires, or even from three or four out of twelve (the same being built back to back), is amply sufficient to rarify the air in these flues to such a temperature as to draw off the vitiated air from the twelve sets of rooms with which they communicate.

THE MOSQUE OF SANTA SOPHIA.

AT a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr. Alexander Christie, Fellow, read a paper "On the Mosaic Work used in the Decoration of the Early Christian Basilicas," in which he gave the following particulars of the Mosque of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople:—

Santa Sophia is the largest and most magnificent church ever built by the Greeks of the Lower Empire. In the twentieth year of his reign, Constantine founded at Constantinople a basilica which he dedicated "to the wisdom of God:" it was partly rebuilt and a nave added by the Emperor Constantius, but in this state it only remained some seventy-four years, for, under the reign of Arcadius in 404, it was partly burnt by the Arians in a riot about St. John Chrysostom. Theodosius caused it to be repaired and covered in by a hemispherical vault, but inevitable ruin seemed to be its doom, for it was again burnt during the famous sedition which took place among the factions of the circus, in the course of which 35,000 men perished. Immediately after that terrible event, Justinian determined to rebuild this basilica, and his desire was that it should be "*the most magnificent monument raised since the creation.*" He wrote to the Satraps of Asia and to the governors of provinces to make careful search for marble for columns and for sculptures of every kind, which in their judgment might prove useful in the new building. Art was at a low ebb, they had lost the art of design, they were obliged to steal their brooms ready made; and soon the spoil of temples, baths, and porticos, which ornamented the Asian and European continents, and every island in the sea, poured into Byzantium. Marcia sent him on rafts from Rome eight columns which had been taken from the Temple of the Sun at Baalbec, built by Aurelian. Constantine, the prætor of Ephesus, sent him other eight of black and green marble, doubtless the spoil of the famous Temple of Diana.

Justinian collected workmen, as he did materials, from every quarter, and confided the direction of the works to two Greek architects, Anthemius of Trallis and Isidore of Miletus. They were publicly charged with the sole execution of the orders of the emperor, to whom an angel, it was declared, had given the plans of the edifice; and indeed the eagerness and solicitude with which Justinian pressed on the works gave countenance at least to his belief in the vision. The church not being far from the imperial palace, he caused a gallery to be thrown across from the one to the other, so that he might overlook his workmen at any time without being observed, and there he took his stand, dressed in a coarse linen tunic, his head wrapped in a napkin, and a baton in his hand, he took care to reward the more zealous workmen. The architects had under their charge 100 master masons, each superintending 100 workmen. 5,000 labourers were distributed on the right side, and 5,000 on the left. They were paid for every stone they placed.

When the foundation was cleared, and the first stone ready to be lowered, the patriarch invoked the blessing of the Deity on the immense work, and the emperor, trowel in hand, threw the first mortar on the stones; this mortar had been made with barley-water. Concrete was used for the foundation, to the thickness of 20 feet, and on this firm bed the foundations of the piers rest. The walls are of brick, but the piers are of large freestone blocks, bound by cramps of iron, which were also used for the marble slabs with which the interior is decorated.

When the dome came to be constructed, the emperor sent to Rhodes his three confidants, Troilses, Bazilius, and Coloquintus, to superintend the preparation of the bricks that were to be used in their difficult work. These bricks were of an earth so light that twelve of them only weighed an ordinary brick, and they bore the inscription:—"It is founded by God. God will give help." They were disposed in regular layers, and between every twelfth layer reliques were placed, and the priests offered up prayers for the structure and its stability. It is easy to conceive that minute precautions were required to be taken in the construction of the dome, which is really a wonderful achievement in architecture.

The walls and roof reared, it was determined to decorate them with every magnificence. Gold and mosaics were lavished on every surface, the sides of the walls were covered with precious marbles, the capitals and cornices were gilt, the vaults of the aisles were painted in encaustic, the cupola set off by a mosaic in gold and colours. In general all the paintings were on gold grounds. This is one of the characteristics of the polychromatic architecture of the Byzantines — characteristics which are everywhere to be found in the churches of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, especially in Sicily and Italy. There was besides at Santa Sophia an enormous profusion of precious vases and candelabra, and all the sacred utensils for the grand *fêtes*, such as patina, chalice, and ciborium, were of the purest gold. There were reckoned twenty-four evangiles, each of which weighed two quintals on account of the ornaments with which they were enriched; and we must not omit to mention six thousand candelabra of fine gold, besides two of more massive make and more elaborate ornamentation, each weighing one hundred pounds; indeed, Paulus Silentiarius says, there were in the church so many lamps hanging by brazen chains, and so many candelabra, that the lamps seemed to swim in a sea of fire. The seats of the clergy, the altar, and the pulpit, were not less precious.

It is certain that to bring this vast and costly

work to a satisfactory end, the emperor disbursed enormous sums—in fact, he used up the tribute of provinces and the spoil of barbarians, but all would not do—imposts were increased—emoluments withheld from public officers—the leaden pipes of the city fountains were melted up and replaced by pipes of earthenware, so that *tile drainage* is no modern invention. To give an idea of the expense, Justinian had paid out 152 quintals of gold (200,000*l.*), by the time the walls were a yard above the ground, and the cost of the whole building was, at the lowest estimate, above one million sterling.

At length, sixteen years after its commencement, the Basilica of Santa Sophia was finished. The emperor, desirous that the dedication of so stupendous a monument should be made with all solemnity, mounted a car drawn by four horses, and held his way to the Hippodrome, where 2,000 oxen, 10,000 sheep, 600 deer, 1,000 pigs, 10,000 hens, and 10,000 chickens, were, with 30,000 measures of wheat, distributed among the people. This done, accompanied by the Patriarch Eutychtes, he marched towards the temple. The gates were thrown open, he rushed to the pulpit, and, full of admiration at his own work, he exclaimed "Glory to God who has thought me worthy of this work—I have conquered them, O Solomon." The church was blessed, and the Master Strategius poured on the pavement three quintals of gold, which were scrambled for by the people. The prayers, holocausis, public festivities, and distributions of money lasted fourteen days.

The church, which stands east and west, is built in the shape of a Greek cross. In front of it are, first a cloister, called the *garsonostasion*, or court of the boys (*garçons*), and then two lobbies, the exonarthex and the esonarthex, the latter of which has two side entrances. In the first of these the faithful took off and deposited their shoes. Its walls are of bare brick, and are totally destitute of ornament. It communicates with the esonarthex or inner lobby by means of five gates, closed with bronze screens ornamented with crosses. This second gallery is vaulted, and has a pavement of green marble. The vault was ornamented with mosaics, and one of the paintings represented the Archangel Michael keeping guard, sword in hand. One of the two gates which leads to the street is of bronze, with an inscription inscribed in silver letters, and decorated with meanders, or frets and vine leaves.

The Church Proper was entered by nine gates: these were inlaid with ivory, electrum, and silver, and it was said that the cedar of which they were made was part of the remains of Noah's Ark.

The pavement of the nave is of green proconesian marble, so cut and adjusted that its ribbon-like undulations represent the flowing of four rivers to the sea. In the centre of the cupola is the figure of the Eternal in colossal proportions: on the four pendentions were four cherubim all in Mosaic.

The cornice surrounding the dome is of white marble, and its profile is very simple. The cupola is pierced by twenty-four circular windows, and is covered with plates of lead, which at first were gilt.

Forty large columns separate the nave on the south and north from the aisles, a number which Von Hammer says the Orientals regard as mysterious (for example, the forty thieves). These pillars support circular arches of which the archivolts are decorated with foliage. Their cubical and bulged capitals belong to no order whatever, and present either a hash of foliage or interlaced, or what our antiquaries used to call Runic knots. The abacus is thick, covered with mouldings, crosses, and inscriptions. Above the naves is the gallery or gynæceum for the women and the catechumens: the windows of the nave are of glass framed in stucco, those of the gynæceum are larger, the lower part filled with lapis specularis, and the upper part with glass. At the end of the aisles are the places for the emperors on the left and the empresses on the right.

The pulpit was placed at the commencement of the upper nave. It was of precious marble, covered with gilt pillars and precious stones, and surmounted by a dome-shaped dais or tabernacle, finished by a cross of gold enriched with fine pearls. The space between the aisles and the sanctuary was called solea, and was the place for the readers. The sanctuary or *bema* was closed by a screen of cedar, decorated with twelve coupled columns covered with silver and with medallions representing the Virgin, the Apostles, the Prophets, and the Saviour; above all shone conspicuous the monogram of Justinian and his infamous wife St. Theodora; it had three gates, the centre higher than the others, and all shut by splendid veils.

The apse vaulted above was pierced by three windows looking to the east (it is said that Justinian wished one window, then changed his mind and wished two, when an angel appeared to the architects dressed in the imperial purple and with red slippers, and ordered them to make three windows, one for the Father, one for the Son, and one for the Holy Ghost). In the midst was placed the holy table or altar. As it was the emperor's wish that this table should be more precious than gold, a mixture was made of pearls and diamonds, of gold and silver, of iron and of copper, all of which were melted together. Cedrenus says the altar was made of gold and silver and every sort of precious stone, of wood, of metal—in fact, of everything that could be produced by land and sea, and every material that the universe could furnish. The ground on which it rested was laid with plates of gold, and the table itself was supported by four golden columns: above it rose, in the form of a tower, the ciborium.

LOCKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

At the discussion of Mr. Hobbs' paper "On the Principles and Construction of Locks," February 21, a succinct description was given of the various recent modifications generally introduced by makers of locks, and it was argued, that most of them were simply alterations of form, without materially adding to the security. An exception might, perhaps, be made in favour of Mr. Denison's lock; which was so constructed that the bolt was shot by turning a handle, without the intervention of a key, which in fact was only used for placing the tumblers in a proper position, to allow the bolt to be withdrawn, or unlocked, by the handle, the key hole being kept closed during the passage of the bolt; the key might, therefore, be always retained in the possession of one person, whilst the lock could be closed by any subordinate; this was important in banks and other similar establishments. The principle of the bolts being shot by a handle was not new, but the other arrangements were admitted to possess novelty.

Mr. Whishaw's electro-magnetic lock, now exhibiting at the Polytechnic Institution, was explained.

The principle of Mr. Cotterill's "patent climax detector lock" was then examined, and it was asserted to be entirely based upon the Bramah lock, but was less secure in its arrangement, inasmuch as the form of the key admitted of so little variation in the depth of the grooves, for moving the slides,—that a lock, having six slides, might be opened by the end pressure of a piece of soft wood,—and that any lock, on that principle, with any number of slides, could be easily picked by the pressure system.

It was explained, that the American permutating lock, which had been fully described in the paper, was not intended for ordinary domestic purposes, but for banks and establishments requiring extreme precautions for security, and that the chief object in the introduction of Hobbs' moveable stump, or protector lock, was to supply a secure lock at a moderate price.

In the course of manufacturing, the weak points of this lock had not escaped detection, and it was soon discovered that, although the principle was correct, as long as the stump remained moveable, if, by any means, the stump could be held fast, the lock became one of the ordinary tumbler locks, and was as easily picked as the others. For instance, in a till or drawer lock, where the key-hole was parallel to the bolt, it was easy, by the insertion of a piece of watch spring beneath the lock, to catch and hold the stump, and to open the lock. This, however, was prevented [it was said] by the insertion of a tongue in the back plate, fitting into a corresponding groove in the back of the bolt, thus cutting off all access to the moveable piece under the bolt; and further, to preclude access to the stump itself, a piece of steel was riveted into the front plate, reaching through the tumblers into a groove in the bolt, thus placing an effectual barrier between the key-hole and the stump. With these slight additions, which were now introduced, it was contended, that locks constructed on the principle of the moveable stump might be considered secure.

It was shown that Mr. Goater, who was connected with the establishment of Mr. Chubb, had succeeded very ingeniously in picking three of Hobbs' till locks, by the means which had been described, those locks, however, not having the additions for security which had been alluded to. This opening of these locks was admitted to be perfectly legitimate.

[Since this discussion, a series of smart advertisements have appeared from Mr. Goater and Mr. Hobbs, the latter challenging Goater to pick one of his "unpickables" for 200 guineas; and Mr. G. simply replying, "catch a weasel asleep."]

THE LATE JOHN MARTIN.

The majority of our readers have doubtless heard, and with regret, of the death of Mr. John Martin, the painter, which occurred on the 17th ult. at the house of a friend in the Isle of Man, where he was on a visit. Mr. Martin was born on the 19th of July, 1789, and was therefore in his 65th year when he died. Abroad as well as at home his works are too well known to need recapitulation: abroad, indeed, they are better known than those of any other English artist, engravings of them, pirated from those published by himself, having been issued far and wide.

Mr. Martin had devoted much time and money to projects for the improvement of London, the embankment of the Thames, the provision of pure water, and various inventions connected with sanitary objects. We may use his own words to give some idea of these endeavours on his part. "My attention," he says, "was first occupied in endeavouring to procure an improved supply of pure water to London, diverting the sewage from the river, and rendering it available as manure; and in 1827 and 1828 I published plans for the purpose. In 1829 I published further plans for accomplishing the same objects by different means, namely, a weir across the Thames, and for draining the marshy lands, &c. In 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1842, 1843, 1845, and 1847, I published and republished additional particulars—being so bent upon my object that I was determined never to abandon it; and though I have reaped no other advantage, I have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the agitation thus kept up constantly, solely by myself, has resulted in a vast alteration in the quantity and quality of the water supplied by the companies, and in the establishment of a Board of Health, which will, in all probability, eventually carry out most of the objects I have been so long urging. Amongst the other proposals which I have advanced is my railway connecting the river and docks with all the railways that diverge from London, and apparently approved by the Railway Termini Commissioners as the line they intimate coincides with that submitted by me, and published in their report—the principle of rail adopted by the Great Western line—the lighthouse for the sands appropriated by Mr Walker in his Maplin sand lighthouse—the flat anchor and wire cable—mode of ventilating coal-mines—floating harbour and pier—iron ship, and various other inventions of comparatively minor importance but all conducing to the great ends of improving the health of the country, increasing the produce of the land, and furnishing employment for the people in remunerative works."

As the painter of "Belshazzar's Feast," and the "Fall of Babylon," posterity will preserve the memory of John Martin.

THE LODGER HIS OWN LANDLORD.

"COTTAGES for Crown Labourers in Windsor Great Park." This, indeed, is a cheering picture which appears in the last *Builder*; while in the same number is an account of various large contributions in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. Nor is this all, or nearly all, such information of a kindred character as the readers of the *Builder* are being continually furnished with; for, in the preceding number, we were informed that the "model lodging-house agitation is daily gaining ground in Dublin;" while, in the number before that, different bits of intelligence of a like character are given. Then going still, but regularly back, we next find what the Rev. R. Burgess has been achieving at Chelsea, and Mr. W. B. Denison, at Leeds, in respect to such improved family dwellings and lodgings; and thus on, until I come to the number dated January 14, where I find insertion given to the communication of one "W. C." who, as it seems, although he had evidently heard something about these various very praiseworthy endeavours, yet writes in ignorance, complaining that there are no "decent lodgings to be found for respectable young men engaged in the City."

And what at that time was the reply of the *Builder*? Why this: "If we mistake not, the Albert Buildings, Spitalfields, offer the accommodation required;" and now, Sir, allow me (though doubtlessly rather late in doing so) to say, as one who is at present an inmate of this lodging-house, that, in giving such answer, you were perfectly justified. But, then, is not the locality — *Spitalfields*, or, at least, in close proximity to the quarter so named,—a circumstance, probably, quite sufficient to keep many of "W. C.'s" *over-nice* class at a distance, though to pay, perhaps, almost double, for, in no sense, superior accommodation, in the more "respectable" neighbourhoods, either of the City, or in the suburbs?

And are there not likewise many very poor labouring men in this house,—some of the fifteen, twelve, or ten-shilling-a-week drudges at the different docks east of the Tower, and other parties equally as constrained in means? And all such, probably, may be objectionable company to certain of these "young men of the City." Wherefore, then, the remedy?

Why, in this way: That these said "young men"—numbering, as they do, so very many thousands, clerks, warehousemen, shop-assistants, &c.—should call together a meeting of their own peculiar interests—explain their own wants to each other—debate the best means of a change for the better—subscribe their own money—and, next, purchase or rent their own piece of ground, choose their own architect, and have erected, in such place, and of such construction as shall, in like way, meet their approval, the exact sort of building suitable to their special tastes and circumstances; and so to do for themselves that which "W. C." would fain have others to effect for him and his co-complainers, —"respectable young men engaged in the City."

Nor, in such a city as London is, with its immense crowding of comfortably-salaried single, young, middle-aged, or yet older men, would this be an extravagant attempt; for something of the like character has already been achieved —been achieved by the like interests, the clerks and shop-assistants of Dublin,—as, when I went over to that city as a visitor to its industrial exhibition of last year, I found was the case; a noble clump of house-accommodation, in one of the most agreeable situations, contiguous to the river Liffey and the suburb Custom-house, being then in the possession of those kindred classes of whom "W. C." writes about; these "respectable young men" of that Irish capital, having so bestirred themselves to secure a greater share of the *home-like* for their evenings and their Sundays, than otherwise was to be obtained.

Now, would not a similar endeavour and its accomplishment be worthy of the London "young men," as well as those of Dublin?—of those really powerful sections of the general community who have already created their "Whittington Club"—their "Crosby Hall" educational classes—their society for "Early Closing;"—and who, besides all this, make up the preponderating influence in what are usually named as Mechanics' Institutes. But then arises the very natural reflection, that these "*young* men," as they are, although now "single," and therefore abiding in lodgings, are certainly not always to remain in this state of isolated independence, but that, some time or other, the *tender* passion may become the stronger one, and when such place of abode will be no longer required. Well, and even so, would it not still be a consideration of prudence, to have the power of selling out any such share so possessed, even if it were for no other purpose than to realise the more abundant money-means towards furnishing their now family home? Or, not being so constrained, might not the investment be still continued, and the profit arising therefrom be consolingly looked upon as a most needful addition, for the future, to their accustomed salary—no matter how paid, quarterly, or by the week?

Indeed, be but the thing properly considered, and there can be no question whatever as to the practicability of even the Lodger advancing himself, in tl is manner, into the position of the Landlord. Self-exertion—the faith that such self-exertion would be certain to create in the so-named "wealthy classes," and probably among the majority of the employers of these very clerks, warehousemen, and shop-assistants, would be the fulcrum to do it all; the employed adequately, themselves, subscribing in the first place, and, next, the more affluent conferring their help, either by way of donations or as loans; for what worthier assistance could be given, than that of enabling the now so generally much inconvenienced "single men"—clerks or shop-assistants—to live at the least possible cost, in combination with the greatest amount of comfort?

Offering, then, the suggestion embodied in these remarks to the serious attention of "W. C." and others in a like situation, and having the like desires, I may perhaps return to another phase of the same principle, as applicable to those very important interests which go under the name of Trades' Unions.

J. D. D.

FOREIGN ARTISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The real Birth-place and Lineage of Rubens.—A Dutch man of letters, M. Bakhuizen Von den Brink, occupied with researches in the Netherland archives, has of late published a work on William of Orange, and his wife, Anne of Saxony, to which personages the great Flemish painter stands in some relation. The father of Peter Paul Rubens, Johann Rubens, or rather Ruebens, was born in 1520 at Antwerp, of an opulent family. He visited Italy, and became a doctor of both laws. Having espoused the cause of Protestantism, he still succeeded in being elected six times an alderman of his native place; until, in the year 1568, he had to flee from Antwerp to Cologne. It was here that Johann Rubens became acquainted with J. Betz, a councillor of Malines; and when William of Orange waged war in the Netherlands, his wife, Anne of Saxony, came also to Cologne. As Betz was one of the advisers of Anne, Rubens was introduced to her, when the former had gone to Vienna on some business of the princess. This led to an intimacy, of which the birth of a child was the consequence, which brought much unpleasantness on the princess, while Johann Rubens himself was imprisoned at Siegen, by order of the Duke of Nassau, in 1571. Here the magnanimity of the mother of Peter Paul Rubens, Maria Pepeling, whom he always revered so much, shone forth most brightly, as she did not cease to interfere for her unhappy husband. Johann was only released in 1573, when he obtained permission to leave on parole in Siegen, and there they yet resided in the year 1577, which has been universally received as the birth-year of the great painter. It was not until 1578 that Johann obtained his full liberty, by a compromise with William of Orange, Princess Anne having died some time previous. In 1587 the father of Rubens died also, and his magnanimous widow erected to him an epitaph, *hiding*, by a *pious fraud*, from posterity, his faults and misfortunes. On it was written, amongst others, "*Seque Coloniam Agrippinam omni cum familia recepit, in eaque* 19 *annos transegit.*" This was the reason why Cologne had been constantly assigned as the birthplace of Rubens. One of the extant letters also of the great painter, in which he says, "I have a great predilection for Cologne, because I have been educated there up to my tenth year," coincides with this assumption, as if *born* there, he would have differently expressed himself.

German Pictures of American Subjects.—The death of *Mr. Hassenclever*, one of the *chief artists* of the Düsseldorf school, has afforded the Academy an opportunity for exhibiting, conjointly with the paintings of that master, works of other stars of that school. Amongst the pictures exhibited, that of *Emanuel Leutze*, "Washington at Monmouth," is the most important. If in the former tableau of Leutze "Washington at the Delaware," the moral courage of that great man is vividly portrayed, the present production is a representation of the physical difficulties he had to cope with. This huge picture (13ft. by 21ft.) is also interesting on account of the beautiful grouping of the American army, composed as it then was of such motley and different elements.

Rome.—Art Festivals.—For celebrating the presence of Prince Frederick of Prussia, Cardinal Antonelli exhibited before H. R. H. his rare collection of miniatures of all the art-epochs of the middle ages. An unusual sight, moreover, was prepared for the Prince, by the Pope ordering that all the compartments of the Vatican Museum of Ancient Sculptures should be lighted up. The Prince perambulated with the other guests the Braccio nuovo, the Cortile, in which are placed the Laocoon and the Apollo of Belvedere, the Sala Rotonda, that of the Muses, of the Candelabrum; which all appeared doubly enchanting under this mystic and unusual illumination.

Rome.—Chennevières, Ph. Dr. "Archives de l'Art Francais" (Archives of French Art), Paris, 1853. 2 vols. 8vo. It is a felicitous idea of M. C. to have collected documents scattered in the various libraries and archives of France, for affording us a somewhat greater knowledge of their great men in art. The greatest portion of the work contains autograph letters. Poussin, that great star of olden French art, opens the collection of documents, in which we find him first called (in 1609) Nicollas *Pouchin*. His death certificate made at Rome 29th November, 1665, corrects the date hitherto assigned to his demise. In his letters Poussin is at times formally incorrect, but always great.(!) In one he says, "I have only nourished myself by great works; I seem to swim when I work at them, and the marbled canvas shines before me, however huge it be." Amongst other interesting documents is also a careful list, made by Dussien, of all pictures and drawings of Lisueur, with indications of the collections where they are to be found; also, an elaborate essay on the *Liber veritatis* by Claude Lorraine. At his death in Rome in 1682 he left to his nephew this collection of 200 drawings, which he called his "book of inventions or book of truth." When first sold the price was 200 écus, 5s. a piece; they now are a chief ornament of the collection at Chatsworth.

EVILS OF CONTRACT WORK.

IT is now about twenty-two years since I first took any part in building operations, and at that time we could have any number of real good workmen in my town at 1*l.* per week, men who prided themselves on the quality of their work, and could turn off a very fair quantity of it. *Now*, in the same district, it is impossible to obtain a decent hand at 24s. per week. This I attribute to the degenerating system of contracts, of which I have had very convincing proofs, for the same men who, ten or twelve years back, were excellent hands, are now slovenly and indifferent, having been employed on cutting contracts, where quantity and not quality has been the chief consideration. This of course has a still worse effect on apprentices, for having such bad examples, it is not to be expected they will attain to even moderate skill: it is really dreadful to see the work produced by young men just out of their time. I

have set on numbers of them with the hope of finding one moderately good workman out of the lot, but am sorry to say it has been both a loss and a failure. My remarks more generally apply to bricklayers and joiners. The improper manner in which many are admitted into the trade ought to be discountenanced. I have known several bricklayers' labourers after serving in that capacity for a year or two, take up the trowel and obtain employment under a *contractor*. There is one in my neighbourhood now, who a few years ago was in my employ as a knight of the hod, and who is now a general contractor himself. I leave you to guess what kind of work he produces: horizontal and perpendicular lines seem to form a very small part of his study. I have no hesitation in affirming, that although one of the most populous parts of the kingdom, not one in twenty of our building operatives approaches even mediocrity.

JACK-PLANE.

AN IRON CUSTOM-HOUSE FOR PAYTA, IN PERU.

GREAT progress has of late years been made in this country, in the construction of iron buildings. They have been adapted to domestic, commercial, and even religious purposes, and exported chiefly, but not exclusively, to our colonies. Dwelling-houses, stores, and churches, have all found their way from this land, to be planted on distant sites, where labour is either less skilled or more costly. Messrs. E. T. Bellhouse and Co. of Manchester, are now constructing a custom-house, intended for Payta, in Peru, and an extensive warehouse, or store, having the same destination. The *Manchester Examiner* gives the following particulars of the custom-house:—The structure is a quadrangle, of 70 feet square, and consists of two principal stories, but is by no means limited to this in height, for there rises from the centre a circular tower, standing on a platform 22½ feet square; and above this, a second round tower, surmounted by a cupola, pierced by a flagstaff, from which floats a union jack, the height from the top of the flagstaff to the ground being 100 feet. The erection is now put together in a temporary manner, so as to give assurance of its being perfect in all its parts. When placed on its intended distant site, it will rest upon several courses of brickwork, with stone blocks beneath the main supports. A cast-iron moulded base runs round the foot of the entire building. The first, or ground story, is 12 feet high, having on each of its four sides six strong iron pilasters, in addition to the one at each angle. The space between the pilasters is filled with corrugated galvanised iron, of the thickness known as No. 16 of the Birmingham wire gauge. The corrugations are vertically arranged, and each 5 inches broad. The front entrance is through a door 6 feet wide, having a window immediately on each side of it, giving access and light to a spacious passage through the building, 13 feet in breadth, there being a similar door and pair of windows at the other extremity of the passage. In addition to the windows lighting the passage, there are four other windows in front, two on each side the entrance, whose height is 8 feet, and breadth 4 feet. The casements open inwards, and have guards of iron rods externally. A cast metal moulded string-course finishes the top of the first story, immediately over which is a balcony, projecting 6 feet 6 inches from the face of the building on each of its four sides. The outer edge of this continuous promenade is protected by a wrought-iron railing, having a casting of the arms of Peru in the centre of each separate piece. On entering the broad passage, there are four rooms branch from it, on each side, thus furnishing eight apartments, besides a transverse passage, 6 feet wide, from which rises a metal staircase. On reaching the second story, the passages are of the same dimensions as those beneath, but the rooms are divided into offices half the size, so there are eight on each side the principal avenue—in all sixteen; and each set has a direct internal communication the one with the other, without coming into the passage. The outer windows are the same in the upper as in the lower story, and the pilasters are also continued from the ground to the top of the second story. There are also neat folding-doors leading to the surrounding balcony. The roof, which is also of corrugated iron, stretches over the walls (if we may so call them) to the extent of 7 feet, forming a verandah above the balcony, so as to shelter it from sun and rain. The verandah is supported by open metal cantilevers, and near its under edge it is strengthened by a cast-iron ornamental drop. On ascending the third staircase, we reach a floor in the roof. From the level of this floor to the springing of the roof, there is a distance of about 5 feet; and the roof, instead of finishing in a ridge or apex, terminates in a platform, 22½ feet square, and this platform is 14 feet above the floor beneath it. The platform is supported by eight strong metal columns, which are square to the top of the second story, but circular in the roof, where they are attached to wooden beams, which constitute the framework of the platform. A moulding of cast-iron forms the boundary of the platform, with ornamental railing; and from the central part rises a round tower, also of corrugated metal, 15 feet in height, and 15 feet diameter. It is strengthened vertically by four upright T irons, and rests on a moulded base, firmly attached to the platform, and to secure it still more firmly, there are four tie-rods within, attached transversely. It is lighted by four windows, and has one door leading to the outer platform, which forms a second balcony, and will be covered with lead. From this tower a large clock-dial will be visible, the works being by Mr. J. Bailey, and it is in course of being put into operation. On the top of this tower is a strong flooring, from which rises a smaller tower, 8 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 9 feet high, terminating with a cupola, surmounted by a cast-iron ornament, having an aperture in its centre, through which is placed a flag-staff, from which waves a union jack. Around the upper tower, which is pierced with four windows, there is also a gallery, protected by hand-railing. The entire height of the building is a little over 77 feet. The partitions between the various rooms and offices are constructed, in the first place, of a timber skeleton; this is covered on each side with boards; then pasted over with paper—on this is a coating of felt; and lastly hung with paper. We understand it is built to the order of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. London. These buildings have been executed by Messrs. Edward T. Bellhouse and Co. under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Woods, C.E. The architectural details have been arranged by Mr. Edward Salomons, architect, of Manchester.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A BANKRUPT of the name of Barrell, who had acted as treasurer to the Barnstaple Benefit Building Society, and at the time of his bankruptcy was indebted to the society in the sum of 777*l.* came up for judgment on the 18th ult. An application had been made to the Court of Bankruptcy, under the 167th section of the Consolidation Act, by the trustees of the society, praying that a sum of 413*l.* now in the hands of the official assignee, might be paid to them in part payment of the sum withheld from the society by the treasurer bankrupt. The affidavit in support of the application, set forth that the society was duly enrolled under 6 & 7 Wm. 4, and the rules certified by Tidd Pratt; that the bankrupt was duly appointed treasurer in 1847, and acted as such up to September, 1851. That in virtue of such office, he received 820*l.* of which he had failed to pay 777*l.* in to the society's bankers, in the names of the trustees, as was his duty to do.

Counsel for the trustees urged that the money in the hands of the Court, was *de facto* and *de jure* the property of the trustees, and that the bankrupt's other creditors had no right to share it.

The Commissioner, Goulburn, said the section under which the application was made, provided "That if any person appointed in any office under the Friendly Societies Act, should become bankrupt, the Court were empowered to deliver any moneys or securities proved to belong to such society, in the hands of the officers of the Court, to the trustees of the society."

This section, if taken in its widest possible sense, would include a great many cases which the Legislature could hardly have intended, and would divert the whole of the bankrupt's estate and effects from the rest of the creditors.

This provision was originally introduced in the Act of 4 & 5 Wm. 4, cap. 40, but was then confined to societies for charitable purposes: it was subsequently extended to building societies by 6 & 7 Wm. 4, cap. 32. An important provision still unrepealed, and applying to all these societies, was found in the 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, s. 11, which enacted that the treasurer should enter into a bond if required so to do by the rules of the society, with two sufficient sureties for repayment.

Counsel for the trustees said, that by the rules of this society it was optional with the Board to require security or not. The 8th rule provided—"That the manager or any other officer filling a situation of trust shall, if required by the board, give such security, pursuant to the Act, 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, s. 11, as they may deem proper for such of the society's property as may be intrusted to his or their charge."

The Commissioner said, in this case the security had not been required by the board, and that was part of the omission and neglect of duty of which the officers of the society had been guilty. The officers had neglected another important rule, which would have saved them the loss of their money. There had clearly been great neglect, not only in demanding security of the treasurer, but in allowing the money to remain in his hands. He thought the reasonable construction of this Act of Parliament was, that though the money might have been originally received by the bankrupt as an officer of the society, it did not continue to be money in his hands as such officer if he dealt with it not only not precisely as the Act directed but in a way directly contrary to it. An opposite construction would conflict with the first principles. It would enable the trustees to take advantage of their own wrong. They would be permitted to lie by—would almost be induced to do so. The trustees had never thought of this application until they had tried every other mode of compelling the bankrupt to pay. This was altogether beside the first point, on which the Court principally relied, that societies of this description, however meritorious, must not be permitted to do what no other persons could do, viz. to take advantage of their own wrong. Under these circumstances, and considering that the trustees had not chosen to be satisfied with their simple claim as creditors to come in *pari passu* with the others, he should refuse the motion with costs to be paid by them to the assignees.

This decision precludes the trustees sharing in the assets, and will, no doubt, tend to make building societies cautious for the future.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

THE variety of modes adopted for securing the iron rails to the sleepers by cast-iron chairs of many forms with wood wedges, have hitherto proved dangerous for travelling and injurious to the rolling stock. "Fishing" the joints of rails, although an improvement on the old mode, is still defective, as these "fished" joints are placed between the sleepers, and consequently have no under bearing to support the deflection made by the ponderous locomotive. To supersede the cast-iron chairs which are so liable to break, and the wood wedges which are so liable to become loose, as well as to remedy the defects of the "fished" joints, a patent has been obtained by Mr. A. Doull, C.E. for a wrought-iron chair suitable for wood, stone, iron, or other sleepers, as it binds together, it is asserted, the rails, chairs, and sleepers, by screw bolts, without the expense of constant watching and replacing the cast-iron chairs and wood wedges of the present defective permanent way arrangements.

HOUSES IN THE BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

OUR engraving represents the block of eight houses in the Mediæval style, which has been built under the direction of Mr. Scott, architect, in the Broad Sanctuary, closely adjoining the west end of Westminster Abbey. The opening in the centre is the entrance to Dean's-yard.

The whole frontage is 137 feet 6 inches. There are six floors in the houses, including the basement. The internal fittings will be in the same style; and the whole cost will probably exceed 20,000*l.* Bath stone is used, from the Box quarries. Mr. Myers is the contractor; Hannum the clerk of the works.

The same architect and builder have commenced a district church for St. Margaret's, Westminster, close by, to accommodate 1,102 persons, including children, at a cost of 7,000*l.* There is to be no tower, but a turret at the junction of the nave and chancel. The aisles of the nave show five gables on each side, externally. The style is the Geometrical.

Some very large houses are being proceeded with in Victoria-street. When completed, this will be one of the extraordinary parts of the metropolis.

HOUSES, BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.—Mr. G. G. Scott, Architect.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

From the report presented to the meeting of the shareholders on Tuesday last, called for the purpose of issuing fresh shares for a quarter of a million, we learn that "the present amount of share capital is 750,000*l.* of which 700,150*l.* has been received. The amount expended up to the present time is 679,720*l.* the details of which are given in the following statement:—

Land—Total amount paid...	£105,728*	
Deduct amount received for resales.....	55,488	
		£50,240
Purchase and removal of the materials of the original building.....		95,000
Construction of the main building of the Crystal Palace.....		135,050
Tunnel, heating apparatus, &c.....		24,536
Wings of the Crystal Palace, water towers, &c.		34,090
Hydraulic works, fountains, cascades, lakes, basins, artesian well, reservoirs, &c.		93,670
Park, terraces, gardens, walls, balustrades, decorations, &c.....		98,214
New roads and approaches, fencing, &c.		4,350
Interior of building, plants, garden works, fountains inside the palace, &c.		6,450
Natural history illustrations, including geographical islands, preparation of extinct animals, zoological and ethnological collections, raw produce, and agriculture		11,176
Fine Art Courts—Pompeian, Alhambra, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Mediæval, Renaissance, Italian, and Byzantine		52,500
Collection of sculpture, foreign and national, portrait gallery of busts, pedestals, &c.		32,060
Sundry fittings, boardings, gas-fittings, &c. throughout the building.....		7,000
General expenses, including engineering staff, superintendence, officers' salaries, law and parliamentary expenses, surveying, rent and taxes, and miscellaneous disbursements ...		35,384
		£679,720."

The directors have taken a lease of Dulwich-wood, immediately opposite the building, for eighty-four years, at a rental of 3,000*l.* per annum. They have no doubt that the building will be opened to the public at the latter end of May next; although it cannot be complete in all its details.

THE STATUE OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

There is but one opinion upon the present site chosen for this statue—that it is bad—that it will not do. It is said to be temporarily placed there, merely to see the effect, &c.; but since the "temporary" elevation of Wellington upon the arch at Hyde-park-corner, I always tremble when I hear that any other statue is to be "temporarily" placed in a particular spot. Wellington has become a fixture, and what is worse, a monstrosity. Let not this fine work of art meet with a similar fate.

It seems to be desired that a locality in the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament should be chosen. What objection is there to the open space in front of the Treasury? There is ample "room and verge enough," and a situation where all the "lines" of the artist could be well appreciated. With his face looking up Charing-cross, and his back to the houses forming the end of Parliament and King streets, I venture to predict the situation would be most desirable, and the effect good. As the position now chosen is decidedly *bad*, might not the statue be "temporarily" placed where I have indicated?

If this statue is too large for the situation I have named, there is a small statue in the neighbourhood which deserves a better fate than it now meets with; I mean the statue of James II. by Grinling Gibbons, at the back of Whitehall, and which not one in a thousand people either see or know anything of. Bring this out of its hiding-place, and set it up there, instead of allowing it to remain now, I may say, unknown. London is not so rich in its statues, that it can afford to bury them under a bushel.

Pedestrian.

* Amount to be paid for land..... £65,000
Ditto to be received for land sold 62,500
Balance to be paid £2,500

SEWER ACCIDENT AT CHELSEA.

A frightful accident, attended with loss of life, occurred last week at Wilderness-row, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, by the falling in of a sewer. It appears that Mr. Eldridge has the contract to make a new sewer, and that he adopted the plan of driving or tunnelling, after a trench was sunk, thus saving the cost of excavating a trench the whole length of the sewer. Whilst at this tunnelling work, a bricklayer and a labourer became buried alive at a depth of 24 feet, and it was eight hours before the poor fellows could be got out, they were of course dead. An inquest was held upon their bodies, and the jury somewhat reluctantly found a verdict of accidental death. Our reporter says, being upon the spot shortly after the occurrence, it may do no harm to observe, that the excavators at work attributed the accident to the contractors being too sparing of supplying timber, and this opinion would seem strengthened by the fact of the sewer again falling in on Sunday, endangering the houses on its brink, the inhabitants of which were compelled to quit for fear of their lives. Mr. Eldridge had the poor fellows decently buried on Monday.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

In the course of a lecture on glass at Sunderland, before alluded to, Mr. Hartley referred at some length to a "considerable social revolution" which arose through the abandonment of kelp and frit in producing the metal. Along the northern shores of Scotland and west of Ireland, a considerable population was employed in producing the article, one-half of which was kelp, and the other earthy matter, consisting of lime and charcoal. Till within the last twenty-five years this was employed, and the produce of glass was limited by the quantity of the article which was produced in the districts referred to. In those days its cost would be somewhere about 10*l.* per ton, but so great has been the change effected by the later improvements in producing the metal, that he had purchased a quantity of it a few months ago at only 3*l.* a ton. Mr. H. then noticed some of the ingredients which had been substituted for this article, and observed that iodine and soluble salts were now the more important components of the kelp. A great outcry, he said, had been raised against the proprietors in those distant quarters of the country, and they were charged with allowing the people on their estates to starve. If, however, people were fully to investigate the cause, and exercise a little charity (and philanthropists themselves might be fairly included in this advice) instead of condemning the proprietors of those districts for their tyranny, it would be seen that the progress of science—over which the proprietors had no control—had been the cause of much of the distress that prevailed; and if the efforts of the public had been employed to transfer the people to places where their labour would have been more valuable, a much better idea of the position of the parties would be obtained. As much as 150,000*l.* a year had been withdrawn from those districts, and the whole process superseded by a new description of alkali. This introduction was of so modern a date that the whole change had taken place since his connexion with the glass trade, and in the application of the new material he had taken an active part. Mr. H. then described the production which had taken the place of the natural alkali, and the various processes through which it passed. In explaining the model of the pot which stood on the platform, it was stated that the pots in use held one ton of material, and that in twenty hours their contents were converted from the raw mixture which had been originally put in, to a piece of plain transparent glass. Referring to the heat which was applied to the furnace, Mr. H. said that fully eighty per cent. of it was wasted; and with regard to the feasibility of the plans proposed for the consumption of smoke from glasshouses, he expressed considerable doubts as to the amount of saving which would accrue from the best of them. To reconcile the inhabitants of the borough to what he called the "black flag," which daily waved over them, Mr. Hartley said that while the town was a customer of his to the extent of 500*l.* per annum, he paid for labour alone the sum of 25,000*l.* a year, the whole of which might be said to be spent in the High-street of Sunderland, while this was independent of the expenditure in the town for coal, timber, &c.

ART IN MANCHESTER.

On Monday evening a lecture was delivered on the above subject, at the Mechanics' Institution, by Mr. Hammersley, principal of the Manchester School of Design. Mr. Hammersley commenced his lecture by giving a popular definition of the term "art." Art was generally understood to be something that was connected only with the wealthier classes, who could expend their money in ornamental pictures, statues, rich furniture, and other things of that kind. Another view was, that art could only be understood by wealthy people, and that it did not at all belong to the other classes. Art, however, was a very different thing. He could not help considering that it belonged to all classes of the people. It consisted of a feeling for beautiful things—for those things that were harmonious in colour and rich in appearance. All persons had a craving for something in addition to what was merely useful; and all men and women came into the world with a taste for what was beautiful. There was an instinct in the human mind towards the poetical and the beautiful—towards that which is more than what we wanted to serve our daily wants. If this, then, was a right notion of art, there was an education wanted to make us understand what art really was. This education was the power of seeing—of forming the eye to make an analysis of objects. Two persons would walk in the country, one of whom would be vividly impressed with the beauties of creation, but the other would pay not the least attention to them. Now in this there was something wanting—the want of a power of observation. It was an education that had nothing to do with academies and schools, but was a social, or home education. It had more to do in enabling us to see beautiful things and take impressions of them than all that could be done in schools of art. Then there was the education to be obtained at academies, and he regretted that, in Manchester, there were not half-a-dozen more than at present existed. There was also the education of picture-galleries—the print-shops and the windows of Manchester. The education to be obtained from picture-galleries was great indeed. The exhibitions of Manchester were complete schools, if properly viewed. But in most instances they were improperly viewed, because people generally went to these exhibitions not to take in impressions, but to enjoy the quiet which they afforded. In conclusion, Mr. Hammersley showed that these galleries might be made educational, by endeavouring to find in the pictures a truthfulness of expression.

THE MICROSCOPE.

The importance of the microscope in numerous investigations is becoming more and more felt: its use has already done much to enlarge the boundaries of science, and, unless we are deceived, will yet do more.

"The accuracy and facility with which the appearances of ordinary microscopic objects may be observed, and the interest which attaches to such observation, from the sense of penetrating into the hidden and obscure recesses of nature, have further rendered the microscope a favourite means of recreation with many whose inclination and disposable leisure do not permit them to become professed cultivators of any one branch of science, but who gladly avail themselves of any means by which they can readily make a better acquaintance with the objects of their favourite study."

We observe with pleasure, therefore, the announcement of a guide to the examination and investigation of the structure and nature of microscopic objects, by Dr. J. W. Griffith and Mr. Arthur Henfrey, F.R.S. to be entitled the "Micrographic Dictionary." The subjects to which this dictionary will be devoted may be briefly summed up as follow:—

1. Instruction in the selection and use of microscopes and the various essential pieces of apparatus connected with them, with a description of the methods of ascertaining the structure of objects which can only be studied by their aid.

2. The characters, structure, and, as far as possible, the natural history of the genera and species of British animals and plants of microscopic dimensions,

together with a description of the microscopic organs and appendages of animals and vegetables generally.

3. An account of the elementary tissues of the two great kingdoms of organized beings, with full information on the methods to be pursued in investigations in this department. And

4. The distinguishing characters of the inorganic matters occurring in animal and vegetable fluids.

If long experience of the use of the instrument in the most varied fields of research, close application to the study, and full knowledge of what others have done before them, be the right preparation for a work of this kind, as we believe it to be, we may safely augur that the book announced by Dr. Griffith will prove a very valuable contribution to science.

Notices of Books.

The Colonist's and Emigrant's Handbook of the Mechanical Arts. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Engineer. Blackwood, Edinburgh and London, 1854.

WE do not hesitate to say that this is one of the most valuable and important condensations of practical and useful knowledge for emigrants and colonists that has been written,—and not for these alone but for small householders, farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics themselves, at home as well as in the colonies, though in the latter, of course, where skill and labour is so costly, and so often not to be had at any price, such a work must be doubly useful. The author has himself sojourned amongst colonists, and being also a practical mechanician, he has known what was wanted, and how to bring his practical knowledge to bear on what was most wanted. Much of the book is doubtless, as the author modestly admits it to be, compilation, but compilation which he has turned to excellent account for behoof of those professionally ignorant of the various branches of mechanical handicrafts, and at the same time too much occupied to be able to study large works on each separate subject, even did they possess them. The whole book extends to only 130 pages, large octavo, and is profusely illustrated with wood engravings; yet the variety of its contents is very great, as may be gathered to some extent from a cursory enumeration of the general sections into which it is divided, namely,—house arrangement and conveniences, with much information as to chimneys, fireplaces, stoves, cisterns, water and filters, ventilation, cottage planning, &c.—house construction, including what is requisite or advisable as to foundations, framework, walls, drains, materials, &c. &c.—house carpentry and joinery, in all their branches,—smithwork,—brickmaking,—exterior and interior finishings, plastering, painting, &c.—mortars, concretes, cements,—enclosure of lands, fences, —road-making,—well-sinking,—farm and agricultural buildings.

Mr. Burn may be remembered as a contributor to our own columns, so that we need not present any quotation as a mere example of his style of writing; but in order to give our miscellaneous readers some more detailed idea of the nature of the information to be gathered from this mechanical *vade mecum*, we shall quote a passage, exceedingly useful to many in itself, from what is said as to interior house finishing:—

"Plastered walls may be *painted* in distemper,—that is, by colours worked up with size instead of oil. The size is formed of a solution of glue. A good substitute for this size can be made by preparing potato-starch, adding some of it to a mixture of whiting and water. This colour has no smell, and makes a beautiful white colouring-wash for ceilings. Where whiting cannot be procured, chalk may be pounded very fine, and washed with pure water. In mixing up whiting and size for this kind of painting, any desired tint may be given by adding the colour finely ground. It must be borne in mind, however, that the colour will dry on the walls of a lighter tint than when mixed up ready to be used. The proper tint can be easily decided on by painting a piece of paper, and allowing it to dry. Two coats must be given in painting distemper. Where old plastered walls become stained, and it is desired to have them painted in distemper, the surface of the wall should be cleaned, and one coat of white lead in oil, with a little turpentine, given to it: after it is dry, the water-colour will be taken on smoothly.

PAINTING IN OIL.—The basis generally used in preparing colours is *white lead*. The oil used for mixing the colours is *linseed*—the dilution being effected by *spirits of turpentine*. Litharge, sugar of lead, &c. are added to facilitate the drying. The following recipe is for white paint, used for exterior woodwork:—seventy-eight parts of white lead, ground in oil, nine parts of boiled oil, nine parts of raw oil, and four parts of spirit of turpentine. For a stone colour for the exterior of buildings, wood and door facings, &c. white, lamp-black, and a little Venetian red, ground in oil, and mixed with white lead and boiled linseed-oil. For a fawn colour—white, yellow-ochre, and Spanish brown. For a drab—white, Venetian red, burnt amber, and a little black.

In painting in oil, 'when bright colours, as white and grey, are ground and diluted in oil, it is advisable to make use of the oil of walnuts; but if the colours be dark, such as chestnut, or olive, or brown, you must make use of a pure linseed-oil.'

In painting wood-work, it is necessary to kill the knots which, in pine especially, are frequently met with. This is effected by covering them with fresh-slaked lime—this being rubbed off after twenty-four hours, and painted over with white or red lead. The knots will also be prepared to take on the colour properly by first giving them a coat of oil mixed with the litharge. The priming coat of white or red lead, well diluted in oil, is next to be put on, previously filling up the nail and other holes with putty, composed of whiting and linseed-oil. The first coat of white is next to be laid on, which, after it is dried, is to be rubbed down with a pumice stone, to prepare it for the next coat. If the final colour is not to be white, the second coat should have some of the intended colour mixed up with it. The third coat is of the requisite colour. A green paint, useful for outside doors, &c. is made with 1lb. of verdigris, and 2lb. of white lead, ground and diluted in common linseed-oil—the wood being first painted with white and the green in two coats.

In painting plastered walls, it is absolutely necessary that they should be dry: in no case will the work be satisfactory if this is not attended to. As plaster will take eighteen months or two years to dry, according to circumstances, it will be as well to paint them in distemper first, washing this off whenever the walls are judged sufficiently dry. In painting with oils, the walls must be first primed: this is done by giving two or three coats, to harden the plaster; thereafter lay on two coats of ochre, ground and diluted in linseed-oil; finish with the paint of the desired colour, one or two coats as may be considered desirable. A paint which dries quicker than oil-paint, and has no smell, may be made of milk and lime, as follows: 'Take of skim-milk nearly 2 quarts, of fresh-slaked lime about 6 ounces, of linseed-oil 4 ounces, and of whiting 3lb.; put the lime in a stone vessel, and pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to form a mixture resembling thin cream; then add the oil, a little at a time, stirring it with a small spatula; the remaining milk is then to be added, and lastly the whiting. The milk must on no account be sour. Slake the lime by dipping the pieces in water, out of which it is to be immediately taken, and left to slack in the air. For fine white paint the oil of carraway is the best, because colourless; but with ochres, the commonest oils may be used. The oil, when mixed with the oil and lime, entirely disappears, and is totally dissolved by the lime forming a calcareous soap. The whiting or ochre is to be gently crumbed on the surface of the fluid, which it gradually imbibes, and at last sinks: at this period it must be well stirred in. This paint may be coloured like distemper or size-colour, with levigated charcoal, yellow ochre, &c. and used in the same manner. The quantity here prescribed is sufficient to cover 20 square yards with the first coat, and will cost three-half pence a yard. The same paint will do for outdoor work, by the addition of 2 ounces of slaked lime, 2 ounces of linseed-oil, and 2 ounces of white Burgundy pitch—the pitch to be melted in a gentle heat with the oil, and then added to the smooth mixture of the milk and lime. In cold weather it must be mixed warm, to facilitate its co-operation with the milk.'—(Smith's Art of House-Painting.) The following is a very durable paint—more so than the ordinary oil—recommended by Mr. Downing for cottage-work -its hardness increasing by time: 'Take freshly-burned unslaked lime, and reduce it to powder. To 1 peck or bushel of this add the same quantity of fine white sand, or fine coal ashes, and twice as much fresh wood-ashes, all these being sifted through a fine sieve. They should then be thoroughly mixed, when dry. Afterwards mix them with as much common linseed-oil as will make the whole thin enough to work freely with a painter's brush. This will make a paint of a light grey stone-colour, nearly white. To make it fawn or drab, add yellow ochre and Indian red; if drab is desired, add burnt amber, Indian red, and a little black; if dark stone-colour, add lamp-black; or if brown stone, then and Spanish brown. All these colours should of course be mixed in oil, and then added. This paint is very much cheaper than common oil-paint. It is equally well suited to wood, brick, or stone. It is better to apply it in two coats—the first thin, the second thick.'

The interior wood-work of cottages may be beautifully stained to resemble oak and walnut, by washing the cleaned surface with diluted sulphuric acid (1 ounce of sulphuric acid to a pint of warm water); this to be washed, when warm, evenly on the surface of the wood to be stained. The next operation is washing over the surface so prepared with a tobacco stain, made by boiling a quantity of tobacco with as much water as will cover it, allowing this to get dissolved to the consistence of a syrup by gentle boiling—this being strained before using. The stain is laid on with a sponge. When the wood is thoroughly dry, it is to be brushed over with 8 ounces of bees'-wax, ½ pint of linseed-oil, and double the quantity of boiled linseed-oil. A varnish for finally covering the surface of the wood thus stained is prepared by dissolving in a pint of spirits of wine a ½lb. of seed-lac. Outside work may be stained by adopting Mr. Wheeler's mode. 'Take best rosin tar, or pitch—in the proportion of 1 gallon to every 4 gallons of the following—turpentine 1½ gallon, seed-lac dissolved in alcohol (in the proportion of 1lb. to 1 quart) 2 quarts, cold linseed-oil ½ gallon, boiled oil ½ gallon, bees'-wax 6lb. or gall 1lb.; mix all these together, and add the rosin tar first named. Lay it on with a large flat brush.' We would recommend the emigrant to provide himself with a quantity of Stephens's dyes for staining wood: they stain the wood beautifully. The oak, mahogany, and satin-wood colours are 8s. per lb. and are simply dissolved in water: this quantity will make a gallon of stain. Being in powder, they are easily carried. Address —Mr. Stephens, 54 Stamford Street, Blackfriars, London. Varnishes had better be procured ready-made. We have already given a recipe which will be generally useful."

Miscellanea.

THE PROPOSED NEW TOWN-HALL FOR PRESTON.—At the last quarterly meeting of the Town Council, the proceedings of the Building Committee were read, stating that for the plans sent in, the first prize of 100 guineas was awarded to Mr. Wm. Hill, of Leeds, and the second prize of fifty guineas to Mr. W. B. Gingell; and the town clerk, in reply to a question, stated that the estimated cost of Mr. Hill's designs was 29,520*l.*; of Mr. Gingell's 30,000*l.*; that Mr. Gingell estimated that if erected according to his designs, the buildings would produce 1,400*l.* per year. The council then resolved to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of proceeding with or postponing the Preston New Town-hall buildings, and the propriety of removing or re-letting the present buildings, or part of them; the committee to consist of the Building Committee. The plans, it was said, were not exactly what was wanted, and some delay would therefore take place in adapting them to the locality; and meanwhile the old buildings might be repaired so as to stand another year, and yield a rent. A resolution was also passed, authorising the treasurer to pay over to the successful competitors the sums offered for the best and second-best designs.

THE IRON TRADE.—Prices remain unaltered, and are quoted by the trade papers, at 10*l.* a ton for rods and bars, long weight at the works, 10*l.* 10s. to 11*l.* for hoops, and 11*l.* to 12*l.* for sheets: Scottish pig iron is quoted at 76s. a ton for mixed nos.; Staffordshire pig of good quality, 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.* 15s. according to make. The scarcity of coal and of iron-stone still continues, and the working classes employed in the trade are by no means contented, on account of the high prices of domestic necessaries. Mr. H. Leachman, of Islington, has patented an invention, which consists in treating iron by means of certain materials for producing a more plastic and malleable iron than heretofore. Common brickdust, salt, black oxide of manganese, and pig-iron, are employed. The first three are mixed in the following proportions:—Brickdust, 120 lbs.: salt (pounded fine), 600 lbs.: manganese, 280 lbs. = 1,000 lbs. These three are thoroughly intermingled, reduced to powder, and used in boiling the pig-iron. Calcined clay may be used instead of brickdust. The patentee claims the treating of iron by or with a compound of materials, as above described.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—At a special court held on Monday (before the occurrence elsewhere mentioned), upon the recommendation of the general committee, it was agreed that a loan of 200,000*l.* from the Rock Life Assurance Company be accepted, on the conditions mentioned in a deed of agreement between the said company and the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, viz. at the rate of 4½ per cent.

LIABILITY OF SUB-CONTRACTORS.—At Marylebone, on 23rd ult. William Page, a carpenter, lately a sub-contractor under Mr. Ramsay, a builder, who has been erecting numerous houses on the Kensington Park Estate, appeared before Mr. Paynter to answer the complaints of seven other carpenters, who sued him for various sums, being wages for work and labour done. The defendant admitted the liability, and added that he had never refused to pay the men. He was only a sub-contractor under Mr. Ramsay, and directly that gentleman had paid him, he always settled with the men under him. Mr. Ramsay had stopped payment, and he had no money. Mr. Ramsay was a bankrupt, and his name had appeared in the *Gazette*. Mr. Paynter said the defendant was answerable for the payment of the men's wages, and if he chose to place himself in a false position, he must put up with the consequences. The defendant, who was a man of straw, had contracted with a speculative builder, and when the time came for payment, and there was no money forthcoming, the loss would fall upon the defendant, while the right man, who ought to be punished, escaped from his liability by an order of the Bankruptcy Court. The result of the defendant's conduct would be, that he would have to pay each of the complainants the wages due, and 5s. extra each as costs. If he did not pay, he would have twelve days' imprisonment upon each case. Mr. Paynter pointed out to the plaintiffs the necessity in future of engaging themselves with the principal, and not with a middle man, who was worth nothing, as in the case of the defendant. Other cases of a like order were similarly decided, and one sub-contractor was locked up.

THE METROPOLITAN BRIDGES.—On the 23rd ult. in the House of Commons, Mr. Oliveira moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the bridges, to report whether they are adequate to the traffic; whether it be desirable to construct one or more bridges over the river; and if so, at what point or points; whether it be desirable to provide, out of local funds, the means of throwing open to the public the present toll-paying bridges, and if so, upon what terms such bridges could be thrown open. The government having assented to the appointment of this committee, he would reserve his facts and details for the committee upstairs.—Sir W. Molesworth said he did not see any objection to the appointment of this committee. As regarded tolls, he objected to having them bought up by public money out of the Consolidated Fund. He thought means ought to be provided out of the local funds of the metropolis for that purpose.—Sir J. Shelley said it was well worthy of consideration whether, by opening all the bridges free of toll, it would not be possible to relieve the streets of London of the enormous amount of traffic which now encumbered them. If he were appointed on the committee, he certainly should not agree to throw the expense on the local rates, especially so long as the coal-tax was continued. He hoped before long the report of the City Commission would be made, and that the tax would be got rid of altogether. But if it were to be retained, and if the inhabitants of the district twenty miles round London were to be taxed for the benefit of the metropolis, he thought there could not be a better application of the produce of the tax than to the purpose of relieving the crowded state of the streets.—Mr. Goulburn suggested that, with a view to this object, the Thames Tunnel should be included in the inquiry.—Mr. Laing urged the danger of the present state of things.—The motion was agreed to.

BUILDERS' PRICE BOOKS.—Out of the great number of publications issued, very few are in any degree applicable to country practice; they are filled with Building and Paving Acts, and other matters in which we have no concern. Should it be the intention of any person to bring out a work of this kind, I would suggest for his consideration the following:—In brickwork, the standard to be a cube yard, and in giving quantities of mortar, let it be by the cubic foot, the price of which can be ascertained in any district, let the quality of the lime, or the custom in regard to measure, be what it may; the labour to be given at a certain rate per day, without any per centage for profit. A similar plan is requisite in carpenters' work, say—

Timber, including waste	0	0
Framed in trusses, at per day	0	0
Nails.....	0	0
	0	0

For joiners' work, correct prices of labour to be given at a certain rate of wages, a separate column for nails, and for the materials an extension of an excellent work published by Mr. Browning, of Stamford. The discrepancy between the different price-books is so great, that they may be truly called blind guides; and a good work generally applicable, undertaken by a competent person, would do much in removing the evil of blind contracts. Z.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting, held at the Royal Institution, last week, Mr. Boult, the secretary, read the report of the delegates on the proposed amalgamation of the societies of Liverpool, recommending that the Architectural Society should remain a distinct and separate body. A vote of thanks to the delegates for their labours was agreed to. It was announced that on the 8th of March Mr. Picton would read the third part of his Architectural History of Liverpool, and agreed that the members of the Historic Society should be invited to attend. Papers on Christian Architecture, from Mr. Gibbs, of Longsight, Manchester, and on the Round Towers of Ireland, by Mr. M. F. M'Carthy, representing them to be of Pagan origin, were read.

ALUMINIUM FROM CLAY A MALLEABLE AND SILVERY METAL.—For a good many years now, it has been known that clay or alumine, like other earths and alkalis, was the oxide of a base: but while soda and potash yielded integral metallic bases, clay and flint, or alumine and silex, though also both oxides, produced only powdery substances as their bases,—silicon being a sort of brownish red powder, and aluminum a silvery white one. Whether these were still oxidated, or sub-oxides rather than pure metallic bases, remains, perhaps, yet to be ascertained, if indeed silicon, at least, be not one of those brownish or reddish coloured results which fluorine produces with metallic bases, such as gold itself, and which results, doubtless, like the chlorides and other haloids, would be capable of also at same time uniting with oxygen, so as to form oxyhaloids, such, for instance, as the new body colour composed of the oxychloride of lead. At all events, it has now been discovered that the white silvery powder got by deoxidizing clay is not the only form of aluminium, M. St. Clair Deville having announced to the Academy of Sciences at Paris that he has obtained a perfect metal, not only malleable brilliant and white as silver, but even less tarnishable, inasmuch as sulphuretted hydrogen has no effect on it, while it also resists the corrosive effects of both nitric and sulphuric acid, far less of air, or water, or even boiling water, its veritable dissolvent being chlorohydric acid, or spirit of salt It is fusible, ductile, and tenacious, and presents the singular (yet to be expected) lightness of glass. It even seems to be obtainable without much difficulty, and quite independent now of galvanic decomposition, from its chloride or chloruret, by help of some other "common metal," which in strong heat deprives it, "with remarkable facility," of the chlorine, and leaves the pure aluminium in the form of fused globules. If there be no mistake in all this, the result is not only extraordinary, but likely to lead to results still more extraordinary in relation to art products, the value of silver, and indeed the uses of all the metals. Even zinc, the youngest of the family, may have "its nose put out of joint" by "the interesting little stranger."

THE COVENTRY SCHOOL OF ART.—The tenth annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to the local fund of the Coventry School of Art was held on Tuesday in last week, at St. Mary's Hall. There was a very large attendance, and the hall was decorated wtth the works of the pupils. The report stated, that during the past year the committee had more than doubled the fees to pupils, and that the numbers attending the school had nevertheless not diminished, which they regarded as a clear proof that the value and importance of the instruction imparted was year by year more fully appreciated. The drawings of the pupils were now sent twice in the year to the exhibition of drawings from all the schools of art opened to the public at Gore House. At the exhibition in June last, four medals were awarded to the Coventry school; and at that in December, five medals were given for successful drawings. Four public schools, numbering in the whole about 250 pupils, now receive instruction in connection with the Coventry School of Art, and the committee regard this as a very gratifying circumstance. The report then proceeded to show how the government grant of 300*l.* a year, and the subscriptions (111*l.* odd.), fees (99*l.* odd), &c. were expended. Various appropriate resolutions were then passed, and the medals and other prizes distributed.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Mr. G. K. Douglas, of Chester, has patented some improvements in the permanent way of railways. In this invention, the chair is made with two pairs of jaws, which are cast together in the usual manner, and are sufficiently wide apart at the top to admit the rail. Between the jaws and the body of the rail is a plate, enlarged, between the jaws, in order to strengthen it, and another plate is held in contact with the other side of the rails by vertical wedges. These plates and wedges the inventor prefers to make of cast iron, but they may be made of wood. When the wedge is of wood, it is requisite to have a hole in the chair through which the wedge can be forced when the rail has to be removed.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The Commissioners of City Improvements have obtained possession of the last portion of the buildings in St. Paul's Churchyard, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, and Old Change, required for the formation of the new street from King William-street, London-bridge, to St. Paul's Churchyard, and the demolition of these houses will forthwith commence. According to the newspapers, it is intended to open this important line of street for public traffic about the 15th of March. Considerable progress has been made in the extension of Farringdon-street for the opening to Islington, and a vast number of houses in Clerkenwell, Saffron-hill, Brook-hill, &c. have been demolished, and this new street is expected to be opened for traffic as far as Clerkenwell-green during the ensuing summer. On the Surrey side of the Thames, a new street, extending from the end of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, through the borough of Southwark to High-street, near the London-bridge railway terminus, is contemplated.

BOSTON CHURCH RESTORATION MEETING.—A public meeting of the subscribers to the restoration of Boston parish church, was held in the Assembly-rooms, Boston, on Thursday week, for the purpose of receiving the final report of the committee, and organising a special subscription to meet the deficiency in the funds. Though by no means numerous in point of attendance, the meeting was of an influential character. The liabilities still remaining, amount to 2,326*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Extras, the chairman said, had caused the cost to mount up to an extent of which the committee had no conception till the winding up: but they could not regret an outlay which had so completely restored their prized church. A communication from the Architectural Society of the diocese of Lincoln, congratulating the committee on the spirited and successful way in which the restorations had been carried out, and enclosing 10*l.* towards payment of the balance, was read to the meeting. The mayor headed a subscription list with 100*l.* and was followed by the vicar and other gentlemen. The total amount subscribed in the room was 871*l.* The vicar also intimated that several parties were anxious to afford pecuniary assistance to the committee, if waited upon privately.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—MEETING AT READING.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Reading was held at the Town-hall, last week, to receive a deputation from the Conservative Land Society, consisting of Viscount Ranelagh, Colonel Knox, M.P. Mr. H. Pownall, the Rev. Dr. Worthington, Mr. C. E. Lewis, Mr. Gruneisen, &c. There was a large attendance, much interest being taken in the proceedings in consequence of the approaching allotment of the Downshire-square estate on the 1st March next. Viscount Ranelagh presided. Colonel Knox, M.P. gave a statement of the progress of the society, an l dwelt on the character of the estate purchased for the society in that locality. Mr. Lewis described the working of the society, and gave some particulars with respect to the estate on the Castle-hill. It has been laid out in lots, varying in price from 50*l.* to 325*l.*

BRICK-MAKING.—We are often asked if parties can be prevented from making bricks in certain localities, and it may be useful, therefore, to mention that in the Vice-Chancellor's Court recently, in the case of Kekwich *v.* Hoyle, Mr. Rolt, Q.C. and Mr. Nicholls moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant from firing, or causing to be fired, a clamp of bricks for the purpose of burning the same, on his field, on the northern side of the plaintiff's dwelling-house and grounds, near Rotherham. Mr. Daniel, Q.C. and Mr. Bazalgette appeared for the defendant, and opposed the motion, on the ground that the noxious effects of the effluvia arising from brick-burning, and on which the plaintiff's motion was principally founded, were purely imaginary, and that the process was one which was perfectly innocuous in every respect. Several conflicting affidavits upon this point were read to the court, and an order was ultimately made in the terms of the notice of motion, leave being given to the plaintiff to bring such action as he might be advised.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society will be held in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, to receive the report from the council, and to elect officers and council for the year.

CAUTION TO AUCTIONEERS.—A case was recently decided by Mr. Sheriff Bell, at the Small Debt Court, Glasgow, where an auctioneer summoned an ironmongery firm in Glasgow for payment of a lot of goods bought by them a few weeks since at an auction,—the defenders refusing payment on the ground that the party interested in the sale of the goods was present at the sale, bidding several times for almost every lot put up. The sheriff, on hearing the evidence, immediately assoilzied the defenders.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS ACT.—Mr. Collier, the other night, asked the right hon. baronet the First Commissioner of Works whether the Government intended to propose any alteration in the Health of Towns Act, and also whether they meant to make any change in the constitution of the Board of Health? Sir W. Molesworth said that the constitution of the Board of Health would expire at the end of the present session. He should, therefore, feel it necessary to bring in a Bill in the course of the session to re-constitute that Board; and he had to add that he would at the same time propose various amendments in the Health of Towns Act.

ART IN STAINED GLASS.—Amongst the many fine art productions of Birmingham, says the local *Journal*, the old one of glass staining, which, under the hands of Eggington, was brought to a height it had never reached in this country before, is by no means the least important. We have recently had repeated occasion to allude to commissions executed here for various parts of the country; and this week we had an opportunity of inspecting another specimen of this art at the well known establishment of Messrs. Pemberton, Newhall-hill. It is a memorial window intended for the family of the late Rev. P. Leigh, of Lyme, near Warrington, and is to be erected in the church there. It is in three lights, terminating in a rose, with quatrefoils. The centre light is occupied by the Virgin, that on the left by St. John, the other on the right by St Peter All are on pedestals with canopies. An inscription, indicative of the purposes for which the window was erected, in old English, runs beneath the whole extent of the work.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The fourth *conversazione* of this society for the season was held on Monday in week before last. Two papers were read,—one by Dr. Metford, and the other by Mr. W. Walter on "Electricity." Mr. W. Crotch exhibited some sketches made during a tour in Switzerland.

THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE has an excellent library, but the building containing it entailed a heavy debt, which though reduced from time to time, still amounts to 6,200*l*. At a recent meeting of the committee, it was announced that Mr. Robert Stephenson, grateful for the advantages he had himself derived from this library when a young man, had offered to pay off one-half of the debt, provided means are taken to pay the other half before the next anniversary. Such an offer it will surely be made a point of honour to respond to as required.

SIR R. PEEL'S STATUE.—The committee for erecting the statue of Sir Robert Peel met by adjournment in Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, in order to examine the site proposed at the west end of that thoroughfare, near Paternoster row. The number of gentlemen who attended was very considerable. After having viewed the pedestal and statue, the commissioners returned to the hall, and Sir Peter Laurie took the chair. It was then moved by Mr. Deputy Holt, seconded by Mr. Dillon, and unanimously resolved, "That the statue should be erected at the west end of Cheapside, the exact position to be decided by the judgment of Mr. Tite and Mr. Haywood."

STEAM PUT TO A NEW USE.—At a Manchester mill, according to the local *Courier*, pipes have been so laid in connection with the engine boiler, that jets of steam can be directed on those portions of the premises most liable to take fire, and already a fire has been extinguished by means of clouds of steam.

BATH GRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The third *conversazione* of this society took place on Tuesday in last week. The rooms occupied on this occasion, the octagon and card room, were again filled with a large collection of examples of the fine arts, paintings of the old masters, and the varied productions of modern times, contributed by artists and connoisseurs. The most prominent feature in the card-room was a portrait of the late Sir Charles Napier. During the evening notices were circulated informing the subscribers that a fourth meeting would not take place, in consequence of the lessee declining to make the same arrangements with the committee as on former occasions.

ROAD-MAKERS' TENDERS.—The following tenders were delivered for road-making and drainage, on the Leyton estate, at Lea-bridge-road:—

John Widdecombe	£363	16	0
Thomas Dyer	353	10	5
John Prier	330	0	0
Pound and Hudson	313	15	0
J. and C. Rigby	313	0	0
J. Sinnott	310	0	0
J. Parsons	305	0	0
M. Barrett	305	0	0
R. T. Carlisle	300	0	0
B. Green	294	16	0
H. Hebert	287	0	0
G. H. Lovegrove	286	10	0
Lewis and Dodson, Ewell (accepted)	247	14	6

HAUNTS OF CELEBRATED MEN IN LEICESTER-SQUARE, PALL-MALL, AND THE STRAND.—Leicester-square was more patrician to my eye, because it had been familiar with the presence, as residents, of Reynolds, Hogarth, Burke, Newton, John Hunter, and Kosciusko—representatives of the whole circle of science, art, humour, statesmanship, and patriotism. Steele used to look out of "The Garter" in St. James's-street, and it seemed more fruitful of humanity; and the coffee-house of the same name I would fain have explored, since Goldsmith's "Retaliation" was therein suggested. Crabbe, Moore, Swift, and Scott, I called up in Bury-street, where they used to lodge. The book-store of Evans was in Pall-mall, and left a charm behind, since it was a favourite haunt of Akenside, Pope, and Walpole. Penn lived at the south-west corner of Norfolk-street, which, in the twilight, methought wore a Quaker solemnity.—*A Month in England.*

DRAINAGE OF CARDIFF.—The tenders for the Cardiff sewers were received on the 24th ult. (as per advertisement in *Builder*), and were examined by the Board of Health on the 26th ult. The result is as follows:—

Mullet (Bristol)	£28,241
R. Coslett	27,000
James and Price	26,438
J. Coslett	26,000
Rennie and Co.	24,900
N. and D. Jones (accepted)	23,998
R. and W. Barnes	23,072
Burgess	22,400

TENDERS

For the erection of a Villa, Coach-house, Fences, &c. &c. for Mr. Alex. Kay, at Wimbledon Park. Mr. A. D. Gough, architect.

Messrs. Carter and Ellis	£5,299
Messrs. Dove and Brothers	5,190
Messrs. Watson and Co.	5,070
Messrs. J. and J. Crouch, Wimbledon (accepted)	4,850

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. L." (verdict not sent). "J. D. D" (yes). "J. O." "Constant Subscriber." "Capt. W." (will appear). "H. C." (already mentioned). "C. C. N." "J. D." "F. I." "E. T. B" (out of town). "J. G." "H. T." (Mr Daukes). "J. N." "Gargrave" (W. J. Adams, Fleet-street). "W. A." "C. J. T." "W. M. S." "Messrs. R." "H. T." "T. B. L." "C. A. W."

"Books and Addresses." We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CLERK WANTED in the Office of a Builder. He must be a good and expeditious writer, and accustomed to builders' accounts. Address, stating age and salary required, to J. O. Office of "The Builder."

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS' CLERKS.

A CLERK WANTED in the Office of a BUILDER in London accustomed to take out quantities, prepare estimates, and measure up extra works. Address, stating salary required, and how last employed, to J. W. Office of "The Builder."

A VICE-PRINCIPAL is required in the TRAINING COLLEGE at CHELTENHAM. An unmarried clergyman with a knowledge of "Applied Mathematics" will be preferred. Address the Rev. ARTHUR RIGG, Chester.

TO BRICKMAKERS

A PERSON, well acquainted with Brick-making, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK and FIELD FOREMAN. Has been in the present situation seven years. Best of reference. Address, W. P. E. Post-office, Stopford's-bridge, Hammersmith.

TO ARCHITECTS

A GENTLEMAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Apply, by letter, to W. P., Hoskyns's-pers., 28, Parliament-street, Westminster.

GAS WORKS.—SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, fully competent to undertake the management of the Gas Works of a populous and thriving town. Salary commencing at 200*l* per annum. No party (although he may be now already employed) need apply unless prepared to give satisfactory references as to character and ability. Application to be made by letter, addressed to H. HUDSON, Clerk to the Gas Committee, to H. H. M. I. Isaacson, Esq. Solicitor, Norfolk-street, Strand.

THE Advertiser, aged 24, a fair Bench Hand in hard wood, or otherwise, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in town or country. Place where he would have an insight into the official part of the business would be a consideration as regards remuneration, being quick at accounts, writes a good hand, and has some knowledge of drawing, and has been three years with his last employer in town. Address, A. F. Office of "The Builder."

THE TOWN of BURTON-ON-TRENT ACT, 1854.—GASWORKS SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, by the Commissioners under the above Act, an experienced PERSON, to manage the Gasworks at Burton-on-Trent; he must be competent to undertake the entire management of the works, to inspect the mains throughout the town, to superintend the laying down of mains and service pipes, to take the necessary meters, to attend to the sale of coke, tar, and lime, and to collect all accounts for the gas supplied. Salary, 150*l* per annum. Approved candidates to be invited to attend the Commissioners. Applications, in the handwriting of candidates, accompanied by recent testimonials of their character and competency, to be forwarded to me, endorsed "Application for Office of Gas Manager," on or before the 25th day of MARCH next. The manager will be required to enter upon the duties on the 25th day of MARCH next. Canvassing the Commissioners will be deemed a disqualification. By order of the Commissioners. WILLIAM COXON, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Burton-on-Trent, Feb 15, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS

THE Advertiser, who has been three years in the office of an Architect and Surveyor, in the City, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, A. Y., 3, Holborn-hill, London.

TO GAS ENGINEERS.

WANTED, immediately, a RESIDENT WORKING SUPERINTENDENT for the BOSTON GAS WORKS. He will be required to attend to the manufacture of gas and all general details of the works, to inspect and keep in order the mains and service pipes throughout the town, to check and regulate the meters, and to superintend the cleaning and lighting of the lamps, under the direction of the Surveyor of the Company. A salary of about 100*l* a year, together with a house attached to the works, free from rent, rates, and taxes, with firing, gas light, and a large garden, will be allowed to an efficient person. The Superintendent will be required to devote the whole of his time and attention to the service of the Company, and particularly to control and direct the workmen at the works; his engagement will be determinable on one calendar months notice by either party. The most satisfactory testimonials will be required that the person to undertake these duties is honest, sober, and industrious, and has been accustomed to work large brick retorts (not iron), and that he is practically understands the general management of gas works, and is capable of making out the quarterly accounts and balances on the other parts of the works if required. Applications, enclosing testimonials, to be sent by letter (postage paid), to MESSRS. WILLIAM and CALEBS P. SOLLEY, Solicitors, Boston, before TUESDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next. No answers will be given to any applicants, excepting those selected by the Committee of Management. Boston, Lincolnshire, 28th February, 1854.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, in an Architect's office at the West End. He will be expected to make himself generally useful, and there will be an excellent opportunity for his obtaining a knowledge of the profession. A small salary given. Apply, by letter, in writing, to A. Z. Mr. Kent's, Stationer, Conduit street, Hyde-park.

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMAZON LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, and SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A liberal commission and procuration fees allowed. Applications to be made to ROBERT GEORGE WEAD, Esq. 1, Ironmonger-lane, London. Manager and Actuary. Loans on personal security.

WANTED, a MANAGING MAN, of good experience, for an Excavation and Brickwork Job of some extent. Must have been engaged in such works before. Liberal pay will be given. For particulars, apply before Ten o'clock a.m. until Wednesday morning, at 86, Rahere-st., Goswell-road.

TO CONTRACTORS' SUPERINTENDENTS.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced Person, to superintend the ERECTION of extensive Engineering Works. Address, stating particulars, where last engaged, and salary required, to ZETA, Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS' FOREMEN.

WANTED, an experienced active Man, as FOREMAN of Bricklayers, used to the superintendence of extensive works. Address, stating age, particulars, and salary required, to M. M. office of "The Builder."

OFFICE LAD WANTED.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, about sixteen years of age. He must write a good hand. Address, stating salary, W. A. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS.

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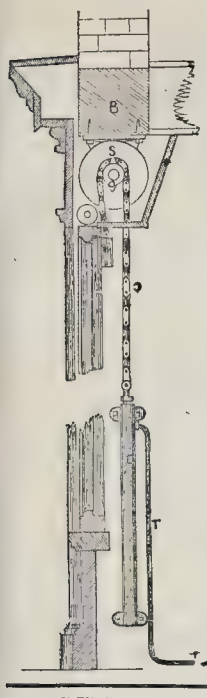

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THE advantages of the Hydraulic Apparatus are,—great facility of application; a saving of seventy-five per cent. of friction in the working parts over the old plan of worm and wheel; cannot get out of repair, and it is impossible for the shutter to run down; are more easily opened; require no labour whatever to close them; the cost is reduced; and does not affect the architectural or other arrangement of the building, as the pump can be placed at any distance from the shutter, and in any position. One Pump is sufficient for any number of shutters.

The annexed cuts show the arrangement: fig. 4 is a section of the rectilinear, and fig. 3 a section of combined iron and wood revolving shutters.

SELF-ACTING APPARATUS. Where water can be obtained from the Water Companies' main, or from a small cistern at the summit of the building, the pump is dispensed with by applying the cylinder E of rather larger dimensions: the pressure is sufficient to raise the heaviest shutter. By opening a stop-cock the water is admitted into the cylinder and raises the shutter, and by allowing it to escape the shutter descends with its own gravity, without trouble or labour. The amount of water required to work the largest shutter is only six gallons per day. Any number of shops or windows can be supplied by one cistern.

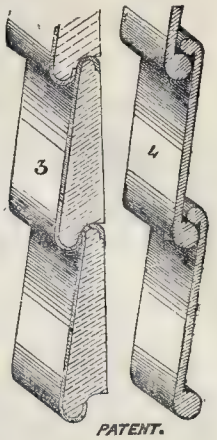
This apparatus is so simple that derangement is impossible.

HYDRAULIC LIFTS FOR WAREHOUSES, BANKS, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.

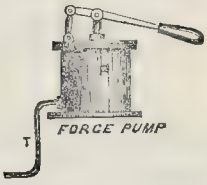
PROSPECTUSES, ENGRAVINGS, AND DESCRIPTIONS FORWARDED.

A full-size HYDRAULIC SHUTTER can be seen in constant operation at the Works, where Architects and Builders are requested to inspect and judge for themselves, and not attend to the false reports and unmeaning insinuations of others.

CAUTION.—Any person applying Water, Atmospheric, Steam, or other Fluid Pressure, for raising or lowering Revolving Shutters, will be liable to an action for infringing this Patent.



PATENT.



FORCE PUMP

CLARK AND CO.

15, GATE-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, LONDON.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

BUNNETT AND CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND MACHINISTS,

No. 26, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, AND DEPTFORD, KENT,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS,

AND OF THE

NEW PATENT CURVILINEAR REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER,

Which obtained the PRIZE MEDAL in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The greatly increased demand, with additions to and improvements in their extensive plant and machinery, command of the best markets for material, and employment of experienced workmen, enable B. and Co. to supply this very superior Shutter at a price that effectually supersedes any of the crude and imperfect expedients its extensive adoption has called forth.

REVOLVING WOOD SHUTTERS, of a superior description, fitted with Metallic Hinges, and adapted to work in any required direction.

BUNNETT AND CO.

ARE ALSO THE ORIGINAL PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

METALLIC SASH BARS AND MOULDINGS FOR SHOP-FRONTS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

All works are guaranteed of the very best description, and architects may depend on their designs being faithfully carried out. They are respectfully requested, when intending to adopt any of BUNNETT and CO.'S works, to see that the name is properly inserted in the specification, much inconvenience having occasionally occurred from the omission.

Estimates, with all necessary information, and explanatory and detail drawings promptly furnished.

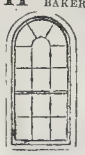
WINDOW-HOLLAND WAREHOUSE, 302, Wigmore-street, London—H. and J. DOVE, Proprietors. Window-hollands every width, from 30 to 108 inches; sun-blind ticks every width and colour, green tammis, from 27 to 70 inches wide; weis lines, tassels, &c. in every variety. H. and J. DOVE having purchased very largely before the advance, are enabled this season to offer great advantages in price.

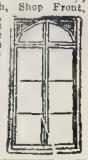
WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square and 4, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner: Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 3s. 6d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 3s. 6d. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS.—SNOWELL, Patentee, 98, Regent-street, and at his steam works, 125, Old-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are all therewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Blackfr... Sash-frames, Blinds, Staircases, &c. Well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a post-age-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

HENRY PASK (late Johnson and Pask), BAKER-STREET, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front, and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.





N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

FIRST-CLASS WINDOW BLINDS.—No Extra Charges for Fixing within ten miles.—Country orders carriage free.—HADLEY and CO. confidently invite attention to their scale of charges. Their system is to supply only the best articles, for which ther prices will be found unprecedented:—Inside Venetian blinds, per square foot, 7d.; outside Venetian blinds, in cases, 1s. 6d.; outside blue striped cloth blinds, in cases, 1s. 6d.; best holland spring roller blinds, 7d.; best holland roller blinds, mounted with brass ends, 5d.; gauze wire blinds in mahogany or walnuset French polished frames, 1s. 9d. Estimates promptly furnished. HADLEY and CO. Window Blind Manufacturers, 150, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852. —In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years: we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours &c C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

QUANTITIES, SPECIFICATIONS, SCHEDULES of PRICES, WORKING DRAWINGS, &c. copied, lithographed, or printed.

PLAN-, ELEVATIONS, DRAWINGS of MACHINERY, &c. lithographed or engraved.

BUILDERS' and CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNT-BOOKS; DRAWING PAPERS; ditto, mounted and continuous; TRACING PAPER and CLOTH; ditto in lengths.

GENERAL STATIONERY, for the use of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, and ENGINEERS, at the lowest current rates.

WATERLOW and SONS, 65 to 68, London-wall; and 49, Parliament-street, London.

Contracts for the supply of large establishments.

BILLS of QUANTITIES, &c. Lithographed with the greatest celerity, and on the lowest scale of charges. Maps, Plans, &c. reduced or enlarged. Architectural Engraving, and Mechanical Drawings executed in the most superior style of plain or tinted lithography.—ASHBEE and DANGERFIELD, Architectural and Engineering Lithographers and Draughtsmen, 23, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

DECORATIVE ARTISTIC PAINTING.—Mr. F. SANG, from the Royal Academy at Munich, whose works may be seen in the leading public and private buildings in the metropolis and the country, draws the attention of his patrons to his new and improved STYLES of ARTISTIC EMBELLISHMENTS of INTERIORS, in the modern and ancient styles.—Address, Mr. SANG, 58, Pall-mall, London.

FASHIONABLE INDIAN-CARVED FURNITURE has presented to her Majesty by the East-India Company), consisting of drawing-room library, pedestal chairs, couches, settees, cabinets, flower-stands, tea and other tables, with Indian Paper hangings, all of the most elegant design and marvellous workmanship, at moderate prices. At ARROWSMITH'S, Decorators and Upholsterers to her Majesty, 86, New Bond street. Parquet Flooring of any pattern.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For farther information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

GLASS.

THOMAS MILLINGTON requests attention to the present PRICES of SHEET GLASS.
PACKED IN 100 FEET BOXES, THIRDS QUALITY, BOXES INCLUDED.

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
6	by	4		12	by	10		14	by	11		16½	by	12½		18	by	13	
6½	"	4½		12½	"	10½		14½	"	11½		17	"	12		18½	"	13½	
7	"	5		13	"	10		15	"	12		17½	"	13½		19	"	13	
7½	"	5½	14s. 6d.	13½	"	10½		15½	"	12½		18	"	13		19½	"	13½	
8	"	6		14	"	10		16	"	11		18½	"	13½		20	"	13	
8½	"	6½		14½	"	10½		16½	"	11½		19	"	13		20½	"	13½	
9	"	7		15	"	10	20s.	17	"	11½	26s.	19½	"	13½	28s.	21	"	13	29s.
9½	"	7½		15½	"	10½		17½	"	12½		20	"	13		21½	"	13½	
10	"	8		16	"	10		18	"	12		20½	"	13½		22	"	13	
10½	"	8½	17s. 3d.	16½	"	10½		14½	"	12½		16	"	13		18	"	14	
11	"	9		17	"	10		15	"	13		16½	"	13½		18½	"	14	
11½	"	9½		17½	"	10½		15½	"	13½		17	"	13		19	"	14	
12	"	9		13	"	11		16	"	13		17½	"	13½		19½	"	14	
12½	"	9½		13½	"	11½										20	"	14	
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																23	"	14	
																23½	"	14½	
																24	"	14	

And in a variety of large cases.

IMPROVED PATENT ROUGH PLATE, PLAIN, FLUTED, AND IN QUARRY PATTERNS.

BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, SHEET, CROWN, AND COLOURED WINDOW GLASS. PURE WHITE SHADES FOR ORNAMENTS.

Pumps, Water-closets, and Plumbers' Brass Work. Genuine White Lead, Paint, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
Tariffs of the above on application to

T. MILLINGTON, 87, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 20, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration. All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS, at very short notice.—The patterns symmetrically adjusted to size ordered, and free from the much complained of defects in squares cut out of sheets, from 1s. per foot super; borders, 6d. per foot run. At CHARLES LONGS, King-street, Portman-square.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Harehill, Park spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.—THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—F. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Abattoirs, Caen, and at 6, Red Lion-street, Borough-market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO. Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants. Cobb Wharf, Rotherhithe, London. Goods delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom

HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.—S. THICKETT begs to inform Engineers, Machinists, Gunbarrel makers, Cutlers, &c. &c. that he can supply, direct to order, of any size or thickness, the above very superior Grindstones, the cementing particles of which, being very tenacious, they are suitable for steam-power. Sample Grindstones sent to order.—Address, Victoria Wharf, Isle of Dogs, where a Stock will be kept.

"Cute like a Harewood stone."—*Old Proverb.*

Grindstones for exportation Westwood, Bramley Fall, and Pottenearn Green to order.

WESTWOOD BRAMLEY FALL QUARRIES and POTTERNEWTON QUARRIES.—ANN HUSLER, administratrix of the late John Husler, begs to inform her friends and the building public that she is carrying on the Stone Trade in all its branches, that she has appointed SAMUEL THICKETT, 3, VICTORIA-STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS, her sole Agent for London, who will furnish samples and price on application. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts, docks, bridges, or buildings.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used in the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Palace Wharf Model Prisons, Penitentiaries, and other Public Buildings, Flooring in Bedford Dairies, Herefordshire Breweries, the Rifle Stand at Brussels, Pavement in Barracks, and the largest Stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marble the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the Chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions which are in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests the nobility and gentry who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as he can guarantee AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.

N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready

Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

BANGOR SLATES.
J. EASTWOOD AND SONS,
KENT ROAD BRIDGE.

A LOT of CHEAP SLATE SLABS, &c. Mr. MAGNUS being about to erect some additional buildings, is desirous to dispose of several lots of Slate Slabs, suitable for LANDINGS and PAVING, which are now in the way.

Also a lot of DRAIN COVERINGS, and some PLANED SLATE GARDEN EDGING, from 5 to 8 inches deep and ¾ of an inch thick, at 2d. to 3½ per foot run.

PIMLICO SLATE WORKS 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Mattone Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slate-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post. Address, JOSEPH BRADLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.

N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping, tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and selfdressed slabs; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City road.—Established 1821.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest-sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH

DEPOTS.

Great Western Railway Station.....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.....	BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depôts, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge. Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention, that defies competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Camberwage-heath, Hackney. WM. HUSTLER, Proprietor

Medieval Works, Memorials, Fonts, Screens, etc.

AT A VERY ECONOMICAL RATE.

SAMUEL CUNDY, Mason and Builder, PIMLICO MARBLE and STONE WORKS, Belgrave Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by improved machinery. The public are invited to view the stock, unequalled for quality and price.

A GOOD MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE FOR FORTY SHILLINGS.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

MARBLE WORK in all its branches, at a remarkably cheap rate, for HALLS, DAIRIES, LARDERS, &c. &c.

Circulars sent on application.

N.B. The "Royal Blue" Omnibuses pass the Works every ten minutes from the Bank.

MARBLE SLABS.—A large quantity of Veined and Sicilian Slabs at very reasonable prices. Also, Harehill and Bath Hood Slabs, Portland Paving, and Headstones for Sale at Bridge wharf, Millbank, Westminster.

CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Paviors, and Stone Merchants, to their stock of YORKSHIRE PAVING, and general assortment of stone goods which are offered at the current prices, and on their usual terms of credit.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.—ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, &c. Box, Wilts.—BATH and Ham Stone, Scallet Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries, also every description of Stone-work for building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressed and Designed Arch tectural Work of any description, for which Estimates will be given on application. L. MENDHAM, Secretary.

Ladder, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS

TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for concrete and the other for Road making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Parkeswade Gravel Co., near the Road Arch, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into Barges alongside Woolwich.

RUBBED YORK PAVING.—About 10,000 feet of 9in. RUBBED YORK PAVING, and a like quantity of TOOLED DITTO for SALE, at Bridge Wharf, Millbank, Westminster, near Vauxhall-bridge.

CAUTION.—BEART'S PATENT PERFORATED BRICKS.—Mr. ROBERT BEART, the patentee, to prevent complaints of proceedings being taken to stop the making of Perforated or Hollow Bricks with a series of holes, without his licence, hereby declares his intention to proceed against all parties infringing his patent without further notice.—Applications for licences to be made to, and information obtained of W. J. and G. BOULTON, Solicitors, Northampton-square, London.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 981, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.
MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS, with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.
BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS.
COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.
YELLOW and PALE MALM SECONDS, CUTTERS, PAVIORS, SHIPPERS, &c. &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE at a considerable reduction in price.
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BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.
Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.
BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;
Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
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BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Pavors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Pace, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Orange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality, constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—A large quantity on sale, for immediate delivery alongside per barges; best sound Grey Stocks, Marl Paviors, Shippers, Bright Fronts, and Place. Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 3, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—Stocks, 30s.; Place, 20s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.
February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

POTTERY, BRICK, and TILE-YARD.—TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, in a rapidly improving neighbourhood, a FREEHOLD YARD of the above description, fitted with steam power and various patent machinery, with clays of all quality, together with about sixty acres of freehold Land, held on long lease, ninety-seven years unexpired, affording great advantages for investment of capital. Apply (if by letter post-paid), to ED. WILLIAMSON, Esq. 31, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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BAKER'S PATENT MOULD for making PERFORATED BRICKS saves fuel one third; Clay, 20 per cent. and dry in half the time. When burnt, are considerably lighter and stronger.—A mould may be seen at the Office of GEORGE NASMYTH, C.E. 3, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane.

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ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 38s per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
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H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.
These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H HH H for drawing on wood	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
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Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE, used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders (at post) receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 45, Poreet-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.
Patronized by
HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
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ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,
And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great national shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under slates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover-square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non conductor of heat and steam. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen, and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 25 per cent in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in lengths best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION as THE ONLY WORKS in Great Britain where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts, the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

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STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

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CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the
GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE
is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed by this Company.
J. FARRELL, Secretary.
N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications
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and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gastar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.
1853.

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REDUCTION IN THE PRICE FOR VARIOUS WORKS FIFTEEN PER CENT.
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A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1848 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of
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THEIR PATENT METALLIC LAVA IS FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
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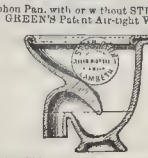
In order to supply the deficiency which has hitherto existed in Furniture suitable for the many Mansions that have been erected or re-toned in the MEDIÆVAL STYLES, Messrs. CRACE have directed their particular attention to this subject, in addition to their other works, and have prepared appropriate specimens in the various branches of Furnishing.
STUFFS for HANGINGS, in simple Worsted Damask, in Silk; also in Tapestry of Bauderkin.
CARPETS, plain or in rich Velvet pile, with appropriate Borders.
PAPER-HANGINGS of various kinds.
OAK CABINETS, Buffets, Octagon Library and Occasional Tables, Benches, Chairs, and other useful and appropriate Furniture
The whole of the above-mentioned Furniture, &c. is designed by the late Mr. A. W. PUGIN, Architect.
To render this Furniture generally available, a considerable portion has been arranged in the simplest manner, consistent with it ancient character.
14, Wigmore-street, January, 1853

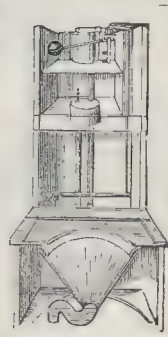
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

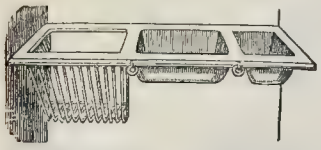

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1848.
GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.



ENAMELLED MANGERS AND STABLE FITMENTS, Registered. Economy, durability, appearance, cleanliness, comfort to the horse when feeding, and being rendered impervious to any infection by enamel, are some of the improvements of these fitments.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL
WAS AWARDED TO
COTTAM AND HALLEN,
FOR
ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES;
ALSO FOR THEIR REGISTERED
ENAMELLED MANGERS.

ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—STAIRCASES, RAILINGS, &c.

ESTIMATES UPON APPLICATION.

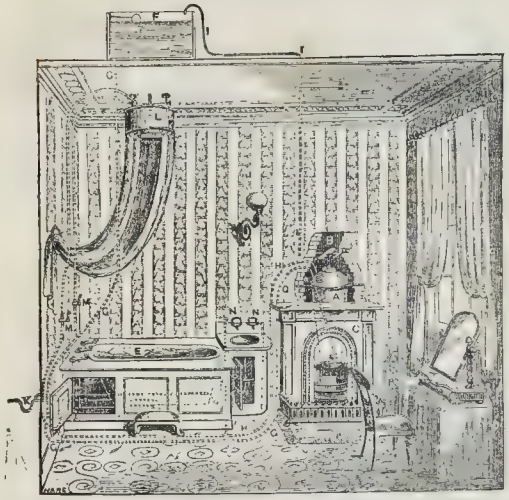
TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THE TRADE.

SASHES,
SKYLIGHTS, AND CONSERVATORIES,
MADE IN WROUGHT IRON AND BY MACHINERY.

Which has not only improved the workmanship, but greatly REDUCED THE COST.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SASH IN WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, PLAIN OR GALVANIZED.

J. TYLOR AND SON'S BATH APPARATUS.



To fix a Bath, the apparatus for heating which can be fixed in the same room, and the luxury of an Open Fire retained.

A. Copper Boiler of sufficient capacity to make a warm bath, clasped by an iron band to support it, and fixed in the breast-work of a chimney. A flue is carried all round, and the draught is regulated by a revolving damper, *B*, which covers the opening into chimney. When set, the Boiler is entirely concealed from view.

This Boiler can be adapted for any chimney, by making it of an oval or elongated form.

A soot-door is fixed just underneath the damper for the convenience of cleaning, which, however, is rarely required, on account of the great draught round the boiler preventing any deposit of soot.

C. An ordinary stove front with sliding blower for the additional regulation of he draft.

E. Copper or tinned iron Bath, enamelled white marble inside, having three copper pipes, for the hot, cold, and waste water, which are indicated by the engraved levers on the cocks. The overflow is carried into waste-pipe *K*.

F. Cistern for cold water, say 100 gallons, which can be made of tinned iron, or any suitable material, either fitted into a recess or made of a cylindrical shape to stand on the floor of any room above the bath. The overflow can be carried into the waste or other convenient outlet.

G. Inch pipe from cistern to the pipe which goes to the bottom of boiler to fill it with water. A branch from this pipe also supplies the bath with cold water.

H. Inch pipe from the top pipe of boiler, to deliver the hot water into bath.

I. Half-inch pipe taken from the hot pipe *H*, and turned over the top of cistern to relieve the boiler.

K. Inch or 1¼-inch pipe to take away waste water from bath into soil-pipe or drain, as may be most convenient, and must be well trapped before entering.

L. Round copper or tinned iron Shower Bath, suspended from ceiling, and filled with hot or cold water by branches from the pipes *G* and *H*, the supply being regulated by the two cocks *M M*, which are let in the wall, and have levers fixed on them, engraved, "hot and cold shower."

A thermometer can be fixed in the shower-bath to regulate the temperature.

N N. Wash-hand basin supplied with hot and cold water, by branches from the pipes *G* and *H*, the waste being carried into the overflow of bath.

By this simple arrangement, the boiler is always kept full of water, and cannot, by any means, be emptied by the action of the fire. The draught is so regulated by the blower and damper, that a bath can be made in twenty minutes, or an open fire kept continually alight.

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PORTABLE HOUSES—ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES.

SOLE MANUFACTORY, CLIFT-HOUSE, BRISTOL.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE BUILDINGS.

A great variety may be seen at the Works, consisting of Churches, Chapels, Two-storied Hotels, handsome Row of Two-storied Shops and Dwellings, Balconies and Verandahs; and many Ornamental Villas. Also, an Emigrant's Home, fitted up complete, with accommodation for Seventy-two Persons; and other Buildings, covering an area of Ten Acres of Ground.

Every Building may be seen perfectly erected previously to its being taken down for shipment. All the Timber-work is dried in extensive Drying-sheds.

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Contains an Illustration and Description of
JENNINGS'S PATENT URINALS,
FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WORKS.

A BOOK containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES can be had free on application, or by post if two stamps are sent to
GEORGE JENNINGS,
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MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.
Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

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The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

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OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

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BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glass, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Cock-head, Bermondsey, Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea, Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street Covent Garden.
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DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
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These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.
They may also be had turned down.
PRICE 7s. 6d. each,
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

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DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Or hard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

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A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES,
FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 9 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks (as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers), White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c. &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.

By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a bib-cock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.
The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.
CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford-passage, Clerken well.

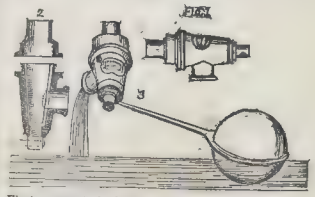
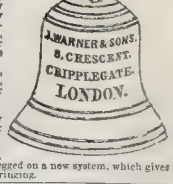


Fig. 1. represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation.
Fig 2. is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid.
Fig 3. shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in Action.
This Valve is peculiarly suited to High pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste.
Manufactured solely by
DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane,
and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

TO DRAIN-PIPE MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
WANTED to PURCHASE, for cash, 400 ft. run of 9 in. GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, to be delivered near Victoria-park.—Particulars, with lowest price, to be sent to Mr. G. CLARKSON, Estate Agent, 48, Penton-street, Pentonville.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.
J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.
Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.
TUNED BY MACHINERY.
Blocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.
MUSICAL HAND BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.



HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post, contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different bedsteads; also of every description of bedding, mattresses, and quilts. And their new warerooms contain an extensive assortment of bedroom furniture, furniture chintzes, damasks, and draperies, so as to render them establishment complete for the general furnishing of bedrooms.
HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers,
196, Tottenham-court-road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WHITE HORSE, CROYDON.

MESSRS. BLAKE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Collier's, Water-lane, about midway between Croydon and Norwood, and within one mile and a half of the Crystal Palace, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at ONE for TWO o'clock, by order of Mr. G. H. Holl-dge, who is relinquishing the brick-making business, 47,000 BRICKS, consisting of 250,000 stocks, 200,000 place, and 50,000 others, various. May be viewed and catalogues had on the Premises; at the Inns in the neighbourhood; the Artichoke Inn, Newington Causeway; at Garraway's; and of Messrs BLAKE, Croydon.—N.B. The Brick-field (upon which there is sufficient earth dug to make a million of bricks), to be Let for two years.

LONG-ACRE.—Building Materials of Four Houses and large Factory.

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Worshipful Company of Mercers, to SELL, by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at TWELVE, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of FOUR HOUSES and a large C-ACH FACTORY, situate in Long-acre, Hanover-street, and Castle-street, comprising good sound brickwork, plain and panelled, oak and fir timber in stout roofs and floors, glazed sashes, doors, floor-boards, shop-fronts, weather boarding, copings and chimney-pots, cisterns, and pipes, and various useful fittings-up. May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had of Gregge Swift Esq. Mercers' Hall; and of PULLEN and Son, 80, Fore street, Cripplegate

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PACKING-CASE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Manor-street, Chelsea, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock punctually, the dry and well-selected STOCK, consisting of about 3,000 yellow deals, planks, and boards; 500 pine planks, several first quality pine deals, some white Christiania deals, 7,350 white battens, 1,800 yellow ditto, 620 squares of white and yellow flooring, framed door grounds, panel doors, sash doors, sashes and frames, about 500 feet moulded fir cornice lengths, and useful miscellaneous articles. The above premises are situate within 200 yards of a free dock on the Thames, and offer every facility for removal either by land or water. Approved bills at four months' date from purchasers of 30*l* and upwards. The stock may be viewed two days prior to the day of sale, and catalogues obtained on the Premises; and at Mr. Marsh's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, or will be forwarded on application.

HACKNEY. Valuable Freehold Building Land

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, in the Bank of England, City, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, at TWELVE o'clock, in one lot, THREE ACRES and a HALF of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, most desirably situate near to Mare-street, Hackney, having a frontage of 280 feet upon King Edward's road, and with a 40-feet roadway, leading opposite the Hackney entrance to Victoria-park; estimated to produce about 300*l* per annum in ground rents; admirably adapted for a Freehold Land Society, or a building speculation, there being a considerable depth of brick-earth and gravel. Particulars, with plans, may be obtained in due time, on application to H. B. CLARKE, Esq. Solicitor, 14, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, and to Messrs. PRICKETT and SON, Land and Timber Valuers, 34, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Building Materials of a Mansion.—Croydon, Surrey

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 16th of APRIL, at ELEVEN, in numerous Lots, on the PREMISES, High street, South-end, Croydon, the whole of the excellent MATERIALS of the Residence, Stabling, and Buildings. They consist of good sound stock bricks, joists, rafters, floor-boards, marble chimney-pieces, about 5 tons of lead, and other materials. Catalogues may be obtained on due time on application to Mr. WALTER, Timber Merchant, South-end, Croydon; and to Messrs. PRICKETT and Son, Surveyors and Valuers, 34, Southampton buildings Chancery lane, and Highgate, Middlesex.

TO PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS, HOUSE PAINTERS, AND BUILDERS. Capital Freehold Business Premises and Dwelling-house, at Kings on-on-Thames, Surrey. N B An artesian spring (producing 1,000 gallons per hour) is a great object to the attention of dyers, distillers, or any trade requiring a supply of pure and soft water.

MR. JOHN DAWSON is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, 24th of MARCH, at TWELVE, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a comfortable residence, with domestic offices, a shop fronting the street, and extensive premises, with all the erections, workshops, stabling, &c. required for a first-rate business, with all its advantages herinafter from the fact that for more than 20 years no time has been lost by the present owner, who is the vendor, a large, well-conducted, and in every sense respectable plumbing and engineering trade has been established. An intimation proves to this statement having been given out by the vendor's intention to invest his capital and energies in another direction. The business, which is in full activity, will fall unimpaired to the benefit of the purchaser. To be viewed. Detailed particulars may be had at the Mart, of CHARLES EDWARD JENNITT Esq. Solicitor, Kingston, and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON'S Auction and Land Offices, Kingston; and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

Valuable Building Ground, Slough, Bucks, about 24 miles from Windsor and Eton and within half an hour's time of London

MESSRS. NOCKOLDS and KING have received instructions to offer, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the GROVE HOTEL, SLOUGH, on the 28th of APRIL next, in one lot, or more, as may be determined upon at the time of sale, and unless previously disposed of by private contract, all that plot of land known as "GREAT ARBOR HILL FIELD," containing 4a. 2r. 29p. most eligibly situate, having an extensive frontage to the high road leading from Slough to Windsor, near the district church of Upton-cum-Chalvey, and the residences of the late Sir J. Herschel; offering to capitalists a most desirable opportunity for investment, being in a highly respectable and rapidly-improving neighbourhood. The situation is healthy and elevated, embracing extensive and picturesque views of the Castle of Windsor, Eton College, &c. &c. The property is freehold, tithe-free, and land tax redeemed. Further particulars to be obtained upon application to Messrs. NOCKOLDS and KING, Land Agents, &c. Saffron Walden, Essex.

SUFFOLK.—Newmarket and Bury Extension Railway. Important Sale. In consequence of the near completion of these Works.

MESSRS. ISAACSON & TATTERSALL have been instructed by Mr Thomas Jackson, the contractor, to SELL by AUCTION, without the least reserve, on TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1854, at the Railway Works, Newmarket, TEN CART-HORSES, Harness, Carts, Timber Carriages, large quantity of Earth Wagons, Trollies, Blocks Chain and Hemp Falls, Capital Mortar Mill, Crabs, Jacks, Pumps, and other Tools, Barrows Wheeling Planks, Cutting, Lagging, Temporary Rails, Scrap and Cast Iron, large quantity of White Brick, Stone, and Timber, and a general assortment of Contractor's Plant; also 50 pairs of Hemp Sheets, 38 Coverlids, quantity of Bed Ticking, &c. —the whole of which will be fully spoiled on a day notice had a week prior to the sale, at the Railway Works, of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, Clare and Newmarket, Suffolk; and of Messrs TATTERSALL, Hyde-park Corner, London. Order.—These to commence punctually at ELEVEN o'clock with the Timber, Waggons, Horses, Harness, & Bricks, Stone, in Lots and Sets.

TO BUILDERS CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No 84, Kingsland-road, High street St Marylebone, on MONDAY, MARCH 6, at TWELVE, the useful STOCK of a BUILDER, comprising small poles, boards, and cords; pulleys, ladders, trestles, screens, slates, tiles, bricks, stone, boards, doors, planks, deals, battens, and old stuff, truck, dray, and cart, and other useful articles.—Auction Offices, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A Freehold Brickfield to be Sold, a short distance from London, on the Great Western Railway

MR. EDWIN FOX is instructed to SELL a valuable BRICKFIELD, in full work, capable of working ten moulds, on the earth in fee deep. There are 18 acres undisturbed; a siding on the railway, turn-table, &c. &c. The plant is of the most approved principle, and in thorough repair. A couple of bricks can be seen by applying at Mr. EDWIN FOX'S Offices, 41, Coleman-street, Bank

1,000,000 New Bricks.—Shepherd's-bush.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, at TWELVE for ONE, at the Brickfield, Uxbridge-road, near Shepherd's-bush, about ONE MILLION of capital sound STOCK BRICKS, and a few thousand place ditto, which will be arranged in lots, to suit purchasers, to whom accommodation in the way of approved bills will be granted.—Also, a powerful Cart Horse, Brick-cart, and a wheel Truck. May be viewed till the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; also at the principal Inns at Hammersmith and Bradford; and of the Auctioneers, 43, Parliament-street, Westminster, and Coal Exchange.

The Gwydir Slate and Slab Works, near Llestiniog, North Wales

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Proprietor to OFFER for PUBLIC SALE, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, at TWELVE for ONE, the above well known, important, and highly valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, which offers a finer and more certain investment for capital than many parts in the joint stock line. The quarry is advantageously situate, by the side of the excellent road from Pffestiniog to Dolgarrog, in the parish of Dolwyddelan, in the county of Carnarvon, and the mill and tramway on the level of the road, in the south-eastern face of the mountain, into which they extend in a north-westerly direction, the vein increasing rapidly in height and width as the workings proceed. The present working out is about 150 feet long by 57 feet wide, and the height of the metal from the road is 63 feet. The depth "from grass" is inconsiderable. The slate is smooth to the touch, and of undoubted first rate quality, lies well for working, as the joints (which are of great length, are at right angles with the clearage planes. The buildings are all new, and are most substantially built; there is a large manufactory, containing fourteen sawing and planing tables with tramways from the quarry to the tail levels and to the dressing-mills and back, the whole being worked by a powerful water-wheel, 36 feet in diameter, with 3 feet 6 inches breast, for which the supply of water is ample and constant. The slate rock has been traced continuously beyond the limits of this quarry, and the best test of the quality of the slates and slabs is the fact that they are readily sold as fast as they are manufactured, at the best Bangor prices. The whole concern is in fit state for working orders, and the present mine capability for making 50 tons per week, with a monthly increase of 10 or 15 tons more. The slates, when made, are carried to Trefriew Quarry, at a cost of 5s. 6d. per ton, which will be much lessened by the construction of one or two lines of railway, which are now before Parliament. The quarry is held from Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, of Gwydir Castle, on a long lease, at a nominal rent. The unprecedented and daily increasing demand for slates and slabs, both at home and for the colonies, renders this property a most safe and profitable investment of capital, more especially as no outlay is required except for the actual getting and making of the slates.—Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the works, and also a report from mineral surveyors, may be had of Mr. LEIFCHILD, who is fully authorized to treat for the property by private contract. London, 63, Moorgate street, January 19.

Important Sale of Timber in Bark. Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire, and Whittlewood and Salcey Forests, Northamptonshire.

By order of the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, the Commissioner in charge of her Majesty's Woods and Forests.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. LONG, at the CHURCHILL ARMS INN, ASCOT, near Wychwood, on TUESDAY, the 21st MARCH, 1854, in Wychwood Forest about NINETY TONS of BARK, the produce of 1853, and 203 TONS of the produce of 1851; about 10 OAK TIMBER TREES, of good dimensions, in a round hewn, and sided state; a large quantity of slabs off oak timber, taken from the Navy; sundry lots of top-pieces, &c.

In Whittlewood Forest, Northamptonshire, about Thirty-eight Tons of Pittern Bark, the produce of 1852, on Salcey Forest, Northamptonshire, also about 200 Tons of Pittern Bark, the produce of 1853.

The Bark and Timber in Wychwood Forest is contiguous to good roads, and the whole is within about three miles of three stations (viz. Charlbury, Ascot, and Shipton), on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, thus affording easy communication to all parts of the kingdom

The Bark in Whittlewood Forest is on a good turnpike road, within about six miles of the London and North-Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal. That in Salcey Forest is on a good road, about three miles from the London and North-Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal.

For further particulars apply to Mr. T. LINNELL, Salcey Forest, near Northampton.

Catalogues, with conditions of sale, may be had at the Office of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, 2, Whitehall-place, London; of Mr. T. Linnell, Salcey Forest, Northampton; of Mr. R. Morris, Ascot, near Wychwood; at the place of sale; and of the Auctioneer, Witney, Oxon.

Mr. R. Morris, jun. will show the lots of Bark and Timber in Wychwood Forest; Mr. Linnell, the Bark in Salcey Forest; and Mr. T. Gulliver, of Hazleborough Lodge, the Bark in Whittlewood Forest

Important Sale of valuable and improving Freehold Property, which will be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. W. MELVIN, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, Change-alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, by order of the Joint Trustees of the late Henry Collins, in Lots, comprising a very eligible FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, situate No 39, Parliament-street, Westminster, on the east side, and in close proximity to the New Houses of Parliament, let on lease eleven years and a half unexpired, at a rent of 210*l* per annum, but underlet at 300*l* per annum. Also, a most desirable HOUSE, with double front, let on lease at 20*l* per annum, No 1, Charing-cross, let on lease ten years unexpired, at 23*l* 13*s* per annum. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on and after the 1st of MARCH, of Messrs. LAWRENCE, Solicitors, 3, Upper Wellington-street, Covent-garden; at Garraway's; and of Mr. W. MELVIN, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, 54, Southampton-row, Russell-square.

FINCHLEY.—250,000 Bricks, Carts, Horse, &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, Long-lane Brickfield, near the "Green Man," Brown's Wells, Finchley, on MONDAY, MARCH 13, at TWELVE, all the compact Stock and Place Bricks, quantity of Bats and Burs; also, a 750-strong Brick Cart, a Set of Pannell Cart, a useful Cart Horse, and various effects.—May be viewed the morning of sale; catalogues on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.—February 3, 1854.

PREMISES WANTED, between Change and Land's-bridge, with an extensive ground floor of about 4,000 or 5,000 square feet, a frontage of not less than 30 feet, and side entrances. Apply to W. H. DAWSON, Auchurch-yard, City, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, solely on account of the owner going abroad, the LEASE (near fourteen years unexpired) of a first-class CARPENTER'S BUILT and PRINCIPAL MISER, with double high sash-shed, and large sawing entrance door attached; and held by No 8, St. Leonard's-street, Bromley, Middlesex. Application to be made personally on the Premises. Terms very moderate.

TO PLUMBERS, DECORATORS, GAS FITTERS, &c

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an excellent old-established BUSINESS, in a flourishing town with house, shop, &c. &c. of first respectability. For particulars, apply to Messrs. JAMES GAY and CO'S, Laurence Poundney-hill, Cannon-street, London.

A PLUMBER'S, PAINTER'S, and BUILDER'S JOBBING BUSINESS, with HOUSE AGENCY connected, at the West end of London, to be DISPOSED OF upon moderate terms.—Address, P. H. Office of "The Builder."

TO WRITERS, GRAINERS, FURNITURE JAPANNERS, &c.

AN excellent Opening for Beginners.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, immediately, a small BUSINESS, comprising the above branches, for very moderate terms, situate at 34, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, London, where all applications must be made.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Treaty, the extensive PREMISES and STOCK of the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, in Lancaster, and the well-established business connected therewith, (all parts plans of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. GRIFFITH and PRINCE, 441 Strand; L. Ingoldsby, Esq. Accountant, and Bilston, Birmingham; Mr. JOHN GRANTHAM, C.E. Liverpool; Benj. FOTHERGILL, C.E. Manchester; Edwin RIGG, 21, Boar-lane, Leeds; Messrs. JOHNSON and MAWSON, Architects, Bradford; Mr. THOS. AUSTIN, Architect, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. ANDREW MORISON and SON, 37, Buchanan street, Glasgow.

TO ENGINEERS, MARINE-ENGINE BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, the following TOOLS and MACHINES, made and manufactured at Paragon Works, near Queen's-ferry, N. B.:—1. A most splendid and powerful self-acting screw-bolt-cutting-machine, specified from three to 180 revolutions per minute; diameter of spindle, 7 inches; travel of dittо, 3 feet 8 inches, with counter shaft complete, a most superior and valuable tool. 2. A bolt and nut-screwing machine, with taps and dies, from 4-inch to 24-inch, with counter shaft complete. 3. A self-acting slide lathe, planed for screw-cutting, with twenty four change wheels, having also a self-acting surfacing motion, with 4 lipped clock throw plate, compound slide-rest, complete. Length of bed, 7 feet; head-stocks, 7-inch centres. 4. A self-acting nut-shaping machine, finishing two sides at once, with tools (not circular cutters). 5. A powerful horizontal steam-engine, self contained, 11-inch cylinder, 15-inch stroke, with malleable iron crank, and crank shaft, 11-inches diameter, 7 feet 6 inches long. All the above are quite new, and drawings of the same will be sent to parties applying to Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, Paragon Works, near Queen's-ferry, N. B., where engines, tools, printing, and other machines of all sorts are manufactured of the best materials and workmanship, and on the most approved principles. The bolt and nut-screwing machine, with taps and dies, from 4-inch to 12-inches, little used, and nearly new. Parties residing about London who may wish to see drawings of the machines, and be desirous to learn further particulars will be informed regarding them, upon application to Mr. J. SCOTT, 38, Upper Thames-street; or Mr. SCRIPPS, Newspaper and Advertising Agent, South Moulton-street, New Bond-street. Paragon Works, near Queen's-ferry, N. B. February 28, 1854.

TO STONEMASONS AND MONUMENTAL WORKERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the proprietor's declining business, the GOODWILL and STOCK IN TRADE of an excellent old-established BUSINESS in the above line, of twenty-five years' standing, and known as the "Old Road Stone Works," opposite Stepney Church, Stepney. A respectable dwelling-house and premises are desirably situated in the centre of (and having) a good jobbing connection, and also doing a first-rate trade in head-stones and monumental work. To any one with a moderate capital the above offers an opportunity seldom to be met with. Apply on the Premises.

NOTICE.—TO CARPENTERS and BUILDERS.—Wanted, in the country, a BUSINESS in the above line.—Apply to Messrs. PAPPS, Builders, Frome, Somerset.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, a WORKSHOP, with benches, gasfittings, and every convenience, in a thorough business neighbourhood, doing a good trade; fixtures and stock at a valuation, the present proprietor having since been appointed to a district out of town. The above is a small concern, well worthy the attention of a person wishing to commence business. Cards to view, and further information may be obtained by applying to No 12, Belvedere road, Lambeth.

CITY of LONDON TENANTS' INVESTMENT and FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY. Office, 70, King William-street, London-bridge.

Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart, M.P. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.

The Directors have, with much consideration for the benefit of the members, purchased a splendid and unusually eligible estate at Dulwich, Surrey.

It looks upon the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, from which it is only half a mile distant, has good aspects and peculiar advantages, from a superior neighbourhood, high roads for the termination of those on the Society's estate, good frontages, building soil, excellent drainage, and abundant water of good quality.

The plot will be of the dimensions than 18 feet frontage to the road, by 100 feet in depth.

The estate presents peculiar opportunities for obtaining really serviceable plots of freehold ground, either for building or investment.

Plans of the estate are now ready for distribution, price 1*d*, either on application at the Society's Offices, or to Mr. Surveyor, E. HABERSHON, Esq. 38, Bloomsbury-square, London; or to the Secretary.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary and Managing Director.

Feb. 2, 1854

N B. Deposits of 1*l* and upwards received, and interest at the rate of 5*l* per cent per annum paid thereon, quarterly or half-yearly

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—President, Sir J. Y. SHELLEY, Bart. M.P. Shares, 50*l*: entrance, 1*s*. per share; subscription, 2*s*. per fortnight; 5 per cent. interest allowed on payments in advance. Estates allotted to members in rotation. A small sum for expenses of management defrayed by a separate fund. Statement of the cost of every estate published and supplied to the members.—Offices, 4, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

GEO. HUGGETT, Secretary.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY. Established 1850.

The Mitcham and Merton Estates will be balloted for shortly. All shares issued previously, on which one month's subscription is hereby paid, will be entitled for the ballot. Monthly subscription, 4*s*.; entrance and rules, 1*s*. 6*d*.

48, Hereford-row. R. A. MARCH, Secretary

SURVEYING, ARCHITECTURAL, and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.

For preparing Gentlemen for Surveyors, Architects, Engineers, Land Agents, Building Surveyors, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION, in Architectural Civil Engineering and Mechanical Drawing, Colouring, Perspective, Mathematics, Mechanics, Surveying, Taking out Quantities, Preparing Estimates, &c. &c. Terms very moderate. For prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

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The Builder.

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-Square.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 3rd, or TUESDAY, the 4th of APRIL next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in Gilt Frames. Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins, are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings, may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise would. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself responsible in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any packages. The Prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

INSTRUCTION IN ART to FEMALE STUDENTS afforded by the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.

The SPRING SESSION COMMENCES on the 1st of MARCH, and will TERMINATE on the 31st of JULY.

The SCHOOL for the FEMALE STUDENTS passing through the General Course is at No. 37, Gower-street, Bedford-square. Superintendent, Mrs. M'IAM; Assistants, MISS GANN and MISS WEST.

Fees—Advanced Classes, 2l. and 4l.; Elementary Class 20s.; Evening Class, 10s.

A Class meets at Gorehouse, Kensington, on MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS

TECHNICAL COURSES carried on at Marlborough-house.

Porcelain Painting, daily teaching and practice, with studies from the living draped model. Fee 4l. Superintendents, Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. HUDSON.

Engraving on Wood and Metal for ornamental purposes, daily teaching and practice, and lectures. Fee 2l. Superintendents, Mr. THOMPSON and MISS WATERHOUSE.

Lithographic Chalk, Pen, and Colour, daily teaching and practice. Fee 2l. Superintendents, Mr. BROOKES and MISS CHANNON, Marlborough-house, Pall-mall.

MOULDING and CASTING.—SIG. R. CUCCIANI will give practical Demonstrations in the Art of Moulding and Casting, in all its branches, at the Class-rooms, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, every Wednesday Evening at Half-past Seven during the ensuing Session, from the 1st March to 31st July. Fee for the Session, 1l.—Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at the Office of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.

SURFACE DECORATION.—Mr. HUDSON will give Instruction and Lectures on Surface Decoration as applied to Working Patterns of all kinds; Lace, Paper Hanging, Printing, &c. at the Class-rooms, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, every Morning (Saturday excepted) from Ten to One, and on Monday and Friday Evenings from Seven to Nine during the ensuing Session, from the 1st of March to the 31st July.

Fees for Male Students.—

Morning and Evening Class ..... 4l.
Evening Class only ..... 2l.
An Afternoon Class for Females, fee ..... 2l.

Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at the Offices of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough-house.

PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION.—PROFESSOR SEMPER will give Instruction and Lectures on Architecture, Building, and the various processes of Plastic Decoration, Furniture, and Metal Working, at the Class-rooms, Marlborough house, Pall-Mall, during the ensuing Session, from 1st March to 31st July. The Exercises take place from the Morning Ten o'Clock, till the Evening Nine o'Clock, every day (Saturday excepted).

Fees.—Morning and Evening Class ..... 4l.
Evening Class only ..... 2l.

Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at the Offices of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough-house.

MECHANICAL and ENGINEERING DRAWING.—Mr. W. BINNS will give Instruction and Lectures on Geometric and Mechanical Drawing, at the Class-rooms, Marlborough House, two evenings in the week, during the ensuing Session, from 6th March to 31st July. Fee, 2l.—Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at the Offices of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.

COMPETITIONS.

NEW SENATE-HOUSE for the CITY of HAMBURG. The Commission appointed by the Senate of Hamburg for erecting a New Senate-house, hereby invite Architects and Artists to prepare and present to them DESIGNS for the CONSTRUCTION of the NEW BUILDINGS. The specification accompanied with plans and other details is published at Hamburg by Mr. MEISSNER, the printer to the Senate, and sold at one mark currency, for the benefit of the Church Building Fund, and may be ordered of Messrs. WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14 Henrietta street, Covent-garden. Three premiums are set apart for the best plans, one of 35 Frederiks D'or, and two of 25 Frederiks d'or each.

Hamburg, the 15th of February, 1854.

The COMMISSION for the ERECTION of the NEW SENATE HOUSE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

GREAT YARMOUTH HOSPITAL.—The Committee of the Great Yarmouth Hospital being about to alter and add to, the present Building, offer a PREMIUM of TEN GUINEAS for the best PLAN of the intended new Works, and which are to comprise on the Ground Floor, an Accident Ward, capable of holding six Beds, a Waiting Room for out-door patients, and a bath Room; and on the Upper Floor, two Wards, each capable of holding six Beds, a Nurse's Room, and a Water closet. The expenditure in the new works must not exceed 800l., and each gentleman is requested to send an estimate of the cost, with his plans. It will be desirable to retain as much as possible of the present Recreation Ground, and a plan will be preferred which keeps in view a future extension of the building. The Committee do not pledge themselves to employ professionally the successful competitor. Gentlemen are requested not to put their names upon the plans, but a device or motto, and send enclosed and sealed in a small packet marked "Private," the corresponding device or motto with the names, which packets will not be opened until the selected plan is determined on. The ground plan of the present Building may be inspected at the Hospital any time between 11 and 4 o'clock. The new plans are requested to be sent to the Hospital, addressed to the Committee, on or before TWELVE o'clock at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 29th of MARCH, 1854. Plans not approved will be immediately returned, which keeps in view a future extension of the building. The

Great Yarmouth, February, 1854.

EDWARD STEELE, Hon. Sec.

TO ARCHITECTS.

STAMFORD BURIAL BOARD.—The Stamford Burial Board will be ready to receive PLANS and Descriptions for the ERECTION of TWO appropriate CHAPELS, either in one or separate buildings, with suitable Entrances and Lodge, in and for the purposes of the newly laid out Cemetery. Such plans and descriptions to be sent to me on or before the 20th MARCH next, being the day of the next monthly meeting of the Board. The plans not selected will be returned without examination, and the Architect whose plans are selected is not to be the Builder, and will not, if necessary, be required to superintend the works. Further particulars may be had on application at my Office.

By order,

JEREMIAH CLAPTON, Clerk.

Stamford, 28th February, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE. To BUILDERS.—The Trustees of Stoke Market are prepared to receive TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the SOUTH WING of the TOWN HALL, in Glebe-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, and for the ERECTION of ADDITIONAL MARKET BUILDINGS (both jointly and separately), according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. WARD and SON, Architects, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries. The Tenders to be forwarded to my Office on or before the 31st of MARCH next. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order,

WM. KEARY, Clerk to the Trustees.

Brock-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, February 23, 1854.

EAST and WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY.—TENDER for STONE for ROADS. The East and West India Dock Company are willing to receive TENDERS for forty yards of broken Guernsey granite, 50 yards of broken Flint, and 50 yards of Stone Lime together or for separate portions, according to a specification and particulars which may be had at the Engineer's Office, Westminster-bridge.—Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and delivered at the Dock House, Billiter-square, on or before the 20th MARCH 1854.

GEORGE COLLIN, Secretary.

East and West India Dock House, Billiter-square, 8th March, 1854.

DOVER LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—CONTRACT for the COMPLETION of DRAINAGE and WATERWORKS.—The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons who may be willing to CONTRACT for completing the construction of certain BRICK SEWERS, laying Stoneware Drain-pipes, Cast-iron Drain-pipes and Cast-iron Water-pipes, building Two Engine and Boiler Houses, a Cooling Pond, a covered Reservoir, and a Cottage, Sinking Pump, Wells, and other Works. The contract drawings, specification, and Form of declaration may be examined on and after the 7th day of MARCH next, at the Old Town-hall, Dover, where also copies of the quantities, and forms of Tender may be obtained, on payment of 5s. for each copy. Further particulars will be given at the Offices of T. W. RAMMELL, Esq. Engineer to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in before the 22nd day of MARCH next. No Tender will be entertained unless it be made upon the printed forms to be supplied.

THOMAS BAKER BASS, Town Clerk.

Dover, February 25, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

GREAT WESTERN, OXFORD, WORCESTER, and WOLVERHAMPTON, and SHREWSBURY and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAYS.—WOLVERHAMPTON JOINT STATION.—The Committee of the Wolverhampton Joint Station Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of STATION BUILDINGS, at Wolverhampton. Plans and specifications may now be seen, at No. 29, Great George-street, Westminster. Sealed Tenders to be sent under cover to the undersigned, addressed to 29, Great George-street, Westminster, before TWELVE o'clock on the morning of the 15th of MARCH next. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—By order,

February 21, 1854. J. W. KIRSHAW, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain Work is intended to be done in enlarging the Alms-house, or Hospital, at Bratton, Somerset, in the course of the summer. Plans and specifications of the Work will be deposited at the Hospital, from and after the 10th MARCH next. Proposals or Tenders for CONTRACT for the WORK are required to send or deliver sealed Tenders to the Master of the Hospital, at least three days before the 18th MARCH next, when the offers will be considered, and the party whose Tender may be accepted, will be immediately apprised thereof. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The plans and specifications have been prepared by Mr. SHOUT, Architect, Yeovil, Somerset, of whom any further particulars may be obtained. Dated 27th February, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for making about 2 miles of ROADS and FOOTPATHS on an estate at Walsall, in Staffordshire, may see the plans, sections, and specification, at the Office of Mr. LAMBERT, Surveyor, 4, New Basinghall-street. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of MARCH next. The Proprietors reserve to themselves the power of refusing the lowest or any Tender then offered. Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for ALTERING and REPAIRING the present FARMHOUSE and BUILDINGS also for erecting a new Farm Homestall on two Labourers' Cottages, on the estate of Mr. WARD, at Ashwell, and LANGHAM, in Rutlandshire, may inspect the conditions, plans, and specifications, on application to Mr. T. SMITH, Curator of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Sealed Tenders, addressed to Mr. WORTH, Trustees, to be delivered to Mr. T. SMITH on or before the 14th instant. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Cambridge, 1st March, 1854.

TO GAS CONTRACTORS.

THE Commissioners of Athlone are desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of GASWORKS, &c. at Athlone, according to plans, specifications, and estimate of quantities, to be seen at their Office, and dep. sited at the Commissioners' Office by the 1st March, at the Lowest or any Tender. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract. Tenders will be received until TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY the 13th MARCH next.

WILLIAM KELLY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

14th February, 1854.

CONTRACT.—THE BRITANNIA NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Trustees of the above Society are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONTRACTS for the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the Pinchen Estate of the above Society, lately purchased, and now being laid out for Building Sites, situate in the parish of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, and distant about two miles from the Great Western Railway Station at Wednesbury. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Society, No. 1, St. George-street, East Hampton, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, and Tenders for the Roads, Sewers, and Drainage, between the hours of 10 A.M. and FOUR P.M. on MONDAY, the 20th instant, are to be delivered before SIX o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 27th instant, addressed to the Secretary, at the Office, No. 1, St. George-street, East Hampton, and endorsed "Tender for Roads, &c. Pinchen Estate." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, March 1, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh
The Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
W. Thompson, Esq. M.P. Ald.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c. The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONTRACTS for the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the CASTLE HILL ESTATE, Reading, Berks, now being laid out in allotments, and to be sold by auction by Messrs. ROBERT DIAMOND and SONS, of Exeter, Land Surveyors and Auctioneers. Tenders to be delivered at the Offices of the Society, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on or after THURSDAY, MARCH 9, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Persons intending to tender are to deliver SIX duplicate Tenders at or before TWELVE o'clock, on FRIDAY, MARCH 17, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tender for Roads, &c. Castle Hill Estate." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, March 1, 1854.

BRYNMAWR WATER WORKS.—Persons desirous to CONTRACT with the Brynmawr Local Board of Health for the following WORKS, viz.:—Pipes, with service branches, and other works connected therewith, according to the specification and form of Tender at the Office of the Board, or (on payment of the printing charges) copies of the same will be forwarded on application to Messrs. ROBERT DIAMOND and SONS, of Exeter, Land Surveyors, any information may be obtained from the Surveyor, Mr. Rickard, Brynmawr, and Tenders addressed to the Board at the Office, on or before the 20th day of MARCH, 1854. They will be considered by the Local Board at the meeting on the 22nd. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to consider such as are not delivered in the prescribed form.

E. J. C. DAVIS, Clerk to the Local Board.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO PAVIORS AND MASONS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for PAVING, &c. ST. JAMES'S, Clerkenwell, will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst. at SEVEN in the Evening precisely, at the Board room, Strafford-street, to receive PROPOSALS for PAVING and REPAIRING the said STREET and WAYS as they may require to be paved or repaired during the term of One Year, to be respectively from the 25th inst. with new York Stone Wayes, 24 inches thick, and ditto 3 inches thick, properly squared, and laid in courses with mortar, at per foot superficial; new Aberdeen or Guernsey granite curb, flat and edge, 12 in. by 7, and ditto 12 inches by 8, at per foot run; new curb 8 not less than 8 inches deep, grouted with Dorking lime and sharp Thames sand, dressed for crossings, and new half-sovereign channels, at per yard superficial. Also for re-quarrying and relaying old Yorkshire flags, at per 100 feet superficial; rejointing and resetting old curb, at per foot run; relaying old granite and pitched Yorkshire paving and channels and Purbeck square-work gravel, at per yard superficial, and for other works, as specified in the form of Tender. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. The contractor will enter bond with two sureties, in the sum of £50 for the performance of his contract and must send in his proposals sealed, under cover, marked outside "Paving Tender," before FOUR o'clock on the day of contracting, as none will be received otherwise. He or his agent must also attend the Board at the time for making the contract. Further particulars may be learned at the Commissioners' Office, Upper Rosoman-street Clerkenwell, where printed forms of Tender may be obtained.—By order,

March 18th, 1854. THOMAS CROMWELL, Clerk

TO MASONS AND PAVIORS

THE KENSINGTON IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS will MEET at the VESTRY HALL, Kensington, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening, to receive TENDERS and to CONTRACT for the PAVING of certain STREETS in the parish of Kensington, from the 25th day of MARCH instant to the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, both days inclusive. Form of Tender and further particulars may be obtained of Mr. JAMES BROADBRIDGE, Surveyor to the Commissioners, Vestry-hall. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Watering Roads," and to be delivered at my office on or before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the above-named day. The contractor or contractors will be required to enter into a written contract of his, or their own cost or expence.

REUBEN GREEN, Clerk to the Commissioners

Vestry hall, Kensington, March 2, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS for REPAIRING the ROADS through Oatlands Park, from Weybridge to Walton, and forming a footpath on either side, may be sent to J. W. PEPPERCORNE, Esq. Oatlands House and full particulars as to the proposed Contract may be obtained on application to Mr. J. HOLTON, Junior, in the Park. Neither the lowest nor other Tender will be accepted, unless signed by two responsible parties.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

NEWPORT and ST. WOLLOS BURIAL BOARD.—TENDERS are required for BUILDING TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS, Boundary Walls, Caretaker's Entrance Gates, Gardener's Lodge, Mortuary, and laying out the ground for the Burial Board of the parishes of Newport and St. Woolos, in the County of Monmouth. The various specifications, &c. may be seen by applying to Mr J. F. MULLOCK, Clerk to the Board, on and after the 24th day of MARCH, at the Board Room, Town Hall, Newport, and all Tenders are to be delivered or properly responding to the Architects, Messrs. JOHNSON and PURDIE, 5, John-street, Adelphi, London. The Tenders will be required to be delivered on or before the 4th of APRIL. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board, J. F. MULLOCK, Clerk.

Newport, 20th March, 1854.

WARE BURIAL BOARD.—Builders willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a CHAPEL and BOUNDARY WALL &c. proposing the New Burial Ground at Ware, may see the plans and specifications at the office of the Architect, THOMAS SMITH, Esq. 14, Hatton-street, Blomsbury; or Mr. NATH. COBHAM, Solicitor, Ware, on and after MONDAY, the 20th of MARCH instant. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. Tenders to be sent in on or before the 25th of MARCH, addressed to the "Clerk to the Burial Board, Ware." A bill of quantities will be prepared.

Dated the 8th of March, 1854. By order,

NATH. COBHAM, Clerk to the Board

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of giving TENDERS for the REFITTING and REPAIR of ALREWAS CHURCH, are informed that the drawings and specification may be seen on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst. by application at the Vicarage, Alrewas, and that any further information may be obtained from the Architect, Mr. CHRISTIAN, 10, Whitehall-place, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before the 4th of APRIL next. The Vicar and Churchwardens do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE Trustees of Mr. James Marshall's Charity, Harpenden, Herts, are willing to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of contracting for the ERECTION of TWO DWELLING HOUSES, with Outbuildings, at Harpenden. The plans and specification can be seen at the Bull Inn, Harpenden, on and after MONDAY next, and Tenders are desired to be sealed up, endorsed with the words "Tender for Houses at Harpenden," and sent to me by or before FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, the 20th day of MARCH next. The Trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender

H. HOLTOAK, Surveyor.

Castle-street, Luton, March 8th, 1854.

TO ROAD MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the MAKING of about 1,000 FEET of ROADS, FOOTPATHS, and SEWERS, at Bushey, for the Property of London Tenants' Investment and Freehold Land Society may see the plans and specifications at the Office of Messrs. W. G. and E. HABERSHON, 18, Bloomsbury-square, on Monday the 13th inst.

WATERING and CLEANSING STREETS. The Commissioners for Watering Camden-town will MEET at their ROOMS, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive PROPOSALS or TENDERS for CONTRACTING to WATER the CARRIAGE-WAYS of the District until the end of SEPTEMBER next, at per day for horse, cart, and man; and also to receive Proposals or Tenders for supplying the Commissioners with horse, cart, and man for taking up and removing the Slop, Rubbish, and Sweepings from the several Streets and places of the district, at per day.—Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. DENT, Surveyor, High-street, Camden-town. The contractor will be required to give security for the performance of the work and to pay the Poor Rates.

SAMUEL BARKER, Clerk to the Commissioners, 21, Tavistock-square.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the ERECTION of DWELLINGS for the Non-commissioned Officers of the 4th Regiment of Middlesex Militia, at Hounslow, will be received at the Middlesex Lieutenancy Office, No. 4, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH next. The plans and specifications of the proposed works may be inspected on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. between the hours of TEN and FIVE, at the Office of the Architect, Mr F. H. POWNALL, No. 14, Whitehall-place, where also copies of the quantities may be obtained. The Lieutenancy reserves to itself the right of requesting the whole or any of the Tenders.

RICHARD NICHOLSON, Clerk to the Lieutenancy

4, Old Palace-yard, 8th March, 1854.

BURY and RADCLIFFE WATER-WORKS. To CONTRACTORS. EXTENSION of TIME. The Directors of the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks are desirous of receiving TENDERS from competent persons for the CONSTRUCTION of a RESERVOIR on the Ogden Brook, near to Hooting Gate, in the township of Heaton and Manor, in the county of Lancaster. The works include about 19,000 Cubic Yards of Earth-work, Diversion of Streams, Construction of Grate Pits, Overflow, and Waste Water Channel, and other Works in detail. The plans and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained at the Offices of the Engineer Mr JOHN J. MAWSON, Essex-street, Manchester. Sealed Tenders must be delivered in on or before SATURDAY, the 18th of MARCH, at the Company's Office, Bury, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors. J. G. T. CHILD, Secretary.

Bury, March 1854

FALMOUTH BURIAL BOARD.—TO ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.—The Burial Board for the Parish of Falmouth, in the County of Cornwall, is prepared to receive DESIGNS for LAYING OUT the proposed NEW BURIAL GROUND for the Parish, comprising about 4 acres, with suitable entrances and lodge, and for the ERECTION of TWO CHAPELS, with all requisite internal fittings, and either in one or separate buildings. Each design to be accompanied with specifications and estimates of the cost of the execution of the several works. A premium of £10 will be given for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Board; and designs, specifications, and estimates, are to be sent sealed, on or before the 25th day of MARCH next, addressed "To the Clerk of the Burial Board, Gilyng-street, Falmouth," where a plan of the ground may be seen, and further information obtained.

JOHN J. SKINNER,

Clerk. *pro tem.* to the said Burial Board.

Falmouth, February 28, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—The Wardens and Assistants of Rochester bridge are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to undertake to COMPLETE the REMAINING PORTION of the above BRIDGE in a fit and proper state for the use of the public.

The Contract will include one Cast-iron Centre Arch of 170 feet span, and Two Side Arches of 140 feet span each, together with the whole of the masonry, brickwork, &c. required above the springing level of the arches, the foundations, piers, and abutments being already built to that level.

The estimated weight of cast-iron is about 2,500 tons, more or less.

Plans, drawings, and specifications of the intended work may be seen at the Office of Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, the Resident Engineer, by Strood, where work is going on, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of MARCH, and of Messrs. RENNIE and FOWLER, where all requisite particulars may be ascertained.

Sealed Tenders for the above works, on a schedule of prices, are to be delivered at the Office of the Wardens and Assistants, Strood market on the outside "Tender for Superstructure of Rochester Bridge" on MONDAY, the 17th of APRIL, 1854, at or before TWELVE o'clock at noon after which hour no Tender will be received, as no Tender by a Letter from two persons engaging to become jointly bound in £10,000 will suffice.

The Wardens and Assistants will not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

ESSELL and HAYWARD.

Rochester, February 24, 1854.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT WATER-WORKS.—The Directors of the Newark-upon-Trent Waterworks are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the construction of the following WORKS, viz.—

CONTRACT No. 1.—Erection of Engine-house, Boiler-house, Chimney, Filter Tunnel, Shaft, Service Reservoir, Cottage Fences, and other buildings.

CONTRACT No. 2.—Ten miles, or thereabouts, of Iron Main Pipe and Service Piping.

CONTRACT No. 3.—Pipes for Bridging, &c.

CONTRACT No. 4.—Engine, Pumps, and other Apparatus.

Specifications, and drawings may be seen, and quantities of Contract No. 1 obtained, at the Office of Mr. C. BAILEY, Architect and Surveyor, Newark-upon-Trent, on and after Monday, the 13th instant.

The Company do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders are to be delivered to me at or before SIX o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, MARCH 25th instant, endorsed according to the number for which the contract is intended.

Any further information can be had upon application to the Engineer, T. HAWKESLEY, Esq. C.E. 30, Great George street, Westminster; Mr. C. BAILEY; or

WILLIAM SWINTON, Secretary to the Company.

Newark-upon-Trent, Notts, March 1, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

PARTIES willing to TENDER for the ERECTION of a VILLA, of the second rate, at Weybridge, Surrey, can see the plans and specification at the Offices of Mr. MATHEWS, Surveyor, &c., Upper Thames-street. The Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

CARLISLE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. SEWERAGE WORKS.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, EARTHENWARE SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, BRICK-MAKERS, AND OTHERS

The Local Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following contracts:

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the supply of EARTHENWARE SEWER and DRAIN PIPES, &c.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the supply of about 500 tons of CAST-IRON SEWER PIPES and OTHER CASTINGS

CONTRACTS Nos. 3 and 4.—For EXCAVATIONS, and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES and other WORKS (including the supply of Bricks), and for EXCAVATING, LAYING, and JOINTING CAST-IRON SEWER PIPES, PIXING SEWER CASTINGS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 5.—For the supply of about Three Millions of SQUARE and RADIATED, SOLID, and HOLLOW BRICKS.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 13th inst. and copies of the specifications, bills of quantities, and forms of Tenders may be obtained together with any further information required, on application at the Office of the Local Board, Carlisle, or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 34, Parliament street, Westminster.

The charge for specifications, bills of quantities, &c. will be five shillings for each Contract.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board of Health, Carlisle, before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, endorsed "Tenders for contract No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5," as the case may be.

ISAAC CARTMELL,

Committee Clerk to the Local Board.

Carlisle, 1st March, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS

IMPROVED DWELLINGS for SINGLE MEN.—Builders are hereby invited to TENDER for the ERECTION of a LODGING HOUSE (on an improved plan), to be erected for Messrs. Cruttwell, Ailles, and Company, at BLAINA, near Newport, Monmouthshire. Plans and specifications of the proposed building may be seen on application to FREDERICK LEVICK, Esq. at the Company's Office, at Blaina, on and after the 16th inst. Tenders for the works (except the cast and rolled iron girders for floors) to be sent on or before the 29th inst. under cover to the Architect, JOHN NORTON, Esq. 24, Old Bond-street, London.

TO GAS-WORKS CONTRACTORS, &c.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the SUPPLY and ERECTING of the various parts of a GAS-WORKS, between the Hydra-the-Main, and the Governor's Exit Pipe, either complete, or separately for—

1. Two gasometers without balance-weights, 40 feet by 18 feet, with cast-iron pillars, guide rods, rollers, and every requisite complete

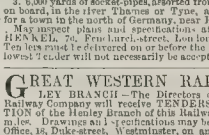
2. The purifying-house, fitted complete, with condenser, three purifiers, scrubber, slide-valves, and pipes; station-meter and governor. Also for the supply of—

3. 6,000 yards of socket-pipes, assorted from 2-inch to 8-inch, free, on board, in the river Thames or Tyne, all of which is required for a town in the north of Germany, near Hamburg

May inspect plans and specifications at the office of Mr. H. HENKEL, 70, Fenchurch-street, London, to whom also the Tenders must be delivered on or before the 1st APRIL next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, HENLEY BRANCH.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the Henley Branch of this Railway, a length of about 4½ miles. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, 16, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant. The Tenders are to be addressed to the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and delivered at their office at Paddington before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd MARCH next.—February, 1854.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and Co. KINGS-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of January 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Boggis, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Boggis shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming and ventilating large unclosed atmospheric

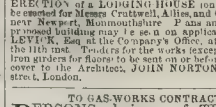


buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings. Messrs JOHN WEEKS and Co. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 2-in. 600 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOYLESVES PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out ventilation unconsciously, by a new well-improved process, and damp or vitiated air, from any decay, is duly carried off. Churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and conservatories. The Calorifere has been adopted by the Grand Duke of Bedford, at W. Inch Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, or send, to T. BOYLESVE, French Engineer, 53, King William-street, City

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and Large-red CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hothouse Building, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple but efficient method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large oven and Boiler,

30	33	34	36 inch,
28s.	30s.	32s.	34s

Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

36	38	42-inch,	
54s.	56s.	58s.	63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Side Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe {	2	2½	3 inch.
	1d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.			
O G Gutters			4½ inch.
			1s. 4d. per yard

Best Cut Clasp } and Rose }	1½	1¾	2	2 inch, and larger.	
	1½ d.	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s. per cwt.
Cut Bilied Brads, 18s. per cwt.					
1 inch Cut Lath, 12s.				Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.	

Patent Line {	3	4	5	6	
	4½d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with Cast Furniture and Socket Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal-bank, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Barks, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings tried complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation, and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

HOBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
HOBBS, ASHLEY, and PORTESCUE
Have so far completed their MACHINERY, as to enable them to supply the PUBLIC with their CELEBRATED IMPROVED PROTECTOR LOCKS of the best workmanship; and in order to satisfy all parties that they are determined to produce their patent locks at a moderate price, which shall be secure for all ordinary purposes, they hereby offer a "douceur" of 20l. to any person who will point out any defect in their IMPROVED LOCKS, which will admit of the POSSIBILITY of their being PICKED.
HOBBS' CELEBRATED PERMUTATING KEY LOCK.
MILLINERS' PATENT FIRE and THIEF proof SAFES, with HOBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
CASH, DEED, DESPATCH, BOXES, and COPYING MACHINES.
HOBBS & CO. 57, Cheapside, London. Manufactory, 33, Lawrence-lane.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 20 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE LOCKS, WHICH CAN NOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security. Also, Parnell's Patent NOI-SELESS BOX-STAPLE and Striking Plates. Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Letter Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 36, 32, Strand, gratis.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS
of the practical worth and efficient security of
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB and SON beg to lay before the public the two following Letters, which they have lately received, as affording further proof of the security of their Manufactures:
Ineffectual Attempt upon the Strong Room of the London and North-Western Railway, Liverpool.
"London and North-Western Railway Company,
Liverpool, 17th May, 1853.
"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Iron Door and Locks of your make, which secure the Strong Room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money-chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.
"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Messrs Chubb and Son." "GEO. PALMER.
From Mr. Otway, Superintendent of Police, C Division.
"8, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1853.
"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your Locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.
"I am, gent emen, your obedient servant,
C OTWAY, Superintendent C Division of Police.
"Messrs. Chubb and Son."
CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent Improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with Prices and Sizes, will be sent on application.
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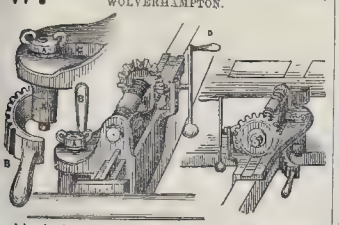
TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE PEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES
W. BISSELL, PATENTEE,
WOLVERHAMPTON.

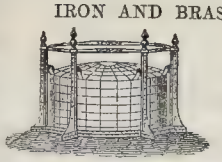


AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.
B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.
Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw FIRM. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more rigidly, by its eccentric action, will it clever bind. The Patentee, in making the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a novel cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

TO TOOL DEALERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.
WILLIAM BAKER, BRADAWL MANUFACTURER. Manufactory, No. 14, Allen street, Clerkenwell, London. Established twenty-five years.

HIGGS and GEORGE, Wholesale and Export Ironmongers, Agents for the sale of the Patent Wrought Nails, Cannon-street and College-hill, London. (Removed from 179, Borough.) HIGGS and GEORGE beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed to the above central and extensive premises, where they keep an ample stock of Nails, general Ironmongery, and the Patent Wrought Nails, for the supply both of the home and export demand.

STEVENS AND SON,
ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;
CONTRACTORS
FOR THE
ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,
With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.
WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,
WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds, these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.
GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.
IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.
These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.
PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.
Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.
DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PLUMBIC ZINC.
MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.
POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE-FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, LOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.
THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.
For further particulars, apply to
MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
STEEL-YARD WHARF, 87, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.
AT WALMSLEY'S,
126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.
FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Best Sheet Floor-brads, 1s. 6d.
Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 1½s. 6d. 1½s. 6d. 1¾s. 6d. 1½. 6d. 10s. 6d.
{ ¾ 1 1¼ 2 2½ and 3 inch.
Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s per doz. Hoopiron for bond, 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross.
Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 9d. per inch.
Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.
Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 26s. 30s. 33 34 36 inch.
{ 28s. 34s. 32s. 34s. each.
Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 38 40 inch.
{ 66s. 68s. 60s. each.
An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.
BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.
The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.
WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crauford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
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IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER).
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS.—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

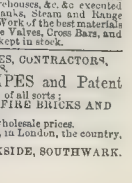
COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axle-trees, sugar-mills, &c.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELE and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Shuddled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.
JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 38s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 48s. Ditto, Scotch, 57s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

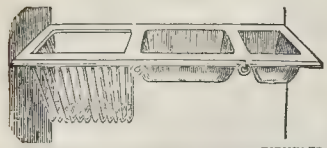
1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Slate Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.
CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with connections of all sorts; RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY; FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.
All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part at road.
JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 60, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.



ENAMELLED MANGERS AND STABLE FITMENTS, Registered. Economy, durability, appearance, cleanliness, comfort to the horse when feeding, and being rendered impervious to any infection by enamel, are some of the improvements of these fitments.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL
WAS AWARDED TO
COTTAM AND HALLEN,
FOR
ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES;
ALSO FOR THEIR REGISTERED
ENAMELLED MANGERS.

ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION STAIRCASES, RAILINGS, &c.

ESTIMATES UPON APPLICATION.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THE TRADE.

SASHES,
SKYLIGHTS, AND CONSERVATORIES,
MADE IN WROUGHT IRON AND BY MACHINERY,

Which has not only improved the workmanship, but greatly REDUCED THE COST.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SASH IN WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, PLAIN OR GALVANIZED.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co having elicited the unanimous approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Est mates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
16, Strand, London.
67, Hydepark-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester

CHIMNEY-PIECES of CAST-IRON, manufactured by CHARLES KINDER, at TAPTON FOUNDRY, Chesterfield.

With opening 2 ft. 10 in. wide, and 3 ft. 0 in. high, £1 15 0
" 3 ft. 0 in. " 3 ft. 3 in. " 2 5 0

They are protected by a coat of paint, and after being fixed, may be painted to suit the room. Combining a good pattern with an indestructible foundation, they are well adapted to offices, public rooms, railway waiting-rooms, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

JOHN WALKER,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Works Mill Wall, Poplar, London, and Gillcrook, Birkenhead
Offices Corner of Artillery-street West, London-bridge; late 61, Gracechurch-street

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G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY
LEAD MERCHANTS,
HEATH LEAD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,
Manufacturers of White and Sheet Lead, Improved Patent Composition, and Lead Pipe.

THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT IRON BARREL BOLT, which is perfectly even on the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old tower or barrel bolt.

WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their
Patent Brass Barrel Bolt.
Patent Brass and Iron Casement Stay and Fastener.
Patent Double-action Door Springs.
Patent Brass and Wood Knob Cupboard Turns, with revolating Spindles; Small Solid Iron Ditto; China and Glass Knob ditto.
Patent Warwick Piston Latch; Brass Eyes for Corn or Pole Rings; Copper, Brass, and Steel Weaver's Mails.

The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom, and from the Manufacturers WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Lock-smiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham

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212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS, fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vapourisation, are the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguard against fire, robbery, or violence, for ledgers, deeds, cash, or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in awarding to the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe:—"He must say he had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness; up to this time he had considered that there were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for one to know that there was such an invention, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be allowed on all hands; IT STAND TO BE A MOST MARVELLOUS DISSIPATOR AGAINST FIRE, for the water remains permanently held in actual or natural vessels, AND THE VERY CALAMITY DESCRIBED, ONLY FOR THE BEST, RENDERS THE SAFE MORE SECURE. Milners' Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47A, MOORGATE-STREET, City, London.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spokes and Tie Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings Also, Hodder's and Patent Derrick Cranes.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded on application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the sample city and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both economome and extensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE on TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Rails, Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Boiler Plate, Tee Iron and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale all requisite FITTINGS for GAS-WORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general, sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters, 1,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead-road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

IRON ROOF FOR SALE.—A Corrugated, Galvanized Iron Roof, 36 feet by 24 feet, with two circular fan lights and one large half-circle end light, all glazed with plate-glass.—To be seen at PRIEST'S Furniture Mart, 1 and 3, Tudor-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

A GASHOLDER for SALE.—A strong sound GASHOLDER, 30 feet diameter by 12 feet deep, with timber standards and triangle chains, wrecks and lodance wrights; it has been in use about four years, and is in good condition. Tenders to be addressed to Mr PRATT, Secretary, Gas Works, Mitcham, Surrey, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 16th MARCH. Further particulars on London House of Sale may be obtained at the Gas Works, Mitcham; or of Mr. J. J. STEVENS, the Engineer to the Company, Darlington Works, Southwark Bridge-road, London.

FOR SALE, a pair of strong Wrought-iron framed GATES, with ornamental cast bars, suitable for a carriage-entrance; 8 feet 9 in. broad and 8 feet high, of modern construction. Price 14l.—Apply at A. WILLIAMS'S, Ironmonger, Hammersmith-gate.

FIRST-RATE LATHE.—TO METAL or WOOD TURNERS, GUN-MAKERS, &c.—A first-rate LATHE, nearly new by Maudsley, complete, with tools, mahogany quarter bed, 6 inches throw, 4 inch ground wheel, &c. TO BE SOLD, a bargain.—To be seen at 27, Greenfield-street, Commercial-road East.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 5s. 6d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 8s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Half-round Gutters, more or less broken to be sold considerably below the usual price. At J. JONESS, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

WANTED to PURCHASE, about ten or twenty tons of CONTRACTORS' RAILS, from 20 to 30lb. per yard, with chairs and spikes to suit. Particulars to be sent to F. FORD, Iron-merchant, 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, London.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Pentonville Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Chatham Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Ranelagh Club, Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharp, Jones, and Messrs. Brady's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the Chief of the Nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDALS of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions which, are, in the last cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully reminds those who are disposed to patronise his establishment, to assure themselves that they are receiving his real slate, or satisfactorily AS LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear N.B. The Tariff for 1851 is now ready

Pimlico Slate Works, 38 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

A LOT of CHEAP SLATE SLABS, &c. Mr. MAGNUS being about to erect some additional buildings, is disposed to dispose of several lots of Slate Slabs, suitable for LAVATORIES and PAVING, which are now on the way.

Also a lot of DRAIN COVERING, and some PLANED SLATE GARDEN EDGING, from 5 to 8 inches deep and 1 of an inch thick, at 2s. 3d. per foot run.

PIMLICO SLATE WORKS 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Slatting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slate work generally. Export orders supplied without detention. A large stock of slates and manufactured goods being always kept on hand Prices to any part of London on application, either personally, or by post. Address JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate works, Bermondsey-wall, London.

N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sculptural, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Offices, 8 Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN. WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bianco Blabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their extensive stock, to which nothing will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to

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MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, imported by the proprietor's own invention, and sold at a reduction in price and in quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. WM. HESELER, Proprietor.

TO BUILDERS MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Siennas, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, all manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove St Anne, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls, and a great variety of modern construction. Price 14l.—Apply at A. WILLIAMS'S, Ironmonger, Hammersmith-gate.

Fashionable and Plain Tablets and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and Stone Hall rubbed York paving; paving pots, &c all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

GRANITE.—The Checsewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of every description from the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard

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CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin.

BANGOR SLATES.
J. EASTWOOD AND SONS,
KENT ROAD BRIDGE

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS,
QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS,
BATH.
(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of quarries at the quarries and depots, and the cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

STRICKETT, VICTORIA STONE WHARF, Isle of Dogs, informs his friends and the building public generally, that he is prepared to execute orders to any extent, wholesale or retail, by vessel or rail, or from his depôt, Isle of Dogs, for all kinds of York Stock, Westwood, Brawley Fall, New Bramley Fall, Potternewton, Harehill, Westhill, Rawdon-hill, Portland, and other Block Stones, steps, sills, sinks, copings, landings, and paving bricks, &c. Punctuality, despatch, good articles, and low prices guaranteed. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts.

TO ARCHITECTS, MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, &c

TRICKETT and PERKIN can supply any quantity of their IMPERISHABLE RAWDON HILL STONE from their quarries at Harewood, near Leeds. This stone is of a fine grit, perfectly uniform in colour; can be seen to advantage in the much admired buildings now being erected in All-on-street, Leeds, for the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company. B. Gingell, esq. of Bristol, architect; and also at Harewood House, where it was used for the extensive additions and improvements made by Sir Charles Barry. They have a high opinion of the stone; no part of the most exposed mouldings, or carved stonework, shows the least signs of decay. The stone has been analysed by an eminent chemist and geologist; his opinion is, that it is the most durable stone in the market, and, as known, must be most extensively used wherever a good, strong, and durable stone is required. The stone can be got of any size or length up to 10 tons, is most suitable for steps, stairs, balcony landings, ashlar fronts, columns, tombs and monumental work, &c. &c. Superior grindstones, large or small.—Address, STRICKETT, Victoria Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs, sole London agent, who will keep a stock for selection for immediate use or supply, direct from the quarries, by vessel or railway, to order.

ANSTON STONE QUARRIES, Yorkshire, TO BE LET, in full working order Every facility exists for the convenience of the stone by railway and canal Apply there to be made by letter, 67, Princes-street, Leicester-square; W. P. SCOTT, Esq. 55, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and H. BROOMHEAD, Esq. Park-row-square Sheffield.

LIME-KILNS and STONE-QUARRIES at BURWELL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—FOR SALE, the Lease of a valuable Lime-stone Quarry and Lime Kilns, Sheds, and suitable Plant. The stone is of a very superior description and in great demand, and is found in blocks of any size, and the refuse will make lime unequalled in quality—Apply to C. A. GOVETT, Esq. 10, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; or Mr. CARTER, Inn-keeper, Burwell, Cambridgeshire.

CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Paviors, and Stone Merchants, to their stock of YORKSHIRE PAVING, and general assortment of stone goods, which are offered at the current prices, and on their usual terms of credit.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scalled Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stone-work for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs &c. &c.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Ar enal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into Larges alongside Woolwich.

FOREIGN TIMBER and DEALS of every description, at the lowest prices, for cash; and also Prepared Floors at the following prices, for the present month:—
¼in. ⅜in. ½in. ¾in.
17s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 21s. 30s. Yellow, per square.
26s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 29s. 6d. 34s. White, do.
Battens, 2s. 6d.; Deals, 4s. 6d.; and Plank, from 8s. 6d. per 12 feet. Pantile Timber 8s. per load, and every kind of English and Foreign Wood direct from the docks.—Apply to Mr. MAY, 90, Leadenhall-street.

DRY BEST PINE DEALS and PLANKS, Baltic Fir Timber and Deals.—Purchasers of the above may effect a considerable saving by purchasing in the docks of GEORGE WALLEN, Timber Merchant, Adelaide-chambers, St. Gracechurch-street, City, who will sell at the lowest prices for cash. Prepared flooring, &c. supplied direct from the mills.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.
¼-inch Yellow, 17s. per square. ¼-inch White, 26s. per square.
⅜-inch " 18s. " ⅜-inch " 27s. "
½-inch " 22s. " ½-inch " 31s. "
Dantzic Timber, 30s. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest price of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MUIR'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM STREET, PIMLICO.
TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. sawn on the most approved principle; Boards, &c. prepared, matched, and grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of navigation and water-carriage, being connected with the Thames by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks, and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SOUTHAM,
Saw Mills, Gillingham-street, Pimlico.
N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

DRY MAHOGANY, OAK, &c.—S. J. CROSS begs to inform the trade that he has on hand a good assortment of the above at the lowest possible prices. Oak-sills and fencing in any quantity.—11, FEATHERSTONE-STREET, FINSBURY.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

PADDINGTON TIMBER-YARD SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, 3, Irongate Wharf, Praed street, Edgware-road near the Great Western Railway Station, and abutting on the Grand Junction and Regent's Canals, affording the advantage of railway and water carriage.
GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. R. Fry and Son, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well-seasoned stock of Flooring Boards, Matched Boarding, and Mouldings, of every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the lowest remunerative prices.
GEORGE W. FRY can also offer every advantage to purchasers of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills afford convenience for immediate conversion on the most moderate terms. All sawn and prepared goods delivered free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station in town.
G. W. F. has published an enlarged and improved sheet of Moulding Designs, which will be forwarded, with prices of flooring, &c. post-free, on application.

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.
WANTED, about Half a Dozen Secondhand CARPENTERS' BENCHES, in good condition.—Particulars, stating the lowest price for cash, to be forwarded to Mr. GEORGE CLARKSON, 46, Penton-street, Pentonville.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent on their mouldings as advertised on the 8th of November last is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854.

VERTICAL SAW FRAME, Complete (Second-hand), WANTED to PURCHASE, in good working condition, to cut 8-feet bulk.—Apply, by letter, K. E. Mr. Laking's, 26, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

BAYSWATER.—TO BE LET, by the Freeholder, a very eligible SITE for an HOTEL or first-class TAVERN, two large shops and six or more coachhouses and stables.—Apply to Messrs. MAY and SWEETLAND, Solicitors, 14, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
TO BE LET, on Building Leases, several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND, in that healthy locality, Holloway, two or three minutes' walk from the Archway Tavern; omnibuses every four or five minutes to all parts of town; situated in Rt. John's-road, where houses let as fast as built. For particulars apply to Mr. H. WITHERS, No. 9, Poultry. The leases direct from the freeholder.

EXTENSIVE, WELL-LIGHTED MANUFACTURING PREMISES, No. 80, Long-acre, with immediate possession, having entrances from Wilson and Charles Streets, MAY BE LET, the whole or a part.—Apply to Mr PARSONS, 82, Long-acre.

REIGATE.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, singularly beautiful SITES for FIRST CLASS VILLAS in immediate contiguity to the railway station and town, and within an hour's ride of London-bridge There is good sporting in the neighbourhood, and the climate is proverbially salubrious Money advances if required.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. PAGE and KELF, Architects, Land Agents and Auctioneers, Reigate and Dorking.

BUILDING LAND TO LET, at very low ground-rents for ninety-nine years, close to Regent's-park, and on the foot of Primrose-hill, a few minutes' walk from the city station, for third-rate eight-roomed houses for which there is a great demand in that locality, and would readily let or sell. There are some frontages suitable for shops, and others for private houses; also some with great depth behind, where workshops or public establishments might be erected For plans and particulars apply to F. EILOART, 8, Harrington-square.

ISLINGTON, SHOREDITCH PARISH, DALSTON DISTRICT, and TURNHAM-GREEN.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO LET; term, Islington and Turnham green, 300 years.—Apply to view to Mr. GREEN, Grove-road, Upper Holloway; HARRIS, opposite Lee Arms, Brownlow-road, Queen's-road, a t oining Bellingham's Distillery, Dalston; PHILLIPS' Countin house, near Acton lane, High-road, Turnham-green; or Mr. D. HUGHES, 13, Gresham-street.—N.B. Populated localities; roads and sewers made.

TO BUILDERS.
TO BE LET on LEASE, most eligible BUILDING PLOTS, for small houses; ground-rent moderate; roads and sewers made; money advanced if required.—Apply to Mr. F. W. DERRANT, Holland-place, Kensington.

BUILDING LAND at PUTNEY, within three minutes' walk of the Putney Railway Station, TO BE LET for the term of ninety nine years, suitable for villa or other residences Advances made if required. Further particulars apply at Mr. HOOK'S Offices, Land Agent and Surveyor, 13A, Great George street, Westminster, where plans of the estate may be seen.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND at TWICKENHAM—8 acres, situate near the Church and Railway Station, with 1,500 feet frontage to Kingston New-road, and with private access to the river Thames at Cross Deep The land is thoroughly drained by a capacious sewer newly constructed, and will be LET or SOLD in parcels, to suit the convenience of buyers. Apply, for plan of the ground and further particulars, to JAMES CLARK, 24, Billiter street, London. N.B. About three acres of the ground consist of a productive well-stocked walled garden, with a large range of substantial forcing-houses.

ON THE COAST of HAMPSHIRE.—TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, LAND on the shores of the Solent, opposite Cowes and Osborne; commanding uninterrupted views of the Channel from Spithead to the Needle Rocks Excellent harbour for yachts, and good bathing. The property site forms part of the sea cliff of Lepe, in the Exbury estate, and in the parish of Fawley—Apply to Mr. WM ROSS, Steward of the Estate, the Grange, Alresford, Hants.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this desirable locality, commanding extensive views. To gentlemen desirous of selecting a site for the erection of villa residences, this affords an excellent opportunity. Bricks may be had, delivered on the site of the intended building, at 30s. per thousand.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 73, Coleman-street, City.

BRIGHTON.—A most eligible SITE for TWELVE HOUSES, part of a bold crescent, TO BE LET on building lease, at moderate ground-rent. Two-thirds of the amount will be advanced on mortgage —Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 3, Chancery-lane

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL TO BE LET, on Building Lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. The site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden of nearly 6 acres in extent. The roads, garden, and drains are being formed. Advances will be made to responsible parties. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET or SOLD, eleven acres of FREEHOLD LAND, within 300 yards of the Carshalton station on the Epsom Railway. Soil chalk. Trains to and from London in half an hour. For plan and particulars, address Mr. R. C. BAXTER, 34, Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, London.

BUILDING LAND, with BRICK-EARTH, TO BE LET.—TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, a valuable SITE, facing the high-road leading from Richmond-bridge to Twickenham, with extensive frontages to the existing high roads and proposed new roads of 2,200 feet, or thereabouts, together with the privilege of making bricks from brick-earth on the property.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. PALMER and NEWTELSHIP, Solicitors, 4, Trafalgar-square; or Mr. ATWOOD, Surveyor, Mortlake, Surrey.

TO BUILDERS.
TO BE LET, for a term of years, desirably situated near the Mortlake Station of the Richmond Railway, the old-established BUSINESS PREMISES, consisting of large workshops, sheds, stable, yards, and other requisites for the above business, with a convenient residence attached.—For terms and further particulars apply (if by letter post-paid) to A. B. care of Mr. White, Station Master, Mortlake. N.B. No agent need apply.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

THE duties of the district surveyors have again occupied the attention of her Majesty's justices for Middlesex, and they have appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and report to the Court. Mr. Burslem brought the matter forward: his object, he said, was not to reflect on the conduct of the surveyors, but to learn what their duties were. The surveyors were the officers of the Court, they were sixty-three in number, and their income averaged 500*l.* per annum each. He had not a word to urge against the surveyors, but he thought they had less power than they should have. Mr. Halswell seconded the motion. Mr. Armstrong, in supporting it, urged that some of the surveyors had hitherto performed their duties imperfectly, in not making the returns required by the Court, but the number of those who neglected this was now small. Mr. Watts and Mr. Read both drew attention to the small power possessed by the surveyors over the materials used.

Mr. Kemshead thought little good would result from the appointment of the committee: the duties of the surveyors were defined by the Buildings Act, and the Court had no power to extend or alter these. Mr. Fitzroy had given notice that it was the intention of the Government to bring in a new Buildings Act, and he was disposed to think that was the point to which the justices should apply themselves, and not the surveyors.

Mr. Turner agreed in the view taken by Mr. Kemshead, that the Court could not place itself in the position of the Legislature.

Mr. Woodward agreed as to the want of power in some cases on the part of the district surveyors: he was satisfied that, as a body, they were anxious to act in an honourable manner. Mr. Burslem, in replying, said his object was to give sufficient power to the district surveyors: they had done their utmost, but that utmost was not enough. The motion, as amended and carried, stood as follows:—

"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the duties of the district surveyors, and the performance of such duties, and to report whether the powers and duties of the district surveyors, as at present defined by Act of Parliament, are such as to give confidence and security to the public, and that they have authority to make such recommendations on the subject to the Court as they may deem fit."

The committee named consists of Mr. Pownall, Mr. Kemshead, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cottrell, Mr. Watts, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Brooking, Mr. Whiskin, Mr. Burslem, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Thompson. It must be satisfactory, we think, not merely to the district surveyors, but to the public, to find that during the long discussion which took place no complaint whatever was made against any of the surveyors beyond that of omitting to send returns on the part of three or four of them, which omission, now that the requirement is understood by all, will doubtless be supplied. It is to be hoped that the district surveyors will take means to inform the committee of magistrates of the extent of their laborious endeavours as a body for some years past to place the working of the Act on a proper footing, and of the time bestowed by them on the various Bills which have been prepared by different administrations. We are informed that in one half-year they spent more than a hundred pounds in obtaining legal opinions, and the preparation of "forms," and that on the occasion of a committee appointed by Lord Carlisle, some of the surveyors were in attendance day by day for three weeks.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND CONDITION OF THE BUILDING TRADES.

PLASTERERS.

THERE are certain trades whose principles, although well developed in our day, are but of yesterday, when compared with the long established usages of some others with which they are associated. Thus the plumber, of whom we have already spoken, is a much younger offspring of the useful arts than the painter, for example, whose handiwork is conspicuous on the tombs and monuments of early nations which flourished before the science of hydraulics or the art of soldering metals was discovered. The plumber, on the other hand, is entitled to a far higher rank in antiquity than the glazier; for the use of the soldering-iron preceded that of the putty-knife; sheet-lead was cast before glass was manufactured; and ancient Rome had silver tubes attached to her marble baths, while her windows were still protected by open trellis work, or, in some rare cases, with costly plates of a transparent mineral, derived from the uttermost end of Spain.

We question, however, whether any of the trades connected with building can compare, in this respect, with the trade of plasterer. We are not sure, indeed, that he is not entitled to claim precedence over them all. If we accept the theories on this point of the modern transcendental school, we should at once admit that the art of plastering—never mind in what materials,—is one of the most primitive handicrafts ever vouchsafed to mortal man. And here is their argument. The origin of the useful arts is to be referred to the progressive development of the habits of the lower animals. None of the lower animals have been known to reach so far up in the useful arts as to make implements, to cut down wood, or to rear pillars of stone. But many of the lower animals —the beaver among the *mammalia*, the swallow among the birds, the ant among the insects—are plastering animals. Ergo—man was a plasterer before he became a carpenter or a mason!

We are always pleased, without any reference to the character of the philosophy, to fall in with arguments among the dry materials of the mechanic that are capable of illustrating, perhaps of proving, philosophical speculations. We have, indeed, sometimes entertained the idea that if the philosopher were to draw more upon the uncultivated field of the useful arts, and less upon his own imagination, he would then be able to build up his psychological theories upon a much more substantial basis than he usually thinks it necessary to adopt. In the present case we shall most gladly assist him to cross the Rubicon. We believe it to be an indisputable truth that the plasterer preceded, at all events, the mason in this earthly pilgrimage. And we draw our conclusions, not from the mystical and fabulous traditions of former ages, but from the condition of society in our own country, in our own day. Let us look at the hovels of the peasantry on the shores of Lough Corrib, in the land of the west, and those on the banks of the Spey, in the land of the north. In the one case the miserable dwelling-places are constructed with the rough boulders of flinty limestone, which abound in the northern section of Galway; and in the other with unhewn blocks of the primitive granite, derived from the slopes of the Highland hills. Both of them are covered with turf; both are *plastered* with mud; and both belong to a condition of humanity but a few steps removed from that of the animal. It is not difficult, we think, to perceive that in this case the impulse to use the trowel precedes the far nobler disposition to use the chisel. Again, when we look at the sickening profusion of compo ornaments wherewith the fronts of our fashionable streets and squares in this great metropolis are bedaubed, we also perceive that a far different aspect of civilization—a far greater progress in science and in art—has in no material degree affected the primitive habit; and thence we argue that the plasterer is not only perhaps among the first of our tradesmen; but, in all probability, he is destined to exist among the last.

Some of our readers may perhaps think that we should not interfere with these phenomena; but we ask them to suspend their judgment. In the meantime, we shall proceed to give, within our prescribed limits, some information concerning the trade of the plasterer.

There is no art in connection with building which bestows, or should bestow, so much grace and beauty on the interior of a house as that of plastering. A simple inspection of the skeleton of a house—the bare surfaces of the partitions, the ceilings without any cornices, and the dark unsightly interspaces between the laths and quarters—before it is plastered; and another inspection when the plaster work is executed—when the third coat is finished, the cornices run, and the last ornament planted in the ceiling—will convince the most casual observer of the truth of the remark; and will cause him to regret that an art, so useful and so beautiful in one respect, should be so often degraded to the most contemptible purposes in another.

The trade, we have seen, is entitled to claim a very high antiquity. Wilkinson mentions that the interiors of some of the Egyptian pyramids are plastered. "In Egyptian buildings, indeed, it sometimes happened that the shafts of columns were covered with white stucco, without any ornament, and even without the usual line of hieroglyphics; and the same custom of coating certain kinds of stone with stucco was common in Greece. The Egyptians also put this layer of stucco or paint over stone, whatever its quality might be; and we are surprised to find the beautiful granite of obelisks and other monuments concealed in a similar manner, the sculptures engraved upon them being tinted either blue, green, red, or other colour, and frequently the one and the same throughout."* We should have wished to know something more about the word "stucco," which the author somewhat loosely makes use of here; and which, as we shall see hereafter, is often strangely misapplied by writers on decoration. Whether it consisted of the common limestone from which the Egyptians obtained their mortar, or whether it was not a cement of sulphate of lime, is a point which is still left undetermined. But it is highly deserving of further investigation; for to this printed plaster work in the Egyptian pyramids, we must clearly assign the origin of an art which gave rise to the polychromy of ancient Greece, and to the splendid frescoes of the Roman and Italian architecture.

The Greeks, at a very early period of their civilization, used compositions, of which lime was the base, to plaster walls constructed of unburnt bricks. A considerable skill was likewise obtained in the mixture of the substances; and the utmost care was taken with the mixture of them. After the ingredients were put together, they were beaten with wooden staves by a great number of men, which gave the plaster a particularly smooth and beautiful appearance when dry. The Etruscans seem to have applied plaster to another purpose, namely, that of an interior covering for water-cisterns. In the year 1739, a cistern was dug up near Volterra, which was carefully lined with the common mortar employed in their walls. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the perfect acquaintance which the Romans afterwards acquired of the principles of manufacturing, and the modes of applying mortars and cements, was derived to a large extent from the Etruscans. In our notes on mason work, we have already alluded to the great attention the Romans bestowed on the mixing of their mortar; and we may add here, that the same thing is noticeable in their plaster work. We could scarcely find in our day a more intelligent writer on the subject than Vitruvius. His chapter on tempering lime for stucco work, and that on the application of stucco work, are not far below the present practical state of our knowledge. And as to its artistic value in architecture, he goes beyond us. "As a silver mirror, made from a thin plate, reflects the image confusedly and weakly, whilst from a thick solid plate it takes a high polish, and reflects the image brilliantly and strongly; so plastering, when thin in substance, not only cracks, but soon decays. On the contrary, that which is well covered with plaster and stucco,

* Ancient Egyptians, vol. 3, p. 70.

and closely laid on, when well polished, not only shines, but reflects to the spectators the images falling on it." The ceilings of the Roman domicile seem to have been originally left uncovered, the beams of the roof forming the only finishing. Afterwards, planks were nailed across these beams. But at length the fine arched ceilings of the palaces and temples, during the age of Augustus, formed by semi-circular bands or beams of wood, were covered with lath, and plastered after the most approved manner. Finally, we may mention the system of panelling (*lacunaria*), which was common in the Roman houses. Upon the rafters of wood sunk panels were constructed, which were decorated with plated ornaments, with ivory, and with gilding; and the whole were in process of time covered over with costly paintings.*

During the earlier periods of the Gothic architecture, when the roofs were constructed of timber, and during its later period, when the groined vaults were constructed of stone, plaster work was little practised. The most celebrated castles of the feudal barons were covered with tapestry or wide oak panelling. The dwellings of the peasantry alone were the depositories of the art, rude as it was, since we know them to have been plastered with mud, clay, and occasionally with lime or mortar. The practice of plastering in clay was common in Cornwall and Devonshire up to the close of the last century; and nothing is so common in the interior of the old houses there as to find a mixture of the yellow clay and sand of the district to be the materials with which the plaster work of the walls and cornices are executed. In general it may be stated that previous to the Elizabethan style of architecture we had no artistic plaster work in this country of whatsoever description; but with that style came the panelling in plaster which distinguishes the buildings of the period, and which seems so well fitted for the reception of the full-length portraits of Holbein and Vandyke with which they are so frequently enriched. Even in the best periods of this style, however, there was not that amount of ornamental plaster-work which was used after the Cinque-cento style and Inigo Jones.†

THE ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this society, established for the relief of the unfortunate in all branches of the architectural profession, was held on the 8th, at the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. S. Smirke, A.R.A. in the chair. The hon. sec. Mr. John Turner, read the report of the council, from which we learn, "That the expenses of the year have been 20 per cent. less than the expenses of the previous year; that the amount of relief afforded has been doubled; and that, whilst the amount of invested stock has been materially increased, the balance in the banker's hands on Dec. 31st, was 50 per cent. larger than at the corresponding period in 1852."

"The council feel themselves called upon to point the attention of the society to the kind and generous act of a distinguished member, Mr. Cockerell, the professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, who, in addition to his annual subscription and his previous liberal donations, has this year placed at our disposal the further sum of 20*l.*"

The report closed with a strong appeal to each member, urging him "not to limit the proofs of his good will within the strict limits of his annual contribution, nor think that in affording direct pecuniary aid, he had fully satisfied all that an association of this kind expects from its members."

The Chairman said the report which had just been read to the meeting, of which he now moved the adoption, marked the fourth year of the society's existence. It had been the happiness of the council in every succeeding year to report the continued progress of the society. To what was its prosperity to be attributed? There were indeed many causes. It was due to the liberality of the members, and to their kind exertions on its behalf; it was due to the zealous efforts of a few individuals, and to the good sense and right feeling of the profession generally. They might depend upon it, however, that the principal cause of success was, that it was right and proper that such a society should exist. Their real strength was in the goodness of their cause. It was unquestionably right that men whose professional career had been attended with some degree of success, should hold out a friendly hand to those who had failed in the race, who, with claims perhaps as great, possibly greater, than their own, had yet through some unforeseen combination of causes, been disappointed in their hopes. The cold, calculating political economist might tell them that the profession was a flourishing one, affording abundant employment to all its members; that every man of tolerably good character, and with a moderate amount of industry, might calculate on at least obtaining a subsistence, and that if he failed to do so it must be owing to his own misconduct, and he must take the consequences. That was a style of reasoning which was well calculated to find acceptance with those who were desirous of keeping undrawn their purse-strings. But the argument was here insufficient,—the excuse set up for indifference by no means adequate. He admitted that the profession was a thriving one; but what if disease or death came in! What did a man profit by the abundance of employment if he had not strength to reach out his arm to help himself? How could the prosperity of the profession benefit the poor desolate widow or her sick child? These were the cases which most frequently came before the council. Every case of distress brought before them was traceable, directly or indirectly, to those two great sources of human misery,—disease and death. He would name an architect of good abilities who, having become sick, and fallen into a deeper and deeper state of incapacity, during which he exhausted all his little savings, ultimately died at Colney Hatch. He did not think there was any economical sin in giving relief to the widow of such a man. He had known another architect, of such brilliant talents that had he lived he would unquestionably have stood in the foremost ranks of the profession, who, having died suddenly, and having unfortunately in life exhibited that disregard of pecuniary considerations which was so common an attendant of genius, left a wife and five children utterly destitute. Another member of the profession, one known to almost every one present, of great abilities and most estimable character, fell sick before he became generally known. He lay for a long time in a disabled state, exhausting the liberality of his friends, who were not in affluent circumstances, and he, too, ultimately died, leaving a wife and several children, without any means of support. He trusted they would all continue to put forth their best exertions on behalf of a society which was yet in its infancy; bearing in mind that beautiful figurative declaration of Scripture, "He that watereth shall himself be watered."

The report was adopted unanimously.

The treasurer, Mr. Tite, read the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that there was a balance at banker's, December 31, 1853, of 155*l.* 7s. 3d. The amount of stock invested is 516*l.* 10s. 5d.

Mr. Tite, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet, said he did not know any profession so uncertain as that of an architect. One year a man was in the receipt of a large income, the next year he had no income at all. He had himself met with cases of distress similar to those mentioned by the chairman; and among them was that of the widow of a young architect, to whom Liverpool was indebted for one of its most beautiful architectural ornaments, who, though really a lady, might, but for this society and some little additional temporary aid, have been reduced to a sad necessity. He considered it very desirable that the society should obtain the means of offering something more than temporary assistance in a certain class of cases; and he hoped something would soon be done in the way of providing pensions of moderate amount.

On the motion of Mr. Mocatta, seconded by Mr. Porter, Mr. G. Bailey was re-elected a member of the council, from which he retired by rotation. The following gentlemen were added to it:—Mr. D. Brandon, Mr. W. N. Inman, Mr. C. C. Nelson, and Mr. R. Poynter.

On the motion of Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Tite, thanks were given to the council.

And on the motion of Mr. Mocatta special thanks were presented to Mr. Cockerell for his liberal additional donation.

Mr. Bailey moved a vote of thanks to the secretary, and in doing so paid a warm tribute to him for his zealous discharge of his duties.

After the proceedings about thirty of the supporters of the institution dined together under the presidency of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, Mr. George Mair, one of the active originators of the institution, and always ready in a good cause, at the other end of the table.

FOREIGN ARTISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. Visconti, the Architect.—A commission has been formed at Paris for commemorating the name of the above distinguished artist, amongst whose works the completion of the Louvre ranks first. Messrs. Nieuwerkerke, Duruflé, Horace Vernet, &c. figure amongst those who have taken part in the preliminary meetings. During one of these it was also stated, that M. Visconti was one of the few persons who had access to those confidential after-breakfast *réunions* of Napoleon Bonaparte, others being Dénon, David, Lacepède, &c. Matters of science and art were there discussed from the highest point of view, and so far from any *gêne*, that the Emperor used to say, "Now I have shut the door of my cabinet." It was here that M. Visconti produced the embryos of his architectural plans and ideas.

Archæological Society of Tours.—Some time ago a charter of Charles the Simple of 919 had been laid before the society, wherein *Arenas* were mentioned, situate in the interior of the city, close to the gate leading to Orleans. The site near the cathedral was, therefore, examined with perfect success. First, some passages were discovered, running straight east and west and south and north, which served as communications of the podium with the exterior of the amphitheatre. Moreover, two boxes (*loges*) contiguous to the passages, and a portion of the exterior circular wall were discovered. These parts of the old Roman arena were surveyed by General Courtigis, who thus lays down its dimensions: great axis of the amphitheatre, 120 m.; great axis of the arena, 68 m.; small axis of ditto, 30 m.; breadth of the passages, 4 m. 50; surface of the seats for spectators, 13,500 m. Hence, therefore, the amphitheatre of Tours is somewhat larger than those of Saintes and Nismes.

The Great New York Exhibition.—A correspondent of a German contemporary (the *Cologne Gazette*) has furnished the following *report*:—"The New York World Exhibition has closed,—an abortion from beginning to end, a failure as far as the advancement of national industry is concerned, quite unworthy of the national patronage, and only valuable as a *lesson* for the future. Although the 800 pictures exhibited occupied as much space as the Louvre Gallery of Paris, yet not fifty amongst them were worth the frame they were in. In December last the jury met, whereby men of intelligence were mixed up with those who were devoid even of every rudimentary knowledge. Thus, even the *honesty* of some of the juries was suspected; in other cases it seemed mere chance which had guided their awards. Thus, it is said, that the list of the prizeholders affords but an insufficient sample of the capabilities of American arts and manufactures."

Cambridge Architectural Society.—The second meeting of this society for the present term was held on 22nd ult. the Reverend the Master of Jesus College as president, in the chair. After some official business, Mr. E. S. Lowndes, B.A. of Christ's College, read a paper containing notices of the Churches in the neighbourhood of Bourn; and Mr. J. Ramsay, of Trinity College, a paper on the History and Present Condition of the Ancient Cathedral of Iona. The meeting then adjourned till March 8th.

* Vitruvius, book vii. chap. iii. See for some curious information concerning the Roman wall decoration, Becker Gallus, p. 275, Metcalfe's translation.

† To be continued.

CHURCH OF STA. CATERINA, PISA.

CHURCH OF STA. CATERINA, PISA.

THE quiet town of Pisa undoubtedly possesses as much to interest the student of architecture as any other of the same size throughout Italy. A railway from Leghorn enables the traveller to reach it from that port in about half an hour. On entering the town he is struck with its cleanliness (compared with other Italian towns) and the neatness of the buildings; while several edifices of great architectural pretensions arrest the eye.

The Church of Santa Caterina lies back from the main streets and faces the piazza of the same name. It formerly belonged to a monastery, which has been destroyed long since; and is said to have been completed about the middle of the thirteenth century, by Guglielmo Agnelli. The front shown in the accompanying sketch is a good specimen of the Gothic of Northern Italy: it is of white marble, relieved by bands of a dark colour. The present bronze door is evidently of a more modern date than the edifice itself. The circular opening above appears to have been occupied by a clock of considerable dimensions, but of which nothing remains. The white marble, of which so much is used in the town, is brought from a neighbouring quarry.

E. W. TARN.

GLASS.—Mr. T. Y. Hall, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coalowner, has patented a mode of increasing the durability of glass, by combining with it, either on the surface or internally, wire gauze, perforated copper, platina, talc, &c. by fusing such materials with the glass, or by imbedding them in it while in a plastic state, or in any other convenient method.

A NOTE FROM MELBOURNE.

THE following extract from a letter lately received, and dated Melbourne, December 1st, 1853, gives some account of what they are doing there, and may interest some of your readers.

D.

"Wages are enormously high still, as emigration has fallen off rapidly. Masons, good hands, 42s. per day (not per week); and rubble ditto, 35s.; carpenters, 35s. to 40s.; plasterers, 40s. per day. Timber is a little down just now; bricks ditto; but after Christmas they will be up again. They are at present 14*l.* per 1,000; Countess slates, 50*l.* per 1,000. They were, about six weeks ago, down to 35*l.* but are very scarce again. Very large three and four-storied stone stores are being erected in all parts of the city and suburbs, and many fine stone mansions. Many a ten-roomed house I have seen let at 1,200*l.* per annum; nothing but a plain hammer-dressed blue stone front,—nothing particular about it. Building in stone is frightful, still there is nothing thought of it here: thousands are spent very freely. We have a very fine arcade—something like the Lowther—cost a little over 30,000*l.* and another erecting, which for elegance of design far outstrips the other: it is estimated to cost 150,000*l.* Tattersall's Grand Horse Bazaar outdoes anything I have yet seen for horses: Tattersall's at home is a mere shed to it. I will send you a plate of it when I can send overland. We have also eight churches and chapels erecting at this time of stone and brick, one college, one Free Church of Scotland, high school, one opera-house, two bridges, and two railways making,—the posts also being fixed for the telegraph to Williamstown, Port Philip Heads. J. Knight and Kemp have just got 500*l.* for the best design for new Government offices, to cost 150,000*l.* and expect the contract to carry it out. We have also a new mansion for the governor, to cost 50,000*l.*; baths and washhouses, 30,000*l.*; a new custom-house, and many large jobs; but I have enumerated enough to show you what we are doing, and expect to do, in the building way, in this golden city.

h——, late of Jay's, has many things in hand. Amongst others, the railway bridge over the Yarra Yarra. He is also building a steam-boat for the Gondola Company, which is to run to Cremorne Gardens, very beautifully laid out at Richmond, on the Yarra Yarra. I also expect he will be the contractor for the grand reservoir, to supply this golden city with water: it will be fifteen miles up the Renty River, from Melbourne,—15,000 acres of land to compose the large and two smaller reservoirs,—and will cost over 150,000*l.* and take two years to complete: so you see we intend improving a little."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Lynn.—Lord Stanley has offered to give one-fourth of the sum requisite for the erection of baths and washhouses for this town, on condition that the corporation give another fourth part, and the inhabitants the remainder by subscription. His lordship estimates the probable cost at 1,200*l.* for a place such as Lynn.

Lowestoft.—Preparations are being made for the erection of reading and refreshment rooms, &c. about midway on the south pier.

Barnoak.—The parish church of this place, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is about to be reseated and restored, under the superintendence of Mr. Browning, of Stamford; the whole of the seating of nave and aisles to be constructed of solid oak. The bench-ends and external fronts are richly carved, as also the pulpit and prayer-desk. The chancel is to be fitted with stalls, having carved standards and fronts, also altar-railing of oak. The works are being executed by Messrs. Ruddle, of Peterborough.

Faringdon. — Denchworth Church, which, through the exertions of the Rev. W. Eaton, has been restored, was re-opened for Divine Service on Tuesday in last week. The contractors, Messrs. I. Kent and Son, of Wantage, carried out the works under the direction of Mr. Street, the diocesan architect.——A new school has been erected at Longworth, at the sole expense of Mr. Thomas Dewe, who has also endowed it.

Bristol.—Mr. C. Burder read a paper lately at the Philosophical and Literary Society of this city on the commercial and scientific advantages as well as the general practicability of erecting and supporting an observatory here for astronomical magnetical and meteorological purposes. After the reading of the paper, a discussion took place, when the general opinion appeared decidedly favourable to the project, and it was understood that Mr. Burder would undertake, before taking any further steps in the matter, to prepare some estimate of the probable expense which would be incurred in order to carry it out in a manner creditable to the city.

Cardiff.—The conveyance of the land, given by Mr. John Homfray, for the site of Canton Church, having been completed, it was resolved, says the *Cardiff Guardian*, that advertisements for tenders for the execution of the work be inserted in a Cardiff, Swansea, Bristol, and Gloucester paper, and also in the *Builder*. In a few weeks the work will probably be commenced. The amount now subscribed is 939*l.* which the committee expect will be sufficient for the erection of a nave, so as to be able to get Divine Service performed in it; the chancel and side aisles to be deferred until additional funds can be obtained.

Stafford.—The new Guildhall and covered market here, it may be in the recollection of our readers, was founded on the 1st of September last. The whole has now been completed, and was to be delivered over to the corporation on Saturday last for occupation. The works have been executed by Messrs. Arthur and George Holme, of Liverpool, from designs and under

the superintendence of Mr. Charles Trubshaw, county surveyor. The buildings are erected on the site formerly occupied by the Star premises. The Guildhall, as described in the local *Advertiser*, has a frontage of 34 feet, and is built of stone filled in with white bricks. A stone balcony projects over the doorway, and the building is surmounted by an ornamental cornice. The whole width on the upper or first floor is occupied by the council chamber, which is 31 feet 6 in. in length, 20 feet wide, and has a height of 15 feet. The new market has two fronts, composed of three open arches built of white brick, with stone dressings. The front in Crabbery-street is upwards of 36 feet wide, and in that street will be the entrance for carts. The other approach is from the Market-square, through the same entrance as that of the Guildhall, the thoroughfare being 8 feet wide. The whole market occupies an area of 655 square yards, which is nearly one-half greater than the area of the old market. It is covered with an open stained roof, and lighted from the top. About one-half the area of the market is provided with stalls. Near Crabbery-street are slate fish-stalls, 30 feet in length, provided with water from a tank. These erections are provided for the corporation of Stafford by the county, as a substitute for the offices and market which now form part of the Shire Hall premises, and which are required for the improvement of the court and the cells underneath. The Magistrates' Chamber it was hoped would have been large enough for lectures and meetings.

Tredington.—A new east window has been recently erected in the church of Tredington by the Rev. Wm. Hopkins, son of the late rector, to whose memory it is erected. The window consists of five lights, the stained glass in which represents ten parables of Christ, &c. The tracery is of the Decorated style; the design and execution of the stonework by Mr. E. Gibbs, of Stratford, architect, and the window by Mr. Wm. Holland, of Warwick. A lithograph of this window has been printed by Messrs. Lacy and Co. of Warwick, printers.

Doncaster. — The foundation-stone of the parish church of this town was laid with great ceremonial, and in the midst of closed thoroughfares and a general holiday, on the 28th ult. by the Archbishop of York. Amongst the records, which were inclosed in a leaden box, and implanted in concrete, were the names of "George Gilbert Scott, esq. of London, architect; Charles Ireson, junior, of Northampton, builder; George Stephen Cleverley, clerk of the works." Thanks to Mr. William Battie Wrightson, M.P. according to the local *Gazette*, it is now definitely settled that the stone from the quarry on this gentleman's estate at Cusworth is of such quality and dimensions as to answer all the requirements of the building. The opening of this bed of stone is of great advantage to the rebuilding fund, especially considering its close proximity to the town. The spot chosen for the laying of the foundation-stone was at the south-east corner of the transept. Its dimensions were 6 feet 4 in. long, 4 feet 7 in. wide, 2 feet 8 in. thick, and it weighed five and a half tons.

Keighley.—The laying of the chief corner-stone of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Eastwood, Keighley, took place on Tuesday in last week, on a site given by the Earl of Burlington. Messrs Perkins and Backhouse are the architects.

Preston.—At a meeting last week of the building committee of the corporation it was resolved, "That considering the delay which has taken place in obtaining and deciding upon the plans for the new town-hall buildings, the present state of the money-market and of the town, it is desirable to postpone the erection of the buildings for the present." The steward was instructed to relet all the property for one year, except the Guildhall news-room. The committee refer to the council the consideration of the propriety of taking further steps in maturing the plans selected.

Wigan.—At a special meeting of the local Board of Health, Mr. Rawlinson, the engineer of the proposed waterworks, laid his plans before the meeting, and explained the nature of them. The total cost of the works he estimated at 34,593*l.* 12s. 1d. Mr. Rawlinson said, that according to the Public Health Act, they would have to repay the principal and interest within thirty years; but the plan he suggested was, not to repay the principal by annual instalments, but to pay 5*l.* 15s. 8d. annually for every 100*l.* which would be 4 per cent. plus 1*l.* 15s. 8d. which would go towards the repayment of the principal. By these means the ratepayers now and nearly thirty years hence would be placed on an equality. They might make such an arrangement with an assurance company, and only receive the money as they required it, so as not to lose sixpence in the shape of interest. Several members of the board expressed their approval of this suggestion; and a resolution for carrying out the works according to Mr. Rawlinson's plan was adopted.

Stanraer.—Mr. Abernethy, C.E. London, was lately engaged in examining Stranraer harbour, previous to drawing out the requisite plan for the proposed new harbour here. The one most in favour, it is said, is to widen the present pier, and to extend it about 300 feet in a north-eastward direction towards the deep water, with other improvements.

Stirling.—The designs of Messrs. Hay for the new workhouse, lunatic asylum, and infirmary for the county of Stirling, have been selected.

Dalkeith.—The Duke of Buccleuch has intimated his intention of appropriating one of the fields in the immediate vicinity of this town as a place of public recreation for the inhabitants.

WHERE SHALL THE NEW LAW COURTS BE BUILT?

UNDER this title, a pamphlet by "An old Law-reformer" has been published by Day of Carey-street, in which the centre of Lincoln's-inn-fields is advocated with much fervour and some ingenuity, as in every respect preferable to the Strand site a little to the south-east of the Fields. The proprietors of the Fields are said to be willing to cede the gardens in the Square, wholly and without special cost, to Government, on condition that several new and wide streets be opened out, at a presumed cost of some 300,000*l.*,—a metropolitan general improvement, as well as a special improvement to the property forming Lincoln's-inn-square, which the proprietors would regard as an equivalent for the gardens. On these gardens then it is proposed to erect the New Law Courts, which would only, it is said, occupy one sixth part of the whole open space within the square including the courts in front of the houses, and which it is proposed—on a plan by the bye first suggested in our own columns, though unconnected with the occupation of the centre by law courts,—to clear away, forming the pavement close to the houses, and extending the centre space, which would be thrown open to the public. By such means, and in connection with the new streets proposed to be opened out by the Woods and Forests, it is argued that, instead of blocking up an open space or lung of the metropolis, the balance would be the other way, additional space would be opened, and close and unwholesome back streets cleared away; and the law courts erected at considerably less cost than on the Strand site.

We need not enter more minutely at present into the details of what must be admitted to be a fine scheme, ingeniously put. There is much truth in what is said as to the question of open space, and without a doubt the centre of Lincoln's-inn-fields would be the best and most tempting site for the law courts themselves; but the sanitary question is not quite so clear as this author would have it. It is not merely on account of its being an open space that the gardens of Lincoln's-inn-fields are valuable to the metropolitan public. Doubtless quite as much open space might be got by cutting out wide streets, as might be filled up by the law courts; but streets are not gardens, and it is as wholesome generators of vital air through abundant vegetation that such gardens are esteemed as of vital public importance in the midst of the metropolis. Moreover, with the Strand site cleared away to the great extent proposed on the other hand, the public would have the benefit of a new and large open space added to the gardens as they stand, and still too the Woods and Forests' project in addition to such spaces as before. Temptingly also as the Lincoln's-inn-fields' project is got up, it comes out at last that the courts here would form "a site round which may be hereafter raised, along the sides of the great square of the courts, those *further structures* which our improved jurisprudence and extended wants will require;" and it is hard to say how much "farther" encroachment would thus be effected, until finally we might have squares within squares, and all open area at length utterly extinguished. Now it is the edge of the wedge that must be resisted: the edge may be but "a sixth part" of the "open space" into which it is proposed to be inserted; but we all know too well what would follow, to need here to carry out the illustration any farther.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

A HINT.

As we are on the eve of great and material alterations in the hotel system, and as temperance hotels will now be in greater demand, a few words on the way to make them more attractive will, I am sure, be taken in good part.

A temperance hotel is simply a private house in a convenient part of the town, or near a railway station. The proprietor having two or three spare bedrooms, and a front parlour upstairs that is not much used, and a wife and one or two daughters that want something more profitable to do than practising the piano, making paper-cuttings, or crochet-work, thinks he could not do better than turn his house into a temperance hotel, his wife into superintendent and head-cook, his two daughters into waiters, and himself, after attending to his business during the day, will see that all is shut up and regular at night before going to bed. If the rooms are already furnished, there will be very few alterations to make.

We will begin with the tea or coffee room, which is the upstairs parlour, as the parlour below on the ground-floor would be too small, and the tenant will require it for himself and family, as a kind of bar. Place a long table down the centre of the room, at which all comers can breakfast, dine, &c. If it is of mahogany, do not put any cover over it during the day; it is a good article, and will bear looking at. If it is of deal, put an oilcloth oak-coloured cover over it, sewed down at the corners; it is a clean-looking colour, and the great charm about your house should be that it looks as clean and unpretending as possible. Therefore get rid of those silly knicknacks on the chimneypiece, pet-lambs, Snowdon pebbles, those dogs'-eared paper racks stuck full of old pens and lavender; they do not look business-like. The same condemnation may also be passed on that fly-trap in the window, and you may substitute a good print or two as you can get them. Have a small table to put tea upon, in case the large table should be laid for dinner; different meals should be avoided at the same table together.

Do not put too many chairs in the room, and have them, if possible, all of the same pattern; it would otherwise look as if you had got them here and there as a bargain, and were trying to do the thing cheap.

Paint the woodwork a creamy white, picked out in broad blue,—blue throws out the white, and it always looks clean; it gives also a pleasant feeling to the eye, which, though it may not be perceived, yet still the feeling is unconsciously present to the mind. Paper your wall with an oak pattern, or something not too bright or not too white, it will not then attract attention and not look cold.

Have your crockery for breakfast and dinner of plain white, or with a simple blue line round the rim; it shows dirt better, and, therefore, secures confidence, as your great hope of success must be in the cleanliness and comfort that travellers can obtain at a reasonable price.

Now about the attendance. See that your daughters or waiters are dressed neatly and modestly. Modest and civil attendance will always be a good advertisement; therefore see that their gowns are well made, good fitting, clean, and quiet; their hair neatly done; no ringlets, but to look as if they could move about smartly: if the waiter looks quick and lively, the traveller will be more likely to excuse delay. Some waiters, though bringing a thing at once, look as if they had been a week about it.

As to the eating department. On the wall or against the door in the coffee-room print up conspicuously the price of everything that a traveller is likely to ask for, and that can be had at the season: begin with the cheapest example. Bread and butter, 2d.; bread, cheese, and butter, 3d.; Cup of tea or

coffee, 4d.; Chop, 6d.; tea, 10d.; breakfast, 1s.; breakfast, and two eggs, 1s. 2d.; breakfast, and eggs and bacon, 1s. 4d.; dinner, two chops, 1s. 4d.; waiter, 2d. a meal. Beer or spirits sent for, if required. You do not know the amount of time, trouble, grumbling, and mistrust that will thus be saved. A traveller comes into the room and sees at once what he can get and what he will have to pay—a great satisfaction to him in eating his dinner, as there can be no real happiness in uncertainty.

Now about the bedrooms. If they are not already furnished, have the bedstead small and of iron; no curtains, no muslin: a large washhandstand and plenty of water: paint the woodwork of a light colour, but warmer than the coffee-room: bird's-eye maple always looks pleasant and clean; it hides spots well. The floor should be covered with a plain drugget, not one of those vulgar flowery patterns, but of a plain dark grey or dark brown; it will throw out the rest of the room, and give a freshness to it, which is the great charm of a bedroom. Keep the windows well open, and have, or tell your wife to have, a sharp eye, as Sam Slick says, for dirt.

First appearances with a hotel are everything; therefore keep the pavement and gutter clean and the door-step well whitened; the window-cills painted, with flower-pots placed on them; and the board over the door, informing the public that your house is a temperance hotel, should be painted in large white letters on a blue ground. W.

PAU.

AN old correspondent asks us if we know anything about Pau. We do not profess to answer all such inquiries (one writer has this week made seven on the same piece of paper), but it does happen that we have just now received a letter from a friend at Pau, so he shall have an extract from it for his special advantage. The writer, a lady, says:—

"When steam, rail, and diligence had brought us safely here, my first care was to secure an apartment, and I was fortunate in finding a comfortable one in the very best and healthiest situation here (according to the opinions of doctors, landscape painters, and self), a nice garden attached, no opposite neighbours, but an uninterrupted view of the country, river, hills, mountains, and all; rooms neatly furnished, rather draughty (as they all are in Pau), but all looking south, an important point, as firing is fearfully expensive. When we were tolerably settled, we joined some friends who were like ourselves in a wandering mood, and went on an exploring expedition to the mountains. We visited all the principal watering-places in the Pyrenees, went on horse and foot up and down impassable roads (?), saw cataracts, and glaciers, and unfathomable lakes, at remarkable, and certainly uncomfortable heights; got nearly roasted to death in going to the celebrated Cirque de Gavarni, having been too lazy to rise early, and so having to toil through the heat of the day; went from Bagnères de Luchon into Spain, where we stayed a few hours, and thought we should never be clean for a month or two after; and finally, after a tour of three weeks, returned to Pau much delighted by the scenery, and altogether charmed with our excursion.

Pau is, on the whole, a very agreeable winter residence; the climate is good, though more changeable and not so mild as I expected; in fact, we are too near the mountains (twenty-six miles) not to feel the effect of every coat of snow they receive. We had one very severe week from December 24 to January 1; the snow remained three days hard on the ground, though on one of these the sun was shining bright and warm. Then, again, in January the weather was fine and as mild as spring; in February we had another sharp pinch, but this time the snow only remained one day. These two attacks of cold weather sent many of the invalids here to eternal tranquillity.

The English abound in Pau; we muster nearly a thousand; most of our compatriots are supposed to be on the invalid list, yet they are extremely eager to enter into all the dissipations of the Carnival; they are dying one day and as lively as flies the next. There are balls every night; the theatre (which is a hole, and rarely visited by anybody in most seasons) has this year been well attended, as the *sous officiers* of the regiment quartered here got up very creditably some performances, the receipts being given to the poor. Some concerts, but these are very weak affairs. The hounds meet every day nearly, and the English have a cricket-match every Saturday," and so on, and so on.

FORGING METALS.—Mr. R. Morrison, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, engineer, has patented an apparatus for forging, shaping, and crushing iron and other materials, and for driving piles, by substituting for the hammer-block, piston, and piston-rod of large hammers a cylindrical bar of wrought-iron or other metal, to form the working hammer.

THE LOUVRE AND THE TUILERIES, PARIS.*

A MAP, supposed to be of the period of Dagobert I. the authenticity of which, however, is much contested, would lead to the supposition, that the Louvre already existed as a hunting palace at that time, that is, A.D. 633. But the first precise mention of the Louvre would appear to be under Louis le Gros, 1108, who received the oaths of fidelity to him at the Louvre, at that time regarded as an important fortress.

It was placed just outside the town, on the bank of the Seine, where its position commanded the approach to Paris on this side, and defended the city from the attacks on this quarter, the main road passing inside its exterior defences.

Philip Augustus (1180—1223) rebuilt and made considerable additions to it. He constructed the great donjon tower in the centre, as a state prison, and for the safety of his treasure, 96 feet high and 48 feet in diameter, the walls being 13 feet thick at bottom, and 12 feet at top, and surrounded by a ditch.

Charles V. (1370—80), was the first king after Philip Augustus who embellished the Louvre, hitherto more distinguished as a strong fortress than a kingly residence, attractive by the graces of art and embellishments of taste. The reign of this king was most favourable for architecture and sculpture, as he was fond of the magnificence of the kingly state, and loved the arts, as adding to its value and conferring true beauty. He enlarged and adorned many royal residences, and erected many castles, as those of Creil and of the Bastille. He added considerably to Vincennes. Monsieur De Clorac gives a plan of the chateau of the Louvre, founded on the work of Sauval, who wrote at the time of Louis XIV. and whose book is entiled "Œuvres Royales." And although Sauval has no plan, he is so minutely particular in his description of each portion of the castle and dependencies, as to afford authority for every part. The enclosure of the Louvre, comprehending the fosses, but exclusive of the outer works, was nearly square, measuring 360 feet towards the river, and 342 feet in the other direction. At the angle of the outworks next Paris, and close to the Seine, there was a lofty tower, opposite to a corresponding one, the Tour de Nesle, on the opposite side of the river, and which forms a prominent object is the old prints of Paris by Sylvestre and others. A line of wall fortified by towers afforded security from attack on the side next the river, and formed an inclosed space outside the chateau. This angle tower was possibly the Tour de Vindal of those times; and as a leading position probably had under it the sluice-gates, which regulated the quantity of water in the fosses, securing from any attack, which might leave the ditches dry. Attached to it was the gate of Paris, flanked by circular towers; and a corresponding one, the Porte Neuve, was at the other end of the court.

Near the Gate of Paris is an entrance into one of the *basses cours* of the chateau, leading to the gate of the *tête du pont*, close to the central towers of the façade facing the river. Here also was an entrance to the gardens laid out in beds, with a trellis at the further end, and immediately in connection with the dependencies. It will be remarked that this gate at the *tête du pont* has a lateral entrance, not immediately fronting the entrance towers of the castle,—a precaution observable in other castles, as affording greater security to the approaches.

The fosses were not all of equal width, varying from 32 feet to 48 feet wide, and about 20 feet deep. On the side next Paris were the offices of the chateau outside the fosse, and containing those dependencies required for the service of the royal family. Towards the north and outside the fosse was the "*grand jardin*," or grand park, and being outside the city, it produced abundance of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. On the west side and near its south-west angle was the arsenal of the artillery establishment, with courts and buildings necessary for all the works, as the foundry, stores, and workshops, &c. connected with that arm of military warfare; and attached to it was an ample residence and garden for the master of the artillery. Near the street of the Froidinanteau there was ever since 1333 the *ménagerie*, a usual appendage to royal residences of that period, and which also remained in the tower of London up to within our own time. Here were kept rare animals brought at a great expense from foreign lands, which served as a curious show, and sometimes afforded sport by being made to fight each other. Charles V. had one in his Hôtel de S. Paul, a record of which is retained in a street, Rue des Lions, which was carried through the spot formerly occupied by the *ménageries:* so frequent is it that names of streets hand down traditionally the former purposes for which certain sites once served. Having thus generally noticed the arrangements connected with the fortifications and the domestic arrangements of the *basse cour*, gardens, and arsenal, &c. we shall now proceed to examine the body of the castle itself.

The central court was about 206 feet by 197 feet square, entirely surrounded by buildings, with the donjon in the middle. Raimond du Temple was the master of the works or architect to Charles V. and executed the various additions and alterations which were made at this time, not only to the chateau of the Louvre, but also to that of Vincennes.

The several towers had each a specific name, particularly those at the angles, which were called respectively next S. Nicolas, next the Seine, next the Great Garden, according to their position, and are represented in various views of remote periods as still existing, as in those of Quesnel, Sylvestre, &c. in various manuscripts as late as the sixteenth century.

Each entrance was flanked by two towers, but that towards the Seine, being the principal one, was strengthened by being of larger dimensions. Over the centre was, doubtless, the clock tower: probably the clock was placed there by Charles V. about 1370, when public clocks were first generally introduced in Paris; for, doubtless, that enlightened prince, the first to patronise any novel invention, had one placed at the palace by Henri de Vie.

On the west side there would appear to have been an entrance equally important with that next the river, flanked by two towers with a drawbridge and two turrets, forming as it were a *tête du pont*. And there is an ample open court or space outside the precincts of the castle next the Rue Froidinanteau, affording access to the artillery arsenal and the *ménagerie* already mentioned.

On the north side there was only a secondary class of exit for the purpose of reaching the great garden over a light bridge.

On the east side is a central secondary entrance, flanked on the outside and leading by a drawbridge to the domestic offices, an arrangement apparently founded on the authority of Sauval's description.

The central donjon tower communicates with the buildings which surround the court by a bridge and a narrow gallery, leading to a grand circular staircase (*la grande vis*), affording access to the upper floors. It was in a circular tower 61½ feet high, with a terrace on the top. This staircase, which existed up to the time of Louis XIII. is mentioned by Sauval as having been a *chef-d'œuvre* of Raimond du Temple, the architect and sculptor, both in point of construction and decoration. There were ten large statues on pedestals. The mouldings were richly carved.

We will now consider the arrangement of the apartments on the authority of Sauval, who appears, according to the registry of the "Œuvres Royaux," to have followed the order of several rooms and halls. The apartments of reception and ceremony were on the west side, the apartments of the king and queen to the south, next the river. Those of the queen, on the east side of the principal entrance, consisted of two large chambers, cabinets, and garderobes, an oratory, and bath. On the western side of the entrance was a noble hall, called "Salle Neuve de la Reine," 54 feet long by 27 feet wide, and at one end of it the tower of the library, to which there was access by a small circular staircase in the thickness of the wall,

* The following paper was read by Professor Donaldson, at the Institute of Architects, on the 6th inst. when the Royal Medal was presented to Mr. Hardwick: Earl de Grey in the chair. We shall give report of the proceedings next week.

from a vestibule opening immediately into the court. Although dignified with the name of library, the apartment destined to receive books was not necessarily large in extent, for before the invention of printing, as all books were of course in manuscript, the amplest fortune could not boast a very numerous collection, frequently more used by the chaplain than the owner. It is a question whether Charles V. on the death of his father, John, had ten or twenty volumes. About 100 years before printing was discovered 900 volumes was a very considerable number. Charles V. had collected them from all countries: he sought those most beautifully written and emblazoned, and had them richly bound, and he allowed any one the privilege to consult them who was distinguished by his learning or known to be studious; and for this purpose the library was open by day and in the evening. It is a curious circumstance that forty-nine years after the death of Charles V. that is in 1429, the Duke of Bedford, then regent of the kingdom, purchased the collection of works, then only 853 in number, which were sold for 2,323*l.* of our present money, and sent over to England.

It may be well imagined that this royal residence was embellished with becoming decorations, and that the furniture, fittings up, and other accompaniments were of corresponding beauty and magnificence. But after the time of Charles V. (1380) it was much neglected. Charles VI. only added to the fortifications, and the immediately succeeding monarchs no longer occupied it as their residence.

SECOND EPOCH.

We now enter upon the second epoch in the history of the Louvre, which had hitherto served as a fortress and a castle.

About 140 years after the death of Charles V. François I. mounted the throne: he was a monarch who deeply felt the charms of art, appreciated their value, and by his enlightened taste created a school which has held ever since a first rank in Europe. He turned his attention to the embellishment of Paris, and while the Popes and the Medici were promoting the fine arts in Italy, he encouraged them in France, and by his favour and liberality he attracted the Italian artists to France, where they found an honourable reception. François I. perceived at once the vast changes which the feudal castle of the Louvre required in order to make it accord with the wants of a more refined age. He resolved to destroy the greater portion, and to rebuild it on a new plan. In fact, it is generally more easy and judicious, and often also less expensive, to construct an edifice anew rather than to make ancient constructions accord with new arrangements.

D'Argenville is of opinion that the new works were commenced about 1540; and it is supposed that Pierre Lescot, then about thirty years old, had charge of the project. But during the reign of that monarch, it would seem, that the operations rather consisted in pulling down the old building and in arranging a noble hall in it, since known, from its decorations, as the Salle des Caryatides. Lescot continued his operations under Henri II. François II. Charles IX. and Henri III. and called in aid the rare talents of Jean Goujon and Paul Ponce to execute the sculptures. Whether François I. contemplated the great enlargement which the Louvre subsequently received cannot be ascertained, as the plans of the architect have not been preserved, and Lescot only operated upon the south and west sides of the old chateau, which were only half as long as they are at present. He gave the elevations the Renaissance character of decoration, converting the circular angle towers into simple flat projections. He was influenced by the feelings which directed the architects of the mediæval period. The outsides of their chateaux and palaces were simple and severe, defying attack; but they rendered their interior courts more rich in ornamental detail, as being secure from danger: the windows were more spacious, as offering no facilities to any enemy in that position; and they sought to give a more cheerful character where the sombre appearance of the building would have offered no advantages. So Lescot made his exterior plain in feature, but the interior of the court revels in excess of ornament profusely lavished. Columns and pilasters, richly-carved cornices, pediments, imposts, and panels; statues, bas-reliefs, and sculptures throughout, produce a dazzling brilliancy which bewilders the attention and evinces a great want of repose. But Lescot was a great master in his art, and for his noble conceptions was made canon of the cathedral of Paris and abbot of Clugny, near Versailles, thus uniting the crozier to the T-square. Serlio, who was in France at this period, is supposed to have been occupied upon the Louvre, and to have made a design for it. But Lescot's was preferred, even, it is said, with the concurrence of the frank Italian, who acknowledged, as it is affirmed, the superiority of his rival's design. Serlio died in 1552, passing the latter years of his life at Lyons and Fontainebleau, highly respected for his talent, but tormented by the gout and miserably poor. Parts of the Chateau of Fontainebleau are attributed to him.

Catherine de Medici, widow of Henri, undertook a work, about 1564, which hereafter much influenced all operations connected with the Louvre, and of which it was henceforth to form an integral part. This queen determined to erect a country palace just outside of Paris, but not too remote from the Louvre, in a plain where there were certain tile-kilns, and which gave the name to this palace of the kings and emperors of France,—I mean the Tuileries. She called in the taste and skill of Philibert de l'Orme, already advantageously known under François I. for works at Fontainebleau, Meudon, Villers, Cotterets, in the tombs of the Vallois, and for the charming gem, the Chateau d'Auch, which he built for Diane de Poitiers. He associated with him Jean Bullant, a man of no mean reputation, and they together designed a magnificent project, of which they executed only a fragment as it were; such as the banqueting-house of Whitehall is to the grandiose project for the palace of Charles I. as fully designed by Inigo Jones.

The complete plan for the palace of the Tuileries of Catherine de Medici consisted of a parallelogram, 895 feet by 555 feet, with three courts, the central one being much larger than the others, as, according to the plan in Du Cerçeau and Durand's parallel, it measures 377 feet by 295 feet, the two smaller ones each as long as the large court, though less wide. The rooms and galleries appear to be from (10 m. to 12 m.) 33 feet to 40 feet wide, and some of the galleries 426 feet long by 36 feet wide, with noble staircases, chapels, and other palatial arrangements on the most magnificent scale. One front only, however, was executed of this stupendous project: the rest, had it been carried into effect, would have occupied a considerable portion, at least one-third, of the present Court of the Carousel. This gigantic conception, even in its reduced part, was incomplete when De l'Orme died, in 1570, and never inhabited by the dowager queen,—whose capricious taste was taken up with the erection of another palace, upon the site of the present "Halle au bled," first called the "Hôtel de la Reine," and afterwards the "Hôtel de Poisson,"—the expense of which absorbed the funds intended for the Tuileries.

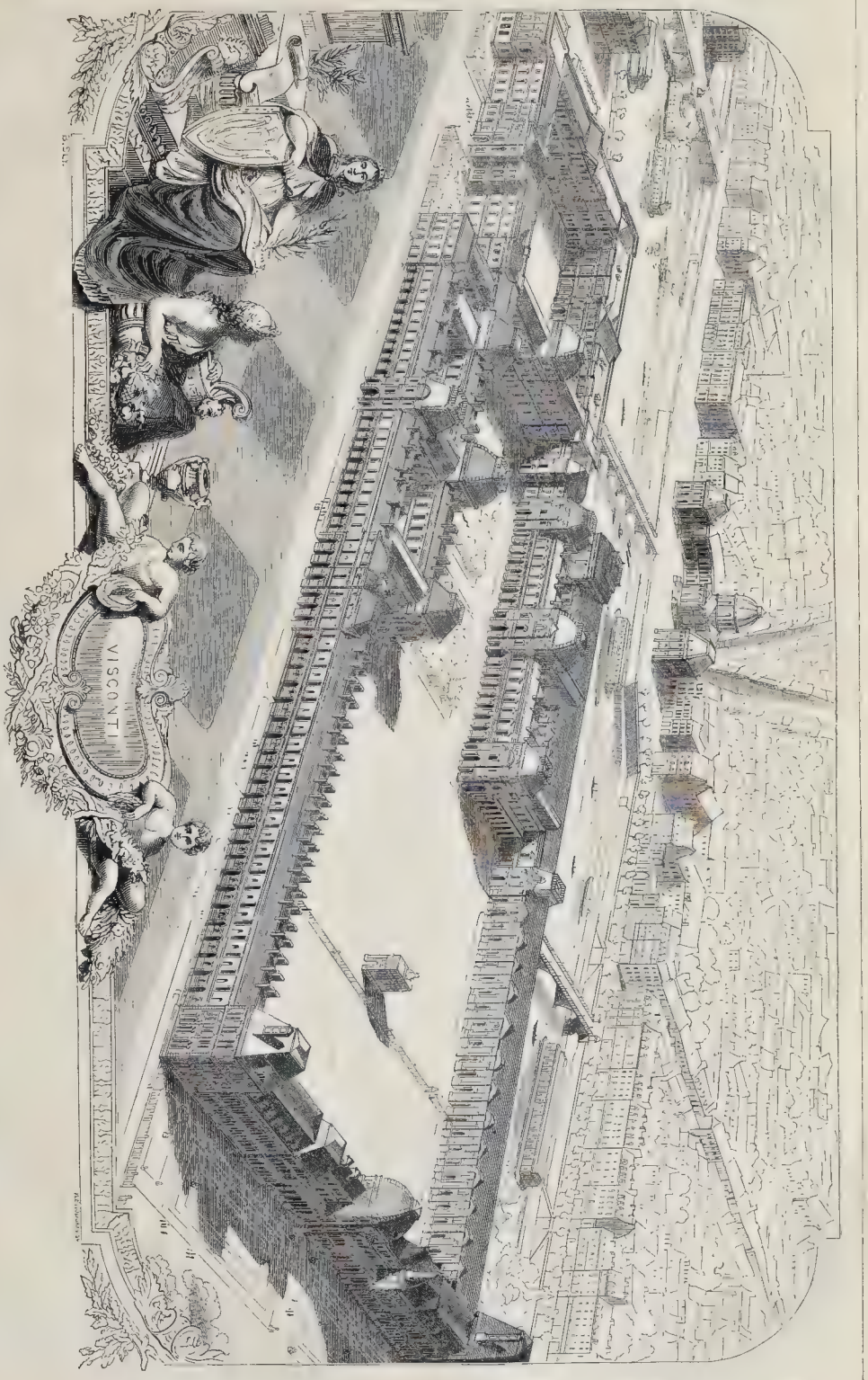
It was during the progress of these works, that an addition was made to the Louvre, by bringing out from its south-west angle the gallery which runs down towards the Seine. It was only one story high, covered by a terrace, like the projecting wings of the Palazzo Pitti, of Florence, which possibly gave rise to the idea in the mind of the Queen, a Florentine by birth. At this period, then, the Louvre and Tuileries present the following aspect. We find the west and south sides of the chateau, as they were modernized by Lescot, under François I. and Henry II.; but the other sides of the chateau presented still the aspect of a fortress or prison, although many of its towers had been taken down. The projecting gallery struck out from the south-west corner towards the Seine; and some imagine that possibly it was continued for a certain length along the side of the river. In the distance was the fragment of the Tuileries contemplated by Catherine de Medici, and partly erected by Philibert de L'Orme and Jean Bullant. Such was the state of these two palaces when Henry IV. mounted the throne; and as soon as he was at leisure, he determined energetically to embellish that Paris which he had purchased at the sacrifice of his religion. He carried out the works that united the two palaces, by continuing the gallery along the bank of the Seine, and prolonging that end of the Tuileries. He added an upper story to the projecting wing of the Louvre at the south-west corner, upon which works Du Cerçeau was first employed, until he left France in 1598. Du Cerçeau was succeeded by Du Perac, and after him, in 1602, Métézeau took part in these operations. Henry IV. also completed the Pont Neuf and the Hôtel de Ville. It is also worthy of incidental notice, that Cosmo II. Grand Duke of Tuscany, from the affection he bore to Henry IV. who had married Marie de Medicis, after his death sent an equestrian statue to Paris, when Louis XIII. ascended the throne; and this was the first monument of the sort put up at Paris in memory of the French monarchs.

It was under the son of Henry IV. that the Louvre first commenced its development upon its present large scale. During the able ministry of Richelieu, its present extent was contemplated, which rendered its court four times the size of its original dimension. Le Mesurier was employed as the architect, and he extended the two sides already altered and faced by Pierre Lescot, and completed the square, by adding the two other long sides: the principal entrance was under the central pavilion next the Tuileries. This, however, he rendered overpoweringly lofty, by adding an attic, with colossal caryatides, which crush, by their gigantic proportions, the details of the lower stories. Le Mesurier only executed the entrance story of these new parts, and pulled down the northern and eastern sides of the old chateau. The grand entrance in the centre of the north side is enriched with coupled Ionic columns, the idea of the whole arrangement being supposed by Argenville to have been inspired by the entrance vestibule of the Farnese Palace at Rome, and somewhat similar to the more recent noble entrance vestibule of our Somerset House, by Sir W. Chambers, which it might, perhaps, have suggested.

In 1660, that is, after thirty-six years' service in works of the highest order, carried out with the greatest talent, Le Mesurier died, wretchedly poor, like his predecessor, Serlio. At this time Louis XIV. reigned, and Le Vau was directed to continue the works at the Louvre, and he carried them on with an activity which was peculiarly his characteristic. He also extended northwards the Palace of the Tuileries, so as to correspond with, and equal in length, the south end, already erected by Henri IV. But in 1664, the great Colbert being minister, a man of enlarged ideas and noble conceptions, found that the style of Le Vau was not sufficiently dignified, and did not correspond with the magnificence which should distinguish a royal palace. Although immense sums had been expended by Le Vau, he determined at once to stop the works, and reconsider the design, which had been too hastily adopted, convinced that posterity did not at all consider the cost of a building, if its beauty answered expectation, whereas no consideration of economy ever reconciles after ages to an unsightly inappropriate edifice.

We give a view of M. Visconti's design for the junction of the palaces of the Louvre and the Tuileries, referred to in the continuation of the foregoing paper, which will appear next week.

Scottish Antiquarian Society.—A meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was held on Monday week, when a communication was submitted by Dr. Buist, of Bombay, on the "St. Andrews' Sculptured Stone and its connection with Eastern Antiquities." This stone was found at St. Andrews in 1833, 20 feet below the surface, while digging a grave. The animals and figures sculptured on it Dr. Buist supposes to be representations of Eastern hunting subjects, monkeys and lions being introduced; and, from this he conjectures that the stone is of very remote antiquity, dating, perhaps, beyond the Druidical times—as far back as the first colonisation of this country by eastern tribes. The oriental character of the representations resulted, in his opinion, from their recollection of former times and customs.



THE LOUVRE AND THE TUILERIES UNITED.

OIL OF VITRIOL IN GAS.

WE have been requested by some entitled to our best consideration to give insertion to the following statement; and, having no object but the discovery of the truth, we willingly comply with the request, and reserve our observations upon it for another occasion.

"*First Citizen:* Not heerd the news, Jemmy? Vell, then, Prince Albert, along o' two more Commander-in-Chiefs, is in the Tower, which Louis Napoleon diwulged him a-sendin' fi-pun notes to the Hemperor of Roosby (which was a-goin' to be suspended, mind yer), and blowed the gaff.

"*Second Citizen:* Lor!"—*Punch.*

"*Fusbos:* I have found that some of the companies are supplying gas to the metropolis, which in the course of a few years must tend very much to damage property and deteriorate the atmosphere; for it is so highly charged with bi-sulphuret of carbon, that I have been able to obtain as much as 21 grs. of oil of vitriol from 100 cubic feet.

"*Chairman and Court of Sewers:* Lor!"—*Vide proceedings of Jan.* 10, 1854.

Punch alone could furnish me with a parallel, and there it is. Twenty-one grains of oil of vitriol from 100 cubic feet of gas! Such is the absolute reading of the reporter's notes; and pray mark the words, "oil of vitriol." Now, oil of vitriol is a well-known chemical compound, and consists of sulphuric acid and water: it is, according to Graham, "a sulphate of water," in which the water acts the part of a base. In short, water is as necessary to the constitution of vitriol as the sulphuric acid is; and it would be just as improper to call Epsom salts (sulphate of magnesia) oil of vitriol as to call anything oil of vitriol which did not consist wholly and entirely of water and sulphuric acid: there must be these two substances in certain proportions, and there must be nothing else. This is the true definition of the article oil of vitriol, and I am thus particular about it for the following reason:—No mortal man ever did or ever can obtain 21 grains of oil of vitriol from (I will not say 100 cubic feet, but from) the combustion of 100,000 cubic feet of any coal gas supplied to the public within 20 miles of St. Paul's cathedral. The substance really obtained is not oil of vitriol at all, but sulphate of ammonia; and upon this I most unhesitatingly pledge my character as a chemist and a gentleman. Oil of vitriol is a highly corrosive fluid, whereas sulphate of ammonia is a harmless solid; and I bring this matter fairly before the public in order that truth may be elicited, and a stop put to misrepresentation and falsehood.

Fully persuaded as I am of the enormous advantages of gaslight in private houses, I repudiate and impugn every improper endeavour to alarm or prejudice the public against so truly valuable an agent. With this view only I resume my pen, and am prepared to vindicate coal gas from the charge thus unfairly or ignorantly thrust upon it. There is no oil of vitriol whatever generated by the combustion of coal gas, for the ammonia it constantly contains is more than sufficient to neutralise and render harmless both the sulphurous and sulphuric acid caused by its combustion. I have long ago pointed out this fact, and have lately corroborated it by experiments made upon nearly every gas supplied in London. Let those, however, who take an interest in such matters test the accuracy of my statements themselves: the thing is easily done as follows:—Having provided a glass tube of about 1 inch in diameter, and 4 feet in length, let it be bent at right angles.* Let this then be suspended over a small gas jet consuming about half a cubic foot per hour, and provided with a vessel to receive the condensed products of combustion. Thus arranged, water will gradually collect in the receiver, which is to be evaporated to dryness in a clean porcelain dish, at a temperature not exceeding 212 degrees Fahr.; and this collection and evaporation of water must go on for eight or ten days, or until 100 cubic feet of gas have been consumed. At the end of this time the evaporated liquid will be found to have left in the dish not a corrosive fluid, but a dry saline mass, which is almost neutral to solution of litmus, or possesses at least only the acidulous reaction of the salts of ammonia in general. Redissolve it in distilled water, and add a portion of litmus solution to it; then prepare a fluid by dissolving 62 grs. of crystallised carbonate of soda in 148 grs. of warm distilled water, the total weighing, of course, 210 grs. If, now, this soda fluid be slowly dropped into the solution containing the presumed oil of vitrol until that solution becomes blue, the quantity of oil of vitriol present will be shown by the loss of weight; for every 10 grs. of the soda fluid indicate 1 gr. of oil of vitrol; and the total quantity, or 210 grs. would therefore be required to neutralise 21 grs. of that acid substance. I pledge my reputation that not one of my readers will find so much as one grain under the above circumstances, no matter where the gas comes from. Indeed, I challenge every gas engineer and chemist throughout Great Britain to show me any coal gas foul enough to yield so much as 5 grs. of oil of vitriol by the combustion of 100 cubic feet, in the way that gas is usually consumed by the public.

LEWIS THOMPSON, M.R.C.S. &c.

* Those who possess a Wright's apparatus need not be told that this is a simple form of that instrument.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

MESSRS. ASHBEE and DANGERFIELD have just now issued a lithographed view of the interior of Mr. Hullah's hall, which gives a good notion of its appearance when filled with an audience. Until last week we had not an opportunity of hearing the effect of music within the new hall. On that occasion we listened with great satisfaction to the first performance of an oratorio, called "Immanuel," by Mr. Henry Leslie, and are disposed to think that the room is exceedingly well adapted for sound. Respecting Mr. Leslie's oratorio, the composer, who has received a column and a half of praise from the *Times*, will probably care little as to our opinion; but as we were amongst the first to recognise and applaud the ability of Mr. Leslie, who is, moreover, connected with one of whom we have more often had occasion to speak in our journal, we have pleasure in recording the distinguished success of his production. It seems to us a work of a very high order.

THE ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE above Society held their monthly meeting on the 25th ult. Mr. Jacob Owen, V.P. M.R.I.A. in the chair. Mr. Jas. Owen continued his observations respecting damp walls. Mr. Kirk (honorary member) exhibited some photographs of the figures which he has been executing for the New Campanile at Trinity College. Mr. Denny displayed a large portfolio of lithographed drawings of the continental and British cathedrals, town-halls, &c. Messrs. Symes and Lyons were introduced as members, and the latter gentleman intends reading at the next meeting on 18th inst. a paper on the "Influence and Results of Education on the Fine Arts."

IRISH BUILDING AND OTHER DOINGS.

THE National Bank of Ireland are about having a new bank-house erected at Moate, in the county of Westmeath, and also a building for similar purposes (almost new) at the corner of Glentworth-street, Limerick. Mr. Caldbeck Architect.

A new Sailors'-home is to be built at Limerick, and is purposed to contain a dining-hall, smoking-room, reading room, housekeeper's apartments, culinary offices, and dormitory or cell accommodation for thirty inmates; the intended outlay being only 600*l.* which seems a very small sum for all that is required. A premium of 5*l.*! has been offered, and some plans have been sent in, but we are not aware as yet that the competition is decided.

The new (R. C.) church at Ballina, Mayo, which has been so long in an unfinished state, is to be completed, and the spire, &c. built. We hear upwards of 10,000*l.* have been already collected.

Ship-street Barracks at Dublin are (we are told) to be enlarged at an outlay of 6,000*l.* The proposed additions comprehend new soldiers' rooms, &c. at the west side.

Alterations to the court-house at Moate are to be proceeded with.

A new convent of Mercy and R. C. church are to be built at Clifden, Galway, and the new buildings will comprise accommodation for a large number of sisters.

The Church of Clonulty, county Tipperary, is to be rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and that at Urney, Cavan, is to be enlarged.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

At a meeting of the committee, held February 13, various donations were announced. The ground-plan of Theddingworth church was submitted to the committee. On the application of the vicar of Oundle, a sub-committee was appointed, to render assistance in the restoration and reseating of the church, as had been afforded by the society to other parishes. It having been represented to the society that considerable restorations were about to be effected in St. John's Hospital, in this town, the chairman was requested to communicate to the authorities on the subject of the works going on there. It was agreed that the sprug meeting should be held at Leicester, some time in May, in conjunction with the Lincoln Architectural Society, it having been intimated that a local committee was in course of formation in Leicester for receiving the societies. A printed notice having been laid before the committee, that the dean and chapter of Peterborough had ordered the opening of the cathedral to the public from eleven to four, without any payment to the vergers, it was resolved that this committee beg to offer their thanks to the dean and chapter for effecting an arrangement so desirable on every account, and tending to excite an increased interest in the sacred building committed to their care. The committee beg also to express a hope that this example may be followed by every cathedral body in the kingdom. The secretary was requested to communicate with the secretaries of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society, and to inquire whether they would be willing to co-operate with the Architectural Society in some plan for offering prizes for, or otherwise assisting in, the production of the best designs for labourers' cottages for the midland counties. The Birmingham and the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Societies were taken into union.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

THE adoption of some modification of the principle of anonymous and limited partnership as a means of bringing about a more satisfactory state of feeling between employers and employed, appears to have struck many of the workmen, since its suggestion by Mr. Slaney, late M.P. for Shrewsbury, at the Society of Arts Conference. Indeed, some of our correspondents of that class seem to look to it as their sole hope and refuge from strikes, which they admit to be objectionable in principle. One who is of this opinion, and who designates himself "One of the late Bricklayers' Wages Movement Committee," while thanking us, as others have done, for the general tone of our late leading article on the subject of strikes, declares it to be his belief that "the necessity for strikes will never have passed away until there is a complete revolution in our social system." "Perhaps," he adds, "it will not be too much to say that the working classes have a sort of political economy of their own, but the fact is, there is no one knows better than the working classes themselves what their real wants are. And talking of identity of interests, the interest of the master and man will never be identical under the present social system; for the interest of the employer is to get as much labour performed as possible for the smallest amount of capital possible; while, on the other hand, the labourer having nothing else but his labour to take to the market, it is of course his interest to get as much capital as he possibly can for it. It will at once be perceptible that strikes, although objectionable, can never be dispensed with under the present system. I believe the only plan which would have a tendency to prevent strikes would be the adoption of the suggestion (at the late labour conference at the Society of Arts), of Mr. Slaney, late M.P. for Shrewsbury, that some arrangement might be made by which the workman might receive some division of profits in the shape of wages."——The labourers employed upon the Holyhead New Harbour work, struck for wages on Friday in last week, the contractors, Messrs. Rigby, being unwilling to accede to their demands. Their present wages are 2s. 8d. a-day, and they ask for an increase to 3s.——The shipsmiths employed on the Wear have struck for thirty-six shillings a-week, being an advance of six shillings on their former wages. The ship joiners have also struck for thirty-six shillings a-week.——A meeting of masons, joiners, &c.

nt Galashiels, has been held, to consider the propriety of reducing the present number of working hours. A resolution was agreed to that the masters be informed that after the 15th ult. the workmen of the above trades will leave off work at two o'clock on Saturday afternoons, thus reducing the number of hours to fifty-seven a-week—the wages to remain as at present.

POISONED WELLS.

Could any of your correspondents help us in this case? Our country-house (in Essex) stands upon a mixture of clay and gravel. The subsoil, at the depth of 30 feet, is the London basin of clay, 200 feet deep. We are supplied with water from a well 30 feet deep, in which a very strong land-spring rises to within 10 feet of the surface. The water is hard, but very good, and has been so for thirty years, until the beginning of November, when it was found that, when used for washing fine linen, it made it yellow; but no further change in the water was discovered until the thaw in the beginning of January, when the water became very disagreeable both to the taste and smell, and was found, on being analysed, to contain considerable quantities of putrid animal and vegetable matter. Nearly every member of the family became ill, both before and after this discovery,—some with diarrhœa, and some with typhus fever, which in one instance terminated fatally. Our difficulty is, that we cannot discover from what source the putrid matter has come. The bricks lining the well are set in compo for the depth of 16 feet, but below that are laid without mortar, and although they are black, and smell disagreeably, no place has been discovered where putrid matter appears to have oozed through them. There are two cesspools, one 6 feet, and the other 45 feet distant from the well, but both they and the drains leading to them appear quite sound, and we can discover no leakage from either of them, or from any drain which can have got into the well. The well has been pumped out several times, but the water is still bad, though better than it was. No alteration in the drainage or buildings of any kind has been made for fifteen years. The well is situated under the stone flooring of part of the offices, and is so surrounded with walls, that we cannot dig into the ground immediately around it. Under these circumstances, could any correspondent of the *Builder* suggest any probable cause for the poisoning of the water? Is it possible that the spring itself could have become poisoned?

R. C. C.

Notices of Books.

The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. By Lawrence Turnbull, M.D. Second Edition. A. Hart (late Carey and Hart), Philadelphia. 1854.

Mr. Turnbull's work, if we mistake not, has before come under our notice. It contains an historical account of the rise, progress, and present condition of the telegraph, with practical suggestions in regard to insulation and protection from lightning, and an appendix containing several important telegraphic decisions and laws of the United States courts. The work is illustrated by numerous engravings, and enters fully into the details of many forms of telegraph, including House's printing telegraph. The present edition is considerably improved and extended, and the whole forms one of the most comprehensive works of the kind yet published. The author is lecturer on technical chemistry at the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania.

Whitaker's Educational Register. 1854. Whitaker, Pall-mall.

This very useful Register contains an account of the universities, colleges, and institutions, foundation and grammar schools, training institutions for teachers, national education, &c. &c. This is the fourth year of this three-and-sixpenny publication.

The City of London Corporation Inquiry. By A. Pulling, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly. 1854.

Mr. Pulling's writings are not new to our pages. He is the author also of a cognate book on the laws and customs of London. This little pamphlet enters pretty fully into the merits of the moot question of City corporation reform, into which we are not much inclined to plunge. In the conclusion of his remarks the author says,—"The London Corporation Commission was not issued prematurely: it does not, however, go far enough. The investigation of the charges against, and the defence of, the present members of the corporation of London really forms a very small part of the public demands. The greater, the more important, labour remains behind,—to rid the metropolis of England of the incubus of a conflict of local jurisdictions, a confusion of law and local government, and to substitute system, economy, and efficiency."

The Eye in Health and Disease. By Alfred Smee, F.R.S. Second Edition. Longman and Co. London. 1854.

This work has little or no connection with Mr. Smee's "Electro-biological" doctrines: it is one in which much valuable experience and suggestions are embodied by the author, in his professional character as a surgeon, and his amateur reputation as an optical *savant*. It contains an account of the optometer, for the adaptation of glasses for impaired, aged, or defective sight, and is the substance of lectures delivered at the central London Ophthalmic Hospital, to which the author is surgeon, as well as to the Bank of England and the Royal General Dispensary. It also contains a paper, by way of appendix, on the stereoscope and binocular perspective. The work is illustrated with engravings, and it contains much matter of value, especially to all troubled with defective vision, besides much that is interesting to men of science.

Miscellanea.

The Sewer Accident at Chelsea.—Sir: Being one of the jury on the inquest held on the bodies of two men in the employ of Mr. Eldred, contractor, who lost their lives on the 22nd of February, whilst constructing a new sewer in Paradise-walk, Queen's-road West, Chelsea, I think it only just, with reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Builder* of the 4th inst. to send you the summing up of Mr. Wakley, the coroner, as follows: "Had there been a deficiency of timber or material, or restriction in the use of the same, or had any of the workmen complained of danger, and their complaints not been attended to, you would be justified in bringing in a verdict of manslaughter; but as all the witnesses had stated there was an unlimited supply, and time allowed to do their work properly, and that the plan adopted in securing the earth was the usual one in carrying on works of this nature, but had in this instance failed, you could not bring it in otherwise than an accident." I am happy to inform you a subscription is being raised for the widows and family of the two deceased men. On the Sunday following a slip of earth took place in Cheyne-row, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, where a sewer is being constructed under another contractor.—One of the Jury.

Progress of Naval Architecture.—It was recently intimated, at the third annual meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, in London, that they have just begun a vessel which would be able to carry 10,000 troops, if called upon to do so. Mr. Brunel, the company's engineer, stated that this ship would be propelled either by screw or by paddles, or by both, as she would have sets of machinery fitted up for both, so that, if one set got deranged, the other would still be available. Considerable progress, he said, had been made with the ways on which the vessel was to be built, and her plates were being manufactured. The draught of water would be 22 feet, that of a line-of-battle ship being from 28 to 30 feet. As to the large-ship question generally, the chairman said that whatever different companies might have said on the subject, they had always congratulated themselves after having built a larger vessel than they had previously possessed. With regard to speed, it would be recollected that the report of last year proceeded on the supposition that fifteen knots an hour was all that could be attained. He believed it was now understood, however, that that was by no means a great speed compared with the means and appliances of engineering skill; and, although it would of course be wrong to adopt any of the wonderful calculations which they heard of till they had been supported by experience, yet he would observe that it was actually stated that a vessel was now being built in America which would cross the Atlantic in six days. —Mr. Phillips, M.P. said, the accounts continually received of the success of that splendid ship, the *Duke of Wellington*, might well encourage a hope that the size of vessels might be still further increased with advantage to the public. It was said of that vessel, the other day, that she was steered like a Cowes yacht. It is to be hoped we are not teaching our foes how to invade our "tight little island."

Ventilation of the House of Lords.—On the 6th the Earl of Harrowby gave notice of his intention on an early day to call attention to the proceedings of the Sanitary Commission, particularly as regarded the metropolis. The Earl of Hardwicke, observing upon the very dense fog that filled the house, inquired whether anything was to be done with regard to the ventilation. He believed that at that moment all the valves were open to the admission of atmospheric air, which, charged as it was with every sort of filth, was pouring into the house. He understood something had been done to remedy the evil, but instead of effecting any improvement he thought it had made matters ten times worse. The Lord Chancellor professed himself unable to give any information on the subject, but if the noble earl required any support for the observations he had made, he might paraphrase the well-known line on Sir Christopher Wren's tomb, and say, "*Si argumentum requiris, circumspice.*"

Opening of Free Church of Scotland at Melbourne.—The committee having applied to Government for a site, obtained one on the eastern hill, which is about equidistant from Melbourne, Richmond, and Collingwood; and in three weeks a large and commodious church of wood was erected, the materials of which will be used afterwards in the construction of a more substantial and permanent erection. The building will hold about 1,200. It is nearly square, with a double roof, supported through the centre by pillars. The seats are open: they are placed merely on the original turf, without any flooring, but they will be more comfortable than the original turf seats of the covenanting forefathers of the emigrants. About 200 yards from the church is erected the iron cottage which Dr. Cairns, the pastor, brought out with him. From the elevated situation on which both church and manse are placed, an extensive view is obtained. The wooded ground towards Richmond, backed by a glimpse of Hobson's Bay, with its forest of masts on the one side, with St. Peter's Church (Episcopalian), and numbers of buildings in course of erection belonging to different religious bodies and private individuals (among which is a Roman Catholic Church), on the other side, render this locality a lively one independent of its central situation.

"London Shadows."—We have to thank se correspondents for encouraging notes on the subject of our proposed publication. One says, "'London Shadows' will do much good: there is a great deal of work for the pen still to accomplish. The Clerkenwell Improvements have to remove Lamb-court, Lamb-square, Bitt-alley, Frying-pan-alley, Rose-alley, Broad-court, and other shadows, for the sun never shines in many of them. It has often occurred to me that there has been a great moral evil in severely punishing poor miserable half-starved children for purloining a few pence' worth of victuals, and at the same time allowing and encouraging disgusting courts and alleys, wretched habitations, and abominable nuisances. In the former case the children are immediately punished, whilst in the latter it requires an agitation *ad infinitum*; and even now I fear, until another visitation of the cholera—unless the evils be constantly exposed in the manner you have done—that there will be but little chance of a permanent improvement of the humble classes. The Ragged-Schools are working wonders, but we want Ragged Lodging-houses and Ragged-Churches. It is to be regretted that Members of Parliament do not fight as strenuously for home reforms as they do for power, places, and pensions."—W. P. G.

Cardiff.—The Proposed New Docks at Ely. —At a recent meeting of Welsh capitalists at Cardiff, to consider the question of dock accommodation for the port, the following figures, were adduced by one of the speakers, Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P. Lord Bute's dock cost 380,000*l.*: its present revenue is 38,000*l.* Charges on iron from the canal, 9d. per ton; and from the Taff-Vale railway, 6d. per ton. The quantity of coal on his (Mr. Bailey's) own estate at Aberaman, if sent by Lord Bute's dock, at 3d. a ton, would yield 900,000*l.* The coal under the estates at Merthyr, Llanwynno, Ystradyfodwg, Eglwysilan, Llanfabon, Llantrissent, Llanwit Vardre, and Pentyrch, if all sent by Lord Bute's dock, would give at 3d. per ton, 33,166,000*l.*—in 1,217 years it appeared, the coal being estimated to last for that time.

American Artisans.—The principles which ought to regulate the relations between the employer and the employed seem to be thoroughly understood and appreciated in the United States; and, while the law of limited liability affords the most ample facilities for the investment of capital in business, the intelligent and educated artisan is left equally free to earn all that he can, by making the best use of his hands, without let or hindrance by his fellows.—*Mr. Whitworth's Report (New York Industrial Exhibition).*

Explosions in Coal Mines.—The recent occurrence of a dreadful explosion—the second which has occurred in the Arley mine of the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company, near Wigan, within a comparatively short period, and in which latter instance about eighty-eight persons perished, while in the former fifty-eight perished,—renders this a fitting time for the appearance of a pamphlet on mining explosions, their causes, and the means available for their prevention or control, by J. K. Blackwell, F.G.S. late Commissioner Mines Inquiry, 1849-50, and author of the report presented to Parliament (1850) on the ventilation of mines. This pamphlet is published by Taylor and Francis, of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, and contains a review of the report of the committee of 1852 on this subject, a letter to Lord Palmerston on the late explosions and on mining inspection, and notes on various forms of the Davy Lamp, and their relative value. It is Mr. Blackwell's opinion that had the safety-lamp been employed exclusively and under proper regulations in all those collieries where explosions have occurred, and had unguarded fire and light been prohibited in them, probably none of the dreadful loss of life now to be lamented would have occurred. In the conclusion of his letter to Lord Palmerston the author says,—"Perhaps I may be permitted to pass in review the various courses which seem to be open to the Legislature in dealing with this question. The first appears to be, to enlarge the present virtually irresponsible system of inspection, which, however, can scarcely be expected to remove, in any degree, the existing defects in its action. Secondly, to frame another system, with a different organization, in which, subject to proper and effectual responsibility, greater but clearly defined powers of control might be given. Thirdly, to abolish the system of inspection altogether, but at the same time to make the use of unprotected lights and fire in the air-currents of mines yielding fire-damp contrary to law; and by the giving to the miner, if he survives an accident of this nature, or to his family in case of his death, power, under statute, to sue for damages in a court of law." Something really must be done, and without any more delay.

Horrible Death of a Bricklayer.—Mr. Henry Smith, the master bricklayer attached to the Stanton Ironworks, in Derbyshire, ascended the top of a furnace, for the purpose of effecting some repairs to a wall, and while standing upon the gas conductor, which he was preparing to remove, it gave way under his feet, and the poor fellow was precipitated into the midst of a mass of molten metal, at a depth of 15 feet below. The operatives poured vast quantities of water upon the person of their unfortunate fellow workman, whom they could see stooping, with his hands and feet in the red-hot metal. After two hours and a half of great exertion, the heat of the furnace was so far subdued as to allow of the insertion of a rake, by which the body was drawn forth, when all that remained was some two or three feet of the shrivelled trunk of a man who, when alive, stood over six feet high. Deceased, who leaves a widow and eight children, was much liked among the workmen, many of whom, it is said, cried like children when their exertions were no longer of any avail.

The Timber Trade at Birkenhead.—Messrs. Holme, Slater, and Crook, in their monthly circular, state that the arrivals from British North America into the docks of the Mersey, containing timber, during the past month, were twenty-five vessels, 16,345 tons; for the corresponding period last year, five vessels, 4,230 tons. The consumption, during the month, of timber and deals, had been of an average character, and the closing prices of last month had been maintained, and in some instances advanced upon, for square timber: spruce deals have been rather lowered in the market. Baltic timber is on the advance; and a sudden decline, owing to pressure of many cargoes arriving simultaneously last month, has been removed.

Houseless Classes.—The population sleeping in barns, in tents, and the open air, comprised chiefly of gipsies, beggars, criminals, and the like, together with some honest but unfortunate people out of employment, or only temporarily employed, was 18,249 in 1851. It is mentioned as a curious trait of gipsy feeling, that a whole tribe struck their tents, and passed into another parish, in order to escape enumeration.—*Cheshire's Results of the Census.*

The Abbey and the Churchyard. — A correspondent, "T." suggests that now the gravestones of St. Margaret's churchyard are partly levelled, and a safe thoroughfare opened across it, the authorities should plant a few ornamental shrubs alongside the Abbey, such as Irish Yew, Arbor Vitæ, and Cedrus Persica, which are of slow growth and evergreen, not shedding their leaves all of a heap, so as to create collections of trash about the ground at any one time of year, or become troublesome, and require much attendance, while every year would increase their beauty and effect.

A Tablet to the late John Wilson, the Vocalist.—It is proposed to erect a tablet or monument, by public subscription, in one of the suburban cemeteries of Edinburgh, or within that city, to the memory of the late John Wilson, the Scottish vocalist. Mr. John Gray, of the *North British Advertiser*, is acting in the matter. "John Wilson, originally educated to the business of a printer, and subsequently employed in the celebrated house of James Ballantyne and Co. printers to Sir Walter Scott, afterwards became a highly esteemed representative of English Opera, in which capacity he trod the stage for some years with great success. But *so far* without any greater claim for a tablet or monument to his memory, to be erected by *public* subscription, than that of five hundred other performers who have gone before and followed him. In one respect, however, Wilson stood alone. He was, in an especial manner, the expositor, the illustrator, and the teacher of the ballad poetry of his native land, the exquisite beauties of which he exemplified to thousands upon thousands of persons—abroad, in England, in Ireland, and even at home—by whom the songs of Scotland were previously but little known, and less appreciated." A sufficient sum of money to carry the object into effect being first obtained, a committee of gentlemen, including Sir William Johnston, of Kirkhill, late Right Honourable Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, will select a site for the intended monument, and resolve upon the character of the monument itself.

Pall-mall.—At a meeting of the Archæological Institute lately, Mr. G. Vulliamy produced a pair of "mails" for playing at the game of "pall-mall," as also one of the wooden balls used for that favourite amusement of the seventeenth century. These objects had been found lately in the house of the late Mr. Vulliamy in Pall-mall, and are probably the only existing relics of the kind. The mail or mall consisted of a long-handled hammer of wood bound with iron, the handle being very elastic; the game was probably of French origin, and introduced into England in the reign of James I. During the Commonwealth it probably fell into disuse, and the alley where it was practised, the site of the present Pall-mall, became occupied by dwellings. At the Restoration a new mall was made in the Park, by direction of Charles II. who was remarkably fond of the game. Many curious particulars are related by Pepys, illustrative of this scene of the disports of the merry monarch.

Gas.—At Over Darwen, the movement in favour of cheap and good gas prevails, and in a circular lately issued, the consumers, and would-be consumers, say, "We find that in Durham, 2s. 6d. per thousand feet only is charged; Burnley and Sheffield a uniform rate of 3s. for the same, and numbers of other places equally as low; whilst Mr. Flintoff stated, at Blackburn, that he would undertake to manufacture good gas at 2s. per thousand feet. But whilst we give these prices, we do not ask to have it at the lowest rate, yet we do most decidedly object to pay higher for an inferior article than any other town. In conclusion, we feel assured that by acceding to this request your profits will not be diminished, inasmuch as a greater quantity will be consumed, many being debarred by the present high prices."——Mr. A. W. Warder, of Brompton, has patented a gas-stove of earthenware. The interior chamber is divided into three compartments; the centre one open from bottom to top, so that the external air may pass from below upward, become heated, and then pass into the apartment. The two other compartments are connected together at the upper part of the apparatus by tubular passages. Gas is supplied to one of the compartments, and air is allowed to flow freely through the products, passing through into the third compartment, and away by a suitable passage into a chimney or flue.

Ruinous Buildings.—"J. L." complains that a body of men sent from the Guildhall, to shore up a warehouse that has just been finished, near Cannon-street, were defeated, and put at defiance, by the foreman in charge of the alterations. He wants to know, in the event of the warehouse falling *down*, and *destroying life*, who would be responsible?

Swansea Board of Health.—At a late meeting of this board, it was resolved to request from Mr. Gant, who had offered, on the 2nd of November last, to complete the general plan of the borough at his own cost within a week, to state in writing whether he is prepared to complete the plan forthwith on the terms he proposed. Mr. Shaw, the surveyor to the board, stated that about 250 acres in the higher part of the parish of St. John had not been surveyed at all. It is really full time this board were at work in earnest. At the meeting alluded to, it was unanimously resolved that the services of the present surveyor will not be required after the six months for which he was appointed. One of the members postponed an intended notice with respect to defining the duties of the surveyor.

King's College Hospital.—The first portion of the building for the new hospital, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, is now completed: it extends from Carey-street the entire length of Grange-court, into Clement's-lane: the new buildings comprise the chapel, the entire out-patient department and dispensing establishment, and wards for the reception of 200 in-patients: the internal fittings, which are estimated at a cost of 6,000*l.* are at once to be proceeded with, as it is intended to open this part of the new hospital in June. The building committee having obtained the whole of the ground required for the erection of the new hospital, including the Portugal-street burial-ground, the completion of the hospital and demolition of the present building, formerly the St. Clement's Danes workhouse, will be proceeded with directly the new wing is ready for the reception of patients.—*Advertiser.*

Peel-park, Bradford.—A numerous meeting of the subscribers to the Peel-park was held on Friday in last week, in the Artists' Room, at St. George's Hall, for the purpose of considering the design for laying out the park. The chairman stated the design recommended by the committee was the joint production of Mr. Barrons and Mr. Gay, the latter having designed the terrace, and the former the rest of the plan. After some conversation this design was adopted, with a slight modification; and a committee was appointed to carry it out. It was stated by Mr. T. Dixon, that at a rough estimate the sum of 2,000*l.* would have to be expended in carrying out the design, besides outlay for lodges, &c. Mr. Walker stated, that in all the sum of 4,000*l.* was required, and must be obtained by 30th June next, if they would receive the whole of the large sums offered conditionally by Mr. Salt and Messrs. Milligan, Forbes, &c. A determination was expressed to institute a vigorous canvass. The chairman proposed to add 100*l.* to his previous donation of same amount, on condition that the whole sum required be obtained by the period mentioned.

The Decimal System of Coinage, Measures, and Weights.—There seems to be an important movement on the tapis in favour of decimals as a national system of accounting. The first great object is to form a public opinion on the subject, and the next to press that opinion on the Government, who are ready to respond to it, and, indeed, await its expression, and are at same time initiating that opinion in the Committee of Privy Council, as we lately announced. Meantime various associations are engaged in the discussion of the whole subject. The Institute of Actuaries at two recent meetings were solely occupied in this way; and it was as surprising to observe the variety of ideas on the details, as the unanimity of opinions on the general principles. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the plan recommended by the Decimal Coinage Committee of 1853 is the best that has been proposed; and that the council be requested to prepare a petition to Parliament, urging the adoption of that plan; with a recommendation for the issue of four-mil pieces, as necessary for the protection of the interests of the poorer classes." In the Institution of Civil Engineers, too, on 28th ult. the paper read was "On the Means of attaining Uniformity in European Measures, Weights, and Coins," by Mr. James Yates, M.A. F.R.S. &c. Mr. Yates in the conclusion of his paper suggested, that all persons who were interested in this question, either on commercial grounds, from the love of science, or as the friends of peace and human progress, should use every means of co-operating with the Government, and either by forming associations, or otherwise, endeavour, in every possible manner, to induce the mass of the people to become acquainted with the principles and advantages of the French system; and thus, with all convenient speed, to introduce the knowledge and use of it, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in all the colonies and dependencies of the kingdom, and through the influence of example, eventually to extend it to the United States of America, and other independent countries. The meeting was then adjourned until Tuesday, March 7th, when the discussion was to be resumed.

A Wellington Statue in Falkirk.—A sum has been subscribed sufficient to secure a statue of the late Duke, which it is proposed to erect at the Cross of Falkirk. The statue is one of the works of the late Robert Forrest, of Edinburgh.

Accidents in Tunnelling.—The frightful accident which occurred in Chelsea, as reported in the *Builder* of last week, is a subject of deep regret, especially when the lives of those who were "buried alive" might have been saved, as well as every other suffering and loss consequent thereon, by the adoption of a simple shield, invented and used for tunnelling by Mr. Abraham Rogers, of Yorkshire. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers have had Mr. Rogers's plan under their consideration, as well as the Board of Health, and have given their consent for its use by their contractors.—A. C.

ENLARGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF SAINT SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.—A committee meeting was also held on the same day, at the same place, to consider the present position of the undertaking of the enlargement and restoration of St. Sepulchre's, and to decide on what further steps should be taken in the matter. The secretary, Mr. James, made a statement of the causes that had hindered the progress of the work, viz. the delay and inactivity of the London Committee for the memorial to the late Marquis of Northampton, the fact of other claims having arisen in the town of Northampton, together with other local circumstances, and suggested whether the work might not be postponed for a short period. A long discussion took place, in which many suggestions were made as to the practicability of executing portions of the work with the money already in hand and promised; and a feeling was very strongly expressed that the commencement of the work should not be indefinitely postponed. It was ultimately resolved, that so much delay having occurred in the proceedings of the London committee in erecting a monument to the late Marquis of Northampton, it is desirable to form a county committee to carry out the original plan of restoring the round part of St. Sepulchre's, as a monumental work, it being known to all the friends of the late marquis, that there was no county work in which he took so deep an interest; and that a letter be written to the London committee to inform them that it is proposed to form such a committee, to act independently, in carrying out the monumental work above alluded to in memory of the late Marquis of Northampton. The Vicar of St. Sepulchre's stated that, although very little application had yet been made, either in the county or elsewhere, the sum of 1,270*l.* of which a considerable part was paid, and at interest in the banks in the town, had been already promised.

THE BRISTOL GRAPHIC SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE.—The first conversazione of this new society has turned out a successful one. The collection of water colours, drawings, &c. on the walls and stands of the Victoria Rooms on Tuesday evening in last week was an attractive one, enhanced by a fair exhibition of photographs, rare engravings, &c. which filled the portfolios of the octagon and decorated the walls of the photograph chamber. The principal saloon was the chief resort, as containing in greatest number the objects of attraction, which were almost wholly water-colour drawings and sketches by artists and amateurs. There was but one oil painting, "The Avenue of Sphinxes" at Luxor, by the late William Müller, contributed by Mr. Harrison. Framed pictures were excluded, but this work was made an exception. Hung round the room were the late William Müller's Lycian Sketches, contributed by his brother, Mr. E. G. Müller; also the works of G. A. Fripp, Branwhite, Curnock, Jackson, West, Wolfe, Prout, Syer, &c. Bath contributed its quota to the occasion, from Hardwicke, Rosenberg, and Aylmer; and London sent works from Bennett, Cromek, Hart (R.A.), Stephenoff, Deane, Copley Fielding, &c. The sketches by Mr. Harrison, according to the local *Times*, had a peculiar interest for the connoisseurs, as the medium in which the colours were mixed was starch, and employed with great effect, being dry, bright, and durable.

ORNAMENT.—The use of legends as decorations thoughtful and more suggestive than mere angular crystallisations is too much overlooked in the present day. The most beautiful ornaments of the Alhambra are those gilded sentences from the Koran that fill every intersection. The Egyptian walls were but ever-expanded leaves of a religious book, and in which every letter has a written beauty of colour appealing to the eye that speaks every language as to the mind that may know but one. The monks, too, encircled their table-tombs with Lombardic—"Jesu merci, prie pour l'ame," flourished their shields with protests of knightly honour and daring, or introduced scrolls winding like immense horns from the mouths of saints and kings. Old English still gives us the opportunity of devotional sentences, and curt proverbs suitable to particular places. There still exists a thousand flowers, capable of myriads of combinations, which have never yet been employed by the artist. The beautiful curves and ellipses of the leaves of trees alone are sufficient to enrich a new order of architecture. The world was dead to the moukish thinker as it is to us. He had Roman traditions weighing down his imagination, and Byzantine uglinesses goggling from every altar. He trampled over these and strode out to the forest and the field. Here all was new and yet eternal, perpetually changing and yet grounded in stability. Grimly and faithfully he went to work, and at once the most poetical and suggestive of all styles of architecture rose to light—one not grounded on the finality and repose of abstract beauty, like the Greek, but full of aspiration to that heaven towards which pointed its spires, its towers, and its pinnacles.—*Athenæum*

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—The St. George's Hall committee have been testing various modes of illuminating the great hall. There are to be ten gasiliers, one over each recess, every gasilier depending from a design in the ceiling representing the prow of a ship. This projects the burners under the great arch, and the building is lighted, according to the local *Journal*, with very little shadow. The styles of burners used were of two forms, one being simple circlets of light, the same as in the assize courts, and the other so arranged as to form a design like the strawberry-leaves in a ducal coronet. The latter style is said to be most in character with the hall, and to have received the approval of the committee. The new tesselated pavement for the flooring, according to the *Albion*, will be composed of Minton's tiles. The field of the floor is a diapered groundwork, of ornamental encaustic tiles, in blue, red, buff, chocolate, and white. In the centre compartment are to be introduced the royal arms on a blue ground, surrounded by a laurel wreath, from which radiates a star of sixteen points, between which appear the caduceus of Mercury: this is surrounded by an ornamented border, following which is another border or frieze, bearing figures emblematical of the sea: this is again surrounded by bands and borders of classical ornament. The raised platform round the hall is to be laid with encaustic tiles, the spaces between the doors being filled with rich borders, having inscriptions appropriate to figures of Justice, Temperance, Prudence, Art, Science, &c.

REPORT OF CITY SEWERS WORKS.—The usual report of Mr. Haywood, engineer and surveyor to the Commission, on the works executed in course of the past year, has been printed. From this report it appears that sewers were constructed in twenty-five different places, their aggregate length being about 4,951 feet, nearly the whole being in substitution for ancient shallow sewers, intended originally for surface drainage, but temporarily used till now for house drainage. As to drainage, the reporter states that it would be difficult to find a sixteenth of the houses within the City undrained at the present time. At the end of 1852, there were forty-seven single halting-places within the limits of the City: now there are fifty-eight. Outside these limits, we may here observe, the authorities seem only intent on taking away the few that once existed. Hoards and scaffolds have been put under restriction by means of new licensing regulations. Improvements have been effected in thoroughfares at White's-alley, Whalebone-court, Middlesex-street and Stoney-lane, Thames-street by St. Peter's-hill, and others are about to be made at Gresham-street West, Chancery-lane, and Fetter-lane, in Tudor-street, Newgate-street, Upper Thames-street, Little Distaff-lane, and Throgmorton-street. The street orderly system seems to have been altogether given up, as too expensive. Tenders from the gas companies having been requested for lighting the public lamps, that of the Chartered Company for the northern and eastern district, at 2*l.* 19s. 6d. a light per annum for three years, and that of the Great Central for the south-western districts, at 3*l.* 3s. for the like term, were accepted. The public lighting is now 2,190*l.* a year less than it was a few years since with 30 per cent. less light. The smoke nuisance is being steadily abated. Lodging-houses have been to a great extent supplied with twenty-four gallons of water per room per day. The works for constant water supply, undertaken by the New River Company are reported to be rapidly progressing, and have already led to extensive openings of pavements within the City. Many other works besides those now noticed are reported on, and the engineer concludes with an allusion to the plan of intercepting the sewage from the Thames, which the subsequent resignation of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission annuls.

THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.—In consequence of the refusal of the trustees of the British Museum to purchase this valuable collection of Saxon antiquities, it has been bought by Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, whose liberality and public spirit are well known. This collection consists of the contents of upwards of 500 barrows, excavated from about 1750 to 1776, by Mr. Bryan Faussett, Fellow of All Souls. Up to the present day, the result of this extensive exploration has never been laid before the public. Mr. Bryan Faussett made minute entries of the discoveries: and these accounts of his researches, which are illustrated by sketches, fill six volumes of manuscript The executors, by advice, gave the nation the chance of acquiring for the British Museum a choice assortment of the antiquities of our country, in which this institution is peculiarly barren, at a sum under 700*l.*; but after keeping them waiting seven or eight months, and detaining the MSS. for this long period, a last and final refusal was given; and the purchase was immediately effected by Mr. Mayer. The Society of Antiquaries sent a strong memorial to the Treasury, praying that funds should be granted for its purchase, but without avail.

PARIS A PORT: DOCKS TO BE FORMED.—Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. have contracted for the building of docks at Paris. A company has been organised under their auspices to carry out the project.

TICKET SALES OF TIMBER.—A correspondent says, "It may not be generally known, but such is nevertheless the fact, that a sale of timber by ticket cannot be legally carried on, except by a licensed auctioneer."—*Bristol Mirror.*

SANITARY EVILS AND THEIR PALLIATIVES.—The paper read by Dr. Stenhouse on the properties of charcoal would lead us to the conclusion that it is a desirable thing to find efficient means of living safely in pestilent localities. Without doubting the utility of his respirator, under certain circumstances, like Davy's or Stephenson's safety lamp, or the glass masks formerly worn by alchemists and the preparers of poisons, or the magnetic masks of needle-grinders, I demur strongly to his views of living surrounded by walls and ceilings of charcoal, in hermetically sealed dwellings, with breathing air supplied through charcoal interstices. I hold that all mere palliatives of evils are worse than the evils they are supposed to obviate. Improved fire-escapes are a premium on the continuance of dangerous combustible dwellings, and insurances are another; and the possibility of so contriving a dwelling as to live unharmed in miasms, is a premium to people to disregard drainage. For one house that would be efficiently and accurately constructed, fifty would be badly done, and people would dwell in a condition of false security. The house cracking, or the mask falling off, would induce poisoning, and the fire-escape might not be at hand when required. Palliatives ought only to be used in cases of necessity, but wise laws should provide for removing the necessity.—*W. Bridges Adams.*

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.—The accounts of this department for the year ending with March, 1853, have been presented to Parliament. The "land revenue" receipt (from Crown rents, &c.), amounted to 292,156*l.*; the expenditure, including 7,450*l.* for repairs, and 7,115*l.* for rates and taxes, was 41,513*l.*; the receipts from Windsor Forest and parks were 5,573*l.*; the expenditure, including the Royal stand and hound kennel at Ascot, 15,485*l.* The receipt from the other sixteen Royal forests and woodlands was 84,667*l.*; the expenditure, 44,919*l.* The balance in hand from last year, 167,865*l.* makes the total amount of receipts 550,262*l.*; the expenditure above stated amounted to 101,918*l.* and there was paid over to the Consolidated fund, as surplus income for the year, 252,000*l.* leaving the department with a balance in hand of 196,343*l.* This apparent net income of 252,000*l.* is subject to a further deduction of 20,000*l.* for the salaries and expenses of the office of Woods and Forests, which are voted by Parliament among the miscellaneous estimates, and ordered by the same authority to be paid out of the Consolidated fund; but, on the other side, it is to be noticed that the balance in hand at the end of the year was nearly 30,000*l.* more than at the beginning.

VALUE OF THE INDIAN DEODAR AS TIMBER.—At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society, Dr. Royle, who has lately reported to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests on the value of this and other woods, exhibited a slab of Deodar timber, 18 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, recently imported by the East-India Company for submission to European criticism. The Court of Directors have imported for many years an ample and gratuitous supply of the seeds of this tree. The Deodar is a description of timber ranking, it is said, among the highest of the class of firs and deals, being clean from end to end, massive, free from knots, towards the outside so close-grained that it was difficult to count its rings of growth, and fragrant as sandal wood. Dr. Royle produced a report from Mr. Wilson Saunders, and other gentlemen of Lloyd's, pronouncing it to be well adapted to shipbuilding, ranking between the best kind of larch and hard woods. One of the advantages which planters may look to in the Deodar is rapidity of growth. The Indian slab, although 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, was not more than 190 years old. If Deodar wood grows as fast in England as in the north-west of India, the trees would be fit to fell in thirty years, at which time they would be 26 inches in diameter.

TENDERS

Delivered for the erection of Rectory-house, Tingewick, Bucks. Mr Tarring, architect:—

Haynes and Hare	£3,229	0	0
Myers	3,120	0	0
Higgs and Cullingford	2,940	0	0
Franklin	2,677	0	0

For a double Villa at Edmonton, for Mr. Fisher: Mr. Hudson, architect

Hall	£1,120	0	0!
Smith	1,055	0	0
Wood	986	0	0
Tolley	893	0	0
Humphries	750	0	0!

THE BUILDER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. G. M." "R. T. J." "H. R. F." W. L." "R. J." "W. W." "E. B." "W. H." "J. J." "A Subscriber," "F. A." "B. L. P." "W. D." "J. H. E." "J. T." "G. P." (depends on circumstances). "R. W. W." (district surveyor is entitled to fee for greenhouse). "T. S." "E. S. S." (declined). "H. C. J." (if a *sound* party-wall, the party pulling down the adjoining premises must pay expense of shoring). "T. P." (a lecture on the mosaic movement is about to be delivered at Ipswich: we do not know of any other). "E. L." (each case must be judged of by itself). "Mr. R." "S. S. T." "One of the competitors" (under our mark). "A. S." (ditto). "G. P." "H. and W." "A. P. H." "S. S."

Books.—Notices of several works are unavoidably delayed.

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE. All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and *not* to the Publisher.

NOTE.

We have been urged from several quarters to re-publish in a cheap form for distribution the papers on the Homes of the Poor which appeared in our last volume. Fearing that a return of the cholera must be looked for, and that little has really been done to lessen the risk, and believing it to be of the utmost importance that the actual condition of our great towns should be widely known in order to induce attempts at amelioration, we have determined on complying with the request to a certain extent. We propose, therefore, to issue an octavo of about ninety pages, with numerous illustrations, for *One Shilling*, under the title of "LONDON SHADOWS," and we solicit the kindly co-operation of all who may feel disposed to aid in circulating it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVIDENT INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS.—Established for the Relief of its Decayed Members' Widows and Orphans.

GEORGE BAKER, Esq. Governor.

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S. Grimsdell, esq.	T. Piper, jun. esq.
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W. Hosking, esq. F.S.A.	

The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, GEORGE BAKER, Esq. in the Chair.

HONORARY STEWARDS.

A. N. Arnaud, esq.	C. Lucas, esq.
R. P. Brown, esq.	J. Little, esq.
G. W. Baker, esq.	G. McLennan, esq.
George Briand, esq.	W. Mosley, esq.
Y. Bellman, esq.	A. Mason, esq.
J. Clarke, esq.	T. Marnus, esq.
E. Carter, esq.	T. Nesham, esq.
H. W. Cooper, esq.	W. Norris, e q.
W. Cruse, esq.	T. Nye, esq.
W. W. Dennis, esq.	T. Peake, esq.
C. Deisy, esq.	M. Pass, esq.
J. Dramsole, esq.	H. Richardson, esq.
G. T. Ellis, esq.	T. B. Stevens, esq.
H. Fielder, esq.	T. Stirling, esq.
J. Glenn, esq.	J. Taylor, esq.
J. Greenwood, esq.	H. Tregon, esq.
F. C. Holland, esq.	J. Tillott, esq.
C. Haynes, esq.	S. Watkins, esq.
T. Jackson, esq.	W. Webb, esq.
J. Jay, esq.	T. H. Wallis, esq.
W. Jeakes, esq.	J. Walker, esq.
R. W. Kennard, esq.	J. Willson, esq.
G. Locke, esq.	E. Woodthorpe, esq.
J. Lee, esq.	W. Yates, esq.

W. ALLARD, Secretary.

Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swithin's-lane, March 9, 1854.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an active person as CLERK of WORKS, and to make himself generally useful. He must have had experience in iron-work, and if he has a practical knowledge of iron roofing will be preferred. Must be able to make working drawings. All applications to contain full particulars, with references.—Address, Box M. 133, Post-office, Liverpool.

MESSRS. PYNE and WILLIAMS, Grainers, have a VACANCY for a respectable Youth as an Out-door APPRENTICE (wages, 5s. Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico. A premium will be required.

TIMBER-TRADE.—WANTED, a CLERK in the RETAIL TRADE, as Salesman, Bookkeeper, and Collector. Apply by letter, stating particulars of previous experience and salary required, to Mr. WALFORD, Timber and Slate Merchant, Brunswick Sawing and Planing Mills, Wolverhampton.

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMAZON LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, and SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A liberal commission and procuration fees allowed. Applications to be made to
ROBERT GEORGE WEAR, F.R.G.S
1, Ironmonger-lane, London. Manager and Actuary.
Loans on personal security.

TO CLERKS OF WORKS.

WANTED, an experienced Person to SUPERINTEND the CONSTRUCTION of WATER-WORKS, under the immediate direction of the engineer. Parties applying must forward testimonials and statement of age, salary required, abilities, and description of works executed under their superintendence to JOHN J. MAWSON, Civil Engineer, Town Hall Chambers, Essex-street, Manchester, on or before THURSDAY, the 16th of MARCH.

TO GAS ENGINEERS.

WANTED, immediately, a RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT for the BOSTON GAS WORKS. He will be required to attend to the manufacture of gas and all general details of the works, to inspect and keep in order the mains and service pipes throughout the town, to check and regulate the meters, and to superintend the cleaning and lighting of the lamps, under the direction of the Surveyor of the Company. A salary of about 100l. a year, together with a house attached to the works, free from rent, rates, and taxes, with firing, gas-light, and a large garden, will be allowed to an efficient person. The Superintendent will be required to devote the whole of his time and attention to the service of the Company, and particularly to control and direct the workmen at the works; his engagement will be determinable on one calendar month's notice by either party. The most satisfactory testimonials will be required that the person to undertake these duties is honest, sober, and industrious, and has been accustomed to work large brick retorts (not iron), and that he thoroughly understands the general management of gas works, and is capable of rectifying injuries to the gasholders or the other parts of the works if arising). Applications, enclosing testimonials, to be sent by letter, postage paid, to Messrs. WHITE and CALTHROP, Solicitors, Boston, before TUESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH next. No answers will be given to any applicants, excepting those selected by the Committee of Management.—Boston, Lincolnshire, 24th February, 1854.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, in the Office of a Builder, a respectable YOUNG MAN as CLERK. He must be a good and expeditious writer, and accustomed to builders' accounts. —Apply by letter only, to W. B. Office of "The Builder," stating age, salary required, and where last engaged.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, immediately in a Builder's Office in the Country (in consequence of the illness of the present Clerk), a steady, sober PERSON who thoroughly understands the routine of a Builder's office, including accounts, estimating, drawing plans, &c. No person need apply who cannot give the most satisfactory references as to character, or who would object (if approved) to a permanent residence in the country.—Apply by letter to A. B. care of J. Phillips, Chemist, 3, Vernon place, Bagnigge-wells-road, London.

WANTED, a YOUTH, 15 to 18 years of age. Must write a good hand and have some knowledge of accounts. The son of a carpenter, who has had some practice in taking men's time and entering building materials, will be preferred.—Apply by letter to Mr. DEARIN, No. 5, Earl-street, Southwark-bridge-road.

WANTED, in a Builder's Office, a respectable steady LAD about 16, who would fill up his time at the bench, and thus gain a practical knowledge of the business.—Address in his own handwriting to A. H. No. 1, Queen Charlotte-row, New-road. No premium required.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN.

WANTED, an intelligent Man as DESIGNER for a Cabinet and Upholstery Establishment.—Address, with particulars and salary expected, GEORGE WALLIS, Esq. School of Design, Birmingham.

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HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, a nice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

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not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks, London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely poisonous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. Have a liberation has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material pr mar.ls male use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to use cheapness. In either case it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and Co.; ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents, In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 88, Upper Thames street, City In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, North Parade, Liverpool, Also are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-built. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and quite one-third the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 15s. and 24s. each, casks exclusive

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c as a substitute for oil paint; is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are really mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 8s. per gallon

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finishing in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington street, Goswell street, London.

DAMP WALLS! DAMP WALLS!—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of long experience; it is unfailing in its applicat on. Entire houses have been papered in a short time after the last coat of plaster has been put on. Also for the repairs of old houses its value is great. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d.—Prepare l only by Mr. J. STENT, Surveyor, Warminster. May be purchased of all respectable Druggists or Paper-dealers for 3s. per quart, or 10s. per gallon.

PERMANENT ZINC COLOURS and WHITE.—Emerald and Brunswick Greens, Chromes, Blues, Reds, and all other Colours, are now produced from Zinc at prices which render them an advantageous substitute to the Lead, Arsenic, and Copper Colours. These Zinc Colours are most brilliant, and never change by exposure to any Gases Salt Water, &c For Ships and Machinery, also for all kinds of House Painting, no other but Zinc Colours ought to be used to insure durability and economy. For Prices, apply to the Patentee, Mr. GEO. K. GEYELIN and CO. White Zinc and Permanent Colour Works, Victoria-wharf, Regent's-park-basin, London.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cement is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster Bridge, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Masti-Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its smooth hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, as has been proved in docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stuccoes. Orders received by Londn. Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Nails, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney Pots, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ROMAN and OTHER CEMENTS, Manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, successor to the Patentees, PARKER and WYATT, who, in 1796, first introduced PARKER'S ROMAN CEMENT; also Tarras and Portland Cements, English and French Plaster, Terra Cotta Chimney Pots, Trusses &c.

Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts, Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM R ROBINSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

THE SCALE of PREMIUMS adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent of the profits, are assumed to be declared every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the premium on insurances of 50l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed capital of 750,000l. of which nearly 150,000l. is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the subscribed and invested capital, will be seen by the following statement:—

On the 31st October, 1838, the sums assured, including bonus added, amounted to	£2,750,000
The premium fund to more than	560,000
And the annual income from the same source, to	105,000

Insurances, without participation in profits, may be effected at reduced rates. SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1805. Life Insurance of every description. Loans granted. E. F. SEALY, Manager.
57, Moorgate street, London.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, Chief Offices—27, King-street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1717.

Rates of Premium moderate.
Short period Policies granted.
Rent Deducted.
Losses promptly and liberally settled.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. King street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1836.

Life Assurance in all its branches effected.
Eight tenths of the Profits given to the Assured.
A Division of Profits every Five Years.
The Bonus additions have amounted to One half the Premiums paid on the Policies.
Assurances without profits at reduced rates.
And information respecting either Fire or Life Insurance, with prospectuses and forms of application, may be obtained on application to the Office.

W. M. BROWNE, Secretary and Actuary.
Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 36A, Moorgate-street.

Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium.

Loans can all times be obtained and repaid by small instalments.

Investment Policies secure a payment of the amount assured in 13, 10, or 7 years, or at death if it should previously occur, on which advances can be obtained

Persons about to subscribe to Building Societies, will find the Building Policies issued by this office combine the Assurance of Life with all the advantages derived from a Building Society.

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Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted.

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EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT AIR-VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory, CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 29.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—

LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 320 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

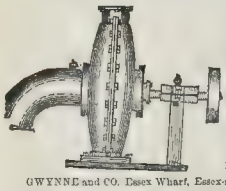
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 3, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold) to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l 15s.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 18 in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT

CAST-IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump £1 15 0

Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing..... 3 0 0

Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

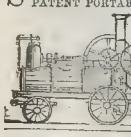
JOHN WARNER AND SONS, 9, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade. An Illustrated Book sent on application post-free.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—

PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.



Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS, Engineers and Contractors, John's-place, Holland-street, Southwark, London.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.—

To CONTRACTORS.—TO BE LET on HIRE, or for SALE, several strong and simple STEAM-ENGINES, mounted on wheels, with iron chimney, &c. complete, ready for immediate use, with nut any fixing, of 6 horse, 8-horse, 10 horse, 12-horse, 16-horse, 20-horse power, and upwards, adapted for pumping, winding, sawing, and general contractors' purposes.—Apply to MEDWIN and HALL, Engineers and Portable Engine-makers, 99, Blackfriars-road.

STEAM-ENGINES,

of various sizes, from two-horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most improved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double-purchase cranks also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery, made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and Co., Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, City-road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

CAUTION.—BEART'S PATENT

PERFORATED BRICKS. Mr. ROBERT BEART, the patentee, to prevent complaints of proceedings being taken to stop the making of Perforated or Hollow Bricks with a series of holes, without his license, hereby declares his intention to proceed against all parties infringing his patent without further notice. Applications for licenses to be made to, and information obtained of W. J. and G. BOULTON, Solicitors, Northampton-square, London.

PLAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES,

PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietors; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 681, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

Specimens at 31, Aldersgate-street.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and

other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c.; Antique, Geometrical, and Alhambric Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability, Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths, Copings for Grates, Dado or Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

TO TILE MAKERS.

FANCY BORDER TILES.—WANTED to

PURCHASE, from 1,000 to 2,000 FANCY BORDER TILES. Drawings, stating size and pattern, and the lowest price per hundred for cash.—Direct, A. B. C. 5, Trafalgar-terrace, Greenwich.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale

Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Lightly-ground Pit Sand of approved quality, constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK

ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month, and until further notice: Stocks, 32s.; Place, 26s. per thousand. Ready money on the field. February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

BRICKS.—2,000,000 of sound KENT

GREY STOCK for SALE, for present delivery alongside in the river.—Apply to W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.

Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.

BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;

Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

800,000 BRICKS to be made, for labour

only, with cottage to live in on the spot.—Apply personally to Mr. G. H. HOLLEDGE, White-horse-road, Croydon.

BRICKS! BRICKS!—A Constant Supply

can be had in large or small quantities, of BEART'S PATENT PERFORATED, or 12 Holes ditto, or Solid Bricks, superior in quality to any stocks, and well adapted for Facings, &c. made of the best Sussex clay. Delivered at the Bricklayers' Arms Station.—Apply to Mr. HUBLEY, Surveyor, 11, Walworth-terrace, Walworth, where samples may be seen.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

TO BE SOLD, about 100 Chaldrons of very

good SOIL.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE STONE, Millpond-street, Bermondsey.

BRICKLAYER'S CART, young HORSE,

and HARNESS (nearly new). FOR SALE.—Inquire of G. PERRIER, Oakfield-terrace, Oakfield-road, Penge.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT,

Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—

Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, PULPCRAG'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS

during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGOTT, 113, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—

WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill-wall, Poplar.—Closet-basins, urinals, bidet-pans, plug-basins, washhand-tables, beer-machine handles, closet-handles, bath-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, paste-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

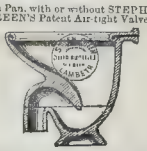
A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES,

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

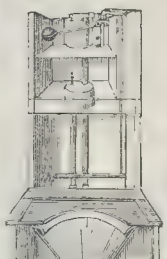
STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.

R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

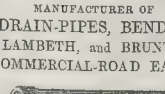
HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

JENNINGS'S ESSENTIALS FOR PIPE-DRAINAGE.

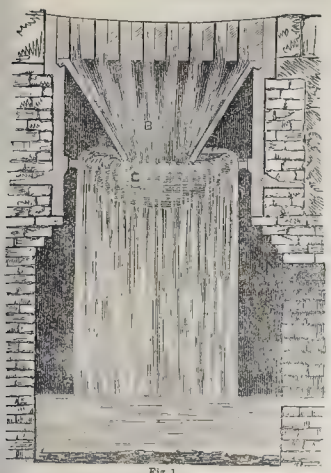


Fig. 1.

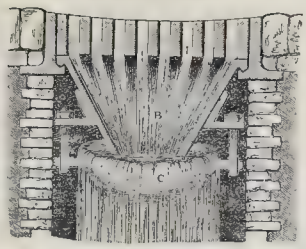


Fig. 2.

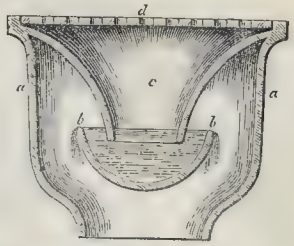


Fig. 3.

ALL PIPE DRAINS, however well adapted for the purpose intended, without the above guards MUST BE LIABLE TO STOPPAGE. The entire drainage of a large Union was, a fortnight since, stopped, which rendered the breaking up of the floors, &c. necessary: after GREAT EXPENSE and trouble, a common table-fork was found across one of the pipes, which had obstructed and ultimately blocked the drains. JENNINGS'S TRAPS have since been fixed in all the sinks and yards, as nothing detrimental to drainage can pass them.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSET is also an effectual guard.

Fig. 1 shows Jennings's Street Gully Trap, with an iron casing.

Fig. 2 is Jennings's SKELETON Street Gully Trap, quite as efficient as Fig. 1, the brickwork of the gully-hole answering for the iron case; this not only reduces the first cost, but the cost of carriage.

Fig 3 is one of Jennings's Sink or Area Traps.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of Jennings's Imperishable Water Closet, the weekly sale of which NOW exceeds 350.

Fig 4

These Closets save FIFTY PER CENT. IN PLUMBERS' WORK, and are fit, in their different varieties of ware, for the MANSION or COTTAGE.

A Book containing Illustrations, Descriptions, and Prices can be had on application, or post-free if two stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS,

ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER, 29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. at HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

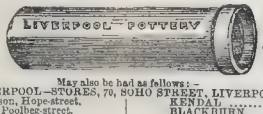
Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required, as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 52, Brydges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

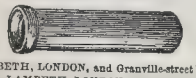
LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	KENDAL	Robt. Thompson.
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther-street.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh Podhunter.
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	COCKERMOUTH	John Hird.
PRESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.		

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.

MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the one being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, ditto. G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britten-street, Chelsea, and at the Pottery.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, E.-sex.

TO WATER COMPANIES and PLUMBERS.

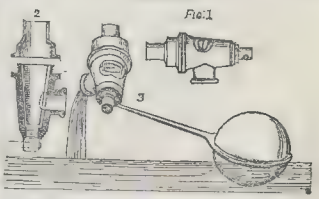


Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig. 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in Action.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High-pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers

TRAM-ROAD PLATES WANTED, new or second hand, delivered alongside in the Thames.—Apply, stating price and particulars, to Messrs. MEESON and CO. Lime and Chalk Works, Grays, Essex.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PACKING-CASE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Manor-street, Chelsea, on WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 15, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock punctually, the dry and well-selected STOCK, consisting of about 3,000 yellow deals, planks, and boards, 1,500 pine planks, 500 first quality pine deals, [illegible] white Christiania deals, 1,500 white battens, 1,800 yellow ditto, 82 squares of white and yellow flooring, framed door grounds, panel doors, sashes and frames, a quantity of mouldings, and miscellaneous articles. The above premises are situate within 200 yards of a free dock on the Thames, and offer every facility for removal either by land or water. Approved bills at four months' date from purchasers of 30*l.* and upwards.—The stock may be viewed two days prior to the day of sale, and catalogues obtained on the Premises; and at Mr. MARSH's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; or will be forwarded on application.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS. Important and very extensive Fall of valuable Oak Timber, near the Trent Valley Railway.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the NEWDEGATE ARMS HOTEL, Nuneaton, on TUESDAY, MARCH [illegible], at TWELVE for ONE, in suitable lots, about 8,000 capital OAK TIMBER TREES, with their top, lop, and bark, of excellent quality, and about 6,000 large oak, ash and elm tellers, now standing and growing in the well-known Wellington Wood, on the Watling-street-road, about 3 miles from the railway stations at Nuneaton and Atherstone, and within a short distance of the Ashby canal. The timber and tellers will be carefully marked, numbered, and lotted, and will be sold to be grubbed up by the purchasers. Full descriptive particulars, with lithographic plans showing the situation of each lot, will be issued twenty-one days preceding the sale, and may be had at the principal inns in Leicester, Birmingham, Coventry, and Liverpool; at the place of sale; and at Mr. LEIFCHILD's Land and Timber Offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London. Proper persons will attend at the keeper's cottage, fourteen days prior to the sale, for the purpose of pointing out the various lots.

CROYDON, SURREY.

MESSRS. BLAKE will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, Morland-road, Croydon-common, on THURSDAY, MARCH 23, at ONE for TWO o'clock (by direction of Messrs. James and Joseph Davis, who are about to dissolve partnership), 31,000 BRICKS, consisting of 13,000 Stocks, 55,000 Malms, 8,000 Place, 25,000 others various, and about twenty loads of bats. May be viewed and catalogues had on the premises, at the inns in the neighbourhood; the Artichoke Inn, Newington-causeway; and of Messrs. BLAKE, Croydon.

EPSOM.—Capital and extensive Builder's Stock and Trade Utensils.

MESSRS. BLAKE are directed to SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, High-street, Epsom, on MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1854, and following days, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock each day, by instructions from Mr. William Butcher, who is retiring from the building business (but who will continue his profession of surveyor, auctioneer, estate agent, and valuer), comprising 3,000 prime seasoned DEALS, BATTENS, and PLANKING, sixty squares of prepared flooring, new sashes, doors, skirtings, and mouldings; 700 feet of dry mahogany, wainscot, and cedar board; Burr oak veneers, thirty loads of Dantzic fir timber, 1,000 feet of Memel deals, and other scantlings, oak, elm, and beech planks; 10,000 feet of featheredge and inch elm boards, ten loads of round oak and elm timber, 500 oak poles, 1,500 spruce shingles, quantity of slabs, an assortment of ironmongery, two brewing coppers, a ribbed roof covered with copper, 24 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, two tons of old lead, marble chimney-pieces, [illegible] patent chimney pots, [illegible] slates, twelve joiner's benches and shop implements, a strong 6-inch [illegible], timber carriage, pair of large timber [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible], two builders' carts, an excellent mortar machine, scaffolding, second-hand materials, and the [illegible] of three [illegible]. May be viewed on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale. Catalogues obtained at the Inns in the principal towns; Artichoke, Newington-causeway; and of Messrs. BLAKE, Croydon.

TO PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS, HOUSE PAINTERS, AND BUILDERS.—Capital Freehold Business Premises and Dwelling-house, at Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. N.B. An artesian spring [illegible] the surface [illegible] this property to the attention of dyers, distillers, or any trade requiring a supply of pure and soft water.

MR. JOHN DAWSON is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, 24th of MARCH, at TWELVE, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a comfortable residence, with domestic offices, a shop fronting the street, and a spacious yard, in which are all the erections, workshops, stabling, &c. required for a first-rate business, with all the advantages derivable from the fact that for more than [illegible] years on this spot, and for many years by the family of the vendor, a large, well-conducted, and in every sense respectable plumbing and engineering trade has been established. No intimation previous to this announcement has been given of the vendor's intention to invest his capital and energies in another direction, the business, which is in full activity, will fall unimpaired to the benefit of the purchaser. To be viewed. Detailed particulars may be had at the Mart; of CHARLES EDWARD JEMMETT, Esq. Solicitor, Kingston; and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON's Auction and Land Offices, Kingston, and Marlborough chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

SOUTHWARK.—Valuable Stock and Utensils of a Mason and Paviour.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are directed by the Trustees of Wm. Sugden to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Gravel-lane, Southwark, on TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, at TWELVE for ONE, the valuable STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of Yorkshire stone, in paving, landings, sinks, steps, sills, and coping, granite and granite and pebble paving, Portland stone in blocks and scantling, marble slab, chimney-pieces, &c. Also the Trade Implements, comprising stone cart, stone trucks, crab, [illegible], [illegible], scaffolding, saw-tackle, and other effects. May be viewed the day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, [illegible], Parliament-street, Westminster, or Coal Exchange.

KENSINGTON.—Valuable Stock and Effects of a Mason and Paviour, and Lease of Wharf.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are directed by the trustees of William Sugden, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, [illegible] Wharf, Warwick-road, Kensington-basin, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, at TWELVE for ONE, the excellent STOCK IN TRADE, comprising several thousand feet of Yorkshire stone, in rubbed and tooled paving, landings, steps, and coping, sinks, headstones, Harecastle and Bangor hood slates, granite curb and pitching rag stone, about twenty-four loads of Memel timber, new and old bricks, sand, &c. The trade implements comprise the erection of travelling crane, with jenny and tackle complete, three carts, a 4-wheel stone truck, hand-trucks, barrows, sieves, and saw tackle. Also two horses, cart and chaise, harness, a 2-wheel chaise, chaise-horse, and other effects. At the same time the valuable lease of the excellent wharf, with a frontage of [illegible] feet, to the Kensington basin, stabling for four horses, two dwelling rooms, and office, held for an unexpired term, at the low rent of [illegible] a year. May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—Capital Oak Timber of large dimensions, Borough Green, near Newmarket, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. ISAACSON and TATTERSALL, on MONDAY, the 13th day of MARCH, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock punctually, in SPARROW'S-GROVE and OUT WOODS, in Borough Green aforesaid, abutting on the hard road, and three miles from the Dullingham Station, 151 large OAK TREES of superior quality, standing, with top, lop, and bark, in lots of one tree each, marked with paint. The above are well worthy the attention of the public, being of good quality and lying well for getting away, and may be seen any day prior to the sale, on application to Mr. LACEY, of Borough Green.—Catalogues may be had at the Sale, or of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, Clare, or Newmarket, Suffolk.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale of Timber and Bark.—Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire, and Whittlewood and Salcey Forests, Northamptonshire. By order of the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, the Commissioner in charge of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. LONG, at the CHURCHILL ARMS INN, ASCOT, near Wychwood, on TUESDAY, the 21st MARCH, 1854, in Wychwood Forest, about NINETY TONS of BARK, the produce of 1852, and 283 tons, the produce of 1853; about [illegible] OAK TIMBER TREES, of good dimensions, in a round, hewn, and sided state; a large quantity of slabs off oak timber, taken from the Navy, sundry lots of top pieces, &c. &c.

In Whittlewood Forest, Northamptonshire, about Thirty-eight Tons of Flittern Bark, the produce of 1853; in Salcey Forest, Northamptonshire, about Forty-three Tons of Flittern Bark, the produce of 1853.

The Bark and Timber in Wychwood Forest is contiguous to good roads, and the whole is within about three miles of three stations (viz. Charlbury, Ascot, and Shipton) on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, thus affording easy communication to all parts of the kingdom.

The Bark in Whittlewood Forest is on a good turnpike road, within about six miles of the London and North-Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal. That in Salcey Forest is on a good road, about three miles from the London and North Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal.

For further particulars apply to Mr. T. LINNELL, Salcey Forest, near Northampton.

Catalogues with conditions of sale, may be had at the Office of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, 2, Whitehall-place, London; of Mr. T. Linnell, Salcey Forest, Northampton; of Mr. R. Morris, Ascot, near Wychwood; at the place of sale; and of the Auctioneer, Witney, Oxon.

Mr. R. Morris, jun. will show the lots of Bark and Timber in Wychwood Forest; Mr. Linnell, the Bark in Salcey Forest; and Mr. T. Gulliver, of Hazelborough Lodge, the Bark in Whittlewood Forest.

Thirty Oak, Elm, and Walnut Trees, now standing on the Gordon Estate, Enfield. Also about 20,000 Stock Bricks. By

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, Chase Side, Enfield, a short distance from the railway station, on THURSDAY, MARCH 16, at TWO o'clock, by order of the proprietors, TWENTY OAK TIMBER TREES, with their lop, tops, and bark; Three large Walnut, Five Elm, and One Ash Trees. Also, 20,000 BRICKS. May be viewed. Catalogues on the Premises; at the Greyhound, Enfield; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.—Tottenham, March 9, 1854.

HAMPSHIRE.—Valuable Freehold Estate in the parish of Christchurch, comprising a newly-erected Residence, with suitable Offices and Farm Buildings, Six Cottages, and 4[illegible]5 Acres of Land, situate on the sea-shore, midway between Bournemouth and Christchurch, a highly picturesque and salubrious part of the county.

MESSRS. RUSHWORTH and JARVIS will SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on FRIDAY, MARCH 24, at TWELVE, in six lots (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the STOURCLIFFE ESTATE, comprising a villa residence with walled garden and greenhouse, coach-house and stabling for seven horses, farm buildings, six labourers' cottages, and [illegible] acres of land. The estate abuts on the sea shore, to which it slopes with a southern aspect for a distance of nearly three miles, and from innumerable points are presented most beautiful views of the Isle of Wight, the Needle Rocks, Swanage, and the whole West Bay; to the east the Abbey Church and town of Christchurch and High Cliffe, and in the distance the New Forest; while northwards the views extend to the Shaftesbury Hills. Its [illegible] of [illegible] Christchurch and its harbour on one side, and Bournemouth on the other, presents great advantages; the soil is gravelly, with springs of water and veins of clay, and there are brick kilns within a very short distance. The estate is bounded by good roads on three sides, and is seven miles from Poole Station, and eight miles from the Christchurch Road Station on the South Western Railway, with public conveyances running daily to Christchurch. Particulars and plans may be obtained, and the estate viewed, on application to Messrs. [illegible], Solicitors, Chippenham, Wilts; Mr. PAIN, Solicitor, Christchurch; Messrs. [illegible], Wood, and [illegible], Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn; and of the Auctioneers, Savile-row, Regent-street, and [illegible], Christchurch.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 472, New Oxford-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Right Hon. LORD VISCOUNT CHEWTON.
[illegible], Esq. [illegible], Hart-street, Mark-lane
John Thomas King, Esq. 9, Highbury-crescent, and 53, Queen-street, Cheapside
Donald Nicoll, Esq. J. P. "The Albany," Piccadilly, and Oldfields, Acton, Executor of London and Middlesex
Septimus Read, Esq. 41, Jewin-street, Cripplegate
Thomas Robinson, Esq. 45, Bernard-street, Russell-square
Reginald Rew, Esq. 1, Guildford-place, Russell-square
Martin Stutely, Esq. 6, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park
Robert Fawne, Esq. [illegible], Cannon-street, City

Shares [illegible]. Entrance 6d. Monthly payments 8s. No quarterage or extra payments. Females and minors can become members. No fines. Not political. Rules gratis. Agents wanted.

FIVE per CENT. INTEREST.—The Directors having resolved to allow interest after the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum upon all deposits of money, paid-up shares, and subscriptions six months in advance, savings banks' depositors, and others desirous of investing small sums at interest, without partnership or joint-stock liability, are invited to peruse the prospectus and rules, which may be had gratis on application.

A Post-office order for 10s. (being one month's subscription, entrance fee, and price of pass book) will ensure immediate enrolment.

A year's subscription 5*l.* 6s. A paid-up share (bearing interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum), which is immediately entered on the order of right to choose land independent of the ballot, 5*l.* 2s.

ONE FIFTH of an ACRE of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for [illegible].—The freehold estate at Staines, Middlesex, fronting the high turnpike road from London, and in proximity to the Ashford and Staines Railway Stations, on the South Western Railway, purchased for the members of the National Provident Freehold Land Society, is now ready for allotment, with frontages of 40 feet, by a depth of 240 feet. Allotments, with frontages of 20 feet, for 25*l.* each. Plans of the estate may be inspected at the Offices of the Society. Negotiations are pending for another freehold estate in Middlesex, adjoining a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, and for estates in Kent and Essex.

472, New Oxford-street, London. JOHN P. COX, Secretary.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—ONE HUNDRED RIGHTS of CHOICE and FIFTY SHARES by SENIORITY.—Shares taken before the final numbers are placed in the wheel, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, at THREE o'clock, will participate in the allocations of the SIXTEENTH PUBLIC DRAWING, in Freemasons' Hall, at the Sixth Quarterly General Meeting of the Members. Viscount Ranelagh in the chair.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.
33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, March 8th, 1854.

TO HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS, &c.

TO be immediately DISPOSED OF, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable BUSINESS as a Hydraulic Engineer and General Building Plumber, in one of the best towns in the west of England; the present proprietor wishes to retire from business on account of ill health, and will be inclined to make reasonable arrangements for the good will. The premises on which the business is conducted are of considerable extent, in the centre of the town, and comprise two good dwelling-houses attached, a large yard, and extensive shops and sheds, with a garden and three cottage houses at the end of the garden, suitable for workmen. These premises could have to be rented at a price to be fixed upon, or they would be sold for a life term on which they are held. The Stock-in-Trade, which is not a heavy one, to be taken at a fair valuation.—For particulars, apply to G. [illegible], Plumber, Hemingford-terrace, East, Islington.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

JEWIN-STREET and JEWIN-CRESCENT, Aldersgate-street.—TO BE DISPOSED OF by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the BUSINESS of a BUILDER, carried on by the late Mr. James Ward and his family at Jewin-street and Jewin-crescent aforesaid for upwards of forty years, to which is attached the excellent Business of a Dealer in Building Materials, Bath Bricks, Hearth-stone, Pipe-clay, &c. The fixtures are to be taken at a valuation, and if desired the stock in trade, or any part thereof.—For particulars apply on the Premises, or to Messrs. FISHER and SON, Solicitors, 162, Aldersgate-street.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, a BUSINESS in the above line, five miles from the Bank; to a man of business habits, with a small capital, the same offers great advantages, it lying among the principal City men. Possession can be had immediately if required, as the proprietor having other engagements is the reason of parting with it. For further particulars direct, prepaid, to G. A. R. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS.

ANY Person wishing to enter an OPENING for the Carpentry, Joinery, Glazing, &c. departments of the building trade may hear of an excellent one, and of suitable premises, house, &c. by applying to Mr. PILKINTON, Architect, Bourn, Lincolnshire. A person engaged in the masonry, bricklaying, &c. department, and who has a good connection, would be glad to join in estimating with a carpenter, joiner, &c. thus affording an opportunity for an introduction to business to a competent person who may be willing to join him.—Bourn, March 6, 1854.

TO PUMP MAKERS, GAS-FITTERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a GENUINE CONCERN, comprising finished and unfinished Stock, with Tools requisite for the above. To a small capitalist this will prove a good opening, illness being the sole cause of parting with the above.—Apply on the Premises, between Ten and Four, at 33, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, City.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, on account of the death of the proprietor, the LEASE of a HOUSE, with large Workshops and Yard, in the vicinity of Eaton-square, which has been carried on successfully for eleven years past, in the above line. This would be found a good opportunity for any one about to commence with a small capital. The premises are good, and the rent very low.—Apply to Mr. HULETT, 55, High Holborn; or Mr. CLARKE, Ironmonger, Bathurst-street, Hyde-park.

TO PLUMBERS, DECORATORS, GAS-FITTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an excellent old-established BUSINESS, in a flourishing town, with house, suited for a person of first respectability. For particulars, apply to Messrs. JAMES GAY and CO. [illegible], Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, London.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Treaty, the extensive PREMISES and STOCK of the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, in Lancaster, and the well-established business connected therewith, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. [illegible], Strand, London; Messrs. CHESSHIRE and GIBSON, Birmingham; Mr. JOHN GRANTHAM, C.E. Liverpool; Mr. [illegible], C.E. Manchester; [illegible], 24, Boar-lane, Leeds; Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], Architects, Bradford; Mr. [illegible], Architect, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. ANDREW WOODROW and SON, 57, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

PREMISES WANTED, between 'Change and London-bridge, with an extensive ground floor of about 4,000 to 5,000 square feet, a frontage of not less than [illegible] feet, and side entrances.—Apply to W. H. DAWSON, Abchurch-yard, City, London.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY, 29, Bucklersbury, London.—The Legislative Council of New South Wales having placed at the disposal of this Society funds for the promotion of Emigration to that Colony, the Committee give notice that they are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from parties desirous of EMIGRATING to SYDNEY, for LOANS, to be applied in part payment of their passage to that colony. Further particulars may be obtained on application to SAMUEL COGHLAN, Secretary.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES from 50*l.* to 250*l.* upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES.—Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules 6d. each copy, or 1s. per post. Note.—Four new classes are now in course of formation for London, and will immediately commence operations.

LOANS.—SUMS from 5*l.* to 200*l.* advanced on PERSONAL SECURITY two or three days after application, repayable any day in the week, by Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months; [illegible] Bills Discounted.—LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Offices, 63, Goswell-road, London. Open Daily from Nine till Eight, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Charges extremely moderate, and strict confidence observed. Forms of application gratis.

COUNCIL ORDER from WHITEHALL on DECIMALS shows the necessity of all immediately understanding the system.

Its simplicity is practically explained in "Mear's Decimal Coinage Tables," price 6d. and "Mear's Decimal Calculator" (Weights and Measures), price 6d.

Sir John Bowring has lost no opportunity of making these books known, and the co-operation of the intelligent is requested.

W. J. ADAMS, 59, Fleet-street, London; BRADSHAW and BLACKLOCK, Manchester; and all Booksellers.

QUANTITIES, SPECIFICATIONS, SCHEDULES of PRICES, WORKING DRAWINGS, &c. copied, lithographed, or printed.

PLANS, ELEVATIONS, DRAWINGS of MACHINERY, &c. lithographed or engraved.

BUILDERS' and CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNT BOOKS; DRAWING PAPERS, ditto, mounted and continuous; TRACING PAPER and CLOTH, ditto in lengths.

GENERAL STATIONERY, for the use of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, and ENGINEERS, at the lowest current rates.

WATERLOW and SONS, 65 to 68, London-wall; and 49, Parliament-street, London.
Contracts for the supply of large establishments.

BILLS of QUANTITIES, &c. Lithographed with the greatest celerity, and on the lowest scale of charges. Maps, Plans, &c. reduced or enlarged. Architectural, Engineering, and Mechanical Drawings executed in the most superior style of plain or tinted lithography.—ASHBEE and DANGERFIELD, Architectural and Engineering Lithographers and Draughtsmen, 22, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, March 11, 1854.

The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

CONTAINING &c.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The seventh ELECTION of PENSIONERS one male and two females, will take place on THURSDAY, 25th MAY next, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

PROVIDENT INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS.—Established for the Relief of its Decayed Members' Widows and Orphans.

GEORGE BAKER, Esq. Governor.

PATRONS.

The Right Honourable Earl of Carlisle.
The Right Honourable Earl of Ellesmere.
The Right Honourable Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.
Sir C. L. Eastlake, R.A. F.R.S.
H. T. Hope, Esq.

S. Angell, esq.
G. Baker, esq.
Thomas Cubitt, esq.
Wm. Cubitt, esq. Ald. M.P.
J. Chadwick, esq.
C. R. Cockerell, esq. R.A. F.R.S.
J. W. Dunthorn, esq.
T. L. Donaldson, esq.
G. Godwin, esq. F.R.S.
S. Grimsdell, esq.
T. Grissell, esq. F.S.A.
W. Harrison, esq.
P. Hardwick, esq. R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.
P. C. Hardwick, esq.
W. Hosking, esq. F.S.A.
H. E. Kendall, esq. F.S.A.
J. Kelk, esq.
J. Leaf, esq. M.P. C.E. F.R.S.
W. Lee, esq. M.P.
H. Lee, esq.
H. Lee, jun. esq.
J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
J. Mowlem, esq.
W. Nixon, esq.
T. Piper, esq.
T. Piper, jun. esq.
W. Piper, esq.
S. M. Peto, esq. M.P.
G. Rennie, esq. C.E. F.R.S.
Baron de Rothschild, M.P.
W. Tite, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, GEORGE BAKER, Esq. in the Chair.

HONORARY STEWARDS.

A. N. Armani, esq.
R. P. Brown, esq.
G. W. Baker, esq.
George Briand, esq.
Y. Bellman, esq.
J. Clarke, esq.
E. Carter, esq.
H. W. Cooper, esq.
W. Crake, esq.
W. W. Dennis, esq.
C. Daley, esq.
J. Dronsfield, esq.
G. T. Ellis, esq.
H. Fielder, esq.
J. Glenn, esq.
J. Greenwood, esq.
H. C. Holland, esq.
C. Haynes, esq.
T. Jackson, esq.
W. Jackson, esq.
J. Jay, esq.
W. Jenkes, esq.
R. W. Kennard, esq.
G. Locke, esq.
J. Lee, esq.
C. Lucas, esq.
J. Little, esq.
G. McLennan, esq.
W. Mosley, esq.
A. Mason, esq.
T. Macnas, esq.
T. Nesham, esq.
W. Norris, esq.
T. Nye, esq.
T. Peake, esq.
M. Peto, esq.
H. Richardson, esq.
T. B. Stevens, esq.
T. Stirling, esq.
J. Taylor, esq.
H. Treggon, esq.
J. Thornett, esq.
S. Watkins, esq.
W. Webb, esq.
T. H. Wallis, esq.
J. Wilker, esq.
J. Willson, esq.
E. Woodthorpe, esq.
W. Yates, esq.

W. ALLARD, Secretary.

Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swithin's-lane, March 9, 1854.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-Square.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 3rd, or TUESDAY, the 4th of APRIL next, after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in Gilt Frames Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins, are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures of fair merit from being hung where otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself responsible in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package. The Prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

INSTRUCTION IN ART to FEMALE STUDENTS afforded by the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.

The SPRING SESSION COMMENCES on the 1st of MARCH, and will TERMINATE on the 31st of JULY.

The SCHOOL for the FEMALE STUDENTS passing through the General Course is at No. 37, Gower-street, Bedford square, Superintendent, Mrs. MIAM; Assistants, MISS GANN and MISS WEST.

Fees:—Advanced Classes, 2*l.* and 4*l.*; Elementary Class 20*s.*; Evening Class, 10*s.*

A Class meets at Gore-house, Kensington, on MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS

TECHNICAL COURSES carried on at Marlborough-house.

Porcelain Painting, daily teaching and practice, with studies from the living draped model. Fee 4*l.* Superintendents, Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. HUDSON.

Engraving on Wood and Metal for ornamental purposes, daily teaching and practice and lectures. Fee 2*l.* Superintendents, Mr. THOMPSON and MISS WATERHOUSE.

Lithographic Chalk, Pen, and Colour, daily teaching and practice. Fee 2*l.* Superintendents, Mr. BROOKES and MISS CHANNON, Marlborough-house, Pall-mall.

MOULDING and CASTING.—SIG. BRUCCIANI will give practical Demonstrations in the Art of Moulding and Casting, in all its branches, at the Classrooms, Marlborough House Pall-mall, every Wednesday Evening, at Half-past Six, during the ensuing Session, from the 1st March to 31st July. Fee for the Session, 1*l.*—Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at the Office of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.

SURFACE DECORATION.—Mr. HUDSON will give Instruction and Lectures on Surface Decorations as applied to Woven Fabrics of all kinds; Lace, Paperhangings, Porcelain, &c. at the Class rooms, Marlborough-house, Pall-Mall, every Morning (Saturday excepted) from Ten to One, and on Monday and Friday Evenings from Seven to Nine during the ensuing Session, from the 1st of March to the 31st July.

Fees for Male Students:—

Morning and Evening Class ..... 4*l.*
Evening Class only ..... 2*l.*
An Afternoon Class for Females, fee ..... 2*l.*

Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at the Offices of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough-house.

PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION.—PROFESSOR SEMPER will give Instruction and Lectures on Architecture, Building, and the various processes of Plastic Decoration, Furniture, and Internal Enrichment, at the Class rooms, Marlborough-house, Pall-Mall, during the ensuing Session from 1st March to 31st July. The Exercises take place from 9 to One o'Clock, till the Evening Nine o'Clock, every day (Saturday excepted),

Fees.—Morning and Evening Class .... 4*l.*
Evening Class only ..... 2*l.*

Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at the Offices of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough-house.

MECHANICAL and ENGINEERING DRAWING.—Mr. W. BINNS will give Instruction and Lectures on Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, at the Class-rooms, Marlborough House, seven times in the week, during the ensuing Session, from 6th March to 31st July. Fee, 2*l.* Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at the Offices of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.

COMPETITIONS.

NEW SENATE-HOUSE for the CITY of HAMBURG.—The Commission appointed by the Senate of Hamburg for erecting a New Senate house, hereby invite Architects and Artists to prepare and present to them DESIGNS for the CONSTRUCTION of the NEW BUILDINGS. The specification accompanied with plans and other data is published at Hamburg by Mr. MEISSNER, the printer to the Senate, and sold at one mark currency, for the benefit of the Church Building Fund, and may be ordered of Messrs. WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14, Henrietta street, Covent-garden. Three premiums are set apart for the best plans, one of 35. Frederiks d'or, and two of 25 Frederiks d'or each.

Hamburg, the 15th of February, 1854.

The COMMISSION for the ERECTION of the NEW SENATE-HOUSE.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road. TO ARCHITECTS.—The Committee of Management, having determined to erect a New Front and Wing to the Hospital, invite Architects to send in DESIGNS for the same. Premiums of twenty guineas and ten guineas will be paid for two designs which the Committee will select. Particulars may be known on personal application at the Secretary's Office, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

CONTRACTS.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY.—TENDER for STONE for ROADS. The East and West India Dock Company are willing to receive TENDERS for 500 yards of broken Guernsey Granite, 500 yards of broken Flint, and 300 yards of Shingle Gravel, either together or for separate portions, according to a specification and particulars, which may be had at the Engineer's Office, Western Docks. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and delivered at the Dock House, Billiter-square, on or before the 29th MARCH 1854

GEORGE COLLIN, Secretary.

East and West India Dock House, Billiter-square, 8th March, 1854

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a PARSONAGE HOUSE and Offices, at Elston, near Newark, can see the plans and specifications on application at the Rectory, Elston, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd MARCH. Tenders to be sent in to Mr T. AUSTIN, Architect, Newcastle upon-Tyne, before SATURDAY, the 8th of APRIL, 1854

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—CONTRACT No. 22. The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said Borough hereby give notice that on MONDAY, the 27th day of MARCH next, they will meet at the Committee Room, for such Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT with them for the construction of the following Works, viz.: A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 1,320 feet in length, to be commenced near the junction of the rivers Rea and Tame, and to be continued thence along the line of open course to a point near the Birmingham and Warwick Junction Canal, at Park Mills, together with other works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and specifications of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned Office, daily between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally with two responsible sureties, in a sum equal to one fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 27th day of MARCH next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor street, March 14, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." The CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said Borough hereby give notice that on MONDAY, the 10th day of APRIL next, they will meet at the Committee-room, for such Surveyor's Offices, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to contract for the CONSTRUCTION of a CAST-IRON PLATE GIRDER BRIDGE, and other Works connected therewith, in lieu of the existing bridge over the Warwick and Birmingham Canal in Great Charles-street Plans, sections, and specification of the proposed works may be seen at the Offices of the Warwick and Birmingham Canal Company, in Lower Fazeley-street, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st days of MARCH, and the 8th, 9th, and 7th days of APRIL next. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with responsible sureties in a sum equal to one fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule not strictly in accordance with the forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th day of APRIL next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor street, March 14, 1854

BOROUGH of SOUTHAMPTON.—TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS. Notice is hereby given, that the Southampton Local Board of Health will receive to receive, on or before the 3rd day of APRIL next, TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING, FURNISHING, and ERECTING TWO PUMPING ENGINES, with their boilers, and iron pump well, and an agitator, with all necessary gearing, &c. Specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained upon payment of 5*s.* on application at the Office of the Local Board of Health, Southampton, where the necessary plans and sections can be seen.—By order of the Special Works Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

Public Health Office, Southampton, March 9, 1854.

CARLISLE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRON-FOUNDERS, EARTHENWARE SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, BRICK MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

The Local Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following contracts:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the supply of EARTHENWARE SEWER and DRAIN PIPES, &c.

CONTRACT No. 2. For the supply of about 700 tons of CAST-IRON SEWER PIPES and OTHER CASTINGS.

CONTRACTS Nos. 3 and 4.—For EXCAVATIONS, and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES and other WORKS (including the supply of bricks), and for EXCAVATING, LAYING, and JOINTING EARTHEN SEWER PIPES, FIXING SEWER CASTINGS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 5.—For the supply of about Three Millions of SQUARE and RADIATED, SOLID, and HOLLOW BRICKS.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 13th inst. and copies of the specifications, schedules, bills of quantities, and forms of Tenders may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application at the Office of the Local Board, Carlisle, or at the offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster.

The charge for specifications, bills of quantities, &c will be five shillings for each contract.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board of Health, Carlisle, before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5," as the case may be.

ISAAC CARTMELL,
Committee Clerk to the Local Board.

Carlisle, 1st March, 1854.

[*For remainder of Contracts see next page.*

CONTRACTS.

WARE BURIAL BOARD.—Builders willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a CHAPEL and for BOUNDARY WALL &c. for enclosing the New Burial Ground near Ware, may see the plans and specifications at the office of the Architect, THOMAS SMITH, Esq. 11, Hart-street, Bloomsbury; or Mr. NATH. COBHAM, Solicitor, Ware, on and after MONDAY, the 20th of MARCH instant. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. Tenders to be sent in on or before the 27th of MARCH, addressed to the "Clerk to the Burial Board, Ware." A bill of quantities will be prepared.

By order
Dated the 8th of March, 1854. NATH. COBHAM, Clerk to the Board.

FALMOUTH BURIAL BOARD. — TO ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.—The Burial Board for the Parish of Falmouth in the County of Cornwall is prepared to receive DESIGNS for LAYING OUT the proposed NEW BURIAL GROUND for that parish, comprising about 8 acres, with suitable entrances and lodge, and for the ERECTION of TWO CHAPELS, with all requisite internal fittings, and either in one or separate buildings. Each design to be accompanied with specifications and estimates of the cost of the execution of the several works. A premium of 10l. will be given for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Board; and designs, specifications, and estimates are to be sent sealed, on or before the 25th day of MARCH next, addressed "To the Clerk of the Burial Board, Gallyng-street, Falmouth," where a plan of the ground may be seen, and further information obtained.

JOHN J. SKINNER, Clerk, *pro tem.* to the said Burial Board.

Falmouth, February 28, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—The Wardens and Assistants of Rochester bridge are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REMAINING PORTION of the above BRIDGE in a fit and proper state for the use of the public.

The Contract will include one Cast-iron Centre Arch of 170 feet span and Two Side Arches of 140 feet span each, together with the whole of the masonry, brickwork, &c. required above the springing level of the arches, the foundations, piers, and abutments being already built to that level.

The estimated weight of cast-iron is about 2,500 tons, more or less.

Plans, drawings and specifications of the intended work may be seen at the Office of Mr JOHN WRIGHT, the Resident Engineer, in Strood, any working day, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of MARCH, 1854 between the hours of TEN and FOUR, where all requisite particulars may be ascertained.

Sealed Tenders for the above works, on a schedule of prices, are to be delivered at the Bridge Council Chamber, Rochester, and marked on the outside—"Tender for Superstructure of Rochester Bridge," on MONDAY, the 17th of APRIL, 1854, at or before TWELVE o'clock at noon after which hour no Tender will be received) accompanied by a letter from two persons engaging to become jointly bound in a bond with the party Tendering for the due performance of the Contract.

The Wardens and Assistants will not feel themselves bound to accept the lowest Tender.

ESSELL and HAYWARD.

Rochester, February 24, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

NEWPORT and ST. WOLLOS BURIAL BOARD.—TENDERS are required for BUILDING TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS, Boundary Walls, Clerk's Residence, Entrance Gates, Gardener's Lodge, laying out and draining ground &c. for the Burial Board of the parishes of Newport and St. Wollos, in the county of Monmouth. The drawings, specifications, &c. may be seen by applying to Mr. J. E. MULLOCK, the Clerk to the Board, on and after the 13th day of MARCH, at the Board-room, Town-hall, Newport; and all further progress regarding be procured on applying to the Architects, Messrs JOHNSON and DURUZ, 3, Johnstone, Adelphi, London. The Tenders will be required to be delivered on the 4th of APRIL, 1854. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board, J. E. MULLOCK, Clerk.

Newport, Monmouth, March 8, 1854.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the MAKING of about 1,000 feet of ROADS, FOOTPATHS, and SEWERS, at DULWICH, for the City of London Tenants' and Freehold Land Society, may see the Plans and specifications, at the Office of Messrs. W. G. and E. HABERSHON, 8, Bloomsbury-square. Tenders to be delivered on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at THREE o'clock. The Architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO BUILDERS.

TOWN-HALL, &c. BRADFORD.—Parties desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of TOWN-HALL BUILDINGS and COVERED MARKET, at Bradford, Wilts, may see the plans and specifications at Bath offices, on and after the 13th inst. Tenders to be delivered to us on or before SATURDAY, the 1st of APRIL. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—WILSON and PULLEN, Architects, 28, Pall-mall-east, Westminster, and 1, Belmont, Bath.

March 14th 1854

THE MELBOURNE and COLONIAL HOUSE INVESTMENT COMPANY (completely registered).

The Company having obtained extra powers to CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS of all descriptions for the United Kingdom, are now prepared to TENDER for ERECTING the same, and request that plans and specifications may be addressed to the Secretary.

Patent Concrete Portable Sewers, Churches, stores, and agricultural fire proof buildings adapted for all climates.

The thorough ventilation of these buildings is quite overcome heat and cold, being general in tropical climates, and for houses in the country they are a certain preventive against vermin and other nuisances.—By order,

WM WILSON, Secretary.

13 Gresham street City, March 11, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Contracts for Station Buildings at Reading, Bridgewater, Bridgend, and at Uxbridge.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the BUILDING of an ENGINE-HOUSE and CARRIAGE-SHED at Bordesley, near Birmingham; also for the Building a Passenger-shed, Engine-house, and Goods Shed, at Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex. Drawings and specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Secretary's Office, Paddington; and for the buildings at Bordesley, at the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Office, at Birmingham aforesaid; and after THURSDAY, the 23rd instant. The Tenders are to be sealed and addressed to the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and delivered at their office at Paddington on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th APRIL next.

CHAS. A. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Paddington Station, 14th March, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND GASHOLDER-MAKERS.

THE Directors of the Leeds New Gas Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the following works:—The constructing and erection of a CAST IRON GASHOLDER TANK, 110 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep, together with the necessary inlet and outlet pipes, syphons, valves, &c.; also for the construction and erection of a TELESCOPE GASHOLDER, 118 feet in diameter and 44 feet deep, together with all requisite columns, guide-carriages, &c. Specifications may be had for each kind of gasholder separately, or for the whole of the works required. Plans and specifications may be inspected, and forms of tender obtained at this office on and after MONDAY MARCH 20th. The Tenders to be delivered by TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1854, endorsed "Tenders for Tank" or "Gasholder." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender, or any of the Tenders.

By order,
HENRY GORE, Engineer and Manager.

The Leeds New Gas Company, Engineer's Office, Meadow Lane, Leeds.

CONTRACTS.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.—EXTENSION of TIME.—To BUILDERS.—The Trustees of the Market-cross purpose to receive TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the SOUTH WARD of the TOWN HALL, in the Market-place, Stoke-upon-Trent, and for the ERECTION of ADDITIONAL MARKET BUILDINGS, both south and separate to each, according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the offices of Messrs. WARD and SON, Architects, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries. The Tenders are to be forwarded to my office, on or before the 4th of MARCH inst. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order,

WILLIAM FORTH, Clerk to the Trustees.

Brook-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, March 14, 1854.

BRIDGE UNION.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Guardians of the above Union for the WORKS necessary to be done, in CONSTRUCTING and FITTING-UP WATER-CLOSETS, FORCE-PUMPS, MANURE TANKS, &c. and for the thoroughly draining the Union Workhouse, may see the Contract and specifications, and obtain further particulars, on application to the Clerk to the Guardians, at the Workhouse, Bridge, near Canterbury; or at the Offices of Mr J. MESSENGER, Architect, Folkestone, any day after the 10th instant.—Tenders for the above works, addressed "To the Board of Guardians," must be delivered at the Workhouse, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, before TEN o'clock a.m. and the Guardians reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM FORTH, Clerk.

March 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Guardians of the Right Honourable the Earl Brownlow are desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new FARM HOMESTALL, on their estate at Milton Ernest, near Bedford, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of Messrs. BROWNING, Architects, Stamford. Sealed Tenders to be delivered to Mr. SIMON HUTCHINSON, Land Agent, Bedford, or Mr. Mash, near Grantham, on or before the last day of MARCH instant. The Guardians reserve to themselves the power of refusing the lowest or any Tender then offered. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

Manthorpe Lodge, March 15, 1854.

LIME TENDERS.—The PHŒNIX GAS-LIGHT and COKE COMPANY are ready to receive TENDERS, for the supply of WHITE FLARE BURNT LIME, for their stations at Bankside, Vauxhall, and Greenwich, until LADY-DAY, next year. The quantity will be about 1,500 yards. The lime is to be fresh burnt from the kiln, unbroken, of the best quality, and to be delivered on the stations in quantities as ordered, not exceeding two yards at a time. Instead of White Flare Burnt Lime, parties may TENDER, to supply COMMON CHALK LIME, only taking care to describe it in their Tenders. Payment to be in cash, quarterly, or in coke at the option of the company, on the commencement of each quarter (for parts Tenderers can offer for payment in cash only or in breeze only. The Tender to state the lowest price, at per yard, for lime, and also the price for coke to be taken in exchange. The Tender to be marked with the words "Lime Tender," on the cover, and to be delivered at their Offices at Bankside, before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. — 70, Bankside, Southwark, March 15, 1854.

BREEZE.—TENDERS.—The Phœnix Gas-Light and Coke Company are ready to receive TENDERS for TAKING AWAY all the Screened BREEZE from their three stations. The quantities will be about 2,500 chaldrons each from Bankside and Vauxhall, and 1,500 chaldrons from Greenwich; but a part or the whole or either or any quantities not less than 500 chaldrons, to be clear away at periods to be fixed by the Company. The contractor will be required to enter into an agreement under a penalty not to leave more than 60 chaldrons on the works at any one time, and to pay for the same quarterly. The Tender is to state price per chaldron of the bushels, delivered into crafts alongside of the wharfs. The Tender also to be marked with the words "Breeze Tender" on the cover, and to be delivered at their Office before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. — 70, Bankside, Southwark, March 15, 1854.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT WATER-WORKS.—The Directors of the Newark-upon-Trent Waterworks are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the construction of the following WORKS, &c.:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—ERECTION of ENGINE-HOUSE, BOILER-HOUSE, CHIMNEY, FILTER, TUNNEL, SHAFT, SERVICE RESERVOIR, COTTAGE, FENCES, and other Buildings.

DO. No. 2. TEN MILES, or thereabouts, of IRON MAIN and SERVICE PIPING.

DO. No. 3.—PIPES LAYING &c.

DO. No. 4.—ENGINE, PUMPS and other Apparatus.

Specifications and drawings may be seen, and quantities of Contract No. 1 obtained, at the Office of Mr. C. BAILY, Architect and Surveyor, Newark-upon-Trent, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant. The Company do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be delivered to me at or before SIX o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, MARCH 25th instant and sealed according to the number for which the contract is intended. Any further information can be obtained upon application to the Engineer, T. HAWKSLEY, Esq. C.E. 30, Great George-street, Westminster; Mr. C. BAILY; or

W. KERSHAW, Secretary to the Company.

N.B.—Printed specifications of Contracts 2 and 4 can be had, on application to the Secretary

Newark-upon-Trent, Notts, March 1, 1854.

HARWICH GASLIGHT and COKE COMPANY.—The Directors of the above Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the APPARATUS, MAINS, and BUILDERS' WORK required in the Erection of Gas-works for the supply of the Borough of Harwich. The plans and specifications may be inspected, at the Office of Mr. EDWARD HAYMAN, Solicitor, Harwich, to whom Tenders are to be sent, under cover, on or before APRIL 4th. All further information may be obtained of the Engineer Mr. JADEZ CHURCH, Chelmsford. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

March 14, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of TWO HOUSES in the High street, Margate, may see the plans at the Offices of Messrs. BOOKER and CAVELER and HOOKER, Margate, on and after SATURDAY, the 18th MARCH. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Houses, High-street Margate," to be sent to the Architects on or before SATURDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1854. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. March 15th, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for ROADS, &c. — Parties desirous of CONTRACTING for the FORMATION of ROAD and DRAINAGE, at DULWICH, may inspect the specifications at the Offices of the South-west Metropolitan Freehold Land Society, or at 97, Piccadilly.—The Contracts must be lodged, sealed, at the said Society's Offices, 1, Wellington-chambers, Londen-bridge, at or before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, addressed, "Tenders for Mitcham."

March 15, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of STOREHOUSES, ARMOURIES, and QUARTERS for non-commissioned officers of the South Gloucester Militia, at Gloucester, and of the North Gloucester Militia, at Cirencester, may inspect the plans and specifications at the offices of Messrs FULLJAMES and WALLER any time between the hours of TEN o'clock a.m. and SIX o'clock p.m. after the 2nd of APRIL. Tenders to be given in sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Storehouses," addressed to Messrs. FULLJAMES and WALLER, Architects, Gloucester, on or before the 10th of APRIL next, of whom further particulars may be obtained.—Gloucester, March 9, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

BRYNMAWR WATER-WORKS.—Persons desirous to CONTRACT with the Brynmawr Local Board of Health for providing and fixing STAND PIPES, with service branches, and other works connected therewith, may inspect the specification and form of Tender at the Office of the Board, or upon payment of five shillings to the Clerk, a copy will be forwarded on application to Messrs. ROBERT DIAMOND and SONS, of Exeter, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Tenders are to be forwarded to the undersigned Brynmawr on or before the 20th day of MARCH, 1854. They will be considered by the Local Board at their meeting on the 22nd. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to consider such as are not made in the prescribed form.

E. J. C. DAVIS, Clerk to the Local Board.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS disposed to TENDER for ERECTING a CHURCH at Tiverton, in the county of Devon, may see the drawings and specification on and after the 25th instant, either at the Offices of Messrs. J. INNERS and GILL, Architects, Bath, or at Mr. BOYCE'S, Architect, Tiverton; and any further particulars may be known at the offices of Mr RENDELL, Solicitor, Tiverton. Tenders addressed to "The Committee for building a new Church at Tiverton," to be delivered at the Office of Mr. RENDELL, Tiverton, on or before the 3rd of APRIL next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—Tiverton, Thursday, 9th March, 1854.

MIDDLESEX and ESSEX TURNPIKE ROADS.—TO STONE MERCHANTS.—Notice is hereby given that the trustees of these turnpike roads are willing to receive TENDERS in writing at this Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, for 300 TONS of BLUE GUERNSEY GRANITE CHIPPINGS, of the best and hardest quality, for the purpose of being broken and used in the repairs of the said roads; the stone to be delivered and deposited on the trustees' dock at Stratford (tide permitting), or on Bowding's Wharf, on the opposite side of the river Lea at Bromley, at the expense of the contractor, within three months after the date of the contract.

GEORGE DACRE,
Clerk and Solicitor to the said Trustees.

Turnpike Office, Bow, Middlesex, March 14, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND PAVIORS.

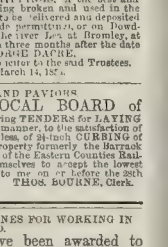
THE ROMFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are desirous of receiving TENDERS for LAYING DOWN, in a good and workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the Board, about 3,800 feet, more or less, of 24-inch CURBING of YORK STONE, 12 inches deep, on property formerly the Barrack Ground, close to the Goods Station of the Eastern Counties Railway. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. Tenders to be forwarded to me on or before the 28th Instant.

By order, THOS. BOURNE, Clerk.

Romford, 14th March, 1854.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated Machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific institutions. They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, coopers, coach and cabinet makers, railway carriage and wagon builders, machinists, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders, and also by the British and French Governments, for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, mortising, grooving, rebating, sawing, and boring.



POWER MORTISING MACHINE.

Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, and will perform all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost.

Sold only by
WILLIAM FURNESS,
Patentee, No. 29, Lawe's street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.

LOCKS, HANDLES, BOLTS, &c.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Stories and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Wire-head-on-True
130, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
37, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.

JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

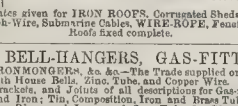
THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An assurance to the Trade
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKELEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER).
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS
OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS.—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal
Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS,
IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Corpice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING
IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.
JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street,
Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.
Elliptic Steves, and Bumble backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 6½d. 6¾d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 2l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 25s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 48s. Ditto, Scotch, 37s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER,
WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas-Apparatus (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

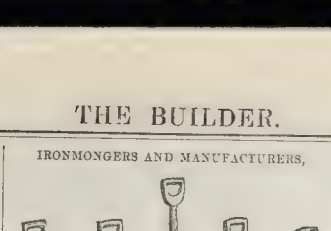
TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.
CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts;
RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY; FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.
All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part about it.
JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 65, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, Old-st.—St. Luke's).—J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS, begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Stairs of Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.
BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

JOHN WALKER,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING
MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gillbrook, Birkenhead.
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 61, Gracechurch street.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S
PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal-bank, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, for all classes of packages; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. at wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tubes, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,



TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, AND GARDENERS.
BENNETT and NAYLOR, GENERAL
IRONMONGERS and FACTORS, Sole West End Agents for PARKES' (late Winton Parkes) celebrated STEEL DIGGING FORKS and TOOLS; also for the only efficient STOVE, with or without a Flue, suited for Greenhouses and Conservatories, patronized by her Majesty, price from 12s. upwards, at the Great Western General Ironmongery Warehouse, 253 (3 doors), between Park-street and North Audley street, established for the sale of all descriptions of Ironmongery at wholesale pr ces. Sheet, Hoop, Rod and Bolt Iron. Locksmiths and Bell-hangers.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY
STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36-inch.
28s. 30s. 32s 34s
Best-self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 40-inch.
54s. 56s. 58s. 62s
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 1½d. per yard.
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 2½ 3 inch.
{ 11d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
O G Gutters ..... { 4 4½ inch.
{ 1s. 4d. 1s. 8d. per yard
Best Cut Clasp } 11 11 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger
and Rose } 10s. 6d. 10s. 13s. 17s. 6d. 17s. per cwt.
Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 10s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.
Patent Line { 2 3 4 5 6
{ 4½d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, &c. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s per cwt.
Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,
PLUMBERS,
THE FEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and
others are invited to inspect the stock of
NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY,
at PEELL and STEDALLS,
Nos. 8 and 9, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

G. C. ADKINS and COMPANY
LEAD MERCHANTS,
HEATH LEAD WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,
Manufacturers of White and Sheet Lead, Improved Patent Composition, and Lead Pipe.

THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT IRON BARREL BOLT, which is perfectly even on the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old tower or barrel bolt.
WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their
Patent Brass Barrel Bolt.
Patent Brass and Iron Casement Stay and Fastener.
Patent Double-action Floor Door Springs.
Patent Brass and Wood Knob Cupboard Turns, with regulating Spindles; Brass Gothic Drop ditto; China and Glass Knob ditto.
Patent Warwick Piston Latch; Brass Eyes for Cornice Pole Rings; Copper, Brass, and Steel Weaver's Mails.
The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom; and from the Manufacturers, WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Lock-smiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

212° SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS,
fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporisation, are the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguards against fire, robbery, violence, for ledger-deeds, cash, or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in summing up on the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe:—"He must say he had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness; up to the hour he had no idea that there were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for one to know that there was such an invention by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be allowed on all hands: IT SEEMS TO BE A MERE MARYLEBONE PRESERVATIVE AGAINST FIRE [for the water remains permanently held in artificial or natural vessels, AND THE VERY CALAMITY BRINGS THE CURE for the heat releases the water or moisture, and it rises turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, AND SO IT IS AN ESSENTIAL GUARD AGAINST FIRE.—Milners' Patent Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47A, MOORGATE STREET, City, London.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS
was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, which marks the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 6d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare market, London.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.
CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS
give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which Locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.
CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c. is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.
CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brick-work, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.
CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.
CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE
LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security: viz. Parnell's Patent NOI-ELESS BOX-STAPLE and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Letter Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 62, Strand, gratis.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse,
Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie. Also, Gas Tubing, Glanders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Casting. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON TYNE,
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.
F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican,
begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GAS WORKS—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; composition, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet iron, galvanized iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, is per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

BRASS WORK.—The advantages of direct communication with a bond fide Manufacturer are too obvious to need attention from Architects, Builders, and the trade generally these advantages in their fullest extent are afforded by C. JONES and S. N. 36, Monkwell street, City. TRELLIS and FRONT of every pattern and dimension. Rod and rail work for every purpose. The oldest house in London for door and shall-board plates.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc
Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lambeth, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 23s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Rain-pipes, 2½d. per foot; Gutters, 4d. per foot; Flashings, 2d. per foot; Chimney-shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbic Zinc, 42s. Zinc Paint and Galvanized Iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Iron and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—
DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in use for the same principle. Gas Baths from 2l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for the expense of a halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas Meters. Lamps in use. Testimonials at the office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead road and St. Martin's lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES,
Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, furnace and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, ash doors for the same, hot water pipes, elbows, trees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.
THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6,000lb. of water, without altering the finest fermentation, with the purity of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of room, large stoves, or wheels saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of it. Several machines above at work in operation at Wood paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vesan, Son, and Raymond, Deck-head, and several maltsters, distillers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply, per post to P. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William street, City.

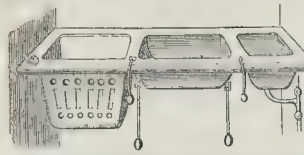
FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—
FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.
This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.
The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete, so constructed that each floor becomes virtually a beam of artificial stone, without any of the strain upon the supporting great strength and regularity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.
Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast iron girder and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses, and therefore within the reach of everyone.
Plans, and all information, to be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK HUTTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

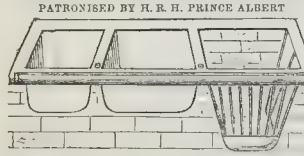
GAS FITTINGS, &c.—TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.—Messrs. JAMES JONES and CO. 28, 29, and 30, Bow-street, London, are prepared to lend out gasworks and materials for temporary lighting during the erection of buildings at a small per centage on the prime cost. Buildings in carcase fitted up with service and branch supplies for the distribution of gas and water in wrought iron tubing or other wise, at the lowest competing prices. Every description of materials supplied at the lowest terms to those who fix their own work. Plain and ornamental brass work, gas fittings and apparatus for cooking, heating, and ventilation in the greatest variety, and on most approved principles. Price-lists sent on application, enclosing postage-stamps.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS, PLAIN, ENAMELLED, and GALVANIZED.



The Improvements in these Fittings consist of the economical Ventilating Hay Box, the Revolving Safety-guard Roller, and the superior manner of working the Halter Balls, and removing them away from the horses' legs. These, together with the compactness of the general arrangement, and superior workmanship, render them indispensable to all desirous of the most perfect and economic stable management. Stable Furniture of every description, Iron Gates, Railing, Strained Wire Fencing, Hurdles; Sheep, Poultry, and Game Wire Netting; Registered Poultry Fountains, Troughs, Feeders, &c.
JAMES BARTON, Ironmonger, &c. Manufactory and Warehouse, 370, Oxford-street, London, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled
Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
88, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,
Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.
Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.
A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.
Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.
Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of Ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.
GLOVERS' IRONWORKS.
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

ECONOMIC COOKING STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post. DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

TO BUILDERS.
ON SALE, the following new SELF-ACTING RANGES:—1-36 in. at 7s.; 1-38 in. at 7s. 6d.; 1-39 in. at 7s.; 2-40 in. at 8os.; 1-42 in. at 82s.; 1-43 in. at 86s.; 2-60 in. at 120s. each; and COTTAGE RANGES, 2-35 in. at 5s.; 1-42 in. at 58s. each. Also one new Wrought-iron Warehouse Crane, to lift 30 cwt.—At S. HOOD and CO.'s Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.
THE following are the present Prices of IRONMONGERY, at YOUNG and CO.'S, 29, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, all other articles in the same proportion for cash:
Cut Clasp, 4d.—6d.; 7½d.—9d.; 10d.—1s. 7d., 90d. 2s. 4d. per 1,000.
Patent Line, No. 3, 5s. 6d.; No. 4, 7s.; No. 5, 8s. per gross.
6 in. Mortise Locks, Brass Furniture, 3s. 3d. each.
6 in. ditto ditto, China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.
Bottom Springs for Swing Doors, 1½ in. 21s. each.
Cast Butts, 2 in. 1s. 0½d.; 3½ in. 1s. 4d.; 3 in. 2s. per dozen.

CORRUGATED IRON ROOF TO BE SOLD, nearly new, 34 by 33 feet, fitted with fanlight in one end, and two glazed ventilating skylights.—Apply to D. ASH, 12, Southwark-bridge road, Newington causeway. Price 9l.

PLUMBING.—T. STANWAY, 10, Dorset-street, Portman-square, begs to inform the building trade generally, that he executes every description of Plumbing at the lowest prices; baths, closets, and every description of hydraulic apparatus fixed, and action warranted. Estimates for any quantity, in town or country.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge. Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. WM. HUNTLER, Proprietor.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.
OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell-street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Hardills, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Harehill, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.—THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—F. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Allatoirs, Caen, and at 8, Red Lion-street, Borough-market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEDDHAM, and CO., Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London. Goods delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United King dom.

WEETWOOD BRAMLEY FALL QUARRIES and POTTER'S NEWTON QUARRIES.
ANN HUSLER, administratrix of the late John Husler, begs to inform her friends and the building public that she is carrying on the Stone Trade in all its branches; that she has appointed SAMUEL TRICKETT, of VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE of DOGS, her sole Agent for London, who will furnish samples and prices on application. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts, docks, locks, bridges, or buildings.

TO BUILDERS AND SHIPPERS.
TWENTY ENAMELLED CHIMNEY-PIECES, complete, to be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, at the ARTIFICIAL STONEWORKS, 74, Borough-road.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, numerous Union Asylums, Northumberland Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelled Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear. N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

A LOT of CHEAP SLATE SLABS, &c. Mr MAGNUS being about to erect some additional buildings, is desirous to dispose of several lots of Slate Slabs, suitable for LANDINGS and PAVING, which are now on the way.
Also a lot of DRAIN COVERING, and some PLANED SLATE GARDEN EDGING, from 5 to 8 inches deep and ¾ of an inch thick, at 9d. to 3l. per foot run.
PIMLICO SLATE WORKS—39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post. Address, JOSEPH BRADLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, Lond n.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

BANGOR SLATES, direct from the Quarry.—5000 COUNTESSES, and 1000 LARGEST LADIES of finest quality.—Apply, by letter prepaid, to J. W. "Builder" Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden, stating highest price that will be given for each sort, at per thousand of 2,350 Slates.

GRANITE BLOCKS, in sizes suitable for bases, templates, &c.; also curbs, posts, ledgers, trams, steps, pitchings, and all the usual descriptions of granite stock for sale at Bridge Wharf, Millbank, Westminster.

RUBBED YORK PAVING.—About 10,000 sup. feet of 2 in. Rubbed York Paving, best quality, to be sold reasonably.—Apply to WILLIAM FOSTER, Stone Merchant, Bridge Wharf, Millbank, Westminster.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE, a quantity of good PAVING STONES, for stables or mews; also pumps, coachhouse doors, horse-troughs, mangers, &c.—Apply to Mr. J. FEW, Builder, Highbury.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Marsh-wharf, Regent's-park-basin.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Pavors, and Stone Merchants, to their stock of YORKSHIRE PAVING, and general assortment of Stone goods, which are offered at the current prices, and on their usual terms of credit.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scallett Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barge alongside Woolwich.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on hand, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

4-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¼ inch White, 16s. per square.	
4-inch	" 18s. "	5-inch	" 17s. "
3-inch	" 22s. "	7-inch	" 21s. "

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and LEVERTON, Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export. Southwark bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MUIR'S PATENT — PLANING MACHINE.

SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM-STREET, PIMLICO.
TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. sawn on the most approved principle; boards, &c. prepared, matched, and grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of railway and water-carriage, being connected with the Thames by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks, and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SOUTHAM,
Saw Mills, Gillingham-street, Pimlico.
N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
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The Builder.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1854.

AT last the PANOPTICON, in Leicester-square, is open for its purposes, and we may congratulate the architect, Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, on the completion of what must have been a work of much labour. A large crowd filled the building on the 16th, and the general effect was certainly very satisfactory. In 1851 we gave a plan of the building, and a view of the intended elevation,* and these have been carried out without material alteration, excepting as regards the dome, for which glass and iron were at that time proposed. We afterwards printed a paper by the architect, containing details of the construction and decoration of the building,† and in our present number will be found a view of the interior.‡ We may briefly repeat that the hall is 98 feet in diameter, the dome 72 feet, and the central light in the dome 32 feet in diameter. The total cubic contents of the hall and of the recesses for the boxes are about 500,000 feet. The superficial quantity of light is equal to about 1,300 feet of horizontal light, or 1 foot to every 385 cubic feet, and this is found sufficient.

Mr. Lewis has bestowed much pains on the decorations, the whole of which, with the exception of the paintings on the flat ceilings, were designed by him. The latter were executed by Messrs. Harland and Fisher, decorators. Mr. Lewis had early determined to put in the chief part of the decoration in positive colours. To get an aërial effect, the mode usually adopted in decorating an apartment is to get lighter in tone towards the top. In this case, however, it was thought necessary, as all the light was at the top, to get a mass of colour there, and the fear was lest it should have the effect of bringing the ceiling down. The plan on which the architect proceeded, to use his own words, was this:—"I put in the ground of the dome of a deep blue, beginning with the most intense colour at the bottom, and carrying it up lighter as it approached the top: the projecting faces of the ornaments were put in of a deep red, lightened like the blue, and the relieved edges were left white. This was sufficient to separate the positive colours on the one side, the ornaments being seen in profile; but on the other side the edges were hidden by the perspective, and the positive colours would have been thus seen directly against each other. To obviate this harshness, I had at first left a light margin round the outer edges, but eventually an edging of gold was put all round, and this has quite answered the purpose. This free use of gilding made me apprehensive of producing a gaudy effect; and numerous experiments were made, with a view of testing what comparative amount of gilding would best harmonise with certain proportions of the primary colours. I searched through every work that I could think of, but could find no experiments to demonstrate this." It is clear, for many reasons, that gilding does not take the place of yellow: for instance—if gold leaf be held up against the light, the yellow is lost, and a brilliant green appears. If a layer of gold leaf be driven into glass or paper by a violent electric shock, the gold is resolved into almost its ultimate atoms, nearly disappears, and a purple ground results. But a more practical proof is given by the effect of the mosaics in the Italian churches; these are commonly of the deepest positive colours, brought out strongly on a gold ground: were this gold exchanged for yellow, there can be no question that the effect would be harsh and gaudy in the highest degree; yet there is none of that effect produced by the gold, which only forms a rich and harmonious background. If a red ornament be put upon a blue ground, the effect is harsh; separate them by a light line, and this effect is removed: a gilt edging does the same, but a yellow will not, unless very light.

In trying experiments, to form white light (as nearly as possible) with blue, red, and gold, the results contradicted the received theory. The proportions usually considered necessary for making white light, which are adopted at the Government School of Design, are taken from Field's work, published in 1835, and are yellow 3, red 5, and blue 8 parts. But it was here found that the proportions are red 3, yellow 5, and blue 8, or in 100 parts, red 19, yellow 31, blue 50. Trying gold in the same way, the red, gold, and blue neutralized each other in the proportions of 15, 55, and 30; the gold thus taking one-third from the blue, and one-fourth from the red. By gas-light, the yellow tint told powerfully, and the red, yellow, and blue were as 12, 42, and 46; the red, gold, and blue as 9, 66, and 25, an immense difference. "Now, this would seem clearly to prove that, with ordinary positive colours, at least one-half of the surface by day and two-thirds by gas-light might be gilt without producing a gaudy effect."

Mr. John Willson, of Southwark, was the builder: the ironwork was executed by Messrs. Grissell: the chandeliers (partly designed by the architect, and partly by Mr. Brock) were made by Messenger, of Birmingham. The business of warming the building was entrusted to Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney. It is effected by a "warming battery," constructed by connecting a series of about fifty zinc plates, of 10 inches by 8, with a copper or iron tube which passes through the centre of the plates: these plates are arranged about half an inch asunder, at right angles with the tube, thus presenting the appearance of a galvanic battery. The tube is connected with an iron pipe, leading to a boiler, from which steam passes into it. By this means the centre tube and the plates attached are heated, and communicate warmth to the air passing over their surface. The air is thus rarified, and then, ascending through gratings into the hall, diffuses a uniform temperature throughout the whole building, being replaced as rapidly as it rises by the cold air below. The batteries may be connected in groups, or divided over a building. In the Panopticon there are two groups of sixteen each in the basement, which are found sufficient, we are told, to warm the whole of the rotunda.

The cost was small. In such an arrangement it is of course necessary to prevent the possibility of the air being burnt by remaining in contact with an overheated pipe. To cool the air, the fountain in the centre of the hall will be put into operation two or three times during the day: this has seventeen jets, and the water can be thrown up, by a pneumatic apparatus, 90 feet, from an artesian well, 346 feet deep. The decorations are in enamelled slate, by Mr. Magnus, with glass mosaic enrichments, by Mr. Stevens. The green and blue do not go well together. Some of our readers may find it worth while to look at the Derbyshire alabaster, which has been used in parts of the building.

The exterior presents a larger amount of coloured decoration than has yet been attempted in our streets; its duration will be matter for notice. Much of it consists in tiles, prepared by Mr. Minton. These were at first unglazed, but it was found these would not wash: glazed tiles were, therefore, introduced. The entrance porch is of Ransome's artificial stone. The iron portcullis here is worth notice. The escutcheons by the way, which form a prominent feature in the front, are those of Bacon, Watt, Barry the painter, Shakspeare, Herschel, Goldsmith, Newton, Davy, and Purcell the composer, together with the Royal arms, and the bearings adopted by the Panopticon itself.

The objects of the institution, we suppose, are understood by all. The charter says it is "to exhibit and illustrate, in a popular form, discoveries in science and art, to extend the knowledge of useful and ingenious inventions, to promote and illustrate the application of science to the useful arts; to instruct, by courses of lectures, to be demonstrated and illustrated by instruments, apparatus, and other appliances, all branches of science, literature, and the fine and useful arts; to exhibit various branches of the fine and mechanical arts, manufactures, and handicrafts, by showing the progress to completion in the hands of the artizan and mechanic; to exhibit the productions of nature and art, both British and foreign;" and to do a variety of other useful and agreeable things. We hope the committee will always bear their real purpose in mind. The name (from the Greek *pan*, all, and *optomai*, I see), was originally given, if we remember rightly, by Jeremy Bentham to a prison on the radiating system designed by his brother, wherein the inspector could see the prisoners without being seen himself. We hope the Panopticon of our day will prove one of those educational levers which will gradually lessen the necessity for bestowing thought on any prisons at all.

We will not now attempt any description of the various fittings of the building.

An ascending-carriage to take visitors to the photographic rooms has been constructed by Messrs. Bunnett and Co. This machine consists first of a column composed of cast and wrought iron of the entire height of the room (seen on the left side of our engraving). Around the shaft is suspended, by means of four ropes, an ornamental carriage capable of holding eight persons. The entire weight of the carriage and its contents is balanced by a counterpoise in the interior of the column attached to the four ropes suspending the carriage, and free to move through the entire length of the column. Underneath the counterpoise is secured a strong rope connected at the other end to a wallower, firmly fixed on a spindle, to which is attached a worm wheel, worked by a strong wrought-iron worm. Motion is communicated to the carriage by an arrangement of pulleys carried on a spindle, on one end of which is placed a bevel wheel, geared into another fixed on the worm shaft.

There is a glass cistern to exhibit a diving apparatus: various machines from Mr. Whitworth and others, including the universal shaping and planing machine, and Brock's vertical sawing machine, will be found; together with the largest electrical machine ever constructed, and a battery of corresponding power. For music there is an organ of great size and compass, exceeding, it is said, every other in the metropolis; and art is represented by the works of several of our best sculptors.

We have now to see how the directors will use the means at their command.

* Vol. ix. p. 302. † Vol. xi pp. 209 and 308. ‡ See p. 143.

THE LOUVRE AND THE TUILERIES UNITED.*

THIRD EPOCH, OR THE EXTENSION.

HAVING stopped Le Vau, Colbert determined to throw open the whole matter to public competition, and the architects of Paris were invited to send in designs. It appeared, however, that although the professional brethren of Le Vau had been willing and ready to prove, by very sound arguments and criticisms, the defects of Le Vau's design, they were incompetent to conceive others of superior merit, and they were rejected. But there was an eminent physician, a mere amateur of art, who submitted a project, which, novel in idea, bold in conception, and

* See p. 129, *ante*. For "Le Mesurier" *read* "Le Mercier."

dignified in character, seemed to equal the expectations of the magnificent Louis XIV. and his minister. Claude Perrault, supported by the personal influence of his brother Charles, who was secretary to Colbert, was fortunate enough to have his plan regarded with great favour, particularly as Le Vau's, which had been sent to Rome to Nicolas Poussin to submit to the judgment of the architects there, had been generally condemned. Then the artists of Italy were invited to submit designs for the completion of the Louvre; and although numerous projects were sent in, still it appeared that the Italian artists, yielding to too lively and irregulated a fancy, did not limit themselves to practical ideas, but gave themselves up to fantastic notions, which did not fulfil any of the conditions and restrictions required by the actual state of the building.

Louis XIV. and his advisers, disappointed at this result, and distrusting their own judgment as to the design of their own countryman Perrault, a physician and not an architect by profession, were anxious to try whether the palace of the capital of France might not find its architect, worthy of S. Peter's by the enchanting porticoes of its fore-court, and had embellished Rome and other parts of Italy by conceptions of the highest class. Rome was essentially the republic of the fine arts in all periods. Sculptor, decorator, painter, or what not,—every one conceived himself capable of being an architect; and Rome owes some of its most remarkable, though, perhaps, not its most beautiful monuments to men who, without going through the preparatory ordeal of professional study and apprenticeship, had the courage —perhaps I should say temerity—to think themselves competent,—prepared designs, and by favour were appointed to execute them.

Bernini, then in the ascendant, had certainly, by his colonnade of S. Peter's, the Baldachino, and staircase of the Vatican, and the Church of l'Arricia, proved that he combined fancy with judgment, skill, and taste, to a very eminent degree. His reputation dazzled the French king; and Bernini was invited to come to Paris to see the Louvre, and prepare a design. The cavaliere anticipated a Cæsar's victory, and the "*veni, vidi, vici*" result of the great Roman. His journey to Paris was a triumphal progress. Deputations went out to meet him with speeches and memorials, as he approached the principal cities of Italy and France. When he neared Paris, an officer of the Court offered him the greetings of the *Grand Monarque*, and a royal equipage and princely retinue conducted the no less illustrious artist to the anticipated scene of his future triumphal glory, where a noble mansion and munificent allowances awaited him and his assistants. But although caressed by the king and Colbert and the courtiers around the royal presence, the noble-minded Bernini found that there were attacks which genius, generosity, and frankness could not resist. The men he was brought to supplant called in question his talent, caricatured and maligned his intentions, defamed his works: a tide of defamation set in upon him. Under such unexpected malignant persecution, his imagination left him; he made a design, given in Durand's Parallel, which too much ignored all that had been done before. Although remarkable for simplicity, and nobleness of plan, and breadth of effect in the elevations, it certainly did not answer the expectation formed, and he soon left Paris disappointed, yet not without munificent tokens of the regard and esteem of Louis XIV. and his courtiers, who admired his brilliant talents, and respected his fine personal character.

Perrault then resumed the place which his previous success had gained him. His plans were adopted, and on the 17th October, 1665, Louis XIV. laid the first stone with great ceremony; and so great had become the impatience to which all the above-mentioned obstacles had given rise, that the works were commenced, and carried on with such order, that the new façade with the colonnade was completed in five years. It would seem that Perrault had adhered to the plan originally laid out by Le Mercier and carried on by Le Vau, and had merely increased the depth of the mass of buildings on the south and east sides of the court. I shall not stop to describe the features of Perrault's design, so well known to those who have visited Paris and admired the noble colonnade of the Louvre. I shall only allude to one remarkable evidence of the character of the execution. The two inclined cornices of the central pediment consist each of a single block of stone, 54 French feet long, 8 feet broad, and 18 inches deep. Practical men will understand the difficulty of raising such colossal masses 100 feet high and setting them in their place; and it is but just to bear this testimony to the architects of this period, that the constructions executed for Louis XIV. though carried on with extreme haste, are of the most solid, durable, and substantial nature: they were composed of the best materials, set out with all the most intricate skill of their celebrated science of the "*coupe des pierres.*" I inspected a portion of the grand flight of steps of the terraces of Versailles with my friend Mons. Nepveu, under whose direction that palace, during the reign of Louis Philippe, underwent considerable alterations and received extensive additions. That gentleman pointed out to me the extreme care, regardless of expense, with which the constructions generally of Louis XIV. were executed, and he assured me that the whole palace was carried out with the like scientific skill and attention.

The Louvre, by 1671, received its external coating of the colonnade, and had had 380,000*l.* expended upon this new part, without receiving any of the internal fittings: in fact, we may consider that Perrault had laid out an amount equal to 800,000*l.* of our time on the mere carcase, as it were, of his operations during these eight years. But a new fancy, and that one no trifling project, had been begun about the same time as the Louvre—I mean, the new Palace of Versailles, where Louis XIV. wished to create a new city and palace for the residence of himself and courtiers, in the midst of a sandy barren desert. In twenty-seven years Versailles absorbed 3,246,000*l.* money of that period, which we may consider equal to seven millions of the present time. About 900,000*l.* of our money were expended in the year 1686 alone. This new project cast into the shade the old Louvre of his ancestors, and as the purse, even of Louis XIV. could not bear the continued drain of two such palaces, the Louvre was left unfinished as it was, little more than a bare carcase.

This state of neglect continued for seventy or eighty years, until the middle of the last century, when the Louvre, instead of being a complete palace, with its internal fittings duly in order and a degree of arrangement prevailing, was but a mass of incoherent divisions, appropriated to various incongruous uses; devoid of the finishings usual even in ordinary dwellings, many of the windows unglazed, nay, unsashed; in parts without roof; portions occupied as warehouses and stables, or used for ateliers by painters, sculptors, modellers, and various trades, and even for baser purposes. In some parts on the north side private dwellings were attached to the very walls. Mons. de Marigny, superintendent of the royal buildings, remedied many of the gross abuses to which the Louvre had been subjected. Mons. Gabriel, the most celebrated architect of that period, and who erected the elegant "*garde meuble*" in the "Place de la Concorde," was charged with the completion of the façades and other works, which he carried on with great zeal and taste; and after his death Soufflot continued the operation. But the usual fate of this unfortunate palace never abandoned it; and after a few years the energy of reparation and completion relaxed, and this noble building, which, during the 120 years of the joint reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. had been begun, left off, and resumed, abandoned again and again, was still, when Louis XVI. mounted the throne, an incomplete palace, and almost as uninhabitable as when Mons. de Marigny commenced the Herculean task of cleaning out the Augean stable. The sad misfortunes of Louis XVI. and the horrors of the French revolution supervened, put a stop to all public works, whether useful or ornamental, and matters resumed their usual state of chaotic disorder, leaving the occupation of its corridors, halls, and chambers to the chance of the most violent, daring, and ungovernable "*sans culotte,*" who claimed a portion for his right, as a citizen privilege of "first come first served." It was as a town taken by storm.

FOURTH EPOCH, OR THE IMPERIAL.

At length Napoleon Bonaparte was declared emperor in 1804, the star of the conqueror revived the past glories of the Tuileries and the Louvre, and a new era opened upon these palaces. The most valued spoils of his Italian victories consisted in the treasures of art which he directed to be transported to Paris; but where were they to be placed? The vast scale of accommodation which the Louvre offered proved to be peculiarly adapted for the purpose, and M. Raimond, architect, was directed to prepare the halls and chambers to receive the new acquisitions—a vast and difficult operation, which he carried on with much ability and rapidity until his death in 1805. He was succeeded by Messrs. Percier and Fontaine, who had to reconcile the various incoherent parts which existed in the elevations of the different sides of the court—to add in one part and to suppress in another; and they, with consummate skill, at length completed the court in about twenty-four years' time, giving it that harmonious *ensemble* which it at present offers, and which seems to be the result,—not of several ages, each with its peculiar style,—not of numerous architects with different views and various tastes,—but almost as though it were of one period and of one master-mind. Thus the completion of the Louvre, both with regard to its structure and decoration, was accomplished within the first thirty years of the present century. It is not my intention to enter upon a critical review of the discrepancies of style, arrangement, or taste in the various parts of the Louvre. It appears rather a matter of congratulation than of criticism, when we consider that, amidst all the fatalities of its career, it should have escaped a total shipwreck; and that the noblemindedness of great men of state, and the exquisite skill of her architects, and their respect for the labours of their predecessors, should, under such obstacles, at length have preserved and handed down to us a monument of the very highest class of art. The Louvre forms a precious historical page in the annals of architecture, tracing, with little interruption, the various modifications of taste during three centuries. The exterior façades and the internal elevations are in themselves harmonious, though discordant from each other, and yet not offering so strong a contrast as to shock one's prepossessions; and, in fact, they nowhere evince deficiency of study, nor an absence of the very highest qualities of artistic merit, whether in the conception or execution.

FIFTH EPOCH, OR THE COMPLETION.

We will now turn to contemplate the great architectural fact of the present day, the completion of the Louvre and Tuileries, by their combination in every part, so as to form a congruous whole. Perrault had originally designed a project for this purpose, but here the deficiency of his ability as an architect made itself apparent. If executed, the addition would have thrown into the shade the Tuileries and the Louvre. He encumbered the intermediate space with twenty courts or vacant "*places,*" square, oblong, octagonal, round, and elliptic. He surrounded them with edifices of all sizes, and of as varied forms. He lost all the breadth of which the area admitted, and destroyed the dignity of ample space. The able Desgodetz vindicated his profession, towards the end of the seventeenth century, by a more noble arrangement, simple, and well understood; and, by a judicious disposition of certain masses of buildings, he masked the differences of levels and lines, which existed between the two palaces.

The Emperor Napoleon entertained the idea of uniting the two palaces, but the practicability seemed beyond realization; for there existed an entire quarter of the town between the two, consisting of churches, palaces, streets, public institutions, and private houses, the mere purchase of which, and compensation for the trades and privileges of the inhabitants, seemed likely to absorb a considerable portion of a whole year's income of the empire. However,

numerous projects had been prepared from 1800 to 1812, by some of the most distinguished architects of the day. That of Messrs. Percier and Fontaine was approved by the Government, and in consequence, the north side of the Carrousel was, in 1811, begun to be enclosed for the length of about 700 feet, by a building corresponding with the Gallery of Henri IV. on the south side. The Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel from their design had already been erected. The first stone was laid in 1806, and the cost, which amounted to 40,000*l.* was paid by funds derived from the conquest of Holland. Thus did the conquered provinces of France provide the means for the memorials of their own subjugation.

One great difficulty, in the geometrical disposition for the union of the two palaces, consisted in the want of verticalism and parallelism between the block of the Louvre, the long wing that united the palaces, and the extended front of the Tuileries. To reconcile these differences and produce symmetry of effect, was the great stumbling-block of all parties, who, forgetting how ill able the eye is to detect slight differences in execution, and small divergencies of parallelism in distant masses of building, sought to reconcile these incongruities by intermediate masses, and expedients of circular ends to the court, or by subdivision and diminution of the "Place du Carrousel," sacrificing the noble character produced by vast space, and limiting the "*Colpo d'Occhio*." It was apparent, also, to some, that the Tuileries was deficient in domestic offices, residences for the household officers and persons attached to the court, and particularly in residential accommodation for the immediate family of the sovereign, the grand suites of saloons and apartments for court ceremonials absorbing almost entirely the rooms required for domestic comfort. Some of the projects provided new wings, and *corps de bâtimens* attached to the Tuileries, next the garden; others on the other side of that palace, next the Carrousel. It had been, ever since 1805, a favourite project to transfer the great national library of the Rue Richelieu to the new constructions; and, throughout, one of the absolute conditions was to maintain the two main thoroughfares for even public vehicles, which have existed ever since the time of Louis XV.

Louis XVIII. continued, in 1820, the wing constructed by Napoleon, for an extent of some 70 or 80 feet. He died in 1823, and the brief reign of Charles X. succeeded, but no further addition was made. Louis Philippe, although promoting architectural works in Paris, thought it wiser to complete the other public edifices, which he found in progress when he mounted the throne, rather than to begin a new project of such enormous cost. These were numerous and expensive operations, and certainly Paris, at his expulsion, had assumed a more complete aspect than it had ever hitherto done. After the Revolution of February, when the Republic was proclaimed, the project of the junction of the palaces was revived, as a judicious mode of tranquillizing the turbulent disposition of the working classes, apt to create "*émeutes*" when not employed.

In 1835, Mons. Brunet-Debaines, now of Havre, prepared a very fine and comprehensive plan for the additional family and household accommodation in connection with the Tuileries, and for the allocation of the National Library, galleries for the exhibition of works of industry, and also for the opera house and *chateau d'eau* in the Place du Palais Royal. He forms a central square in the Carrousel, 900 feet wide by 750 feet long: at each corner of the present Carrousel, next the Tuileries and next the Louvre, he forms masses of buildings with a central court, projecting about 200 feet into the court from the long sides, north and south, extending 400 feet from the Tuileries and the Louvre respectively; thus resolving the great court into a species of Greek cross. In each of the masses of buildings next the Tuileries he forms two courts for stables and coach-houses, domestic offices, accommodation for the persons attached to the court, and family conveniences for the Royal Family, compactly disposed. The courts next the Louvre are respectively appropriated to buildings for the library, and to an extension of the picture galleries.

My friend Mons. Dusillion exhibited a design in 1849, the leading features of which are similar to Mons. Visconti's. He continues the wing begun by Napoleon up to the place opened in front of the Palais Royal: here the line of frontage then breaks back about 25 feet, and its direction is changed so as to be at right angles to the place and to the axis of his new building. By another slight break just beyond the place it forms another recess, and is continued until it comes in a line with the wing of the Louvre built by Percier and Fontaine, where it turns round to meet the Carrousel. At the distance from the Tuileries of about two-thirds the length of the court, Mons. Dusillion throws a building quite across on the line of the axis of the Place du Palais Royal, with two projecting wings producing a noble inner court next the Louvre, 500 feet wide by 400 feet deep, called that of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and smaller courts, 100 feet wide are enclosed within the "*corps de bâtimens*." His conception is simple and dignified. He preserves the axial *alignements*, and still a noble extent for the Carrousel of 1050 feet by 900 feet. Faithful to one idea, Mons. Dusillion devotes the whole of his new building to the reception of the vast collection of books, medals, and other objects of the great National Library, by a very imposing and convenient distribution of halls, staircases, and galleries; and their junction with the Louvre is direct and easy. Any addition to the domestic accommodation of the palace of the Tuileries forms no part of this design.

THE DESIGN OF MONS. VISCONTI.

To comprehend properly this project, we must understand the programme traced by the hand of his sovereign, and which it had to satisfy. The idea of transferring the National Library to this site was abandoned. The Emperor Louis Napoleon wished that accommodation should be provided for the residence and administration of his two ministers, to whom was confided the execution of all public affairs. His Majesty also desired that provision should be made for the periodical exhibition of the works of modern artists, so as to relieve the pictures of the old masters in the Louvre from being covered up, and those galleries from being appropriated for that purpose, as had hitherto been necessarily the case. There was to be stabling for 140 horses, and coach-houses for fifty carriages for the use of the Emperor and public purposes.

Let us now see how this has been accomplished. Mons. Visconti has continued the line of front next the Rue de Rivoli in one continuous direction, and without any other break than slight projections here and there to relieve the monotony of an uninterrupted façade. On the axis of the Place du Palais Royal he introduces a central entrance to the ministries, and carries out into the Carrousel a block of building 700 feet long by 290 feet deep, projecting into the grande place 230 feet, and containing two large courts averaging 200 feet by 140, and one less court 140 feet by 80. This block he appropriates to the two Ministries of State and their dependencies. From the long gallery next the Seine he throws out a like block into the Carrousel, 600 feet long by 230 feet deep, with two courts larger than those previously described, and a similar smaller court. A very grand staircase will lead to the first floor, which, as well as the entrance floor, is to be appropriated to the annual exhibition of modern works of art: they will also connect with the galleries of the Louvres containing the old masters. In the centre will be a most splendid hall, two stories high, richly decorated, 67 feet wide, 200 feet long: this will be used for the meeting of the "Corps d'Etat" when the Emperor wishes to convoke them. There will be a riding-house of like size beneath in one clear span, and in the basement story the stabling for 140 horses, and under the old gallery next the Seine the coach-houses for the fifty carriages.

The central block in the right wing facing the Palais Royal, and on the same axis as it, will form a noble entrance-hall, vestibule, and thoroughfare for foot-passengers and private carriages going from the Place du Palais Royal to the Place Louis Napoleon, as the space between the two wings is to be called, the centre being occupied by ornamental gardens, like the square gardens in London, with fountains and statues of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I. In the centre, porticoes will face the Place Louis Napoleon, decorated with marble statues of the great men of France, and the whole architecture will correspond in style with that of the Louvre, with a more discriminate use of decoration and a greater relief by contrast. The present plain front of the Louvre facing the Tuileries will be made to correspond with the new building by a little more ornamentation than it at present possesses, for when originally designed by Pierre Lescot, it only faced inferior streets and dwellings, and was therefore executed with great simplicity and absence of decoration. To those so well competent to judge of the ability and reasonableness of this disposition of plan, it is needless for me to offer any comment upon the skill and taste which have conceived it.* But I cannot forbear to observe that it harmonizes and blends together the two incongruous and apparently incompatible masses of the old palaces—it reconciles the obliquity of the wings—it preserves the vista from the façade of the Tuileries up to the Louvre—by the judicious contraction of the Place Louis Napoleon it renders appreciable the vastness of the Carrousel,† still of gigantic extent, about 900 feet square, sufficient to manœuvre squadrons of cavalry, and encamp (in case of need) its thousands of troops. There still, however, remains to be provided domestic, family, and household accommodation for the comfort of the Royal inhabitants, and hereafter will have to be added in contiguity to the Tuileries, and, either in the Carrousel or on the garden side, masses of building, to render this a comfortably habitable, as well as the most vast and sumptuous palatial residence in the world.

These colossal operations of the Louvre are but part of a vast series of improvements now carrying out, as you are aware, in Paris. The present Emperor, with his usual penetration, feels the full importance of giving employment to the industrial classes, of encouraging the fine arts, as among the finest illustrations of his reign, and contributing to the refinement of the people and the improvement of manufacturing productions. He equally appreciates all the influences upon the health of the metropolis, and the advantages to commerce derivable from clearing away the old closely confined quarters, and opening up new lines of thoroughfares. The works at the Louvre are a portion of this extensive scale of operations to be promptly and vigorously carried out. The decree for the works necessary for this object was dated the 12th March, 1852, and a sum of one million and twenty-seven thousand pounds to be expended in five years, judged requisite. The first stone was laid on the 25th July following, and at the end of the same year the north wing had been carried up 6½ feet above the level of the Rue de Rivoli. During the last year the contracts were entered into for the masonry, carpentry, and iron work for nearly all the parts of the new buildings to the extent of 800,000*l.* In March last year, 1,200 workmen were employed, increasing in numbers until November, when 3,000 were on the works, and in December, 2,000.

192,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed; and there have been worked up—109,000 cubic yards of stone and concrete: 300,000 kilogrammes of iron are already used.

In 1852 were expended	.....	£47,800
„ 1853 „	.....	227,040
Making together	.....	274,840
Besides other outlays, amounting to...		48,714
Already expended..	.....	£323,554

The premature death of our lamented friend Mons. Visconti, the highly gifted architect, in December last, was a grievous loss; but so unremitting had been his attention, so ready his conception, that, when I visited Paris in October last, he showed me between 150 and

* The plan will be found in our vol. x. p. 444.

† Size of Lincoln's-Inn-square, 845 feet by 625. Size of Russell-square, 700 feet square.

CHANCEL SCREEN: CHURCH OF CHAPEL-LE-FERNE.

200 drawings of details, which he had prepared; and in which the particulars were so minutely specified, that the work, if carried out agreeably to them, will have that unity and grandeur of conception and refinement of taste in every part, that will stamp this as one of the greatest works of the age. The architect, with noble disinterestedness casting aside all personal considerations, has conformed to the style of the original type, and will leave it as an inspiration of the sixteenth century, matured by the experience, refinement, and masculine good sense of the nineteenth.*

T. L. DONALDSON.

CHANCEL ARCH IN CHURCH OF CAPEL-LE-FERNE.

THE church of Capel le Ferne consists of a nave and chancel only, divided by a stone screen somewhat similar to that of Westwell, given in the *Builder*, p. 31, *ante*. The annexed drawing represents the screen, together with the details. The church stands on high ground, between Dover and Folkestone, but is surrounded with large trees, so that it is difficult to find without a guide.

J. E. C.

PRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL MEDAL FOR ARCHITECTURE.

ON the 6th inst. Earl de Grey presided at the meeting of the Institute of British Architects, and presented to the several successful competitors the prizes awarded to them. These (independently of the Royal gold medal) were as follow:—To Mr. Edward Tarbuck, for an essay, entitled, "An Historical Sketch of the past Development of Architecture as a Fine Art," the silver medal of the Institute; to Mr. Hayward, for an essay "On the Pre-Gothic Age of Architecture in Germany, and the Romanesque Development of the Rhine and Central Europe," a medal of merit, with an honorary addition; to Mr. Elgood, for an essay on "Architecture, its Past, Present, and Future;" and to Mr. T. A. Britton, for an essay on "Timber and Deals, with some Remarks on Seasoning and Dry Rot," each a medal of merit; to Mr. Gompertz, for a set of Designs for a Metropolitan Railway Station, a prize in books. To each of these gentlemen the Earl de Grey, with his usual cordiality, addressed some encouraging remarks. His lordship then proceeded to present the Royal gold medal to Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A. and said—The next prize is that which the munificence and kindness of our sovereign authorizes me to distribute. Mr. Hardwick, you will, I am sure, from what you know of me, feel that no part of the duty which devolves upon me from my position in this chair, is more grateful to me than that of being the means, as the interpreter of the feelings and wishes of your professional brethren, of offering you the mark of their respect and admiration which I am now authorized to present to you. You know me well enough to feel that what I say is not a mere compliment. It is not for me, in speaking to a man like yourself, and in such a society as the present, to enumerate the various claims you have on our admiration and approbation. It is not for me, however fond I may be of architecture, and anxious to encourage it,—to set up my opinion; but I think I may honestly appeal to everybody when I say that the prize now in my hand is given to a man who has great talent of invention, and the power of accomplishing many different objects in many different ways. I am one of the Goldsmiths' Company, and therefore have enjoyed many festive meetings in their magnificent hall. I also am occasionally obliged to travel by the railroad; and the young gentleman who has just now received a prize for his suggestions on that subject, has an excellent specimen before him of a man who can form a grand railway station. Again, when we remember by whom the most ornamental and important part of one of the great legal institutions of this country, Lincoln's Inn, was constructed and decorated,—when we recollect that for one of the largest systems of docks in this country we are indebted to my friend, and to his energy and capability in satisfying the wishes and wants of a great mercantile body—I do not believe it is necessary for me to say that he affords an exemplification of what man can do, devoted to the purposes which his country calls upon him to fulfil; and when his brethren around him pay a tribute to his merits, I think it is, indeed, well deserved. It is, therefore, a source of the greatest gratification to me that it has fallen to my lot to be the means on the present occasion. If you were not present, I might, perhaps, say more. I have alluded to the professional and public character of Mr. Hardwick; I might say a great deal more with regard to private circumstances. I might allude to the integrity of his character,—the confidence which has been placed in him by all classes,—the references to him in cases of arbitration and similar matters. Omitting these, however, I am satisfied that all who hear me agree with me that the prize which I have now the pleasure of giving, is fully deserved.

Mr. Hardwick replied—It is now my pleasing task to thank your lordship, and you, gentlemen, for having this year selected me to receive this Royal medal, a selection that may be considered a very proud distinction for the member who receives it. I must in the first instance, almost before I thank his lordship for the kind expressions he has used towards me, express on the part of the Institute our gratitude to our sovereign for the interest her Majesty has been pleased to show in the Institute by this mark of her Royal favour. Let me also for one moment advert to her Royal consort, Prince Albert. I believe that through the extreme devotion and attention he has paid to the advancement of art in this country, there is no period that we can look back upon when art was so greatly encouraged as it is at this moment; and I think, without using too flattering expressions, we may date that encouragement from the time when his Royal Highness first came to this country. Let me now for one moment advert to the expressions with reference to myself which have fallen from his lordship. They are to me much too flattering. I cannot take the credit to myself of deserving the very kind manner in which his lordship has brought me to your notice; but this I may say, that having had the honour of enjoying his personal and courteous kindness many years, that however great the gratification I feel for this honour, that gratification is very much increased by the mode in which it has been conferred. Gentlemen, however high the reputation of an architect may be in public estimation, I hold that it is equally important that an architect should feel himself placed highly in the estimation of his professional brethren; and it is that very circumstance which increases the gratification of this honour; for her Majesty, with great kindness, has allowed the members of the Institute of British Architects to determine among themselves the selection of the member who is to receive it; and I cannot imagine, after a long professional career, a prouder position than that in which I am this night placed. Gentlemen, I feel that another point which affords considerable gratification to the architect of Great Britain who receives this medal is, that it is well known to him that it is not confined to architects of this country; but that her Majesty has most wisely considered that excellence in art is peculiar to no soil, and that, therefore, this honour may be participated in by every

* The preceding historical details are founded upon the information contained in the following works, in addition to the writer's personal knowledge of the buildings in question:—"Des plus excellents Bastiments de France," par Jacques Androuet Du Cerceau, 2 vols folio, Paris, 1576-1607; "Mémoires sur la Réunion du Palais Impérial des Tuileries et du Louvre, et Plans de diverses Dispositions pour l'Achèvement de la Place du Carrousel," par Baltard, Architecte, folio, Paris, 1811; "Arc de Triomphe des Tuileries, exécuté en 1808, d'après les Dessins et sous la Direction de MM. C. Percier et P. F. L. Fontaine," oblong folio, Paris, no date; containing numerous projects by various authors for the union of the Louvre and Tuileries; "Projet de Restauration et de Réunion des Tuileries au Louvre," par L. Fortuné Ricard et Delaines, Architecte, small folio, 1835; "Description Historique et Graphique du Louvre et des Tuileries," par M. le Comte De Clarac, Conservateur des Antiques du Louvre, 8vo. Paris, 1853.

part of the civilised world. But, my lord and gentlemen, I cannot but feel that I owe in some degree the position in which I am now placed to the loss which architecture has just sustained by the death of one of her most distinguished professors; and France must deplore in particular that architect who, I am sure, would have had this medal, and would most justly have deserved it. With consummate talent he had surmounted the great difficulty of uniting the Louvre and the Tuileries. After having matured and perfected that scheme with the approbation of the sovereign and the universal consent of the country, he was charged with the completion of that great work in which so many architects of great celebrity had preceded him. But, alas! in the zenith of his high career, M. Visconti was arrested by the hand of death; and it should be a warning to us all, whenever a large work is entrusted to us, not to be too confident that life may be spared to us to witness its completion. My lord and gentlemen, allow me again to assure you that I return you my most sincere and respectful thanks for the distinction you have thrown upon me in having selected me to receive this Royal medal.

FALL OF CORNICE IN THE NEW ROAD.

CONSIDERABLE alarm and much damage were caused last week by the fall of the cornice and parapet of a large repository, similar to the Pantechnicon, which is being built by Mr. Rudkin in the New-road, not far from where Tottenham-court-road crosses it. Several of the workmen were severely hurt, and some of the inhabitants of adjoining houses had a narrow escape. The cause of the accident is obvious. The finished cornice (of cement) projected 20 inches. The stone core projected 14 inches, with a mass of brickwork upon it standing out still further, and to balance this there was simply a low parapet of 9 inches work. The drawings show the binders of the roof resting on the core to keep it down, but it seems that following the figuring on the section, the binders were put in below the core. If it had not been so, however, as there are only four or five of these binders in the length (70 feet), an accident might still have happened. So many disasters have resulted from the same arrangement, that if death had been caused, the consequences, either to architect (Mr. Horace Jones) or builder, might have been serious.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO BRITISH MUSEUM.

. . . "The present buildings may usefully serve as a warning, rather than a model, to the architect of any additional structures and his employers."—*Vide page 36 of the Report of the Royal Commissioners on the British Museum*, 1850.

I AM informed that the Lords of the Treasury have consented to the project of a glass building to cover the quadrangle of the British Museum for a reading-room, and as an addition to the printed book department, capable of accommodating 500,000 volumes more; and that the same architect employed for the old buildings is employed for this additional structure. And if my information is correct, the House of Commons will, in the course of the next or following week, be asked to vote a first instalment for this project, which, in its most important bearings, is utterly unknown to the public, to her Majesty's Government, and to the trustees themselves.

Having devoted much more attention to this scheme from its very origin than any person who has ventured yet in public to express a free opinion on it, since the plans were already published so long ago as the 30th June, 1852,—and having had not only ample opportunities but particular occasion afforded to me by the peculiar nature of several services for which I was employed as assistant in the printed book department in the last seven years, to observe, study, and make due note of the requirements in the whole establishments, and of the capabilities in the building,—I consider it a duty now to acquaint the public with the results of such observations as I made in the daily performances of their service.

By dint only of perseverance in the assertion that all the departments, particularly the reading rooms with the printed book department, required a considerable increase of space which the building did not afford, all internal evidence on the matter has been entirely neglected. The principal librarian, in his letter to Sir Chas. E. Trevelyan, dated 25th July, 1851, reports that the trustees

"Have availed themselves of every resource which the existing buildings were capable of affording."

Any person endowed only with the courage to inquire into the origin of this report would see first of all that it rests at least upon mere assertions, without even an attempt at any proofs. And further, by using only his own eyes and judgment, with the aid of a little practical knowledge, he could not fail to arrive at the very opposite conclusion—*that the waste of every resource which the existing buildings were capable of affording, is so manifest*, so proverbial in the whole establishment, as to leave no other question open except whether the evil is past remedy.

This question has led me to the gradual discovery of one of the very rare instances in which the improvement and enlargement of an establishment is absolutely dependant on greater economy in the means allowed for it. And this refers particularly to the printed books department, inclusive of the reading-rooms. All the arrangements in that extensive portion of the library are so singularly and unnecessarily confused, and rendered so remarkably inconvenient through the most wilful extravagance, in space, in services, in expenditure of every kind, as to render the projected increase now of such a mass of confusion, a dangerous experiment for the existence of the whole establishment. At the same time, however, it is easier there than anywhere else to show, by foot and by inch, that nothing but a systematical *re*arrangement is required to afford double the accommodation now existing for the number of visitors to the reading-rooms and for the number of volumes on shelf; with a considerable diminution of the present expenditure for service, to which the present staff, though now consisting of eighty-five persons, is already inadequate, as it is constantly growing at the same time as the arrears in that department are ever growing in number and in importance.

Thus, whereas the projected construction in the quadrangle is completely preventing such a *re*arrangement, however necessary, and considerably increasing all the present evils past remedy, there are at present still vast and extraordinary resources in the building *to remedy those evils;* and the *re*arrangement of which I speak implies above all an immediate extension of the present reading-rooms to nearly double their size; or speaking by figures, the entire plan of this rearrangement implies an increase of room, by utilizing the waste of 2,400 square feet in addition only to the reading-rooms; 14,631 feet to the printed books department; 1,938 feet to the manuscript department; 1,560 feet to the print-room; 6,088 feet to the antiquities department; 17,900 feet to the natural history, zoology, and mineralogy; 616 feet to the botanical department; and 785 feet to the secretary's department; making a total of 45,919 square feet recovered from absolute waste, by collecting and rendering compact each of the great departments which are now broken and dispersed all over the immense pile of buildings.

The main principle of this internal *re*arrangement and organization of such distracted elements of building, is:—

1. To prevent the great loss to the public and expenditure of again disturbing the collections, which in their main body are now at last, after a great number of years, definitively placed and arranged with care, and by an instructive system, and to remove only their outlying and scattered, or at least much more moveable portions, from inconvenient to convenient localities.

2. To render each of the seven departments as above enumerated totally independent of each other, with direct access from the entrance-hall, and to the secretary's department with the governing board.

3. To remedy the extreme deficiencies of light, and of free circulation in each department, particularly in that of printed books, and remove the principal eyesores for architects and persons of good taste.

All these important objects can be accomplished at once, without even the erection of so much as a single front wall, and at an expense very much below the amount of the yearly vote hitherto passed by the House for the building purposes of the British Museum.

But this plan of rearrangement is further calculated also to secure a future increase of about 82,000 square feet, principally convenient for printed books or for antiquities, at an expense of 720 feet of front walls alone, of one story, with basement, and without purchasing for it new lands, or covering the quadrangle.

And, finally, in the event of purchases of the contiguous property being found expedient, perhaps at some future period this plan of rearrangement is particularly calculated to provide a gradual development for each of the seven departments, singly, as enumerated, and always independent of each other.

Before knowing the sense of the public or Government upon such results in their general outline, it would be premature to enter upon particulars. Yet these, it must be understood, are fully prepared and drawn out from materials collected in the service of the Museum, and in the consultation on single points with practical architects, and particularly with foreign visitors.

The plan is undoubtedly susceptible still of great improvement by any architect who might be impelled to take it up, with a comprehensive mind on the present and the future exigencies and resources for real utility and for grand effects. Although proceeding from motives of enthusiasm natural to the discoverer of a curious and important fact, the proposed *re*arrengement is indispensable. It *must be recommended* to the public at some future day in a much worse state of complication if that extravagant practice of "*additional structures*" be not discontinued now at once, and without any reference to projects at Kensington or anywhere else.* The trustees having "entered a disclaimer, both of credit for the perfections and of responsibility for any alleged defects of the present buildings," their necessary rearrangement before anything else, is not a mere question of opinion, but one of facts and figures which cannot be disputed.

J. F. VON BACH.

PURIFICATION OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS.

ON one occasion, we remember, while listening to a friendly discussion, in which a professor in the Edinburgh University took part, his antagonist treated rather unceremoniously some "fact" which the professor had adduced, by ejaculating vehemently,—"I deny the fact—I deny the fact:" the gentleman whose veracity, or whose "fact" at least, was thus set at naught, very quietly silenced his somewhat more boisterous than polite adversary by coolly retorting,—"Ah! my good fellow, if you deny facts, I have done—there's an end to all argument with *you*." We have been reminded of this little *contretemps* by the no less unceremonious denial of Dr. Letheby's fact as to the existence of oil of vitriol in the products of combustion from the London gas, not only in the quantity alleged to have been actually obtained, but in any quantity, however small. This denial, however, is made by a gentleman (Mr. Lewis Thompson, M.R.C.S.) whose authority in chemical questions we have reason to respect; and as it is not only positive, but something more,—involving not only Dr. Letheby's accuracy as a chemist, but his character as a gentleman incapable of either the "misrepresentation" or the "falsehood" with which he is actually charged,—we are curious to know how the Dr. will receive and treat such a mode of dealing with his facts. Meantime, the style in which he is treated in respect to this important matter would naturally induce one rather to question than to assent to the counter assertion of Mr. Thompson, at least till his antagonist had an opportunity of defending his own accuracy, both

* Whether it be determined or not hereafter to give up the entire building, or any part of it, to the library alone, its re-arrangement as indicated still remains the first and essential condition for the proper and *immediate* enlargement of reading-rooms and library, and is absolutely prevented by the present project of additional structures.

professionally and morally speaking,—if indeed he would deign to notice at all an antagonism so strongly put.

It so happens, however, that since the two contradictory statements were made, both of which we have in fairness laid before our readers, not only Dr. Letheby, but Mr. Thompson himself, has modified his own original statement; so that between the two shifting positions a not inconsiderable approximation has been mutually made towards an intermediate and common though as yet somewhat indefinite agreement and understanding. Thus Dr. Letheby, in a report to the City Sewers Commission, subsequent to that already given in our pages, explains, or, at least, repeats in a very much modified form, that "a large portion" of the "21 grains" of "sulphuric acid" actually got from the products of the City gas combustion "would, doubtless, be neutralized by the ammonia of the gas;" whereas he had previously stated, according to the reporters for the daily press, that the products, if not, in fact, the gas itself, contained so much "noxious matter" that "he had obtained 21 grains of oil of vitriol from 100 cubic feet of gas, which was getting into the atmosphere." In regard to this amended statement we must add that we transcribe from a quotation made in a second communication by Mr. Thompson, which appears, as his first also did, in the *Journal of Gas-lighting:* we hope, therefore, that we are not doing Dr. Letheby an injustice in supposing that he *has* so explained or modified his somewhat startling original statement. On the other hand, Mr. Thompson himself, in this second communication, no longer alleges that there is "*no* oil of vitriol whatever in the products of combustion got from any coal-gas," but limits his previous and scarcely less startling statement to a declaration that "nothing like twenty-one grains of oil of vitriol ever were obtained, or ever can be obtained, by any living being, from 100 cubic feet of any coal-gas, as consumed by the British public throughout her Majesty's vast dominions. I admit no exception," he somewhat supererogatorily adds; —and a very safe challenge this is *now*, quoad Letheby, if *he* meant, as is now implied, that "a large portion" of the 21 grains of "sulphuric acid" did not exist in the shape of free "oil of vitriol" in the "100 cubic feet of gas" at all. If, however, it was intended, notwithstanding, to startle the public into the idea that it *was* free oil of vitriol of which he spoke, there was certainly a spice of chemical quackery in this that was by no means justifiable. But, as the question now stands, what are our doughty champions fighting about? If a "large portion" of the corrosive under consideration be neutralized, the implication is, that there is only a small portion of it in the corrosive state. Does Mr. Thompson still deny that there is even a small portion of it in that state, or does he not *now* deny this? As to his *reason* why there is not, or cannot be *any* oil of vitriol in the products from the combustion of coal-gas, namely, not so much *because* of any counter *facts* disproving it, but "*for* [or because] the ammonia it constantly contains is more than sufficient to neutralise and render harmless both the sulphurous and sulphuric acid caused by its combustion,"—we freely admit the probability that there is quite enough and more than enough of ammonia in coal gas for such a purpose, but ammonia itself is decomposible, and consists of hydrogen and nitrogen; and it does not seem to occur to Mr. Thompson that it is perfectly possible that in a somewhat complicated chemical conflict, such as that which must occur in the combustion of impure coal-gas, not only may the sulphur of the sulphuret of ammonia or other ingredient be oxygenated by the air into acid, but the hydrogen of the ammonia itself may also at the very same time be oxygenated into *water*, freeing the nitrogen, while this very water is precisely what the sulphuric acid requires or demands in order to constitute oil of vitriol; and every chemist knows that nature often *compromises affinities*, and is induced to *modify* them by *à priori requirements* or *demands* of this very kind. The question, however, is one of *fact* much more than of *reasoning;* and we are very much mistaken indeed if the facts of the case, independent altogether of those adduced by Dr. Letheby, are not precisely in the teeth of Mr. Thompson's facts as well as of his reasoning. Thus the remarkable rotting and destruction of book-bindings in one of the London clubs, *investigated by Professor Faraday*, and a like mischief to the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, appear to have led to the discovery that gas *is* frequently impregnated with corrosive substances, oil of vitriol being proved at Newcastle, if not also in London, to be at least one of these substances; and be it noted here that it is a matter of small importance to the public whether such corrosive agencies be sulphuric acid, oil of vitriol, sulphuret of carbon, or indeed anything else of a corrosive nature; so that to disprove the possibility of its being oil of vitriol matters very little to the point of real importance in the question at issue,—a point, however, with which Mr. Thompson fully identifies his own antagonism to Dr. Letheby; but, more than this, we are greatly misinformed if *oil of vitriol* has not been already *proved* to be the very corrosive agent which does, or at least once did, all this mischief,—a mischief which is notorious.

A correspondent of our own quite recently drew attention to this subject in a communication wherein he describes the effects produced in the library referred to at Newcastle, and the means taken to obviate them. By reference to our impression for 24th January of this present year, page 17, it will be found that in describing the peculiar apparatus there put up, with a tube for the ventilation of the products of gas combustion in the library, after it had been *ascertained* that the rotting and destruction of the book-bindings were attributable to these corrosive products alone, he says,—"At first a tap was put at the bottom of this tube, but it could not be kept tight *from the corrosive nature of the water:* the arrangement now adopted is to suspend a *glass* vessel, by means of a brass collar and a bayonet-catch below the open end of the tube; and the water collected is removed every morning. Notwithstanding the rapid updraught, and that, consequently, a considerable portion of the water flies off by the chimney, the quantity collected every morning from four chandeliers is at present upwards of half a gallon. *This water, when analyzed, has been found to contain a large quantity of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of ammonia, as well as sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper*, which last, of course, it gets from the pipes." Now the "sulphuric acid" in this "water" must have been "oil of vitriol," as all sulphuric acid is so long as it is in contact with water, its affinity for which is so great, that it has been used as a drier of moist air from its very power of absorbing water even after it has been already converted by it into oil of vitriol.

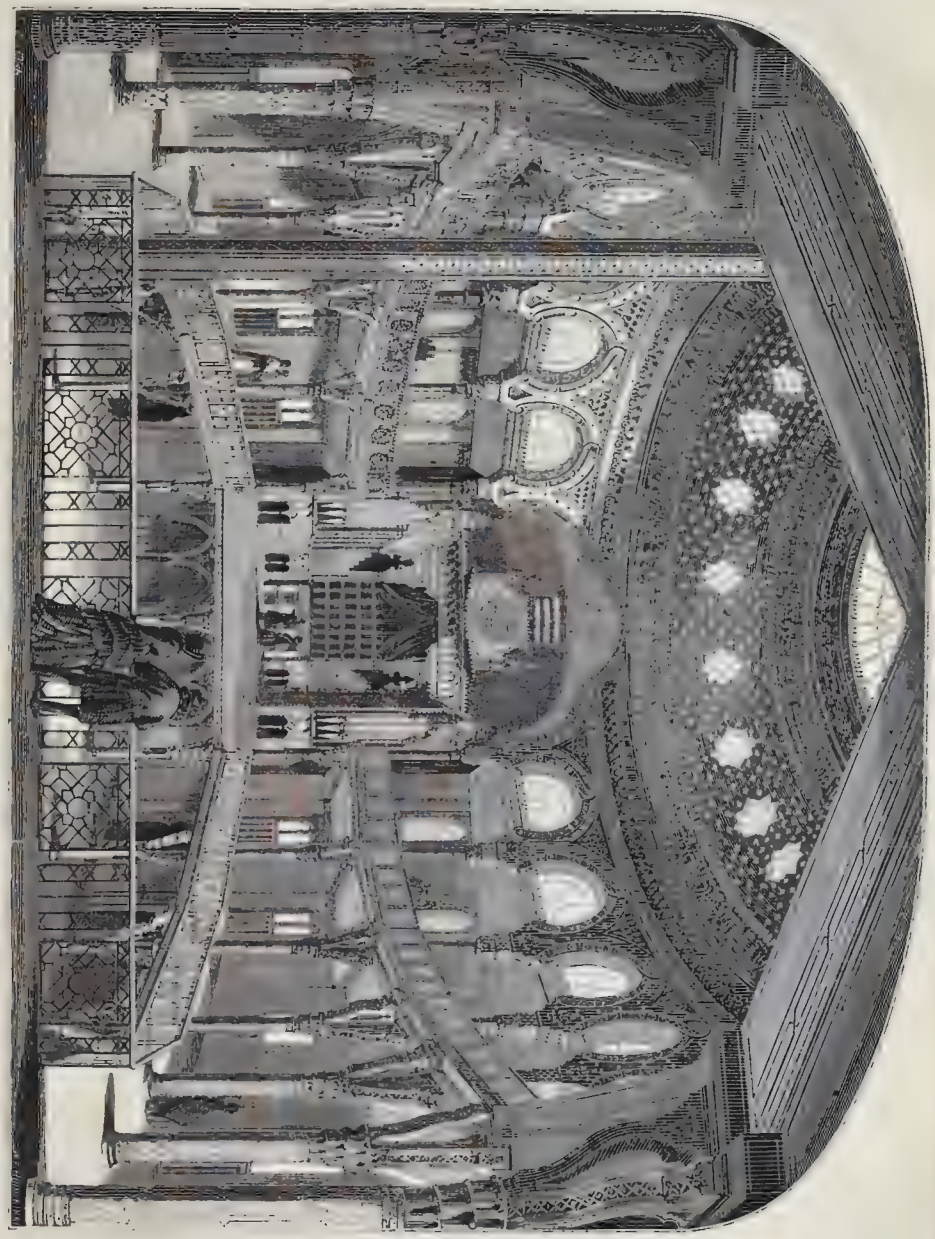
Will Mr. Thompson venture to "deny" any of these "facts?" And if not, what become of his own bold assertions? There are more reputations at stake, we fear, than Dr. Letheby's.

But although the question, as we have seen, is not limited by Dr. Thompson to metropolitan gas, being put so as to extend to the combustion of coal-gas anywhere or everywhere, what we are more particularly interested in at this moment is the question of the purity or impurity of the London gas. This is a question for decision by chemists, but it does not seem to be likely to be settled in the way the present antagonists have gone to work. If, as Mr. Thompson states in his second communication on "The Oil of Vitriol Bugbear,"—"Davy, Faraday, Wollaston, Henry, Ure, Graham, Brande, Cooper, and, in short, every chemist of celebrity in Great Britain has been fee'd and consulted on the purification of coal-gas by the different companies," and if the eyes of the metropolitan companies are now opening, as we are happy to say they seem to be, to the importance, to their interests, of the vast field of profit still lying fallow in private dwellings, and hence to the absolute necessity of not only rendering their gas perfectly pure, but of convincing the private families of the metropolis that now it *is* perfectly pure,—why do they not at once procure such overwhelming chemical evidence to that effect as will carry everything before it, and so open the way by degrees into every dwelling throughout the metropolis, however humble or however high? It has ever been our opinion that to this great end they must and will come; and it was mainly to prepare the way for this that we became, as the public organ of the companies themselves declared we were,—"The *monopolist* of *incendiary* [that is, of light-spreading] gas intelligence"—the soul and spirit of the movement, which we alone originated and successfully carried out, in favour of "cheap and good gas." We have steadily looked forward to the time when the London gas would and *must* be made pure enough for use in private dwellings. Are we to understand that that period has now arrived? If so, let it at once be proved that it is so, and the companies may depend on our strenuous efforts to promote their interests by assisting in the extension of their gas throughout the private dwellings of our fellow citizens. Of this we have often assured them. Thus, on 15th December, 1849, in an article titled "Success to the Gas Movement," we remarked—"The manufacturers, old and new, will soon find that *increased consumption* IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS will constitute their grand field of profitable operations, *and with all our heart we will second their efforts in this direction*, for that is the real goal of all our past exertions in this good cause. But to this anticipated and almost illimitable diffusion in private dwellings—from hall to kitchen, from kitchen to parlour, from parlour to drawing-room and bed-chamber—purity, extreme purity, is absolutely essential: there can and will be no such diffusion without it, *and hence the bringing of the price within reach of all classes in domestic life will inevitably be accompanied by an increase, not by a deterioration of purity.*" At that time and subsequently, threats had been held out, in order to prevent the reduction in price for which we had been fighting, that the companies would adulterate the cheap gas 37 per cent.! Have they done so? We freely give them the credit of believing they have not. On this point we insisted, again and again, that the very contrary must unavoidably be the result, and therefore urged consumers, and would-be consumers, to "persist in their demand for *cheap* gas, without any fear of this threatened bugbear." Most sincerely do we trust, then, that Mr. Thompson's communications, in which he speaks so pointedly of "the enormous advantages of gaslight in private houses," as well as other communications, urged upon us in the interests of the companies, are an earnest and an assurance that we were right, and that the time has now arrived when our anticipation is about to be fulfilled. But again we must press the suggestion, that the *bad odour* in which metropolitan gas has long been held by the heads of resident families can only be dissipated—even though "the oil of vitriol bugbear" really now be nothing but a bugbear—by an overpowering weight of first-rate chemical evidence, once for all procured and widely published, to the effect, that *the metropolitan gas is now so pure as to be perfectly eligible for use in private dwellings.*

ROAD FROM BROMPTON TO THE PARK.

THE miscalled "Kensington Improvement Act Amendment Bill," to facilitate access from one large district to another, was thrown out on the second reading, not because any one doubted the importance of getting the desired road, but because of the form in which the Bill had been introduced. The result is much to be regretted. It is hoped that something will yet be done to obtain the desired improvement: both the Kensington Improvement Commissioners and the Royal Commissioners of 1851 ought to stir in it. If a building be placed in the way of obtaining the improvement it will be a sin against the metropolis. If those who have the right to prevent the formation of a road are determined against allowing carriages to pass, they might surely be led to admit a gate for foot passengers. Private feeling ought to yield to the general good.

"BUILDINGS BILL."—The *Observer* says, "Government have instructed the General Board of Health to prepare suggestions for a Buildings Bill, to serve for the country as well as for the metropolis."



THE ROYAL PANOPTICON, LONDON.—Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, Architect.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

The collection at the Portland Gallery, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, is now open to the public, and consists of 438 pictures, mostly landscapes. Mr. R. S. Lauder, and Mr. J. E. Lauder, take the highest place, the former for his "Portrait of a Lady" (71), a relation of one well known in the arts, and "The Lady of Shalott" (232), and the second for his "Tambourine Player" (263). Miss Howitt exhibits a very clever first picture from Faust, bought by Mr. W. Herbert; Mr. Duffield a very first-rate still-life piece (56); Mr. Middleton a good portrait, "Mr. Xeminès" (217), and Messrs. Williams, Sidney Percy, Gilbert, and Boddington, a large number of their usual pictures, scarcely equal, however, to previous works by the same hands. Mr. Wingfield's "Poins" (46), Mr. Willis's "Pleasant Nook in North Wales" (270), Mr. Egley's "Charles V. at the Monastery of Yuste;" Mr. Wyburd's "Day Dreams" (386); "Ghent," by Mr. A. Montague; and the "Flight of Mary Stuart from Lochleven" (408), by Mr. Glass, are amongst those which will obtain attention; and Mr. Barraud, Mr. Elen, Mr. Wells, Mr. Herring, and Mr. Dukes, should not be passed by. Some small landscapes by a young artist, Mr. E. Hargitt, are promising.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Boston.—The project of erecting a building for a corn exchange, athenæum, &c. has been revived in a way likely, it is said, to be successful.

Peterborough.—The statement respecting the removal of the organ-screen erected by Dean Monk in Peterborough Cathedral has been contradicted.

Torquay.—The proceedings of the local board of health here, since its introduction, have been anything but satisfactory to the ratepayers generally, says the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, "for whilst on the one hand there has been a great expenditure of money (for salaries), not the slightest improvement has taken place in the state of the streets. Meetings are convened from time to time, but for what purpose? It appears to do nothing."

Birmingham.—The inscription-stone of the building in course of erection in Bishop-street, to accommodate the Sunday-schools in connection with the Moseley-street Wesleyan Reform Chapel, was laid on Tuesday in last week by Mrs. John Wright, of Sparkbrook. The new school-room will be 75 feet long by 18 wide, and the erection will cost 450*l.* The number of scholars is 256, who are instructed by thirty-three teachers.

Loughborough.—The town-hall movement appears to have received an impetus during the last week or two. About 5,000*l.* have now been raised by donations and shares. An offer, it is said, has been made for a site, adjoining the Loughborough Bank, which will enable the projectors to make a street through from the Market-place, opposite Mill-street, to Woodgate, for the convenience of the public.

Higham-on-the-Hill.—A correspondence has taken place between one of the tenderers for the erection of the parish church here and the rev. gentleman at the head of the church building committee in respect to the decision announced by us on 4th inst. The result of this correspondence is by no means satisfactory. The rev. committeeman appears to admit that he had explicitly promised that the builders tendering should have fair play, and even that no special understanding was come to that the lowest tender might *not* be accepted. He at the same time disclaimed what would have been his only excuse under such circumstances for not selecting the lowest tender, namely, that the tenderers were not of sufficient *status* as to character and responsibility. What he must have meant by fair play, therefore, it is hard to conceive: we question whether he himself knows. The only fair play in such a case that could be honourably observed was to select the lowest tender. By, on the contrary, rejecting it and accepting one 80*l.* higher on a sum of about 800*l.* the committee cast a deliberate slur on the business reputation of every one of the lower tenderers, while probably the only motive was mere favouritism towards the one selected. There is a recklessness of conduct in such procedure which every honourable mind will reprobate.

Newark.—Barracks for the Notts militia are about to be erected in this town. On the northern side there will be a long range of buildings looking south, having in the centre the stores and armoury, with residences for the quarter-master and serjeant-major on either side, each communicating with the centre building. In the rest of the range will be provided comfortable dwellings for about twelve serjeants. At the south-east corner of the ground the magazine will be placed, and a building consisting of guard-house, cells, orderly-rooms, &c. will occupy the north-west corner. Ample space will be left for all military exercises, and the whole will be enclosed by a strong brick wall.——The Newark improvement commissioners have ordered that the drain recently laid down from Bridge-street, across the north side of the Market-place, and along Church-street and Kirkgate, should be forthwith taken up and relaid. "The contractors (Messrs. Tomlinson and Harper, of Derby)," says a local paper, "are bound to do it entirely at their own expense, as the agreement into which they entered with the commissioners contains a stipulation that they (the contractors) shall be responsible for the proper working of the drains for twelve months. Nor are the streets above referred to the only places where work must be amended, for it has already been found that a similar mistake has occurred in Spring-gardens. The streets, too, have been newly paved on an improved principle, and just when the inhabitants have begun to reap the advantage of this improvement, it is absolutely necessary to tear it up again. Many parties threw the blame on Mr. Bailey, the town surveyor, but we are informed that the commissioners consider that it was no part of his duty to test the levels as the drains were being made; his duty being merely to take the levels in the first instance, and to prepare the plans, which he did correctly. If the first twelve months had passed over before the error had been detected, the contractors would have been released from their agreement, and the whole burden would have fallen upon the town."

Sunderland.—The Monkwearmouth baths and washhouses, the foundation of which was laid on 20th June, 1853, were opened by the corporation of Sunderland on Thursday in week before last. The building is situated on the site of the old fish-market, opposite Hallgarth-square, and has been erected from a design by Mr. Crozier, engineer to the corporation, by Messrs. Brown, Brothers; under the inspection of Mr. Thomas Ewart, builder. The machinery has been fitted up by Mr. Watson, of Newcastle. The interior is fitted up with every convenience. In the gentlemen's bath-room there are five warm baths, one of which is of the first class. There are also cold and hot shower-baths. In the ladies' room there are five baths, exclusive of a shower-bath and vapour-bath. The washing-room is 56 feet in length by 27 feet in breadth. There are thirty-two stands, each of which contains a cast-iron boiler for the clothes, which are boiled by steam. The floor of this room is formed of cement, and a wooden frame is placed for the washers to stand upon. Manlott and Alliott's patent wringing-machine is placed in the room. In the drying-room there are thirty-two drying-horses. This room is heated by a serpentine-formed steam-pipe; and there are four valves in the roof for letting out the damp vapour from clothes while drying. The ironing-room is 37 feet in length by 20 feet in width. All the rooms are ventilated through the roof. In the upper part of the engine-room there is a water meter capable of measuring 2,000 gallons per hour. There are also two large cisterns capable of containing 2,500 gallons. The total cost of the buildings is about 2,400*l.*

Edinburgh.—The last annual report of the managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane states, that from the overcrowded state of the pauper department, a great necessity exists for immediately proceeding with large additions to the asylum buildings. From the great rise of late in the prices of building and building materials, the managers are unable to accomplish all that was contemplated in obtaining borrowing powers under the late Act, but they have resolved to proceed with such works as their borrowing powers enable them to execute. These works consist of a new kitchen, &c. having three stories above, to contain accommodation for six higher class patients; an octagon building, and the completion of the southern portion of the unfinished wing of the western department, calculated to accommodate 174 pauper patients; a separate building for noisy patients; new washing-house, laundry, &c. A large portion of the original design of the building appropriated to pauper patients will still remain unexecuted; and an urgent appeal is to be made to the public for assistance.

Kinnaird.—The ancient, roofless, and ruinous Castle of Kinnaird, built nobody knows when, but in the time of slingers and bowmen, is at present undergoing a process of restoration in as far as the roof and battlements are concerned. The estate of Kinnaird, forfeited, with the rest of the Fingask estates, after Culloden, was recently repurchased by the family of Fingask; and the lovers of antiquity are indebted to that family for thus taking measures to prevent the further decay of Kinnaird Castle-keep. Mr. Charles Spence, the bard of the locality, is also both architect and mason for the proposed restoration.

Glenelg.—An Inverness paper states, that the ancient Glenelg towers, known generally in the district by the name of "the Danish Towers," but supposed by Pennant and others to be of Pictish origin, and admired as among the most entire specimens in Great Britain of the primitive architecture to which they belong, have been seriously injured by the removal of stones for building purposes. The proprietor, Mr. Baillie, of Glenelg, has brought the case before Sheriff Colquhoun, for replacement of the stones.

POISONED WELLS.

It certainly does not require a conjurer to explain the mystery of "R. C. C.'s" well, and adjoining cesspools and drains, mentioned in page 134. The "place" may not have been "discovered" where putrid matter "oozes" into the water; but the facts that the bricks below the compo are "black," and "smell disagreeably," that "the water is tainted," and that "diarrhœa and typhus have prevailed," the fever in one instance "having proved fatal," should be taken as proving that drains, cesspools, and well do communicate, and the use of water from this well should at once, and for ever, be discontinued. No repairs will make the water sweet. The present mystery may be explained thus:—Well, cesspools, and drains are sunk in the same subsoil (alluvium): for a certain length of time the refuse is filtered, but gradually the pores choke, and the cesspools fill until there is a vertical head, producing pressure sufficient to force the foul material, unfiltered, into the well: hence the recent palpable fouling of the water, and the consequent excess of disease. The first mistake was making well and cesspool in the same subsoil: contamination was certain, and in a degree has taken place since they were first used. Mere filtration does not purify cesspool refuse, though it may cause the water to look "bright and sparkling." Dr. Angus Smith has analysed the water from scores of wells within and near towns, cesspools, and graveyards, and never found one specimen of water untainted. Many waters, regularly used, were found, on evaporation, to leave a residuum, the smell of which was "awful;" and some waters, said to be "very good," were "positively poisonous with matter from graves, cesspools, and drains." I have personally inspected hundreds of instances where wells and cesspools are sunk in alluvial deposits of sand, gravel, &c. and have heard the owners of such wells and cesspools maintain, in the most positive manner, that no better water could be found than their particular pump produced; although they would acknowledge that the cesspool had received the contents of one or more waterclosets, as also all the house slop-water refuse, and had never required emptying for twenty years. This had been set forth as matter for special congratula-

tion, and as proof positive that sewers and drains of transmission were not required, and that a public water-supply, from a pure source, was not needed.

I would recommend "R. C. C." to drain his house, fill up his cesspools, abandon the present well, and obtain water, at any cost, from a source more pure. Better bore through the London clay, although 200 feet deep, than use "the water of a land spring," contaminated by drain and cesspool matter. Earthenware pipes, 6 inches in diameter, properly laid, will effectively drain the house; and an artesian boring, of 4 inches in diameter, may bring up water enough from beneath the London clay. At all events, if health and life have any value, the present order of things must, at once and for ever, be abandoned. To patch old drains, cesspools, and well, will be to waste money, and to tamper with health and life. R.

Another correspondent writes:—I have no doubt but that the cause arises from a greater abundance of water, which has become stagnant. I have had to deal with several wells like his, and have cured them in the following manner: should the well be of the common size, bring up within the old brickwork a new lining, to the height of the water level, leaving a space of 3 inches between each wall: get some of the coarsest sand he can find, and wash it: fill the said space up with the same.

N.B. The bricks must be laid in moss, to prevent the sand washing through the joints: a very thin layer will do. After that is done, shorten the pump 2 feet and fill the well up those 2 feet with fine washed gravel. I have no doubt but that it will prove a sure cure. G. T. C.

And a third writes,—I cured a well similarly situated to that of your correspondent "R. C. C." by driving a vat or tub, the staves of which were made of (21 feet by 7 by $2\frac{1}{2}$) floor battens, driven their whole lengths, and into the bottom of the well as far as they could be by hand hammers and drifts: the battens should be shot in the edges to the radii of the internal curvature of the well, and then ploughed and tongued as for sheet piling: they should be driven as close to the brickwork as possible, and kept so by wedge-shaped battens if required: as soon as the vat is completed, the back between the vat and brickwork should be grouted with Portland cement, quite full to the top of the vat. The top of the vat must be above the bricks laid *without* mortar in this case at least one foot. W. THOROLD.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR KING CHOLERA!

WE know too well the powerful influence of fear over the human frame,—and especially its influence in the positive production of the dread plague we call cholera, wherever circumstances may tend to induce a predisposition to its ravages,—to be much inclined, at any time, to assist in the excitement of alarm for its impending advent; but it is our bounden duty ever and anon to stir up the slumbering public into something like a consciousness, at least, if not a fear, of this king of terrors. Were the fear a timely and a moderate one it would be entirely beneficial: it is the sudden alarm of immediate, unexpected, and unprepared for danger which is most injurious; and to obviate the latter it is absolutely requisite, at this perilous juncture, to excite the former. But our present purpose is simply that of a reporter, to record, within available compass, the salutary warnings and advices of those—such as Lord Shaftesbury,—who have given this subject anxious consideration.

In the House of Lords on 9th inst. a lengthened discussion took place on a motion by the Earl of Harrowby, "for a copy of the report of the General Board of Health on the administration of the Public Health Act and the Nuisances Removal Act from the year 1848 to the year 1854, and also a copy of a memorandum addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department on behalf of a deputation of sanitary reformers on the 7th of February last." His lordship said he wished to call the attention of the house to the sanitary condition of the country, and more especially of the metropolis. He believed it was extremely desirable that the consideration of Parliament should be directed, at the earliest possible moment, to that subject, for it was too much the habit with mankind in general to defer precautionary measures until the emergency which those measures might have averted had actually arrived. The cholera had already reappeared among us, and had reappeared with increased intensity. It was not only more fatal than it had ever been before, but it gave fewer warnings of its arrival in individual cases, and the premonitory symptoms were more rapidly followed by the most dangerous stage of the disease. It was, therefore, most important that they should look around them and see whether they were taking the best means in their power for meeting so great an evil. In point of legislation they were in no better position than that in which they had been placed in 1849, when the epidemic last raged in this country, and when their legislation had been found so inadequate to meet the exigency of the period. He believed that if a central board were entrusted with the power of making those drains which in some districts were absolutely necessary even before a supply of water could be given to such districts, a very considerable improvement would be effected in no small portion of the metropolis. The Bill for the Removal of Nuisances might be rendered much more efficient. In his opinion the ordinary law of the country with respect to sanitary arrangements ought to be suspended whenever we were visited by cholera, and extraordinary powers ought then to be committed to some central authority, which might insist on the adoption of every necessary precaution for the preservation of the public health. That was, he thought, the first step they ought to take in that matter. They might afterwards consider what were the best means they could adopt for the permanent removal of the refuse of great towns.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said he rejoiced to find that his noble friend had brought this important subject under the notice of their lordships. There could be no doubt that this fearful epidemic was about to repeat those ravages which it had committed in 1831-32, and again in 1848-49. It was taking exactly the same course, and it was selecting precisely the same localities, as in those former years. There had on these occasions been preliminary outbreaks of the malady, which, after having gradually abated, had been followed by attacks of ten times greater virulence; and there was but too much reason to fear that the same circumstances would recur during the present visitation. There was a lull now in the progress of the cholera, but there had been a similar lull in the years 1848-49, when the disease, after having fallen to five, four, and even one case a week in the metropolis, had eventually risen to as many as 2,000 cases a week. There was no reasonable ground for supposing that we should not be similarly visited upon the present occasion. The renewed attack which was at present impending over us would not be merely ten times, but twenty times more virulent than any which had ever before been experienced, not only in this country, but in any other part of the world. In 1848 and 1849, it was rare for persons to perish within twenty-four hours; but now it was not uncommon for death to take place within twelve, ten, and even eight hours. In short, hours were now as precious as days, and the neglect of a space of time which, in 1849, might have been retrieved, would in all human probability, in 1854, be attended with the certain loss of life. No ordinary exertions would enable the Board of Health to meet the impending evil: the most steady and energetic exercise of extensive and enlarged powers would be requisite. In very many instances the epidemic had on each occasion broken out in precisely the same localities; and we were utterly without any excuse for not having taken the necessary steps to purify the well-known original seats of the disease. It was a remarkable fact that wherever the houses in which it had first broken out had been examined—and they had in many instances been examined—it had always been found that there had been ample local causes for its attacks. They had either found in them cesspools, or they had found on the walls putrid and reeking matter waiting to enter into unholy alliance with the cholera for the destruction of human life. Their lordships could form no idea, from any description which he might give, of the abominations which rendered certain portions of our towns unfit to be the habitations of human beings—in fact, they could have no notion of the filth, the miseries, and the horrors of every kind which subsisted within a gunshot of the very house in which they were assembled. He believed that to establish a preventive to cholera there was no one thing more useful than a sufficient supply of pure water, not only for the purposes of cleanliness, but also for the purposes of general domestic use. The result of the unlimited supply of pure water in Hamburg had been such, he could state from his own experience, as to put a stop to the ravages of diseases of the skin, which previously, owing to the scarcity of good water, had, to a great extent, prevailed. The permanent and durable advantages of good drainage, good ventilation, and a sufficient supply of pure water, the better construction of dwelling-houses, and the great reduction of the numbers inhabiting these houses, could alone be of lasting advantage in putting an end to those evils which it was so desirable to eradicate. In order, however, to carry out these great works, considerable time and considerable deliberation would, no doubt, be requisite. The churchwardens in the various districts had much in their power with respect to procuring a good supply of water; but he was afraid that unless some central authority were appointed, which would compel these churchwardens to do their duty, the supply of water would continue to be no better than it had hitherto been. There were causes of disease at work in London as well as in all populous localities, which were well worthy of their lordships' attention—he meant those standing nuisances called slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, piggeries, and such like abominations. His lordship then adverted to the state in which Paris stood with reference to these matters. He had himself been over the whole of the city of Paris in search of nuisances, and had been much struck by the cleanliness—he might almost say the attractiveness—of the butchers' shops. There were also in the metropolis manufactories of solid manure. These establishments consisted of large yards, into which the cleansings of all the cesspools were conveyed, and kept there in a mass 20 feet high, until it formed one consistent and solid heap. Now that was a state of things which prevailed in the very heart of the metropolis, and by the existence of which he had not the slightest doubt thousands of human beings had been immolated. He believed that he had said enough to show their lordships what that state of things was for which they were called upon to provide a remedy. What he should propose with reference to the question of the removal of nuisances was, that the central authority should have power, after a certain time, to give orders that the works necessary to be entered upon should be carried out at the expense of the guardians. With respect to means of prevention, houses of refuge should be provided, not for those who had been attacked by the disease, but for those who continued in a state of health

Earl Granville stated that the Secretary for the Home Department was in communication with both Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Harrowby, and with other persons, at this moment, requiring information as to the best mode of proceeding. The powers which had been given to the Board of Health for the last six months would, by an order in Council, be continued for another six months. The Home Secretary was at present considering what powers should be given to Government which would be efficient, and which would receive the sanction of public opinion, without interfering with the exercise of local authorities.

Lord Beaumont asked why the Board of Health had not indicted those persons who stored up manure and kept a number of pigs? They might be proceeded against at law for a nuisance.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said that under the Act the Board of Health had no such power. It was true that private persons might indict persons guilty of such nuisances, but the proceedings were slow and uncertain. A Bill ought to be introduced declaring all these abominable trades to be nuisances in a town, and in this manner they might be got rid of.

Notices of Books.

The Conservation and Improvement of Tidal Rivers. By EDWARD K. CALVER, R. N. London: Weale. 1853.

MR. CALVER has here set forth some general views on hydraulic engineering as applied to marine works, the result of personal observation and practice, and having more special reference to the Tyne. Although, as he says, the book is little more than an explanation of certain examples, rather than a statement of scientific deductions, it contains much that may be usefully studied. For a true system of river improvement he would look to the operations of nature, and he maintains that such a system would have for a primary doctrine,—"that tidal quantity determines sectional capacity nearly throughout the tidal development; that a decrease of one is surely followed by a decrease of the other, *and that this relation is not only coincident, but derivative;* next, that several leading theories are highly objectionable, inasmuch as they are opposed to common observation; and lastly, that river operators of the present day are divisible into two sections, and their systems may thus be classed. One is natural, for it is regulated by a judicious attention to the form in which the river has been received from the hands of Nature; the other unnatural, as it involves a radical change in its entire features. One in its character is ductile,

concentrating the power of the stream, but allowing its superficial range; the other inflexible, confining it within a space it was never intended to occupy. One is a conservating process, insuring the greatest improvement in the navigable condition of the river, without any sacrifice of power; the other is destructive, being the promotion of depth in the interior channel at the expense of the outlet, *and consequently of life itself*."

We fully agree with him in saying that the subject is of national as well as local importance: the want of available harbours is more and more felt.

The Rambler in Worcestershire; or, Stray Notes on Churches and Congregations. By John Noake, Author of "Worcester in Olden Times," &c. Longman and Co. 1854.

THIS is the concluding volume of Mr. Noake's very pleasant and entertaining "Rambles," to which we have already drawn the attention of our readers. The author, who is a reporter for the *Worcester Herald*, here, as elsewhere, shows himself capable of something of a higher order of literary merit than that of mere reporting; and, although he tells us he does not wish to be spared, if we think him worthy of castigation, we claim no gratitude for not doing what he has taken care to give us very little opportunity for doing.

VARIORUM.

"The Russians of the South," by Shirley Brooks, is a small shilling volume of Longman's "Travellers' Library," recently issued, on a subject not only interesting to us all at this moment, but treated so as to sustain its interest. "Adventures in the Wilds of North America," by Charles Lanman, edited by Charles Richard Weld, is another work belonging to the same series, but in two small volumes, or parts, full of narrative and adventure. Messrs. Longman have also published the first part of a people's edition of Macaulay's "Critical and Historical Essays," contributed originally to the *Edinburgh Review*, to be completed in seven shilling parts. A pamphlet, by Lord Stanley, titled "What shall we do with our Blue Books; or, Parliament the National Schoolmaster," has been issued by Savill and Edwards, of Chandos-street. "Observations," by R. Pashley, one of her Majesty's counsel, "on the Government Bill for Abolishing the Removal of the Poor, and Redistributing the Burden of Poor-rate," is the title of a pamphlet just published by Messrs. Longman: it contains a proposal for more equitably redistributing the burden of poor-rate.

Miscellanea.

SCENERY AND COSTUME AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—In the revival of "Richard III." now being played at the Princess's Theatre, Mr. Kean appears to have attached more importance to the costume than to the scenery,—not that the latter has been neglected, but it has not that distinctive character which it was made to take in "Macbeth" and "Sardanapalus." The first scene, the Garden in the Tower of London, with grass-plot, dial, and terrace-wall is very nicely painted (by Gordon), and so are the Cloisters of Old St. Paul's, and some of the chamber scenes, with their tapestry hangings and fittings, by F. Lloyds. A clever and novel effect is produced in the Tent Scene, and the charge of spearmen and archers in the same act is exceedingly well managed. Still we do not hesitate to say that the most striking part of the revival is Mr. Kean's performance of *Richard*. It is a most complete and admirable performance.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following have been appointed a select committee to consider of the best means of improving the ventilation of the house, the lobbies, and the libraries, and to report thereupon to the House as soon as may be:—Mr. Spooner, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. T. Greene, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Hume, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Cayley, Lord J. Manners, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. W. Patten, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Bouverie, Lord Elcho, and the Marquis of Chandos. Lord J. Manners suggested that, as the House of Lords had appointed a select committee on the same subject, it would be advisable if the two committees could sit together as a joint committee, with a smaller number of members. He confessed he did not anticipate much benefit from their inquiry.

GAS IN THE PROVINCES.—In reference to a late note on Bridgewater, we observe one or two little circumstances which we may record. The Blackburn Gas Company lately met, and declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax; when it was stated by the chairman, that although the company had been lately paying as much as 1*l.* 4s. per ton for cannel coal, which they got, for several years past, for 10s. 6d. a ton, they intended to *reduce* the price of gas to the consumers from and after the end of this month. At a meeting of the Wolverhampton Company, the price of coal was also referred to, and in reference to a statement made by the chairman as to a virtual reduction of price being given, as demanded in a consumer's circular, signed by four of the company's own directors, the company not intending to raise the price, although the price of coal had risen so high, — one of the shareholders remarked, that it was evident from this statement itself, that the price of coal had very little to do with the price of gas; for if they paid more for their coal, they got more for their coke; and that in reference to the chairman's assurance, that *when* the company could realise 10 per cent. profit, they would farther reduce the price, he considered that they would soon have 10 per cent. *if* they *now* reduced the price.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The monthly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday in week before last, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. Dr. Bruce in the chair, when an attack upon the society, in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, as a lifeless and profitless one, by Mr. Sidney Gibson, who was said to be a member, four years in arrears, was brought under the notice of the meeting. Mr. G. B. Richardson then read a paper on Sir John Marley and his descendants, some account of which appears in the *Gateshead Observer*. Mr. H. Hinde, in redemption of his pledge, again brought under consideration his proposal to urge the resumption of the printing of a selection of the national records, and read a memorial to the Society of Antiquaries in London, praying that body to be the medium of communication with the Government on the subject. The memorial was approved and adopted, and a committee was appointed to take charge of it, and adopt such measures as might be thought advisable for effecting its object. As Mr. Kell was about to proceed to London, it was proposed that he should be intrusted with the memorial for personal presentation to the society or its secretary. Dr. Charlton stated, in reference to the memorial to the trustees of the British Museum, adopted at the last meeting, that its prayer had not been acted upon, and the Faussett collection had passed into private hands, having been purchased by Mr. Mayer, a munificent citizen of Liverpool, with a view (it was understood) to throwing it open to the public in that city.

SANITARY LECTURE.—A lecture was delivered last week, at Bilston, by Mr. Wigginton, architect, on the "Homes of the Poor, and their several Relations to the Questions of Sanitary Reform." The lecture concluded by giving a sketch of the Metropolitan Association and its charters, explaining its workings and detailing some of its several extraordinary results, physical, social, and moral, backing them up by the excellent financial aspect of the association, caused in a main degree by the punctual payment of the rents, and the trifling deficiencies from bad debts. We are glad to hear that it is not at all unlikely that the president of the institution, the Rev. J. B. Owen, will take the matter up and make another branch of this association in the "black county."

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CRISIS.—A small sixpenny tract, addressed to the proprietors of the South-Eastern Railway, under this title, and with the signature "Lancastriensis," has been published by Cash, of 5, Bishopsgate-street Without. The writer takes the opportunity of the retirement of several of the directors to urge a total change of management, and blames the present directory for reducing the profits of this "highway of all Europe to the metropolis of the world" down to 3 per cent. and rendering it "a by-word of reproach with the public." He thinks that "their contemptible dividend is their own confession of incapacity." Ill-advised branch extensions are mainly blamed for this result, and even now he says the board are about to "construct a railway from a swamp at Lewisham to a gravel-pit at Bromley."

THREATENED STRIKE OF BRICKLAYERS AT LIVERPOOL.—At a recent meeting of the dock committee, the chairman stated that a communication had been received from the contractors for the new warehouse now being erected at the Stanley Dock, praying for a fortnight's delay of the works in consequence of being threatened with a strike of the bricklayers. The men now receive 4s. 8d. per day, and have demanded an advance to 5s. It was stated that the work is already twelve months in arrear. It was decided that no delay could be allowed.

THE NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—A general report, with regard to the New York Industrial Exhibition of last year, has been presented to Parliament by the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. George Wallis, Mr. Joseph Whitworth, and Professor Wilson, the Commissioners deputed by the British Government to attend the Exhibition. After a statement of their arrangements for inspecting and reporting on the various classes of articles exhibited, they thus proceed:—"In its general character the Exhibition at New York may be said to be successful. The lessons conveyed in the contributions from Europe cannot, we believe, fail to exercise a beneficial influence over the taste, skill, and industry of the United States. There can be little doubt, that in nearly all essential points the Exhibition will prove to the intelligent and industrious artisans and enterprising manufacturers of America much more of an instructor in what has to be done, than an expositor of what has been done by them, for the latter can be alone fairly judged of in the manufactories." Certain departments were assigned to each member of the Commission, with the view of having a special report from each. In raw materials, the report on mining, quarrying, and mineral productions, maps, charts, &c. and philosophical instruments in connection with the latter, was undertaken by Sir Charles Lyell; whilst the report on minerals in their economic relations and metallurgical operations, chemical processes and products; substances used for food; vegetable and animal substances used in manufactures, including also tanneries, was to be prepared by Professor Wilson, together with a report on agricultural implements and machines; manufactures in mineral substances, cements, &c.; manufactures in animal and vegetable substances; miscellaneous manufactures; and also, the progress of scientific education in relation to industry. In machinery, Mr. Joseph Whitworth undertook to report on machines for direct use; manufacturing machines and tools; civil engineering; and on the character and action of the patent laws, and on the system of electric telegraphs, so extensively used throughout the States. In manufactures, the report on cotton, woollen, and worsted; silk; flax and hemp; mixed fabrics; leather (except tanneries); paper, printing, &c.; printed fabrics; tapestry, lace, and carpets; clothing; cutlery and edge tools; iron and general hardware; precious metals, jewellery, &c.; glass; ceramic manufactures; decorative furniture; and on the position of art education as applied to manufactures and the copyright of designs, was undertaken by Mr. George Wallis. The report on the section of the fine arts was assigned to Lord Ellesmere. Of these reports only two have as yet been printed; the others are, however, in a forward state of preparation. The two already presented to Parliament are by Mr. Wallis and Mr. Whitworth.

A NEW SAFETY MINING LAMP has been invented by M. de St. Simon Sicard, and patented both in England and in France. It is an adaptation of the oxy-hydrogen lime light, and, unlike the "Davy" lamp, is hermetically sealed when placed in the hands of the miners. By a supplemental apparatus, this lamp, it is also said, can be made to light the whole of the galleries of a mine, thus placing the means whereby these accidents take place entirely out of the reach of the unskilled pitman.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—A Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes has been formed, it appears, in Paris on a large scale, in connection with a committee in London. Its capital is to be 480,000*l.* of which 120,000*l.* will be raised in the first instance by an issue of 30,000 shares of 4*l.* each, the company, in consideration of that expenditure, receiving a subvention from the Government of 60,000*l.* The first buildings are to consist of lodgings for single men, to contain 1,800 beds, and of dwellings for about 600 families. Ultimately it is contemplated to extend the system to some of the principal provincial towns.

BRIDGENORTH CEMETERY COMPETITION.—The designs selected in competition for the erection of chapels, lodge, boundary wall, &c. for this cemetery are by Mr. George Truefitt, and Mr. James Edmeston.

THE STATUE OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.—"A." suggests one more site in addition to those already proposed, namely, the open space at the bottom of Waterloo-place, between the Athenæum and United Service Clubs. "Here the statue would not interfere in the least with the traffic, and would still be in one of the most frequented spots in London, and where there is no architecture to interfere with, as in the old Palace-yard."

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—We understand that the tenders received for the construction of Westminster-bridge are as follows:—

Meyers. .	£305,000
Crawshay	275,000
Mare	201,000

THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE QUESTION.—On the motion in the Commons for reading the Great London Drainage Bill, and after considerable discussion, adverse to the interests of the Bill, especially on the ground of the required power to tax the community, Lord Palmerston said, the Government were now going to re-organise the Commission of Sewers, and had matured plans, after due consideration, which he thought would be of advantage in the drainage of the metropolis. He thought these operations should be under the management of one single authority, acting in concert with the Government; and, moreover, that it might be possible to realize by this drainage some commercial advantage, in order that the profit arising from such might be applied to the diminution of the expenses incurred. The present Bill had no chance of being carried through committee, in consequence of the guarantee clause; and, as far as he was concerned, he should advise that the Bill be negatived. In reply to a question by Lord J. Manners, as to what plans his lordship referred to, Lord Palmerston replied, that he referred to the great arterial lines of drainage, which were to run parallel, or in some relation to the course of the Thames. The point on which his opinion differed from those of the commissioners was as to the detailed manner of constructing the subordinate drainage. It was well known that a controversy was waged as to the nature and size of the sewers to be constructed for the purposes of drainage. The motion for second reading was then negatived without a division.——In reference to the general question, and to the sewerage of Charing-cross and the Strand, a correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, Mr. G. K. Corfield, while alluding approvingly to the Home Secretary's decisive conduct towards the Board of Sewers, but doubting that Mr. Fitzroy's letter to the Board had reference only to the house-drainage, and that no particular system as to the main drainage was yet matured, suggests the experimental adoption of Mr. Bardwell's system of rapid filtration by gravitation, aided by atmospheric or hydraulic pressure, to the sewage of the Essex-street and Northumberland-street sewers, and the disposal of the separated solid sewage to the market-gardeners. At 3*l.* a ton, he says 10,000*l.* a year would thus accrue.

THE EDINBURGH OLD CITY WALL.—The Crown authorities, we learn, have decided on taking no proceedings against any party with regard to the late accident at Leith Wynd. The dean of Guild Court has ordered the removal of about 150 feet of the wall north of the part which had fallen. This portion of the wall belongs to the city, and on evidence that its present state is dangerous to the public, the court has ordered that it be reduced to the height of 4 feet from the level of Leith Wynd, and that the embankment which belongs to the North British Railway Company, shall be sloped at such an angle as to prevent any fall of earth from taking place.

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.—On a motion for postponement of the second reading of the Thames Improvement Bill till 2nd May next, in consequence of the engineer's absence abroad, some discussion took place in which objections were made to the arbitrary character of the Bill, which proposed to embank both sides of the river from London-bridge to Westminster-bridge, and run a railway along the whole of it, all claims on the bed of the river to be foreclosed, if not given in within three months from the passing of the Bill. Mr. Wilson said the Government objected to its provisions, and it was resolved to postpone it for six months, or, in other words, to throw it out.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The paper to be read on Monday evening next, the 20th instant, is on "The Drainage of Buildings and Streets in the Metropolis," by Mr. Boulnois. It will doubtless serve as a peg for a long discussion.

THE WORKINGS OF STRIKES.—Previous to the strike, upwards of 30,000 operatives were employed in the cotton manufacture at Preston, and the production of their labour, when trade was in full activity, was estimated at more than 20,000 miles of calico per week. The average of the wages amounted to between 1,600*l.* and 1,800*l.* per week. In consequence of the strike, upwards of 20,000 of the hands have been out of employment for twenty-four weeks, or nearly half a year; the effect of which upon the Manchester market is, that the supply of shirting gives a weekly decrease from Preston of 70,000 pieces. The "turn-outs" have subsisted for the last twenty-four weeks on the earnings of the artisans of neighbouring towns, from whom they have received on an average of 3,500*l.* per week, 84,000*l.*; upon which they have managed to feed their delegates and eke out a miserable subsistence for themselves; while their own losses from wages, assuming the low average of 12,000*l.* per week, already amounts to 288,000*l.* to say nothing of the losses which the masters have incurred from the stoppage of their works, and the permanent damage which the town has sustained.—*Manchester Courier.*

RAILWAY COLLISIONS.—Some time since a correspondent, Mr. E. G. Muddoch, suggested a mode of checking the force of collisions by means of truck fenders fitted up with gutta percha tube cushions and a powerful air apparatus, as already described. The same correspondent now suggests as an improvement that the cushions at the end of each truck be supplied with a double set of concave spring ribs, like the spokes of a wheel without the tire; these, he remarks, being in exact conformity would form a series of arches counteracting each other like the springs of a carriage, and with the air apparatus and tubing could not fail to offer a most powerful resistance to concussion.

FALLING IN OF A RESERVOIR AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—A large portion of the eastern walling of the huge tank or reservoir of the Weston-super-Mare Water Works Company, fell in lately, in consequence, it is alleged, of confined air having been forced down the back of the wall during the process of "puddling," which burst forth with the noise of artillery.

FIRE IN MR BIELEFELD'S PAPIER MACHE WAREHOUSE.—The upper part of the premises in Wellington-street North, in the Strand, occupied by Mr. Bielefield, were burnt on Thursday night in last week, and the lower part damaged both by water and fire. There were 10,000*l.* worth of property, it is said, in the premises destroyed, when last the stock was taken.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.—At a meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, lately, a resolution was adopted by a vote of eleven to eight, affirming the principle set forth in the report of their special committee—viz. "That the present law, in so far as it prohibits the formation of partnerships with limited liability, is unsound, and an alteration in this and other respects is urgently required." The attendance of directors was larger than usual, and the council sat three hours and a half, during which a very animated discussion took place. A special meeting of the chamber is to be convened on an early day, for the discussion of the council's resolution.

HOUSEHOLD SMOKE PREVENTION.—Dr. Neil Arnott has recently effected improvements upon the principle of Cutler's stove. The supply of fresh coals is put in below, the coked cinders left from the previous day's consumption being piled at the top and igniting readily. A rod attached to the bottom of the grate (which is moveable), descending from it perpendicularly into the hearth, is raised as occasion requires, by a lever, thus carrying the coals upwards into contact with the superincumbent embers. The connection between the grate and the chimney shaft has a funnel-shaped form, terminating in a throttle valve, which can be regulated to any size, and gives control over the current of air passing up into the chimney. With this grate 18 lbs. of coal, it is said, will keep a moderate-sized room at a temperature of 65 degrees for twenty-four hours.

THE IRON TRADE.—There has been a partial falling off in the export trade during the last month or six weeks, but no diminution in the make of iron. Increased orders from France are anticipated. No change in prices has taken place since last quotation. The malleable-nail casters of Birmingham have struck for a rise in wages, and it is expected that the strike will spread throughout the district. It is said to be the unsettled feeling manifested in such strikes which has induced the Government to withdraw the national contracts for fire-arms from Birmingham from a fear of idleness at critical moments.

COMPARATIVE COST AND ADVANTAGES OF IRON AND WOODEN SHIPS.—Mr. James Hodgson, of Liverpool, who states that he was the builder of one of the first iron sailing ships, and of the first iron screw steamers running between Liverpool and several foreign ports, has issued a circular in which he states some of the alleged advantages of iron over wooden ships. From documents quoted it appears to be considered that a well-built iron ship does not depreciate more than 2 per cent. per annum, and that with good care in cleaning and painting the durability of iron vessels will be very great, and their rate of speed considerably beyond the average. The managing owner of one built on Mr. Hodgson's patent, however, starts a serious question. "Would it not be well," he says, "to give more longitudinal strength in some of the very long vessels; for do not the rivet holes in the vertical joints of the plates, and in the rivetting of the bulkhead, almost cut the vessel in two?" Was it not on this account, we may ourselves ask, that some iron ships have actually broken up suddenly into two halves? Surely something has already been done, however, to remedy so serious a fault. Yet the question quoted is dated no further back than June, 1851, and if obsolete, why is it quoted at all, especially in such a circular? An iron ship of 1,000 tons is stated to cost only 13,500*l.* a wooden one 16,500*l.* and in cost of working such ships there is said to be an annual total of 2,295*l.* in favour of the iron ship.

SURVEYORSHIP, MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.—The retirement of Mr. Beachcroft has caused a vacancy here, for which of course there are several candidates. Mr. John Shaw and Mr. P'Anson are amongst those most spoken of.

MALLEABLE IRON CASTINGS.—A patent has been taken out by Messrs. Robertson and Co. of Fleet-street (a communication), for an improved method of producing malleable castings at one operation. The iron employed may be either scrap, wrought, bars, or plates, cut in small pieces: it is to be melted in small crucibles covered in, and to the iron is added from ½ to 1 per cent. by weight of charcoal, or other carbonaceous matter, 1 per cent. of manganese, and 1 per cent. of muriate of ammonia. This mixture is kept melted for about three hours, cast in chill moulds, as railway wheels, or other similar large castings requiring great strength, and subsequently turned, hammered, or forged, as may be required.

ABERDONIAN INDUSTRY.—Two active Aberdonians who arrived at Oban for the emigrant ship *Themis*, says the *Banffshire Journal*, "finding that the ship would take six weeks to repair, heard of a granite quarry in operation at Macniven's Isle. They started, and found employment; and as they are excellent stone-dressers, they earn 30*s.* per week. These are the class of men who will give a standing in progressive and persevering industry to the future empire of Australia. They will clear 6*l.* a-piece while the vessel is repairing." Characteristic and exemplary though this be, we mistake the sharpness of these Aberdonians if they do not also make the contracting shippers "pay up" for their delay and breach of contract. "Had we been six weeks sooner in Australia," they will say, "as by your agreement to sail we ought to have been, we would have been earning something more like 6*l.* a day at the gold diggings than 30*s.* a week in the granite quarry: you must therefore be our diggins for this six weeks' loss, so down with the dust."

TENDERS

For New Baptist Chapel, School-room, and Minister's house, Commercial-street, Whitechapel:—

Locke and Nesham	£8,500	0	0
Wm. Cubitt and Co.	8,238	0	0
Gammon	7,537	0	0
Little and Son	7,468	0	0
Clever	6,900	0	0
Wood and Son	6,779	0	0

For Chapels and Lodges, Lambeth Burial-ground, Tooting. Messrs. Wehnert and Ashdown, Architects. Quantities supplied:—

Rowland and Evans	£5,330	0	0
Thos. Howard	4,965	0	0
Nicholson and Sons	4,795	0	0
G. J. Soper	4,754	0	0
H. W. Cooper	4,538	0	0
John Jeffery	4,500	0	0
Geo. Myers	4,450	0	0
W Reading	4,439	0	0
Haward and Nixon	4,377	0	0
John Glenn	4,371	0	0
J. Clever	4,257	0	0
Thompson and Crosswell	4,179	0	0
Wm. Higgs	3,999	0	0
Higgs and Cullingford	3,969	0	0
Hopkins and Roberts	3,960	0	0
Thos. D. Carter (accepted)	3,927	0	0

For a new building in Cannon-street West, for Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co. Mr. Geo. Elkington, Architect:—

Locke and Nesham	£8,517	0	0
Wilson	8,435	0	0
Myers	7,800	0	0
J. and J. Coleman	7,640	0	0

For a building to contain artists' studios, on the north side of All Souls' Church, Langham-place. Messrs. Deane and Bailey, Architects. Quantities supplied:—

Wilson	£2,866	0	0
Nicholls	2,348	0	0
Matthews	2,297	0	0
Hopkins and Roberts	2,090	0	0
Thompson and Crosswell (accepted)	2,079	0	0

For a Wesleyan Chapel at Effingham, Surrey:—

	In Brick.	In Flint.
Walker and Jefferies, Leatherhead	£329 10	£318 10
Killick, Dorking	290 0	270 0
Cropley, Bookham	284 0	262 0
Spicer and Batchelor, Leatherhead (accepted)	263 0	259 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Clear-well," "W. and A." "T. P." "J. B. L." "B. D. C." (several letters already in type). "E. B." "E. P." "W. H. T." "J. R." "T. C." "R. H." "F. W." "J. C. P." "Clericus," "B." "J. R." "Gamma," "J. A. H." (we cannot assist). "R. T. S." "J. R." "W. V. P." "W. L." "T. J. P." "J. D. D." "F. W." "F. H." "J. H." "W. P." "J. F." "A Young Mason." "J. A. P." "M. H." "J. G." (book has reached us). "Enclosed Porch" (a moot point. May be arranged so as not to "require same thickness of wall as main building.")

"*Books and Addresses.*" We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

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With numerous Illustrations by John Brown.

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[ADVERTISMENT]

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Copy of Messrs. RYLANDS and SONS' Testimonial.

"24, High-street, Manchester.

"Mar. 6, 1854.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son,—

"Gentlemen, we have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large 'Patent Fire-proof Safe' that we purchased from you twelve years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the Evening of the First of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The Safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the Morning of the 3rd of March, the locks all answering to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

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TO BUILDERS, HOUSE OWNERS, PAINTERS, PAPER-HANGERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at his ROOMS, corner of Stepney-green, Mile End-road, on WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 29, at TWELVE o'clock, in lots to suit the trade and private buyers, a STOCK of about 6,000 pieces of superior modern paperhangings; also about half a ton of white lead, quantity of crown glass, dry and ground colours oils and varnishes, twenty pairs glazed sashes and frames, quantity of skylights, metal garden lights, plasterers' brushes, and other articles.—On view morning of sale; and catalogues had at the Auctioneer's Offices, Mile-end-road.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT AND APPROACHES.—Building Materials of Clarence House, Wilderness-row, Queen's-road, Chelsea.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is honoured with Instructions from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, at TWELVE, for ONE, in lots, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of the Mansion called Clarence House, Wilderness-row, Queen's-road, Chelsea, comprising about 150,000 capital stock bricks, several tons of lead, timber in joists, rafters, &c., mahogany doors, semi-circular stone staircase, iron railings, Yorkshire paving, slates, fixtures, and fittings.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place; of JAMES PEMBERTON, Esq. 7, Whitehall-yard; at GARRAWAY'S, Change alley, Cornhill; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

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MR. G. HUDSON will SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1854, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'Clock, upon the Ground, commencing at Brook-hill-road, near Dundas terrace, Woolwich, 230 OAK Trees, 30 ELMS, 800 BIRCH, LARCH, and FIR Poles, 3,000 Bavins, and 10 Stacks of Cord Wood.—May be viewed, and Catalogues had at the Bull, Dartford; Castle, Eltham; Greyhound, Greenwich; Lion and Lamb, Lewisham; at the Burrage Estate Office, Plumstead-place, near the Royal Arsenal; of Messrs. HUDSON, SPARROW, and Co. Solicitors, Bucklersbury, London; and of the Auctioneer, Brewer-street, Woolwich

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WANTED, immediately, by the Trustees of the Torquay Turnpike, a SURVEYOR, duly qualified to undertake the care and management of about forty miles of roads, the surface repairs of which are under contract. The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and to find sureties to the amount of 200*l.* for the due performance thereof. The salary will be 100*l.* a year And testimonials of character and ability must be sent, free, on or before the 7th day of APRIL next, to Messrs. W and C. KITSON, the Clerks of the Trust, Torquay, Devon, from whom any information with respect to the office may be obtained

N.B.—The Election is arranged to take place on the 13th of APRIL next.

Torquay, March 10, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, immediately, in an Architect's Office, an ASSISTANT, capable of making finished and detailed Drawings with neatness and accuracy, and possessing also a knowledge of Construction.—Address, stating age, terms, and qualifications, to J. G. care of Mr. James, No. 3, Francis-street, Ilagley-road, Birmingham.—The Advertiser is also in want of a respectable and well-educated YOUTH as a PUPIL.

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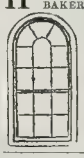

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WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton. Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 9d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

FIRST-CLASS WINDOW BLINDS.—No Extra Charges for Fixing within ten miles. Country orders carriage free.—HADLEY and CO. confidently invite attention to their scale of charges. Their system is to supply only the best articles, for which their prices will be found unprecedented.—Inside Venetian blinds, per square foot, 7d.; outside Venetian blinds, in cases, 1s. 4d.; outside blue striped cloth blinds, in cases, 1s. 6d.; best holland spring roller blinds, 7d.; best holland roller blinds, mounted with brass ends, 5d.; gauze wire blinds in mahogany or wainscot French polished frames, 1s. 9d. Estimates promptly furnished.—HADLEY and CO. Window Blind Manufacturers, 152, Sloane-street, Chelsea. The trade supplied.

STEAM SAWING-MACHINERY Wanted, for a Gentleman's Estate in the country, where there is much woodland, to cut up oak, elm, and fir for the market. The MILL to be either circular, capable of taking a 4-feet saw, or vertical, wide enough for a log of 3 feet diameter, and in either case must be simple, strong, and economical of labour. The ENGINE to be high-pressure and portable; one on the principle of the agricultural engine preferred; the power up to seven horses, and the grate adapted for wood fuel.—Apply to WM. ELLIOT, Jun. Stratford, near London.

EASTER.—NEWTON, JONES, and WILLIS, Church Decorators, Birmingham, beg to solicit the attention of the Clergy and Churchwardens to their stock of ALTAR CLOTHS, COMMUNION LINEN, CHALICE, VEILS, SURPLICES, and every requisite article for the above season, and which the extent of their manufactures enables them to offer at lower prices than any house for the same quality.

The twentieth edition, demy 8vo. of their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, can be sent on receipt of six stamps for postage.

A 16mo. thin paper edition, containing much the same information, sent free.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD L. PARAIRE is desirous of Meeting Gentlemen who require COLOURED ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. External, Internal, Isometrical Perspectives got up; outlines of same neatly coloured, with background, on terms that will insure approval. Temporary assistance given in getting up Plans, Elevations, Sections, Detail, and Working Drawings.—Mr. E. L. P. makes a consideration in his charge where competition drawings prove unsuccessful.

Address, 3, Bathbone-place.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', bricklayers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.

Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead-road.

BARROWS and LADDERS.—Navvy Barrows, 12s.; Off-bearing Barrows, 23s.; Crowding Barrows, 21s. Ladders, 9d. per round, up to fifty rounds; over fifty rounds, 7d. per round, at J. BARNES'S, 2, York-place, Pentonville hill.—A stock kept on hand, for cash.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1853.—

"An important feature in the contract (for the maintenance of the Permanent Way), is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 5d. per mile per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced!"

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George street, Westminster.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. 3, BARLOW, 3, Thurstan-buildings, between ONE and HALF-PAST THREE p.m., or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place, Exchange, Manchester.

ORGAN TO BE SOLD.—A Lady wishes to sell immediately, a small old-fashioned sweet-toned Finger Organ, having one set of keys and five stops, suitable to a school-room or small chapel. Price not exceeding 30l. It may be seen by applicat.n at 161, Devonshire-place, Edgeware-road, London.

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FASHIONABLE INDIAN-CARVED FURNITURE (as presented to her Majesty by the East-India Company), consisting of drawing-room, library, pricdieu chairs, couches, settees, stools, flower-stands, Tea and other tables, with Indian Paper-hangings, all of most elegant design and marvellous workmanship, at moderate prices. At ARROWSMITHS', Decorators and Upholsterers to her Majesty, 90, New Bond-street.—Parquet Flooring of any pattern.

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PREMISES WANTED, between 'Change and the Blackwall Railway, with ground floor of not less than 2,500 to 3,000 square feet. Two or three floors will be required.—Address, with particulars, post-paid, to Mr. ELGER STEPHENSON, 36, Lime-street, City.

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Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
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JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH, STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Colouring Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

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Each Material in Casks of 1 to 3 cwt.
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HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

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Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK.—LONDON.—PATENT.

not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in the apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of precipitation, or from admixture with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy resulting therefrom by the purchase of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. G. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents, In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 63, King William-street City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 3, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 28, and 56 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Leeds, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c. This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-fourth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 15s. and 21s. each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint; is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt at 16s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, of non-rot, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 3s. per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or hanging in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 120 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

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ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements read at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the makers. JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes for which it is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and Architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Swalf, Purfleet, for Manufacture of the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, or from his Agent, Mr. Anderson, at Blackfriars or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as harf-walls, docks, &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for internal purposes, being preferred by London Agents. BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

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GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no pointing.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Steel-street, Liverpool.

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The Athenæum Life Assurance Society was founded with a view to afford to its members all the recent advantages of Life Assurance, and a most convenient form of policy has been invented, by which all payments are made to the holder, so that a policy can be transferred with the convenience and security of a bill of exchange

Special attention is also solicited to two points peculiar to this society:—

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This society having completed a valuable and unique set of tables for diseased lives, from unquestionable and scientific data, are enabled to transact this peculiar business with the same facility as the ordinary such life being taken at the proper rate on a specific table, classifying the stage of disease, and exemplifying the probable duration of life. These principles they are now ready to apply both to the assurance of sums at death and granting annuities, and appeal to the medical profession and general agents for their aid and co-operation.

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Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium

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Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted.

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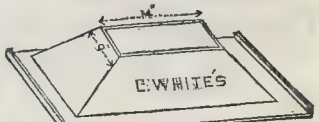
VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required. HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 136, Blackfriars road, and 127, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.



REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. Our trial will cause their adoption in every building.

Price from 8s. 6d each, according to size

CASE-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

RAIN WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O G Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, trough mating, carts and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, &c. Every kind of builders' castings in stock, at LYSCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Grant's street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

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These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
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H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
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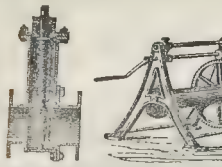
Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

POWERFUL CRUSHING-MILLS.—FOR SALE, several POWERFUL CRUSHING-MILLS, or EDGE RUNNERS, suitable for crushing gold, quartz, flint, granite, emery, clay, colours, &c. Also a good 2-HORSE STEAM BOILER, can be seen.—Apply to C. T. CHRISTIE, Millwright and Engineer, 19, Broad-street, Lambeth; 114, Vauxhall walk.



IMPROVED SLUICE COCKS, for Water, Gas, or Steam, brass faced, and sluices raised by square thread, engine-turned screw, working in brass nut, in every respect as good as can be manufactured, are offered at the following prices per inch :—

2 inch.	3 and 4 inch.	5 to 9 inch.	10 to 15 inch.
10s.	12s.	14s.	

Lithographs of the improved self-lubricating and various other constructions, with descriptions and prices attached, may be had on application.

Single purchase builders' crabs, as above, fitted with two handles, and wrought-iron braces and spindles, with set to throw in and out of gear.

Price	70s. each.
Stronger and larger ditto	6l. 10s. do.
Double purchase	8l. 8s. do.
Treble purchase	12l. 12s. do.

BARRETT, EXALL, and ANDREW, Kate's Grove Ironworks, Reading. Agents in London, DRAY and CO. Swan-lane.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'

PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or slide or telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 2-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
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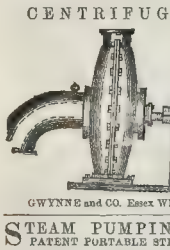
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold, to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal Every information can be had on application to

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STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.

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PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.—TO CONTRACTORS.—TO BE LET on HIRE, or for SALE, several strong and simple STEAM-ENGINES, mounted on wheels, with iron chimney, &c. complete, ready for immediate use, without any brick, of 8-horse, 10-horse, 15-horse, 18-horse, 30-horse power, and upwards, adapted for pumping, winding, sawing, and general contractors' purposes.—Apply to MEDWIN and HALL, Engineers and Portable Engine-makers, 92, Blackfriars-road.

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from two-horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most improved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double purchase crabs also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and CO. Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, City-road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

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STEAM-ENGINE TO BE SOLD, of 12-horse power, working on the high pressure expansion principle, with 2 WOOLF CYLINDERS, the cylinders and most of the working parts made by Easton and Amos, of London. To be seen working at the Silk Mills of Messrs. BALLANCE and SONS, Taunton, who will furnish price and other particulars.

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J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

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Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

CAUTION.—BEART'S PATENT PERFORATED BRICKS.—Mr. ROBERT BEART, the patentee, to prevent complaints of proceedings being taken to stop the making of Perforated or Hollow Bricks with a series of holes, without his license, hereby declares his intention to proceed against all parties infringing his patent without further notice. Applications for licenses to be made to and information obtained of W. J. and G. BOULTON, Solicitors, Northampton-square, London.

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MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK
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BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at R. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

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BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—Price for the present Month and until further notice as follows, viz.: Stocks, 30s.; Place, 30s. per thousand. Ready money on the field. February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS.
COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS
YELLOW and PALE MALM SECONDS, CUTTERS, PAVIORS, SHIPPERS, &c. &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE at a considerable reduction in price.
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BRICKS! BRICKS!—A Quantity of excellent Grey Stocks, Yellow Seconds, Pickings, Paviors, Washed Stocks, Malm, and common Place Bricks, to be SOLD at a reduced price, in consequence of the proprietor having retired from the business, and wishes to clear his stock, for ready cash, at the well-known FARRY'S Brick-field, Queen's-road, Peckham, Surrey.

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BRICKS, Stock and Place, FOR SALE, on the most reasonable terms.—Apply to the Foreman, J. SHEPHERD, on the Ground, Lassams-road, bottom of Pomeroy street, Kent-road. This situation is very eligible for delivery for Peckham, Peckham Rye, Goose-green, Forest-hill, Londsdale-place, Sydenham, New Cross, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Kent-road, &c. &c.

1,400,000 EXCELLENT BRICKS, at about one mile from the navigable River Lea and Poplar-end station. Cash price per thousand—Place, 24s.; Stocks, 25s.; Pickings, 27s.; Paviors, 47s.; Seconds, 52s.; Cutters, 100s.; Arch Bricks, 9 to 15 inches long. Buildings erected by contract or commission. T. SANDERS, Builder, Stamford hill.

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KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK.—To be LET, with immediate possession,

An extensive BRICK-YARD and PREMISES in King's Lynn, comprising an inexhaustible bed of blue and brown clay, suited to the manufacture of draining and other tiles, bricks, and all kinds of ware; extensive kilns and drying sheds, complete plant and steam-engine, and spacious drying-ground, occupying in the whole about four acres, which may be extended if required.

Earth for about one and a half million of bricks has been raised and prepared, and is now ready for use. The premises adjoin the harbour of King's Lynn, and are contiguous to the railway and the turnpike road.

The lessee would be required to take the plant and raised earth at a valuation, with an option of taking the steam-engine, and to pay a moderate royalty by way of rent.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GOODWIN and CO. Solicitors, King's Lynn, and 4, Whitehall, London.
15th March, 1854.

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TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of a BRICK-FIELD, situate a few miles from London; the plant to be taken at a valuation.—Apply to Messrs. HAMMACK and LAMBERT, 59, Bishopsgate-street, City.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Trinidad Asphalte for Railway arches, 26s per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
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PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAUX' BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

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GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls
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R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

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GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford: "Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852. —In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not any effect it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours &c. C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars containing instructions for jointing or forming tubes, lining lead, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City road, London.

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GENERAL STATIONERY, for the use of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, and ENGINEERS, at the lowest current rates.
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Thousands of these Closets are now in use, and in their different qualities of ware are fit for the MANSION or the COTTAGE.

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PAYMENT TO DEPEND ON THEIR EFFICIENCY.

A Book can be had on application, or by post, if two stamps are enclosed, containing illustrations and prices of JENNINGS'S SLUICE VALVES, FIRE COCKS, HIGH-PRESSURE BIB, BALL, and STOP COCKS, LAVATORIES, URINALS, SHOP SHUTTER SHOES, PATENT JOINTS, STREET, AREA, and SINK TRAPS, &c. &c.—Apply to

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65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,
COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS
Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

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These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.
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They may also be had turned down.
PRICE 7s. 6d. each,
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STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.
Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Dover's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 33, Bridges-street Covent Garden.
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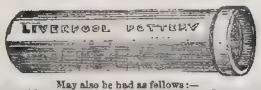
STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



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Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

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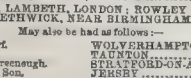

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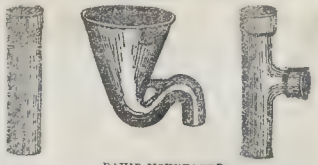

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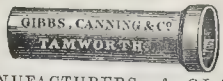

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GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy
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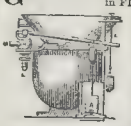

By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a lift-cock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.
The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closet fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.
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LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING
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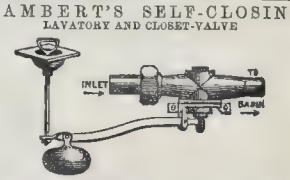

Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
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TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.
DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 28, 1853. No. 3,526.

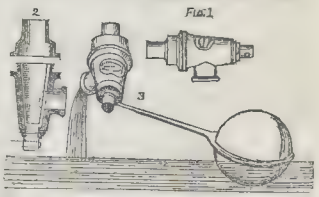

Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig. 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in action.
This Valve is peculiarly suited to High pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 8, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

GUEST and CHRIMES, Brass Works,
Rotherham — London House, Mr. THOS. BEGGS, 37, Southampton-street, Strand, London.—ole Manufacturers of CHRIMES'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE SINGLE and DOUBLE LOOSE VALVE and SCREW-DOWN COCKS.
The decided preference given to these cocks has called forth many imperfect imitations, which, without being less in price, are very inferior in quality, and inefficient in action. Sir William Clay, in recommending Screw-down Cocks in his letter on "London Water Supply," says "Guest and Chrimes's are best."
The attention of Boards of Health, of architects, and surveyors, is invited to a new and improved COTTAGE WATER-CLOSET, on an entirely new principle. It provides for a thorough flushing of the pan when used, prevents waste, and is not liable to get out of repair. It is adapted to every situation, and is cheaper than any efficient closet offered to the public.
Bateman and Moore's, and Chrimes's Patent Hydrants or Fire-cocks, Siemens's Patent Water Meter; Tilbrow's Patent Water-waste Preventer; Kirkwood's Registered Tubular Water-closets, Self-acting and Cottage Water-closets, and all leading articles for drainage, sewage, and water-works purposes, and for liquid manure distribution.
Drawings, particulars, and prices sent on application to Mr. BEGGS, 37, Southampton-street, Strand, London, or Messrs. GUEST and CHRIMES, Rotherham.

TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Coats of Arms, Friezes, Cornices, Chimney-shafts, Flower-trays, &c. &c. manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs (near the West-India Docks), and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Edgware road, Paddington.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, CORNHILL. FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1854, at FOUR. TIMBER.—500 Loads Foreign and Colonial DEALS, BATTENS; 50,000 pieces ditto, ditto, with other wood goods.—HY FREEMAN, Broker, 3, Crooked-lane, London-bridge

TO PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS, HOUSE PAINTERS, AND BUILDERS.—Capital Fresh-built Business Premises and Dwelling-house, at Kones-on-Thames, Surrey. N.B. An artesian spring overflowing the surface commends this property to the attention of dyers, distillers, or any trade requiring a supply of pure and soft water

MR. JOHN DAWSON is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, 24th of MARCH, at TWELVE, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a comfortable residence, with domestic offices, a shop fronting the street, and a spacious yard, in which are all the erections, workshops, stabling, &c., required for a first-rate business, with all the accessories for carrying it on, the fact that for nearly two years in this spot, and for many years by the family of the present retiring, well conducted, and in every respect respectable plumbing and engineering trade has been established. Notwithstanding the publication to this announcement having been given of the vendor's intention to invest his capital and energies in another direction, it is believed which is in full activity, will be found to have proved to be the best of the purchaser. To be viewed. Detailed particulars may be had at the Mart, of CHARLES EDWARD TARRETT, Esq., Solicitor, Kingston; and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON'S Auction and Land Offices, Kingston; and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

SOUTHWARK.—Valuable Stock and Utensils of a Mason and Paver.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are directed by the Trustees of Wm. Sugden to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Gravel-lane, Southwark, on TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, at TEN for ELEVEN, the valuable STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of Yorkshire stone, in random landings, sinks, steps, sills and coping, granite curb, granite and pebble paving, Portland stone in blocks and scantling, marble slabs, chimney-pieces, &c. Also the Utensils of Trade, comprising strong cart, stone trucks, crab-engine, blocks and falls, scaffolding, saw tackle, and other effects. May be viewed the day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 46, Parliament-street, Westminster, or Coal Exchange.

KENSINGTON.—Valuable Stock and Effects of a Mason and Paviour, and Lease of Wharf.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are directed by the trustees of William Sugden, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, York-wharf, Warwick-road, Kensington-basin, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, at TWELVE for ONE, the excellent STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising several thousand feet of Portland stone, in rubbed and fronted paving, landings, steps, and coping, sinks, headstones, Hareh, Hand & Imhood slabs, granite curb and pitching rag-stone, at the rate of four loads of Mamel timber, new and old bricks, &c. The effective implements comprise the erection of travelling crane, with jenny and tackle complete, three carts, a 4 wheel stone truck, handtrucks, barrows, sieves, and saw tackle. Also two horses, cart and chaise, harness, a 2 wheel chaise, chaise-horse, and other effects. At the same time the valuable lease of the excellent wharf, with a frontage of 56 feet, to the Kensington-basin, stabling for four horses, two dwelling rooms, and office, built for and occupied by the lessee of the property. May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 45, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

VAUXHALL-BRIDGE ROAD.—To SCULPTORS, BUILDERS, MASONS, and OTHERS.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 14, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Westminster, on MONDAY, MARCH 20, at TEN for ELEVEN, by order of Mr. THOMAS BINGHAM, the STOCK and EFFECTS of a MARBLE MASON, comprising an assortment of plain and sculptured marble chimney-pieces, monuments, head-stones, and tombs in a variety of scarce in pedestals, a handsome inlaid table top, sculptured font, marble mortars, busts, and vases; also the unfinished sculptured, consisting of several thousand feet of black, veined, gold, Galway black, statuary, vein, Sienna, and other marble slab, in various thicknesses; numerous small mantlings of statuary and other marble, Portland stone &c. together with the trade utensils, comprising sets of blocks and falls, crab engine, three turning-lathes, saw tackle, scaffolding, trucks, carts, cases, and effects of hardness, useful sob, rising five years old, stable utensils, and other effects.—May be viewed two days previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 46, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

WESTMINSTER. Freehold Ground-rent of 4s per annum, with a valuable Reversion.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, APRIL 7, at TWELVE for ONE, a valuable FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT, situate in Duck-lane, Great Peter-street, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; together with a cottage and workshops at the rear, and three substantially-built cottage-residences, being Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in Bennett's-yard, abutting, producing a yearly rent of 130l or thereabouts, but let on lease, of which twenty-two and a quarter years are unexpired, at a ground rent of 4l per annum. The property may be viewed by leave of the tenants, and particulars had ten days before the Sale, at the Office of W. B. KEEN, Esq., Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneers, 46, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

Building Materials, Strand.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Arundel-street, Strand, on FRIDAY, MARCH 31, at TEN for ELEVEN, by order of Mr. H. R. ABRAHAM, Architect to the Arundel Estate, the MATERIALS and FITTINGS of THREE HOUSES, being Nos. 3, 4, and 5, situate as above, comprising a valuable description: comprising tiled roofs, timbers, boarded floors, lead, brickwork, &c.; to be taken down and cleared away by the purchasers. May be viewed the day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises; of Mr. H. R. ABRAHAM, 11, Howard-street; and of the Auctioneers, 46, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

PECKHAM. 600 to new Stock Bricks.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, near St. Mary's Church, Peckham, on TUESDAY, MARCH 28, at TWELVE for the Lot, 600,000 capital STOCK BRICKS, and a few thousand place ditto, which will be put into suitable lots.—May be viewed, and catalogues had three days previous, in the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, 46, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

ON THE WYE. FREEHOLD ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at the BEAUFORT ARMS, CHEPSTOW (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), on FRIDAY, the 28th APRIL, 1854, LLANDOGO PERRY, an excellent modern family residence, beautifully situated midway between Monmouth and Chepstow, now within 1 hour 40 minutes of London by the Great Western Railway. The house contains a handsome entrance hall 20 feet by 17 feet 6 in, by 17 feet; drawing-room, 20 feet by 17 feet, with deep bay-window, commanding the windings of the Wye; morning or breakfast room, 16 feet 6 in. by 14 feet 6 in.; library, 17 feet 6 in. by 14 feet, fully bookfor, four best bed-rooms, two dressing-rooms; six servants'-rooms; closets, back staircase, and all usual offices. The flower-garden, bounded by a balustraded terrace, overlooks the river, and lead to a spacious conservatory, ornamental fountain, &c. Near the entrance lodge are convenient stables, coach-house, &c.; walled kitchen-garden, with a gardener's house and a laundry. The estate contains about fifty-five acres of wood, orchard, and meadow-land, with two pews in Llandogo Church. Immediate possession may be had, with the option of taking the furniture at a valuation.—For further particulars, and cards of admission to view, apply to T. H. WYATT, Esq., 77, Great Russell-street, London; R. JESSON, Esq. Solicitor, Walsall; or Mr. E. A. PRICE, Auctioneer, &c. Ross.

SALES BY AUCTION.

EDWARD-STREET, Cumberland-market, Regent's-park.—To BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PIANOFORTE and CABINET MAKERS, and Others.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES as above, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, about 6,500 Yellow DEALS and BATTENS, 8 and 9 feet long, 3,000 feet Mouldings by cut stuff Panelled and Plastered Lathe Slating Battens, Twenty 4 panel Doors, large quantity of dry Spanish and Honduras Mahogany in planks and boards, English Ash and Elm Plank, Sycamore, quantity of Glass and Colours, new Spring Cart, and a variety of useful items. Of purchasers above 20l, approved bills at three months' date will be taken in payment.—May be viewed the day prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Auction Offices, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station

TO SHIP-BUILDERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, MARCH 27, at TWELVE o'clock, at the PAINT WORKS, Yorkroad, City-road, in Lots, by order of the proprietor relinquishing the business, EIGHT TONS of GREEN PAINT, known as J. Jones's, ground, and extensively used in Liverpool, where its qualities have been tested, and much approved by ship builders; also for external work of any description, as from its peculiar manufacture, the colour is unaffected by the atmosphere. It is packed in metallic kegs, from 28lbs. to 84lbs. and will be sold in lots, from 1 cwt. to 1 ton. Samples may be had at any time, at the Offices of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Bliterstreet, where catalogues may be shortly had.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, MARCH 27, at ELEVEN, at the PATENT COOPERAGE WORKS, Wenlock-road, City-road, in Lots, four excellent IRON PLANERS, for deals, of the most approved construction, 13 Top Saws, and quite equal to new, one Iron Circular-Saw Bench, one Planing and Grooving Machine, and gearing.—To be viewed on Monday, TUESDAY, and Wednesday morning of sale, when catalogues may be had at the Works, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Bliter street, City.

WALLINGFORD, BERKS. St. John's Farm, within the Borough and Liberties of the Town

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by Private Treaty) OFFER for SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, MARCH 21, at the MART, in divers Small Lots of from one to three acres each, the EVENLY PORTIONED and (this very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, presenting eligible building sites, garden-ground, &c. with votes for the borough and county. Particulars may be had at the offices in Wallingford; of Messrs. NEWBOLT and ROGERS, Solicitors, Jermyn-street; also of Messrs. HILLIARD, at Wallingford

WHITTLEWOOD FOREST. To BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. JOHN MACQUIRE, at the REINDEER INN, POTTER-PURY, on FRIDAY, the 24th of MARCH, 1854 (by order of the Right Honourable T. F. Kennedy, the Commissioner in charge of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests), 200 OAK TIMBER TREES and Pieces of Oak Plank, many lots of Oak Sawn Timber, Elm Timber, Oak Top Pieces, Bark and Post Pieces, the whole described in catalogues, and lying in various places in Whittlewood Forest. The Keepers of the respective walks in Whittlewood Forest will show the trees to any person so desiring of viewing the same. Sale to commence at ELEVEN o'clock.—Catalogues may be had of Mr. T. LINNELL, Saleoy Forest; at the Black Horse, Old Stratford; Bull, Towcester; Crown and Hounds, Whitleney; Bailey Mow, Paulerspury; White Horse, Silverstone. Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Northampton

IN BANKRUPTCY.—TO MASONS, PAVIORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS

MR. PEAKE is favoured with instructions from the assignees of Mr. Benjamin Parfitt, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 7, Artillery-street, Bermondsey, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1854, at TWELVE, the STOCK IN TRADE of a MASON'S BUILDER, comprising a quantity of stone in landings, sinks, steps, &c. York paving, marble in blocks and slabs, two carts, implements in trade, and numerous other items; also the household furniture of the usual description.—May be viewed the day previous and morning of sale. Catalogues had on the Premises, and of Mr. JOHN BUTLER, Jun. Solicitor, Tooley-street; of H. R. ABRAHAM, Esq., Official Assignee, 13, Aldermanbury; and at Mr. PEAKE'S Offices, 44, Tooley-street, and 4, Fair-street, Southwark.

BERMONDSEY-STREET.—TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PIANOFORTE MAKERS, CABINET MAKERS, ORGAN BUILDERS and OTHERS.

MR. PEAKE will SELL by AUCTION, at the RAILWAY ARCHES, Bermondsey-street, on THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1854, and following day, at TWELVE o'clock each day, the entire and extensive STOCK IN TRADE of a seasoned STOCK IN TRADE of a TIMBER MERCHANT, consisting of mahogany in boards, planks, and veneers, pine plank, deals, battens, prepared flooring, and match lining boards, birch, beech, ash, cedar, capital wainscot, hornbeam oak staves, and a large quantity of stock of a superior description. May be viewed two days previous and morning of sale. Catalogues may be had of the Premises, and at Mr PEAKE'S Offices, 44, Tooley street, and 4, Fair street, Southwark.

To Carpenters, Builders, Ironmongers, Coopers, Shipwrights, Naval Contractors, General Dealers, and Others.

MR. PEAKE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, the Plumstead and Woolwich place, Dockhead, on TUESDAY, MARCH 28, and following day, at TWELVE o'clock each day, without the least reserve, by order of the proprietor, who has entirely relinquished the business and taken a tavern at Bromley, the STOCK in TRADE of a GENERAL DEALER; comprising ten tons of patent nails and rivets, and half-ton of patent colours and sheet iron, in ammunery, various stoves, marble chimney pieces, crate of stained glass, ten boxes of crown glass, 100 pieces of paper hangings, 12 pr. sash weights, shop fronts, engravings, linens, Gressaian cloths, Hessian prints, silks, satins, calicoes, &c.; jewellery, a four-wheel phaeton, by Andrews; nearly new chaise cart, light spring cart, valuable and powerful young gelding, two sets of harness stable utensils a few lots of household furniture, and a great variety of useful property.—May be viewed the day preceding and mornings of sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, and at Mr PEAKE'S Offices, 44, Tooley-street, and 4, Fair-street, Southwark.

Figures, Fountains, Vases, &c. To Private Gentlemen, Builders, and others.

MR. PEAKE is directed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 7a, Borough-road, Newington-causeway, on TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, without reserve, the genuine STOCK in TRADE of the ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS, comprising a great and pleasing variety of figures, fountains, vases, ornaments, and other elaborate works of art, suitable for embellishing gardens and pleasure-grounds, and well worthy the attention of private gentlemen and others. Also, a quantity of curbing and closet pans, &c. Likewise the lease, good will and implements in trade of the old established business, which has been successfully carried on there for the last fifteen years.—May be viewed prior to the sale.—Catalogues had on the Premises; and at Mr PEAKE'S Offices, 44, Tooley-street, and 4, Fair-street, Southwark, London.

WARD'S PERIODICAL TIMBER SALES.—The next SALE by AUCTION, at the TIMBER-YARD, No. 8, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road, on THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, will comprise a large quantity of Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, in logs, fitches, planks, and boards; mahogany, rosewood, maple, and Italian walnut veneers, rosewood and walnut-tree planks, American ash board, pine planks, whin and yellow deals and battens, English oak plank and lime-tree board, &c.—N.B. The yard is ready to receive such goods as may be intended for the said sale.

ROBERT WARD, Timber Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLNEY HATCH. Brick and Tile Yard, close to the station on the Great Northern Railway.—TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS

MR. GEORGE SMITH will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, at Colney Hatch, on TUESDAY the 21st MARCH, at TWELVE for ONE precisely, from 100,000 to 200,000 DRAINING PIPES, 14-inch, 9-inch and 3-inch covering tiles, about 150,000 well burnt, red and grey bricks, two newly made tile-sheds as standing, quantity of wheel and rack barrows, 4,000 Welsh fire bricks, two wood pug mills, planks, felt for covering mats, and other items; also lot of paving bricks, tops and putters, the whole to be sold in consequence of the owner relinquishing the tile business.—Particulars of the Foreman at the works, and of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Land Agent, 3, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, London. N.B. The yard to be let with about 25 acres of land.

TO BUILDING SOCIETIES, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—Near to Reading, Berks; for Investment, Horsham, and East Grinstead, in the county of Sussex

MR. GEO. FULLER is instructed to LET by SALE or LEET, on FRIDAY next, at TWELVE for TWO o'clock, THIRTY FIVE ACRES of LAND near the town of Reading, THIRTY ACRES of LAND near the town of Horsham, and SIXTY ACRES four miles from the excellent market town of Horsham, all within a mile of the station on the branch line to the Three Bridges.—Particulars to be obtained on application to Mr. GEO. FULLER, Land Agent, 34, Great George-street, Westminster.

Freehold Building Ground near the excellent Market-town of Reading, Berks and within 24 miles of the railway station.

MR. GEORGE FULLER is instructed either to SELL or LET, on long leases, most important FLOTS of BUILDING GROUND, with extensive frontage to the high road from Reading to Wokingham, and within easy reach of the River Loddon, in which there is excellent fishing. The land is admirably adapted for building, being beautifully situate, commanding extensive views, within easy reach of Reading, and there are extensive brick-earth within a mile and a half of the land.—For particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE FULLER, Land Agent, 34, Great George-street, Westminster

CROYDON, SURREY.

MESSRS. BLAKE will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, Morland-road, Croydon-common, on THURSDAY, MARCH 23, at ONE for TWO o'clock, by direction of Messrs. James and Joseph Paris, who are about to dissolve partnership, 300,000 BRICKS, consisting of 150,000 Stocks, 75,000 Malms, 75,000 Place, and other varieties, and about twenty loads of bats.—May be viewed and catalogues had on the premises; at the inns in the neighbourhood; the Artichoke Inn, Newington-causeway; and of Messrs BLAKE, Croydon.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Desirable Leasehold Dwelling-house, Carpenter's Shop, Sheds, Blacksmith's Forge, Stable, Chaise-house, and Two Cottages, and valuable Freed-old Building Ground, situate in the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, in the county of Kent, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MR. JOHN THOMAS, at the SUN HOTEL, Chatham, on MONDAY, the 27th of MARCH, 1854, at SIX for SEVEN o'clock in the Evening, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract

Lot 1.—All that valuable Property, now in the occupation of Mr. W. Holliday, builder, situate near the Lord Duncan, Newroad, Chatham, and comprising a good yard, spacious workshop, 30 feet by 26 feet, with loft over, saw-pit, sash, light, and drying shed, 22 feet by 6 feet 9 inches, and 25 feet high.—estimated rental, 5l per annum. Also a stable and chaise-house, let at a weekly rental of 3s. 6d., two cottages, each at weekly rentals of 2s. and a blacksmith's forge, let at a weekly rental of 2s. There will be a right of way reserved to the whole of the above premises from the New-road in front, and from James street in the rear. The foregoing lot is held for a term, of which sixty-three years were unexpired on the 25th of December last, and is subject to the ground-rent of 11l. per annum, of which the sum of 2l. 10s. is payable in this lot.

Lot 2. A leasehold plot of building land, situate in Hards'-Town, in the parish of Gillingham, having a frontage of 25 feet, and measuring from front to rear of feet 6 inches, more or less.

Lot 3. Ditto ditto.

Lot 4. Ditto ditto.

Lot 5.—A plot of valuable freehold building land, land-tax redeemed, situate in Fox-lane, in the parish of Gillingham, having a frontage of 17 feet, and measuring from front to rear 100 feet.

Lot 6. Ditto ditto.

Lot 7.—Ditto ditto.

Lot 8.—A plot of Building Ground, situate in Fox-street, and in the rear of Lot 7, with a frontage of 19 feet 6 inches, and measuring from front to rear 100 feet.

Lot 9. Ditto ditto,

Lot 10.—Ditto ditto.

The purchasers of Lots 5 to be inclusive, to erect, at their own expense, a substantial wood fence, not less than 6 feet in height, on the south side and at the rear of their respective lots. The landtax on all the building land is redeemed. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Auctioneer, and of Messrs. ESSELL and HAYWARD, Solicitors, the Precinct, Rochester; at the King's Head Inn, Rochester; at the Sun Hotel, Chatham; and of the Auctioneer, at his Offices, Eastgate, Rochester.

Important Sale of Timber and Bark. Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire, and Whittlewood and Salcey Forests, Northamptonshire.

By order of the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, the Commissioner in charge of her Majesty's Woods and Forests. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION,

MR. LONG, at the CHURCHILL ARMS INN, ASCOT, near Wychwood, on TUESDAY, the 21st MARCH, 1854, in Wychwood Forest, about NINETY TONS of BARK, the produce of 1852 and 1853 tops, the produce of 1833; about 1,000 OAK TIMBER TREES, of good dimensions, in a round hewn, and sided state; a large quantity of slabs off oak timber, taken from the Survey; quantity lots of top pieces, &c. &c.

In Whittlewood Forest, Northamptonshire, about Thirty-eight Tons of Hitchen Bark, the produce of 1852; in Salcey Forest, Northamptonshire, about Three Tons of Hitchen Bark, the produce of 1852.

The Bark and Timber in Wychwood Forest is contiguous to good roads, and the whole is within about three miles of three stations viz. Charlbury, Ascot, and Shipton, on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, thus affording easy communication to all parts of the kingdom.

The Bark in Whittlewood Forest is on a good turnpike-road, within about one mile of the Blisworth and North-Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal. That in Salcey Forest is on a good road, about three miles from the London and North-Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal.

For further particulars apply to Mr. T. LINNELL, Salcey Forest, near Northampton.

Catalogues, with conditions of sale, may be had at the Office of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, 2, Whitehall-place, London; of Mr. T. Linnell, Salcey Forest, Northampton; of Mr. R. Morris, Ascot, near Wychwood; at the place of sale; and of the Auctioneer, Witney, Oxon.

Mr. R. Morris, jun. will show the lots of Bark and Timber in Wychwood Forest; Mr. Linnell, the Bark in Salcey Forest; and Mr. T. Gulliver, of Hazlebrough Lodge, the Bark in Whittlewood Forest.

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The Builder.

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BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. The seventh ELECTION of PENSIONERS (one male and two females, if Intake place on THURSDAY, 25th MAY next, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

PROVIDENT INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS—Established for the Relief of its Decayed Members' Widows and Orphans.

GEORGE BAKER, Esq. Governor.

PATRONS.

The Right Honourable Earl of Carlisle
The Right Honourable Earl of Ellesmere
The Right Honourable Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.
Sir C. L. Eastlake, R.A. F.R.S.
H. T. Hope, Esq.

S. Angell, esq.
G. Baker esq.
Thomas Cubitt, esq.
Wm. Cubitt, esq. Ald. M.P.
J. Chadwick, esq.
C. H. Cockerell, esq. R.A. P.R.S.
J. W. Donthorn, esq.
T. L. Donaldson, esq.
G. Godwin, esq. F.R.S.
S. Grimsdell, esq.
T. Grissell, esq. F.S.A.
W. Harrison, esq.
P. Hardwick, esq. R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.
P. C. Hardwick, esq.
W. Hosking, esq. F.S.A.
H. E. Kendall, esq. F.S.A.
J. Kelk, esq.
J. Locke, esq. M.P. C.E. F.R.S
W. Lee, esq. M.P.
H. Lee, esq.
H. Lee, jun. esq.
J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
J. Mowlem esq.
W. Nixon, esq.
T. Piper, esq.
T. Piper, jun. esq.
W. Piper, esq.
S. M. Peto, esq. M.P.
G. Remmett, esq. C.E. F.R.S
Baron de Rothschild, M.P.
W. Tite, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26th, GEORGE BAKER, Esq., in the Chair.

HONORARY STEWARDS.

A. N. Armani, esq.
R. L. Brown, esq.
G. W. Baker, esq.
G. Bryant, esq.
Y. Bonnin, esq.
J. Clarke, esq. F.S.A.
J. Carter esq.
H. W. Cooper, esq.
W. Drake esq.
W. W. Dennis, esq.
C. Delme, esq.
J. Dupuy, esq.
C. T. Ellis, esq.
H. Fuller, esq.
J. Glenn, esq.
J. Gee Atwood, esq.
H. C. Holland, esq.
C. Hodges, esq.
T. Hasleham, esq.
W. Jones, esq.
J. Jay, esq.
W. Jackson, esq.
R. W. Kennard, esq.
G. Lee, esq.
J. Lee, esq.
C. Lucas, esq.
J. Little, esq.
G. Myers esq.
R. R. Lee, esq.
C. McLennan, esq.
W. Mosely, esq.
A. Mavor, esq.
T. Nunn, esq.
C. Needham, esq.
W. Norris, esq.
T. Nye, esq.
T. Peake esq.
M. Pym, esq.
H. Rumsey, esq.
T. H. Stevens, esq.
T. Smith, esq.
J. Tylor esq.
H. Trego, esq.
J. H. Tarrant
S. W. Thomas, esq.
W. Wallis, esq.
T. H. Wallis, esq.
J. W. Wild, esq.
J. Wallis, esq.
T. Wapshott, esq.
W. Yates, esq.

W. ALLARD, Secretary

Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swithin's-lane, March 3, 1854.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.)—Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have an impression of a large Plate of deep, national, and historical interest, "TILBURY FORT, WIND AGAINST TIDE," by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A. after C. Stanfield, R.A. now delivering at the Office on payment of the Subscription. Each Prizeholder will be entitled to select for himself, as heretofore, a Work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary
LEWIS POCOCK, } Secretaries.

444, West Strand, March.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-Square.—NOTICE to ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 3rd, or TUESDAY, the 4th of APRIL next after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been public y exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in Gilt Frames (oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins, are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package. The Prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

CONTRACTS.

BOROUGH of SOUTHAMPTON.—TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Southampton Local Board of Health will be prepared to receive, on or before the 3rd day of APRIL next, TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING, PURSHING, and ERECTING TWO PUMPING ENGINES, with their boilers, an iron pump, well, and an agitator, with all necessary gearing &c. Specifications and form of Tender may be obtained upon payment of a certain application at the Office of the Local board of Health, Southampton, where the necessary plans and sections can be seen.—By order of the Special Works Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk

Public Health Office, Southampton, March 3, 1854.

CARLISLE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRON FOUNDERS, EARTHENWARE SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, BRICK-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

The Local Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any of the following contracts.

CONTRACT No. 1. For the supply of EARTHENWARE SEWER and DRAIN PIPES, &c.

CONTRACT No. 2. For the supply of about 500 tons of CAST IRON SEWER PIPES and OTHER CASTINGS.

CONTRACTS Nos. 3 and 4. For EXCAVATIONS, and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES and other WORKS connected therewith, and for ENCUMBERING, LAYING, and JOINTING CAST-IRON SEWER PIPES, FIXING SEWER CASTINGS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 5. For the supply of about Three Millions of SQUARE and RADIATED, SOLID, and HOLLOW BRICKS.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 13th inst. and copies of the specifications, schedules, bills of quantities, and forms of Tenders may be obtained, and all requisite further information required on application at the Office of the Local Board, Carlisle, or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 31, Parliament-street, Westminster.

The charge for specifications, bills of quantities, &c. will be five shillings for each Contract.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board of Health, Carlisle, before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5," as the case may be.

ISAAC CARTMELL,
Committee Clerk to the Local Board.

Carlisle, 1st March, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—The Wardens and Assistants of Rochester Bridge are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to undertake to COMPLETE the REMAINING PORTION of the NEW BRIDGE in a substantial and workmanlike manner.

The Contract will include the Iron Centre Arch of 170 feet span at 17 feet 6 inches above high water, and all together with the whole of the ironwork, brickwork, &c. required also all the wrought iron of the arches, land abutments, piers, and abutments already built (Portland).

The estimated weight of cast iron is about 2,500 tons, more or less.

Plans, drawings and specifications of the intended work may be seen at the Office of MR. JOHN WRIGHT, the Resident Engineer, on Strood, on and after Monday, the 1st day of MARCH next, and Tenders of the Forms of TEN and FOUR, where all the particulars may be seen at that place.

Sealed Tenders for the whole or for separate portions of the work to be delivered at the Bridge House, Rochester, addressed to the Wardens, Rochester Bridge," on MONDAY, the 17th day of APRIL, by TWELVE o'clock at noon, after which hour no Tender will be received. The Wardens do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, but will be at liberty to accept such Tender as they may consider most advantageous for the due performance of the contract.

The Wardens and Assistants will not feel themselves bound to accept the lowest Tender.

ESSELL and HAYWARD.

Rochester, February 24, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

NEWPORT and ST. WOLLOS BURIAL BOARD.—TENDERS are required for BUILDING TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS, Boundary Walls, Clerk's Residence, Entrance Gates, Gardener's Lodge, layingout and draining ground, &c. for the Burial Board of the parishes of Newport and St. Wollos, in the county of Monmouth. The drawings, specifications, &c. may be seen by applying to Mr J. F. MULLOCK, the Clerk to the Board, on and after the 20th day of MARCH, at the Boardroom, Townhall, Newport; and all further information may be procured on application to the Architects, Messrs. JOHNSON and PURDUE, 3, John-street, Adelphi, London. The Tenders will be required to be delivered on the 4th of APRIL, 1854. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
J. F. MULLOCK, Clerk.

Newport, Monmouth, March 8, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND GASHOLDER-MAKERS.

THE Directors of the Leeds New Gas Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the following works:—The construction and erection of a CAST-IRON GASHOLDER TANK, 110 feet in diameter and 22 feet deep, together with the necessary inlet and outlet pipes, syphons, valves &c.; also for the construction and erection of a TELESCOPE GASHOLDER, 108 feet diameter and 44 feet deep, together with all the requisite columns, guide girders, &c. Persons may tender for either the tank or gasholder separately, or for the whole of the works required. Plans and specifications may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained at this Office on and after MONDAY, MARCH 20th, 1854. The Tenders to be delivered by TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1854, endorsed "Tenders for Tanks" or Gasholder. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order of the Board,
HENRY GORE, Engineer and Manager.

The Leeds New Gas Company, Engineer's Office, Meadow-lane, Leeds.

HARWICH GASLIGHT and COKE COMPANY. The Directors of the above Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the APPARATUS, MAINS, and HOLDERS Works required in the Erection of Gasworks for the supply of the Borough of Harwich. The plans and specifications may be inspected, at the Office of Mr. EDWARD CHAPMAN, Solicitor, Harwich, to whom Tenders are to be sent, under cover, on or before APRIL 4th. All further information may be obtained of the Engineer, Mr. JABEZ CHURCH, Chelmsford. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

March 16, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of STOREHOUSES, ARMOURIES, and QUARTERS for non-commissioned officers of the South Gloucester Militia, at Gloucester, and of the North Gloucester Militia, at Cirencester, may receive the plans and specifications at the Offices of Messrs. PULLJAMES and WALLER, any time between the hours of TEN o'clock a.m. and SIX o'clock p.m. after the 2nd of APRIL. Tenders to be sent in sealed numbered Tenders for Stonework, addressed to Messrs. PULLJAMES and WALLER, Architects, Gloucester, on or before the 10th of APRIL next, of whom further particulars may be obtained.

Gloucester, March 8, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE MACCLESFIELD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH will be prepared to receive TENDERS for SEWERING, PAVING, and LAYING DOWN the necessary HOUSE DRAINS and other Works, in Great-street and the low parts of Park-roads and Parliament-street, Macclesfield. Tenders, sections, and specifications of the above works may be inspected and forms of Tender, with any other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the Board, Town Hall, Macclesfield after the 27th day of MARCH instant. Tenders to be delivered and addressed to me on or before the 12th day of APRIL next, and endorsed "Tender for Sewering, &c."

THOMAS TARROTT, Town Clerk.

Macclesfield, 16th March, 1854.

NOTICE—WARE BURIAL BOARD.—The time for RECEIVING TENDERS for the New Cemetery is EXTENDED until TWELVE o'clock at noon on MONDAY, the 27th APRIL next.—By order,

NATH. COBHAM, Clerk to the Board.

Ware, 22nd March, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for ERECTING a THEATRE, from the plans, drawings, specifications, quantities of wood, iron, &c. to be seen, and received, by JOSEPH LAVENDER, Esq. Architect, 74, Chancery-lane, on and after the 25th instant.

TO STONEMASONS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE RATCLIFF PAVEMENT COMMISSIONERS are desirous to contract with a party or parties for the following WORKS required in the ensuing year, viz.:—

For the supply of about 1,000 yards of Granite Kerb, and the laying down of the same, with the necessary Stone Gutters, Channels, and Footpaths, in Wellington-street, Ratcliff-road, Ratcliff-cross, Pell-street, Wapping-wall, Cable-street, Cable-street-gardens, Watney-street, Commercial-road-east, Commercial-road-east-gardens, Upper-road, Poplar, and Blackwall-road.

For the supply of about 1,000 yards of Granite Kerb, and the laying down of the same, with the necessary Stone Gutters, Channels, and Footpaths, in Wellington-square, Ratcliff-cross, Wellington-street, Ratcliff-road, Ratcliff-terrace, and Pell-street.

For the supply of about 1,000 yards of Granite Kerb, and the laying down of the same, with the necessary Stone Gutters, Channels, and Footpaths, in Wellington-street, Ratcliff-road, Ratcliff-cross, Pell-street, Wapping-wall, Cable-street, Cable-street-gardens, Watney-street, Commercial-road-east, Commercial-road-east-gardens, Upper-road, Poplar, and Blackwall-road.

For the supply of about 1,000 yards of Granite Kerb, and the laying down of the same, with the necessary Stone Gutters, Channels, and Footpaths, in Wellington-square, Ratcliff-cross, Wellington-street, Ratcliff-road, Ratcliff-terrace, and Pell-street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. W. S. FRANCIS, the Surveyor to the Commissioners, on and after Monday next, the 27th instant, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.

Sealed Tenders for the above Works, addressed to the Commissioners, to be left at the Office of Mr. FRANCIS, on or before TWELVE o'clock at noon on the 10th day of APRIL next.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES FOULGER, Clerk.

2, Temple Bar, Temple, March 15, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO MASONS, PAVIORS, AND OTHERS

THE Limehouse Conjunct Trustees will MEET at the TOWN HALL, Church lane, Limehouse on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of APRIL next, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS from such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for PROVIDING, LAYING, and BACKING-UP with the districts of the Trustees, at per yard, about 12 square hundred of 9 inches by 6 inches Aberdeen or other GRANITE-EDGED KERB, in lengths not less than 3 feet each, and about 30 yards of 3 feet radius circular-edged KERB, and 6 inches GRANITE PITCHERS, 9 inches deep, to form a channel around the above-mentioned kerb. The Tenders to specify the particular granite to be supplied. The whole of the works to be completed within ten weeks from the 1st day of April next. Proposers or their agents, or a duly authorized Surveyor, only, Tenders will be received after SEVEN o'clock. Each contractor will be required to enter into a written contract, to be prepared by the Trust's solicitor, and give two approved sureties for its performance. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept of any Tender. For further particulars may be had of Mr. LINDON, Surveyor, Fore-street, Limehouse, between the hours of NINE and ELEVEN in the forenoon, and the 3rd day of the month may be seen at my Office, from the 23rd instant.

P. GELLATLY, Clerk to the Trustees.

1, Albion-terrace, Limehouse, March 18, 1854.

BREEZE! BREEZE!—TO BRICK-MAKERS AND OTHERS. The Directors of the Chartered Gosport Railway will receive TENDERS for the whole Plant of the BREEZE HILL BRICK-YARD, Bedhampton, St. Lukes, for One Year, commencing from APRIL next. Tenders to be sent in to the Secretary, WEDNESDAY, the 5th of APRIL, addressed to the Committee Gasworks, Brick-lane, St. Luke's, endorsed "Tenders for Breeze."

TENDERS for BUILDING, by Contract, TWELVE LABOURERS' TENEMENTS, within seven miles of London (upon plans to be learnt at 24, Horndon-street, Kent-street), and received until the 1st MAY, 1854. Also FIVE ACRES of LAND, to lease for building small tenements.—Apply, by letter as above.

WARWICK LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT for DRAINAGE and WATER-WORKS. The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for constructing certain BRICK SEWERS, to intercept Stoneware and Cast-iron Drain-pipes and Cast-iron Water-pipes; building an Engine-house, Boiler-house, and a Cottage, and sinking a Pump-well. Also for supplying a Wrought-iron Tank, and the construction of a Service Tower and other works. The contract, drawings, and specification may be examined at the Office of the undersigned, at Warwick, on or after the present instant, where a copy of such part to be and forms of Tender may be obtained. Further particulars will be given at the Offices of Messrs. RAMMELL and LISTER, Engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London, to whom Tenders must be sent in on or before the 10th day of APRIL next. No Tender will be entertained unless it is made upon the printed form.

By order of the Board, JAMES TIBBITS, Clerk.

Warwick, 14th March 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR CURING.

THE TRUSTEES for LIGHTING and otherwise IMPROVING the HAMLET of MILE-END OLD TOWN will meet at the Town-house, Mile-end-road, on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of APRIL next, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening precisely, to receive TENDERS for 5,000 feet of GUERNSEY or DEVON GRANITE CURB, at 9s. per lineal foot run, to be laid down in the Hamlet as the Surveyor may direct. The Tenders to be LEFT at the Town-house, and to contain the names of two persons as sureties for the due and faithful performance of the contract. No Tenders will be received after the hour of meeting, nor will the Trustees bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES SADGROVE, Clerk.

No. 2, Sydney-square, Mile-end.

BOROUGH of MAIDSTONE.—To BUILDERS. Persons willing to CONTRACT with the Town Council for the ERECTION of a BUILDING, on the site of a house adjoining the Town-hall, Maidstone, are requested to send in sealed Tenders to the Town-clerk, addressed to the Guildhall, on or before FRIDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1854. Plans and specification may be seen at my Office, and at the Offices of Messrs. SCHIPTEL and WHISHEARD, Architects, 2, Poet's-corner, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, from TEN till FOUR o'clock daily. The Council will not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

JOHN MONCKTON, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the complete RESTORATION and REPAIRING of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. WOOLOS, in Newport, Monmouthshire, may see the drawings and specifications, and receive full particulars at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. W. G. and E. HABERSHON, 28, Bloomsbury-square, London, and at Park-place, Newport. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Vicarage, Newport, on THURSDAY, the 13th of APRIL, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely. The Architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the BUILDING of a CHURCH at Machen, near Newport, Monmouthshire, may see the Church or Mortuary-chapel drawings and specification, and receive full particulars at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. W. G. and E. HABERSHON, 28, Bloomsbury-square, London, and 5, Park-place, Newport. Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Architects, Newport, on THURSDAY, the 13th of APRIL, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely. The Architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

TO BUILDERS

HAVERSTOCK-HILL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Builders desirous of CONTRACTING with the Building Committee to ERECT and FINISH the above-named School-rooms and Out-buildings, in connection with Haverstock-hill Chapel, at Malden-place, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, may inspect the Working Drawings and Specification, prepared by Mr. JAMES WILD, Architect, of Great George-street, Westminster, on and after the 4th day of MARCH next, at Sealed Tenders for the works, endorsed "Tenders for Haverstock-hill Sunday Schools," to be delivered to Mr. EDWARD GOFFIN, on or before the 31st day of MARCH in-stant. Proper sureties to be required, and the successful Tenderer to bind himself to enter into a formal contract. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILLIAM S. CRAKE, Hon. Secretary.

TO BUILDERS

THE COMMITTEE for the ERECTION of the proposed DISTRICT CHURCH at BEXLEY, near Knights Hill, Kent, are desirous of CONTRACTING for the WORKS. Plans, specifications, and quantities may be obtained, upon written application to the undersigned.

HENRY LEE, Architect.

Seymour Chambers, Adelphi, March 18, 1854.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREE-

[illegible] TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING ROADS, FOOTPATHS, and DRAINAGE in the ESTATES at TAPLOW, Bucks, are hereby invited, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Offices of the Society, No. [illegible] Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after the 20th instant. Sealed Tenders are to be delivered on or before TWELVE o'clock at noon on the 31st instant, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for Taplow Roads." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible], March 18, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice that they will be ready at the Court-room, No. [illegible], Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of APRIL next, at HALF-PAST ONE o'clock in the precise forenoon, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING of SEWERS, or thereabouts, of BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, with other works in connection therewith, in the Southwark bridge-road, Tooley-street, Tower-street, Newington, Walworth-road, and other streets and places in the several parishes of Saint George-the-Martyr, Saint Saviour, Southwark, Saint Mary Bermondsey, Saint Mary, Newington, and Saint Mary Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months thereafter, according to a specification and set of Plans which may be viewed in the form of Tender, may be perused, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the said Commissioners, No. [illegible] Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 1st APRIL between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

By order of the Board, L. H. WOOLCYCH, Secretary

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Contracts for Station Buildings at Bordesley, near Birmingham, and at Uxbridge.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the BUILDINGS and ENGINE-HOUSE required at Bordesley, near Birmingham; also for the Building a Passenger-shed, Engine-house and Goods Shed, at Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex. Drawings of the above works may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Secretary's Office, Paddington (and for the building at Bordesley, at the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Office, at Birmingham), on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd instant. The Tenders are to be sealed and addressed to the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and delivered at their Office at Paddington on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th APRIL next.

CHAS. A. SAUNDERS, Secretary

Paddington Station, 16th March, 1854.

TO GAS COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

THE TRUSTEES for REPAIRING LIGHTING, &c. GROSVENOR-PLACE and the squares and Streets adjacent, do hereby give Notice, that they intend MEETING at their office, 43, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, Pimlico, on FRIDAY, the 31st of APRIL next, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive TENDERS for LIGHTING the whole of the PUBLIC LAMPS in the GROSVENOR-PLACE DISTRICT, for a term of not less than Five Years. Companies or others desirous of contracting must send their Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Lighting," &c. to the Office, sealed up and addressed to the Clerk before THREE o'clock on the day above mentioned. Further particulars may be had on application at the Trustees' Office. The expense of the stamp and surveyor to be defrayed by the Contractor. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

GEORGE A. WALMISLEY, Clerk to the Trustees.

43, Lower Belgrave-place, March 24, 1854.

ISLINGTON DISPENSARY, next Islington Church.—The Committee are desirous to receive TENDERS, from builders and others, for pulling down and completing, with the best materials and workmanship, certain ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS to the DISPENSARY PREMISES, according to the specifications, which may be seen at the Dispensary. Tenders stating time within which work will be completed to be sent in not later than the 4th APRIL, at FIVE o'clock, addressed to the Secretary, to be left at the Dispensary at NEW-YEAR'S-EVE next precisely of that day. Payment in one month after completion. Surveyor's certificate. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

GEORGE WILLIAM BRADY, Hon. Sec.

Stapleton, March 21, 1854.

COLCHESTER—NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT ACT.—Tenders for Deepening the River Colne from the Hythe to Rowhedge.—All persons desirous of entering into a CONTRACT with the Commissioners for deepening the above River for a distance of about two miles, are requested to send sealed Tenders to my Office on or before FRIDAY, the 31st instant, specifying the work they may be ready at. Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, Surveyor to the Commissioners, East Stockwell-street, Colchester.

HENRY S. GOODY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

North hall, Colchester, March 15, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

THE Guardians of the Right Honourable the Earl Brownlow are desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new FARM HOMESTALL, on their estate at Mill-a-Ernest, near Hertford, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of Messrs. BROWNING, Architects, Stamford. Sealed Tenders to be delivered to Mr. SIMON HUTCHINSON, Land Agent, of the Estate Office at Ernest, on or before four day FMARCH instant. The Guardians reserve to themselves the power of refusing the lowest or any Tender. Good sureties will be required for the due performance of the contract.

Mauritius House, March 15, 1854.

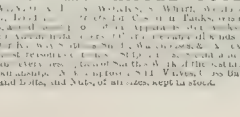
ST. MARYLEBONE BURIAL BOARD, Mortuaries, &c.—The Board is willing to accept the plans marked B, enclosed in a triangle and circle, for laying out the ground at Finchley for a new Burial-ground. The Authors of the other designs are requested to send to the Court-house for their papers and plans as early as convenient.—By order,

W. E. GREENWELL, Clerk.

HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

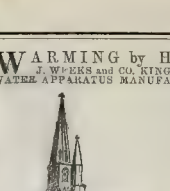


PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.

VENTILATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, Manufacturers of Improved Wheel, Oscillating, Rotary, Lever, and Centrifugal Pumps, Steam Engines, Pumping Apparatus, and Machinery for Mines, Waterworks, Shipping, Drainage, &c. Cutler's Improved Pumps, Steam Engines, and Machinery, may be seen at the Manufactory, Bankside, Southwark, and at 3, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London. Also Cutler's Improved Wheel, Oscillating, Rotary, Lever, and Centrifugal Pumps, Steam Engines, and Machinery, may be seen at the Manufactory, Bankside, Southwark, and at 3, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London. Also Cutler's Improved Wheel, Oscillating, Rotary, Lever, and Centrifugal Pumps, Steam Engines, and Machinery, may be seen at the Manufactory, Bankside, Southwark, and at 3, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the opposite statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out by actual address of the Rev. H. J. Rogers, delivered at a meeting of the Congregational Society, wherein Mr. Rice shows that heating by hot water is the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the driest buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and Co will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.



CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849. A Brick cubic foot room warmed by 1 gas only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, and economy in machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carried out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp eliminated, that may be at any time visible for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, and houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, French Engineer, 88, King William-street, City.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER and PATENT GROOVED CONCAVE IRON BOILERS, as Conservatory and Hot-house Hot Water; either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and market-growers to their simple and efficacious method of warming both small and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

S. TRICKETT, VICTORIA STONE WHARF, Isle of Dogs, informs his friends and the building public generally, that he is prepared to execute orders to any extent, wholesale or retail, by vessel or rail, or from his Depôts, Isle of Dogs, for all kinds of Rock Block, Weare and Bramley Fall, New Brancy Fall, Pottemewton, Harewell, Westhall, Rawdon hill, Portland, and other Block Stones, as sewells, sinks, copings, landings, headstones, fire bricks, &c. Expeditiously, despatch, good articles, and low prices guaranteed. Estimates given for the supply of large contracts.

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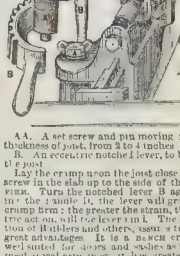
TRICKETT and PERKIN can supply any quantity of their IMPERISHABLE RAWDON HILL STONE from their quarries at Hanwood, near Leeds. The use of a fine grit, perfectly uniform in colour, can be seen to advantage in the much admired buildings now being erected in Albion street, Leeds, for the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company, R. Dennis, Esq. architect; and also at Harewood House, where it was used for the extensive alterations and improvements made by Sir Charles Barry. They have a high opinion of the stone; no part of the most exposed buildings, or carved stonework, shows the least signs of decay. The stone has been analysed by an eminent chemist as of greater strength, and durable stone is required. The stone can be got of any size or length, and is most suitable for steps, stairs, balcony landings, ashlar fronts, columns, tombs and monumental work, &c. &c. Superior grindstones, large or small. Address, S. TRICKETT, Victoria Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs, side London agent, who will keep a stock for selection for immediate use or supply, direct from the quarries, by vessel or railway, to order.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON.



A A. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw firm. Turn the notched lever down against the joist, then, by turning the handle B, the lever will gradually fix itself and the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly by its eccentric part will the lever bind. The patentee would call the attention of Builders and others, assuring them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a machine cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superiority to most joist cramps, it has greater power, and will be found to be quicker and handier than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE EARL GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.

S. le Manufacturers of Bellruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to this Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Cisterns, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired on this principle, are then complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

Plumbers and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, and to any amount, on EXCHANGE of OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEILL and STEPHENSON'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the best in the trade. A price list sent on application.

J. TYLOR AND SON'S BATH APPARATUS.

FIG. 2.

To heat a Supply of Water for a Bath from an open Fire in a Hall, or any Apartment, either below or on the same level as the Bath.

A. Copper Saddle Boiler.

B.B. Stove Front, which covers the face of Boiler, and entirely conceals it from view.

In order to set the Boiler to the greatest advantage, a 4-inch Flue, if practicable, should be carried over it and stopped off along the middle of both sides (see fig. 2), to within about 6 inches of the front. The Fire will pass from the back, along the sides, over the top, and up the chimney at the back (see fig. 2). Nearly the whole of the boiler is thus exposed to the action of the fire.

For the convenience of cleaning the Flues, the Stove Front being screwed up can be readily taken down.

C. Cistern for Hot Water, having a small Feed Cistern *E*, supplied from the Cold Cistern *D*.

This Cistern can be made of Tinned Iron or any suitable material and fixed in a Water-closet as shown in engraving, or in any convenient position.

The overflow can be carried into waste of Bath, or any convenient outlet.

F Copper or Tinned Iron Bath, having three Pipes for Hot, Cold, and Waste Water, as indicated by the engraved levers on the cocks. The overflow is carried into Waste Pipe.

G. Inch Pipe from top Pipe of Boiler, and standing up 6 inches above bottom of Cistern. A branch from this Pipe supplies the Bath with Hot water.

H Inch Pipe from side of Boiler to bottom of Hot Cistern.

These Pipes *G* and *H* should be cased in and well packed with sawdust, to prevent the heat being given off to the atmosphere.

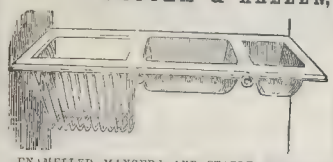
I. Inch Pipe to supply Cold Water to Bath.

K. Inch Pipe to carry Waste Water from Bath into Soil Pipe, or other convenient outlet, and must be well trapped before entering a drain.

For particulars of Shower Baths, and estimates for fixing ditto, see Catalogue.
Illustrated Catalogue showing every method of fixing Warm Baths, to be had on application.

J. TYLOR and SONS, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, London.

COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.



ENAMELLED MANGERS AND STABLE FITMENTS, Registered Lessen any draughts, spoor annoy, cleanliness consequent to which feeding, and entirely impervious to any infection by exhalation, are some of the improvements of these fitments.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL
WAS AWARDED TO
COTTAM AND HALLEN,
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ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES;
ALSO FOR THEIR REGISTERED
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ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION STAIRCASES, RAILINGS, &c.

ESTIMATES UPON APPLICATION

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SASHES,
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Which has not only improved the workmanship, but greatly REDUCED THE COST.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SASH IN WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, PLAIN OR GALVANIZED.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great economy and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to
MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
STEEL-YARD WHARF, 87, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,
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CONTRACTORS
FOR THE
ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,
With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.
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Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

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GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

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These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition New York.

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Signals for communication between Guard and Locomotive Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.
DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

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Manufacturers of Best Iron Railway Bars, Fagot and Forge Work, Castings of every description, and
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Tanks, Furnaces, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country or any part abroad.
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Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Specialists)
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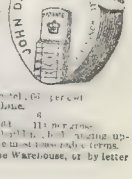

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Register Stoves, 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Best-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings
3 ft., 3l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and boiler to let, 2l. 10s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 4l., each
And for kitchen fitting
Best Town Grates, 7s. 6d. Ditto, Sunk, 6s. per cwt.
Best Patent Bath Taps.

1	2	3	4	5	6
48s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per pair.

And every material required in the building, best smithery, and brass-founding trades, on the most reasonable terms.
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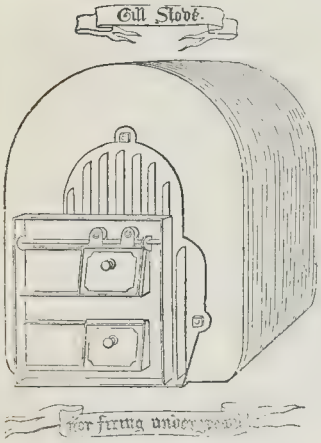

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FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

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confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

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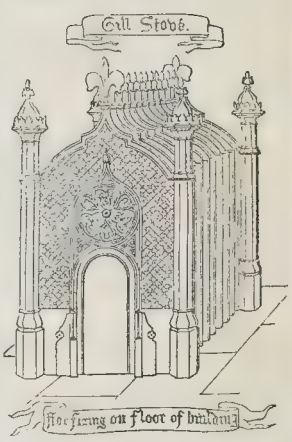

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FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 15s. 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s. 6d. 18s. 9d. 17s. 6d. 17s. 16s. 6d.
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Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 28 22 24 26 inch.
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Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 38 40 inch.
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Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—34 36 38 42-inch, 54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

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Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 5*l.* to 10*l.* each.

Cast Rain water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.		
	11d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard.		

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.

O G Gutters	4	4½ inch.			
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Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1¼	1½	2	2½	3 inch, and larger.
	19s. 6d.	19s.	19s.	17s. 6d.	17s. per cwt.

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6-inch R.L. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

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An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop and sheet iron
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N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

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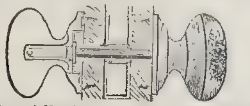
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



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The Builder.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

IS the statements and discussions we have reported on the French and English methods of forming fire-proof floors have taken an important shape, and as a whole present a very valuable body of information on the subject, we have thought it right to engrave diagrams of the French modes of constructing iron floors described by Mr. Burnell which will be found overleaf, and we refer our readers to a previous page (28), for the particulars.

In our report of the discussion which took place at the Institute of Architects (Feb. 6), we mentioned that Mr. Christopher had put forward some objections to part of Fox and Barrett's system, including the want of key for the plastering of ceilings, the difficulty of drying, and the question of cost. At a resumed discussion on the 20th these statements were met by strong counter statements from Mr. Wyatt, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Hawkins, and others, to reconcile which it would be necessary to go into a long examination of the various instances given. One point appeared clear, namely, that the system had been used by all these gentlemen in large works with great advantage and without great additional cost, in some cases without involving the expenditure of a single shilling beyond the original estimates.

Amongst matters of detail it was shown that Portland cement is not to be depended on as a finished covering for roofs. Mr. Christopher said he had found Orsi and Armani's metallic lava quite successful as a covering after two years' trial.

At the resumed discussion Mr. C. C. Nelson read a communication from Mr. H. J. Stevens, Fellow, of Derby, as to the nature of the floors to which Mr. Garling had alluded during the discussion on the 6th instant, wherein the writer said,—

"Gypsum or plaster from the quarries near Derby, and parts of Nottinghamshire, is very extensively used for chamber flooring in this district, and its durability, when properly prepared and laid down, fully equals what Mr. Garling asserted. The coarsest description of gypsum is used, and after calcination, is broken down with wooden flails. It is kept in a dry state, and when laid, is mixed with water to the consistence of rough mortar, and spread over the wood joists on reeds or laths to a uniform thickness of 2 inches to 2½ inches. It hardens very rapidly, and the workmen use a long float of wood for levelling it, and on the second or third day it is polished off with boulder stones or trowels. It is desirable that the surface should not be broken by using the floors too soon after they are laid: it is also usual to give an increased hardness by a coat of linseed oil, and in Nottinghamshire the floors are painted, and look extremely well. Two sides of the room have wood fillets laid down, varying in thickness with the superficies of the floor, which, being removed immediately after it is laid, allow for the expansion, which is not only very considerable, but continues for some time. The floors of this material are very strong, and are extremely well suited for cottages, being, in this district, much cheaper than inch white deal—2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per superficial yard is the builder's price for laying them down, including reeds, laths for securing the reeds, and plaster. The under surfaces of the joists are edged, and sometimes planed, and the ceiling is formed by the plastering of the reeds between the floor timbers, for which an extra 3d. per yard is sufficient. These floors are to a certain extent fire-proof, and having a smooth surface are easily cleaned, and afford no harbour for vermin: in these accounts, as well as for their cheapness and durability, plaster floors, as they are called, are almost universally adopted in the Midland Counties, where the carriage of the material does not operate as an objection. Mr. Garling is wrong as to the *finer quality* being laid over the coarser material. I believe what is herein stated will give you the detail of the process, and I have only further to observe, that it admits of being burnt over again, and it is considered desirable that a certain proportion of old plaster should be mixed with the new: when that is the case the floors are found to set harder. I have seen this coarse flooring plaster used externally as pane work in half-timbered construction, and believe it to have been 200 or 300 years since it was worked into the building."

The writer offered these observations for the information of the members of the Institute, because he thought there was not a clear notion of the uses to which the gypsum of that neighbourhood had been applied for many centuries. It is not improbable that the material may be adopted for flooring in connexion with a system of fire-proof construction, and it may be desirable for some of the members to examine and analyse its composition.

Relative to the amount of space in proportion to the whole superficies which should be left around a plaster surface to allow of its expansion, Mr. Papworth said, his own experience suggested that an inch and a half on every side of a floor for every ten superficial feet would not be too much. Mr. Wyatt concurred in this opinion, and referred to a loft at the seat of Lord Cardigan, in Northamptonshire, where the walls had bulged from the expansion of a plaster floor, although a space had been left originally to provide for this occurrence. The chairman, Mr. Inman, stated that floors of plaster, sometimes mixed with coal ashes, were in general use in large mansions in the vicinity of London about eighty or a hundred years ago. This was the case in some of the upper floors at Hampton Court Palace, where a layer of cockle-shells, about 2 inches in thickness, was also introduced in the floors, for the purpose of deadening sound.

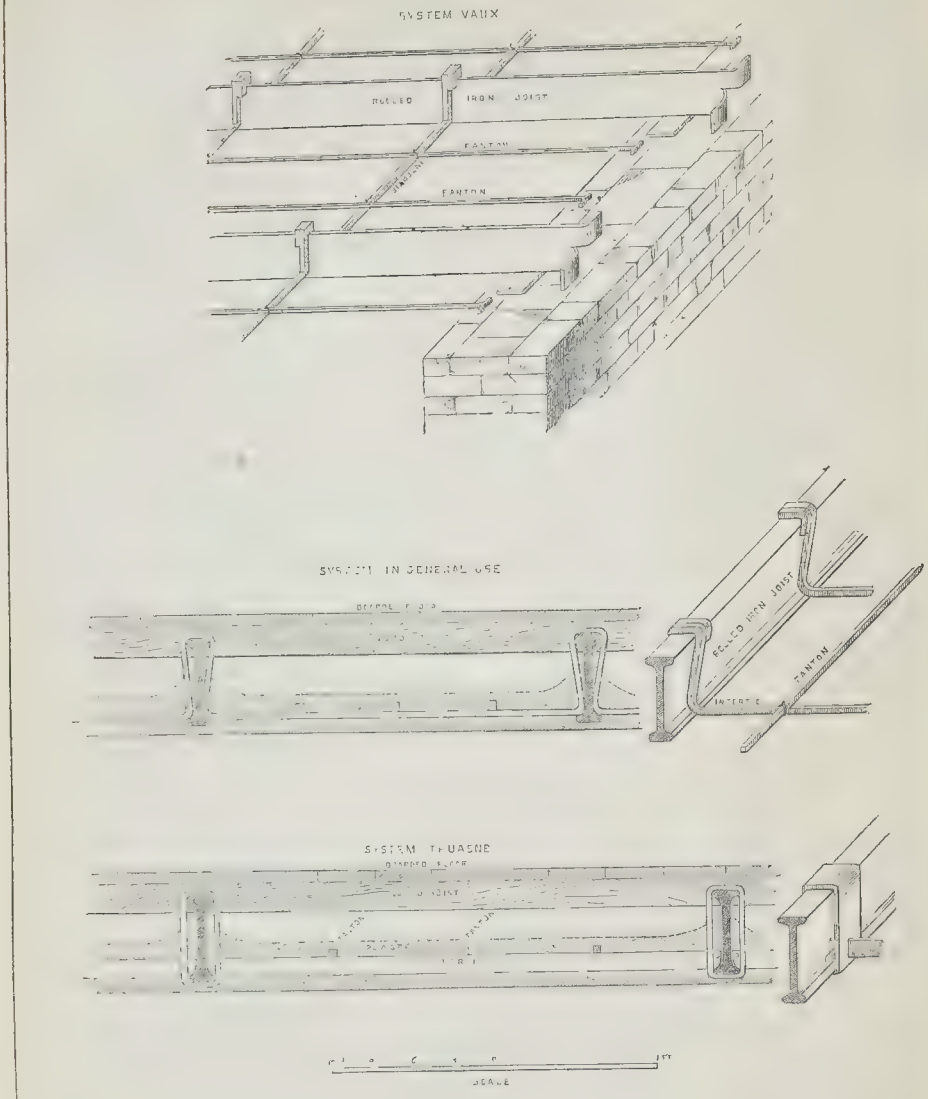
Mr. Barrett spoke as to the plan referred to by Mr. Tite at a former meeting. He said,—The stone landings were merely a modification of the iron girder and brick arch system; they were a dead weight upon the girders, and not an element of strength; while in his own plan the union and combination of the different materials produced a great increase of strength and rigidity, and at a small expense. In the one case these important qualities were derived from the *iron*,—a costly material; and in the other from the *concrete*, a very inexpensive one. But the real question was, not whether any of these materials had been previously used in the construction of floors,—it was rather whether they had been so arranged and combined as to produce a satisfactory floor of incombustible materials at a cost little, if at all, exceeding that of the ordinary timber construction; whether, in fact, it could be said before the introduction of this system (as it had been said by Mr. Wyatt) that a large and important public building had been constructed on a fire-proof principle without incurring 1s. additional expense. Reckoning the cost of the 4-inch and 6-inch self-faced stone landings, at prices furnished to him by a contractor, viz. 1s. 6d. and 2s. per foot, and assuming the iron to be no heavier than in his own case, the actual cost would be more than double that of his construction. He thought, therefore, there was sufficient reason for such a system never having come into general use. Mr. Tite had also referred to the decoration of ceilings, but he could not imagine any difficulty whatever to exist on this head; and if none was found in erecting a residence for the highest personage in the realm, there was little probability of its occurring elsewhere. Certainly any kind of decoration that could be combined with the girder and arch system could, with at least equal facility, be applied to his construction; but upon this point any member present might satisfy himself by inspecting the new offices and station of the Brighton Railway Company at London-bridge, where the system was carried out on a very extensive scale, some of the bearings exceeding 35 feet, and where many of the ceilings were of a highly decorative character. Mr. Tite had also spoken of the possibility of the concrete yielding under the action of fire if it were formed with flints. This material was, however, never used for the purpose; the concrete being made of fine gravel or ballast, broken brick or tile, burnt earth, and lime. Upon this point he thought an important consideration had been overlooked, viz. the fact that in warehouses where large fires occurred, they were mainly owing to the circumstance that the timber floors themselves afforded both the fuel and a ready supply of air to support and extend the fire, which would burn but slowly till it had consumed a portion of the floor, so as to obtain a supply of air. The case, however, was very different, if instead of a floor being of a highly inflammable nature, it was formed of a solid mass of incombustible materials 12 inches thick, by which the supply both of fuel and of air would be cut off.

Mr. Scoles, inquiring whether concrete had been really found to be fire-proof, and stating that a large mass which he had put into an ordinary fire had crumbled entirely in less than five minutes,—Mr. Barret argued that this was not a conclusive test. It was in evidence that his concrete floors would be protected by the plaster ceiling, and where injury had arisen it was only by the long-continued action of fires made for drying the plastering of the walls.

Mr. Papworth observed that, in his opinion, no really fire-proof floor or roof had yet been mentioned. An obelisk erected in 1776, on Putney-heath, by order of the Corporation of London, commemorated the satisfaction felt by committees of that body with experiments made in 1776, described in a pamphlet, printed in 1785, and entitled "An Account of the Invention and Use of Fire-plates for the Security of Buildings and Ships against Fire." The author, Mr. David Hartley, was Member of Parliament for Hull. A reprint, with additions by his nephew in 1834, stated that "resistance to every possible degree of fire, such as in distillers' shops, or turpentine warehouses, may be accomplished by applying the fire-plates above and below the timbers with dry sand or rubbish between them: in experiments repeatedly tried with this double application, the room was filled from the floor to the ceiling with faggots and pitch and tar. As to common dwelling-houses: when the single application of the fire-plates was used in the experimental house, where also air bricks were provided to the floors, the trials were continued from day to day to the same part of the ceiling and timbers of the house a great number of times after the plasterwork was burnt down and destroyed, but the timbers could never be set fire to, so as to burn of themselves, nor could the fire ever spread sideways: as long as the burning faggots were applied to the timbers, they were charred, perhaps, to the depth of an inch of their substance; but the fire-plates over them acted as an unconquerable extinguisher, preventing them from taking fire and burning of themselves." Rolled copper-plates are specified as well as those of painted iron: tinned or galvanized iron or zinc would be equally applicable. In 1774, the sum of 2,500*l.* was voted to the inventor by the House of Commons; and in 1777, the patent was extended for thirty-one years from that time. The experiments he made, however, showed that the only way to check a fire was to prevent the access of air; for flame would inevitably calcine such materials as concrete and plaster.

Mr. Tarring, Fellow, said that in the west of England, where concrete or lime ash floors were much used in common houses, the concrete failed or became rotten in the parts nearest to the fire-place, but when formed of lime mixed with sand and hair, it would last longer in that position than when composed of gravel. Plaster ceilings would resist fire, but cement would not, as that material soon yielded to heat. In old malt-houses in the west of England, with concrete floors 5 to 6 inches in thickness, he had seen the walls, though built of stone 2 feet

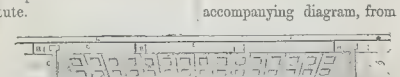
CONSTRUCTION OF FRENCH FIRE-PROOF FLOORS.



6 inches to 3 feet thick, bulged out 3 to 4 inches on each side by the expansion of the concrete.

So far the Institute.

In connection with the subject, we have received from Mr. Pritchett, of York, the accompanying diagram, from which about 150



A. Board or plaster floor.
B. Do. joists for board.
C. Iron beam, 1 inch thick.
D. Arching.
E. (Dotted) Tie-rod.
F. Ceiling for common rooms.
G. Do. with joist, for better rooms.

Section of Fire-proof Floor for a Room 20 Feet Wide (¼-inch Scale).

squares of flat brick arching has been lately executed at the "Retreat," near York (the lunatic asylum belonging to the Society of Friends). The beams are from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet apart, of a strength calculated to bear the arch, floor, and everything likely to be laid on them in the usual way: some of the rooms are 25 feet by 20 feet.

"I first adopted this mode of arching," says the writer, "in the erection of the pauper lunatic asylum, at Wakefield, in 1817: an account and section of them was published in 1819, with the plans, &c. of that building. These bricks were not hollow, and the size was limited by the Act of Parliament; but at the 'Retreat' they are 12 inches long, and of the size and shape shown in the drawing. The arches weighed, when finished, 31 lbs. to the superficial foot, and cost in York, 16s. per square in mortar, and 25s. in cement. The soffit is very nearly flat. I used to allow an inch of camber, but found the settlement so very small that the camber occasion-

a waste of plaster, as nearly all the buildings at Wakefield were finished flush with the beams. At the 'Retreat' the beams are beaded on the edges to quirk the plaster to, except in the best rooms, where light ceiling joists are used.

Where the arches abut against internal walls the springing bricks are walled in, but in outer walls they spring from a light iron beam in the wall, to which tie-rods are attached to prevent thrust till the whole gets set and becomes one solid mass."

It is most desirable that all our dwelling-houses should be fireproof; and there is no valid reason that they should not be so.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF LIVERPOOL.

AT a recent meeting of the Architectural Society of Liverpool, Mr. Picton read an interesting paper on the architectural history of that town, a sequel to two others previously read, which had brought down the progress of building and architecture in Liverpool to the year 1769, being the date at which Perry's large map was published. We gave some account of the former papers, and now add the more salient features of the last.

The progress of commerce and the consequent increase of population during the first half of the eighteenth century was so rapid and unexpected that we cannot feel surprise at the contracted views and want of foresight exhibited in laying out the streets of the town, nor at the ignorance of the splendid future which lay in store for the future generations. * *

The resources of one generation have been exhausted in undoing the work of a previous one. We are now about to expend probably some hundred thousand pounds in the work of destruction and pioneering, which, had timely forethought been exercised, would have been available for the beautifying and embellishment of our public places of resort.

Such has been the history of the past in this locality; ever working, so to speak, from hand to mouth,

> Letting I dare not wait upon I would;

sacrificing future renown to the petty wants of the present. Will the present generation take warning, and act a wiser and nobler part? The future alone can resolve the question.

The first map of Liverpool published after 1769 was that issued by Charles Eyes in 1785. During the sixteen years thus elapsed the population had increased from about 40,000 to 56,000, and the number of houses from 6,100 to 8,600.

St. Anne's Church was erected in the year 1770. It was originally plain red brick, with stone jambs to the windows and doors, supporting ogee arches, intended, we may suppose, for the Gothic style of architecture. Any attempt at criticism on such a piece of composition would be superfluous. It is worthy of notice on another account. It is one of the very few public edifices in Liverpool which terminate a vista. Standing at the extremity of a long straight avenue on a slightly rising eminence, shadowed by trees, the effect of the perspective was striking and effective when seen from a distance at which the paltry detail was lost in the general outline. Effects of this kind are easily obtainable when proper foresight is exercised in laying out the streets of a town. To say nothing of the grand avenue of the Tuileries at Paris, George-street, Edinburgh, perhaps one of the finest avenues in existence, owes the greatest part of its effects to the noble terminations formed by the Melville Monument at one end and St. Andrew's Church at the other.

The Theatre Royal was completed and opened in June, 1772, at a cost of about 6,000*l*. The original façade was built with brick, and set back in a line with the houses on each side. Its principal decoration consisted of a large carving of the king's arms in the pediment.

St. John's Church was commenced in the year 1775, but was not consecrated until the year 1783. Thomas Lightholder, or Lightoller, was the architect of both St. Paul's and St. John's. The former, to which we already referred, is a very creditable performance. The latter, in point of design, it would be scarcely possible to place too low. The deplorable absence of any knowledge of the simplest elements of the Pointed style is far from being compensated by anything pleasing in the outline or general design. This building at the present has obtained considerable notoriety from its very ugliness, and the obstruction which it offers to the west view of St. George's Hall, and to the projected improvements in the locality.

> "We know the thing is neither rich nor rare,
> The wonder's how the d——l it got there."

The only mode of getting out of the difficulty seems to be that of praying for its removal elsewhere.

The inhabitants taxed themselves eighty years ago to raise this abortion. Is there sufficient love of beauty and taste in the inhabitants of the present day to tax themselves for re-erecting it, on an improved design, in another part of the dense neighbourhood where it is situated? We fear we may pause for a reply.

After the peace with America, in 1783, the commerce of Liverpool began to increase so rapidly that additional dock accommodation was imperatively called for. The act for constructing the King's and Queen's docks was obtained in the year 1785; but previous to this, the town, which only extended to the north side of Mason-street in 1769, had extended itself to Parliament-street, the streets in this interval being laid out, though as yet incomplete, and only partially built on.

St. James's Church was built in the year 1774, under the authority of an Act of Parliament. It is a plain brick building, altogether out of the pale of criticism. Its square tower and the little semicircular-headed windows by which it is lighted give something of a quaint Norman character to the structure.

The sixteen years (from 1779 to 1785) of which we have been treating, constituted a period of great prosperity and progress in the history of Liverpool, a little interrupted towards the close of the American revolutionary war. Architecturally speaking, it was the lowest point of depression with regard to taste and design. The early part of the century had produced several public buildings of which Liverpool had some reason to be proud. The Town-hall, old St. George's, St. Paul's, and St. Thomas's churches, the Infirmary, with several private residences of some pretention, exhibit an amount of architectural feeling far from contemptible. As the century advanced, these indications of promise were far from being realised. Few public buildings were erected, and these, for the most part, of plain brickwork. The designs for the churches were of a more ambitious character. A mania for the Gothic style appears to have prevailed; but being based in utter ignorance of the simplest principles or details of the style, the result was brought out in such grotesque specimens as we see in St. John's and St. Anne's churches.

In 1786 the first Improvement Act for the town of Liverpool was passed, giving power to the corporation to widen certain streets therein named. The work was undertaken in good earnest by the authorities of that day, and the results were soon apparent, as any one may perceive by comparing the map of 1785 with the one of 1796.

From 1785 we will now advance to the year 1803. Harwood's large map published in that year affords the means of an accurate estimate of the progress made during this space of time. The prosperity of Liverpool within the eighteen years now comprehended had gone forward in an accelerating ratio. The population had increased in 1801 to 77,653, the houses to 11,466.

Commencing our survey at the north end of the town as before, the first object which strikes us is the new gaol, erected in the year 1786. By whom this building was designed no record exists. Just previous to the time of its erection public attention had been strongly attracted to the state of our prisons by the philanthropic John Howard. Howard visited Liverpool several times in the course of his journeys in the cause of suffering humanity, and there is reason to believe that the plan of this structure was suggested, as it was certainly approved, by him.

Cockspur-street claims a special notice at our hands. The diversions of the people of Liverpool during the last century were not always of the most refined description. In the early part of it bull-baiting was the favourite sport of the populace: at the latter part cock-fighting seems to have obtained the supremacy, not being without patronage amongst the upper classes—the gentry, and some even amongst the nobility, giving it their countenance openly. Some time between the years 1785 and 1790 a cockpit was erected on the north side of a new street leading out of Pinfold-lane, thence called Cockspur-street.

All Saints' Church, Gravsenor-street, was built in the year 1798. The site had been previously occupied as a tennis-court and bowling-green. It was erected by the friends of the Rev. Robert Banister, who had previously officiated at St. John's Church, and was considered one of the most popular preachers of the day. He retained possession of the building until his death, about the year 1820. After being occupied for some years as a church, under a license from the bishop, it was finally sold to the Roman Catholics in the year 1847, and is now called St. Joseph's Church. It is a large brick building, capable of accommodating about 2,500 persons, having a renovated gallery at the north end. There was formerly a lofty brick tower at the south end, which, showing symptoms of decadence, was lowered nearly to the roof of the church about twenty years ago.

Soho-street and part of Fox-street were laid out before 1796. Between that year and 1803 Great Homer-street was opened as far as Virgil-street and Great Nelson-street. Virgil street and Dryden-street are shown on the plan, though not built on. About 1790, the curious building called Richmond Fair, entering from Fox-street, was erected by Mr. Doob, who built and resided in a large house with extensive gardens immediately to the east of St. Anne's Church.

St. Anne-street, in 1785, had not a single house. In 1796 nearly the whole of the west side, from Springfield-street to Birkett-street, was built. Trinity Church was completed in the year 1792. It is well situated in a square plot of ground, open on all the four sides. It is a stone building, standing in the orthodox position, west and east, with a tower at the west end, and is capable of accommodating a large congregation. Its architecture, however, is utterly beneath criticism, and strikingly shows the deplorably low state of the art in Liverpool at that period. Solid as its appearance might be externally, sixty years have sufficed to manifest its insufficiency, the building being now under process of entire renovation, the roof and the upper part of the walls having to be entirely reconstructed.

The Olympic Circus, in Christian-street, latterly called the Queen's Theatre, was erected about the year 1793, for equestrian performances, and was for a long time a very popular place of resort.

Christ Church, Hunter-street, was built in the year 1797, at the sole expense of Mr. John Houghton. Though built of brick, with a wooden dome and cupola, there is a certain air of majesty about its aspect, and considerable merit in the design. The principal features are bold and striking. The composition presents unity of effect, with sufficient variety in the disposition of the parts. Internally, the church is large and commodious. The two heights of galleries, however, rather too much resemble the tiers of boxes in a theatre, and the want of height between the galleries, and the rudeness of finish of the upper tier, detract from what would otherwise have been a fine interior.

On the east side of Bolton-street, Copperas-hill, a large building was erected about 1800, which for a long time formed a very conspicuous object in this part of the town. It was originally a cotton factory, and was so continued for some years. Afterwards it was converted into the extensive printing establishment of Messrs. Nuttall, Fisher, and Dixon, known by the name of the Caxton Printing-office. For many years, before the modern system of cheap literature was heard of, an immense quantity of publications printed at this office were circulated in periodical numbers, principally amongst the poor, by means of travelling agents, by which the proprietors realised an ample fortune. After

being successfully carried on for many years, the building was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1821, after which the establishment was removed to London.

Great George-street was laid out before 1785, but was not built on for many years after. The east side was partially built on about 1797. Trade being at that time in a state of great depression, owing to the suspension of cash payments by the bank, and the war recently broken out, the houses remained empty, to the loss of the builders; but the rebellion in Ireland of 1798 causing many families to fly for refuge to England, created such a demand for houses that every new house was speedily occupied. The builder of these houses in Great George-street, Mr. Watkinson, lived to extreme old age. He resided many years in Kensington, and died within a period comparatively recent.

In April, 1801, the scheme for constructing the present Exchange-buildings was set on foot, and met with a hearty support from the commercial classes.

It was within the period of which we are now treating that public newsrooms were first established in Liverpool. Previous to the erection of the first Exchange, and indeed for long afterwards, the merchants met in the open street for the transaction of business. For the purpose of consulting the newspapers, or of shelter from the weather, resort was had to the coffee-rooms established by individuals, of which there were several. One was established in Exchange-alley, another at the hotel at the bottom of Lord-street, the last remains of which have only just been taken down; a third was provided at the merchants' coffee-house, Old Churchyard.

In 1797 the Athenæum was projected by Mr. Roscoe and other lovers of literature, and was opened in 1799. The design of the building, though unpretending, is not devoid of character and merit. Its principal fault is a degree of flatness in the façade and feebleness in the details.

The Lyceum, in Bold-street, arose out of the requirements of the Liverpool Library, which was first established in 1754. For some time it occupied premises in John-street, but, its importance increasing, additional accommodation was required. A plan was projected of issuing shares for the erection of a building which should combine a newsroom, library, and coffee-room. Land was purchased at the bottom of Bold-street, and competition plans were advertised for. The choice fell on Mr. Harrison, of Chester, from whose designs the present structure was erected. Although it would not be difficult to criticise some portions of the exterior, yet, on the whole, it is a noble and effective design, and well adapted for its intended purpose. The interior, both of the newsroom and library, is especially worthy of notice: the latter, which had its prototype doubtless in the Radcliffe Library, at Oxford, is a model of arrangement and convenience within a moderate extent. Bold-street, at this time, was entirely built up on the west side, but on the east there was still much open ground.

The new suburb of Toxteth-park had not, down to 1803, made any very great progress. Although the streets west of Mill-street were mapped out as far south as Northumberland-street, yet the houses were few and far between. Parliament-street only extended eastward as far as the stone quarry, now St. James's Cemetery. Beyond this, the boundary between Toxteth-park and Liverpool was indicated by a hedge and footpath. Edgehill had its summit crowned with a cluster of houses, looking over their gardens and green fields beyond, to the distant town.

On the whole, the eighteen years, the rapid survey of which we have just completed, form a very important chapter in the architectural progress of the town. It may be looked upon as the transitional period from the quiet, semi-rural, country town—in which crooked streets and narrow thoroughfares were of little consequence, the access to green fields being short and easy—to the crowded commercial mart, the rolling tide of whose business demands spacious avenues for its flux and reflux, and the laborious poverty which it attracts from all quarters requiring special attention to sanitary regulations. To the demands of commerce an ample response was given: new docks were opened, noble piles of warehouses erected, an effective commencement was made towards widening the principal thoroughfares and opening new lines of street. The principles of hygiene, as applied to the construction of buildings in towns, were not, in the latter part of the last century, as well understood, or at least did not occupy public attention to the same extent as at present. The evils of a damp subsoil, and the vast importance of thorough drainage, were for the most part overlooked; yet undoubtedly some progress was made. The streets were better paved than they had previously been. An excellent supply of water was provided to every house by the establishment of the water companies in the year 1800.

The public taste in architecture, as evinced by the buildings erected during the period under consideration, will not bear testing by a very high standard, though there are some splendid exceptions. The twenty years from 1770 to 1790 may be considered as the lowest point of depression in the art of architecture in Liverpool. The churches and chapels built at this time were deplorable in their design and execution. The earlier part of the century had produced the dignified and classical designs of old St. George's Church, the light and elegant campanile of St. Thomas's, and the noble dome of St. Paul's. The twenty years just alluded to could produce nothing better in church architecture than the burlesque Gothic of St. John's, the bald nakedness of Trinity, or the humble brickwork of St. James's. The Dissenting chapels were not worse than the churches, simply because no attempt whatever at design was made. Plain brick walls, with semi-circular-headed windows, and an enormous roof in a single span, were the characteristics of nearly all. The octagon chapel in Paradise-street is the only exception to this general classification, and fully deserves to shine out from the general darkness for whatever merit the design may claim. After the year 1790, a manifest improvement is visible in the style of our buildings, and the dawn of a brighter day for architecture begins to appear. The new façades on the west side of Castle-street, a few years earlier than this, gave the first indications of improved taste. The town-hall, the interior of which was burnt in 1795, and restored about 1797, with the dome, which dates from 1802, exhibits very great advancement both in design and execution. The other public buildings erected between 1790 and 1803, such as the Athenæum, Lyceum, and Theatre Royal, are much superior to anything of the kind previously erected. The places of worship were not much improved until a later period. Private houses were externally mere masses of brick, with holes cut out for windows; and the design of a doorcase which happened to be in vogue amongst builders at the time usually runs through a whole street or more. Shops were usually distinguished by a projecting bow window, with a very flat curve, divided into a multiplicity of small squares. Plate-glass was scarce and dear, and had not yet been applied to shop-windows, and the meretricious aid of compo had not yet been put in requisition to vamp up rottenness and decay, and to give to our streets that jaunty air of vulgar pretence which is too much the characteristic of our modern great thoroughfares. Hence the town acquired what it has never yet been able to shake off—an aspect of dingy sombreness, almost amounting to meanness, which is only relieved by the busy bustling crowds which throng its avenues. This somewhat mean appearance is increased by the lowness of the houses, which, except in a few of the leading thoroughfares, are never more than three stories above the pavement. The character thus stamped upon the architecture of the town, and which partly arises from the nature of the building materials employed, will probably never be entirely eradicated. The picturesque has never been an attribute of the architecture of Liverpool: the magnificent we may probably aspire to. In this direction the Exchange quadrangle, designed in 1803, gave the greatest impulse of any building ever erected in Liverpool down to the time of St. George's-hall.

ISLINGTON, NOW AND THEN.

Islington has its "Directory," a stout book, nearly as large as the "Court Guide," and the new edition of this is now before us.* As a preface, there is "a Glance at the Islingtons of 1563 and 1854," by J. Dacres Devlin; and, although we intend one day to give our own view of this extraordinary and important part of Monster London, we may in the meanwhile give our readers the advantage of the sketch in question. Of the care bestowed on the "Directory" itself we should have spoken more positively, if the compiler had not omitted the names and addresses of two out of the three district surveyors with whom Islington is provided.

With this year's "Directory" is given, for the first time, a map of the district, by which can be seen at a glance the populous manifestation of the place, in its roads, streets, and other evidences of growth; while we have before us, even as we are now writing, a very rare map of "Old London" and its suburbs; and looking on these representations in proximity with each other, we cannot but marvel the more at the extraordinary differences exhibited between the two scenes—the wide-spread display of house accommodation which the map of our own time suggests to the mind, and the almost positive absence, as regards Islington, of anything which may be considered as "town," on the ancient engraving.

And, yet, something may be discovered, even on this map of the "London and Westminster" of the year 1563, which may be supposed to mark at least the site of this same "Iseldone"—for so the place is called in that celebrated ancient record, "Domesday Book."

Stow, one of the first both in time and ability of our London historians, some forty or fifty years after the date of this old map, mentions a way, "turning without the gate [Newgate] into Smithfield, and through Iseldon into any part north;" and so, taking this hint, and using the map of 1563 as a guide, let us now carry the eye from Newgate onward into Smithfield, and then into Clerkenwell, and beyond the church far across the open fields, in the requisite northern direction, and a small cluster of houses may be traced, lying out against the hill-like margin of the picture; a few other houses, scattered still more east; while rising behind, and much overtopping any of these buildings in appearance, is what, probably, is intended to represent Canonbury Tower, as it then was—a castellated mansion, which, in the Catholic age of England, was used as the country residence of the priors of St. Bartholomew, when there was a priory where now stands the hospital of that name.

The place so denoted on the map may be this —the palace of the Prior, or a church, or neither one nor other, but something else: still Islington itself must be meant; and in this belief we shall leave that tall, square-topped erection—whatever may have been its purpose—standing harmlessly where it stands, far, far, in the unencumbered country, and make our way into London again, by getting as quickly as possible to the quarter which is now so well known as the "City-road."

Forward, then, and still more forward we proceed in our proposed route, but, nevertheless, find no "New River," nor yet the "Angel," at Islington; but, as we now begin to turn obliquely towards the spot of our immediate destination, three windmills appear in the fields, while there is still a "Windmill-street" skirting the lower portion of the eastern side of the City-road, and thus, as it were, vouching for the truthfulness of the ancient map-makers, the brotherhood of the windmills giving, doubtlessly, such appellation to the thoroughfare.

On our right, close to the spacious roadway we have now at last got upon, lies the manor-house of the district, called on the map, "Finsbury Court," "Finsbury Fyelde" spreading and widening out eastward and northward of this road; while from the south verge of this "fyelde" descends or falls the "marish," or swamp of "Moor Fields," a large portion of which was to be seen so late as during the second decennial of the present century.

* Trounce, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

Thus, 300 years ago—200 – 100—nay, less—but the greater the difference the further we go back—Islington was fully in the country, a petty, though, no doubt, always a pretty village; and as such was much beloved of, and resorted to by, the Londoners, as it still is, notwithstanding it is no longer in the fields, and can number its thousands of houses, and inhabitants of those houses, and also has its share in legislating for the country at large in our National Parliament; and even, like royalty itself, is possessed of a "park"—a park, now so essential, since the green fields have been almost obliterated from every part of the entire parish. Yet have we indications of the ambitious and improving spirit of Islington at a period long antecedent to the present—evidence of a far earlier germination of the endeavour to be something, and not permit even lusty London to win all the importance to itself.

This fact may be gathered plainly enough from what Hall says in his "Chronicles," a still earlier collector than Stow. He, in recording the events of the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII. says:—

Before this time the inhabitants of the towns about London, as Iseldon, Hoxton, Shoreditch, and others, had so enclosed the common fields with hedges and ditches, that neither the young men of the city might shoot, nor the ancient persons walk for their pleasure in those fields, but that either their bows and arrows were taken away or broken, or the honest persons arrested or indicted, saying "that no Londoner ought to go out of the city, but in the highways."

Thus, then, these dwellers in the northern suburbs of London had to fight for their fields, if not for their "homes," early in the sixteenth century, resolutely enclosing them with hedge and ditch, that the freebooting city apprentices might be debarred from injuring such property—those fields, perhaps, nourishing the choicest medicinal herbs; or, as it may have been, only the coarser products of corn, or the pea and broad bean.

The Londoners, however, being so much the stronger—stronger a thousand-fold than all Hoxton, Shoreditch, and Islington combined,—and *might* making the *right* in this case, as it often does in others—would not be confined within their own walls, or to the "highways" of the adjacent district: so at the cry of "Shovels and spades! shovels and spades!" a wild gathering of the younger citizens took place; and then hurrying beyond the city boundaries, a thorough manifestation of that which is now called "physical force" was the result, every enclosure being broken through, and ditches levelled or filled up, so that, as our authority further states, "everything was made plain, such was the diligence of these workmen!"

Having in this way so far overmastered all impediments, the Londoners themselves began now to fence off, for their own purposes, portions of the land so thrown open, and formed gardens, and "built many fair summer-houses, such as," observes Stow, moralising upon these proceedings, "betray the vanity of men's minds, much unlike the disposition of the ancient citizens, who delighted in building hospitals and almshouses for the poor, and therein both employed their wits and spent their wealth in preferment of the common commodity of this our city."

But, withal, may not the worthy Stow be somewhat too severe in these strictures, and this rash anxiety of the population of the City to get beyond its "London Wall" bounds, be solely the result of the impulsive outpouring of its growth, and thus more room was essential, come it from whence it would? Hence, therefore, Hoxton, Shoreditch, and "Finsbury Fyelde," and the "town of Islington," must be made, as it were, to *shake hands* more familiarly than ever; and then, as the necessary result of these friendly recognitions, a still closer connection has since been formed, till now the *union* is so complete that the Polygamist City has fairly and fully espoused each and all of these fair demoiselles; so that, to finish the story, in calling either place by its own distinctive name, the phrase might be "Lady Hoxton-London, Lady Shoreditch-London, Lady ISLINGTON-LONDON; the, the latter, being the handsomest of these sister wives, and as such, the most to be honoured, in having her maiden name thus set forth in larger type.

Take any of the modern maps of London, and the truth of what has just been stated will be perceived at a glance, even as the contrary is as readily discoverable in the map of 1563. Open any such map, and lo! the whole scene is *town*—houses, all closely-clustered houses, without show of a single bit of green—not to speak of *fields*, for even Copenhagen-fields are no longer fields, but brick, and mortar, and tiles, and the hidden region of deep sewers, to be filled with all nastiness! for there the great Cattle Market—not of Islington nor of the "City" alone, but of the whole metropolis, will be held in a very short time, and no longer butter-cups and daisies be allowed to peep forth from under the heavy tread of the dirty-footed drover or butcher-purchaser.

* * * * *

In 1563 what was Islington? A wild expanse of hill and dale, though, doubtless, a beautiful wild; but, now, what does this Islington map of the present year testify? Houses — all houses, along and about that now much misnamed place, the "City-*road*;" and houses, too, on all other "roads," and in all well-know localities, however sylvan may be the diverse appellations of these places, or otherwise uncharacteristic of a numerous population. Thus there are houses—and these in plenitude—on each side of the Regent's Canal; houses accompanying the Shoreditch division line of the New North-road; houses all about the Downham-road; at the Rosemary Branch; along by the Hackney partitioning of the Southgate-road; at Ball's-pond;" at Newington-green; here and there, on the route of the "Green-lanes," contiguous to the Newington run of the "New River;" a College at Highbury; a "Crescent" in another part of Highbury; a rapid sprinkling of handsome villas throughout the whole range of the Hornsey-road; proud regiments of streets near Grove-road; almshouses—the "Whittington," close upon Highgate, the furthest we can go in that direction; a park, called "Tuffnell-park," on the western verge of the map, where the parish of St. Pancras is now become a neighbour; while another park, the "Albert," on the opposite or eartern side of the parish, and much more spacious, is also being at present actively mooted; a large prison, not for Islington alone, but the City, not far from the first-named piece of imparked land; the intended New Cattle Market, adjacent to the prison—the Park, Cambden, and Ramsbury roads only intervening; the Great Northern Railway passing across the south-western angle of this market, and having a long tunnel, too, there, because of the height of the ground. Then, east of this tunnel, and on the eastern side of the Caledonian-road, is another prison, the far-famed, so called, "Model" one of Pentonville; and next comes the "Station" known as the Caledonian, an extensive range of building belonging to another railway, the North London; and near to this station, diverging westward and eastward from the Caledonian-road, fine streets beyond number extend, and a handsome new church is seen, and a beautiful square, opening before this church, in befitting companionship. And, getting still further round, is a large tile-making establishment; and next is observed another tunnel of the Great Northern Railway; and afterwards the terminus of the same railway, the magnificent King's-cross Station—King's-cross, close to Battle-bridge, the entire of this neighbourhood being far in the fields in the map of 1563, and even within the last 100 years.

From Battle-bridge the remainder of our circuit is now an easy accomplishment; for, being here, we come at once upon what is called the Pentonville Hill-road, which stretches directly eastward, dividing Islington from Clerkenwell, and leading right on to the "Angel," where the City-road and the road we have just parted with unite; and thus we return to the very spot whence we started on this tour of observation.

Now, the tracing thus given measures in all about six square miles; and over no portion of this extensive space is the human habitation absent to the sight; but in the greater half at least of the ground so enclosed, house closely neighbours upon house, and street leads to street; while, throughout all the great thoroughfare, omnibuses, hacks, and cabs are constantly passing and repassing on their passenger journeys, the railway carriages being equally if not still more actively employed; and to all which bustle may be added the constant presence of tradesmen's carts and light waggons, as also the more interesting display of the carriages of the wealthier classes.

Such, then, is the contrast, as set forth in as concise a manner as possible, between this populous and proud Islington of the present period, and the Islington of three hundred years ago.

THE ROYAL PANOPTICON.

AN "Inquirer" wonders, with reference to the last sentence of our notice of the Panopticon, if we have reason for doubting that the directors will efficiently use the means at their command. If the truth must be told, we are not very sanguine in expecting that they will, but hope for the best. We would not mar what was intended to be a compliment to the architect of the building last week by any fault-finding addressed to the direction, or we might have commented on the manner in which, up to this time, they have failed to make good their asserted intentions. The opening had been postponed, not month after month, but quarter after quarter, to the great loss, of course, of the shareholders; and when they did open it, and had filled the building with visitors, they failed to produce a single illustration of their purpose, although they had proposed an address by Lord John Manners, and an exhibition of optical illusions. Of the actual omission of these on that occasion we are not complaining; but, as indications of a want of proper management, or, indeed, of any management whatever, they must be viewed by the shareholders with considerable alarm. If anything like a proper return on the money which has been spent here is looked for, a very different course must be pursued. Where the fault lies we need not now say; but if indiscreet "friends" of the establishment lead us to speak, they may, perhaps, induce an unsatisfactory statement.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES ON THE CONTINENT.

THE following account of instances in which the example of improved dwellings for the working classes set by Great Britain is being followed on the Continent, has been transmitted from Florence, by Mr. Henry Roberts, to the Society for improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes.

Geneva.—In a fine open situation, near the new English church, and almost opposite the Orphan Asylum, a model house has been built by an association of ten gentlemen, and was opened last spring. It is five stories high, the front on the ground floor being occupied by shops: the four floors above, which are divided by a central corridor, and approached by a spacious staircase, contain accommodation for sixteen families, some having two and some three rooms, with suitable conveniences.

The roof, which is flat, commands a magnificent view of the lake and of Mont Blanc.

A wash-house and laundry, recently added at the back, appear to be on so expensive a scale, that it is to be feared they will cause some diminution of the satisfactory return which the rents have yielded on the cost of the dwellings and shops. Such a result must be much regretted, if it should impede this or other associations in effecting those contemplated improvements which here, as well as in most large and increasing towns, are greatly required.

At Turin, the building of model houses has been much discussed; and, under the direction of a commission, or committee, appointed by the municipal authorities, a plan has been recently prepared by Signor Fecco, which contemplates a pile of building about 200 feet in length by 190 feet in depth, externally, with a spacious internal quadrangle, surrounded by galleries which give access to the separate tenements. These consist of 600 rooms, arranged for the accommodation of 200 families.

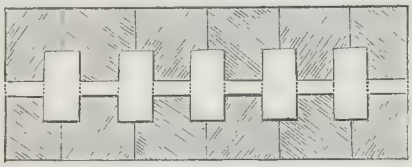
The ground-floor is proposed to be occupied as shops, connected with a Mezzanine floor; above which are four stories constructed with vaulted floors, and an attic or garret in the roof, making in the whole seven stories, together about 65 feet in height.

The erection of such a building will be in unison with the enlightened spirit of improvement which is so manifest in the capital of a kingdom in most respects greatly in advance of the rest of Italy.

At Genoa, the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes has been brought under the consideration of the public authorities, and as in few cities is it more obviously needed, it may be hoped that steps for its accomplishment will be shortly taken, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining ground.

In Florence, a society consisting of shareholders, and presided over by the Marquis Torrigiani, obtained in 1849, from the corporation, in the new and most healthy quarter of the city, between the Piazza Maria Antonia and the Fortezza da Basso, a very eligible, insulated site, containing about 4,800 square yards, at a greatly reduced rent, redeemable for the freehold at a sum equal to 120*l.*

On this spot a building of three stories in height, of a neat and very suitable elevation, was completed in November, 1852, from the design and under the direction of Signor Enrico Guidotti. Its external dimensions are 344 feet 6 inches, by 126 feet 3 inches: it is divided, internally, by five parallel courts, each 60 feet 6 inches by 27 feet 9 inches, connected together by a series of archways one story in height, which form a continued line through the centre of the building, and, having open iron gates, cause an uninterrupted circulation of air through the courts, whilst they are kept distinct, and at the same time convenient access is afforded for the removal of refuse, &c.



The pile of building, as shown by the plan, is divided into twelve sections: each has its own stone staircase, and together they provide 101 tenements, besides twelve stores or warehouses, and a large bakehouse.

The tenements differ in size, and consist of sets of two, three, four, and five rooms, generally larger than those in the London model houses. Each set has a communication with one of the internal courts, where wells for the supply of water, and stone troughs for washing, are provided. Each compartment of four and five rooms has, in addition, an underground cellar: every set of rooms has one of them fitted up as a kitchen, with fireplace, and also its own closet. The living and bed rooms have no fireplaces. The height of the rooms is from 10 to 11 feet. The basement, or cellar story, and the ground-floor, are arched with brick: the upper floors and roof are of the ordinary construction.

In the 101 tenements there have dwelt, in the aggregate, 500 individuals, including children. The statistical accounts kept by the society show that the tenants are engaged in the following occupations:—One grinder, one coalseller, one coffeehouse-keeper, five shoemakers, two hatters, six coachmen, five needlewomen, eight servants, three smiths, five porters, three bakers' men, two gardeners, four custodes, one carver, three washerwomen, four carpenters, two booksellers, one flaxdresser, one butcher's man, one soldier, three masons, one goldsmith, four pensioners, two old-clothesmen, one fishmonger, five tailors, two stonecutters, three writers, five brokers, two hospital-servants, two cigar-sellers, three street-sweepers, two printers, four silk-weavers, one turner, one varnisher, and one glazier.

The average of the daily wages of the above artizans, &c. is equal to 1*s.* 7½*d.* English money.

The tenements are subdivided in the following manner:—Twenty-two sets of five rooms, the annual rent of which is from 6*l.* to 8*l.* per set; fifty-one sets of four rooms, from 4*l.* to 6*l.* per set; fourteen sets of three rooms, from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* per set; fourteen sets of two rooms, from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* per set; making 101 sets in the whole.

These rents are considered to be about one-third less than are generally paid by the same class of persons in Florence: there is no difficulty, therefore, in selecting from the applicants such as present satisfactory testimonials of character; and as, in accordance with the usual custom of the place, all the rents are paid six months in advance, the society is secure from any loss by the defalcation of tenants.

The outlay on the building, including the direction of the works, and keeping the accounts, &c. amounted to about 9,400*l.* sterling, of which the cost of the building was 93·33 per cent. the architect, 4 per cent.; legal expenses, 0·84 per cent.; general expenses, 1·83 per cent.

The annual income derived from the rents, exclusive of unoccupied apartments, of the ground-rent (redeemable at 4 per cent.), of the taxes, superintendence, keeping in order, and repairs, amounts to 470*l.* sterling, which is equal to 5 per cent. on the outlay.

The Marquis Torrigiani, who takes great interest in the society, and has kindly communicated the above details, became, during his visit to the Great Exhibition, 1851, acquainted with the Streatham-street and George-street model houses: he states that the whole of the improved or model houses in Florence has had a similar effect to that which has been found in other places,—in obliging the proprietors generally of houses occupied by the working classes to improve, and render them more fit for human habitations.

The enlightened example set by the corporation of Florence in encouraging this undertaking, by granting a most eligible site on such liberal terms, deserves much commendation. It would be followed with advantage elsewhere; and will in many ways, doubtless, more than compensate for the pecuniary sacrifice.

We learn from *Galignani* that in Stockholm, the plan for building model houses for the labouring classes, beyond the "fortifications," is being vigorously carried out by a private company, beginning with 270 two-story houses in nine blocks, which will be surrounded with garden ground, &c. The rents will be expended in providing additional accommodation of the same kind. And that at Mulhausen, the Society for Erecting Houses for the Working Classes has finished the 100 houses which it had decided to erect this year. The expense appears to be as follows:—First class house, with cellar, four or five rooms, and garden, 2,800 f.; inferior description of house, but still with four or five rooms, and garden, 2,500 f.; second class house, with small cellar, three or four rooms, and garden, 1,850 f.

Patent Railway Joint Chair. We have already noticed Norris's patented plan of casting iron-joint chairs on the line itself, after the rails are laid end to end, by fixing an iron mould to the joints, which forms a temporary chair, so that no interruption is caused to the traffic on the line. The patentee is now casting chairs on this principle near to the Walsall station of the South Staffordshire Railway. The metal to form the chair is melted in a small portable cupola furnace. Trains, it is said, may pass over the rails with perfect safety, even while the chair is red-hot. Provision for expansion and contraction is made at every third or fourth joint. The cost is said to be no more than that of other chairs, except the rovalty.

A SANITARY CONTRAST.

Some forty years since a relative of the writer's expended a considerable fortune in the erection of a monster manufactory upon the banks of the Thames. The inhabitants of the opposite bank, alive *then* to sanitary considerations, headed by the bishop, interfered, and the result, though satisfactory, doubtless, to the *alarmists*, was fatal to the enterprizing projector. Ruined by this sanitary "caveat," he emigrated with his family to one of the western states of the Union, and upon the spot where he settled, then but sparely provided with neighbours, there now stands one of the largest and most flourishing cities in the States. Of this city his son is a prosperous and enterprizing citizen, and has for many years carried on his paternal manufactory on a truly American scale. A few years ago the town-council, awakening to the direful significance of stinks, determined upon ousting the whole of their malperpetrating fellow citizens from the urban limits, and amongst the condemned again figured the manufactory to which I allude. Its owner, like our English owners, determined, if might be, to hold his own, anon betakes him to the sages of the law, when, strange to say, upon consulting precedents, the umquhile case of his own father was the very first quoted against him. Upon this he was fain to yield—happily as much to his own advantage as that of his co-citizens. Now to the fever-stills which thickly dot this metropolis, the manufacture of which I have been speaking is as the distillation of lavender to the steam of a druggist's area when he is cooking black-draughts. But I beseech your readers to complete the contrast. London, solicitous, even in the days of Lord Cochrane's lamps, to breathe the air as heaven gave it, and now, when every little ragged urchin, with his small remains of nasal consciousness, can pick you out phosphuretted hydrogen from among the compound smell of his mother's back-yard, with the accuracy of a Davy, alas! altogether listless. And again, London, wealthy, philanthropic, *progressive*, distanced in an enlightened regard for its own health by a Transatlantic city of twenty-five years' standing! Let them not be ashamed to say, "Here is a people to whom one might well be proved to belong, energetic above all others in the pursuit of wealth, yet refusing to subject to Mammon the souls and bodies of its citizens; and here, the boasted metropolis of the world, which has heaped upon the marshy banks of a polluted estuary (the common sewer and, at the same time, aqueduct of a people as numerous as that which occupies the whole area of Pennsylvania) every abominable filthiness within the compass of man's devilry amidst the homes of its children." Why in our day even bishops and archbishops are content to be poisoned without remonstrance, and under the very nose of Government (heavens! if we had a Government *with a nose*): over against that drear abode of the condemned, Millbank Penitentiary, to say nothing of others, is one of the vilest nuisances that ever wafted its poisonous breath to human lungs,—the Lambeth bone-boiler's. During the last visitation of cholera this man's name became almost a by-word of infamy, yet still the human murder goes on unheeded, unrebuked. I have often, when the wind has set across the river, fairly run for it to escape the sickening overpowering reek as I have passed along Millbank. How the health of the poor prisoners is affected is known to the Government—known to us all,—yet still the deadly trade is permitted, and here, as elsewhere, the wrongdoers go on unheeded, unrebuked, unmastered. Cholera will again come and go, and after a wordy paragraph or two in a daily paper, a faint remonstrance from some poor vicinal sufferer, all will go on again as before,—

> "If not as merry as a marriage-bell,
> Yet cheered full often by the neighbouring knell."

Sir, the day must come when these things can no longer be. If we would maintain our place among the nations, thew and sinew, health and vigour must not *much* longer be left at the mercy of every commercial poisoner. Again, of what avail all your painful strivings after an educated populace, if, ere maturity has let fall the seeds of experience, death is ever beckoned wantonly in, and in a moment strikes

down in full bloom the plant of your cunning and patient culturing? Sisyphus' labour this, engaged in which you hope to distance the nations! A harvest gathered in and eaten, and nothing remaining of it to fill the hand of the sower! Orphan generations! Youth without traditions! Manhood without experience! Broken circles! A task in which all has to be begun again! But I forbear: in a future letter I may, with your permission, point out a few measures of sanitary reform which, under an unconstitutional government, would be assuredly entered upon and despatched: at present, I repeat, "NOX ADEST."

PUBLIC HOUSES.

As the term denotes, these establishments are open for public accommodation, and the law makes it imperative on the owners holding licence, to give hospitality; besides that, it imposes on them other duties not of an agreeable nature, such as billeting soldiers, receiving the bodies of suicides, &c.; they are restrained from receiving customers during divine service, but are forced to admit them at other times; they are heavily amerced for suffering brawls or bad characters to congregate; and (will it be credited?) they are subject also to serious penalties for *adulterating liquors!* What an arduous office the publican has to perform! And still, notwithstanding all this, we find these houses increasing every year, until at length they number in England and Wales 61,040 as having spirit licence; and including those licensed for the sale of beer only, they amount to 101,953; being *in excess of any other trade*, and averaging against the whole population in the ratio of one public-house for every 120 souls!

This being the case, the importance of the subject cannot be overestimated. A recent article alluded to the extraordinary increase in the new suburban districts, and to the cause thereof; but who can explain how so many are sustained, and wherefore the licensing authorities continue to sanction them?

For a new house, it is necessary, in the first place, to show that it is required in the neighbourhood; and here is the difficulty—indeed it is a delicate point, and of such nicety, that none but the six gentlemen (three of them vestrymen and three magistrates) can judge of the matter or have any discretion in it. A case or two may show how incomprehensible the system is to the uninitiated. In a short street near Chalk-farm, where there were two public-houses, a third had been carried on as a beer-shop for ten years. The owner applied yearly during that time to the licensing vestry for a spirit-licence, but was refused; when lo! a vestryman takes a corner house within ten doors, pulls it down and remodels it; *he* presents his application on the next licensing-day, and of course he gets it! Well may this last congratulate himself that he is not as others are, nor like this publican.

Again the same man builds another imposing corner house at a short distance off, in a new street; for which he is in like manner applying for a licence; and no doubt will get it. But to complete the climax, another vestryman took a beer-shop, got it licensed, and then bought the lease of a second beer-shop not 50 yards from his own, and he likewise let that to another vestryman at 80*l.* a year (the house being worth 50*l.*) on condition that on getting his licence the rent is to be 100*l. a year, and the premium* 1,000*l.*!

Look at the enormous prices paid or to be paid, and then consider the competition! How can it tell! Verily there must be some inscrutable way to profit more beneficial than 1d. per pot on what the brewer supplies.

All these men stand their ground,—the houses are radiant of gas. As the day declines the sound of music is heard; the illumination outside indicating a *feast of lanterns*, lures the straggling wanderer in: thus the devious evening's walk of the mechanic is arrested, the saloon brilliant in chaste lunar lamps; the revelry, perchance the song, engrosses his midnight hour—he then reels home, constrained to rise at six, and pay his homage to the "garish sun."

This is the poetry of the matter to the poor man—the prose comes in the morning with an empty pocket, but a full and throbbing head—it were well if no hearts remained at home to palpitate. Alas! that is too frequently the sequel of the tale.

To illustrate the caprice of the licensing powers, one more case may be cited; it is a hard one, and yet there are many nearly as bad. A beershop proprietor for twelve years kept his house open, in a rather remote position. At length the growing suburb reached it. Year by year had he applied in vain for the coveted diploma—other competitors, and more favoured, circumvented him; and these houses just sprung up (one of them actually *not roofed in*), acquired the licence, and that, too, solely on the ground "*that they were required in the neighbourhood.*"

102,000 public-houses for twelve millions of people! How many churches are there? The latter are built at an enormous national cost, and yet do not accommodate one-half of the population—the former are supported by voluntary contributions, and suffice for all at once. The fact is startling, and ought to excite the earnest attention of Government. Whether that attention is bestowed on the subject which its importance demands, is the question. Are these places of rendezvous, of universal and habitual intercourse, at all regarded, except as sources of revenue? Is the quality of the beverage vended ever checked or tested? or are the proper guarantees for good management duly secured? These are points which concern the great moralists of Exeter-hall, and until they direct their efforts towards the reformation of white slaves (slaves of bad habitudes, of abject condition, and of neglect), *at home*, chancellors of the exchequer and finance committees, finding them promotive of revenue, in the principal branches of beer, spirits, and tobacco (producing each its five millions a year), will not interfere with them. QUONDAM.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Ipswich.—The committee appointed by the corporation for the purpose of making terms with the present proprietors of the different waterworks of this town have at length agreed upon terms with the proprietors, and these now await the sanction of the town council. The sum of 21,500*l.* it is said, will be given to the corporation for their interest, and an open company formed, consisting of about 10*l.* shares, and bound to give, at a fixed price, an ample and continued supply, at high pressure, throughout the town.

Aylesbury.—Several tenders for re-seating St. Mary's Church have been received by the committee, and the lowest tender, we are informed, is that of Messrs. Young and Co. of Oxford, who have proposed to execute the works at the sum of 885*l.* being under the lowest of the other tenders by 168*l.* 10s.

Northampton.—The Marquis of Northampton has presented to the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton all the duplicates of works of architectural and archæological art from the library of Castle Ashby.

Farringdon.—A number of hands have been employed preparing the necessary apparatus for warming and lighting the church here, and a large excavation is now made at the north side for the erection of the furnace and other necessary works.

Oxford.—The ancient church of St. Michael has been restored and re-pewed. A sum of 1,500*l.* according to the local *Journal*, having been contributed for the purpose, Mr. Street, the diocesan architect, furnished a design for the restoration of the church, and Mr. Long, of Witney, builder, was employed to carry it out. In the progress of the work, some portions of the church were found to be in so dilapidated a state that it was deemed necessary to rebuild them, and this has consequently increased the expense. The old and decayed roof, beneath which was a whitewashed ceiling, has been removed, and a new roof, ribbed and covered with Minton's tiles, has been substituted. Nearly the whole of the chancel has been rebuilt, and the roof of this is prepared for decoration and painting at a future time. The old pews, which were of a great height, have been abolished, and the low uniform sittings, in plain oak, have been substituted. The chancel is fitted up with stalls, the poppy-heads of which have been carved by Messrs. Margetts and Eyles, of Oxford. The church is paved with Minton's tiles, and the chancel with glazed encaustic tiles, presented by the manufacturer, Mr. Minton. The chancel is separated by a carved oak screen, and there is a similar screen to the north. The altar-piece is composed of marble and alabaster, and in consequence of the great elevation of the altar by so many steps, the reredos, according to the *Journal*, destroys in a great measure the effect of the painted eastern window, which was presented by the undergraduates of Exeter College. This window has figures representing our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, St. John, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Michael. The old stained glass which was in different parts of the church before its restoration, has been re-set in an ornamental border at the expense of Mr. Street, the architect, and now fills a window on the south side of the chancel. The altar-piece and the reredos are considered, as well as the altar-cloth, to be too showy, and partaking more of the character of a Popish than a Protestant place of worship. The re-opening took place on Thursday in last week.

Salisbury.—The memorial window to the late Dean of Salisbury has been put up in the cathedral.

Winchester.—A public meeting of the inhabitant ratepayers took place on Tuesday in last week, for the purpose of considering and deciding on the recent resolution of the town council for rebuilding and enlarging the present market-house. The resolution of the council, according to the *Hampshire Advertiser*, was adopted by the meeting. The presumed expense of the new market was stated by Mr. C. Wooldridge to be 3,000*l.* which it is proposed to raise by enfranchising a fourth of the corporation property. The improvement, it is said, does not include the erection of a council chamber over the market, that question being reserved, as an outlay of much more than 3,000*l.* would in that case be required. The plan entertained by the meeting seems to be the pulling down of the present market, and the erection of a new building more convenient and ornamental. For this purpose the purchase of the interest of St. John's Hospital in front of the site of the present market will be necessary. The new edifice will stand more to the east, as the corporation has property on that side, and the present narrow street leading to the cathedral yard and square will be widened.

Bristol.—For the erection of the proposed new church in the parish of St. Paul, about 2,000*l.* have already been promised, but to accomplish the work as it should be, about as much more is required. The Rev. Mr. Rogers and the vestry, however, have now raised sufficient to authorise them to commence the building, which will be undertaken at once. Plans, &c. have already been sent in, and in a few weeks they hope to be in a position to lay the foundation-stone.

Tuerton.—Sufficient funds have been collected for the commencement of a new school-building for 300 children, with a residence for the master, though we understand that about 150*l.* more still remains to be raised. The formal inauguration of this work was accomplished on Monday in last week, when the foundation-stone was laid. Mr. C. E. Davis is the architect.

Birmingham.—The committee for the restoration of St. Martin's tower and spire have issued a circular, entitled, "A few last Words about the old Church." From this document *Aris's Gazette* makes the following extract:—"'What are you going to do with the old church?' 'When are you going on with the spire?' are questions which have been asked a thousand times in Birmingham since the removal of the old spire from that venerable edifice. The committee answer, 'We are going to do just what the liberality and public spirit of our fellow-townsmen enable us.' To them we make a final and earnest appeal. The building season is returning, and the contractors must, in a week or two, have final instructions for resuming operations." The committee then observe that "a new, elegant stone spire, standing upon a tower cased, as at present, with dirty red bricks, will present a spectacle at once ludicrous and un-

sightly, and rear its head as a monument of the sufficiency and the parsimony of the churchmen of Birmingham. Would it not be preferable to roof in the tower, and leave it spireless until a larger hearted generation of churchmen shall do the work?" They urge the necessity of the work, and the danger of placing a heavy spire upon the old tower; and again appeal to those niggardly Birminghamites who ought long ere now to have settled this question. We understand that the total sum required is only about 6,000*l.* of which 3,500*l.* have been promised, and about 2,000*l.* paid. The past and still present state of the church reflects great discredit on the whole town.

Birkenhead.—On Tuesday in last week a portion of the embankment wall at the new dock-works at Wallasey Pool fell into the river, with a crash that was heard at Liverpool. For some weeks past the contractors have been engaged in closing up the entrance to the great float with masonry, previous to commencing the excavations within banks for the deep water basin. The retaining wall on both sides of this entrance had been erected some time, and all that was required to make the dam perfect was the completion of this masonry. The wall was 14 feet wide at the bottom, and 12 feet 6 inches at the top. It had reached an elevation of some 16 or 17 feet, but was not quite high enough to exclude the tidal waters, which still continued to flow over it at high water, and which were again let out through sluices as the tide ebbed. Had all gone on well, another week would have sufficed to have excluded the tides altogether, and the works would have proceeded rapidly, as Mr. Brassey had issued orders for the speedy progress of an important part of the contract, namely, the permanent sea-wall and the excavations for the deep water basin. The masonry for a length of 200 feet was precipitated into the river in great masses of stones, some of them carried apparently to a distance of 300 or 400 feet. The loss, it is said, will fall upon the contractors. The delay to the inner works will be about two months.

Buxton.—A triple-lancet east window of stained glass has recently been placed in the old parish church of Buxton, by the incumbent, the Rev. R. P. Hull Brown. The window is designed from one in the Cathedral of Wells, and executed by Messrs. Howard and Atkinson, of Manchester.

Blackburn.—St. Anne's (R.C.) Chapel, has been decorated by Messrs. Barff, Scott, and Bezley, of Preston. The walls of the lady chapel are covered with a diaper, principally composed of monograms of the Virgin. The panels of the roof are ornamented with centres, bearing monograms and surmounted with scroll work. The pillars at the entrance have a chevron ornament, composed of blue and gold, with the words "Ave Maria" repeated several times. The side walls of the church have been thrown into eight panels, in the centre of each of which is a large medallion, surrounded by a cresting, and having an emblem of "the eight beatitudes" inscribed on them. The remaining parts of the panels are filled up with a scroll ornament.

Sheffield.—A monumental tablet has just been erected in the new parish church of Pitsmoor. It is placed in the chancel on the south side, and its form is in the early English style, measuring 8 feet in height and 3 feet 3 inches in width. It is executed in Caen stone, with a highly-polished statuary marble back-ground, on which is a raised figure of a family crest, and an inscription.

Rotherham.—The Local Board of Health held a special meeting last week for the letting of contracts. The first was for the manufacture and supply of glazed stone-ware pipes and other articles for the drainage of the district. There were six tenders, namely, Mrs. Caroline Williams, of Budworth, Warwickshire, 4,[illegible]*l.*; Messrs. Cliff and Ingham, Utley, near Leeds, 3,191*l.*; Mr. Edley Taylor, of Bramption, near Chesterfield, 3,151*l.*; Mr. E. Brooke, of Thornton Lodge, near Huddersfield, 3,189*l.*; Mr. T. H. Simpson, Conisbro', 2,980*l.*; the Farnley Iron Company, Wortley, near Leeds, 3,363*l.* Mr. Simpson's tender was accepted. The second was for the construction of certain brick sewers, the laying of certain stone-ware pipes, and the performance of other works in connection with the drainage of the district. There were three tenders—Messrs. Ripley and James, Masbro' and Kimberworth, 5,700*l.*; Messrs. Pleasance and Turner, of Greasbro', 12,091*l.*; Messrs. Tomlinson, Harper, and Harper, of Derby, 5,022*l.* It was suggested that the Board should examine the tenders for laying the water-pipes, because it was desirable, if there was no material difference in the amount of the tenders, that both contracts should be let to one contractor, and thus obviate the necessity of the streets being opened by two sets of men. Four tenders were sent in; Messrs. Ripley and James, Masbro', 1,535*l.*; Messrs. Tomlinson, Harper, and Harper, Derby, 1,419*l.*; Messrs. Kesteven and Upton, Masbro', 2,275*l*; and Messrs. Harrison and Ducker, of Blackburn, 2,323*l.* In the second and third contracts, the tenders of Messrs. Tomlinson, Harper, and Harper were accepted. The contract for sluice cocks and hydrants was not let. There were three tenders sent in: Messrs. Guest and Chrimes, Rotherham; Mr. R. Wharton, Nottingham; and Mr. G. Jennings, of Blackfriars, London. The Board wished to inspect samples of the articles tendered for. The total of the contracts let amounted to 9,331*l.*

Grantham.—On Sunday night before last, *for the second time in about a year*, the flues under the floor of the church here took fire, to the imminent danger of the building and its occupants, during divine service. The fact was observed as the congregation was assembling: nevertheless, the congregation was most culpably allowed to assemble on the very lame excuse that a close watch was kept to give "timely" alarm in case the absolute necessity should arise. After the service, the boarded floors of some of the pews, and the flues under them, were found dangerously heated. Workmen were immediately employed, and continued engaged during the night. The flues were opened and saturated with water, and every means taken to prevent the fire breaking out, and happily with success. It is now intended, it is said, to protect the flues in a better manner, lest Grantham Church should share the fate of Doncaster. Had necessity arisen for giving the "alarm" alluded to, or had some of the sitters in the pews so "dangerously heated" had their clothes as dangerously heated, and themselves given the alarm, all know too well the probable result of the scene of confusion, and struggle to get out, which would have followed; and had such a result occurred, we should have heard nothing of the fact having been "observed as the congregation was assembling." The recurrence of such peril a second time in the course of a year shows a carelessness doubly disgraceful.

Driffield.—A new stained glass east memorial window has just been put up in the church at Nafferton, at the expense of Mr. John Dickson. It has been executed by Wailes. The principal figures represent the Birth, Crucifixion, and Ascension of Christ.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A subscription has been opened for the repair of All Saints' Church in this town, which is becoming quite dilapidated.

Malvern.—The reservoir for supplying the town of Malvern with water is now nearly completed. It stands on the Wych-road, from which it takes its name. The water line of the reservoir is at an elevation of 300 feet above the centre of the town, and it is calculated that it will hold upwards of 800,000 gallons. The length between the walls is 160 feet, the width 46 feet, and the depth 22 feet, and about 450,000 bricks have been used in its construction. The design, says the *Hereford Times*, is somewhat novel the interior walls being built with openings: there are four of these placed longitudinally, and seven transversely, dividing the interior into thirty-two compartments, the whole being arched over with 9-inch brickwork. The outer walls are backed with layers of stiff clay and concrete, in order to prevent leakage. Large main pipes have been laid from the reservoir through all the streets in the town, and branch pipes into each house; while, in case of fire, an immediate and abundant supply of water will be obtained from hydrants, or plugs, inserted in the mains, at a distance of 100 yards from each other, the pressure being so great that the water will be thrown over the tops of the highest houses in the town without the aid of a fire-engine. The reservoir will be supplied with water by means of feed-pipes from small tanks placed at the different springs on the hills, thence by means of other pipes to the street mains, thus always insuring a fresh supply. The plans for the building were furnished by Mr. Simpson, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and have been carried out under the supervision of Mr. Anderson, the local surveyor. Our readers have heard of it before.

Newport.—A Hereford theatre manager has begun to erect a theatre in Dock-street, Newport, a part of the town which will, at the completion of the new docks, be an important thoroughfare. The building will have a frontage of 50 feet, will rise 20 feet to the roof plates, and have a lofty roof of corrugated iron. The interior will be fitted up in the style known by the name of Garrick, "with entirely new scenery and decorations," and it will hold an audience of 2,000.

Arbroath.—Within these few weeks, says the *Arbroath Guide*, the building of the proposed market-place erections has proceeded rapidly. The edifice, which we have every reason to believe will be the "lion" amongst our public structures, already begins to assume a form and shape. The architect is Mr. Edwards, of Dundee, and the contractors are Messrs. Maxwell, of Arbroath.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

DISTRICT OF REGENT-SQUARE CHURCH, ST. PANCRAS.

A LOCAL Board of Health was formed at the close of last year in the district of Regent-square Church, in consequence of the re-appearance of cholera and the prevalence of other diseases whose origin is identical with it, or whose presence indicates that sources of disease exist in the locality favourable to the production of epidemic diseases in general, and of cholera in particular; and they caused a house-to-house visitation to be made, the result of which was printed and circulated throughout the district.

We have now before us the first Quarterly Report of the Honorary Architect, Mr. E. Cookworthy Robins, and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Panton, which gives an analysis of the operations of the Board from the date of the appointment of the inspector, November 16th, 1853. This Report, arranged in a tabular form, shows that the inspector has made 619 personal inspections in various parts of the district, and that no less than 411 *separate sources of infection* have been, or are about being, abolished, by the removal of cesspools, the renewal of drains, the trapping of sinks, and the removal of refuse. "Taking the average superficial area of each cesspool to be about 8 square feet, we have succeeded in closing, or are now causing to be closed, no less than 100 *square yards of evaporating surface of the most poisonous and deleterious description of infectious effluvia.* Again, taking the average length of the drains of each house to be 30 feet only, we have caused, or are now causing, the removal or cleansing of *upwards of* 1,000 *lineal yards of foul house-drains.*" The Board are convinced "that in the metropolis, as in every town and city,—the places in which typhus is to be found are the neglected and filthy parts of it."

This Report will serve to show to the public how much may be done in the way of sanitary improvement by those who are willing *to set themselves* to this good work.

The Honorary Secretary, in forwarding a copy to us, says:—"The body from which this Report emanates is unsupported by public authority, and unaided by public funds. And yet neither on the score of expense, nor by reason of resistance to their recommendations, have they had any serious difficulty in carrying out the objects for which they were constituted. Is not their example, then, worthy of imitation? and is not their success sufficient to encourage others to follow it?"

Unquestionably it is; and, moreover, their endeavours deserve the warmest praise. We are the more interested in these, as our papers on the "Homes of the Poor," admittedly, influenced the establishment of the Board.

OLD BRIGHTON CHURCH.

May I ask, through your valuable columns, of any of your numerous Brighton readers, by *what* power, and by *whose* authority, have the marble tablets from the walls of the *old* church been removed from the light, and plastered against a *dark* west wall, minus their backgrounds, and works of fine art by Westmacott, &c. thus entirely lost?

This question is asked by one strongly opposed to the marble tablet on ancient church walls, but when, no doubt, heavy fees were paid to the vicar for the site of every tablet so removed, it surely behoves those who are the guardians or wardens of the church, out of respect to those who have paid the fees, to look to the matter. The very arrangement of the tablets speaks the contempt in which they are held, and the apparent disrespect to those who *paid the fees* and erected them.

I was induced from your remarks on Brighton a few weeks since, to peep into the church, where I observed an ordinary construction on the site of the old church under the name of a "Wellington Memorial," *the memorial* itself, well executed with a small amount of the funds, like a high font cover is where the font should have been; a vile modern *Gothic* tablet or two, conspicuously placed, and, as I observed before, works of *fine art* in marble, &c. and the tablets, placed out of the way against a dark west wall. I trust those who have paid fees for such purposes will also insist on their right or have their money returned. Were this confined to the Brighton church, I might not have spoken, but I regret to say, it is a too common practice, under the plea of repairs. The Temple Church removed their tablets, but at a considerable expense contrived a suitable receptacle for them in the Triforium of the "Round."

I am told by an eye-witness that at Hereford Cathedral there is a high mass of valuable tablets, among them works of the highest art, laid one upon another, literally rotting. The fee for interment in this cathedral is stated to be from 100 to 200 guineas, and no doubt that for the erection of a large tablet is as much. At Canterbury it is 100 guineas in the nave; and in some of our metropolitan churches, the smallest amount paid to erect a tablet is 50*l*.

M. E. M.

BUILDINGS IN DUDLEY.

Upwards of 10,500 yards of land, near the Wellington-road, have been purchased by the Dudley committee of the "Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes," for the erection of their proposed model lodging house. It is also in contemplation to erect at the same time a block of model dwellings for families, that the experiment may be tried two ways. The scheme proposed to the committee for laying out the ground is a comprehensive one. The committee have increased their capital from 2,000*l*. to 10,000*l*. as an earnest of what they intend doing.

The present New Connection Methodist School, in Stafford-street, is to be pulled down, and spacious schools, class-rooms, &c. erected upon the site, from designs by Mr. Wigginton; for which tenders have been lodged.

The site for the Masonic Hall has been changed from Priory-street to a more commanding position, in deference to the wishes of Lord Ward, who will now become the principal subscriber. The outcry against the present post-office has been loud and deep, and any change would be gladly accepted by the public.

The survey of Dudley is making rapid progress under the hands of Mr. Roper, of Doncaster. The "nests" upon the ruins of the Castle-keep and the towers of Eve-hill and Netherton Church, are far from being *picturesque*, but they will serve the purpose of their erection. The local board selected civilians to execute their map.

The first quarterly report of the medical officer of health has been published, and displays some fearful results of the non-sanitary condition of the town, notwithstanding the speedy removal of enormous amounts of refuse, the unsparing use of the whitewash-brush, and the careful supervision the local pest-holes have undergone. Nothing permanent can be effected in the way of amelioration until the drainage is completed, and the new water company in the town, to insure plenty of pure water to every house, and some to spare for the periodical flushing of the "to be" sewers.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

It appears, on examination, that a central tower cannot be raised to Westminster Abbey, because the walls are out of the perpendicular. In other words, the whole building is coming down! Is the nation prepared for this, and will it be satisfied to look on and see an edifice fall in ruins, which is connected with all the historical associations of the empire? Assuredly not—the fall of the Abbey would be like the presage of the downfall of the nation. It may be taken for granted, then, that the nation does not intend to let the Abbey fall in ruins, in which sleeps the dust of its sages, its senators, its orators, its heroes, and its kings, and in which the sovereign receives the Crown of England and the Indies. If so, the sooner we set to work to restore it the better. Let the faulty parts be taken down before they come down, on some great occasion, and let the whole be raised upon a firm and stable condition fit to last for ages. And let a handsome lantern tower, with an open-work spire, be raised in the centre, according to the original intention. Money can never be wanted for such a purpose in England.

Clericus.

*** There is no ground for supposing the Abbey to be in a dangerous state; indeed, there is nothing that we know of to prove that the central piers are more out of the perpendicular than they were in the time of Sir Christopher Wren. It would not be wise to raise a central tower as he proposed, nor is it certain that such was the original intention, as the great French types, which seem to have been followed, have not that feature. We are disposed to think that the fabric is not *substantially* out of repair? Its defects are rather in its architectural than its structural features.

UTILIZATION OF REFUSE.

Referring to the various communications which have from time to time appeared in your journal on the subject of British manures, and the preparation of fertilizers to compete with or supersede foreign guano, I venture to request the favour of your insertion of this communication, as a contribution of the results of many years' practical experience in the deodorization and treatment of sewage and other refuse matters in the preparation of manures.

The Manchester Sewage Guano Company commenced operations in the year 1850, in the preparation of manures, which they called "Sewage Guano." The company, under the superintendence of two of the directors, one a practical chemist, and the other a practical engineer, prepared and sold manures manufactured by the following and other processes, viz.:—

1st. The filtration of sewage through animal and vegetable charcoal; 2nd. The precipitation of the solid matters of sewage by lime, lime-water, &c.; 3rd. The evaporation of the water in nightsoil, ammonia water, &c.; 4th. The desiccation and deodorization of fish, blood, flesh, and other animal matters; and 5th. The mixture of the concentrated products and other chemical materials with animal and vegetable charcoal, which absorbs to an extraordinary extent the concentrated liquid thus prepared, and which, when mixed with the solid parts of the fish, flesh, bones, &c. in the manner which experience has pointed out as the best, forms the Manchester Sewage Guano.

Dead horses, sheep, &c. &c.; diseased flesh meat and fish, seized as unfit for human food by the City authorities, have been worked up without causing any nuisance by the process. Various chemical analyses have been made of this manure, which is found to contain a larger proportion of ammonia, phosphates, urates, and other fertilizing properties, than an equal amount in value of foreign guano. The company have recently erected new works, at a large expense, with the requisite convenience of steam power, tanks, drying-stoves, evaporating pans, retorts, sheds, &c.; and although they have not yet had the gratification of receiving any return in the shape of profit, they feel confident, from the fact of the demand for their manures having last year been greater than they could supply, that a reasonable profit may be fairly expected from their future operations.

The company have never taken out a patent; and although they naturally refrain from publishing the particulars of the various processes adopted, they would gladly see a host of competitors arising for the manufacture of a British manure from waste materials which are now the cause of nuisance, sickness, and excessive mortality. Numerous patents have been taken out for processes which the Manchester Sewage Guano Company have used for some time.

The experience of the Manchester Sewage Guano Company may be valuable in exciting more vigorous efforts in the right direction for the attainment of the desirable object in view, which may with truth be considered the great agricultural and sanitary question of the day, viz. the preparation of a valuable fertilizer from the refuse and injurious waste materials of our towns. There is abundant room for every well-directed effort; and heartily wishing success to all who earnestly set about the accomplishment of the desired object, I thank you for the aid you have given to the cause.

John Thompson,
Secretary to the Company.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTICAL.

Tar.—1. If a wooden building, much exposed to atmospheric influences, were painted with diluted Stockholm tar, would it be possible to paint it in the ordinary way afterwards, or would the application of the tar *prevent* this being at any time done?

2. What is the best process whereby to reduce the tar in question to a proper consistence, so as by a light application of it to, on the one hand, preserve the timbers, and on the other obtain the same effect as that of staining and varnishing?

3. There being in the building in question both oak and red deal timbers, by what process can I obtain uniformity of appearance and effect when tarred?

4. What is the relative durability, under the circumstances described, of three coats, oil paint, staining, and varnishing, and Stockholm tarring? and what the relative cost of these different kinds of works? A. P. H.

Iron Pipes, &c.—Can any of your readers offer any practical suggestion for preventing the peroxyde deposit in iron hot-water pipes, boilers, &c. in connection with bath apparatus? Also upon the best measures to be adopted for the cure of same in apparatus already constructed? W. L.

THE FRENCH PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

We find some information on this subject in the *Art-Journal* of the present month. During the summer and the mild season preceding the severe frosts we have experienced in Paris, the *Palais de l'Industrie* was forwarded with very great activity. The immense northern façade which develops itself parallel with the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, proves that all hesitation or doubt on the subject of the plan has disappeared. The stonework has arrived at its proper height, the iron girders, &c. are on the ground, and no doubt, now the cold weather which had stopped the works is gone, we shall shortly be able to see a complete view of the vast outline. The entrance to the palace will be ornamented with friezes and statues, which have been put up to competition; the jury, consisting of M. Visconti Questel, and De Gisors, architects; Seurre, *aîné*, sculptor; Picot and Petitot, painters. The successful artists are M. Elias Robert, M. Diebolt, and M. Desbœufs. They had for opponents Messrs. Ottin, Oleva, and Villain: by an arrangement made between the artists themselves before the decision of the jury, each unsuccessful artist received the sum of 1,000 francs; a very meritorious and fraternal arrangement. M. E. Robert is to execute the

predominant group of figures which will represent "France distributing Crowns to Arts and Industry," forming three colossal statues. The second subject, by Diebolt, is a basso-relievo of two figures of "Fame supporting scutcheons with the Imperial and the Paris Arms." The frieze of the pediment is confided to M. Desbœufs. The subjects to be competed for were left to the choice of the respective artists, who have fully justified the trust reposed in them. It is, however, thought, and that in high quarters, it will be quite impossible the Exhibition can take place in 1855 as expected: the reason is this: in the southern part of the building, which is parallel with the river, a portion of the ground has turned out to be a clayey soil: in other parts the ground seems to have been made; probably when the quay was built. The consequence has been that the high water of the river, common at this period of the year, has infiltered itself, and the whole of the works have to be begun again, and most likely piles will be obliged to be sunk to make the foundation solid. This defect was not perceived when the weather was hot and the river low, but seems now very serious. It is most likely this fact, joined to the uncertainty of political matters and the apprehension of war, may cause the Exhibition to be postponed for another year: we shall let the public know if any fresh news on the subject occur. The builders of the palace have issued proposals for erecting a provisional gallery for the *Salon* of 1855, which will extend from the Bridge of the Invalides to the water-works at Chaillott, on the Quai of the Conference: this is in consequence of the building consecrated to the Fine Arts not being finished in time.

We may add to these particulars that the contract for the palace was taken by Messrs. Goldsmid and Co. at 11,327,000 francs. Two additional wings are intended, at a cost of 6,000,000 francs more, for the erection of which a great number of trees must be rooted up. M. Viel is the architect.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, BIRMINGHAM.

The grand Central Railway Station and Hotel, erected by the London and North-Western Company for the accommodation of their own immense traffic and that of the Midland, Stour Valley, and Shrewsbury and Birmingham lines, is rapidly approaching completion. It is of an extraordinary character. The main front of the station and hotel is a building in the Italian style, 312 feet long, and consisting of a centre and right and left wings. The centre, which projects about 20 feet from the wings, is 120 feet long, and four stories in height. The lower story is composed of an arcade, divided by Doric pilasters into ten arches, each pilaster being flanked by piers of rusticated masonry. This story is built entirely of Derbyshire stone. The edifice, with the exception of the lower story, is constructed of white brick, the window frames, mouldings, cornices, and the rusticated quoins on the edges of the walls being formed in Portland cement. The hotel, which is entered by a stone porch, comprises the whole of the left wing, the centre, excepting the ground floor, and the third story of the right wing. The remainder of the edifice is devoted to railway purposes exclusively. The refreshment-room is about 80 feet long by 40 feet broad, divided into three portions by rows of massive pillars. To convey, says the local *Journal*, an idea of the appearance presented by the station,—we must ask the reader to imagine that he stands on a stone platform, a quarter of a mile long; that behind him is a range of forty-five pillars projecting from the station wall; that in front of him are ten lines of rails, four platforms, and a broad carriage-way, bounded by another range of forty-five massive iron pillars; and that above all this there stretches, from pillar to pillar, a semi-circular roof, 1,100 feet long, 205 feet wide, and 80 feet high, composed of iron and glass, without the slightest support except that afforded by the pillars on either side. The roof consists of thirty-six principals or arches of iron, strongly framed together. The upper rib is curved in the segment of a circle, and each end rests upon a pillar, but between the rib and the pillar an ingenious system of rollers is introduced, so as to allow of either expansion or contraction by atmospheric changes. From each rib depend at regular intervals twelve "struts," which are laced together by diagonal bars. The lower ends of the struts are attached to the tie-rod, and which corresponds in curvature with the rib. Each of these principals weighs about 25 tons. They are placed at intervals of 24 feet from each other. Each rib is composed of five distinct pieces, riveted together. The pillars, we may mention, weigh 3 tons 12 cwt. each. From rib to rib numerous "purlins" are stretched, and these serve to support the smaller divisions of the glazed roof. The roof is composed of glass and corrugated iron, the former bearing a proportion of three-fourths to the latter, which runs along in a broad strip on each side, and in two bands on the crown of the arches. The glass, which is fluted, was supplied by Messrs. Chance. The construction of the station roof has been effected by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the works being placed under the immediate direction of Mr. Phillips: the architect of the station and hotel is Mr. W. Livock, of London; and all the other works connected with the station, except the engineering, have been executed by Messrs. Branson and Gwythar.

COST OF ARCHED ROOFS.

Below I send you an estimate of the cost of applying hollow brick arched roofs to farm buildings in course of erection in Northumberland as compared with timber and slate

Length of east wing, 95 feet; breadth, 16 feet.
„ west „ 77 feet; „ 15 feet.

Total length of roof, 57½ yards; average breadth over all 6 yards.

Each superficial yard costs, for bricks, 1s.; labour, 6d

57½ by 6=344, at 1s. 6d.	£25 16
57 iron springers, at 5s. each	14 5
Iron ties, 3 cwt. at 9s. per cwt.	1 7
Labour on ditto	1 7
Glazing bricks, 7,000 at 10s.	3 10
8 casks cement, at 16s.	6 4
Leading 7,000 bricks	4 4
Total cost...	£56 17

Estimated cost of timber and slate roof, materials brought by rail to the station:—

Timber 38 squares of roofing, at 30s.	£57 0
Slating, 427 yards, at 2s.	21 14
	£78 14

The only item uncertain in the first estimate is the charge for glazing, and this would be the subject for an agreement. All the others are the actual cost at which we can contract to have the work done: you will, therefore, see that with glazed bricks laid in cement the cost will not exceed (exclusive of leading the bricks) two-thirds of the slate roof. The only thing to be set against it is the necessity of some alteration in the stable fittings, which will cause some additional expense; but I should think 5*l.* will cover that: the centres we have will do the whole.

R.

THE CONDITION OF SOUTHWARK.

This is not the first time I have had to trouble you, nor the only instance in which you will have obliged by a passing notice of some of the crying evils which the ratepayers of Southwark have to endure (evils which are patiently endured, until they become insufferable), as is that which I now beg to call your attention to. Should you be by chance *en route* to Greenwich by the Old Kent-road, you would find the abominable stench from the animal deposit of several weeks' accumulation to be such as would surpass your patient endurance, and excite your pity for those who have to endure it night and day, and who, like Pharaoh of old, under his plagues, could find no release but by the hand of Moses, so can we find no respite until our authorities in parochial matters think well to awake to a sense of their duty, and require their contract scavenger to do his, for which the ratepayers are heavily taxed. I am prepared to state that for some time past there has been but one miserable sinner cleansing the road (as he would call it), by carefully spreading the soil (for it is nothing else) evenly over the surface, the more effectually to generate malaria, and from that fever and cholera under the rays of the sun, unless your pen can alter it again.

H. G.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On lately viewing the new wing, on the Pimlico side of Buckingham Palace, it occurred to me that uniformity would dictate the necessity for a similar erection at the opposite or north end of the palace. Why might not this new part comprise accommodation sufficient for all the purposes of levees, drawing-rooms, &c. and so render it unnecessary to continue the present inconvenient migration to St. James's Palace on such occasions? The grounds of Buckingham Palace, and the approaches in various directions, would give facilities far greater than are now presented by the blockade of St. James's-street, Pall-mall, &c. with carriages. The site of St. James's Palace and its appurtenances might then be appropriated to valuable public objects; affording, at the same time, an opportunity for making a better entrance into the park in a line with St. James's-street.

I recollect the remark being made that we could not consistently abolish the historical associations of *St. James's*. Well, then, we can dispense with the term *Buckingham*, and let it become the future *Court of St. James's*.

A. B. C.

THE STRANGERS' GALLERY AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Any person who has listened to a debate in the House of Commons will, I am sure, agree with me in my complaint of the want of comfort and accommodation afforded to those who obtain admission to the Strangers' Gallery. On the occasion of an interesting debate there is naturally a large attendance in the waiting passage, and as the rule "first come first served" is a just one, to obtain the advantage some come as early as twelve o'clock, where they have to sit until four o'clock. There is a fire, that is something; but most of those who wait would like to read if they conveniently could: this advantage is almost denied them by the only gaslight in the passage being between the doors, which are not always shut, through which there is a great traffic, and consequently a thorough draft. This inconvenience might be avoided by simply putting a gaslight under the stairs. There is one other little alteration I would wish to speak about, and that is the hard boards of the benches in the Strangers' Gallery. Sitting in eager expectation, on the sharp edge of an uncushioned board, is, to say the least, an uncomfortable position. I trust the proper authorities will place these suggestions among the "little things" that are worthy of their consideration.

Comfort.

AMENDED METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

In the House of Commons, a few evenings ago, Mr. James Bell inquired of the Chief Commissioner of Works, whether, considering the very unsatisfactory state of the Buildings Act, some portions being unintelligible and others inoperative, it was the intention of Government to introduce a new Metropolitan Buildings Bill this session; and if so, whether it would be a complete Bill, or one to annul the Act now in force?

Sir W. Molesworth replied, that they did not intend to introduce a completely new measure, but the Board of Health had the subject under their consideration, with the view of bringing in an amending Act.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOL.

The accompanying engraving is a representation of the Educational Buildings which have been erected at Pinner, for the children of the Commercial Travellers of Great Britain—a numerous and important body. We will give some particulars hereafter.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOL.—Messrs. Lane and Ordish, Architects.

THE "OIL OF VITRIOL" CONTROVERSY.

WE have had a communication of some length from Mr. Thompson on this subject, but really the tone of it is so uncalled for, and so much out of keeping with the occasion, that he cannot have expected us to publish it in our own journal. This is a simply scientific and municipal question, with which "Sir Lucius O'Trigger" and his "very pretty quarrel," referred to by Mr. Thompson with much gusto, have nothing to do. We have little desire to dip our own fingers any further into so "corrosive" a flow of discussion as that into which this "oil of vitriol" question appears *ab initio* to have led. We shall return, however, to the real question at issue on another occasion. We may add, that we have had a communication from Dr. Letheby also, but couched in very different terms, although certainly it seems to us that if either had *reason* to complain of maltreatment, it was the latter, and not Mr. Thompson.

SHOREDITCH NEW ALMSHOUSES.

SOME almshouses have been erected opposite Haggerstone Church, Brunswick-street, Hackney-road. The project was set on foot about twelve years since, and in the early part of the year 1851, designs were invited in competition, and those submitted by Mr. T. E. Knightley were selected. The houses are for twenty aged women of the parish of Shoreditch, who have been ratepayers, and have not at any time received parochial relief. Each inmate has a sitting-room, bed-room, and scullery. In the centre building there is a committee-room and a staircase communicating with a gallery at the back, which is supported upon an arcade, and access is given to the first-floor rooms by means of the gallery. A large slate cistern is placed over the central portion of the structure, from which each apartment is supplied with water. The style is Jacobian. Messrs. Wood and Son were the builders.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS IN IRELAND.

THE monthly meeting of this Institute took place in Dublin on the 18th inst. Mr. Jacob Owen, V.P. in the chair. The attendance included Messrs. Denny, Symes, Papworth, Montgomery, McCarthy, F. Louch, Murray, Lyons, Kirk, Telford, J. Owen, and Neville, honorary secretaries. The secretaries announced the receipt of a donation of encaustic tiles from Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co. The announced paper on "The Results of Education on the Fine Arts," was postponed. The chairman, previous to announcing the adjournment of the meeting, urged that the members generally should endeavour to aid in furthering the objects of the Institute by contributing papers.

THE UPPER SASH.

I HAVE for the last few days been doing my utmost to give all an equal chance of deriving benefit from the copious inhalation of self. I find that where mostly wanted there I am mostly excluded, viz. in those fœtid crowded rooms with which your towns abound. I continuously strive to enter these, and find almost invariably the miserable openings called windows closed tightly against me, and hear from the pallid inhabitant within a murmur and a wish to admit me. And why does he not? Because the upper sashes of these windows are never made to open; and to raise the lower ones would be to admit too much draught upon his half-clad person.

In my *winds* around wider streets and spacious squares, I never find this to be the case. Is it that lines and pulleys are too dear for a poor man's window-sash, or is this one of the many methods of improvement those intrusted with the public health overlook, because of its simplicity?

Do, sir, say a word on this simplest method of ventilation, and thus give all a chance of the benefit which is to be derived from their best of friends,

PURE AIR.

TRAPP'S BARREL MACHINE.

MR. TRAPP, of Elmira, New York, has invented a machine for making barrels, buckets, &c. It performs all the work necessary to complete a barrel except setting up the staves, putting in the heads, and driving the hoops. The rough staves are cut from the stick of wood by a cylindrical saw of the proper diameter: the rough ends are then cut off by two circular saws, that are fixed upon the same shaft, at a distance apart somewhat more than the length the staves should be when finished: the staves are then fed to the dressing machine, which consists of a revolving circular plate, fitted with cutters that project slightly beyond its periphery, for dressing the inside or concave of the stave, and a ring that revolves upon another ring, having cutters projecting beyond its inner edge, for dressing the outside of the stave. Each dresser revolves, at a high speed, in a plane at right angles to the grain of the wood.

The staves are carried through the dressing-machine by serrated rollers, and are prevented from being carried sideways by the action of the cutters, by grooved rollers, whose projections are forced into the wood by springs: the indentations are afterwards cut out with the shavings taken off by the knives of the outside dresser.

The next operation, giving the staves the proper shape and bevel on the edges, is performed thus: they are placed, one at a time, in a light frame of wood, and forced by the action of a lever upon the bed piece of the frame which has the same curve as the side of the intended barrel. The lever locks itself, and holds the stave firmly. Upon the outside of the frame, in a line perpendicular to the cross curve of the stave, and at a distance from it equal to the half diameter of the barrel, are two projecting pins, that fit into sockets fixed to a frame that surrounds a revolving wheel, termed a jointer, fitted with cutters, which turn in a horizontal plane: the centres of the sockets are in the same plane as the cutting edges of the cutters. The pins are placed in the sockets, and the opposite side of the frame brought down until the contained stave bears upon the cutters: they remove the rough edges, and give the proper shape and bevel: the frame is turned over and the other edge of the stave finished in the same way before it is removed from the frame: this insures the same width at the ends of the staves, and consequently, the barrel made of them will be the same diameter at the heads. The "setting up" is performed by hand, and two metal hoops are driven on about one inch from each end: the barrel is then placed in two rings of metal that are arranged so as to revolve freely. One of them can be made to approach or recede from the other by a screw and handle: the barrel is secured by forcing the moveable ring towards the other, until its motion is arrested by the metal hoops, previously driven upon the barrel, over which the two rings fit. Upon the sustaining frames of the revolving rings are three moveable tools, fitted with knives of a suitable shape for smoothing the ends of the staves, giving the chamfer and cutting the croze for the reception of the head.

The barrel being made to revolve by a belt passing round it, or by some other suitable means, the tools are brought against the staves, and the superfluous wood cut away. The exact motion of each tool is regulated by a stop: this insured uniformity of length and interior diameter, which is of importance, particularly the latter, as the heads are all of one diameter, and should fit in any barrel. In making whiskey barrels, the outside is sometimes turned off by means of a tool that slides upon a bed of the same curve as that desired for the barrel, and fed by a screw; but that is not absolutely required, as the staves are smooth, and of uniform thickness.

The heads are finished in this manner: after the slabs have been cut by a circular saw, and the edges straightened upon the jointer, two or three of sufficient width to form the head are placed edge to edge, between two circular plates, one of which, having a number of sharp steel points projecting from the surface, revolves upon its axis: the other plate does not revolve, but is moved in the direction of its axis, by a screw that forces the slabs against the points, which penetrate the pieces and hold them in position. The revolving head is put in motion, and two cutters are brought by the motion of a lever against the wood, which is cut into a circular shape by their action: a further movement of the lever brings a part of the cutter in contact with the wood, giving the proper bevel to fit in the croze made in the staves to receive it. The outside of the head can be turned off if desired by a tool arranged for the purpose; but as this adds to the cost of the barrel, without bettering its quality, it is not usually done. Each machine is capable of turning out from 250 to 300 barrels in a day, depending upon the quality and seasoning of the material. The smallest kegs, as well as the largest hogsheads, can be equally well made by the machine. One for flour-barrels has been built by Messrs. Reaney, Neaffie, and Co. of Philadelphia, for a company, who have it in operation near the Navy Yard, where it can be seen by those interested in such matters.*

SMOKE FUNNELS.

THE reckless mode in which zinc tubes and large chimney-pots are now put on, is deserving of comment, as the next high wind will most assuredly testify.

These metal tubes are now commonly put on, or rather over, the ordinary chimney-pots—in the majority of cases the ordinary labourer is selected for the operation, so niggardly of expense are individuals in these cases, that a bricklayer is not employed.

It may serve as a timely warning to call the public attention to the fact, that the Act requires these tubes to be built 2 feet into the solid brickwork of flue; and that, should accident to life or limb be the result of this highly dangerous and censurable proceeding, the remedy will be in their own hands. These tubes may now be seen in all places, and at all angles of inclination, inclining fearfully.

A DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

ELECTRO-MOTIVE POWER.

AT the Bury Athenæum lately, a lecture on this subject was delivered by the Rev. A. B. Power, the principal of the Diocesan Training Institution at Norwich, in course of which the lecturer said he had no expectation that the power under consideration would supersede the agency of steam, when applied on the large scale, but there was good reason, he believed, to think it might be brought to supplement and aid it. The invention brought under notice as the leading feature of the lecture, was one patented in Great Britain, and throughout Europe, by Mr. T. Allan, of Adelphi-terrace, London. Mr. Allan, the lecturer said, had succeeded in using the force of a series of electro-magnets in such a way as to employ the attractive energy only over a distance that was practically efficient, and this series of pulls was made to actuate a crank, so as to obtain rotatory motion of any given power required. By adjusting the size and number of cranks and magnets, any force might be obtained, from one only sufficient to turn a watchmaker's drill, up to a power equal to turn the auxiliary screw of a first-class merchant ship. He spoke of this invention as one of much promise, and deserving public attention.

The lecturer then recalled the attention of the audience to the problem to be solved in the arrangement of electro-magnetic engines, viz. to connect the *great power* of an electro-magnet acting through a *short distance* into an *available stroke*. He explained the mode adopted by Mr. Allan, and expressed his conviction that this principle would be turned to good account, and that it was well worth the attention of capitalists. He stated that engines might be constructed of any power, to work in either a vertical or horizontal plane; and that the first cost would be much less than that of a steam-engine of corresponding dimensions and force. He reminded the audience that engines of small power working on the plan under consideration would be of great use to watchmakers, grinders, polishers, lapidaries, &c. He spoke of the applicability of electro-magnetic engines to locomotion on roads and railways to auxiliary screws in merchant vessels, and a variety of other purposes.

A power such as this, we may in fine remark, might be happily and easily applied, on a very small scale, indeed, even to those little four-wheeled self-impelled vehicles on one of which we have just seen a workman proceeding, in a business-like way, and at a good pace, to his daily labours, his tools, &c. in a box-like projection before his own seat. In this case the machine was worked by the

* From the *Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

feet in a couple of treddles, but how easily might some motive power, such as the electro-magnetic, were it brought into a practicable shape, be applied even to these as yet scarcely more than toy machines! By some such means, or even by the force of a powerful steel spring, like that of a watch on a great scale, and wound up beforehand, by steam power, or even by some mechanical manual power, a cheap and important aid might be given to the metropolitan industrious classes, to enable them to live out of town, in healthful byeways, and to run in all directions independent even of omnibuses, whose proprietors, by the way, are acting, nowadays, as if they wished to encourage and establish some such project as that we have just started for behoof of those whom they victimize.

MASTERS AND MEN.

OSBORN *v.* ROPER and SON.—In this case, in the Westminster County Court, the defendants, Messrs. Samuel Roper and Son, builders, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, were sued by the plaintiff for the sum of 3s. wages due.

The plaintiff stated that in November last he was engaged by the defendants as joiner, which was his trade, under a person named Diaper, the acting foreman in the construction of a mahogany glass case, which was to be done by a certain time. He was to receive 5s. 6d. per day, but be paid weekly. On the night of Saturday, the 4th of February, plaintiff received his money, after which he handed to the cashier a printed time-table for the ensuing week, thereby intimating his intention of stopping to complete the job. However, between then and Monday he heard from Diaper that men in their lines, who would receive better pay, were wanted at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. He made application on the Sunday, but no conclusive arrangement being come to, he as usual went to the defendant's workshop on Monday morning. He left at twelve o'clock, the dinner hour, and finding that he had been along with Diaper, engaged at the Crystal Palace, neither of them that day returned. On the Tuesday morning he fetched away his tools from the defendant's, and on being asked by a fellow workman what he was doing, he said that he was in view of a better job. On the Saturday night he sent for the amount he now claimed for his holiday's work, which being refused, to try his right thereto he instituted the present proceedings.

By Mr Hughes.—It was the custom in the trade for men to discharge themselves, or be discharged, when they or their masters thought proper, on the instant, without any previous notice.

Judge (Mr. Bayley).—I never heard of such a custom, and it is not at all reconcilable to English law.

Plaintiff.—I will call Mr. Diaper to show that it exists.

Mr. Farrell, the usher, then called Diaper, who having been, before the case was entered into by the Judge, ordered out of court, started up, saying, "Here, sir:" upon which his Honour, after some observations on his orders not having been obeyed, directed him to be taken into custody for contempt; at the same time saying that he could not but receive his evidence as a witness.

Diaper's testimony was confirmatory of the plaintiff's; and after giving it he was removed in custody.

For the defence, Mr. George Marshall, clerk to the defendants, said that the rule of their firm, and he believed every respectable firm throughout England, was, in the event of discharging a man suddenly, through some unforeseen occurrence, to pay them for the whole day on which that took place, and in addition thereto a quarter of a day as compensation for the loss of time incurred in seeking other employment. Mr. Hughes quoted several Acts of Parliament showing that the plaintiff had merited punishment under the criminal law for leaving work unfinished, and was proceeding at some length, but was interrupted by his Honour observing that he never could suppose such a custom as the plaintiff wished him to believe ever had existed between masters and men, and if so all contracts at the caprice of the workmen must inevitably fail. Judgment for the defendants, with costs. At the intercession of Mr. Roper, jun. Diaper was admonished and discharged.

FALL OF A CORNICE IN THE NEW ROAD.

IN your notice of the above in your last number, you mention me as the architect of the works. I was so employed by the freeholder, and made the drawings. The ground was let on building lease: the parties building superintended the works themselves, making many deviations from my drawings (including a material one in the construction of the said cornice), and as I had not the control of the execution of the works, no blame whatever (if blame there be) can attach to me. HORACE JONES.

HOW FIRES ARE EXTINGUISHED IN LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

THE advantages of a constant supply of water, and of efficient arrangements for extinguishing fires, have been found in the case of Manchester. The *Manchester Guardian* says, in noticing the most extensive and destructive fire ever known in Manchester, commencing in the large warehouse of Messrs. Rylands and Son, New High-street, and extending to various other piles of warehouses, with more or less destructive effects:—

"Mr. Rose speaks in the highest terms of the great advantages of the street hydrants, on the occasion of large fires like the one now described. Before the existence of those useful and constantly ready supplies of water, the labour of pursuing the fire from street to street, with heavy engines, detaching and again attaching the hose to the fire-plugs, and other matters, was very great. On Wednesday night, when it became desirable to remove the force and apparatus from New High-street to Bridgewater-place, it was done with the greatest celerity, simply requiring the transfer of the hose and the stand pipes, and was made and the operations commenced in the new locality in a few minutes. Indeed, nothing can show the great value of the hydrants, and a good supply of water in the streets in the case of fire, better than the fact, that with ten engines upon the spot Mr. Rose only used one, finding he could get an equally abundant supply of water more readily and at sufficient pressure from the street mains. In narrow streets where engines cannot easily be placed or moved to and fro, the substitution of hydrants is of vast utility."

We cannot forbear putting in contrast the account contained in the *Times* of the fire at the warehouses of Messrs. Bielefields, in Wellington-street North:—

"When the engines had got out their gear and were all ready for working, there was a most lamentable want of water. From the great altitude of the building and the fire being in the upper story, an unusual force of water was required to reach the flames; and more than half an hour elapsed after the arrival of the engines before any attempt could be made to stay their progress. At length, by great exertions, lengths of hose were carried, by the means of the fire-escape ladders, to the tops of the opposite houses in Exeter-street, and by this means some water was thrown upon the fire."

WEST LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

WE understand that the London and North-Western Railway Company have introduced into Parliament a Bill for carrying into effect the arrangement between this ill-used company, the West London, and themselves, and it is expected that this Bill will shortly receive the sanction of the Legislature. The West London Company have appointed, under the arrangement agreed upon, Mr. Hawkshaw, the engineer, as the arbitrator to whom the interests of this company are to be confided.

Surely no director or official of the leviathan North-Western can ever reflect on their treatment of the West London Railway Company without a burning blush. One of these days the story told in plain language, and calling acts by their right names, may prove in the hands of an adversary a powerful weapon.

THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

THE following is a list of the tenders sent in for builders' and (chiefly) iron works at the New Metropolitan Cattle-market, Copenhagen-fields, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Bunning, architect:

	£	A.*	B†
Lawrence, Bros.	47,296	45,286	42,773
H. and M. D. Grissell...	42,997	41,617	38,620
Charles Fox and Co. ...	42,828	(not in form.)	
R. W. Kennard.....	41,490	40,660	36,940
R. Walker (accepted)...	36,674	36,064	34,414

SELF-ACTING SIGNALS.

A CHATHAM correspondent, Mr. J. P. Rickon, C.E. speaks of a new self-acting signal, just patented by a Mr. Tyer, and called the "Electro-Magnetic Railway Signal," of which it is said that by this invention, and the agency of voltaic electricity, the train itself, upon entering any station, gives notice to the station it last left, that the line is so far clear. Upon quitting a station, the train transmits a signal to the next station in advance, and calls attention thereto by the sounding a large bell, thereby giving the signal-man timely notice. Signals can be transmitted from any intermediate point or place between any two stations, so that in the event of a break down, or other stoppage on the line, an alarm signal can be given to the stations on each side, and assistance obtained. The engine-driver can be signalled from the station he may be approaching at any distance deemed requisite, rendering auxiliary signals and fog detonators unnecessary. The signal transmitted to the engine-driver is upon his engine, and his attention is called by the sounding of his whistle. Any neglect of the signal given is at once detected, as a register is kept at the station of the signal received. In event of "shunting" at a station, notice is given the stations on each side; and should any train be approaching, the engine-driver will receive the *danger* signal. It is also applicable to all stations, crossings, junctions, tunnels, &c. All of this, according to our correspondent, has been done by this apparatus, on the North Kent line, between Lewisham and Chalton. "I have no other motive," he adds, "in writing this beyond the wish of seeing the different companies compelled to adopt some effectual means for the public safety." The apparatus described, he says, has been exhibited in town, at the offices of Messrs. Agar and Goddard. We may here remark, that in reply to a question put in the Commons by Mr. J. Batt, as to communication by electric signals between guards and drivers, Mr. Cardwell said experiments had been tried as to a system of electrical communication, and a committee of that House had recommended that such a system should be rendered compulsory. In that opinion the Board concurred, but as to the manner of carrying it out, that was a different question. We may add, too, on this subject, that whatever may be done as to electrical communication, either between guards and drivers, or between stations and guards, we can see no difficulty in at once compelling railway companies to employ an additional guard, placed on the engine itself, to look out ahead, instead of the engine-driver, who at present has both to attend to his engine, and also to look out ahead against all contingencies, duties quite as incompatible on railway trains as on ocean steamers.

* If the wrought-iron work to roofs of pig and calf markets be not galvanized.

† If the ironwork to enclosure railings, gates, &c. be not galvanized.

Notices of Books.

Gymnastics, an essential Branch of National Education, both Public and Private; the only Remedy to improve the present Physical Condition of Man. By Captain Chiosso. London: Walton and Maberly, Upper Gower-street. 1854.

CAPT. CHIOSSO has published his "Gymnastics, an essential Branch of National Education," from which we gave an extract some weeks ago. The importance of gymnastic exercises is not to be questioned, and the subject is here treated largely, and even learnedly. We are disposed to agree with the writer that,—

"It will be a great epoch of modern history, when any sovereign or government shall have ordered the erection of gymnasiums (lesser or larger) in every open space of our towns and cities—in our parks and gardens—and on our commons—to which, early and late, a serene, innocent, and happy youth may resort; when, in every country, a central gymnastic establishment, for the training of masters, will have been established, when, in fine, a satisfactory testimonial from a gymnasium will be considered as *essential* as that of any other educational department. Moreover, the gymnast requires no written testimonial: his is one impressed and marked by a higher authority than that of man—an erect, proud, manly womanly) posture, a warm and animated look, and a form of body capable of enjoying as well as enduring life. '*Contra tales non est lex.*'"

In ancient Greece body-culture was much studied.

"At Athens there were three gymnasia. First, the *Lyceum*, on the banks of the Ilissus, the building of which was ascribed to Pisistratus, Pericles, and the archon Lycurgus, who probably had all contributed towards its completion. It was here that Aristotle taught a numerous circle of pupils and followers. Its stadium was built of white Pentelic marble, and of such splendour, that Pausanias says it resembled a mount of that substance. There existed a law of Solon, that whoever stole anything from the Lyceum was to be punished with death. The second gymnasium of Athens was the *Academia*, about six stadia from the city. This place was surrounded by shady trees and lonely walks, and Euripides speaks of the 'shadowy alleys of the divinified Academos.' Here it was that Plato delivered his discourses. The place was surrounded with a wall, by Hipparchus. The third gymnasium, called *Cynosargis*, was destined for the exercises of the humbler order of society."

The circulation of this pamphlet is calculated to do much good.

Russia. From the French of the Marquis de Custine. Longman, Brown, and Co. 1854.

To meet the demand for information concerning the empire of the capricious despot for whose misdeeds thousands of men have been and other thousands will be launched into eternity, Messrs. Longman have re-published the Marquis de Custine's book on Russia. It forms *three parts* of their "Traveller's Library," and is to be had therefore for as many shillings. Here is the Count's impression of Moscow as a city:—

"I have not seen Constantinople, but I believe that, next to that city, Moscow is the most striking in appearance of all the capitals in Europe. It is the in land Byzantium. Fortunately the squares of the old capital are not so immense as those of St. Petersburg, in which even St. Peter's of Rome would be lost. At Moscow, the sites are more confined, and therefore the edifices produce greater effect. The despotism of straight lines and symmetrical plans is opposed here both by nature and history: Moscow is everywhere picturesque. The sky, without being clear, has a silvery brightness: the models of every species of architecture are heaped together without order or plan: no structures are perfect as works of art, nevertheless the whole strikes, not with admiration, but with astonishment. The inequalities of the surface multiply the points of view. The magic glories of multitudes of cupolas sparkle in the air. Innumerable gilded steeples, in form like minarets, Oriental pavilions and Indian domes, transport you to Delhi; donjon-keeps and turrets bring you back to Europe in the times of the Crusades; the sentinel, mounted on the top of his watch-tower, reminds you of the muezzin inviting the faithful to prayer; while, to complete the confusion of ideas, the cross, which glitters in every direction, commanding the people to prostrate themselves before the Word, seems as though fallen from heaven amid an assembly of Asiatic nations, to point out to them all the narrow way of salvation. It was doubtless before this poetical picture that Madame de Staël exclaimed—*Moscow is the Rome of the North!*

The massive tower, at the foot of which my footman made me alight, is picturesquely pierced by two arches: it separates the walls of the Kremlin, properly so called, from their continuation, which serves as a girdle to Kitaigorod, the city of the merchants, another quarter of old Moscow, founded by the mother of the Czar, John Vassilievitch, in 1534. This date appears to us recent, but it is ancient for Russia, the youngest of the European realms."

Concerning the Kremlin he speaks very enthusiastically:—

"To describe the contrast produced by so many edifices of various styles, crowded together in one spot, which forms the centre of an immense city, to convey an idea of the effect produced by the congregation of Arabesque palaces, Gothic forts, Greek temples, Indian steeples, Chinese pavilions, all confusedly mingled within a circle of Cyclopean walls, would be utterly impossible. Words cannot paint objects, except by the recollections which they recall; and the recollections of no one who has not seen the Kremlin can serve to picture it.

The basement of the little Moorish palace is almost entirely occupied by one enormous vaulted hall, the roof of which is supported by a single pillar, rising from the centre. This is the hall of the throne: the emperors repair to it on leaving the church, after their coronation. Everything here revives the recollection of the magnificence of the ancient Czars, and the imagination goes back to the reigns of the Ivans and Alexises. The appearance is truly Muscovite. The entirely new paintings, which cover the walls of this palace, struck me as being executed with taste: the *tout ensemble* reminds me of the pictures I have seen of the porcelain tower at Pekin."

The state of morals in Russia is described as very low, and the people in a debased condition.

VARIORUM.

The "Pocket Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland" (fourth year), by Mr. H. Rumsey Forster, of the *Morning Post*, has just been issued by Bogue, of Fleet-street, as "revised by the nobility" themselves. Mr. Forster has long been favourably known as connected with the daily press, and especially in connection with the movements of the fashionable world, and has discharged his duty carefully. The book is elegantly got up, and contains in a very small compass a large amount of information.

Under the title of "Life and Marine Assurance; Considerations which should influence Assurers in the Selection of an Office for Life Assurance" (Longman and Co. 1854), Mr. Lance gives a great deal of very curious and valuable information, deduced from published accounts and returns, deserving attention, although we are not disposed to agree with his general deduction in favour of proprietary companies. It is estimated "that the amount of assurances in force exceed in value 200,000,000*l.*; that the annual sum paid on the death of assured persons is now above 5,000,000*l.*; that the invested capital of life assurance companies, exclusive of the forty-eight established within five years, is not less than 77,000,000*l.*; that upwards of 7,500,000*l.* is annually contributed, not for personal advantage, but to secure a future benefit to others; and that in one year life assurance has been adopted to the extent of 26,000,000*l.* involving an investment in premiums of more than 900,000*l.*" All this, with much more which is to follow, has grown out of a paper written by Dr. Halley, in 1693, to fulfil his pledge to the council of the Royal Society, that he would supply a certain amount of matter for their "Transactions."——"Vital Statistics," Part I. A pamphlet, by Mr. R. Thompson Jopling (King, Cheapside), is cognate. The writer urges, with justice, that "the advantage of computing into tables the chances of individual life affected with various maladies, would be valuable not only to the public, but to the medical profession, and of course to assurance companies, who could then take every life presented to them, it being necessary only to fix the class to which each proposal would belong.—— In "The Practicability of Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes" (London Stanford), Mr. Cheyne Brady has brought together a number of facts, partly from our own pages, for the advantage mainly of Dublin, where the author is seeking to carry proposed improvements into practice.——Amongst a pile of other paper-covered books we find "The Dramatic Register for 1853," to which we will allude rather for the sake of the compiler than because it is our province. It is a very good notion, carefully carried out, and it seems a pity that the publication should be discontinued. As we like to show a bit of knowledge, whatever the subject, we will set T. F. D. C. right as to the authorship of two or three pieces played at the Lyceum, the more so as it involves a story of distress. "A. S. S." and "A Fast Train" are entered, with a query, as by J. M. Maddox, and "A Bachelor of Arts," as by Pelham Hardwicke, suggested to be Mr. Tom Taylor. The fact is, however, these three pieces were writtten (or, rather, adapted) by Mr. Reynoldson, and it is a curious incident in connection with dramatic literature, that for the latter, which was certainly one of the best and most successful pieces of the year, he received but 3*l.*! and this without any reproach to the manager, who doubtless had to pay a proper sum for it to a third party. This, however, is a divergence.—— Amongst the new books of which our readers will desire to hear are a very handsome volume by the Rev. J. L. Pettit, "Architectural Studies in France" (Geo. Bell, London), fully illustrated, and a valuable practical work by Mr. Fairbairn (John Weale), "On the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes." These will both receive full consideration hereafter.

FALL OF GALLERIES IN A THEATRE.—We learn from *New Orleans Paper* that on February 26th, during the performance at the French Theatre, New Orleans, two galleries, which were set apart for persons of colour, fell, owing to the iron rods by which these galleries were suspended from the roof giving way. The suspending rods had been substituted for iron columns supporting the galleries owing to the columns obstructing the view of the stage from the dress circle. There were only eighty-four persons in the two galleries, and, as the fall was a gradual one, most persons in the dress circle had time to escape. The iron rods broke near the roof, and the galleries then sank some 3 feet; but, as there was an additional support to these galleries from iron bars from the wall, it prevented the destruction of hundreds of lives.

Miscellanea.

BRISTOL SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART.—A public meeting of the Bristol School of Practical Art, in connection with the Board of Trade department of Science and Art, was held on Friday in last week, at the Gallery of Arts, Drawbridge, the mayor in the chair. There was a large attendance, the majority being composed of ladies. The mayor opened the business, and the Rev. J. Eagles read the report, which stated that "The Academy of Art being about to erect an edifice for the purposes of that society, in Mr. Tyndal's park, it has been proposed that the school should form a part of that building; subject, however, to arrangements for its independent existence; but still, allowing of mutual accommodation in the use of casts, models, library, &c. which have been most kindly offered on the part of the Academy: these advantages counterbalance, as it is conceived, any disadvantages arising from the distance of the locality from the centre of the city. It has been estimated that rooms of sufficient dimensions, for the purposes of the school, may be obtained on the site referred to, with the requisite fittings and furniture, for 1,000*l.* and with a view of making a personal interest in the school as general as the small amount of capital will allow, it has been proposed to raise the sum required by shares of 5*l.* each; and the provisional committee are enabled to announce that many shares have been already taken." Mr. Cole addressed the meeting, congratulating the society on having outgrown their premises sooner than any school established in the United Kingdom. Mr. Harford and other gentlemen expressed their conviction that the 1,000*l.* would very soon be forthcoming from the public; and even if not that there was a certainty of the committee providing it.

THE IRON TRADE. If there ever was any intention on the part of speculators to force up prices either previous to or during the quarterly meetings, that intention must have been abandoned, as no one seems now to dream of any advance. Doubtless the unsettled state of continental markets has had an influence, in this case merely salutary as yet, upon the iron trade of the country. A deficiency of hands to execute orders is complained of, as well as want of industrious occupation on the part of those engaged. Orders for rails are said to be accumulating.——In the Scotch pig market there has been little doing of late, prices averaging about 78*s.* to 79*s.*; but in Staffordshire good makes continue in request, and are said to have been sold as high as 6*l.* per ton.——In rolling iron, or other metals, Messrs. Roden and Thomas have taken out a patent for a new arrangement, by which the operation is said to be facilitated, and time saved. Two separate sets of rolls are placed end to end, and, by suitable toothed-wheel gearing, made to revolve in opposite directions. On passing the piece of metal through one pair of rolls, it is immediately conveyed by a suitable carriage to the others, and passed in a contrary direction, the operation being repeated until the required section is obtained.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1850.—With the view of ascertaining the difficulties and impediments which prevent the adoption of the provisions of the Act, 13 & 14 Vict. chap. 65, "For enabling town councils to establish public libraries and museums," the Society of Arts has just issued a set of queries to the town clerks of all boroughs included in the Act. The points on which information is particularly requested, are whether the amount of the rate, one halfpenny per pound per annum, is sufficient, and whether the rate should be limited to the provision of the building, fixtures, &c. or be extended to the purchase of books, specimens, &c.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR GLOUCESTER.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this city has been convened by the mayor, to take measures for the establishment of baths and washhouses.

SWANSEA LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—With regard to the paragraph in your journal (p. 135), as to the Swansea Board of Health, I never offered to complete the Swansea plan "within a week," on the 2nd of November last. I stated that the plan would not occupy more than a week to complete; whereupon the Board proposed a resolution offering to place the plan and drawing office at my disposal. This the Board have never yet (from causes which I need not now enter upon) *been able to do*. The paragraph is so worded as to be injurious to me; I therefore trust you will do me the justice to insert this explanation. I will furnish, in the course of a few days, for your own satisfaction, a copy of a letter (now in the press) which I have addressed to the Board on the subject. I fully sympathise with your opinion, "that it is really full time this Board were at work in earnest;" but from an intimate acquaintance with the present position and constitution of the Board, I can safely predict that it is not likely soon to be realized.

S. CASTLE GANT.

BROUGHAM'S ADVICE.—Hullmandel and Walton have printed in gold, with a pretty border of wheat and fruit in green and gold, the "Advice to the Poor," by Lord Brougham, so that it may be hung up on the walls of every cottage or small tenement, by the landowner, at a little outlay. "The advice, both economical and moral, is so good," they say, justly, "that every landlord should promulgate it amongst his tenantry, if for his own comfort only, laying apart philanthropy." Why did they mar its appearance by the caricature of gleaners at the bottom. Let them rub it out before they take another impression.

PRICE BOOKS.—Your correspondent "Z." will find a book published by Weale, called "The Student's Guide to the Valuation of Artificers' Work," of great assistance, as it contains decimal tables of constants, which are applicable to any rate of wages, and much other information as to the quantities of materials. For carpentry, he will find "The Builder's Guide," by Wm. Thorne, published by Simpkin and Marshall, a useful work. It contains tables which will enable him to ascertain the prices of labour upon nearly all kinds of carpenters' and joiners' work, at various rates of wages; and of materials when deals are at any price from 25*l.* to 60*l.* per hundred; besides other tables likely to be useful in the country. The objection raised by your correspondent to the present price books, as being "blind guides," will, I think, apply to all works of that description which do not enable the party using them to calculate the prices from the quantities of time and materials employed.—T. J. P.

CALOTYPE PORTRAITS.—In a notice of the Photographic Society some time ago, we expressed a good opinion of Mr Hennah's portraits, and said, "One would not begrudge a journey to Brighton to be calotyped by him." Some whom we know in consequence did make a journey to Brighton to get into the focus of his camera, and have favoured us with the results. They fully bear out our opinion, and must be placed amongst the most successful works yet produced. Dr. Dimond is continuing the production of reflects of the insane under various influences, and will probably publish a collection of them. It seems not improbable that useful deductions may be made from the collation of a large number of such portraits.

THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.—With reference to your notice at p. 117, one piece of advice, on which it is to be hoped Dr. J. W. Griffith and Mr. A. Henfrey will dwell *very impressively*, one that would have saved the writer of this much irretrievable damage to his sight, had he found out the same in time,—is for beginners *resolutely* to avoid looking at any point of the subject under examination not fully and clearly in the focus. The more interesting the matter under examination, the more powerful is the temptation to supersede the microscope in its duty by the improper use, and at the expense, of the eye, by straining the latter on obscure portions, instead of patiently bringing them up successively to focus: the loss of a little time will be amply compensated by the saving of a power the value of which is only to be duly estimated when reduced or lost.—N.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, held on the 8th inst. a communication from J. H. Markland, Esq. D.C.L. corresponding secretary, was read, announcing the proposed erection of a memorial to Archbishop Leighton. The treasurer declared his willingness to receive subscriptions towards the restoration of St. Michael's Church. There is still a considerable deficiency of funds for which the churchwarden had not hesitated to make himself liable. Mr. Frederick G. Lee, of St. Edmund Hall, then proceeded to read a paper on "Ecclesiastical Vestments, chiefly as represented on Ancient Monuments." He began by affirming, that some acquaintance with the subject was absolutely essential for the architectural student, and then proceeded to describe respectively the cassock, surplice, alb, girdle amice, chasuble, stole, maniple, dalmatick, cope, rochet and chimere, &c. &c. illustrating his remarks by drawings from illuminated manuscripts and other sources, by brass-rubbings, and some specimens of ancient and modern embroidered vestments, some of which had been lent for the occasion by Messrs. Newton, Jones, and Willis, of Birmingham.

NEW BOILER.—Messrs. Smith and Phillips, gas engineers, have patented a boiler, consisting of a number of concentric hollow cylinders, in which a very thin body of water is constantly exposed to the action of the heat.

SIGN OR NOTICE BOARDS.—The London public and builders do not appear to be cognizant of the provisions on this subject in Schedule E of the Buildings Act, judging at least by what may be seen every day, namely,—"And every sign or notice board fixed against or upon any part of any house or other building standing close to any public way, must be so fixed that the top shall be within 18 feet at the most above the level of such public way."—S.

PRICES OF TIMBER. At Dymock, Ledbury, Messrs. Jones and Hartland last week sold by auction a quantity of oak, elm, and ash timber, amongst a large attendance of timber merchants and others. The sale comprised twelve large lots, and the prices realized were higher than those of former sales, owing to the great demand for ship-building purposes. The oak, for navy and furniture purposes for which there was a great demand), realised 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a foot. The elm and ash also brought high prices.

THE GREAT STEAM-SHIP.—The ways for laying down the projected immense screw and paddle steamer for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company are in the course of completion at the yard of Mr. Scott Russell at Millwall. Many hundreds of tons of iron for her keel are ready to be put together, and the contracts have been signed for the completion and launching of the ship within two years. The extreme length on main deck will be 700 feet, being 430 feet longer than the *Himalaya* steamer; extreme length of keel, 680 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 83 feet; depth of hold (forming four decks), 58 feet; length of principal saloon, 80 feet; height of ditto, 15 feet; tonnage, 10,000, or builder's measurement, 22,000 tons; stowage for coals, 10,000 tons; stowage for cargo, 5,000 tons; 500 first-class cabins, with ample space for second and third-class passengers, besides troops, &c. while her screw and paddle engines will be of the aggregate nominal power of 2,800 horse. She will also carry an immense quantity of sail. The principle of construction, as designed by Mr. Brunel, will be similar to that of the tube of the Britannia-bridge. Her bottom, decks, and sides, are to be double, and of a cellular form, with 2 feet 6 inches between. She will have fourteen water-tight compartments, also two divisional bulkheads running her whole length, so that it would appear as if the principle of the T girder, as we suggested, only in this case doubled, were comprised in the new principles of construction. The great length of the ship, it is contended, according to all present experience, will enable her to pass through the water at a greater velocity, with a similar power in proportion to her tonnage, than ordinary vessels now require to make ten knots an hour, and that speed is, in fact, another result of great size. The immense proportions will admit of carrying sufficient fuel to accomplish a voyage round the world.

IMPROVEMENT OF DUBLIN.—At a recent meeting of the city corporation, a communication was read from the Lord Lieutenant, in reply to a memorial from this body, praying for a grant of public money for the improvement of the city. His Excellency states that he will recommend the Lords of the Treasury to advance a sum of 60,000*l.* towards an improvement fund for the purpose of making a new line of streets from the law-courts to the King's-inns, alluding at the same time to "erroneous" opinions entertained by the corporation in respect to "the Woods and Forests."

THE PANTHEON PICTURE GALLERY, OXFORD STREET.—There is an interesting collection of pictures here, by Haydon, James and George Foggo, E. Prentis, and other artists, chiefly historical, to which our art-loving readers would do well to pay a visit. They are exhibited free to the public.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special court has been held since the Commission resolved to resign, when another resolution was passed, that the Commission continue to act till their successors are appointed. Colonel Dawson proposed that they should not only do so, but proceed to carry out the scheme of drainage resolved upon, as if no such letter had been received as that sent by the Home Secretary. Others of the Commissioners demurred to this proposal, but it remains to be seen what course the Commissioners will pursue in this respect.

INVERNESS.—The Inverness Town Council, says a Scottish contemporary, are in a state of high dudgeon about their bridge over the Ness. It seems that about six years ago the ancient bridge was carried away by a flood, in consequence of the defective state of the Caledonian Canal. The inhabitants proposed to build another in its place, but the Government interfered, and undertook the erection of an iron bridge, which was to be completed within two years. Five years have elapsed, and the works have not progressed a fourth part. The council impute the blame to Mr. T. M. Rendel, the engineer, and have presented a strong remonstrance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Sir,—Will you permit me to correct a slight inaccuracy in your report of the meeting of the Architects' Benevolent Society? In that report I am represented as having said that the widow of a young architect, of great promise, had *received* assistance from this society. This is a mistake, and I am happy to say that, from the kindness of attached friends of her late husband, the application I intended to make in her favour will in all probability not be required.

WILLIAM TITE.

COVERING QUADRANGLE OF BRITISH MUSEUM.—Mr. Vose Pickett has sent us copy of a letter addressed to the trustees of the British Museum, relative to covering in the quadrangular area of the British Museum, wherein he suggests the "application of a domed roof, on the chain tension net principle, which would require no other support than the walls of the present building as they now stand."

FALL OF HOUSES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Two eight-roomed houses in the district of Hornsey, fell last week, and caused the loss of one life, and damage to two other persons. We postpone the particulars till next week.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The subscription lists will close on the 31st inst.

"PAID DOWN UPON THE NAIL."—The origin of this phrase is thus stated in the "Recollections of Keefe," the dramatist:—"An ample piazza under the Exchange (Limerick) was a thoroughfare: in the centre stood a pillar about 4 feet high, and upon it a circular plate of copper, about 3 feet in diameter: this was called the nail, and on it was paid the earnest for any commercial bargains made, which was the origin of the saying, 'Paid down upon the nail.'" Perhaps the custom was common to other ancient towns.—*Notes and Queries.*

OXFORD-STREET.—One of the greatest benefits the *Builder* has achieved, has, I conceive, been to introduce to the public and advocate desirable metropolitan improvements, many of which are ultimately adopted. I beg then, through the medium of your journal, to suggest a West-end improvement, that would greatly embellish, and render more valuable a very central part of the town. At the Oxford-street end of Tottenham-court-road, an unsightly row of houses projects into the middle of the street, in the manner of Middle-row, Holborn. The houses are mean and dilapidated; and judging from the constant change of tenants, cannot be a very valuable property. I would suggest the removal of these, and the conversion of the large space then available, into a handsome *place* or circus, the middle of which would be a magnificent site for a statue.—E. C. S.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S, SNOW-HILL.—It has often occurred to me to be not a little singular, that St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill, has been suffered to remain in the state it is, and that its restoration has not been effected long ago, especially when it is considered how few churches now exist of the Pointed style in the City. Few churches in London have so commanding a situation; and the effect of its venerable tower, even in its present condition, is really very fine. The entrance porch is in a very perfect state (internally), and is a very beautiful piece of the Perpendicular style. (It is described and illustrated in "The Churches of London.") If the whole church were restored in accordance with it, it would be one of the greatest ornaments to the metropolis. I would suggest, if a restoration be decided upon at any future period, that only as much be done at a time as the funds will admit of being done well, and that no more be attempted than there is money in hand to complete in the best manner. For example, the tower might be done at one time; the porch (externally), next; and the body of the church left until sufficient money be collected to restore the whole in a manner creditable to all parties.—J. C. P.

GOODLET'S NEW MOTIVE AGENT.—In a communication to the *Mining Journal* as to his patent for "Improvements in Engines to be worked by steam, air, or air and water combined," the patentee says, "You will observe that it is not proposed to create a motive power, but to deal with the powers that be differently than by the plan hitherto adopted,—that instead of boiling the water for steam, in order to give the water elasticity, I propose to take the elements of water and air in their natural state, and to mix them in a vessel by means of the double-acting force-pump, recommended in the cases of the locomotive-engine, and in draining and purifying mines. A more effective motive agent will in this way be attained to start the engine in a tenth of the time, with less manual labour than is required to trim the coals and supply the furnaces of steamboat boilers with fuel. You will observe from the specification a plan of an atmospheric vacuum valve to be fixed to the ends of the cylinder covers of steam, air, or water and air combined engines, to prevent recoil from the vacuum, which necessarily takes place when engines are worked by impulses, and the motive agents cut off during the travel of the piston."

TENDERS

For enlargement of the London Joint Stock Bank, St. Mildred's court, Poultry. Mr Wm. Rogers, architect. Quantities taken out by Mr. Henry Jarvis.

Jay	£8,474
Myers	7,824
Locke and Nesham	7,750
Grimsdell	7,480
Gammon	7,036

For erecting Baptist Chapel and Minister's House in Commercial-street, Whitechapel. Mr. J. F. Earle, architect. Quantities furnished.

Locke and Neshan	£8,500
Cubitt	8,238
Gammon	7,537
Little and Son	7,468
Cleaver	6,900
Wood	6,779

For new Residence, lodges, conservatories, &c. at Towcester, for T. Ridgway, Esq. Mr. E. F. Law, architect.

Nowell, Dewsbury	£10,612
Wheeler, Whittlebury	9,615
Parker, Thrapstone	9,399
Ruddle and Thompson, Peterborough	8,843
Dunkley, Blisworth	8,382

For making Roads, Drains, &c. on the Finchley estate of the Britannia National Freehold Land Society. Mr. James McGill, Surveyor.

R. T. Carlisle	£1,206	0	0
Thompson and Munday	1,425	11	6
George Rogers	1,075	0	0
John E. Maynard	1,075	0	0
Thomas Bowell	1,135	0	0
James Ellis	1,163	0	0
Thomas Stone	1,050	0	0
Robert Knight	1,060	0	0

For Three Houses to be erected at Tonbridge-wells. Mr. B. W. Eedes, architect. The quantities were supplied by Mr. Balsam.

Jabez Scholes	£2,809 5
Oakley and Cooper	2,795 15
Joseph Cliff	2,755 0
H. W. Cooper	2,688 0
H. Harding	2,472 0
Jno. Howell	2,355 0
W. Harris (accepted)	2,278 10

For Mr. Griffin's new Warehouse at London-bridge. Mr. J. H. Stevens, architect.

Myers	£22,500
Joll	23,000
Locke and Neshan	21,800
Lucas	21,500
Jay	20,500
Tolley	20,080

For a Jews' Synagogue, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street. Mr. J. Clarke, architect. Quantities not furnished.

Coleman	£2,720
Turnbull	2,512
Myers	2,400
King	2,345
I'Anson	2,300
Clever	2,077

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Destruction of Warehouses at Manchester by Fire:—Messrs. RYLANDS and SONS' Books, Papers, and Bank-notes preserved in one of CHUBBS' Safes, after fourteen hours' exposure to intense heat.

Copy of Messrs. RYLANDS and SONS' Testimonial.

"24, High-street, Manchester.

"Mar. 6, 1854.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son,—

"Gentlemen, we have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large 'Patent Fire-proof Safe' that we purchased from you twelve years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the Evening of the First of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The Safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the Morning of the 3rd of March, the locks all answering to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

RYLANDS and SONS."

CHUBBS' LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fire-proof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong-rooms: all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; 28, Lord street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. S. C." (the charter of the "Metropolitan Association" admits of branch establishments without personal liability). "J. J." "W. T." "Dr. L." "H. K." "J. H. Jun." (will appear). "T. J. P." (such tiles are advertised in our pages). "L. T." "W. B." "W. G. D." (in type previously). "Young Foreman" (Nos. may be had. Send post-office order). "A. T." "T. J. P." (Mr. Browning's book was noticed in our Journal when it appeared). "W. R. B." "T. G. T." (under our mark). "M." (ditto). "Mr. S." "Querist" (No). "W. L." "H. R." "H. H." "M. S." "Dr. J. M." (we are forced uniformly to decline).

"*Books and Addresses.*" We have not time to point out books of find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and *not* to the Publisher.

On the 27th instant, price One Shilling.

LONDON SHADOWS;

A GLANCE AT

THE "HOMES" OF THE THOUSANDS.

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With numerous Illustrations by John Brown.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and CO. FARRINGDON-STREET; the "Builder" Office, 1, York-street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN Architect is desirous of receiving into his Office, as an ARTICLED PUPIL, a YOUTH of respectable parents. Address, X. Y. Office of "The Builder."

A VACANCY for a respectable and well-educated YOUTH, not under 20 years of age, who has a knowledge of architectural drawing and writes a plain business hand. A youth from the country will be preferred as he might reside with the principal.—For further particulars apply by letter to T. K. Office of "The Builder."

GLASS-PAINTING, &c.—WANTED, an APPRENTICE. Premium required. Address, H. Office of "The Builder."

MESSRS. PYNE and WILLIAMS, Graiuers, have a VACANCY for a respectable Youth as an Out-door APPRENTICE. Apply, 55, Upper Ebury street, Pimlico. A premium will be required.

TO JOINERS

TEN or TWELVE competent WORKMEN can find EMPLOYMENT, at Five Shillings per day. None but experienced hands with good tools, will be retained.—Apply at Office, on the Copthall Estate, Twickenham.

TO ROAD SURVEYORS

WANTED, immediately, by the Trustees of the Torquay Turnpike, a SURVEYOR, duly qualified to undertake the care and management of about forty miles of roads, the surface repairs of which are under contract. The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and to find sureties to the amount of 300l for the due performance thereof. The salary will be 100l a year. And testimonials of character and ability must be sent, free, on or before the 7th day of APRIL next, to Messrs. W. and C. KITSON, the Clerks of the Trust, Torquay, Devon, from whom any information with respect to the office may be obtained.

N.B. The Election is arranged to take place on the 13th of APRIL next.

Torquay, March 10, 1854.

WALSALL IMPROVEMENT and MARKET ACT, 1845.—WANTED, by the Commissioners under the above Act, a TOWN SURVEYOR, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. The salary will be 100l a year, with house and office, rent free and gas in the office and sitting-room also free. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the Commissioners' Clerk's office, by or before FIVE o'clock on MONDAY, the 3rd of APRIL next. Notice will afterwards be given to such applicants as the Commissioners may desire to have a personal interview with. Any candidate canvassing the Commissioners will be disqualified.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Jun. Commissioners' Clerk.

Walsall, March 15, 1854.

CITY OF YORK TO SURVEYORS

WANTED, a SURVEYOR, capable of taking Levels, making Plans, Sections, and Estimates, and otherwise carrying out in the City of York the various requirements of the Public Health Act, 1848 (recently all sued). Accounts as will devolve upon the office of City Steward and Surveyor and also acting as Surveyor of the Ouse Navigation. The salary will be 300l a-year, and he will be allowed to appoint a Clerk, subject to the approval of the Local Board of Health Committee, at a salary not exceeding 70l per annum. Further particulars as to his duties, &c. may be known either personally or by letter, at the Town Clerk's office.—Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the Town Clerk, on or before THURSDAY, the 6th day of APRIL next, endorsed "Application for Surveyor."—By order

HENRY RICHARDSON, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, 19, Blake-street, York, March 14, 1854.

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMAZON LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, and SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A liberal commission and procuration fees allowed.—Applications to be made to

ROBERT GEORGE WEAR, F.R.G.S.

1, Ironmonger-lane, London. Manager and Actuary.

Loans on personal security.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS, AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, in the Country, an experienced WORKING FOREMAN of CARPENTERS and JOINERS, one that understands building generally. This is an opening for a steady, persevering young man with small capital, as he may have the opportunity of taking the business.—Apply to A. B. C. Office of "The Builder," stating age, reference, and terms.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

WANTED, a good Tradesman, accustomed to first rate speculative buildings, to find materials and undertake the PAINTING and GRAINING of THREE large HOUSES, twelve miles from London. Apply to Mr. JOHNSON, Carpenter, Surbiton-hill, Kingston-on-Hall, Surrey. Terms, cash.

TO HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a London House in the above line, a FOREMAN to SUPERINTEND generally the WORKMEN, to execute working drawings, and to keep in order the steam-engines and working gear of the establishment. None need apply but those whose character for honesty, sobriety, and ability will bear the strictest investigation. Salary, 30s per week.—Apply by letter, post-paid, stating former engagements, and giving references, to A. B. care of E. C. 5, Kirby street, Hatton-garden, London.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, a PUPIL, as an ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTOR.—Apply to W. M. 48, Bath-row, Birmingham.

WANTED, by an Architect and Surveyor, an ASSISTANT as an IMPROVER, for one or two years. Any one who has been in an office and used to drawing, and is anxious to gain further advancement and practical knowledge, would find this a valuable opportunity. No premium expected.—Address, P. L. M. City News-room, Cheapside.

WANTED, a SHOP FOREMAN, to superintend Joiners.—Apply at No. 1, Brook-street, New-road.

TO MASONS.

WANTED, in the Country, immediately, as WORKING FOREMAN, a steady YOUNG MAN, of industrious habits. He must be able to make out estimates, and measure work. Those only of practical experience and first-rate ability need apply.—Application to be made at 4, Bedford-place, Hastings, Sussex.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

WANTED, a respectable Youth as IN-DOOR APPRENTICE to a PAPERHANGER and DECORATOR. Address, H. S. 34, Milton street, Dorset-square.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced CLERK of WORKS for the Country. He must be competent to make good drawings, estimates, and specifications, and measure up all kinds of building works. He would also be required to make himself generally useful in an office. A person acquainted with land surveying and engineering would be preferred. None but a practical man, and one whose character for sobriety, integrity, and application to business will bear strict investigation need apply. Apply to Mr. FOULKES, Land Agent, &c. &c. &c. 61, Broad-street, London.

WANTED, a good DRAUGHTSMAN and GENERAL ASSISTANT, in an Architect's Office in London, who can give full satisfactory references as to qualifications and character.—Address, Y. P. Office of "The Builder," stating age, and the lowest salary that would be agreed to, if the engagement be a permanent one.

WANTED, a Practical Man, as FOREMAN of a GENERAL SMITHS' SHOP.—Address, stating salary required and last situation, to A. P. Post-office, Bath.

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WANTED, a steady, sober Man, who thoroughly understands his work.—Apply to E. SIMMS, Timber yard, Wilton-road, Pimlico.

TO FOREMEN FOR ROAD-MAKING AND BALLAST BURNING.

WANTED, one who has been engaged under a Contractor, to TAKE CHARGE of the workmen. Full particulars of former employment, and amount of wages required.—To be addressed, post-paid, to Mr. LAY, Architect and Surveyor, 5, Portsdown-terrace, Kilburn.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS; is well experienced in all the branches of building, can set up plans, working drawings, and has unexceptionable reference from previous engagements.—Address, C. D. CLOSE, 3, Bloomsbury terrace, Vauxhall road, Pimlico.

WANTED, by an experienced practical Carpenter and Joiner, a SITUATION as SHOP or GENERAL FOREMAN. No objection to the country. Good testimonials can be given.—Address to A. B. at Mr. Harris's, Stationer, &c. Upper Holloway.

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WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation as PLUMBER, and will fit up his time in painting, if required. No objection to town or country.—Address, post-paid, W. P. 23, Market-street, Finsbury, London.

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WANTED, by an experienced practical man, a SITUATION as FOREMAN. The Advertiser is well experienced in all kinds of iron-work, also hot water apparatus of every description, building of iron houses, and every description of smiths' work. Satisfactory references can be given. Should be most happy to meet with any party going abroad.—Address, A. Z. Office of "The Builder."

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WANTED, by the Advertiser (age 25), a SITUATION in a Builder's Office, in or near London. Having had thirteen years' experience as a bricklayer and plasterer, fully understands squaring, dimensions, measuring approximate, &c. and would have no objection to take a situation as traveler to any branch connected with the trade. First rate references as to character and ability.—Address to Mr. CALDICOTT, Bo-kseller, Epworth, Lincolnshire.

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WANTED, by a respectable Man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, a SITUATION as FOREMAN in the above line, or by contract; with good references.—Address, L. M. 2, Church-street, Manor-place, Walworth.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in an Architect's Office. Can make fair and detail drawings, and possesses some knowledge of construction. References and testimonials of qualifications can be given.—Address, N. O. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION in a Builder's Office; can trace drawings, square dimensions, is quick at accounts, and willing to make himself generally useful. Competent to take the charge of a timber merchant's office. Salary moderate, not so much an object as permanent employment.—Address, ALPHA, Post office, Brighton.

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A STEADY, active MAN, who has had nine years' experience, wishes to obtain constant employment as Carpenter, Joiner or Jobbing, at 4s. 6. per day. No objection to town or country.—Address, L. P. 3, Bolingbroke-place, Battersea.

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A DESIGNER, DRAUGHTSMAN, and good ARTISTIC COLORIST, OFFERS his SERVICES in the preparation of perspective views for finishing of working drawings, and the like, from the rough sketch. Terms moderate. Satisfactory testimonials can be sent, by addressing A. Z. 25, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

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BUILDING LAND, with BRICK-EARTH, TO BE LET—TWICKENHAM MIDDLESEX. TO BE LET, on Building Leases, a valuable SITE for the Erection of Villas fronting the high road leading from Richmond Bridge to Twickenham, with extensive frontages to the existing high-roads and proposed new roads of approach, and hereditaments, together with the requisite Brick-ground. Plans may be inspected at the premises. Further particulars apply to Messrs. PALMER and SKITTLES, Solicitors, Bedford-square, or Mr. ATWOOD, Surveyor, Northampton-square.

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BUILDING LAND TO LET, at very low ground-rents, for ninety-nine years, close to Regent's-park, and on the foot of Primrose hill, a few minutes' walk from the city station,—for third rate eight-roomed houses, for which there is a great demand in that locality, and would readily let or sell. There are some first-class well-planned and substantial private houses, semi-detached and detached, also shops, to be built to suit the taste of the intended occupiers.—For plans and particulars apply to F. EDGART, 6, Haverstock-terrace.

BUILDING GROUND, PUTNEY, adjoining the railway station, for private hous s two shops, and railway facing. TO BE LET, on Building Leases, the ground-rents. Land-tax redeemed.—For particulars apply to Mr. LEADER, on the Ground; or to Mr. T. H. CLARKE, Surveyor, 1, Old Palace-yard.

BERKSHIRE, READING, FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the BUILDING LEASES, comprising valuable Plots of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, with the dwelling-house and premises thereon now occupied by Mr. Thomas Hedges, as a Nursery and Seedsman's Business, delightfully situate on the Bath-road, commanding extensive views of the Oxfordshire hills and a picturesque country, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the Great Western Railway South Lodge. Roads, sewers, and all the public improvements are completed. The whole of the land is well adapted for the erection of detached and semi-detached villas, and the Leases will be granted for terms of 80 or 99 years, at moderate ground-rents. Further particulars may be had of Messrs. WILLIS and WILSON, Solicitors, 11, Ely-place, London; of Mr. WM. WELDON, Solicitor, Maidenhead; or of Mr. HEDGES, on the Premises.

ISLINGTON, SHOREDITCH PARISH, DALSTON DISTRICT, and TURNHAM-GREEN.—FREEHOLD TO BUILD (the GROUND TO LET) upon, in Dalston and Turnham green, 200 years.—Apply to view to Mr. GREEN, Gravesend, Upper Holloway; HARRIS, opposite the Angel, Shoreditch; Queen's-road, adjoining Bellingham's Distillery, Dalston; PHILLIPS' Coachmaker, near Archibald's Corner, Holloway-road, Turnham-green; or Mr. D. HUGHES, 15, Gresham-street.—N.B. Populated localities: roads and sewers made.

BUILDING LAND at PUTNEY, within three minutes' walk of the Putney Railway Station, TO BE LET, for the term of ninety-nine years, suitable for villa or other residences. Advances made if required. Further particulars of Mr. BROOKS, Solicitor, 13, Great George-street, Westminster, where plans of the estate may be seen.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND at TWICKENHAM.—8 acres, situate near the Church and Railway Station, with 1,600 feet frontage to Kneller-road, and with private access to the Park. Planned and divided land adapted expressly for the erection of villas, and will be LET on Building Leases, or SOLD in lots, to suit purchasers.—Apply, for plan of the ground and further particulars, to JAMES CLARK, 20, Billiter-street, London. N.B. About three acres of the ground consist of a productive well-stocked garden, which is a large and valuable fruit property.

ON THE COAST of HAMPSHIRE.—TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES LAND on the shore of the Needles, with Private Road, commanding magnificent sea view of the Channel from Southsea to the Needles Lighthouse for 15 miles, and the Isle of Wight. Also a farm-house, farm-yard, and several cottages, now in the occupation of Mr. Hall, in the parish of Lymington. Apply to Mr. WM. ROSSE, Steward of the Estate the Grange, Alresford, Hants.

TO STONEMASONS.

TO BE LET, from Lady-day next, an excellent HOUSE, with shopboards, cisterns, yard, &c. conveniently situate, adjoin ne the Quarry, in Bilsworth, in which a considerable quantity of stone has been lately raised during many years. Inquire of Mr SIMPSON, Pottesbury, near Stony Stratford.

TO LAND-OWNERS, ESTATE AGENTS, AND OTHERS.

FREEHOLD or COPYHOLD (to be enfranchised) LAND—WANTED to PURCHASE, FIFTEEN ACRES, not heavily timbered, but with a few acres of old oak coppice, and a fair proportion of Park or rich pasture. Part or the whole could be taken. Title must be good, and the land free from incumbrance. Letters, with particulars, to be addressed to JOSEPH JENNINGS, Esq. Architect, Kingsland-road, near Shoreditch, not later than the 31st inst. Letters to be delivered free. Land Agents need not apply.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in the most healthy, commanding extensive views. To persons desirous of erecting a site for the erection of villa residences, this affords an excellent opportunity. Plans may be had, either at the Office of the intended Architect, as per Regulations. For further particulars apply to Mr C. HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 7, Edmund-street, Liverpool.

BRIGHTON.—A most eligible SITE for TWELVE HOUSES part fashionable, TO BE LET, on building lease, a moderate ground-rent. Two-thirds of the amount will be advanced on mortgage.—Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Pall, 3, Clement's-lane.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND at NORWOOD, SURREY.—For SALE, nearly TWELVE ACRES, about half a mile from the Railway Station, in a good situation; suitable for a building speculation.—Apply to Mr. W. CORNELIUS, Estate Agent, No. 2, High-street, Newington-butts; or to Mr. PEACOCK, No. 11, Coburg-place, Kennington-lane, Vauxhall.

REIGATE.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, small and beautiful SITES for FIRST-CLASS VILLAS, in immediate contiguity to the railway station and town, and within a few minutes' walk of the London Inns. The most eligible for the erection of villas, with unbroken views of the surrounding country, and the choicest aspects, are now offered. For particulars apply to Messrs. PAGE and KERR, Architects, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, Reigate and Horsham.

HARROW FREEHOLD LAND, with 2,400 feet to principal road frontage, to be SOLD or LET, in building plots, on moderate terms. Advances made if required to respectable builders.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Architect, Conduit-street West, Westbourne-terrace.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL. TO BE LET, on Building Lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been selected for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden of nearly six acres in extent. The roads, gravelled, and trees now forming. Advances will be made if required.—For Plans, &c. apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 8, Chancery-lane.

RICHMOND—ST. MARGARET'S, on the Road, facing the Thames, opposite Asgill's and Gardens. This most eligible site, situated between Mr. Walter Tullamy, and Mr. Bransby Cooper, is to be offered for sale by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. at 12 for 1 precisely. The land is now in lots, and will be sold in such quantity of land as may suit a purchaser. To be viewed previously by cards only, which may be had of Messrs. HARRISON and LEWIS, No. 12, New Broad-court, Lothbury, and of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 8, Chancery-lane.

TO BUILDING LAND OR BUILDING SOCIETIES.

TO BE LET or SOLD, about 350 yards of FRONTAGE, in a beautiful situation, less than 50 miles from London, and within a few minutes' walk of a station, where cottages are wanted. Any lot as to size that may be required, and every attention will be paid to suit purchasers. Plans may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. HARRISON and LEWIS, No. 12, New Broad-court, Lothbury, and of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 8, Chancery-lane.

GRAVESEND CLIFTON BATHS—TO BE LET, for one or more years, and completed, the HOUSE and PREMISES known as the CLIFTON BATHS, Gravesend, consisting of the Dwelling-house, with eighteen dressing-rooms; a tepid bath for ladies, 50 feet by 16 feet, with eight dress-rooms; a cascade and plunging bath, six feet deep, with dressing-rooms; hot, cold, and shower baths, and in the whole end for river bathing.—All further particulars may be had of Messrs. HARRISON and LEWIS, Solicitors, and Tenders for hiring the same may be sent to our Office on, or before the 1st of April next. Plans and particulars will be left at the Baths to inspect the same, and parties tendering can meet at the Baths by appointment by

SOUTHGATE and SON, Clerks.

CLAPHAM PARK.—TO BE LET, in the most desirable part of Clapham-park, a few PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND, having a southern aspect, and a depth of 150 feet. Particulars may be had apply to Mr. J. T. KNOWLES, 1, Basinghall-street, City.

BUILDING GROUND in the City, between Watling-street and Cannon-street, TO BE LET, for a term of years, a valuable piece of land, having a frontage of Thirty Feet Two Inches and a half to Watling-street, and a depth of One Hundred and Seventy-two feet and a half to Cannon-street, where the frontage is Twenty-nine feet and a depth of One Hundred and Three feet. The situation is adapted for warehouses of a first-class character, as they can be worked from Cannon-street, or let free from the APRIL next, and a shed now in the Carpenters' Hall, Fenchurch-street, where further particulars may be obtained.

TO BE LET, extensive PREMISES, within two doors of Regent-street, consisting of two large Ranges of Workshops, 50 feet by 40 feet each, and well lighted, for a long or short period. Apply to Messrs. DRUCE and CO. Baker-street.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

TO BE LET, on Building Leases, several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND, in that healthy locality, Hollowey, two or three minutes' walk from the Archway Tavern; omnibuses pass every four or five minutes to all parts of town; situated in St. John's-road, where houses let as fast as built. For particulars, apply to Mr. H. WITHERS, No. 9, Goodge-place, Tottenham-court-road, of the Freeholder.

TO BE LET, extensive PREMISES in BERMONDSEY, consisting of a large Yard, Dwelling-house, Counting-house, Stabling, &c. with a acre of ground, and with a short distance of London-bridge, well adapted for timber or hay business, where great space is required.—Apply to ROBERT WARD, Timber Auctioneer, Oxford-street.

TO SLATE MERCHANTS.

TO BE LET, PART of a WHARF, with the Sheds and Counting-house, adapted for the above trade or adding of timber. Rent moderate.—Apply to C. S. 19 Wharf, Cotton-street, Poplar.

NORWOOD, SURREY.—Several PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, in that rapidly-improved, healthy, and picturesque village, TO BE LET, on moderate terms, to complete two streets formed and gravelled, with drains, &c. The principal portion of the ground is already secured for building, and the streets varying from 30ft. to 50ft. apart.—Apply to Mr. W. CORNELIUS, Estate Agent, No. 2, High-street, Newington-butts; or to Mr. PEACOCK, Surveyor, No. 11, Coburg-place, Kennington-lane, Vauxhall.

BAYSWATER.—FREEHOLD GROUND in PEMBRIDGE VILLAS, Westbourne-grove West, Bayswater, 50 feet frontage, by 150 feet deep, TO LET, for building. Let in lots, or the whole, with immediate possession. Coach-house and stable. Apply to Messrs. MAY and SWEETLAND, 14, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

HAINAULT, ESSEX. The Commissioner in charge of her Majesty's Land Revenue is desirous of LETTING in lots, on the most favourable terms, for the purpose of building Residences, or otherwise, for which it is annually adapted, that section of the Queen's Allotments within HAINAULT FOREST, long east of the high road leading from the Queen's Head, Woodford Bridge, to Romford, being the Queen's Hall and Hainault Farms, and containing about 1,000 acres, abutting on a good road, within three miles of the Woodford Station on the Eastern Counties Railway, chiefly gravelly, and well timbered throughout. The surface is undulating, and studded with a large quantity of fine oak timber, and being within a short distance of the Forest, presents a picturesque appearance. It will be divided into lots containing not less than 8, with the boundaries of each lot distinctly marked out. Further particulars may be had of Mr. GEORGE MOODIE, of Hoghill House, in the Forest, who will show the property.

KENNINGTON.—To BUILDERS, and others requiring spacious Premises.—TO BE SOLD, a valuable freehold ESTATE, situated in the best part of Kennington, consisting of two substantial dwelling-houses, large garden, and coach-house, with entrance to the main road, and also an entrance by a street in the rear. The dwelling-house and premises will be sold by first instance to A. B. C. No. 7, Coburg-place, Kennington-lane.

TO BRICKMAKERS, LIME BURNERS, AND OTHERS

TO BE LET, a PLOT of GROUND, adjoining the Stoak's Nest Station of the Brighton Railway, and within a mile and a half of the Sea, suitable for the above purposes.—Apply, Messrs. CHAMBERS and PORDEN, No. 7, Great Tower-street.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC TENDER, an eligible FREEHOLD HOUSE and GARDEN, with Coach-house and Stabling, situate at 2, Brunton-place, Brunton-road, in the occupation of Mr. John Hudson. Particulars may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE ELKINGTON, Architect and Surveyor, 2, Cannon-street, City, to whom Tenders, in writing, stating the amount proposed to be given for the property, are to be forwarded on or before MONDAY, the 27th day of MARCH.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, and Others requiring a first rate position in the City of London.

MESSRS. HERRING and SON are commissioned to OFFER one of the most eligible and commanding SITES for BUILDING to be met with in the City of London, westward of St. Paul's, presenting a frontage of about 42 feet, with a much more extensive depth.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. HERRING and SON, 107, Fleet-street.

TO BUILDERS OR BUYERS OF FREEHOLD LAND.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, the remaining THIRTY-ONE PLOTS of valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, six of them situate at ROAD Farm, Bow, near Clapton-park, the remainder at Plaistow, and about a mile from the Victoria-dock, and in a most excellent position for a public-house, some of them being roadside plots.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. SHEAD, 10, Three Colts-street Old Ford, Bow.

HOUSE with LARGE GARDEN.—WANTED to PURCHASE, a good old-fashioned HOUSE of ten or twelve rooms, with suitable offices, and Garden of one or two acres freehold, within ten miles of Top-hill, Surrey side preferred.—Address, with lowest price and full particulars, to Mr. W. SABINE, Architect, Winchester-house, Old Broad-street.

LAND WANTED.—From Twenty-five to Sixty Acres of FREEHOLD MEADOW LAND, either with or without a house thereon, in a healthy and respectable locality, within an hour's drive of the City, or an hour's distance by railway: if the latter, it must be within a mile of the station.—Address, with lowest price and full particulars, to Mr WILLIAM SABINE, Architect, Winchester-house, Old Broad street.

PREMISES WANTED, between 'Change and the Blackwall Railway, with ground floor of not less than 2,000 to 3,000 square feet. Two or three floors will be required.—Address, with particulars, post-paid, to Mr. ELGER STEPHENSON, 83, Lime-street, City.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

THE LEASE and BUSINESS of a very old-established TRADE TO BE DISPOSED OF.—The premises are in Westminster, and are held for an unexpired term of about ninety years. They comprise a ten-room dwelling-house, with extensive workshops attached, with a six-room house behind, with separate entrance. The shops are fitted with gas-fittings, and are in every respect complete. The stock and fixtures to be taken at a valuation.—For terms and particulars, apply to Messrs. STEVENSON and LEY, Solicitors, 1, Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge.

TO FARRIERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

A SMALL BUSINESS in the above line TO BE DISPOSED OF, near London.—Apply at Messrs. PFEIL and STEDALL'S, 6, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

TO DECORATORS, PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established and highly-respectable and lucrative BUSINESS, in a flourishing seaport town, within a convenient distance of London. The stock and fixtures to be taken at a valuation. An eligible party is willing to join another with a small capital in the business, if it is not disposed of entire.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. JAMES GAY and CO. No. 6, Lawrence Pountney hill, Cannon-street, London

TO FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, SMITHS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, at the West-end of London, a good BUSINESS in the above branches, well established, and capable of extension.—Apply by letter only, addressed L. A. T. 23, Grafton-street, Soho.

TO CAPITALISTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Principal in an extensive and increasing business in one of the Mid and Counties is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER, possessed of a capital between 7,000*l.* and 8,000*l.* The whole, or the principal part of which may not be required immediately. For further particulars and to treat apply personally to Messrs. LUCAS, WOODS, and STREET, No. 6, Raymond buildings, Gray's-inn, London

TO BUILDERS

THE Advertiser, by profession an Engineer, and having a fair practical knowledge of building, is desirous of entering as PARTNER in an old-established builder's business in the country, where the present proprietor is desirous of retiring from the more active duties of the profession.—Address, with full particulars, to A. Z. Post-office, Hove, near Brighton, Sussex.

AN experienced Civil Engineer, inventor and patentee of IMPROVEMENTS in HEATING now in operation, of unrivalled economy and of the most extensive applicability, is willing to DISPOSE of an INTEREST in his patent rights, grant a special licence for a county, or unite with one or more capitalists in carrying out his invention on an extensive scale, on very liberal terms.—Apply by letter to P. P. at Bennett and Powell's, Solicitors, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

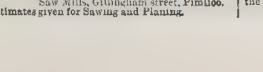
PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest price of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export. Southwark bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned Oak and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ½ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Plank, Scantlings, sash sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Lathe, &c. Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Floorine Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices as under, for cash.

½-inch Yellow, 1½*d.* per square.		½-inch White, 1¾*d.* per square.	
¾-inch	" 18*s.*	"	¾-inch " 17*s.* "
1-inch	" 23*s.*	"	1-inch " 21*s.* "

Battle Timber, 6*s.* per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.



SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM STREET, PIMLICO.

TIMBER of any size, PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. sawn on the most approved principle. Lands, &c. prepared, matched, and grooved, by Muir's patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of access on any side of carriage, being connected with the Docks by the Grosvenor Canal. Goods fetched from the docks, and carted home free of charge. Address to HENRY SOUTHAM, Saw Mills, Gillingham street, Pimlico.

N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

TO FANCY WOOD DEALERS.

WALNUT VENEERS, French and Italian, of fine figure, ON SALE, and to be seen at E. SIMMS'S, Timber-yard, Wilton-road, Pimlico.

By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT (by Knife only) by the PATENT VENEER CUTTING MACHINE, by which process a Hundred per Cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers.—For particulars of prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, sole patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, adjoining the King's-road saw-mills, Chelsea.

SALE of OAK TIMBER, Hainault, Essex, by order of the Hon. Charles Gore, Commissioner in charge of her Majesty's Land Revenue. TO BE SOLD by TENDER, in Four Lots, a large quantity of very valuable OAK TIMBER, comprising upwards of 700 trees together with their top, lop, and bark, many of them being of large size and well adapted for navy and general purposes, now standing on a portion of the Queen's allotment within Hainault Forest, which is chiefly situate for water carriage by the river Thames at Barking, or by railway, being about four miles from the Romford and Ilford Stations on the Eastern Counties Railway, and about ten miles by the high road from London. Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of Woods, 1, Whitehall-place, Westminster, on or before MONDAY, 10th APRIL, 1854.—Printed particulars and conditions, with form of Tender, may be had on application at the Office of Woods, 1, Whitehall-place; or of Mr. MOODIE, at Hoghill-house, Barnaut, who will show the timber.

March 15, 1854.

SALE of OAK TIMBER, Sussex.—The Pownings Wood, five miles from the Hassocks Gate Station of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway, and seven miles from Brighton, by order of the Honourable Charles Gore, the Commissioner in charge of her Majesty's Land Revenue. TO BE SOLD, by TENDER, in Five Lots, 841 OAK TREES, together with 28 Ash and other trees. The timber is adjoining good roads. The oak is of large dimensions, and well adapted for ship building. The ash is also large. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of Woods on or before THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Woods, 1, Whitehall-place, Westminster; or to Mr. JOHN CLUTTON, 8, Whitehall-place; or to JAMES HOLLINGDALE, the Woodreeve, at Poynings, near Hurstpierrepoint, who will show the timber.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED small OAK TREES, Lop and Bark, and FIFTY small LARCH, FIR, &c. FOR SALE.—Apply at Woodlands, with in two miles of the Potter's Bar Station, Great Northern Railway.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery. Norway and Swede timber, from 72*s.* per load; Dantzic and Riga, from 80*s.* per load; Yellow Gefle Deals, 4*s.* 6*d.*; White ditto, 4*s.* 9*d.* per 12 feet; Yellow Christiana Deals, 6*s.*; White ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.* per 12 feet; Yellow Dantzic, 3*s.* 9*d.*; White ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* per 12 feet; Petersburg and Fire Planks, 6*s.* per 12 feet. Prepared Floor Boards, per square, ½ inch, 17*s.*; ¾ inch, 18*s.*; 1 inch, 22*s.*; 1¼ inch, 26*s.* yellow; 2 inch, 15*s.* 6*d.*; 3 inch, 12*s.* 6*d.* 1 inch, 20*s.*; 1¼ inch, 34*s.* white. All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for cash. N.B. The extensive saw mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of May.

PADDINGTON TIMBER-YARD SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, 3, Ironga's Wharf, Praed-street, Edgware-road, near the Great Western Railway Station, and abutting on the Grand Junction and Regent's Canals, affording the advantage of railway and water carriage.

GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. R. Fry and Son, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well-seasoned stock of Flooring Boards, Matched Boarding, and Mouldings, of every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the lowest remunerative prices.

GEORGE W. FRY can also offer every advantage to purchasers of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills afford convenience for sometimes executing on the most moderate terms All sawn and prepared goods delivered free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station or town.

G. W. F. has published an enlarged and improved sheet of Moulding Designs which will be forwarded, with prices of flooring, &c. post free, on application.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the terms they have had a discount of 2½ per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, in consequence of the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, to hereof, &c.

1st January, 1854.

TO HOUSE, ESTATE AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AN established Life and Fire Assurance Company of respectability, is desirous of appointing AGENTS, in Town and country, for effecting assurances, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed, and in which their families will have a beneficial interest in case of death.—Address, DELTA, care of Mr. Symonds, Advertising Agent, 20, Birchin-lane, London

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1805. Life Insurance of every description, Loans granted E. F. SEALY, Manager. 27, Moorgate-street, London.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 36A, Moorgate-street. Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium.

Loans can all times be obtained and repaid by small instalments.

Investment Policies secure a payment of the amount assured in 12, 15, or 17 years, or at death if it should previously occur, on which advances can be obtained.

Persons about to subscribe to Building Societies, will find the Building Policies issued by this Office combine Assurance of Life with all the advantages derived from a Building Society.

Medical Gentlemen remunerated for their Reports.

Annuities granted. All description of Life Assurance transacted.

Policies indisputable. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

Established 1803. Capital, ONE MILLION Sterling.
All Profits divided.

GLOBE INSURANCE.

J. W. Freshfield, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. Chairman.
Fuller Newsham, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
George Carr Glyn, Esq. M.P. Treasurer.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, REVERSIONS.
Cornhill and Pall Mall, London
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

LIFE INSURANCES granted from Fifty to Eight Thousand Pounds on a Rate of Premium very favourable to the Younger and Middle portion of Life.

No Charge for Stamp Duties on Life Policies.

Every class of Fire and Life Insurance transacted. Medical Fees are duly paid.

Prospectuses with Life Tables on various plans may be had at the Offices, and of any of the Agents

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

PREMIUMS REDUCED THIRTY PER CENT.
Annual Division of Profits.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE A-SURANCE SOCIETY,
14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

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THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.
RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

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James John Kinloch, esq.	Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.
Henry Lawson, esq.	

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 28th of May, 1851 when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that whilst the Assurances effected in 1851 were 41 per cent. beyond those of 1850, nearly 70 per cent beyond those of 1849, and 130 per cent. beyond those of 1848, the Assurances effected in 1852 considerably exceeded those of 1851, 335 new Policies having been issued in that year, covering Assurances to the extent of 186,600*l.* the yearly premiums on which amounted to 6,106*l.* 18*s.* It also appeared that the transactions of the first five months of the present year were greater than those of the corresponding months of 1852, or of any preceding year, while during the whole period referred to, the claims arising from deaths were much below their estimated amount. A resolution was thereupon passed, continuing a reduction of 30 per cent. on the premiums payable on all Policies on the participating scale, on which five or more annual premiums had been previously paid.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured	Annual Premium hitherto paid.	Reduction of 30 per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 5 3	14 12 3
25	1,000	23 0 0	6 18 0	16 2 0
35	1,000	43 15 0	13 2 6	30 12 6
45	1,000	80 11 8	24 3 6	56 8 2

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Walter R. Farquhar, bart. Chairman.
Francis Hart Dyke, esq. Deputy-chairman.

Henry Hulse Berens, esq.	Stewart Marjoribanks, esq.
John Dixon, esq.	John Martin, esq. M.P.
Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, bart.	Rowland Mitchell, esq.
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John Loch, esq.	Henry Vigne, esq.

AUDITORS.

A. W. Robarts, esq.	Henry Sykes Thornton, esq.
Lewis Loyd, jun. esq.	John Henry Smith, esq.

SECRETARY, Geo Keys, esq.
ACTUARY.—Griffith Davies, esq. F.R.S.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future insurers four-fifths of its profits, with quinquennial division, or a low rate of premium, without participation of profits.

The next division of profits will be declared in June, 1855, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted a least one year at Christmas 1854 will be allowed to share in the profits.

At the several periods when profits may be declared by this Company, the reversionary bonuses added to the Policies from one-half the profits announced, on an average of the different ages to about one per cent. per annum on the sums insured, and the total bonuses added at the four septennial divisions exceed fifty per cent.

FOREIGN RISKS. The extra premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been moderately reduced.

INVALID LIVES. Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their lives at the tabular premiums, may have their lives insured at extra premiums.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such Policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 60*l.*

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered

Medical fees paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.

Notice is hereby given, That Fire Policies which expire at Lady-day must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or with Mr. SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall-mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LOMBARD-STREET & CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, established in 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, bart.

Decimus Burton, esq.	James Hope, esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, esq.	William James Lancaster, esq.
William Cotton, esq.	John Dorrien Magens, esq.
William Davis, esq.	J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
George Arthur Fuller, esq.	John Pett Muskett, esq.
James Alexander Gordon, esq.	John Timothy Oxley, esq.
Henry Grace, esq.	George Stanley Repton, esq.
Joseph Owen Hall, esq.	Benjamin Shaw, esq.
Thomas Hankinson, esq.	Charles Hampden Turner, esq.
Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, esq.	Matthew Whiting, esq.

AUDITORS.
John Davis, esq.

John Hodgson, esq.	William Hammond, esq.

SECRETARIES.

Wilmer Harris, esq.	George William Lovell, esq.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR. John Shaw, esq.
SOLICITORS. Messrs. Dawes and Sons, Argyll-court.

INSURANCES against loss by fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of property, in every part of the world, on the most favourable terms.

Persons insuring with the Phœnix Company are not liable to more than the proportion of loss, as set forth in the Policy.

Insurances with this Company expiring at Lady-day must be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void.

Rates are now ready at the Principal Boards, at the Head-office, and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.
Chief Offices—27, King-street, Covent-garden, London.
Established 1717.

Rates of Premium moderate.
Short-period Policies granted.
Rent insured.
Losses promptly and liberally settled.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.
King-street, Covent-garden, London.—Established 1836.
Life Assurance on all its branches, well conducted.
The Profits divided every Five Years among the Assured.
A Bonus addition of 50 per cent. on Fire Premiums.
The Business of this Association includes One Half the Premiums paid on the Policies.
Assurances on their profits at reduced rates.
Any information respecting the Fire or Life Insurance, with prospectuses, forms of application, may be obtained on application at the Office.

W. M. BROWNE, Secretary and Actuary.
Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre,............... } LONDON.
Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER .... GREENOCK.

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been used EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful [illegible] Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT. This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its [illegible] advantages and [illegible] for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has [illegible] qualities, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are justly appreciated by the trade for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick or other Rough Surfaces, its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint), that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.

MANUFACTURERS,

PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse gritty appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK — LONDON — PATENT.

not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unrivalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material or in any [illegible] use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of reduction, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxide, becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—at Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MOTLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DUVAUX and CO., wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAMBERT and CO., of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also [illegible] Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO., Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS in kegs of 14, 28, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin [illegible] Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 13, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, as it gives the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 15s. and 21s. each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, [illegible] rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint [illegible] colour, it may be applied over [illegible] paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last [illegible] longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price [illegible] ordinary colours. Mineral chocolate brown, [illegible].

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, [illegible] &c. 2s. per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains [illegible] plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price [illegible].

DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil [illegible] 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about [illegible] feet.

[illegible] GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

PERMANENT ZINC COLOURS and [illegible] Emerald and Brunswick Greens, Chromes, Blues, Reds, [illegible] Zinc [illegible] For [illegible] and economy. For Prices, apply to the Patentees, Messrs. GILL, K [illegible] White Zinc and Permanent Colour Works, Victoria Wharf, Regent's-park Basin, London.

DAMP WALLS! DAMP WALLS!—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of long duration; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered in a short time after the last coat of plaster has been put on. Also, for the repairs of old houses its value is great. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d. Prepared only by Mr. J. STENT, Surveyor, Warminster. May be purchased of all respectable Druggists or Paper-dealers for 3s. per quart, or 10s. per gallon.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cement is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN), much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first Cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-hill, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

S. [illegible] STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and [illegible], equal to any [illegible] Manufacturers, Dealers, and Dealers in Plaster, Paris White, [illegible] Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate [illegible] Fire [illegible] Cement, Chimney Pipes [illegible] Vases, Ridging, [illegible], Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzuolano.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and [illegible] for plastering purposes, is a quick [illegible]. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ROMAN and OTHER CEMENTS. Manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, successor to the Patentees, PARKER and WYATT, who, in 1796, first introduced PARKER'S ROMAN CEMENT, also Tarras and Portland Cements, English and French Plaster, Terra Cotta Chimney Pots, Trusses, &c.

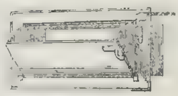
Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts, Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties, that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the



admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants, and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required. HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

LOANS.—SUMS from 5l. to 200l. advanced on PERSONAL SECURITY two or three days after application, repayable any day in the week, by Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months; and good Bills discounted. LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Offices, 61, Goswell-road, London. Open Daily from Nine till Eight, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Charges extremely moderate, and strict confidence observed. Forms of application gratis.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES from 50l. to 250l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules 6d. each copy, or 1s. per post. Note. Four new classes are now in course of formation for London, and will immediately commence operations.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY (Originated by Mrs. Chisholm), 29, Bucklersbury, London. The Legislative Council of New South Wales having placed at the disposal of this Society funds for the promotion of Emigration to that Colony, the Committee give notice that they are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from parties desirous of EMIGRATING to SYDNEY, for LOANS, to be applied in part payment of their passage to that colony. Further particulars may be obtained on application to SAMUEL COGDON, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

£3,000 TO BE ADVANCED, at 5 per Cent. in sums of not less than 300l. each. Principals or their Solicitors may apply by letter to Mr. GEORGE JOHN RHODES, Architect, Lincoln's-inn-fields-chambers.

PARISH of ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.—School of Art and Design.—Northern Schools, Castle-street, Long-acre.—To ARTISANS and MECHANICS.—The New School of Art and Design is now OPEN, with a class for Artisans and Mechanics, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Seven o'clock to Half-past Nine p.m., at 2s. per month, with an entrance-fee of 2s. for each pupil. Application may be made at the Schools.

HENRY MACKENZIE, M.A.
President of the Northern Schools.
CHAS. J. D'OYLY, M.A. Vice-President.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Patron—H. R. H. Prince Albert. During Lent a Popular Lecture on Astronomy, splendidly illustrated, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at Three and Eight o'clock in the Evenings.—Magnified Photographic Pictures, and a New Series of Dissolving Views.—Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on Paper Making and its Decoration with Colours. Lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner on Watkins's New Patent Universal Electric Telegraph. Description of Rust's Patent Tabular Pianoforte, and on Trestrail's Patent Method of raising Sunken Vessels. Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten Years of age, Half-price.

COLOSSEUM.—VOCAL CONCERT.—WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.—On MONDAY, MARCH [illegible], and during the Week at Eight o'clock, a VOCAL CONCERT, [illegible] singers Madame Brandau, Miss Canning, Miss S. Vincent, Mr. Melville, &c. &c. (Herr Brandau, Conductor). Open Daily from Half-past Ten till Five o'clock, with Panorama of London [illegible] from Seven till ten, with Panorama of London by Night [illegible] the other splendid features of this establishment brilliantly illuminated. Admission, One Shilling. Children and Schools half-price.

GENTLEMEN finding their own Material in the Building Trade, can meet with a practical man to take on CONTRACT for the LABOUR of the Brickwork, Carpenters' Work, and Joiner's Work.—Apply by letter, post-paid, to A. B., No. 94, Star street, Edgware-road.

THE FARNLEY IRON COMPANY, WORTLEY, NEAR LEEDS,

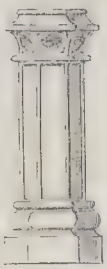
MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE-BRICKS, PATENT GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, CLOSET PANS, ORNAMENTAL TRUSSES, BRACKETS, MODILLIONS, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.;

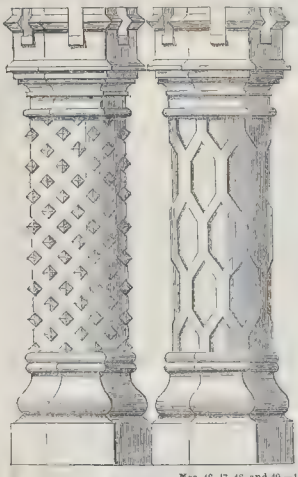
ALSO OF

TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY-TOPS,

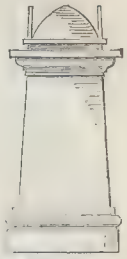
In upwards of One Hundred Patterns, of various dimensions and of first-rate design, a few of which are given below,—scale half an inch to a foot.



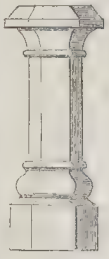
No. 67.—Wind guard 2 ft. 6 in.—14s.



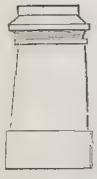
Nos. 46, 47, 48, and 49.—4 ft. 4 in. high—18s. 6d.
" " 6 ft. 0 in. " 25s. 0d.
" " 9 ft. 0 in. " 60s. 0d.



No. 65.—2 ft. 6 in. 7s. 6d.



No. 38.—7 ft. 6 in.—9s. 6d.
4 ft. 2 in.—10s. 0d.



No. 18.—Oblong or Square.
2 ft. 3 in.—2s. 2d.
2 ft. 6 in.—2s. 6d.
2 ft. 9 in.—4s. 0d.

No. 24. Wind guard.
3 ft. 6 in.—5s.

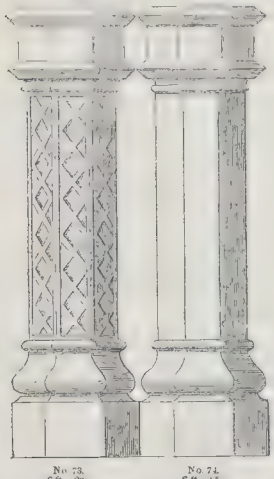
No. 3.—2 ft. 0 in. 1s. 6d.
2 ft. 6 in.—2s 0d.

No. 14.—2 ft. 5 in.—3s. 6d.
2 ft 10 in.—5s. 0d.
3 ft. 8 in.—8s. 0d.

No. 13.—3 ft. 1 in. 4s. 6d.

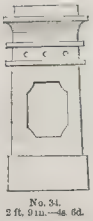
No. 66.—Plain or Wind guard
3 ft. 10 in.—10s 6d.
4 ft. 2 in.—12s. 6d.
4 ft. 8 in.—15s. 0d.

No. 76 (round).—1 ft. 10 in. high—2s. 6d.



No. 76 (square).—1 ft. 10 in.—2s. 6d.

No. 50.—4 ft. 3 in.—15s.
6 ft. 9 in.—20s.

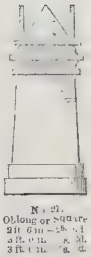


No. 34.
2 ft. 9 in.—4s. 6d.

No. 12.
2 ft. 9 in. 4s.

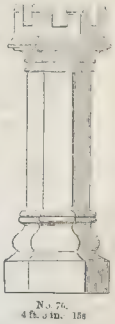
No. 73.
6 ft.—28s.

No. 74.
8 ft.—35s.



No. 21.
Oblong or Square
2 ft. 6 in.—3s. 6d.
3 ft. 0 in.—4s. 3d.
3 ft. 9 in.—5s. 6d.

No. 4
2 ft. 8 in. 2s. 6d.



No. 76.
4 ft. 3 in. 15s

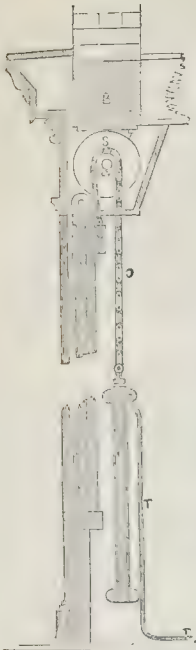
ARCHITECTS' DESIGNS CAREFULLY EXECUTED, AND WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

Prices quoted are delivered free in Leeds, on Boat or Rail, for any part of the Kingdom.

OFFICES AND STORES.

LONDON..... No. 14, York Chambers, George-street, Adelphi; No. 16, Bath-place, New-road; St. Ann's Wharf, Limehouse.
BIRMINGHAM .. No. 7 Bray-row, also King Alfred-street, adjoining Bimley-hall, and Lawley (-street.
BRISTOL ..... No. 14, Nelson-street.
LIVERPOOL .... No. 9, Russell street, 83, Renshaw-street, and Shipping Wharf, Leeds-street.
MANCHESTER .. No. 45, Travis street, and 23, 24, and 25, Birmingham-street, London-road
HULL..... No. 60, Queen-street, and Wellington-street.
BRADFORD..... Horton-road.
LEEDS ..... Wellington street, adjoining the Midland Station, and Shipping Wharf, Victoria Works, Hunslet.

WHERE DRAWINGS, WITH PRICES, &c. MAY BE OBTAINED.



PATENTS DATED 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1852, AND 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1853.

CLARK & CO.'S

NEW PATENT SELF-ACTING HYDRAULIC APPARATUS,

FOR

OPENING AND CLOSING

THEIR

PATENT RECTILINEAR REVOLVING SHUTTERS,

AND

PATENT COMBINED IRON AND WOOD REVOLVING SHUTTERS.

THE advantages of the Hydraulic Apparatus are,—great facility of application; a saving of seventy-five per cent. of friction in the working part over the old plan of worm and wheel, cannot get out of repair, and it is impossible for the shutter to run down; are more easily opened; require no labour whatever to close them; the cost is reduced; and does not affect the architectural or other arrangement of the building, as the pump can be placed at any distance from the shutter, and in any position. One Pump is sufficient for any number of shutters.

The annexed cuts show the arrangement; fig. 4 is a section of the rectilinear, and fig. 3 a section of combined iron and wood revolving shutters.

SELF-ACTING APPARATUS.—Where water can be obtained from the Water Companies' mains, or from a separate service at the summit of the building, the pump and its attachments will be applied to the cylinder and ram of the hydraulic lift, and the pressure is sufficient to raise the heaviest shutter. By opening a stop-cock the water is brought from the mains to the hydraulic cylinder, causing the shutter desired to open with its own great power. At the same moment the water in the cylinder is forced out, and passes into the cistern, which is generally placed in the roof. The quantity of water required to work the largest shutter is only six gallons per min. Any number of shutters or windows can be supplied by one cistern.

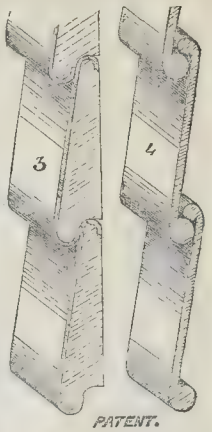
This apparatus is of a nature that secures to it a most valuable

HYDRAULIC LIFTS FOR WAREHOUSES, BANKS, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.

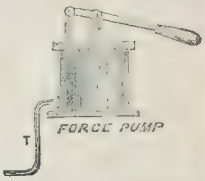
PROSPECTUSES, ENGRAVINGS, AND DESCRIPTIONS FORWARDED

A full-size HYDRAULIC SHUTTER can be seen in constant operation at the Works, where Architects and Builders are requested to inspect all Patents for themselves, and not attend to the false reports and misleading statements of others.

CAUTION.—Any person using Water Atmospheric Steam, or other Fluid Pressure, for raising or lowering Revolving Shutters, will be liable to an action for infringement of this Patent.



PATENT.



FORCE PUMP

CLARK AND CO.

15, GATE-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, LONDON.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, it is are unglazed easy, and when used in Green-houses no scorching occurs; its NON TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at 2 pence lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and the most genuine upon the lowest terms:

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

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JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

BUNNETT AND CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND MACHINISTS,

No. 26, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, AND DEPTFORD, KENT,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS,

AND OF THE

NEW PATENT CURVILINEAR REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER,

Which obtained the PRIZE MEDAL in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The greatly increased demand, with additions to and improvements in their extensive plant and machinery, command of the best markets for material, and employment of extra skilled workmen, enable B. and Co. to supply this their superior Shutter at a price that effectually supersedes any of the cruder and more expensive and less extensive adoption has called forth.

REVOLVING WOOD SHUTTERS, of superior description, fitted with Metallic Hinges, and adapted to work in any required direction.

BUNNETT AND CO.

ARE ALSO THE ORIGINAL PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

METALLIC SASH BARS AND MOULDINGS FOR SHOP-FRONTS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

All works are guaranteed of the very best description, and are executed on their premises by experienced journeymen. They are respectfully requested, when in town, to inspect BUNNETT and CO.'S works, to see that the name is properly inserted in the specification, which is occasionally omitted from the omission.

Estimates, with all necessary information, and explanatory and detail drawings promptly furnished.

MOORE'S PATENT MOVABLE GLASS VENTILATOR, for Windows, Partitions, Factories, Workshops, Warehouses, Greenhouses, Conservatories, Halls, Churches, Orangeries, Hot-houses, Dwellings, Billiard-rooms, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms, Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Studies, Parlours, Kitchens, Larders, Pantries, Cellars, Water-closets, Baths, Stables, Coach-houses, Harness-rooms, Granaries, Lofts, Cow-houses, Piggeries, Poultry-houses, Barns, Sheds, Cottages, Lodges, Entrances, Porches, Conservatories, &c. For Farms, Dairies, Outbuildings, &c. the Ventilator can be made to form a complete window, iron frames and rough plate glass, &c. Ventilators made to any size, and to suit all forms of sashes; also for skylights, and other purposes. A considerable saving, and additional safety by having fixed window-sashes.

MOORE'S PATENT "LEVER VENTILATOR," forming a regular current of air, so calculated to effect all that is required for improving animal and vegetable health. The vitiated air is carried at the ceiling left for that purpose. To sick-rooms they are particularly recommended, as from the capabilities of removing the air received by the sun in the sash and windows, they effectually preserve the stock in good condition and prevent evaporation of gas.

Clerk and House Clerk-makers to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, the Russian Government, and the Emperor of China.

Manufactory, Sckford-works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE,

28, SOHO SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for staining, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in any quantity, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Persons in the country can have estimates form shed for ornamenting windows, either for house or church decoration. All applications for estimates, and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE GLASS.—JAMES HARTLEY and CO. beg to inform Architects, Builders, and the Trade generally, that their new tariff of Prices for the above will be sent on application; they will also on receipt of particulars, furnish estimates for any desired lot of Glass now in stock. Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown and Ornamental Window Glass Warehouse, 35, Soho-square, London.

GOOD 3rds 16 oz. FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 250 feet each, assorted sizes, as follows, viz.:—

4th ditto, 34s. A case of 4 pound do. to 10 per foot; Crown and 16 oz. Sheet ditto, 8s. per box of 100 feet. Boxes, various, from 14 to 19 guineas each. Packing, 1s. per box. Plate Prices, 1s. per dozen. Also, Crown and Sheet Glass in lights, British and Patent Plate, Fluted and Stained Glass Shades, &c. Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, Colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

EMBOSSED GLASS, &c.—D. NEWTON, Ornamental Designer, Gilder, Writer and Embosser on Glass. Drawings and estimates furnished. Country orders executed with despatch, on the lowest terms, at 26, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

STAINED GLASS.—HOPKINS and RUFFORD, Glass Stainers and Embossers, 18, Stamford-street, Blackfriars road, beg to announce that they are prepared to execute STAINED GLASS WINDOWS of every description for Public Buildings in the Ancient or Modern style. Embossing, &c. with despatch.

BELGIAN SHEET-GLASS.—The Trade supplied with the above, of first-rate quality and large sizes, viz., 18s. ; 48s. at 38s. ; Ground, 4d. per foot, at HICKSON'S, 36, Long-acre. Terms, cash.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square and 4, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner.—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d. ; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d. ; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d. ; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 4s. ; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 4s. 10d. ; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Estimates, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY. The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade.—WILLIAMS, 1, Rutlin, Bevis-st. Broompton, Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, Conservator blinds, outside shop blinds, for sun, dust and drawing blinds, executed on the most approved principles, lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

FIRST-CLASS WINDOW BLINDS.—No Extra Charges for Fixing within ten miles. Country orders carriage free.—HADLEY and CO. confidently invite attention to their scale of charges. Their style is to supply only the best articles, for which their prices will be found correspondingly moderate. Venetian blinds, per square foot, 7d ; outside Venetian blinds, in cases, 1s. 6d. ; outside blue striped cloth blinds, in cases, 1s. 6d. ; best holland spring roller blinds, 7d. ; best holland roller blinds, mounted with brass ends, 5d. ; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany or waxwood French polished frames, 1s. 3d. Estimates promptly furnished. HADLEY and CO., Window Blind Manufacturers, 102, Sloane-street, Chelsea. The trade supplied.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1837. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PERKINGTON, PATENTEE OF BITUMEN PAVEMENT, OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and arches.

FOOTPATHS.—The CROYDON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH give notice that they are desirous of receiving SPECIMENS of ASPHALTE or GAS TAR CONCRETE for Footpaths. Any parties acquainted with the execution of such works may have an opportunity of laying down specimens at the expense of all such specimens, after approval, will be borne by the Board, at a sum to be named beforehand by the applicants. Applications to be sent to me on or before FOUR o'clock on TUESDAY, the 1st of APRIL next. By order of the Board,
Croydon, March 23rd, 1854. THOMAS S. WYKES, Clerk.

CAUTION.—BEART'S PATENT PERFORATED BRICKS.—Mr. ROBERT BEART, the inventor, to prevent complaints of proceedings being taken to stop the making of Perforated or Hollow Bricks with a series of holes, that he is licensee, hereby declares his intention to proceed against all parties infringing his patent without further notice. Applications for licenses to be made to, and information obtained of W. J. and G. BOULTON, Solicitors, Northampton-square, London.

DEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c. Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 HARP, Macclesfield-street North, City-road, Basin Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 583, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactures known so long as "The Tilleries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.
MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,
with prices, adapting the most durable, economical, and decorative productions of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and decorative building.
BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c. ; Antique, Geometrical, and Elizabethan Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability. Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths, Forms for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London ; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, at Affordale.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111. JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White, of the best quality, suitable for chimney-shafts, hide-screens, cornices, and mouldings of every description, TUDDENHAM, IPSWICH.
N.B. Builders furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed ; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

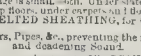
BRICKS. — A considerable quantity of STOCKS and PLACE FOR SALE, at KEMSLEY BRICKFIELDS, Milton, near Sittingbourne, Kent. Cash prices. Per thousand, Place, 16s. ; Stocks, 26s. put on board barges at the spot.—For application, address Mr. W. W. GASCOYNE, Sittingbourne, Kent.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Unbreakable, metal, or tiles. It is a most effective non-conductor.
INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.
CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and
DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.
Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

By Her Majesty's  Royal Letters Patent.

F. McNEILL and CO. of LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW, LONDON, Manufacturers and ONLY Patentees of
THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.
Patronized by
HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSION OF CUSTOMS,
HONOURABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE,
HER MAJESTY'S ESTATES, ISLE OF WIGHT,
HOME and EAST-INDIA COMPANY, and ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,
And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at which the great national shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing, also used for under sides at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to frost, snow, and heat, and a square foot of it can be sent by post. The best can be cut to any length, by inches wide. The price is ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full particulars as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c., is also manufactured. In all instances about 25 per cent. in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully informed that the ROOFING and other PATENTS of F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactures, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW, Rolls covered with the Felt to loosen at the Public Offices, the new Victoria Courts, the prisons and sheds leading to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament. A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,
STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the
GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE
is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed by this Company.
J. FARRELL, Secretary.
N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being confided to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications,
"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"
and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.
ORSI AND ARMANI.
THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF SEYSSEL ASPHALTE (FRANGY)
DIRECT FROM THE MINES.
REDUCTION IN THE PRICE FOR VARIOUS WORKS FIFTEEN PER CENT.
AND THE
WORK GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.
Offices, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, City.

PATENT METALLIC LAVA.
A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1848 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of
ORSI AND ARMANI.
THEIR PATENT METALLIC LAVA IS FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN THE GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE OF MESSRS. O. AND A.
OR THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL CALLED BITUMEN OR ASPHALTE.
Offices, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, City.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month and until further notice: Stocks, 30s. ; Place, 50s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.
February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, Paddington. To BUILDERS &c. 150 miles excellent STOCK BRICKS TO BE SOLD CHEAP; now being taken down for improvements at the terminus. Apply to THOMAS on the premises; or of J. W. BROOKER, Rodney-row, New Kent-road.

BRICKS! BRICKS!—A Quantity of excellent Grey Stock, Yellow Seconds, Flettons, Paviors, Washed Stocks, Malm, and common Place Brick, TO BE SOLD at a reduced price, in consequence of the proprietor having retired from the business, and wishes to clear his stock, for ready cash, at the well-known PARRY'S Brick-field.

500,000 EXCELLENT KILN-BURNT, SOLID RED SUFFOLK BRICKS, delivered in the Thames, in lots of 20,000 and upwards.—Samples may be seen on application to THE MAN FOX and BROTHERS, Patent Suffolk Brick Depôt, 19, Devonshire-street East, Mile-end.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, or same walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—2,000,000 of sound KENT GAULT STOCK for SALE, for present delivery alongside in the river.—Apply to W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine court, Tower-hill.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.
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Bevindere road, Lambeth, March, 1854.

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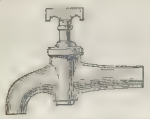

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS are recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

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These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 300 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is better than the common Cocks now in use.

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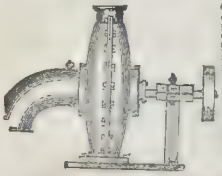

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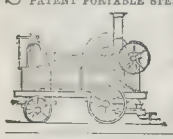

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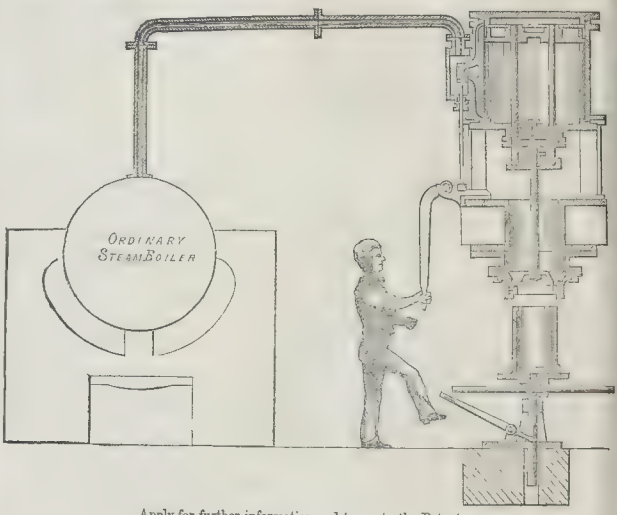

Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,

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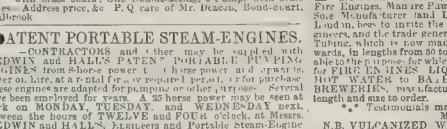
Water Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. The cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand fully proves the estimation superiority of our productions before the public for similar purposes

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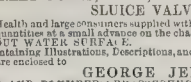
Watercloset Pan with S) phon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



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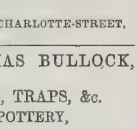

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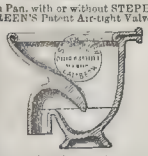

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

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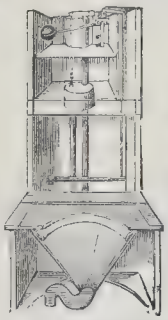

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AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

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R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
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This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

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These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

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They may also be had turned down.

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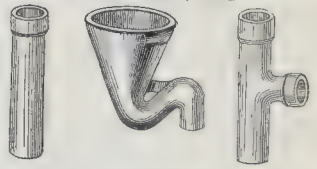

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DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 28, 1853. No. 5,036.

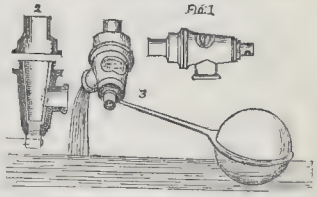

Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig. 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in action.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

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Stocked and wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

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27, Dale-street, Manchester.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NORWOOD.—The Building Materials of Twenty Cottages, ranges of Stabling, Coach-houses, &c. to clear the ground for the Crystal Palace Company.

PULLEN and SON respectfully announce that they are directed to SELL BY AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, MARCH [illegible], at TWELVE, in Lots, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of TWENTY COTTAGES, ranges of Stabling and Coach-houses, and various brick and timber buildings adjoining the Woodman, Westow-hill, Norwood, and close to the Crystal Palace; comprising about 1,000,000 sound stock bricks, useful timber in roofs and floors, 15,000 pantiles, sashes, doors, partitions, and interior fittings, [illegible] floor boards, weather boarding and fencing, racks, mangers, gates, and stable fittings, lead gutters and pipes, quantity of trees [illegible] &c. &c.—May be viewed on Saturday previous.—Catalogues had of Messrs. BANKS and BARRY, Architects, 27, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; and of PULLEN and SON, [illegible], Fore-street, Cripplegate.

FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL.—Valuable Building Materials.

PULLEN and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, by order of the Directors of the Bank of Australasia, on TUESDAY, MARCH 28, at TWELVE, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of a HOUSE and PREMISES, 18, Finch-lane, Cornhill; comprising good sound bricks, timber roof and floors, tiles, floor-boards, sashes, doors, shop front, lead gutters and pipes, and useful fittings.—May be viewed, and particulars had at Mr. HARDWICK'S Office, 21, Cavendish-square; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

CLAPHAM-ROAD.—The valuable Building Materials of Claylands Park Mansion, with extensive Offices and Outbuildings, and 1,000 feet run of Garden Walls, including [illegible] Stock Bricks.

PULLEN and SON respectfully announce that they are instructed to SELL by Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, APRIL 11, and following day, at TWELVE, in lots, the whole of the capital BUILDING MATERIALS of CLAYLANDS HOUSE, with the extensive offices and outbuildings in Claylands-road, Clapham-road, near Kennington-gate, comprising [illegible] capital bricks, several tons of lead, prime oak and fir timber, 100 squares of slated roofs, stained glass and other sashes, handsome statuary and other chimney pieces, useful doors, partitions, and interior fittings, 100 squares of excellent floor boards, stone staircases, 5,000 feet of York paving and landings, ornamental iron entrance gates, iron railing, and hurdles, erection of glazed conservatory, all the fittings up of the coach-houses, stables, and farm buildings, large brewing coppers, stoves, pumps, pipes, cisterns, and the entire fixtures throughout the mansion.—May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous; and Catalogues had of WM. ROGERS, Esq. Architect, 1[illegible], Cannon-row, Westminster, and of PULLEN and SON, 8[illegible], Fore-street, Cripplegate.

INVESTMENT or OCCUPATION.—Peckham, Surrey.—To Builders, Capitalists, and Others.

MR. J. J. LEE will SELL by AUCTION, at the RAILWAY TAVERN, New-cross, on THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, at THREE for FOUR o'clock precisely, TWO capital BRICK-BUILT CARCASES, with garden ground adjoining, situate in the Lausanne-road, Deptford-lane, within five minutes' walk from New-cross Railway Station.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Auctioneer's Office, 1, Devonshire-square, City; and at the Bar of the Railway Tavern, New-cross.

TO CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS. The entire Stock of a Brickmaker, including about 1,500,000 Bricks, Carts, Implements, and Effects.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, the Ploughbridge Brick-fields, Plough-road, Rotherhithe, immediately adjoining the Surrey Canal and the Commercial Docks, on THURSDAY next, MARCH 30th, at TWELVE o'clock, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers (unless the whole [illegible], together with the Lease of the Premises, be previously disposed of by private contract), about a MILLION AND A HALF of STOCK, PLACE, and other BRICKS, Carts, Harness, Wheelbarrows, Wheeling Plates and Planks, and the entire Plant [illegible] for the carrying on an extensive business in the [illegible].—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale; and catalogues [illegible] on the Premises; Plough Tavern, Plough-road; the principal Inns at Greenwich, Deptford, and Rotherhithe; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, CHAIR AND CABINET MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. TINDALE is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Thomas-street, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, all the well selected STOCK of a TIMBER MERCHANT, comprising about [illegible] yellow and white deals and battens, about [illegible] feet of very fine Spanish and Cuba Mahogany, in logs and flitches; about 1,200 [illegible] pine battens; a quantity of walnut-tree and other woods; veneers, &c. On view the day prior to sale.—Catalogues may be had on the Premises; at Garraway's; and of the Auctioneer, 1, Portland-place, Commercial-road, Stepney.

Superior Chimney-pieces of beautiful Statuary Marble, several of Belgian Marble, Marble, and Dove and Vein Marbles, in great variety.

MESSRS. ROBINS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, in Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at TWELVE, STATUARY MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, some richly sculptured, suitable for first-rate drawing-rooms; others of a less expensive character, with trusses, several of [illegible] and Belgian marble, for dining-rooms and libraries; also, a great variety of vein and dove marble, and a stone staircase [illegible] now on view in Covent-garden.

Paperhangings for unreserved Sale, including several sets of beautiful Indian Papers, shaded in Silver.

MESSRS. ROBINS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, in Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY next, at ONE for TWO, STOCK of PAPER-HANGINGS, arranged in suitable lots for [illegible] sitting-rooms, and staircases; a few lots of satin papers, plain blended grounds for printing, [illegible] chimney boards; also eight sets of beautiful Indian papers, birds and flowers, shaded in silver, several half sets of Indian papers, and four sets of French papers, all for unreserved sale.—May be viewed two days prior, and catalogues had at the [illegible] Covent-garden.

TO SHIP BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—OAK TIMBER SALES.

MESSRS. CLOSS and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the WHITE HART HOTEL, Reigate, on TUESDAY, APRIL 11, at TWELVE for ONE, [illegible] 600 OAK TIMBER TREES, [illegible] standing on the farm of Mr. [illegible] Surrey, about half a mile from the [illegible] Station, and [illegible] in the occupation of Mr. James Terry, at [illegible], near Crawley Downs, and midway between the Three Bridges Station and the town of East Grinstead.—May be viewed [illegible] prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate; the [illegible], Horley; the Dorset [illegible], East Grinstead; and of Messrs. CLOSS and SON, Auctioneers, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, City.

EDWARD-STREET, REGENT'S PARK.—TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PIANOFORTE and CABINET MAKERS, and Others.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES as above, TUESDAY, MARCH [illegible], at ELEVEN for TWELVE, about [illegible] Yellow DEALS and BATTENS; 8,000 feet Quartering; 5,000 feet Moulding, dry cut stuff, [illegible] and Plasterers' Laths, [illegible] Doors, [illegible] Mahogany and planks [illegible] boards, English Ash and Elm [illegible], quantity of Glass, new Spring Cart, and a variety of useful items. [illegible] the [illegible] payment. May be viewed [illegible] and catalogues had at the Auctioneer's Offices, Carrington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LITTLE TOWER-STREET.—Valuable Freehold Property, in the City of London.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions from the Executors to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, APRIL 7, at TWELVE, a valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, most eligibly situate, No. 11, Little Tower-street, consisting of a spacious warehouse of two floors, with counting-houses, sample room, stabling, coach-house, and other conveniences, occupying a space of ground with a frontage of 38 feet by a depth of 69 feet, and particularly adapted for a wholesale grocer or colonial broker. From its close contiguity to the wine and colonial markets this property presents an admirable site for offices of a superior description, now so much sought after in this neighbourhood, and from which a very large annual rental might be derived. The premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. Smoley and Son.—Particulars may be had twenty-one days prior to the sale of Messrs. E. J. and H. LAWFORD, Drapers'-hall; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT AND APPROACHES.—Building Materials of Clarence House, Wilderness-row, Queen's-road, Chelsea.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is honoured with Instructions from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, at TWELVE, for ONE, in lots, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of the Mansion called Clarence House, Wilderness-row, Queen's-road, Chelsea, comprising about 1[illegible] capital stock bricks, several tons of lead, timber in joists, rafters, &c. mahogany doors, semi-circular stone staircase, iron railings, Yorkshire paving, slates, fixtures, and fittings.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place; of JAMES PENNETHORNE, Esq. 7, Whitehall-yard; at GARRAWAY'S, Change-alley, Cornhill; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, at the PAINT WORKS, York-road, City-road, in Lots, by order of the proprietor, relinquishing the business, EIGHT TONS of GREEN PAINT, known as Johnson's Green, and extensively used in Liverpool, where its qualities have been tested, and much approved by ship builders; also for external work of any description, as from its peculiar manufacture, the colour is unaffected by the atmosphere. It is packed in metallic kegs, from 7lbs. to 56lbs. and will be sold in lots from [illegible] cwt. to [illegible] cwt. Samples may be had at any time, at the Offices of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, where catalogues may be shortly had.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, SAW MILL PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, MARCH 27, at ELEVEN, at the PATENT COOPERAGE WORKS, Wenlock-road, City-road, in Lots, four excellent IRON SAW FRAMES, for deals, of the most approved construction, in [illegible] and quite equal to new, one Iron Circular-Saw Bench, one Planing and Grooving Machine and gearing. To be viewed in motion on SATURDAY previous, and the morning of sale, when catalogues may be had at the Works, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

HAUGHTON STATION, four miles from Stafford, on the Shropshire Union Railway.—TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AGRICULTURISTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.—Important SALE of RAILWAY PLANT, large quantity of IRON, TIMBER, and other CARRIAGES, OAK and other SCANTLING TIMBER, PLANKS, BOARDS, &c. &c. to be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. HOLLAND, in the YARD, near Haughton Railway Station, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 30th and 31st MARCH, 1854. The FIRST DAY'S SALE, THURSDAY, the 30th MARCH, will comprise eighteen sets of four cast [illegible] railway wheels, with axles, pedestals, and tipping joints; sixty-six cast wheels and axles; seven sets of [illegible] wheels, [illegible] axles [illegible] sets of [illegible] sets of four wrought iron [illegible] wheels, with axles, pedestals [illegible], 1[illegible] sets of pedestals and joints; odd ditto; twelve dozen chairs; 397 wrought-iron railway axles, 2 cwt. 2 qr. 6 lbs. each; about 50 tons of bar, hoop, screw, plate, hinge, [illegible] iron, [illegible] sets of Sampson irons, patent scales and weights, winding chain, [illegible] many lots of railway spikes, tools, and other articles, blacksmith's tools, &c. &c.

THE SECOND DAY'S SALE, FRIDAY, the 31st MARCH, 1854, will comprise about sixty [illegible] of oak and other scantling timber, different dimensions; planks and boarding, fifty wheelbarrows, large fodder [illegible], railway [illegible], drawing bars, [illegible] stone trucks on [illegible], two large gates, with five iron bars, each 12 feet by 4 feet 8 inches; a costly and valuable double-action water or [illegible] pump, [illegible], the cylinders are of 9-inch diameter, with 24 feet of 6 inch suction pipe; valuable broad-wheel waggon on patent [illegible] carts, [illegible] new [illegible] engine and other [illegible] broad wheel timber carriages, [illegible] great weights; narrow wheel [illegible] timber and [illegible], a valuable double-purchase [illegible] time table, railway crossings, seven 3-yard railway waggons, containing [illegible] yards; valuable sheer-legs, with winch for lifting great weights of stone, two sets Norway spars, for lifting timber; pile engine, with three rammers, about 7 cwt. each, monkeys, &c.; new broad wheel cart, donkey-cart, gears, &c. &c. Each day's sale will commence at TWELVE [illegible] which will be [illegible] at Eleven. [illegible] catalogues may be had from the Auctioneer, Newport, Salop; at the Vine and Junction Inn, Stafford; and Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton.

PECKHAM.—[illegible] Sale. As usual, nothing whatever is reserved. Genuine Sale, [illegible] TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CONTRACTORS, and Others engaged in the Building line.

MESSRS. BARTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at HIGH-STREET, PECKHAM, opposite the Police-station, on MONDAY next, MARCH 27, at TWELVE o'clock, 250 large lots of TIMBER and FITTINGS pulled down for the City and Metropolitan Improvements.—May be viewed, and catalogues had at the Red Bull, High-street, Peckham, [illegible] of the Auctioneers, in the Westminster-road.

WARD'S PERIODICAL TIMBER SALES.—The next SALE by AUCTION, at the TIMBER YARD, No. 8, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road, on THURSDAY, APRIL [illegible], 1854, at TWELVE o'clock [illegible].

A large quantity of Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, in logs, [illegible], planks, and boards, of superior quality, figure, and large [illegible].

[illegible] feet of Honduras Panel Board
4,000 feet of Mahogany, Rosewood, Maple, and Italian Walnut Veneers
5 of Rio Rosewood
2[illegible] feet of Prussian Oak Plank
[illegible] feet of English Wainscot Plank
2,000 feet of Dry American Ash Board
[illegible] feet of Lime-tree Board
4[illegible] feet of [illegible] Plank
4[illegible] Pine Planks, White and Yellow Deals and Battens, &c.

May be viewed two days prior and morning of sale; catalogues had on the premises.

ROBERT WARD, Timber Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, [illegible] AND OTHERS.

MR. SANDERS will SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY [illegible] MARCH [illegible] [illegible] on the PREMISES, [illegible] a quantity of PLASTER [illegible], CASTS, [illegible], Laths, [illegible] Patterns, [illegible] also a fast-trotting pony and chaise.—To be viewed on Monday and Tuesday, and catalogues had of the Auctioneer, 1[illegible], [illegible]-street, Bloomsbury.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NORTH WOOLWICH.—Votes for the county of Essex.

JOHN T. FISHER is instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BELL and ANCHOR TAVERN, North Woolwich-road, on THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854, at ONE for TWO o'clock precisely, about 6[illegible] Acres of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, Land-tax redeemed, in Forty-two Plots of various dimensions, most eligibly situate near the terminus of the North Woolwich Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, the steam boat pier and ferry to South Woolwich, and adjacent to the Eastern River Entrance of the New Victoria Docks, which are in course of rapid construction, and which, with the existing manufactories, and those about to be established along the river frontage, combined with the great facilities of a transit by road, river, and railway, must greatly increase the already large demand for houses in this locality, and render this property desirable for safe and profitable investment.—Plans and particulars may be obtained at the Crown and Anchor, Woolwich; Greyhound, Greenwich; Market Tavern, Borough-market; Lea Arms, Dalston; Blue Boar, Aldgate; White Hart, Romford; George, Barking; Lord Hood, Limehouse; Abbey Arms, Plaistow; Royal Pavilion, North Woolwich; of Messrs. HUNT, Printers, Bow; of WILLIAM MEABURN, Esq. 16, Parliament-street, Westminster; and of the Auctioneer, Rokeby House, Stratford and Plaistow.

1,[illegible]00 Timber Trees, North Myms Estate, between Barnet and St. Alban's. By

MR. RUMBALL, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, at ONE, in lots, by order of Colonel Greville, M.P.; comprising 300 standing OAKS, 150 felled ash, 1[illegible] elm, 7[illegible] beech, 3[illegible] fir, 1[illegible] willow (many large ones), and a walnut tree containing several loads.—Catalogues, March 25, at the Auction Mart, London; at the usual Inns in the neighbourhood; and of Mr. RUMBALL, Land Surveyor and Auctioneer, &c. St. Albans.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.—To Railway Directors and Engineers.—The increased traffic of all kinds upon Railways, which has led to the adoption of very heavy engines, together with the high speeds demanded by the public, has caused great wear and tear of the Permanent Way, and in most instances the construction of the road remains the same as when at first designed for far lighter traffic. However safe the road may have been for the work at first anticipated, it is manifest, from frequent accidents, that more security for the public is required.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY possess many valuable patents relating to the permanent way of railways, including inventions by the following Engineers:—

Adams, W. B.	Hoby, J. W.
Barlow, P. W.	Macneill, Sir John
Barlow, W. H.	May, Charles
Bruff, P. S.	Richardson, Robert
Gardner, John	Samuel, James
Gordon, L. D. B.	Wild, Charles H.
Guitard, C. F.	&c. &c.

The Company solicit the attention of Boards of Directors and Engineers to the advantages offered, not only by the patent improvements applicable to old lines, but also to several equally valuable inventions, applicable to the construction of new railways.

For the purpose of improving existing lines of rail, the Company draw especial attention to their patent improved FISH-JOINTS and FISH-CHAIRS, by which the following advantages are secured:—

1st. Almost perfect security against the trains running off the line, the rails being practically converted into a continuous bar of iron.

2nd. Increased comfort to travellers, from a great reduction in the oscillatory movement of the carriages, and the absence of the clicking noise occasioned by the wheels striking the uneven ends of the rails.

3rd. The road being smoother, there results a proportionate saving in the power required for traction; and the wear and tear, both of the rolling stock and the permanent way, is much reduced.

4th. Hence the rails last much longer, and this may be safely estimated at from a fourth to one-third.

5th. A large reduction in the labour of maintenance of way.

On the Cambridge line of the Eastern Counties Railway, where the longest experience has been obtained with the Fish-joints and Fish-chairs, the saving in maintenance of way has been fully fifty per cent. of the amount formerly paid for labour; and an extensive contract for a term of years recently entered into for one of the Trunk Lines in England, tests the fact that one mile and three-quarters of way laid down under this Company's patent, can be maintained for the same cost as one mile of way of the ordinary construction.

For New Lines the Company recommend their PATENT WROUGHT IRON PERMANENT WAY, which has been most successfully and extensively adopted on several Lines in England, and is also being introduced upon upwards of Three Hundred Miles in France at the present time. The system involves no increase in the original cost of construction, and secures SIMPLICITY and SAFETY combined with great ECONOMY in the cost of renewal and maintenance.

The Company possess also important patented improvements in the various descriptions of Cast Iron Sleepers, which have been already successfully introduced on several Hundred Miles of Railway, both at home and abroad, and most satisfactory reports of their economy and efficiency have been received.

The following is a list of the various Lines on which one or other (and in some instances several) of the PERMANENT WAY COMPANY'S PATENTS have been already adopted:—

Belfast and Ulster	Maryport and Carlisle
[illegible]	Midland
Dublin and Belfast	Moncada, Spain
Eastern Counties	Morayshire
East-Indian	Midland Great Western, Ireland
Edinburgh and Glasgow	Newmarket
East Lancashire	Newport, Hereford, and Abergavenny
Egyptian	North and South Western Junction
Glasgow and South Western	Northern Railway of France
Great Western	St. Germains and Versailles
Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester	South Wales
London, Brighton, and South Coast, and Crystal Palace Line	Sydney and Goulburn, Australia
London and North Western	Waterford and Limerick
Londonderry and Coleraine	West Cornwall
Londonderry and Enniskillen	York and North Midland
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	York, Newcastle, and Berwick.

Some of the most important Lines of Railway have found it to their interest to compound for the license dues for all the PERMANENT WAY COMPANY'S PATENTS by one payment. This arrangement has the advantage of enabling them to use the Patents in a COMBINED FORM, without paying a separate royalty on each, and includes the free use of any future improvements in the Patents belonging to the Company.

After a series of careful trials of the system upon the LONDON and NORTH WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS, these two Companies, with a view to the adoption of the best plans for SECURITY to PASSENGERS and ECONOMY in working, have arranged with the Permanent Way Company for the use of their Patents on upwards of a Thousand Miles of Railway.

Testimonials from the most eminent Engineers may be inspected at the Office of the Company, and every information as to the cost and best mode of proceeding be obtained by application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, Civil Engineer, the Manager of the Permanent Way Company, or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, No. 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE [illegible] for Builders, upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention. WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 1[illegible], Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

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The Builder

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Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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GEORGE BAKER, Esq. Governor

PATRONS.

The Right Honourable Earl of Carlisle.
The Right Honourable Earl of Ellesmere.
The Right Honourable Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.
Prof. L. Castlake, R.A. F.R.S.
H. T. Hope, Esq.

[illegible] Ansell, esq.
G. Bryer, esq.
Thomas Cubitt, esq.
Wm. Cubitt, esq. Ald. M.P.
J. Chadwick, esq.
C. R. Cockerell, esq. R.A. F.R.S.
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N. Grimsdell, esq.
T. Grissell, esq. F.S.A.
W. Harrison, esq.
P. Hardwick, esq. R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.
P. C. Hardwick, esq.
W. Hoskins, esq. F.S.A.
H. E. Kendall, esq. F.S.A.
J. Kelk, esq.
J. Locke, esq. M.P. C.E. F.R.S.
W. Lee, esq. M.P.
H. Lee, jun. esq.
J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
J. Mowlem, esq.
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W. Piper, esq.
S. M. Peto, esq. M.P.
G. Rennie, esq. C.E. F.R.S.
Baron de Rothschild, M.P.
W. Tite, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th CHARLES BAKER, Esq. in the Chair.

HONORARY STEWARDS.

A. N. Armani, esq.
H. P. Brown, esq.
C. W. Baker, esq.
C. Bemrose, esq.
W. Bellman, esq.
J. Clarke, esq. F.S.A.
E. Carter, esq.
W. Cooper, esq.
W. Drake, esq.
W. Dennis, esq.
[illegible] esq.
[illegible] esq.
[illegible] esq.
S. Fielder, esq.
G. Godwin, esq. F.R.S.
C. Gunn, esq.
J. Greenwood, esq.
E. Grimsdell, esq.
J. P. Holland, esq.
C. Haynes, esq.
J. [illegible]wick, esq. R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.
J. [illegible]wick, esq.
W. [illegible]son, esq.
W. Jackson, esq.
J. Joy, esq.
W. Jenkes, esq.
[illegible] Leonard, esq.
W. Lee, esq. M.P.
H. Lee, esq.
J. Locke, esq. M.P. F.R.S.
G. Locke, esq.
J. Lee, esq.
C. Lucas, esq.
J. Little, esq.
G. Myers, esq.
R. McLean, esq.
G. McLennan, esq.
W. Mosley, esq.
A. Mason, esq.
T. Mannin, esq.
T. Nesham, esq.
W. Norris, esq.
T. Nye, esq.
T. Peake, esq.
M. Pass, esq.
H. Richardson, esq.
T. B. Stevens, esq.
T. Sterling, esq.
J. Taylor, esq.
H. Tregoni, esq.
J. Tilleh, esq.
S. Watkins, esq.
W. Webb, esq.
T. H. Wallis, esq.
J. Walker, esq.
J. Willson, esq.
E. Woodthorpe, esq.
W. Yates, esq.

W. ALLARD, Secretary.

[illegible] Church St. Swithin's-lane, March 13, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS of the Parish of PADDINGTON are desirous of receiving PLANS and ESTIMATES for EXTENDING the SIZE of the PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE, Harrow-road, to increase the accommodation from 300 to 600 inmates. The plans, &c. must be sent in to the Board before the 3rd day of MAY, addressed to the "Board of Guardians Paddington Workhouse," where a statement of suggestions for increased accommodation, and other particulars, may be seen. The plan selected by the Guardians will be subject to the approval of the Poor-law Board, and the Architect whose plan is adopted will be employed to superintend the works upon the usual terms.—By order of the Board.

CHAS. BROWN, Jun. Clerk.

Paddington Workhouse, Harrow road, March 23, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

CHURCH of ENGLAND HOUSE of MERCY, CLEWER.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Notice is hereby given, that PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for ERECTING certain portions of a Building, to be called the "House of Mercy," at Clewer, near Windsor, in the county of Berks, will be lying at Mr. INGALTON'S Office, Datchet-lane, Windsor, from MONDAY, APRIL 3rd, until SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, inclusive, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. All persons desiring to C[illegible]ct for the execution of the [illegible] to send in sealed Tenders, directed to the Honorary Secretary, the Hon. and Rev. [illegible] A. HARRIS, 13, Clarence-crescent, Windsor, on or before MONDAY, APRIL 24th. The Building Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Contractor will have to enter into a proper bond, at his own expense, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of his Contract.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for a NATIONAL SCHOOL to be built at HORNCHURCH.—For particulars, apply to the VICAR, Hornchurch, Romford.—March 31, 1854.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. — Samuel Morley, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. — W. A. Wilson, Esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR.—James Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY.—W. P. Whittingham, Esq.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

HOUSES of various classes and values being required to be built on the following Estates, namely,

BARNET,
CAMBRIDGE,
COLCHESTER (2),
CROYDON GROVE,
ENFIELD,
GUILDFORD,
HADDENHAM,
MINSTER,
SUTTON,
TONBRIDGE,

The Directors will be prepared to receive plans and particulars of Houses suitable for the several situations, and Tenders to build the same.—Particulars of the Estate to be built upon, the Class of Houses required, and the conditions of building, may be had on application to me, personally or by letter, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th of APRIL next, and the Designs, &c. are to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 19th of MAY next.

JAMES WYLSON, Surveyor.

14, Moorgate-street, London, 22nd March, 1854.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, Marlborough House, Pall-mall.

LECTURES ON ORNAMENTAL ART, by R. N. WORNUM, Esq. Lecturer on Ornament.

On the following MONDAY EVENINGS at 9 o'clock, and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Lecture
1. Decorative Art of the Ancient Egyptians, April 3rd and 4th
2. Egyptian Ornamental Details, April 10th and 11th
3. Greece. Heroic Age of Greek Art, April 17th and 18th.
4. Greece.—Ornamental Elements, May 1st and 2nd.
5. Rome. The Decline, May 8th and 9th
6. Early Christian and Byzantine Art, May 15th and 16th.
7. Byzantine, Romanesque, and Saracenic Art, May 22nd and 23rd.
8. The Sicilo Norman and Early Pointed Style, May 29th and 30th
9. The Ornament. Decorated Pointed, June 13th and 14th.
10. The Renaissance. Treeni 3, June 19th and 20th.
11. The Cinquecento, June 26th and 27th.
12. The Elizabethan. The Louis Quatorze. July 3rd and 4th

For the Public. Tickets for the course of 12 Lectures, at 5s. for the Evening course, and 2s. 6d. for the Morning course. For a single Lecture, for the Morning 1s.; for an Evening, 6d. To be had at the museum of the department.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

NEWPORT and ST. WOLLOS BURIAL BOARD.—TENDERS are required for BUILDING TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS, Boundary Walls, Clerk's Residence, Entrance Gates, Gardens, Roads, laying out and fencing ground, &c. for the Burial Board of the parishes of Newport and St. Woollos, in the county of Monmouth. The drawings, specifications, &c. may be seen by applying to Mr. J. F. MULLOCK, the Clerk to the Board, on and after the 16th day of MARCH, at the Board room, Town-hall, Newport; and all further information may be procured on applying to the Architects, Messrs. JOHNSON and PURDUE, 9, John street, Adelphi, London. The Tenders will be required to be delivered on the 4th of APRIL, 1854. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
J. F. MULLOCK, Clerk.

Newport, Monmouth, March 8, 1854.

SMETHWICK CHAPEL.—To Builders.—Builders desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, at Smethwick, near Birmingham, may see the plans and specification at the Offices of the Architects, on and after the 24th inst. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 7th day of APRIL next, at the residence of the Rev. W. ARNOLD, Smethwick, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Congregational Chapel." The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. BIDLAKE and LOVATT,
March 20th, 1854. Architects, Wolverhampton.

BUILDER'S TENDER WANTED for ERECTING a small SIX or EIGHT ROOMED COTTAGE, at Ash, near Guildford, Surrey. (Two railways convenient, fares low; also canal carriage, excellent roads, brickfield near, sand on the spot). A job well done there is sure to lead to further orders as much building is in immediate contemplation. Lend to be Let for building remarkably cheap, only 2l. per acre with extensive frontages, and there is a very great demand for houses.—Address, G. WEAVER, 424, Strand.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE WORKS, SHEERNESS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for BRICKWORK and CONSTRUCTING an EMBANKMENT, will be supplied with the Quantities, Plans, &c. upon application to the Storekeeper of Ordnance, Sheerness, on or before the 10th day of APRIL 1854, at which period addressed "To the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance," will be received "Tenders for Works at Ball Point." Default plans may be seen, and specifications from 1 Tender and all other Ball Point, between the hours of NINE and FOUR, daily, from the 1st of MARCH to the 24th APRIL, Sundays excepted.

Royal Dockyard Office, Deptford, March, 1854.

WARWICK LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT for DRAINAGE and WATER-WORKS. The Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties willing to CONTRACT for the [illegible] and Cast-iron Water pipes, including all Ingle-boxes, Bends, Sluices, and a Column, and sinking a Pump-well. Also for supplying a Wrought-iron Tank, and the construction of a Steam Power and other works. The contract, drawings, and specification may be examined at the Office of the undersigned, at Warwick, on or after the 22nd instant, where all copies of printed specifications of Tenders may be obtained. Further particulars will be known at the offices of Messrs. MARSHALL and DICKSON, Engineers to the Board, [illegible] Leam. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 14th APRIL next. No Tender will be entertained unless delivered in the printed form.

By order of the Board,
JAMES TIBBITS, Clerk.

Warwick, 21st March 1854.

BOROUGH of MAIDSTONE.—THE COMMISSIONERS propose entering into a CONTRACT with the Town Council for the ERECTION of a BUILDING, on the site of the house adjoining the Town Hall, Maidstone, and requested to send in sealed Tenders to the Town Clerk, addressed "To the Town-hall Improvements Committee," on or before FRIDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1854. Plans and specifications may be seen on and after the 24th instant at the offices of Messrs. ASHPITEL and WHICHCORD, Architects, 2, Lancaster Place, Strand, London, from whom all further particulars may be obtained. The Committee will not be bound to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

JOHN M. SCRATTON, Town Clerk.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Contracts for Station Buildings at Wolverton, near Birmingham, and at Uxbridge. The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the BUILDINGS for ENGINE-HOUSES, &c. to be erected at Bordesley, near Birmingham; also for the Building a Passenger-station, Engine-house, and Goods Shed, at Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the several Stations, at Paddington, at the Company's Offices, 24, Duke-street, Adelphi, London, and at the Company's Offices, Oxford. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at Paddington, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th April next.

CHAS. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Public Conveyance Station, 15th March, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CORPORATION of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE are desirous of receiving for consideration, TENDERS from parties willing to UNDERTAKE the SWEEPING and CLEANSING of all the public streets, lanes, alleys, and footpaths in the borough; also, for emptying all ashpits and [illegible]closets, and removing and [illegible] to be made by the Contractors, and the sweepings, scrapings, ashes, and other dirt. Such contract to be for a term of [illegible] years, to commence from such time as may be agreed upon. Persons tendering for the above work must state the sum they will give for the same per annum for the said term, or for what per centage they will undertake to supply it. A plan of the town and a specification of the work to be done, may be seen at the Town Surveyor's Office, up to SATURDAY, the 8th day of APRIL next. Sealed Tenders, indorsed "Tenders for Cleaning Streets," directed to the Sanitary Committee, will be received at the Town Surveyor's Office, up to TUESDAY, 2nd day of MAY next.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 23, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—The Wardens and Assistants of Rochester Bridge are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to undertake to COMPLETE the REMAINING PORTION of the above BRIDGE in a fit and proper manner for the use of the public.

The Contract will include one Pier, one Centre Arch of 170 feet span, and two Side Arches of 140 feet span each, together with the waterway, masonry, brickwork, &c. required above the standing level of the arches, the foundations, piers, and abutments being already built to that level.

The estimated weight of cast-iron is about 2,500 tons, more or less.

Plans, drawings, and specifications of the intended work may be seen at the Office of Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, the Resident Engineer, in Strood, any working day, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of MARCH next, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, where any further information may be obtained.

Sealed Tenders for the above works, on the printed forms, are to be delivered at the Bridge Office, in Rochester, addressed to the Clerk of the Bridge, Tender for Superstructure of Rochester Bridge," on MONDAY, the 17th day of APRIL, 1854, at or before TWELVE o'clock at noon, after which no Tender will be received. Persons intending to tender must be prepared to enter into a bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the due performance of the Contract.

The Wardens and Assistants will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender.

ESSELL and HAYWARD.

Rochester, February 21, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE MACCLESFIELD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH will be prepared to receive TENDERS for SEWERING, PAVING, and LAYING DOWN the necessary HOUSE DRAINS, [illegible] The [illegible] Tenders [illegible] of March [illegible] APRIL [illegible] under [illegible]

THOMAS LARROTT, Town Clerk.

Macclesfield, [illegible] March [illegible]

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, RUBBISH CARTERS, &c.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the [illegible] ROADS [illegible] the Upper [illegible] Mr. W. W. POCOCK, 10, Trevor-terrace, Knightsbridge, any day (Sundays excepted) between NINE and FIVE. The Tenders to be delivered, sealed and addressed, to the Surveyor, at SEVEN [illegible] DAY, APRIL [illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Trustees for Repairing, Lighting, &c. Grosvenor-place, and the Squares and Streets adjacent, do [illegible] contract with them for the s[illegible] GUERNSEY GRANITE, to be delivered at [illegible] the Office of the Trustees, where samples of the materials required [illegible] morning between the hours of NINE and TEN, [illegible] of APRIL. All Tenders to be in writing (sealed [illegible] parties making the same, and to be delivered at the Office of the Trustees, before THREE o'clock on FRIDAY, [illegible] paid for quarterly, and the lock and wharf dues will be paid by [illegible]

GEORGE A. WALMISLEY, [illegible]

CONTRACT for BASIN and HEATH [illegible] venor place, and the Squares and Streets adjacent, do hereby give [illegible] APRIL [illegible] Lower Belgrave place, Pimlico, to receive TENDERS from and to CONTRACT with any person or persons who may be willing [illegible] may be ordered by the Surveyor.—Further particulars and the form of Tender may be had on application at the Office of the Trustees, where samples of the brooms required may be seen any morning between the hours of NINE and TEN. All Tenders must be in writing, sealed up, and delivered at the Office of the [illegible] APRIL [illegible] lowest Tender. Dated the 22nd day of March, 1854.

GEORGE A. WALMISLEY, Clerk to the Trustees.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice that they will meet at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-[illegible] MATERIALS [illegible] EXECUTION of the [illegible] Tender. [illegible] Tender. [illegible] Tender is to apply [illegible] of APRIL; and [illegible] Tender which is not upon the printed form and schedules of the [illegible] be rejected. The parties whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into bonds with two responsible sureties to be [illegible] Square, March [illegible]

CITY of CHESTER WATER WORKS.—[illegible] TENDERS for the construction of a SUBSIDING RESERVOIR, FILTERS, and a PURE WATER-TANK, on land adjoining the [illegible] city of Chester. Plans, drawings and specifications will be ready for inspection at the Company's Offices in Newgate-street, Chester, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant; and any further information may be obtained at the Offices of Mr. BATEMAN, Civil [illegible] on or before MONDAY, the 10th of APRIL, marked on the envelope [illegible]

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the ERECTION of DWELLINGS for the non-commissioned officers of the 5th regiment of Middlesex Militia, at Uxbridge, will be received at the Guildhall, Westminster, on or [illegible] MONDAY, the [illegible] of APRIL [illegible] No. 14, Whitehall-place, where also copies of the quantities may [illegible]

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a NEW [illegible] between the hours of TEN and FOUR, at the offices of the Architect, JAMES MURREY, St. Michael's Churchyard, Coventry. [illegible] Warwick, not later than the 18th of APRIL. The Committee do [illegible] satisfactory.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a NEW RECTORY HOUSE and Offices, at MANTON, near [illegible] may be obliged when to inspect the plans and specification, by applying at the residence of MATTHEW MAW, Esq., Cleatham, near Kirton in Lindsey, on and after the [illegible] day of APRIL. Tenders to be sent to our office, on or before the 18th instant, sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for Rectory-House, Manton." The Rector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CAVELER and HOOKER,
7, Calverley place, Tonbridge Wells.

RUGBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. TO BUILDERS.—The Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons who may be willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a BOARD ROOM [illegible] according to the plans and specification [illegible] may be seen at the Office of the Board [illegible] Rugby. Tenders for the same, addressed to the [illegible] APRIL next. By order of the Board.

Rugby, 20th March, 1854. C. E. WRATISLAW, Clerk.

HOLLOWAY.—ROAD CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS desirous of CONTRACTING for the FORMATION of a NEW ROAD, situate at Holloway, may see the plan and specification at the office of the Architect, Mr. [illegible] Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street. The [illegible] Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Several PLOTS of BUILDING GROUND, most eligibly situate, TO BE LET. [illegible]

MILITIA BARRACKS, NORWICH and YARMOUTH.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the [illegible] Works, may inspect the plans and specification at the Office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN BROWN, Upper King street, Norwich, [illegible] after the 24th day of APRIL next. Tenders [illegible] Barracks," and addressed to Mr. GEORGE [illegible] to be delivered [illegible] day of MAY, [illegible] required [illegible] approved and responsible sureties, for the due performance of the contract.

Norwich, March 27, 1854.

CARTAGE of ROAD MATERIALS and [illegible] SCRAPINGS and STOP [illegible] Highways and for WATERING [illegible] The Board [illegible] Repair of Highways [illegible] Surrey, are ready to receive TENDERS for CARTAGE [illegible] Waterloo or other neighbouring Docks, of such ROAD MATERIALS as they may require for the [illegible] of MARCH, [illegible] from off the highways [illegible] scrapings, top or other matters as by the labourers of the Board [illegible] specified matters within forty-eight hours after the same has been gathered from off the highways ready for loading. The said Board [illegible] ways of the said parish, extending from the Surrey foot of Black-[illegible] Road south [illegible] to an agreed fine or forfeiture of forty shillings for each day and [illegible] York-street, Blackfriars-road, and [illegible] before NINE in the Forenoon, 4th of APRIL, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cartage," or "Watering," as the case may be.

TO EXCAVATORS AND CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATION required to WIDEN and DEEPEN the [illegible] DOCKS [illegible] plans, sections, and [illegible] information had [illegible] JOHN [illegible] Tenders endorsed "Tender for [illegible] Docks," addressed to the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute, must be delivered at the Dock [illegible] on or before MONDAY, the 17th day of APRIL. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, unless it appear to them to be eligible.

TO MASONS, PAVIORS, AND OTHERS.

THE Limehouse Conjunct Trustees will MEET at the TOWN HALL, Church-lane, Limehouse, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of APRIL next, at SEVEN o'clock [illegible] TENDERS [illegible] persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for PROVIDING, LAYING, and [illegible] UP, within the district of the Trustees, at per yard, about 1,200 yards lineal, of 12 inches by 6 inches, Aberdeen or other GRANITE-EDGED KERB, in not less than 3 feet lengths, and [illegible] circular [illegible] KERB [illegible] GRANITE PITCHERS [illegible] to form a channel against [illegible] The Tenders to specify the particular granite to be supplied. The whole of the works to be completed within ten weeks from the 5th day of April next. Proposers or their agents must attend such meeting. No Tender will be received after SEVEN o'clock. The contractor will be required to [illegible] written contract to be prepared by the Trustees, at their expense), and give two approved securities for its performance. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept of any Tender. Further particulars may be had of Mr. LINTON, Surveyor [illegible] between the hours of NINE and ELEVEN in the forenoon [illegible] the contract may be seen at my Office, from the [illegible] instant to the day of meeting.

[illegible] Clerk to the Trustees.

1, Albion terrace, Limehouse, March 18, 1854.

PARISH of BRIGHTHELMSTON.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Brighthelmston are willing to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a WORKHOUSE, on a plot of land situate [illegible] the reservoir and the race stand; also TENDERS for the ERECTION of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, on land [illegible] "Warren Farm." Persons desirous to Tender for the Workhouse are requested to communicate with the Architect, Mr. R. C. CARPENTER, 4, Carlton-chambers, Regent-street, London; and persons desirous to Tender [illegible] with the [illegible] Mr. H. H. COLLINS [illegible] Bedford [illegible] MONDAY, the 3rd of APRIL next [illegible] Mr. [illegible] MAYNARD [illegible] Directors and Guardians [illegible] SATURDAY, the 15th day of APRIL next, not later than TWO o'clock in [illegible] "Tender for the Erection of a Workhouse," and "Tender for the Erection of Industrial Schools." [illegible] willing to enter into a bond for the due performance of the work. The plans, specifications, &c. can be seen at the offices of the respective Architects. The directors and guardians will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender either for the Workhouse or Industrial Schools. By order,

ROBERT BECHER, Clerk.

Parochial Offices, Church-street, March 27, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PAVING.

THE Trustees for Lighting and Improving the Hamlet of Mile-end Old-town will meet at the Town House, Mile-end road, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th APRIL, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS for PAVING the FOOTPATH on the west side of Stepney-green, with best 3-inch York paving. The quantity required will be about 9,1[illegible] feet. The Tenders to be at so much per square foot. The work to be done under the superintendence and directions of the Surveyor to the Trustees. The Tenders to have the words "Paving Tender" on the outside, and to contain the names of two sureties for the sum of [illegible] for the due performance of the contract. A specification of the work to be seen at the Town House between the hours of TEN in the morning and FOUR in the afternoon. No Tenders will be received after the hour of meeting, nor will the Trustees bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES SARGROVE, Clerk to the Trustees.

No. 2, Sidney square, Mile end.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND GASHOLDER MAKERS.

PARTIES desirous of CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTING and ERECTING of a GASHOLDER, single lift, on the premises of the Wakefield Gaslight Company, 100 feet diameter and 40 feet 4 inches deep, together with all the requisite columns, guide rods, girders, inlet and outlet pipes, syphons, valves, pumps, &c. may inspect the plans, sections, and specification, and obtain forms of Tender at the Offices of Mr. CLAPHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, 24, Barstow square, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th and until MONDAY, the 24th day of APRIL, inclusive, by which last-named day, and not later than TWO o'clock in the afternoon, sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Gasholder," must be delivered at the said Mr. CLAPHAM'S Offices. The lowest Tender may or may not be accepted.

24, Barstow square, Wakefield, 28th March, 1854.

MAYFIELD, SUSSEX.—TO BUILDERS. TENDERS are required for executing the following trades in ERECTING THREE COTTAGES at [illegible] Farm, Mayfield, viz. the stone and brick walling and [illegible], carpenters', slaters', and plasterers' works. The plans and specification [illegible] to be seen at the office of [illegible] Esq., Mayfield. The Tenders to be forwarded, postpaid, on or before TUESDAY, 11th of APRIL, to Mr. JOHN TURNER, Architect, 8, Arabella-row, Grosvenor place, London.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a FARM HOUSE and COVERED HOMESTALL, at Bury, Huntingdonshire, for Lady Olivia B. Sparrow, may see the plans and specifications at the George Inn, Huntingdon, or with Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, 2, Parliament street, Westminster, on and after the [illegible] of APRIL, 1854. Tenders endorsed "Bury Farm Buildings," to be forwarded to Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, on or before the [illegible] of APRIL, 1854.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting-house doors, &c. is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly small and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.

CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

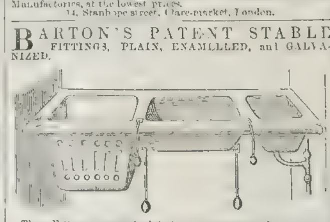
PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security. Also, Parnell's Patent NOISELESS BOX STAPLES and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER, at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails, wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s., and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. [illegible] each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

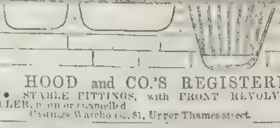
BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS, PLAIN, ENAMELLED, and GALVANIZED.



These Fittings possess the latest improvements, and are superior to any hitherto manufactured. Stable Furniture of every description, Iron Gates, Posting, Strained Wire Fencing, Hurdles, Sheep and Game Wire Netting, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, &c.

JAMES BARTON, Ironmonger, &c. Manufactory and Warehouse, 370, Oxford street, London, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.

Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

STEEL-YARD WHARF, 87, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 1½, 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 1st 6d. 1½ 6d. 2 7d. 2½ 8d. 3 9d. 3½ 10d. 4 12d. per lb.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s. per doz. Hooping for bond, 19s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arno t's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves with double backs, 21d. per inch.

Register Stoves from 5½. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 30 32 34 36 inch. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. each.

Best Self acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 27 30 36 inch. 50s. 55s. 60s. each.

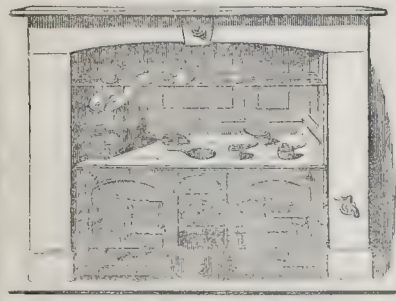
An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger plates, Levers, and Bell pulls, on sale.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming Ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and at unprecedented low prices.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.



FLAVEL'S PATENT KITCHENER is strongly recommended for its simplicity of construction, and its economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hotplate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

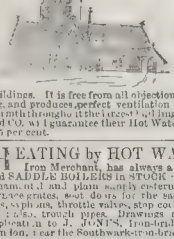
LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,

WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON

WARMING by HOT WATER.—

J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects., builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, institutions, halls, mews and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the specific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Boyle, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Rice shows that Trotter's hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.



HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES,

Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain ashpit doors, double doors and frames, fire-grates, oven doors for the same, flue doors, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c. &c., trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-merchant wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks and tiles, is obtained by the BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFIER, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 4 gallons of water, without adding the least fuel to any of the qualities of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by heat only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of large store or wharf room saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Deckhead, and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Sample per post to T. BOILEVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and

STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES

Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole

Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co. 83 and 84, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coach-house, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving as easily as with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axle-trees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent

TUBING, with Connections of all sorts; RETORTS of IRON AND CLAY, FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.

Tanks, Pipes, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country or any part abroad.

JOHN PURNELL AND CO. 65, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS,

IRONMONGERS, &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube and Copper Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints, of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Corkscrew-poles, Rings and Lacquered Cane Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Founder and Metal Warehouse, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crooke's Patents, beg to announce that

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD-STREET and PERKELEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BRITHERS) AND STUART,

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER).

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and HOOPING of every description, superior in all respects to that produced in any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and

others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELE and STEDALLS,

Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse,

Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Coalmen, Girders, Socket Pipes, Ram water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

JOHN WALKER,

CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,

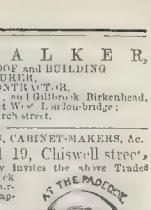
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR,

Works, Mill Will, Upper, London, and Gilbrook Birkenhead, Offices, Corner of Arthur's-st. West London-bridge; late 64, Gracechurch-street.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street,

Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of Ironmongery, which for quality, variety, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 5d. and 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings—

3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 15s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 2l. each.

Air Bricks, 1s. per doz.

Best Town Glue, 5½d. Ditto, Scotch, 6½. per cwt.

Best Patent nail Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
4s. 6d.	5s.	6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s.	per gross.

And every material required in the Building, Cabinet, Upholstery, and Ship-chandlery trades on the most reasonable terms.

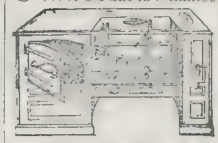
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Warehouse and Depôt for the Sale of Galvanized Iron, Lead, Lead-piping, &c. J. SKAIFE has this Month received large sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Nails; and all descriptions of Guttering, Rain-water, Pressed Sheet and Water Pipes, Hanging Gutters, Eave-gutters, Skylight Bars, Ridge and Flat Roll for roofing, Entrance Doors, Shop Fronts, Verandahs, Dog-kennels, &c. Kept ready fitted complete, and Roofs shown for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Corrugated Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Plates for covering, and Plain and Perforated Iron Plates for covering and Flooring. Manufactured Iron Hurdles and Sheep Troughs always on hand. Private Dwellings, Farm-houses and Cottages supplied on the most private terms, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY

STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 376, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,

24	27	30	33	36 inch.
22s.	25s.	28s.	32s.	34s.

Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars

24	27	30	33	36 inch.
42s.	45s.	48s.	52s.	55s.

Register Stoves, with Ornamental Fronts, Bright Work and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Bright Work, Bars and Ornaments, per inch, 1d.

Best Stove Rods, with Pulleys and Brackets complete, 1s.

Bright Stoves, with Ornamental Fronts, 10s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 2½ 3 inch. 1s. 1s. 3d. 1s. 5d. per yard.

Cast Gutters 4 inch, 11d. per yard

OG Gutters..... { 4 5 6 inch. 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. 1s. 11d. per yard

Best Cut Clasp { 1½ 1¾ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger. and Rose { 1s. 6d. 1s. 10s. 1s. 9d. 1s. 7d. per cwt.

Cut Boiler Brads, 2s. per cwt.

1 inch Cut Lath, 12s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.

Patent Line { 2 3 4 5 6 6d. 9d. 1s. per knot.

6 inch Rim Locks, with best Furniture and Patent Staples, 3s. 6d. each. Light Ellipse and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.

An extensive stock of iron, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.

Bright Wrought Grate Work always on hand.

WIRE STRAND FENCING,

as erected by the Directors, by R. S. NEWALL and Co.'s own machinery, and under the superintendence of practical men, is the best, most economical, and the most durable fence for park and farm enclosures, or cattle purposes. It forms a perfectly uniform and sure fence (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

THE PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and originality, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. to the Queen's Private Road, in the Great Park, in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of resistance, quality, and right, under any variation of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES, Gate-head-on-Tyne.

123, Strand, London.

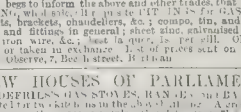
164, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

27, Lombard-street, Manchester.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,

Near Temple-bar.

WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.

List on application.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale and retail, PATENT GLASS-WORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, zinc wire, &c., best gas coals, per cwt. Old metals bought, or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp. Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—

DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for the above, and in the adjoining Houses. A great variety in stock for the same, at Defries' Show-Rooms, 29, Cornhill, and 5, Hanover-street, Hanover-square. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 10s. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters, 5s. 6d. each. Testing-cocks at the office, 1l. Recent Patent Manufactories removed to Hanover-road and St. Mildred's-court to more extensive premises, New-road, near Aldgate-street.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct, Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with No. 8, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES. A complete LIST of which will be forwarded on application. FREDERICK HYTH, Nail Manufacturer and General Factor, Resort-parade, BIRMINGHAM; or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

GAS FITTINGS, &c.—TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.—Messrs. JAMES JONES and CO. 28, 29, and 30, Bird-street, London, are prepared to loan out gas and hot water apparatus for temporary purposes during the erection of buildings at a small per centage on the prime cost. Buildings in carcase fitted up with service and branch supplies for the distribution of gas and water in wrought iron tubing or otherwise, at the lowest competent prices. Every description of materials supplied at the lowest terms. Gasometers, Bath, Stove and Warm and ornamental brass work, gas burners and apparatus for cooking, heating, and ventilation in the greatest variety, and on most approved principles. Price lists sent on application, enclosing postage stamps.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.

Nursery and Jewell's Timber, from 75s. per load.
Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 8os. per load.
Gothenburgh, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 3d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Battens, Yellow 2s. 10d.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Pan Planks, from 2s. 10d. per 12 feet.

Prepared Floor Boards, 3in. Yellow,	14s.	White,	12s. 6d. per square.
" " 2½ "	18s.	"	17s. 6d. "
" " 3 "	22s. 6d.	"	21s. 6d. "
" " 3½ "	26s. 6d.	"	24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for cash. N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of May.

BRASS WORK.—The advantages of direct communication with a bonâ fide Manufacturer are too obvious to need elucidation; to architects, builders, and the trade generally these advantages in their fullest extent are now afforded by C. JONES and SON, 36, Monkwell-street, City. TRELLIS and FRETWORK of every pattern and dimension. Rolland rail work for every purpose. The oldest house in London for door and stable furniture plates.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Ironwork Contracts, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE attention of Builders is directed to the important improvement in WEBB and GREENWAY'S PATENT DOOR HANGER BOLT, which is perfectly safe on the back, consequently can be fixed in much less time than the old tower or barrel bolt.

WEBB and GREENWAY also draw attention to their
Patent Brass Barrel Bolt.
Patent Brass and Iron Casement Stay and Fastener.
Patent Bullet-catch for Door Panels.
Patent Brass and Wool Knob Cupboard Turns, with reciprocating Spindles; Brass Gothic Drop ditto; China and Glass Knob ditto.
Secret Warwick Cistern Inlet, which keeps Water for Consols' Sole Rinze; Copper, Brass, and Steel Weaver's Mails.

The above can be had from all Ironmongers throughout the United Kingdom; and from the Manufactory, WEBB and GREENWAY, Brassfounders and Locksmiths, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL HOUSES, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the trade to the JOHN LOWNDES, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Japan and Factor.

PLUMBING.—T. STANWAY, 10, Dorset-street, Portman-square, begs to inform the building trade generally, that he executes every description of Plumbing at the lowest prices; baths, closets, and every description of hydraulic apparatus fixed, and action warranted. Estimates for any quantity, in town or country.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lambeth, have removed to their new premises, preselling SHEET ZINC, at 33s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Rain-pipes, 3in. 4d. per foot; Gutters, 6in. 6d. per foot and in proportion. Chimney shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbo Zinc, 42s. Zinc Paint and Galvanized Iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS of every description, suited for horticultural and every other purpose from dwellings. Improved boilers requiring no brickwork. Warm air and other drying apparatus.—Apply to PRIDEAUX and TAYLOR, Engineers, Battersea.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS, 68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS., solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, ornamental and general.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Cart-gates and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipe Work, Pillars, Lamps, and steam engines, &c. &c. Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Floors, Bedsteads, Cisterns, Tanks, and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVER BROS. IRONWORKS, 168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

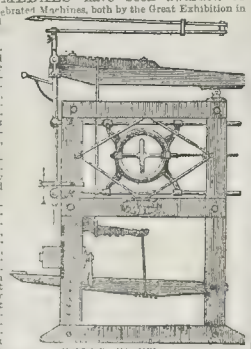
IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of 14, Brunswick-row, Queen-square).—JAMES BARNES has made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS, begs to inform the Trade that he is now able to supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Plates, Iron Staircases, Cast Balconies, Rails Patenting, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Pipe Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and Spur Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BARKER'S OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders Pumps, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. Gas works erected complete. Also manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed in the most reasonable terms. Cast Tanks, Screw and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Side Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.
Sole Manufacturer of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, leaving them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.
PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated Machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many other Exhibitions.

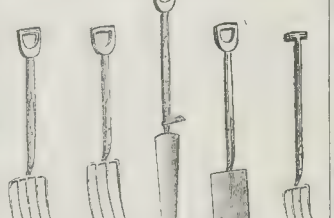


They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, contractors, cabinet and pianoforte makers, carriage and waggon builders, mahogany merchants, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders, and also by the British and French Governments, for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, grooving, morticing, rebating, sawing, and boring. These operations are in every respect performed either in hard or soft wood, equally well from full parts, as may be obtained.

Wood may be WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, 20 Lawson-st. Liverpool from whom full particulars may be obtained.

KITCHEN RANGES.—BROWN and GREEN'S Patent Economical Range, patronised by the Hon. Corporation of Trinity House, is a certain cure for a smoky chimney. It will roast, bake, boil, &c. in a very superior manner, with a great saving of fuel. The Improved Open Fire Range, with Brown's Patent Radiating and Ventilating Oven, is highly appreciated. For baking bread, meat, or pastry, it is unrivalled. Self-acting Oven and Boiler Ranges from 15s. to £5 each. Prospectuses and price lists sent forwarded on application to the Patentees, BROWN and GREEN, Luton, Beds. At all wholesale furnishing.

IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS.



TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, AND GARDENERS.
BENNETT and NAYLOR, GENERAL IRONMONGERS and FACTORS, Sole West End Agents for PARKES and Winton Parkes' celebrated STEEL DIGGING FORKS and TOOLS; also for the only efficient STOVE, with or without a Flue, suited for Greenhouses and Conservatories, patronised by her Majesty, made from 12s. upwards, at the Great Western General Furnishing Warehouse, 25, Oxford-street, corner Park-street, and No. 1, Lisle-street, established for the sale of all kinds of useful Ironmongery at wholesale prices. Sheet, Hoop, Rod and Bolt Iron. Locksmiths and Bellhangers.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.—All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.
This improved system of fireproof construction has been most extensively applied, and its application further extended to meet EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUILDING, whether public or private.
The maximum of ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, effect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.
The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or cast iron with concrete, so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the flat ceiling presenting a perfectly level and even surface, forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, as that of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.
Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even to ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.
Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 12, York buildings, Adelphi.

CAST-IRON WATER-PIPES.—TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, in convenient lots, the undermentioned new CAST-IRON SOCKET WATER-PIPES. For particulars apply to THOMAS GOODMAN, 38, London-road, Gloucester.—250 yards of 12-inch diameter socket-pipes, about 210 lb. per yard; 2,700 yards of 8-inch diameter socket-pipes, about 125 lb. per yard. A few Bends and Branch pipes of each description. The pipes are new, and are now lying at Gloucester, convenient for delivery to the Great Western, Midland, and South Wales Railways.
Gloucester, March 17, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.
THE following are the present Prices of IRONMONGERY, at YOUNG and CO.'S, 29, Duke street, Grosvenor-square, all other articles in the same proportion low.
Cut Clasp, 4d.—6d.; 7½d.—9d.; 10d.—1s. 7d.; 20d.—2s. 4d. per 1,000.
Patent Line, No. 3, 3s. 6d.; No. 4, 7s.; No. 5, 8s. per gross.
Jun. Mortice Locks, Brass Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.
6 in. ditto ditto, China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.
Bath or Sash Pulleys, for Sash Frames, 1s. 9d. per dozen.
Cast Butts, 2 in. 1s. 0½d.; 2½ in. 1s. 4d.; 3 in. 2s. per dozen.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Barracks, the Penitentiaries, the Pentonville, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Preston, Barracks, Hospitals, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley street, and Messrs Brabys, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelled Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, trusts that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronise his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.
N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post. Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Warping Entrance of London Docks.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimneypieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monolithic Shafts, executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 12, John street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. S. MANFIELD, Granite Merchants, 3, Trinity square, Tower-hill, London.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills, Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving, pavements, &c. all at law prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a stock free on application to E. and W. BURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road. Established 1821.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park basin.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
DEPOTS:

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.....	BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE
BRAMLEY FALL AND POPPLETON WOOD QUARRIES, HARWOOD DALE, NEAR LEEDS.
SAMUEL TRICKETT, STONE MERCHANT
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part. Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.
ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.
Box Ground stone, Scalloch Block, Ashlar, Rubble, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Superior Building purposes. Plain and ornamental, prepared ready for banks, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view. Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they employ no CONTRACTORS, but execute all their designs and Details for Architecture. Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Parents, and Stone Merchants to their Stock of York-shire PAVING, and several hundred tons of Landing and Details for Architecture. Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camberwell.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawson, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, with plaster, Roman, Penrhyn, and various other, Welsh slates, Broseley tiles, Derbyshire and Yorkshire stone, pan and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, close pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined Marbles, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST END DEPOT for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.
OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

NEW PATENT MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Messrs. BARRY and SON, of Scarborough, invite builders and the public to inspect their new Patent Marble Chimney-piece, which for variety of kind, and perfection of manufacture, cannot be surpassed. Marble merchants and others have been unable to distinguish them, when fixed, from real marble. Sample chimney-pieces may be seen, priced sheets of designs, and all necessary information may be obtained at THOMAS RICHARDSON'S, 113, London-wall, Sole Agent in London for the sale of the same.

Medieval Works, Memorials, Fonts, Screens, etc.

AT A VERY ECONOMICAL RATE.

SAMUEL CUNDY, Mason and Builder, PIMLICO MARBLE and STONE WORKS, Belgrave-Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.
MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by improved machinery. The public are invited to view the stock, unequalled for quality and price.
A GOOD MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE FOR FORTY SHILLINGS.
A liberal discount to the Trade.
MARBLE WORK in all its branches, at a remarkably cheap rate, for HALLS, DAIRIES, LARDERS, &c. &c.
Circulars sent on application.
N.B. The "Royal Blue" limestone passes the Works every ten minutes from thence Bath.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Herehill, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and head-stones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.—THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Abattoirs, Caen, and at 6, Red Lion-street, Borough-market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO., Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London. Goods delivered to order, by land or water, every-where, and ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

SERPENTINE MARBLE of choice quality ON SALE, in blocks and slabs, at moderate prices.
THOMAS JACKSON, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

SCAGLIOLA done on an improved principle. I refer to the Gothic Arch done by D. DOLAN, which gained the only Prize Medal awarded for the manufacture of Plaster Work in the British department of the Great Exhibition in 1851.—Specimens to be seen at 162, Drury-lane, two doors from Holborn, with a choice collection of ornaments for buildings. Terraces for shop-fronts, always ready. Superior royal coats of arms at half the original cost.

BATH STONE.—HENRY STONE begs to inform Builders, Contractors, and Others, that he still continues to supply the best BOX HILL GROUND, and Lodge Hill COMBE DOWN STONE, on the most reasonable terms.
H. S. also begs to call particular attention to a Quarry he has lately opened on Hampton-down, near Bath, where he has some beds of Soft White Stone, of a very superior quality, and adapted for either exterior or inter or purposes.
Ashlar and Sawn Rauge Stone cut to order. Carcases shaped and delivered to any part round the coast.
Residence, Widcombe, Bath.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 3s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, a fine Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL 1 SEPARATED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S late W. Cleave's Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

3-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		4-inch White, 19s. per square.	
¾-inch "	18s. "	¾-inch "	17s. "
1 inch "	22s. "	1-inch "	21s. "

Dantzic Timber, 8½d. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Sawing, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Gills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, feteled from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial road, Pimlico, London.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the London, that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark bridge Wharf, Bankside.

SALE of OAK TIMBER, Hainault, Essex, by order of the Hon. Charles Gore, Commissioner in charge of her Majesty's Land Revenue.—TO BE SOLD by TENDER, in Four Lots, a large quantity of very valuable OAK TIMBER, comprising upwards of 7,500 trees, together with their top, lop, and bark, many of them being of large size and well adapted for navy and general purposes, as now standing on a portion of the Queen's allotment within Hainault Forest, which is eligibly situate for water carriage by the river Thames at Barking, or by railway, being about four miles from the Romford and Ilford Stations on the Eastern Counties Railway, and about ten miles by the high road from London. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of Woods, 1, Whitehall-place, Westminster, on or before MONDAY, 10th APRIL, 1854.—Printed particulars and conditions, with form of Tender, may be had on application at the Office of Woods; of Mr. JOHN CLUTTON, 8, Whitehall-place; or of Mr. MOODIE, at Hoghill-house, Hainault, who will show the timber.
March 15, 1854.

SALE of OAK TIMBER, Sussex.—Poynings Wood, five miles from the Hassocks Gate Station of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway, and seven miles from Brighton, by order of the Honourable Charles Gore, the Commissioner in charge of her Majesty's Land Revenue, TO BE SOLD, by TENDER, in Five Lots, 844 OAK TREES, together with 28 Ash and other trees. The timber is adjoining good roads. The oak is of large dimensions, and well adapted for ship building. The ash is also large. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of Woods on or before THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854.—For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Woods, 1, Whitehall-place, Westminster; or to Mr. JOHN CLUTTON, 8, Whitehall-place; or to JAMES HOLLINGDALE, the Woodreeve, at Poynings, near Hurstpierpoint, who will show the timber.

PADDINGTON TIMBER-YARD SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, 1, Ironcare's Wharf, Praed-street, Edgware road, near the Great Western Railway Station, and abutting on the Grand Junction and Regent's Canals, affording the advantage of railway and water carriage.
GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. R. Fry and Son, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well seasoned stock of Flooring Boards, Matched Boarding, and Mouldings, of every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the lowest remunerative prices.
GEORGE W. FRY can also offer every advantage to purchasers of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills afford convenience for immediate conversion on the most moderate terms. All sawn and prepared goods delivered free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station in town.
G. W. F. has published an enlarged and improved sheet of Moulding Designs, which will be forwarded, with prices of flooring, &c. post-free, on application.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvedere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854.

TIMBER-SAWING MACHINERY.—WANTED to PURCHASE, a small VERTICLE FRAME, for sawing planks or deals, 18 inches deep by 6 or 8 inches thick.—Addre s with particulars to X. Y. Z. Office of "The Builder."

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 8s. per gallon. Varnishes for W SAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 45, and 56, James-street, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

R. E. HODGES'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER ACCUMULATORS. (See Class 28, No. 72, and Class 8, Nos. 9 and 20) Great Exhibition, 1851.—A new MECHANICAL POWER obtained by the accumulation of elastic force, in which the accumulated force, suddenly set free, becomes a PROJECTILE FORCE, and is then applied to throwing harpoons and other missiles, balls, small shot, arrows, bolts, spears, &c. SIMPLE Accumulators are made from 1 to 40 lbs. power, and COMPOUND Accumulators from 1 to 500 horse-power, and of lengths to work through any distance. The COMPOUND Accumulators, each a foot long and weighing 160lbs. will suspend two tons. An important peculiarity of the NEW POWER is that may be accumulated easily, at any convenient time, and applied INSTANTLY under any circumstances required.
A peculiarity of this Patent is the application of A NEW METHOD OF FASTENING THE ENDS OF THE INDIA-RUBBER, the only perfect one by which it can enough ever can be effectually made available, and by which it can be stretched to SIX TIMES its normal length for working purposes, while it can be attached with the same facility as a rope to other bodies. The Accumulators are light, and are not affected by climatic temperature or water. They may either be applied to one extremity, or at d'appui or distributed among many pulleys, each bearing a mule, or it the of the strain may be desirable, and vice versâ, a body to be moved may have the lifting strain distributed over its parts in any proportion necessary. It will thus be found extensively useful in SHIPS, in MACHINES for MECHANICAL purposes in WORKSHOPS, &c being capable of doing much new done by METAL SPRINGS, an infinite variety of other work which has NOT HITHERTO BEEN ATTEMPTED.
The Accumulators will be found to be of great use for—
Moving heavy Bodies, especially those which are fragile.
Driving Machinery, Screw Propellers, &c.
Erecting and Fitting Machinery, &c.
Setting Stone-work.
Refers in Railway Tunning.
Hauling-off Stranded Ships.
Raising sunken Vessels, and other property.
Easing strain in Ships' Cables, Standing Rigging, and Tow lines.
Ditto on Boats towed astern or alongside.
Docking, Undocking, and Warping.
Cut me in the Whale.
And for the working of Craft which are short-handed.
Throwing Ropes from Ship to Shore.
Assisting the Emigrant.
Deep Sea and other Fishing.
Slinging Horses and other valuable animals, especially in cases of fractured limbs; also for shipping and landing them safely.
Preventing jolt, jar, shock, and vibration in most all cases in which Springs are now applied.
Applications to MECHANICAL and PROJECTILE purposes may be seen at the Warehouse of the Patentee, RICHARD EDWARD HODGES, 44, Southampton-row, Russell-square.

R. E. HODGES'S PATENT ACCUMULATORS applied as SPRINGS TO DOORS.
Size A, for half doors, and light doors. 1s. 2d. each.
" B, for ordinary sized doors, 1s. 6d. do.
The price includes hook, screw, and directions how to fix. Extra sizes at higher prices.
N.B. An allowance to Merchants and Traders.
See ADDRESS in the preceding advertisement.

W. TAYLOR and SON, PLASTERERS and MODELLERS, No. 47, Whittlebury-street, Euston-square, beg to inform all those who require sound and well finished PLASTERING and effective MODELLING that they are now ready to execute the same at very low prices, in town or country. ORNAMENT only executed with any material on the shortest notice.
N.B. A large collection on view.

CAUTION.—BEART'S PATENT PERFORATED BRICKS.—Mr. ROBERT BEART, the patentee, to prevent complaints of proceedings being taken to stop the making of Perforated or Hollow Bricks with a series of holes, without his license, hereby declares his intention to proceed against all parties infringing his patent without further notice.—Applications for licenses to be made to, and information obtained of W. J. and G. BOULTON, Solicitors, Northampton-square, London.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21, WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 931, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.
MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,
with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.
BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

200,000 PLAIN TILES for SALE, very dense, thick, and well-burnt, made by machinery suitable for flat or other roofs; also a quantity of Stoneware Pipes from 4 to 12 inches in diameter, equal to any made in London, at less prices. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS, Upnor Pottery, near Rochester, Kent.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS.
COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.
YELLOW and PALE MALM SECONDS, CUTTERS, PAVIORS, SHIPPERS, &c. &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE at a considerable reduction in price.
Apply to Mr BENJ. GOUGH, 67, Newington-crescent, Newington Butts.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111.—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White, of the best quality, suitable for chimney-shafts, ridge-crests, cornices, and mouldings of every description, TUDDENHAM, IPSWICH.
N.B. Builders furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—Stocks, 30s.; Place, 20s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.
February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.
BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;
Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 8, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at R. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects, a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Countinghouse, Hoxton Brickfields, near Kingsland-road, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
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The Builder.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

WE would say a few words about steam naval architecture. In the year of our Lord 1663, Sir William Petty "invented his double ship, against the judgment and resolution of all mankind." It was built on two keels, its burden was thirty tons, and it carried thirty men, with as good accommodation, or rather a great deal better, than any other ship of her burden. The wiseacres of the second half of the seventeenth century boded no good of the enterprise. When the *Experiment*, as she was named, put to sea for a trip, from which she did not speedily return, owing to bad weather, their comments were somewhat in the ordinary style of noodledom, viz. — "that nothing better could be expected." But the *Experiment* returned. Some thought so highly of her capabilities, that they called her *The Pad of the Sea*. And although she was eventually lost in a great gale, it was in company with some seventy other sail. There was nothing in this to boast against her. Still because she was lost, and the king thought her model unsafe, the adventurous knight who p'anned the craft was obliged to content himself with offering to wager against any ship in the world, and flinging down this challenge,—"I only affirme that the perfection of sayling lies in my principle, finde it out who can."

We have referred to this little episode in the ancient annals of marine enterprise chiefly for one purpose. Many of those most ingenious deductions of science and combinations of mechanism now in every-day use in our naval power have been brought into operation "against the judgment and resolution of all mankind."

We sometimes laugh at our German brethren for their prosy attention to "the unities." Two of them, at all events, we shall not violate in the following remarks. After the late great demonstrations at Spithead and elsewhere, the time is appropriate, and our columns a fitting place, for a rapid glance at the works and workshops of two firms, whose talent and enterprise have matured, and brought to the highest pitch of perfection in execution, the motive power in marine mechanism reflecting even a fresh lustre on our national repute. "Engined by Maudslay,"—"Wm. Penn and Sons, Engineers, Greenwich,"—are now words so European in celebrity that they are the emblems of that solidity, precision, and elegance of workmanship which are at once the desiderata and characteristics in first-class naval architecture. In looking over the establishments, and glancing at the operations of these two great metropolitan houses, we neither ignore nor undervalue the fame and labours of the eminent engineers of the Clyde and other ports. We rather take these we have named as "representative men" in the front rank of a class the most energetic and scientific of any in our busy island.

And first let us glance, somewhat in catalogue-fashion, for our space forbids anything more detailed, at the early days and rapid growth of steam navigation. We shall quote some remarks and statistics, both on that and other points, from Mr. Dodd's brief but accurate and interesting paper, "A Ship in the Nineteenth Century."*

"What a scene has half a century witnessed in this matter! It was about 1784 that two Americans, Fitch and Rumsey, exhibited two boats, which were slowly propelled in the water by steam power—a humble beginning of a great system. It was in 1788 that Symington, and Miller, and Taylor applied steam-power to work a paddle-wheel; while in the following year they were the first to attain a steam-boat speed of seven miles an hour on the Forth and Clyde Canal. It was in 1802 that Symington first drew a heavy load along a canal by steam-power. It was in 1807 that a steam-boat first plied for traffic from Albany to New York, on the Hudson river. This boat, the *Clermont*, was constructed by Fulton, and was of so great burden as 160 tons. It was in 1808 that a steamer first ventured on a coasting voyage, which Stevens made from New York to the Delaware. It was in 1812 that the first passenger steamer plied in Britain: this was Henry Bell's little boat, the *Comet*, of only 25 tons burden, and 3-horse power: it carried passengers up and down the Clyde. It was in 1813 that a steamer first made its appearance on the Thames, as a passenger-boat between London and Gravesend; and it was in the same year that a steamer first braved the rough seas of our coast in a voyage from Glasgow to London. By the year 1818 there were forty-six steamers plying in the twelve rivers—Clyde, Forth, Tay, Treat, Tyne, Humber, Mersey, Yare, Avon, Severn, Orwell, and Thames; and about the same time the steamers in the United States exceeded this number. It was in 1818, too, that the first regular trading over-sea steam navigation commenced, by the placing of the *Rob Roy* on the Greenock and Belfast route; although the English Channel, the Irish Sea, and the German Ocean, had all been crossed by steam before this date. It was David Napier, of Glasgow, who took the lead in steam navigation between 1818 and 1830, and his cousin Robert, who has since taken up this honourable position. It was in 1838 that the problem of Transatlantic steaming was effectually solved by the safe voyages of the *Great Western* and the *Sirius*; and in the fourteen years which have subsequently elapsed, the progress of steam navigation has been truly astonishing—little less so than that of its sister-system, the railways."

Just forty years ago, therefore, when we concluded that great pacification which is now threatened with rupture, our navy was in a very different state as compared with the magnificent aspect which it presents at the present moment. Then (1814) there were only three small boats in the whole kingdom with the appliance of steam. When the peace was concluded, there was, fortunately, an active and shrewd surveyor of the navy. Sir R. Seppings commenced that radical practical reform which has led to so many excellent results; and in 1832 he was worthily followed by Sir W. Symonds. From 1818 we must date the new era in naval matters. It was then that the *Savannah*, with an American captain, ploughed the Atlantic by the help of steam, having first made for England, and thence up the Baltic to St. Petersburg. Seven years more and railway travelling had gained ground, and shortly afterwards steam was applied both in our mercantile and war marine. The new power materially affected the shape of the ships. The old tub principle did not suit, and we went back to the old model of the ancient galleys, which were propelled by oars. The mechanical force we apply, whether by the paddles of a wheel, or the feathers of a screw propeller, acts in the same direction as the oar, that is, longitudinally.

The manufactory of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field is situated in the Westminster-road, near Lambeth. The ranges of shops cover an area of about five acres, and the firm are now employing about 1,000 men, at an average range of 30s. per week. Without looking at the amount of materials consumed, a weekly expenditure of this nature is of itself an evidence of the magnitude of the operations carried on. Within doors the display is equally great of the capital lying around in the shape of tools. The works may be roughly divided into six compartments:—1. The carpenters' or pattern shop; 2. The foundry; 3. The smiths' and vice shops; 4. The turnery; 5. The fitting-room; 6. The boiler-shop. In each you behold the most refined appliances of art in the shape of mechanism. Here the uninitiated may see the building of one of those triumphs of modern industry,—a pair of 500 horse-power marine engines.

The gigantic size and enormous height of some portions, the unwieldy, and apparently unworkable, fragments of others, the multitude even of the component portions, all so exquisite in fit and finish, strike the spectator with the liveliest impressions of admiration and even of wonder. Omitting here the carpenters' shop devoted to the preparations of wooden patterns, and the compartment where an incessant din proclaims the manufacture of the tubular boilers, we may begin with the foundry. Scattered around are the furnaces for the preparation of the metal: in the midst are all the requisites for the moulder; and the artisans, single and in gangs, are engaged in their separate tasks. Down in a square pit one clay architect is busy with a mould for one of the huge cylinders, perhaps from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The outer shell or fortalice is of brick: inside it is most elaborately formed of fine loam. Slowly and carefully this process goes on. The mould is a most important thing: much depends on the skill with which it is formed, and on its being properly dried, and after all it is useless when it has once performed its duty: hence a large casting is a proceeding demanding the utmost care and all the skill which experience can afford. Sometimes, although not often, a trifling or unforeseen circumstance will vitiate an important casting, and thus cause a double loss. There is much waste of valuable labour, and matters are retarded by a loss of time from the necessity of beginning again at the beginning. As we cannot wait on a casting, let us follow such a huge bulk as a cylinder weighing perhaps 5 tons, which has already been removed to its delivering-room: by this we mean the turnery; and from this point we shall refer to the contents of it and the other shops indiscriminately.

Of course a casting, when free from the mould, is only in the rough; it wants smoothness and precision. Now the inside of a cylinder, considering, as it does, the steam, and having a piston in it, which must be steam-tight, demands great accuracy. In the turnery you notice lathes of every size and power, fit to scrape anything from the most Lilliputian nut up to the cylinder which we have especially under review. It now stands on a low pedestal, between the jaws of a massive lathe, the very mandril of which is as thick as the waist of a modern dandy. Here a series of cutters are introduced into the interior of the cylinder. The machinery revolves, and with a slow, steady, remorseless progress, the cutters go round, shaving off a certain thickness of the rough internal surface of the metal. The next cut is much finer; that is, the tool takes less grip, and leaves the surface smooth and accurate from top to bottom. All around is the whirring of the gear of the machinery, varied only by the dull groaning of the sharp tool tearing away portions of the metal upon which it is set. Iron undergoes the process without emitting any very disagreeable sound. Gun-metal (hard brass), on the contrary, may always be recognised by the peculiar rasping noise with which it is removed. In this department also may be seen the ponderous connecting-rods and the large brass air-pumps undergoing the several processes of dressing which are necessary to fit them for their place.

There are several prominent characteristics which distinguish all large engineering work-

* London: Geo. Routledge and Co.

shops, but which are in none more apparent than in those now under consideration. Even those least interested and informed concerning the processes and manipulations of iron manufacture cannot inspect these without acknowledging the perfection of the arrangements, by which large masses of metal are swung, and made to spin about in the jaws of the large instruments, which shave and polish them so ruthlessly. To those who appreciate the persevering, scientific skill, which has brought such powers to their present excellence, there is something to admire at every step.

In every department the *best* machinery is to be seen. An indifferent tool is not tolerated. For forging purposes there is the Nasmyth steam-hammer, which will thump one of those enormous cranks into a homogeneous mass, or gently break an egg-shell. For drilling, screwing, planing, shaping, slotting, punching, and shearing there are all sorts of machines, large and small, acting in all directions, horizontal, vertical, and angular. One is specially struck with the multiform applications of that remarkable tool—the planing machine. The introduction of this single piece of mechanism may be said to have revolutionised the whole of our manufacturing processes. How poorly the file would now compete with this all-pervading instrument. The former generation of workmen were taught (of necessity) to use it with much greater skill than the present, but the want is not felt, for the most herculean and carefully-executed hand labour is utterly incompetent to approach, in rapidity or precision, the effects of the planing-machine. In Messrs. Maudslay's workshops it is seen employed reducing and levelling the surfaces of large and small castings of every description, and producing beautiful work in all.

We will look in at Messrs. Penn's on another day.

A NEW INN IN LEEDS.

A TAVERN has been lately erected in Leeds which shows a certain departure from routine. On the opposite page is a view of it, and the plan of the ground-floor.

On the site stood, until pulled down in 1852, a house of two very low stories, probably more than 200 years old. It was let to a new tenant in that year on a building-lease of *thirty-one years* only, and the present substantial erection of brick with stone dressings is the result. The doorways, it will be seen, are recessed, in order to give room in a street of great traffic, and not very wide. Special reasons induced the tenant to separate the kitchen from the house.

Mr. W. Reid Corson was the architect.

ON THE DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS AND STREETS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE PIPE QUESTION

THE following paper was read at the ordinary general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, March 20th, by Mr. W. A. Boulnois, Associate. We offer no opinion upon it:—

In venturing to offer a paper on this subject to the Institute I have not been influenced by a desire to communicate any special experience or information of my own, but simply by a wish to induce a discussion upon the controversy which, as we all know, has long existed, upon the methods and schemes of house drainage. The question lately received a great deal of attention at the Institution of Civil Engineers, and complaints have been loudly made by some of the disputants that their opinions did not receive sufficient notice in those digests or summaries of the proceedings in which the Institution is wont to condense the information derived from a debate. Here they will be able to express their opinions without reservation, none of our principal members being, as far as I am aware, pledged, as they contend the principal members of the other house were, to one side of the question; and they will be reported precisely in proportion to the clearness and accuracy of their remarks.

Every member of the Institute is, I am sure, anxious that the subject of drains should be well ventilated, however doubtful he may be as to the manner in which the drains themselves can best be so.

It would really appear strange to any man unacquainted with the deep-rooted prejudices, and the hot-headed partisanship of Englishmen, that a matter involving their most important interest, their health, their money, and their pride, should not ere this have been fixed upon such principles, that though there might remain a disappointed opposing few, the vast majority would have been entirely of one mind. When we consider the composition and character of the respective Boards of Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, since the public has been roused to the need of efficient servants in that capacity, the talent and ability of almost all their officers, we are fairly surprised that a controversy should be still raging as well on the things to be done as the manner of doing them. It is not too much to say, that the ablest men of the kingdom have occupied themselves generally with the sewer question. It has been the disagreement of professional men upon details, which has alone prevented their labour from bearing fruit. And now that we are nearer to a settlement of the question, we find that the finances necessary to carry out the measure have not been considered or provided for, as it was not worth while to prepare the way for expenditure whilst the manner in which the money should be spent was undetermined. Surely it should be the earnest wish of all right-minded men, without prejudice against new-fangled notions, as they are termed, on the one hand, or an absurd retention of theories unsupported by practice on the other, to arrive at such a conclusion on this subject as shall obviate the evils complained of. This is not to be done by avoiding controversy within such walls as these, or in papers and pamphlets, in which facts and opinions can be stated and refuted, but by abstaining from abuse of all parts of a given system of drainage because one's own nostrum is not in it; by abstaining from false and overstrained statements of wasteful expenditure, as it is termed, because our own nostrum is not experimented upon; and especially from a system of hand-grenade penny-a-line warfare, which has been the destruction of all the respect usually felt by the public for bodies of scientific men who are desirous to serve it with honour.

It is a custom with architects now, I think, much more honoured in the observance than in the breach, to begin all descriptions of practice with a reference to the ancient methods. I cannot do the justice to this part of the subject which it deserves, and which many here present could; but in confirmation of what was said the other night as to the antiquity of the claims which most modern inventors set up, I may refer to some portions of tubular drains brought from Ephesus and Miletus by my friend Mr. Falkener. I learn from him that there is ocular demonstration of the use of similar drains at Pompeii: in one case the hollow in which the pan was bedded in the wall clearly indicates its shape: it was on the first-floor; and, from the curious arrangement of the syphons, which are described as existing in the ornamental arches of the city, we may fairly conclude that the Pompeians had water-closets. As the drains were laid under the ornamental pavements through the principal portions of the house, and centred in the impluvium passing away in one channel through the prothyrum or passage, we may conclude that probably, from a greater fall, better workmanship, and the constant running of water which took place from the fountain in each house, they did not require to be so frequently laid open as ours do. No excavations have been made which show the size of the sewers in the streets at Pompeii; and it is greatly to be wished that some one competent would investigate this subject: permission would readily be granted for the purpose by the authorities at Naples to any one so well recommended, as an advocate of the pipe system would now probably be, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

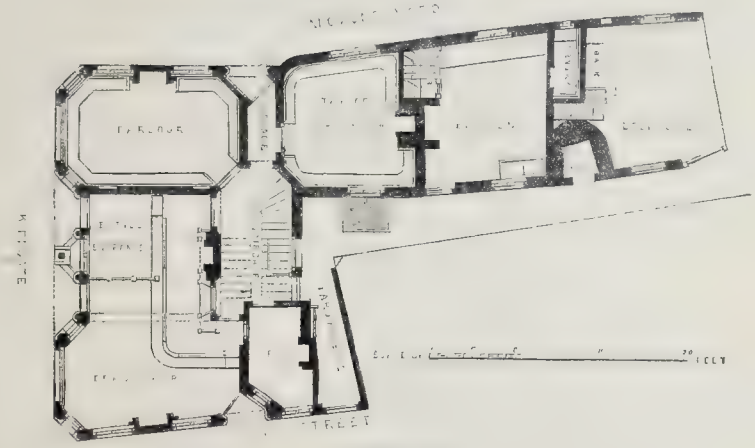
At Pompeii there are indications that the same construction of the street water-courses under the pavement or trottoir, which exists now in the Corso, at Rome, was practised. The water-course is entirely under the pavement, which is of travertine, hollowed to form a series of long arches over it. There are some advantages connected with this method which might warrant its adoption in our streets: a much greater fall could be given to the water-course so as to obviate those elongated puddles which after heavy rains are not uncommon near the gully heads in our streets: the curbs would not be so much worn as they are at present from the custom of using them as trams by weighty carts, and the horses would be relieved from the strains—necessary to remove heavily laden vehicles from them. I have been informed that this is the most fruitful cause of jibbing in horses, and that in some parts of London it is a serious injury to the omnibus proprietors.

The pipe-drainage advocates having antiquity on their side as regards house-drains, it is satisfactory, on the score of an even debate, to find for the large sewer advocates the *cloaca maxima* at Rome. We are, however, indebted for more than would first appear of our present system to the Romans. Our system of sewers originated in the covering in of open water-courses, and at the Fleet-ditch and the Walbrook sewers, old Roman brickwork is intermingled with modern work, or was until quite recently. The present adaptation of the sewers has been the growth of a long and very costly rule-of-thumb system. All the men who have since Wren's time been consulted about sewers, and they are not few, were probably unable to apply, even if they were acquainted with, the principles of hydrodynamics. They were employed on piecemeal improvements; and it is fortunate for us that the earliest of them did their work so well as to set tolerable examples before the ignorant parish authorities and inefficient surveyors, who, until comparatively modern times, have managed the drainage of London. It is a subject of great congratulation, as it seems to me, that of the 1,000 miles of sewers constructed under the Commissioners, and the 50 miles of City sewers, there should be such a large proportion which is useful, when we consider its progressive development, the divided interests which have worked it out, and the uncertain and haphazard way in which the extensions to this great town have been made. It is quite certain, moreover, that we have derived all our present knowledge of the subject from the imperfections of the previous works, so that we have in that way largely benefited by the mistakes of our forefathers.

The division of the subject of the removal of refuse from the buildings and streets of the metropolis which is most simple, and admits of the readiest discussion, is into drainage, sewerage, and outfall. Drainage has to be considered under the head of *subsoil drainage*, *surface drainage*, and *house drainage*. The necessity of subsoil drainage in a locality entirely sublaid by an impermeable stratum, such as the London clay, needs no argument; and though it has been, and is ignored by many sanitary reformers, it is in fact almost as important as the house drainage. Damp soils and damp basements to houses are as constant and as deadly destroyers of human life as all the foul emanations of undrained refuse. The economy of effecting this subsoil drainage by the same sewer which is to convey the house drainage admits of no question, as it seems to me; and it is very efficiently provided for by the construction now adopted in the sewers of the Metropolitan Commission, which are built in cement to the height of the internal flow, and in mortar over this, which admits of the percolation of the water in the soil above and around them. The City has long been pre-eminent in respect of its subsoil drainage over almost all towns in the world.

One of the places most insisted upon as an experimental proof of the efficacy of the pipe-drainage is Tottenham. Now there is a portion of Tottenham, lately called Marsh-lane, but now Northumberland-park, where the system of the Board of Health has been most efficiently carried out by Mr. Pilbrow: the houses are well drained, but the subsoil drainage not being provided for, the basements after heavy rains, stand in water: the year before last the water rose in

NEW TAVERN IN LEEDS.—MR. W. R. CORSON, ARCHITECT.



GROUND PLAN.

the basements of some, which I had occasion to visit, 18 inches, and had so saturated the walls as to injure them permanently. Had the drainage been according to the system of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, this most serious evil would have been avoided, and the house drainage equally good. I am aware that a sufficient fall could only have been obtained at a great distance, and that the present system is the only one the place could yet pay for; but it affords a strong proof of the great gain which, when there is opportunity, arises from the combining the subsoil and house drainage.

The surface drainage, by which is meant the removal of the rain-water, is that branch of the subject which opens up the question of small or large sewers. The rain-water which falls on a given area, would seem to be specially intended for the cleansing of the refuse which may be on the surface, and very good reasons should be given why this is objectionable as applied through the sewers before we depart from so natural and obvious a use of them. The chief reason given by those who seek to separate surface and house drainage is an economical one: the cost of the sewers, they say, may be reduced to such an extent that you can have two systems, one for house and the other for surface drains, at a less expenditure than you can construct your sewer large enough for both. Now, granting for the moment that the systems of small sewers will do for *house drainage*—as, perhaps, it will in some special and favourable cases,—it is unquestionable that sewers large enough for the passage of a man to clean them would be required for the rain-water or surface drainage in this metropolis: the detritus from Macadamized roads forms a concrete much more difficult to remove than all obstructions in sullage, and no gulleys are able to prevent this deposit from accumulating in our sewers.

We in this metropolis, with our levels, if we desire to be able to cross our streets without boats, and occupy the basements of our houses for more than two hundred and fifty out of the three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, must have sewers on the lowest line of the lowest and size requisite to carry off a given rainfall, but of size sufficient to admit of these sewers being approached for cleaning.

The economical reasoning therefore fails.

The theory so carefully elaborated, in some of the treatises on drainage, of forming surface drains literally at the surface, and only covered by the thickness of stone or other material to protect them from the passage of traffic, and a habit of their being easily cleansed of the road-dirt, forgets that the front areas and rear portions of London houses, the gardens, and the basement areas, are usually 12 or 14 feet below the street level, and totally neglects them.

Having then the necessity for large sewers for the *surface drainage*, and of deep sewers for the *subsoil drainage*, we are next to inquire into their approximate to *house drainage*, or the substitution of other methods. Great improvements have within the last half century taken place in the *house drainage* of the metropolis, independent of the question of the size of the drains. Cesspools are, I believe, no longer contended for. Water-closets are considered essentials by a class of people, whose fathers would have as soon expected to ride in their own coaches as use them; and that periodical and dreadful infliction upon Mr. Paterfamilias of "something wrong with the drains" is, with the increased knowledge, less frequent than formerly. This last evil is doubtless attributable to the general use of the trap, pottery drain, not that all the improvements have been made with it, but because the builders and architects who would not use it were compelled in support of their prejudice in favour of the old barrel drain, and for the honour of the craft, to build their brick drains somewhat more smoothly than they had been in the habit of doing. The main cause of improvement, however, is the information which we have to proceed [illegible] the necessity of an uniform inclination in place of the flat incline and sudden fall near the sewer, which [illegible] and the [illegible] housemaids and footmen, that a good scour of water [illegible] by a plug under the lifted water-closet handle during the coming in of the water supply [illegible] pouring pailful by pailful down the grating in the [illegible].

Greatly indebted we are to the sanitary reformers on this subject, and we may offer ourselves the same congratulations upon their [illegible] on the practices of our [illegible] we know now what to avoid. Their 2-inch pipes from sinks, 3-inch house drains, and 4-inch combined drains, are now as much things of the past amongst practical men as a cesspool under the centre of the front kitchens: [illegible] closets, are the smallest which practice has warranted us in adopting. Theory proves, and practice [illegible] orily, that a 3-inch pipe with the inclination ordinarily obtainable in London, would be enough to carry off the refuse from a first-class house, but practice has discovered such frequent stoppages even of 4-inch pipes, that they are now scarcely ever used.

I could give the history of numerous and various individual failures which have arisen, but others will occur to all the members. We are sometimes told that these are *preventible stoppages*, and that the small drain gives increased cleansing power to the water in the contents, and is so much better as to warrant [illegible] of the means to prevent the insertion of improper substances at greater cost than we are now accustomed to do; in other words, that the trap should be [illegible] and altered. How often would even the 3-inch drain be quite full of water so as to [illegible] before it? This great and inherent evil of *stoppages* is sometimes met by saying that you must teach the people not to put matters down the drain which will cause stoppage, and that a population must be thoroughly imbued with the belief that the omission and commission of sins against the drains will cause a recoil upon themselves in disease and death; but we must change the character of the human mind before this desirable period will arrive: do not men commit sins of omission and commission upon the ducts and sewers in their own bodies, knowing that they will recoil in the shape of disease and death?

The most fruitful causes of the failure of pipes have been the joints: butt joints are specially liable to this observation: when laid in ground which is not very solid and consistent, the lengths are liable to shift, and an irregularity causes a lodgment of a small portion of the matters floating down: once begun, the evil speedily accumulates, the obstruction gathers from each passing substance which is not of sufficient tenacity to resist it, and eventually entirely chokes the pipe.

With reference to whole socket-pipes, practical men are divided in their opinion as to whether they are best set in clay or cement: for my own part, I think it essential to pipe-drainage that no extraneous matter should possibly get into the pipe from the outside, and I think they are best set in cement. All house drains are best watertight: a stoppage may, if this is not the case, exist for a long time in a drain without detection, as the fluid sewage oozes through the joints and saturates the surrounding ground. In a gravelly or sandy soil this evil may have been proceeding for months without notice. Half-socket pipes, I think, are the best, as they offer the opportunity of removal without breaking them upon the occurrence of stoppages, and it is more easy to determine when they are accurately laid, the upper semicircles of the two pipes abutting against one another affording a good test of this. The thicknesses of the pipes have, with very sound judgment, as it seems to me, been increased by the resolution of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers; they must now be ½-inch for 4-inch, ⅝ for 6 inch, 1-inch for 9-inch, and 1¼-inch for 12-inch. Beyond this size the Commissioners do not permit pipe drains within their jurisdiction, as they have been found to break and cause great damage and expense.

The glazing of the tubes inside, though very desirable for [illegible] utility in causing a better pipe to be burnt than would otherwise be is not of any material assistance to the flow of the sewage matter through them. There forms in all sewers a sort of slime against the sides and bottom, which is, after a very short period, as efficacious in giving a smoothness of bore as the most expensive glaze would be. Too much attention cannot be paid to the bedding of the tubes at a true inclination, a very small error in the levels being of much more importance than in a large drain, where there is opportunity for adjustment of an even inclination in the current: it is obvious that 3 inches wrong with a 6-inch tube on a very flat incline, will be equivalent to the stopping up of half the tube.

With reference to the question of using *back combined drainage*, or *a separate drain* from each house to the sewer in the street, there are many considerations which are not usually taken into account by those who advocate the first of these systems. We have seen that street sewers are necessary on account of the necessity for *surface drains*, and that they must be so large for this special purpose as to admit of their being applied also to receive the *house drainage* (I do not apprehend that the most earnest advocate of back drainage ever proposed that the surface drainage of the street should be at the rear of the houses). We have then to consider whether it is better that the block of houses should be drained at the rear in the back courts or gardens by a combined drain which is turned into this sewer at one point, or that each house in the block should have its separate opening into this sewer. I pass by the considerations of invasion of private property involved in the combined back system, and the more serious danger of intentional stoppage and cutting off the drains, of which, perhaps, nearly all of us here have seen instances, as they are by no means uncommon. I pass by the necessity which in almost all cases there would be, that the combined drainage of the whole block should flow under the end return house, and the much greater liability there would be that a stoppage should occur in a small drain, say of 12 inches diameter, than in the sewer in the front, and that all the inmates of houses in the block would be the sufferers for the neglect of one. I pass by these considerations, though they are enough to prevent the adoption of back drainage without strong local reasons in its favour, and I come to the main point at issue between the advocates of one system and the other, viz the economy. Now, first we must have a drain from the front area in all streets, so that we have the length of the drain from the front area to the water-closets and sink in the basements and the back area, if there is one, to set against the length of the drain from the water-closet and sink to the back combined drain, and the frontage of this combined drain along the house. Almost invariably with modern houses in blocks, there are rear projections, which are quite as wide as the front area: generally they are wider: we have therefore to set the extra length of the pipe in the house (on the supposition that the sink and water-closets are at the rear as they usually are) against the frontage, and we have in this to set 12 in. pipe frontage, and one 12 in. T piece, diminishing to 6 in. against a straight 6 in. pipe through the house. It is clear that in nineteen cases out of twenty, back combined drainage would be more expensive than separate front drainage, provided they were both equally well done. It suits well perhaps with the views of speculative builders in outlying parts of the town, where there are no basements to the houses, and surface drainage is not yet provided for; the parishes not having had the roads and pathways handed over to them; to obtain permission to insert all along the rear of their blocks before their garden or back court fence walls are up, a cheap 15 in. drain instead of an efficient sewer in the street; but it is of immense importance that their views should not be complied with to the prejudice of the health of the inhabitants of their houses, and the property of the persons who purchase their interest in the houses where they have let them.

Were each man who builds in this country his own freeholder, there would be no question as to the combined back drainage: it would not be tolerated; and because we have a vicious system of leaseholds which enables such propositions to be entertained and to be hailed by some of the small builders, are we to be told that the Commissioners of Metropolitan Sewers, who have wisely permitted the system only under such local circumstances as make it obviously desirable, are neglecting the objects of their appointment and stifling the truth?

We now come to the second division of the subject—Sewerage, by which is meant the arterial drainage from the house-drains to the out-fall.

We have arrived, in considering subsoil and surface drainage, at the fact, that a sewer larger than the theoretical size is necessary, and after making due allowance on that account, we can with tolerable accuracy determine what should be the sizes of the sewers. As they gradually approach their outfalls they receive increased amounts of drainage from the increased area they traverse: the average of the make of sewage over a given area of inhabited houses in London has been tolerably accurately obtained by experiment.

It is found that in six hours in each day, as much sewage comes down as during the remaining eighteen hours: the rainfall is taken by the engineers to the Metropolitan and City Commissioners at 2½ in. over the entire area, after making proper deductions for the effect of evaporation and absorption in dry ground, and upon the formula of the square root of the hydraulic mean depth, multiplied by twice the fall in feet per mile, minus one-tenth for friction, equalling the velocity in feet per second, the capacity of the sewer can be calculated. It is a fact seldom admitted by pipe sewer advocates, but nevertheless true, that many of the old London sewers are too small, as well as many too large, upon this principle.

It is sometimes forgotten in the controversy on the part of the pipe advocates, that upon true hydraulic principles, the sizes of the sewers, as calculated for their drainage capability only, soon reach such dimensions as that pipes are no longer available, even if they answered their ends. Besides, were they laid with reference only to the immediate requirement in places where they would be sufficiently large for it, they do not admit of extension to embrace the drainage of an increased number of houses, a point very necessary to be considered on all grounds.

Pipe sewerage may be said to have been well tried in the metropolis, and to have failed. On the wall are instances, by no means the worst, of the condition of pipe sewers, as ascertained by Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Commissioners, by their order. Many of these, it appears, were habitually flushed, and the investigations were made by the officer to the Commission, solely with a view to ascertain the applicability of pipe sewers in the future operations of the Commission. The present shape adopted by the Commission answers, as far as its bottom goes, all the ends of a circular sewer in diminished friction; and as the perimeter widens, it must (by the well-known principle of hydraulics that the resistance of every particle of the fluid is in direct ratio to the perimeter of the section, and inversely as the area of its section) give beyond the semicircle a greater velocity in feet per second.

The sewers now built under both Commissions are constructed upon sound hydraulic principles, and we may hope that there is no waste of public money for want of an ample scientific knowledge, both of the requirements, and the best method of answering them.

There are details connected with the sewerage which it is worth while to allude to, as many differences of opinion exist upon them: the ventilation of the sewers is one of these. It is admitted on all hands, I believe, that till we have a perfect water supply, and our sewers are scoured as those of Paris now are, by strong streams of water, provision must be made for the occasional passage of labourers in them to cleanse them. And even when this much to be longed-for time arrives, entrance will be necessary for the repairs, which will be rendered more frequently requisite by the scouring. If the sewers are to have labourers in them they must be ventilated, and it is a question which is the best method of effecting this: many schemes have been proposed.

A direct air shaft leading to the centre of the street is adopted by the Metropolitan and City Commissioners, though they admit that it is open to great objection. A plan which has been used with success in many places, is to connect the rain-water stack-pipes with the sewer. Mr. Varley, the water-colour painter, read a paper at this Institute, in 1846, descriptive of this method. Shafts and furnaces for draft have been proposed, but would entail enormous cost. It has been proposed to compel all persons having steam boilers for manufacturing purposes, as brewers, mechanical engineers, and the like, to admit the foul air from sewers to their chimney shafts, but it is doubtful whether this would answer. The chimney shafts would hardly always be in the highest levels, and very long adits would have in most cases to be run to the nearest sewer. Dr. Buckland came down here one day to propose that the gas-lamps, in certain requisite numbers, should be connected with the sewers by shafts, and that iron cylinders should convey the foul air outside the stalk of the lamp to the flame, which would consume it, or destroy its noxious qualities.

Some have proposed that every house to be built or rebuilt should be compelled to have a flue in the party wall for the use of the Commissioners of Sewers, should they need it, to ventilate the sewer at that part: this does not seem an impracticable plan, and perhaps it will be considered in the New Buildings Act, which, we have been informed, is now in the hands of the Board of Health. At any rate, ventilation in the sewers must be provided.

Flushing is a point to be noticed in the consideration of sewers. Great improvement has been made in this method of cleansing the sewers, and, with a perfect water supply, there is no reason why it should not be extended to such a degree, as to almost entirely obviate other methods, except in flat situations, where raking will probably always be requisite

A system of flushing has been proposed by Mr. Jennings (whose clever contrivances in connection with drainage details, entitle him to the thanks of all architects and sanitary reformers), in which the accumulated refuse of each day is released at a given moment from a receptacle constructed under each house—any number, say 100—such receptacles being opened at once by the aid of wires and cranks, or electricity, it is supposed a rush would take place down the sewers which would clear everything away with it. Another invention by Mr. Salter, to which my attention has been brought by Mr. Jennings, is the self-acting flushing gate, in which by an outflow pipe from the upper level, communicating with a tilted box on the lower level, or in the side entrance, the sewer itself, when full, forces up a catch lever and releases the gate. It is very ingenious, and is recommended from experience by the authorities at Leeds.

Time will not permit me to treat of the many other matters connected with the sewers, which will, I hope, come out in discussion, but we must pass to the outfall, on which I can say but very little, except that having read digests of all the schemes submitted in competition to the Commissioners of Sewers, I do not believe there is one except that of Mr. McLean, for intercepting the higher levels, and taking the lower under the Thames at Vauxhall, which is practicable, without such an enormous outlay of money as to quite preclude it from consideration. The engineer who devoted so much time to the question, and whose health failed him in the attempt to conduct the multiplicity of detail connected with his office simultaneously with the designing of a great scheme, died before he could mature it, and it remained for Messrs. Bazalgette and Haywood to work out plans for the main drainage of the metropolis. It may be shortly said of this scheme, that the new sewers proposed intercept the present at various levels, and form of themselves the sewers of the districts through which they pass. The schemes have met the approval of Sir William Cubitt and Mr. Robert Stephenson, both eminently practical men, and it is satisfactory to find that Lord Palmerston does not include them in his condemnation of the Metropolitan Commissioners' plans.

Were Lord Palmerston for one week at the Sewers' Office, or even had he to make application there so frequently as we all have, he would have long considered before he took such a violent course as to declare the whole of the proceedings of the Metropolitan Commissioners, since they have been in office, erroneous.

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I have been this evening informed, on undoubted authority, that an epidemic caused by malaria or the leakage of the drains, has again broken out at Croydon: these warnings require the earnest attention of us all, and they are additional reasons why, when no such complaints as are made about the Croydon drainage can be made of the present well-tried system of the Metropolitan Commission, such a sanitary *coup d'état*, as it has been described to be, as the abolition of the present commission, upon a presumption that a new and untried system is the best, is particularly to be reprehended.

Some other gentlemen followed on the same side, to be mentioned hereafter, and the discussion was ultimately adjourned till the 3rd inst.

THE PANOPTICON.—We are requested by Mr. Lewis to state that he was associated as architect to the Panopticon with Mr. Finden; although from the latter gentlemen having attended to a different department of the business, the labour of the Panopticon was undertaken by himself.——The number of visitors has reached 1,000 a day.

MODEL LODGING HOUSES IN NEWCASTLE.—The company recently formed for the purpose of erecting model lodging-houses, have approved of the plans submitted to them by Messrs. Johnston and Knowles, architects, of this town; and as the council last week leased a piece of ground to the company at Garth-heads, the erection of these buildings will commence forthwith.

PROGRESS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF TUBULAR DRAIN PIPES.

IT is estimated that in the year 1848 there were manufactured of tubular pipes about 104 miles; in 1849, 446 miles; in 1850, 1,040 miles; in 1851, 1,820 miles; in 1852, 2,080 miles; in 1853, 2,600 miles; in all, as near as can be ascertained, about 8,000 miles. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the whole quantity was of the larger sizes required for sewers. On an average, two miles of sewers in provincial towns serve for the sewage of the habitations of about 1,000 of the population.

It is estimated that in the metropolis about 15,000 houses have been drained with 4-inch tubular drains, and about half as many with 6-inch drains, while upwards of 250 miles of pipe sewers have been laid down in streets.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

ON Friday in last week the first stone was laid of the clock-tower and banking houses, which will be the central object in the new Cattle Market, Copenhagen-fields. The banking houses are ranged around the base of the clock-tower, and will form a figure of twelve sides. Mr. H. L. Taylor, the chairman of the committee, officiated, assisted by Mr. Bunning, the architect, and Mr. Wilson, the builder. An electrotyped plate, bearing the names of the committee, and a pretty vase of Parian, containing the current coins of the realm, were placed on a solid base, and the "first stone," hollowed out to cover them, was then let down over them. The trowel was appropriately inscribed, and had on it a view of the clock-tower with the banking houses around it. The works here are of great extent, and are being proceeded with vigorously. The plot contains 75 acres. "In form it is exceedingly irregular, and on the northern side it runs out to a triangular point. The ground is bounded on the east by the Caledonian-road, along which it extends over the Great Northern Railway to the Camden-road, which it abruptly leaves, striking directly westward about 600 feet, and then northward about the same distance to the point referred to. The boundary-wall then runs along in a south-westerly direction towards Maiden-lane, leaving the Barnsbury-road to the right about 160 yards. From this point Maiden-lane is the boundary on the western side of the plot, the south side forming a curve inwards, now forming a spacious sweep as an approach to the main entrance gates on that side. The road along this portion is already made. It is about 2,100 feet in length, 30 feet wide in the carriage-way, and 10 feet wide on each side for a foot-way, making the whole width 50 feet. This road and pavement are completed."

Abattoirs, lairs, covered pig and calf market, public-houses, &c. form part of the design, which the committee hope, Mr Taylor said, to make, as a cattle market, a "pattern for the whole world."

Houses are springing up in all directions around the site.

CITY OF LONDON FREEMEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOL, BRIXTON.

ON the 28th of March this building, a work of the Corporation of London, was opened by the Lord Mayor and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Deputy Hale, to whom belongs the rare merit of having brought about the establishment of two important educational institutions, namely, this and the "City of London School." The first step was taken by Mr. Hale so long ago as 1846; and in 1850 an act of Parliament was obtained, with some opposition, for the erection, maintenance, and endowment of a school at Brixton. The first stone was laid on the 27th April, 1852, by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hunter), assisted by the chairman of the committee. It is situated in Shepherd's Lane, Brixton, adjoining the London Almshouses, and was designed by, and erected under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Bunning, the city architect. The contractors for the building were Messrs. Piper and Son, who, we may say in parenthesis, have done their work well.

In order that the edifice might be every way

suited to the purpose, and be worthy of the body to whom it belongs, the Corporation have authorised a much larger outlay upon it than was originally proposed, about 20,000*l.* we believe. It is intended for the present accommodation of one hundred children (viz. seventy boys and thirty girls), but could readily be adapted for the reception of a larger number, if means should be hereafter available for their education and support.

As we propose giving a plan and view of the building, we will only say that the entrance hall is large and spacious, so as to admit of a library in the gallery, as well as to provide spaces for paintings, which from time to time may be presented. There are excellent committee-rooms, girls' school, and work-rooms, boys' school, rooms for the officials, bath-rooms, and large play-grounds both for boys and girls. The building contains provision for ventilation, and every desirable convenience. On the staircase leading to the girls' wing of the building is a charming statue of "Helen Walker," the original of Scott's "Jeanie Deans," by W. Calder Marshall, R.A.; and on a similar landing-place in the boys' staircase there is a statue of Whittington, by the same sculptor.

Each end of the dining-hall is filled in with a large semicircular-headed glazed partition, so that the staircases are seen from the room. The dining-hall itself is a very handsome and lofty apartment, with a skylight at the apex of the roof glazed with rough plate, which does not leave a dark corner for a mouse; indeed, as the Lord Mayor happily observed, the building throughout possesses the peculiarity of lightness; and he hoped this abundance of light which it afforded would be typical of the instruction which would be communicated within the walls, and which, he hoped, would tend to the removal of ignorance, as the introduction of physical light caused the dispersion of darkness. The sides of the hall are adorned by subjects in *alto relievo*, after Hogarth, by Mr. John Henning and his son, illustrating the idle and industrious apprentices. Four of these are finished, with the quotations, in shields, appended by Hogarth. The fifth, the installation dinner of the good apprentice as sheriff, is shown by a cartoon only: if not advanced, we should be half disposed to advise the adoption of another subject.

We have before now offered our commendation to Mr. Bunning for his endeavours to make artistic decoration general, and to induce the employment of sculpture in our buildings; and we hope his excellent example will be followed. On another occasion, in the same position, the architect would probably adopt *basso relievo:* high relief in such a position, immediately over the heads of sitters, has inconveniences. We have no hesitation in saying that this dining-hall is a fine apartment, and that it will increase Mr. Bunning's reputation out of doors.

THE FALL OF TWO HOUSES AT HORNSEY.

We have received a number of angry letters on the unfortunate accident at the junction of the Allen and Cooper roads, Albert New Town, Hornsey, which led to the death of Richard Hall, a bricklayer in the employ of Mr. Edwards, the builder of the houses. They complain, amongst other things, of want of information; and this we will endeavour to supply, so far as the evidence at the inquest, which was held last week before Mr. Brent, the deputy-coroner for Middlesex, will enable us.

The houses in question (fourth-rate, with four stories) formed part of a block of five, which were intended for shops (the remaining three are ready for slating); and when inspected by the jury presented a mere heap of brick and mortar *débris*. Confining ourselves to those points in the evidence that relate to the structure,—

Joseph Dewsbury stated, in answer to the coroner, that the deceased and he worked together in the employ of Mr. Edwards at the houses which had fallen down. Witness was helping the carpenters, and the houses were so nearly finished, that there was not more than another half-day's work upon them so far as the building was concerned. On Saturday, the 18th inst. about a quarter to three o'clock, he was on the ground when he heard a loud crash, and on looking round he saw the place down. He had been on the scaffold about five minutes before, and everything seemed sound then, and the brickwork quite straight, without the least sign of "swaying."

John Jeffreys said that he was a labourer, and was working on the scaffolding in front of the house when it fell down. He could not tell how it happened, but he thought the end gave way first, and all the rest went with it.

Wm. Wilkins, a bricklayer, thought that the fall in of the walls was occasioned by the work being run up too quickly, and before it had time to set, and which with shop-fronted houses was more dangerous than with private houses. On account of the work being soft and green, and the continual swaying of the ladder, with the men taking stuff up and down, the front wall went in and took the rest with it. The deceased was raising the quoin at the time of the occurrence, and witness was working on the scaffold, when all in a minute he heard a crash, and had just time to seize hold of a pole of the scaffold, when all went down together.

In answer to the coroner, he said that he did not consider any one to blame, nor could he recommend anything for the future. He considered that five labourers going in a hurry up and down the ladder carrying heavy stuff, with the ladder resting against the front wall, was quite sufficient to cause the accident by the "swaying" to and fro.

Mr. Rawlinson Parkinson said that he was the District Surveyor under the Metropolitan Buildings Act, and had frequently seen the houses in question. He saw them at eleven o'clock, and at two o'clock on the day that they fell. He considered them as fairly built as most other houses in the neighbourhood. When he saw them they appeared sound enough. He thought that they were carried up very quickly, and further, he noticed the ladder swaying against the front wall, and he thought it was not right.

Coroner.—Did you make no remark about it?—No, he did not, because it was a very common occurrence, and he did not think that any remark which he might have made would have been attended to. Did not blame any person, for it appeared as if the accident occurred from the swaying of the front wall.

Coroner.—Have you no power to prevent these things?—Witness had not, so long as the parties complied with the Act. The work ought to be allowed to dry. The bricks appeared to be good enough. Some of them were sound "place" bricks, which were sufficient for an inside party-wall, where there was no exposure to the weather.

Coroner.—I consider that common justice to the men engaged in building operations requires that the district surveyor should be empowered by the Buildings Act to interfere in cases like the present. Am I to understand, Mr Parkinson, that with your recommendation to let the work dry you acquit the builder of any culpability?—I certainly do.

W. H. Barnes, of Islington, stated that on the morning of the accident he passed the houses, and considered them as safe-built houses as any in the neighbourhood. He could only account for the accident by the fact of the houses having been run up rather quickly, and the swaying of four or five men up and down the ladder, the top of which resting against the front wall, worked it loose until it fell in, taking the rest with it. Witness did not see any blame anywhere, as both mortar and bricks appeared of the best quality, and were well put together.

In answer to the coroner, Mr. Barnes replied, that Mr. Edwards was a friend of his, and that he himself was also engaged in the building trade.

A gentleman present suggested to the Coroner the propriety of having a disinterested surveyor from town to examine the fallen buildings,—as a proceeding which would be satisfactory to every one.

The Coroner said that nothing would give him greater pleasure, if he could afford it, as he must pay the gentleman out of his own pocket. Upon a similar occasion, some time ago, an independent surveyor had been summoned by him to give evidence, and when the account went before the Middlesex County Magistrates they disallowed it, and he was obliged to be at the loss of the professional gentleman's fee himself. In the present case there was no evidence alleging blame against any one, and he must, therefore, call upon the jury to decide upon it as it stood before them, reminding them at the same time that whatever verdict they returned, it would be no bar to an action for damages by the friends of the deceased in a civil court. He must now leave the case for their consideration, as he understood many of them were practical men, and, therefore, could form a better opinion about such matters than he could for them. It was to be regretted that men working at such dangerous occupations were not more careful of their lives.

After about twenty minutes' consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with an addendum that greater care should be taken in future.

We saw the premises a short time after the accident, and are bound to say that the materials which had been used seemed better than those in some other instances around. The work, however, if we may judge from parts of the houses remaining, had been carried up in a great hurry; and if the outer wall was a party-wall, like that which stands at the other extremity of the block of houses, the accident is not at all surprising. The latter ought itself to be immediately shored up. The Buildings Act permits a 9-in. party-wall above the basement for fourth rates, and here (as in hundreds of other cases) we have a wall of this thickness, say 30 or 40 feet in height, without any bond in it, or anything against it, to keep it upright. The *accident* is, that a wall hastily carried up under such circumstances should *stand*.

ST. MARK'S, ROSHERVILLE.

A new church, dedicated to St. Mark, has been recently erected at Rosherville, near Northfleet, Kent, from the designs of Messrs. H. and E. Rose, architects. It is Early English in style, and stands on a terrace, the sloping face of which is turfed. We have engraved a view of it from a calotype. It was built at the sole cost of the family of the Roshers (six brothers and a sister), who are the freeholders of the property in the neighbourhood. It consists, as may be seen, of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and vestry, with tower and spire, and has 500 sittings (150 of which are free). There is a parsonage-house erected on the ground, adjoining the church, in the same style. This has been done at the cost of Mr. George Rosher, who, in consideration of the gift has the patronage of the church. The church is built of Kentish Rag stone, with Caen stone quoins, &c. The walls, internally, are rendered with blue lias, not jointed; the corbels, carvings, pulpit, and font, are of Caen stone. The roof is of fir, stained, and the pewing is partly the same and partly real oak. The reading-desk is oak. The altar paving is of Minton's encaustic tiles, and in the east window is stained glass by Wailes. Messrs. R. and E. Curtis, of Stratford, were the builders. The finishings were by Wood, of Gravesend. The carvings were executed by Hart, Swales, Seale, and others, in Boulton's employ, and a portion by Purdy. The building is warmed with gas stoves, by Stevens and Son, and has an organ by Walker. The cost of the buildings, including fittings, has been about 7,000*l.* we are told.

THE MOUSTACHE MOVEMENT.

The movement in favour of wearing the beard and moustache, to which, on sanitary grounds, we gave the first real impulse in this country, will be very materially aided by a lecture on the subject which was delivered by Mr. Thomas Shave Gowing, at the Ipswich Mechanics' Institute, last week. Mr. Gowing has bestowed a large amount of time and research on the subject, and has brought much learning and ingenuity to bear upon it. The structure, intention, and uses of the beard were examined, and its artistic relations indicated: its history was next traced, and a reply given to some objections against wearing the beard not embraced in the preceding matter.

In closing his view of the uses of the beard, the lecturer said,—

"I have reserved to the last the curious fact, which in itself is perfectly conclusive as to the protecting office of the beard, and explains why its hair has additional provision for its nourishment,—and this fact is, that while the hair of the head usually falls off with the approach of age, that of the beard, on the contrary, continues to *grow and thicken* to the latest period of life. He must be indeed insensible to all evidence of design who does not acknowledge in this a wise and beneficent provision, especially when he connects it with the other well-known fact that the skull becomes denser and the brain less sensitive, while the parts shielded by the beard are more susceptible than ever, and have less vitality to contend with prejudicial influences."

Numerous drawings illustrated the artistic view of the question. In his historical survey he said, speaking of the Jews,—

ST. MARK'S, ROSHERVILLE, KENT.—MESSRS. H. AND E. T. A. ARCHITECTS.

"It is now generally believed that most of the usages established by Moses had more or less reference to Egyptian customs, from which he was desirous of weaning them. As might be expected from the inspired lawgiver, whose inspired Books start with the grand assertion, that man was made 'in the express image of God,' any attempt to alter the natural features of the 'human face divine' was denounced and emphatically interdicted. Twice is the commandment issued, first to the whole people, 'thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard,' in other words, thou shalt not alter the form thereof which I thy God have appointed! Then to the priests, with the addition, that they should not make baldness upon their heads. It is of the utmost consequence to recall the superstitious practice of the Egyptian priests, and to remember that Moses issued this command to the Aaronites, fresh from Egypt, because it most convincingly shows that the practice of shaving, even when resorted to with the view of pleasing the Deity by an extreme degree of external purity in approaching his mysterious presence, was directly and most absolutely forbidden.

In our own country "William is said to have attempted to compel the sturdy Saxons to shave, but many of them left the kingdom rather than part with their beards. In this, as in other matters, Anglo-Saxon firmness ultimately conquered the conquerors, and the Norman sovereigns gave in to the national custom. As early as Henry I. that is, only forty-four years from William's landing, we learn that Bishop Serlo met that monarch on his arrival in Normandy, and made a long harangue on the enormities of the times, especially long hair and bushy beards, which, he said, they would not clip lest the stumps should wound the ladies' faces. Henry, with repentant obedience, submitted his hairy honours to the bishop, who, with pious zeal, trimmed king and nobles with his own hand. The stout King Stephen wore his beard, and a Saxon chronicler complains that, in the civil wars of his time, in order to extort the wealth of peaceable people, they were 'hung up by their beards'—a proof the latter were long and strong. Stephen's contemporary, Frederick I. of Germany, to prevent quarrelling, laid a heavy fine on any one who pulled another's beard. Henry's queen, Eleanor, had been previously the wife of Louis VII. of France, who, having been persuaded to shave off his beard by his priests, so disgusted Eleanor that she obtained a divorce. Richard the Lion-hearted was bearded like a lion, and though he was so absorbed in the crusades that he did not redress, yet he acknowledged the justice of, the complaints of the celebrated Long-beard, 'Earl of London and King of the Poor,' who did honour to his beard by resisting oppression, and perished after an heroic struggle, the victim of cowardice and treachery. Bishops wore the beard, and abbots and monks shaved in this reign. John had what was called a 'Judas beard,' of which his actions were every way worthy. Fortunately, the bold barons oat-bearded him, and Magna Charta was the result. His son, Henry III. had a moderate beard, and the longest reign till

George III. Edward I. showed the Scots what a long beard could do, with long shanks and a long head to back it. This king has been called the English Justinian, both he and the Roman emperor being noted for improving the laws and cherishing their beards. Edward II.'s beard, like his character, was more ornamental than strong, and his reign is chiefly memorable for the composition of that favourite old song, quoted by Shakspere—

"'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all!"

Edward the Third's bold beard spread terror in Scotland and France, and his son the Black Prince, young as he died, was an apt type of his "prowess in the tented field." Richard the Second, with all his faults, was neither deficient in beard nor in courage—the latter shown in his meeting with Wat Tyler, and his defence against his assassins. Henry the Fourth, "the crafty Bolingbroke," had a chin cover in every curl of which lurked an intrigue, of which his son Henry the Fifth, who was made of other metal, was so ashamed, we presume, that he wore in penitence a shaven chin throughout his ten years' reign, as may be seen by his monument in Westminster Abbey, the remains of which still exist. Shaving continued partially in fashion in Henry the Sixth's reign, who himself in later life was bearded like a philosopher, accustomed to moralize over the ups and downs of life, of which he had no common share. Edward the Fourth shaved out of foppery; as did that smooth-faced rascal Richard the Third, who "could smile and smile and be a villian." Henry the Seventh shaved himself and fleeced his people. * * * *

"Under Charles the Second, the beard dwindled into the mere moustache, and then vanished. And when we consider the French apery of the an English court, it is no wonder that the beard appeared too bold and manly an ensign to be tolerated. It went out first among the upper classes in London, and by slow degrees the sturdy country squires and yeomen also yielded their free honours to the slavish effeminate fashion, which, by the force of example, descended even to the working classes, on whom it imposed new burdens and some bodily diseases, from which their hardy frames had been hitherto exempt. It is to be hoped that when any one for the future talks about the beard being a *foreign* fashion, he will be reminded that it is a good old English natural fashion—and that the present custom of shaving was borrowed from France, at a time when we had no credit to borrow anything else, seeing that king, courtiers, and patriots, were all the pensioned dependents of the French monarch! The sooner, therefore, we cease to shave, the sooner shall we wipe out the remembrance of a disgraceful period of our history!"

Having answered *seriatim* the objections to the beard which have been raised, the lecturer concluded by saying,—"Having now offered proofs that the beard is a natural feature of the male face, and designed by Providence for distinction, protection, and ornament, and shown you historically that while there was never any sufficient reason alleged for leaving it off, unless a heaven-condemned superstition, or the capricious dictates of fops and profligates, afford to any sound mind reasonable motives of action, need I ask you not to oppose the efforts of those who, reverencing the Creator's laws as above the dictates of man, conceive themselves justified in returning to the more natural course. On our part, we will, notwithstanding all that we have said, freely allow any one to continue the practice of shaving who will be content with the same plea as a certain Duke de Brissac, who was often overheard uttering the following soliloquy, while adjusting his razor to the proper angle, 'Timoleon de Cosse, God has made thee a gentleman, and the king hath made thee a duke; it is right and fit, however, that thou shouldst have something to do; therefore thou shalt shave thyself.'"

Those who christened Mr. Gowing "Shave," little thought how powerful an opponent to the operation he would prove.*

* Mr. Gowing has undertaken to repeat the lecture on the 30th instant, at the St. James's Library Institution, in London.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Colchester.—The foundation-stone of St. Michael's Church, Mylaud, was laid on Tuesday in last week, by Earl de Grey, the patron. The building was already in progress of erection. The inscription records various names, but nothing is said about an architect, unless he comes in with "many others" present. The preparers of the inscription, we think, might at least have done even the patron, if not the architect (perhaps there is no architect), the honour of making some allusion to the latter, as well as to the builder, considering that the Earl is president of the Institute of Architects. His lordship would have listened with more satisfaction to such an allusion than to "Mr. W. Cant and Mr. W. Wynnell, the church wardens," however respectable or interesting to a far posterity these worthy gentlemen may yet be. The stone is said by a local paper to have been deposited by the architect and builder.

Farlaugh.—The church here has been under repair or restoration, and was re-opened on 14th ult. The repairs have been executed by Messrs. Ryall and Ryley, of Louth, from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Maughan and Fowler, of same place, architects. The outer walls have been almost entirely rebuilt, and new windows, of Perpendicular character, in keeping with the rest of the church, inserted. New roofs have been placed over the whole church, and covered with lead, "which," says the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, "forms an exception to the system generally pursued in church affairs. It is, in many cases, thought not unbecoming to take the lead with which the piety of our forefathers enriched the building, and exchange it for the cheaper and viler material of slate or tile; but surely that which the liberality of one age thought it not unbecoming to offer for the decoration of the house of God, the parsimony of the present day ought not to be permitted to make a gain of." These repairs, as a whole, it adds, have been carried out in a liberal spirit. The seats have standards with poppy heads, carved by Mr. T. W. Wallis, of Louth; and the screen, which formerly stood between the chancel and the nave, has been repaired and removed to the tower arch. A heating apparatus has been introduced, supplied by Mr. Cartwright, of Louth.

Hitchin.—In consequence of the increasing importance of Hitchin market, the erection of the Corn Exchange, and the range of warehouses adjoining, a few of the inhabitants have resolved on making a vigorous effort to remove a block of houses which much impedes the appearance of the market square. To promote this object, a public meeting was held, when it was stated that the expense of removing the whole clump of buildings would be 1,700*l.* A subscription was commenced in the room, and the sum of 850*l.* at once announced, and on the following day an additional sum of 180*l.* was subscribed by persons not present at the meeting. There is some vigour and spirit in Hitchin. Had it been Birmingham, there would have been immense difficulty in raising such a sum, we suspect, for any public improvement.

Faringdon.—The ancient parish church of All Saints, Faringdon, is about to be further repaired. Much has recently been done, by the erection of a new transept, for the accommodation of the children of the National Schools, and by the removal from the walls of accumulated coats of plaster. It has been determined, however, to remove the present dilapidated and unsightly pews, and replace them with open benches of oak. Gas-light is also to be introduced, and the edifice heated by means of a warm-water apparatus. The contract has been taken by Mr. Woodroffe, of Reading.

Burnham.—Mr. Austin, of the General Board of Health, lately visited this place and inspected the progress of the drainage works. Mr. Whitehead, the surveyor of the Local Board, attended him. Mr. Austin reported to the Local Board that the treacherous nature of the subsoil—a soft slippery clay—had presented unusual difficulties in the execution of the contract; but the contractor had done his best to carry out the work efficiently, and the main drain from low-water mark to the manure tank was very nearly finished. The cause which specially called for Mr. Austin's presence was a difference between the surveyor and contractor with regard to the manure tank,—the former insisting that his original plan should be worked out, and the latter declaring that it could not, and would not succeed, the nature of the soil exerting a pressure upon the walls of the tank, which twisted and turned them so as to render them useless. Under the advice of the surveyor, the Local Board expended an additional sum of money to pile the earthwork: this had been expended in vain, and after the contractor had endeavoured, by a considerable expenditure of time and money, to carry out Mr. Whitehead's plan, he at last reported to the Board its impracticability, and Mr. Austin was called in to decide between the surveyor and the contractor. Mr. Austin reported that owing to the peculiar character of the soil, the plan must be abandoned, and advised that the Board should require another plan and specification, to be made the subject of a fresh contract. He regretted that the clerk of works persisted in compelling the contractor to pursue a plan which at an early period gave indications of insecurity, thus causing much useless expenditure; but possibly in the difference raised upon the matter, both parties were somewhat in fault. Mr. Austen's advice coincided in the main points with the opinion of the chairman of the Local Board. We are quoting the local papers.

Gloucester.—Coal has been discovered under this city, at a depth of 11 feet from the surface, by men at present engaged in working sewers.

Bilston.—At a monthly meeting of the Town Improvement Commissioners, the tender of Messrs. Burkitt and Nelson, of Wolverhampton, to erect the chapel and other necessary buildings, with a boundary wall, of the proposed cemetery, was accepted. Messrs. Burkitt and Nelson's offer was the lowest of three, and its amount was 2,125*l.* The shortness of the water supply was mentioned by the chairman, and members expressed their apprehension of the shocking effects of this state of things upon the re-appearance of cholera.

Newark.—The laying of the foundation-stone in the parish church chancel, of a new "reredos," took place on 16th ult. when a leaden case, containing a record of the event, written upon parchment, was deposited in a receptacle prepared for it, under the stone.

Manchester.—A circumstance, says the local *Courier*, occurred on Monday which, we trust, will have the effect of inducing the owners of some of the old and more dilapidated warehouse property in Manchester to take measures for its safety, as also that of the public. On that morning three or four squares of brickwork, just above the foundation, in a warehouse in Marsden-square, Market-street, suddenly gave way, and from the very decayed state of the property, there was every probability that the entire structure would fall to the ground. As soon as the discovery was made, the building was shored up, the traffic through the street cut off by a rope thrown across, and business suspended. In all probability the whole will have to be taken down and rebuilt.

Stockport.—At a meeting held on Thursday week, at Edgley, the formation of 803 yards of main sewer, for the proper draining of the several streets and public places within the division, was resolved on; application to be made to the corporation to make such sewer, and in the event of their doing so, the surveyors of highways to be authorised to defray one-half the expense.——In anticipation of another attack of cholera in summer, the sanitary committee of the town council are bestirring themselves to remove all predisposing causes of disease. Though the corporation has the power, however, to remove all nuisances within the borough, they have not the means to enforce that power. The guardians were desirous to aid the corporation in the matter, but there seemed to be some doubt as to the range of their jurisdiction also, and at last they determined that a guardians' committee be appointed to confer with the sanitary committee of the corporation on the subject.

Bradford.—A misunderstanding has arisen connected with the plans of the committee for the enlargement of the church. Several plans

had been laid before the parishioners for their approval, which would have increased the accommodation to the extent of about 400 free sittings, at the least possible expense; and the subscriptions were such as to warrant them in believing that the proposed enlargement would have been carried out. With this view the draft or a citation for a faculty was drawn out, giving particular attention to vested rights. Objection, however, was taken, on the ground that those who would be most affected by the faculty had not been *consulted*. The result was, that caveats were lodged against the application for a faculty; and if no arrangement can otherwise be made as to costs, which alone are now in the way of an arrangement, the matter must be decided in the Ecclesiastical Court. It has been determined to resist payment of costs got up in opposing the faculty; and thus money which might have been expended in substantial improvements, must go to fill the ever-craving never-glutted maw of the law. As a beacon light to warn other church-improvers these few particulars may be of use.

Preston.—A memorial window has been presented to Christ Church, Preston, by Mr. E. C. Lowndes. The compartment in the centre represents, on a deep purple ground, the scene described in the Gospel according to St. Mark, in the tenth chapter at the thirteenth verse. In the background there is a group consisting of four of the Apostles.

Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Extensive warehouses and modelling-rooms have been erected next the river by Messrs. Aspdin, Ord, and Co. Portland cement manufacturers. The works are situated a short distance below the Newcastle high-level bridge. They have been partially in operation for upwards of twelve months, but as yet the entire cement ornamentare has not been completed. The wash-mill, extensive drying-sheds and kilns, are located at the back of the main building. There are several pairs of stones in use, propelled by powerful engines; and it is computed that about 2,000 casks of cement weekly will shortly be turned out of this manufactory. Mr. Johnston, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is the architect.

Eckford.—The Duke of Buccleuch, according to the *Scotsman*, is redeeming his pledge of more zealous attention to the interests and household comforts of the working classes on his estates. He is at present erecting a range of dwellings at Eckford, in Roxburghshire, to be occupied by the day labourers, foresters, and others on his estate of Eckford Barony. Each house contains five apartments of one kind and another, and is constructed on the most approved style of sanitary and household comforts.

Granton.—The temporary timber staging which has been recently run out from the Duke's Western Breakwater, at Granton, on the Forth, near Edinburgh, for the purpose of conveying materials for the formation of the outer arm of the eastern breakwater, has now been completed, and is found to answer the purpose of its construction. At high-water the first waggon-load of stones for this new undertaking was teamed over from the other end of the staging. The ceremony took place under a salute of guns, and a display of flags in the harbour, which will, it is said, now constitute a complete harbour of refuge, and a formidable rival we should think to Leith.

CONDITION OF LAMBETH.

The letter under heading "A Sanitary Contrast," in last week's number of your valuable paper, induces me to offer a few remarks upon the subject to which he principally refers, viz., the manufactories upon the right bank of the river, opposite the Penitentiary. Independent of the abominable and sickening accumulation of stenches which issue from the whole neighbourhood, to the obvious jeopardy of the lives of Her Majesty's lieges in their immediate vicinity, these misanthropic manufacturers, seemingly indifferent to all principle of good citizenship, by way of adding insult to injury, suffer their pestiferous abominations to issue from chimneys no higher than the ordinary level of house-stacks. Now what I wish to ask through the medium of the *Builder* is, why should this be suffered any longer, when the manufacturers of other large towns engaged in the same deadly occupations of bone-crushing, candle and soap making, &c. &c. are bound to carry up their chimneys to at least three times the height, and, as the phrase runs, "obligated to consume their own smoke?" Surely this matter of carrying up their chimneys might be made incumbent upon the Lambeth manufacturers, ere summer shall again usher in King Cholera and his attendant train of evils.

Legion.

OUR OPEN SPACES.

It is singular when so much outcry is made about sanitary measures, and for giving space and fresh air to the metropolis, and when indeed great expense has been incurred for that purpose, that, wheresoever there is an open space existing, or one has been made at great cost, there is always some plan or proposition for covering it with buildings.

For instance, look at Leicester-square where the erection of the "great globe" has been suffered; a piece of ground that, if attainable by the proprietor of the great globe, might have been obtained as open space for the public.

Look at the proposition for covering the open quadrangle of the British Museum; a space which might be decorated with a fountain and sculpture, and dedicated to the public as an agreeable promenade, after wandering through the galleries of the museum.

Look at the proposition for erecting the law-courts on the area of Lincoln's-inn-fields: one of the finest open spaces in the centre of the metropolis, where most wanted; and respecting which the only regret is, that the gardens are not open to the public under regulations, and that the approaches are not made thereto by streets connecting the Strand and Holborn; an improvement so long talked of and so much wanted.

Look at the open space lately made at the south-east corner of St. Paul's-churchyard, which, by the planning out of the pavement, it appears is again to be blocked up with buildings.

Look at many of the so-called improvements in the City,—I speak not in ill will, but with regret,—where after the expenditure of large sums, so little has been gained to the public; as in the instance of Gresham-street West, where the new tortuous and narrow thoroughfare is continually blocked up; as it is likewise in the connection of Tower-street and East-cheap, and will probably be in the approaches to the Blackwall-railway in Fenchurch street.

Look at the insidious attempts continually made for enclosing and building on Hampstead-heath, Blackheath, and almost every common round London; a subject that requires the careful watch of Government and the public to prevent.

The notice of these things in your valuable paper may be, and frequently is, of great service; and with this object in view they are submitted.

Respirator.

RUSHALL CHURCH COMPETITION.

A circular issued by Mr. Cowley, the churchwarden, gives some curious particulars of this competition.

Mr. Cowley had pledged his word, as a gentleman, to many of the competitors, that while he had anything to do with the committee, equal-handed justice should be done—confidence was thereby established, and for the "trifling outlay of 1,100*l.* no less than thirty-nine plans were sent in for consideration." How have they been rewarded? asks the writer, and he answers, not with justice.

"Two of the plans were laid aside for further consideration, viz. Mr. Johnson's, of Lichfield, and Mr. Robinson's, of Wolverhampton, and it was during this examination that the remaining portion of a fortieth plan arrived, which presented as we considered a beautiful church with nice architectural points, and in addition was offered at a cost of 100*l.* less than we had advertised for, besides containing a larger number of sittings.

We had, therefore, no alternative but to request an interview with this architect, when he pledged his word, from his knowledge of the cost (having built several churches upon this or similar plans), not only to guarantee its being done, but to find such a respectable builder as would be satisfactory to the committee, for the sum mentioned, namely, 1,000*l.* which was afterwards advanced to 1,300*l.* for alterations in the tower and enlarging the churchyard." Now bear in mind the estimated amount of cost, 1,300*l.* We advertised for builders, and the first tender we opened was *only* 2,670*l.*; the second, 2,300*l.*; the third, 2,054*l.*; the fourth, 2,275*l.*; the fifth, 2,346*l.*; (*now judge*) and when the architect was called upon, he not only declined to build the church, even with our adding 15 per cent. to the estimated cost, which would cover the additional increase of labour and material, but declines also to bring forward his promised builder."

The churchwarden has sought to get fresh consideration for the other competitors, but up to this time has not succeeded, and therefore publishes his protest, for which, as it seems to us, he deserves the thanks of all architects. One of the competitors, writing to us on the subject, asks if the transaction does not show "that it is ridiculous for committees to ask for estimates with competition drawings. They should say what accommodation they require, what money they wish to spend, and what materials are to be used, and then any one who knows anything about the matter (and who ought to be an architect called in for the occasion) would soon decide as to which were the best designs, and which would come nearest to the sum to be spent. As it is, if an architect sends in a very elaborate design, and says it can be executed for 2,000*l.* and another sends in a very simple design and says it cannot be done under 5,000*l.* the committee believe the former one, and so the honest have no chance at all."

MODELS AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

A collection of models in clay and wax, said to be by Michelangelo, Raffaelle, Donatello, &c. and known as the "Gherardini Collection," is now being exhibited at the Museum of Ornamental Art, Marlborough House. The collection consists of sketches or studies, for the most part mere fragments. The whole collection, which consists of perhaps thirty examples, is offered by its present proprietor for 3,000*l.* Taking the most liberal view of the assumed authorship of the fragments, and admitting a certain amount of power and beauty in some of them, we cannot join those who would urge the Government to purchase them at such a price.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The thirty-first annual exhibition by this society, now open in Suffolk-street, consists of 732 paintings and drawings, and seventeen pieces of sculpture, ten of which latter are by two artists, John Bailey and D. Hewlett. It is a very agreeable collection, and will be considered, we have no doubt, above the average in merit. Mr. Hurlestone, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Salter, Mr. Buckner, ("Portrait of Master Barkley," 73), Mr. Clint, Mr. Woolmer, Mr. J. J. Hill, ("Corn Flowers," 83), Mr Wilson, jun. "Off Folkestone," for example (28), and Mr. West, exhibit pictures as good as they have ever painted; and there is a fresh candidate for position amongst landscape painters, Mr. W. W. Gosling, whose works show remarkable power: we would especially mention No. 39, inscribed—

> When shaws be sheene and shrads full fayre,
> And leaves both large and longe,
> It is merrie to reste in ye fayre foreste,
> And heare ye small birds' songe."

Mr. Hurlestone's principal picture "The Last Sigh of the Moor," is full of beauty, and worthy of place in any collection. His "Portrait of Mrs. Andrew Cuthell and Daughter," will have attention from many of our readers because of its connection with one known to them. Mr. Baxter's "Portrait of a Lady," (149), is a charming work; to our minds even better than his "*La Pensée*" (48). In (92) "Scarborough," Mr. Clint has depicted a stormy sea with great force: a little alteration would make it one of the pictures on which he

might rest his reputation. No. 420 by the same is also excellent. We are glad to see Mr. Pyne again represented here. He contributes a large view of "Berne" (118), painted to carry out his own theory of light and colour. Mr. H. J. Boddington is "Amongst the Welsh Mountains" (135), and we all know how he treats them. The result is one of the best landscapes in the gallery. "A Quiet Pool on the River Mawddach" (428), by the same painter, is a worthy companion for it. "The Golden Image"—the dedication of the image that Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up—by Mr. J. P. Pettitt (227), is a large and remarkable work,—remarkable not for beauty, but for elaborate painstaking and extent. Cole's "Ebenberg" (10); Woolmer's "Well in the Wood" (72); Tennant's "Valley of the Usk" (173); the "Harvest Field" (174), by G. A. Williams; "On the Trent," by J. C. Ward (215); "The Toast," by J. Andrews (264); "Gayeté," by W. D. Kennedy; Duffield's "Fruit" (345); "Isabella," by Earles (415); and Bentley's "Fishing-Boats in the Seine" (450)—challenge attention, and well repay it.

THE THREATENED LONDON CHURCHES.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the Bill introduced by Lord Harrowby into the House of Lords, under the title of the "Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill," and announced for second reading on Thursday, 30th March, in fact contemplates the carrying out quietly the threatened measure against the City churches. We have not had an opportunity of seeing this Bill; but we need scarcely say how desirable it is that it should be watchfully looked to, and resisted by all interested in favour of the retention of the doomed City churches.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.

The subject of signals, self-acting and otherwise, is at present exciting more than even usual interest. The problem which we long since suggested for solution by men of mechanical ingenuity, how best to arrange self-acting apparatus whereby intimations could be given to passing trains as to the probable whereabouts of trains a-head, and other useful information, *in addition* to whatever the signal-men employed on the line might be called upon to do,—not by any means as a substitute for their watchfulness where employed,—appears to be very generally taken as a basis for the application of proposed or invented apparatus. Thus in the *Birmingham Journal* of last week, we observe Mr. William Simpson, an agricultural implement maker, proposes that a "self-acting alarm signal" invented by him, should be laid down at intervals of a mile along the whole extent of a line. The apparatus is intended to inform an engine-driver whether or not the previous train is sufficiently far a-head to enable him to proceed with safety; or if from any accident a train is brought to a stand-still on the line, both the up and down-trains can be made cognisant by it of the fact. "This," says the *Journal*, "is mainly effected by a system of jointed iron bars, placed a couple of inches outside the rails, and in length altogether some twenty or twenty-five feet. These are acted upon by a couple of small pendant iron rollers, attached to each side of the locomotive. The one to the right, as the train passes along, depresses a spring-bound iron bar, so connected by a strong tie-rod, with a jointed bar outside the rails on the left-hand side, that it is raised at almost the same moment. By an application of the pendulum movement, sustained by the weight of the bar, it does not resume its original position, that of being "flush" with the rails, until fifteen minutes have elapsed, but the time may be varied at will, according to the traffic requirements of the line. [This is precisely the *idea* we gave of what ought to be kept in view in the invention of such self-acting signals.] There are two rollers attached to the engine. The second, that on the left-hand side, is connected with a loud-sounding bell, enclosed in a box, which may be used by the driver or stoker as a seat, if sitting is permitted. While the bar on the left is elevated, a consequent pressure upon the roller on that side, as the engine passes along, tells the driver and his companion, if they are not quite deaf, that another train has preceded him within a certain time—and according to the intervening space, from one minute to fifteen, and with as many strokes of the hammer, the bell impresses upon him the necessity, with greater or lesser urgency, of bringing the train to a stand-still, or proceeding cautiously, as the case may be." Mr. Simpson applies the same invention to the announcement of the approach of a train to a station or terminus; and makes it available for the officials to stop a train at any given distance if there is another in the station, or if there is an obstruction at a crossing. We quite agree with the *Journal* that the cost of even such signals as these ought not to interfere with their introduction if otherwise eligible, since the cost of collisions to companies, keeping out of view all consideration of the public safety, far exceeds any cost ever likely to be required in the laying down of an efficient system of self-acting signals; but we must warn our contemporary against the proposal to substitute any system of self-acting signals instead of the employment of the signal-men, inasmuch as such a proposal has already afforded, and ever will afford, a plausible excuse for railway directors rejecting it contemptuously, were it even the invention of superhuman ingenuity and wisdom, under pretence of regard for the public safety—not to be trusted to mere self-acting signals,—but really out of a selfish regard to a short-sighted economy.

An apparatus has been patented by Mr. H. King, of Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, for enabling the guard of a train instantly to sound an alarm signal, when circumstances require it. "It consists of a small but powerful pair of bellows, fixed on the roof of the guard's brake-van, the nozzle of which is connected to a powerful whistle. The top plate of the bellows is continued in length considerably beyond the base, thus forming a powerful leverage, enabling the signal to be sounded exceedingly loud, and capable of being heard at a great distance. There are springs inside, which always keep the bellows extended for use. The apparatus is also applicable to omnibuses, enabling a passenger to call the guard's attention, without disturbing his fellow-passengers. A cord and ring attached to the apparatus outside is brought through the roof, and a passenger requiring to get out has only to pull it downwards, which sounds the signal. A code of peculiar signals may, by this apparatus, be arranged, depending on the number, rapidity, and duration of the several sounds." So far as regards railway trains, the misfortune is, that "guards" are but too seldom aware in time "when circumstances require it." It often happens that passengers are aware of the peril to a train, or to a carriage, as from its jumping out of the line, taking fire, breaking axle, &c. long ere a "guard" knows anything about it; and as we have often said, it is nevertheless a very questionable privilege to allow every nervous old woman of either sex to have the power of stopping a train at will, as even lurking youths or curious children might: there is, therefore, an absolute necessity for leaving this privilege or power in the hands of the guards alone: it is thus manifest that the passengers ought to have a direct means of communication with the guard; but how is a whistle, a flag, or a light, to convey the assurance to the guard that a passenger *has* serious reason for the alarm? It may do well enough for calling the guard to a carriage-door, but how is he with safety or propriety to get there: this, it seems to us, is the real and essential point to be settled: once let the guard have a safe or at least available means of passing along the train, and passengers may safely be entrusted with the use of whistles, &c.; but till then these *must* be confined to use between the guard and driver on the *comparatively few* occasions when the guard is awake to the peril while driver or passengers are not. Were there a guard ahead on the engine itself, as he ought to be, and ere long *must* be, a guard might indeed be a guard; but as it is, he is not so, except on occasions when he imperils his own life, as he has certainly repeatedly done, by scrambling along the tops of the carriages, in order to communicate both with passengers and drivers, or to reach engines flying along without any driver on duty, as has actually occurred.

An electric telegraph for communication between guards and drivers has been invented by Professor Glukmann. His apparatus modified has been attached to one of the express trains on the London and North-Western, and has been running between London and Birmingham. The apparatus is said to be simple and effective. The conducting wires are enclosed in gutta percha and attached to each carriage in a wooden case under the frame of the carriage. The bands enclosing the wires at each end of the carriage are elastic, and can be hooked and unhooked as occasion requires, thus continuing the communication from carriage to carriage. The battery is fixed in the guard's van and a bell on the engine. The guard can give the signal to the engine-driver by placing his finger on a button, which causes the bell to ring on the engine continuously or at intervals. The engine-driver gives the signal to the guard as heretofore by means of the whistle on the engine.

While speaking of the electric telegraph in connection with the railways, we may here note that its extension to Aberdeen is said to have been decided on in connection with the Great North of Scotland line of railway, and that its further extension to Huntly and Inverness is talked of. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, it is said, has given 200*l.* for furthering the extension of the telegraph to Aberdeen.

In working the telegraphs at the Liverpool, Manchester, and London stations, a contemporary says that young women are now engaged. Their agile fingers, we have no doubt, will rattle over the keys with more rapidity than any young men's.

Notices of Books.

The Tradesmen's Guide to Superficial Measurement. By James Hawkins. Second edition. 5, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge. 1854.

This is a useful collection of tables, calculating from 1 inch to 200 inches in length, by 1 inch to 108 inches in breadth, forming, in fact, a ready reckoner intended for the use of "architects, surveyors, engineers, timber merchants, builders, carpenters, upholsterers, coachmakers, looking and crown glass dealers, painters, stonemasons, &c.;" and the fact of a first edition being exhausted, and a second called for, may be taken as evidence of its general accuracy.

The Millwright and Engineer's Pocket Companion. By William Templeton. Corrected and improved by Samuel Maynard. Tenth edition, revised. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. London, 1854.

When a book has reached its tenth edition, little need be said to secure its further extension. All we shall do will be merely to indicate its contents, which have reference to, or comprise, decimal arithmetic, tables of square and cube roots, practical geometry, mensuration, strength of materials, mechanical powers, water-wheels, pumps, and pumping-engines, steam-engines, tables of specific gravity, &c. &c. with an appendix of mathematical tables, containing the circumferences, squares, cubes, and areas of circles, superficies, and solidity of spheres, &c. a new table of fractional numbers, and lithographic and other illustrations of machinery, &c.

VARIORUM.

Look here, you young card-castle architects and dirt-pie builders,—here are a few literary lollypops for those among you who behave themselves well; good books for good children. "The Black Princess," by Mrs. Jane M. Besset (Routledge, publisher), is a sort of juvenilized Uncle Tom's Cabin, stripped of its more adolescent horrors, but inculcating the same sympathies, and teaching the young idea how to shoot that savage beast called slavery, with a deadly arrow: it is attractively illustrated, too, and forms a pretty little present for children; as also does "The Lost Child," by the same author, and issued by Westerton, of Hyde-park corner. Another little *bon-bon* we must specially recommend to those young ladies who are looking on card-castle's workmanship with admiring eyes and *quasi*-maternal armfuls: "Memoirs of a Doll, written by Herself:" think of that!—and a clever little work it is too, adapted from the French, by Mrs. Besset, and published by Routledge. There is a moral and instructive purpose in these little books, which is commendable. Our next in hand is for behoof of mamma herself, as well as of others among the households, at least, of our readers, if not amongst our readers themselves, especially upholsterers and others, "The Art of Cleaning, Dyeing, Scouring, and Finishing, on the most approved English and French Methods, being a perfect compendium of all that is essential to be known in dyeing silks, woollens, cottons, feathers, bonnets, &c.; to which is added instructions for cleaning and scouring carpets, hearth-rugs, ancient tapestry, bed and window curtains, &c." By Thomas Love, a working dyer and scourer, and issued by Messrs. Longman and Co. Having thus allowed Mr. Love to explain his own purpose, all we need say is that the book seems to be the *bonâ fide* production of one well and practically acquainted with his subject.

Authorized Reports by Messrs. Bazalgette and Haywood and by Sir William Cubitt, on the Sewage Interception and Main Drainage of the districts north of the Thames, have just been printed by Truscott, of Nelson-square. All we

need at present say is that this is part of the general scheme which the metropolitan commission were on the eve of commencing, when the Home Secretary's opinion led them to resign, and that the whole cost of it for both sides of the Thames, according to Sir W. Cubitt, would be 3,000,000*l.*

Miscellanea.

Holyhead New Harbour.—The men who were out on strike have all returned to their labour, and everything is being pushed forward with the greatest activity. The number of men now employed is about 1,500, with a dozen locomotive steam-engines, and about 4,000 tons of solid rock are deposited daily The length of the breakwater is 5,000 feet, and it runs out to the Platters-buoy. About 500 feet remain to be completed; and the contractors, Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, of London, are under contract to finish this by August next.

Statistical Society.—At the anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society, on the 15th ult. the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, president, in the chair,—the report of the council on the progress of the society during the past year was a satisfactory one. The number of members continues to increase, notwithstanding the numerous deaths during the past year. All the sources of income exhibited an increase over the corresponding items of the previous year, and in the aggregate had increased 13 per cent. as compared with the preceding year (1852), and 33 per cent. as compared with 1851. Attention was called to the increased and increasing sale of the society's journal. This item in the account showed an increase of 30 per cent. as compared with the previous year (1852), and 80 per cent. as compared with 1851. The chairman addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of the report; and Lord Overstone, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, delivered an exposition of the principles of Statistical Science.

Sales by Public Auction.—At the Mart, recently, by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Sons, a freehold estate, comprising a commercial establishment, No. 65, Friday-street, Cheapside, let on repairing lease at 225*l.* per annum; sold for 4,760*l.*: a freehold house and shop, No. 9, Earl-street, Blackfriars, producing 40*l.* per annum; 905*l.*: a freehold house, No. 196, High Holborn, let on lease for a term, of which ten years will be unexpired at Midsummer, 1854, at a ground-rent of 11*l.* 11s. 6d. per annum; sold for 780*l.*: a freehold house, No. 20, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, let at 30*l.* per annum; sold for 585*l.*: a freehold house, No. 21, Hatton-garden, let at 28*l.* per annum; sold for 375*l.* By Messrs. Gadsden and Winterflood.—A leasehold house, No. 57, Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, let at 50*l.* per annum; held for forty-six years unexpired, at 13*l.* 13s.; sold for 375*l.* At Garraway's, by Messrs. Rushworth and Jarvis.—Two leasehold houses, Nos. 10 and 11, Darlington-place, Vauxhall, producing 60*l* per annum, held for eighty years and a quarter, from 1825, at 12*l.* 12s.; 420*l.*: a leasehold house and shop, No. 129, Tooley-street, let at 38*l.* per annum, held for sixty years from 1819, at 6*l.* 16s.; 200*l.*: a leasehold house, No. 7, Brunswick-street, Wells-street, Hackney, let at 14*l.* 6s held for ninety years from 1841, at 2*l.* 5s.; 80*l.*: a similar house, No. 8, Brunswick-street, let at 25*l.* held for ninety years from 1841, at 2*l.* 5s.; 140*l.*—*Morning Advertiser.*

Why should Labour be Drudgery?—Drudgery is one thing. True labour is another. No man has any right to be a drudge; no man was ever made for that. If true to himself, he cannot but be something more. The seeds of something more are in him. In his very nature there wait faculties to be unfolded, which he has no right whatever to neglect,—faculties religious, moral, intellectual,—in exercising which he lifts himself above the sense of want, above the power of fear, of fortune, or of death, feels his immortality, becomes himself what God intended him to be. In any kind of business or labour he can find sphere for the exercise of these his greatest faculties, if he cannot he is bound to labour somewhere else. No one has a right to live merely to "get a living." And this is what is meant by drudgery: drudgery is not confined to the labour of the hands, nor to any one class of occupations. There are intellectual and fashionable drudges; and there are hard-working, humble labourers, more free, more dignified, and manly in all they do, or look, or think, than any who look down upon them. Some soil their hands with the earth; others soil their minds indelibly by the pride and vanity which keep their hands so delicate. The true man "stoops to conquer." The vain man wears his head aloft, while the rock is wasting from under his feet, and the glow of disinterested activity, the beauty on which he prides himself, fades from his face.—*Ideals of Every-day Life*

Telegraphic Progress in America. — The length of the telegraph lines in the United States, according to the Exhibition-Report by Mr. Whitworth, exceeded 15,000 miles in 1852, and has since considerably increased. The most distant points so connected in North America are Quebec and New Orleans, 3,000 miles apart. When the contemplated lines, connecting California with the Atlantic, and Newfoundland with the main continent, are completed, San Francisco will be in communication with St. John's, Newfoundland, distant from Galway but five days' passage. It is, therefore, estimated, that intelligence may be conveyed from the Pacific to Europe, and *vice versa*, in about six days. The cost of erecting telegraphs does not average more than 35*l.* a mile throughout the States. The charge for messages from New York to Washington, 270 miles, is 50c. (2s. 1d.) for ten words, and 5c. (2½d.) for every additional word. The charge to the press is 1c. a word, under 200 miles, 2c. between 200 and 500; and the New York papers, bearing the expense jointly, publish every day as much matter received by telegraph as would fill two columns of a London newspaper. Commercial men use the telegraph to a very great extent, and it is used by all classes. Telegraph wires in towns are almost universally carried along the tops of houses, or on poles erected in the streets, instead of being conveyed in pipes underground. Lines are in some cases erected by private persons for their own particular use. A manufacturer in New York, for instance, has a telegraphic wire carried over the tops of the houses intervening between his office, in one quarter of the city, and his works in another, having obtained, without any trouble, the permission of their various owners.

The Well Controversy.—Visiting annually those readily-accessible watering-places, Margate and Ramsgate, I have been much struck with the extremely foul condition of the cesspools in these places: proper drains do not exist. In immediate proximity are the wells, acting, I believe, in many cases as drains; inasmuch as chalk itself is a fine natural drain, readily absorbing moisture, as may be seen in the case of heavy rains, half an hour afterwards little or no trace of water being visible. Many complain of diarrhœa in consequence of the water there being of so inferior a quality. To what extent, if any, this is attributable to the vicinity of cesspools, is an important matter for inquiry.—S.

A New Sort of "Parcels Delivery" Scheme. —Some few of our older readers, we dare say, may recollect that on one occasion,—if we mistake not, while announcing the invention of Mr. Whishaw's Telecomphanon, or gutta percha speaking-tube, at that time supposed by some to be capable of conveying verbal messages to an indefinitely great distance,—we started the question, in scarcely a very serious way, whether notes and letters, or at least written pellets or rolls of paper might not themselves be conveyed through an air-exhausted or otherwise actuated tube, as an occasional succedaneum even for the electric telegraph itself. This idea was afterwards seriously adopted by some of our contemporaries. It next turned up in France; and now we find it has reached America, where, it is said, "The project for an atmospheric conveyance tube between New York and Boston has advanced with a prospect of being carried out. It will be 200 miles in length; and small parcels are to be sent from one end to the other in 15 minutes." Of course we shall be gratified to find our idea carried out in earnest.

Derby Foundries.—On the 18th ult. a service of silver plate, with a set of dessert knives and forks, in a mahogany case, was presented to Mr. F. Wheeldon, by the workmen of the Phœnix and Derwent Foundries, Derby, as a testimonial of their esteem for his abilities and his kindness during the fourteen years he has had the management of the above establishment;—a mark of mutual good feeling creditable to all concerned.

The Reading Board of Health.—At a recent meeting, this board took into consideration a letter received from Mr. T. E. Blackwell, engineer, with reference to the resolution adopted at the meeting of 9th ult. on the subject of his employment to prepare a report on the drainage and sewerage of the borough. The board had modified the resolution to which Mr Blackwell had assented, by adding to his undertaking the proviso that the report, designs, and estimates, should receive the sanction of the General Board of Health. Mr. Blackwell declined undertaking to obtain the consent of the central board, unless specially employed by the local board to do so, irrespective of his own private judgment, or of the opinions of the local board, and under certain other conditions. A lengthened discussion ensued, the effect of which was to cancel the appointment of an engineer altogether; so that the Reading Board of Health are just where they were when they began with their sewerage and drainage scheme.

Inspectors of Nuisances.—There is a Bill in the House of Lords, which has just been printed (brought forward by Lord Lyttelton), to enable boards of guardians to appoint inspectors of nuisances, and to define their duties. By this Bill boards of guardians are to be empowered to appoint inspectors for a union, who are to assist the guardians under the 11th and 12th of Victoria. Authority is to be given to an inspector to enter premises where he believes a nuisance to exist; and, when admission is refused, an order of justice is to be obtained to compel admission. Protection is to be afforded to inspectors acting under the Act.

Exhibition in Boston.—An exhibition (in connection with the local Athenæum) of ancient and modern sculpture, paintings, specimens in geology, mineralogy, natural history, ancient coins, and other antiquities, &c. has been opened in this town. The charge for admission on the first day was 2s. 6d. The exhibition is one which reflects considerable credit on its originators. The walls are covered with paintings, several being works of considerable value. Among them may be mentioned a "Virgin and Child," by Leonardo da Vinci; "Dancing Boys," by Vandyke; "The Wood-Cutter's Rest," by Gainsborough, "Adoration of the Magi," by Rubens; "Charles the Second," by Godfrey Kneller; "An Old Man," by Wilkie, &c. &c. In bronzes, Mr. J. B. Stanhope, M.P. is the largest contributor. Mr. W. A. Dunn, of Louth, exhibits a number of models in Irish bog oak; the Rev. E. Trollope some valuable and curious specimens of ancient and modern china; Mrs. Joseph Smith a large assortment of Chinese curiosities; Sir H. Dymotte, Bart. and Sir Montague Cholmondeley, Bart. several suits of armour; Mr. Sayles, Mr. Peck, and Mr. Toynbee, of Lincoln, a selection of ancient New Zealand and Indian curiosities; Mr. Wallis, wood-carver, of Louth, several studies in his beautiful art; Lord Monson a beautiful piece of tapestry, worked in the sixteenth century for the Barberini Palace at Rome, and for many years deposited in the Bank of England, as security for a very large sum of money; and so on.

Genius and Labour.—I have known several men in my life who may be recognised in days to come as men of genius, and they were all plodders—hardworking, intent men. Genius is known by its works: genius without works is a blind faith, a dumb oracle. But meritorious works are the result of time and labour, and cannot be accomplished by intention or by a wish. The immortal thoughts that seem as if they flowed spontaneously from the soul of Shakspeare were nevertheless moulded in a die which doubtless required many years of unremitting attention to fashion it to his exquisite taste. His intellect, by constant study, had at length been trained to that perfect discipline which enabled it to move with a grace, spirit, and liberty incomprehensible to those minds that have not passed through the same severe ordeal. Every great work is the result of vast preparatory training. Facility comes by labour. Nothing seems easy, not even walking, that was not difficult at first. The orator, whose eye flashes instantaneous fire, and whose lips pour forth a flood of noble thoughts, startling by their unexpectedness, and elevating by their wisdom and their truth, has learned his secret by patient repetition, and after many bitter disappointments.—*Medical Circular's Address to the Students.*

Improvement of Labourers' Cottages.—We are glad to find that good use is already being made of the example offered by H.R.H. the Prince Consort at Windsor-park, and recently announced and illustrated in the *Builder*. The editor of the *Border Advertiser* has drawn the attention of its town and country readers to the subject in leading articles, based on our details, and very truthfully remarks, that if ornamental cottages of five rooms, &c. can be built in Windsor Great-park for 125*l.* each, then plain cottages of two and three rooms can be built in Selkirk for a sum that may be fairly covered by a rent within reach of the artisan. In our columns, moreover, numerous other instances occur in which improved labourers' dwellings have been erected at a less cost than these.

Cyclorama of Switzerland and Italy.—In the Baker-street Bazaar, where not long ago you found India, without its fevers, and could look at the buildings without having the sun in your eyes, the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Italy are now spread out for the delectation of travellers,—by 'bus or brougham,—the cyclorama of M. Reichardt. Ischel, Salzburg, Innspruck, Trent, Lausanne, Geneva, Milan, Leghorn, Florence, Rome, and Naples, are the salient points in the route, and form in the whole a very pleasant and interesting exhibition. The views were painted by Herr Heyl and Borgmann, in Berlin, and vary in degree of merit: the Chateau of the Tyrol, Geneva, Mount St. Bernard, and Florence, are amongst the most effective. Exception might be taken to the point of view selected in some cases—Milan, for example, is made especially uninteresting in consequence, but as a whole it is very satisfactory.

THE METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—In the Commons, last week, Sir B. Hall, in absence of the Home Secretary, put a question to the Under-Secretary with reference to the proceedings of the Commissioners of Sewers. It had been reported in the morning papers, he said, that the whole of the unpaid commissioners had tendered their resignation, leaving the business to be transacted by the paid commissioners and the officials, but that those gentlemen who had resigned, or intimated their intention of resigning, had met again and resolved to proceed with the drainage works, the estimated cost of which amounted to no less than 3,000,000*l.* sterling, and had ordered rates to be levied. He wished to ask whether the plans upon which these works were to be executed had received the sanction of the Home Secretary, and, if so, whether there would be any objection to lay such plans upon the table? Mr Fitzroy, in reply, said the sanction of the Secretary of State was not requisite for the commencement of any works undertaken by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Sewers, nor did the Metropolitan Sewers Act give him a control over the manner in which the Commissioners discharged their functions. The commission was under the Great Seal, and the only supervision exercised was like that over magistrates and other functionaries. The statement from the report as to public grounds did not appear to be quite correct: and he held in his hand a short memorandum furnished by the chairman, with respect to what took place, which he read to the House, and which nearly coincided in terms with our own report. The resolution, he said, did not refer to the commencement of the main drainage works; but it did not negative the commencement. The rates ordered to be advertised were partly to meet engagements already entered into, and partly to enable the commissioners to execute works now greatly needed. The amount of subordinate works alone urgently required far exceeded the resources which the commissioners could now command. Sir B. Hall then gave notice to move an address to her Majesty for copies of plans of the works proposed to be executed by the Commissioners of Sewers, with an estimate of the cost of such works.

BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this society was held on Tuesday in last week, Colonel Higgins in the chair. The Rev. W. Airy, honorary secretary, laid before the meeting a communication from the honorary secretary of the St. Alban's Society, announcing their anniversary meeting for 17th June, and inviting the Bedfordshire Society to join them. Some presentations were made. A letter from Mr. Thomas Abbott Green was then read, in reference to the proposed excursion and spring meeting of the society. It was resolved that the excursion be taken, at an early day in May, the society to meet at Clapham, proceed by Oakley, Stevington, and Pavenham, on to Felmersham and the Grange, after which, papers will probably be read by the Rev. J. Taddy, the Rev. W. Hartshorne, the Rev. W. Monkhouse, &c. An order was passed for the secretaries to procure a large blank-paper book, in order that members may insert all local prints of historical, topographical, and antiquarian interest, and scraps and cuttings relating to the county; the object being to preserve rough materials to aid in the compilation of local and county histories.

HAMBURG COMPETITION.—A programme of the competition for the new Town-hall at Hamburg, advertised in our columns, will be found at the *Builder* Office, or may be obtained of Williams and Norgate. A translation of it will be found at The Institute of Architects. The designs are to be sent in on or before the 15th of October, 1854, at two o'clock P.M. sealed and carriage paid, to the office of the Syndicate. The drawings are to be marked with a motto, and accompanied by a sealed letter, containing the name and address of the competitor. All designs sent in will be exhibited for a fortnight. A premium of 280*l.* is offered for the best design, and 200*l.* each for the two next best. The three chosen plans will remain the property of the state, which expressedly reserves to itself the right of making use of the whole or any part of each.

ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.—At the last meeting of the members of this institute, Mr. Cousins, city architect, in the chair, the subject for consideration was Ventilation, as illustrated by a paper read, and experiments performed, by Mr. Charles Watson, whose ventilation has been more than once described in our pages.

SEWER ACCIDENT.—A drain in New-court, George-yard, Whitechapel, having become choked with rubbish, Michael Kenney was employed to remove the obstruction. On Thursday he had opened the drain to the depth of eight feet from the surface, but not having taken the precaution of shoring up the sides, the earth gave way, and falling upon him, he was buried beneath a mass of nearly two tons weight. The inhabitants of the court in about half an hour succeeded in extricating him, but he was dead.

EMPTYING CESSPOOL UNDER NUISANCE REMOVAL ACT.—In the Whitechapel County Court, on Saturday in last week, a verdict for 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* with full costs, was given against the lessee of premises in the parish of Whitechapel, incurred by the Poplar-law guardians, in emptying a cesspool which defendant had refused or delayed to cleanse at the order of the Thames police magistrates. A witness for plaintiffs, who emptied the cesspool, stated that he had to carry away the contents fifty miles out of town, and that he had charged as much as 20*l.* for emptying a cesspool. For defendant it was alleged that the charge was monstrous, and that the cesspool was an old one that had been filled up with brick rubbish. The Judge said he could not consider whether the charge was excessive or not: the guardians had been compelled to incur the expense while the defendant had had it in his power to make his own bargain, but had failed to do so.

SMOKE NUISANCE IN LONDON.—In the House of Lords the other day, Lord Redesdale said he thought it important that public notice should be given to persons who infringed upon the provisions of the Smoke Act of last session that the penalties imposed by that Act would be sued for against those persons who were taking no measures to consume the smoke made by their furnaces. These persons had had plenty of time given them by the Act to take measures for removing the nuisance, and he wished to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether any steps had been taken to give notice to the occupiers of premises in this metropolis in which there were any furnaces which were required under the Act of last session, to consume the smoke arising from the same, from and after the 1st day of August next, and to the owners of all steamboats on the river above London-bridge, that information would be laid for the recovery of penalties against all such as should not, from and after the day appointed, comply with the requirements of the said Act? The Earl of Aberdeen said that the Commissioners of Police had ordered a return to be made of all the furnaces at work in the metropolis, the nature of the business carried on, and the name of the owner or occupier. No doubt notice would be given to those parties to comply with the Act previously to its coming into operation.

WHAT LEGISLATION SHOULD DO FOR THE HOMES AND HAUNTS OF THE POOR.—Legislation, in our humble judgment, would not go a hair's breadth beyond what the most urgent necessity demands, if, in addition to fixing such a proportion between the breadth of streets and the height of the houses which line them as would secure a sufficiency of light and air, it should also insist on various other things such as that to every tenement designed for the occupation of a certain number of families, a washing-house should be attached, and a certain space for drying clothes. In the case of the working classes, both the washing and drying of clothes have, in almost all cases, to be carried on in their own dwellings, thereby aggravating the discomfort and confusion of the small apartments in which they live, and tempting, perhaps, husbands and fathers to prefer the fatal attractions of the tavern to their own fireside. Legislation ought further to provide, by stringent and peremptory rules, for the frequent periodical removal of all those impurities which, as things now stand, it seems to be no one's business in particular to take away. Instead of leaving the obligation to see this done to be handled from one to another, as it is at the present moment, so that the police know not whom to charge with it, the owner of every tenement to which receptacles for such impurities are attached should be made responsible for his tenants, and recognised as the only party with whom the law has in this matter to deal.—"*Our Great Cities,*" *by Dr. Buchanan.*

PROVIDENT INSTITUTION OF BUILDERS' FOREMEN AND CLERKS OF WORKS.—We are desirous of enlisting support for the anniversary dinner of this very praiseworthy institution. It is fixed to take place at the London Tavern on Wednesday, April 19th, and Mr. George Baker, well known to numbers of our readers, will take the chair. The institution has been gradually making progress, each year augmenting the funds, and we shall hope to find the members leading their aid on the coming occasion, so as still further to increase its means.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—A curer of smoky chimneys brought an action on Saturday, in the Westminster County Court, against the Marquis of Breadalbane. The plaintiff had undertaken to cure some chimneys in the Marquis's house on the principle of no cure no pay. Verdict for the defendant, the judge considering that the plaintiff had not performed his agreement.

FALL OF A RAILWAY STATION.—A few days since, according to local papers, as the midday goods train was proceeding on the South Devon Railway from Plymouth to Exeter, a frightful accident occurred at the Newton Abbot station which is about half way between the two places. One of the trucks came in contact with one of the supporters of the roof of the up-station. Unfortunately, the supporter gave way, and the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. Fortunately, however, no person was injured, with the exception of the guard, and he escaped with only a few bruises.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

Destruction of Warehouses at Manchester by Fire:—Messrs. RYLANDS and SONS' Books, Papers, and Bank-notes preserved in one of CHUBBS' Safes, after fourteen hours' exposure to intense heat.

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"Mar. 6, 1854.

"Messrs Chubb and Son,—

"Gentlemen, we have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large 'Patent Fire-proof Safe' that we purchased from you twelve years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the Evening of the First of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The Safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the Morning of the 3rd of March, the locks all answering to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
RYLANDS and SONS."

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For building two third-rate houses, and making additions, &c. to others, at High street, Hoxton. Mr. Manfred, surveyor.

Parry and Son	£1,484 0 0
Messrs. Tolley	1,450 0 0
Hawkins	1,288 0 0
Merrc (Hackney)	975 0 0

For works in Mitre-chambers, Fenchurch-street, for Mr. James Purasell. Mr. J. Mullens, architect

Lawrence	£1,855 0 0
Haines and Eyre	1,790 0 0
Ashby and Horner	1,775 0 0

Plumber's work:—

Taylor	149 0 0

For the erection of dwellings at Hounslow, for the residence of the non-commissioned officers of the 4th regiment of Middlesex Militia. (Reduced plan.) Mr. F. H. Pownall, architect. The quantities supplied.

Wilson and Rayham	£3 083 10 10
Hopkins and Roberts	2,985 0 0
Goddard and Gilbert	2,939 0 0
Biggs	2,887 0 0
Hurst	2,822 0 0
Nye (accepted)	2,783 3 6

For house in Fenchurch-street, for Mr. L. Nathan.

Haynes and Eyre	£3,007 0 0
Wood	2,582 0 0
King	2,480 0 0
Wilson	2,344 0 0
Rivett	2,326 0 0
Ashby and Horner	2,324 0 0
Clever	2,088 0 0
Cooper	2,026 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. S. W."—It has been asserted that the bricks referred to will not stand great heat, try, and let us know the results. "Donatello" this sculptor was born in 1383, and died in 1466: he practised latterly as an architect also. Bertoldo and Rustellino were amongst his pupils. "C. J. F." like many other persons, C. J. F. attributes greater powers to the district surveyors than they possess. "E. A. C." a process has been patented, but we cannot refer to it. "J. E. K." asks—and well he may—what has been done to complete the returns for the "Infant Poor Establishment" to be erected at Islington, for which on or before the 14th May, 1853? At present nothing is known. "*Magister Domo,*" "W. F." "R. P." "C. C." "J. L." "T. J. P." (we shall willingly read any communication that may be sent). "S. J. R." "A. B. H. (thanks). "A. P." "R. J." "A. C." "A Stoke Newington Builder," "J. A. B." "Veritas." "Islington." "Old Builder." "A. S. R." "Rhumbotes." "H. S." "E. T." "Soft Square." "F. W." "R. B. E." "Workmen of Phœnix Foundry." "T. D." "T. P." "A. and W." "J. D." "E. H. N."

Notice.—Correspondents who do not write names so that they can be read, have only themselves to blame for errors.

Erratum.—In our announcement last week of a question put by Mr Bell, in the Commons to Sir William Molesworth that inquiry should have stood "whether the Bill would be one to *amend* (not to *extend*) the Act now in force."

"*Learned Utensils.*"—We have not time to point out books of and utensils.

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A GLANCE AT

THE "HOMES" OF THE THOUSANDS.

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AN Architect in the country requires an ASSISTANT: he must have some knowledge of perspective, and be able to make out working drawings. To a genuine desire of improving in the profession, and a good point of his practice, this will prove a good opportunity. A moderate salary will be given.—Apply, in the first instance, stating all particulars, to Mr. FLOWER, 37, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, a SITUATION as Improver, in the office of a Surveyor, Builder, or Timber Merchant. Has been accustomed to the measurement of timber, and also to measuring and valuing Work. Can be well recommended.—Address, ALPHA, 2, Eglinton-road, Kennington-park, Bayswater.

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WANTED, by a respectable married Man, aged 39 years, a SITUATION as TIME KEEPER, YARD or ENTERING CLERK; is also willing to make himself generally useful. Address, J. Hodge, 21, Upper-place, Hampstead-road.

WANTED, a SITUATION as TIME-KEEPER, WATCHMAN, or PORTER by a man who has been from 14 years of age in good business, is well acquainted with accounts, &c. and understands the care of horses. A very good character from the present. Address, T. B. Vine Cottage, Brook-road Lines, Kensington.

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WANTED to place an active and well-conducted Youth as TO BE PRENTICE, to a carpenter and builder, where he will be taught some of the duties of a Draughtsman. Address, with full particulars, to W. C. S. care of Mr. Cox, 10, Bedford-street, Strand.

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RICHMOND.—ST. MARGARET'S, on the Banks of the Thames, opposite Asgill's-hill. This most desirably situated Estate is leased by Messrs. Gunning and Ireland, erected by Messrs. Cubitt for a nobleman, TO BE SOLD, with such a quantity of land as may suit a purchaser. To be viewed by cards only. Apply to Messrs. HUMPHREYS and LEWIS, No. 15, New Broad-court, Lincoln's-inn, or GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 9, Chancery-lane.

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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—A Committee of Governors will be held at the Hospital, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL next, at SEVEN o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive PROPOSALS from such persons as may be willing to accept a Building Lease, for the term of sixty-one years from Michaelmas next, of a very eligible PLOT of GROUND situate in West-street, Smithfield, part in Bell-street, being the site of the house No. 7, West-street, and premises fronting to Bell-street, numbered 14, 15, and 16. Also to receive proposals from such persons as may be willing to take on a Repairing Lease, for a term of twenty-one years, a House and Premises situate and being No. 8, St. John's-lane, West-side thereof. A plan of the ground may be seen, and further particulars ascertained, on application at the Counting-house of the Hospital, any day between the hours of TEN and FIVE o'clock, or at Mr. HARDWICK'S Offices, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

March 31, 1854. WILLIAM WIX, Clerk.

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THOMAS MILLINGTON requests attention to the present PRICES of SHEET GLASS PACKED IN 100 FEET BOXES, THIRDS QUALITY. BOXES INCLUDED.

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
6	by 4			12	by 10			14	by 11			16½	by 12½		
6½	" 4½			12½	" 10¼			14½	" 11½			17	" 13		
7	" 5		14s. 6d.	13	" 10			15	" 11			17½	" 13½		
7½	" 5½			13½	" 10½			15½	" 11½			18	" 13½		
8	" 6			14	" 10		20s.	16	" 11		20s.	18½	" 13½		20s.
8½	" 6½			14½	" 10½			16½	" 11½			19	" 13		
9	" 7			15	" 11			17	" 11½			19½	" 13½		
9½	" 7½		17s. 3d.	15½	" 11½			17½	" 11½			20	" 13½		
10	" 8			16	" 10			14	" 12			20½	" 13½		
10½	" 8½			16½	" 10½			14½	" 12½			21	" 14		
11	" 9			17	" 10			15	" 12			21½	" 14½		
11½	" 9½			17½	" 10½			15½	" 12½			22	" 14½		
12	" 9			14	" 11			16	" 12			22½	" 14½		
12½	" 9½			13½	" 11½			17½	" 13½			23	" 14		

And in a variety of large sizes.

IMPROVED PATENT ROUGH PLATE, PLAIN, FLUTED, AND IN QUARRY PATTERNS.

BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, SHEET, CROWN, AND COLOURED WINDOW GLASS. PURE WHITE SHADES FOR ORNAMENTS.

Pumps, Water-closets, and Plumbers' Brass Work. Genuine White Lead, Paint, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
Tariffs of the above on application to

T. MILLINGTON, 87, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

BUILDING GROUND in the City, between New Cannon-street and Thames-street.—TO LET, for a term of eight, four years, by the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, TWO PLOTS of GROUND on Bread-street-hill on the west side, a plot 100 feet 6 inches deep, with a frontage of 62 feet; and on the east side, a plot of ground with a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 60 feet, extending to Hargrin-lane. The situation is adapted for warehouses of a first-class character, as they can be well lighted.—Tenders to be sent, on or before the 26th APRIL next, addressed to the Clerk, Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street, where further particulars may be obtained.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A PLOT of GROUND, fronting Gipsy-hill, and within 400 yards of the Palace, having a depth of 60 feet, with a frontage of 100 feet, may be had for the ERECTION of not more than FIVE HOUSES with shops, of the value of from 500*l.* to 600*l.* each. Notes can be advanced.—Apply to WILLIAM EDWARD, 56, Great Carter-lane, St. Paul's, or HORACE JONES, Surveyor, Finsbury-pavement.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET, for 99 Years, about FIVE ACRES of LAND, comprising a detached house and 6s. 8d. per rod frontage to the main road near Plumstead common, as table for small houses, which are in great demand; also, several acres adjoining the common, containing brick earth; also plots on Shooter's-hill.—Apply to Mr. JOHN COLLIER, Surveyor, 7, Clement's-lane, City.

DOVER.—FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—For SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a PLOT of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, containing nearly Seven Acres, the whole applicable for building purposes, and situated within five minutes' walk of the sea. It lies on a gentle slope facing the south west, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Straits of Dover and the opposite coast of France, and possesses landward a diversified scene of hill and dale, while in the rear it is protected from the north and east winds by the noble and far-famed castle. The advantages of the position of this land as a site for the erection of first-class houses of limited extent in Dover are unrivalled, and offer a rare opportunity to the architect or capitalist.—For particulars, and to treat for the purchase, apply to Mr. JAMES WORSFOLD, Estate and Land Agent, Dover.

EAST HAM BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET on building leases, several eligible LOTS OF LAND, close to the Ruggessun, and near the Forest-gate station, immediately abutting on the Great Eastern, Tilbury, and Scotland Railway, and on the high road to London. The lots will have a frontage of 50 feet, with depths of equal to feet, and are well adapted for the erection of houses of from 25*l.* to 45*l.* a-year. Money advanced on security of the buildings erected, on the certificate of the surveyor.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. GEORGE NICHOLSON and SON, 4, Old Palace-yard, Westminster; or to THOMAS SMITH, Esq. 14, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

WHARF in the City Basin TO BE LET, with 90 feet frontage and 40 feet depth, including a string-room and other conveniences. The whole well-in-closed and covered with a slate roof, with abundance of light.—Apply to Mr. SILVERTON, Bridge-house, Wetwood, Cottrell.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, a most eligible piece of FREEHOLD LAND, with a frontage to the London-road of 200 feet, by a depth of 150 feet, adjoining the railway station at Enfield Town, Middlesex; with buildings thereon, lately used as a mason's shop, yard, and premises, for which, or for a general builder, it is eligibly well adapted, offering an excellent opportunity to a tradesman to commence business. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to W. S. FRANCIS, Surveyor, 44, Wellington-square, East London; or Mr. THOS. SEARLE, Stone Merchant, Portland Wharf, 24 Wapping-wall.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, BRICKMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

AN ESTATE TO BE SOLD, expensively laid out for Building Purposes, in a Fashionable situation near the sea, on which have been erected upwards of 100 Houses, making Pottery, Tiles, Gutta Percha, &c. for a superior description. The Estate yields an Ample Supply of Clay and is capable of being much more extensively worked. Arrangements might be made for the removal or treatment of the greater part of the Clay by instalments, to responsible Contractors only will be treated with. Letters addressed to Mr. WILLIS, Stationer, S. Newgate-street.

MILITARY CAMP.—FREEHOLD LAND for SALE in plots of from one to two acres each. Price at present only 3*l.* per acre. Extensive range of open country and excellent water. Nine miles from the Bank, and within twenty minutes' ride of London by rail. Coloured plans of the property can be had, with books, the latter at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, containing many splendid building sites.—Address to WEAVER 150, Strand.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, PREMISES in a good situation, in the suburbs of London, suitable for a Builder; or any one having a business to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying (by letter to) P. W. H. No. 110, Leadenhall-street, City.

CRANBOURNE-STREET, No. 14, with Nos. 2, and 3, Cranbourne-passage, also Nos. 56 and 57, GREEK-STREET, TO BE LET on repairing or rebuilding LEASES. For particulars apply to Messrs. GEORGE NICHOLSON and SON, 4, Old Palace-yard; or to THOMAS SMITH, Esq. 14, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

A CRANE WANTED.—A small iron CRANE to fix on a Wharf, capable of lifting 30 cwt. WANTED. Apply to the Secretary of the Frames Flat Glass Company, Strood-wharf, Strand.

JAMES RHODES,
No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON
MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.
Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

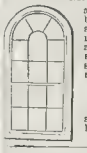
CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.
MANUFACTURING JOINERS,
121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,
CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.



HENRY PASK (late Johnson and Pask), BAKER-STREET, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front, and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

FARMER and CO. Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturers.—Counting-house Fittings, Shop and Public-house Fronts on the shortest notice. Estimates given for contracts of any description. By enclosing a postage stamp, a list of prices will be returned for any kind of work.—Nos. 4 & 5, St. John's-street-road, and No. 1, Edward-street, Penton-street, Pentonville.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS.—SNOXELL, Patentee, 96, Regent-street, and at his Steam works, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Hill-street, Finsbury, have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments where some are fixed measuring upwards of 200 feet in one length, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 456, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square and 18, Queen-street, Seven Dials, London (from the full wing PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which have been recommended as being made in a reliable manner. Venetian blinds, per 80 inches of actual area, holland blinds, on rollers, 6*d.*; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9*d.*; gauze wire blinds, 1*s.*; mahogany frames, 2*s.* perforated zinc blinds, 1*s.* 6*d.*; mahogany frames, 2*s.* 6*d.*; striped cloth, 2*s.* Transparent blinds for arches, ready. Lurnings, with prices and directions to builder and the trade, forwarded on receipt of stamped post free.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE,
26, SOHO-SQUARE.
ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

ANCIENT STAINED GLASS.—The Public are invited to inspect a very valuable COLLECTION of HISTORICAL STAINED GLASS, now on view and for immediate SALE, at No. 296, OXFORD-STREET, near Bond-street, opposite the Stratford Clock, the purity of style and superior painting of which renders it worthy of the notice of owners of baronial mansions and halls.

MATTED GLASS.—The Advertiser is now adopting certain improvements in the manufacture of Ornamented Window-glass, and will arrange with any house having a constant demand, to supply selected patterns, prepared to order, thus avoiding the waste and obviating the defects of cutting squares out of sheets.—Address, D. D. Office of The Builder.

MOORE'S PATENT MOVABLE GLASS VENTILATOR, for Windows, Partitions, Factories, Workshops, Warehouses, Greenhouses, Cottages, Stables, Granaries, and other Buildings, Railway and Private Carriages, &c. For Farms, Dairies, Outbuildings, &c. the Ventilator can be made to form a complete window, iron frames and rough plate glass, &c. Ventilators made to any size, and to most forms of sashes; also for sky or fan lights, and other purposes. A considerable saving in additional safety by using fixed window sashes.

MOORE'S PATENT LEVER VENTILATOR, forming a regular current of air, is calculated to effect all that is required for proper ventilation and regard to health. The vitiated air is emitted at the opening left for that purpose. To shopkeepers they are particularly recommended as from their capabilities of removing the foul air caused by gas lights in the shop and windows, they effectually preserve the stock in good condition, and prevent explosions. Tins.

Church and House Clock-makers to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, the Russian Government, and the Emperor of China.

Manufactory, Sekford-works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London.

GOOD 3rds 16 oz. FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size, 40 by 30, at 42*s.* per case; 4th ditto, 34*s.* Also 16 oz. ground do. do. 48 per foot; Crown and 16 oz. Sheet squares, in 50 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 inwards 2½ per foot; 4 inch rough Plate Tiles, 15*s.* per dozen. Also Lenses and sheets ditto in crates, British and Patent Plate, Fluted and Stained Colour Glass Sashes, &c. Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, dry Turpentine, Colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John's-road, West Smithfield, London.

EMBOSSED GLASS, &c.—D. NEWTON, Ornamental Designer, Glider, Writer and Embosser on Glass. Drawings and Estimates furnished. Country orders executed with despatch, on the Lowest terms, at 96, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

STAINED GLASS.—HOPKINS and RIDLEY, Glass-stainers and Embossers, 45, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, beg to announce that they are prepared to execute STAINED GLASS WINDOWS for Churches or other Buildings in the Ancient or Modern style. Embossing, &c. with despatch.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SELECT, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—Applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 45, OXFORD-STREET.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

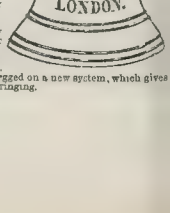
J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell-casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, at less cost than has hitherto been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any place, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.



JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established, has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY as one of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Coloring Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT. This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages shall be as far as possible increased, as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic qualities, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, and when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough surfaces; its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of least paint, that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.

MANUFACTURERS,

PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, obviously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks first. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated as to imitations of their Paint. These manufacturers, obtaining frequently pernicious ingredients, are careful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse and dull appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That competition be not practised, therefore, it is hoped that the cash is marked with the name of the only and manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper Road, Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNES ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil are sold with the VM mark in Full, by Messrs BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry by Messrs. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents in London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO., wholesale agents, 62, King William-street City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court-road, and Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool by Messrs LAWFORD and CO., of 48, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber Bush. Dry COLOURS and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs., and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Dublin, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one eighth the cost of paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For country mansions, it will give the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 45s. and 2l. each, cask included.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint; is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 16s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 8s. Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, 10s. per cask; quite, &c. 2s. 6d. each.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

LAMP WALLS PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an oil coal ready, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finishing in 48 hours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover about 100 square feet.

The PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Weldington-street, Gaswell-street, London.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing that article, begs to inform the Trade in general that they are now supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Parliament, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Pollard yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Plastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious properties, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; and when subject with its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement. For the duty for work where all the above qualities are required. It is manufactured on the only principle that Cement can be and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade

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KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known and successful articles are supplied upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes. Cement is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian, Cinder-cement, and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—QUARRY TO BE LET. Land to be let for the purpose of raising Blue Lias Lime of superior quality. The natural hydraulic properties of this kind of lime, and the great estimation in which it is held for the construction of buildings in wet or damp situations, are sufficient recommendations for its adoption in all such works as wharf walls, docks, &c. and also for concrete foundations. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. The Blue Lias limestone is on the Bishop's Itchington Estate, near Southam, Warwickshire. The Oxford and Birmingham Railway passes through the Estate, and the Blue Lias Limestone is close to the railway. Apply by letter to T. A. J. care of Mr. Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly, London.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Shorts, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cement with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

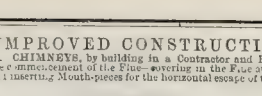
SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

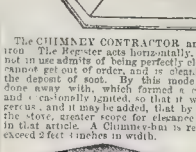
With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is close for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required. HAYWARD, BROTHERS, and Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION of CHIMNEYS, by building in a Contractor and Register at the commencement of the Flue—covering in the Flue at the top—and inserting Mouth-pieces for the horizontal escape of the smoke.



The CHIMNEY CONTRACTOR and REGISTER is made of iron. The Register acts horizontally, and when the Chimney is not in use admits of being perfectly closed. It is of easy action, cannot get out of order, and is cleanly, as there is no space for the deposit of soot. By this mode the Register of Stoves is done away with, which formed a complete harbour for soot, and occasionally ignited, so that it was not only hurtful, but dangerous; and it may be added, that by detaching the register from the stove, greater scope for clearance and design will be given in that article. A Chimney-board is required where the openings exceed 2 feet 6 inches in width.



The HORIZONTAL MOUTH-PIECES for the escape of smoke stand out before the external surface, are so formed as to divert the wind, and prevent down draught. The covering in the flues at the top abolishes the chimney pot, keeps the flue dry, and preserves the stove from injury.

Contractor and Register, each, 15s.

Mouth pieces, per pair, 6s.

To be had of the Manufacturers.

Messrs. PARRY & SON, 105, Golden-lane, St. Luke's.

MOULDED BRICKS, with perfect Gatherers, for Circular flues, 16 inches in diameter, to bond in with the general Brick work. No cutting or pargetting required.

To be had of Mr. POCOCK, Battersea.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LOMBARD-STREET & CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, established in 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.

Decimus Burton, esq.	James Horne, esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, esq.	William James Lancaster, esq.
William Cotton, esq.	John Dorrien Magens, esq.
William Davis, esq.	J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
George Arthur Fuller, esq.	John Peter Muspratt, esq.
James Alexander Gordon, esq.	John Timothy Oxley, esq.
Henry Hunt, esq.	George Stanley Rawlinson, esq.
Joseph Jewell Harris, esq.	Benjamin Shaw, esq.
Thomas Hodgson, esq.	Charles Hampden Turner, esq.
Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, esq.	Matthew Whiting, esq.

AUDITORS.

John Davis, esq. William Hammond, esq.

SECRETARIES.

Wilmer Harris, esq. George William Lovell, esq.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR. John Shaw, esq.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Dawes and Sons, Angel-court.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of property, in every part of the world, on the most favourable terms.

Persons insuring with the Phœnix Company are not called to make good the losses of others, as is the case in some offices.

Insurances with this Company expiring at Lady-day must be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void.

Receipts are now ready at the principal offices, Lombard-street, and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1797.

70, Lombard-street, City, and 57, Charing cross, Westminster.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Gurney Barclay, esq.	Thomas Hodgson, esq.
William Cotton, esq. F.R.S.	Henry Lancelot Holland, esq.
William Davies, esq.	J. Peter Muspratt, esq.
Jas A. Gordon, M.D. F.R.S.	C. Hampden Turner, esq. F.R.S.
Henry Grace, esq.	Matthew Whiting, esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, esq.	Marmaduke Wyvill, esq. jun. M.P.

N.B.—No charge made for Policy Stamp.

The present septennial period, prior to the next division of profits, will terminate on the 2nd of July, 1851. All policies now effected (and afterwards continued in force for five years) on the participating scale of premium, will share in the surplus.

For prospectuses and forms of proposal apply at the offices as above, or to any of the Company's agents.

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS

WEST of ENGLAND FIRE and LIFE OFFICE.

Instituted 1807.

Persons insuring against Fire have, every fifth year, a return of 50 per cent. of the premium.

LIFE INSURANCES. Eighty per cent. of the surplus profits are returned.

Prospectuses and required information may be had gratis upon application to any of the agents; or to CHARLES LEWIS, Esq. the Secretary, at the chief office, Exeter, or at the office, 10, New Bridge-street, of the Manager and Agent in London,

JAMES ANDERTON.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1805.—Life Insurance of every description, bonuses granted.

E. F. SELLY, Manager.

27, Moorgate-street, London.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 36A, Moorgate-street.

Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium

Loans can all times be obtained and repaid by small monthly sums.

Investment Policies secure a payment of the amount assured at 13, 14, or 7 years, or at death if it should previously occur, on which advances can be obtained

Persons about to subscribe to Building Societies, will find the Building Policies issued by this Office combine the Assurance of Life with all the advantages derived from a Building Society.

Medical Gentlemen remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted.

Policies indisputable. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all sockets complete for fixing at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.

149, Strand, London.

67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow

27, Lale-street, Manchester.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

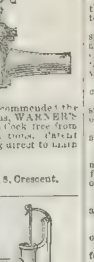
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and uses, hot or cold. Closets and Baths on the high-pressure principle without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, AND TIN PIPE

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin street, London.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.



The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been most extensively paid to the construction of every description of pump work for the supply of private attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding feed motion of solid and well-seasoned, clear, straight timber, and mahogany handles, planed and varnished. A large stock of all sizes kept ready to fix on, or will be made and fixed in the shortest notice.

This description of Pump work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3 inch single barrel to 9 inch barrel, is also kept in hire prepared for Land or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

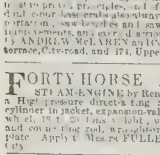
BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars street Fleet street, London.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all others may have water, or other liquids, delivered to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For POWER, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex street, Strand

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES. from four to ten horse power always ready to be lifted by a crane or mouth, for pumping, sawing pile driving, raising mare pits, &c.



Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS, Engineers and Contractors, 3 John's place, Hilland-street Southwark Bridge.

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from two horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the best improved principles, and of the very best quality, single and double cylinder horizontal engines for direct driving or for connecting to shafting, saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and CO. Weaver Iron Works, Wandsworth-common, City-road, and 174, Upper Thames street.

FORTY-HORSE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE by Rennie, nearly new. TO BE SOLD, a High-pressure direct-acting STEAM ENGINE, with 40-inch cylinder in jacket, expansion valve, and gear; 6 feet stroke, driving wheel, 18 ft. 6 in. diameter, 8 inch wrought-iron crank, crank shaft, and connecting rod, wrought-iron columns, and massive bed-plate. Apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter street. (3)

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong wave wheels, iron chimney legs, all complete. Strong single horizontal engine, several are now at work, from six to twenty horse power, to be had on hire, or sold, and to contract for working them. May be hired at a regular, or part hired, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MELWIN and HALES, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, on the Kilburn road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

FOR SALE, in consequence of the owner making alterations and requiring more power, a capital 14-horse high-pressure STEAM-ENGINE, and Two Pairs of Mill-stones in full work at Mr. W. L. WOOD'S Sawing and Planing Mills, Wandsworth, Surrey.

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought Iron Girder Bridges, Gas Holders, and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description, manufactured by MILNER and HESSEL, Phœnix Works, Tavistock, near Dudley. London Office, 6, 7, 8, Hatton Garden.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, consisting principally of the most beautiful Compasses, Dividers, Drawing Pens, &c., in German silver, and of the finest Cambridge steel, are kept in stock by Messrs. BRADLEY and SON, 4, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 to 3 p.m.), or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Parliament-place, Pall-mall, Westminster.

HEAL & SON'S SPRING MATTRESSES. The most durable Bedding is a well-made SPRING MATTRESS, it retains its elasticity, and will wear longer than it requires any other mattress, and with it No French Wool and Hair Mattress on it is a most luxurious Bed. HEAL and SON make them in three varieties. For prices of the different sizes and quality apply for Heal and Son's Furnishing Catalogue of Bedsteads (Thirty-first Edition), which contains designs and prices of Bedding, and every description of Bedroom furniture, and sent free by post. HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham court road.

ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS, incorporated 7th William IV. 1837, 9, Conduit street, Hanover square, London.

At the Special General Meeting, held on MONDAY, 27th of FEBRUARY, 1854,

The following recommendation of the Council with reference to the ROYAL MEDAL for the present year, was read and agreed to:

"Her Majesty having been pleased to grant her gracious permission for the Royal Medal to be conferred on such distinguished artist, or man of science, of any country, as may have made it their study to promote or facilitate the knowledge of architecture, or the various branches of science connected therewith.

"The Council have proposed, on JANUARY 30th, to the Institution for consideration, a person distinguished in each of these departments."

The Council have also proposed, by suitable illustrations,

"1. Each essay to be written in a clear and distinct hand, on a tinted paper.

SOANE MEDALLION

That the Soane Medallion be awarded for the best design for any of the following subjects:—

A large Metropolitan Hotel in a fashionable quarter, calculated for the reception of foreign princes and their suites, of the families of the nobility, and of private individuals in correspondence. It is to contain a grand entrance, ascending staircase, reception-rooms, &c., with the requisite private apartments, and other accommodation on the ground floor, and sleeping apartments, with bath-rooms, &c., above. The site has a frontage of 250 feet by 150 feet, occupying the corner of two streets, and having a central court. The necessary stable offices to be adjacent, but independent.

The plans, sections, and elevations are to be drawn to the scale of 1/8 of an inch to a foot. Perspective views, and such other accessories as the author may think necessary to explain his design, will be allowed to accompany the drawings.

The successful competitor, or the gold and silver medallists after him, in the order in which their merits may be decided, may be admitted to the Travelling Studentship of 120l. for one year, to be awarded on the 30th of November next, as hereinafter mentioned.

A Building to contain Six Courts of Law, with a large Central Hall of communication, and the necessary accommodation for Judges, counsel, officers of the courts, and the public, in the centre of the Lincoln's-inn fields.

The plans, sections, and elevations of this building to be drawn to the scale of 1/8 of an inch to a foot. Perspective views, and such other accessories as the author may think necessary to explain his design, will be allowed to accompany the drawings.

The successful competitor, or the gold and silver medallists after him, in the order in which their merits may be decided, may be admitted to the Travelling Studentship of 120l. for one year, to be awarded on the 30th of November next, as hereinafter mentioned.

N.B. The competition for the Soane Medallion is open to all members of the Institution under the age of thirty years.

DISTINCTIONS AWARDED IN

Each essay and set of drawings is to be distinguished by a mark or motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed letter, enclosing the name of the author, and having on the cover the same mark or motto as that which is affixed to the essay or drawings, with an address to which a communication may be sent. The letter, in the case of the Royal Gold Medallist, or Soane Medallist, Architects, and Associates of the Institute, or Members of the Royal Institution, or Members of the Royal Academy, will not be opened. In the case of any other candidate, it will be opened by the Secretary, and the name and address of the author recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The Institute will not consider themselves called upon to adjudge a premium, unless the essays or drawings shall be of sufficient merit to deserve the distinction; and if the drawings or essays sent in for competition for any of the premiums offered on a former occasion, they reserve to themselves the power of adjudging the medals offered to the second in merit. The essays to which the premiums are awarded, together with the successful drawings, will be published within six months after the award of the medals, the author himself being at liberty to publish them. The drawings will be returned to the candidates, on application, after the successful ones, after the adjudication, and to the successful ones after the presentation of the medals.

Copies of this resolution, and further information, may be had on application to the Secretary, by letter or personally.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY (Originated by Mrs. Chisholm), 29, Buckingham-street, Strand.—The Committee of this Society, having received the report of the Surveyor-General of Emigration to that Colony, the Committee give notice that they are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from parties desirous of EMIGRATING to NEW SOUTH WALES, and will be glad to meet the wishes of parties who may be desirous of availing themselves of the passage to that country. Further particulars may be obtained on application to SAMUEL GURNEY, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

THOMAS PRENTICE and CO. being desirous of more extensive orders to lay down the IMPROVED ASPHALTE FLOORS, will make a satisfactory discount to any one giving orders for quantity.—Address, Stowmarket.

No. 1. Floors laid ½ inch thick, 1s per yard.
No. 2. Ditto 1 inch thick, 1s 3d. "
No. 3. Ditto 1½ inch thick, 1s 6d. "
No. 4. Ditto 2 inch thick, 2s 6d. "

Employers to find coal for engines, &c.

FOOTPATHS.—The CROYDON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are anxious that they may be desirous of receiving SPECIMENS of ASPHALTE or GAS TAR CONCRETE for FOOTPATHS, and parties are invited to the execution of such works may have an opportunity of laying down specimens. The expense, full and complete, for approval, will be borne by the Board. All tenders must be signed by the applicant, and sent to the Surveyor on or before FOUR o'clock on TUESDAY, the 4th of APRIL next.—By order of the Board,

Croydon, March 23rd, 1854. THOMAS S. WYKES, Clerk.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT and Co., Original Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe, established 1838, Inventors and Patentees (with the above dates) of the materials and mode of Asphalte Covering for Railway Arches, 3s per foot; Impalte of Principal Asphalte Roofing and Flooring Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe. G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Footways, Malthouses, Corn Stores, Floors, Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above price, and delivered in any part of London, by JOHN PIRTON, PORTLAND-STONE MERCHANT, PAVIOR, &c., OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET HILL. Cellarage for Sale and Private Roads contracted for, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GOSSET, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, at HALF PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large Consumers will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY and ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their present Assortment of the present season, which comprises every description of Style and Quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the plainest paper that can be produced, all of which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and Co. also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 7, CORK-STREET, Bond-street, where goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUT-A-PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and Co. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

1, 3, 5, White-chapel, near the Obelisk, and 360, Oxford-street.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—INSPECTORS OF PERMANENT WAY, PLATELAYERS, &c.—The Board of Directors are prepared to receive applications from persons in the employment of RAILWAY COMPANIES, in the capacity of INSPECTORS of PERMANENT WAY, PLATELAYERS, &c., desirous of entering the service of this Company, when application may be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 30, Old Broad-street, City.

By Order of the Board,
J. NOAD, Secretary.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.—The Directors and Railway Directors and Managers of the PERMANENT WAY, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and Chairs, have much pleasure in announcing that they have now upwards of 2,000 miles under contract, and have also received orders for upwards of 2,000 miles more.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway Company:—

"An important feature in the plant for the maintenance of the Permanent Way, is that the contractors are bound to repair their engines, wherever the Company may require, at the Company's workshops, at a certain moderate charge, which is to cover the cost of labour and materials only."

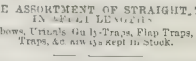
Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 20, Great George street, Westminster.

TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Consoles of Arms, Friezes, Consoles, Chimney Shafts, Flowers for Gardens, &c., manufactured by MINTON HALL and WARD, Stoke-upon-Trent, and sold at No. 1, Pratt-street, Edgware road, Paddington.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK, MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



Watercloset Pan with Syphon Trap connected, 9s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN ASSORTED LENGTHS.

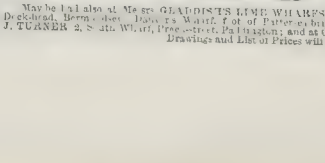
Bends, Elbows, Urinals Gully-Traps, Flap Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

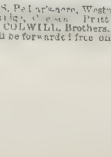
DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. &c. HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Short Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.





The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so well understood, as to render any recommendation of them unnecessary. Public Institutions, Hospitals, Private Residences, and Establishments, wherever introduced, stable the ratepayer to decrease the Poor Rate, and exhibit superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assortment of Drain Tubes of every description, Traps, &c., which they have in stock, and which they are prepared to execute to any required size, and of the best workmanship and material.

N.B. These are made with the sockets turned downwards.

The WATERCLOSET SYPHONS OF J. STIFF'S IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and of superior shape, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Polar-square, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin, Deptford, Bermondsey, Lyon's Wharf, foot of Parker-street, Drury-lane; Pritt Wharf, Kingsland, Camden New Town; J. TUANER 2, Station Wharf, Pimlico-street, Pall-mall; and at COLWELL Brothers, 23, Brydges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

Boards of Health, Architects, and all persons interested in sanitary progress are respectfully invited to examine

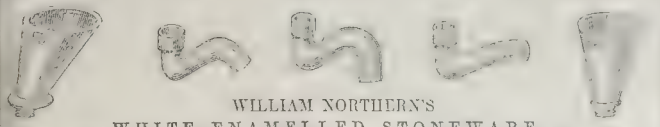
JENNINGS'S PATENT IMPERISHABLE CLOSET,
STREET GULLY, YARD, STABLE, AND SINK TRAPS,
SLUICE VALVES, &c. &c.

Boards of Health and large consumers supplied with JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER CLOSETS in quantities at a small advance on the charge usually made for the FILTHY HOPPER PAN, WITHOUT WATER SEAL.

A Book of Drawings and Illustrations, Descriptions, and Prices can be had on application, or post-free if two stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER, 29, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

A SAMPLE CLOSET, WITH STOOL COCK, COMPLETE, PACKED AND SENT TO ANY PART, ON RECEIPT OF A POST-OFFICE ORDER FOR THIRTY SHILLINGS.



WILLIAM NORTHERN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

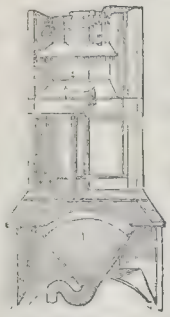
SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

Gentlemen, Several of the Patent Syphon Flushing Basins which you have put down in the Colleges, I have much pleasure in stating my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY UNDERWOOD, Architect
R. S. HODGES, Esq. Rector.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1850.

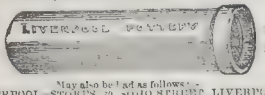
Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in stating my best testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, which I fixed at Mount Clematis, and also several houses which have been under my charge, with the greatest satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete, and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

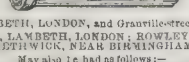
May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Matheson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Leahy, Poolbeg street.	CARLISLE.....G. Armstrong, Lowth, Retford.
CORK.....W. N. Roach, Bowen street.	WHITEHAVEN ..Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COLCHESTER....Dan Ward
CARNARVON....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY.....Guerin, Brothers.
PRESTON .....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY..W. and A. M'Elvee.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER.....	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON....	Messrs. Adnitt and Gensough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER.....	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY.....	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON.....	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, Rose-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill Wall, Poplar—Closet-basins, urinals, bidet pans, plunge-pans, washhand-basins, beer-machine handles, closet-handles, brass-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, flowerpots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired with a Bonnet removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, Fire and other Pumps, Hot water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and testimonials given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,
NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Bath, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris, same hard Lodge, Rickwall Order, separated from the above places, from Faversham wharf, 70, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Hare-marbridge Wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct 23, 1854. No. 1526.

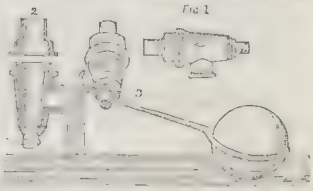


Fig 1 represents the Cylinder Ball valve in elevation. Fig 2 is a section of the Ball in 2, showing the internal construction. The Ball B, shown detached under B, Fig 1 in section.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste. Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 5 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

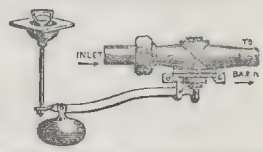
GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.

By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a bib-cock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.

The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Double Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.

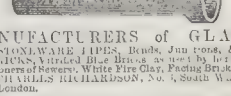
CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford passage, Clerkenwell.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 150 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.



MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Paving Bricks, &c., &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 4, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

VATS.—WANTED, Four VATS, 10 feet diameter by 12 or 14 feet deep.—Address, price, &c. to P. Q. care of Mr Samuel Dobson, Agent, Bond-court, Walbrook.

HAWKIN'S Patent Metal, Capped, and Bristled Painting and Artist Brushes—Manufactory, 14, College-hill, Cannon-street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LITTLE TOWER STREET Valuable Freehold Property in the City of London.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions from the Executors to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, APRIL 7, at TWELVE, a valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of a most desirable Private Residence, with extensive Warehouses, Counting-house, Stabling, Coach-house, and other conveniences, occupying a most eligible situation, in LITTLE TOWER-STREET, comprising about 4,000 superficial feet of space, and with a frontage of 60 feet to the north side of that thoroughfare, and with a depth of 100 feet to the rear of the premises. From its close contiguity to the City and commercial docks this property presents a most desirable opportunity for the investment of capital, as, from such a position, it must ever be in request, and command a high rental. Further particulars may be had of Messrs. Bell and Ellis, Solicitors, 4, Bartholomew-close; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Norton, Hoggart, and Trist, 13, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

NORTH WOOLWICH Vote for the county of Essex.

JOHN T. FISHER is instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BELL and ANCHOR TAVERN, North Woolwich-road, on THURSDAY, APRIL 6, at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock precisely, an ACRE of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, Land-tax redeemed, Fifty Feet Rows of Ash Timber, most desirably situate for immediate Building Purposes. Woolwich Brick Field Estate, Bottom Road, the most eligible part for Building North Woolwich, and adjacent to the Eastern Rive Entrance of the New Victoria Dock, which are in course of rapid completion, and have within the coming month, and those about to be commenced along the river frontage, numerous Public Works, so much time by road, water, and railway must greatly increase the present number of workmen employed thereon. Particulars may be had of the Auctioneer, Woolwich; Greyhound, Greenwich; Market Tavern, Borough-market; Lea Arms, Dalston; Blue Boar, Aldgate; White Hart, Bound; Castle the Barking; Bell Head, Tottenham; Abbey Arms, Plaistow; Postal Telegraph Office, Bishopsgate; at Messrs. Prior, Printers, Bow; of Whitgreave Messengers, 3, Parliament-street, Westminster, and of the Auctioneer, Rosely House, Stratford and Poplar.

AT DENHAM, NEAR EYE, SUFFOLK.—TO SHIP-BUILDERS, TIMBER-MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of superior Oak Timber within 6 miles of the Mellis station of the Eastern Union Railway.

MOORE and GARRARD respectfully announce that they are favoured by the trustees appointed by Edward C. Barton, Esq., M.P., to SELL by AUCTION, early in the month of JUNE next, without reserve, the following TIMBER, as it will be felled in the season, about 2,000 trees of clean Oak Timber, from 8 loads to 24 loads each; 6 do. do. from 14 load to 9 loads each; 16 do. do. from 1 load to 14 load each; 23 do. do. from 1 load to 1 load each, together with the Topwood, &c., arising therefrom. Further particulars, with the day of sale, and any requisite assistance in pointing out the timber, may be had of Mr. Edward Hearne and Brundish, Smith, &c.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.

Oak Timber, with Large Limbs, and Bark—Sywell, near Northampton. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION by

MR. DURHAM, on TUESDAY, APRIL 4, at the HOUSE, SHOP, INN, in SYWELL, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, by direction of George Worley, Esq., upwards of 200 Oak Trees, of first-rate quality, and said to be the finest Timber in the county of Northampton, now standing on his estate at Sywell. For view apply to Messrs. Sturgis and Gale, the agents for the Premises; of Freeman and Son, Northampton; at the Hind Hotel, Wellingborough; or at the Office of Mr. Durham, Lind Vicarage, near Thrapston. Due notice will be given to intending purchasers of the time when the Timber will be marketable.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, in MAY next (unless previously disposed of by private contract, nearly FIVE ACRES of BUILDING LAND, close to and overlooking the sea, and well adapted for the erection of eighty houses, to form a grand square, terrace, or crescent. It is now the only frontage land in the sea-bathing town, and is about in the centre of the town. There are several Shops in front here. A large cottage orné, stables, and carriage-house in front. Also, detached cottages, set at intervals, are on the estate. The pews in two parish churches, and a noble public hall, are situate within a few minutes' walk of the property. The purchase money may remain on the premises, if wished. The owner is so fully convinced of a large and early return by extensive building on this valuable property, that he will willingly agree with a purchaser, if desired, to join in erecting the first 8 houses, on equal proportions of the cost, with the first bakehouse, butcher's shop, and beer-house, amongst himself, and by such arrangement with the town, the most eligible position may be had either for trade or private residence. Further particulars may be had, also at the place of sale; and at Mr. Lee's Offices, 63, Moorgate-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale of Oak Timber, situate in the parishes of Farnborough, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, Saltwood House, Eynsford, Lullingstone, and Shoreham, in the county of Kent.

MR. WILLIAM HODSOLL is instructed by Sir P. H. Dyke, bart., to SELL by AUCTION, at the BULL INN, Dartford, Kent, on FRIDAY, APRIL 7th, at 2 TWO o'clock, TWENTY-FOUR OAK TIMBER TREES, now standing and growing, with lop, top, and bark: 330 ditto, winter felled; 175 capital Elm Trees; 67 Ash ditto; and 585 Oak Pollers. Catalogues may be had at the principal Inns at Greenwich, Bromley, Farnborough, Sevenoaks, Foot's Cray, St. Mary's Cray, Bexley, Farningham, and Rochester, at the place of sale, and of the Auctioneer, 36 North Cray Road.

PLAISTOW, ESSEX

J. T. FISHER is instructed to SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, Plaistow-lane, on FRIDAY, APRIL 7, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of a Villa, comprising sound pan and plain tiles, lead in gutters and flats, stock brickwork, effective marble chimney-pieces, oak and fir timber, in garden, sashes, weather-boarding, 8 inch cast-iron soil-pipes, and frames, fencing, and other items.—May be viewed one day prior to sale, and catalogues obtained at the Black Lion, Plaistow; at Bow Bells Inn, Poplar; the Boar's Head, Aldgate; and of the Auctioneer, Stanley House, Stratford, and Plaistow, Essex. The eligible Freehold Building Land to be sold in Plots, of which due notice will be given.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—Re

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES 157, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, on TUESDAY, APRIL 4, at TWELVE, by order of the Proprietor, the MACHINERY and TOOLS of an ENGINEER, a self-acting slide lathe, with bed at gap, 15 feet, head stocks with 10-inch centres, 6 inch face plate, 3 inch mandrel, to change wheels for screw cutting, and 5 feet chuck, quite new, by Smith, Bencock, and Tannett; four engine-turning slide rest lathes, self-acting slotting machine, three pannet pivot making machines, shafting, wheels and bands, vices and benches, radial bracket stands and arms, and a great variety of steel tools, too numerous for detail; also the fixed steam engine, consisting of a 5-horse power, high-pressure horizontal engine, with tubular boiler, powerful foundry crane, patent blower, bellows, anvils, large stock, quantity of new smith's coal, and various other effects. Catalogues of the effects may shortly be obtained at the Auctioneers' Offices, Bunhill-row; and on Monday preceding the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. Parkes and Hoyes, Billiter street, City.

TO OIL AND COLOURMEN, HOUSEKEEPERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. HARDING will SELL by AUCTION, at No. 25, Leicester-square, Opposite the Alhambra, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, about ONE TON of GROUND COLOURS in convex Kegs for Agents to sets and others, consisting of Blacks, Blues, Reds, Greens, Stone colour, Anti-corrosive paints, Oil, Oak, and Paper Varnish, Vinegar, Cart-grease, a Wine-press, together with some household and office furniture; also a new 3-inch Iron Safe, and a Cash-box. May be viewed the day preceding and morning of sale. Catalogues had at the place of sale, and of the Auctioneer, 36, New Broad-street, City.

PETERBOROUGH.—Building Materials of Buckles Brewery

MESSRS. TOPPIN and CLARK will SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, in Queen-street, Peterborough, on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at TWELVE, the Materials included in the erection of a brewery, cooling-house, stable and cottages, comprising about 1,000 superficial feet of slate, 2,000 of yards paving, 7 squares tiles, and slate in cement, 1 number of boards, joists, and rafters, stone and brick, lead and cast gutters, and flats, sash-frames, doors, &c., 1 set of 4-horse power horizontal steam engine, with boiler, and 1 set of 2-horse power, 1 fine new tank, 1 powerful foundry crane, patent blower, bellows, anvils, large stock, quantity of new smith's coal, and various other effects. Catalogues of the effects may shortly be obtained at the Auctioneers' Offices, Bunhill-row; and on Monday preceding the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. Parkes and Hoyes, Billiter street, City.

At Market Weighton, within an easy distance of Thearne, Burn, Edmunds, Dike, Harling, and Botsedale.—TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, and JOINERS.—Sale of Sash of House fittings, Fixtures, and Materials, of the late Mr. Farmer Manson.

MOORE and GARRARD will sell by AUCTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 11th and 12th of APRIL, by order of the executors, a large quantity of BUILDING BRICKS, Tiles, Pots, Paving-slate, ten Grecian Doric cement pillars, slates of various sizes, sash windows, sash-doors, fancy-glazed doors, fire-grates, 2 cast-iron boilers, cross and cupola, beams, joists, trees, deals, and whitch, well-fir parts purposed in outbuildings, to be had at the above-named Inns, Hook, and the Auctioneers, Howe, near Scarborough, and Brundish, near Framlingham. There are running part of the materials will be sold the latter part of the present month.

Third sale of Building Materials, to be cleared off the ground for Re-erection Park.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is honoured with instructions from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th, at TWELVE for ONE, in lots, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of the central fresh-erected house and pictures known as the "British Flag," close to the Red-cow Tea-house, and a house and premises in the Park-road, Battersea, and consisting of about 100,000 capital stock and other bricks, 40 tons of timber, flooring, slates, tiles, iron columns, zinc verandah, several tons of lead, capital stone copings, York-lights and other paving, doors, sashes, and framed fittings, grates and other effects, preceding which will be sand and water carriage. May be viewed the day prior, and morning of sale. Catalogues had at the office of Works, &c., Whitehall-place, of James Perseverance, Esq., 7, Whitehall-yard; at the Clerk of the Works' Office, Park-terrace, Park-road, Battersea; Swan and Albert taverns, Battersea; at Garraways'; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, 31, Charing-cross.

WARD'S PERIODICAL TIMBER SALES.

The next SALE by AUCTION, at the TIMBER YARD, No. 2, Old-street, near Tabernacle-court-road, on THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock precisely

5,000 feet of Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, in logs, flitches, planks, and boards, of superior quality, large, and large dimensions

6,000 feet of Honduras Panel Board

4,500 feet of Mahogany, Rosewood, and Maple Veneers

3,000 Italian Walnut Veneers

[illegible] feet Rose Rosewood

1,500 feet of Prussian oak Plank

2,000 feet of Dry American Ash Board

2,500 feet of Rough Walnut Plank.

[illegible] feet of Pitch Lumber Board

4,000 feet of English Ash Plank

500 Pine Planks, Wainscot Yellow Deals and Battens, &c.

May be viewed two days prior and morning of sale; catalogues had on the premises.

N.B. The greater portion of these goods will be sold without the least reserve.

ROBERT WARD, Timber Auctioneer, No. 2, Old-street, St. Luke's, Oxford-street.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS, TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—OAK TIMBER TREES.

MESSRS. CLOSS and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the WHITE HART HOTEL, Reigate, on TUESDAY, APRIL 11th, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE precisely, about FOUR SCORE OAK PICES of very large dimensions, in a valuable Timber Plantation, in the farm of Mr. James Gasgoine, at Horley, Surrey, about half a mile from the Horley Station, and on a farm in the occupation of Mr. James Terry, at Hooper-street, near Caterham, and about one mile between Coulsdon and the Stanford Arms, on the Godstone-road. In 8 lots. May be viewed on Tuesday, the 4th and 11th, at the Manor Farm, at Horley, the Hooper Farm, and Hooper Inn, Caterham. Catalogues had at the Inns, at the place of sale; and of Messrs. Closs and Son, Auctioneers, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, City.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A Freehold Brickfield to be Sold, on very reasonable terms, a short distance from London, on the Great Western Railway.

MR. EDWIN FOX is instructed to SELL a valuable BRICKFIELD in full work, capable of working ten moulds. The earth is nine feet deep. There are eighteen acres of substantial sheds, including the stables, turntable, &c. The plant is of the most approved principle, and in thorough repair. A sample of bricks may be seen by applying at Mr. Edwin Fox's offices, 31, Old-mansion-house, Bank.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS, MARKET GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.—Important Sale of nine Larch, Ash, Beech, Elm, and other Timber.

MR. T. BAXTER is directed to SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Hoga Hire Park, near Dartford, nine Lots, 70 very superior and large Larch trees, 60 or 70 stools of Ash, 100 very large Beech, Elm, pipe trees, &c., 40 more, and limes; 5,000 faggots, &c. all drawn out in lots. Also, 1 large and valuable mare, with foal at foot. May be viewed 2 days prior to sale, by applying at Hoga Farm, and catalogues had at the New Inn, Farnborough; Dover Castle, Dartford; Seven Stars Inn, Foot's Cray; Victoria Hotel, Dartford; Greyhound Inn, Croydon; Crown Hotel, Serenoaks; of Mr. Swan, Farm-rough Hall; and of the Auctioneer, Bromley, Kent.

SEVEN SISTERS-ROAD, and HOLLOWAY ROAD. — Public-house, Carcases, and Building-ground, at a peppercorn rent.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, 13th APRIL, at TWELVE, in several lots, a very valuable LEASEHOLD PUBLIC-HOUSE, with Shop adjoining, as the Eagle, most desirably situate at the corner of the Seven Sisters-road and the Hornsey-road, let on lease to Mr. Grunsell, a most responsible tenant, for a term of forty years, less a few days, from Midsummer, 1851, at a rental of 40l. per annum, and held for a term of forty years from Midsummer, 1851, at the nominal ground-rent of 2l. 2s. per annum. Also several very eligible Plots of Building land, adjoining the above, possessing a total frontage of about 460 feet to the Seven Sisters-road, sufficient for the erection of twenty-four houses, held for a term of forty years, less a few days, from Midsummer, 1851, at a peppercorn ground-rent. Also four semi-detached and two terrace Carcases, comprising Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Sackville-terrace, very desirably situate on the same ground at the foot of Highgate-hill, within a few hundred yards of the Archway Tavern, whose letters to omnibus communication in all parts of town; held for a term of ninety-nine years, from Midsummer, 1851, at the low ground-rent of 12l. per annum each per Map to view, and particulars, with conditions of sale, apply at the Mart, the Eagle, Seven Sisters-road, the Archway Tavern, the Hanley Arms, of Walter Joseph, Esq., solicitor, Bernard-street, Russell-square; and at Mr. March's Offices, 2, Chatham-place, Mansion-house.

In Bankruptcy.—Harrow on the Hill.—Valuable Freehold Land, Building Ground, and Rent-charge Redeemable.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY next, APRIL 6, at TWELVE, in one lot, FIVE valuable PLOTS of eligible FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, possessing frontages to excellent roads, and amicably adapted for the erection of 6 cottage residences, being situate in one of the most desirable parts of the select and healthy portion of Harrow, midway between the town and the railway station, and within half an hour's ride of the City.—May be viewed, and particulars obtained, at the Crown and Anchor, Harrow; the principal Inns in the neighbourhood; and at the Mart; of Messrs. Linklaters, Solicitors, Size-lane; and at Mr. March's Offices, in Chatham-place, Mansion-house.

In Bankruptcy.—Builder, Ironmongery, Paperhanging, and Miscellaneous Effects.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the assignees to SELL by AUCTION, at the AUCTION ROOMS, 28, Leadenhall-street, City (to whom it has been removed from Kensington Park-gardens for convenience of sale), on FRIDAY, APRIL 7, at TWELVE o'clock, the STOCK-IN-TRADE of IRONMONGERY, comprising a large assortment of cocks, chasing, and other butt hinges; back flaps; Tower, London, and Lever locks; fan lights; sash fasteners; bells and cranks; japanned tea-trays; tea and coffee urns, with China and other furniture; iron sash bolts, shutter bars, sash fasteners, chimney-bars; about 4 tons of cast-iron rain-water pipes and heads; about 1 ton of copper, tinned, and sheet-iron stoves; fire-irons, marble, and other paperhanging, and miscellaneous effects. May be viewed the day preceding sorting of sale, and catalogues had at the Auction Rooms; of Parsons, Johnson, Egg, Official Assignee, 30, Basinghall-street; of Messrs. Pocock and Poole, Solicitors, 58, Bartholomew-close; and at Mr. March's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

RICHMOND (SURREY).—Valuable Nursery Ground, and a newly-erected and Unfinished Cottage Residence, with possession, nearly equal to Freehold.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the AUCTION MART, on THURSDAY next, APRIL 6, at TWELVE, in two lots valuable COPYHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of a large and productive Nursery Ground, possessing an important frontage to a new carriage-road, an entrance from the Kew Horse-road, Richmond, at present occupied by Mr. Stocker, at the low rental of 20l. per annum. Also, a semi-detached well-built residence, distinguished as "Cedar Cottage," delightfully situate in the Kew Park-road, within a few minutes' walk of the Nursery ground, and the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, in the occupation of a most respectable tenant at the low rental of 16l. per annum. May be viewed by permission of the tenants, and particulars with conditions of sale obtained at the Mart, the Cattle and Hounds Head Inn, Kew-bridge; and at Mr. March's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Freehold Building Land between Norwood and Croydon.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION,

MR. BARNES, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, 12th APRIL, at TWELVE o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract), THIRTY-FIVE ELIGIBLE PLOTS of BUILDING LAND, with a frontage to a wide road in Selhurst-road,—that beautiful locality and respectable neighbourhood between Norwood Station from which it is distant only half a mile) and Croydon, and equally dry, fine water, handsome residences, and good title. Particulars and plans of Mr. Barnes, 13, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, and neighbouring inns.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—A gentleman about to leave for Australia, who has had considerable professional practice in ornamental gardening, is desirous of disposing of his plans and specifications for about three hundred villas, terraces, mansions, parks, &c., which have been executed in most districts of the country. The plans will be disposed of in the lot or separately, and a considerable saving may be effected by a purchaser. Apply to R. S. Mr. Bishop's, News-agent, 1, Ludgate-hill, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquee and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders for packing sent to the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 13, Fore-street, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "The Builder," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, April 1, 1854.

The Builder,

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Architect, Engineer, Operatives & Artist.

C. D. WING, &c.

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DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, Marlborough House, Pall-mall

LECTURES ON ORNAMENTAL ART, by R. N. WORNUM, Esq., Lecturer on Ornament

On the following MONDAY EVENINGS at 9 o'clock, and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock.

Lecture
1. Decorative Art of the Ancient Egyptians, April 3rd and 4th.
2. Egypt. Ornamental Details, April 10th and 11th
3. Greece.—Heroic Age of Greek Art, April 24th and 25th.
4. Greece. Ornamental Elements, May 1st and 2nd.
5. Rome. The Decline, May 8th and 9th
6. Early Christian and Byzantine Art, May 15th and 16th.
7. Byzantine, Renaissance, and Saracenic Art, May 22nd and 23rd
8. The Semitic Norman and Early Pointed Style, May 29th and 30th
9. Gothic Ornament.—Decorated Pointed, June 12th and 13th.
10. The Renaissance. Precursors, June 19th and 20th.
11. The Cinque-cento, June 26th and 27th.
12. The Eighteenth Century. The Louis Quatorze, July 3rd and 4th

For the Lectures or Classes for the course of 12 Lectures, 2s. 6d. for the Evening course, and 7s. 6d. for the Morning course of 12. For a single Lecture, for the Morning 1s.; for an Evening, 6d. To be had at the museum of the department.

COMPETITIONS.

CHURCH of ENGLAND HOUSE of MERCY CLEWER—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—Notice is hereby given, that PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for ERECTING certain portions of a Building, to be called the "House of Mercy," at Clewer, near Windsor, in the county of Berks, will be lying at Mr. INGALTON'S Office, Datchet-lane, Windsor, from MONDAY, APRIL 3rd, until SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, inclusive, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. All persons desirous of Contract for the execution of the works are to send in sealed Tenders, directed to the Honorary Secretary, the Hon. and Rev. C. A. HARRIS, 12, Charles-street, Windsor, on or before MONDAY, APRIL 24th. The Building Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Contractor will have to enter into a proper bond, at his own expense, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of his Contract.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS of the Parish of PADDINGTON are desirous of receiving PLANS and ESTIMATES for EXTENDING the SIZE of the PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE, Harrow-road, to increase the accommodation from 2,300 to 3,000 inmates. The plans, &c. must be sent in on or before the second day of MAY, addressed to the "Board of Guardians, Paddington Workhouse," where a statement of suggestions for the proposed accommodation, and other particulars, may be seen. The plans approved by the Guardians will be subject to the approval of the Poor-law Board, and the Architect whose plan shall be approved shall be employed to superintend the works upon the usual terms—by order of the Board,

CHAS. BROWN, Jun. Clerk.

Paddington Workhouse, Harrow road, March 29, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS, LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, AND OTHERS

TAUNTON BURIAL GROUND.—Designs and estimates are required for LAYING OUT as a BURIAL GROUND, and PLANTING, HEDGING, and FENCING a FIELD of EIGHT ACRES and a HALF, called Mount-nay Eight Acres, situate on a ridge from Taunton, on the road to Wellington, and for ERECTING thereon TWO CHAPELS, either under one roof or not, and an ENTRANCE-LODGE and TWO ENTRANCE-GATES from the turnpike road. The fence must be an effectual one, of at least 5 feet in height. The designs must be economical in all respects. A plan of the land may be seen at Mr. LEVERIDGE'S, Surveyor, Taunton; but a personal inspection of the site is particularly recommended. The party whose plan is selected will have the superintendence of the works, and will receive the remuneration, on the money actually expended, for his plan and due superintendence. No payments will be made to unsuccessful candidates for their designs. The designs and estimates must be sent in within one month from the date hereof, to Mr. PINCHARD, Solicitor, Clerk to the Burial Board, The Mount, Taunton, of whom any further particulars may be obtained.

Dated April 8th, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

RHYL, NORTH WALES.—TO ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.—The Commissioners under the "Rhyl Improvement Act," intending to build a Market-hall, for the disposal of corn, butchers' meat, fish, and provisions in general, and hawkers' goods, are desirous of obtaining a satisfactory PLAN and DESIGN, with SPECIFICATION and ESTIMATE, for the ERECTION of such MARKET-HALL, together with Offices for the use of the Commissioners, and a Lock-up. The building should embrace a well-lighted and ventilated market, with good clock and bell, two rooms for business, one from 35 feet to 50 feet by about 25 feet, fitted up for commissioners' and magistrates' meetings, &c.; and another about 25 feet by 15 feet, fitted up with writing table, bookcase, and cupboards, as an office or retiring-room. A lock-up, with two or three cells, and constable's room; suitable rooms for fire-engine and watercarts, spacious storeroom, with all other necessary conveniences, drains, and approaches, preparations for supplies of gas and water. The total expenditure, including architect's charges, not to exceed 1,200l. The Commissioners offer 10l. for the most approved plan, with specification and estimate, upon its being adopted and carried out within the limited cost. The plans, &c. to be sent to the Chairman of the Commissioners (post free), on or before the 27th APRIL next. Mr JOHN JONES, Clerk to the Commissioners at Rhyl, will show the ground on which the site is to be fixed, and give such further information as may be required. The market-hall to be so formed that it may be extended when necessary.—Rhyl, March 31, 1854.

TO ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS

AS Battle's Bridge, over the River Crouch, near Rayleigh, Essex, is in a decayed state, the Court of Quarter Sessions may see fit to CONSTRUCT an IRON BRIDGE with an 18 feet roadway in the clear, and 100 feet span, the same height as the present wooden bridge above high water mark. Engineers and ironfounders may deliver plans and estimates for the same to No. 40A, Connaught terrace, Edgware road, directed to the Clerk of the Peace of the county of Essex, on or before the 1st of JUNE next, for the consideration of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

LOUGHBOROUGH TOWNHALL and CORN EXCHANGE.—The Committee are prepared to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for a TOWNHALL and CORN-EXCHANGE, at Loughborough; and they beg to offer a premium of 30l. for the best set of plans, elevations, and specifications; and a further sum of 15l. for the second best. The selected designs to become the sole property of the committee; and the successful competitor will if fully required by the executive sub-committee of the committee, be intrusted with the carrying out of the design at the usual commission, in which case the first-mentioned premium will merge in the commission. The whole cost of the erection is not to exceed 4,500l. The front of the building looking to the Market-place is to be of red bricks, with stone facings or dressings. The building must comprise—1. A corn-exchange, having an area of 40 square yards, and 30 feet high. 2. An assembly and music-room, about 70 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 30 feet high, with two ante or retiring-rooms attached. 3. A room for magisterial and county courts, public lectures, literary meetings, and other purposes of a similar character, having a small retiring-room attached, and containing a superficial area of about 1,300 square feet. This room should be so contrived as to be used occasionally in connection with the assembly-room. 4. A public library and reading-room of moderate size. 5. A news-room, also of moderate size. 6. Hall-keeper's apartments, and such other offices as the building may require. The whole of the building to be heated, and furnish with gas-fittings, and properly ventilated. All the drawings to be on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot, and to be sent under motto only (the signature to be given in an accompanying letter, sealed with the motto), which will not be opened until the selection has been made, to one of the secretaries on or before the 15th day of MAY next. The designs not accepted will be returned.

JOS. INGLESANT, A. HUCKNALL, } Honorary Secretaries.

Loughborough, April 3, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineer's Office, Chatham, April 6 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 24th day of APRIL, 1854, from Persons desirous of Contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance.

For the ERECTION of an additional BARRACK STORE at CHATHAM BARRACKS, and for RENEWING sundry FLOORS and CEILINGS at CHATHAM and BROMPTON BARRACKS.

Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 22nd instant. Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound, under a penalty of 200l. for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed, "Tender for Works at Chatham"

No Tender can be admitted after the said 24th day of APRIL, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE WORKS—BULL POINT, near Devonport.—SEALED TENDERS for ERECTING a BASIN, and CONSTRUCTING an EMBANKMENT, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 22nd day of APRIL, 1854, at noon, addressed "To the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance," and endorsed "Tender for Works at Bull Point."—Detailed plans may be seen, and specifications, forms of Tender, and all other necessary information, obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Bull Point, between the hours of NINE and FOUR, daily, from the 27th MARCH to the 29th APRIL, 1854, Sundays excepted.

Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, March, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. — Samuel Morley, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. — W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR.—James Wylson, Esq.
SECRETARY.—W. F. Whittingham, Esq.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

HOUSES of various classes and values being required to be built on the following Estates, namely,

BARNET, CAMBRIDGE, COLCHESTER (3), CROYDON GROVE, ENFIELD, GUILDFORD, HADLOW, MINSTER, SUTTON, ROMFORD,

The Directors will be prepared to receive plans and particulars of Houses suitable for the several situations, and Tenders to build the same. Particulars of the lots to be built upon, the classes of Houses required, and the conditions of building, may be had on application to me, personally or by letter, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th of APRIL next; and the Designs, &c. are to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 19th of MAY next.

JAMES WYLSON, Surveyor.

14, Moorgate-street, London, 22nd March, 1854.

TO IRON FENCING CONTRACTORS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh. — The Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, esq. M.P.

The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for EXECUTING about 27 rods run of IRON HURDLE-FENCING, on the Brockley-hill-park Estate, near the Forest hill Station, on the Brighton Railway. The Conditions and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery-lane, on and after MONDAY, APRIL 10, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent on or before TWELVE o'clock, on FRIDAY APRIL 21, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed, "Tenders for Fencing, Brockley-hill-park Estate." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

33, Norfolk-street, Strand, April 5, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the complete RESTORATION and REPAIRING of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. WOOLOS, in Newport, Monmouth, may see the drawings and specifications, and receive full particulars at the office of the Architects, Messrs. W. G. and E. HABERSHON, 38, Bloomsbury-square, London, and 5, Park-place, Newport. Tenders to be delivered at the Vicarage, Newport, on THURSDAY, the 13th of APRIL, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely. The Architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the BUILDING of a CHURCH at Machen, near Newport, Monmouth, for the Rev. Chancellor Morgan, may see the drawings and specification, and receive full particulars at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. W. G. and E. HABERSHON, 38, Bloomsbury-square, London, and 5, Park place, Newport. Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Architects, at Newport, on THURSDAY, the 13th APRIL, 1854, at ONE o'clock precisely. The Architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, Stables, and Offices, at St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, may see the drawings and specifications, and obtain particulars at the office of the architects, 38, Bloomsbury-square, London; or, 5, Park-place, Newport, Monmouth. Tenders to be delivered on THURSDAY, MAY 4th. The architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of OFFICES for the Conservative Land Society, on a plot of ground lately 7 and 8, Norfolk-street, Strand, may inspect the drawings at the offices of the architect, on and after MONDAY, APRIL 10th, next. The executive committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. GEORGE MORGAN, Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

TO CONTRACTORS

THE CORPORATION of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE are desirous of receiving for consideration, TENDERS from parties willing to CONTRACT for the SWEEPING and CLEANSING of all the public streets, lanes, alleys, and footpaths in the borough; also, for emptying all ashpits and receptacles of manure, and carting to depots, to be provided by the contractor, all the sweepings, scrapings, ashes, and other dirt. Such contract to be for a term of not less than three years, to commence from such time as may be agreed upon. Persons tendering for the above work must state the sum they will give for the manure per annum for the said term; or for what per centage they will undertake to dispose of it. A plan of the town and a specification of the work may be seen at the Office of the Town Surveyor, Guildhall, each day from ELEVEN till TWO o'clock. Sealed Tenders, indorsed "Tenders for Cleaning Streets," directed to the Sanitary Committee, will be received at the Town Surveyor's Office, up to TUESDAY, 2nd day of MAY next.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 23, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

PARISH of BRIGHTHELMSTON.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Brighthelmston are willing to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a WORKHOUSE, on a plot of land situate between the reservoir and the race-stand; also TENDERS for the ERECTION of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, on land east of the race-stand being part of the "Warren Farm." Persons desirous to Tender for the Workhouse are requested to communicate with the Architect, Mr. R. C. CARPENTER, 4, Carlton chambers, Regent-street, London, and persons desirous to Tender for the Industrial Schools are requested to communicate with the Architect, Mr. H. E. KENDALL, COLLINS, [illegible] Montague-place, Bedford square, London, [illegible] MONDAY, the 3rd of APRIL next and [illegible] the names and addresses to the respective Architects. Information in regard to the sites may be obtained at the Parochial Offices, Church-street, on application to Mr. G. MAYNARD, Surveyor to the Directors and Guardians. Separate sealed Tenders to be delivered at my Office on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of APRIL next, not later than TWO o'clock in the afternoon, endorsed respectively, "Tender for the Erection of a Workhouse," and "Tender for the Erection of Industrial Schools." Each Tender must be accompanied with a sealed note containing the names of two sureties who will be willing to enter into a bond for the due performance of the work. The plans, specifications, &c. can be seen at the Offices of the respective Architects. The directors and guardians will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, either for the Workhouse or Industrial Schools. By order,

ROBERT BECHER, Clerk.

Parochial Offices, Church-street, March 27, 1854.

TO GAS COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

THE Trustees for Repairing, Lighting, &c. Grosvenor-place and the Squares and Streets adjacent, do hereby give Notice, that they intend meeting at their Office, 43, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, on FRIDAY, the 21st of APRIL, 1854, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, to receive TENDERS for LIGHTING the whole of the PUBLIC LAMPS in the Grosvenor-place District, for a term of not less than five years. Companies or others desirous of contracting must send in their Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Lighting, &c." to the Office sealed up, and addressed to the Clerk, before THREE o'clock on the day above mentioned. Further particulars may be had on application at the Trustees' Office. The expense of the stamp and contract to be defrayed by the Contractor. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

GEORGE A. WALMISLEY, Clerk to the Trustees.

43, Lower Belgrave-place, 29th March, 1854.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of FIFTY COTTAGE DWELLINGS, at the [illegible] Engine Station, near Peterborough. Parties disposed to Tender may inspect the plans, and obtain the specification and form of Tender (on which form only Tenders will be received) on application at this Office, on or after TUESDAY next, the 4th of APRIL. Tenders, sealed up and marked "Tender for Cottages," must be lodged at this Office, before TWELVE o'clock at noon, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of APRIL next, when parties Tendering must be in attendance.

N.B. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order,

J. R. MOWATT, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, King's-cross Station, London, March 31, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, EARTHENWARE, SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either or both of the following contracts:—

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the SUPPLY of EARTHENWARE, SEWER, and DRAIN PIPES, &c. and certain CAST IRON SEWER CASTINGS (being part only of the whole quantity which will ultimately be required).

CONTRACT No. 3.—The EXCAVATION and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES, LAYING PIPES, and other works (also a part).

The drawings may be examined on and after the 12th of APRIL instant, and copies of the specification, schedules, and forms of Tender for each contract may be had together with any further information required, at the Office of EDWARD GIBBS, Engineer and Surveyor to the Local Board in Stratford-upon-Avon.

Tenders must be sent to the undersigned under cover, addressed to "The Chairman of the Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board of Health," endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 2 or 3," as the case may be, on or before the 9th day of MAY next.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Board,

HENRY O. HUNT, Clerk to the said Local Board.

Stratford-upon-Avon, 4th April, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a second-rate RESIDENCE with shop near the Queen's Elm, [illegible] road, for Mr. [illegible], may inspect the drawings and specification, at the Offices of Messrs. GODWIN, Architects, 24, Alexander-square, Brompton, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th, and THURSDAY, the 13th instant, between the hours of TEN and FIVE. The proprietor does not engage to accept the lowest Tender.

TO SLOPPING CONTRACTORS.

ST. PANCRAS, MIDDLESEX.—The Directors of the Poor of the said parish will meet at the VESTRY HALL, King's road, Pancras-road, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1854, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive TENDERS from persons who are willing to CART and TAKE AWAY the SLOP, DIRT, FILTH, &c. &c. off the roads within the said parish under the jurisdiction of the said directors for One Year, terminable at three, six, or nine months, at the option of the said directors. Forms of Tenders and particulars can be obtained at the Clerk's Office as under. The said directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender, and security for the faithful performance of the contract will have to be given. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Slopping," to be delivered in not later than the above hour, and some person on behalf of each Tender is required to be in attendance.

By order, G. W. F. COOK, Clerk.

Vestry Office, Pancras-road, April 4, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—The Wardens and Assistants of Rochester Bridge are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to undertake to COMPLETE the REMAINING PORTION of the above BRIDGE in a fit and proper state for the use of the public.

The Contract will include [illegible] Centre Arch of 170 feet span, and Two Side Arches of 140 feet span each, together with the whole of the masonry, brickwork, &c. required above the springing level of the arches, the foundations, piers, and abutments being already built to that level.

The estimated weight of cast-iron is about 2,500 tons, more or less.

Plans, drawings, and specifications of the intended works may be seen at the Office of Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, the Resident Engineer, in Strood, any working day, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of MARCH, [illegible] between the hours of TEN and FOUR, where [illegible] may be ascertained.

Sealed Tenders for the above works, on a schedule of prices, are to be [illegible] at the Bridge Chamber, Rochester, and [illegible] MONDAY, the 17th of APRIL, 1854, at or before TWELVE o'clock at noon (after which hour no Tender will be received), accompanied by a letter from two [illegible] with the party tendering for the due [illegible] the Contract.

[illegible] will not feel themselves bound to accept the lowest Tender.

ESSELL and HAYWARD.

Rochester, February 24, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, RUBBISH CARTERS, &c.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the formation of ROADS and DRAINS on the Hammersmith Estate of the West London Freehold Land Association, may see the drawings and specifications at the Office of the Surveyor, Mr. W. W. POCOCK, 10, Trevor-terrace, Knightsbridge, any day [illegible] between NINE and FIVE. The Tenders to be delivered sealed and addressed, to the Surveyor at SEVEN p.m. on THURSDAY, APRIL 13, at the Commercial Hall, King's road, Chelsea.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Trustees of the St. Pancras, Marylebone, and Paddington Benefit Building, Investment, and Land Society are open to receive TENDERS for CUTTING and FORMING ROADS, LAYING DRAIN PIPES, and BUILDING SEWERS on their Estate situate the lower end of St. Ann's-road, near St. James's-square, Notting-hill. Plans, specifications, &c. can be seen at the Society's Committee rooms, Victoria Tavern, Mornington road, Camden-town, from MONDAY, the 10th inst. to FRIDAY, the 21st inst. inclusive. Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Roads, &c." to be delivered at the above Rooms on or before FRIDAY, the 21st inst. at EIGHT o'clock in the Evening, and no Tender can be received unless the parties tendering, or their representative, be in attendance on the evening above named. Security must be given for the due performance of the said contract as the trustees may require, but they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

SAMUEL SPONG, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of entering into CONTRACTS for the ERECTION of THIRTEEN HOUSES on the Parkville Estate, Grove road, Mile end road, and also for the COMPLETION of SIX HOUSES partly erected on the said estate, both the property of the Second East London People's Co-operative Benefit Building Society, may see the plans and specification at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROGERS, 70, Fenchurch-street, City, from MONDAY, the 10th, to THURSDAY, the 13th instant. Tenders will be received at the Office of the Society, 1, Hayfield-place, Mile-end-road, to the hour of SEVEN o'clock, p.m. on SATURDAY, the 15th inst.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

PERSONS open to a CONTRACT for making (including plant and fuel) 3,000,000 BRICKS at Shepherd's Bush are requested to furnish address and probable cost, addressed to D. J. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a TAVERN, in the Anerley road, Surrey, may inspect the drawings and specification, at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, 4, Charing-cross, on and after the [illegible] day of APRIL, between the hours of TEN and FIVE. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Offices of the Architects, on or before the 17th day of APRIL, at TWELVE o'clock noon, punctually. The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND GASHOLDER MAKERS.
ALTERATION AND EXTENSION OF TIME.

PARTIES desirous of CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTING and ERECTING of a GASHOLDER, single lift, on the premises of the Wakefield Gaslight Company, [illegible] diameter and [illegible] feet [illegible] inches deep, together with all the requisite columns, guide-rods, girders, inlet and outlet pipes, syphons, valves, pumps, &c. may inspect the plans, sections, and specifications, and obtain forms of Tender at the Offices of Mr. CLAPHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, 24, Barstow-square, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th, and until MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY, inclusive, by which last named day, and not later than TWO o'clock in the afternoon, sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Gasholder," must be delivered at the said Mr. CLAPHAM'S offices. The lowest Tender may or may not be accepted.

24, Barstow-square, Wakefield, 28th March, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS willing to TENDER for WORKS proposed to be done in ERECTING a small THEATRE, in Leman-street, Whitechapel, may see the drawings and specification and obtain the conditions of the Contract at the Offices of Mr. LAVENDER, Architect and Surveyor, Talbot chambers, 73, Chancery-lane.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the ERECTION of a STOREHOUSE, ADJUTANT'S RESIDENCE, and DWELLINGS for the non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Royal Regiment of Middlesex Militia at Barnet, will be received by the Lieutenancy on or before FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at TWO o'clock P.M. at the Guildhall, Westminster. Plans and specifications of the above-mentioned works may be inspected at the office of the Architect, Mr. F. H. POWNALL, 14, Whitehall-place, between the hours of TEN and FIVE, where also copies of the quantities, and all other information, may be obtained. The Lieutenancy reserves to itself the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

RICHARD NICHOLSON, Clerk to the Lieutenancy.

4, Old Palace-yard, 6th April, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS desirous to TENDER for BUILDING a NEW NORTH AISLE and other works to the church at Swinderby, near Lincoln, may inspect the plans, &c. at the Halfway House, at Swinderby, from the 10th to the 17th inst. Tenders may be sent to the Rev. W. CLARKE, Swinderby, up to TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted. Further information may be obtained of the architect, Mr. G. G. PLACE, Nottingham.—By order of the Committee.

April 5th, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice that they will meet at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL now next, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to open TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MATERIALS, and the EXECUTION of the DAY, JOBBING, and MEASURED WORKS of the said Commission within the limits of the undermentioned Districts and Divisions, viz.—

1. Fulham and Hammersmith, Counter's Creek, and Ranelagh Districts in .... One Tender.
2. Eastern and Western Divisions of the Westminster Sewers and the Holborn Division, in .... One Tender.
3. Tower Hamlets and Poplar and Blackwall Districts, and Finsbury Division, in .... One Tender.
4. Greenwich, Ravensbourne, Surrey and Kent, and Wandle Districts, and the Districts West of the Wandle, in .... One Tender.

The Tenders are to be upon the basis of schedules of prices, and the Contracts are to be for one year from the date of the Contracts, and Bonds, subject to determination in the manner stated in the conditions. Parties wishing to submit Tenders may, on payment of [illegible] obtain printed forms with general conditions, particulars, descriptions, schedules, plans, and drawings, on application at No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. Each Tender is to include neither more nor less than the number of Districts or Divisions, classified as above, and is to be endorsed "Tender for Works in the [illegible]" (the names of the districts or divisions to which the Tender is to apply [illegible]). No Tender will be received after ELEVEN o'clock [illegible] the said 11th day of APRIL; and any [illegible] the parties tendering [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] The party whose Tender is accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two responsible sureties, to be [illegible] in the sum of [illegible] for the due performance of the Contract respectively. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By the Court, E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square, March 29, 1854.

MILITIA BARRACKS, NORWICH and YARMOUTH.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the above Works, may inspect the plans and specification, at the Office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN BROWN, Upper King-street, Norwich, on and after the 24th day of APRIL next. Tenders endorsed, "Tender for Militia Barracks," and addressed to Mr. GEORGE MONEY, Clerk of the Lieutenancy, to be delivered at the Office of the Architect, on or before the 11th day of MAY, 1854.—The party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved and responsible sureties, for the due performance of his contract.

Norwich, March 27, 1854.

TO EXCAVATORS AND CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATION required to WIDEN and DEEPEN the entrance channel to the BUTE DOCKS.—The plans, sections, and specifications may be seen, and all the necessary information had, on application at the Office of JOHN PLEWS, Esq. C.E. Bute Docks, Cardiff. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for widening and deepening the entrance Channel to the Docks," addressed to the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute, must be delivered at the Dock-office on or before MONDAY, the 17th day of APRIL. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, unless it appear to them to be eligible.

SMETHWICK CHAPEL.—To Builders.— Builders desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, at Smethwick, near Birmingham, may see the plans and specification at the Offices of the Architects, on and after the 24th inst. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 17th day of APRIL next, at the residence of the Rev. W. ARNOLD, Smethwick, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Congregational Chapel." The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

BIDLAKE and LOVATT, Architects, Wolverhampton.

March 20th, 1854.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ½ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

¾-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¾-inch White, 16s. per square.	
⅞-inch "	18s. "	⅞-inch "	17s. "
1-inch "	22s. "	1-inch "	21s. "

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load.

Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT (by Knife only) by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE, by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers.—For particulars of prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 2½ per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TIMBER-SAWING MACHINERY.— WANTED to PURCHASE, a small VERTICAL FRAME, for sawing planks or deals, 18 inches deep by 6 or 8 inches thick.—Address with particulars, to X. Y. Z. Office of "The Builder."

STEAM SAWING-MACHINERY WANTED for a gentleman's estate in the country, where there is much woodland, to cut up oak, elm, and fir for market. The MILL to be either circular, capable of taking a 4 feet saw, or vertical, wide enough for a log of 2 feet diameter, and in either case must be simple, strong, and economical of labour. The ENGINE to be high-pressure, and portable, one on the principle of the agricultural engine preferred, the power up to seven horses, and the grate adapted for wood fuel. Apply to WM. ELLIOT, Jun. Stratford, near London.

PADDINGTON TIMBER-YARD SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, 3, Irongate Wharf, Praed-street, Edgware-road, near the Great Western Railway Station, and abutting on the Grand Junction and Regent's Canals, affording the advantage of railway and water carriage.

GEORGE W. FRY, in returning thanks for the liberal support received by the late firm of W. R. Fry and Son, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and calls attention to his large and well seasoned stock of Flooring Boards, Matched Boarding, and Mouldings, of every description, prepared in a superior manner from the best goods, at the lowest remunerative prices.

GEORGE W. FRY can also offer every advantage to purchasers of any description of Timber and Deals. The extensive Mills afford convenience for immediate conversion on the most moderate terms. All sawn and prepared goods delivered free to any part of London, or carefully packed and delivered at any railway station in town.

G. W. F. has published an enlarged and improved sheet of Moulding Designs, which will be forwarded, with prices of flooring, &c. post-free, on application.

OAK TIMBER.—For SALE, about 1,000 TREES averaging from 10 to 20 feet each.—For particulars, apply to JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park, Nine-elms.

PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA- RUBBER TUBING, for Gas Fittings, Chemical Purposes, Fire Engines, Manure Pumps, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK, Sole Manufacturer (and Licensee), Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London, begs to invite the attention of Architects, Builders, Engineers, and the trade generally, to the Vulcanized India-Rubber Tubing, which is now manufactured from 1-8 inch bore and upwards, in lengths from [illegible] to [illegible] feet, and of various strengths, suitable to the purpose for which it is applied. VULCANIZED HOSE for FIRE ENGINES, LIQUID MANURE, and for conveying HOT WATER to BATHS in DWELLING-HOUSES and BREWERIES, manufactured to resist great pressure of any length and size to order.

*** Testimonials may be had on application at the Manufactory.

N.B. VULCANIZED WASHERS and SHEET RUBBER for Steam and Hot-Water Pipes, and Packings for Pistons and Gland-Boxes of Steam Engines, cut any size to order.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE-FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 15s. 6d.
Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 17s 6d 17s. 16s. 6d.
Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s per doz. Hooping for bond 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 9d. per inch. Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.
Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 28 32 34 36 inch. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. each.
Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 38 40 inch. 56s. 58s. 60s each.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming Ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

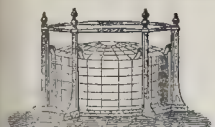
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every Description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.

These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and PERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS
OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS, GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE for every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER,
WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Pulleys, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas works erected complete). Also manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c., &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

JOHN WALKER,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING
MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works, Mill Wall, Poplar, London, and Gillmoss, Birkenhead.
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 63, Gracechurch-street.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

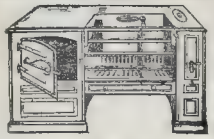
Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 15s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 60s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	12s per gross

And every material required in the building, hellhanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process) Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes, Hooping, Castings, Furnace-rans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Dock spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stoves supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY
STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
20 22 24 30-inch,
28s. 30s. 32s. 34s.
Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
24 26 28 32-inch,
24s. 26s. 28s. 32s.
Strong Fire-brick Stoves, with Extra Brick and Soil Boxes, per in. 3d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch 3d.
Best ditto ditto, with Fire Brick Backs, per inch 4d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 60s. to 100s. each.
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 3 4 inch.
{ 11d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 6d per yard.
Cast Gutters 4 inch, 11d. per yard
4 6 inch.
O G Gutters ..... { 1s. 4d. 1s. 6d per yard
Best Cut Clasp and Rose { 11 11 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
{ 19s. 6d. 18s. 18s. 17s. 6d. 16s. per cwt.
Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 12s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.
Patent Line { 2 3 4 5 6
{ 4½d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
6 inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s 6d each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co. having received the most decided approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles, for rabbit-proof and all other fencing.
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. It is fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co., after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the present property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.
N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.
OFFICES,—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
105, Strand, London.
67, Hope-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

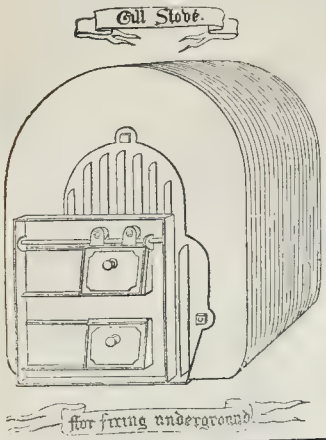
GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar,
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,
PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co., 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for cotton, corn, railway, counting-house, and warehouse doors of large and small dimensions, a rate of speed which no other hinge with these powers can easily be a match. These patent hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c., doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior cast-iron butts. The Trade are respectfully cautioned against spurious imitations, bearing the name of "Collinge," and recommended not to be used. Warranted for hanging and other purposes. Engines, machinery, parcel and lifting screws, sugar-mills, &c.



STUART AND SMITH'S
PATENT GILL STOVE,
FOR
HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

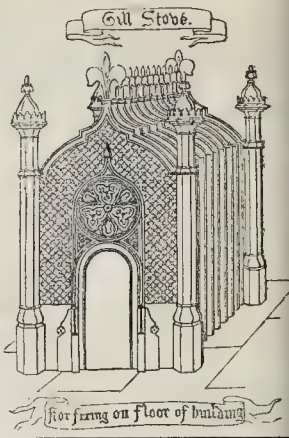
STUART AND SMITH,

ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester: Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment, where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post. DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas Meters.—50,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead-road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; Warm Air Apparatus, &c.—Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the plan address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

PATENT PURE WARM-AIR VENTILATING STOVES.—The only Pedestal Stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 476) at the Great Exhibition in 1851, especially adapted for warming Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Mansions.—Can be purchased only at the Manufactory, 16, Great Queen-street, Long-acre.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1848.—A 300,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 55 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green-houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, French Engineer, 55, King William-street, City.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hot-house Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple but efficacious method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also, Parnell's Patent NOISELESS BOX STAPLES and striking Plates, Fire-proof safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 83, Strand, gratis.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; Chips, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct. Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES, a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

GAS FITTINGS, &c.—TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.—Messrs. JAMES JONES and CO. 28, 29, and 30, Bow-street, London, are prepared to issue out gasworks and materials for temporary lighting during the erection of buildings at a small per centage on the prime cost. Buildings in carcase fitted up with service and branch supplies for the distribution of gas and water in wrought-iron tubing or otherwise, at the lowest competing prices. Every description of materials supplied at the lowest terms to those who fix their own work. Plain and ornamental brass work, gas fittings and apparatus for cooking, heating, and ventilation in the greatest variety, and on most approved principles. Price-lists sent on application, enclosing postage stamps.

BRASS WORK.—The advantages of direct communication with a bonâ fide Manufacturer are too obvious to need elucidation; to architects, builders, and the trade generally these advantages in their fullest extent are afforded by C. JONES and SON, 36, Monkwell-street, City. TRELLIS and FRETWORK of every pattern and dimension. Rod and rail work for every purpose. The oldest house in London for door and stall-board plates.

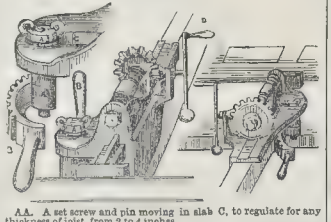
AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEELE and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

HART AND SON,
WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

ARNOTT'S AND OTHER VENTILATORS.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES
W. BISSELL, PATENTEE,
WOLVERHAMPTON.



AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.
B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.
Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw FIRM. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a newer cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all Kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.
JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lambeth, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 33s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Rain pipes, 3 in. 4d. per foot, Gutters, 5 in. 4d. per foot, and in proportion. Chimney shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbic Zinc, 42s. Zinc Paint and Galvanized-iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

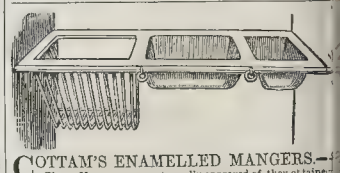
CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts; RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY; FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.
All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country or any part abroad.
JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Etched Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 13, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-PROOF DOORS and FRAMES, for strong Rooms. A large stock of the above of all sizes, made in the best manner, and of different strengths, fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, throwing from two to twenty bolts, constantly on sale, at very moderate prices. FIRE-PROOF SAFES of every size, and Patent Detector Locks and Latches for all purposes.—C. CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 5s. 6d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 8s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Half-round Gutters, more or less broken, to be sold considerably below the usual price.—At J. JONES'S, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show.
COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.—All works of art of the various metals executed at the above foundry.

CAST-IRON WATER-PIPES.—TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, in convenient lots, the undermentioned new CAST-IRON SOCKET WATER-PIPES, for particulars apply to THOMAS GOODMAN, 33, London-road, Gloucester:—2,700 yards of 12-inch diameter socket-pipes, about 219 lbs. per yard; 3,700 yards of 9-inch diameter socket-pipes, about 135 lbs. per yard. A few Bends and Branch pipes of each description. The pipes are new, and are now lying at Gloucester, convenient for delivery to the Great Western, Midland, and South Wales Railways.
Gloucester, March 17, 1854.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sculpian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, CHELSEA, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank. Mr. THOS THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone. Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Flints, Lime, Cement, Pipes, Tiles, Bricks, and Fire Goods. Messrs. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be arranged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.
OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

NEW PATENT MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Messrs. BARRY and SON, of Scarborough, invite builders and the public to inspect their new Patent Marble Chimney-piece-, which for variety of kind, and perfection of manufacture, cannot be surpassed. Marble merchants and others have been unable to distinguish them, when fixed, from real marble. Sample chimney-pieces may be seen, priced sheets of designs, and all necessary information may be obtained at THOMAS RICHARDSON'S, 113, London-wall, Sole Agent in London for the Sale of the same.

SERPENTINE MARBLE of choice quality ON SALE, in blocks and slabs, at moderate prices. THOMAS JACKSON, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

FOR SALE, Cheap for Cash.—Twenty STRONG BOX CHIMNEY-PIECES, well got up; also several pairs of Portland Head and Foot Stones of superior quality.—For view and price apply at No. 11, Clare-hall-cottages, Jamaica-level, Rotherhithe.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.
THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of Elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St Ann's, and Ser, entine Marbles, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Halls, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, Sardinian, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, Inquisit and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

LANCASTER STONE, of superior free working quality.—Messrs. LANGWITH and THOMPSON beg to inform builders, contractors, and consumers of the above article in general, that their quarry is now fitted in complete with machinery to supply any quantity at the shortest notice.
Price and every information may be obtained on application at the Office, Elmer street, Grantham.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, and National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; and by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, most of which, I suppose, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize the Establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.
N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 33 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

LIME-KILNS and STONE QUARRY at BURWELL, Cambridgeshire. For SALE, the LEASE of a valuable Limestone Quarry and Lime Kilns. Sheds, and suitable Plant. The stone is of a very superior description, and in great demand, and is found in blocks of any size, and the refuse will make lime unequalled in quality.—Apply to C. A. GOVETT, Esq. 16, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; or Mr. CARTER, Innkeeper, Burwell, Cambridgeshire.

BATH STONE.—HENRY STONE begs to inform Builders, Contractors, and Others, that he still continues to supply the best BOX HILL GROUND, and (Lodge Stile) COMBE DOWN STONE in Blocks, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.
H. S. also begs to call particular attention to a Quarry he has lately opened on Hampton-down, near Bath, where he has some beds of Soft White Stone, of a very superior quality, and adapted for either exterior or interior purposes.
Ashlar and Sawn Range Stone cut to order. Cargoes shipped and delivered to any part round the coast.
Residence, Widcombe, Bath.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.
ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.
Box Ground Stone, Scalleb Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimney-pieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 172, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and selfdaced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)	
Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.....	BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Paviors, and Stone Merchants, to their stock of YORKSHIRE PAVING, and general assortment of stone goods, which are offered at the current prices, and on their usual terms of credit.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

SCAGLIOLA done on an improved principle. I refer to the Gothic Arch done by D. DOLAN, which gained the only Prize Medal awarded in the British department for the manufacture of the above work. Specimens to be seen at 192, Drury-lane, two doors from Holborn, with a choice collection of ornaments for building purposes trusses for shop-fronts, always ready. Superior royal coats of arms for half the original cost.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No 91 WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 881, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.
MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,
with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.
BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111.—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White, of the best quality, suitable for chimney-shafts, ridge-crests, cornices, and mouldings of every description, TUDDENHAM, IPSWICH.
N.B. Builders furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—Stocks, 30s.; Place, 29s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.
February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

BRICK EARTH.—TO BE LET, BRICK EARTH, of superior quality and of considerable depth, contiguous to the Station at LANGLEY, on the Great Western Railway, sixteen miles from town, and two and a half miles from the canal.—For particulars apply to Messrs. DUNN and GIBBS, 7, Great Tower-street, London.

WHITE, SUFFOLK, and RED FACING BRICKS; Kent, Grey Stocks, Malm Fronts, Shippers, &c. Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

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BUILDING LAND TO LET, at very low ground-rents, for ninety-nine years, close to Regent's-park, and on the foot of Primrose-hill, a few minutes' walk from the city station,—for third-rate eight-roomed houses, for which there is a great demand in that locality, and would readily let or sell. There are some frontages suitable for shops, and others for private houses; also some with great depth behind, where workshops or public establishments might be erected.—For plans and particulars apply to F. ELLOART, 9, Harrington-square.

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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—A Committee of Governors will be held at the Hospital, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL next, at EIGHT o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive PROPOSALS from such persons as may be willing to take, on a Building Lease, for a term of sixty-one years from Michaelmas next, a very eligible PLOT of GROUND, situate in Wood-street, Cheapside, and Fell-street; being the site of the house No 71, Wood-street, and premises adjoining to Fell-street, numbered 14, 15, and 16. Also to receive proposals from such persons as may be willing to take on a Repairing Lease, for a term of twenty-one years, a House and Premises, situate and being No 58, St. John-street, West Smithfield. A plan of the ground may be seen, and further particulars ascertained, on application at the Counting house of the Hospital, any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock; or at Mr. HARDWICK'S Offices, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.
March 31, 1854. WILLIAM WIX, Clerk.

WHARF in the City Basin TO BE LET, with 90 feet frontage and 40 feet depth, including a sitting-room and other conveniences. The whole well enclosed and covered with a slate roof, with abundance of light.—Apply to Mr. SILVERTON, Bridge-house, Wharf-road, City-road.

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EARL'S-FIELDS, Grantham, Lincolnshire.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS, and OTHERS.—TO BE LET, from APRIL next, a very desirable BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT and TIMBER-YARD, with a good dwelling-house, offices, spacious workshops, engine-house with high chimney, and other out-buildings, replete with every convenience, &c., offering an opportunity for investment rarely met with. These old-established premises are most admirably situated in all respects for carrying on a first-rate and lucrative business, as they adjoin the Ambergate Railway Station, and are within a few hundred yards of the Great Northern Railway Station. The tenant can be accommodated with about 15 acres of good grass land adjoining the premises; and as there is abundance of excellent clay and sand close to the surface in one of the fields, the tenant will be permitted (if he chooses to erect a public brick and tile-yard in the said field. For rent and particulars apply to the Agents of the Earl of Dysart, at the office, Buckminster-park, Colsterworth, near Grantham.

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GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs. Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's-road, Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. HARRIS, at the Counting-House on the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grove-road, near the Cock Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. GREEN, at the Counting-house, on the Estate.—Apply for particulars as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, City.

NORWOOD and ANERLEY, opposite the entrance to the Crystal Palace Railway Termini. FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, in Plots on leases for nine-and-one years, well adapted to the erection of shops of every trade and private residences, together with two excellent sites for first-class taverns, which are immediately requisite.—For plans and particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES BRIGG, Surveyor, 3, Devonshire-villas, Roll's-bathe Surrey.

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CHARLES LEWIS GRENEISEN, Secretary.

Offices, 3, North Lodge-st., Strand, April 24, 1854.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCII. will be published on TUESDAY next.

CONTENTS.

I. MONTGOMERY.
II. JOHN LOCKE.—HIS CHARACTER AND PHILOSOPHY.
III. HISTORY OF FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES.
IV. MACKAY'S JOURNAL.
V. THE NATIONAL GALLERY REPORT.
VI. RECENT ITALIAN AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.
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MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the PRESENT PARIS ISSUE, must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 20th APRIL, after which no more can be received.

50, Albemarle-street, London, March, 1854.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

RESUMING our glance at steam naval architecture, let us now pay a visit to Messrs. Penn's large manufactory at Greenwich, where we find that the operations are in variety almost a duplicate of what we have already noticed at Messrs. Maudslay's. The latter being engaged more exclusively upon the largest class of engines, use a greater number of the heavier class of tools. Messrs. Penn employ at present about 700 men. They are distinguished for excellence in marine mechanism, and must be especially familiar to some sections of the London world by the beautiful and compact oscillating engines employed in many of the river boats. Their shops may be subdivided almost in the same manner as Messrs. Maudslay's, and in both we see employed those unique tools, the invention and manufacture of Mr. Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester. When we visited Messrs. Penn's establishment, we observed many castings of screw propellers lying about, and some of very large size were being turned out to receive the shaft. This is indicative of the growing popularity of the screw over the paddle.

In all marine engines economy of space is a prime requisite. The paddle and the screw require different adaptations of steam power to develop their respective advantages, and Messrs. Maudslay hold many patents for these adaptations. For the paddle they have feathering boats, direct-acting double cylinder engines, and direct-acting annular cylinder engines. By the way, we may explain the term *direct-acting*. It means that the piston-rod of the engine acts directly upon the crank of the paddle-wheel or screw without the intervention of any beam. This saves room, weight, and friction.

For the screw propeller there are horizontal direct-acting steam-engines, constructed to occupy little space, and to be altogether below the water-line. Then for shallow river navigation there is the direct-acting double piston-rod marine steam-engine. There are also the marine beam engines, largely used in the royal navy, but now being succeeded by the oscillating cylinder.

Messrs. Penn are great, too, in the oscillating engine. They hold a patent also for another improvement called the "trunk" engine, which is especially applied to the screw propeller. The peculiarity of this construction is, that the piston-rod is widened into a hollow cylinder called the trunk. It projects through both ends of the steam cylinder, and has the connecting-rod joined to its centre. In that position the width of the trunk allows it to play at every stroke, and the stuffing-boxes serve as guides. Although there are some drawbacks attendant on this plan, yet it does away with some expensive parts of the ordinary mechanism, and effects a great economy of space.

The reader curious in the details of all these varieties must be referred to Mr. Weale's works. Here we may just allude to what has been found by experiment most advantageous for the screw propeller: "Direct action from the engine to the screw shaft; the cylinders to be short but of large diameter; and air-pumps to be worked by another crank or eccentric on the engine-shaft, of short throw, but very large diameter."

One most important modification of the use of the screw is the power we possess of using it as an *auxiliary*. "It rests," says Mr. Dodd, "upon the principle that during a favourable wind a ship shall progress by means of her sails, but that when bad weather sets in, a screw and a steam-engine shall set to work and render good service at a time when the poor ship would be otherwise beating about at the mercy of adverse winds, or else absolutely powerless in a dead calm. A vessel so constructed has a screw and engine skilfully placed so as to be out of the way when not wanted, and yet quickly available in time of need: the quantity of fuel carried is but small, while the spare room for cargo is much larger than in any ordinary steamers. Our merchant ships, our war ships, our Arctic exploring ships are now giving indications that the auxiliary screw principle is rising rapidly in favour. Indeed, it is evident that there are many sources of advantage here in store; for it is optional to the commander to employ steam power just when and as often as he may choose or his stock of coals may admit. He has wind to appeal to if short of coals; he has coals at command if ill provided with wind.

Mr. Joseph Maudslay holds a patent for a propeller of this description, which we describe briefly in his own words:—"It is so constructed that the blades can be turned fore and aft from their proper position for propelling, and thus assume a line with the keel of the ship, so that, when steam power is not used, and the vessel is put under canvass alone, no necessity exists for taking the propeller out of the water, as the blade will not offer any resistance to the progress of the ship. We subjoin some curious statistics bearing on the subject, from the source we have already indicated.

"Let us imagine that a bird's-eye glance could be taken at the surface of Europe, in relation simply to the steam-ships which have been mainly established for post-office service. We should see the steamers of twelve companies, forming an unparalleled fleet of a hundred splendid ships, employed by the English Government alone. These ships (it has been lately stated) have cost not less than 3,000,000*l.*; they have 30,000 horse power of engines, and 80,000 tons burden. They traverse 2,000,000 miles of ocean in a year, and their owners receive 750,000*l.* per annum from the British Government for postal service. Southampton is the packet station for nearly one-half of these fine steamers; and the three companies which make it their depôt, receive much more than one-half of this large sum. If we watch these hundred steamers, careering over seas and oceans, we find that they touch at most of the great ports in both hemispheres; they carry not only British letters to foreign countries, and foreign letters to the British dominions, but also foreign letters to other foreign countries. France, Denmark, Spain, Holland, all have colonies separated from the mother country by the broad Atlantic; but none of these use their own steamers to perform the mail service to those colonies; it is either effected by sailing vessels, or by the English mail steamers, the latter being the method now adopted more extensively year after year." The West-India Company take such mails to the colonies lying contiguous to America; the Peninsular and Oriental Company convey those bound eastward; and in such cases the mail-bags from foreign countries are either brought to Southampton, or we pick them up at Cadiz, or some other port.

How strangely does it strike the mind—how subversive of old-time associations—to read such an advertisement as the following:—"Steam communication between Cairo and the First Cataract. The Egyptian Transit Administration begs to inform travellers that a steamer will be despatched from Cairo to Assouan on or about the 10th of every month. * * * * The whole voyage will be accomplished in seventeen or eighteen days, including about 210 hours' stoppages at all the places where the principal antiquities exist." Napoleon talked to his soldiers about forty centuries looking down upon them from the Pyramids; but if the builders of Edfou, and Denderah, and Thebes could "look down" upon a puffing, panting creation of "Penn and Sons," or "Maudslay and Co." rattling audaciously along at the very foot of the sacred temples, the sight would be much more startling than that of an armed host, and more significant of the progress which the last hundredth part of forty centuries has witnessed.

At Glasgow, a million and a half sterling has been expended in forming embankments, building quays, deepening the bed, fixing beacons for twenty miles down the river, providing sheds, and other apparatus to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships; by such means has the Clyde become one of the most wonderful rivers in Britain. On its banks are to be found the works of Robert Napier, of Tod and Macgregor, of Caird, of Wood, and of other firms whose names are connected with the progress of modern navigation.

"If we glance at Liverpool instead of Glasgow, the shipping phenomena are still more astonishing. Here we find a range of docks more than four miles in length; in which there are sometimes as many as 800 ships moored at one time, and the construction of which cost twelve millions sterling. Liverpool is now the greatest port in the world, in respect to the value of its exports, and the extent of its foreign commerce generally. New York, the first city in the United States, is more populous, but its commerce does not equal that of Liverpool. The shipping trade is rather less than that of London, but the exports amount to a greater annual value. These amounted in 1850 to the almost incredible sum of 35,000,000*l.* much more than one-half of the whole exports of the whole United Kingdom."

THE TUBULAR AND BRICK SEWER QUESTION.

The consideration of the drainage question was resumed at the Institute of Architects on the 3rd instant, occupied the whole evening, and was ultimately adjourned. We shall give some particulars next week. Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer of the present sewers' commission, who opened the matter on that evening, took upon himself to make some observations upon the course pursued by this journal on the question, in a tone which was both impertinent and offensive. Our readers know perfectly well that we have carefully avoided partizanship in this matter, and were never able to fall in with the views of those who advocated the minimum size for drains and sewers, although we saw too clearly the value of pipe drains, the evils attending the old system, and the importance of lessening the cost of drainage, not to give all the assistance in our power to the full discussion of the question, with a view to arriving at the truth. The example which the engineer to the Commission gave of our erroneous statements, was the paragraph in our last number as to the manufacture of drain pipes. His actual contradiction, however, came to this, that there were 26,000 houses in the metropolis drained with pipes; that of these 20,000 were drained with 6-inch pipes; so that there could not be 15,000 drained with 4-inch pipes; and that he did not believe 250 miles of pipe sewers had been laid in the streets of the metropolis.

The statement in question was made on what we believe to be good authority, and without a particle of feeling on our side in favour of 4-inch pipes,—rather the reverse, indeed. Up to the time of the change of the first Commission, the whole of the house-drains put down, we are told, were 4-inch, and it was on the authority of one of their own surveyors that it was stated that full two-thirds of the house-drains since used were also 4-inch drains. Mr. Bazalgette's mode of proceeding on Monday night would not lead us to take his statement in preference. The general lengths of the sewers produced

were stated in the estimate of the Messrs. Doulton, who themselves estimate that they manufacture one-fifth of the pipe-sewers made throughout the country: and they manufacture at the rate of ten miles of sewer a week. The estimate was exclusive of the red-ware pipe used,—used rather extensively with fire-brick pipe in the north. The objector may soon settle any inexactitude in the *estimate* made on the authority of respectable makers, by giving a return of the lengths of all the pipe-sewers, private as well as public, laid down in the metropolis; and all the houses drained with pipe-sewers of different sizes; distinguishing all the houses which had been back-drained, and the dates when they had been put down; and the total expenses of all the replacements and stoppages as *compared with the expenses of cleansing and replacing equal lengths of brick sewers*, large enough for men to enter, and the average expense of repairing and cleansing brick house drains, as returned, upon house-to-house inquiries, in eight parishes.

Some of Mr. Bazalgette's statements, denying that the old sewers were in the condition represented in official blue-books, went to impute perjury to a number of persons, and ought to be inquired into.

We have been blamed, by implication, in several journals, for asserting that a fresh epidemic, caused by the leakage of the drains, had broken out at Croydon, and are asked to say that the town is perfectly healthy.* The statement in question was not ours: it formed part of the paper read by Mr. Boulnois at the Institute, and printed in our columns, and for which we are no more responsible than the *Times* is for the statements daily published under the head of parliamentary intelligence.

TOTTENHAM.

OBSERVING in your journal for last week, a report of a paper read at the Royal Institute of British Architects, by Mr. W. A. Boulnois, upon "the Drainage of Buildings and Streets in the Metropolis," in which the following paragraph occurs, viz.:—"One of the places most insisted upon as an experimental proof of the efficacy of the pipe-drainage, is Tottenham,—now there is a portion of Tottenham, lately called Marsh-lane, but now Northumberland-park, where the system of the Board of Health has been most efficiently carried out by Mr. Pilbrow; the houses are well drained, but the subsoil drainage not being provided for, the basements, after heavy rains, stand in water. The year before last, the water rose in the basements of some, which I had occasion to visit, 18 inches, and had so saturated the walls as to injure them permanently. Had the drainage been according to the system of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, this most serious evil would have been avoided, and the house-drainage equally good. I am aware that a sufficient fall could only have been obtained at a great distance, and that the present system is the only one the place could yet pay for; but it affords a strong proof of the great gain, which, when there is an opportunity, arises from the combining the subsoil and house-drainage;"—

I shall feel obliged if you will allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to correct any erroneous impressions which such a view of the case might convey to the public, and to explain to Mr. Boulnois very briefly the exact state of the question, as I feel assured that he, not knowing as much of the circumstances and locality as I necessarily do, has given this most undesignedly, but erroneously, as an instance of what he wishes to illustrate.

The facts are these, that the first two pairs of houses built upon the estate mentioned were commenced without giving the legal notice to the Local Board of Health, as required by the Public Health Act: the builder was summoned before the magistrates and convicted: being the first case of the kind, I believe the penalty was mitigated, and my reply, I recollect, when asked what penalty was deserved, was, that the penalty of a tenantless and damp house would be a sufficient punishment. Had the notice been given and plans deposited, in *such* a situation, a basement would not have been *permitted*, and it has not been in the adjoining fourteen houses which the same party has subsequently built.

The locality is little above the surface of the water of the river Lee, and *below* the surface of the upper pond of the navigation. To get a fall sufficient to take the *common* drainage of the *surface*, requires great precision of levels. *Deep* drains were out of the question, as they would have been always filled by the water from the Lee river, which is the only outfall.

The practice here (in the town of Tottenham)—for it is the *town* which has the honour of being quoted as an example, and not this private building estate*—has been to lay the main sewers low enough to drain not only the deepest cellars in the town, but the foundation of the houses, and substrata through which the sewers pass,† leaving the *old* and more *shallow* sewers to carry off the surface-water alone; and with considerable experience in the *pipe*-drainage of towns, I have found no difficulty in doing this, whenever *I considered it advisable*.

I trust, after this explanation, the drainage of the estate alluded to, though being within the district, will not be confounded with the public sewerage of the town of Tottenham.

JAMES PILBROW, Engineer.

"OUR OPEN SPACES."

IN all matters of political or social grievance, to "write to the *Times*" has become a proverbial remedy, and in all questions relating to metropolitan improvements, I believe, to "write to the *Builder*" will be found to be equally efficacious.

In the last number of your excellent publication, I was somewhat struck with the sympathetic bemoanings of "Respirator" upon the anticipated loss of our "open spaces," reminding one of the mournful complaint of the poor Finsbury apprentice, that "now-a-days there were no more (Moor) fields." "Respirator" feelingly alludes, among other sites, to the open space at the south-east corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, which he states, "by the planning out of the pavement, it appears is again to be blocked up with buildings."

After so noble an opening has been formed, and the colossal façade of a palatial warehouse erected, to block up the open space in front would surely be a public calamity, and one to which I am confident the present eminent City architect would never submit, unless from that all-powerful cause, the vast outlay which it has cost the corporation of London to settle the enormous compensation claims, and the consequent necessity of reimbursement in the shape of ground-rents.

With the City Improvements Committee it must be "their poverty not their will consents" to allow a project to be entertained so totally inconsistent with their calling, and I sincerely trust that the *Builder* will raise its powerful advocacy in preventing so fatal a blot upon the fair fame of a committee who, in their straightforward line in New Cannon-street, have, in a great measure, redeemed the tortuous windings of Gresham-street West.

It is, I believe, generally understood that Messrs. Behrins are to be re-cooped on the south side of the new street, and that the distinguished professor of King's College is to give us a rival façade to that of Messrs. Cooks. Pray, therefore, let the present open space be preserved from warehouse encroachments, and let it be applied to the more noble and suitable purpose as a site for placing a statue to London's great architect, Sir Christopher Wren.

"Si monumentum requiris circumspice"

may be adduced in reply to this appeal, but let the city of London possess the statue as well as the cathedral monument of its great adorner, and instead of joining the Mammonian and utilitarian outcry of removing his sacred edifices, let us embrace the present opportunity of doing some slight measure of justice to that great and good man, and endeavour, if possible, to efface the recollection of that reproachful line, "*While Wren with sorrow to his grave descends.*"

Let a statue of *Wren* be placed on this most appropriate site, in view of his greatest work, and engrave on the pedestal (after the manner of the plan in the Roman Forum) our neglected architect's plan for rebuilding London after the Great Fire, and thus show to posterity what London might have been, had not private interests been allowed to interfere with the public good.

We have statues of royal personages, of our military and naval heroes, and of our distinguished statesmen, why should our great artists, our metropolitan adorners, and benefactors be neglected? and what more fitting time than the present, when our Chief Commissioner of Woods and Works is requesting information respecting the number of our public statues.

Should, unfortunately, the civic exchequer be not sufficiently well stored to meet this debt of gratitude, I feel assured there would be no want of zeal or money contributions to purchase of the City this plot of ground for so legitimate and worthy a purpose.

Our great church dignitaries, from the archbishop and dean to the minor canons,—the Trinity corporation, with our royal patron of the fine arts, Prince Albert, at its head,—the Bank of England, the East-India Company,—our merchant princes and bankers,—the great city companies,—would all most cheerfully respond to your call *con amore* for so noble an object; and though last in my list, not the least to evince their gratitude to Wren, the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A CITIZEN.

PORTABLE SHOPS AND STORES FOR MELBOURNE.

THE great want in Australia is house-accommodation: a hut in Melbourne commands more rent than a mansion in Park-lane; and it has been estimated that the influx of emigrants to Melbourne alone will probably require annually the erection of 2,000 houses, capable of accommodating five persons each on an average, for the next ten years. All sorts of expedients have been adopted to supply the demand, and a company was established a few months ago with this end in view,—the Melbourne and Colonial House Investment Company. They use various materials, including, we believe, hollow bricks, and arrange so that the houses may be easily erected at their destination.

Mr. Hemming, of Clift House, Bristol, has recently erected for them some sets of shops and stores, with dwellings above, which are about to be sent out to Melbourne. Annexed we give a view of one of these, that our readers may know the shape they take. Each shop or store is 37 feet by 25 feet, fitted up with shelves and mahogany counters, with an apartment at the back, 25 feet by 6 feet. The shop-fronts are of plate-glass. Stairs, with a private door under the colonnade, lead to a sitting-room 16 feet by 12 feet, three good-sized bed-rooms, and various closets on the floor above, protected back and front by a verandah. The lower floor is 12 feet high; the upper floor 11 feet. Each house is supplied with large tanks, to collect all the water from the roofs. The roofs and walls are of galvanized corrugated iron. The lower framework and all the girders are of oak, and the framework of pine. The total length of the building is 100 feet by 49 feet.

We have before now spoken of Mr. Hemming's establishment, and of the portable houses and churches constructed by him.

The houses consist of an iron or timber framing, if of timber $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. or 3-inch square scantling, and sills of oak, or Memel; in storied houses the scantlings are increased in proportion. The walls and roof are of galvanized corrugated iron, the ridge capping of the same material. The walls are lined in the inside with half-inch boarding, covered with canvass, ready for papering, leaving a space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches throughout the entire build ng between the iron and the wood-work, afterwards to be fitted up with any non-conductor, by which means ventilation is effected, and the temperature in summer much lessened, and increased in winter: this place is adapted for $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 3-inch brick-work. The ceilings are of canvass with felt, ready for papering. The space between the felt and the galvanized roof to be filled up with any non-conductor. The doors are panelled; the sashes glazed, with shutters and fastenings. The whole is put together with iron screws, and completely erected at the works previous to shipment.

They seem exceedingly well adapted to their purpose, and pack closely for the voyage.

* We have also received a letter from Mr. Wykes, clerk to the Croydon Local Board of Health, which says the statement is untrue, and that for the last twelve months Croydon has been unusually healthy.

* This estate was not included in the public works of sewerage by the Local Board of Health, though the water supply has since been given, in like manner as to the rest of the district, but the drainage was done at the cost of the proprietor or leaseholder on the estate, and carried to a separate outfall from that of the town, though, of course, according to the plans and under the direction of the board's engineer.

† See Mr. Bazalgette's Report to the Commissioners of Sewers of Tottenham, &c.

SHOPS AND STORES, WITH DWELLINGS ABOVE, FOR MELBOURNE.

THE WEAKNESSES OF MODERN ARCHITECTS.

A TRENCHANT lecture on architecture, was delivered by Mr. Allan Fraser (an amateur), a few days ago, at Arbroath, and although it specially bore reference to the local buildings, it treated of principles which interest all, as our readers will see from the following portions of it. While admitting the justice of most of Mr. Fraser's observations, and the shrewd common sense which marks them, we would caution him against dogmatism,—against the belief that his present views *must* be right. Further consideration may show him that there is much to be said even against his principal position,—a reason why he should speak without harshness of those who have acted on the opposite opinion.

During all my examination of ancient buildings, said he, I have ever found strong proofs that one great principle, that of usefulness, had suggested and controlled their original construction, and however quaintly picturesque in some of their lesser features even, they clearly indicate the fact of their having grown out of the requirements of the individuals or bodies for whom they were erected, and that invariably their exterior forms correspond in character with the interior arrangement, and with the end and object for which they were designed. But I have failed in my attempts to discover any such leading principle as usefulness regulating the construction of modern buildings. I see police offices, infirmaries, railway stations, clergymen's manses, jails, country mansions, villas, and farmhouses, all possessing pretty nearly the same external features, and all bearing evidence of a want of consistency or harmony between their exterior and interior arrangements, and the requirements of those for whom they have been erected. I shall now proceed to point out a few particular examples of this deviation from ancient practice in modern architecture; and will first direct your attention to the exteriors of such of our public buildings as have been designed in professed imitation of Elizabethan architecture. You are no doubt all sufficiently familiar with the exterior of the Arbroath Infirmary to recollect that it has, besides the two end gables necessary for the construction of its main roof, other three gables placed with geometrical exactness both in size and position on the front elevation. Now, I object to those three gables, not on the ground of their having been so placed, but from their being comparatively of no use. They do not contribute to the internal accommodation in the way they pretend to do. The extent of the projection of these three gables from the front wall is not correspondingly repeated in the interior of the building, and their roofs do not appear there at all, so that their principal use appears to be merely to make the building look Elizabethan.

I must ask you to bear this fact in mind, as it shows what I have already told you, that, notwithstanding their keen appreciation of picturesque forms, those to whom we are indebted for the realities of this style of architecture were never induced to falsify the exterior of their buildings merely to obtain variety of outline; neither have I ever seen an instance of their having placed overhanging roofs and wooden mouldings on houses with walls constructed of stone and lime—a mistake committed by the architect of the Infirmary.

These overhanging roofs were common as early as the fourteenth century, and continued to form a useful architectural feature from that period until the beginning of the seventeenth, or so long as the walls of houses were constructed of other materials than stone; and I may mention that unless for ecclesiastical edifices, fortified castles, and large manor houses, stone was seldom used, further than foundations, for building purposes, even during the sixteenth century. The walls of houses were then, as well as at a much earlier period, constructed of wood and plaster. The walls, having been constructed in this manner and of these materials, were not, as I think will appear evident to you, so well suited for bearing exposure to the weather as those of stone-built houses. Their architects, on that account, designed a protection for the material, by projecting the roof considerably beyond the outer surface of the wall; but as these projections could not, consistently with other necessary observances in the construction of the building, be made of sufficient extent to shelter a great space underneath, the upper portion of the gable was usually made to overhang the lower; and, in houses of more than one story, the upper one in like manner, and for the same reason projected over the under; so that all these projections which give so picturesque a character to those old timber houses, to which overhanging roofs properly belong, were not, as I trust will now seem obvious to you, designed for ornament only, but for the purpose of protecting the materials of which they were constructed, at same time adding considerably to the interior accommodation. * * *

The proper finish for walls of stone-built houses is a stone cope, moulded and made sufficiently broad to project over the outer surface of the gable wall. When I say that a stone cope is the proper finish for the gable, I mean that although I have been on the look-out for several years for an early example of a stone house with an overhanging roof and gable-boards, I have as yet failed to find one. I will now allude to another unnecessary display of form common to every style of architecture practised in this county during the past sixty or seventy years—I mean false or mock windows. You will not find, on houses that were erected previous to the time when the window-tax was first imposed, any instance of a dumb window having formed a feature of the original design of the building; but ever since that time, and when the daylight was shut out from these old houses, our architects have copied those compulsory mutilations, and placed them as unmeaning blemishes on the faces of our houses; and I can only account to you for the practice by supposing that they have ever since been actuated by an excess of the imitative faculties such as prompted the Chinese tailor to copy the patches on his pattern-garment,—with this difference, however, in favour of the tailor, that while he copied correctly the blemishes, they have increased their number; for it is no uncommon sight to see more mock windows in a modern three-storied house than there were of real windows in any building of the same size before the practice began.

The next building to which I shall direct your attention as an illustration of the existing inconsistencies in modern architecture, is the new infirmary now in course of erection in Dundee. But I must first remark, that proof is afforded in this building of a want of inventive talent amongst architects of the present day. On an appeal to the whole country for designs for a building suited to the purposes of an infirmary, the best produced, at least declared to be so by the unanimous voice of the committee appointed to decide on their merits, is merely an imitation of an English baronial residence of the sixteenth century, and not intended to be carried out in the interior consistently with its exterior form. Those of you who have seen this building will have little difficulty in recollecting that, besides the two long octagonal towers in front, and the usual profusion of gables common to the style, it has two large pretentious towers, one on each of the two sides of the main building. Now, in really old Elizabethan houses, towers were not erected for ornament merely, but were considered necessary additions to the internal accommodation required by the usages and mode of living at that period, and, when finished with flat roofs and parapet walls, as these are, were always provided with stairs, to enable the occupiers of the mansion to avail themselves of the outlook afforded, either for the purposes of defence, or for other uses requiring a satisfactory view of the amusements or exercises going on below. Now, these two towers, standing so prominent, and claiming to be considered principal features in the design of the building, are really of no service, in respect of their not affording any additional useful accommodation suited to the requirements of an infirmary. They are four stories in height. The three first merely serve to prolong the passages beyond where any passage is required, and the fourth storeys, although apparently intended to serve some useful purpose, are not furnished with doors or any openings by which they can be entered, unless through holes in the floors, reached by means of moveable traps or ladders, neither very safe nor suitable stairs, you will admit, for the invalid occupants of an infirmary. Again, I could not discover, during my examination of the construction of the building, any way provided for getting on the flat roofs of these battlemented towers, in case of need. Well, although the front and side walls are surmounted by an embrasured parapet, I found no galleries behind; so that all these expensive parapet walls and flat roofed towers appeared to me to serve only the purpose of preventing a small quantity of snow from falling to the ground as snow—a use, we may safely conclude, that would not have been considered sufficient return for their cost in times when the useful took precedence of the ornamental in architecture.

I shall now proceed to point out a few of those mistakes, or such as appear to me to be so, that have been committed by modern architects in their attempts to imitate that style of architecture so peculiar to Scotland, and which was introduced in the sixteenth century, and formed by combining with the square massive features of the ancient Norman keep or feudal stronghold the crow-stepped gables or turrets common to the lighter and more picturesque architecture of France, and hence called the Franco-Scottish or turretted. Of this style we have several excellent old examples in this county;—Kelly, in this neighbourhood; Careston and Aldbar, near Brechin; and the widely-celebrated Glammiss Castle, so familiarly, although fabulously, associated in our minds with the murder of Malcolm II. of Scotland.

The first building in the style of these old castles, to which I shall direct your attention, as an instance of the want of usefulness in its exterior form, is the newly-erected portion of the County Jail in Forfar. It has flat roofs, surmounted by battlemented parapets, and a bartizan turret at each corner, in imitation of an old feudal castle. Now, as neither these roofs nor turrets can be approached from any part of the interior, and only by a ladder placed on the roof of the lower building, there can be but one opinion as to their usefulness; and even considered as mere imitation of ancient forms, they are not correct in point of size or mode of construction. The old bartizan turrets were placed at the corners, and corbelled or projected out beyond the line of the wall, so as to command a better position for those who required their aid in defending the castle; but these do not project beyond the corner line of the building, and being almost solid, cannot serve any purpose, at least none that will justify the expense of their erection. Those placed on the angle of the court wall, and intended to look like watch-towers, are, if possible, worse in point of usefulness, as they do not serve any conceivable purpose—not being required to do duty as chimney-tops, like some of those on the main building, which, although an occupation suited to our more peaceful times, cannot be considered otherwise than derogatory to the high standing of those to which I understand they claim an imitative relationship, and still to be seen in Aboyne Castle. On one of the windows in the east elevation the architect has placed a crow-stepped gable, no doubt with the view of making it more in keeping with its neighbours the turrets; and in this he has certainly succeeded, as it would be difficult to imagine a more useless piece of masonry than a gable, placed as it is above a window finished of linteled below the top of the wall or the commencement of the slates. Such are frequently seen on modern houses; and if this had been a solitary instance, I should not have directed your attention to it. These remarks on the architecture of the County Jail apply only to the exterior. I am credibly informed that the interior arrangements are well suited for the purposes required, and do great credit to the painstaking talent of the architect.

The only other building to which I will specially allude, by way of showing the useless

ness of modern turrets, is the Mechanics' Institution of Brechin. The whole of that structure, however, belongs more to English than to Scotch architecture, and is by no means decided in its style or character. The centre or principal tower is ecclesiastical, the main building an imitation of an English baronial castle, while the two turrets, one on each side of the projected part of the front, and behind the large tower, are, I am disposed to think, intended for imitations of Scottish corbelled corner turrets, yet the contour of the corbel mouldings is more English than Scotch. These, as well as the slim buttress towers placed at each corner of the centre tower and main building, are all finished with dome-shaped roofs, and have imitation battlemented parapets, and from their foundations to their decorated pinnacles all perfectly solid. There is another feature common to Scotch and English modern castellated buildings to be seen here, in the shape of a black iron-pipe peeping up at the back of the battlemented parapet, ashamed to own that it is a chimney, and unwilling to lessen the dignity of the castle by admitting the existence of a fireplace.

In concluding these remarks on secular architecture, I must request you to bear in mind that real excellence cannot possibly exist unless where, corresponding with the outward display of form, there is found an interior arrangement of the same character; and in order that we may be prepared to judge of what really is excellent in this sense, we ought to examine for ourselves the works of the great Architect of Nature,—take up a tiny shell by the sea-shore, one of the smallest of dwelling-houses erected after His design, but so admirably adapted to the requirements of its occupant, that we will search in vain for unnecessary indentations or projections there.

On ancient churches buttresses were not placed merely for ornament, as the practice of modern architects would lead us to suppose, but for the purpose of strengthening the wall where additional strength was required for the proper construction of the building, and principally against those parts of the side walls where the roof-beams rested, and at the corners, where on any building they are useful. Now, these two buttresses, placed one at each corner of the decorated gable of Erskine Church, do not appear to have been intended to serve any useful purpose. If meant for strengthening the corner, there ought to have been another one placed against the side-wall, and close to the corner. Where there was but one buttress placed, it was made so as to support and strengthen the building. I understand the architect could not, for want of ground room at the east side, place either the one or the other of these; but I really cannot see any good reason why he should have deprived the west corner of its companion buttress, merely to make it match with its mutilated neighbour. This practice of making forms to match is the leading or principal characteristic of modern architecture. It would almost seem as if some architectural law exists, and compels our architects to place on each side of the centre point or portion of their buildings precisely the same forms or objects, whether there does or does not exist a corresponding necessity for their construction. All I shall say regarding this common feature, and perhaps all I have a right to say here, is, that I have not been able to discover the slightest evidence of the existence of any such law having controlled the inventive talent of ancient architects. I have only in conclusion to express an earnest hope that the day is near at hand when our architects will direct more of their attention to the consideration of what is practically needful at the present time, and rely less on the works of those who have gone before them for assistance when constructing our houses; and if I have succeeded in showing you that there exists a necessity for their so doing, to use the words of Buchanan, the historian, "I shall have no reason to repent me of a little labour." If not, yet they who concur not with me in opinion cannot, I believe, disallow or blame my goodwill; and I am so far from judging or taking it ill to have what I have written refuted, that if any man discover greater certainty, and convince me of my mistake, I shall return him great thanks for his pains.

THE "PROTEAN" POWER OF BACON—STEAM (?)

WHETHER what I am about to notice has been noticed for the like purpose before, I know not; but even then, surely the thing itself is worth repeating, and especially as it may be *really new* to many, and of considerable interest to such parties as well.

Be it then known, that, as a poor man, anxious for *rich* knowledge, it has long been one of my habits, in my occasional passages through the streets of London, to show a great partiality for the old book-stalls; and thus many a weighty bargain—weighty in wisdom as well as in paper—have I picked up for really small sums—surprisingly so, now and then.

Lately, too, something of this kind has happened, in the purchase of an odd volume of the "*Augmentis Scientiarum*," or, "The Arrangement and General Survey of Knowledge," by the great originator of our practical philosophy, "Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam." It is one of a pair of volumes (the first) of a translation of this work, made by a Dr. Peter Shaw, and printed just fifty-one years ago, consisting of better than 330 pages; and though the page is not large—the size known as small octavo,—yet is the bargain truly golden: 330 pages of such printed matter, from the mind of the great Lord Bacon—for but sixpence!

Well, yesterday evening, at my supper-time, I was busy at the *Builder*, engaged in that part of the last number which gives so interesting a sketch of the history of steam—of our steamship manufacture, and our steam generating and propelling machinery.

Such, then, was my last evening's book-employ; and now this morning, while taking my bit of breakfast, I am also feeding on the "*Augmentis*," having eaten on nearly to the close of the volume. And here what do I find? Why, these far-reaching, clear-sighted *indications* of that power which now, among the numerous other manifestations of its ever-growing capabilities, is carrying the British sailor, despite of wind or tide, to battle hard with the Russian in the Baltic; and though ostensibly making common cause with the "barbarian" Turk, yet doing so under the ægis of Christianity itself—helping the weaker side, yet at the same time teaching it some softening of its authority, where it otherwise is strong, and the Christian himself has hitherto been compelled to yield the most abject submission to the dominary of the Mahomedan.

But no more of this; and now for the precious slice out of Bacon himself, which goes thus:—"As for chance experiments, these are plainly irrational and wild procedure. . . . . But if reason be joined, so as to show that the like experiment never was attempted, and yet that there is great cause why it should be; then this becomes an excellent instrument, and really enters the bosom of nature. For example, in the *operation of fire* upon natural bodies, it hath hitherto always happened, that either *something flies off*, as *flame or smoke*, in our common fires, or at least that the parts are *locally separated to some distance, as in distillation*, where the *vapour* rises, and the fæces are left behind; but no man hath yet tried *close* distillation. Yet it seems probable, that if the *force of heat may have its action confined in the cavities of a body, without any possibility of loss or escape*, this *Proteus* of matter will be *manacled*, as it were, and forced to undergo numerous transformations, provided only the heat be so moderated and changed, as not to *break the containing vessel*."

Now, the words here put into marked letters certainly convey a remarkably clear conception of that which we now call *steam*—or, as Bacon himself phrased it so much more nobly,—"this *Proteus of matter*," which, to be rendered subservient to the purposes of man in its *vapourous "form,"* was but needed to be judiciously "manacled," so that the "heat," whether generated "as in our common fires," or, "as in *distillation*," be allowed not to "break the *containing vessel*,"—those very "boilers" which are now the main agency of transporting the thundering cannon's mouth to the Baltic and other seas, and many more of which are still being manufactured at home, and not only for the destructive purposes of war, but for our road-travel, as also for working our colossal factory establishments. And our large-minded Lord Chancellor of England saw this all—the *germ* of it, assuredly—some two centuries and a quarter ago; while who knows but the *spirituality* of that great name is even taking cognizance of the results, and then glancing still farther and farther at what is yet to be the issue?

J. D. D.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Lincoln.—The new church, or Bede Chapel, attached to St. Anne's Bede Houses, approaches completion. The architect is Mr. Butterfield, who has made the design, which is a plain one, to harmonize with the Bede Houses, the work of the late Mr. Pugin. The design has been carried out by Mr. Charles Ward, of Lincoln, builder. It is of red brick, and covered with Staffordshire tiles, having stone windows, and porch doorway of the Geometrical period, with a carving of the "Presentation in the Temple" over the porch. The bell-turret rises over the chancel-arch to the height of nearly 30 feet, and is octagon on plan, with geometrical openings: it is supplied with a bell, by Mears, of Whitechapel. The interior is fitted up with deal-stained seats in the nave to accommodate about ninety hearers. The chancel-stalls for the Bede women are of oak, as are also the altar-rail and table-frame, with suitable carvings. The roof timbers are wrought and decorated with azure, vermilion, and gold. Texts are distributed upon the walls. Mr. Wm. Mimmack was the artist employed in the decorations. The east windows will shortly be filled with stained glass. The reredos is executed in Minton's encaustic tiles, as are the decorations round the east window, and along the north and south sides of the chancel. The paving in the nave and chancel is of Minton's tiles, with rows of Yorkshire flags.——A memorial to the late Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Kaye) is proposed; and a meeting was to be held at the Guildhall, on the 6th inst. to determine whether the model suggested by Mr. Westmacott should be adopted.

Louth.—On Thursday in last week a meeting in vestry was held for receiving the report of the Burial Board on the plans, &c. of the chapels and grounds in the intended new cemetery. Designs had been furnished by architects from London, Wales, Boston, and other places, from which the board selected those of Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln and Louth, architects. It was resolved that 1,350*l.* be voted for erecting chapels, laying out grounds, and other necessary expenses; seconded by H. Allenby, esq. that the sum allowed be 950*l.* which being put to the meeting, the motion was carried by a very large majority; and after a vote of thanks to the mayor for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up. The designs selected consist of two chapels, with vestries and other conveniences in the Early Decorated style, and a lodge and two entrance gateways in same style. The whole will be executed in white brick, with stone dressings.——Another large chapel, and corresponding schools and vestries, are to be built in Eastgate by the Wesleyan Reformers. The cost is estimated at 3,000*l.*

Lynn.—The south chancel window in St. Nicholas's Chapel, has just been filled with stained glass, to the memory of Mr. Frederick Lane, late town clerk and chapel warden. The subject, which is in eight lights, is the parable of the talents, Matt. c. xxv. commencing with the apportionment of the talents, and finishing with the return of the master, and his commendation of the faithful servant. The series are shown under tabernacle work, and in the tracery are angels in attitudes of praise and joy. Mr. Warrington is the artist.

Taunton.—A meeting of subscribers to the fund for the restoration of the Wellington monument in Somerset, was held here on Wednesday week, Sir P. Acland in the chair. Sir A. Hood presented the report, from which it appeared that 970*l.* had been raised, and 50*l.* more promised, making a total of 1,020*l.* The sum required for the erection of the work was 1,140*l.* The deficiency was therefore 120*l.* and besides, about 80*l.* would be required for

boundary-walls, &c. making a total of 200*l*. To raise the amount it was agreed that a committee of ladies should be appointed.

Rhyl.—Improvements made in this rising town, offer increasing accommodation to expected visitors. The main sewerage is completed, the streets covered, and many portions flagged.

Birmingham.—A committee is in course of formation, for the purpose of making a new attempt to obtain the introduction of the Free Libraries Act into Birmingham. The subject, it is said, will speedily be brought under the notice of the council. In order to strengthen the hands of Mr. Ewart, whose Bill for the amendment of the Act is before Parliament, a petition in its favour is being prepared. Since this was set up, Mr. Ewart's Bill has been thrown out.

Derby.—A new chancel window of stained glass, executed by Messrs. Chance and Co. has lately been presented to St. Paul's church by Mr. John James Simpson, under-sheriff. It is a memorial window to the late Rev. J. M. Pratt, who was incumbent of the church. In the centre light is a full-length figure of St. Paul. The two side-lights are filled with quarries of ground glass, with gold enamelled *fleur-de-lis* in the centre, surrounded by a border. The circular centre piece at the top is filled by a rosette.——At a recent meeting of the Burial Board, it appeared from the minutes of the committee appointed to carry out the works of the new cemetery, that they had called in the services of Mr. H. I. Stevens, architect, and Mr. Barron, of Elvaston, to suggest the best plans for the buildings and for laying out the ground. Mr. Haywood inquired if the board were not going to advertise for plans for the buildings on the new cemetery. He knew several architects that were anxious to send in plans. It was stated that the committee had not yet power to appoint an architect, and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Barron were not appointed. The question of advertising seemed to meet with favourable consideration, but was postponed. Three tenders were received for the drainage of the new cemetery—from Mr. George Thompson, builder, Derby; Mr. Moody, builder, Derby; and Mr. John Walker, builder, Littleover. Mr. Moody's, being considerably higher than either of the others, was not entertained, and a sub-committee was appointed to select from the two remaining tenders. The committee were empowered to accept the lowest tender, taking into consideration the quality of the materials.

Stockport.—The following tenders for alteration of Lancaster-bridge, Stockport, were opened on 23rd ult. by the county magistrates:

Powell, Cheadle	£295
Bertram, Romely	290
Forrester, Stockport	287
Swindells, Romely (accepted)	285

——At a recent meeting of the municipal and parochial authorities, it was resolved—"That, in the opinion of this meeting the Improvement Act, 1837, gives the corporation full powers to make main sewers or arterial draining in any place in the borough which requires this outlet for its draining;—that it is the bounden duty of the corporation, the principal sanitary authority in this borough, to take care that such arterial drainage is provided;—that, therefore, the corporation be respectfully recommended to exercise its powers in the several townships of Stockport, Heaton Norris, Brinnington, Cheadle Bulkeley, and Cheadle Moseley, on the following conditions:—That the corporation shall make the main arterial drain, and borrow money, throwing it over a period of twenty years; that the inhabitants of each township shall repay the corporation one-half the expense of such arterial drainage forthwith; and that the respective boards of surveyors be requested to assist in carrying out this resolution forthwith."

Tunstall.—The first sod has been cut for the main sewers about to be laid down here. The engineer, Mr. Dale, at the ceremony, explained the nature and extent of the works, their desirability, and the great advantage the town may expect from them. The main trunks are 3 feet 6 inches inside diameter, formed of two rims of the blue Staffordshire bricks, set in hydraulic lime, and will be little short of two miles in length, and an average depth of 12 feet, the surface of the grounds giving a very considerable fall. The works are to be completed in eighteen months: they have been laid out, and are to be superintended, by Mr. Thomas Dale. The contract has been taken by Mr. William Forrester, of Stockport, for 25s. 10d. per yard lineal.

Preston.—The workmen employed on the parish church have commenced the alterations in the tower preparatory to the erection of the spire. The chancel floor is laid, and that portion of the new building is so far completed that it is expected to be ready for divine service in little more than a month. The plain glass windows will ultimately be filled with stained ones, presented by the following gentlemen:—Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart. large east end window; two side windows, Mr. E. C. Lowndes; one by Mr. Richard Newsham; one by Mr. John Addison; and one by Mr. John Bairstow. The stained glass which formerly occupied the east window in the old chancel, will also be placed in the side.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two much-desired improvements have been resolved upon by the council, viz. the Corn Exchange in St. Nicholas-square, and the approaches to the high level bridge. The former will possess a music-hall and other public offices. It will consist of three orders, the chief story being Corinthian. The centre compartments of the façade are three large windows lighting the council-chamber, and the height of two floors. The corn-market will be raised several feet, over which is the music-room, 150 feet long, of the form of a trapezium, the mean width being 75 feet, and the height about 50 feet. Light is admitted through windows whose sills rest upon the entablature of the old market: their height is 8 feet, making altogether 32 feet from the level of the street. This height is obtained partly by the introduction of a gallery in the music-hall, the under-side of which is ceiled, running at an angle of about 45 degrees from the top of the window introduced to the ceiling of the market. The extension of two such lines would meet in the centre of the market, at the height of 15 feet above the level of the floor, which would be a vertical light below the point of concentration. The music-hall is entered at four different points by stone staircases. There will be in connection a large saloon at the entrance to the principal seats in the Cloth-market, besides several retiring-rooms for performers; and at the north end is another large room, 56 feet by 32 feet, for an ordinary on market-days, or a retiring-room for public dinners. The architects are Messrs. Johnston and Knowles.

Panmure. — Extensive improvements and alterations have been for some time in course of progress at Panmure House, the seat of Lord Panmure. A number of tradesmen are employed in and about the works, as also of labourers. The new garden-wall will average about 15 feet in height, but in some places it is nearly 20 feet. There are four vineries, each 20 feet by 20 feet; two peach-houses, 48 feet by 20 feet; an orchard-house, a green-house, and melon and cucumber-houses, with stove, &c. The conservatories are span-roofed, and the melon and cucumber houses extend to 120 feet. A corridor, extending about 280 feet, also span-roofed, runs the entire length of the hothouses, each having an entrance to it. This corridor extends east and west, and is about 6 feet broad. A fruit-room is erected at one end of the garden, and a bath-room at the other. Alterations are making on the house itself. The mason work connected with the house is under the superintendence of Mr. Morrison, of Edinburgh.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE AT CHELSEA.

We give in our present number a view of the Suspension-bridge over the Thames, at Chelsea, which is now in the course of construction for the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works, under the superintendence of Mr. Page, their engineer. It stands nearly midway between Vauxhall and Battersea-bridges. Some particulars of the construction may be interesting. For the foundations, piles of elm timber, averaging 13 inches square, are driven at intervals of 3 feet, on an average 28 feet below the bed of the river, enclosed by a strong cast-iron casing, 88 feet in length, and 19 feet in width, with curved cutwaters. This iron case consists of piles and plates driven into the bed of the river,—the piles to a depth of 25 feet, and the plates 20 feet below the low-water line. These piles are driven at every 9 feet: the metal is 1 inch thick, and the plates are cast with ribs 6 inches deep, and have projecting pieces arranged to fit into the grooves of the piles: this casing forms the outside of the piers; it rises 7 feet above high water, and is surmounted by a moulded cast-iron curb. From the depth of the piles and plates below the bed of the river it prevents the water ever undermining the foundations. The elm bearing piles, are cut off at a level of 2 feet above low water, and are securely tied together transversely and longitudinally, by iron bars, bolted to every pile. The loose ground between the piles is scooped out, and the entire space filled to the top of the piles, with concrete, consisting of five parts of gravel to one part of blue lias lime: upon this concrete, two layers of thick Yorkshire stone landings are bedded, care being taken that no void is left between the under surface of the bottom layer and the concrete, but that the stones shall bear equally over the whole foundations. This forms the floor upon which the towers of the bridge are to be erected.

The towers, which are being prepared, are of cast-iron columns, 10 inches diameter, firmly braced and tied together, and are to be enclosed in an ornamental casing, partly of wrought and partly of cast iron. The space between the frame-work and the cast-iron casing of the piers and foundations will be filled in solid, with concrete, and upon this will be a layer of Bradford landings forming the floors of the piers. The chains will be carried over the towers on saddles, moving on rollers, 6 inches diameter, placed on a horizontal bed, and secured to the abutments by mooring-stones, from which spring strong brick arches, which sustain the weight of the concrete, forming the interior of the abutments. The mooring-stones likewise bear against the side walls, so that the whole weight of the abutments is made effective in counteracting the pull of the chains. The roadway is to be formed of wrought-iron girders placed transversely at every 8 feet of the bridge suspended to the chains by iron bars 2 inches diameter, and diagonally braced with smaller girders of similar construction, upon which rest the roadway-plates, and upon these the pavement forming the road. The footpaths are to be placed outside the chains, and supported at distances of 8 feet by wrought-iron cantilevers bolted to the transverse girders of the roadway. Between the footpaths and the roadway a wrought-iron girder 6 feet deep, and rising about 3 feet above the roadway, will run the whole length of the bridge, stiffening the roadway, and preventing that tremulous motion to which suspension bridges are so subjected.

On each abutment two ornamental lodges are being built, in character with the architecture of the towers, and will serve as habitations for the toll-men.

In each tower there are staircases leading from the roadway to the piers, which will serve as landing and embarking places for the passengers by the steam boats.

The following are the principal dimensions of the Bridge:—

	Ft.
Length from face to face of the abutments at high-water line	700
Distance from centre to centre of the towers	352
Span of centre opening	348
Deflection of chains	29
Distance between the chains	32
Total width of bridge	47
Headway at the centre of bridge above Trinity high-water mark	21

It will be seen that there is much novelty in the construction of the foundations, and we are not surprised to learn that, since the bridge was commenced, several French and German engineers have visited the works, with a view of adopting in their own countries the method employed.

THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES AT CHELSEA.—Mr. Thomas Page, Engineer.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS AT ST. HELEN'S.

A LECTURE on glass was delivered lately at St. Helen's, by Mr. R. B. Edmundson. In the course of it, the lecturer said we were told that the first manufactory of flint-glass in England was established in the Savoy House, in the Strand, in 1552. There was also another in Crutched Friars; but it was not till long afterwards that the great improvements which had brought it to the present state of perfection, by the use of oxide of lead and closed pots, were introduced. In 1635, Sir R. Marshall obtained a patent for making glass of this description in consideration of his undertaking to employ pit-coal instead of wood in his furnaces. However, the use of coal was soon found to affect the colour of the metal. This gave rise to closed pots, which were used for the first time for that purpose. It was stated that it was not till 1784 that the metallic oxide was introduced into France, at a small factory at St. Cloud. This appeared to be incorrect, as Blancourt, who wrote in 1690, in his 4th book, not only mentioned it, but showed how to make it, and told us "if we don't work it with great care, no pots or crucibles will hold it, for it will crack them, and run out." Though we were told that flint-glass was not introduced into England until 1552, and window-glass until 1557, this would appear, from a contract spoken of by Horace Walpole, in his "Anecdote of Painting," between the Countess of Warwick and John Prudde, of Westminster, glazier, to be incorrect, and that at least window-glass must have been made at a much earlier date. In this curious treaty, which was dated 1439, "John Prudde was bound to use no glass of England, but glass from beyond the seas." It would be observed that this document, besides showing that the art of making window-glass was known and practised in England in the fifteenth century seemed also to tell us that it was of an inferior quality to that which could be obtained from abroad. Flint-glass works were soon started after this in various parts of the world, one small work by a foreigner, of the name of Lageer, in a narrow street in Gateshead, and another in the close at the opposite side of the Tyne. Both these works were close to the water edge. The latter had been carried on for a great many years under the name of the "Northumberland Glass Company." Several others were commenced in and about Newcastle at the beginning of the present century. He would name one, in particular, because it brought flint-glass for the first time into St. Helen's. This was situated on the east side of the town, and near to the river side. With these works Mr. Bell was at one time connected. About 1820, started the Ravenhead flint-glass works. These then appeared to be the first flint-glass works in St. Helen's.

The following table shows the wages paid, the coal used in the manufacture, and the weight of the material made per week, at the three plate works in the neighbourhood, viz.:—Pocket Nook, Ravenhead, and Sutton Plate works:—

Weekly.—77,000 superficial feet; 203 tons weight; 1,670 tons of coals; 1,750*l.* wages.

Annually.—4,004,000 superficial feet; 10,556 tons weight; 86,840 tons of coal; 91,000*l.* wages.

The following table shows the quantity of glass made, coal consumed, and wages paid, weekly and annually, by the Messrs. Pilkington:—

Weekly.—Rolled plate, 15,000 feet; weight, 45,000 lbs. or 20 tons, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. Crown, 12,400 tables; weight, 161,200 lbs. or 71 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. Superficial contents, 148,800 feet. Sheets, 9,800; weight, 132,300 lbs. or 54 tons 12 cwt. 0 qrs. 16 lbs. Superficial contents, 88,200 feet. Shades and miscellaneous articles, 3,500 articles; weight, 10,500 lbs. or 4 tons 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 0 lbs. Weekly summary, 150 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. Number of feet, 252,000.

Yearly.—Rolled plate, 78,000 feet; weight, 2,340,000 lbs. or 1,044 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. Crown, 644,800 tables; weight, 8,382,400 lbs. or 3,742 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. Superficial contents, 7,737,600 feet. Sheets, 509,600; weight 6,879,600 lbs. or 3,071 tons 5 cwt. Superficial contents, 4,586,400 feet. Shades and miscellaneous articles, 182,000 articles; weight, 546,000 lbs. or 243 tons 15 cwt. Yearly summary, 8,101 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. Number of feet, 13,104,000.

The Messrs. Pilkington employ 1,350 hands in all. The coals consumed weekly, 1,700 tons, or, annually, 88,400 tons; and pay in wages, 1,050*l.* weekly, or annually, 56,600*l.* At the whole of the flint glass-works the hands employed were 280; glass made in tons, weekly, 41, or annually 2,132; coal used weekly, 190 tons, or annually, 9,880; wages paid weekly 244*l.* or annually, 12,688*l.* At the whole of the bottle-works the number of hands employed is 97; weight of glass made weekly, 28 tons, or annually, 1,456 tons.; coals used weekly, 150 tons, or annually, 7,800 tons; and the wages paid weekly, 150*l.* or annually, 5,400*l.* The whole of the glass manufacturers employ 4,077 hands; use 3,710 tons of coal weekly, or 192,920 annually; and pay in wages, 3,099*l.* weekly, or the large sum of 161,148*l.* annually. He observed that at the rate the Messrs. P. were manufacturing glass, from computation he had made, they would be able to make a band of glass, a foot wide, to encircle the earth in nine years.

BUILDERS IN BRIGHTON.

A FEW days ago I had occasion to visit Brighton, and to sleep there. On the following morning I rose early to return to town by the express-train, and finding I had full an hour to spare, I rambled about, looking at some few of the buildings now in progress.

There are several new houses being erected, some with one, and others with two and three floors above the ground-floor: most of them are erected in no style of architecture, unless it is a bad style: however, with this I will not quarrel, the architects (or, stay, there can be no architects)—the builders or owners have a right to please themselves, and adopt their own fancy ideas as to the style: with this the observer has no right to interfere; but he has a right, as one of the *public*, to express his disapprobation, if, in his opinion, the construction is faulty, inasmuch as circumstances may compel him some day to be an inhabitant of any one of the houses which casually may have met with his disapprobation, as in my own case. To while away an hour or more I looked at some of the buildings now in progress, and viewed with great regret the scamping way in which a great number of them were being built. The scaffoldings were by no means safely constructed—the scaffold-poles not only very slight, but the hitches very ignorantly passed round the poles: one would think that a workman would have regard for his own neck, if he had no regard for that of others. How many accidents occur from an ill-constructed scaffolding? However, to pass on from bad to worse: the buildings were chiefly built of brick, and one of the most *essential cautions* had been entirely neglected. The bricks were put together without either English, Flemish, or any other bond, and *joint over joint* for six or seven courses high: this repeatedly; mortar joints nearly three-quarters of an inch in thickness; and "bats" worked in out of number; indeed, a "stretcher" was a rarity. Over each opening there were *false* arches (although this defect is very general in other places as well as in Brighton), with their skewbacks bearing upon the lintels, instead of being quite free of them. One thing I am happy to say is, that the mortar looked pretty good.

Had the builders made up their minds to act contrary to the general clause in an architect's specifications, under the heading of "Bricklayer;" *i.e.* "no excess of *bats*, nor false arches, nor bad bond, nor bad workmanship of any kind will be allowed," I could only say that they had been most successful in their endeavours to do so, and have fatally avoided putting together the materials "in an honourable and scientific manner."

The real secret of this scamping way of building lies in the fact of the walls being afterwards rendered on the outside with stucco, "*the coat that covereth a multitude of sins.*" A few good country dances on the one-pair floor will, in my belief, give the builders, one of these days, a lesson not to scamp again. Should at any time my practice lead me to Brighton, I should certainly make a more than *ordinary* inquiry as to the respectability of the builder or builders that might wish to compete; and I strongly urge this caution to any brother architect whose profession may call him that way. Far be it from my intention to denounce all the builders of Brighton and its neighbourhood, for there are no doubt many respectable builders in Brighton, men who will deal honestly with their employers and with themselves: such men are to be respected; but for the builders and the workmen of such houses as herein condemned by me, neither I nor anybody else can have any respect for them. EDWARD C. S. BLAKE.

THE CITY MEMORIAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

IT will be remembered that in the first competition, Messrs. Adams, Bell, Behnes, Foley, R. Smith, and Evan Thomas were selected to submit fresh designs, each sculptor receiving a certain sum of money. The designs thus obtained have been before the committee and the court for some time, and the result is that Mr. John Bell is named to execute the memorial. This will serve in some degree to solace Mr. Bell for the disappointment and annoyance at Manchester. We understand that the remarks we made on his first design have not been lost sight of in the preparation of the model which has succeeded. There is every reason to believe from the sculptor's honourable antecedents that he will produce a work worthy of the occasion and the age.

A BRIEF FOR THE CONFISCATED CITY CHURCHES.

"Sarmatia fell unwept, without a crime."

IT may not be extensively remembered, that about twenty years ago some ecclesio-clasts, but not then of clerical character, planned to demolish about twenty city churches—to reduce some of the finest works of Sir Christopher Wren to old materials and rubbish; and, in their good taste and mercy, to include St. Stephen's, Walbrook! Public indignation, and appeals from some parishes, especially All-Hallows, Thames-street, checked *that* Vandalism, and the idea was buried in ignominious silence.

As the revival of that would quite as little now be borne, we are threatened with their *removal*—to suburban parishes. For, vested rights might render their "squatting" in the midst of populous metropolitan districts, rather too expensive. And what is the fault found with these hardly-used temples,—that they are awkward and unpicturesque where they are—that they "stop the way" architecturally or religiously, or are at all inconvenient to congregations in their present position? No such thing. It is a case of simple neglected merit. And for that, "sentence of death" must be "recorded" against their cure rank, and they must be banished for the rest of their lives to ungenial regions.

Or is the City thought so pagan, that they must be taken out of it, like second "Elgin marbles," to some more civilised and appreciatory communities? Shade of Sir Christopher! who built them not only where, but *for* where they now stand; who didst thy best in thy long life for the ornamenting a city of many churches;—arise, and, with a tear down thy manly cheek, protest against the "hard lines," on which thy respect now has fallen!

What would many buildings be without their "associations?" Where would "St. Helen's" and "St. Catharine Cree,"—one of the first semi-Roman churches (Charles I.) be, so well as they are now? Would anybody like to see Caernarvon Castle removed, and "re-erected," as a lounge, in Hyde-park?

The injury to the general appearance of the city, both on land and when viewed from the water, is one great objection. And, for example, let any one standing before the Mansion-house, and looking at one of the most insignificant—that near the corner of the Poultry (St. Mildred's), ask his own taste, whether something

picturesque would not be taken away from the scene? And what is to become of the "Forest of Spires" seen from the Thames—our own pleasure, and our boast too, and admitted by foreigners? The lofty spire of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, above 200 feet — the high tower of Aldermary, only second to Cornhill—and a number of others, all "telling" more or less, gone where, in future, they will be only viewed singly. P.

ARCHITECTS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

As this question is becoming a very serious one, the more the difficulties which attend it are known, the better they may be discussed. I send you a brief account of what lately happened to me in my practice.

I was called upon to superintend the pulling down and rebuilding of a party-wall in a building of mixed character, which had been very properly objected to by the district surveyor. After having all the floors and roof safely shored up from bottom to top, the wall was taken down to the level of the ground. I then directed that the workmen should excavate a *short length* of trench to form concrete foundation, and that this should be soundly filled up before any further excavation should be made, and also that the trench itself should be strutted (with planks on each side), to keep the ground from yielding by the weight of the shores. This matter happened to be in my own immediate neighbourhood, and the case being somewhat "critical," I visited the premises at an early hour in the morning to satisfy myself how far my directions had been attended to. The master builder was not there—his foreman was not there—the bricklayer even was not there,—but a couple of labourers were busily employed in excavating the *whole length of the trench, and neither planks nor struts were provided*, nor had the carpenter been sent to for them. In another hour it is my confident impression that, but for my timely interference, the whole would have come down with a crash, and probably some life or lives been lost. Now, had this been the case, could it have been considered the fault of the architect (who might have been called out of town)? Surely not, if he had used every reasonable precaution. Was it the builder's? His answer would have been, that he had sent a very competent workman as a bricklayer. This was true, but the morning was wet, and he was "drying" himself elsewhere. Who would then have been to blame? In my mind the best way is neither to claim nor disclaim individual responsibility, but admit it fully to this extent, viz.—that morally, every man, from the employer down to the operative, is mutually liable,—the architect to the employer, for the builder he engages; the builder to the architect, for the workmen he sends; the workmen to their master, for keeping him out of trouble; and the employer to the public, for the architect he retains. This would go some way to establish a better fraternity among modern Freemasons, and give the utmost security to each other, and to the public. J. T.

PLAIN TILE COVERINGS.

As there are now several large reservoirs in course of construction in different parts of the country for sanitary purposes, and which are mostly being covered in with brick, I do not think I shall be much out of place in calling your attention to a few remarks upon plain tiles, which I think quite as good, much cheaper, and less weighty than brick arches. I was recommended to try them by the late Mr. Culyer as a covering over a coal-store of a gas-work with which I am connected, the upper part of which we wished to make use of as a reservoir to catch all the rain-water from the other buildings. Our store is 35 feet long by 12 feet wide in clear. We first turned two 9-inch hollow brick arches, and one 9-inch hollow brick beam across, thereby dividing it into four open bays, which we then covered in with three courses of plain tiles laid in Portland cement, herring-bone fashion; interspersed with hooping bond. The walls are of an average thickness of 14 inches, and carried 2 feet 6 inches above. The whole arches, tiles, cement sufficient to build a 4½-inch wall all round, the 2½ feet high, plastering, labour, and all complete, cost a trifle less than 4*l.* per square of 100 feet during our last dear season. I have every reason to think that this tank bottom would carry twice the quantity or weight which we can put on it,—a load equal to nearly or quite thirty tons. We had twenty-two or twenty-three people on the top within a week of the completion, some heavy men. I think this rather a severe trial when barely dry and set. This is intended to have two or three coats of coal-tar put on hot. There are a number of purposes for which a covering of this description might be used. I have heard many complain they cannot have water closets because of the expense of force-pumps, &c.; now all can if they like, without pumps being required. A tank of the above description, to hold 150 or 200 gallons, which they can catch from the roof of any house, however small, instead of letting it, as now, in many cases run to waste, would be quite sufficient.

T. J. Rickon.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOLLOW WALLS.

As dry walls to a house are so important, and as both brick and stone are often very pervious to wet, it may be interesting to the readers of the *Builder* to learn what plan for the construction of hollow walls is most to be recommended. The only method yet practised to prevent completely the percolation of water from the outer surface to the inner surface is by the use of iron stays, the two ends of which are built into the outer and inner walls respectively, and the middle part is bent downwards, so that water cannot follow the course of the iron, but must drop to the bottom of the cavity between the walls: these stays connect the two walls so that they form one firm wall.

In the case of a large house which is to be built externally of the Sussex sandstone, which is very porous, it is proposed to build the walls hollow; on the inside 12 or 9 inches of brickwork, and on the outside 9 inches only of stone, leaving 3 inches cavity; bonding the brickwork and stonework together by stones of about 17 inches wide. Now, it is a question whether by coating the bondstones with pitch, where they form the connection with the inner wall, the moisture collected by the external wall can be prevented from running through into the inside wall. If so, there is no necessity to use iron stays, the durability of which must be questionable. Prevention.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTICAL.

Iron and Water.—In answer to your correspondent "W. L.'s" query as to some means of preventing the peroxyde deposit in iron hot-water pipes, I may state that in the boilers of locomotives (where this deposit is very considerable and highly injurious), *molasses* has been put into the water in small quantities, and is said to have removed the evil,—but how this method would answer in a bath I cannot say.

Palladio.

SURVEYORS AND SPECULATIVE BUILDERS.

Lay *v.* Kempshaw.—This action in Marylebone County Court was brought by a surveyor to recover 37*l.* 10*s.* of the defendant, who is a publican and speculative builder.

Mr. Lay stated that in 1853 the defendant instructed him to erect a portico; after which he was engaged to make out drawings, let houses, and to superintend the building of defendant's houses. He was as surveyor and clerk of the works, on defendant's building premises early and late, daily. Always understood that he gave defendant every satisfaction, and Mr. Kempshaw had invariably spoken of him and treated him with the greatest kindness. Sometimes the defendant interfered in the operations going on at the buildings. A number of workmen were employed, and witness saw that they did their work as mechanics. It was not usual for architects to perform the multifarious duties witness did. He had to attend the Commissioners of Sewers, the road trusts, and had supplied each board with drawings. Had been an architect and surveyor all his lifetime. The charges made were moderate and fair. In cross-examination.—It was the custom of witness's profession to charge five per cent. on the outlay (book prices). Had not charged at this rate in the present instance. The two houses witness superintended for defendant cost 800*l.* but he (plaintiff) had only put them down for 750*l.* The specifications he made were for labour, not materials. Has charged five per cent. on 750*l.* only. Was dismissed before they were completed, but they were in full carcass, and the interior work was nearly done. Does not know the reason of his dismissal. Defendant did not complain to witness about the drains being above the floor. Defendant complained about the brickwork being covered over. More was done than was necessary through Mr. Kempshaw's interference. In digging out the foundation the defendant gave directions contrary to his. Some of the flooring was wrong. In consequence of a complaint the Commissioners of Sewers sent their officers to inspect the drains.

Mr. J. Pennington, surveyor, deposed to viewing the houses in question, 1 and 2, Kempshaw-terrace, Kilburn, and to looking through the items of plaintiff's account. He considers the charges very moderate.

Mr. Brown, bricklayer, said he contracted with defendant for labour to the amount of 68*l.* 9*s.* Mr. Lay was on the works morning and night, and measured up witness's work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bignell.—The drains put in under Mr. Lay's superintendence had all to come up again. They were lower than the sewers, and had to come up because water would not run up-hill. Heard Mr. Kempshaw complain about Mr. Lay's inattention to his interests.

Other witnesses having been examined,

Mr. Bignell, for defendant, said the answer to the action was, that the buildings, when the plaintiff was dismissed, were not worth 750*l.* the sum plaintiff charged commission for, nor did their value amount to anything like 500*l.* Whatever the value of the houses were, his client was willing to pay five per cent. on that amount, and which, according to his client's valuation would come to 32*l.* and their set-off of 14*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* would, deducted from this, leave the amount paid into court.

Mr. Kempshaw stated that he discharged the plaintiff on account of his bad management. He complained to him about burying 2½ rods of brickwork, and he threatened to make away with himself. Plaintiff's drains went 2 feet below the sewers. They were obliged to cut away the fireplace to make headway. Plaintiff had taken one of the houses for himself, and for this house he had ordered plate-glass for his windows, and mahogany for other parts of the house, and other expensive materials which were not required. When witness discharged him he had not expended 400*l.* on the houses. When finished they would cost about 700*l.* In cross-examination.—The houses were not yet finished. Had not yet fixed their rental. They would not let for 100*l.* a year each. Had asked a party 100*l.* for the rent of one. Mr. Lay was to pay 50*l.* a year rent for one. Is no scholar. Bought timber to build them at the sale of the Hippodrome for 74*l.* enough to build four houses. Was offered 100*l.* for his purchase.

Mr. Worthington was called to prove that in conversation he had with plaintiff, he told him (witness) that the houses would not cost 500*l.*; and that they were not substantially built, and the timber was of an inferior description.

Mr. Keene (for plaintiff), in reply, observed that this was one of those cases in which professional men had to suffer from the interference of ignorant principals. The defendant, Kempshaw, who knew no more of building than he did of letters, had thought fit to give contrary directions to those laid down by his surveyor; and the natural consequence was that the drains were not on a level with the sewers, and some of the brickwork got buried through the deep foundations sunk, through the defendant's orders. Finding these evils to result from his ignorant interference, the defendant threw all the blame upon a gentleman well versed in all matters relating to buildings, and had thought fit to refuse payment for his services. With respect to the value of the houses, it was preposterous to suppose that they were not worth 750*l.* when defendant acknowledged to asking 150*l.* a year rent for the two. His client had produced the evidence of Mr. Pennington, a surveyor of high standing, and who had very fairly stated that the charges were moderate. The defendant, on the other hand, had not thought it desirable to bring forward rebutting testimony as to surveyors' valuation, but relied upon his own opinions, backed by his ignorance of figures or of a foot-rule. He urged upon the Court that the plaintiff was fully entitled to the amount claimed.

The Judge (Adolphus) said he did not think the case was made out. He was not sure whether the plaintiff's being discharged for negligence and for damages arising from such, as was deposed to, did not

bar any claim upon the defendant. He must give a verdict for the defendant, and with costs.

Since this decision, Mr. Keene moved for a new trial, on the grounds of the verdict being unsupported by evidence; and further, that professional men did not come under the same category as domestic servants, who could not recover for wages when dismissed for improper conduct.

A rather warm discussion took place between the judge and Mr. Keene respecting the view taken by the court, and the judge took time to consider the motion; since which, his Honour gave judgment, by refusing the application for a new trial, with costs.

ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS.

ALLOW me to ask your sympathy in behalf of the assistants of the architectural profession. Persons engaged in the executive department throughout the metropolis have for some time past made it a rule for their men to leave their employment at an earlier hour on Saturdays. The same may be said of many of the mercantile houses in the City. And why should not the same privilege be extended to the architects' assistants, who are mostly confined in offices for eight or nine hours per diem, and who would be only too happy to avail themselves of the opportunity which would be afforded them for recreation and improvement both of body and mind, if the time for closing architects' offices on Saturdays could be fixed at one o'clock p.m.? and thus during the long days a few hours would be afforded them for professional improvement in the ways you have at times so wisely suggested. SET SQUARE.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

The following are taken from the list for January, 1854, published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania*:—For an Improved Mode of Fixing Likenesses in Monuments: Wm. Boyd, Garrettsville, Ohio. Claim.—"Combining with a monument or grave-stone, a case, having a concave mirror set in the back part, and having also within it a miniature likeness of the deceased, which may be kept secure from the action of the weather, or from liability to receive other injury, said miniature being attached to the cover of the case in such way that by opening the cover, the likeness may be viewed by reflection in the mirror, substantially in the manner set forth." For an Improved Mortising Chisel: J. W. McGaffey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Claim.—"Having two cutting lips inserted in a slot or recess in the lower end of a stock, said lips working upon pins which pass through the stock. The inner surfaces of the lips being constructed as shown, and having a tongue working between them, which tongue, when the chisel is raised, forces apart the cutting edges of the lips, and throws out the chip from between the said lips; the cross-bar of the tongue, when the chisel descends, throwing apart the upper portions of the lips, and closing the lower and cutting ends, the tongue being raised between the lips by means of the spring, or its equivalent." For an Improvement in Mortising Machines: Hezekiah B. Smith, Lowell, Mass. Claim.—"The combination for reversing the chisel, by power applied by friction (with band, or otherwise) and stops, operated so as to stop the chisel when reversed, in the manner essentially as set forth." For an Improved Mortising Machine: Jacob E. Brown and Stephen S. Bartlett, Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Claim.—"Operating the chisel by the graduated conical cam, in combination with mechanism described, or its equivalent, which enables the operator to vary the length of the stroke made by the chisel while it is in operation, or suspend its motion at pleasure, without disconnecting the driving power applied to operate the machine." For an Improvement in Machinery for Mortising Frames for Window Blinds: D. M. Cummings, North Enfield, New Hampshire. Claim.—"The moveable platform, spacing gauge, and oblique ways, when combined and arranged with each other, and with the adjustable gauge bits, &c. or their equivalents, in such a manner that the mortises formed will be exactly equi-distant from each other, and also, in such a manner that any desired degree of inclination may be given to said mortises, substantially as herein set forth; disclaiming the use of the said moveable platform, save when employed in combination with the spacing gauge and oblique ways, as set forth." For an Improved Machine for Making Window Blinds: Moses C. Stiles and Tristrum S. Lewis, Hollis, Maine. Claim.—"We do not claim the cutter, chisel, or any part of the machine, separately; but what we do claim is, the combination of the cutter and chisel, worked simultaneously by the foot of the operator, or by other power, in the manner and for the purposes set forth." For a Spiral or Worm-Joint Hinge: Perry G. Bates, Waterbury, Connecticut. Claim.—"The spiral or worm-joint hinge, constructed as described."

Miscellanea.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The March meeting of this society was held on Wednesday week, when a whole constellation of new members, headed by Lord Rosse himself, were proposed and elected. The secretary then laid on the table the printed Transactions for 1852, with numerous illustrations, and announced that the part for 1853 will also shortly be ready. The first instalment of the society's publications for 1854, under an expedited arrangement, was also produced. Various presentations to the library and museum were then made, and papers read on Sligo Antiquities, "Giants' Cinders," the Archæological Court of the Irish Exhibition, the Old Kilkenny Canal, and St. Patrick's Money. By the new arrangements, members may obtain the full proceedings of each meeting in as short a time as possible after they take place.

THE IRON TRADE.—The quarterly meeting masters met in great force to resist any attempt by speculators to raise prices, and it was resolved that no advance should be made: indeed, the actual prices have rather shown a tendency in the contrary direction. The nominal prices, therefore, per ton are still 10*l.* for bars,; 11*l.* for hoops; and 12*l.* for sheets. Pigs are looking up,—for hot or cold blast respectively, 5*l.* and 5*l.* 15*s.* There is a falling off in the foreign markets, but a steady home trade, especially for marine purposes. The total exports from the United Kingdom in 1852, have been stated as follows:—Pig-iron, 240,491 tons; bars and rails, 548,996 tons; rods, 18,696 tons = 808,183 tons. Of which there were shipped to the United States—Pig-iron, 104,230 tons; bars and rails, 334,224 tons; rods, 1,439 tons = 439,893 tons; leaving 368,290 tons for the requirements of the rest of the world.——New iron works have been founded in South Durham as well as in North Yorkshire, for the working of the Cleveland iron stone. The Mersey Steel and Iron Company's new works, at Liverpool, were opened on Saturday in last week, with a dinner for 500 persons, principally those employed about the works.

NORWICH SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—A general meeting of the subscribers of this institution was held on Monday in last week, when office bearers were appointed, and the chairman explained the reasons which had led to the recommendation, on the part of the committee, to the Board in London, to remove Mr. Heaviside from the office of master. From this explanation it appeared that there was no specific charge against him, but that he was "eccentric and impracticable" in his conduct, so much so that the committee could not work with him; and had also given great dissatisfaction in the school by favouritism to particular pupils. These explanations were deemed satisfactory, and the proceedings terminated.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—A broken cargo of Quebec pine, 45 feet average, has been sold to the trade at 2*s.* per foot from the yard. Of St. John the only parcel landing is being yarded, and is held for 10*d.* per foot over the average girth, or for 18-inch, 2*s.* 4*d.* per foot. Three cargoes of Baltic timber, of good quality, have changed hands at 2*s.* 6*d.* per foot. Of the cargoes of deals recently arrived two have been sold from the quay; one of pine and spruce mixed at 13*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* round, and the other, with less pine, at 13*l.* per std. being equal to an advance on the previous sales of 20*s.* to 25*s.* per std. The still low price of deals, compared with that of timber in the log, will ensure a demand for this description of wood, and the stop to the supply from the Baltic, which last year was 1,326,325 loads, against 1,204,629 loads colonial, or equal to 59 of the whole supply, is materially enhancing the value of present stocks.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN WORKHOUSES.—The Irish workhouses had above 1,000 acres of land under cultivation at Michaelmas last, either wholly or partially, by the boys in the workhouses, the number of boys so employed being 3,783; and 3,196 boys were being instructed in trades, as tailors, shoemakers, and the like. The whole number of boys (between nine and fifteen) in the workhouses was 12,320; of girls, 14,273. Of the girls, 9,166 were under industrial training. The instruction occupies four or five hours a day. During the previous year above 5,000 boys and girls obtained employment outside their workhouses.

BUILDING REGULATIONS AT RUGBY.—A petition, by the builders of Rugby, is said to have been presented to the Local Board of Health, requesting the board to reconsider a resolution that the party walls of houses be carried up past the slates, and representing that without this the walls would be as effectual for the prevention of fire, and the cost of building very considerably lessened. Surely there is some mistake in this report: we cannot believe that the Rugby builders have made any such representation. The matter, it is added, was ordered to stand over till next meeting of the board.

STRIKES, &c.—It appears that the skilled workmen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, who have been receiving 6*s.* a day for ten hours' labour, and were carried on the rail to and from work for 9*d.* a week, have struck for "nine hours a day and no surrender." A printed notice was issued to the effect that the demand could not be entertained. The directors expected that the inconvenience would be but temporary.——A large number of the journeymen joiners of Hull lately struck work. They required an addition of 6*d.* a day, besides some alteration in the time of working. The masters resisted the application: bad trade and the increased price of materials, they said, did not justify such an advance.——A recent difference between the master joiners of Hawick and their workmen lately assumed a more serious aspect. Eleven of the employers having combined to resist the demand of the workmen, they adopted a resolution somewhat similar to one adopted by the Edinburgh masters, contending that there was no reason for a rise of wages at present, and that, therefore, they who were dissatisfied and left their work would have no chance of obtaining employment in the locality, as they were determined to adhere to their resolution. A number of the workmen have already left, as they consider the wages lower in Hawick than in other towns. The average wage here is 17*s.* per week, not 1*l.* as was elsewhere reported. The men have asked 1*l.* which has been refused.——The master joiners of Selkirk held a meeting on Saturday week, at which it was agreed to grant the request of their workmen to shorten the hours of labour from sixty to fifty-seven per week.——The journeymen joiners, masons, plumbers, and slaters of Galashiels have come to an amicable arrangement with the masters for a reduction of three hours on Saturday afternoon (thus bringing the week to fifty-seven hours) at the same weekly wage as hitherto, with the exception of the joiners, who receive a shilling advance, making their weekly wage 1*l.*——In consequence of a representation to the Arbroath master painters, the journeymen have received an advance of two shillings a week on their former wages.

ARCHITECTS' CHARGES.—*In causa*, Norton and Another *v.* Blanckensee, at the Birmingham County Court, reported at some length in the local *Journal* plaintiffs were architects and surveyors, in Birmingham, and defendant, a merchant, of same place. The action was brought to recover 78*l.* for professional services rendered by plaintiffs, father and son, to defendant—the principal item, 58*l.* 16*s.* being charges for superintendence in erection and finishing of eight front houses, six back houses, and two shops, situated in Wrottesley-street, a new thoroughfare leading out of Smallbrook-street. Defendant, "in case it should be considered plaintiff had performed the duties of a superintending architect or clerk of works, and that he was entitled to the usual 2½ per cent." had paid into court 33*l.* namely, 28*l.* for per centage, and 5*l.* for other charges. For plaintiffs, Mr. J. W. Hornblower, Mr. S. Briggs, and Mr. Lee, were called, and deposed that, in their opinion, the charge of 58*l.* 16*s.* was not an unreasonable one. After other evidence was given on both sides, the jury returned a verdict, finding the plaintiff was entitled to 2½ per cent. on the outlay, namely, 28*l.*; and as 33*l.* had been paid into court, the verdict was entered for defendant.

THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.—It is announced that we are to have a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the war. Whatever else this may mean, I presume it will involve a total cessation from business. In this case all persons who are paid according to the number of hours they work will lose one-sixth of their weekly wages, whilst all those possessed of a yearly income or salaries will lose only a day's work, about which there will be very little indignant correspondence. I do not profess any very profound comprehension of the theory of these matters, but I cannot imagine that it is in any way contemplated that one class of the community should make sacrifices which the others do not, nor can I believe that it is intended that the working classes generally should have this self-inflicted foretaste of the hardships and the burdens which, for the sake of the freedom and happiness of their children and their children's children, they will assuredly before long have to endure. The remedy is so simple, that I hope you will not only suggest it to that numerous class of your readers who are employers of labour, but urge it upon them as an act of justice which they are bound to do: by giving their men the option of making up the day so lost by an extra hour every day for a fortnight, or two hours per day for a week, neither party would suffer any pecuniary loss.—B. H.

THE ST. MARGARET'S ESTATE, RICHMOND, is to be allotted on the 7th June. It contains 75 acres on the banks of the Thames, purchased of Lord Kilmorey, by the Conservative Land Society. Something is said of the erection of a new station at St. Margaret's, between Richmond and Twickenham stations. It is intended to preserve the mansion if possible.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—A meeting of this society was held at Edinburgh on Monday in last week. A paper was read on the coinage of Ceylon during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, by Dr. W. H. Scott. Dr. Beddoe, Fellow of the Ethnological Society of London, then read a paper on Scottish ethnology. Mr. John Stuart read a notice of an "eirde" house, or underground chamber, recently discovered in the parish of Tarland, Aberdeenshire. Numerous donations to the museum and library were laid on the table.

Omnibuses for Tradesmen.—If a spirited company would take this matter up, much good might be done. I rode to-day in *three busses, and they were not half full;* because the fares are too high, and the deception too frequent. I suspect these omnibus proprietors will not see their interest until the new light brings the air and water carriages upon the road, and then good-bye to omnibuses.—T.

Restricted Liability in Partnerships.—An important debate, extending over three days, has occupied the attention of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on this subject. The council of the chamber had adopted a resolution recommending a change in the law, so as to legalize limited liability partnerships. The result of the debate is, the adoption of the council's proposition by a majority of twenty-seven to eighteen. The question, however, is deemed so important, that a poll is to be taken after the publication of the discussion.

Sale of the Attwood Estates.—The estates of Mr. John Attwood, consisting of farms and houses at Harwich, and the mansion and domain of Hylands, have been offered for sale and partly sold. The first day's sale, on Tuesday in last week, comprised a part of the property at Harwich. Twenty lots were sold, including "Holly Lodge" mansion, Dovercourt, for 2,600*l.*; and Dovercourt Hall Farm, for 2,150*l.* Brookman's Farm, house, homestead, and 83a. 0r. 11p. in Dovercourt, was sold for 2,200*l.* The Hylands estate was offered on Wednesday. After some delay, a gentleman bid 150,000*l.* No other bidding was made. Mr. Beadel said, the lowest price he was instructed to sell at was 240,000*l.* If not disposed of by private contract, the estate will be shortly cut up into lots. For the remainder of the farms and houses at Dovercourt and Harwich the biddings were very spirited; property in that district, it would appear, standing high in public favour, there being a struggle to secure the various lots, which it was considered realized enormous prices. The "Toll Gate Farm," Dovercourt, house, homestead, and 38a. 2r. 36p. let at 92*l.* 10s.; copyhold; sold for 2,000*l.* "Dove House Farm," Ramsey, house, homestead, and 26a. 0r. 38p. let at 57*l.* 10s.; copyhold; sold for 2,050*l.* Residence, Ramsey, in hand, and two fields, let at 28*l.*; leasehold for 999 years from 1678, at peppercorn rent; sold for 700*l.* Ditto, ditto, near Toll Gate Farmhouse, let at 20*l.*; sold for 440*l.* Two enclosures, "Upper and Lower Clays," 14a. 3r. 3p. Dovercourt, held at 29*l.*; copyhold; sold for 800*l.*

Discovery of Roman Remains.—There have been lately discovered in some gardens near Nerac (Lot-et-Garonne) a number of Roman mosaics representing birds, fruits, fishes, flowers, and arabesques. They are considered to belong to the era of Julius Cæsar, and are supposed to have been used in the palace of one of his pro-consuls. A local tradition declares that they were discovered a first time in the thirteenth century, and employed by the Templars in a magnificent commandery which they had built on the site now occupied by the gardens mentioned above. That building, the traditions state, was burnt down in about a century after, and human skeletons, charcoal and burnt matters of various kinds lately found on the spot, seem to give some countenance to the story. A part of the mosaics were purchased by a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood to adorn his country-seat, and the rest have been offered for sale.

The St. Katherine Docks.—A new warehouse for housing foreign goods in bond, has been completed. It is believed to be the largest and most complete building of the kind in the country, and has an imposing appearance from its magnitude.

Waterproofing of Railway Arches.—It has lately been my misfortune to diurnally perambulate, on my way to the "City," a line of thoroughfare having railway bridges thrown across some of the streets. Now, though I am not so fastidious with regard to dress as many young men of my acquaintance, I *do* most strongly object to an overcharged globule of rain, or other liquid, descending in my neck, spoiling one of the stiffest of "threefolds." I am an enemy to "Dampers" of any description in general, and showers (Danaen only excepted) in particular, but to "be put out of one's way" (having to go down the next turning) when a felt lining would cheaply and adequately provide a remedy, is more than can be borne by your humble servant. Rheumaticus.

Dublin.—A correspondence has passed lately between the Lord Lieutenant and the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of the application for a grant of money to carry on certain improvements in the city of Dublin. His Excellency, as we announced, had recommended a grant of 60,000*l.*; but the Treasury, though "fully alive to the advantages which would result from the accomplishment of the various plans suggested, regret that they are unable to comply with the request, as they could not ask Parliament to grant money from the general revenue of the country for the purpose of effecting local improvements, however desirable they may be." Notwithstanding this reply, the corporation are about to send a deputation to London, to renew the application to the Prime Minister.

Burning of Hungerford-hall, Strand.—Hungerford-hall was totally destroyed by fire last week, while in possession of the proprietor of a panorama of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. The casualty is attributed to extra jets of gas behind the canvas on the stage. It is long since we pointed out how such accidents might be prevented and valuable property protected, by rendering combustible substances, such as canvas and scenery, curtains, &c. nearly or altogether incombustible, by saline or other saturation.

New Railway Station at Wolverhampton.—Contracts for the erection of the station to be occupied jointly by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company, the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Company, and Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton Company, have been taken, and the erection of the buildings, which will occupy twelve months, will be proceeded with forthwith. The site selected is on the road leading to Wednesfield. In front, the station will be 325 feet in length, and the platform within, which will be covered with a roof of glass and corrugated iron, will be considerably longer. The external elevation presents a central building in the Italian style, with extensive wings; terminated by pavilions, flanked at each end by out-offices, for general purposes. In the central building, the front of which will be 76 feet 6 inches, three doors will open into a vestibule, 36 feet 5 inches by 45 feet clear, in which there will be four booking-offices and staircases. The means of exit will be through passages, each 11 feet 9 inches wide, on each side of the central building. Blue bricks with stone dressings will be used.

Electric Telegraph for Railway Trains.—Capt. Wynne, a Government inspector, proceeded by express train last week from Euston-square to Birmingham, for the purpose of witnessing a trial of Professor Gluckman's invention for communicating between guards and drivers. Several signals, it is reported, were given by the guard, and instantly answered by the engine-driver. This was done while passing through various tunnels, during which time the noise of the train was considerable. It is estimated that the cost of attaching the apparatus to railway carriages will be about 17*s.* for each carriage, and about 2*l.* 10s. for the battery fixed in the guard's van and the bell apparatus on the engine. The idea of perplexing engine-drivers with the management of electric telegraphs while they ought to be attending exclusively to their engines does not seem to us to be a happy one at all, but perhaps the report is inaccurate in this respect.

Lighting of Churches.—In a paper lately read before the members of the Oxford Architectural Society, Mr. Skidmore thus referred to this subject:—What course would our forefathers have pursued had they possessed a medium for lighting so brilliant as that which has fallen to the lot of the present day? They would have so treated it as to render it a point of beauty in the adornment of the church. The fine effects produced in large churches by groups of small scintillations of flame producing a long vista of light leading eastward were then adverted to, and attention given to delicacy of hammered metal work for standards or other instruments by which the light would be conveyed to the building, treating them in harmony with the adherent nature of the material to be lighted. The construction of standards for isolated places, with wrought-iron supports analogous to the use of flying buttresses were enlarged on, as also the difference of treatment when attached to seats, and absence of any occasion when properly used for cutting away mouldings for the insertion of lead piping. The desirability of using foliage in the ornamentation suited to the part of the church for which they were intended was pointed out, and the vine and passion flower leaf cited as suited to the chancel, and other leaves, as those peculiar to the locality, to the other portions of the church.

Measurement of Brickwork.—The suggestion made by your correspondent "Z." as to the standard of brickwork, I think deserves the serious consideration of parties connected with the building trade. In London the rod reduced is the general standard, and I believe the same custom prevails over many parts of the country. This standard is attended with the disadvantages that it is almost an imaginary quantity (I do not speak in the mathematical sense), and that it is difficult to use, in mental calculations, with any approach to accuracy. I am not aware, moreover, that there are any peculiar advantages attendant upon its use, beyond the sanction of custom. This custom has been deviated from in several instances by architects of repute; and I have reason to believe it is but little followed by civil engineers. The quantity mentioned by your correspondent, viz. the yard cube, would, I think, be preferable to the rod reduced; but as I am not advocating any particular quantity, I would suggest, if his recommendation should not meet with approval, the yard superficial of brick-and-a-half work. Either of these quantities would, I have little doubt, be more convenient than the rod, and they certainly could be more readily used in mental calculations.—T. J. P.

New Style of Sepulchral Monument.—The *Birmingham Journal* of last week gives an account of some specimens of a new kind of sepulchral ornament, to which previous allusion has been made, and which consists in a combination of bronze electrotype with artificial stone. The bronzes are said to be good as well as cheap art-works, in which the crudity of mere castings is superseded by the closest impressions of the original sculptural idea, while the artificial stone affords a cheap mode of reproducing architectural or other details. The inventor is Mr. Potts, of Birmingham.

Artesian Well at Braintree.—The *Chelmsford Chronicle* publishes the details of a trial bore just completed at Braintree. The Local Board of Health, having a strong impression in favour of obtaining a supply of soft water on the Artesian principle, instead of the hard surface water from above the London clay, consulted Mr. Prestwich, the author of a recent work, "On the Water bearing Strata around London," and by his advice resolved upon making the attempt. At the depth of 245 feet from the surface, an apparently inexhaustible supply of water, said by ordinary tests to possess a considerable degree of softness, was got. The bore was made in a field adjoining Pods Brook, at an elevation, according to the ordnance survey, of 145 feet above the sea, being nearly 90 feet below the level of the highest part of the town. From a bore not exceeding 2 inches at the bottom, without any head or reservoir, but merely by introducing a common hand-pump, as much as twenty gallons per minute were obtained, and no exertions could reduce the level at which the water stood. The peculiarity of this trial is, the remarkable development of the mottled clays and sands between the London clay and the chalk. The well-borer, Mr. John Goode, of Great Baddow, stated that in thirty-five years' experience in various parts of Essex, he had never met with a similar thickness in these beds; and Mr. Prestwich remarked that, though by no means uncommon to the west of London, there were no previously ascertained data to lead him to expect such a thickness in these strata to the eastward.

Lock-making in the United States.—The manufacture of locks appears to be rapidly extending. In an establishment at Pittsburgh, employing 350 men in making locks, coffee-mills, copying-presses, &c. good work was being turned out. Another at New Haven, Connecticut, employs about 200 men in making locks and lock-handles. The latter are made of coloured clays, so mixed as to present a grained appearance. They are first moulded by hand, then turned in a self-acting lathe with great rapidity, and are afterwards baked in a furnace. Padlocks are made here of a superior quality to those of the same class ordinarily imported from England, and are not more expensive.—*New York Exhibition Report.*

Suggestions for Builders.—Perceiving that there is to be a new Metropolitan Buildings Bill, I beg to suggest that previous to any building being erected, proper drains and roads be made, and that all footings and brickwork to the height of 3 feet above the level of the surface of the earth, be built of vitrified bricks, thereby preventing any dampness arising; the same description of bricks to be used for all cellars, or underground work, and for more securely preventing noxious effluvia in houses: the earth in basement, or under the parlour floors, as the case might be, should be excavated 3 feet from such floors, then a layer of concrete be put in, and covered over with rough plate glass, thereby preventing any smell and vermin from annoying the inmates. It should be enforced that all air bricks for ventilation of ground-floors of houses should be at least 9 inches above the level of the earth. There are hundreds of new houses where the air bricks are below the ground. Bemarton-street, Caledonian-road, is an instance.

C. C.

TENDERS

For erecting printing-offices, in Suffolk-lane, City, for Mr. James Truscott. Mr. G. Grayson, architect.

Freeman	£8,452	0	0
W. Cubitt	7,419	0	0
Browne	7,050	0	0
Lawrence	6,977	0	0
Harmer	6,948	0	0

For the erection of two houses, at Hadley, near Barnet.

Bird, London	£2,145	0	0
Hayward and Co.	2,097	0	0
Lawrence	2,030	0	0
Hill and Ladds, Barnet	1,968	0	0

For the new hall and market for the New Swindon Improvement Company. Mr. Edwd. Roberts, of London, architect. Quantities supplied by Messrs. Batstone and Hunt,

	If with Bath stone internal ashlar to hall.
Messrs. Holland, London	£8,927 ...
Myers, London	6,900 ... 6,720
May and Son, Bath	6,469 ... 6,519
Major, Swindon	6,275 ... 6,355
Streeter, Bath (accepted)	5,934 ... 5,974

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. C." "W. C. M." "S. A." "Johnny Bull" (has our full permission to shave if he please, although we cannot print his letter); "T. C." "T. J. P." "G. R. F." "J. D. P." "T. O. Jun." "C. T." "J. A. P." "J. B." "H. Q." "Rev. J. F." "T. P. Jun." "E. H. N." (the stove in question is not yet ready to be submitted to the public). "J. H." "J. W." "Messrs. P." "J. O. Jun." "J. F. R." "E. C. S. B." (will appear), "Glass" (ditto), "Hartlepool," "Quondam," "M. C." (ten to five are ordinary hours, but these vary in different offices), "City Subscriber."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th GEORGE BAKER, Esq. in the Chair.

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J. Taylor, esq.
H. Tregon, esq.
J. Tillott, esq.
S. Watkins, esq.
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Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at the London Tavern, and at the Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swithin's-lane.

April 6, 1854. W. ALLARD, Secretary.

APPRENTICE to a BUILDER WANTED.—One who has been some time at the bench would be preferred. A premium will be required.—Apply to Mr. HAWKE, Builder, 3, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, and 1, Hamilton-terrace, Newcross.

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WANTED, a competent Man to Superintend the MANUFACTORY of STOVES, RANGES, and IRON BEDSTEADS in an Industrial Institution. Reference to character will be required. Address, post-paid, to Mr. HARRIS, Stationer, Grafton-street East, Tottenham-court-road.

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A STEADY, practical Man, of strict integrity, who is used to the building branches, wants a SITUATION, as UNDER CLERK and MESSENGER, or where he can be generally serviceable. Is a good reader and writer, is quick and accurate at accounts, understands painting and glazing, and has a knowledge of the various new cements. Salary moderate.—Address, post paid, to A. B. Post-office, 111, Blackfriars-road.

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A GENTLEMAN, who has been five years in an architect's office, wishes to IMPROVE himself in MEASURING and VALUING LAND, &c.—Apply, by letter, to H. A. C. Porter's Lodge, Furnival's-inn, London.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

A THOROUGH practical CARPENTER, CLERK of WORKS, or GENERAL FOREMAN, is open to an ENGAGEMENT; is well experienced in the building trade, both labour and materials; has had considerable practice upon railway works, as bridges, stations, platforms, viaducts, and other heavy work, and is fully qualified to take the entire management of the building department upon an estate. Testimonials and references unexceptionable; aged 37.—Address, A. G. care of Mr. Buck, Saw-maker, Waterloo-road.

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A NEAT and CLEAN DRAUGHTSMAN, who understands both geometrical and perspective drawing, is desirous of a SITUATION at a moderate salary.—Address, A. B. Mrs. Bradshaw's, 3, South-front, Southampton.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN, many years in a builder's office, and well acquainted with the general routine of the same, is in want of a SITUATION.—The most unexceptionable references given.—Address, pre paid, to G. W. D. 55, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

AS TIMEKEEPER, or CLERK in a prime-cost office, or to take account of castings; a young man, aged 24. Can have good recommendations from the firm where last employed.—Address, P. R. 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, City.

FOREIGN TIMBER TRADE.—WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK or TRAVELLER.—Apply to F. R. S. Post-office, Wolverhampton.

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THE Friends of a strong, active, well-educated Youth are desirous of placing him in the Office of a Civil Engineer, where his services would be considered an equivalent. There is no doubt he would be found useful immediately. References given and required.—Address, B. B. B. Office of "The Builder."

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THE Parents of a Youth of respectability, and well-educated, are desirous of APPRENTICING him to the above Business, where he will be treated as one of the family.—Address, with full particulars, to A. B. Post-office, Barking.

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THE Advertiser, a neat and expeditious DRAUGHTSMAN, competent to make working, finished, and perspective drawings, is open to a SITUATION. Salary moderate. Address, K. M. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS.

THE Advertiser is desirous of attaining a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of BUILDING; he is 23 years of age, the son of a country builder, has worked at the bench, and is competent to keep a set of books. Wishing to devote his services in return for his board and lodging. Address, H. J. 329, Strand.

Z. Z.—A MILLWRIGHT, who is also a good draughtsman, is in want of EMPLOYMENT. Address, pre-paid, to Z. Z. Central Post-office, Piccadilly, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—TO BUILDERS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in an old-established business, who can command about from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* The premises are extensive, and held upon lease at a moderate rent; they consist of two dwelling-houses, workshops, drying-sheds, stabling for four horses, and 10-horse power steam-engine, with circular saw bench and frame.—For particulars apply, by letter, to W. B. at Mr. Mansell's, Printer, 3, King-street, Borough.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS USING STEAM POWER.

J. LEACH, Practical Brewery Millwright, Manufacturer of Jones's Patent Governor Regulator for Steam-engines, for maintaining an uniform speed when work is thrown on or off the engine: references where they may be seen in use.—26, Critchill-place, New North-road, Hoxton.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs. on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the largest in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf road, City-road, London.

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STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.

Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

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HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

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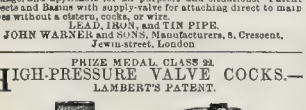
HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

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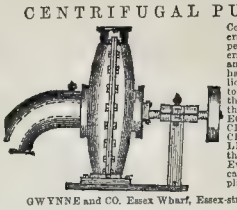

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold) to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

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WARNER'S PATENT CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump..... £1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 18 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing..... 3 0 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

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Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells, Pumps on hire. Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

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Iron Pails 38s per doz. painted.
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PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

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BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from two-horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most improved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double-purchase cranes also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery, made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and CO. Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, City-road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

FORTY-HORSE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE by Rennie, nearly new.—TO BE SOLD, a High-pressure direct-acting STEAM-ENGINE, with 39-in. cylinder in jacket, expansion-valve, and gear; 6 feet stroke, flywheel, 18 to 20 tons weight; wrought-iron crank, crank shaft, and connecting rod, wrought-iron columns, and cast-iron bed-plate. Apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO CONTRACTORS

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from such-rise power to seventy-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased and can be seen at work at Messrs. MERWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 32, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

FOR SALE, in consequence of the owner making alterations and requiring more power, a capital 16-horse high pressure STEAM-ENGINE. May be seen in full work at Mr W. R. WOOD'S Sawing and Planing Mills, Wandsworth, Surrey.

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought Iron Girder Bridges, Gas Holders, and General Castings, Chains, Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MELROSE and HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Tividale, near Dudley.—London Office, 78, Hatton Garden.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park, Nine Elms, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

N.B. An 8 horse high-pressure engine for sale.

ENGINES and BOILER for SALE, to be seen at the Atlas Works Company, Engineers, Emerson-street, Bankside, Southwark; an eight and ten horse beam engine; also a second hand six-horse engine and boiler, saw-frames, circular saw benches, and wood-planing machines, on the most approved principles. The six-horse engine and boiler to be seen at work on the premises.—For particulars, price, &c. address as above.

PREMIUMS REDUCED THIRTY PER CENT.

Annual Division of Profits.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

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RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

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John Inglis Jerdein, esq.	Frederick Valiant, esq.
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This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 26th of May, 1853, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that whilst the Assurances effected in 1851 were 44 per cent. beyond those of 1850, nearly 70 per cent. beyond those of 1849, and 130 per cent. beyond those of 1848, the Assurances effected in 1852 considerably exceeded those of 1851, 925 new Policies having been issued in that year, covering Assurances to the extent of 186,600*l.* the yearly premiums on which amounted to 5,486*l.* 15*s.* It also appeared that the transactions of the first five months of the present year were greater than those of the corresponding months of 1853, or of any preceding year, whilst during the whole period referred to, the claims arising from deaths were much below their estimated amount. A resolution was thereupon passed, contributing a reduction of 30 per cent. on the premiums payable on all Policies on the participating scale, on which five or more annual premiums had been previously paid.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:—

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium hitherto paid.	Reduction of 30 per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 5 3	14 12 3
25	1,000	23 0 0	6 18 0	16 2 0
35	1,000	41 15 0	13 3 6	30 12 6
45	2,000	80 11 8	24 3 6	56 8 2

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.
Chief Offices—27, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

Rates of Premium moderate
Short-period Policies granted.
Rent Insured.
Losses promptly and liberally settled.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.
King-street, Covent-garden, London.—Established 1836.
Life Assurances in all its branches effected.
Eight-tenths of the Profits divided among the Assured.
A Division of Profits every Five Years.
The Bonus additions have amounted to One-half the Premiums paid on the Policies.
Assurances without profits at reduced rates.
Any information required, either Fire or Life Insurance, with prospectuses and forms of application, may be obtained on application at the Office

W. M. BROWNE, Secretary and Actuary.
Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS.

WEST of ENGLAND FIRE and LIFE OFFICE.
Instituted 1807.

Persons insuring against Fire have, every fifth year, a return of 50 per cent. of the surplus profits
LIFE INSURANCES.—Eighty per cent. of the surplus profits are returned.
Prospectuses and required information may be had gratis upon application to any of the agents; or to CHARLES LEWIS, Esq. the Secretary, at the chief office, Exeter; or at the office, 20, New Bridges-street, of the Manager and Agent in London

JAMES ANDERTON.

THE TRADESMAN'S and MECHANICS' MUTUAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.
Office, "Three Colts," Cambridge-road, Mile-end.

Shares, 25*l.* each. Weekly subscription, 1*s.* per share. Entrance fee, 1*s.* per share.

The FIRST WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, APRIL 11th, 1854.

Prospectuses, or any information respecting the Society, can at all times be obtained on application at the Office as above.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 36A, Moorgate-street.

Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium

Loans can at all times be obtained and repaid by small instalments.

Investment Policies secure a payment of the amount assured in 13, 16, or 7 years, or at death if it should previously occur, on which advances can be obtained

Persons about to subscribe to Building Societies, will find the Building Policies issued by this Office combine the Assurance of Life with all the advantages derived from a Building Society.

Medical Gentlemen remunerated for their cases for their reports.

Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted

Polices indisputable. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted 1820

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

The SCALE of PREMIUMS adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the profits, are assigned to policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the premium on insurances of 500*l.* and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 500*l.* and upwards, on the security of policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed capital of 750,000*l.* of which nearly 150,000*l.* is invested, from the risks incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the subscribed and invested capital, will be seen by the following statement:—

On the 31st October, 1853, the sums assured, including Bonus added, amounted to	£3,500,000
The premium fund to more than	800,000
And the annual income from the same source, to	100,000

Insurances, without participation in profits, may be effected at reduced rates. SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. { Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Covering Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT.—This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and its suitableness for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic qualities, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough Surfaces; its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint), that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.

MANUFACTURERS,

PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. Those manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK —LONDON —PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 6d. per cwt., casks extra if new.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint; is without smell, dries in one hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of dry lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 8s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 3s. per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

DAMP WALLS! DAMP WALLS!—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of long duration; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered in a short time after the last coat of plaster has been put on. Also for the repairs of old houses its value is great. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d.—Prepared only by Mr. J. STENT, Surveyor, Warminster. May be purchased of all respectable Druggists or Paper-dealers for 3s. per quart, or 10s. per gallon.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. Manufacturers of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT for all purposes Cement is applicable, solicit a continuance of that patronage with which they have so long been favoured.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

ROMAN and OTHER CEMENTS, Manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, successor to the Patentees, PARKER and WYATT, who, in 1796, first introduced PARKER'S ROMAN CEMENT; also Tarras and Portland Cements, English and French Plaster, Terra Cotta Chimney Pots, Trusses, &c.

Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts, Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possess extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO hee to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 21, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—QUARRY TO BE LET. Land to be let for the purpose of raising Blue Lias Lime of superior quality. The natural hydraulic properties of this kind of lime, and the great estimation in which it is held for the construction of buildings in wet or damp situations, are sufficient recommendations for its adoption in all such works as wharf walls, docks, &c. and also for concrete foundations. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. The Blue Lias Limestone is on the Bishop's Itchington Estate, near Southam, Warwickshire. The Oxford and Birmingham Railway passes through the Estate, and the Blue Lias Limestone is close to the railway.—Apply by letter to T. A. J. care of Mr. Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly, London.

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Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS CEMENTS of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

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GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster: and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

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SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

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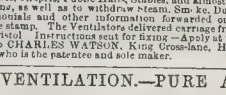

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1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

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N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

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ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

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E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration. All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

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FIRST-CLASS WINDOW BLINDS.—No Extra Charges for Fixing within ten miles.—Country orders carriage free.—HADLEY and CO. confidently invite attention to their stock of blinds. Their system is to supply only the best articles, for which their prices will be found unparalleled.—Inside Venetian blinds, per square foot, 7d.; outside Venetian blinds, in cases, 5d.; outside, brushed cloth blinds, in cases, 1s 6d.; best holland spring roller blinds, 7d.; best holland roller blinds, mounted with brass cycle 8d.; gauze wire blinds in mahogany or walnut frames. Painted, polished frames, 1s. 2d. Estimates promptly furnished. HADLEY and CO. Window Blind Manufacturers, 152, Sloane-street, Chelsea. The trade supplied.

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Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

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1853.

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STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

N.B. These are made with at the discharge-ends, inclining downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto offered to the public for similar purposes.

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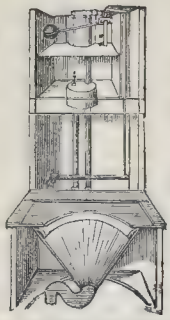

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R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

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GENTLEMEN, I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
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LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,
MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers. Mill-wall, Poplar.—Closet-basins, urinals, slop-pans, plug-cocks, washhand-tables, beer-machine handles, close-handles, bath-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, tea-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic Engineer, 76, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,
NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 28, 1853. No. 3,536.

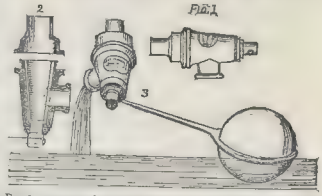


FIG. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in Action.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High-pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the most perfectly prevents waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE
DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14,
VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect formity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs; Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardson's, south Wharf, ditto.—G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Crock Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbett's Depôt, Britten-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

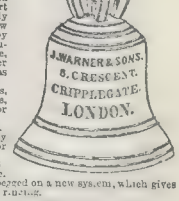
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in tune, and far less costly than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, agreeably to Scale.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.



MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved fittings, and cast in a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, wish to call the attention of Architects, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the best and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne,
1, 8, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow
27, Dale street, Manchester.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CAPITALISTS

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on MAY next (unless previously sold by private contract), nearly FOUR ACRES of BUILDING LAND, close to and commanding fine views of the sea, situate on the high ground overlooking the town, and admirably adapted for the erection of eight houses, to form a grand square, terrace, or detached villas, with frontages to the sea-remaining unbuilt upon in the town. There are several thousand feet of frontage. A large cottage-orné, stables, and carriage-house in hand, with two other cottages, let at 21*l.* and 30*l.* are on the estate. Three pews in the parish church, and valuable restrictive conditions as to the general character of the buildings to be erected will be imposed upon the purchaser. The purchase money may remain on mortgage, if wished. The owner is so fully convinced of a large and early return by extensively building on this valuable property, that he will willingly agree with a purchaser if desired, to join in expending full 20,000*l.* (in equal proportions) in erections thereon. Tuscan-red building stone, lime, bricks, and sand, on the spot. Timber, &c. by sea and railway into the town. Immediate possession may be had. Plans and particulars obtained of the owner, at Weston-super-Mare; of Messrs. Fisher and Son, Solicitors, Bedford-square, London; and of Messrs. Prankard, Barrister-at-Law, West Harptree, near Bristol.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, COACHMAKERS, TURNERS, AND OTHERS.—Important Sale of fine Larch, Oak, Ash, Beech, Elm, and other Timber.

MR. T. BAXTER is directed to SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, High Elms Park, near Farnborough, Kent, 250 very superior fine large larch trees 100 feet good stems, 100 ash, 50 very fine beech, and 50 evergreens, 200 oak trees, more or less, timber; 3,000 faggots, &c. all drawn out in lots. Also, 100 good standing oaks, with top and bark. May be viewed five days preceding sale; and applying at High Elms Park, and Cartlodge's Yard at the New Inn, Farnborough; Dover Castle, Deptford; Seven Stars Inn, Foot's Cray; Victoria Hotel, Dartford; Greyhound Inn, Croydon; Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks; of Mr. Stow, Farnborough Hall; and of the Auctioneer, Bromley, Kent.

To Builders and Others requiring choice and commanding Freehold Land on the West Side of London.—Important Freehold Building Ground and the Capital Farm Residence and Buildings at Portobello, in the Parish of Kensington, between the Harrow and Bayswater Roads upon the Great Western Railway and the Paddington Canal.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART on TUESDAY, APRIL 18, in various lots, about Twenty-two Acres of remarkably rich FREEHOLD MEADOW LAND, in the healthy and elevated spot, embracing valuable frontages and a great expanse of cheerful and diversified scenery; also the handsome and substantial Farm Residence, with numerous capital building, garden, pleasure, and paddock enclosing of about twelve acres, all with valuable frontages, being part of the unsold portion of the Portobello estate, offering most valuable sites for building, or any other important public undertaking.—Particulars and plans will be shortly published, and may be had at the Auction Mart; at the Royal Oak Inn, Paddington; of Messrs. Lowe, in the Temple; of Mr. Sim, Architect, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill; and of Messrs. Daniel Smith and Son, 1, Langham-place, Portland-road.

The delightful Estate of Tettenhall Wood (nearly six miles from the great railway junction of Wolverhampton.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will (unless acceptable offers shall be previously made by private treaty) submit a PUBLIC COMPETITION, at BIRMINGHAM, in MAY or JUNE next, in lots, a certain portion of this remarkably beautiful and important PROPERTY, comprising Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12, remaining unsold, form no inconsiderable portion of the charming timber-clothed slopes, on the great Shrewsbury and Holyhead road, with the elegant mansion, luxuriant pleasure-grounds and gardens of Tettenhall. Also, a smaller RESIDENCE. This portion of the estate offers several singularly choice, beautiful, and healthy sites for the erection of mansions, removed from the bustle of the town—commanding a superb expanse of rich and diversified scenery, with a fine air and abundant springs of water. The purchasers of these lots will have the best line of the land below them that can not be sold. The Tettenhall Wood estate is viewed and plans and every information obtained at the Offices of Mr. Banks, Architect, Wolverhampton; and of Messrs. Daniel Smith and Son, Land Agents, Wakefield, Hall-mall.

TO PIPE-CLAY AND HEARTH-STONE MAKERS, BUILDERS, DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIAL, AND OTHERS. Jewin street and Jewin-crescent, City.

MR. PEAKE is directed by the Executors of Mr. James Ward, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 11, Jewin-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th of APRIL, at TWELVE the STOCK and IMPLEMENTS IN TRADE of a PIPE-CLAY and HEARTH-STONE MANUFACTURER; comprising a quantity of useful iron and wood screens for the remaining portion of the stock, and several lots of useful building material. At the same time will be sold the valuable lease and Goodwill of the Premises, which have been occupied by the last half-century with the most satisfactory results, unless the same shall previously be disposed of by private contract, which does not at present appear likely. The property may be viewed, and particulars of sale obtained; and further information had of Messrs. Fisher and Son, Solicitors, 165, Aldersgate-street; and at Mr. Peake's Offices, 41, Tooley-street, and 4, Fair-street, Southwark.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS

MR. PEAKE is favoured with instructions from the Executors of Mr. James Ward, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 11, Jewin-street, Lower-road, Islington, and Whitecross-street, City, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, at TWELVE for TWELVE precisely, the STOCK and IMPLEMENTS IN TRADE, of a BUILDER and SEWER CONTRACTOR; comprising a quantity of scaffolding, stone and iron lighters, a large quantity of sewer-gang, mahogany desks, four lithic carts, capital spring cart, two trucks, and other useful effects. The sale will commence at Islington at TWELVE precisely, and Whitecross-street at THREE. May be viewed on the morning of sale. Catalogues had of Messrs Fisher and Son, Solicitors, 165, Aldersgate-street; and at Mr. Peake's Offices, 41, Tooley-street, and 4, Fair-street, Southwark.

Valuable Freehold Property, situate in the best business streets in the Borough of New Windsor

MR. R. P. DUNN has been favoured with instructions from the proprietors to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CASTLE HOTEL, Windsor, on FRIDAY, APRIL 21, at TWO for THREE o'clock, in Lots, by Candle, part of the valuable Freehold and Copyhold Premises, lately known as the SWAN INN, Thames-street, on the north side of the gateway, recently opened to the Great Western Railway, together with the yard, stabling, and outbuildings, and a well of fine spring water. The house contains thirteen rooms, excellent large kitchen and cellarage, and is approached from a frontage of 42 feet, by a depth of 125 feet back of it in fee. The premises, at a moderate rental, are unquestionably the superior business house, or would be very suitable for a banker, coachmaker, or wine merchant, or butcher. Also a Freehold House and Shop in Peascod-street, many years established as a bakery, let at an old rent of 16*l.* per year, and a house with frontage of 21 feet, both adjoining the Jolly Gardeners, let at 13*l.* per annum. Three Cottages at the back, also Freehold tenants, producing 16*l.* per annum, land tax free and sound.

N.B. The above properties present a very desirable and unusual opportunity for safe investments.—The premises may be viewed, and descriptive particulars, with plans, to be obtained ten days previous, at the sale of H. Darvill, Esq. and at Mr. R. P. Dunn's Office, Windsor.

TO MARBLE MASONS, BUILDERS, PLANT BROKERS &c.

MR GARDNER will SELL by AUCTION, at the STONE SAW MILLS, Bross street, New-road, Regent's-park, on 3rd MAY, APRIL 19, at TWELVE, a 5-H.P. high-pressure STEAM ENGINE, Air Pump, Pair of Steam Fly-wheels, Pipes, Pulleys, Shafting, Bearings, Gearing, Saws, Frames, Drawing Gear, and one Boiler and Cottage; 10,000 Feet of MARBLE, in Statuary, Veined, Sienna, Black and Gems, Black and Buff Slabs. On view 2 days prior and morning of sale. Catalogues had on the Premises, and at Mr. Gardner's Office, 15*a*, Tottenham-court-road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Annual Timber Sale, Shortgrove Park, Newport and Wicken, Essex. To be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. NOCKOLDS and KING, upon the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of APRIL, 1854, at our 200 TIMBER TREES, consisting of oak, elm, ash, beech, lime, maple, chestnut, birch, poplar, and willow; 150 capital LARCH FIRS (many of which are upwards of forty years' growth, and very fine); 50 Spruce, Silver, and Scotch ditto; also, 3,500 Faggots, and a large quantity of Firewood, as now lying in lots near the entrance to Wicken village and in Shortgrove Park, all contiguous to good roads. The attention of builders, coopers, and others, is particularly requested to the larch, elm, and ash timber, as many of the trees are of large dimensions and first-rate quality. The sale will commence with the timber at Wicken, at TEN o'clock precisely, and be continued at Shortgrove, Newport, at TWELVE o'clock. Six months' credit will be given, upon approved joint security, on all purchases above 20*l.*—May be viewed by applying at Mr. Tallmach's Farm, Wicken; and to the Bailiff, at Shortgrove Park, of whom catalogues may be had; also at the Coach and Horses Inn, Newport; and of the Auctioneers, Saffron Walden, Essex.

TO BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. JAMES WHITE will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, Thingbourne, about three miles to the west of the Dorking Station, on the Reading and Reigate Railway, on SATURDAY, APRIL 15, at TWELVE o'clock, the eight lots, the valuable MATERIALS of the old Mansion house there, including a large quantity of lead, sound timbers in roofs, joists, and girders, oak and deal floor boards, doors, sashes, doors, and frames, chimney-pieces, paving brick and iron-work.—Catalogues may now be obtained of Mr. Weakes, Stationer, No. 76, Farringdon-street, London; or they will be forwarded, on prepaid application, to the Auctioneer, Dorking.

TO BLACKSMITHS, BUILDERS, COACHMAKERS, AND OTHERS

MR. JAMES WHITE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, at Leatherhead, between Epsom and Dorking, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of APRIL, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock upwards of 20 tons of bar, rod, square and sheet iron, 250 pieces of sheet tin, 6 cwt. flue, 1 ton of spare and new steel cart springs, about 200 house-bells, and a number of other trade items late the property of Mr. James Pullen, Whitesmith, Bellhanger, &c. of Leatherhead, deceased. Catalogues may now be obtained of Mr. Weakes, Stationer, No. 76, Farringdon-street, London; or they will be forwarded, on prepaid application to the Auctioneer, Dorking.

Third sale of Building Materials, to clear the ground for Battersea park

MR. W. R. GLASIER is honoured with instructions from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL the 19th, at TWELVE precisely, in lots, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS, of the capital newly-erected house and premises known as the "British Flag," close to the Red-house Pier, and 3 house and premises on the Park-road, Battersea, and the existing of about 200,000 capital stock and other bricks, brambler, flooring, slates, tiles, iron, cisterns, lead, stone, valuable oak and deal, capital 4-feet copper, York-stair and other paving, doors, sashes, and frames, fittings, fixtures, and other effects, lying exceedingly well for land and water carriage. May be viewed the day prior, and morning of sale. Catalogues had at the Office of Works, 19, Whitehall-place; of James Pemberton, Esq. 7, Whitehall yard; at the Clerk of the Works' Office, Parliament, Park-road, Battersea; Swan and Albert taverns, Battersea; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

A Freehold Brickfield to be Sold, on very reasonable terms, a short distance from Ealing, on the Great Western Railway.

MR. EDWIN FOX is instructed to SELL at a valuable BRICKFIELD in full work, capable of working ten moulds. The earth is very rich. There are eighteen pens undisturbed, a siding on the railway, turntable, &c. &c. The plant is of the most approved principle, and in thorough repair. A sample of Bricks may be seen by applying at Mr. Edwin Fox's Offices, 41, Coleman-street, Bank.

HACKNEY.—Valuable Freehold Building Land.

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, at TWELVE, in one lot, (a rectangular piece), a FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, most desirably situate, near to Mare-street, Hackney, having a frontage to Upton-road, and Edward-road, and with a 40-feet roadway, leading opposite to the Hackney entrance to Victoria-park, estimated to produce about 200 per annum, as ground rent, and presenting a first-rate freehold land society, or a building speculation, there being a considerable depth of brick earth and gravel.—Particulars, with plans, may be obtained at the Mart, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Esqs. Solicitor, 14, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street; and of Messrs. Prickett and Son, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Highgate, Middlesex.

Freehold Building Land, beautifully situate at Carshalton, Surrey

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, APRIL 27, at TWELVE, in thirty-two lots, about Twenty Acres of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, possessing frontages to good roads, most delightfully situate opposite Admiral Cator's Lodge, within a few minutes' walk of the Carshalton station, on the London, Croydon, and Epsom Railway, which is about half an hour's ride by railway from London. The land lies high, is very dry, and commands most extensive views, and is a neighbourhood, proverbially healthy, and in the midst of good fishing, shooting, hunting, and coursing. The lots will principally possess 50 feet frontage, and be upwards of 200 feet deep, sufficient for the erection of a genteel class residences, which are in great request.—May be viewed, and particulars, with plans, had at the Inns in the neighbourhood; of Mr. D. B. Slader, Solicitor, 38, Kingsland-green; also at the Mart, and of Messrs. H. Brown and T. A. Roberts, 22, Throgmorton-street, City.

CLAPHAM ROAD.—The valuable Building Materials of Clapham Park Mansion, with extensive Offices and Outbuildings, including 800,000 Stock Bricks; also, all the growing Timber, comprising about 600 trees.

PULLEN and SON respectfully announce that they are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, APRIL 11, at TWELVE, in lots, the whole of the capital BUILDING MATERIALS of CLAYLANDS HOUSE, with the extensive and substantial buildings in Clapham road, Clapham rise, near Kennington gate, comprising 2,000,000 capital bricks, several tons of lead, prime oak and fir timber, 15 squares of deal roofing, 14*l.* Cannon-row, Westminster; and of Pullen and Son, 30, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. JOHN THOMAS has received instructions from the Proprietor, Mr. C. Formby, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, at WHITEWALL in the parish of Erith, in WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of APRIL, about 2,500,000 of BRICKS, consisting of two parts hard stocks, and the remainder pickings and place, of a very superior quality. The bricks will be ready loaded out in lots, and are situate within a few yards of the river Medway, directly opposite to the Dockyard at Chatham, where there is a draught of water for a large ship. Whitewall is half a mile from Strood Station. The Sale to commence at TWO for THREE o'clock.—Catalogues, &c. to be had of Mr. Hart, the Foreman; and of the Auctioneer, at his Office, Eastgate, Rochester.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Capital Oak Timber, Plumpton Estate, Wheatstead, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

MESSRS. ISAACSON and TATTERSALL have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 13th of APRIL, 1854, at the MANSION, at TWELVE o'clock, 1,500 OAK TREES, of various dimensions, with top, lop, and bark. The trees are numbered with white paint in lots, and are standing in Hay, Pattle, Woolmer, Plumpton, Howes, and Steward's Wood, and adjoining fields. Four months' credit on approved joint security. The above timber is worthy the attention of the public, and is within five miles of the Bury Station. It may be viewed any day previous to sale on application to Mr. Snell, at the Mansion; or Elsden, the Woodman, at the Lodge, where catalogues may be had; and of the Auctioneers, Clare, Newmarket, and Bury.

An entire New Stock of 8,000 pieces of Paperhangings to be Sold without the least reserve, and Marble Chimney-pieces ready for fixing.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL, at his ROOMS, No. 259, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th, at ONE o'clock, an entire NEW STOCK of PAPERHANGINGS, comprising 8,000 pieces, including rich flocks, excellent stout satins for drawing and dining-rooms, bouquet, stripes, parlours, scrolls, &c. suitable for small and secondary apartments, Gothics, granites, marbles, oaks, &c. for hall and staircases.—May be viewed and catalogues had.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 479, New Oxford-street, London.—NOTICE.—The SAINES ESTATE will be sold FOR SALE on SATURDAY, 8th of APRIL. Members having rights of choice will be entitled to exercise them in their order on SATURDAY, the 8th, from TEN a.m. until EIGHT p.m. and on MONDAY, the 10th, and TUESDAY, the 11th, from TEN a.m. till FOUR p.m. Persons who have not obtained rights, but are desirous of having early choice, can purchase the right of others, and a register of such rights as are for sale, with prices attached, may be seen on application at the Office.

March 31, 1854. JOHN P. COX, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 479, New Oxford-street, London.

TRUSTEES

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Clarendon.
Donald Nicoll, Esq. J.P. Ex-Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
John Thomas King, Esq.
Thomas Robins, Esq.

This Society being enrolled under 6 and 7 William IV. cap. 32, the members are entirely free from personal responsibility, beyond the amount of their subscriptions actually paid in, and no member is personally liable for any debt or expense incurred by the Society.

Shares 25*l.* Entrance 1*s.* 6*d.* Monthly payments 8*s.* No quarterage or extra payments. Females and minors can become members. No fines. Not political. Rules gratis.

A Post-office order for 10*s.* (being one month's subscription, entrance fee, and price of pass book) will ensure immediate enrolment.

A year's subscription 2*l.* 8*s.* A paid-up share (bearing interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum), which is immediately entered on the order of right to choose land independent of the ballot, 30*l.* 2*s.*

Five per cent interest allowed upon all deposits of money, paid-up shares, and subscriptions six months in advance.

The whole amount of deposits or subscriptions can, in accordance with the rules, be at any time withdrawn with the interest due. JOHN P. COX, Secretary.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.—J. MAC LACHLAN, Painter and Decorative Artist, 25, St. James's-street, and at Clapham-common, informs Architects, Surveyors, and others, that he has personally acquired with him the whole of the valuable and extensive trade connexion of those who may wish to have their work nicely executed at a very moderate charge, and punctual to time. J. Mac L. will be glad to make estimates for the decoration of towns, or public buildings, in any part of the kingdom, with estimates.—Tenders for general repairs

MONEY.—2,000*l.* in One or more Sums of not less than 250*l.*; also 350*l.* and 150*l.* The above are Trust Moneys, and are ready to be invested on Freehold Security in Suffolk, or on the Borders of Essex.—Apply to Mr. Henry Lawrance, Solicitor, Ipswich, Foundation-street, Ipswich.

LOANS.—SUMS from 5*l.* to 200*l.* advanced on PERSONAL SECURITY two or three days after application, repayable any day in the week, by Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments of 20 Years, One Year, or Six Months, and good Bills discounted.—LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private offices, 69, Gower-street, London. Open daily from Nine till Eight, thus avoiding inconvenience or public call. Charges extremely moderate, and strict confidence observed. Forms of application gratis.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES from 50*l.* to 200*l.* upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules 6*d.* each copy, or 5*s.* per post. Note. Four new classes are now in course of formation for London, and will immediately commence operations.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Patron.—H.R.H. Prince Albert.—During Passion Week Dr. Bachhoffner will give his popular Lectures on Descriptive Astronomy, splendidly illustrated with Dissolving Bio-rama, DAILY at Three, and at Eight o'clock in the Evenings, except GOOD FRIDAY, and SATURDAY Evening. All the other interesting Lectures and Exhibits as usual. The Seat of the Russian War, showing the principal places on the Danube, the Town and Battle of Sinope, with the Destruction of the Turkish Fleet, and other interesting scenes which have been lately supplied at great expense. The Beautiful Diorama of Rome will be Exhibited in a new Series of Dissolving Views, commencing on EASTER MONDAY. Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, Schools and Children under Ten Years of age Half-price.

CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET, will RE-OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, with a magnificent Panorama of Naples, exhibiting the Great Eruption of Vesuvius and Destruction of Pompeii, A.D. 79, with the present state of the Ruined City. These views have long been in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the resources of this vast establishment.

COLOSSEUM will be CLOSED during Passion Week, and Re-opened on Easter Monday.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square.—This Institution will be CLOSED during PASSION WEEK, and RE-OPENED to the public on Easter Monday.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

THE PANTHEON PICTURE GALLERY

The Catalogue, now ready, contains the price of mansions and subject of each Picture in the Exhibition. Free, Six-pence.

J. and G. FOGGO, Directors.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," in York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, April 8, 1854.

The Builder,

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS of the Parish of PADDINGTON are desirous of receiving PLANS and ESTIMATES for EXTENDING the SIZE of the PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE, Harrow-road, to increase the accommodation from 250 to 500 inmates. The plans, &c. must be sent in on or before the 3rd day of MAY, addressed to the "Board of Guardians Paddington Workhouse," where a statement of suggestions for the proposed accommodation, and other particulars, may be seen. The plan selected by the Guardians will be subject to the approval of the Poor-law Board; and the Architect whose plan shall be approved will be employed to superintend the works upon the usual terms.—By order of the Board,

CHAS. BROWN, Jun. Clerk.

Paddington Workhouse, Harrow road, March 22, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS, LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

TAUNTON BURIAL GROUND.—Designs and estimates are required for LAYING OUT as a BURIAL GROUND, and PLANTING, DECORATING, and FENCING a FIELD of EIGHT ACRES and a HALF, called Mountway Eight Acres, situate one mile from Taunton, on the road to Wellington; and for ERECTING thereon TWO CHAPELS, either under one roof or detached, and an ENTRANCE-LODGE and TWO ENTRANCE-GATES from the turnpike road. The fence must be an effectual one, of at least 5 feet in height. The designs must be economical in all respects. A plan of the land may be seen at Mr. LEVERSEDGE'S, Surveyor, Taunton; but a personal inspection of the site is particularly recommended. The party whose plan is selected will have the superintendence of the works, and will receive five per cent. upon the money actually expended, for his plan and superintendence. No payment will be made to unsuccessful candidates for their designs. The designs and estimates must be sent, within one month from the date hereof, to Mr. PINCHARD, Solicitor, Clerk to the Burial Board, The Mount, Taunton, of whom any further particulars may be obtained.

Dated April 5th, 1854.

RHYL, NORTH WALES.—To ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.—The Commissioners under the "Rhyl Improvement Act," intending to build a Market-hall, for the disposal of corn, butchers' meat, fish, and provisions in general, and hawkers' goods, are desirous of obtaining a satisfactory PLAN and DESIGN, with SPECIFICATION and ESTIMATE, for the ERECTION of such MARKET-HALL, together with Offices for the use of the Commissioners, and a Lock-up. The building should embrace a well-lighted and ventilated market, with good clock and bell, two rooms for business, one from 35 feet to be fitted up about 20 feet, fitted up for commissioners' and magistrates' meetings, &c.; and another about 25 feet by 18 feet, fitted up with writing-table, bookcase, and cupboards, as an office or retiring-room. A lock-up, with two or three cells, and constable's room; suitable rooms for fire-engine and watering carts, spacious storeroom, with all other necessary conveniences, drains, and approaches, preparations for supplies of gas and water. The total expenditure, including architect's charges, not to exceed 1,200*l*. The Commissioners offer 15*l*. for the most approved plan, with specification and estimate, upon its being adopted and carried out within the limited cost. The plans, &c. to be sent to the Chairman of the Commissioners (post free), on or before the 27th APRIL next. Mr. JOHN JONES, Clerk to the Commissioners at Rhyl, will show the ground on which the site is to be fixed, and give such further information as may be required. The market-hall to be so formed that it may be extended when necessary.—Rhyl, March 31, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

UXBRIDGE UNION.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Guardians of the Uxbridge Union are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PIPE DRAINAGE and WATER SERVICES of the Union Workhouse at Hillingdon, together with making the requisite sewage tanks, buildings, &c. The plan, drawings, and specification may be seen, and further particulars known by application at the Offices of JAMES PILBROW, Esq. Civil Engineer, Tottenham, Middlesex. Tenders (marked "Tender for Drainage of Union") must be sent to me at my Office at Uxbridge, on or before THURSDAY, the 27th APRIL instant.

CHARLES WOODBRIDGE, Clerk.

Uxbridge, 6th April, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineer's Office, Chatham, April 6 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 24th day of APRIL, 1854, from Persons desirous of Contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance,

For the ERECTION of an additional BARRACK STORE at CHATHAM BARRACKS, and for RENEWING sundry FLOORS and CEILINGS at CHATHAM and BROMPTON BARRACKS.

Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 22nd instant, Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound, under a penalty of 200*l.* for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed, "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 24th day of APRIL, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for BUILDING STABLES and INCLOSURE FENCE, at SHOEBURYNESS, in the county of Essex; and that such persons as may wish to TENDER for the same, may inspect the plans, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, on applying to Lieutenant HAWTHORNTHWAITE at Shoeburyness, or to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works at the Royal Engineer-office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 26th of APRIL, 1854, between the hours of Ten and Four. Tenders, upon the printed forms, to be delivered at the Office of the Board, Pall-mall, London, on the 27th APRIL, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and endorsed "Tender for Works at Shoeburyness." The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.—Woolwich, April 13, 1854.

TO EXCAVATORS, ROAD CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

CHEDDINGTON INCLOSURE.—The Valuer having begun the matter of this Inclosure is prepared to receive TENDERS for MAKING and COMPLETING the PUBLIC DRAINS and BRIDGES; also for Making, Forming, and Completing a Hard Road at Cheddington, commencing at Blenheim Cross Roads through West End, to the Bridle Way at Lolly Mead, a distance of about seventy-two chains. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of Mr. W. BROWN, Surveyor, Tring. Tenders to be sent on or before the 2nd day of APRIL, to Mr. NOCKOLDS, the Valuer, Saffron Walden, Essex, who does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders. Saffron Walden, April 5th, 1854.

SEWERAGE MANURE.—The Commissioners for Improving the Town of Northampton are desirous of entering into CONTRACT with any person who may be disposed to dispose and convert into SEWERAGE MANURE the matter flowing from the culverts of the town. The Commissioners would be disposed to deal in a liberal manner with any party who would make a Proposition for the Erection of effectual Works necessary for the purpose. Any information respecting the above may be obtained from Mr. MARKHAM, the Clerk to the Commissioners, or Mr. HULL, their Surveyor.

CHR. MARKHAM, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Northampton, April 7, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—Parties willing to CONTRACT for the several works to be performed on the ERECTION of a MUSIC HALL in St. Margaret's-street, Canterbury, may inspect the drawings and specifications at the Office of Messrs. KINGSFORD, Sons, and WIGHTWICK, Solicitors, Canterbury, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FOUR p.m. The works are to be completed by the 31st AUGUST next, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be bound in a heavy penalty for the performance of the contract, and, if required, must furnish two respectable sureties to join him in his engagement. Sealed Tenders are to be sent on or before FOUR o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, to the Office of Messrs. KINGSFORD and Co. addressed "To the Committee of the Canterbury Music Hall." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Directors of the Midland Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS to CONTRACT for the EXECUTION of the whole of the WORKS necessary to be done in keeping the Stations and Buildings on the South Branch of the Midland Railway, between Derby and Rugby, in proper and efficient repair, for a term of seven years. The specification and draft contract may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, upon application at the Engineer's office, Derby Station, on and after MONDAY next. Tenders to be delivered to the Secretary to the Way and Works Committee, Derby Station, by TEN a.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of MAY next.—The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Derby, April 10, 1854. JOSEPH SANDERS, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Proprietors of the Parish of South Kyme (about midway between Sleaford and Tattershall), in the county of Lincoln, desire to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a FARM-HOUSE and FARMSTEAD, on a farm partly bounded by the Sleaford navigation, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of Messrs. BROWNING Architects, Stamford.—Sealed Tenders to be sent to Mr. ELMON HUTCHINSON, Land Agent, Manthorpe Lodge, Grantham, on or before THURSDAY, the 20th of APRIL instant. The Proprietors reserve to themselves the power of refusing the lowest or any Tender then offered.—Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.—Manthorpe Lodge, April 6, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO GAS COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

THE Trustees for Repairing, Lighting, &c. Grosvenor-place and the Squares and Streets adjacent, do hereby give Notice, that they intend meeting at their Office, 43, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, on FRIDAY, the 21st of APRIL, 1854, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, to receive TENDERS for LIGHTING the whole of the PUBLIC LAMPS in the Grosvenor-place District, for a term of not less than five years. Companies or others desirous of contracting must send in their Tenders (endorsed "Tenders for Lighting, &c.") to the Office, sealed up, and addressed to the Clerk, before THREE o'clock on the day above mentioned. Further particulars may be had on application at the Trustees' Office. The expense of the stamp and contract to be defrayed by the Contractor. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

GEORGE A. WALMISLEY, Clerk to the Trustees.

43, Lower Belgrave-place, 24th March, 1854.

TIME EXTENDED

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES

Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. Samuel Morley, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. F. Whittingham, Esq.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

HOUSES of various classes and values being required to be built on the following Estates, namely,

BARNET,	GUILDFORD,
CAMBRIDGE,	HADLOW,
COL. HESTER'S,	MINST ER,
CROYDON GROVE,	SUTTON,
ENFIELD	ROMFORD,

The Directors will be prepared to receive plans and particulars of Houses suitable for the several situations, and Tenders to build the same.—Particulars of the lots to be built upon, the classes of Houses required, and the conditions of building, may be had on application to me, personally or by letter, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th of APRIL next; and the Designs, &c. are to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of MAY next.

JAMES WYLSON, Surveyor.

14, Moorgate-street, London, 22nd March, 1854.

TO IRON FENCING CONTRACTORS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES

Viscount Ranelagh. The Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, esq. M.P.

The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for EXECUTING about 2,200 feet run of IRON HURDLE-FENCING, on the Brockley-hill-park Estate, near the Forest-hill Station on the Brighton Railway. The specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery-lane, on and after MONDAY, APRIL 10, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, APRIL 21, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed, "Tenders for Fencing, Brockley-hill-park Estate." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

33, Norfolk-street, Strand, April 5, 1854.

CONTRACT for BASS and HEATH BROOMS.—The Trustees for Repairing, Lighting, &c. Grosvenor-place, and the squares and streets adjacent, do hereby give Notice, that they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of APRIL next, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Office, 43, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, to receive TENDERS from, and to CONTRACT with, any person or persons who may be willing to CONTRACT with them for SUPPLYING the said Trustees with such a number of BASS and HEATH BROOMS as may be required by them during the Twelve Months. The Brooms to be delivered at the Offices of the Trustees in such numbers and at such times as may be ordered by the Surveyor. Further particulars and the form of Tender may be had on application at the Office of the Trustees, where samples of the brooms required may be seen any morning between the hours of NINE and TEN. All Tenders must be in writing, sealed up, and delivered at the Office of the Trustees, before THREE o'clock on FRIDAY, the 21st day of APRIL next. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest Tender.

Dated the 22nd day of March, 1854.

GEORGE A. WALMISLEY, Clerk to the Trustees.

SEWAGE MANURE.—THE DARTFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH hereby give notice, that they are desirous of CONTRACTING with competent parties for the DISPOSAL of the SEWAGE of that town for the purpose of precipitation and deodorization. The outlet or point of discharge for the sewage will be on the north side of the town, and adjoining the Dartford Creek, a situation which offers great facilities for its ultimate disposal; but the contractor will have to engage to purify it sufficiently to prevent the liquid portion, when discharged into the Creek, from causing any offensive impurity to its waters. All the land, buildings, works, and machinery, that may be requisite for its deodorization precipitation, and to discharge into the Creek, will have to be provided, erected, maintained, and worked by the contractor at his own expense; and at the expiration of the term, all such land, buildings, works, and machinery are to become the property of the Board. The proposals are required to state the mode of purification proposed to be adopted, the term for which the sewage is proposed to be taken, and the annual sum will be paid for the same to the Local Board. The outlet of the sewage may be inspected, and further information obtained by application to Mr. JOHNSON, the Surveyor; and to Mr. HAYWARD, the Clerk to the Board, at Dartford. Proposals to be sent in to Mr. HAYWARD on or before WEDNESDAY, the 26th APRIL inst. endorsed, "Tender for Sewage."—By order of the Board,

Dartford, April 5, 1854. JOHN HAYWARD, Clerk.

[*For remainder of Contracts see next page.*

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CORPORATION of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE are desirous of receiving for consideration, TENDERS from parties willing to undertake CONTRACTS for the SWEEPING and CLEANSING of all the public streets, lanes, courts, and footpaths in the borough, also, for emptying all ashpits and receptacles of manure and refuse to depôts, to be provided by the contractor, all the sweepings, scrapings, ashes, and other dirt and refuse to be carried away at least three times per week.

The contract to be for a term of not less than three years, to commence from such time as may be agreed upon. Persons tendering for the above work must state the sum they will charge for the manure per annum for the said term, or for what per centage they will undertake to dispose of it. A plan of the town and a specification of the work may be seen at the Office of Mr. Thos. Oliver, Surveyor, Guildhall, each day from ELEVEN till TWO o'clock.

Sealed Tenders, indorsed "Tenders for Cleaning Streets," directed to the Sanitary Committee, will be received at the Town Surveyor's office up to TUESDAY, 2nd day of MAY next.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 21, 1854.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of FIFTY COTTAGE DWELLINGS, at the Coal-Kearing Station, near Peterborough. Parties disposed to Tender may inspect the plans, and obtain the requisite form of Tender on application to Mr. Cubitt, Engineer, Westminster, to whom the Tenders will be received up to application in this Office, in or after TUESDAY next, the 4th of APRIL. Tenders, sealed up and marked "Tender for Cottages," must be lodged at this Office before TWELVE o'clock at noon on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL next when parties Tendering may attend if they please.

N.B. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
R. MOWATT, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, King's cross Station, London, March 31, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, FARTHENWARE, SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—The Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either or both of the following separate

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the SUPPLY of EARTHENWARE SEWER and DRAIN PIPES, &c., and certain CAST IRON SEWER CASTINGS being part only of the whole quantity which will ultimately be required.

CONTRACT No. 3.—The EXCAVATIONS and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES, LAYING PIPES, and other works (also a part).

The drawings may be examined and after the 12th of APRIL instant, and a list of the specifications, schedules, and forms of Tender or Contract may be had, together with any further information required, at the Office of EDWARD GIBBS, Engineer and Surveyor to the Local Board of Stratford upon Avon.

Tenders must be sent to the undersigned under cover, addressed to "The Chairman of the Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board of Health," endorsed "Tender for Contract No 2 or 3," as the case may be, on or before the 3rd day of MAY next.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Board,

HENRY O. HUNT, Clerk to the said Local Board.

Stratford upon-Avon, 4th April, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—The Wardens and Assistants of Rochester bridge are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to undertake to COMPLETE the REMAINING PORTION of the above BRIDGE in a fit and proper state for the use of the public.

The Contract will include one Cast-iron Centre Arch of 170 feet span and Two Side Arches of 80 feet each, together with the whole of the masonry, brickwork, &c. required above the springing level of the arches, the foundations, piers, and abutments being already built to that level.

The estimated weight of cast-iron is about 2,500 tons, more or less.

Plans, drawings, and specifications of the intended work may be seen at the Office of Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, the Resident Engineer, in Star-lane, every day on and after MONDAY, the 6th of MARCH, 1854 between the hours of TEN and FOUR, where all requisite particulars may be ascertained.

Sealed Tenders for the above works, on a schedule of prices, are to be delivered at the Bridge Council Chamber, Rochester, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Superstructure of Rochester Bridge," on MONDAY, the 27th of MARCH next, before TWELVE o'clock at noon after which hour no Tender will be received accompanied by a letter from two persons engaging to become jointly bound in 10,000 with the party Tendering for the due performance of the Contract.

The Wardens and Assistants will not feel themselves bound to accept the lowest Tender.

ESSELL and HAYWARD.

Rochester, February 24, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND GASHOLDER MAKERS.

ALTERATION AND EXTENSION OF TIME.

PARTIES desirous of CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTING of a GASHOLDER, single lift, in the premises of the Wakefield Gaslight Company, 1 to feet diameter and 1 feet 1 inches deep together with all the requisite columns, girders, guide rails, and bottle pipes, syphons, valves, pumps, &c. may inspect the plans, sections, and specification, and obtain forms of Tender at the Offices of Mr. CLAPHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, 34, Parliament-street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th, and until MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY, inclusive by which last-named day, and not later than Two o'clock in the afternoon, sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Gasholder," must be delivered at the said Mr CLAPHAM'S Offices. The Lowest Tender may or may not be accepted.

13 Berkeley-square, Wakefield 28th March, 1854.

MILITIA BARRACKS, NORWICH and YARMOUTH.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the above Works may inspect the plans and specifications at the Office of the Architect Mr. JOHN BROWN, Upper Kings-street, Norwich, on and after the 30th day of APRIL next. Tenders endorsed, "Tender for Militia Barracks," and addressed to Mr. GEORGE MOSELY, Clerk of the Lieutenancy, to be delivered at the Office of the Architect, on or before the 15th day of MAY, 1854. The party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into bonds with two approved and responsible sureties, for the due performance of the contract.

Norwich, March 27, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE DEWSBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a RESERVOIR at DUNCARD BRIDGE, near to the North Eleven of the Wakefield Thornhill, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway. The reservoir to contain forty million gallons of water. Plans, sections, &c. may be seen at the office of WILLIAM RANGER, Esq. C.E. 34, Parliament, London; also at the Office of the Resident Engineer, at Dunford bridge, on and after the 20th instant; and copies of the specifications and conditions may be obtained at my Office, on payment of 10s. on and after the above date. Tenders, sealed and indorsed, "Tenders for Dunford bridge Reservoir," to be sent, under cover, to me on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of MAY next.

CHAS. OLDROYD, Clerk to the said Local Board.

Dewsbury, April 13, 1854.

PARISH of BRIGHTHELMSTON.—EXTENSION of TIME. To BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for coming in Tenders for the Erection of the New Workhouse and Infirmary for this Parish is EXTENDED from the 15th instant to THURSDAY, the 20th day of APRIL next. Tenders to be delivered at my Office not later than THREE o'clock in the afternoon of that last-mentioned day.

By order,
ROBERT BECHER, Clerk.

Parochial Offices, Church street, Brighton, 11th April, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

PROPOSED DISTRICT CHURCH, BATTLE, Sussex.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a CHURCH, at BATTLE, in the county of Sussex, may inspect the plans and specifications, on and after the 17th of the present month, at the Office of the Rev. DE CROSS, Battle. Tenders to be forwarded, free of expense and sealed and indorsed, to the office of the Architect, Mr. TEULON 2, Laurel-square, Brunswick-square, London, on or before the 2nd day of MAY next. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of LOCK-UP HOUSES at WINSLOW, LINSLADE, PENNY STRATFORD, QUAINTON HILL, and GREAT MARLOW. Persons willing to CONTRACT for BUILDING LOCK-UP HOUSES at any one or any of the Towns and Places above mentioned in the county of Buckingham, are invited to inspect the plans and specifications of the work prepared by Mr. BRANSON, of No. 1, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Architect, and to transmit to me Tenders for erecting the Work of all or any one or more of such intended Lock-up Houses, on or before the 25th day of APRIL instant. The original plans and specifications may be seen at my offices in Aylesbury, on my day after the 17th of APRIL instant. One copy of the same may be seen at the Office of Mr. D. T. WILLIS, at Winslow, from the 22nd to the 27th day of APRIL inclusive. And from the 22nd day of APRIL up to and including the 2nd day of APRIL, after that date at the Office of Messrs. ALLEN and NEWTON, in Aylesbury. Buzzard, from the 24th of APRIL up to and including the 29th of APRIL; and one other copy at the house of W. LILLAM, Inn-keeper, Queen Victoria Coffee-room, Castle, at Penny Stratford, from the 27th day of APRIL instant up to and including the 22nd instant. After that date the copies of the plans will be removed to the Office of Mr. BULL, from the 24th of APRIL inst. up to and including the 29th inst.; and another copy at the office of Mr. HOLLIER, Solicitor, in Thame, from the 17th day of APRIL instant up to and including the 22nd inst. After that date at the Office of Mr. W. H. WARD, Solicitor, in Great Marlow, from the 24th of APRIL instant up to and including the 29th instant. The Magistrates of the County do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders; but they will accept such one or more as, under all circumstances, they may deem most eligible.

ACTON TINDAL, Clerk of the Peace for Bucks.

Aylesbury, April 13, 1854.

TO MASONS AND OTHERS.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Building Sub-Committee are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the EXCAVATORS, BRICKLAYERS' and MASONS' WORK required to complete and finish Mr. Pope's building and its appurtenances; the work already done being principally parts of the foundations. The quantities have been taken by Mr. WILLIAMS, Building Surveyor, of London, and copies of the same can be obtained after the 15th instant by persons intending to submit Tenders. The drawings, specifications, and copy of contract may be seen at my Office, from TEN to FIVE o'clock, up to the 29th instant, on or before which day Tenders sealed, endorsed, and addressed to the Building Sub-Committee, are to be delivered at my offices. The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to furnish a schedule of prices, to be annexed to the contract, being the bill of quantities proceeded with from, and to give security of approved persons, who will with the contractor jointly and severally become answerable to the Committee for the due performance of the contract; the liability of the sureties being limited to one-half of the amount thereof. The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. GINGELL, Architect.

St. Werburgh's Chambers, Bristol, 12th April, 1854.

HER MAJESTY'S CROWN ESTATE, SUNK ISLAND, COUNTY of YORK. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a HOUSE, with STABLE, OFFICES, and FARM BUILDINGS, on the above estate, are requested to communicate their intention to Mr. Architect, S. TEULON, Esq. 2, Lansdowne place, Brunswick-square, London. The plans and specification may be inspected on application to the Lessee, Mr. FAIRELL, date Eggleston, Sunk Island and the latter not instant. Tenders to be delivered free of expense, sealed and endorsed, and addressed to the Hon. C. GORE, 1, Whitehall-place, on or before the 2nd day of MAY next. Mr. Gore does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE CORPORATION of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE will be prepared, on or before MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, to receive TENDERS for the several Works in EXCAVATING for BASEMENTS, FOUNDATIONS, and MAINTAINING FOUNDATIONS, FORMING VAULTS and CELLARS, proper DRAINS and the carrying up of WALLS to the level of street. Plans and specification may be seen, and forms of tender and conditions of contract obtained on application to the Office of the Architect, Mr. Examining, &c. &c. Public, and Nicholas-square — By order of the Building Committee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

26th April, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a WAREHOUSE in Stanford-street, Castle-side N. Deptford, are informed that the plans, &c. may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Offices of Mr. T. C. HINE, Architect, Regent-street, April 6, 1854.

TO ROAD MAKERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for supplying and fixing the KERBING required for the proposed new Roads in Nottingham park, may obtain the particulars of the same at the Offices of Mr. T. C. HINE, Architect, Regent-street, April 6, 1854.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BARNSLEY. TO BUILDERS. The drawings, specifications, and quantities of all the works in progress of the parties proposing to submit TENDERS for the various WORKS of the above CHAPEL at the School-room, Castlereagh street, Barnsley, from SATURDAY, the 15th instant, to MONDAY, the 1st of MAY, on which day the Tenders are to be sent, addressed to the Rev. BENJAMIN BEDDOE, Regent street, Barnsley, before TEN a.m. And further information may be had of the Architect, Mr. JOSEPH JAMES, 15, Furnival's-inn, London. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HALIFAX. TO BUILDERS.—Parties desirous of submitting TENDERS for the whole of the WORKS necessary for the ERECTION of the above CHAPEL, are informed that the drawings and specifications may be seen at Mr. HANSON'S Office, Woolshops, Halifax, from the 22nd instant, until MONDAY, on which day the Tenders are to be sent to JOHN CRESLEY, Esq. Halifax, addressed to the Chairman of the Building Committee, before TEN o'clock a.m. A copy of the quantities supplied to those surveyors to Tender, and any further information may be obtained from the Architect, Mr. JOSEPH JAMES, 15, Furnival's-inn, London. No Tender will be received which does not include the whole of the works, and the Committee do not pledge them elves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE COMMITTEE of the CITY of LONDON and CONSERVATORS of FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are desirous of receiving TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, DRAINS and other WORKS on an estate close to the Railway Station at Highgate. The specifications and plans may be seen at the Offices of the Society, 79, Portland-street, on and after MONDAY next. Tenders must be delivered, endorsed "Tender for Roads, &c." before FOUR o'clock on TUESDAY, the 25th instant.

J. HIGHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—SIX HOUSES, required to be ERECTED in Ashburnham-grove, Greenwich. Persons desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the above-mentioned SIX HOUSES may see the plans and specification of the same by applying to Mr. TANNER No. 2 Nelson-street, Greenwich, who will receive Tenders up to the 24th APRIL, 1854.—No. 7, Nelson-street Greenwich, 13th April 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of OFFICES for "The Conservative Land Society," on a plot of ground lately 7 and 8, Norfolk-street, Strand, may inspect the drawings at the Offices of the Architect, on and after MONDAY, APRIL 3rd., next. The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE MORGAN, Architect 5 Chancery-lane.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give notice that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to contract for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETING certain intended Brick and Pipe Sewers, 4,161 feet in length or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith in New-street and Rose-street, Covent-garden, and other streets and places in the respective parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Marylebone, St. Anne, Soho, and St. Paul, Covent-garden, all in the county of Middlesex, the whole of the said sewers, 3,770 feet in length or thereabouts of Brick Sewers, with the works in connection therewith, in Peterrock-street and Little Albany-street, and other streets and premises in the parishes of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex (in one Tender) 500 feet in length or thereabouts of Brick sewer, with other works in connection therewith, in North Portman-Mews, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex (in one Tender); and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the said Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 24th APRIL, 1854, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Date this 13th day of April, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commission of Sewers hereby give notice that they will meet at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to open TENDER for the SUPPLY of MATERIALS and the execution of the DAY-WORK required in the WORKS of the said Commission, within the limits of the undermentioned districts, viz.—Greenwich, Ravensbourne, Surrey and Kent, and Wandle districts, and the district west of the Wandle. The Tenders are to be upon the basis of schedules of prices, and the contracts are to be for one year from the date of the contracts, and bonds, subject to determination in the manner stated in the conditions. Parties wishing to submit Tenders may, on payment of 10s. 6d. obtain printed forms with general conditions, particulars, descriptions, schedules, plans, and drawings on application at No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. No Tender will be received after ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, on the said 25th day of APRIL; and any Tender which is not upon the printed form and schedules of the Commissioners, and duly signed by the party tendering, will be rejected. The contractor whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into bonds with two responsible sureties, to be bound jointly and severally in the sum of £500 for the due performance of the contract. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By the Court,

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square, 14th April, 1854.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GOSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-street, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than in any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY, ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and Co. take pleasure to inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 56, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

1, 5, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—R. HORNE, PAPER HANGING MANUFACTURER, 41, Gracechurch-street, City, invites builders and the trade to inspect his extensive stock of NEW DESIGNS in PAPER-HANGINGS, which, by his unrivalled powers of production, he is enabled to offer at the following prices, in stock quantities, for cash only, viz.:—

Stout lining paper	5d.	Per Piece.
Superior ditto	6½. and 7d.	
Bed-room papers, in great variety	8d. 5d.	
An excellent oak paper	8d.	
Sitting-room ditto, blended grounds	7d. 8d.	
Hand-made marbles	9d. to 1s. 6d.	
Good satin papers	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	
Flock papers	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	
Hand-made granites	9d. to 1s. 6d.	

Every novelty in French and English panelled decoration always in stock; also excellent imitation of fancy woods.

N.B. Patterns sent into the country, by post, showing the style and quality of the above, on receipt of two stamps, and the goods despatched with promptitude on receipt of a remittance to the amount of the order given.

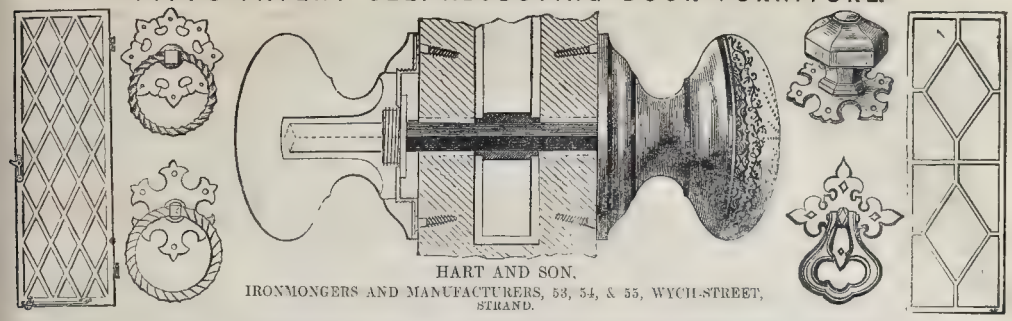
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of its tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 19, 1853.

In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta percha tubing for pump suctions I find that the water has not all effect on the least, although it will cut lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours &c. C. Hacker."

N.B. The Company's illustrated Circulars contain many instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City road, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 11, Fore-street, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE.



HART AND SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PLUMBIC ZINC.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC.

POSSESSES THE DURABLE QUALITIES OF LEAD, and not requiring to be more than ONE-FOURTH AS HEAVY AS SHEET LEAD, is, with great ECONOMY and ADVANTAGE, substituted for that Metal FOR ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING, and all other purposes to which Sheet Lead is applicable.

THE EXPENSE OF THIS METAL IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THAT OF LEAD.

For further particulars, apply to
MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 1s. 6d.
Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 17s 6d. 17s. 16s. 6d.
{ 14 13 9 24 and 3 inch.
Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s per doz. Hooping for bond 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 24d. per inch. Register Stoves from 5l. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 39 32 34 36 inch. / 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. each.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 38 40 inch. / 56s. 58s. 60s. each.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortice, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming Ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;
CONTRACTORS
FOR THE
ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,
With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.
WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,
WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

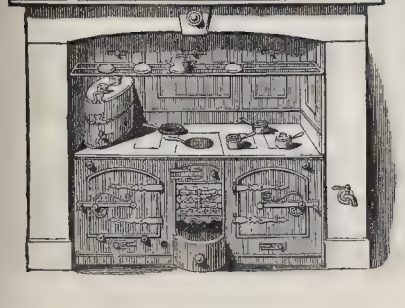
IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.
DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.



These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr BARRETT, 12 York-buildings, Adelphi.

PLUMBING.—T. STANWAY, 10, Dorset-street, Portman-square, begs to inform the building trade generally, that he executes every description of Plumbing at the lowest prices; baths, closets, and every description of hydraulic apparatus fixed, and action warranted. Estimates for any quantity, in town or country.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKELEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS
OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS, GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY,
from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

GAS FITTINGS, &c.—TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.—Messrs. JAMES JONES and CO. 28, 29, and 30, Bow-street, London, are prepared to form outfitworks and materials for temporary lighting during the erection of buildings at a small per centage on the prime cost. Buildings in carcase fitted up with service and branch supplies for the distribution of gas and water in wrought-iron tubing or otherwise, at the lowest competing prices. Every description of materials supplied at the lowest terms to those who fix their own work. Plain and ornamental brass work, gas fittings and apparatus for cooking, heating, and ventilation in the greatest variety, and on most approved principles. Price-lists sent on application enclosing postage-stamps.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEEIL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 8 and 9, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lamb-th, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 32s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Main-pipes, 3d. 4½ per foot; Gutters, 4 in 4½ per foot, and in proportion. Chimney shafts, Gurls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbic Zinc, 42s. Zinc Paint and Galvanized-iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.
Agent and Maker of HORTS PATENT SMOKE VENTS.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE and METAL WAREHOUSE, 109, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36 inch.
28s. 30s. 32s. 34s.
Best-self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 42-inch.
54s. 56s. 58s. 62s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Body, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 2½ 3 inch.
3½d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
O G Gutters ..... { 4 4½ inch.
1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Best Cut Clasp and Rose { 1½ 1¾ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
18s. 6d. 19s. 19s. 17s. 6d. 17s. per cwt.
Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.
Patent Lane { 3 3 4 5 6
4½d. 5d. 7d. 8d. 1s. per knot.
6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8½. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 3l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 36s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 65s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.
1 2 3 4 5 6
4s. 6d. 5s. 6s. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 11s. per gross.
And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

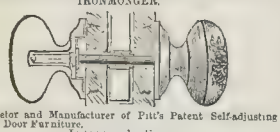
WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. is after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has been for several years of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
149, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
37, Dale street, Manchester.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar,
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, conchhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c. is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.

CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security, as do Parnell's Four-LEVER HOUSE-DOOR LOCKS, Parnell's Portable Iron Chests, Iron Box Staples and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 300 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

212 SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS, fire resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporisation, are the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguards against fire, robbery, or violence, for ledgers, deeds, cash, or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in summing up on the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe "He must say he had been astonished to find such extraordinary evidence of their usefulness; up to this hour he had no idea that there were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort to one to know that there was such an antidote, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be allowed on all hands; IT SEEMS TO BE A MOST MARVELLOUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST FIRE, for the water remains permanently held in artificial or natural vessels, AND THE VERY CAUSE WORKS THE CURE for the heat releases the water or moist ire, and then it is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, AND SO IT IS AN EFFECTUAL STEAM AGAINST FIRE.—Milners' Patent Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47A, MOORGATE-STREET, City, London.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK, also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, ash doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge wharf, No. 6, Baukside, London, near the Southwark iron-bridge.

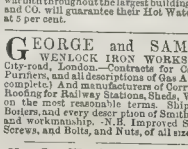
TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, constructed on the principle of four times of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the qualities of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required, and little repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharf-space, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Woolwich Dock Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Doo, and Raymond, Dockhead, and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply per post to P. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock up on the same principle. Gas lights from 7d. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas Meters, 5,000 in use. Testimonials at the office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead-road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany street.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; Warm Air Apparatus, &c.—Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

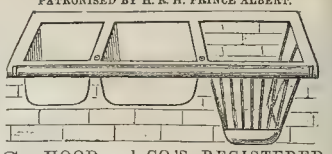
WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 18 4, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Boges, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.



GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Slip Tanks, Steam and Hange Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

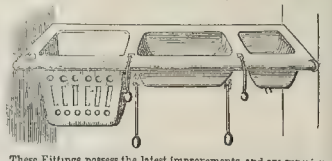
JOHN WALKER, CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gilbrook, Birkenhead.
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 63, Gracechurch-street.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

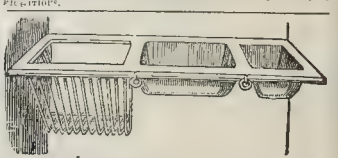


S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.
Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS, PLAIN, ENAMELLED, and GALVANIZED.



These Fittings possess the latest improvements, and are superior to any hitherto manufactured. Patent dated 19th October, 1853. Stable Furniture of every description, Iron Gates, Railing, Strained Wire Fencing, Hurdles, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, &c.
JAMES BARTON, Ironmonger, &c. Manufactory and Warehouse 370, Oxford street, London, a few doors east of the Pantheon.
CAUTION.—Other Stable Fittings of this description, assuming to possess all the latest improvements registered and patented, are PIRATICAL.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show.
COTTAM & HALLEN, 3, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, AND GARDENERS.

BENNETT and NAYLOR, GENERAL IRONMONGERS and FACTORS, Sole West End Agents for PARKES' (late Warton Parkes) celebrated STEEL INGOT GARDEN FORKS and TOOLS; also for the only efficient STOVE, with or without a Flue, suited for Greenhouses and Conservatories, patronised by her Majesty, price from 18s. upwards, at the Great Western General Ironmongery Warehouse, 255, Oxford street, between Parkstreet and North Audley-street, established for the sale of all descriptions of Ironmongery at wholesale prices. Sheet, Hoop, Rod and Bolt Iron. Locksmiths and Bell-hangers.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS, 63, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.

GLOVER, BROS.,
Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.
Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Boot Door, adapted for internal work.
A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and OG Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.
Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.
Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.
GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's).—J. J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS, begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.
BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECO. RATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades. —JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts; RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY; FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.

All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.
JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

THE following are the present Prices of IRONMONGERY, at YOUNG and CO'S, 29, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, all other articles in the same proportion for cash.

Cut Clasp, 4d.—6d.; 7½d.—9d.; 10d.—1s. 7d.; 20d.—2s. 4d. per 1,000.
Patent Line, No. 3, 3s. 6d.; No. 4, 7s.; No. 5, 8s. per gross.
6 in. Mortise Locks, Brass Furniture, 3s. 3d. each.
6 in. ditto ditto, China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.
Bottom Springs for Swing Doors, 1l. in. 21s. each.
Coat Butts, 3 in. in. 0½d.; 3½ in. in. 6d.; 3 in. 2s. per dozen.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.—All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

IRON SAFE.—FOR SALE, an IRON SAFE, in good condition, 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, and 3 feet 4 inches in height, fitted with drawer and shelves. Price 5l. 5s.—Apply to H. B. 33, Lonsdale square, Islington.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt for Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bancar Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES: DEPOT, WHITEHALL WHARF, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER.—Mr. FRANKLIN invites the consumers of MARBLE, to inspect his large stock of ITALIAN and IRISH MARBLES, consisting of twenty different descriptions, in blocks and slabs. The following ships are daily expected from Leghorn:—*Swanhoide, Rhoda, Carolina, Coquette, Catherine*, with sixty-one blocks of Statuary, of large dimensions, suitable for Sculpture, Vein, &c. &c. Also *Galway Packet*, with 150 tons of BLACK BLOCKS and SLABS. —The above will be sold at former prices, with the addition only of extra freights.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Harehill, Park spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.—THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. They are supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. W. M. HUSTLER, Proprietor.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell-street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

SERPENTINE MARBLE of choice quality ON SALE, in blocks and slabs, at moderate prices.
THOMAS JACKSON, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prisons, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

SCAGLIOLA done on an improved principle. I refer to the Gothic Arch done by D. DOLAN, which gained the only Prize Medal awarded in the British department for the manufacture of the above work. Specimens to be seen at 192, Drury-lane, two doors from Holborn, with a choice collection of ornaments for building purposes, trusses for shop-fronts, always ready. Superior royal coats of arms for half the original cost.

BATH STONE.—HENRY STONE begs to inform Builders, Contractors, and Others, that he still continues to supply the best BOX HILL GROUND, and Lodge Shell HOME DOWN STONE, on the most reasonable terms.

H. S. also begs to call particular attention to a Quarry he has lately opened on Hampton-down, near Bath, where he has some beds of Soft White Stone, of a very superior quality, and adapted for either exterior or interior purposes.

Ashlar and Sawn Range Stone cut to order. Cargoes shipped and delivered to any part round the coast.
Residence, Widcombe, Bath.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scallett Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stone work for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimneypieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 112, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1831.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT, STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—F. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Abattoirs, Caen, and at 6, Red Lion-street, Borough-market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO., Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.—Goods delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town. STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welch fire-bricks, ground and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a contrary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronise his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear. N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 20 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post. Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
(DEPOTS.)
Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON
Great Western Railway Station.... BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.
List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Paviors, and Stone Merchants, to their stock of YORKSHIRE PAVING, and general assortment of stone goods, which are offered at the current prices, and on their usual terms of credit.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

GRAVEL.—WANTED, about 3,000 Yards of COARSE GRAVEL, to be delivered at Paddington or Camden Town.—For further particulars enquire at Messrs. FREND and HAMILL'S, 44, Bedford-row, London.

TO FANCY WOOD MERCHANTS.

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SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

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1st January, 1854.

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ARCHITECTURE, &c.—NOTICE.—The Offices of the Architects', Builders', Civil Engineers', and Machinists' Drawing Classes, conducted by T. J. HILL, will, on and after the 24th inst. be REMOVED from 12, Helmet-row, to 15, Old-street, Goswell-street.—April 12, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTS', BUILDERS', CIVIL ENGINEERS', and MACHINISTS' DRAWING CLASSES, conducted by T. J. HILL, Architect, assisted by Mechanical and Mathematical Masters.—Offices, 15, Old-street, Goswell street.—Evening Classes from SEVEN till FOUR, and Day Classes from SIX till TEN, daily, Saturday excepted.—The following comprise a list of subjects taught: The preparing plans, elevations, and sections; the working drawings of all styles, constructional and domestic; geometry as applied to the construction of roofs, domes, groins, handrailing, &c.; perspective and ornamental drawing as applied to architectural and mechanical drawing; the principles of light and shadow, illustrated by models; the getting up finished elevations and interiors, both geometrical and perspective; the measuring and valuing of artificers' work in all its branches.—Prospectuses to be obtained at the Offices, 15, Old-street, Goswell-street.

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EASTER HOLYDAYS—ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

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CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET, will RE-OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, with a magnificent Panorama of Naples, exhibiting the Great Eruption of Vesuvius and Destruction of Pompeii, A.D. 79, with the present state of the Ruined City. These views have long been in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the resources of this vast establishment.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. Exhibited at Three and Eight o'clock.

DURING EASTER WEEK, the MUSEUM of ORNAMENTAL ART and SCHOOLS, at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, will be OPEN DAILY, for the inspection of the public. Admittance free.

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Notice to the Fourth Edition.—The greater number of the Statements made in this Work on have been revised and many completely to the present time. It has also been checked with a series of Statistical Tables carefully compiled by Mr T. G. Dartot, which comprise a great mass of interesting details.—May 1, 1854.

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From the Official Stamp Returns published April 5, 1854, it appears that during the three preceding years, 1851, 1852 and 1853, the stamps supplied to both of the undermentioned Journals gave them an average sale of

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE	6,577
Era	5 500
Weekly Times	5,694
Magnet	4,75
Examiner	4,694
Morning Herald	4,500
Evening Mail	4,468
Field	4,402
Morning Herald	4,021
Daily News	3,81
Guardian	3,394
Economist	3,257
British Banner	3,798
Record	3,730
Watchman	3,681
Nonconformist	3,237
Spectator	2,855
St. James's Chronicle	2,844
Morning Post	2,55
Britannia	2,369
Press	2,25
Leader	2,10
Merchant's Journal	2,0
John Bull	1,9
Globe	1,926
Weekly News	1,795
Tradesman's Gazette	1,764
Railway Times	1,64
Atlas	1,5
Standard	1,45
Naval & Military Gazette	1,31
Patriot	1,04
Gardener's and Farmer's Journal	73

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To be had at the Office of "The Builder," York street, WEALE, High Holborn; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Paternoster-row, and all booksellers; also of the Proprietor at the Office of the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal," 10, Arundel-street, Strand.

THE HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL and

FARMER'S and GARDENER'S ADVERTISER (Garden Department by Mr. GLENNY). A Weekly Chronicle of Rural Affairs. Arts, Science, Literature, Amusement, &c. No. 1 on SATURDAY, APRIL 15th. Price 2½d.; Stamped, 3d. Communications and Advertisements to F. PILLION, at the Publishing Office, 14, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No.

CLXXXVIII. is published this day.

CONTENTS:—

I. LAURENCE STERNE.
II. SACRED GEOGRAPHY.
III. THE WHIG PARTY.
IV. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.
V. CRIMINAL LAW DIGEST.
VI. THE TURKS AND THE GREEKS.
VII. THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN BRITAIN.
VIII. NEW REFORM BILL.

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TWELVE HOUSES, part of a bold crescent, TO BE LET on building lease, a moderate ground-rent. The first instalment will be advanced on mortgage. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAND TO LET,

in the Anerley road, directly opposite the Crystal Palace, and close to the new railway station, for the erection of houses with shops if required. Term, 99 or 61 years; lease direct from the freeholder. Apply to Mr ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect, 18A, Hanover-street.

TO BUILDERS.

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Chalk farm Station, in the Hampstead-road. Money advanced, if required.—Apply to Mr. MOORE, 2, Clifford-street, Bond-street.

GUILDHALL, April 7, 1854.

THE Committee appointed for the manage-

ment and control of the Markets of this City, will MEET at Guildhall on FRIDAY, the 21st APRIL instant, at ONE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for LETTING FIVE WAREHOUSES in Billingsgate market, next Thames-street.—Further particulars may be obtained at the Comptroller's office, Guildhall; or of Mr. JOHN GOLDHAM, Collector of the Markets.

CHARLES PEARCE N, Comptroller, protem.

ENFIELD.—Railway Tickets for Fourteen

Years.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases or SOLD, eligible LOTS of BUILDING LAND, immediately adjoining the Railway Station. The estate is high and dry, and soil is gravel. The roads and drains will be laid down at the expense. FREE passes by railway for fourteen years have been liberally conceded by the Eastern Counties Railway Company to parties building on the estate, viz. for each 50*l*. house one first-class ticket to the Lord of the Manor; and for each 30*l*. house, a second-class ticket to the head of the house.—Apply at the Offices of Mr GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery-lane, or of Mr. A. A. SAWYER, Surveyor, Enfield.

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ACRES on the RIVER THAMES—TO BE SOLD, or LET on BUILDING LEASE, together or in plots, SIX ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, at Hampton-wick, in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames, between Teddington Lock and Kingston. This is well worthy the attention of capitalists, being adapted, from the advantages of its situation and soil, for any building purpose whatever. Apply to THOMAS JOHNSTON, Esq. Solicitor, 5, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

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LAND, beautifully situated on an eminence in the county of Surrey, within half a mile of the station at Sutton, on the Epsom line. It stands high and dry, and can be easily drained, and there is abundance of brick earth.—Apply to Mr GRITTEN, Surveyor, 8, Parliament street, Westminster.

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Annum.—ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Moneys to poor Freemen; the Trustees resident within the City and Liberty of Westminster, that is to say, within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James', St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-strand, and St. Paul, Covent-garden. The amount of each loan is not to exceed 50*l*. is to bear interest after the rate of 3*l*. per cent. per annum, and is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two sureties. Printed Forms of Application, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying personally, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock in the day, at the office of the Clerk as Solicitor to the Trustees, No 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park.

By order,
EDWARD S. TEMPLEMAN,
Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.

NOTE.—The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as have been sent in one clear week at the least before the first day of the month.—The sureties must be unexceptionable.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.—

J. MAC LACHLAN, Painter and Decorative Artist, 25, St. John's-street, and at Clapham-common, informs Architects, Surveyors, and Others, that he is practically acquainted with his trade in all its details, and respectfully requests a trial from these who may wish to have their work nicely executed at a very moderate charge, and punctual to time. J. Mac L. will be glad to make designs for the decoration of rooms, &c. or public buildings, in any part of the kingdom, with estimates.—Tenders for general repairs.

The Builder.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

DIFFICULT as it is to comprehend by what energy and skill the work remaining to be done at Sydenham can be got through by the 24th of May, so much is accomplished during the intervals between our visits, that we have little doubt an excellent show will be made by that time. As the late report stated, the larger fountains cannot be played, in consequence of the impossibility of erecting the new "water-towers" before the expiration of the few weeks that remain. The sculpture for the fountains, for which designs had been procured, is also necessarily deferred: but although these omissions of objects about which expectation had been raised is to be regretted, there will be in every department of the great undertaking, features of interest and educational value, the good effects of which will, we doubt not, be reaped by the metropolis and the country during many years to come. The multitude of works of art already prepared and collected, if not calculated wholly to supply the place of foreign travel to the architectural student, will do much to lessen the deficiency to those who stay at home, while the opportunity of comparison affords a special value of its own.

Before setting down a few notes, on matters most interesting to our readers, let us remark, that the daily papers have of late rendered particular description on our part unnecessary. We can only hail with pleasure any increased attention to art amongst our contemporaries,—if the present improved tone is to be taken as evidence of it. Current opinions, even in subjects with which we concern ourselves, are greatly influenced through the ordinary channels, and we trust that the obligation of writers to understand the questions they discuss will be felt more than it has been,—so that on the one hand, hasty censure of works produced with much time and thought, and on the other, such indiscriminate and extravagant laudation as was witnessed in the case of the building in Hyde-park may be avoided. The opinions of professional architects may reasonably claim the deference which seems generally accorded to those of amateurs, or antiquaries, or ecclesiologists, or other invisible agencies which often work through the columns of the daily press. The prejudices in favour of particular styles set up at one moment and altered the next, and which architects have had no option but that of following this way and that, will, it is to be hoped, be influenced advantageously by the means of comparison which are, for the first time to any great extent, afforded at Sydenham. Though necessarily, still but partial representations of the few forms of architectural expression which they attempt to depict, the Fine Arts Courts may become the basis of much enlightened apprehension of the several points of difference in detail and general principle. In this way they may be of great service, both to architects and to the public.

We cannot but think that the love of real art in architecture would gain more complete hold of the public mind, if one style were exclusively followed to what might be worked out of it; or, supposing that a fresh style should be the result of the present opportunities of comparison, if that only were adhered to. That such a change is possible we think there is some evidence, from what has been occasionally effected by one man. Even the style of Sir John Soane is a case in point. A somewhat different opinion as to the precise tendency of the modern use of styles, may have been quoted in these pages. But we retain the belief that the want of definite direction in style, although it may be deemed unessential to the display of true genius, has much to do with the condition of art at any time. If architecture is ever again to become a breathing art, means must be found by which its inspiration may be caught, not so much by the learned professor or the *virtuoso*, as by the general public. The judgment of merit may rest with those qualified by study and habits of thought; but the *object* of the art is surely, like that of poetry and music, to delight a larger circle of intellect. This its works cannot permanently do, so long as each is treated in a new, or a different language. Ideas themselves become unsettled; technicalities only can be brought before the mind; because the conception of the higher qualities of the art-production is not grasped before another style presents itself.

It was not by a specious show of novelty that were produced at once the highest excellence and the largest popular appreciation that history records, in those arts which chiefly are illustrated at Sydenham. The modern palate, satisfied only with strong drink, can scarcely realise the fact of such minute perception of delicate shades of beauty as existed amongst the ancient Greeks. We may dread, indeed, any turning up of fresh materials, when every discovery is applied not in the manner of capital laid out to interest, but as the latest novelty, attractive from its mere *difference* in form. It is the result of such a practice, that the beauty of mouldings and conventional forms, and of all that constitutes the especial character of our art, is not perceived by those to whom mainly, as we have contended, the art should be addressed. The eye is caught by an extravagance, and the faculty of taste is not called into play.

Yet it would be surely illogical to reason that the endeavour after intimate knowledge of styles, has been altogether erroneous. That "he who has laid up no materials can produce no combinations" is true of the architect as of the painter. But, there is one thing which seems to us most injurious, namely, that partial knowledge which it has hitherto been so difficult to avoid. Architects have been led to devote themselves to particular styles, and the means of comparison have not been easy. Britons as we are, and not the *least* rambling of nations, our professional brethren can take few opportunities of studying architecture but from books, and are not too well acquainted with these. We will not stop to inquire why this last condition of things is what it is,—though we may say, it appears to us that in plans, elevations, and sections, the mode of representation, essential as regards working drawings, has disadvantages never wholly mastered by the architect, however experienced. Even the perspective representation —based on the supposition that the eye is fixed, and takes in all at a glance—is, we venture to say, in some measure deceptive, and untrue to nature. It is clearly so in the case of interiors. Whether photography may supply the deficiency has to be seen.

Examination and comparison are, however, essential to clear impressions of relative merits, and to enable the architect to select that style in which there is most capacity of life, or rather to choose those characteristics of each which can be best combined for a new and harmonious whole.

The architectural courts at Sydenham then may have an advantage both for the public and even the most learned of our professional brethren. That there are, after all, some important omissions in points essential to a full comparison, could hardly, perhaps, be avoided. Columns, in a style of architecture like that of Greece, where greatness of scale was rather exceptional than an important feature of the effort after beauty, are of nearly the same dimensions as those of Egyptian architecture. An avenue of sphinxes a mile long is, necessarily, inadequately set forth in the north transept (under 300 feet); although the 20 feet in length of each sphinx equals the scale of the most important Egyptian examples—the great sphinx, of course, excluded. The gigantic figures, some 70 or 80 feet in height, tell sufficiently the fact of the colossal scale of Egyptian *sculpture*. But models of ancient Egyptians might be placed near the columns of the court, to show by comparison the real size of the original columns.

The world may visit the Roman Court without realising a true conception of the spirit of a style, in which the colossal was such an important element. The Greek Court, again, contends against the fact of a style formed principally by the architecture of exteriors: it is treated as the Greek might have worked with a similar purpose, rather than as he *did* form the structural arrangement of columns and entablatures,—which at Sydenham was that which had to be shown. The Mediæval Court is a museum of sculpture and ornament, but leaves "the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault," lofty nave and tapering spire, unrepresented. And what can we say of the Nineveh Court, where our daring friend who holds possession there, has cleverly elaborated a plausible scheme of polychromy from vestiges less important than were found in Greece,—what should we say, except that on all questions of treatment and caronology of Assyrian architecture, we expect to see it the battle-ground, where Fergusson and Layard will doubtless have to maintain opinions which should not be objected to by us? Whether the upper and lower portions of the Assyrian Court are discordant in character, is a question of taste, although still one to be taken into view in estimating the possible synchronism of dates; but we may remark that the immense antiquity of the bulls and lions of Nineveh, as compared with the architecture of Persepolis, is not to be taken for granted. We have heard a different opinion put forth by Mr. Wornum, in the valuable course of lectures at Marlborough House, and the identity of some of the chief features of the remains at Nineveh and Persepolis, is remarkable.

The architectural courts, indeed, generally are not to be viewed as entire reproductions of works of the styles which they are intended to illustrate. Still we expect much from the investigations to which they will lead. In fact, in the case of the Greek polychromy, and the Alhambra wall and ceiling decoration, opportunities are afforded which existing remains fail to supply. The Pompeian house, moreover, differs from its originals only in some parts of the plan, altered of necessity to allow of the circulation of the crowds which will visit it. Even now, and supposing that unconscious elbows, and more daring fingers, can be held away from the decorations of columns and doorways,—how are the white marble door-sills and the slabs of inter-columns of the peristyle, to be protected from the armed heel of the multitude, without destroying by the protection the effect intended?

As regards the building, generally, and the grounds, we will attempt to do little more just now, than set down the more striking features in the stage of progress which has been reached.

The last bays of the centre transept are glazed in, the great ribs having been erected without further accident, by the aid of a very strong scaffolding, carried up from the ground. The flooring is nearly all laid; the painting is far advanced; the Fine Arts Courts will not be backward; the Horticultural and Natural History departments are being set in order; and of the seven industrial courts under the direction of separate architects, that devoted to French

goods is the only one which is greatly behind-hand. The enclosures to some of these courts display elaborate arrangements of framed quartering in preparation for lath and plaster, which will ultimately receive considerable ornamental enrichment, contrasting with the temporary fittings of the building in Hyde-park. The Sheffield Court, on the west side, immediately north of the Pompeian house, is marked out by a circuit of iron girders on brick piers, as the first step in the execution of the design of Mr. G. H. Stokes, which has been set forth in a coloured lithograph. The Birmingham Court, which comes next, is under the care of Mr. Tite, but is not far advanced; and the Stationery Court, farther north, does not afford much better matter for description. It is in the hands of Mr. Crace, and is, we suppose, being designed by him. The Musical Instruments Court, the farthest south on the east side, from the design of Mr. John Thomas, is, it seems, intended to be an important work of the sculptor's art. Above the arches which form the enclosure are panels for relievos, and circular spaces for medallions, probably of heads of the composers. At the top is a cove and cornice of bold projection. Messrs. Banks and Barry have the court of printed fabrics, next in succession, which also has an arched enclosure; and Mr. Semper has that of woollen goods, which follows. Its present appearance shows that, unlike most of the others, it will be ceiled over, wholly or in part. This will, of course, lessen the light; and that effect has, we suppose, been considered. The enrichments of the architecture, shown on the drawings, are very good. All the courts are entered by doors in each side, and have an enriched front towards the nave. The remainder of the manufactured articles will be in the galleries, and in the wings which project eastward from the ends of the main building. These last are in themselves considerable works.—The machinery will be in the basement. In this department there seems very much still to be done.—Galleries, it will be recollected, do not come up to the nave, as in Hyde-park, except at the great transept and ends of the building; and with the exception of the narrow galleries which there are at the level of the springing of the great arched ribs. Mineral manufactures, hardware, and furniture, will probably be placed in what may be called the aisle, west of the Sheffield, Birmingham, and Stationery Courts. The court opposite the last of the three mentioned, was intended to be for French goods; but our continental friends have not yet placed a stick. We hope for the support of our new allies on May 24th, at Sydenham at least.

At the north wing of the two lately mentioned, much of the work is far behind-hand. The south wing will form the principal entrance from the railway terminus, and is further advanced. The terminus, equal in importance to that of an important town, is nearly completed. It is roofed over in two spans—the valley supported by a range of arches. The great ascent of steps was unavoidable, but will, we fear, be unexpected by some, for whose especial benefit a railway into the building may have been first proposed. Perhaps an inclined plane, and the means of winding up Bath-chairs, might even now be desirable additions to the other complete arrangements for the comfort of all classes.

The main entrance on the west side, will be by an enclosed porch, projecting from the building, and of the full width of the centre transept. The south end of the building has a large space, which is being enclosed as a royal entrance.

There are many points for consideration in the construction. Very thin columns of great height, in the basement story, support the iron girders and half-brick arches, and those which bear the ends of the heavy girders of the staircase have, we hope, been placed after very sufficient judgment. The inclined position of the sash-bars of the arched roofs we should have hesitated about, as liable in some cases to interfere with the ready flow of the wet: some of them are already much injured, in the nailing, at the ends. The wooden gutters also, for a permanent structure, we cannot but apprehend may, ere long, trench much upon the sum for annual expenses. However, it has been the fashion of late to carp at professional opinions; and we have so much to approve of in the undertaking generally, that we would avoid being misunderstood.

The south transept is beginning to afford a good notion of the effect of the botanical and horticultural departments. Numerous plants and flowering shrubs are grouped in their intended positions about the statue of Charles I. Stuffed animals are lying about, and some idea of what will probably be, after all, the most curious part of the display, is afforded by models in different positions, of individuals of savage races from several parts of the globe, and of the most opposite colours, habits, and physiognomy. What a town of schools will Sydenham become some day, if the use is made of the Crystal Palace that ought to be? Were one George Colman living then, he would surely have no longer to regard *all* the suburbs of London as regions of preparatory schools. The master will again walk with his disciples in the groves of the Academy, and truths in nature and science undreamt of in the Greek philosophy, will be amongst the "common things" of knowledge with the school-boy.

In the nave of the building, some of the larger works have already taken up their positions. The head of the colossal Bavaria is raised upon a lofty pedestal in the south nave. The most prominent object in the north, is the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. Whether this is to remain, may perhaps be unsettled, as the outlines of the monument, and of the horses and figures of the Monte Cavallo, were just lately "offered up" in the central transept. In the north nave, the Toro Farnese, a Gothic tomb, and some Irish crosses are amongst the objects placed.

The value of the wonderful collection of sculpture to students in that art, must be even greater than that of the architecture to architectural students. The casts, grouped with foliage, will also have an advantage in effect which is possessed by few of the originals.

From the elaborate character of internal decoration, the reproduction of which has been mainly aimed at, the public will see for the first time how much labour, and what unstinted outlay, have in all ages, with due consideration, and with a full recognition of economics, been devoted to art. At Sydenham, of course, real marbles are used in the architectural courts, only in some few exceptions, such as those we have referred to, and the coloured marbles of the Renaissance and Italian styles are exhibited by painted restorations.

Much is to be learned in one way or another, from the courts. The wall decorations which bear the authority of the great Raffaelle, beautifully reproduced, will astonish those who have studied at Marlborough House, and see them for the first time. Objects in the same composition are represented, some in elevation and others in perspective, from the most opposite points of sight, and without the slightest regard to position on the panel. Thus, an object represented as seen from above, is just as likely to be found at the top of the pilaster as at the bottom. Circular objects, which should have each side equidistant from the centre, are sometimes not so. We wonder, but we are reminded that the copies are faithful. Everywhere, so far from any strict adherence to the flat style of treatment, the representation of relief by shadow on a plain surface, seems to have been general. If the course lately advocated be the correct one, we may, culling beauty of form and colour from much of the Italian ornament, still effect the production of much in art which shall bear the impress of beauty, and yet possess a character of its own.

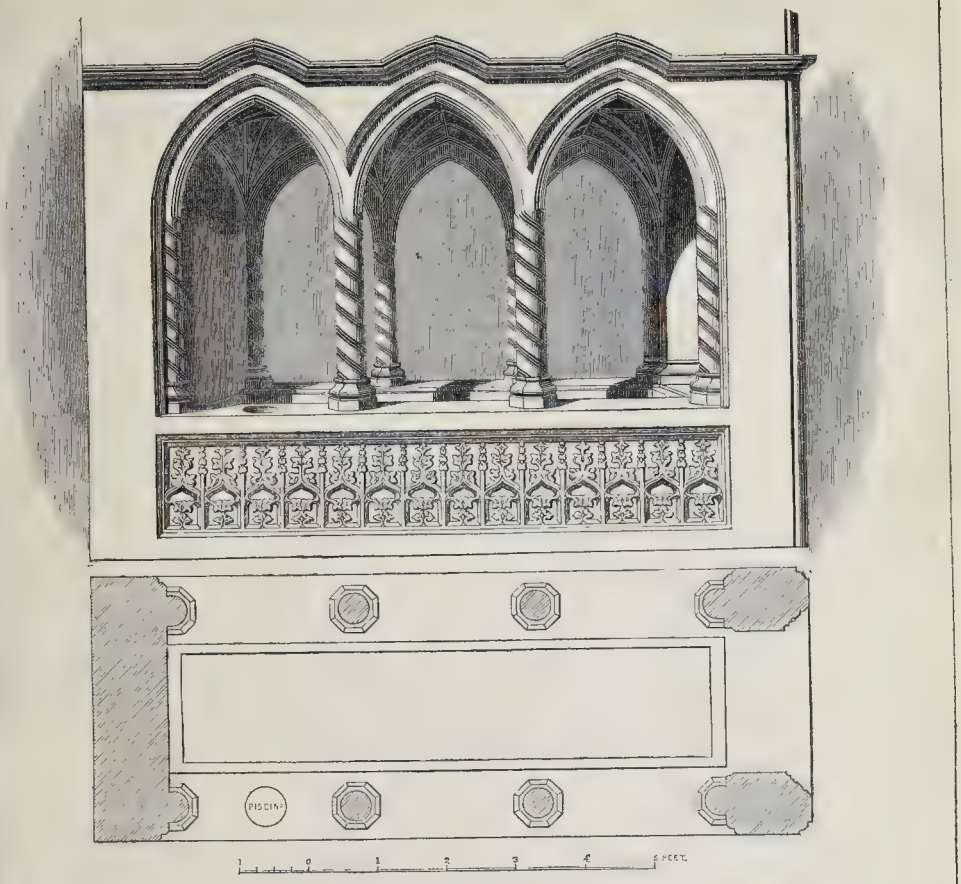
But we can merely indicate the nature of the suggestions which everywhere are presented to us. In the decoration of the Alhambra, with its peculiar combination of colour and relief, better presented to us by Mr. Owen Jones at Sydenham, than it could be even in his own careful drawings; in the front of the Parthenon by Mr. Penrose, in the questions raised by the experimental polychromy of the Elgin frieze, the blue back-grounds to sculpture, and to Romanesque and mediæval ornament, we might have suggestions for arguments on some of the principal questions which have to be settled by the architect-artist of this day.

The colouring of the building itself is greatly altered from that of Hyde-park, about which there was so much discussion; the shafts of the columns are painted red, and the result is, as it seems to us (though perhaps part may be due to the form of the roof and other features), that the building appears very much shorter, than it is by the real difference between the two structures. It would be wrong, however, to discuss this before the trees and shrubs, with which the red colour seems likely to harmonize well, are in their places. Any way, the effect of the interior is now very fine, and is so in Mr. Jones's original drawing.

But we must pass outside. The great reservoir at the north end is in active progress; the road and carriage-stands, for which great part of Dulwich-wood has been cleared away; the terrace-gardens and basins, the lakes, cascades, turfed slopes and gardens throughout the large tract of ground, are being proceeded with. The pedestals of the terrace, and of the balustrade which encircles the great fountain, have several marble statues fixed — copies of celebrated works. Next the main walk, opposite the centre transept, and eastward of the great fountain, the ground is prepared in a gradual slope, with steps, down which the water is to flow from ornamental structures at the top, and at the bottom in each case is to fall in a broad sheet over an arcade, into one of the two great lakes below The arcade forms the front of a loggia on the margin of the lake; so that there will be an agreeable place of resort at the back of the sheet of water. The architecture, as we have before now mentioned, is scarcely equal to the merit of the idea. What would not the architect of the water-gate at the bottom of Buckingham-street, Strand, have made of such an opportunity? How would Inigo Jones have delighted in bossy rock-work and weedy rustic-work? There is nothing here but a plain arcade, and a very ordinary cornice.

The lakes just referred to are of some extent. They are enclosed in a sort of amphitheatre, formed by lofty embankments, from which good views of the building are obtained. Beyond the embankments eastward, the tidal lake with its representations of geological formations is nearly completed, and some of the models of extinct animals, of which there will be a considerable number, prepared by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, are already in their places. The chief of the models are executed in Portland cement: a few are in stone.

On a mound, on the south side of the grounds, a circular structure is in progress, with columns and large arches. It is to form a rosarium. There is a large extent of ground to the north-east of the building, part of which is still unappropriated. The greater portion is being laid out as gardens. Here is another lake; and a rockery is in preparation.



SEDILIA, HOLY CROSS ABBEY, TIPPERARY.

There are in all three steam-engines, which are in this part of the ground, or near the reservoir. Steam-power is to be used to force the water from the artesian-well into the great reservoir, and to work the fountains in and about the building. The principal fountain, to play 200 feet high, and some others, will have to wait for the great towers.

It may interest our practical readers to learn what material is being used for the lining of the bottom of the great basins, or aquariums, one at each end of the building. Portland cement concrete is employed. Large slabs are cast in iron moulds, from which the slabs can be raised by a travelling crane. They are then laid on a floor of iron girders, and the joints are set and run with cement.—It seems to us that the number of staircases, lessened since the first plan was made, will be found insufficient. It is also perhaps matter for regret, that the company have not been able to establish a large hotel in conjunction with the building. The refreshment places in the neighbourhood are bad and expensive—like many others, indeed, at places of popular resort in the neighbourhood of London. It would be something for the company to achieve, to put an end to the present hotel system; and those who are disposed to use the collection as it might be used, would be glad to spend several days at Sydenham.

The directors may, however, well pride themselves on what they have done, if they are able to place a means of instruction, so powerful and so complete as the collection may become, within the reach of all classes; and more than that, if they raise a salutary opposition to those low vices which in our great cities are the resource of the laborious toiler and dweller in the pestiferous places called "the homes of the poor,"—those vices which are resorted to only because all have persisted in "ignoring," instead of directing and supplying proper aliment for a natural desire.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, REGENT-STREET.

Messrs. Grieve and Telbin have re-opened their gallery with "The Route of the British Army to the Seat of War," combined with their first and most beautiful work, "The Overland Mail." It includes a view of the Entrance to the Dardanelles, from a sketch by Lieut. O'Reilly, and, with the pictures of Constantinople, St. Petersburg, and Sebastapol, will serve to make its visitors better acquainted with the distant lands, now the topics of all talk, than Londoners are with their own "back slums." If Grieve were to paint "London Shadows," he would throw such a light into them that we should have them "flit away, and be no more seen."

SEDILIA, HOLY CROSS ABBEY, TIPPERARY.

The annexed sketch of a sedilia from Holy Cross Abbey, county Tipperary, Ireland, is a specimen of the style of architecture that prevailed in that country, about the latter part of the fifteenth century. It appears to have served for the double purpose of sedilia and piscina, perhaps as a canopy to a tomb also. Its style seems more continental than English, a characteristic which may be seen, from its flamboyant window tracery, to prevail throughout the edifice in which this sedilia is placed. The present floor (composed of loose soil and *débris* of the building), is 2 feet 3 inches from the seat.

The Abbey of Holy Cross in which the sedilia is placed, is situated on the river Suir, about two miles from the town of Thurles, county Tipperary, said to be founded in the twelfth century, by Cistercian monks, in honour of a reputed piece of the "true cross," bestowed on them by Pope Pascal II. the exhibition of which brought them in ample funds, to erect what must have been in its day a magnificent temple and adjoining cloisters. The charter originally granted by King John to the order, endowing it with large revenues, was confirmed and renewed by Edward I., Henry III., Edward III., and Richard II. and continued to flourish until the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at which period it was suppressed, and its extensive possessions granted to the then Earl of Ormond. R. Johnston.

ON A COMMONPLACE HOUSE.

Suppose an architect to have directed his pupils to make designs for the principal floor of a commonplace house, such as are built in rows in London and its neighbourhood, the party-walls being 25 feet 6 inches apart.

He takes one of them.

"Yes," perhaps he might say, "this is a very common arrangement; here is on the first floor a room in front, 25 feet 6 inches by 17 feet, and behind this another room, 17 feet square, communicating with the first by folding-doors."

We will begin by considering the walls. The Building Act determines their thickness, but it is well to understand something of the principles which ought to govern us when we have to determine it ourselves. Soufflot calculated, from experiments made on the usual building-stone of Paris, that a thickness of $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines (French) would have sufficient strength for a building five stories in height; that is, the stone would not be crushed by such a weight. A well-burnt brick is at least as firm as the stone usually employed in Paris. If then $3\frac{1}{3}$ line, or about one-third of an English inch, be sufficient for the thickness of the walls of a lofty house, why should we build them in a brick and a half or two bricks?

In bridges, and in large public buildings with extensive vaults or domes, it is possible that the weight which the material would support without being crushed, may become an element to be carefully considered; but the fact is, that in common houses, and with sound common materials, the architect has nothing to do with it. The strength of his walls, determined from other causes, must always be far greater than would be necessary on this consideration. If we had built a wall half a brick thick and only one foot in height, we should not hesitate to put upon it the whole five stories of a Parisian house. If, however, instead of 1 foot, we had to make it 20 feet high, we should at once be conscious of its insufficiency. The thickness of a wall must, therefore, be in proportion to its unconnected height, *i.e.* to the space between two floors, rather than to the weight it has to sustain.

What, then, are the real causes of the weakness of thin walls? First, lateral action. A moderate blow might destroy any wall of 20 feet high and only 4 inches thick. A cannon-ball would perhaps go through it and do little mischief, but the equal impetus of a larger body in less rapid motion would extend farther, and make the surface bend. As soon as this takes place, whatever weight may be upon it, acts with immense force; for the power of the wall to support weight depends entirely on its perpendicularity; and the moment this is destroyed, the wall buckles and falls. The power of the wind against such a wall is also considerable. The wind is not a steady uniform force, but it acts by gusts, and thus produces a vibration, which diminishes the coherence of the parts; and the wind of one day, which appears harmless, may nevertheless, without any increase of strength, throw down the wall on the day following.

The second source of weakness is in the construction of the wall itself. The bricks are by no means perfect parallelograms; and though their inequalities are in some degree corrected by the mortar, yet still there is enough of irregularity in the bearings to insure the destruction of a very thin wall. This irregularity is greatly increased by the use of bond-timber and wall-plates, for the hardest wood is more compressible than stone; how much more so then the fir timber which is usually employed. On this account, it would be better to place the bond-timber in the middle of the wall, making use of detached wooden bricks for fastening the skirtings and the door and window-frames, and to employ oak or stone templets under the girders, without any continued floor-plate. Bond so placed could hardly be destroyed by fire; and even if so destroyed, would not sensibly weaken the wall. Modern practice seems often to make iron hoop, or something of the sort, supply the place of bond timber; but we want a material less flexible across the openings. Plugging, in order to fix the woodwork, introduces an inequality of pressure, and is therefore a source of weakness.

The third circumstance injurious to walls arises from the weakness of the floors which they have to support. If a floor be perfectly firm, it rather adds to the strength of the wall by its steady pressure; but if it vibrate with every motion, these vibrations are communicated more or less to the wall, and tend to loosen the cohesion of its parts. If the joists or girders take a permanent set, this presses laterally against the top of the wall; and though by their adherence to the wall they may at first act as ties, yet, as parts of the woodwork decay or lose their hold, this effect ceases. While the cohesion is perfect, the tendency of the insufficient girder is rather to draw the wall inwards: when that is destroyed, the tendency is unequivocally to force it outwards.

I have said that the thickness of a wall ought rather to depend on its free height (*i.e.* on its height between any lateral connection with other parts of the building) than on the weight put upon it. Observation, rather than direct experiment, must determine what the proportionate thickness ought to be. I should be disposed to say that it should not be less than one-twelfth of this free height in an external wall: Internal walls may be thinner. It may, perhaps, be asked, whether, as the weight is indifferent, we are to make the walls of a warehouse, or of some great inn, of many stories, each perhaps 9 feet in height, no thicker at the base than at the top? This, I apprehend, would be carrying the theory too far. The higher the wall, even if divided at regular intervals into stories, the greater the chance of lateral action; especially of that of the wind; and besides, the connection of the wall with the rest of the house by successive floors, although it greatly adds to its strength, yet does not entirely counteract the various sources of weakness arising from its greater height. A wall 36 feet high and 9 inches thick would doubtless be very much stronger if divided into four stories than if carried up without any connection to the roof; but the defects arising from inequality of materials, and especially from the use of bond-timbers, would still be in proportion to the whole height.

One word more about the bond. We have recommended its use simply as bond, trusting to the occasional insertion of wooden bricks to form points of attachment for the joiner's work. As bond, its office is to remedy any slight inequalities in the foundation, or in the work itself; to obviate any defect arising from the inequality of pressure occasioned by the openings, and to connect the sides of the openings, so that, in the settlement of the brickwork, they should neither spread nor converge. For the last object, perhaps the shape of the bond is not of much consequence, but in inequalities of settlement, the disturbing action is vertical, and the principal scantling should be vertical also. One bond-timber occupying two courses would have more efficacy than four pieces of the common form of $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

A first floor implies a wall below as well as that which forms its own boundary, and I have therefore given above some notices of what the floor is to rest on, before describing the floor itself.

What is the nature of the proposed floor? *A triple-framed floor.* Well, but why *triple*-framed? The object in making a floor double, or at least one important object, is the prevention of sound from the upper to the lower; but this is as well obtained by the ceiling and floor joists attached to the girder, as by the additional intervention of binding-joists. It is true, that in this way the boards would lie in the same direction as the girder, and consequently, in many cases, across, instead of along the room, but in our present mode of covering the whole with carpets, this seems to be of little consequence.

The strength of a piece of timber placed horizontally to support a given weight, is in proportion to its thickness multiplied by the square of its depth and divided by its length. As, however, the weight to be supported may fairly be assumed to be in proportion to its length, we shall have for the formula to express the required strength $\frac{bdd}{ll}$; that is, the breadth multiplied by the square of the depth, and divided by the square of the length between the points of support. If we can determine by experience what this will be in any one case, we may discover what it will be in other similar cases.

Much has been written on the strength of timber, but the theory has rested on experiments derived from its tenacity and its resistance to crushing, on neither of which the sufficiency of a floor has any direct dependence. The knowledge required by the architect is its opposition to bending under a transverse strain; and on this point again we have experiments with which he is not concerned. We are told how much will *break* a piece of timber. What we want to know is, how much will bend it. If in a room like that before us, where the bearing is 17 feet, a beam will bend half an inch under any probable weight, it is manifestly unfit for its purpose. Experiments of this sort would not be expensive, because the object is not to destroyed or even injured; yet I believe they have nowhere been carried out. The result of general experience, independent of any particular experiment, where the ends are entirely loose, is that the depth of a joist 2 inches wide should be about one-sixteenth of its length. Two inches seems sufficient width for a joist for all practical purposes, such as holding the nails firmly, and maintaining itself in a vertical position; and as much more strength is obtained by depth than by width, it is important not to increase the latter needlessly. In a house built for General Benthan, by Edmund Aikin, I think at Highgate, the thickness of the joists was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and perhaps this may be enough. The thinner the joist, however, the more weakness is to be apprehended from knots and other irregularities of structure, and the more tendency there is to twist. I therefore assume 2 inches as a probable medium for a joist where the bearing is not more than 17 or 18 feet. In our supposed room, where the bearing is 17 feet, or 204 inches, the depth would be 204 divided by 16, or $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches. If this be correct, the general formula thus deduced

$$\frac{bdd}{ll} = \frac{2 \times 12\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}}{204 \times 204} = \frac{325}{41616}, \text{ or } \frac{1}{128}$$

nearly, rejecting minute fractions; and we may take this as a constant expression applicable to floor joists not fixed at the end.

Proceeding from this as a fact established by experience, we may apply it to any simple joist of other dimensions. Thus, if we wish the thickness of our joist to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 2 inches, the length remaining the same, bdd would still be 325; but to find the value of d^2 we must divide this by $2\frac{1}{2}$, when d^2 comes out 130, and $d = 11\frac{1}{2}$. If the joist is to be only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, we find 325 divided by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to be 216, the square root of which, equal d, is fifteen nearly, the depth of the joist in inches. If with 2 inches we have a bearing of 15 feet instead of 17 feet, $\frac{bd^2}{l^2} = \frac{2d^2}{32400} = \frac{1}{128}$, and $d = \sqrt{127} = 11\frac{1}{4}$.

All this is supposing the joist to be perfectly free at the ends. If perfectly fixed, it would have double the strength; but this perfect fixing can only be obtained by carrying the joists beyond the point of support, and there making it secure. If so fixed, then we must have a different formula, twice as great as the previous one; that is, $\frac{bd^2}{l^2} = \frac{1}{256}$, where d would be equal to 9 inches. It would appear, then, that where the ends are perfectly secured, the length of bearing, divided by $2\frac{1}{2}$, will give a sufficient depth. In applying these calculations to practice, we must consider that even in bridging-joists we cannot depend on the ends being firmly fixed in every joist, and that in common joists a considerable degree of security is obtained by framing and spiking into the wall-plate. I should say, therefore, that in the latter case the formula might be reduced to $\frac{bd^2}{l^2} = \frac{1}{162}$, and the depth $\frac{1}{18}$ of the bearing, and in the

former, $\frac{bd^2}{l^2} = \frac{1}{221}$, and the depth $\frac{1}{21}$ of the bearing. In large timbers some other considerations occur, which I shall hereafter revert to.

Our formulas would again have to be altered if the joists were placed very far apart, or very near. I assume them to be 12 in. apart. In a room 25 ft. 6 in. long, we should thus require twenty-three joists, each $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep$\left(\frac{204}{18}\right)$, 2in. wide; and supposing them to extend at each end 9 in. beyond the bearing, 18 ft. 6 in. long; and the quantity of timber in the whole would be 67 cubic feet.

We will now proceed to consider the quantity of timber in a double floor, where the joists rest upon a single girder. Such a girder, where we are not limited by the Building Act, would have to support half the weight of the floor, the other half being supported by the walls. As much, therefore, would rest upon it as upon twelve joists; and as the ends are not secured, the equation must be twelve times as great as that of a joist similarly placed, or, $\frac{bd^2}{l^2} = \frac{12}{128}$. We may suppose b, in this instance, to be 12 inches, as a common thickness for girders: d^2 would then be 325, and $d = 18$; and the quantity of timber 18 ft. 6 in. × 1 ft. 6 in. × 1 ft. = 27 ft. 9 in. The bearing of the joists would be 12 ft. 3 in. perfectly fixed at one end, imperfectly at the other. Taking the depth at $\frac{1}{21}$ of the bearing, it would be $7\frac{1}{8}$ in., and there would be fifteen of them, each 27 feet long—$27 \times 7\frac{1}{8} \times 2 \times 15 = 41$ ft. 7 in. the amount of timber in the floor-joists; which added to the 27 ft. 9 in. of the girder, would amount to 69 ft. 4 in. without the ceiling-joists, and with the somewhat impracticable depth of 18 in. for the girder.

The Building Act will, I believe, not permit the common joists to enter into the party-wall. Within its limits, therefore, the girders would have to support the whole floor; and we cannot have fewer than three, which may be thus spaced:—

2·3	1·0	9·0	1·0	9·0	1·0	2 3

The spaces between the outer girders and the party-wall being one-fourth of that between the girders, the oversailing portion of the joists would have the same strength as the intermediate parts; but they may be connected at the ends by a 1-inch plank placed against the wall. The extent of floor supported by the middle girder would be as much as would rest on nine joists; the equation of strength for the girder will therefore be $\frac{bd^2}{l^2} = \frac{9}{128}$; and b being 12, and l as before 20½, d turns out to be 15½. Now 18 ft. 6 in. × 15½ in. × 12 in. = 23 ft. 11 in. in each girder; and there would be in the three girders 71 cubic ft. 9 in. The joists in this case are 25 ft. 6 in. long, perfectly fixed; and $\frac{108}{21} = 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. will be the depth of the joist; $25{\cdot}6 \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = 1$ ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in each joist; and, as before, there would be fifteen of them, the whole quantity of timber in them would be 27 ft. 10 in.; making in all 99 ft. 7 in. The side girders would not have as much floor to support as the middle one; but that at one end would have to sustain the hearth-slab and its supporting arch; I shall not, therefore, enter into the calculation of what small saving may be made in this respect.

As 15½ in. is, however, rather an inconvenient depth for a girder, I will assume that we have four girders instead of three. These we should space 6 ft. apart, each supporting as much as five joists. Then $\frac{bd^2}{l^2} = \frac{5}{128}$; and the other dimensions remaining the same, d becomes $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. or we may call it 12 in. Then 18 ft. 6 in. × 1·0 × 1·0 = 18 ft. 6 in. cube, in each girder, and 74 ft. in the whole number. Again, the bearing of the joists is 6·0; $\frac{72}{21} = 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 25 ft. 6 in. × $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ = nearly 1 ft. 3 in. in each joist, and 18 ft. 9 in. in the fifteen. This added to that in the girders, amounts to 92 ft. 9 in. If we allow for the ceiling joists three-fourths of the quantity of timber in the floor-joists, we shall find the whole quantity of timber in a floor where there is only one girder, and where, consequently, half the weight rests on the side walls, to be

	Ft.	In.
Girder	27	9
Floor-joists	41	7
Ceiling-joists	31	3
	100	7

If we admit three girders, the quantities will be—

	Ft.	In.
Girders	71	9
Floor-joists	27	10
Ceiling-joists	20	10
	120	5

If there are four—

	Ft.	In.
Girders	74	0
Floor-joists	18	9
Ceiling-joists	14	10
	107	7

I apprehend that in these calculations I have given more strength to the girders than is usually thought necessary. My object has been to obtain an equality of strength in all parts; but in most floors the girders would be the first to give way, if the whole surface were loaded, to the destruction of the structure. In a house such as I am noticing, three out of the four girders might pass uninterruptedly from front to back, and thus gain a strength which would compensate for some diminution of the scantlings.

In a triple-framed floor, the girders remain as before, or rather they should be a trifle larger, for the floor itself is heavier, and some strength is lost by the framing: the bridging and ceiling-joists would be nearly the same. The binding-joists, then, are merely so much added to the quantity of timber without any accession of strength. I will not pursue this subject any further: enough has been said to show the great difference between the simple and more complicated floors, in the quantity of timber employed. It may be necessary to employ the latter, but the architect ought to understand what it costs.

I have said nothing about trussing the girders, simply because I know nothing about it. Tredgold maintains that it is of no use; but the experiments made by Mr. Barlow at the Royal Military Academy, on which he depends, lead to the palpable absurdity, that a king-post truss may be attended with some slight advantage, while a queen-post truss entails a considerable loss of strength. The scantlings employed were much too small, only 2 inches deep and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad; and one can hardly understand, in such a case, what the size of the trussing-pieces could be; and the cutting and framing could leave no sufficient solidity of materials. Perhaps better-conducted experiments may since have been made, but I am not aware of them.

I have said nothing of trimmers and trimming-joists, but in the two latter-described floors I have disposed the girders so as to have no need of them to the chimneys, nor I think to the opening for the stairs. Nor have I inserted any caution, which nevertheless is of some importance, that where joists or girders rest on a middle partition, that partition ought to be of the same material as the surrounding walls.

There is one circumstance still to be mentioned connected with the strength of timber, though it hardly comes into play in such a house as that before us. When timbers become very large, whether naturally so or built up, they require a greater proportional strength. It will readily be perceived, that a stick 1 inch square, placed over two supports at the distance of 100 inches, would remain without any sensible curvature; but that one of ten times these dimensions, *i. e.* 10 inches square, and with a bearing of 83 feet 4 inches, would swag very much, and almost perhaps break by its own weight. The strength of a material, where the forms are similar, is in proportion to the squares of the linear dimensions; the weight in proportion to their cubes. For example, if b and d be each 1, and $l = 10$, then the formula of the strength to resist a given transverse strain $\frac{bd^2}{l} = \frac{1}{10}$. Multiply each dimension by 10, and $\frac{bd^2}{l} = \frac{1000}{10{\cdot}0}$, or 10. In the first instance, the weight $bdl = 10$; in the second, 10,000.

On the boarded floor I have little to remark. The edges of the planks are sometimes tongued and grooved; sometimes a little under-cut and edge-nailed; sometimes rebated and laid on slips; the object being to prevent any open joints through the floor, or to fix the boards firmly, without showing the nails. They might be made of thinner stuff, and laid of two thicknesses, crossing each other; and in a case where there are no joists, or where the joists are covered with plaster, such a floor might be independent of fastenings, the edges being merely covered and kept down by the skirting. Such a contrivance, however, can find no admission at present into a *Commonplace house.**

J. W.

NOTES OF DOINGS IN IRELAND.

WE are told that a new cathedral is to be erected at Ballaghadereen, county Mayo, from the designs of Mr. J. G. Butler, Architect, Dublin; and that the plan provides accommodation for a large congregation.

Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance has determined on erecting twenty-six towers and batteries on the eastern coast of Ireland, in the neighbourhoods of Bray, Dalkey, Killiney, Sutton, Balbriggan, &c. At the present crisis this further fortification of the Irish coast has given rise to much *gossip* in the localities where the works are intended.

St. Mel's' Cathedral, at Longford, is to be finished. The skeleton of the building has been already erected, and we hear that the new works are entrusted to Mr. Bourke, architect. It is proposed, we believe, to expend about 3,000*l.*

The long-talked-of Custom-house and Post-office buildings at Belfast are now in a fair state of being matured. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Lanyon, and proposals for erection are being received.

The contemplated church of St. Bridget, Rowlestown, is to be built, and the plans have been lodged in Dublin for inspection of contractors.

The original site of the Magee College, at Londonderry, has been changed from Sir Robert Ferguson's to the field immediately opposite, and will be built at an elevation of about 60 feet above the level of the river, with the entrance front facing Rosse's-bay. The plan forms three sides of a quadrangle, with a frontage of about 195 feet, and a return on the northern flank of about 380 feet. On the principal story is a groined entrance-hall, 28 feet by 16 feet, formed in a central tower about 72 feet high, with semi-octagonal buttress, surmounted by crocketed pinnacle and finial at the side, and having principal staircase, reception and porter's rooms off same. To the left is the examination-hall and library, a spacious apartment, 68 feet long by 32 feet wide in narrowest part, and 42 feet high to hammer-beam of roof, which is to be open timber work, stained and varnished, constructed with one central and two side semi-arches, resting on corbels. This room is designed to contain 500 persons, and occupies one entire side of the building, being lighted from three sides, by double tiers of windows, with perpendicular tracery in the heads and transoms. To the right of entrance-hall is a corridor and students' staircase, with separate class-rooms for 100 students and 75 ditto respectively, robing-room, water-closet, &c. The first floor comprehends a museum with a corridor leading to class-rooms for 50 students and 150 students respectively, laboratory, &c. The north wing of basement contains porter's living and bed rooms, furnace, and heating apparatus-rooms, &c. &c. Wings of about 24 feet wide, finished with gables and flanked with pinnacled buttresses terminate the ends of entrance elevation, which consists of central

* To be continued.

tower and pseudo arcades carried up two stories and terminated by Gothic arches with hood and label mouldings, &c. The exterior will be of cut stone, with tooled and chiselled plinth course buttresses, mouldings, &c. It is expected the expenditure will be about 20,000*l.* Mr. Gribbon, of Dublin, is the architect, his designs having been selected in competition. The builder is not yet engaged.

THE CHURCHES OF LONDON.

THE interest which was excited by the view we published of the twenty-nine churches in the City of London threatened with demolition (p. 43, *ante*), leads us to think that views of the whole of the City churches will be acceptable, and we have accordingly thrown together on the opposite page twenty-two of these, and propose to give the remainder on another occasion.

Although we cannot exactly say of the churches of London as of a vast number in leafy England,—

> "How beautiful they stand,
> Those ancient churches of our native land!
> Amid the pasture fields and dark green woods,
> Amid the mountain clouds and solitudes;
> By rivers broad that rush into the sea;
> By little brooks, that with a lisping sound,
> Like playful children, run by copse and lea!
> Each in its little plot of holy ground," -

Still they have each a story and a beauty of their own, and well deserve attention.

No. 1. shows the Temple Church, the circular portion of which was founded before the year 1185, in which year it was dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem. The oblong portion now used for service is a beautiful specimen of Lancet, or Early English architecture, of the thirteenth century. The connection of this church with the Templars, the effigies in the "Round," and its story generally, must be known to most of our readers.

No. 2. St. Mary Magdalen's, Old Fish-street-hill, was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt by Wren in 1685, for the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Gregory.

No. 3. St. Alphage's, London-wall, was rebuilt in 1777, by Mr. Staines (afterwards knighted), retaining the lower part of the ancient tower, which may be seen inside. Mr. George Dance, jun. is said to have been the architect, but this is uncertain.

No. 4. Allhallows, Barking, is one of the most interesting old buildings in the metropolis, and contains several curious brasses and monuments. It is one of the few churches in the City which escaped the Great Fire.

No. 5. The Church of St. Magnus, London-bridge, has one of the best of the City steeples. The body of the church was built by Wren in 1676, but the steeple was not erected until 1705. The old church was one of the earliest victims of the fire. It contains a tablet to Miles Coverdale, —under whose direction the first complete printed English version of the Bible was published,—and some curious pictures in the vestry-room.

No. 6. St. Bartholomew's the Less, within the precincts of the hospital, has a curious interior, built by Dance in 1789 (who first destroyed the old building), and restored by the late Mr. Hardwick in 1825.

No. 7. St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt by Wren as we now see it. Here lie the remains of the merciless Judge Jefferys.

No. 8. St. Benet's, Paul's-wharf, suffered like the last in 1666, and was rebuilt by Wren in 1683. Inigo Jones was buried in the old church.

No. 9. Christ Church, Newgate-street, is another of Wren's works, commenced in 1687 and completed in 1704. Here lie the remains of Richard Baxter, the well-known Nonconformist, and the learned Trapp, once its minister, still exhorts his congregation by his tomb,—

> "Though dead I preach; if e'er with ill success
> Living, I strove the important truths to press,
> Your precious, your immortal souls to save,
> Hear me, at least, oh! hear me from the grave."

Nor would we overlook the tablet to John Stock, many years a painter at the Royal dockyards, who left 13,700*l.* for the promotion of religion and virtue, and the advancement of literature.

No. 10. St. Martin's, Ludgate, preserves the memory of the ancient gate. The old church was burnt, and Sir Christopher rebuilt it. The inscription on the font is a palindrome.

No. 11. St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, reminds us of another of the City entrances. It escaped the fire, but had become unsafe in 1790, and was then for the most part rebuilt at a cost of about 10,000*l.* The front next Aldersgate-street, merely a screen, is quite modern. Within the church there is a Gothic altar-tomb to the wife of Sir John Packington, 1563; and a cameo bust by Roubiliac to "Elizabeth Smith."

No. 12. St. Margaret's, Lothbury, stands over the ancient Wall-brook. Wren rebuilt it after the fire of 1666. The font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

No. 13. St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, is one of Sir Charles Barry's earlier works. It was built by Messrs. Souter, and cost, including schools, below 10,000*l.* The neighbourhood is "famous."

No. 14. St. Bride's, Fleet-street, was founded in very early times, as were most of those already mentioned; and here were buried Wynkyn de Worde, and Sir Richard Baker, who wrote "The Chronicles of the Kings of England." The church was rebuilt by Wren between 1680 and 1703. The steeple is second only to that of Bow. It was shortened 8 feet in 1764, when injured by lightning. Richardson, the author of "Sir Charles Grandison" and other works, lies buried here.

No. 15. St. Lawrence's, Jewry, was commenced in 1671, by Wren, the old church (and there was one here as early as 1293) having been destroyed by the fire. The details of the façade next King-street deserve examination. There is a memorial of Archdeacon Tillotson, who was buried here in 1694. The vestry-room is handsome, and has some pictures.

No. 16. Allhallows, London-wall, escaped the fire of 1666, but becoming dilapidated, was taken down, and the present church was built under the direction of Dance, the younger, between July, 1765, and September, 1767. The interior is a good specimen of,—what to avoid. Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, is buried here, and "Mr. John Patience, architect."

No. 17. St. Botolph's, Aldgate, was founded as early as William the Conqueror: it escaped the fire, but was pulled down in the following century, and the present structure was erected from the designs of George Dance, at the cost of 5,536*l.* 2s. 5d. There is a monument with sculptured effigy to Thos. Lord Darcy and Sir Nicholas Carew, both beheaded.

No. 18. St. James's, Duke's-place, was built in 1727, in the place of one consecrated in 1622-3.

No. 19. Trinity Church, Gough-square, is a modern structure of brick, built by Messrs. Haward and Nixon, from the designs of Mr. John Shaw. It was commenced in October, 1837, and finished in June, 1838. The body of the church is a hexagon, 47 feet 6 inches in diameter, with an octagonal recess, forming the chancel.

No. 20. The Church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, is a very curious structure of mixed style, rebuilt, as it is thought, by Inigo Jones. The old church, wherein Hans Holbein was buried, was pulled down with the exception of the tower still standing, in the beginning of the 17th century, and the present structure was consecrated by Bishop Laud in 1630-1. There is a monument to Sir Nicholas Turogmorton, 1570; and a tablet to one Richard Spenser, who having seen great changes, the plague and the fire, left behind him "a good name, a deare wife, a vertuous example, and three daughters."

No. 21. St. Peter's, in the Tower,—St. Peter, in chains,—is a romance in stone, a tangible piece of the history of England. Here lie the remains of many who lost their lives for not thinking as those who were in authority did. The church was built at the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, but the windows, &c. are of a later date.*

No. 22. Wren's greatest work, St. Paul's Cathedral, the crowning glory of the City, has the finest outline, perhaps, of any building in the world. It is to be hoped that the corporation will strain a point to keep a clear space at the end of New Cannon-street, so that this noble exterior may be seen. We are well aware that it is not a trifling sacrifice on the part of the corporation which is being asked for,—the whole plot in question would probably produce 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*—but it is so important to maintain the open space, that we again commend the matter to their most serious consideration.

OPENING ST. PAUL'S.

OUR OPEN SPACES.

ALTHOUGH your attention has been already called in a very sufficient manner to the opportunity which now exists of preserving one of the finest *coup d'œils* which Europe can afford, I feel sure that you will allow me to follow in the steps of a fellow-citizen, in urging, through your columns, the attention of those in whose power the matter rests, and endeavour to enlist the warmest sympathies of the passing public in favour of the suggested openiug to St. Paul's.

I am so far utilitarian, that I confess I do not shudder at the idea of removing some of the city churches which may now be useless, or even of sacrificing Temple-bar, the time-honoured boundary of the City, if the public convenience will be thereby promoted; but I do earnestly desire, where no public inconvenience will result, that the few master-pieces of art which we possess should be displayed to the best advantage; and that we should have some of those spirit-stirring monumental effects which are unhappily so few in this vast but smoky and somewhat monotonous metropolis; for whilst in population and material riches no capital in the world can vie with us, there are few indeed of the great continental capitals that cannot produce more and finer points of view, more noble and striking grouping of monumental works, than we can.

I, sir, am also a citizen in the most literal sense of the word. I was born, and have lived, and still am located in a narrow City-lane, but I am proud of the great architectural beauties which the City contains, and regret that they should be shut up and concealed as they are. I know from my intercourse with my neighbours, that there are many who take the warmest interest in this matter; and I believe that not only their sympathies but their purses would testify to their earnest desire to preserve, for the admiration of generations to come, the magnificent perspective of St. Paul's which is now opened up to us, and which it would be a reproach to us again to shut out from view. EDWARD I'ANSON.

* We may refer those who desire fuller particulars of these buildings to "The Churches of London." By George Godwin. 2 vols. 8vo. with plates.

CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

THE PREVENTION OF SMOKE.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

On the 4th inst. the first paper read was "On the Prevention of Smoke in Engine and other Furnaces," by Mr. James Simpson, jun.

The annoyance of smoke incidental to the increase of habitations and to the extension of manufactures, in all cities and large towns, had been noticed reprehensively even as early as the time of Charles II. in whose reign it was proposed to legislate on the subject, and in 1697 Dr. Papin devised a scheme for forcing air down a pipe immediately above the incandescent fuel, to induce more perfect combustion.

The attention of parliamentary committees was devoted to the subject in the sessions of 1819 and 1820, and again in 1843, when a very complete history of the subject was given in the report, with a clear recapitulation of the scientific evidence, recommending a freer admission of air to the furnaces as the "great, if not the only principle, for preventing smoke." In 1845, two other committees reported, "that opaque smoke issuing from steam-engine chimneys might be so abated as no longer to be a public nuisance;" and in 1853 the "Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act" was passed, and was ordered to come into force in August, 1854. This Act renders it compulsory on owners of engines and furnaces to provide means for preventing the emission of opaque smoke, and it applies also to steam-vessels navigating the Thames above London-bridge.

The paper took no step towards a solution of the difficulty beyond advocating the employment of anthracite and Welsh steam coal, not only on account of the absence of opaque smoke, during their combustion, but also on the ground of the economy arising from their great evaporative power.

A second paper, "On the Management of Furnaces, and the Prevention of Smoke," by Mr. C. Wye Williams, was read.

The object of this communication was to endeavour to remove the mystery which had hitherto obscured what was asserted to be one of the simplest and best understood processes of nature, namely, the combustion of the gaseous products of coal. A short analysis of the chemical details connected with the subject was given, to show that the existence of flame did not imply the combustion of gas,—that it was but the preliminary state of high temperature of the numerous atoms of the carbon of the gas, which was caused by the intense heat, produced by the combustion of the other constituent—the hydrogen.

In effecting the combustion of the gas generated from the coal in a furnace, the first process was merely mechanical, and consisted in bringing the atoms of the gas and those of the air into the most intimate state of mixture; such mixture being the *sine quâ non* of subsequent chemical union. The mode or means by which this chemical admixture could be effected in the most rapid and intimate manner involved all that art or human ingenuity could do towards producing perfect combustion.

As to the mode of effecting this mixture, or of bringing together the atoms of air and gas, reference was made to the Argand gas-burner, as supplying a good illustration; the only difference being, that in the Argand burner, the gas was projected among the air in numerous small jets, or films; whereas, in the furnace, the process was reversed, the air being brought to the gas, in a similar manner, by means of numerous orifices.

In both cases the effect was identical, and might be compared to the rose of a watering-pot, or of an artificial "*jet d'eau*;"—namely, the producing, on the instant, the largest area of surface for mutual and atomic contact. Models and drawings were exhibited, showing the facility and simplicity with which, both in land and marine furnaces, hundreds of small orifices were introduced, so as to effect the most intimate mingling of the air with the gaseous products of combustion.

It was stated, as the result of considerable experience, that it was a matter of perfect indifference in what part of a furnace or flue the air was introduced, provided this all-important condition was attended to, and satisfied—namely, the effecting the mixture of the air and the gas before the temperature of the latter was reduced below that of ascension or kindling. This, according to Sir Humphrey Davy, should not be under 800° Fahr. as ignition could not take place at a lower temperature,—that fact being the principle of safety in the miner's lamp.

Previously to the introduction of the tubular, in place of the flue system, in marine boilers, it had been supposed, that the introduction of the air, on the Argand principle, by a perforated plate, behind the bridge, satisfied all that nature required, in producing perfect combustion.

The next point considered was, as to the quantity, or gross volume, of air required, and the area of aperture necessary for its introduction. On this head, it was stated, that a great practical error had been frequently committed, as it had been stated that it would suffice if the aperture should be equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ square inch for each square foot of fire surface in the furnace, in the case of single furnaces; and of but half a square inch, or ·5-inch for each square foot of grate-bar surface, in case of double-furnaced boilers.

These proportions were now asserted to be wholly insufficient, and in fact, were not sufficient to allow of one-fourth the required quantity of air to pass. In practice, it had been ascertained, that for bituminous coal, from 4 to 6 square inches were required, for each square foot of furnace; and, for anthracite, from 2 to 4 square inches, according to the quality of the coals, and the amount of draught.

Cleansing Smoke.—We have seen an arrangement in operation at Earles-court, Old Brompton, whereby the smoke is beaten by wheels into water, and escapes almost transparent. The patentee proposes to use the carbon left in the water commercially. The arrangement is simple, and the advantage would seem to be very considerable.

At Leeds a meeting has been held, convened by the Leeds Engineers' Smoke Prevention Society, whereat the object of the society was stated to be to promote the consumption of smoke, but at the same time to defend such of its members who may be summoned, as they deem unjustly, for non-consumption of smoke. On any member receiving a summons, a deputation of the committee are to proceed and examine into the circumstances, and if after such examination they consider that the causes were beyond the control of the person charged, then he will be defended at the expense of the society; but if the non-consumption of smoke arose from neglect, then the person charged is to be left to bear the consequences. As to the remedial agents to be employed, the opinion expressed was unanimous that all the apparatus now in use was comparatively worthless. By the application of smoke-consuming apparatuses in the furnace, the draught was deteriorated. By deteriorating the draught they necessited harder firing, and consequently a greater consumption of coal, whilst by checking the current they produced a more rapid action upon the boiler bottoms, involving greater liability to accident from explosion, and adding a material item to the cost of wear and tear. "Those evils existed under careful management, and pertained to all smoke-burning patents yet in use, and when they were not so attended to the evils were considerably increased. The most effectual mode of consuming smoke was stated to be—plenty of boiler room, careful firing, and good draught."

Smoke from Common Grates.—We are told of an invention by Mr. J. Jeffreys, of Leeds, said to be applicable to a common grate, without any alteration for the purpose of burning coke in house fires; by means of which smoke is to be done away with, and a saving of fuel effected. A sliding partition, like a moving "flower," is fitted in front of the fire-place, and has another plate of metal suspended to its lower edge at an angle of about 60 degrees, having about one-third of its surface in front of the partition, and two-thirds behind it. This inclined plate has an important action, and is termed an "inflector," as it turns the current of air with force upon the top and front of the fire, keeping them brilliant. By giving this inflector a polished surface, it becomes also a powerful reflector of the heat which, as an inflector, it excites. Sheet tin will answer well for common purposes; while, for the very poor, thin sheet-iron will give all the effect of the inflector, though not acting as a reflector. It is said the whole apparatus might be adapted to a poor man's grate for 4s. while the economy of fuel, after repeated trials, is found to amount to from a fourth to more than a third.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Chester.—The rebuilding of the Blue-coat Hospital, including schools and almshouses, under the direction of Messrs. Morris and Hebson, architects, is fast approaching completion. A statue of a scholar, in Caen stone, by Mr. Richardson, is on view in one of the new almshouses, prior to its being placed in a niche in front of the new school buildings. It is life-size, in the costume of the period (the school was founded by Bishop Stratford, A.D. 1700), and is also a portrait statue from one of the boys, who was sent to London to serve as a model for the work.

Grimsby.—Both the Manchester and East Lincolnshire Railway Companies are contemplating extensive alterations and improvements on their works at Grimsby. The Manchester Company are about to make extensive alterations in the fishing dock, to fence in the entire works, and to erect a dock-master's house and railway station on the dockworks. The companies seem to have come to a better understanding with each other: their respective goods departments are to be united at the Manchester warehouse, and the East Lincolnshire warehouse is to be converted into an engine-house, for the Great Northern Company.

Lynn.—The south chancel window in St. Nicholas's Chapel has just been filled with stained glass, as a memento of a late town-clerk of this borough. The subject illustrated is the parable of the talents as given in the 25th chapter of Matthew, and consists of a series of eight compartments; executed by Warrington.

Yarmouth.—The Wellington Pier has been completed, and visitors have now the advantage of an agreeable promenade. The dimensions of the pier are—length, 703 feet; width, 30 feet; with an oval end 100 feet in width. From the gates there is a rise of 8 feet in 450, the remainder being on the level. At the oval end there are landing-places and ladders for boats. The esplanade has been extended about 60 feet, passing the entrance to the pier a distance of 10 feet. This esplanade, the *Norfolk Chronicle* thinks, should be still further extended, ultimately as far as the monument, and a row of handsome houses erected facing the sea.——The waterworks at Ormesby are slowly progressing under the superintendence of Mr. Parsons. The reservoir is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the filtering-beds about 6 miles from the town. The water, after passing from the Broad through the filter-beds, will be pumped into the reservoir, and from thence conveyed in the pipes to the town. The filter-beds and reservoir are not yet completed. The main pipes, of 9-inch diameter, are laid from the town to the reservoir. Three months since the Board of Health advertised for fire-plugs, and the tender of Mr. Ayres, on behalf of the company, was accepted. The same description of hydrants will be used as at Norwich. There will be about seventy hydrants in different parts of the town. In another year, the supply of good filtered water, under pressure, and obtainable at all times, must be a great benefit to the town.

Cliffe.—New national schools are in course of erection on a piece of land abutting the churchyard (given by E. W. Peel, Esq. of Maidstone, for the purpose), from plans by Mr. Cooper, architect, Gravesend, as approved by the Lords of the Privy Council. The walls are of Kentish rag-stone, and the roofs are to be deal, open timbered, and stained. The repairing the fine chancel of Cliffe church has just been completed, the ceiling removed, and the walls plastered with blue lias not jointed. It is much to be regretted, says our correspondent, that a new east window has not taken place of the present unsightly appendage. Mr. H. G. Austin, of

Canterbury, was the architect employed by the rector, Archdeacon Croft.

Salisbury.—It has been resolved to endeavour to have the chapter-house of the cathedral here restored, as a memorial to the late Bishop of Salisbury. The estimated cost, inclusive of stained glass for the windows, is 5,000*l.* A committee has been appointed with the dean and chapter at the head of it

Taverstock.—It is intended to take down and rebuild the parish church of Taverstock, near Salisbury, with a view to better accommodation.

Preston.—This is also proposed with respect to the parish church of Preston, near Weymouth, and applications have accordingly been made to the Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Association for grants in aid.

Wellington.—The Black Down Hills monument committee state that the original building has been thoroughly and substantially repaired, raised to a height of 170 feet, that it has stood the late boisterous weather undamaged, and that the base is the only portion not yet completed. They report that the contract (with Mr. Aust, on Messrs. Goodridge's plan) and incidental expenses amount to 1,140*l.* that the subscriptions received amount to 1,020*l.* leaving a sum of 120*l.* now wanting. This would be further increased if a fence wall were built to protect the base. The committee appeal to the county of Somerset to supply the deficiency, and to complete the memorial. It has been determined, as we before said, to enlist the services of the ladies of the county in raising the sum still required. Lady Hood and other ladies, according to the *Bath Chronicle*, have already expressed their readiness to subscribe 10*l.* each.

Taunton.—A house agent at Taunton informs us that, to a man of capital, and having a taste for building, there is a fine opportunity of realising a handsome return for his money in that immediate neighbourhood by erecting some convenient residences. There are building sites, he says, to be had with immediate possession on reasonable terms.

Pembroke.—The battery at the western extremity of the dockyard has been completed, the guns received having all been mounted. The fortification on Thorne Island is advancing rapidly, and will be completed without delay. Its guns command the entrance to the haven, and will cross their fire with the battery at Dale Point, on the northern shore, where considerable works are in course of progress. 20,000*l.* are required to complete these defences, which will be mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre on traversing carriages.

Holyhead.—Upwards of 1,500 men are now employed at the Holyhead new harbour works: a dozen locomotive engines are in use; and about 4,000 tons of solid rock are deposited daily. The Great North Breakwater, which is to be 5,000 feet in length, and running out to Platters buoy, is expected to be finished in August.

Liverpool.—Some buildings, situate in High-street, and extending to Exchange-street, Liverpool, were sold by auction a few days since for 20,000*l.* The site is required by an insurance office, and the land fetched at the rate of 50*l.* per square yard, the highest price, it is said, ever paid in Liverpool for land.

Tranmere.—A meeting was lately held in the new school, Limekiln-lane, to inspect Mr. Hay's plan for a new church, and receive the report of the building committee. The Rev. Mr. Arthure stated that, while there were only four places of worship, there were thirty houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors.—Mr. Harden stated, that the lord of the manor had given upwards of an acre of the best building land in the neighbourhood for a site; and his brother, Mr. John Orred, the sum of 3,000*l.*—viz.: 2,000*l.* for the endowment, and 1,000*l.* to build the minister's house. The subscriptions amounted to 1,600*l.*; and, for 500*l.* more, they might erect a church without chancel or spire; but to complete the building in its integrity would require the sum of 3,300*l.* Resolutions were carried unanimously approving of the plans.

Preston.—The works at the new parish church are progressing favourably. The chancel is so far completed that it is expected to be ready for service in little more than a month. The windows at present are all filled with plain glass, but ultimately the chancel will contain a collection of stained glass windows, several gentlemen having intimated their intention of presenting them to the church. Sir H. Bold Hoghton, bart. will give a window for the large one at the east end, and others have been promised, two by Mr. E. C. Lowndes, one by Mr. John Addison, one by Mr. R Newsham, and one by Mr. J. Bairstow. The stained glass which formerly occupied the east window in the old chancel will now be placed in the side; and as the new chancel and chancel aisle will be lighted by seven windows, there are now six stained-glass windows already at the disposal of the building committee. The monuments, including that to the memory of the late vicar, are all now in their places in the chancel, the flooring of which is also laid. The works in the other portion of the building are also being carried on with considerable activity, and the workmen have commenced the alteration of the steeple, preparatory to the erection of the spire.

Coventry.—We are informed (says a local paper) that the restoration of the exterior of St. Michael's Church, in this city, is about to be proceeded with at once, from the designs of Mr. Scott, architect, of London. The committee, at their meeting on Tuesday evening last, decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Robinson and Son, of this city, for the first section, which comprises the wall of the south aisle of the chancel. The present dilapidated buttresses will be removed, and their places supplied by new ones, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. The parapet and cornice will be restored to their original state. The old windows will be taken out, and new jambs, arches, sills, mullions, and tracery substituted. The door and doorway will be replaced by new ones, more in accordance with the style of the building, and the steps entirely reconstructed with the addition of a light, ornamental, iron railing. The wall will be rendered sound and perfect: in short, the whole of this portion of the church will be restored to its original perfection and beauty. The stone for the restoration is the gift of the Marquis of Hertford, and will be obtained from the newly-opened quarry in his park. The dilapidated state of the church has been a source of anxiety for some time, the ravages of time telling fast upon the old red sandstone, more picturesque than durable.

Halifax.—A subscription is being made for the purpose of erecting a large stained glass window in the east part of the parish church here, for which upwards of 1,100*l.* has already been collected.

St. Helier's.—It has been resolved by a committee, according to the *Jersey Times*, "That the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Le Sueur, consist of an obelisk, of Jersey granite, to be erected in the upper part of Broad-street, if practicable; and that artists—both native and others—be invited to furnish plans and designs for the same, between this time and the 31st day of May, when the designs, with estimates, shall be submitted to this committee for approval, choice, or rejection. That the estimates for the intended work shall be positive and final—and in no case are to exceed the sum of 300*l.*" The committee expressed a wish that the intended obelisk should be so constructed as to admit of a fountain being eventually connected with it. The site recommended, in addition to its general eligibility, is said to be peculiarly desirable, from its contiguity to the spot where the late constable was born.——The same paper states, that the Drains' Committee have opened the tenders sent in for drain-works intended in Sand-street, Seale-street, Castle-street, Charing-cross, and Dumaresq-street. They were five in number, the lowest being that of Mr. Joseph Le Rossignol, who consequently obtained the contract.

Arbroath.—While the Market-place buildings, says the local *Review*, advance at a rapid rate, giving promise of completion in the course of a few months, other extensive improvements and alterations in different parts of the town also deserve notice. These seem to be chiefly manufacturing premises and warehouses on a large scale. It is supposed that 2,000 persons will find employment at all these works. A large space of ground adjoining, but still higher up the Den, has been feued by a manufacturer, who will soon commence building, and both spinning and weaving establishments on an extensive scale will shortly be erected there.

MUNICH—EXHIBITION OF THE ART-UNION.

Amongst the architectural drawings here is the plan for the new Maximilian-street, showing costly structures, which would almost require a Crœsus treasure for their execution. A *dome* with the sepulchres of the royal dynasty, the palace on the Isar-höhe, the Athenæum, and the college for the higher branches of the public service, would be ornaments, which, perhaps, comparatively little Bavaria cannot aspire to.

THE SERVICE OF THE AQUEDUCTS AND FOUNTAINS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Turkish capital offers the peculiarity that good and salutary regulations *exist* where a mere chaos was hitherto supposed to occupy their place. According to late calculations, based on correct observations and tables, the fifteen systems of sources and water wells which surround Constantinople, and from which numerous aqueducts and cisterns are alimented, yield a daily supply of 249 *lulehs* of water, which is equivalent to 12,267,532 kilogr.; and as the population of the Turkish capital is calculated at 600,000, a daily supply of 2,044 kilogr. for every person indiscriminately is resulting therefrom. The administration and service of this water-supply is confided to an especial class or order of men, the corps of the *Su-Jaldshi* or well-masters. This regularly organised corps exercises a licensed art, and if they possess no theoretical knowledge, still they practise their art according to some traditional rules and principles. To this corps all the works relating to the searching after water, its conducting and distribution, as far as want and even comfort are concerned, are confided. The corporation of the Su-Jaldshi now consists of about 300 Turks and 100 Albanese Greeks, who are exclusively selected from some families of the district of Drinopolis, in the Epirus. The inhabitants of five or six villages emigrate for the sake of occupying the situations of well-masters in Constantinople and other Turkish cities. These industrious people seem to be of Greek origin, and claim the honour of having constructed the aqueduct and canal which formerly conducted the waters of St. George's to Nicopolis, although there is no historical evidence proving it. But it is quite certain that they have erected an aqueduct of 366 arches, which, at the time that Leukadia belonged to the Turks, led spring waters across an arm of the sea to the citadel of St. Marius. Under the Greek emperors, the Lundshids were in the exclusive possession of the rights of well-masters; and the privileges granted to them by the Ottomans were only the consequences of those former rights.

No other Albanese Greek can be preferred to the Lundshids in the appointment of well-master, which always descends from father to son. If the latter is not of age, the corporation assigns him a guardian until he is able to perform his task. If a well-master die without male issue, then in this sole instance the corporation has the right to sell the situation; and the price, which is almost always twenty to thirty *boursis* (10,000 to 15,000 francs), belongs to the widow or her female children. At the head of these Lundshids is the *Su-Nasari* (inspector of water), who is nominated by the Sultan, and mostly one of the subaltern courtiers of the emperor. His salary is 3,000 piastres, besides the revenues and the manorship of the twelve villages, where the principal water-cranks are situated, as Belgrade, Pyrgas, Ponte Piccolo, Litnar, and other places.

The Regent's Park.—Mr. Editor,—I wish you would point out the lamentable, the disgraceful state of the drainage system and surface of the Regent's-park; also the extravagant and bad manner in which the New-road is repaired with broken granite.—B.

THE PIPE-DRAIN CONTROVERSY.

THE observations in your last number on the discussion of the drainage question at the Architects' Institute, were quite unnecessary to convince the most cursory reader of your journal that the course you have taken has been one of strict impartiality, and likely to conduce to its satisfactory settlement.

My object in now writing is to protest against the very unfair course pursued by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers in permitting those only of their officers who adopt the views of Mr. Bazalgette to publish their statements, and that contrary to existing regulations, which forbid their surveyors to make known any facts or opinions gathered in the discharge of their duties, and for the violation of which orders one of the surveyors was some time back dismissed. In common fairness, either the restrictions imposed should be withdrawn, or applied without distinction.

Mr. Bazalgette commenced his duties as engineer to the commissioners with foregone conclusions, on many of the points under discussion, and his opinion is surely entitled to no more consideration than that of men of such extensive experience and practical knowledge as Mr. John Roe, or than that of many of the present surveyors of the metropolitan commissioners, whose opinions and practice, as far as they are allowed to carry the latter out, differ materially from his.

While the question is being agitated in the metropolis, the surveyors of our large provincial towns are judiciously adopting the pipe system to a large extent, to the advantage of the inhabitants, both on the score of efficiency and economy; and were it not that contending parties are striving to gain the ascendancy in the metropolis, the question would soon be settled by all practical men. It must not be forgotten in this discussion, that on its decision hangs the alternative of drainage or no drainage for many towns not blessed with large resources, and that if the system lately sanctioned by the commissioners had been recognised as the proper one, such places as Tottenham, Rugby, and many others, would have been without sewerage to this day.

FAIR PLAY.

THE ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE dinner, last week, was well attended, and produced a good sum. Mr. Disraeli, who was in the chair, dilated on the peculiarity of the artist-mind, and the time required to produce what is of so much consequence, a sympathising, art-loving public. The council of the Art-Union of London might adopt his speech as a testimonial to the value of their association, if they needed it, but they do not. There was a goodly show of academicians and others,—Lord Dufferin, Sir C. L. Eastlake, Sir W. Ross, Messrs. Roberts, Hardwick, Cockerell, Scott Russell, Uwins, Lewis Pocock, Denham, Robert Bell, Ardin, Durham, Millais, Elmore, Creswick, and others. It was rather a slow affair, after all. Is there no one in London with a genius for public dining who could give committees a few hints as to management, or are they too obstinate to learn?

COMBUSTIBLE PARAPETS AND ENCLOSURES UNDER METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

As the irregularity to which the following award relates appears to be becoming general, the publication of the decision may be of use. In the case of six houses in King Henry's-walk, Ball's Pond-road, district of South Islington, built by Mr. John Glenn, the shops of five of them extend about 6 feet 6 inches beyond the wall of the upper part of the building and are covered with a flat, and the shop of the sixth (the corner house) extends beyond the flank wall also. The builder had constructed the upper part of the front enclosure of the shops, between the party walls, of timber, lathed and cemented, which formed the entablature, &c. and stood as a parapet several feet above the flat in each case. At the corner house this parapet continued round part of the flank also. The district-surveyor, not considering himself competent to permit this, gave notice of irregularity on the grounds that the external walls or enclosures were not of sound bricks or of stone as required by schedule D, part 2, and that the parapets were not of incombustible materials as required by schedule E. Ultimately the matter was taken to the referees, and they awarded that the enclosures (including parapets and cornices) were contrary to the directions and provisions of the Buildings Act, and they directed Mr. Glenn forthwith to amend the irregularities.

Fees of the office, 2*l.* 12s. 3d. and 1*l.* 1s. to surveyor, to be paid by the builder.

MASTERS AND MEN.

Willin v. *Clark*.—This was an action brought in the Westminster County Court, to recover the sum of 6s. due to the plaintiff from Mr. Clark, the engineer, of the Strand. The facts of the case, as stated by the plaintiff, were, that he was employed by the defendant as an engineer, and that about a month since he left the defendant's employ on the Saturday evening; that in the time-table made up by him there was an omission of two hours (1s.), and that it was the defendant's custom to retain in hand one day's wages (6s.), making together 6s. the amount of the present claim. The defendant stated that Willin had left him without notice, and that it was his custom to give *his men a week's notice and to require it*, and consequently that the amount of this claim was forfeited; but, on cross-examination, he admitted that the custom pursued by him was not universally practised.

His Honour (Bayley) said he regretted very much that some fixed rule did not prevail as to giving and receiving notice, but as the custom of the defendant (a very fair one) was not in universal practice, it was not binding upon the plaintiff, and he must, therefore, make an order for payment of the amount claimed.

Notices of Books.

The Three Days of Wensleydale; the Valley of the Yore. By W. G. M. JONES BARKER. London: Dolman. Paternoster-row. 1854.

THIS is a pleasantly-written account of that celebrated district in Yorkshire (Richmond), in which once were resident kings and king-makers, princes and bishops, and which still contains many interesting architectural records of its early condition,—"history in ruins." The three Days alluded to are the Roman Catholic Day, the Day of change, and the present Day. The author, a Romanist apparently, dwells with enthusiasm on the "glories" of the first of the three. In the introduction it is remarked that, pending a more elaborate history which the author contemplates, "a little book was evidently required which should furnish a concise account of all the most interesting objects, and to a certain extent a review of former times, at a price adapted to the poor as well as to the rich man's purse; a book which might equally find its way to the esquire's drawing-room-table and to the humble book-shelf of the hardy peasant dalesman who desires to know something of his 'forelders' nomes and deeds." The deficiency thus felt he hopes his three chapters will to a great extent supply.

The Mariners' Daily Assistant; with Rules for Finding the Latitude, &c. and an Appendix, containing an extensive Set of requisite Tables. By WILLIAM TURNBULL. Imray and Son, Nautical Book and Chart Publishers, 102, Minories. 1854.

THIS appears to be a very complete work of the kind; made up, if the aspect of the whole do not deceive us, from two separate works, one being in form of an elaborate and extensive appendix of tables. Our readers are well acquainted with the merits of "W. T.'s" mathematical labours, which, therefore, need no special recommendation here.

The author, a self-taught country labourer, is also the writer of many other volumes on scientific subjects, many of which we have seen ourselves: some of them are published in other names; but our author claims the merit of their preparation.

We must here remark, however, though not meaning it to apply to Mr. Turnbull's case, that if an author, for a consideration, dispose of his name, or rather of his labours as a man of science, to another, without express understanding that if or when published the real author's name must be given, he really has no business afterwards to complain of the omission.

VARIORUM.

For "Murray's Railway Reading," a second series of "Essays from the *Times*," has been published, including the papers on Layard, Lord Mansfield, Gordon Cumming, John Sterling, Chantrey, the Greeks, Dickens, and Thackeray, and a very charming volume it makes. Another of the volumes is devoted to a second series of "Deeds of Naval Daring," by Edward Giffard, which falls in with and keeps up the present popular feeling in favour of our gallant navy.

Miscellanea.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—A general Court of Commissioners was held last week at Greek-street; when the secretary reported that the available balance in the hands of the treasurer amounted to 34,958*l.* 8s. 9d. and the deposit account was 40,000*l.* The Court then proceeded to order some district rates of 6d. in the pound to be made, when Colonel Dawson and other Commissioners expressed some impatience at their present position, voting away money and performing duties after notice of resignation. They wished to know what progress the Government were making with the re-constitution of the Commission. The chairman said that the Government intended as soon as they could this session, to bring in a Bill for the reconstitution of the Commission, and the amendment of the law relating to it. That Bill was now under the consideration of the Government. He could say there was no wish on the part of the Government to get rid of the present commissioners, or to control them in the exercise of the power the law had given to them, although some change was contemplated. So long as the commissioners continued to exercise the power given to them under the Act of Parliament they must do so according to their conscientious convictions, and in no other way. He was sorry to differ from his colleagues. He could not altogether acquiesce in the view they had taken of the meaning of the Government communication sent from the Home-office. He could not look upon the letter sent from the Home-office as implying a want of confidence in the Commissioners. The interpretation he put upon it was, although he was not authorised in putting this construction upon it, that Lord Palmerston wished, by this letter, to elicit from the Commissioners an expression of opinion as to the best course of drainage, as proposed by the Board of Health.

STOURBRIDGE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Monday week. There was a good attendance. Mr. J. H. H. Foley, M.P. was called to the chair, and introduced the business of the meeting in an appropriate speech, after which he distributed the prizes to the successful candidates. This institution, which has now been in existence for three years, is about to suffer some change. The Government, which has hitherto given a liberal support to it, will now withdraw its grant toward the salary of the master, considering that it ought now to maintain itself. The Board of Trade has appointed Mr. McCallum, the master (to whom the students have presented a memorial), to make a tour in Italy, and a new master is therefore engaged. The students are being sought after to fill good situations where a thorough knowledge of practical art is required. During the past year there have been 120 male and 30 female students. The financial statement showed that during the past year the receipts had been 240*l.* 16s. 10d. and the disbursements, 220*l.* 8s. 7¼d. leaving a small balance in hand; but against this there were liabilities amounting to 80*l.* 12s. 6d. Still the Institution was in a better position than at the close of the previous year.

THAMES TUNNEL.—At the commemoration of the opening of the Tunnel the other day, 16,539 passengers passed through it, and the sum received was 68*l.* 18s. 3d.

THE SEWER ACCIDENT AT CHELSEA.—Having read in the *Builder* paragraphs relating to the sewer accident at Paradise-walk, Chelsea, in February, I trust you will inform your readers that at a meeting of the persons who took an interest in the welfare of the poor widows of the unfortunate men that were killed, it was unanimously agreed, after having a list of contributions handed to the chairman by Mr. Eldred, the treasurer, amounting to 90*l.* 7s. 8d. to place half that amount in the Chelsea Savings-Bank in the names of each widow, and of a trustee named by them, and approved by the treasurer. So that when an opportunity offered either of them to lay it out for her own benefit, they might do so.—JOHN CULLON.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM IN COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.—On 14th and 28th ult. a discussion took place at the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Mr. Yates's paper on this subject, when the diversity of opinion seemed to accord pretty well with the multiplicity of particular schemes by which the decimal system seems to stand a chance of being swamped. The report gives no clue to individual opinions and suggestions. It is to be hoped that some order will come out of the chaos presently, but for our own part, although we could readily add to the confusion by suggestions, and some of them very good ones, too, in some respects, from our own correspondents, we think it desirable to be very wary how we lend our aid to swamp a very useful and excellent general principle.

HOUSES FOR WORKMEN IN FRANCE.—The *Moniteur*, according to the *Times*, contains a long report from the Minister of the Interior to the Emperor on the employment of part of the credit of 10,000,000f. allowed for the improvement of the lodgings of workmen in large manufacturing towns, by the decrees of the 22nd of January and the 27th of March, 1852. It states that a subvention of 200,000 f. has been granted to the "Cité Napoléon," in Paris, the first workmen's lodging-house that was built; that Messrs. Péreire have contracted to build workmen's lodging-houses to the amount of 4,550,000 f. on condition of receiving a subvention from the Government equal to one-third of the expense, and that they have already constructed two large buildings, one at La Chapelle, and the other at the Batignolles, in which they are bound to let single bed-rooms for unmarried men at 20 c. a night, and apartments for married couples at 7 f. 50 c. per superficial yard per annum; that M. de Heckeren, senator, and M. Kennard have also contracted to build lodging-houses to the amount of 4,140,000 f. on receiving a subvention equal to one-third of the expense, and that they are raising a vast edifice in the Rue de Montreuil; and that Messrs. Puteaux, who have obtained a recompense for the first plans, have already built four houses on the Boulevard Mazas, and are constructing six others at the Batignolles and at Grenelle. The accommodation already provided in Paris consists, it says, of 5,300 lodgings for unmarried and 800 for married workmen.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.—About 150 of the joiners of Hull are still on strike, and the dispute between them and their employers presents no appearance of coming to a termination. Several of the smaller masters, who employ about fifty hands, have complied with the advance demanded—6d. per day, and about twenty other men have left the town, but the great body of workmen are still on strike.——A short time ago the operative masons of Liverpool addressed a note to their employers, respectfully asking an advance of wages. The employers responded by soliciting an interview with the operatives as early as possible, to converse together and make such overtures as might avert the baneful effects of a strike or turn out. The result was an amicable arrangement of the amount of wages.

ENHANCED VALUE OF ENGLISH TIMBER.—At a wood sale in the plantations of Mr. R. B. Barrow, of Sydnope, recently, says a Derbyshire paper, the number of purchasers was greater than at any similar sale for years past, and Mr. Poyser, the auctioneer, knocked down 126 lots, chiefly larch and Scotch poles, to eager buyers in about three hours, at prices which in the aggregate realised fully forty per cent. above the sum at which the timber had been valued by competent judges. A correspondent states that 5d. per foot has been refused for Scotch poles, containing 2 feet or over, while a few years ago, the same descriptions of wood might have been obtained at from one penny to three halfpence. The advanced price of foreign timber, no doubt, throws more English into use, rendering it more in request.

BRONZES IN PARIS.—In Paris, according to *The Leader*, they are taking bronze casts of the Venus of Milo, for the principal public gardens, and a few museums in the departments. Shall we incur the charge of Vandalism, says the paper we quote, if we express a wish that Louis Napoleon had ordered this beautiful torso to be promoted, in the copies, to a complete form? At all events, the Vandals who only desire to *restore* the missing limbs of statuary should be lightly censured. Other bronzes are in process of casting, and, when complete, will occupy conspicuous positions. The statues of Francis I. Louis XIV. and *the* Emperor—all to be executed in Florentine bronze—will adorn the court of the Louvre and the Carrousel. A colossal statue of Louis XVI. by Raggi, is warehoused somewhere near the Champs de Mars, waiting orders for a final destination. This statue is of vast dimensions, being fully 20 feet high. It represents the king in his state robes, *fleur-de-lys* bespangled. His majesty holds in one hand a plumed hat, the charter in the other, and appears to weigh both very attentively.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The distribution will take place at the Lyceum Theatre, on Tuesday morning, the 25th inst. Lord Monteagle in the chair.

GALVANO-PLASTIC NIELLO.—Niello, a peculiar style of enamelling, consists in engraving or stamping figures on a plate of silver or gold, and then filling the incised lines, or impressed pattern, with a sort of enamel, differing, however, from true enamel, which is a kind of glass, by being formed of a mixture of the sulphurets of lead, silver, and copper. This mixture is of a black colour—hence the name niello from nigellum, derived from niger, black—and when melted into the intaglio parts of a plate, gives it somewhat the appearance of an inked engraved copper plate. A new kind of niello work has lately been introduced on the Continent, in which, however, the figures are not produced by an enamel of sulphuret of silver, as in the true niello, but by a different coloured metal: thus on a plate of gold may be produced fine engravings, the lines of which are in silver, and so on. * * * Many highly ornamental and useful applications might be made of these processes, especially in the manufacture of church furniture. Instead of simply engraving the name and legend upon pieces of plate presented to persons, it might be put in letters of gold at very little more expense.—*Mining Journal.*

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of this institution was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Banbury, on Tuesday in last week, and was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Four papers were read, and the table was spread with a great many articles illustrative of the subjects brought before the society. On the motion of the Rev. W. S. Miller, the Rev. E. Payne took the chair. The Chairman expressed his pleasure at seeing so many ladies in this meeting, and hoped they would be induced to become members of the society. The programme, he believed, was this—he should first have to call upon an individual to whom he need not further allude at present [the chairman himself] to read a paper on a subject connected with the execution of Charles I. and a letter illustrating that wretched scene. The second paper was to have been read by their president, Lord Alwyne Compton, who had sent his paper to Mr. Miller to be read; but his lordship could not be here himself. That paper was "On the civil Wars and the Siege of Banbury." The third, by Mr. Rye, was to be "On Madmarston Camp." The fourth and last, by Mr. E. G. Bruton, "On the Value and Importance of Archæology, and its Influence on Decorative and Ornamental Art." There were several articles on the table connected with these subjects. The several papers were then read: they are reported in the *Banbury Guardian*.

THE BATH SCHOOL OF ART.—The executive committee for promoting the establishment of a school of design in Bath, says the local *Chronicle*, feel themselves sufficiently assured of success in their praiseworthy undertaking to apply at once for the series of examples and models recommended by Mr. Cole in his recent address. A certificated master has been appointed, and is, we believe, already arrived, to superintend the preparation of the central school-room, when the various classes will be at once received. There is every promise of a very sufficient supply of pupils. The West of England has always contributed its full share, and rather more, of men eminent for high artistic feeling. Reynolds, Lawrence, Baily, Pyne, Rippingille, Barker, Muller, and Willes Maddox were, and, possibly of some we may say, still are among the brightest ornaments of the English school of art. Mr. Cole remarked in his address, that the practice of careful drawing was almost invariably attended with a habit of truthful speaking; and if this be so, how could we by possibility adduce a better or stronger motive in favour of making such a study a part of general education? But we feel that it leads, under proper guidance, to an intensity and purity of reflection which may do much in exalting the mind of the most rude and uncivilized; and we feel that by directing a boy's thoughts to the beautiful proportions of the human figure, the exquisite expression of the human countenance, the wonderful adaptation to all the purposes of animal existence in the frame of the brute creation, the infinite and graceful variety of forms and combinations in foliage—in short, to the grace and symmetry of all God's works, we may raise his feelings from the degraded level in which we too frequently find them, and he will then abhor the language and the mischief he now delights in. In order to place the Bath project on a sure foundation, it is necessary to raise a sum of about 150*l.* to purchase materials, casts, &c. a very insignificant sum for so important a purpose in such a city as Bath, and one which we should expect will be freely placed at the disposal of the committee in a few days. Subscriptions are being received at all the Bath Libraries and at the Somersetshire Bank.

LECTURE ON OUR IRON MANUFACTURE.—At Walsall, on Monday before last, Mr. S. H. Blackwell, of Dudley, delivered a lecture on this subject to the members of the Walsall Library and Philosophical Institution. In noticing the increased quantity of iron produced in this country—the quantity (1,800,000 tons) exported last year, being three times the entire "make" of the kingdom twenty-eight years ago—he said, that proportionate with the increase of requirements was the increase of resources. The Great Exhibition had led to the discovery of ores not before known to exist in North Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, West Somerset, and Devonshire. The yield in Northamptonshire was very great, and he was himself procuring there from 15,000 to 20,000 tons per week. To produce the three million tons of iron which would be manufactured in England this year, there would be required eight million tons of ore, from twelve to fourteen million tons of coal, two million of lime, and of the other material, air, between thirty and forty million tons. There was every reason to believe that the demand would increase in the succeeding as rapidly as it had increased in the past twenty-five years. In every one of the places in England in which new iron-making resources were discovered, there were invariably found traces of the workings of the "old men," for it could not be ascertained at what date these workings were made.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AT HAVERSTOCK-HILL are to be built, Mr. Edward Gotto, architect. Tenders varying from 747*l.* to 509*l.* have been received; and the latter, from Humphreys and Son, accepted.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, HASLINGDEN: COMPETITION.—The committee had forty-nine designs submitted to them, and, after examination, those found afterwards to be by Messrs. Cooper and Peak, of London, were selected. The 10*l.* premium offered for the second best set of drawings was awarded to Messrs. T. Mallinson and Son, of Nottingham.

DRAINAGE TENDERS.—The following tenders have been sent in to the Local Board of Health for Dover Drainage and Waterworks. We do not pretend to understand the principles which guide estimators:—

P. Ayers, Dover	£31,088
G. Fry, Dover	27,539
King and Tester, Ashford	25,183
Diggle, Dover	24,964
Oldham, Dover	24,817
Dean and Co. Walmer	24,171
Buxton, Leeds	24,033
Nightingail and Bushel, Dover	22,544
Stiff, Dover	21,749
Smith, Woolwich	21,255
Moxon and Co. Brompton (accepted)	21,071
Varley, Birmingham	15,852

TENDERS

For the erection of a warehouse in Cannon-street, for Messrs. Berens, Blomberg, and Co. Mr. Hosking, Architect.

Kelk	£19,789	0	0
Locke and Nesham	19,622	0	0
Lucas, Brothers	18,750	0	0
W. Cubitt and Co.	18,390	0	0
Holland	18,390	0	0
Higgs and Cullingford	18,354	0	0
Lawrence	18,347	0	0
Jay	18,093	0	0
Grundell	17,945	0	0
Myers	16,920	0	0

For the Islington Poor Establishment. Quantities prepared by Mr. Yeldham and Messrs. Batstone and Hunt. Mr. John Jones, Architect.

Lawrence and Son	£5,355	0	0
Locke and Nesham	5,310	0	0
Dove, Brothers	5,275	0	0
John Glenn	4,680	0	0
Carter and Ellis	4,376	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. L." "C. L." "Wren." "Unborn Clerk." "B. W." "P. M. H." "H. W." (the salaries vary according to circumstances). "T. H. H." "Compasses." "Colour-box." "W. S." (the subject is before us). "G. H." "W. T." "J. B." "A Mechanic." "Hartlepool" (shall appear). "T. W. O." "J. M." we shall be glad to see report). "Crito." "R. L." "J. M." "P. J. P." (we are compelled to decline). "J. D. D." (letter-writing is out of the question. Include as many building trades as seem desirable). "J. W." "T W O" (we have no liking for cesspools).

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

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G. Baker, esq.
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The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, 1854. GEORGE BAKER, Esq. in the Chair.

HONORARY STEWARDS.

A. N. Armani, esq.
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G. Briand, esq.
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G. Myers, esq.
R. McLean, esq.
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E. Woodthorpe, esq.
W. Yates, esq.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at the London Tavern, and at the Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swithin's-lane.

W. ALLARD, Secretary.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of art, will be held at the THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM, by the kind permission of Charles Mathews, esq.), on TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock. The receipt for the current year will procure admission for member and friends.

GEO. GODWIN, } Hon. Secs.
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444, West Strand, April.

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JAMES PARKER, Clerk to the Visitors.

Chelmsford, 6th April, 1854.

SMITHS' FOREMAN.—WANTED, an active clever man as Foreman of the Smiths' department in an extensive builder's establishment. Age not to exceed 35.—Apply by letter addressed to Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, 1, Calthorpe-place, Gray's inn road.

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TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate. May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 86, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

MOORE'S PATENT MOVABLE GLASS VENTILATOR, for Windows, Partitions, Factories, Workshops, Warehouses, Greenhouses, Cottages, Stabling, Granaries, and other Buildings, Railway and Private Carriages, &c. For Farms, Dairies, Outbuildings, &c the Ventilator can be made to form a complete window, iron frames and rough plate glass, &c. Ventilators made to any size, and to most forms of sashes; also for sky or fan lights, and other purposes. A considerable saving and additional safety by having fixed window sashes.

MOORE'S PATENT "LEVER VENTILATOR," forming a regular current of air, is calculated to effect all that is required for improving animal and vegetable health. The vitiated air is emitted at the opening left for that purpose. To shopkeepers they are particularly recommended, as from their capabilities of removing the foul air caused by the gas in the shop and windows, they effectually preserve the stock in good condition, and prevent explosion of gas.

Church and House Clock-maker to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, the Russian Government and the Emperor of China.

Manufactory, Sekford-works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London.

GOOD 3rds 16 oz. FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size, 40 by 30 at 42s. per case; 4th ditto, 34s. Also 16 oz. ground do. do. 4d. per foot; Crown and 16 oz. Sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, virgins from 14 by 10 upwards 2d. per foot; 1inch rough Plate Tiles, 12s. per dozen. Also, Crown and Sheet Glass in crates, British and Patent Plate, Fluted and Stained Glass, Glass Slates, &c. Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, Colours, &c.—O. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and list of prices to be made at their warehouse, 313, OXFORD-STREET.

EMBOSSED GLASS, &c.—D. NEWTON, Ornamental Designer, Glider, Writer and Embosser on Glass, Brewings and estimates furnished. Country orders executed with despatch, on the lowest terms, at 36, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE, 21, Munster street, Regent's-park. 20s. per cwt. given for old Lead. C. L. begs to call the attention of Painters, &c. to his stock of plumbers' closet-pans, plug ditto, brass-work, &c. also Lead, and patent pipe-plate, patent plate, sheet and crown glass, white-lead, oils, colours, &c. Glass illuminators for floors or pavements, vaults, &c. in iron frames or not.

TO GASFITTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, a large Glass CHANDELIER for a public concert-room, to burn gas. Particulars and where it can be seen to be enclosed to Mr M. J. STUTELY'S Office, 4, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh square.

HENRY PASK (late Johnson and Pask), BAKER-STREET, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front, and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS—SNOXALL, Patentee, 96, Regent-street, and at his steam-works, 135, Old-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner: Venetian blinds, per square foot, 7d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 8d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 3s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton. Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade,

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

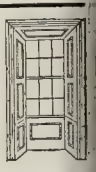
MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.



MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

FIRST-CLASS WINDOW BLINDS.—No Extra Charges for Fixing within ten miles.—Country orders carriage free.—HADLEY and CO. confidently invite attention to their scale of charges. Their system is to supply only the best articles, for which their prices will be found unprecedented: Inside Venetian blinds, per square foot, 7d.; outside Venetian blinds, in cases, 1s. 4d.; outside blue striped cloth blinds, in cases, 1s. 6d.; best holland spring roller blinds, 7d.; best holland roller blinds, mounted with brass ends, 5d.; gauze wire blinds in mahogany or wainscot French polished frames, 1s. 8d. Estimates promptly furnished. HADLEY and CO. Window Blind Manufacturers, 152, Sloane-street, and 6, Charles-street, Chelsea.

FARMER and CO. Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturers—Counting-house Fittings, Shop and Public-house Fronts on the shortest notice. Estimates given for contracts of any description. By enclosing a post-are stamp, a list of prices will be returned for any kind of joiners' work, &c. 122 St. John-street-road, and No 1, Edward street, Pentonville.

QUANTITIES, SPECIFICATIONS, SCHEDULES of PRICES, WORKING DRAWINGS, &c copied, lithographed, or printed.

PLANS, ELEVATIONS, DRAWINGS of MACHINERY, &c. lithographed or engraved

BUILDERS' and CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNT-BOOKS; DRAWING PAPERS; ditto, mounted and continuous; TRACING PAPER and CLOTH, ditto in lengths.

GENERAL STATIONERY, for the use of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, and ENGINEERS, at the lowest current rates.

WATERLOW and SONS, 65 to 68, London-wall; and 49, Parliament-street, London.

Contracts for the supply of large establishments.

SURVEYING, ARCHITECTURAL, and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.

For preparing Gentlemen for Surveyors, Architects, Engineers, Levellers, Draught-men, Measurers, Valuers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION, in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing and Designing, making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Preparing Estimates, &c. Terms very moderate. For prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. from the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 23, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

LITHOGRAPHY.—C. MOODY executes every description of LITHOGRAPHY for Professional persons or the Trade. Portraits, landscapes, &c sketched or copied from the roughest drawings. Engineering and Mechanical drawings correctly detailed by experienced hands. Presses, stones, chalks, &c. Artists and amateurs supplied with sketch-books, portfolios, and every requisite for drawing and painting. Specimens of every class of work for inspection, estimates given; instructions afforded.—297, High Holborn.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 472, New Oxford-street, London.

Share 50l. Entrance 1s. 6d. Monthly payments 8s. No quarterage or extra payments. Females and minors can become members. No fines. Not political. Rules gratis. Five per cent. interest. The Directors having resolved to allow interest after the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum upon all deposits of money, paid-up shares, and subscriptions six months in advance, savings bank depositors, and others desirous of investing small sums at interest, without partnership or joint-stock liability, are invited to peruse the prospectuses and rules, which may be had (gratis) on application.

A Post-office order for 10s. (being one month's subscription, entrance fee, and price of pass-book) will ensure immediate enrolment.

A year's subscription 5l. 6s. A paid-up share (bearing interest at the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum), which is immediately entered on the order of right to choose land independent of the ballot, 50l. 2s.

One-fifth of an acre of freehold building land for 50l. The freehold estate at Staines, Middlesex, fronting the high turnpike-road from London, and in proximity to the Ashford and Staines Railway Stations, on the South Western Railway, purchased for the members of the National Provident Freehold Land Society, is now ready for division with frontages of 40 feet by a depth of 240 feet. Allotments with frontages of 20 feet for 25l. each. Plans of the estate may be inspected at the Offices of the Society.

JOHN P. COX, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

President, Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart. M.P.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long-acre, on TUESDAY Evening APRIL 13, 1852, for the purpose of Balloting for Choice of Allotments in the Kilburn-park Estate.

F. E. BARNES, Esq. in the Chair. The chair will be taken at SEVEN o'clock, exact time.

Shares, 50l. each. Entrance, 1s. per share. Subscriptions, 2s. per fortnight; 5 per cent. interest allowed on payments in advance. Estates allotted to members in rotation, at cost price. Expenses of management defrayed by a separate fund. Statement of the cost of every estate published and supplied to the members. Offices, 4, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

GEORGE HUGGETT, Secretary.

TO ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Proprietor of a first-rate improving business in an inland county is ready to admit a partner possessed of some capital, 4,000l. whereof only is required to be brought in immediately. A knowledge of accounts is requisite, it being wished that the incoming partner should attend to that department.—Applications to be addressed by letter (free) to W. L. to the care of Mr. A. Boyle, 10, Gray's-inn-place, London.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductors are being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—

Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Colouring Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT.—This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and its suitableness for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic qualities, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick or other Rough surfaces; its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint), that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.

MANUFACTURERS,

PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. THE PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practiced, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON —PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be used in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of, to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very useful paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—in Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry by Messrs. P. B MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents in London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 82, King William-street, E.C.; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 8, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and SON, 20 and 40, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting shops, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. in Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber Merchants. The OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 19, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T and S KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c. This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands unrivalled, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 15s and 28s. each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school rooms railway stations, &c as a substitute for oil paint, is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied to wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 18s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 8s. Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 8s. per gallon.

PATENTFLEXIBLE RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 6s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in all colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY. Sole Manufacturers. The new supply this unanimous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement, does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf Westminster Londeon; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian and other cements, and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great set motion in which this kind of lime is held for bull lines in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—QUARRY TO BE LET. Land to be let for the purpose of raising Blue Lias Lime of superior quality. The natural hydraulic properties of this kind of lime, and the great estimation in which it is held for the construction of buildings in wet or damp situations, are sufficient recommendations for its adoption in all such works as wharf walls, docks, &c. and also for concrete foundations. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. The Blue Lias Limestone is on the Bishop's Itchington Estate, near Southam, Warwickshire The Oxford and Birmingham Railway passes through the Estate, and the Blue Lias Limestone is close to the railway. Apply by letter to T. A. J. care of Mr. Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly, London.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS' STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

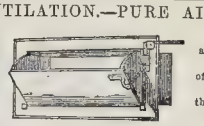
ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers. JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable. Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.



EXTERNAL WALL

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are the certain and the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders &c.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1851:

"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way, is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 2d. per mile per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced."

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 36, Great George-street, Westminster.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', bricklayers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.

Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead road.

ASPHALTE PAVEMENT.—HENRY WRIGHT is prepared to lay down his Asphalte Pavement, which is particularly adapted for railway platforms, footpaths, garden-paths, court-yards, and school-yards 2½ in. to 3 in. thick, from 1s. 6d to 2s. per square yard.—Address, 32, Bucklersbury, City.

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THOMAS PRENTICE and CO. being desirous of more extensive orders to lay down the IMPROVED ASPHALTE FLOORS, will make a satisfactory discount to any one securing orders for quantity.—Address, Stowmarket.

No. 1. Floors laid	½ inch thick,	1s. per yard.
No. 2. Ditto	1 inch thick,	1s. 6d. "
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Employers to find sand, fuel, carriage, &c.

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Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

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PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

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TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.
The attention of the Trade is called to
JOHN WARNER & SONS'
PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,
which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.
By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.
Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.
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The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.
This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.
A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3 inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at
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ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS
Pumps of Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.
PUMPS ON HIRE.
Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

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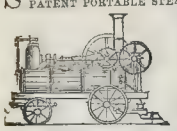
PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.
Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.



JAMES BURTON & SONS,
Engineers and Contractors,
John's-place, Holland-street,
Southwark, London.

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HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.
LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
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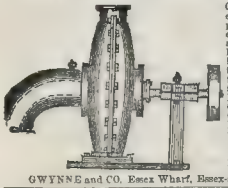

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids, hot or cold, to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to
GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from two-horse power upwards, always in stock, made on the most improved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double-purchase crabs also always ready for immediate use or exportation; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery, made to order by ANDREW McLAREN and CO. Windsor Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, City-road, and 174, Upper Thames-street.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park, Nine Elms. Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.
N.B. An 8-horse high-pressure engine for sale

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PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 32, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought Iron Girder Bridges, Gas Holders, and General Castings, Chains, Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MELROSE and HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Tavistock, near Dudley. Land Steam Engines, Horizontal Gearing.

ENGINES and BOILER for SALE, to be seen at the Atlas Works Company, Engineers, Emerson-street, Bankside, Southwark; an eight and ten horse beam engine; also a second hand six horse engine and boiler, saw-frames, circular saw benches, and wood planing machines, on the most approved principles. The six-horse engine and boiler to be seen at work on the premises.—For particulars, price, &c. address as above.

FOR SALE, in consequence of the owner making alterations and requiring more power, a capital 16-horse high-pressure STEAM-ENGINE, and Two Boilers. May be seen in full work at Mr. W. S. WOOD'S Sawing and Planing Mills, Wandsworth, Surrey.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21, WHARF, Maple-field-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor, and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 581, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known as long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.
MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,
with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.
BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

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N.B. Builders furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—Stocks, 30s.; Place, 20s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.
February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.
Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.
BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;
Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 8, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

300,000 BRICKS FOR SALE, delivered in trucks at Wimbledon Station, at 28s.—Apply to Mr. DIGGLE, Dover; or to Foreman, in field. A few Acres of Freehold Land may also be had, near the station.
The Brick-yard to Let on Lease, with Plant, &c.

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COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.
YELLOW and PALE MALM SECONDS, CUTTERS, PAVIORS, SHIPPERS, &c. &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE at a considerable reduction in price.
Apply to Mr. BENJ. GOUGH, 37, Newington-crescent, Newington Butts.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Pariors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stocks, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

HOUSE ASHES and BREEZE and GAS ASHES FOR SALE, in any quantity.—Apply to J. A. SMITH, Great Northern Wharf, Fore-street, Lambeth. ONE MILLION of BEST KENTISH GREY STOCKS ready for delivery, by barge, at a low price, for cash.

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A BRICKMAKER is willing to give an equal SHARE of a valuable BRICK FIELD, now in full work, to any party finding half the capital with him. Highly respectable references given and required. Situate on three miles west of the Marble Arch.—Applications, by letter only, to A. B. to be left at No 16, Albion-street, Hyde-park.

HEAL & SON'S SPRING MATTRESSES.
The most durable Bedding is a well-made SPRING MATTRESS, it retains its elasticity, and will wear longer without repair than any other mattress, and with ONE French Wool and Hair Mattress on it is a most luxurious bed. HEAL and SON make them in three varieties. For prices of the different sizes and qualities, apply for Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding. It contains designs and prices of upwards of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding, and is sent free by post. HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham court-road.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.
H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.
These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
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H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
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Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

PURE GAS.—TO GAS COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.
PATENT CLAY PURIFICATION No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia, and the removal of the bi-sulphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance of gas-burning) has been given up in despair. Clay removes both these impurities, and when taken from the purifiers the bi-sulphuret of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The light of the gas is increased in proportion to the thorough purification. The properties of this patent are now ready for grant in terms for its use.—Terms, and directions for the employment of clay, may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, Agent to the Patentees, Gas Works, Wakefield.

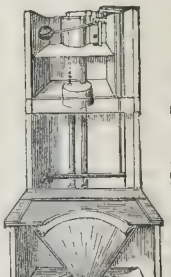
TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Coats of Arms, Friezes, Consoles, Chimney-shafts, Flower Trays, &c. &c. manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs, near the West India Docks), and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Edgware-road, Paddington.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin.—The most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

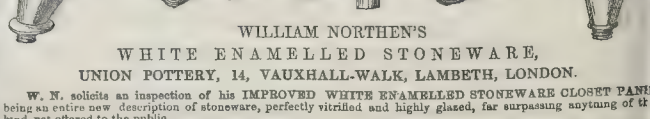


This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

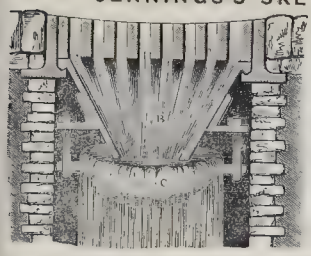
Oxford, November, 1849.
GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.
W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.
SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra

JENNINGS'S SKELETON GULLY TRAP.



BOARDS OF HEALTH, ARCHITECTS, and all persons interested in sanitary progress are respectfully invited to examine

JENNINGS'S PATENT IMPERISHABLE CLOSET, STREET GULLY, YARD, STABLE, AND SINK TRAPS, SLUICE VALVES, &c. &c.

BOARDS of HEALTH and LARGE CONSUMERS supplied with JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS in quantities at a SMALL ADVANCE on the charge usually made for the FILTHY HOPPER PAN, WITHOUT WATER SURFACE.

A Book containing Illustrations, Descriptions, and Prices can be had on application, or post-free if two stamps are enclosed to

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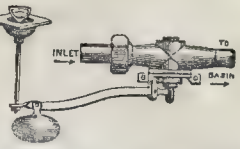
ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER, 29, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

A SAMPLE CLOSET, WITH STOOL COCK, PACKED AND SENT TO ANY PART, ON RECEIPT OF A POST-OFFICE ORDER FOR THIRTY SHILLINGS.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 49, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

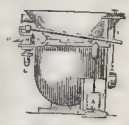
N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Dauver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWELL, Brothers, 33, Brydges-street Covent Garden.
Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.



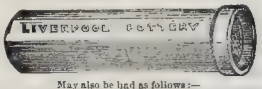
By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a bib-cock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.

The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.

CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford-passage, Clerkenwell.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



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May also be had as follows:—
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GLASGOW	J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
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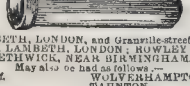
The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Barkside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greeneugh.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 26, 1863. No. 3,696.

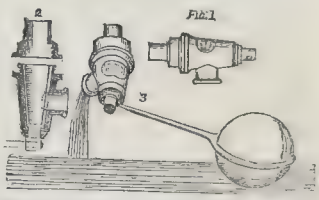


Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig. 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in Action.

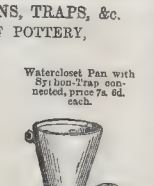
This Valve is peculiarly suited to High pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—

WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers. Mill-wall, Poplar—Closet-basins, urinals, bidet pans, pig-troughs, washhand-tables, beer-machine handles, closet-handles, basin-cocks, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, paste-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

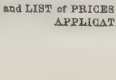
HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS

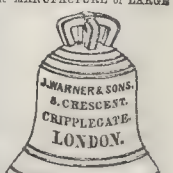
J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for hang. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.



SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, in MAY next (unless previously sold by private contract), nearly FOUR ACRES of BUILDING LAND close to and overlooking the sea, adapted for the erection of first-class houses, to form a grand square, terrace, streets, &c. It is now the only frontage [illegible] to the sea remaining unbuilt upon in the town. There are several thousand feet of frontage. A large cottage orné, stables, and outhouses [illegible] hand, with two other cottages, let at 2[illegible] and 2[illegible] [illegible]. Three pews in the parish church, and valuable restrictive [illegible] building covenants over the adjoining lands. The purchase-money may remain on mortgage, if wished. The owner is so fully convinced of a large and early return by extensively building on this valuable property that he will willingly agree with a purchaser, if desired, to join in extending full [illegible] in equal proportions) in erections thereon. The finest building stone, lime, bricks, and sand, [illegible]. Timber, &c. by sea and railway into the town. Immediate possession may be had.—Plans and particulars obtained of the sole proprietor, B. GUY PHILLIPS, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Weston-super-Mare.

Freehold Building Land, beautifully situate at Carshalton, Surrey.

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, APRIL 27, at TWELVE, in thirty-two lots, about Twenty Acres of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, possessing frontages to good roads, most delightfully situate opposite Admiral Cator's Lodge, within a few minutes' walk of the Carshalton station, on the London, Croydon, and Epsom Railway, which is about half an hour's ride by railway from London. The land lies high, is very dry, and commands most extensive views, and is in a neighbourhood proverbially healthy, and in the midst of good fishing, shooting, hunting, and coursing. The lots will principally possess [illegible] feet frontage, and be upwards of [illegible] feet deep, sufficient for the erection of superior class residences, which are in great request. May be viewed, and printed particulars with plans, had at the Inns in the neighbourhood; of Mr. [illegible] STANES, Solicitor, 38, King-street, Cheapside; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street, City.

To Builders and Others requiring choice and commanding Freehold Land on the West Side of London.—Important Freehold Building Land, and the capital Farm Residence and Buildings at Portobello, in the Parish of Kensington, between the Harrow and Bayswater Roads upon the Great Western Railway and the Paddington Canal.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, APRIL 18, in various lots, about Twenty-two Acres of remarkably rich FREEHOLD MEADOW LAND, in a fine, healthy, elevated spot, embracing valuable frontages and a great expanse of elevated and open [illegible]; also the [illegible] and [illegible] Farm Residence, with numerous capital buildings, gardens, yards, and paddocks, [illegible], of about twelve acres, all with valuable frontages, being part of the unsold portion of the Portobello estate, offering most valuable sites for building, or any other important public undertaking. Particulars and plans will be shortly published, and may be had at the Auction Mart; at the Royal Oak Inn, Paddington; of Messrs. LOWE, in the Temple; of Mr. SIM, Architect, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill; and of Messrs. DANIEL SMITH and SON, Land Agents, in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

The delightful Estate of Tettenhall Wood, [illegible] skirting the great [illegible] manufacturing town of Wolverhampton.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will (unless acceptable offers shall be previously made by private treaty) submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at BIRMINGHAM, in MAY or JUNE next, in lots, a certain portion of this remarkably beautiful and important PROPERTY, comprising Lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12, remaining [illegible], forming the romantic woods [illegible] overhanging the town of Wolverhampton, on the great Shrewsbury and Holyhead road, with the elegant mansion, luxuriant pleasure-grounds and gardens of Tettenhall. Also, a small [illegible] RESIDENCE. This portion of the estate offers severally [illegible], beautiful, and healthy sites for the erection of [illegible], removed from the bustle of the town—commanding a surprising extent of rich and splendid scenery, with a fine [illegible] springs of water. The purchasers of these lots will have the [illegible] of the land below them that may not be sold.—The estates may be viewed and plans, [illegible] and every information [illegible] at the Offices of Mr. BANKS, Architect, Wolverhampton, and of Messrs. DANIEL SMITH and SON, Land Agents, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

TO ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.—Unreserved Sale of the Surplus Materials, Portable Steam-engine, Saw-bench, &c. belonging to the Great Yarmouth Wellington Pier Company. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

PETTINGILL, on the BEACH, near the Wellington Pier, Great Yarmouth, on WEDNESDAY, 19th APRIL, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely, in convenient lots, about [illegible] feet of fine MEMEL TIMBER, a quantity of balk [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible] feet to [illegible] feet in length, [illegible] feet of fir sp[illegible]; large quantity of heavy and light fir scantling, deal ends, slabs, and drawings; two large creosoting troughs, [illegible] feet long, [illegible] of 4-inch planks; six pairs of gill chains, and a quantity of small chain; several cwt. of screw bolts, heavy iron clasps, spike nails, &c.; four 16-inch solid iron rollers, seven crow-bars, three [illegible] hooks, 220 feet of [illegible]-inch gas-pipe, with two large brass taps, cross-cut saw, new iron saw bench, with [illegible] wheels, complete, from the Chelsea manufactory; 33-inch circular-saw, [illegible]-inch circular saw, wrought iron cylindrical stationary steam-boiler, 4 feet by 27 inches diameter, with three brass taps and safety-valve; steam engine, 8 horse power, with cover and leather strap, well adapted for agricultural purposes; iron winch, two small boats, a quantity of rope, &c.—For catalogues apply to Mr PETTINGILL, Auctioneer, or to Messrs REYNOLDS and PALMER, Solicitors, Regent-street, Great Yarmouth.

BRIXTON, SURREY.—Valuable Building Materials.

MESSRS. DAVIS and VIGERS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES (late the [illegible] Tile Company's Works, Brixton-hill, Surrey, near the White Horse), on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, at TWELVE for ONE, to clear the land, which will shortly be offered for sale in one or more lots suitable for building purposes, the whole of the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS; comprising about [illegible] stock bricks, [illegible] pantiles, 12,[illegible] feet of oak and fir rafters, [illegible] feet of elm and fir plates, 1,000 feet of oak posts, 1,000 feet of fir [illegible], [illegible] feet of oak purlins, [illegible] feet of [illegible] and weather boarding, doors, sashes, &c. May be viewed the day preceding the sale. Catalogues had of Mr [illegible], on the Premises; at the White Horse, Brixton-hill; and of the Auctioneers, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Capital White and other Elm and Ash Timber, felled, and now lying upon the Gidea Hall Estate, Romford, Essex, contiguous to good roads, rail, and water carriage.—TO BE SOLD BY TENDER by

MR. THOMAS CLOWSER, at TWELVE o'clock, on TUESDAY, APRIL the 18th, 1854, at the UNICORN INN, Romford. The timber consists of [illegible] ELMS and [illegible] ASH TREES. Upwards of fifty of the white elms are extremely fine, being from 40 to 50 feet in length, straight and clear, fit for navy or other purposes requiring first-class timber. The remainder is equally fine in quality, but of smaller scantling. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Agent, Mr THOMAS CLOWSER, High-street, Hampstead; or of Mr. SMITH, the Bailiff, on the Estate, who will show the timber.

Premises nearly opposite Albert-gate, Knightsbridge.

MESSRS. LESLIE and SON will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, 34, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, at TWELVE, by order of the executor of the late Mr Angus, the valuable LEASE of a SHOWSHOP and WORKSHOPS, with a frontage of 36 feet, held for ten years at 185*l.* a year; a small part, with a frontage of 12 feet, being underlet until 1851 at 90*l.* per year. The goodwill of the trade of a coachmaker will be included in this lot.—May be viewed until the sale, and particulars had upon the Premises; of Mr. ROGERS, 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street; and of the Auctioneers, 45, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale of Marble. TO MARBLE MERCHANTS, STATUARIES, MASONS, BUILDERS, &c.

MR. THOMPSON will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, 24th APRIL, 1854, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, at the foot of Vauxhall-bridge, about 1,000 TONS of MARBLE, consisting of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, Bardilla, Black and Gold, St. Ann's, Sienna, Breccia and Irish Black, of the finest quality and sizes. Also about [illegible] superficial feet of Veined, Sicilian, Statuary, Black and Gold, and St. Ann's SLAB.—May be viewed on the premises, and catalogues and further particulars had of the Broker, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, London.

Fourteen Dwelling-houses, large yards, extensive workshops, sheds, &c. near Trevor-square, Knightsbridge.

MESSRS. LESLIE and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at 3[illegible], ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, at TWELVE, by order of the Executor, the valuable LEASE of several newly erected DWELLING-HOUSES, the Stable-yard, known as Fulham-bridge Yard, Brompton-road; a Coach Manufactory, workshops, and yards in Lancelot-place, Trevor-square, covering an area of 231 feet frontage by 110 feet and 55 feet, held for forty years at the yearly rent of 39*l.* until 1855, and afterwards at 37*l.* per year. Part of the above is let off, producing [illegible] per year, leaving premises of considerable extent in hand, offering an eligible opportunity for the erection of model lodging-houses, a riding-school, or a public institution.—May be viewed until the sale by permission of the tenants, and particulars had upon the premises; of Mr. ROGERS, Solicitor, 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street; and of the Auctioneers, 45, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

TO SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, BUILDERS, Iron Dealers, Material Dealers, and Others.

MR. F. HALL has been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, APRIL 20, at TWELVE for ONE, on the PREMISES, the Westbourne Waterworks, Talbot-road, Westbourne-grove, North Paddington, the genuine SURPLUS STOCK of a Builder and Saw-mill Proprietor, comprising eight nearly new circular saws, smith's tools, forge and bellows, two excellent crabs, wrought and cast iron, two new chain cables, blocks and falls, carpenters' benches and tools, capital weighing machine and half ton weights, [illegible] machine, turning lathe, iron railing, tarpaulins, copper, brass, lead, ironmongery, thirty square of new slating, sound timber in roofs, platforms, erections of workshops, excellent stock brickwork, loose materials, timber boards, sashes, doors, new mouldings, scaffold poles and boards, ladders, eight handsome and [illegible] enamelled slate chimney pieces, capital force pump, large quantity of plaster moulds, several tons of iron pipes, excellent strong four wheel stone truck, and various other effects.—May be viewed, and catalogues had, on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Chester street, Kensington.

Valuable Freehold Property, situate in the best business streets in the borough of New Windsor.

MR. R. P. DUNN has been favoured with instructions from the proprietors to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CASTLE HOTEL, Windsor, on FRIDAY, APRIL the [illegible], 1854, at TWO for THREE o'clock, in lots, part of the desirable Freehold and convenient Premises lately known as the SWAN INN, Thames-street, on the north side of the gateway, nearly opposite the South Western Railway Station, together with the yard, stabling, and outbuildings, and a well of fine spring water. The house contains eighteen rooms, excellent large kitchen and scullery, water closet and cellars, with a frontage of 42 feet, depth of 124 feet, back of 44 feet. The premises can, at a moderate outlay, be converted into two superior business houses, or would be very suitable for a builder, coachmaker, coal merchant, or butcher. Also a Freehold House and Shop in Peascod-street, many years established as a baker's, let at an old rent of 18*l.* per year, and a house with a frontage of 21 feet, both adjoining the Jolly Gardeners, let at 13*l.* per annum. Three Cottages at the back, let to good tenants, producing 1[illegible]*l.* 10s. per annum, land tax redeemed.

N.B. The above properties present a very desirable and unusual opportunity for safe investments. The premises may be viewed, and descriptive particulars, with plans, to be obtained ten days previous to the sale, of H. DARVILL, Esq. and at Mr. R. P. DUNN's Office, Windsor.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst. at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, in the SHEDS, Toxteth and Brunswick Docks, Liverpool,

5[illegible] Logs Honduras MAHOGANY, being the cargo now landing ex *Rainbow*, direct from the bay, and having a large portion selected expressly for shipbuilding, which particular part of the cargo, to accommodate the trade, is on Sale, in the mean time, by Private Bargain.—Apply to A. GLASSFORD, Esq. Merchant, Liverpool.

[illegible]10 } Logs and Curls City St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
1 [illegible]6 }

4[illegible] Tons LIGNUM VITÆ,

Being the cargo just landed ex *Ioang* from the City direct.—Apply to Messrs. IMRIE and TOMLINSON, Merchants, Liverpool.

574 Logs and Curls St. Domingo MAHOGANY, being the cargo now landing ex *Reaper*, from Gonaives.—Apply to Messrs. A. DURANTY and Co., Merchants, Liverpool. To which will be added quantities of Rio and Bahia Rosewood and Zebrawood, &c. Descriptive particulars may be had from EDWARD CHALONER, Broker, Liverpool. N.B. A cargo of Norway Masts and Spars, now landing on the Quays of the Toxteth Dock, Liverpool, is on sale by private bargain. Catalogues may be seen at Messrs. GILLOW and CO. Oxford-street, London, or had on application to EDWARD CHALONER, Broker, Liverpool.

Burntash Estate, Lee and Mottingham, near Blackheath, Kent, well worthy the attention of Freehold Land Societies, Public Companies, Burial Boards, and Speculators.

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, APRIL 27, at TWELVE, in three lots, the BURNTASH ESTATE, containing 81a. 2r. 2[illegible]p. of Valuable Freehold Land, redeemed from land-tax, delightfully situate, commanding extensive and diversified views of the surrounding country, the Crystal Palace, Severn Drong Castle, Shooters'-hill, and Eltham Palace, lying high, containing brick earth, and with good fall for drainage, likewise offering temptations seldom to be met with for the erection of first-class residences. Lot 1 contains 32a. 2r. 30p.; Lot 2, 27a. 2r. 15p. upon which is a comfortable house, also two substantial brick-built cottages and gardens; Lot 3 contains 21a. 1r. 18p. This estate is about two miles from the Blackheath Railway Station, near to Blackheath and Lewisham.

Particulars with plans may be obtained on application at the Tiger's Head, Lee; at the Mart; of Messrs. SMITH, STENNING, and CROFT, Solicitors, 3, Basinghall-street; and of Messrs. PRICKETT and SON, Land Agents and Valuers, 31, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane and Highgate, Middlesex.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, in Edward-street, Regent's-park, on TUESDAY, APRIL 25th, at TWELVE for ONE, about 1,500 yellow and white planks, deals, and battens; dry cut stuff; 4,000 feet scantling; pantile and plasterers' laths; 100 capital four-panel doors; quantity of glass, &c.—Of purchasers above 20*l.* approved bills at three months' date will be taken in payment.—May be viewed the day prior to the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; and at the Auction Offices, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

Oak Timber, Blickling Park, Norfolk.

MESSRS. W. KENDLE and SON beg to announce, that they have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, in MAY next, a large quantity of valuable OAK TIMBER, now standing in Blickling Park, Norfolk, and which will be found well worthy the attention of ship-builders, timber merchants, railway contractors, and others. Blickling Park is situate within two miles of the River Bure, which is navigable from Aylsham to the port of Great Yarmouth. Further particulars will appear in due time before the Auction.

MASBRO', NEAR ROTHERHAM.—TO CONTRACTORS, JOINERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

W. H. and J. A. EADON are instructed by Mr. Kesteven, of Masbro', who is leaving this country, to SELL by PRIVATE CONTRACT the whole of the STOCK in TRADE, GOODWILL, and WORKING PLANT of his BUILDING BUSINESS, carried on by him successfully for the last twelve years. The stock consists of every description of raw material, scaffolding, dry mahogany, veneers, feathers, upholstery materials, hair seating, &c. &c. The working plant comprises five powerful draught horses, six useful carts, one cut, canal boat, sixty tons, wheelbarrows, hand cart, drug, ladders, working tools, crane, benches, wood-jack, &c. &c.; 300,000 excellent kiln-burnt bricks, standing in the brick-yard, Middle-lane, Rotherham. The workshop and premises, together with a dwelling-house and the brick-yard, may be purchased or taken on lease, if required, at a very moderate rental. As the premises are adjoining the canal at Masbro', and being in the immediate vicinity of a saw-mill, they offer an opportunity rarely to be met with to any party wishing to carry on a large business as a builder and contractor. Immediate application is requested to be made to the Auctioneer, at the Mart in Fargate. Immediate possession given.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, at Southgate, near Colney Hatch, a large quantity of OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, consisting of 300,000 good old bricks, excellent stable-fittings for twenty horses, sound strong windows and frames, stone steps, &c.; two large copper boilers (one of 130 gallons), one large clock and turret, complete; one large wrought-iron door and frame, 6 feet by 3 feet, for a safe; and a variety of other useful materials.—Apply on the premises; or to K. S. CARLISLE, 32, Bucklersbury, City.

GAS WORKS.—TO BE LET by TENDER, for a term of seven, eleven, or fourteen years from the 1st day of OCTOBER next, by the Gaslight Company of Barnstaple, the whole of their WORKS, PLANT, and MACHINERY for supplying the town of Barnstaple with gas. The Works comprise a convenient dwelling house, garden, and large yard, spacious retort-house, coal-sheds, workshops, store rooms, and two gasometers, with mains carried through all the principal streets of the town, supplying nearly all the merchants and traders, numerous private families, and about ninety-six public lamps with gas. The above were let in 1844 for a term of ten years, which will expire on the 1st October next, and the new lessee will be required to take at a valuation the ordinary stock of coke, tar, fittings, and tools of the present lessee according to the provisions of the existing lease. The taker will be required also to take the company's stock of meters at a valuation, with a right of charging a rental of 4s. for etc. to the consumers. The taker will be required to enter into a lease, with security to be approved of by the company, containing the usual covenants, and engage to provide gas at the average of ten other towns, and to perform other contracts to which the company are bound with the public.—Further particulars may be known by applying to the Secretary of the Company, Mr. JOHN THORNE, Boutport-street, Barnstaple, to whom sealed Tenders (endorsed "Tender for Gas Works") are to be delivered on or before the 1st JUNE next.—The company do not pledge themselves to accept the highest Tender.

Barnstaple, April 1[illegible]th, 1854.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK, and
14, PALL MALL.

Thomas Farncomb, esq. Alderman, Chairman.
William Leaf, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, esq.	Rupert Ingleby, esq.
Edward Bates, esq.	Thomas Kelly, esq. Ald.
Thomas Camplin, esq.	Jeremiah Pilcher, esq.
James Clift, esq.	Lewis Pocock, esq.
John Humphery, esq. Ald.	

PHYSICIAN—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.
SURGEON—W. Coulson, esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Professor H[illegible], M.A. of King's College.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital — an Assurance Fund of [illegible]0,000*l.* invested on Mortgage and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 80,000*l.* a year.

Premiums to Assure 100*l.*			Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year	Seven Years.	With Profits	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 0	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, and afterwards annually, to participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits.

The profits assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in the reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a permanent reduction in the future annual payments for life of from 3½ to 11 per cent. according to the age, and a reversionary increase varying from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 1 to 3 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent. or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for policy stamps.

Medical attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The medical officers attend every day at Throgmorton-street, at a quarter before two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 36A, Moorgate-street.

Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium.

Loans can all times be obtained and repaid by small instalments.

Investment Policies secure a payment of the amount assured in 13, 10, or 7 years, or at death if it should previously occur, on which advances can be obtained.

Persons about to subscribe to Building Societies, will find the Building Policies issued by this Office combine the Assurance of Life with all the advantages derived from a Building Society.

Medical Gentlemen remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted.

Policies indisputable. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

DECORATIVE ARTISTIC PAINTING.—Mr. F. SANG, from the Royal Academy at Munich, whose works may be seen in the leading public and private buildings in the metropolis and the country, draws the attention of his patrons to his new and improved STYLES of ARTISTIC EMBELLISHMENTS of INTERIORS, in the modern and ancient styles.—Address, Mr. SANG, 58, Pall-mall, London.

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The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR ALL

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give notice that they will be open at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to contract for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended Brick and Pipe Sewers, 4,461 feet in length or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in New-street and Rose-street, Covent-garden, and other streets and places in the respective parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-bone, St. Ann, Soho, and St. Paul, Covent-garden, all in the county of Middlesex (in one Tender); 1,230 feet in length or thereabouts of Brick Sewers, with other works in connection therewith, in Frederick-street and Little Albany-street, and other streets and parishes in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex (in one Tender); 560 feet in length or thereabouts of Brick Sewer, with other works in connection therewith, in North Audley-street, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex (in one Tender); and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for Twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the said Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 24th APRIL, 1854, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 13th day of April, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commission of Sewers hereby give notice that they will meet at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to open TENDERS for the SUPPLY OF MATERIALS and the execution of the DAY JOBBING and MEASURED WORKS of the said Commission, within the limits of the undermentioned districts, viz. Greenwich, Rotherhithe, Peckham, Camberwell, and Wandsworth districts, and the district west of the Wandle. The Tenders are to be upon the basis of schedules of prices, and the contracts are to be for one year from the date of the contracts and bonds, subject to determination in the manner stated in the conditions. Parties wishing to submit Tenders may, on payment of 10s. 6d. obtain printed forms with general conditions, particulars, description, schedules, plans, and drawings, on application at No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. No Tender will be received after ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, on the said 25th day of APRIL; and any Tender which is not upon the printed form and schedules of the Commissioners, and duly signed by the party or parties tendering, will be rejected. The contract unless Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into bonds with two responsible sureties, to be bound jointly and severally, in the sum of £50 for the due performance of the contract. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender for the Contract.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square, 13th April, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CORPORATION of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE are desirous of receiving proposals for the duration, TENDERS from parties willing to CONTRACT for the SWEEPING and CLEANSING of all the public streets, lanes, alleys, and footpaths in the borough; also, for emptying all ashpits and receptacles of waste, and contract to dispose, to be provided by the contractor, all the sweepings, scraping, ashes, and other dirt. Such contract to be for a term of not less than three years, to commence from such time as may be agreed upon. Persons tendering for the above work must state the sum they will give for the manurage arising for the said term, or for what per centage they will undertake to dispose of it. A plan of the town and a specification of the work may be seen at the Office of the Town Surveyor, to whom, on or from ELEVEN till TWO o'clock, sealed Tenders, addressed "Contracts for Cleaning Streets," directed to the Sanitary Committee, will be received at the Town Surveyor's office, up to TUESDAY, 2nd day of MAY next.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 23, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Royal Engineer's Office, Chatham, April 6, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 24th day of APRIL, 1854, from Persons desirous of Contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance,

For the ERECTION of an additional BARRACK STORE at CHATHAM BARRACKS, and for RENEWING sundry FLOORS and CEILINGS at CHATHAM and BROMPTON BARRACKS.

Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 22nd instant, Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound, under a penalty of £2 0 0, for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed, "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 24th day of APRIL, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District is better able to advise, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for BUILDING STABLES and ENCLOSURE FENCE, at SHOEBURY NESS, in the county of Essex; and that such persons as may wish to TENDER for the same, may inspect the plans, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, on applying to lieutenant HAWTHORN, R.E. at Shoebury Ness, or to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer-office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 25th day of APRIL, 1854, between the hours of Ten and Four. Tenders upon the printed form) prepaid, to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 27th APRIL, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked "Tender for Works at Shoebury Ness." The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders. Woolwich, April 1, 1854.

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, 20th April 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the ORDNANCE-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, London, on or before MONDAY, the 8th of MAY, 1854, for the performance of the following branches of ARTIFICERS' WORK, for the Ordnance Department, at the following stations, in the Medway District, from 1st July, 1854, to 31st March, 1858, both inclusive, determinable at any period after one year, on either party giving to the other three months' notice in writing, viz:—

CARPENTER'S WORK, &c.	SLATER'S WORK.
BRICKLAYER'S WORK.	MASON'S WORK.
PLASTERER'S WORK.	PAVIOR'S WORK.

The Stations are Chatham and its exceptions and Gravesend and its environs, comprising Tilbury Fort and Shorne Mead Battery, together with Coal House Pond Barracks, which are noted separate Tenders to be made for the two Stations, as well as for the different trades, nevertheless, Tenders may be submitted for all the trades together, in one contract, for each Station.

Printed forms and schedules of contract may be obtained on application at the Royal Engineers' office, at Chatham; and at Gravesend, from the 24th instant to the 5th MAY (Sundays excepted), and no Tender can be admitted after the said 5th day of MAY, 1854.

* * The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any or all Tenders that may be presented.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Royal Engineer's Office, Chatham 20th April 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 11th day of MAY, 1854, from persons desirous of contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance,

For SUPPLYING and FIXING IRON FITMENTS to TWENTY-TWO TROOP STABLES, and PAVING the same with GAYFERE PAVING, at BROMPTON BARRACKS, near CHATHAM.

Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 10th MAY next, Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of £2 0 0, for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 11th day of MAY, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND GASHOLDER MAKERS.
ALTERATION AND EXTENSION OF TANK.

PARTIES desirous of CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTING and ERECTING of a GASHOLDER, single lift, in the premises of the Wickford Gas Light Company, 100 feet diameter and 40 feet 4 inches deep, together with all the requisite columns, guide rods, girders, inlet and outlet pipes, syphons, valves, pumps &c. may inspect the plans, sections, and specifications, and obtain forms of Tender at the Offices of Mr. CLAPHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor 21, Barstow-square, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th APRIL until MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY, inclusive, by which day and not later than TWO o'clock in the afternoon, all Tenders are to be delivered free for Erection at the Office of Mr. CLAPHAM'S Offices. The lowest Tender may or may not be accepted.

24, Barstow square, Wakefield, 28th March, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of FIFTY COTTAGE DWELLINGS, at the Coal Kounie Station, near Peterborough. Parties disposed to Tender may inspect the plans, and obtain the specification and a form of Tender in which form only Tenders will be received, upon application at this Office, on or after TUESDAY next, the 4th of APRIL. Tenders, sealed up and marked "Tender for Cottages," must be delivered at this Office, before TWELVE o'clock at noon, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL next, when parties Tendering must be in attendance.

N B The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order,

J. B. MOWATT, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, King's-cross Station, London, March 31, 1854.

SEWERAGE MANURE.—The Commissioners for Improving the Town of Northampton are desirous of entering into a CONTRACT with any person who may be disposed to desiccate and convert into SEWERAGE MANURE the matter drawn from the culverts of the town. The Commissioners would be disposed to deal in a liberal manner with any party who would make a Proposition for the Erection of effectual Works necessary for the purpose. Every information respecting the above may be had on application from Mr MARKHAM, the Clerk to the Commissioners, or Mr HULL, their Surveyor.

CHR. MARKHAM, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Northampton, April 7, 1854.

SEWAGE MANURE.—THE DARTFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive CONTRACTS with competent parties for the DISPOSAL of the SEWAGE of that town for the purpose of preparing and delivering on the outlet or point of discharge for the same, on the north side of the town, and adjoining the Dartford Creek, a situation which offers great facilities for its intended disposal, that the contractor will have to engage to purify a certain space of the liquid patron, when discharged into the Creek, from the noisome effluvia, and to carry away the same. All the land, buildings, works, and machinery that may be requisite for the temporary or permanent, and discharge into the Creek, will have to be provided, erected, and maintained by the contractor at his own expense; and at the expiration of the term, all such land, buildings, works, and machinery are to become the property of the Board. The proposals are to state the mode of purification proposed to be adopted, the term for which the service is proposed to be taken, and what annual sum will be paid for the same to the Local Board. The order of the service may be inspected, and further information obtained by applying to Mr. JOHNSTON, the Surveyor; and to Mr. HAYWARD, the Clerk to the Board, at Dartford. Proposals to be sent to Mr. HAYWARD on or before WEDNESDAY, the 26th APRIL inst. endorsed, "Tender for Sewage."—By order of the Board,

Dartford, April 5, 1854. JOHN HAYWARD, Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of LOCK-UP HOUSES at WINSLOW, LINSLADE, FINNY STRATFORD, QUAINTON, BRILL, and GREAT MARLOW. Persons willing to CONTRACT for BUILDING LOCK UP HOUSES at all or any of the Towns and Places above mentioned, in the county of Buckingham, are invited to inspect the plans and specifications of the work prepared by Mr. BRUNTON, of No. 7, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Architect and Surveyor to the Penitentiaries for executing the Works of all or any of the number of such intended Lock up Houses, on or before the 25th of APRIL instant. The general plans and specifications may be seen at my Offices in Aylesbury, on any day after the 17th of APRIL instant. One copy of the same may be seen at the Office of Mr. D. T. WILLIS, at Winslow, from the said 17th day of APRIL up to and including the third day of APRIL. After that date at the Office of Messrs ALLEN and NEWTON, in Leighton Buzzard, from the 21st of APRIL up to and including the 24th of APRIL; and one other copy at the house of WILLIAM WHADCOAT, the superintendent constable, at Fenny Stratford, from the 27th day of APRIL instant up to and including the 22nd instant. And that day at the house of THOMAS HIGH, the superintendent constable, at Brill, from the 24th of APRIL inst. up to and including the 28th inst.; and another copy at the Office of Mr HOLLIER, Solicitor, Uppingham, from the 17th day of APRIL instant up to and including the 22nd inst. After that date at the Office of Mr. W. L. WARD, Solicitor, in Great Marlow, from the 24th of APRIL instant up to and including the 28th instant. The Magistrates of the County do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders; but they will accept such one or more as, under all circumstances, they may deem most eligible.

ACTON FINDAL, Clerk of the Peace for Bucks.

Aylesbury, April 14, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of OFFICES for "The Conservative Land Society," on a plot of ground lately Nos. 7 and 8, Norfolk-street, Strand, may inspect the drawings at the Office of the Architect, on and after MONDAY, APRIL 24th, next. The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE MORGAN, Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

BROKEN and UNBROKEN GRANITE. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. ROBERT MILLER, at the Auction Mart, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of MAY next, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, in the following LOTS, for the supply of such quantities of unbroken and broken GRANITE, to be delivered at such times and in such manner as may be directed by the Surveyor to the Trustees. The Tenders to contain the names and addresses of two responsible parties as sureties for the due performance of the contract. The Tenders to be delivered at the Auction Mart, and must be received before TWELVE o'clock on the day of sale, or they will be rejected, as the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

April 22, 1854. JAMES SALGROVE, Clerk.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Directors of the Midland Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONTRACTS for the EXECUTION of the whole of the new Lines to be made to keep pace with Stations and Buildings on the South Branch (the Midland Railway between Derby and Rugby), in proper and efficient repair, for a term of seven years. The specification and forms of tender may be seen, and form of tender obtained upon application at the Engineer's office, Derby Station, on and after MONDAY next. Tenders to be directed to the Secretary to the Way and Works Committee, Derby Station, not later than TEN o'clock on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of MAY next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Derby, April 10, 1854. JOSEPH SANDERS, Secretary.

TO MASONS AND OTHERS.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Building Sub-Committee are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the EXCAVATORS, BRICKLAYERS' and MASONS' Work requisite to complete all the Foundations of the Inward and Lying-in Hospitals, the Work therein being to be executed in the most substantial manner. The quantities may be had on application to Mr. WILLIAMS, Builder, Stoke Newington, and upon the premises, on and after Monday next. Tenders to be delivered at the Secretary's Office, Bristol Infirmary, addressed to the Building Sub-Committee, on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY, the 27th inst. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. GINGELL, Architect.

St Werburgh's Chambers, Broad Street, 12th April, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a WAREHOUSE in Stamford-street, Castle-gate, Nottingham, are informed that the Plans may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Offices of Mr. T. C. HINE, Architect, Nottingham, April 6, 1854.

TO ROAD MAKERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for supplying and laying the KERBING required for the proposed new Roads in Nottingham-park, may obtain the particulars of the same at the Offices of Mr T. C. HINE, Architect, Nottingham, April 6, 1854.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

MILITIA BARRACKS, NORWICH and YARMOUTH. Persons desirous of TENDERING for the above Works may inspect the plans and specification at the Office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN BROWN, Upper King-street, Norwich, on and after the 8th day of MAY next, instead of as previously advertised. Tenders to be addressed, Tender for Militia Barracks, and addressed to Mr GEORGE MONEY, Clerk of the Inspectorate, to be delivered at the Office of the Architect, at Leeds on the 8th day of MAY next 1854 instead of as previously advertised. The party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into Bond, with two approved and respectable sureties, for the due performance of his contract.

Norwich, April 10, 1854.

TO GASHOLDER BUILDERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT GAS COMPANY. The Directors of the above Company will meet at their Offices, 33, Moorgate-street, at TWELVE o'clock, on 1st MAY next, to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a GASHOLDER, 11 in Row, and other Ironwork, at the Company's Station at Norwood. Drawings and specification to be seen at the Offices, 33, Moorgate-street, and at the Company's Station at Norwood. Printed and specification may be inspected, and forms obtained, at the Offices of the Company, on and after APRIL 17th, where contracts may be had on payment of two guineas, or 5s. for the specification alone. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order, JOHN DOWNES, Sec.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.—The Directors of the above Company will meet at the Offices, 33, Moorgate-street at TWELVE o'clock, on the 1st day of MAY next, to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of RETORT HOUSES, Condenser House, Purifier house, Workshops, and Stores Buildings at the Company's Station at Norwood. Drawings and specifications may be inspected, and forms obtained, at the Offices of the Company, on and after APRIL 17th, where contracts may be had on payment of one guinea, or 5s. for the specification alone. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order, JOHN DOWNES, Sec.

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a HOUSE and STABLES, on TULE-HILL, can inspect the plans and specification, and obtain other particulars, at the Offices of Mr. POCOCK, Architect, No. 11, Kennington-park-place, Kennington, on any day after TUESDAY next, between the hours of ELEVEN and FIVE. Every assistance of the Lessee will be guaranteed. Such parties as will be prepared to find proper securities if so required

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE DEWSBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a SEWER, RIVER and RECEIVING CISTERN, together with Pedestals, Weir and Tunnel, on the Manor estate and Shaw-lane. The Sewer is to contain forty millions cubic feet of water. Plans, sections, &c. may be seen at the Office of WILLIAM RANGER, Esq. C.E. 9a, Pall-mall, London; also at the Office of the Resident Engineer, at Dewsbury, on and after the 20th inst., and copies of the specifications and conditions may be obtained at my Office, on payment of five shillings each. Tenders, sealed and addressed, "Tenders for Dewsbury Sewerage Works," to be delivered at my Office at Dewsbury, on or before 9 o'clock on Monday, the 1st day of MAY next.

CHAS. OLDROYD, Clerk to the said Local Board.

Dewsbury, April 13, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Committee of the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery are desirous of receiving TENDERS for CONTRACTING the ROADS, DRAINS, and other Works, in connection therewith, at their Cemetery, Ilford, Essex. Plans and specifications may be had at the Office of the Society, Finsbury-chambers. Tenders must be delivered, sealed and addressed, and copies of the specification and conditions may be obtained at my Office, on payment of five shillings each. Tenders, addressed to the Committee of Management, to be delivered at my Office, 3, Finsbury-chambers, on or before 12 o'clock on THURSDAY next (not Tuesday, as previously advertised), the 27th inst.

J. HIGHAM, Secretary.

TO PAVIORS, MASONS AND OTHERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for PAVING, &c. KENSINGTON and Pavements will meet at their usual Room, Jun in-place, Kensington, on FRIDAY, the 28th of APRIL next, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive TENDERS from PERSONS willing to CONTRACT DOWN, separately erected, the following ARTICLES, at the said Jennings-place, viz.:—Granite Kerb, Paving Setts, Curbing ditto, Portland Stone Kerb, York Paving, and Dressed Granite Flags. Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars to be obtained of Mr. W. H. SMITH, Surveyor, at his office, Jennings-place, Kensington, from ONE to TWO o'clock. Each parcel must be separately sealed and delivered at the office described, on or before Monday next, the 1st day of May next, at which time and place the Commissioners or such of them as shall then be present will proceed to open the Tenders in the presence of such Contractors as may attend.

JOSEPH SALTER, Clerk to the Commissioners.

3, Montague-place, April 13th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—OLDHAM BRANCH CONTRACT. The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the works of the above contract, which includes the CONSTRUCTION of a TUNNEL 1,300 yards in length, and all requisite Excavations, Embankments, Bridges, Culverts, Retaining Walls, Permanent Approach Roads, the Sleeper, Ballasting, and Laying of the Permanent Way, and all contingencies of every description. The maps and plans will be furnished by the Company's Engineer, and specification may be inspected, or information obtained, at the Office of the Engineer, 18, Duke-street, Westminster, where printed forms of tender may be obtained, and any requisite explanations as to the intended works will be given. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Works, Oldham Branch," addressed to the Secretary, must be delivered, must be delivered at the Company's Offices, London-road Station, Manchester, not later than TEN o'clock a.m. on the 18th day of MAY.—The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender in order.

CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, Stables, and Offices, at 88, Parade, near Cardiff may see the drawings and specifications, and obtain particulars at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. WISEMAN and HABERSHON, 33, Bloomsbury-square, London, and 5, Park-place, Newport.—Tenders to be delivered at Cardiff on THURSDAY, MAY 4, at HALF PAST TWO o'clock precisely. The Architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

TO PAVING CONTRACTORS.

PARTIES willing to TENDER for the PAVING and CURBING of the CARRIAGE-ROADS and FOOTPATHS on the Estate of the Society for the Erection of Model Dwellings in Nottingham, embracing an area of about 5,000 square yards, may inspect the plans and specification on application at my Office until THURSDAY, the 27th inst. The lowest Tender is not necessarily accepted.

J. S. NORRIS, Architect.

Market-street, Nottingham, April 18, 1854.

ROYAL MARINE MINISTRY.—Copenhagen, 24th March, 1854. Notice is hereby given that it has been resolved to CONSTRUCT a DOCK at the ROYAL NAVAL YARD at COPENHAGEN, for the Repair of Vessels of War, and that this Work shall be done by Contract. It will be duly announced where full particulars of the works and the conditions of the Contract will be exhibited; also when and to whom the Tenders are to be transmitted.—By order of

FLETCHER WILSON, Consul-General.

Danish Consulate General, London, 18th April, 1854.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HALIFAX. The Time for receiving the TENDERS is POSTPONED until the 4th of MAY.—JOSEPH JAMES, Architect, 13, Furnival's-inn, London.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c. Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 30, WHARF, Macclesfield-street, North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC" is the exclusive right of the Proprietor. And, thirdly, that the "Reports on Tiles," No. 3, page 581, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Terras," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS. MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c., Antique, Geometrical and Alabaster Mosaics, manufactures of Majolic, Terra Cotta, Parian, Encaustic Building Slabs and Tiles; Fire Places and Hearths, Tiles for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchens, Stoves and Flues, Garden Vases, Chimney Shafts, Tables, Pedestals, Flower Stands, Terra Cotta Pipes, Filters, Lamps, and all other Manufactures, Stoke upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

BLUE TILES and BRICKS, DORDON BY ATHLESTONE. J. SCARROTT, Manufacturer of Bone Bricks, Blue Bed Tiles, Bone and Red Quarries, Sewage Pipes, Feed-tanks, and all kinds of Blue Brick Materials for Railways, Kiln Tiles, Coping Bricks, Ridge Tiles, &c. &c. The above works are one mile from the Coventry Canal, and two and a half from the Trent Valley Railway Station, Atherstone.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White, of the best quality, suited for mansions, lodges, villas, churches, and mouldings of every description, TODDINGTON, DUNSTABLE, Beds.

N.B. Bucks furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the details.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICK FIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—Stocks, 30s.; Place, 20s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.

February 22, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles. CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

FOR SALE, about 150,000 good PLACE BRICKS, at a moderate price, in the river or in the Regent's Canal.—Apply to A. P. 12, Ludgate-street, New North-road.

WHITE, SUFFOLK, and RED FACING BRICKS kept in large stocks. Merchants, Shippers &c. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, 5, Lime-street, Tower Hill.

BRICKS.—Main Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Pantiles, and Paviors, Good and Cheap Quality, constantly on sale at H. DOBBS' Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, also to judge for themselves.

Main Cutters, hard coated Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external use.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Orange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Lighter carts. Pit sand of approved quality, constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—A large quantity of first-rate STOCK BRICKS for SALE, on the "Mountford Estate," near the Seven Sisters, Tottenham. For particulars apply at the Cottage on the estate.

BRICKS and DRAINING TILES.—A large quantity of the above are now ON SALE, consisting of excellent hard burnt Stocks, Seconds, &c. Also deep coloured well-burnt red bricks, suitable for facing or other purposes. Agricultural draining tiles in any quantity.—Apply on the premises, at the Brentwood Brick and Tile Works, adjoining the goods station of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, Brentwood, Essex. The above materials will be placed, free of extra charge, on the trucks of the Railway Company on the siding which enters the works, at the goods station, and will be forwarded to any of the stations on the Eastern Counties or North Eastern lines at 10s. per ton per mile, 1,000 bricks being considered as equivalent to 1 ton.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Old Bricks, at the corner of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. Cleared at 11s. laid into carts at 15s. per 1,000.

BURNED BALLAST FOR SALE.—A large quantity of well-burned BALLAST TO BE SOLD, at 1s. 8d. per yard, on the ground.—Inquire of H. LAW, 4, Arthur-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, where the ballast lies.

HOUSE ASHES and BREEZE and GAS ASHES FOR SALE in any quantity.—Apply to J. A. SMITH, Great Northern Wharf, Ferme-street, Lambeth. ONE MILLION of BEST KENTISH GREY STOCKS ready for delivery, by barge, at a low price, for cash.

TO MASONS, PLASTERERS, AND CARPENTERS.

A BRICKMAKER, having five or six houses to finish, will SUPPLY STOCK BRICKS, in exchange for work, or other of the above trades, at a good economy for such work and bricks. Situation three miles west of the Marble Arch.—Further particulars of Mr. HALL, 5, Avenue-road, Shepherd's Bush.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND CAPITALISTS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, on advantageous terms, the LEASE and PLANT of a BRICKFIELD, now doing a good business.—For particulars inquire of Mr. JOSEPH SAWYER, Accountant, 173, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING BRICKS FOR USE OR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A BRICKMAKER is willing to give an equal SHARE of a valuable BRICKFIELD, now in full work, to any party finding half the capital with him. Highly respectable references given and required. Situate on three miles west of the Marble Arch.—Applications, by letter only, to A. B. to be left at No. 10, Albion-street, Hyde-park.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

A GENTLEMAN, having a very extensive connection amongst the largest builders and contractors in London, would be glad to SELL BRICKS at a moderate commission. He could also procure advances on monthly deliveries. The highest references can be given if required. Address, A. B. Y., Office of "The Builder."

CHEAP, CHEAP DRAINING.—TO BE SOLD, a large quantity of SUGAR MOULDS, for a half-penny and a penny each; to be seen at any time at the well-known PARVS POTTERIES, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, near the Railroad.

CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON-WORK FOR OVENS, &c.

RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, City, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half-round and O G Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water or Gas, Air Pipes, Syphon Pipes and Connections, Sash Weights, and other castings; Iron-work for Bakers' Ovens of every description, fitted complete, to be had in sets or in parts.—Prices equal to all competition. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 30,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete, safest, and healthiest, and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOLLESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air causes a most refreshing feeling. The new well-improved process, all lamp or vitriated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, gardens, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by the Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOLLESVE, French Engineer, 5a, King William-street, City.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm enclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles, for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of that in use at this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application at

OFFICES, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
67, Hope-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS, THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.

Sole Manufacturers of Dilbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

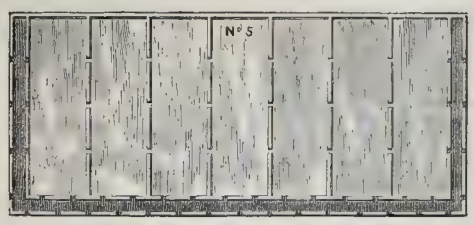
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

GAS FITTINGS, &c.—TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.—Messrs. JAMES JONES and CO. 28, 29, and 30, Bow-street, London, are prepared to execute artwork and materials for temporary lighting during the erection of buildings at a small per centage on the prime cost. Buildings in carcase fitted up with service and branch supplies for the other portion of gas and water in wrought iron tubing or otherwise, at the lowest competing prices. Every description of materials supplied at the lowest terms to those who fix their own work. Plain and ornamental brass work, gas fittings and apparatus for cooking, heating, and ventilation in the greatest variety, and on most approved principles. Price-lists sent on application, enclosing postage-stamps.

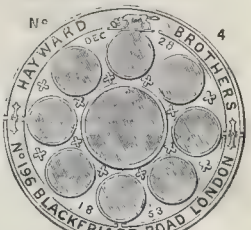
HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

COAL-HOLE PLATES.

ILLUMINATING GRATINGS.



PAVEMENT LIGHTS.



COAL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each

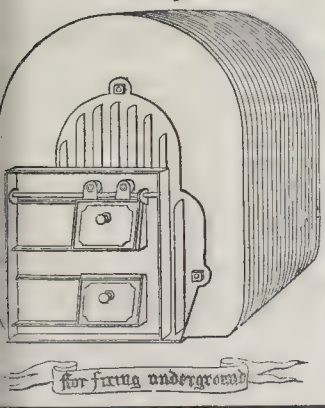
N.B. The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up.

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

Gill Stove.



for firing underground

STUART AND SMITH'S
PATENT GILL STOVE,
FOR
HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

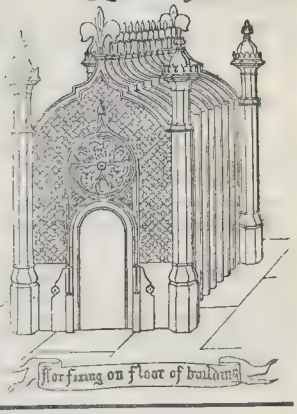
STUART AND SMITH,
ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.

Gill Stove.



for firing on floor of building

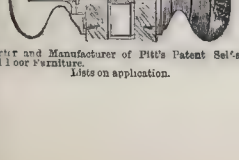
NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from £7 by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated dry Gas Meters—5,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead-road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; Improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; Warm Air Apparatus, &c.—Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Blagg's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Blagg shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large

buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth, throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

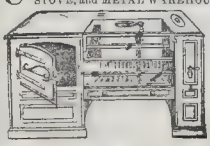
GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting Spindle Floor Furniture.
Lists on application.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hot-house Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and ourselves to their simple but efficacious method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler.

30	32	34	36 inch.
26s.	30s.	34s.	38s.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

21	30	34	42 inch.
4l.	5l.	6l.	8l.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	1½d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Gutters 4 inch, 11d. per yard.

G G Gutters	4	4½ inch.
	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard

Beak Cut Clasp and Rose	1½	1⅝	2	2½	3 inch, and larger.
	10s. 6d.	12s.	13s.	17s. 6d.	17s. per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 12s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.

Patent Line	3	3	4	5	6
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot.

6-inch R.I. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEILL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lambeth, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 32s. per cwt.; Perforated ditto, at 3d. per foot; Hair-pipes, 3 in. 4d. per foot; Gutters, 4 in. 4d. per foot, and in proportion. Chimney-shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbic Zinc, 32s. Zinc Paint and fish-armed iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.
Agent and Maker of HIGHTS'S PATENT SMOKE VENTS.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (the works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed in the most reasonable terms. Sluice Valves, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smiths' Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trades to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 4½d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 30s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz. Best Town Grate, 45s. Ditto, Scotch, 65s. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube and Copper Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for the fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Compo-metal, Iron and Block Tinning, Copper-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers. Castings in Zinc and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, cabinet, coach-house, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a cwt. of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, shear-mills, &c.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.
AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 15s. 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s 6d 18s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 17s. 16s. 6d.
1¼ 1½ 2 2½ and 3 inch.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s. per doz. Hooping for hand, 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross.
Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 2½d. per inch.
Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 30 32 34 36 inch.
28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. each.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 38 40 inch.
56s. 58s. 60s. each.

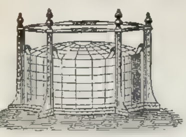
An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

STEVENS AND SON,
ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;



CONTRACTORS
FOR THE
ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,
With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.
WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,
WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS. DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR
ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,
AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of this material equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

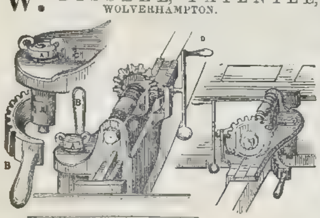
The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about 18 oz. per foot super.	}	Price per ton.
No. 12 " " " 20 oz. do. do.	}	£48 0 0
No. 13 " " " 23 oz. do. do.	}	
No. 14 " " " 26 oz. do. do.	}	

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.
W. BISSELL, PATENTEE,
WOLVERHAMPTON.



AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

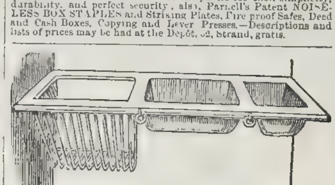
Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw FIRM. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a BENCH cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security, also, Parnell's Patent NOISELESS BOX STAPLES and Striking Plates, Fire proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN WALKER,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gillbrook, Birkenhead,
Offices—Corner of Arthur street West, London-bridge;
late 63, Gracechurch-street.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Craufurd's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART,
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS
OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process; THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY,
from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,
a complete LIST of which
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts;
RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY; FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.
All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.
JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave place, Pimlico.—All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-PROOF DOORS and FRAMES, for strong Rooms. A large stock of the above of all sizes, made in the best manner, and of different strengths, fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, throwing from two to twenty bolts, constantly on sale, at very moderate prices. FIRE-PROOF SAFES of every size, and Patent Detector Locks and Latches for all purposes.—C. CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 5s. 6d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 8s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Half-round Gutters, more or less broken, to be sold considerably below the usual price.—At J. JONES'S, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges, Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions, Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

212° SAFES.—MILNER'S HOLDFASTS, fire-resisting by means of the only perfect non-conductor, vaporisation, are the strongest, best, and cheapest, because the only effectual safeguards against fire, robbery, or violence, for ledgers, deeds, cash, or valuables. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in summing up on the late trials for infringement of MILNER'S SAFES, was pleased to observe: "He must say he had been astonished to find such strong evidence of their usefulness; up to this hour he had no idea that there were any human means of so effectually preserving papers from the action of fire. It was a comfort for one to know that there was such an invention, by which valuable documents might be rendered secure, notwithstanding the calamity of fire." As to whether it is useful, it appears to be allowed on all hands; IT SEEMS TO BE A MOST MARVELLOUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST FIRE for the water remains permanently held in artificial or natural vessels, AND THE VERY CALAMITY BRINGS THE CURE for the heat releases the water or moisture, and then it is turned into steam, and the steam moistens the substance that is to be preserved, AND SO IT IS AN EFFECTUAL GUARD AGAINST FIRE. Milner's Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool. London Depôt, 47A, MOORGATE-STREET, City, London.

THE BUILDER.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 36, Great George-street, Westminster. To Railway Directors and Engineers.—The increased traffic of all kinds upon Railways, which has led to the adoption of very heavy engines, together with the high speeds demanded by the public, has caused great wear and tear of The Permanent Way, and in a great measure the construction of the road remains the same as when at first designed for far lighter traffic. However safe the road may have been for the work at first anticipated, it is manifest, from frequent accidents, that more security for the public is required.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY possess many valuable patents relating to the permanent way of railways, including inventions by the following Engineers:—

Adams, W. B.	Hoby, J. W.
Ashcroft, P.	Macneill, Sir John
Barlow, P. W.	May, Charles
Barlow, W. H.	Richardson, Robert
Braff, J. S.	Samuel, James
Gardner, John	Wild, Charles H.
Gordon, L. D. B.	&c. &c.
Guitard, C. F.	

The Company solicit the attention of Boards of Directors and Engineers to the advantages offered, not only by the patent improvements applicable to old lines, but also to several equally valuable inventions applicable to the construction of new railways.

For the purpose of improving existing lines of rail, the Company draw especial attention to their patent improved FISH-JOINTS and FISH-CHAIRS, by which the following advantages are secured:—

1st. Almost perfect security against the trains running off the line, the rails being practically converted into a continuous bar of iron.

2nd. Increased comfort to travellers, from a great reduction in the oscillatory movement of the carriages, and the absence of the clicking noise occasioned by the wheels striking the uneven ends of the rails.

3rd. The road being smoother, there results a proportionate saving in the power required for traction; and the wear and tear, both of the rolling stock and the permanent way, is much reduced.

4th. Hence the rails last much longer, and this may be safely estimated at from a fourth to one-third.

5th. A large reduction in the labour of maintenance of way.

On the Cambridge Line of the Eastern Counties Railway, where the longest experience has been obtained with the Fish-joints and Fish-chairs, the saving in maintenance of way has been fully fifty per cent. of the amount formerly paid for labour; and an extensive contract for a term of years recently undertaken for one of the Trunk Lines in England, attests the fact that one mile and three-quarters of way laid down under this Company's PATENTS can be maintained for the same cost as one mile of way of the ordinary construction.

For New Lines the Company recommend their PATENT WROUGHT IRON PERMANENT WAY, which has been most successfully and extensively adopted on several Lines in England, and is also being introduced upon upwards of Three Hundred Miles in France at the present time. The system involves no increase in the original cost of construction, and secures SIMPLICITY and SAFETY combined with great ECONOMY in the cost of renewal and maintenance.

The Company possess also important patented improvements in the various descriptions of CAST IRON SLEEPERS, which have been already successfully introduced on several Hundred Miles of Railway, both at home and abroad, and most satisfactory reports of their economy and efficiency have been received.

The following is a list of the various Lines on which one or other (and in some instances several) of the PERMANENT WAY COMPANY'S PATENTS have been already adopted:—

Belfast and Ulster	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire
Bordeaux and Cette	Midland
Dublin and Belfast	Moncada, Spain
Eastern Counties	Merseyshire
East-Indian	Midland Great Western, Ireland
Edinburgh and Glasgow	Newmarket
East Lancashire	Newport, Hereford, and Abergavenny
Egyptian	North and South Western Junction
Glasgow and South-Western	Northern Railway of France
Great Western	St. Germains and Versailles
Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester	South Wales
Hull and Holderness	Sydney and Goulburn, Australia
Lancashire and Yorkshire	Waterford and Limerick
London, Brighton, and South Coast, and Crystal Palace Line	West Cornwall
London and North-Western	York and North Midland
Londonderry and Coleraine	York, Newcastle, and Berwick.
Londonderry and Enniskillen	
Maryport and Carlisle	

Some of the most important Lines of Railway have found it to their interest to compound for the Income dues for all the PERMANENT WAY COMPANY'S PATENTS by one payment. This arrangement has the advantage of enabling them to use the Patents in a COMPLETE FORM, without paying a separate royalty on each, and includes the free use of any future improvements in the Patents belonging to the Company.

After a series of practical trials of the system upon the LONDON and NORTH WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS, these two Companies, with a view to the adoption of the best plans for SECURITY to PASSENGERS and ECONOMY in working, have arranged with the Permanent Way Company for the use of their Patents on upwards of a Thousand Miles of Railway.

Testimonials from the most eminent Engineers may be inspected at the Office of the Company, and every information as to the cost and best mode of proceeding be obtained by application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, Civil Engineer, the Manager of the Permanent Way Company; or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, No. 36, Great George-street, Westminster.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sculino, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOODS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell-street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney-pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

SERPENTINE MARBLE of choice quality ON SALE, in blocks and slabs, at moderate prices. THOMAS JACKSON, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES: DEPOT, WHITEHALL WHARF, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER. Mr. FRANKLIN invites the consumers of MARBLE, to issue t his large stock of ITALIAN and IRISH MARBLES, consisting of twenty different descriptions, in blocks and slabs. The following ships are daily expected from Leghorn:—*Swanhaute, Rhoda, Carolina, Cognette, Catherine*, with sixty-one blocks of Statuary, of large dimensions, suitable for Sculpture, Vein, &c. &c. Also *Galway Packet*, with 150 tons of BLACK BLOCKS and SLABS. The above will be sold at former prices, with the addition only of extra freights.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath Hackney. WM. HUSTLER, Proprietor.

TO MASONS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, without reserve, several handsome carved statuary CHIMNEY-PIECES, black and gold, and veined marble, with trusses; also bed-room chimney-pieces, of statuary, vein, and stone. Polished by steam-power.—Apply to No. 7, Ring-cross, Holloway-road, adjoining the Pied Bull.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove St Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Ped-estals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street, and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

BATH STONE.—HENRY STONE begs to inform Builders, Contractors, and Others, that he still continues to supply the best BOX HILL GROUND, and Lodge Stile COMBE DOWN STONE, on the most reasonable terms.

H. S. also begs to call particular attention to a Quarry he has lately opened on Hamptonfown, near Bath, where he has some beds of Soft White Stone, of a very superior quality, and adapted for either exterior or interior purposes.

Ashlar and Sawn Range Stone cut to order. Cargoes shipped and delivered to any part round the coast.

Residence, Widcombe, Bath.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scalleit Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stone-work for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; boiled ditto; rubbed and boiled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Establishe. 1821.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance, during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions which are, for all purposes, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to A. BLACK, Sundridge park Farm Bromley, Kent.

TO BE SOLD, a Quantity of ELM TIMBER TREES, of large dimensions; can be delivered at the Great Northern or Eastern Counties Railway Station.—Apply to Mr. R. BIRD, Brampton, near Huntingdon

TO PIANOFORTE AND CABINET MAKERS.

ITALIAN WALNUT VENEERS (Knife cut), of choice figure, at the lowest prices, for cash, at E. SIMMS'S Timber-yard, Wilton road, Pimlico.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1853.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—TO GAS ENGINEERS.—The Directors of the Oriental Gas Company REQUIRE the SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN of energy, ability, and practical experience. He must be competent to erect gasworks, to undertake the management of all constructions, alterations, and repairs, and generally to superintend the business of the Company in Calcutta, under a committee.—Applications, stating full particulars of former engagements, testimonials, and references, and the amount of salary required, to be addressed to the Board of Directors, at the Offices of the Company, 127, Leadenhall-street.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the main of waterworks or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass doors, sashes, frames, &c. Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 to 3½ p.m.), or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Dunce-place, Exchange, Manchester.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.—J. MAC LACHLAN, Painter and Decorative Artist, 33, St. James's-street, and at Clapham-common, informs Architects, Surveyors, and others, that he is practically acquainted with his trade in all its details, and respectfully requests a trial from those who may wish to have their work nicely executed at a very moderate charge, and punctual to time. J. Mac L. will be glad to make designs for the decoration of rooms, or public buildings, in any part of the kingdom, with estimates. — Tenders for general repairs.

TO MASONS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

TO BE SOLD, without reserve, several handsome carved statuary CHIMNEY-PIECES, black and gold, and veined marble, with trusses; also bed-room chimney-pieces, of statuary, vein, and stone. Polished by steam-power.—Apply to No. 7, Ring-cross, Holloway-road, adjoining the Pied Bull.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove St Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Ped-estals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

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1st January, 1853.

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXXVIII is published this day.

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I. LAURENCE STERNE.
II. SACRED GEOGRAPHY.
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IV. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.
V. CRIMINAL LAW DIGEST.
VI. THE TURKS AND THE GREEKS.
VII. TREASURES OF ART IN BRITAIN.
VIII. NEW REFORM BILL.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

DR. BRAUN, the learned secretary of the Archæological Institute of Rome, has again given a short course of lectures in English and German to the visitors of the Eternal City, and our readers may like to hear something about them. On this occasion the English lectures were limited to three, which were divided as follows:—1st. The Roman Forum; 2nd. The Fora of the Emperors; 3rd. The Colosseum. Each lecture was illustrated by plans, diagrams, or models. Respecting the Roman Forum, Dr. Braun observed that its boundaries, long a subject of dispute, have at length been determined by the discovery of the Sacra Via in 1834. It occupies a space at the foot of the Capitol, corresponding exactly to that of Piazza Colonna, and about 200 paces in length. The rostrum or tribune, whence the Roman orators harangued the people, formed the central point. Immediately behind are the remains of the Temple of Concord, at the back of which was the senaculum, or senate-house, where that body held its permanent sittings, and where Cicero delivered his orations against Catiline. Close to the rostrum we find the basement of a column, supposed to be the Umbilica Romæ, the centre of the city and of the world: a corresponding one is the Milliarium Aureum, or general milestone, mentioned by ancient writers as being at the foot of the Temple of Saturn, which we find in this very place still presiding over the Forum from its lofty terrace. In this edifice, Publicola, the colleague of the first consul Brutus, placed the public treasure. Here, too, was the seat of the quæstorship; and on the occasion of the triumphal processions, as soon as the train arrived at this spot, it was stopped, and the triumphator was compelled to declare upon oath that he had exactly stated the number of captives and treasure taken from the enemy. At the same moment the fatal sign was given to strangle those confined in the Mamertine prison, near the Temple of Concord.

This prison is older than Rome itself, and is constructed in the mode observed in the most ancient buildings of Italy and Greece; the layers of stone, forming the vault, being placed laterally, and projecting one over the other till they gradually meet. It was called Tullianum, from its having contained from time immemorial a spring of water. The well now connected with sacred legends existed already in the time of Jugurtha, who at the moment of his execution complained of the cold bath bestowed upon him by the Romans. The Tabularium, or public record office, situated on the slope of the Capitoline Hill, is the most remarkable and conspicuous building in the neighbourhood of the Forum. The solid masses of masonry it presents from that side convey an idea of the vast scale of Etruscan constructions. It was dedicated to Vespasian, who restored it, as well as the Capitol, and collected in the Tabularium about 3,000 documents written on brass tables. Seventy styli were discovered in clearing out the staircase leading from this building down to the Forum, which are now preserved in the Capitoline Museum.

The Basilica Julia, so called from its founder Julius Cæsar, was discovered a few years ago. It forms the boundary of the Forum on the side next the river, and was the most frequented court of law in Rome, called the centumviral bar. Quintilian states that four tribunals sat here at once. Pliny was employed in this basilica as a barrister, and describes his arriving in court before his turn came, whilst a great trial was going on at which ladies were present in the higher galleries.

In the second lecture Dr. Braun gave an account of that system of buildings constituting what are termed the Forums of the Emperors, and which were successively called into existence by the daily increasing wants of public business, the Roman Forum no longer affording sufficient space. Julius Cæsar laid out a forum in the neighbourhood, with a temple dedicated to Venus Genitrix, the founder of his family. Some inconsiderable remains are still existing in a courtyard in the Vicolo del Ghettarello. Augustus finding this still inadequate to meet the increasing demand, laid out another, with a temple in the centre dedicated to Mars the Avenger. Some beautiful columns and a portion of the walls of the cella are to be seen at the Arco dei Pantani in Via Bonella. This archway is pierced through the ancient wall of the Forum. The temple must have been of great beauty. It was adorned with porticos, and statues of the most famous generals of antiquity were erected near. The Salian Brotherhood, one of the oldest institutions of Rome, held its sittings here. The Emperor Claudius appeared uninvited at one of their banquets, attracted by the odour of the viands.

Vespasian founded another forum, called also the Temple of Peace, and Domitian a fourth, which was afterwards completed and consecrated to Minerva. The beautiful ruins of the portico called the Colonnaccia are still to be seen. On the frieze appears the goddess herself as patroness of female occupations: she is surrounded by young girls, whom she instructs in the arts of weaving, spinning, &c.

All these forums were, however, far surpassed by that of Trajan. The centre was occupied by a splendid basilica, and the space in front was widened out by semicircular buildings, one of which is still existing at the foot of the Quirinal, bearing the name of the Baths of Paula Amilias. We learn from coins that this basilica was richly adorned with sculptures. The roof was supported upon bronze beams, resting upon granite columns, and the outer walls were decorated with pillars of fine yellow marble. In the centre of the square stood an equestrian statue of the emperor, which so excited the admiration of the Persian prince Paramisdas that he expressed the desire to possess such a horse, when he was admonished by one of his courtiers first to procure himself such a stable.

In the third lecture, on the Colosseum, Dr. Braun observed upon the difference in the construction of Greek and Roman amphitheatres. In the former, the seats are supported by the sloping declivity of a hill. In the latter this mode of arrangement would scarcely have been admissible, even had the locality favoured it as a necessary condition in the Roman amphitheatres was an exterior wall, pierced in every direction, to facilitate the entrance and exit of so many thousand spectators without confusion. This want suggested to the practical sense of the Roman architects, the beautiful system of open galleries, so conspicuous in the theatre of Marcellus. To the Roman people games were, next to bread, the greatest necessity of life, and this produced an architectural structure combining the advantages of a theatre with those of a circus, for the purpose of assembling an enormous crowd immediately round those blood-stained stages which Cicero calls the schools of death. Augustus is said to have conceived the design of constructing an amphitheatre of solid workmanship in the centre of the city, but it was reserved for the enterprising spirit of Vespasian to carry into execution so gigantic an idea. He selected as the site, the lake, around which were arranged the fanciful creations called the Golden House of Nero, as is precisely stated by Martial. The elliptical form was chosen as affording the greatest possible space for the accommodation of spectators. The few elements of which this great edifice is composed, undergo by the reaction of this peculiar shape an amazing variety of changes. There are, in fact, not two pillars of the same geometrical form, all being subject to the same law of centrifugal metamorphosis, varying gradually from the square to the diagonal direction of the rhomboid. The construction thus becomes so complicated, that it requires perpetual scientific survey.

We discover in the Colosseum three principal elements, each requiring separate analysis. 1st. The arena, or stage, where the games were performed. 2ndly. The different terraces of seats. 3rdly. The systems of staircases and corridors on which these seats rested, and by means of which they became accessible. The whole machinery, connected with the arena, for the introduction and removal of the gladiators and wild beasts, was subterranean, thus enabling thousands of attendants to be continually at hand, without impeding the progress of the games. The animals were raised up in wooden cages, which opened spontaneously, and then sank again into the earth. On other occasions, the whole arena was converted into a lake, the water being supplied by the reservoir connected with the baths of Titus, or by the Neronian aqueduct, some arches of which are still remaining between the Cælian and Palatine hills. To raise the tiers of seats to the height required, a double row of buttresses was constructed, which supported their immense weight. The seats, or gradinate, were all of white marble. The lower terrace was allotted to the emperor and persons of high rank, among whom the vestal virgins seem to have had a place. Each girdle was surrounded by a high wall, in which the doors, leading from the staircases, were let in. The whole was crowned by a lofty portico of woodwork. The wall behind the loggia of the emperor was said to be decorated by a mosaic ground, resplendent with gold. The openings giving entrance to the seats, were called Vomitoria, from their pouring out, as it were, the masses of spectators. Their number was considerable, in order to facilitate the dispersion of so great a crowd as assembled to view the games.

The outside walls are the support of the weight of the whole edifice, since all the inner terraces fall back upon them. To give stability to the structure, each successive girdle of arcades inclines somewhat inwards, producing a line sloping from the perpendicular, which gives to the whole a greater degree of firmness and solidity. When we consider the enormous bulk of the Colosseum, the time employed for the building appears incredibly short. It was finished in a period of little more than ten years.

The Colosseum was much injured by earthquakes; but in 1471 began the first serious devastation—Paul II. setting the example to succeeding ages in the work of destruction. The Palazzo di Venezia was built with the blocks of travertine plundered from it; and, henceforward it was looked upon as a stone quarry, palaces and churches being remorselessly constructed from its venerable ruins. Even as late as 1705 stones were taken thence to build a harbour.

After the lecture, access was given to all who had been present to see the model made by Dr. Braun for the Crystal Palace. It is executed in a material resembling ivory in whiteness and polish. All the measurements are of the utmost exactness, on the scale of 1 to 100, all the details being wrought with the hand, and not moulded. This model represents the Colosseum as restored; and, even on this scale, conveys an astonishing idea of the magnificence of that unrivalled structure.

For greater convenience in the examination of its component parts, it is divided into four;

so that the internal structure is more readily understood. Each of these four portions consists of nearly 10,000 separate pieces, in which whole systems of stairs are reckoned only as one. Of the 360 open arches forming the circuit of the Colosseum, 180 are filled with statues, the proportions of which are founded on the broken fragments still lying there. The portico above is furnished with metal poles for fixing the velarium, or awning, which covered in the whole Colosseum during the games, so as to shelter the spectators from sun and rain.

We understand that a model of the Pantheon is in progress. Dr. Braun's work on "The Ruins and Museums of Rome" is already published. The English translation will appear in the course of a few months.

A LITTLE TALK.

OUR readers have doubtless heard with satisfaction that Burlington House, in Piccadilly, will be secured to the nation. The Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests has become the purchaser, at the sum, as we understand, of 140,000*l.* Some say that it has been bought for the purposes of a national gallery, and others as a meeting-place for the learned societies, but its appropriation is as yet doubtful. The misfortune is, that however good the purpose may be, government officials and commissioners always move so slowly that the present generation are not quite certain of benefiting by the acquisition.

What has become of the land at Kensington purchased by the Royal Commissioners of '51? And where have gone the noble intentions with which it was bought? One of these days, when the continuation of Farringdon-street has been opened, the Nelson monument finished, smoke abolished, London drained, and the Thames embanked, we shall hear that the appropriation of the land at Kensington is about to be considered. As Eliot Warburton observes,—"Comfort is always on the road, though ofttimes it travels wearily and slow,"—especially if it start from a Government office. We observe, by the way, that at the entrance to the Commissioners' land next the Fulham-road, the "Oratorians," who purchased the plot of ground adjoining Brompton Church, have given up a portion of it in front (for a consideration,—some say 2,000*l.*) to improve the approaches. The enclosure wall is being erected behind the fence, and serves to show what a noble road we shall have here. The Bell and Horns public-house ought nevertheless to be removed: it stands greatly in the way, and renders the turn of the Fulham-road there always dangerous. The enclosures in front of Brompton-row, reaching from Brompton-square to Knightsbridge, should be improved. They offer facilities for rendering the road beautiful. Returning for an instant to the Oratorians, the buildings erected for them, including a very large residence * and a temporary chapel 181 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 27 ft. to the ridge of the roof, are certainly at present no ornament to the neighbourhood: indeed, "not to put too fine a point on it"—quite the reverse. Doubtless, however, the skill of Mr. Scoles will ultimately evoke something like order and beauty out of the at present odd-looking conglomeration.

Beauty! how we all love and reverence it when it is *made evident to us!* What a large debt we owe to its producers! "It is a righteous instinct which bids us welcome and honour beauty, wherever it may be found, as something of real worth—divine, heavenly, ay, though we know not how, in a most deep sense eternal."†

Are architects producers of beauty? They ought to be so, and if so should be honoured. The extent to which they are "honoured" in *Ireland* has just been shown in a very curious way, if we may believe our advancing contemporary, *The Civil Service Gazette;* and we have no reason to doubt it. Mr. Thomas M. Irvine, the son of a respectable citizen of Dublin, was lately nominated by the Treasury to a lieutenancy in the Revenue Police Force. He received a notice of the qualifications necessary for him to establish before his appointment could be confirmed. Several high accomplishments, such as being acquainted with the four first rules of arithmetic, were duly set forth in this list, and he was required to produce certificates from at least two gentlemen of well-known respectability that his position in society was that of a gentleman, that he had not been in any employment derogatory to a gentleman, and that his character was exemplary, before Colonel Maclachlan, Chief Inspector of Revenue Police, Dublin. He flattered himself that his qualifications were completely substantiated, but Col. Maclachlan found by the young man's papers that he had been apprenticed to an architect for three years, and had served his apprenticeship with credit and ability; and for this sole and truly singular reason, that Mr. Irvine was an architect by profession, the Chief Inspector of Revenue Police decided that he was not a gentleman worthy to become a lieutenant in his distinguished corps!"

If the case be correctly stated, well may the *Advocate* wonder how "Colonel Maclachlan, or any other individual, arrived at the years popularly supposed to accompany common sense and discretion, could have bogged himself in so ignorant, foolish, but, at the same time, unpardonable a mistake." We should like to hear this revenue policeman's definition of a gentleman. The Institute of Irish Architects ought to inquire into the correctness of the statement.

A propos of works striving after the beautiful, we may mention that Mr. Bell's selected model for the Wellington Memorial, to be erected by the Corporation of London in Guildhall, represents the Duke between Peace and War, a male and female figure. The pedestal is inscribed "Duty," supported by "Wisdom" and "Honour," and on the subplinth is a bas-relief of the Field of Waterloo, intended to be of considerable size, and containing portraits of Wellington, Napoleon, Ney, Anglesea, Hardinge, and others. The composition is distinguished by a noble simplicity, and promises a fine work.

Some beautiful marbles and bronzes were sold in Paris the other day, in M. Visconti's Collection of Works of Art, comprising, too, enamels, pictures, and books. The pottery fetched large prices. For example, a dish by Bernard Palissy, 50*l.*; an ewer, by Jean Courtois, 120*l.*; two dishes, by Pierre Courtois, 123*l.*; and an oval dish, by Jean Limosin, 187*l.* The sale realised in the whole, 3,360*l.*

Speaking of sales, a friend in the State Paper-office, directs our attention to the circumstance that "Old Ranelagh House, near Chelsea College, one of the last remnants of the last century, is to be sold by Mr. George Haynes, on the 24th, for building materials, and demolished." Ranelagh House was built at the end of the seventeenth century, by Jones, Viscount Ranelagh. The well-known place of entertainment bearing the same name, so much frequented at one time, that as Walpole writes, "Going there t'other night, in a string of coaches, we had a stop of six-and-thirty minutes,," was formed on the site of the gardens of this villa, about 1742. The "Handbook for London" says the house was standing when Lysons published his "Environs," but has since been taken down. If our informant be correct, however, some portions of it still remain. The clearance is to be made to form the new road from Sloane-street to the Suspension-bridge and Battersea-park.

MILITARY CAMP, OR TRAINING GROUND.—The authorities at the War-office, having obtained a grant from Parliament of 100,000*l.* for land for occupation by the army, have bought about 4,000 acres of land at Aldershot, Farnham, and Ash, in Hampshire and Surrey, about 35 miles from London. The land, according to the *Daily News*, is admirably adapted for the purpose. The nearest railway stations from London will be the South Eastern and the South-Western, both at Ash, and within a mile of the ground. It is intended to encamp the militia on it shortly. Parties are already building and speculating on the improved value of the land in the locality.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND CONDITION OF THE BUILDING TRADES.

PLASTERERS.*

THE trade of plasterer, as we know it, took its rise with the introduction of plaster of Paris, and of the method of casting plaster ornaments from moulds of wax. It is capable of being distinguished into two leading divisions—interior work and exterior work. To each of these divisions we shall now direct the reader's attention.

The first thing a plasterer does on entering a building is to nail the laths to the joists and quarters.† When he has thus obtained the groundwork for his plaster ceilings and walls he proceeds to lay on the first coat. On a surface of lath this is called "rendering." The second coat is called "floating," from the operation being conducted by means of long wooden straight edges. The third coat is the "finishing or setting." For stucco work this last coat consists of chalk-lime and sand in the proportions of two of sand and one of lime; and it is wrought to an even surface with the float, then finished with the trowel. The lime used for this purpose is chiefly derived from the limestone formation of Purfleet in Essex, and is to be distinguished from the strong Dorking or stone lime used for the mortar of the bricklayer. It is likewise not to be confused with the plaster of Paris used for finishing the ceilings and the cornices. All the running mouldings of cornices are composed partly of lime and partly of plaster in the proportion, generally speaking, of two to one. But all the enrichments and cast ornaments are composed of pure plaster alone.

Respecting the distinction between lime and plaster much popular misapprehension exists. What is commonly called lime consists of a combination of the oxide of calcium with carbonic acid ($Ca\,O,\,CO_2$) or carbonate of lime; what is called plaster consists of a combination of the same oxide with *sulphuric acid* ($Ca\,O,\,H\,SO_4$) or sulphate of lime. A more popular distinction would be that of *chalk* and *gypsum*.

The sulphate of lime is known under the commercial name of gypsum. It is to be found widely distributed over the tertiary formations of England, France, in the Alps, and the lower Pyrenees. The stone which yields the best plaster without exception is that derived from the great Paris basin. The gypsum from the best quarries is nearly as hard as the indurated limestones; and when heated until its water of crystallization is driven off, it becomes pulverulent like flour. In this state, if fresh water be presented to it, it recombines with a normal quantity and reassumes the form of a hydrate. It is this property which has led to its use in buildings. When the plaster is burnt it becomes anhydrous, and when worked up again the precise quantity of water it had lost is restored to it. The degree of hardness in the plaster generally depends upon that of the stone, for it is well known that the hardest stones produce the hardest plasters. In England, where plaster is expensive, its use we have seen is restricted to the finer parts of the decoration—the cornices, mouldings, and cast ornaments; but in France it is largely used for rendering walls, both internally and externally. It is, however, unlike the Roman cement or the hydraulic limes, utterly incapable of resisting the action of water. Roman cement was discovered in the year 1796, by Mr. Parker, of London, who obtained a patent for manufacturing it from the septaria nodules of the London clay formation found in the Isle of Sheppy. His process consisted in calcining the stone, previously broken into small pieces, to a point equal to the commencement of vitrification and then reducing it to powder by some mechanical means. Subsequently, Mr. Frost discovered that a cement of the same nature could be produced from the septaria of Harwich, on the coast of Essex. Mr. Atkinson introduced another from the nodules of the argillaceous limestones of the secondary formation of Yorkshire. The whole strength and value of these cements consist in the proportion of clay which they contain in combination with the carbonate of lime. And it is this

* Some idea of the scale on which the building is executed may be gathered from the following dimensions:—The Oratory, 72 feet long, 40 wide, 27 high; the library, 72 long, 30 wide, 23 high; the refectory, 50 long, 25 wide, 25 high; the corridors of the house, 16 long, 9 wide, 14 high.

† Kingsley.

* See p. 195, *ante*.

† In the north of England and in Scotland this constitutes a separate branch of the trade. See for some notes on the Edinburgh lathsplitters, *Builder*, vol. XI.

wh also gives them the property of resisting thction of water.

aster of Paris is commonly used in two w—one in its natural state, and the other in peculiar chemical condition, wherein, being deved of its water of crystallisation, it becos harder and more indurated, and is then kn under the form of Parian cement, and unr various other denominations.

ere are two species of stuccoes, those made fro lime and those made from plaster. When mid with different metallic oxides they constite the celebrated stucco work of the Roman antalian architects. But it will be seen from its mited use in this country (it being almost exsively confined to Scagliola and artificial male decorations), how little right we have to apr the term *stucco* to any of our modes of plaering in lime or in gypsum.*

e shall now give the reader a concise acunt of the manner in which the exterior plaering is conducted; which means, in other wos, the manner in which our London fronts areompoed.

mpo is the contraction, or rather the cant nae, for the mixture with sand and Roman cemt, Portland cement, Bailey's cement, Jok's cement, Brown's cement, Robinson's cemt,—all of which are used to plaster the fros of houses. Of the composition we had bett say nothing. This compo is rather an omvorous substance with London builders. It may be used for anything, anywhere. To plaer outside walls and inside walls, to plaster dry alls or damp walls, for running cornices, for asting ornaments of every description.

W shall suppose our plasterer has a front to comp in a fashionable street. It is very probably n the Italian style. It has a large projectin cornice, circular pediments to the windows, and rockwork projections all over the corner. This is quite a simple job; but we are fond o simple illustrations, and we need not become too mysterious. In plastering the cement ver the front there is no great difficulty. Grounds or narrow stripes of cement are formed in the usual manner, and the wall is floated and finished. It is then carefully scored with a little iron instrument into the irregular rectangles which are supposed to imitate stonework. But with respect to the cornices, there is a little science to be practised. The cornice of the entablature projects 18 inches; but ordinary brickwork alone cannot be made to project 18 inches; therefore pieces of York stone are necessary to be built into the wall as a support for this brickwork, which underlays this cornice. Upon this groundwork a cornice of cement is run with a mould. Such is the method of constructing the cornice of the entablature. But some of our readers will smile when we come to the pediments of the windows. In this case there is very frequently no projecting bricks, no projecting York stone. How, then, is the compo to be held—how can it be made to stick? Here is one way. Over the lintel of the window are stuck into the fronts of the brick a number of iron spikes, forming the outline of the pediment. Round these spikes is then interlaced a quantity of tarred rope-yarn, and the cement is plastered upon this singular projection, and so the circular pediment in the Italian style is finished.

We shall now throw together a few notes upon the present condition of plasterers.

We may remark before proceeding further, that the plasterers some years ago—we are far from asserting that such is the case now—were distinguished among all contemporary tradesmen for their dissipated habits. They were, perhaps, the least to be depended upon in any emergency, or in the height of a busy season; and as a corresponding result, they were uniformly the first to cry aloud when the busy season was past, and the short time came round.

Although this body of men have recently made strides in the march of improvement, it may be worth while to look for a moment at the causes which, in the opinion of the writer, chiefly led to their dissipation, and to their irregularity of conduct.

During the last century the journeyman builder was in practice an adept at the different branches of his business, which a knowledge of the division of labour has since led men to separate. Thus, the journeyman carpenter, who is still the most ubiquitous tradesman connected with building, was likewise a journeyman plasterer, and not unfrequently a journeyman plumber and glazier. It is, we believe, not uncommon in country towns in the present day to find some grey-haired mechanic who, to the astonishment of his youthful hearers, can boast of his great acquirements in every department of trade in connection with building. He can, in all probability, point to a house over the way which he and his mate finished between them; and finished in such a manner as may well bear comparison with the gingerbread style of construction, now, alas! so common in all great cities and townships of the kingdom. If he speaks to a modern carpenter, the latter will, no doubt, perceive defects in the panellings, which he could have improved; if to a plumber, the plumber will also detect the coarse finish in the overcasting of his joints; and if to a plasterer, the plasterer will put his eye on a level with the wall line, and detect a three-cornered protuberance in the centre of the plaster. But neither of these artizans, with all his skill in his respective department, could do what the old man and his mate did between them when they were young: that is, build a house.

Whether the division of labour into these separate branches—which, if accompanied with unity of design, unquestionably has improved the style of construction, and increased the produce to a marvellous extent—be altogether an unmixed good as far as regards the working man, we have often had serious grounds for calling in question. We do not say that it is practicable or desirable even to rear men up who should be able to build entire houses, make their own beds, stuff their own chairs, solder their own teapots, build up their fire-grates, and forge their fire-irons. Such men we have no doubt may exist, just as we know that blacksmiths are upon this earth who preach universal peace, and who speak in ten different languages; and that there are literary men who profess to write with equal power and fluency upon the diversified subjects of science and art, literature and philosophy, logic and rhetoric, *et hoc genus omne!*

Indeed, when it follows, as it generally does, that the tradesman who is proficient in one branch of trade receives more wages than the tradesman who is only imperfectly acquainted with an infinite number of branches, the philosophy of the division of labour so far accords with the theory of human progress, that it comes a welcome guest to the minds of all who cherish that theory, and who desire its extension. But when, on the other hand, it follows that the division of labour has a tendency to reduce wages, and to produce irregularity in the distribution of that labour, we must on the same grounds adopt the opinion that the division of labour has overstepped its legitimate boundary; and that it has been the means of producing evil, because it has been carried too far.

These reasons at least seem to arise from the consideration of the social condition of the plasterer. When that artizan stood in connection with some other branch of the trade, he could always depend upon his full wages. But now, from reasons upon which we need not dilate, but which chiefly arise from his short time in the winter season, he cannot depend upon more than two-thirds of his full wages. We have here a few averages of plasterers' wages, selected by one of the most intelligent of their number as a fair example of what good artizans may be prepared to expect for their week's work, taking the average at one year, and the wages nominally at 30s. per week:—

No.	Period.	Rate.	Sum Received.	Average per week.
A.	56 weeks.	At 30s.	£73 3 9	£1 6 1¼
B.	56 ,,	,,	68 13 9	1 4 7
C.	53 ,,	,,	42 19 0	0 16 6¼
D.	52 ,,	,,	47 13 6	0 18 4
E.	52 ,,	,,	48 16 0	0 18 9¼

Now there are here to be found two important considerations, which this table gives us. In the first place, a skilled artizan, who receives nominally, and is supposed to be worth, 30s. per week, receives actually upon the average a sum as low as 17s. and 18s. per week (C, D, and E). In the second place, where an artizan works during the height of a busy season fifteen and twenty hours overtime per week (A and B), his wages do not exceed on the whole year's average, in the highest case, 26s. per week. It would be a singular question, had we time to spare, to ascertain the equation calculus wherewith to represent the probability involved in this case. But it is, we think, quite palpable. And the reasons are precisely as we have stated them. The plasterer is overburdened with work at one season, and at another he is thrown out of work altogether.

This, then, may be the cause of the irregularity and dissipation attributed to plasterers. If you wish to depend on a man's services, it is the worst policy imaginable to leave him in an unsettled position. He has no heart to work. He does everything with a grudge. He has no time to improve his present condition, for his thoughts are occupied with the future. What signifies the beauty of this cornice, or the undercutting of that ornament to him; when he knows by the time it is properly hardened and in its place that he will be starving over a miserable fire upon half-pay? And such a reasoning leads other men to do this besides plasterers. What but this made the literary men of last century—who one day blazed in gold lace, and another day dined on 2d. in a cellar—so reckless and so dissipated? Finally, what gives rise to the rabble and *prolétariat* of London, but a sense of the insecurity of their employment as costermongers, as huxters, as poor watercress women, all entirely frozen out? But we must hasten on. The plasterers have not been distinguished by any protracted strike. They were indeed mixed up with the document strike in 1823, along with the masons. And the only important movement since that period was made last year, in company with the carpenters and bricklayers, for an advance of wages, which they obtained. Previous to that the wages were 5s. per day; these are now 5s. 6d. per day; always, let it be understood, subject to the deduction arising from loss of work in bad weather, &c. The higher classes of tradesmen, however, receive more wages than this. Modellers, who work up the compo ornaments of fronts and staircases, and the plaster for ornamental ceilings and cornices, receive from two guineas to five guineas per week. Such men are frequently possessed of fine artistic tastes. Many of them are employed by sculptors: many of them rise to be sculptors themselves. We may state here, that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 plasterers in London.

There is a trades' union in a very flourishing condition connected with this business. The committee meet every Tuesday evening at the Adam and Eve, St. Pancras-road. The object of this union is both political and economical. For cases of accident and illness a subscription is made of sixpence a week: and for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the society a further subscription is raised of twopence per week. Its principal object, however, is that of guarding against the introduction of "hawk-boys"* and bricklayers' labourers into the trade, which, in times when business is brisk, is a thing the plastering trade is particularly subject to. The fact is, there is no apprenticeship served to the trade. Men come seeking work: if in winter they will not get it, whatever their skill may be; in summer, they will be employed although they only know how to mix lime.

Plasterers are a very healthy set of men. We do not indeed know of a trade connected with building where the operatives, if sober and steady in their habits, are so likely to reach to the extreme limits of old age. It is well known among themselves that they have a great number of old men belonging to them; only, as we were dolorously informed in course of our inquiries, "Most of the old plasterers die in the work'us!" We cannot vouch for the truth of this statement; but we can at least account for the beneficial influences of their trade. In the

* See the treatise on "Lime and Cements." by Geo. R. Burnell, C.E. London: Weale.

* The square pallet the plasterers hold in their hand is termed a "hawk." Every journeyman has a boy or a labourer who attends to the mixing of the lime and to supplying the "hawk."

first place the muscular exercise is capital: neither too protracted nor too severe. We could scarcely invent a better game of gymnastics than the rendering of a wall. In the second place, the lime has a strong sanitive influence; it sometimes affects the eyes, but its action on the blood and on the bones is so singularly beneficial, that plasterers, even if ill fed and worse clothed, are often strong and healthy men.

A SCALE OF SQUARE ROOTS.

IN the progress of the formation of scales for obtaining the lines of the intersections of solids and the curves of numerous projections from them, I have constructed a scale of "square roots" which points to a host of similar character for proportioning varying divisions of finite, and, as far as practicable, comprehensively by infinite laws, varying divisions of infinite right lines.

Considering that these scales coincide with some and indicate how others of the right-lined proportions of the "Parthenon" may have been obtained, I have prepared the accompanying as examples; but this field is far too wide for any single individual fully to investigate it, and I have vastly more before me in reference to curves than, unaided, I can ever accomplish, or even indeed leave adequate traces of the numerous discoveries I have made of facts,—links of great importance to complete the chain of the septenary system, &c. It is now more than thirty years since I first invited attention to what I had then ascertained,—the great utility of which is made more manifest and extended by subsequent and recent advances.

Mr. Pennethorne, very ably, in apamphlet, in 1844, urges the necessity of public support for "fully restoring the long-lost scientific principles which guided the Grecian artists." With much of what Mr. Pennethorne has stated I concur; but I will only now advert to two points, respecting which, with more information, he would, I think, alter some of his opinions.

The first is, I would say, that it was *not* by "*elaborate calculations* of the Greek architects in the preparations of their design," that they produced and have left on record in marble so much truth and beauty.

The second is, that the varying curves they applied in art were *not* all formed by *combinations* of plane conic sections.

Mr. Hay says, that "I cannot help demurring to the conclusions at which Mr. Penrose has arrived." "The proof," he further says, "can only be so in the absence of a knowledge of the composite ellipse."

It is more than thirty years since I *composed* forms with the ellipse, but that practice I abandoned immediately after, when I had discovered that apparently similar forms could, with greater accuracy and facility, be described by simple continuous motion.

I say "apparently," but to the instructed eye and mind distinguishably different, and it is, I conceive, only in the "absence" of "a knowledge" of these beautiful laws, their true results, and their intimate relation to, but deviation from, the ellipse and the other plainconic sections, as well as other curved sections, that Mr. Hay, MR. Pennethorne, and, indeed, Mr. Penrose, have fixed their minds so intently on curves with which they are familiar, as having been applied in ways, however near the approximation may be, for which they are clearly not so appropriate as others.

For example, a curve of *contrary flexure* cannot be composed of lines which have no point of infinite radius; and no such point can be found in any plain section of a cone.

Having made these remarks, I now invite attention to an example of a scale of square roots

The law by which the divisions in fig. 1 are determined, it should be noticed, and will appear by the explanation, produces both commensurable and incommensurable lengths, and that all these are obtained without calculation, with greater ease and as correctly as they can be by any mathematical process, however far extended; and then sets off with the most accurate scale of equal divisions, adjusted with a micrometer.

Let O P and O 1 be the sides of a square; then 1 P, its diagonal, is, in respect to the side of the square, *incommensurable*.

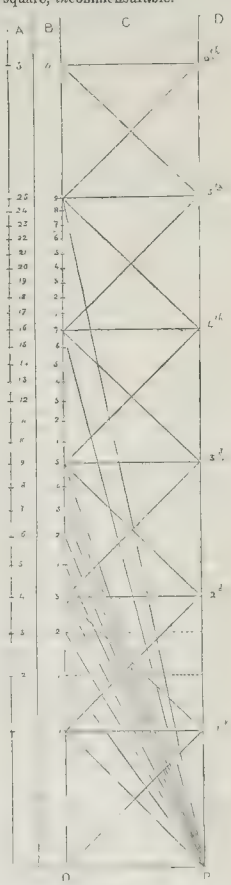


FIG. 1.

If the side of the square be 1, then the square of 1 or O 1 is 1; and $1^2 + 1^2 = 2$ = the square of the diagonal of the square 1 P.

This *first* diagonal 1 P, being set off from O to 2, gives the side for a parallelogram, which is the diagonal plane of a cube, of which the given square is a face.

The *second* diagonal 2 P, the diagonal of the diagonal plane of a cube, or the diagonal of a cube, is also incommensurable, both with the side of the given square, and also its diagonal, the first diagonal.

The diagonal of the cube, or 2 P, being set off from O to 3, gives the side for another parallelogram.

It will be thus seen that two divisions, 1 to 2 and 2 to 3 in this scale of proportions, are deduced from the cube; and these are to each other very closely, ·4142: ·3178, in the proportion of the bottom to the top diameter of the columns of the Parthenon, as measured by Mr. Penrose.*

Here these proportions might have terminated with the cube, had it not been perceived that this method of applying the diagonals as the sides of other parallelograms might be continued indefinitely.

Accordingly, when proceeding, it was soon found that the diagonal of the parallelogram in the proportion of the side of a face to the diagonal of a cube, is commensurable with the side of the square; and that this, or P 3, being set off from O to 4, gives the side of a parallelogram of a *double* square.

It will be evident by the diagram that by a simple process the side of the second square has been divided into three varying spaces, as, as shown by the dotted lines, these divide the square into three differently-proportioned parallelograms, two sides of each being each equal to the side of the square, the sides and diagonals of each of these parallelograms give other proportions.

Continue to make the diagonal of the double square, and of every additional parallelogram the side for another parallelogram; then it will follow the side of the *third* square, which will be divided into *five* varying spaces; the side of the fourth square into *seven*, the side of the fifth square into *nine*, the side of the sixth square into *eleven*; each additional square in this way added to the length of the parallelogram, having in its side two more varying dimensions in the scale than the preceding square. This peculiarity distinguishes this scale from all others.

Thus, by the diagram, O P = 1.

Then O 1 represents the square root of 1,
" O 2 " " of 2,
" O 3 " " of 3,

and so on to the length O′ 36, which represents the square root of 36, O P being = 1.

This scale may be continued to any practical extent. This diagram is divided into four columns. Under A are a series of numbers, the square root of any of which is the length of the scale from O′ to that number. Under B the figures enumerate the division in each square. Under C is a series of squares, or the plan of a series of adjoining cubes, and the number and direction of the plane sections in which the diagonal planes would cut each. The column under D is simply the numbers enumerating the cubes joined together. It may be again remarked that all these divisions have been obtained *without calculation*, and that the right angle and the square can be formed from any definite line given without any mathematical process. * * * * * *

The first diagonal which is commensurable with the side of the square (3 P, fig. 1) is the same as the hypothenuse of "the triangle of $\frac{1}{3}$," as named by Mr. Hay, which is indeed the half of an equilateral triangle, the "sometrical" angle.*

The diagonal of the square and each succeeding diagonal incommensurable with any preceding one will be followed in some steps of the scale by other diagonals with which it is commensurable.

There may be many squares (sides of squares may be bisected) commensurable with each other. The sides of squares may be the diagonals or half diagonals of other squares, and any other of the diagonals may become the sides of new squares, so that the units of measure may have been many, even in the same building, at the same time producing perfect harmony in the arrangements. JOSEPH JOPLING.

* From a scale of square roots, proportions for bottom and top diameters of other columns, and of metal as well as marble, may be selected.

* I will leave it to others to calculate all the proportions derivable from this scale applicable to the largest and smallest variations in every part of a design.

DINNER ON BEHALF OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION OF BUILDERS' FOREMEN AND CLERKS OF WORKS.

AT the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening last, a numerous party of the friends and patrons of this thriving and commendable institution met at dinner, and passed an exceedingly pleasant evening, the general harmony increased by some very good music, and the whole graced by the presence of a truly *pretty* large assemblage of ladies, who, shame to the tyrannical customs of the day, were left entirely in the background, as a mere ornament in the *tout ensemble*, instead of occupying the most choice positions at the dinner-table itself.

Mr. George Baker, the governor of the institution, presided, and made an earnest appeal to the master builders, architects, engineers, and merchants present, on behalf of the institution, remarking that it was all the more entitled to a helping hand that its members aimed at helping themselves, and rendering their institution self-supporting. He gave a rapid review of its history from very small beginnings some twelve years since till now that it has steadily pro-

gresed into an important and useful institution, beloging to a most intelligent and most useful clasi of men, whose interests he, and those aroud him, were anxious to promote. The interests, indeed, were reciprocal: in numerous enggements it was quite impossible to go on without able foremen or clerks of works, and the employers were just as much indebted to them as theyvere to their employers. It was not enough for naster builders or architects to pay well thosewho used their healthful energies on their beha'; they ought to give every assistance to thir foremen and clerks of works in carrying out uch objects as they had in view in the establishment of an institution like this, for behof of those unable any longer to help themelves. Under these circumstances, he felt it hisduty and his inclination, as much as ever, though no longer himself in business, to make the srongest appeal possible to the philanthrop of those present; and he felt sure the result would show that they had not lost any of the interest they had taken in this Institution. The fact that it could not claim much generl interest on the part of the public, made its clam on those connected with the building tradesall the stronger.

Professor Cockerell also addressed the meeting, on his health being drunk, as representing the profession of architects. He had much pleasure, he said, in offering aid to those who were ading themselves. The Christian law of love towards our neighbour ought to convert masters and men into one vast bond of society, in links of loving kindness one with another. If wealth and prosperity had their advantages, they had also their duties; and he felt assured that this institution merited their consideration and support. He hoped it would be sustained with wisdom, otherwise it must fall. The public were generous, but they were also jealous, and liked to see a fair balance-sheet. They could not but feel, however, that an institution of this kind was founded upon right reason and right feeling.

Mr. Imray, as representing the profession of civil engineers, next spoke, in a like spirit; and the meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. Francis, Mr. William Lee, M.P. Mr. William Freeman, and other gentlemen.

The very handsome sum of 331*l.* 3s. was subscribed on the spot, including many sums of 10*l.* 10s. and 5*l.* 5s. among which we caught such names as Baker, Lee, Myers, McLean, Cockerell, Francis, Freeman, Jackson, &c. &c.

From the report ending January last, it appears that the sum total of funds, including fees, interest, and subscriptions, then amounted to 1,453*l.* There are four pensioners, three of them widows, who receive from 4s. to 6s. a week.

THE "OLD CHURCH" AT BRIGHTON.

THE restoration of the church of St. Nicholas, at Brighton, mentioned some time since, is completed, and the church has been re-opened. At the time when various towns were raising memorials to the Duke of Wellington, the Vicar of Brighton brought forward the proposition, "That the restoration and enlargement of the parish church, wherein his Grace the Duke of Wellington, at an early period of his life, was wont to worship, would be an appropriate and enduring monument of our gratitude, and veneration for his memory." And upon this subscriptions to the amount of 4,948*l.* were raised, and the works have been completed. Plans sent in some time before by Mr. Carpenter were adopted: the contractor was Mr. Bushby, of Littlehampton, whose tender, 2,985*l.* was the lowest of seven. Additional works have brought up the amount to 5,216*l.* and others, to the extent of 285*l.* are desired. The work was commenced on the 3rd of June, 1853.

The extreme length of the interior of the church (the chancel being 28 feet) is 112 feet; its width, 53 feet. The walls of the tower are 4 feet thick, and of the rest of the edifice, 2 feet 6 inches. The height of the nave is 31 feet, clear to the pitch. The side aisles have distinct roofs, but so slightly broken that they are apparently a continuation of the sloping roof of the nave.

The materials used in the work are bricks and flint, with Caen stone for facing; Bolney sand-stone for the columns, half of which are new; Delabole slates for the roofing, with three courses of Horsham stone for the edges.

The east window, of three lights, has been filled with stained glass, illustrating passages in the life of Our Saviour having reference to the avocations of a fisherman. The subject of the centre light is the miraculous draught of fishes; on one side of which is Our Saviour bidding Peter and Andrew come and be fishers of men, and on the other Peter calling to Our Saviour to save him as he is sinking on the water.

The actual memorial has the form of an Eleanor Cross, and is the work of Mr. Philip. The shape is hexagonal; the height, from the base to the summit, 18 feet 6 inches; the circumference, between 15 feet and 16 feet. The pedestal commences with a moulded base, rising from a tesselated pavement. On the base of the pedestal rests a plinth, covered with diaper work, surmounted by another moulding, on the broad champher of which is an inscription, in old English characters, in brass, which may be translated

IN MEMORY
OF THE GREAT DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
THIS SACRED BUILDING,
IN WHICH IN HIS YOUTH HE WORSHIPPED GOD,
IS RESTORED.

From the pedestal, and above the moulding with this inscription, rise four stories, with open tracery work, crocketed pinnacles, and an alabaster figure of St. George, sheathing his sword over the dragon, which lies slain at his feet, symbolical of the career of the great chieftain to whose memory the work is raised.*

DURATION OF STONE CARVINGS.

IN 1662, the monument to the memory of the botanist Tradescant was erected in Lambeth Churchyard: it is an altar tomb, and at each corner is cut out a large tree with its branches seeming to support the slab on the top: at one end is a hydra picking at a bare skull, supposed to be designed as an emblem of envy: on the other end are the arms of the family, the father and son of [whom] which are described as having

"Lived till they had travell'd art and nature through,
Of what is rare in land, in sea, in air."

On one side are ruins, Grecian pillars and capitals, an obelisk and pyramid, denoting the extent of their travels; on the opposite side a crocodile and various shells, expressive of their attention to the study of natural history.

In about a century time had nearly destroyed the carvings, which were restored in 1773, at the expense of the parish. In 1852, it was again necessary to re-carve the whole, which was again done at the expense of the parish. Sir Hans Sloane's monument, though of marble, is now, after less than a century, much destroyed, the inscription almost obliterated, and the foliage a jumble of knobs. Time has also so dealt with Westminster and Blackfriars bridges. How long may the carvings of the Houses of Parliament endure? Can precaution be taken to preserve them? would not linseed-oil be a fit application? Man forbid painting! although some of the carvings inside have been painted and also gilded, and the great palace of Buckingham has secured a great legacy to the painters.

T.

COMPETITION PREMIUMS.

THE excessive paltriness of the sums now frequently offered by committees for the best design sent in to them, even if it does not accuse them of stinginess and illiberality, throws some degree of discredit upon the profession itself. Those belonging to it must surely be in an exceedingly necessitous condition if they can be tempted to prepare designs for the mere *chance* of obtaining what, if they were certain of getting, would be a very miserable pittance.

By an advertisement in the *Builder* of late date, I see 10*l.* offered for a design together with specification and estimate included! Unless then there be some typographical error in the figures, architecture is, as a profession, made to cut a very sorry figure indeed. For that similar offers are responded to cannot be doubted, because else they would not continue to be made. There is besides a very shabby artifice now sometimes resorted to by committees, namely, that of nominally offering two premiums when they intend to bestow only one, the first and larger being deducted from "commission." To such pass, in fact, has architectural competition now come, that the profession should bestir themselves earnestly as a body to abate at least those evils in it which they cannot perhaps wholly correct. No doubt it would be a work of difficulty; therefore the effort to produce reform should be energetic in proportion; whereas, as yet, no real effort has been made at all. A little squeaking now and then does no good: a hundred voices or pens are required in order to protest against the actual system with any effect, and to rouse the attention of public opinion to it.

AN ARCHITECT.

* A view is given in the *Brighton Herald* of April 15.

THE CARLTON CLUB.

WE have received letters from two members of the club complaining that the architect's plans have been altered, so that instead of the doorway being in the *centre* of the façade in Pall-mall, it will be at the western *end*, occupying the room of the *second* window of the present coffee-room. Of course, that room must be entirely altered. The alteration, they say, will cost *at least* 10,000*l.*—perhaps more. What they specially direct attention to is the injury which will be done to the building externally by placing the door at the end of the front.

CITY OF LONDON FREEMEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOL.

WE told our readers the other day of the opening of the Orphan School, nobly founded by the City of London, at Brixton, and gave some particulars of the structure (p. 173). These particulars will be made clear by the accompanying plan of the ground-floor, and view of the principal elevation. It is intended, as we then said, for the accommodation of about 100 children, and was built by the Messrs. Piper, from the designs of Mr. Bunning.

The front of the school is of red brick. The dressings are of Portland cement,—the city arms and supporters carved in Portland stone, by Mr. Henning and his Son, by whom also, as we said, the internal modelling after Hogarth was done. The roof over the dining-hall is framed in wood, with iron rod ties across: the whole of the roof for about 6 feet down from the ridge is glazed with rough plate-glass.

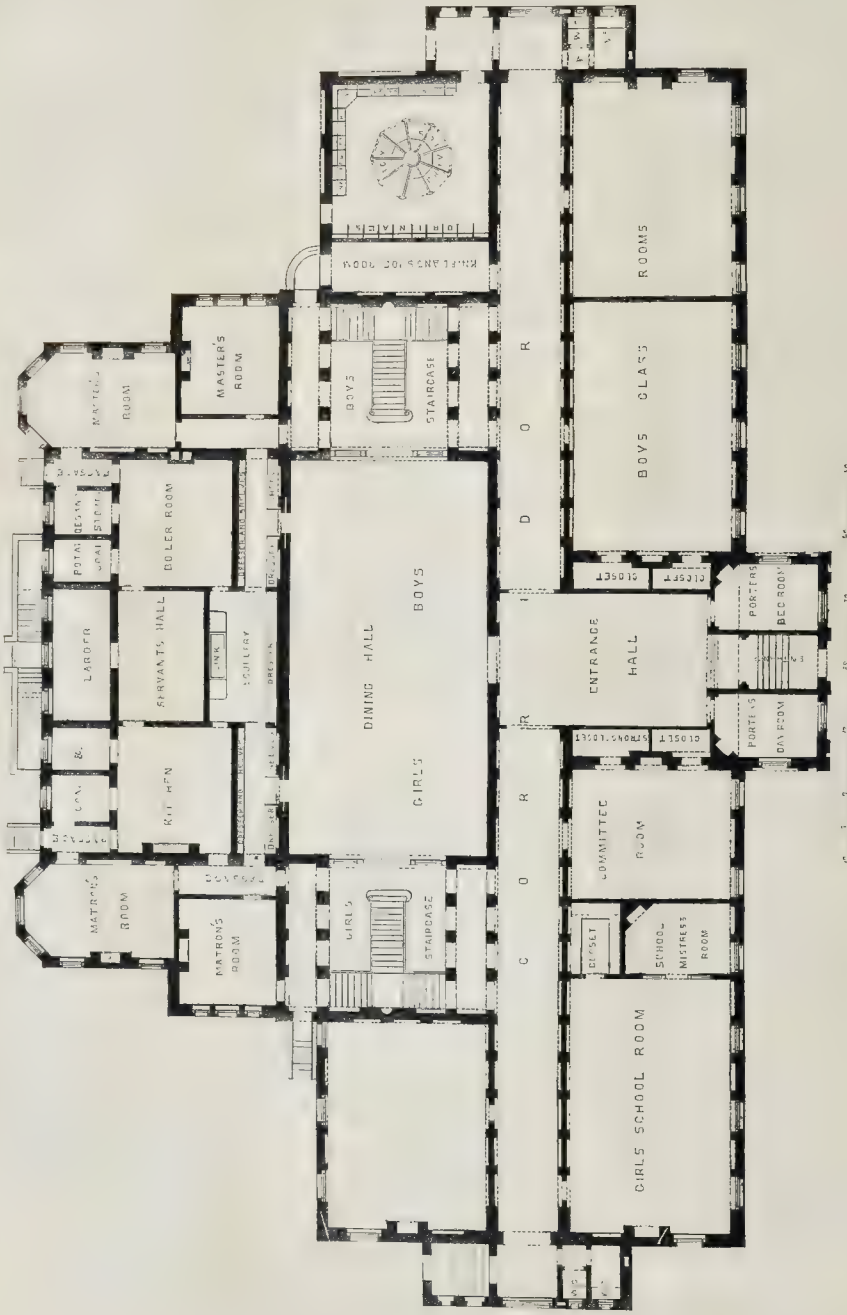
When Mr. Bunning's health was proposed after dinner on the day of opening, he alluded happily to the sculpture on the stairs—Whittington on the boys' side, and Helen Walker on the girls'—as historical statues, with their histories and associations, taking the place of the conventional charity boy and girl in their accustomed costume. His allusion at the same time to Hogarth and his doings, and the natural connection with his contemporaries to which the reliefs in the dining-hall might lead, and the influence thereby to be produced in the youthful mind, was a good suggestion well applied.

The general arrangement is, that the boys occupy the right wing, the girls the left; but as the boys outnumber the girls, the whole of the two-pair story is appropriated as a dormitory for the boys, and a moiety of the one-pair forms an infirmary. The residence of the master is behind the boys' portion, and that of the mistress behind the girls'.

It is right to mention that Mr. Benham, of Wigmore-street, put up the hot-water apparatus, and provided the cooking paraphernalia, in which are all the modern appliances.

The external cornice, which makes the gutter, is formed of plate-iron galvanized, and the consoles are of cast-iron.

FALL OF HOME TIMBER.—The present high price of timber is said to be inducing many of the landed proprietors of this country to convert large quantities of their timber into money.



GROUND PLAN OF CITY OF LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL.

CITY OF LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL, BRIXTON.—Mr. Bunning, Architect.

A DESPATCH FROM WEST HARTLEPOOL.

It is wonderful what has taken place here ithin the last three years. On a former visit e West Harbour, although in a very unfinished ate, was then giving strong evidence of its eat utility by sheltering many a frail bark om the pitiless storm. One dock only was en open. The great importance of the posi- on soon rendered another dock necessary: is was opened with great ceremony and re- icings last year, and upon my recent visit an my of "navvies" was occupied in penetrating nother earth for still another dock.

Only a few years back the whole of that part f the ground lying west of Hartlepool was arren, yielding little or no profit: it now bids ir to be one of the most important commercial tations in the country. With the increase of hipping have come increase of supply, increase f accommodation, population,—man's wants, hysical and moral: houses are springing up in ll directions, streets stretching out from the entre of business, the docks north, south, east, nd west. Fearless of consequences, and un- wed by the restrictions of a Building Act, oundations are dug in the recently-deposited allast brought in in exchange for the coal or ther merchandize, which is to be freighted to ome far distant shore. Reckless of the future, ards of land are bought and houses *run* up two nd sometimes three stories in height, with alls of the *immense thickness of half a brick*, oists like laths, sea sand, pine timber, and very other enormity necessary for turning money quickly: true it is that a puff of wind occasionally levels a few of these frail edifices, and the recurrence of walls blown down and a roof unshipped reminds me very much of the palmy days of railway engineering, when, if a *few* bridges fell down, nothing further was thought of than to sweep away the rubbish and begin again.

Fortunately, some little attention has been paid to the laying out of the streets: the main streets are wide and sufficient for their purpose, but the small streets are narrow, close, and will, I fear, become unhealthy. A good open space is being left about the new church. I have, perhaps, said sufficient about the houses; yet, bad as they are, all new places spring up in the same manner: you can hardly expect the first *settlers* to do more than provide a mere protection for themselves and their merchandise: they put all their money into their "*venture*," and care not for appearances. A time hence, when fortunes are made—and they will be made here—the luxury of architecture will dawn upon them: even at this time, a dream of the art has been embodied in the "Athenæum," in Church-street. Abortion as it is, I suppose it must be considered architecture, as it possesses pilasters, at every conceivable variety of distance apart from each other, an entablature of the most *original* design, a combination of form in the contour of arches, the profiling of mouldings, and the unity of form and material that *might* satisfy the most inordinate lover of the picturesque and the original. I believe this was the first building of any consequence erected at West Hartlepool, and I am informed it has answered its objects admirably. Close to the docks, the dock-office forms, with its clock-tower and generally solid looking character, an agreeable though plain building: the houses facing the docks have certainly a better appearance than those farther off, but I understand these houses are all built in the same slight manner. One thing I noticed, which is practically a very good thing, and that is, the shop-shutters are all, or nearly so, revolving shutters, made of boards, of course increasing in width as the circumference increases round the axis.

Stone is very abundant here, and lime excellent, and it astonishes me that stone is so seldom used in the houses: true it is that the houses could not be built in such a card-like fashion with stone, or perhaps the labour would be too great: be this as it may, stone—and it is a beautiful stone here—is only used in the larger buildings.

At the end of Church-street a large church has been built, now nearly completed: this building is another step in the right way: it is a large building with lofty western tower: the style of the architecture is of the thirteenth century; and although very plain, its massive features render it one of the most striking edifices of the kind in this part of the country. It is erected, I may say, almost in the quarry from which the stone has been procured: it is cruciform and rather singular in its plan.

The four piers at the intersection of the nave and chancel with the transepts, support stone arches: the centre portion is covered with an open timber arched roof, surmounted with a lantern. All the other roofs are of open timber framing, with arches upon stone corbels. The length of the building from the west door of the tower to the east end of the chancel is about 150 feet, and across the transepts about 89 feet. In all the windows there is some stained glass, principally in the borders: the general glazing is in ornamental patterns. Mr. E. B. Lamb is the architect.

There is still much to do at West Hartlepool, but the energy of the powers that be, and the desire to establish a good town suitable to the increasing wants of its commerce, will, I have no doubt, eventually be the means of obtaining this great desideratum. Viator.

PURIFICATION OF COAL GAS.

Even those who insist on the comparative purity of our metropolitan gas have admitted, so far as regards one of the most obnoxious of its defilements, namely, sulphuret of carbon, not only that it *is* contaminated with this impurity, but that all endeavours to withdraw it, short of destruction of the gas itself as an illuminator, have hitherto been fruitless. It ought to afford the gas companies high gratification, therefore, to learn that it is positively asserted that this grand desideratum has at length been attained, and that the alleged means of withdrawing, not only the sulphuret of carbon, but at same time the ammonia with which admittedly their gas is also contaminated, are so simple, so available, and so easily applied, that no new or expensive apparatus whatever is requisite in order to accomplish an end which will not only remove more than one constant source of mischief, but greatly enhance the illuminative power, and hence the value of their gas, and that, too, at a cost to themselves almost nominal. All that is necessary, it is stated, is to use strata of hydrated clay along with the lime usually employed in the purification of coal gas. The efficacy of this mode of purification has already been tested, it appears, at the Wakefield gasworks, on upwards of 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The discovery is a practical one, which, in fact, has been patented jointly by the chairman of the Wakefield Gasworks, Mr. W. Statter, and another gentleman, also resident at Wakefield, namely, the Rev. W. R. Bowditch.

Hydrated clay, like some few other interesting chemical substances, forms threefold combinations, and so, in this case, effects its purpose. It not only unites, it is said, with the ammonia of the gas as with a base, but at same time with its sulphuret of carbon as with an acid, and thus removes both of these noxious impurities from the gas exposed to its influence. Its good offices are said to be not even limited to these; as, in alternation with the lime of the usual purifiers, it assists in removing tarry vapour and other impurities.

The illuminative power of the gas, moreover, is thus said to be positively increasable from 22 to 33⅓ per cent.

The following results are given as rather below than above the average of a considerable series of experiments:—

"Feb. 14th, 1854.—Gas made with one-seventh cannel coal:—Lime purification: 5 feet of gas burnt per hour gave light equal to 12¼ sperm candles. Clay purification: 5 feet of gas burnt per hour gave light equal to 15 sperm candles. Gain: Light of 55 candles per 100 feet of gas, or 100 feet clayed equal to 125 limed (nearly).

March 2nd and 3rd.—No cannel coal used:—Lime purification: 5 feet of gas burnt per hour gave light equal to 11¼ sperm candles. Clay purification: 5 feet of gas burnt per hour gave light equal to 15½ sperm candles. Gain: Light of 75 candles per 100 feet of gas, or 100 feet clayed equal to 132½ feet limed."

On this point the patentees say:—

"An increase of light, ranging from ¼ to ⅓ is an improvement upon which most gas companies would have felicitated themselves had it, and *it only*, been attained by superior management, at a cost of no more than ½d. per 1,000 cubic feet: the production of light is the object of gas manufacture, and the advantage just named may be expressed commercially as an increase of about ½ of the article produced, at an expense of $\frac{1}{40}$ of the cost of production—gas being assumed to cost 1s. 8d. per 1,000 feet. Practice cannot but receive with gratitude the boon presented for acceptance by her parent Science."

Of course, we are not blind to the circumstance that the patentees of this invention have a personal interest in giving as high a colouring as possible to the alleged advantages of their patented discovery. We merely quote their statements in order to show that it is not only the duty but the self-interest of the gas companies to look into this matter, and at least to give the proposed method a fair trial, since they acknowledge that the removal of sulphuret of carbon is a great desideratum which is yet to be realised. There is, moreover, we think, a high probability that there is little or no exaggeration in what is alleged. The result of the use of clay at Wakefield is distinctly stated to be uniformly successful, and to bear out all that is said of its value.

Clay or alumina is one of the cheapest and most abundant substances in nature. Its cost, therefore, is out of the question, even although no positive benefit in increased illuminative power were attainable by its use. The only expense to speak of in testing its utility will be the cost of licence from the patentees, which will be as nothing when placed in competition with the alleged advantages. We feel more assured than ever, then, that the day is at hand when our metropolitan gas will indeed be so pure that it will find ready and extensive access to our private dwellings, and that the only points to be further urged to that desirable end will relate to the requisite general arrangements as to fittings and as to ventilation,—both of these points of great practical importance, to which we have repeatedly drawn attention, and on which we shall yet again, and very soon we hope, have more urgent reason than ever to dwell.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Spalding.—Four tenders were offered to the Local Improvement Commissioners for the two chapels in the cemetery here, viz. Mr. W. Sharman, for cemetery chapels, 1,690*l.* and the wall at 9s. 3d. per yard, 387*l.* 11s. 6d.; Mr. Cousins's tender for the boundary wall only, 931*l.* Mr. Dolman's, which was accepted, is as follows: for the two cemetery chapels, lodge, gate, front wall, and pallisades, 1,846*l.* and the wall round the cemetery, 838 yards, at 8s. 335*l.*; total, 2,181*l.* The whole to be completed in six months. Mr. Pilkinton, the architect, attended with plans of the chapels, lodge, &c. when a lengthy discussion arose about the ornamental crosses proposed to be placed on the chapels. The architect urged that the cross was being adopted even by Dissenters, as an ecclesiastical ornament for their chapels. The proposal, however, was rejected, although the Rev. G. N. Wright, and the chairman, while expressing themselves opposed to popery, considered these buildings should be distinguished from barns or corn exchanges. A discussion then arose as to the road, when it was stated that 45*l.* a mile was not an unfair cost to keep them in repair. It was resolved that the cemetery be proceeded with at once. The Royal Exchange Office had agreed to grant the loan of 7,500*l.* at 5 per cent.——The site of the new Corn Exchange is settled: the new building will therefore be commenced as soon as possible.

Hertford.—The foundation stone of new almshouses, in place of those at Butcherly-green, was laid near the new School of Industry on Monday week by Mr. Townshend.

Bedford.—The Bedford Schools Committee have resolved that a report should be prepared, and presented to a special meeting of the trustees, recommending that advertisements be inserted in the local newspapers, offering a

premium for the best plan of enlarging the schools.

West Tarring.—This fine old Sussex church has been completely restored, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Peacock, architect. Entire new roofs have been put to the nave and aisles with open timbers, and covered with Horsham stone. The whole of the church has been reseated with open benches, and the aisles paved with black and red tiles. The pulpit and reading-desk are of carved oak, enriched with the tooth ornament, and stand near the chancel arch. The font, which is central, is relieved by a carved screen beneath the tower arch. It is of Caen stone, supported on eight Purbeck marble shafts, and is a restoration from a portion of the base of the old font. A memorial window has been placed in the south aisle embodying the two great commandments, and illustrated by the parable of "The Good Samaritan," and "Christ Feeding the Multitude." The font and window (in memory of the late John Lucas, of Heene) are presented by members of the family, otherwise large contributors also. The works were executed by Mr. Myers. The cost, 2,200*l.* The chancel has been *repaired only* by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. The restorations are mainly attributable to the continued exertions of the vicar, the Rev. John Wood Masters.

Holyhead.—Upwards of 1,500 men are now employed at the Holyhead new harbour works: a dozen locomotive engines are in use, and about 4,000 tons of solid rock are deposited daily. The Great Northern Breakwater, which is to be 5,000 feet in length, and running out to Platters-buoy, is expected to be finished in August next.

Walsall.—An adjourned special meeting of the Town Improvement Commissioners was held on Wednesday before last, for the purpose of electing as town surveyor one of five candidates chosen as the most eligible of upwards of twenty whose testimonials were examined. Each of the five gentlemen was personally examined by the board, who were unanimous in appointing Mr. David Davies, of Neath, Glamorganshire. In his last engagement he had the general superintendence and surveying of public roads in the county of Glamorgan. He had lately resigned that appointment, and accepted a Government situation in New Zealand, worth 300*l.* a year for seven years, but has thrown it up. The salary of the surveyor amounts, with a house to live in, to about 120*l.*

Retford.—A great many estimates were sent in for the erection of the new school-house and master's house for the Royal Free Grammar School, when that of Messrs. Wilson and Ashton, of Retford, was selected. The amount of their estimate is 6,164*l.* The architect is Mr. Burton.

Burnley.—The Burnley Improvement Commissioners have had a Bill before a Parliamentary committee. In this Bill they seek powers for an extension of waterworks, construction of public cemetery, protection of river from building or other encroachments, and for erection of public gasworks "as a *dernier ressort*," says a local paper, "against the high charges and illiberal policy of the gas company. That company," it adds, "has also *its* little Bill in Parliament, by which the shareholders seek increased powers to enable them, among other things, to capitalize profits to the amount of no less than 19,200*l.* independently of dividends. The Improvement Commissioners propose in their Bill to adopt 3s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet as the maximum price of gas: the company in *their* Bill modestly ask for 4s. 6d. *The Parliamentary committee, however, came to the decision on Tuesday in last week that by whomsoever the gas is supplied the price shall not exceed three shillings per* 1,000, and there is every probability of this decision being acted upon." The Improvement Commissioners have consented to waive the right of manufacturing gas on condition of the company agreeing to carry out the decision of the Parliamentary committee. In the event of non-compliance they propose to empower another company to lay down mains and supply the town with gas. "Under any circumstances," concludes our authority, "the decision of the Parliamentary committee is the death-knell of extortion in the monopoly of gas in Burnley."

Sheffield.—The ceremony of consecrating Brightside Church was performed by the Archbishop of York, on Wednesday before last. The church is a Gothic edifice, erected on land given by Earl Fitzwilliam, at the south end of Grimesthorpe, at a cost of about 1,600*l.* The vestry-window, which is of stained glass, has been presented by Mr. R. Drury, of Sheffield. The Rev. Canon Blackburn, while preaching the consecration sermon, stated that, in 1816 and 1818, fifteen districts had been formed in the parish of Sheffield, and more were about to be made: eight new churches had been raised, and an additional number were about to be erected: thus, within the same period no less than 22,000 new churches and 1,255 new parishes had been formed in the country, at a cost to the state of 1,663,429*l.* and to private benevolence of 7,423,571*l.* In the same period much had been done by other Protestant bodies.——Since the monument to the late Ebenezer Elliott was projected in Sheffield, many of the friends of the late Corn-law Rhymer have begun to entertain apprehensions that it was destined to remain a "figure of speech" only. A letter from Mr. Roebuck, M.P. to one of his constituents, has, however, had the effect of removing their misgivings. Mr. Roebuck reports that he has seen the statue, which only awaits a few finishing touches at the hands of the sculptor; and that it bears all the appearance of a good likeness, and is easy and natural in character and position.

Cotham.—A new east window has lately been placed in Balderton Church by the Millington family. A window on the south side has also been repaired and filled with stained glass by Wailes; the whole completed under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Baily, of Newark.

Arkindale.—The foundation-stone of a "Free Christian" chapel and Sunday-school, according to the *Gateshead Observer*, was laid on 8th inst. at Arkindale, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, by Mrs. Bateman, of London. The site has been presented by Mr. Jaques, of Easby; and the Earl and Countess of Zetland have contributed to the building fund.

Kelso.—A committee has been appointed at a meeting of farmers and landlords, in order to consider as to the erection of a covered corn-exchange in Kelso.

SIGHTS AND SCENERY.

The Haymarket Theatre.—Easter has set the scene-painters and machinists to work, although not to the same extent as on some previous occasions, the Lyceum and the Olympic contenting themselves with light pieces not requiring decorations. For the piece at the Haymarket, "Mr. Buckstone's Voyage round the Globe, in Leicester-square" (say, "Thank ye," Mr. Wyld), a dramatic review by Mr. Planché, touching brilliantly the events and exhibitions of the day, some exceedingly good scenery has been painted by Mr. Callcott, including the Straits of Gibraltar, the *Ripon* steamer, with the Grenadiers on board, on her passage to Malta, Constantinople, and the Golden Horn. There is also a clever representation of the front of the theatre, with which the piece opens, but in some parts advantage has scarcely been taken by the artists of those opportunities which Mr. Planché knows so well how to give, and which have materially assisted to raise the position of the scene-painter in the eyes of the public. The piece was a complete success, nor could it be otherwise: it is full of point and amusement, and should fill the house for many nights to come.

The Adelphi Theatre.—The opening scene for the Easter piece here, "The Overland Journey to Constantinople," a Fairy Encampment, is very effective, and the same may be said of several others, and of the whole getting up. The piece is not written *exactly* like the last we spoke of, but it is nevertheless very amusing and showy. If it were our practice to go into the merits of a drama, we should use some strong terms of praise in speaking of "Two Loves and a Life," which is being played here, and which ought to be visited by every playgoer, as well for the merits of the acting of Madame Celeste (vigorous and discriminating), Miss Woolgar (tender and elegant), Webster (subtle and refined), Leigh Murray (manly and clear), and Keeley (richly comical), as for the excellence of the piece itself. It has not had half the praise it deserves.

The Cyclorama, at the Colosseum.—The destruction of Lisbon, exhibited here for some time, has given place to a series of large dioramic pictures, painted by Mr. J. McNevin, representing Naples and its neighbourhood, Vesuvius, and the excavated city of Pompeii, including, as a termination, a view during the eruption which buried it. The declivities around the bay, lined with villas and hallowed by associations, the lovely hill of the Vomero, Portici, Torre del Greco, illuminated for a fête, and the embalmed Pompeii, as it is now seen, are charmingly painted. The views of the latter give a better notion of its appearance than is usually conveyed. The closing scene represents the amphitheatre as it now appears, with Vesuvius smoking behind, when suddenly, with clash and bang, darkness and flames fill the air, the amphitheatre is seen filled with an affrighted multitude, and the streaming lava and falling ashes leave no hope of escape to any. The execution of this effect, a transparency, is inferior to the rest of the work, but it has its value in telling the story.

Canada, next the Polytechnic.—In the theatre next door to the Polytechnic, Regent-street, Mr. W. F. Friend has set up a moving Diorama of Canada and the United States, with the descent of the Niagara and St. Lawrence, painted from his own sketches by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Warren, Mr. E. G. Warren, and Mr. Weigall. It is for the most part brilliantly painted, and, aided by pleasant descriptions modestly delivered by the artist himself, and various songs and glees, forms an exceedingly agreeable as well as instructive entertainment. Niagara is particularly well set forth, and there is a clever view of the Great Victoria Iron Tubular Bridge across the St. Lawrence, two miles long, and forming part of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway. It closes with a bustling view of New York by night on the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence, and well deserves a visit.

BELFAST GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART.

The annual meeting and *conversazione* of the patrons and friends of this institution was held a few days since in the rooms of the establishment, College-square North. A very large and fashionable assemblage of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, of whom at least half were ladies, attended to witness the proceedings. The various apartments of the building were arranged with taste and elegance, one of them specially devoted to an exhibition of practical art in manufactured goods.

The mayor was voted to the chair. The secretary, Mr. S. Vance, read the report, which stated that during the year a considerable addition had been made to the library, and examples of art, and that the number of pupils attending the various classes within the walls and in public schools connected with the School of Art were,—Public classes, females, 9; males, 100. Governess' class, 12; ladies' class, 29; gentlemen's, 14. May-street National School, 37; Fountain-street National School, 27; Rev. Mr. Hanlon's, 17. Total, 245. The committee hoped that, during the coming year, a considerable number would be added to the various classes, and they had no doubt that the best exertion of Mr. Nursey and Mr. Wood would be employed to give efficiency to the new arrangement.

Mr. Cairns, M.P. delivered the annual address, in course of which, and while meeting objections to the cultivation of art in our manufactures, he made some remarks on the history of paperhanging which we may briefly quote:—"The objector will say, 'Look at the French papers which ornament our rooms, and you will constantly find on them the best designs, and that ought to show that the French people have some peculiar style which we cannot arrive at.' Now, I say, take this very case of French paperhanging. The fact is, that fifty years ago the whole of the paperhanging trade was in the hands of English manufacturers. What happened then? The English manufacturers, satisfied with the practical monopoly of the trade, and free from all competition, turned their attention rather to the production of a paper remarkable for its cheapness and the improvement of the mere material, than to the improvement of the patterns on the paper; and they continued to reproduce the old patterns; or if they brought out new ones, such

as were not composed with any attention to the rules of taste or art. Whilst this was going on in England, there commenced in France that artistic education of the population to which I have referred, and one of the first subjects of its operation was paperhanging. The artisans, therefore, who were instructed in the Government schools found it very easy to produce patterns infinitely superior to anything in England. Consequently, they got a-head of the English manufacturers, and that superiority they obtained partly by their having the first start in the matter, and partly by the supineness of the English manufacturers, and they have maintained it to the present day; so that it is quite true that we get the best papers from France, but it is also true that this is owing to the circumstance that the English manufacturers did not choose to do that justice to their product which a little care and pains would have afforded. But we have a proof that the art has not left the country, and that if the artists are properly trained we can yet resuscitate the trade. That proof is this: Mr. Owen Jones educated a band of men in elementary instruction in drawing, and within eighteen months he produced papers, manufactured in England, and with patterns designed there, which, in the opinion of every one in England and on the Continent who has seen them and is competent to judge, are superior to anything that has been brought out in France. This was because the attention of these men was brought to bear on the subject, and because they were placed under the instructions of one who was competent to guide them."

PROCEEDINGS UNDER METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

SEWELL (Appellant) *v.* BADGER (District Surveyor, Respondent).

THIS case was heard at the Sessions-house, Maidstone, on the 4th of April, before the Earl of Romney and a bench of magistrates.

Mr. Clarkson, in opening the case for appellant, stated that a conviction had been made by Mr. Secker, the magistrate at Greenwich, against Messrs. Sewell, builders at Sydenham, at the instance of Mr. Badger, on the ground that due facilities had not been afforded him, as district-surveyor, in inspecting a building at Longton-grove, Sydenham, erected, at first, as an insulated building, but which was afterwards converted into two dwellings, by bricking up certain openings, originally left in the main division wall (which was built of the requisite thickness for a party-wall), and surveyed throughout by Mr. Badger from the commencement to its completion. The builder had given his first notice to the district-surveyor for an insulated building; and a second notice when he proposed to alter it into two. The district-surveyor, however, considered that Messrs. Sewell were endeavouring to defraud him of the fees to which he was entitled under the Act, and made application to the magistrate for the purpose of taking proceedings by way of penalties; but the magistrate refused to entertain it. Mr. Badger then went before the official referees, under the 14th section, when Mr. Clarkson attended for Messrs. Sewell; and the referees, after due deliberation, awarded that "there was no evidence of any act done by Messrs. Sewell contrary to the statute;" and ordered Mr. Badger to pay the costs of the award, as also the costs of Messrs. Sewell. The award was taken up by the builders, who applied to the district-surveyor for their expenses, which he refused to pay. A notice was then served by him on Messrs. Sewell of his intention to make a survey of the party-wall, and for that purpose required them to open the foundations,—to cut into the chimney-breasts and lay open the flues,—to take up the floors and portions of the several ceilings in order to exhibit the trimmers and timbers of partitions, together with various other cuttings and maimings, which were considered by the builders as amounting to a partial destruction of the building. On the non-performance of these requirements, the district surveyor took out a summons, and Messrs. Sewell being unable to attend before the magistrate, the present conviction was obtained. Mr. Clarkson then stated that it was against this conviction Messrs. Sewell were advised to appeal, and intimated to the Court that his learned friend (Mr. Horn) held a retainer on the part of the respondent, though he was not instructed to support the conviction; and as this would have the effect of putting the appellants, whom he represented, to the enormous expense of coming down there (twelve witnesses being in attendance), gross injustice might be done, if the appeal was well founded, by no party appearing to support the conviction.

The Magistrates, after a short conference, announced through the noble chairman, that they had come to the determination to quash the conviction.

Mr. Clarkson then addressed the bench to be allowed to prove his notice of appeal, and the recognizances that had been entered into, and urged that he was entitled to ask for the costs.

Mr. Horn, on behalf of the respondent, interposed by stating that Mr. Badger had been subpœnaed to attend the Assizes at Kingston, and that, as he had only that moment received instructions to defend his client, he intreated the Court to reconsider its decision, or to allow the case to stand over to the summer sessions.

The Bench again conferred, when the Chairman stated that, as the conviction had been quashed, Mr. Horn could only be heard as to the application for costs.

Much warm discussion took place between the counsel on both sides, when Mr. Horn, on behalf of the respondent, stated that he was not prepared to go on with the case, and he would rather pay the costs of the day, and let the matter drop altogether.

The Chairman announced the conviction to be quashed, and the costs to be paid by Mr. Badger.

The case excited great interest, and will be a costly one.

A "SUBLIME STORE" AT PHILADELPHIA.

AN American "Subscriber from the beginning," with the signature C. L. writes us from Philadelphia, drawing our attention to what he calls "one of our sublime stores that we build," and which the local *Ledger* calls "a business palace." The store is five stories high, with a front of Quincey granite on Market-street, and pressed brick, with heavy granite dressing, on Commerce-street. It is between 27 and 28 feet broad, and 205½ feet long. To the first and second stories are added a wing 28 by 31 feet, on the west side. The main entrance is through a vestibule, 8 by 12 feet, adorned with tesselated marble. This leads to the first floor, which is finished in the most elaborate and splendid manner. The shelving is decorated with ornamental pilasters, having carved caps and a rich entablature. A handsomely-carved cornice, tipped with gold, extends around the entire room, with enriched brackets and dentils, in keeping with the frescoed (?) walls and ceiling, and the elegant bronzed chandeliers, of new and beautiful pattern, producing an attractive and gorgeous effect. The stairs in the wing or tower are elliptical in their design, and extend from the passage in the sub-cellar to the roof, seven stories, or nearly 80 feet high. They have massive carved oak rails, capped with black walnut and ash. The second story is finished in a style very similar to the first, with a counting-room, splendidly furnished, and a room in the rear, cut off by a glass partition, for a sample-room. This is to be fitted up in the same gorgeous manner with other parts of the store, and is to be covered with a fine Brussels carpet. The walls and ceiling are also frescoed, and much care has been taken to arrange the colours so as to throw the proper shades on the various kinds of goods. Adjoining this is the hatchway and hoisting-machine, extending from the first to the fifth floors, which is an entire new arrangement. The third floor has a bath-room, with hot and cold water, &c. The two upper stories are the same as those below, except that the walls are plain. This store has been built with the very best materials, and the workmanship is acknowledged to be of the very finest character. There are upwards of 150,000 feet of joists, each four by 15 inches. The quantity of lumber used is upwards of 252,000 feet, with nearly 40,500 feet of shelving. Communication can be had by trumpets and bells with every floor. The whole establishment is brilliantly illuminated. The chandeliers are bronze, relieved with gold, and "quite pretty." The architect is Mr. J. C. Horie; builder and superintendent, Mr. Charles A. Rubicam; the painter, John Gibson; the maker of the counting-room, desks, and furniture, J. T. Hamitt; plumbers, Forsyth and Brother; excavator, William Wilt; stonemason, Michael Carman; bricklayer, David Thorne; plasterer, James Spencely; smith-workers, Stewart and O'Hare; tin-workers, Ford and Melloy. The granite front, which both for design and execution excels any similar structure in the city, was put up by S. K. Horie. Our correspondent only wishes they had some of our "English critics to tell them which is Gothic and which is Grecian" in some of these "splendid architectural piles."

Notices of Books.

An Account of the Progress of the Expedition to Central Africa, performed, by order of her Majesty's Foreign-office, under Messrs. Richardson, Barth, Overweg, and Vogel, in 1850-53. By AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, F.R.G.S. London. 1854.

A VIRULENT attack was made on the progress of this expedition in the *Nautical Standard* of January last, merely, as it would appear, on the narrow-minded ground that its survivors are both Germans, though acting under the British Government. It is even believed that an official connected with the Geographical Society, had something to do with it, and at all events, while in the "authorized report" of a meeting of the Society, a paper actually giving an account of the progress of the expedition was suppressed; an attack, in form of a speech also given, had been very prominently published, in juxtaposition to this "authorised report" of the proceedings. This is an instance of the danger of allowing secretaries too much license in dealing with reports and papers. In this instance, Mr. Petermann deals very summarily with the attack upon his countrymen, first knocking their assailants down with his great folio, published "by authority of her Majesty's Foreign-office," and then cutting them up into small pieces, in a "Letter" of his own, addressed to the President and Council of the Society.

VARIORUM.

THE Kilkenny Archæological Society's Transactions for the year 1852, forming Vol. II. Part I. of the doings of this active and prominent Association, are now on our table, and, as already intimated, by new arrangements the proceedings of the present year are to be facilitated and issued as speedily as possible in portions after the papers have been read. The present volume is fully illustrated, and contains a large mass of archæological, architectural, and antiquarian lore.——A reissue of Mr. Knight's very popular "Land we live in," in threepenny monthly or weekly parts, by Messrs. Orr, of Paternoster-row, will gratify a class heretofore shut out from its pleasant pages. It appears just as it did before, in good bold type, on large octavo, with illustrations.——Orr's "Circle of the Sciences" is thriving. The last number contains the commencement of a treatise on the mathematical sciences, by Professor Young; and the previous number, a continuation of Professor Owen's Treatise on the "Forms and Structures of the Teeth."——The "Home Companion" (the same publisher) has taken a fresh and more convenient shape, and maintains its character as an interesting publication.

Miscellanea.

LAMBETH: A NEW MOVE IN TRADE.—On Saturday last was launched from the dock, Nine-elms, a fine merchant ship of 500 tons, the first and largest vessel of her class that has been built in this part of the Thames. Her bottom is fashioned like the large coal barges, with ships' upper works, and with a spacious flush deck, and *will draw only* 10 *feet of water*, giving ample room for stowing timber, tallow, hides, &c.; being intended for the East country trade. Steam-power can also be applied, if required. She went off in capital style, and was named by the owner's daughter, Louisa Shelbourne, after whom she is called. She is sheathed with Belgian zinc, fastened with zinc nails. This metal is now 75 per cent. higher than it was at the Great Exhibition. Copper is much stronger, and could have been used with better effect, 12 oz. per foot lighter than this vessel is sheathed with: less labour would be also required, and for *hard work, surely the very best material should always be chosen*. And if strips of zinc, 8 inches by 2 inches, were screwed on each course of copper, the galvanic influence would prevent oxidation of the copper, and keep the barnacles from fastening on the metal. I can testify to a case where, after twenty months, a vessel returned from her voyage with the copper as clean as a mahogany table.—B.

BUILDINGS IN BRIGHTON.—I can bear testimony to the scamping manner buildings are erected by men who dub themselves builders, engaged on houses of magnitude near to me. I view with regret the very dangerous mode of forming boarded trimmers instead of brick, and using as a substitute for stone, Baylis or cement hearths, in many cases, I see, not an inch thick. Heat causes the boards to contract and crack the cement. An old-established builder related a case that came under his especial notice, in Lansdown-place, not long since: the boards ignited from this cause. In the house I am now staying in, though recently erected, the joiner's work is the climax of scamping; doors shrinking at every joint, stairs cracking as you ascend or descend, partitions shrunk for want of proper trussing, window-frames loose and separated from the brickwork. What can be expected when most of the works are prepared, in the buildings during their progress, of unseasoned materials. There are several very respectable old-established builders here who perform works in the best manner, as many London architects can testify.—PRO BONO PUBLICO.

DRY BASEMENTS.—I beg to add a little of my practical experience of how to prevent a house being damp, *especially* at the basement. I reside in a house I built in the wet winter of 1852-53, and occupied in April without harm. The basement floor is 2 feet 6 inches in the ground, which lies up close to the wall all round, yet the walls below are as dry as above ground. At the floor line is laid a thickness of cement on the brickwork, and it is then cemented up above ground, and the floors are all of cement, so that it is watertight: the inside walls are also cemented ground high. The front and ends of the house are cemented all over, stone-like, and keep dry, while the back is not, and in wet weather is damp, being in an exposed situation. But the use of the cement requires great care; in fact, the ordinary manner of doing it makes its failure a daily occurrence, while works of thirty or forty years' standing can be pointed to as perfect by—J. P.

THE SEWERS COMMISSION.—We have reason to believe that the cause of Lord Palmerston not having as yet appointed a new commission is, that he is waiting for the report of the City of London Corporation Commission, in order to see what the views of the commission are with reference to there being but one executive as regards sewers for the whole metropolis. This report will be presented immediately after the Easter recess, and we anticipate that a bill will shortly afterwards be introduced to place the management of the sewers and other matters upon a permanent footing. This measure ought unquestionably to become law before the prorogation of Parliament. To introduce, as was the case last year, merely a continuation bill, would be pregnant with great evil. Weeks and months would pass by, and when Parliament met again the metropolis would be in the same unsatisfactory condition as at present. Six precious years have elapsed since the first commission was established. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been expended, and yet what is there to show for it? The same districts remain undrained, the Thames is still the huge common sewer, and but few of the cesspools have been abolished. The vast sewers, so bitterly complained of as being nothing better than extended cesspools, pregnant with disease and death, are still sending forth their poisonous emanations. The few extensive works, such as the Victoria Sewer, which, instead of costing only 13,000*l.* has already had expended on it 40 000*l.* and is yet incomplete, have proved failures.—*The Observer.*

BUILDING SOCIETIES. — It would be of great advantage, if such societies could act unitedly in anything affecting their interests. Take, for instance, the subject of fire insurance duty, which operates as a serious tax on industrial savings, and which I have no doubt, if taken up vigorously by the societies in a united manner, might receive more consideration than if taken up by insurance offices. If any of your correspondents could give me an estimate of the probable number of societies and members, the amount of capital supposed to be raised annually, and would make any suggestions for an organization of the kind, I think that I could facilitate the object very materially in Manchester and the surrounding district.—J. W. *** There is a Building Society's Almanac, which contains a list of such associations.

WORKMEN AND WAGES. The excavators employed in enlarging the Sunderland Dock lately struck for a rise of 6d. a day, and the abolition of "tommy shops." The dock directors, at their meeting, were surprised to hear of truck, and intimated to the contractors that they would prosecute any who continued the practice. The shops are given up, and the 6d. conceded.——The *Gateshead Observer* mentions a frightful case of rejoicing. The foreman of some extensive works died; and as soon as it was known, the men and boys employed formed a procession, marched to the dead man's house, and gave three cheers. The cause of all this was that the deceased had originated a "tommy-shop" and dram store within the works.——Five brickmakers at Oldham, apprehended under warrants for conspiracy, have been required to enter into sureties to answer any indictment that may be preferred against them at the next assizes.——The house-carpenters of New York have struck for an advance of 1s. a day, making their wages 18s. a day.

ARCHITECT TO THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The Lord President has selected Mr. Rhode Hawkins for appointment to the office of advising architect to the Committee of Council on Education, in the room of Mr. Westmacott, who has retired.

FLEAS.—PROH PUDOR!—Having taken a small house just fresh from the builder's hand, I am much annoyed to find the upper floor completely swarming with *fleas* all seemingly lodged between the floor boarding and the ceiling underneath. Can any of your correspondents advise me how to eject this army of invaders, the rooms at present being quite uninhabitable?—A VICTIM.

A NEW MECHANICAL POWER: THE ACCUMULATOR.—Mr. R. E. Hodges, late British Vice-consul at Jacmel, while in Hayti or St. Domingo, happened to see an old African in the forest, all alone, with nothing brought with him but a hatchet, a long knife, and a saw. He cut down mahogany-trees with his hatchet, and after lifting them (probably a ton weight each) from the ground to a considerable height, and placing them upon cross-trees, so fixed as to form a convenient frame, there he cut them into rough planks with his saw. Now, the lifting of a log of a ton weight by one man under such circumstances was something extraordinary. Yet it was very simply done, though, perhaps, a little tedious. With his knife he cut numerous creepers, to serve him for ropes. He laid branches on an incline to the top of his frame, and tying the creepers one by one to the elastic branches of the standing forest-trees beyond and above the incline, but in the same direction, on the one hand, and round the log in various parts on the other, drawing each elastic branch by turns to its fullest bent as he tied the creepers, he thus obtained a resilient force in the branches to help him, so that with ease, by means of his hands, he could manage to lift the log by degrees along the incline to the top of the frame. In India-rubber Mr. Hodges has found an application of a similar force to that of the elastic branches of the trees, and by various ingenious devices he has managed to put this elastic force to use as cords, by means of which manual labour may be greatly assisted. Thus, for instance,—"In erecting and fitting machinery, or in bedding masonry, an "accumulator" of convenient power may be attached to the hook of the usual lifting-chain, and again made fast to the body to be so fitted or bedded; and supposing this body to be a stone of a ton weight, the mason and his assistant could depress it at will by the mere weight of their bodies, and effect quickly a perfect bedding." This new power has, it is evident, one peculiarity differing from other mechanical appliances for moving bodies: this is, that the power may be accumulated at any convenient time (even by a single man), and made to act suddenly when required—as for lifting heavy articles out of ships' boats. This, indeed, is the principle of Mr. Hodges' patent projectors for throwing harpoons, &c. For his various inventions on this principle the patentee had honourable mention made of him at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

CANOSA, as is well known, is one of the most celebrated ancient Greek cities in Puglia, and is the only one in the whole kingdom which offers the wonderful contrast of a Greek Pompeii to our Roman Pompeii. It is situated on a rising ground, in the centre of a plain which is surrounded by a semicircle of low hills. Between these and the modern city the plain encloses for many miles of circumference the old Necropolis, or city of the dead. At every step, on digging three or four feet underground, we meet with an old path, which conducts by a descent to a tomb composed of one or more chambers, and which is surrounded on the outside by other funeral apartments. Their "facciate" are decorated with columns and frontis-pieces, and are painted with lively colours; their gates are so well closed by vertical pieces of tufa, that the soil has not been able to penetrate them. We enter, therefore, these habitations of the dead as we walk into the houses of the living. The light of the sun shines in upon them as it did twenty centuries since, —and in the very middle of the first chamber reveals one or more skeletons fully clothed, with their arms or precious ornaments. Around them stand painted vases, furniture of every form, utensils of various kinds, and metals, precisely in the spots where their relatives or dearest friends had placed them. The walls are adorned with elegant pictures, with friezes bearing the figures of warriors who combat, and with decorations of an original style hitherto unknown.—*Athenæum.*

RUSSIA AND AFRICA, AND ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—Curious juxtaposition, yet closely connected. How so? Simply this—Russia has supplied us with tallow. Africa with palm-oil. But what of that? War with one reduces the traffic of slaves in the other. Reduce our supply of tallow, we extend the demand for palm-oil—"a good in everything." African kings find it more profitable to keep their people than to transport them—*ergo*, war with Russia will decrease the slave-trade.—W. F. B.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—Having read your criticism, which appeared a few weeks ago, on a monument about to be erected by or under the sanction of a large firm in the midland counties to the memory of a late partner, I beg to suggest a better scheme for their consideration, viz. the erection of some cottages of a superior class for their workmen instead of the *worse* than pigstyes that I saw when in that part of the country last summer. This would be a worthy testimonial to the departed and a great benefit to the living.

A TRAVELLER.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTHAMPTON.—At a committee meeting, held on April 3rd, a window of Powell's glass was exhibited by the manufacturers, as containing specimens of the new glass made by them. The amount of the glass used was, however, too limited to give any idea of its effective qualities. A memorial window, to the memory of the late Hon. R. Watson, that has just been placed in the chancel of Rockingham Church, after the designs of Mr. G. Hedgeland, and executed by Mr. Ward, is composed of this new glass. The style of composition and drawing in this window is thought by some too modern, and not the best suited to painted glass. The spring meeting was fixed for Leicester, in conjunction with the Lincoln and other societies, on the 17th and 18th of May. A communication from the Dean of Peterborough acknowledged the receipt of the vote of thanks of the society on the opening of the cathedral to the public, and it was stated that already had Norwich followed the example of Peterborough, and that other cathedrals were meditating the same course. No answer had yet been returned from the committee of the Agricultural Society, relative to co-operation with the Architectural Society for the production of better designs for labourers' cottages.

THE IRON TRADE.—The final result of the quarterly meetings is, that prices shall remain unaltered. The trade is still in an active state, with a good supply of orders, not only for home consumption, but for America, and for the north of Europe itself. The only complaint is, the scarcity and high price of raw materials. Instead of raising prices, however, in consequence, there seems to be a prudent resolution to turn attention to means of reducing the cost of raw materials. Coal is getting more abundant, and there is talk of the erection of an immense steam-engine to withdraw the water from large tracts of valuable coal land in Staffordshire, now inundated, and whereby 5,000 additional colliers might be employed. The iron stone of Northamptonshire is forcing itself into notice.

ENCLOSURE AT CHOBHAM COMMON.—There seems to be a risk of one of the finest portions of this common being appropriated and enclosed for behoof of Sir Denis le Marchant, the chief clerk of the House of Commons, and under certain clauses smuggled through Parliament, it is alleged, to that special end. The portion of common of which it is proposed to deprive the public comprises about 35 acres, beautifully timbered with upwards of 300 ancient trees, many of them 12 feet in circumference. It adjoins other properties, held by the families of the present proprietors for centuries, quite as much as that of Sir Denis le Marchant, purchased by him only a few years since. One of the former, Mr. Richard Gude, jun. has petitioned the Crown against such an enclosure.

THE BARON DE BODE'S BOTTLED-AIR-POWER.—The Piedmontese Government, according to a Paris paper, has just granted a sum of 80,000f. to MM. Sommeillier, Grattoni, and Graudis, for an experiment on the application of compressed air to locomotion, which will probably be used in the ascent of Mont Cenis and the Col de Tende.

WELLINGTON STATUES.—At a recent meeting of the Norwich Wellington Statue Committee, it was agreed to appoint a deputation to approve the statue, previous to its being cast; and Mr. Adam's studio has been visited for that purpose The report is said by the *Norfolk Chronicle* to be in all respects satisfactory. One of the deputation (Mr. Peto) says, "I do not know when I have been so entirely satisfied with the execution of a work of art."——The Falkirk committee have very nearly concluded arrangements for the erection of their statue, which, according to the local *Herald*, will probably grace the Cross of this ancient burgh ere the approaching summer has far advanced. The work of building the pedestal and placing the statue, has been entrusted to a townsman, Mr. James Gowans, of Edinburgh, builder, who erected the Edinburgh statue in front of the Register Office. The execution of the pedestal, which is exceedingly simple, including the carriage of the figure and the complete fitting up, will cost 42*l.* The statue itself will cost 70*l.* so that the two chief items of expenditure amount to 112*l.* The subscriptions already amount to 132*l.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mr. P." (thanks), "W. P." "C. H." "E. G. B." "J. W. P." "Subscriber," "E. H." Whitehall (obtain a personal introduction to the secretary of one of the lines). "Constant Reader," write to the district-surveyors. "P. Q. of Wygarn" (a general reply might mislead. Take proper advice). "T. B. D." (process is patented. But we are not aware if it is being practised). "D. W. R." "W. J." "Cosmorama." "J. H. jun." "W. S." "S. R." "T. A. Y." "W. and A." "R. L." (we will receive any specific charge our correspondent may desire to make in his own name). "W. P." "C. M." "W. W."

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of art, will be held at the THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM, by the kind permission of Charles Mathews, esq., on TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock. The receipt for the current year will procure admission for member and friends. GEO. GODWIN,
444, West Strand, April. LEWIS POCOCK, } Hon. Secs.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.
A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, both geometrical and perspective, as desirous of a SITUATION, at a moderate salary.—Address, X. Y Z. 34, South Front, Southampton.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.
A YOUNG MAN wishes to obtain a constant SITUATION as PLUMBER, GLAZIER, and GAS-FITTER. No objection to take the zinc work.—Direct to Y. Z. No 1, Gloucester place, George-street, Southampton street, Camberwell.

A CLERK of WORKS, who has recently fulfilled an engagement of some importance and continuance, is now desirous of a SIMILAR APPOINTMENT. Satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability. —Address, C. P. C. Westley and Co's, News Agents, Cheltenham.

TO BUILDERS, &c.
A GRAINER is desirous of meeting with a constant SITUATION Can take charge of jobs, and write, if required. Salary required, 33s. per week.—Address, X. L. 15, Bury-street, Bloomsbury.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
A YOUTH, 18 years of age, respectably connected and well educated, wishes for a SITUATION in a Counting house, Warehouse, or Office. He is quick at accounts, and has been two years and a half with a master builder as clerk and timekeeper, from whom he can receive a most undeniable character.—Address, J. H. JONES, 31, Wyndham-street, Bryanston-square.

TO ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.
A CLERK of WORKS, fully qualified to manage extensive works, and possessing first-rate knowledge of construction, is in want of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, ALPHA, Byron-villa, Battersea, Surrey

A PRACTICAL CARPENTER and JOINER, who can get out detail and working drawings, and has been accustomed to superintend workmen, requires a SITUATION as GENERAL or SHOP FOREMAN, or CLERK of WORKS, or to take the charge of a job.—Address, ZETA, 41, Robert-street, Hoxton.—N.B. Good testimonials

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.
AN industrious Young Man, who has been at the carpentry and joining business six years, wants EMPLOYMENT. Bench work preferred. Would not object to commence at 1l. per week.—Address, R. Mr. Bawtree's, Beehive Coffee-shop, 7, Cumberland-place, Newington, Surrey.

A PRACTICAL, experienced FOREMAN, or CLERK of WORKS, having half his time unoccupied, wishes to ENGAGE himself for THREE DAYS A WEEK.—Address, A. B. 16, Grafton road, Kentish-town.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
A SUPERINTENDING CLERK, 33 years of age, is desirous of a SITUATION; is accustomed to the superintendence of workmen, measuring and estimating, a tolerable draughtsman, and fit to conduct a business under and during the absence of the principal Reference to His present employers. Address, W. H. Office of "The Builder."

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
A YOUTH, aged 16, WANTS a PLACE as IN-DOOR APPRENTICE.—Apply to H. N. Mr. C.'s 6, Bloomfield place, Pimlico.

TO ORNAMENTAL PLASTERERS AND BUILDERS.
A YOUNG MAN, who has had good practice in the trade, WANTS a permanent SITUATION. Can draw and model Will give references to character if required. —Address, H. I. Office of "The Builder."

A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. The Advertiser has had considerable experience as a practical engineer. A small salary would be accepted.—Address, A. B. 160, Southwark-bridge-road.

TO LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.
A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged seven years with a practical surveyor, is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. He has had considerable experience in estate and parish surveying, tithe commutations, the working out of several inclosures, railway surveying, levelling, &c.; is a good draughtsman, and would require but moderate salary, if opportunities were afforded for improvement.—Address, A. B. Messrs. Noble and Co.'s, Stationers, Market place, Boston.

TO ARCHITECTS.
A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN being about to leave his present situation, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in London or its vicinity.—Address, S. S. 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, by an Architect's and Surveyor's Assistant, to Copy or Trace Working, Detail, or Finished Drawing, or to Copy Specifications, Bills of Quantities, &c.—Address, A. B. A. Mr. Cook's, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.

TO SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, &c.
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TIMBER TRADE.—The Advertiser, who possesses a thorough knowledge of the above trade, and a valuable connection, desires a permanent ENGAGEMENT, either in or out of doors, with a first-rate London house.—Address, C. D. 13, Cheapside, London.

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THE Advertiser, who can have the highest testimonials of ability from his late employer, an eminent member of the profession in London, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as ASSISTANT.—Address, H. B. Castle and Lamb's Advertising Office, Bull Head-court, Newgate street.

TO MASTER PLASTERERS OR BUILDERS.
THE Advertiser, a sober, industrious single Man, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT in a respectable firm as FOREMAN PLASTERER. Capable of superintending any job. Good reference can be had. No objection to go to any part of the world. Can model.—Direct to T. W. G. MILLINGTON, Upper Northgate-street, Chester.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER and ASSISTANT, in a Civil Engineer's Office.—Satisfactory reason given for leaving present situation.—Address, V. O. 147, Fleet street.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
WANTED, by a respectable Man who has had considerable experience in the trade, a SITUATION as MANAGER, DRAUGHTSMAN, or CLERK of WORKS. Is about leaving a similar situation.—Address, R. H. 41, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.
WANTED, a SITUATION, as Traveller or Salesman, by a party of known experience, possessing a thorough knowledge of the trade. The most satisfactory references can be given.—Address, A. B. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, by a steady, industrious Young Man, a SITUATION, in a Mercantile, Banking, or Insurance Office; writes a plain, bold hand, and thoroughly understands the immutable principles of bookkeeping. References will be found satisfactory.—Any person or persons wishing to secure the services of one who would study his employer's interest, will please address, OMEGA, Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
WANTED, a SITUATION by a respectable Man, who can prepare finished and working drawings, is perfectly acquainted with builders' accounts, has a knowledge of land surveying, and can give good references.—Address to W. C. at Mrs. Dawson's, 27, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

TO SMITHS, GAS-FITTERS, &c.
WANTED, a Situation as IMPROVER, in a good jobbing shop, by steady respectable young man, aged 23.—Address, A. G. Mr. Croft's, 188, Piccadilly.

TO ENGINEERS.
WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION in an ENGINEER'S OFFICE. He is a good draughtsman.—Address to E. C. S. 16, Pudding-lane, Lower Thames-street.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as CLERK; has had ten years' practice in a surveyor's and builder's office; understands making finished and working drawings, measuring, estimating, and all the requisite duties of a builder's office. Reference, present and former employer.—Address, A. S. 14, Thornhill-place, Caledonian-road, Islington.

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WANTED, a SITUATION, as WALKING or WORKING FOREMAN. Can have a good character as to ability as grainer, painter, glazier, and the painting business in general, having filled the same situation for the last fifteen years.—Direct, prepaid, J. P. 4, Shord's-place, Bell alley, Londonwall, City.

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Loans on personal security.

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WANTED, in the country, about 25 miles from London, a person in the above capacity, or as a Three-branch hand.—Application to be made to D. S. Office of "The Builder," stating terms.

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WANTED, a thorough, practical, experienced Man as WORKING FOREMAN to a Builder. Satisfactory references required.—Apply to W. ELSTON, No 6, Wormwood street, City.

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WANTED, a THREE-BRANCH HAND; must be a good workman; there is a good prospect of a constancy to a suitable man. Reference required.—Apply, after SIX o'clock, at 31, Broad-street, Golden-square.

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WANTED, a Good DRAUGHTSMAN, accustomed to prepare contract drawings; one experienced in railway work will be preferred. Apply, prepaid, stating qualifications, terms, and references, to C. E. 7, Upper Stamford-street.

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. WANTED, by the above Board, a Gentleman of experience as SURVEYOR. The Candidate must have a knowledge of engineering, especially in connection with works of water-supply, drainage, sewerage, and surface-cleansing; competent to conduct surveys, take levels and sections, prepare plans, drawings, and estimates for works of every description, and able to superintend the execution thereof, test the materials, and see to the fulfilment of the conditions of the contracts for executing such works. He will also be required to report upon any new buildings within the district as to their drainage, levels, and other conveniences, and also upon cases of nuisance involving structural alteration for abating the same, and generally possess a thorough knowledge of the repair of highways, and of all the duties required by the Public Health Act, 1848. The whole time of the Surveyor is to be devoted to the duties assigned to him, and he is restricted from undertaking any other employment. Candidates are to state their age, previous occupations, and the salary they would expect to receive, but are not required to attend personally until summoned, and no canvassing will be sanctioned. Applications, with testimonials of qualification and competency, addressed to "The Chairman," must be forwarded to me on or before the 2nd day of MAY next, at TEN o'clock a.m.
By order, JOHN BARKAS, Clerk.
Public Offices, Rotherham, 19th April, 1854.

SMITHS' FOREMAN.—WANTED, an active working SMITHS' FOREMAN, to superintend and assist in a Smith's Shop; he will have to make out costs for estimates, and rough drawings when required. To prevent trouble, not more than 2l. per week will be given.—Address by letter, postpaid, stating qualifications and last employer, to A. B., Headon's News Office, Knightsbridge.

ARCHITECTURAL PUPIL.—Mr. JOHN BROWN, Architect, Surveyor for the county of Norfolk, can RECEIVE into his Office an ARTICLED PUPIL, who could also, if desired, reside with the family.—Upper King-street, Norwich.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Person, who has a practical knowledge of drainage works, wishes for a PARTNER with a small capital, as an excellent chance offers Mr. Fry's, News Agent, Chelmsford, Essex.

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A GENTLEMAN, practising in the Country, wishes for a PARTNER; one well acquainted with architecture and cap ble of carrying on the business single-handed would be preferred.—For particulars address A. B. C. 18 Camden-street North, London.

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WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond street, and 1, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Tran-parent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton, Manufacturer of every description of useful and ornamental BLINDS, consisting of conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

FARMER and CO. Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturers.—Counting-house Fittings, Shop and Public-house Fronts on the shortest notice Estimates given for contracts of any description. By enclosing a postage stamp, a list of prices will be returned for any kind of joiners' work, &c. 125, St. John-street-road, and No 1, Edward street, Pentonville.

QUANTITIES, SPECIFICATIONS, SCHEDULES of PRICES, WORKING DRAWINGS, &c. copied, lithographed, or printed.
PLANS, ELEVATIONS, DRAWINGS of MACHINERY, &c. lithographed or engraved.
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GENERAL STATIONERY, for the use of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, and ENGINEERS, at the lowest current rates.
WATERLOW and SONS, 63 to 68, London-wall; and 49, Parliament-street, London.
Contracts for the supply of large establishments.

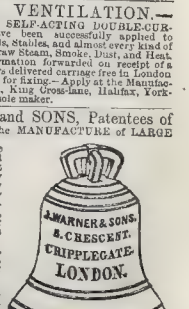
TO ARCHITECTS.
COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architect's Sketch Tours, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
136, Strand, London.
37, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

HAWKIN'S
PATENT METAL CAPPED AND BRACED PAINTING AND ARTIST BRUSHES.
Manufactory, 17, COLLEGE-HILL, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Buildings, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heated Air from Mines and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.
J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.
Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.
TUNED BY MACHINERY.
Stocked and Wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.
MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.



TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre,..... }

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Colouring Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCY, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT. This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principle that its acknowledged advantages and its usefulness for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. IT NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, OR VEGETATES; has no Caustic qualities, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, and when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough surfaces; its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint); that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.
MANUFACTURERS,
PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks as unique. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, of alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurities in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark, and by Messrs. BLENDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry by Messrs. T. B MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents in London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City; and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 45, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, to be had of the Company Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of 62 Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and reduces the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For roads it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and I cwt. will cover 40 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 18s. and 21s. each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, schools, mews, railway stations, &c as a substitute for oil paint, is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price for gallon, ordinary colors; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 2s. per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS. PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for painting or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 100 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innocuous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, whole sale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

DAMP WALLS! DAMP WALLS!—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of long duration; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered in a short time after the last coat of plaster has been put on. Also for the repairs of old houses its value is great. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d. Prepared only by Mr. J STENT, Surveyor, Warminster. May be purchased of all respectable Druggists or Paper-dealers for 3s. per quart, or 10s per gallon.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PORTLAND CEMENT. 6, South Wharf, Paddington.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality in consideration never before attained in Portland Cements. It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement, does not vegetate, turn green, or crack, combined with which its cement hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and Co. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are respectfully solicited to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, East street, Blackfriars, or Mill's Wharf, Scotland Yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and pasered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian lumber cement; and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, for natural hydraulic properties which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held throughout wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for mortar. Orders may be given to Lime Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 18, South Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, less is used in slaking, and the result is considerably increased.—Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, in its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seed-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excludes all the cement-loss properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements tried at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Firebricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT. Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable. Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

ROMAN and OTHER CEMENTS. Manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, successor to the Patentees, PARKER and WYATT, who, in 1796, first introduced PARKER'S ROMAN CEMENT; also Tarras and Portland Cements, English and French Plaster, Terra Cotta Chimney Pots, Trusses, &c.

Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts, Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin.

ITALIAN POZZOLANA.—A few hundred TONS of this article, of best quality, on SALE.—Apply to G. and T. EARLE, Hull.

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Rates of Premium moderate
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A Division of Profits every Five Years.
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Assurances without profits at reduced rates.
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MONEY to LEND upon MORTGAGE.—Several Sums of Money ready to be Lent, in large or small sums, upon Mortgage, on freehold or leasehold houses or land, ground-rents, reversions, deposit of deeds, or approved personal security. Also on the PURCHASE of Freehold or Leasehold Houses, Ground rents, &c. Apply, with particulars, to Mr. WRAY, 3, Harcourt-buildings, Temple.

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A PPOLD PUMP and STEAM-ENGINE for SALE.—TO BE SOLD, a capital HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of 8-horse power, with two boilers, complete. Also an APPOLD PUMP, capable of raising 2,000 gallons of water per minute, with the driving machinery as attached to the 15 horse engine. Also a MILL for grinding mortar. The whole are in good working condition, and are to be sold cheap, as the works upon which they have been used are finished, and the proprietors have no further use for them. The above may be seen at the new Harbour Works, Shoreham, near Brighton, and prices and particulars furnished upon application to Messrs. EASTON and AMOS, Grove, Southwark.

ARTESIAN WELLS, Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers, of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells boring tools, and well pipes, for exportation. Men and tools sent to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

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TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

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Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade,

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SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,

STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

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N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article, to insert in their specifications

"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

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A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1848 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of

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OR THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL CALLED BITUMEN OR ASPHALTE.

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CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

F. McNEILL and CO. of LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW, LONDON, Manufacturers and ONLY Patentees of

THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.

Patronized by

HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSION OF CUSTOMS,
HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
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HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,

And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great national shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under slates at the Roya. Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover-square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen, and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 37 per cent in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully entitled to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the article in the best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION as the ONLY WORKS in Great Britain where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Victoria Clock Tower and others lending to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

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THE most extensive assortment of UPHOLSTERERS' CLOTHS, BAIZES, and DRUGGETS, in every shade of colour, width, and quality, at HILL and SON'S, 88 and 89, St. Martin's-line, London.

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TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

ASPHALTE PAVEMENT.—HENRY WRIGHT is prepared to lay down his Asphalte Pavement, which is particularly adapted for railway platforms, footpaths, garden-paths, court-yards, and school-yards 2½ in. to 2 in. thick, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per square yard.—Address, 32, Bucklersbury, City.

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No. 1. Floors laid ¾ inch thick, 1s. per yard.
No. 2. Ditto 1 inch thick, 1s. 3d. "
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Employers to find sand, fuel, carriages, &c.

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The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

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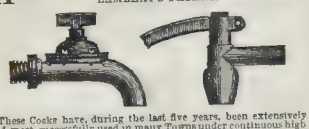
PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 22.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

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PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4in. to double 12in barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

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Pumps of any size, single or double barre., up to double 18in diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

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Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

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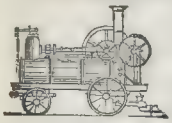

from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.

Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

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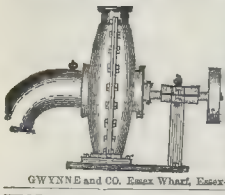

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids to lift or cools to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

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Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing..... 3 0 0

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The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

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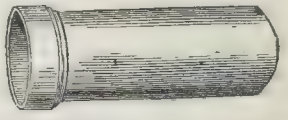

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TERRA COTTA

Fountains, Vases, Pedestals, Capitals, Trusses, Brackets, &c., in great variety, which for beauty and elegance of design are unequalled. The designs of Architects modelled with the greatest exactness.

Also of PATENT GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, &c., well adapted for pressure, being made extra pressed under "Spencer's Patent." Superior White Glazed CLOSET PANS, TRAPS, &c.

The Works of the Company are situated in the immediate vicinity of the well-known bed of WORTLEY FIRE-CLAY, and their manufacture of BRICKS, for the use of Forges, Gas Companies, Foundries, Potteries, and Glassworks, is confidently recommended for all purposes where extreme heat is required. Their GROUND CLAY is also particularly adapted for the manufacture of CRUCIBLES, MELTING POTS, &c.

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VIZ. FOR

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(These Dies are used without crosses or arms);

DIES FOR HOLLOW EARTHENWARE,

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Bends direct from the Machine, Stilts and Kiln for Vitrifying and Burning;

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SANITARY TUBES, DRAIN-PIPES, EARTHENWARE,

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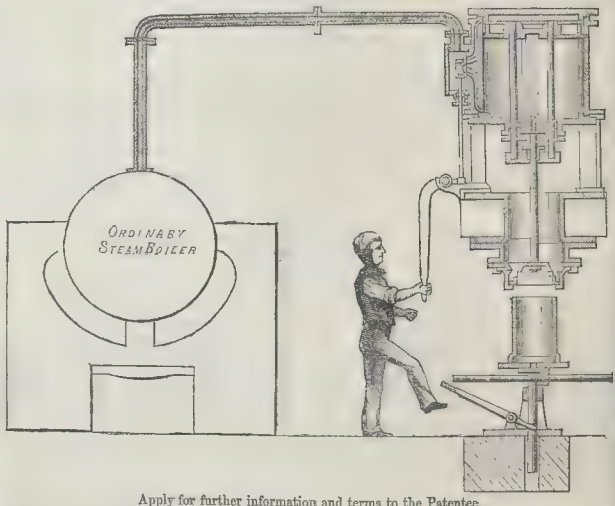

Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,

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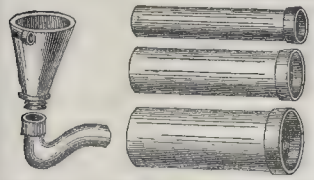
N.B. Licenses are already granted to parties in London, York, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Darlington, Birmingham, Liverpool, Wrexham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, or their localities.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and in terror glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

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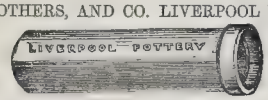
Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

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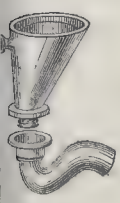
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

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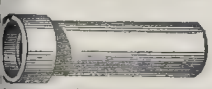
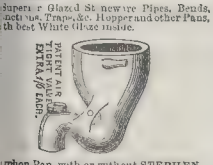
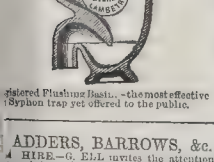


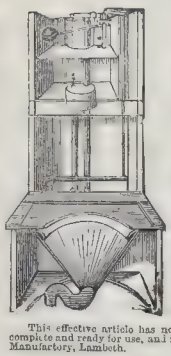
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.



Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon trap yet offered to the public.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.

—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', bricklayers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.

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A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipe and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use, and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

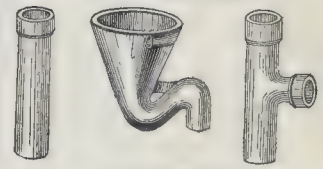
W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, ditto.—C. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbett's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea: and at the Pottery.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on manufacturers' terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Bridewell. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 89, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 28, 1853. No. 3,596.

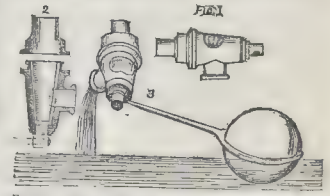


Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid: it shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in action.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High-pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more efficiently it will prevent waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—

WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill-wall, Poplar, Cone-basins, urinals, bidet-pans, plug-basins, washhand-tables, beer-machine handles, closet-handles, basin-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jugs, pasepots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE

EARTHENWARE WATER-CLOSETS and TRAPS

can be had in quantities at a small advance on the filthy Hopper Pan without water surface.

JENNINGS'S LAVATORY, CLOSET, and other COCKS, SLUICE-VALVES, URINALS, &c. will be found worthy inspection by Architects and Engineers.

JENNINGS'S SHUTTER SHOES, to SECURE SHUTTERS, at HALF THE COST of the unsightly SHUTTER BAR.

See shops in any of the public thoroughfares.

A Book containing Illustrations, Descriptions, and Prices can be had on application, or per Post if two stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST

HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY,

ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Papet hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 500, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale of Marble, to MARBLE MERCHANTS, STATUARIES, MASONS, BUILDERS, &

MR. THOMPSON will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, 3d APRIL, 1854, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, about 120 TONS of MARBLE, consisting of Statuary, Veined, and Sound Blocks, Black and Gold Sienna, Antique, Breccia and Irish Black, of the finest quality and Also, about 6,000 superficial feet of Veined, Sienna, Statuary, and Black and Gold Antique SLAB. May be viewed on the premises the day preceding the Sale; and further particulars had of the Broker, 8, Crescent Terrace, Midlands, London.

Freehold Building Land, beautifully situate at Carshalton, Surrey.

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, APRIL 6, at TWELVE in three lots, all of Two Acres of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, presenting frontages to good roads, in a most delightful and healthy situation, about a mile and a half from the Station, and within a few minutes' walk of the Green at Carshalton, which is only eight miles from London. The land lies high, is very dry, and commands most extensive views, and is in a neighbourhood proverbially healthy, and in the midst of good families of position, business, and fortune. The lots will principally be sold for villas, each to be upwards of 200 feet deep, subject to the erection of a mansion or first class residences, which are in great request. May be viewed, and printed particulars with plans, had at the Inns in the neighbourhood, of Mr. Hall, Post-office, Carshalton; at the Greyhound, Epsom; at the Mart, and of Messrs. H. Brown and T. A. Roberts, 22, Throgmorton-street, City.

Oak Timber, Elk-lying Park, Norfolk.

MESSRS. W. KENDLE and SON beg to announce, that they have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on MAY next, a large quantity of valuable OAK TIMBER, now standing in Elk-lying Park, Norfolk, and which will be found well worthy the attention of ship-builders, timber merchants, railway contractors, and others. Elk-lying Park is situate on the banks of the River Bure, which is navigable from Acle to the port of Great Yarmouth. Further particulars will appear in due time before the Auction.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, at Rye-lane, Peckham, on TUESDAY, APRIL 4, at TWELVE for ONE, about 150 yellow and white pallets, rails, stiles, battens, &c., of all sizes, feet scantling, yards, and several lots of useful fir-planed doors, quantity of glass, & c. Also, about seven 20l. approved bills at three months' date will be taken in payment.—May be viewed the day prior to the sale, and catalogues had, on the Premises, and at the Auction Offices, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

THE GROVE, HAMMERSMITH. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MR. JOHN BILTON, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, Change-alley, Cornhill, by order of the Mortgagees, on TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, (subject to such conditions as may be then produced), SIX substantially-built CARCASSES, situate in the Grove terrace, Hammersmith, held for a term of eighty years from midsummer, 1849, at the low rent of 11l. Christmas rent, and at a ground-rent of 6l. each house for the residue of the term. Also, at the same time and place, by order of Depositees, Two substantial Dwelling-houses and Shops, situate in the Avenue-road. The Grove, Hammersmith, held for the same term, at a peppercorn rent until September next, and at a ground rent of 8l. each house for the remainder of the term.—Particulars and conditions of sale had at Garraway's Coffee-house; of Messrs. Thomas and Son, Pen-court, Pensburch-street; and of the Auctioneer, 31, Great-saint Helen's, Bishopsgate.

TO ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.—Capital FREEHOLD PREMISES TO BE SOLD or LET on Lease, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

MR. JOHN DAWSON invites attention to the well-arranged BUSINESS PREMISES, with a good Dwelling-house, and Shop, situate near the Thames in a growing residential town (which also has an iron foundry, and nine years), wherein he has carried on the trade of a plumber, &c., where a large and highly respectable trade has been established for the years, and is now in full operation, to which he can give a valuable introduction. The premises have a frontage to the street, affording a large supply of remarkably pure and soft water, including a hot and cold supply, and rendering this a most desirable yearly tenant. The premises are in thorough repair, and are of a convenient size for carrying on either a wholesale or retail business.—Auction and Land Offices, Kingston-on-Thames, and Marlborough-chambers, 9, Pall-mall.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS. Important and Valuable Freehold Property, Munster Road, Fulham.

MESSRS. BROMLEY and SON have received instructions from Mr. Harry Bunn, the firm retiring from business, to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, MAY 4th, being the TWELFTH DAY of the month, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, in the City, in the following lots, the whole of the valuable and extensive Premises, situate on the north side of Munster-road, Fulham, and known as the Munster Nursery, comprising a most desirable and compact Freehold Estate, with a frontage to Munster-road of 200 feet, and a depth of 300 feet, and which is now in the occupation of Mr. Harry Bunn, the firm retiring from business, and is well adapted for the carrying on of the business of a builder, timber merchant, or nurseryman, and is also admirably suited for the erection of a number of villa residences, for which there is a great demand in the neighbourhood, and for which purpose it is now being advertised for sale in small lots, with a view to realise the most advantageous price for the same. The Premises will be sold in the following lots, viz.:—

Lot 1. A capital Dwelling-house, with Shop, Counting-house, Stabling, Coach-house, Sheds, Yard, Garden, and Nursery Ground, containing in the whole about 1 acre 1 rood 20 perches, or thereabouts, with a frontage to Munster-road of 100 feet, and a depth of 300 feet.

Lot 2. A Piece of Nursery Ground, containing about 1 acre 1 rood 20 perches, or thereabouts, with a frontage to Munster-road of 100 feet, and a depth of 300 feet.

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The Builder.

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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COMPETITIONS.

MELTON MOWBRAY CORN EXCHANGE and PUBLIC ROOMS. The Directors are prepared to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for a CORN EXCHANGE and PUBLIC ROOMS at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, and hereby offer a premium of 20*l.* for the best set of plans, elevations, and specifications, and a further sum of 10*l.* for the second best. The selected designs to become the sole property of the Directors, and the successful competitor will, if duly qualified to the entire satisfaction of the Directors, be entrusted with the carrying out of the design at the usual commission, in which case the first-mentioned premium will merge in the commission. The site, situate in Nottingham street, comprises 1,400 square yards, part of which is at present occupied by considerable range of removable buildings. The whole cost of the erection is not to exceed 1,800*l.* exclusive of such present buildings. The proposed building must comprise—

1. A Corn Exchange, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and of height in proportion.
2. A Room for the Savings' Bank.
3. A Newsroom and Library.
4. A Room for Magisterial and County Courts, with Retiring-room attached.

The whole of the building to be heated and properly ventilated. All the drawings to be on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot, and to be sent under motto only to the Secretary, on or before the 26th day of MAY next. The signature to be given in an accompanying letter sealed with the motto, and which will not be opened until the selection has been made. The designs not accepted will be returned. GEORGE MINKLEY, Secretary

Melton Mowbray, April 25th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

MILITIA BARRACKS, NORWICH and YARMOUTH. Persons desirous of TENDERING for the above Works, may inspect the plans and specification at the Office of the Clerk of the Works, Mr. JOHN BROWN, Upper Kingstreet, Norwich, on and after the 8th day of MAY next, instead of as previously advertised. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the BARRACKS," and addressed to the GEORGE MONEY, Clerk of the Lieutenancy, to be delivered at the Office of the Architect, on or before the 26th day of MAY next, 1854, instead of as previously advertised. The party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved and responsible sureties, for the due performance of his contract.

Norwich, April 18, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND IRONFOUNDERS

Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, 19th April, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall Mall, London, on TUESDAY, the 2nd MAY next, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the per'ormance of the CARPENTERS' and JOINERS' WORK, and the CAST-IRON and METAL Work required at CHRISTCHURCH BARRACKS, from the 15th JUNE next, to the 31st MARCH, 1855, and who may be furnished with the printed schedules of prices, and the conditions of the contracts, with every necessary information respecting the same, by application at this Office, between the hours of TEN and FOUR each day, Sundays excepted. The persons whose Tenders shall be approved, will be required to provide eligible securities and execute a bond for the due performance thereof, and to pay half the amount of the stamp on the bond.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for BUILDING a RIVER WALL on the Essex side of the Thames; and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plan, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CART-WRIGHT, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer-office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 10th of MAY, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. Tenders upon the printed form prepaid, to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 11th of MAY, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked "Tender for Work at Woolwich." The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, April 24, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham 20th April 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the ORDNANCE OFFICE, PALL MALL, London, on or before MONDAY, the 8th MAY, 1854, for the performance of the following branches of ARTIFICERS' WORK, for the Ordnance Department, at the following stations, viz.:—Medway District, from 15th July, 1854, to 31st March, 1855, both inclusive, determinable at any time after one year, on either party giving to the other three months' notice in writing, viz.:—

CARPENTER'S WORK, &c.	SLATERS WORK.
BRICKLAYERS WORK.	MASONS WORK.
PLASTERERS WORK.	PAVIORS WORK.

The Stations are—Chatham and its environs, and Brunswick and its entrance, including Tilbury Fort and Shornmead Battery, together with Coal House Point Battery, when completed. Separate Tenders to be made for these Stations as well as for the different trades, as the Contractors may be admitted for all the trades, either in one or more Stations.

Printed forms and schedules of contract may be obtained on application at the Royal Engineers' office, at Chatham; and at Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on THURSDAY, the 4th MAY, and between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock on that day. Tenders to be delivered at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before the hour of TWELVE o'clock at noon, on MONDAY, the 8th MAY, and not after that hour.

*** The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any or all Tenders that may be presented.

TO BUILDERS

Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, 19th April, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall Mall, London, on TUESDAY, the 2nd MAY next, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the performance of the CARPENTERS' and JOINERS' WORK required at WINCHESTER BARRACKS, from the 8th of MAY next to the 31st of MARCH, 1855, and who may be furnished with the printed schedule of prices, and the conditions of the contract, with every necessary information respecting the same, by application at this Office, between the hours of TEN and FOUR each day, Sundays excepted. The Person whose Tender shall be approved will be required to provide eligible securities, and execute a bond for the due performance thereof, and to pay half the amount of the stamp on the bond.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a HOUSE and OFFICES at GRAFTON in the parish of EDGMOND, may see the plans and specifications on or after the 8th day of MAY next, by application at my office, in Oswestry. Tenders must be sent into me on or before the 17th of MAY. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Grafton is distant three miles from the Baschurch Station of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, and also nine miles from the Old Woods Station of Stallion, and five miles from the River Severn, at Montford-bridge. R. KYRKE PENSON, Architect.

Oswestry, April 24, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a large DWELLING-HOUSE, for Mr. Stapleton Moore, of Brentwood, are informed that the plans and specifications may be inspected at the London and Essex Inn, Brentwood, on and after MONDAY, MAY 1. Also for the ERECTION of TWELVE COTTAGES. Bills of quantities may be obtained, if required, at the same time and place.

N.B. Mr. MOORE does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Cobden, esq. M.P.	Samuel Morley, esq.
Charles Gilpin, esq.	W. A. Wilkinson, esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wilson, esq.

SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, esq.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

Houses of various classes and values being required to be built on the following estates, namely,—

BARNET,	GUILDFORD,
CAMBRIDGE,	HADLOW,
COLCHESTER (2),	MINSTER,
CROYDON GROVE,	SUTTON,
ENFIELD (2),	ROMFORD,

The Directors will be prepared to receive plans and particulars of houses suitable for the several situations, and Tenders to build the same. Particulars of the Lots to be built upon, the classes of houses required, and the conditions of building, may be had of me personally, or by letter; and the Designs &c. are to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY the 17th of MAY next.

JAMES WILSON, Surveyor.

14, Moorgate street, London, 22nd March, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of STORE HOUSES, ARMOURIES, and QUARTERS for Non-commissioned Officers, of the South Gloucester Militia, at Gloucester, on and of the North Gloucester Militia at Cheltenham, may see the plans and specifications at the Offices of Messrs. FULLAMES and WALLER, any time between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock p.m. after the 22nd of APRIL. Tenders to be sent in sealed, endorsed "Tender for Stores," and addressed to Messrs. FULLAMES and WALLER, Architects of Gloucester, on or before the 17th MAY to which date full particulars may be obtained.

Gloucester 8th March, 1854.

ROYAL MARINE MINISTRY.—

Copenhagen, 20th March, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, that it has been resolved to CONSTRUCT a DOCK at the ROYAL NAVAL YARD, at COPENHAGEN, for the Repair and Equipment of War and other Ships. Such Work shall be done by Contract. It will be duly announced where the Plans of the Works and the Conditions of the Contract will be exhibited; also when and to whom the Tenders are to be transmitted. By order,

PEDER BIER WILSON, Consul General.

Danish Consulate-General, London, 24th April, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

THE MINISTER of the ROYAL DANISH NAVY will be ready on the 10th day of JUNE to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a DRY DOCK, 425 feet long, 45 feet WIDE, with 4 IRON BRIDGES, and other Works. Plans, specifications, and quantities of these works will be open for inspection on the 1st day of MAY next, at the Royal Danish Navy, at Copenhagen, and at the Offices of Mr. ALFRED GILES, the Engineer, 3, Adelphi terrace, London. The Engineer reserves to himself the right to refuse accepting of his plans in any portion which are not executed similar to works; and the Danish Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender presented to the amount of which will be required for the due performance of the contract.

STEEN BILLE.

The Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, Copenhagen, 15th April, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of the NATIONAL SCHOOLS and MASTER'S HOUSE, at Ashtead, Surrey, are requested to send in Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, on or before the 9th day of MAY next. Plans, &c. may be seen at the Schools there, and at the Bridge-street National School, and at the Offices of the Architect, Mr. THOMAS D. BURLAND, 7, Adelphi-street North, Liverpool, to whom Tenders are to be delivered, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Schools," not later than 12 o'clock on the 9th day of May next. The quantities have been taken out by a competent Surveyor, and will be furnished, on application to the Architect. HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.

CONTRACT WANTED for BUILDING a small EIGHT-ROOMED COTTAGE, close to the intended military camp at Ash, near Guildford, Surrey; two railway stations within a mile. Any person, of small earnings, excellent character, and steady habits, may obtain a lease of the land, on which there is a good well of water. There is sufficient room to add two more rooms, if required. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. WEAVER, 124, Strand.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the proposed NATIONAL SCHOOLS at Bromley, Kent, are invited to see the specification and plans at the office of the Architect, Mr. J. P. ST. AUBYN, 36, John-street, Bedford-row, London. Tenders to be addressed to the Rev. J. E. NAYLOR, Bromley, Kent, and delivered on or before the 10th day of MAY, 1854. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

Broml y, May 24th, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE DEWSBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a RESERVOIR at DUNFORD BRIDGE, near to the North End on the Woodhead Tunnel, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway. The reservoir is to contain forty million cubic feet of water. Plans, sections, &c. may be seen at the Office of WILLIAM RANGER, Esq. C.E. 2a, Pall-mall, London; also at the office of the Resident Engineer, at Dunford Bridge, near and off the 26th instant; and copies of the specifications and conditions may be obtained at my Office, on payment of 1*l.* 1*s.* and after the above date. Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for Dunford bridge Reservoir," to be sent, under cover, to me on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of MAY next.

CHAS. OLDROYD, Clerk to the said Local Board.

Dewsbury, April 19, 1854.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. OLDHAM BRANCH CONTRACT.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the works of the above contract, which include the CONSTRUCTION of a TUNNEL (1,300 yards in length, and all requisite Excavations, Embankments, Bridges, Culverts, Retaining Walls, Fencing, Approach Roads, the Sleepers, Ballasting, and Lying of the Permanent Way, and all contingencies of every description. The Plans and Sections will be furnished by the Company. Drawings and specifications are now ready for inspection, at the Office of the Engineer, 13, Duke-street, Westminster, where printed forms of Tender may be obtained, and any requisite explanations as to the intended works will be given. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Works, Oldham Branch," addressed to the Secretary, under sealed covers, must be delivered at the Company's Offices, London-road Station, Manchester, not later than Thursday, noon, on the 11th day of MAY. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. By order,

CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, EARTHENWARE, SEWER, AND DRAIN-PIPE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

NANTWICH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons who may be willing to undertake all or any or either of the following contracts:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Appendages to be used in the Water Supply of the Town.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain STONEWARE TERRO METALLI or other Earthenware Pipes and Articles to be used in the Drainage of the Town.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For Laying, Jointing, and Fixing certain CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Appendages to be used in the Water Supply of the Town.

CONTRACT No. 4.—For the Construction of certain BRICK SEWERS, and for the Laying and Jointing of certain PIPES and the Performance of other Works in connection with the Drainage of the Town.

CONTRACT No. 5.—For the Formation, Construction, and Completion of FILTER BEDS in duplicate, an Arched Service Reservoir, and other Works in connection with the Water Supply of the Town.

Duplicate copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of Tenders containing quantities, &c. may be obtained at my Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, London, on and after the 20th instant, and sealed Tenders must be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 12th day of MAY next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
RICH. C. EDLESTON, Clerk to the said Board.

Nantwich, 19th April, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851."—BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—Contract No. 25.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to contract with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.:—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 8,010 Feet in length, to be commenced at the termination of the existing contract for a portion of the river Rea Main, near the entrance to the Derby Station, in Lawley-street, and to be continued thence along Montague-street, across vacant building land and garden ground, under the Warwick and Birmingham Canal Aqueduct, and along the bed of the river Rea to Hall's bridge in Lower Fazeley-street; thence along Lower Fazeley-street and Milk-street and along the route of the old sewer through Meeting House-yard, to Digbeth, thence along Digbeth, Rea-street, an intended street to be called Rea-street South, Bissell-street, and underneath buildings and premises situate between Gough-street and Hope-street; thence across vacant building and meadow land to a proposed continuation of St. Luke's-street; and thence along a proposed new road, to its junction with Balsall Heath-road; as also junctions for branch sewers 1,122 feet in length, side entrances, flushing apparatuses, gullies, ventilating-necks, the breaking up of the old sewers, the connection of the drains at present running into the same with the proposed new sewers and other works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned Offices daily between the hours of TEN and FOUR on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be obtained on payment of 10s. each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond jointly and severally with two responsible sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act 1851."—BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—Contract No. 24.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next they will meet at the Committee Room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.:—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 1,533 feet in length, to be commenced near the junction of the rivers Rea and Tame, and to be continued thence across meadow land nearly parallel with the river Rea to the overflow from the mill dam, together with ventilating necks, open course, bridge over river Rea, cast-iron tube over overflow, retaining-wall, and other works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned Offices daily between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of the specification and general conditions may be obtained on payment of 10s. each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond jointly and severally with two responsible sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act 1851."—BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—Contract No. 23. To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz. a MAIN BRICK SEWER, 9,714 feet in length, to be commenced at the Hockley Brook main, about midway between the Aston-road and Walmer-lane, and to be continued thence along a proposed continuation of Blews-street (from New John-street to Phillips-street), Blews-street, Brewery-street, Cecil-street, an intended street from Hanley-street to Loveday-street, Loveday-street along the course of the existing sewer, under wharf and building land, branch canal buildings and passage in nearly parallel with the Fazeley Canal to Snow-hill, thence along Snow-hill, Water-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's-square, and Charlotte-street, under branch line of canal to Holland-street; thence along Holland-street, George-street, Summer-hill-road, Nelson-street, and Cottage-lane, to the junction of Saint Vincent-street with King Edward's-road; thence across vacant building land, and under buildings and station [illegible] Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway [illegible] together with junctions for branch sewers, [illegible] feet in length, as [illegible] ventilating necks, [illegible] of the existing sewers, [illegible] the same, with the proposed new sewer, together with [illegible] connected therewith. Plans, sections [illegible] between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next, where printed [illegible] Tender [illegible] the due performance [illegible] Any Tender or schedule [illegible] the printed form of the council, [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] TEN [illegible] Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851."—Contract No. 26.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to contract with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 5,000 feet in length, to be commenced at the River Rea Main, near the entrance to the Derby Station, in Lawley-street, and to be continued thence under the bed of the River Rea, and along Lawley-street, to its junction with Watery-lane, thence along Watery-lane, under the Birmingham and Warwick Junction Canal, to its junction with Sandy-lane and the Coventry-road, thence along Sandy-lane, under the Warwick and Birmingham Canal and the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway to its junction with Camp-hill and Stratford-road, and thence along Stratford-road to its junction with Stoney-lane; as also junctions for Branch Sewers, 522 feet in length, side entrances, flushing apparatuses, gullies, ventilating-necks, and other works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned Offices daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be obtained on payment of 10s. each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with two responsible sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

WORTHING LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—DRAINAGE WORKS.—CONTRACTS Nos. 6, 7, and 8. To STONEWARE, SEWER, and DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, PIPE LAYERS, and OTHERS.—The Local Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any of the following contracts:—

CONTRACT No. 6.—For CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETELY FINISHING the MAIN ARTERIAL SEWERS, with the SIDE ENTRANCES and JUNCTIONS, set forth and shown on the plans for the sewerage of the town of Worthing.

CONTRACT No. 7.—For MAKING and SUPPLYING STONEWARE TILES, JUNCTIONS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 8.—For the LAYING of STONEWARE TUBULAR PIPE DRAINS, and other APPARATUS.

The drawings may be examined and copies of the specifications, schedules, and forms of Tender, may be obtained (upon payment of five shillings for each copy), together with any further information, at the Office of the Local Board, No. 5, Bedford-row, Worthing.

Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board, before TWELVE o'clock on the 9th of MAY next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 6, 7, or 8," as the case may be.

N.B. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
WM. HUGH DENNETT, Clerk to the Local Board.

Worthing, April 27, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Sunderland Union being about to ERECT a NEW UNION WORKHOUSE, capable of accommodating 500 inmates, invite the COMPETITION of Excavators, Bricklayers, Masons, Carpenters, Joiners, Plasterers, Plumbers, Glaziers, Slaters, Iron-founders, and Painters, who may be desirous of tendering for the whole or for any portion of the works. Such persons may inspect the drawings and specifications at the Board-room, Register-buildings, No. 10, Holmeside-street West, Sunderland, from the 8th to the 18th of MAY, both inclusive, and may obtain bills of quantities and any information on application to JOHN EDWIN OATES, Esq. Architect, York. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Works," must be sent at or before TWO o'clock on THURSDAY, the 18th MAY, aforesaid to JAMES HILLS, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Sunderland. No pledge is given to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order,
(Signed) N. C. REED, Clerk.

Sunderland, 18th April, 1854.

RUGBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—To SURVEYORS and OTHERS. The Board are in want of a PERSON to fill the office of SURVEYOR and INSPECTOR of NUISANCES, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum. The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and to have a knowledge of surveying, road-making, and engineering. Applications with testimonials carriage paid, must be forwarded to me, addressed to the Chairman of the Local Board of Health, on or before the 6th day of May next. By order of the Board,
C. E. WRATISLAW, Clerk.

Rugby, April 17, 1854.

THE UXBRIDGE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for any of the following WORKS for the WATER-SUPPLY and SEWERAGE of their district, viz.:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For CAST-IRON WATER-PIPES and CASTINGS.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For SLUICE VALVES, FIRE COCKS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For TWO HIGH PRESSURE, EXPANSION STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, &c. &c.

CONTRACT No. 4.—For BUILDING an ENGINE and BOILER HOUSE, Shaft, Reservoir, &c.

CONTRACT No. 5.—For MAKING and COMPLETING a COMPENSATING RESERVOIR, &c.

CONTRACT No. 6.—For MAKING and SINKING a WELL and BORE HOLE.

CONTRACT No. 7.—For the Supply of STONEWARE GLAZED SEWER and DRAIN PIPES, &c.

CONTRACT No. 8.—For CONSTRUCTING certain BRICK SEWERS about 1,000 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 9.—For LAYING SEWER and DRAIN-PIPES, &c. &c.

The specifications and conditions of contract of any of the above may be obtained upon payment of 5s. and drawings and plans inspected by application at the Offices of JAMES PILBROW, Esq. Tottenham, Middlesex, Engineer to the said Board. Sealed Tenders properly endorsed, and addressed to "The Uxbridge District Local Board of Health," must be sent in on or before THURSDAY MORNING, the 11th day of MAY next.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES WOODBRIDGE, Clerk.

Uxbridge, 24th April, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY the 2nd day of MAY, 1854, at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to contract for the LAYING DOWN CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING [illegible] feet or thereabouts of BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, with other works in [illegible] the Southwark bridge-road, Crucifix-lane, [illegible], New-street, William-street, and other streets and places in the several parishes of St. George the Martyr, St. Saviour, Southwark, St. Mary, Bermondsey; St. Mary, Newington, and St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for Twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the said Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 1st MAY next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 21st day of April, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will meet at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MAY now next, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to open TENDERS for the SUPPLY OF MATERIALS and the execution of the DAY JOBBING and MEASURED WORKS of the said Commission, within the limits of the undermentioned districts, viz. Eastern and Western Divisions of the Westminster Sewers and the Holborn Division. The Tenders are to be upon the basis of schedules of prices, and the contract is to be for one year from the date of the contract and bond, subject to determination in the manner stated in the conditions. Parties wishing to submit Tenders may, on payment of 10s. 6d. obtain printed forms with general conditions, particulars, description, schedules, plans, and drawings, on application at No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. No Tender will be received after ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, on the said 9th day of MAY; and any Tender which is not upon the printed form and schedules of the Commissioners, and duly signed by the party or parties tendering, will be rejected. The parties whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into bonds with two responsible sureties, to be bound jointly and severally in the sum of 3,000*l.* for the due performance of their contract respectively. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By the Court, E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square, 27th April, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FREEHOLD LAND and HOUSE SOCIETY.—Painswick-road Estate. The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for EXECUTING the following WORKS on the above estate:—

No. 1.—To include about 7,000 Cubic Yards of Excavation and Levelling, and the Laying of about 2,600 Lineal Yards of Road and Soil Pipe Drainage.

No. 2.—To include the Construction of about 1,100 Lineal Yards of Roads, 18 feet wide; and about 2,200 Lineal Yards of Footpaths.

Tenders to be given separately as above, and the Committee reserve to themselves the option of letting the works in two contracts. They do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. The drawings and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, Mr. JAMES MEDLAND, Clarence-street, Gloucester, on and after THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, between the hours of TEN and SIX. Tenders to be sent in on or before MONDAY, MAY the 8th, addressed to the Committee, and endorsed "Tender for Works, Painswick road, Estate."—By order of the Committee,
JAS. DAWES, Secretary.

6, King-street, Gloucester, April 22nd, 1854.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS, AND OTHERS.

THE BILSTON TOWN COMMISSIONERS are desirous of receiving TENDERS for a LITHOGRAPH of the TOWN SURVEY, the particulars of which may be had on application to Mr. HENRY MARTEN, Market-street, Wolverhampton. Tenders to be sent in on or before SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY, 1854.—By order,
HENRY MARTEN, Engineer to the Commissioners.

CONTRACT No. 5.—The SELBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of an ENGINE HOUSE and BOILER-HOUSE, to be used in connection with the Water Supply of the town. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender (with quantities) may be obtained at my Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 1st of MAY; and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 11th of MAY.

By order of the Board, GEORGE LOWTHER, Clerk.

Selby, April 2 , 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

THE Town-council of Carmarthen are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a RESERVOIR. Parties desirous of Tendering may inspect the plans and specification on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant. Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Reservoir," will be received at the Town-clerk's Office up to MONDAY, the 8th of MAY. By order. GEO. THOMAS, Town-clerk.

Carmarthen, April 1854.

SEWERAGE MANURE.—The Commissioners for Improving the Town of Northampton are desirous of entering into CONTRACT with any person who may be disposed to deodorate and convert into SEWERAGE MANURE the matter flowing from the culverts of the town. The Commissioners would be disposed to deal in a liberal manner with any party who would make a Proposition for the erection of effectual Works necessary for the purpose. Every information respecting the above may be obtained from Mr. MARKHAM, the Clerk to the Commissioners, or Mr. HULL, their Surveyor.

CHR. MARKHAM, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Northampton, April 7, 1854.

HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.

HINGES, LATCHES, HANDLES, &c.

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 16, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being Plate Lead, and the other pure Zinc: it therefore combines the Softness of Zinc with the Durable Quantities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of a very much greater thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc is in no way liable to burning to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet Lead, in consequent much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot super.
No. 12 " "	20	oz.	do. do.
No. 13 " "	24	oz.	do. do.
No. 14 " "	26	oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.

These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS, 19, Wigmore-street, London.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all IRONMONGERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures in lieu of any kind of hurdles, for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability not to be found in combination in any other kind hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Queen's and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gate-head-on-Tyne.
166, Strand, London.
67, Hyde park street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

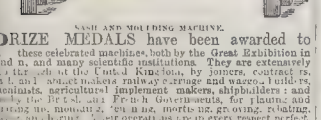
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, beg to the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any other metal.

CHEMISTS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD on the LOWEST TERMS.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.



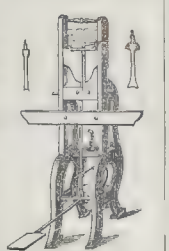
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINE.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific institutions. They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom, by joiners, contractors, cabinet and wood-turners, railway carriage and waggon builders, pianoforte makers, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders and others, for the Royal and French Governments, for planing and grooving, moulding, tenoning, mortising, grooving, rebating, shaping, and boring. Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, and will perform all the ordinary operations of wood-working in the best style and in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost.—Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, 20, Lawton-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's).—J. J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with an Ornamental Iron Casting for Railing, Balcony, Fencing, Palisading, Hurdle, Gate, Verandah, Ornamental Stanchion Panels, Iron Stoves, Grates, Area Gratings, Fly Plates, Bracketing, Palisading, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheel Plates, &c.

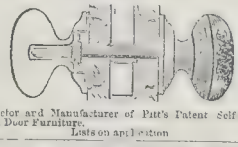
Also the following Goods:—Forge Backs and Troughs, Iron Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c., always in stock.

KIMBERLEY'S Patent Mortising Machine, 12l. each
Kimberley's Patent Flooring Cramps, 25s. and 28s. each
Kimberley's Patent Window Stays and Door Springs
Kimberley's Patent Gas Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges
Kimberley's Registered Fancy Brass, and Shakspearian Brass Foundry
Thousands of these articles are now in daily use.
These well-established Articles to be had from ROBINSON, LANGTON, and CO. 7, Talbot-court, Gracechurch street, London; or from the Patentee, Birmingham.



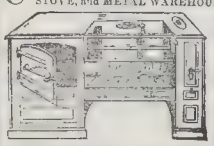
Books of testimonials and references to any extent throughout the United Kingdom can be given.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler, 30 32 34 inch. 23s. 26s. 32s. 35s.
Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 42 inch.
54s. 56s. 58s. 68s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 6d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.		
	11d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard.		
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.					
G G Gutters	5		6 inch.		
	1s. 4d.		1s. 6d. per yard.		
Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1½	1¾	2	2½	3 inch, and larger.
	19s. 6d.	19s.	19s.	17s. 6d.	17s. per cwt.

Cut Biled Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s. Cut Lath, 11s. 6d.

Patent Line	3	4	5	6	
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot

6 inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindle, 3s. 6d. each. Light Line and Register Mitch, 14s. per cwt.
Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 1s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock road, City-road, London, manufacturers of Patent Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and all descriptions of Machinery for the above trades, complete and manufactures of Iron Bedsteads, Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, &c., Iron Girders, Columns, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, and all kinds of Smiths' Work on the most reasonable terms. Also Manufacturers of Boilers and every description of Sheet Iron Work, Tanks, Cisterns, and Coppersmiths' Work. Estimates given for Steam Engines and Machinery.—N.B. Improved Vice Grips. Machine Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade to the inspection of his immense stock of Ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 3s. Ditto, Scotch, 6s. per cwt.
Best Patent sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tube, and Copper Wire Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Curtain-poles, Rings and Lacquered Cane Tube for Picture Rails, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superfine Rolled Brass for Engravers. Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Iron, Metal, &c. &c.
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental Hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for balcony and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc. Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 6l. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 300 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.
CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c. is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The latches are particularly neat and portable.
CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.
CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.
CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON. TUPPER and CARR, Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY, Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or crimped, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS, REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE; BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 8, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART, (LATE JOHN H. PORTER), IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON. (IMPROVED PROCESS.) JOHN SYMONDS and CO. WORKS GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Hoods, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct. Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES, a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BIDDLE, Nail Manufacturer and General Factor, Broad-street, BIRMINGHAM, or at 16, Great Shand-street, LONDON.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.—FOR SALE, about TWO TONS of these NAILS, very slightly damaged, at a considerable reduction from the maker's prices. Sizes, 4 inch, and 1¼ inch. Apply to R. T. SMITH, 30, Blackfriars-road.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSNAM and Co. beg to call the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines, and the economy in the use of which all purchasers are sure to find it. Improved Circular saws, of any size, applicable to Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Forge and Engine Work, Patent Axletrees, &c. &c.
STEWARTS PATENT GAS TUBES. WATER PIPES.
Price No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety on view upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-pence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas Meters. Upwards of 1,000 in use. Testimonials at the Works, 149, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hamp-stead-road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brick-work; Warm Air Apparatus, &c.—Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

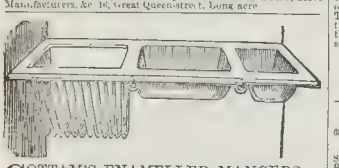
WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Rogers, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bloxam showed that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming ancient churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation, with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and Co. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK: also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, soot doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Stonework-iron bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating a twelfth of an ounce of cold water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by it-self only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stoves, or wharf-sand are not used thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above. It is in operation at Messrs. Piper and Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vegan, Son, and Raymond, Bookhead, and several bankers, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply, per post to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

PURE WARM AIR STOVES of any power required, from that for a dwelling-house up to a large church, and in many cases equal in the cost as well as in the consumption of fuel than any hot-water apparatus, are erected and their efficiency guaranteed by CUTLER and SONS, Stove Manufacturers, &c. 16, Great Queen-street, Long acre



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.
Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames street.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE-FITTINGS, Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized.—These Fittings possess the latest improvements, and are superior to any hitherto manufactured. (Patent dated 20th of October, 1853.) Stable furniture of every description.—JAMES BARTON, Ironmonger, &c. Manufactory and Warehouse, 370, Oxford street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.
CAUTION.—Other stable-fittings of this description, assuming to possess all the latest improvements registered and patented, are fictitious.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lamb-th, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 32s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 45s. per foot; Rain-pipes, 3 in. 6d. per foot; Gutters, 4 in. 4d. per foot, and in proportion. Chimney-shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbe Zinc, 42s. Zinc Paint and Metallic Plates. A Prize Medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.
Agent and Maker of BLOUNT'S PATENT SMOKE VENTS.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts.
RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY. FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.
All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.
JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

FOR SALE, a pair of IRON GATES, 7 feet high, 7 feet wide, ramped top rails, wrought-iron frame, cast bars, spear pattern, with about 50 feet run of railing to match, 4 feet 6 inches high. Also a good MAHOGANY SHOP-FRONT SASH and SHUTTERS, 9 feet 5 inches high, 8 feet wide, nearly new. Apply to J. GREENWOOD, 10, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.—All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GAS WORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

JOHN WALKER, CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gillbrook, Birkenhead,
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 64, Gracechurch-street.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Stations and Casinos,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.
This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.
The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or cast iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.
Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.
Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE.—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against
EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS. DAVIDSON AND SON.
Gentlemen, At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a street yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNERS SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.
27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb 22, 1854.
MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool;
London Depôt, 47a, Moorgate street, City

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
63, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,
Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.
Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornaments Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes Wheels, Pinions, Lathe and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.
A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.
Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra cotta.
Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.
GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c
THE following are the present Prices of IRONMONGERY, at WILLING and CO.'S, 26, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, all other articles in the same proportion for cash.
Cut Clasp, 1½ 6d.; 7x4—9d.; 10x1—1s. 7d.; 20d.—2s. 4d. per 1,000
Patent Lin., No. 2, 3s. 6d.; No. 4, 7s.; No. 5, 8s. per gross.
6 in. Mortise Locks, Brass Furniture, 3s. 3d. each.
6 in. ditto ditto, China Furniture, 3s. 6d. each.
Bottom Springs for Swing Doors, 1½ in. 21s. each.
Cast Butts, 2 in. 1s. 0½d.; 3½ in. 1s. 4d.; 3 in. 2s. per dozen.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, and OTHERS.—The Advertisers are wishing to purchase a quantity of CAST IRON SCRAPS. Pieces of castings, too large for putting in the cupola, would not be rejected, but would be bought at their highest value. Apply, either personally or by letter, to Mr SMITH, 283, Oxford street, London.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—F. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Abattoirs, Caen, and at 6, Red Lion-street, Borough-market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BELDHAM, and Co., Caen, Autigny, and General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London. Goods delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camberwell-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, grate, and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge. Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARRIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Extensive Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

SERPENTINE MARBLE of choice quality ON SALE, in blocks and slabs, at moderate prices.
THOMAS JACKSON, Commercial road, Pimlico.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verde antique, &c. Portland, Bath, Chilli, Park spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.—THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. WM. HUSTLER, Proprietor.

J. B. WHITE and BROTHERS beg to draw the attention of Marble Masons and others to their large Stock of Vein and Sicilian Slab, the finest in London.—Millbank-street, Westminster.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimney-pieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 112, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 13, Trinity-square, Tower hill, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of the finest quality, in the largest blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have also executed the French Museum, Ante and Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Hertfordshire and Hertfordshire, the Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street, also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marble the PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his process, in which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his estimable invention, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately "LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear. N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Exported without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
(DEPOTS.)
Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.... BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.
List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto: rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1801.

CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Paviors, and Stone Merchants, to their stock of YORKSHIRE PAVING, and general assortment of stone goods, which are offered at the current prices, and on their usual terms of credit.

RUBBED YORK PAVING.—A large quantity FOR SALE, at Bridge-wharf, Millbank, Westminster.

BATH STONE.—HENRY STONE begs to inform Builders, Contractors, and Others, that he still continues to supply the best BOX HILL GROUND, and Lodge Stile COMBE DOWN STONE, on the most reasonable terms.

H. S. also begs to call particular attention to a Quarry he has lately opened on Hampton-down, near Bath, where he has some beds of Soft White Stone, of a very superior quality, and adapted for either exterior or interior purposes.

Ashlar and Sawn Range Stone cut to order. Cargoes shipped and delivered to any part round the coast.

Residence, Widcombe, Bath.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.—ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scalliet Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stone-work for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

A PORTLAND-STONE ELLIPTIC PORTICO, with steps, &c. complete, is FOR SALE. It has Fluted columns and is much enriched: is adapted for a large mansion, and is as good as new.—May be seen at the residence of the late Duke of Brunswick, Wandsworth-road, near Nine Elms.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

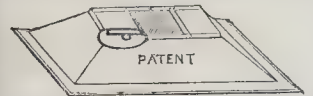
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

GRAVEL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, about 500 Yards of excellent clean GRAVEL, fit for roads or concrete (part screened). Inquire on the Premises, No. 28, Piccadilly.

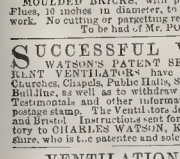
SLATE-SAWING MACHINE.—FOR SALE, a very superior large-size SLATE-SAWING and GROOVING MACHINE, on the self-acting principle; requires only one man to work it, and will cut 12 inches of thick slate per minute.—Can be seen, and particulars had, of C. T. CHRISTIE, Millwright and Engineer, and Inventor and Manufacturer of the Improved Self-acting Slate Sawing Machines, 19, Broad street, Lambeth; and 113, Vauxhall-walk.

POWERFUL SCREW JACK.—TO BE SOLD, a SCREW JACK, with 3½-inch screw, on the best principle, together with the remaining stock and implements of a Builder, either in a lot or separately to suit purchasers.—Apply to C. J. KNIGHT, 3, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate.

IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION of CHIMNEYS, by building in a Contractor and Register at the commencement of the Flue—covering in the Flue at the top and inserting Mouth-pieces for the horizontal escape of the smoke.



The CHIMNEY CONTRACTOR and REGISTER is Iron. The Register acts horizontally, and when the Chimney is not in use admits of being perfectly closed. It is of easy action, cannot get out of order, and is cleanly, as there is no space for the deposit of soot. By this mode the Register of Stoves is done away with, which formed a complete harbour for soot, and occasionally ignited, so that it was not only dirty but dangerous; and it may be added, that by detaching the register from the stove, greater scope for clearance and design will be given in that article. A Chimney-bar is required where the openings exceed 2 feet 3 inches in width.



The HORIZONTAL MOUTH-PIECES for the escape of smoke stand out before the external surface, are so formed as to divert the wind, and prevent down draught. The covering in the flues at the top abolishes the chimney pot, keeps the flue dry, and preserves the stoves from injury.

Contractor and Register, each, 15s.

Mouth-pieces, per pair, 5s

To be had of the Manufacturers, Messrs. PARRY & SON, 165, Golden lane, St. Luke's.

MOULDED BRICKS, with perfect Quarters, for Circular Flues, 10 inches in diameter, to bond in with the general Brickwork. No cutting or pargetting required.

To be had of Mr. POCOCK, Battersea.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every Kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

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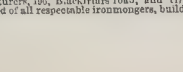
Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an



EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d. These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants, and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required. HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 105, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

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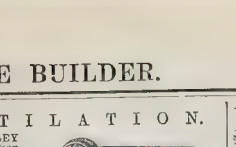

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CIRCULAR ARNOTT VENTILATORS,

which are more sightly than the square ones in general use, much less liable to get out of order, and the flaps, being hung from the top, do not admit any smoke caused by down draught.

Price, bronzed, from 6s. 6d.

D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

BRICK-MAKING MACHINES.—CLAYTON'S PATENT.—To CONTRACTORS, BRICK-MAKERS, and EXPORTERS

TESTIMONIALS.

"Bury, Lancashire, April 11, 1854

"SIR, In reply to your inquiries respecting the working and results of your Patent Brick Machine, I beg to say it entirely meets with my approbation, and does more work and better than I expected; I am now making upwards of 19,000 per day, with a set of men that never worked in a brickfield before, or even saw the machine; in another week's practice, I hope to get 3,000 more out of it per diem; I have no hesitation in saying it is the best machine extant, and I intend ordering another. Send me one of your Patent Brick Presses, same size mould as before.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) "JOHN R. FRITH, Contractor."

"To Mr. Henry Clayton, London."

"Ayuho, Northamptonshire, April 19th, 1854

"SIR,—We have been working your Patent Brick Machine with one horse, for the last month at intervals, and have made a large quantity of superior bricks. We are satisfied with the simplicity and strength of it, and have no doubt it is capable of fulfilling all your statements respecting it.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) "JAMES BROWN,"

"Mr. H. Clayton, London."

"Manchester, April 18th, 1854.

"SIR,—Numerous brickmakers and contractors in this neighbourhood having asked our opinion of your Patent Brick-making Machine (with a view of establishing the same machinery in their own establishments, if found economical and efficient), and hearing there was one at work so near us we have much pleasure to inform you (and through you many of our friends who value our opinion) that we have this day seen your machine in full operation at the yard of Mr J. Jn. Frith, Bury, Lancashire, which does its work admirably, producing bricks of a quality most decidedly superior to those made by hand labour, and is now turning out nearly 20,000 per day, with a set of men which we found were almost strangers to a brickyard—thus further proving the value and simplicity of your invention.

"We are, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) "RICHMOND, CHANDLER, and CO.

"Agricultural Engineers."

"To Mr. Henry Clayton, London."

The above Machines may be inspected, and Illustrated Catalogues obtained, at the Manufactory, Atlas Works, Upper Parkpiace, Forest-square, London

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Maccle-field-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METAL," is the sole property right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 681, of the Great Exhibition, on the Manufactories known so long as "The Potteries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative species of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111.—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White, of the best quality, suitable for chimney-shafts, ridge cresls, cornices, and mouldings of every description, STUDENHAM, IPSWICH

N.B. Builders furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—Stocks, 8s.; Place, 9s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.

February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

WHITE, SUFFOLK, and RED FACING BRICKS, Kent, Grey Stocks, Malm Fronts, Shippers, &c. Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand

BRICKS and DRAINING TILES.—A large quantity of the above are now ON SALE, consisting of excellent hard burnt Stocks, Seconds, &c. Also deep-coloured well burnt red bricks, suitable for facing or other purposes. Agricultural draining tiles in any quantity. Apply on the premises, at the Eastwood Brick and Tile Works, adjoining the goods station of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, Brentwood, Essex. The above materials will be placed, free of extra charge, into the trucks of the Railway Company on the siding which enters the works, at the goods station, and will be forwarded to any of the stations on the Eastern Counties or North Eastern lines at 1s. per ton per mile, 1,000 bricks being considered as equivalent to 2¼ tons.

BRICKS, PANTILES, &c.—J. and C. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, beg to offer BRICKS at 35s. per 1,000, PANTILES, at 45s. 6d. per 1,000; FLOOR BRICKS and 6-inch PAVINGS, at 40s. each prices—Delivered at Bishopsgate Station, London. All kinds of DRAIN-PIPES.

HOUSE ASHES and BREEZE and GAS ASHES FOR SALE, in any quantity.—Apply to J. A. SMITH, Great Northern Wharf, Fore-street, Lambeth. ONE MILLION of BEST KENTISH GREY STOCKS ready for delivery, by barge, at a low price, for cash.

BURNT BALLAST for SALE at Parkhouse, Barnsbury, is 6d. per yard.—Apply to Mr. WRIGGLESWORTH, on the ground.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND CAPITALISTS

TO BE DISPOSED OF, on advantageous terms, the LEASE and PLANT of a BRICKFIELD, now doing a good business.—For particulars inquire of Mr. JOSEPH SAWYER, Accountant, 173, Fenchurch-street, London.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c. Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest and the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in hand for export.—South-wark-place Wharf, Bankside

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices as under, for cash.

1-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		1-inch White, 16s. per square.	
¼-inch	18s. "	¼-inch	17s. "
1-inch "	22s. "	1-inch "	21s. "

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load.

Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER for SALE.—A quantity of winter-felled OAK, of various dimensions; also a number of Oak Ash, Chestnut, and Birch poles, well adapted for fencing purposes, which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to A. BLACK, Sundridge-park Farm, Bromley, Kent.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary Additional charge of 20 per cent on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH BOARDING, of the first description. Also an extensive stock of Dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Panelled Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Cills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico. L. ation.

IMPORTANT to CABINET-MAKERS, &c. TO BE SOLD, very cheap, on board the *John Redding* (now lying in the East India Docks), TEN well-seasoned TRUNKS of CYPRUS, from Morton's Bay, fit for veneering.

N.B. A polished specimen to be seen on board.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road. RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.

Norway and Swede Timber, from 7s. per load.

Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 8s. per load.

Clear Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 9d. per 12 feet.

Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.

Christiana Battens, Yellow 3s. 10d.; White, 6d. per 12 feet.

Petersburg and Riga Planks, from 16 to 10 per 12 feet.

Prepared Floor Boards, ¾ in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d. per square.

"	"	¾	"	18s.	"	16s.	"
"	"	¾	"	22s. 6d.	"	21s. 6d.	"
"	"	1¼	"	29s. 6d.	"	24s. 6d.	"

All other kinds of wood goods, at equally reasonable prices, for Cash. N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of May.

TO FANCY WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method. For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street (adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills), Chelsea.

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PATENT METAL CAPPED AND BRACED PAINTING AND ARTIST BRUSHES.

Manufactory, 17, COLLEGE HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

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J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, ready or in peals.

TUNED by MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers and regged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO CHOOSE FROM. HEAL and SON'S Stock comprises handsomely Japanned and Brass-mounted Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cribs and Cots, of new and elegant designs; Mahogany, Birch, and Walnut-tree Bedsteads, of the soundest and best manufacture, many of them fitted with Furniture complete. A large assortment of Servants' and Portable Bedsteads. They have also every variety of Furniture for the complete furnishing of a Bedroom. HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED and PRICED CATALOGUE of BEDS, BEDDING, and BEDDING, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

THE BUILDER.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXVIII. for JULY is this day

CONTENTS:

I. LAFAYETTE AND BURKE.
II. SOUTH'S COMMONPLACE BOOK.
III. THE WILTON FAMILY.
IV. THE FRENCH EMPIRE.
V. COLONIAL LAW—GUIANA.
VI. THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.
VII. THE WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
VIII. NEW WORKS ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.
IX. THE CONSTITUTION.

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MURRAY'S BRITISH CLASSICS. The new Volume of this Series of Standard Editions of English Authors for the Library, CHEVALIER JOHN'S Life and Principles, Works, and Writings of Lord the Art of Printing Work, will be ready early in May.

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GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE	6,677.	St. James's Chronicle	2,844
		Morning Post	2,779
Era	5,809	Sun	2,513
Weekly Times	5,691	Morning Chronicle	2,464
Magnet	4,—	Britannia	2,362
Examiner	3,654	Express	2,295
Mark-lane Express	4,500	Leader	2,240
Evening Mail	4,488	Herapath's Journal	2,090
Field	4,400	John Bull	2,020
Globe	4,200	Weekly News	1,926
Morning Herald	4,141	United Service Gazette	1,910
Daily News	3,910	Railway Times	1,708
Guardian	3,764	Atlas	1,641
Economist	3,487	Standard	1,579
British Banner	3,298	Naval & Military Gazette	1,456
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BUILDING LAND TO LET, at very low ground-rents for one or more years, close to Regent's-park, and have a frontage of 70 feet to Prince's-hill, New Finchley-road, for the erection of eight-roomed houses, for which there is a great demand in that locality, and would readily let or sell. There are plans for two sizes of houses, for which a number of houses, also some with great depth behind, where work shops or public establishments might be erected.—For plans and particulars apply to F. BILOART, 9, Harrington-square.

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NEAR the VICTORIA-PARK.—Building Ground (well drained) TO BE LET in the vicinity of the above, suitable for first-class houses and shops; term, eighty-five years; money will be advanced if required.—For particulars apply to Mr. WILSON, 27, Brunswick-place, City-road.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITE of SIX ACRES on the RIVER THAMES.—TO BE SOLD or LET on BUILDING LEASES, together or in plots, 6 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, at Hampton-wick, on the river, between Teddington Lock and Kingston. This is well worthy the attention of capitalists, being adapted, from the advantages of its situation and soil, for any building purpose whatever.—Apply to THOMAS JOHNSTON, Esq. Solicitor, 5, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

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THE ST. MARGARET'S ESTATE, RICHMOND.—The magnificent Mansion and pictures of Park at ST. MARGARET'S, opposite Richmond Gardens, may be viewed, and cards, for admission, obtained, by the nobility and gentry, on the days of the Thames has been fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 7th of JUNE. Cards will be forwarded on application to CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary, Offices, 3, Norfolk-street, Strand, April 15, 1854.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE, 1854.—It is intended to Open the Crystal Palace and Park at the end of MAY, after which they will be open Daily, Sundays excepted.

The following are the arrangements for the admission of the public:—

FIVE SHILLING DAYS.—On Saturdays the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, to tickets of 5s. each, and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.

HALF-CROWN DAYS.—On Fridays the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, to tickets of 2s. 6d. each, and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.

SHILLING DAYS.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays will be shilling days. At these a payment of a shilling will admit the public, or tickets entitling the holder to admission to the Palace and Park, and also to conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway, from London-bridge station to the Palace and back, will be issued at the following prices:

Including first-class carriage	2s. 6d.
Including second ditto	2s. 0d.
Including third ditto	1s. 6d.

CHILDREN.—Children under twelve years of age will be admitted at half the above prices.

SUNDAYS.—The Palace and Park will be opened on Mondays, at Nine o'clock; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at Ten o'clock, a.m.; and on Fridays and Saturdays, at Twelve o'clock, and close every day an hour before sunset.

OPENING DAY.—The opening will take place about the end of May. The precise day will be announced as early as possible. On that occasion season tickets will be admitted.

SEASON TICKETS.—Season tickets will be issued at two guineas each to admit the proprietor to the Palace and Park on the day of opening, and all other days when the building is open to the public.

Season tickets, to include conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway from London-bridge to the Palace and back, without further charge, will be issued at four guineas each, subject to the regulations of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, by which these tickets will be available only for trains from London and the Palace, on such days as it is open to the public, and will not be available for any intermediate stations.

Non-transferable will be transferable or available except to the person whose signature it bears.

FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.—Members of the same family who reside together will have the option of taking season tickets for their own use, with or without railway conveyance, on the following reduced terms:—

Families taking two tickets will be entitled to 10 per cent. discount on the gross amount paid for such tickets; taking three tickets, to a discount of 15 per cent.; taking four tickets, to a discount of 20 per cent.; and for six tickets and upwards, to a discount of 25 per cent. Families claiming the above reduction on obtaining them, it must apply in the accompanying form; but this regulation will be available only to the persons named in such application. Printed forms of application may be had at the Office, 3, Adelaide-place, and at the other offices for tickets.

Season tickets will entitle to admission from the opening day till the 30th April, 1855.

Applications may be made for season tickets at the Offices of the Company, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge. Season tickets, as soon as ready, will be delivered in the order in which the applications have been made, at the offices of the Company, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and 2, Regent-street; and at the Crystal Palace; also at Mr. Sams', 1, St. James's-street; Mr. Mitchell's, Bond-street, Westerton's Library, Knightsbridge. The tickets to include conveyance by railway will be delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Brighton Railway London-bridge.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS.—All the general provisions and regulations mentioned above are to be understood as being subject to such special provisions, regulations, and bye-laws on the part of the Railway Company and the Palace Company as may be found necessary, from time to time, to regulate the traffic, and to meet special occasions and circumstances which may from time to time arise.—By order of the Board, G. GROVE, Secretary.

Adelaide Place, London-bridge, April 13, 1854.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.

To G. Grove, Esq. Secretary, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

Sir,—Be good enough to forward me [ ] Family Season Tickets for myself and the following members of my family, who are all residing with me.

Yours obediently,

Name .....
Address .....
Designation .....

Christian Name.	Surname.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES OF FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.

WITHOUT CONVEYANCE BY RAILWAY.		INCLUDING CONVEYANCE BY RAILWAY.	
Two tickets	£3 16 0	Two tickets	£7 11 6
Three	5 8 0	Three	10 14 6
Four	6 15 0	Four	13 9 0
Five	7 17 6	Five	15 15 0
Six	8 16 0	Six	18 18 0
Seven	11 0 6	Seven	22 1 6
Eight	12 12 0	Eight	25 4 0
Nine	14 3 6	Nine	28 7 0
Ten	15 15 0	Ten	31 10 0

Note.—The above application must be addressed to the Secretary, as above named, accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of the tickets asked for, according to the above schedule, in favour of GEORGE FASSON, 3, Adelaide-place. Cheques must be drawn on a banker, and be crossed with the words "Union Bank of London." And no application, unless so accompanied, will be attended to.

PURE GAS.—TO GAS COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.

PATENT for the PURIFICATION of GAS.—A cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia, and the removal of the bi-sulphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance of gas burning) has been given up in despair. Only remove both these impurities, and when taken from the purifiers the bi-sulphuret of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The light of the gas is increased in proportion, to its thorough purification. The proprietors of this patent are now ready to grant licenses for its use; terms, and directions for the employment of clay, may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITAKER, Agent to the Patentees, Gas Works, Wakefield.

The Builder.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

WITH respect to the discussion of the drainage question at the Institute of British Architects, we had proposed delaying our report until its close. The occurrence of the Easter recess and of the general meeting, however, will prevent the renewal of the subject for a time, and we therefore proceed to give some particulars of what has been already said. After the reading of the paper, on the first evening,—

Mr. Garling (Fellow) said he considered pipe *sewers* to be both defective and unscientific for the metropolis or for any large town, as the sewers for such places ought to be large enough to enable workmen to enter, and examine and cleanse them. A 12-inch pipe sewer had been lately made in Hatton-garden about 1,000 feet long, intended for the drainage of the houses as well as for the surface. This size he considered vastly too small, even to carry off the water from the area it was constructed to drain. For in a thunder storm, such as sometimes occurred, and which, therefore, ought to be provided for, sufficient water might fall in one hour to fill such an aperture completely full for a length upwards of three miles long. The liability to fracture of pipes used as *sewers* was another objection to the system for the drainage of any large city, from the difficulty of ascertaining the exact place of the defect. The drainage of houses by pipes, assuming a separate drain to each, was less objectionable; but even in house drains a pipe 6 inches bore was not ordinarily large enough. He thought there could be no doubt that small drains became stopped up much more frequently than large ones; and he believed that the water ordinarily flowing in from closets and sinks was not sufficient to cleanse the small drains commonly used. He knew an instance of a small drain, only 10 feet long, which was connected with a 4½-inch soldered soil and rain-water pipe, being choked up for some months, notwithstanding there was a head of water standing 45 feet high in the pipe, and when the drain was opened the water flowed from the opening like a fountain, spouting up 7 or 8 feet, and yet it had not been able to force its passage through this short length of small drain. Again, there was an absolute necessity for the admission of air into drains or the water would not flow: this may be by an air-vent having communication with the external air as high up as possible, to avoid smell, or else with the sewer, which latter some might think strange. Pipes should always have proper flanges at the junction bedded in brickwork in cement. One objection to pipe drains was, that in case of a defect it was difficult to discover its exact position without breaking up perhaps the entire drain, or great part of it; and therefore a cemented brick drain, or a drain covered with slate or stone, was preferable in that respect; and this remark of course applied equally to pipe *sewers*. With regard to back drainage he quite agreed with the arguments urged by Mr. Boulnois; and a further objection was to be found in the fact that what was an area or a back garden at present, might hereafter, and perhaps very soon, be built upon, and converted into a house or warehouse; and, therefore, a drain properly placed there as an external drain at one time, would afterwards become an internal one. Nearly thirty years ago he had himself advocated in a public journal many parts of the system recently proposed. He had then declared that no sewerage whatever ought to go into the Thames at any place above Grays; that on the north side of the river there should be a main sewer—say from Chelsea to Grays Reach; that at or about Chelsea there should be large tidal reservoirs to be filled at high water, and at about two-thirds ebb this water should be used occasionally for the purpose of flushing the sewers; and that two large reservoirs should be formed at Grays, apart from all dwelling-houses, where the sewerage should be alternately, first in one and then in the other, decomposed by chemical means, and removed in barges.

Mr. Haywood, surveyor to the City Sewers Commissioners, with reference first to the question of main sewers, stated, that he was not a thoroughgoing advocate for brick sewers alone, having himself used and intending still to use pipes; but he did so only to the extent to which, in his opinion, pipes might properly be applied, and not to the extent of the telescopic system, as it might be termed. And in this he differed with many advocates of the tubular system. He considered that every town should be judged of by its own conditions, and that the main streets of all towns of ordinary size should have sewers large enough for men to enter, the minor streets being left to the judgment of the engineer. It was necessary that sewers, or ducts of some kind, should be provided for carrying off rain-water or storm-water, house drainage and subsoil drainage: the latter was a most important point, because a dry basement was a most invaluable advantage; and it was almost as important that a house should be dry as that it should be free from smells. The question of the best mode of accomplishing all the desired objects was in reality how this could be most economically performed, for it might be done in two or three ways. Some persons advocated three sets of sewers for this purpose. He thought, however, that as a new theory could not be tested for many years, until it was so, a brick sewer, large enough for men to enter, which had been found to answer all the purposes, as being the most simple, was the best. He was convinced that a brick sewer would be found to answer every purpose that could be effected by two or three sets of pipes. Sewers ought to be monumental in their character, and if constructed in our day, none of us ought to expect to see them replaced by new ones. A sewer, whether of brick or pipe, so small that a man could not enter it, should never be employed in such a street. That brick sewers would drain the subsoil effectually might be illustrated by the fact that throughout the city generally they had been able to lower the surface of the water in the gravel as much as 6 or 8 feet; and the basements of many houses, which twenty-five years ago had been almost useless, were now available for the stowage of the most costly materials, such as silks and other goods, and numerous other purposes. He believed the rateable value of the property thus gained was not less than from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* a year. He had built about 120 or 130 pipe sewers, and having used extreme care in their construction he had only had one breakage. With regard to the breakage of pipes, of course that could be obviated, as it would be very easy to make pipes strong enough for all purposes, and the breakage of pipes could not be well alleged as a reason for not using them. He had had two or three trifling stoppages in his pipe sewers, and recently there had been one of a serious nature in Leadenhall-market, a place, the surface of which, of course, could not be broken up with impunity, or without causing great inconvenience. He had opened the sewer in three places, in a length of 135 feet, but had not broken the pipes. It was doubtful whether that sewer could ever be restored to its integrity again. If he might be permitted to allude to published books, he would refer to a blue-book which contained a diagram of the sewer in Holborn, which was within his jurisdiction. In the first place the sewer in this diagram was placed upside down; and further it appeared that a diagram was shown to a witness, who was asked two or three extraordinary leading questions, with a view to show that the brick sewer in Holborn was five or six times the necessary size; because a pipe of the size shown would carry off all the water of Holborn; but the party had forgotten, or probably did not know, that it was intended to carry off, not only the Holborn water and foul matter, but that of a large area adjacent. There was a curious general advocacy of the tubular system in this blue-book, with a vast amount of theorising on this subject, which, if it proved anything, would prove that a 2-inch pipe was large enough for any house of a moderate size. The size, however, of a drain, must be determined by practice. Ventilation of sewers was absolutely necessary, otherwise they would ventilate themselves into the houses. The plan of ventilating into the centre of the street, although a bad one, was, perhaps, the best that could be adopted at present, as it brought the stream of foul air where it could be the easiest diluted and carried off. With regard to ventilating by the rain-water pipes, he had found it to answer, although many complaints were made of smell being perceptible in the houses through such mode of ventilation: where the foul air had been conveyed above the chimney-stacks, it appeared in certain conditions of the atmosphere that the effluvium descended again. This was rather a medical question whether it would be better to ventilate in the centre of the street or by the people's dwellings, and for himself he was in favour of employing flues; and he thought that a compulsory measure (such as appeared to be getting fashionable), to make manufacturers allow the use of their flues and tall chimneys for the purpose of ventilating the sewers, might be introduced with advantage; but he said nothing as to the justice of such a measure. Back drainage in this metropolis, he considered, would be fraught with the greatest inconvenience.

In resuming the discussion at the following meeting, the hon. secretary read a communication from Mr. Thomas Morris, architect, suggesting the applicability of syphon sewers to at least the surface drainage, so as to enable the rain-water flowing from high situations to be passed through depressed localities, and finally discharged at the level of some given channel. The writer said he suggested some years ago to the Commissioners of Sewers, that after the water had been allowed to find its way down to a suitable level by the simple law of gravitation, means for its further progress should be provided by pipes, similar to those of the water companies, which, within limits of height well known to every architect, would allow of such undulations as the intervening surface might require.

Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Sewers' Commission, after some observations on statements in this journal, on the tone of which we have already commented, proceeded to set forth his views at considerable length. He said, without entering upon a crusade against pipe sewers, he would state what the Commissioners of Sewers, with his entire concurrence and recommendation, were now doing. During the last year they executed about twenty-two miles of public brick sewers and six miles of pipe sewers, whilst private individuals had executed about twelve miles of brick sewers, and about eighty-five miles of pipe sewers and drains,—making a total of nearly thirty-five miles of brick sewers, and nearly ninety-two miles of pipe sewers and drains. This statement would show that the Commissioners did not advocate any exclusive system, but that, under certain circumstances, and for minor branch sewers, they considered pipe sewers advantageous. The old practice of brick sewers led to a large expenditure, but did not end in failures, nor produce disease; whereas if the use of the modern pipe was carried beyond its proper limits, failures and obstructions occurred, together with an amount of injury to the public health, which could not be estimated by pounds, shillings, and pence. Some of the new theorists on drainage announced their systems as the most "economical and efficient;" but "the cheapest and best house in London" was generally neither the cheapest nor the best; and a system of drainage which might be most expensive in the first instance might be the cheapest in the end. It had been strongly asserted that pipes, or small sewers, were self-cleansing, whereas large or brick sewers had a sluggish flow, and became, in fact, merely elongated cesspools. He could state most positively from experience that this was not the case. It was true that some of the large sewers in London were not self-cleansing, but this was because they were situated in low and flat districts, with their outlets pent up for eight hours at a time by the tide; but from their size they were easily entered

and cleansed by workmen, and certainly pipe sewers in the same situations would allow deposit to be made in the same ratio. In fact, taking the best and most modern forms of brick and pipe sewers of the last ten years, and laying them side by side with a tolerable fall under exactly the same circumstances, he could assert that the self-cleansing powers of both would be equal. The representations in "Blue Books" of brick sewers half filled with deposit were drawn from old sewers without sufficient water flowing through them, many of them now abandoned, and were not fair representations of the existing state of the London sewers. All sewers became in time covered internally with a slimy surface, which produced an equality of smoothness between bricks and pipes, and in execution the bottom of a brick sewer could be made more uniformly smooth, and consequently less likely to create an obstruction than a pipe with numerous joints. Comparing 4-inch with 6-inch pipes, the speaker applied the theory of the proportion of area to frictional surface, and contended that the scouring power in the former when three parts full would be practically the same as in the latter when half full; and that the 6-inch pipe had an advantage in allowing small substances to pass, which in the smaller pipes would remain and become the nucleus of an obstruction. It had been said that many towns were successfully drained by small pipe sewers. Now he had been directed to visit some of these places, namely, Barnard Castle, Tottenham, Rugby, St. Thomas's, Exeter, and Sandgate; and he found that the pipes had been laid down only two or three years, and in no case had the drainage been completed, whereas it was obviously necessary to have the experience of a system for at least five to six years before it could be called successful. Again, in those towns which were represented as entirely drained by pipe sewers, he found there was the former system still in use for surface and subsoil drainage; the modern one, of pipes, draining the houses only. At Sandgate two-thirds of the main lines had required to be taken up in consequence of stoppages. On the subject of combined back drainage he admitted that there were circumstances in which it might be economical and advantageous; but as a general rule applied to London, it would be neither the cheapest nor the best system. Whether separate or combined house-drainage were adopted, a sewer in the middle of the street for the surface drainage was essential in all large towns, whatever might suffice from mere country roads; and this point, though it materially affected the question of economy, had been overlooked by the advocates of back drainage. In the separate drainage system, each house-drain could be probed from the common sewer, without interfering with the adjoining houses in any respect. He further adverted to the difficulty arising from the conflicting interests of different owners, which would prevent the removal of obstructions without the exercise of the legal powers vested in the commissioners; and likewise referred to the frequent erection of workshops or warehouses in the rear of houses, which would render back drainage further objectionable. As to the breaking of pipe sewers, he was of opinion that the manufacture of pipes had been greatly improved, and that they might be made strong enough to bear any amount of pressure; although, of course, the cost was increased by the additional thickness. He considered the half socket as the best kind of joint. As to the ventilation of sewers, he found that pipes from them carried above the roofs of houses were liable to the escape of effluvium by leakage, or that the smell was brought down to the windows by eddy currents in certain states of the atmosphere. He believed that a system of ventilation by furnaces, as adopted in mines, would be the best plan; but that in the meantime the present system of ventilation, through gratings into the middle of the street, was the best plan that had been practised.

Mr. Burnell, C.E. was sorry to observe that Lord Shaftesbury had praised in the House of Lords the system of sewerage adopted in Paris. The fact, however, was, that there was no sewerage, in one sense of the word, in that city: and although a few houses and hospitals were said to have their sewage conveyed into the main drains, this practice rendered private parties liable to heavy penalty, which the municipality rigidly enforced. The whole extent of the main drains executed in Paris up to the year 1852 was about ninety miles, whereas the Commissioners of Sewers in our own metropolis had executed thirty-five miles in one year. All the sewers of Paris were large enough to allow a man to enter, the bottoms were segmental, and the minimum fall was about 2 in 1,000. But in Paris there were cesspools beneath *every house*, and although great care and superintendence was exercised in their construction, and excellent materials were used (*meulière and hydraulic lime*), the filtration from the cesspools was so considerable that the well waters had been pronounced by chemists to be unfit for the ordinary purposes of life. Any person who had walked the streets of Paris at night could not have failed to discover that all these cesspools were necessarily opened occasionally. Mr. Burnell added, that it was too much the practice in Blue Books and with Boards of Health to assume when any convenient phrase or formula had been hit upon that it expressed a fact. Thus the terms "self-cleansing sewers" and "sewers of deposit" had been much used; but a sewer was a passive object, and consequently these expressions were as erroneous in grammar as they were repugnant to common sense. The expressions "hill-top" and "valley" water were exposed to the same comment. The Board of Health had laid it down as one of these *formulæ* that 80 gallons of water per diem should be allowed as a proper supply to each house, but at Croydon 200 to 500 gallons had been given to each house to carry out the cleansing of these, so-called, self-cleansing small tubular drains.

Mr. T. H. Wyatt, V.P. with reference to small pipe drainage, produced a portion of deposit of *fat* fully 1½ inch thick, which had attached itself to the inner circumference of a 6-inch glazed earthenware pipe, laid about two years ago at St. Luke's hospital, and completely stopped the free passage of the water and flooded the front area. This deposit was found at a distance of more than 200 feet from the scullery, where gratings and a trap had been introduced to catch any extraneous matter: with the exception of the sinks and boilers in the scullery nothing drained into these pipes but rain water and the overflow from a large tank at the commencement of the drain. These 6-inch pipes had been taken up and larger ones laid down. He quite agreed with the last speaker that in matters like that under discussion, it was a frequent error to take stereotyped *dicta* for ascertained facts; and it was a dangerous fashion to circulate cut and dried plans for drainage, schools, churches, and parsonages, as applicable for *general use*, instead of dealing with *each individual* case as its own circumstances and peculiarities demanded.

After some desultory conversation,

Mr. Doulton, visitor, expressed his regret that views of the most opposite nature, and carried to the greatest extent in each direction, had been expressed by the advocates of the different systems of drainage. Thus they had at one time been told that there was no necessity for brick sewers at all, and at another that it was extremely improper to lay a 12-inch pipe under a carriage way. Again, a 4-inch pipe was said to be sufficient for any house drainage, and soon afterwards it was acknowledged that though a 9-inch pipe might be sufficient, a 12 inch pipe would be better. At first, pipes were made exceedingly and injudiciously thin, but now it was contended that a 12-inch pipe should be 1½ inch thick. It appeared to him that the truth lay midway between these extremes. The same remark applied to the diagrams of the drains and sewers. In the Blue Books there were illustrations of brick sewers which would almost prevent any person building a brick sewer again, while some of Mr. Boulnois's drawings showed such representation of defects and stoppages in pipes as would deter any one from laying down a pipe again: indeed, he believed these drawings would have produced a very erroneous impression if the apparent facts had not been modified by the remarks of Mr. Hayward and Mr. Bazalgette. The former gentleman had distinctly stated that the use of pipes was a great and most important improvement in drainage operations. The pipe system, like all other novelties, had energetic supporters, whose enthusiasm might be pardonable; and although pipes had been injudiciously applied, it would be most unscientific to conclude that it was not desirable to use them as sewers. Mr. Boulnois had stated that pipe sewers in the metropolis had failed, but the remarks he made appeared to be rather in contradiction to the deductions he drew from them. He admitted that pipes had been laid with efficiency, but all that he had said seemed to bear against the introduction of pipes at all, at all events, except under special circumstances. Considering that the pipe sewers had been so recently introduced, that they were laid under very disadvantageous circumstances by persons unacquainted with the proper mode, and that many persons were prejudiced against them as a novelty, he thought it wonderful that there had not been more stoppages than had actually occurred. He attributed those stoppages to the defective way in which the pipes had been laid. Why a concrete foundation should be applied to brick and not to pipe sewers he could not imagine; and if concrete had always been applied to the latter, as it was now, he believed the occasional sinking would have been prevented. Mr. Haywood had very properly stated that pipes could be made of any required strength, and engineers and architects were to blame if they did not stipulate for a proper amount of strength. As soon as the rage for cheapness which existed a year and a half ago had subsided, the pipes were made thicker, but of course the cost was increased in proportion; and it should be borne in mind that excellence in the manufacture was more essential than mere thickness, the thickest pipe not being always the strongest. A 12-inch pipe, 1 inch thick, if well vitrified, would be stronger and better than if its thickness were increased to 1¼ or 1½ inch, as the manufacture and burning would be better with the inch thickness. Experience had suggested many improvements in laying the pipes, and the failures bore but a small proportion to the amount of pipes laid. Pipes were now being laid with great prudence and judgment in such a way that they might easily be approached from side entrances and examined, and they were laid in straight lengths, and not upon the intricate system adopted two years ago. He did not consider the porous nature of brick to be favourable for the formation of the slimy coating to which some value had been attributed: the vitrified internal surface of the tube would be more certain in its effects. In conclusion, he had observed that however various the theories expressed by different persons, their practice was very similar, inasmuch as those who most strongly advocated the pipe system occasionally used brick sewers, whilst those who advocated brick sewers frequently laid down pipes. This, at all events, was the result of his own experience and observation.

Mr. Christopher, Fellow, differed with Mr. Bazalgette as to the greatest amount of deposit being found in old and abandoned sewers. In his own district (Hammersmith) there were two main sewers. One of these, which had only been constructed ten years, was frequently liable to most serious deposit, and had now been for three months in course of emptying by hand labour, being filled up to two-thirds of its capacity by solid deposit. The other was an older sewer (3 feet 6 inches), and, although there was a large flow of water down it occasionally, it also was being emptied. Mr. Bazalgette's theory as to the scouring power would not apply when a deposit had been formed; and the cleansing he had referred to absorbed the whole local sewer rate of 6d. in the pound, with the exception of a small margin for staff, &c. leaving nothing whatever towards constructing new sewers.

Mr. Bazalgette stated that he had intended his remarks to be of general application. The sewers of London for the most part were clean where they had a tolerably good fall, and a moderate quantity of water passing through them, and if the road drift could not be carried away, they might be kept clear by raking. It was plain that the sewers mentioned by Mr.

STAIRCASE FROM THE SEBALDS KIRCHE, NUREMBERG.

Christopher had not sufficient fall in proportion to the quantity of water passing through them to make them self-cleansing, and pipe sewers in the same circumstances would be constantly stopped up.

Mr. Pocock, Fellow, said that in the question of sewers, as in other affairs, only practical men knew how and when to modify the theory, as modified it must be occasionally. The frequent changes and interruptions which had occurred in the proceedings of the bodies having the management of the sewers, even when they were going on satisfactorily, had tended to impede rather than to promote improvements. He proceeded to narrate a case in which he was concerned where he had erected at different periods two sides of a square. In the first instance he applied to the Westminster Commissioners for permission to put in a 3 feet 6 inch sewer, which he thought large enough to drain thirty-six houses, and seeing no prospect for years of getting any outlet to the south, he proposed to connect this sewer with another to the northwards; and although certainly this was not the most direct way to the Thames, the Commissioners would not have objected to draining a level surface as he proposed, if it had not been for the opposition of an energetic theorist in the board, who would not listen to the proposition, simply because the new sewer was to the north of the Thames, and, therefore, as he contended, *must* drain directly towards it. The consequence was, that the board, after several years' delay, spent a considerable sum to lower a 2 feet 6 inch sewer, into which he had to drain his 4 feet 6 inch sewer (the size insisted on) through an intermediate 1 foot 6 inch barrel drain. When the reign of this body had come to an end, he erected sixteen houses on the other side of the square, and again proposed a 3 feet 6 inch sewer, but now nothing would do but a 9-inch pipe! This, however, he resisted, and was fortified by one of the contractors, who said he would advise him to have cesspools rather than a pipe sewer. He resisted the board until his tenants complained, when he urged them to complain of him to the Commissioners, and the result was, that they gave way, and he put in the 3 feet 6 inch brick sewer. Generally, although a 6-inch pipe would make a very good house drain, he thought it was impossible to use a pipe for a sewer in a public road, with either economy or efficiency.

On the suggestion of Mr. Fowler, Fellow, the further consideration of the question was adjourned, with special reference to the subject of *outfall*.

STAIRCASE FROM THE SEBALDS KIRCHE, NUREMBERG.

THE well-known Church of St. Sebald, with its far-famed shrine, has been well illustrated by Heideloff and others, but we never recollect to have seen a sketch of the picturesque little staircase shown in the engraving. The workmanship is coarse, and probably of later date than the rest of the church,—but the whole composition shows us an ingenious way of getting over a difficulty. A. B.

ON A COMMONPLACE HOUSE.*

BEFORE passing on to the æsthetical part of the question, we must notice two subjects on which our knowledge is still in an imperfect state—*Warming* and *Ventilation*.

We warm our rooms by means of large, open fireplaces. This is the English custom, and the architect, whether he think it the best way of attaining the object or not, must comply with that custom. Three questions immediately arise:—1. The size of the grate containing the fuel; 2. the size of the chimney-opening; and 3. the size of the flue which is to carry off the smoke. These, as far as I know, are nowhere systematically investigated. At first sight, it appears that the size of the grate ought to bear some definite proportion to that of the room; yet there are various circumstances to modify this conclusion. Combustion goes on more rapidly where the quantity of fuel is great; and perhaps the proportion to the cubic contents of the room ought to be determined rather by the quantity consumed than by that contained at one time in the grate. Again, in large rooms, we do not want an absolutely proportional fire. If the inhabitants are few, they enjoy its warmth by getting near to it; and if they are many, they contribute to the general warmth. On the other hand, large apartments usually belong to larger houses and richer people; the warming will therefore be required to be more complete, and the warmth gained by habitancy will be less; for the average number of people in a large room is by no means in proportion to its cubical contents. Besides, the rich man breakfasts in one room, dines in another, and spends his evening in a third; while one who is less favoured by fortune, may perhaps pass the whole day in one room; and the continuance of the fire will in some degree compensate for its want of intensity. How far these opposing considerations may balance each other, I cannot decide; but as far as my observation goes, I should say that one cubic foot of fuel would be sufficient to warm 6,000 feet of space, and I estimate that a grate which would contain 1,296 cubic inches of fuel within its limits, might be considered as containing ⅓ more when moderately heaped up; that is, it would contain the required amount of one cubic foot, and be adapted to such a room as that we are now considering, taking the height at 13 feet. If instead of iron at the back and sides, the stove has them of fire-stone, or of brick, a smaller space would be sufficient; and fortunately we have greatly at our command the keeping up a strong or weak combustion in our management of the fire.

It seems that the channel to carry off the smoke and vitiated air ought to bear a fixed proportion to the quantity of fuel consumed in a given time. We have so long been accustomed to have the flues cleaned by climbing-

* See page 196, *ante*.

boys, which made it necessary to have a large flue even to the smallest apartment, that this question has not had the attention it deserved. I should have no doubt that a flue of 1½ brick, or 11½ inches square, would be amply sufficient to carry off the smoke of one cubic foot of coal, and consequently would be large enough for a room of 6,000 cubic feet of space: perhaps it might be less. Experience is wanting to furnish any accurate data on which to found our calculations. I prefer a square flue to one of a brick and a half by a brick, because it is more effectually cleaned by the brush; and I do not think the necessity of using, on this account, a few three-quarter bricks a matter of any consequence. Half this area, or about 63 square inches, is sufficient for the immediate opening of the register-stove, where the smoke is very much hotter, and the draught stronger, than in the general course of the flue; but the exact proportion that this opening should have to the flue, and whether it should have any relation to the height of the shaft, are questions that, as far as I know, have never been mooted. It is probable that the makers of stoves and grates have some sort of established proportion between this opening and the size of the receptacle for fuel.

While, as we have just seen, it is usual to make the opening immediately above the fire smaller than the continued flue, the opening at the top of the shaft from the flue into the open air is also contracted. The theory of this is, I apprehend, that the mass of heated air, being confined in a smaller space, moves with greater force and rapidity, and is better able to withstand the action of any cross-currents of air. If, however, a smaller orifice is adequate to the discharge of the smoke at each end, a question naturally arises, whether this smaller size might not be advantageously continued through the whole length of the flue. There are two objections to this: first, that the friction of the moving air against the sides of the funnel must retard its progress; and, secondly, that the larger space affords a receptacle for the smoke, when the continually-changing action of the wind might otherwise drive it into the room below. Both these reasons show that the upper contraction, as well as the lower, should be very limited in extent. If a tube 10 feet long is found advantageous, it is probable that a flue very little larger than the tube, or perhaps not at all larger, might be employed for the whole length.

It would seem, on these principles, that if a room of 6,000 cubic feet require a flue of 126 square inches, one of 2,000 feet would only require one of 42, or about 6 by 7. There are, however, some modifications to be attended to, both as to the capacity of the grate and the size of the flue. There is always something lost in the circumference of the fire: the ignition of the sides is not so complete, at least for a continuance, as that of the centre. This would imply, in addition to the observations before stated, that the grate in a small room ought to be somewhat larger in proportion than that in a large one; and with a small fire, the heat is less, and the draught less rapid; and also, the smaller the flue, the greater is the comparative friction. Perhaps we may conclude that the proportion of the grate to the room may always be nearly the same, but that the proportion of the flue to the grate should be greater in small rooms than in large ones.

IT is not enough, however, to get rid of the vitiated air; we must likewise provide a supply of fresh air to occupy its place; and this is connected with the still more obscure subject of ventilation. There is no doubt that, with a plentiful supply of air, the draught in the chimney would be much more perfect, but the quantity of air absolutely necessary to support a fire is much less than might at first be supposed. We have imagined a room of 6,000 cubic feet, and assumed that the chimney-flue in such a case should offer in its section an area of 126 inches. The air to fill this flue must come in at the doors and windows, both being shut, and the circuit of the door and the space between the sashes in a well-built room, will not offer a tenth part of that area. This seems to indicate a much greater size in the flue than is absolutely needed.

Generally speaking, however, the supply of air is not so great as would be desirable, and various schemes have been resorted to, to supply the deficiency, without occasioning any unpleasant draught in the apartment. These schemes may be reduced to five. Cold air introduced at bottom; cold air introduced at top; warm air introduced at bottom; warm air introduced at top; and air introduced immediately to the fire. Cold air at the bottom has not, I apprehend, succeeded. A flap in the bottom of the door, or a space left between the door and the sill, introduces unpleasant draughts. Air introduced under the floor, and passing upwards through holes made for the purpose, or admitted between the boards, blows up the carpet, and produces a disagreeable effect: openings under the windows and behind the curtain may answer very well at night when the curtains are drawn, but would not do well in the day. Perhaps air admitted behind the skirting, with a number of small holes in the floor close to the skirting, might answer the purpose; but if anything of that sort were attempted, it would be necessary to retain the means of regulating the supply. From what has been already said, it will be understood that the quantity of air introduced may be very small, being in fact an addition to that already admitted by the imperfect workmanship of the doors and windows, and which is found of itself to be almost sufficient: and it is necessary that this small quantity should be very much divided, and that the current should be directed in such a manner as to be as little sensible as possible. If the air so introduced were warmed (not heated), it would be an improvement, but this requires a separate warming apparatus below, and can hardly be made use of, except in large establishments.

Cold air at the top is said to have answered exceedingly well, but I do not know particulars, and the success of all these projects for warming and ventilating often depends on little circumstances which are not attended to till the result shows their importance. As far as the mere supply of air to the chimney is concerned, I should think this unobjectionable when the external cold is not severe. When it is, the effect might be like that recorded, where the breaking of a pane of glass at the top of the window in a heated room produced a shower of snow formed within the apartment. This, however, could hardly take place where the quantity introduced was small and very much divided. Everything tends to show the importance of this minute division. Many rooms, where in cold and windy weather we complain of draughts in the daytime, are perfectly comfortable in the evening when the shutters are shut, or the blinds let down, and the curtains drawn. The quantity of air introduced is not less, but it is more broken and divided.

In building a new house, it would not be difficult to provide for a supply of warm air at the top of the room. A false back might be made to the fireplace, and a stream of air carried behind it be sufficiently warmed for the purpose by the common fire, and afterwards introduced into the room by one or more openings. But all these considerations of the mode of supplying the requisite quantity of air must be modified by the necessity of providing for the purity of that which remains in the room. With only a few persons present, and no artificial lights, this seems to take care of itself; but when a party is assembled, and numerous lights are burning, the air soon becomes vitiated, and the room is close and unwholesome. The vitiated air, though mostly in its nature heavier than the pure air, yet being more heated becomes thereby lighter, and rises to the ceiling. As it becomes cooler, and fresh heated air rises to take its place, the former portions of vitiated air descend, probably by the sides of the room, especially by the external wall, and are thus conducted towards the fireplace, where they are carried off. This process is more or less interrupted by the necessary introduction of additional air, both for the persons present and the supply of the fire. Hot air at the top of the room prevents the ascent of the foul air, and it appears at first sight as if it merely in effect reduced the height of the room; but if it be abundant, and especially if it be only warmed, and not made too hot, the descending current against the outer wall may still take place, and a portion of good air be diffused through the apartment. If so hot and so plentiful as to depress the foul air below the line at which it is breathed, it would make the room far too hot to be bearable.

It seems to me that this process of circulation might be advantageously assisted, especially as we are in the habit of using battens against the external wall. A number of small holes may be made just under the cornice, or concealed among its ornaments into the space between the plaster and the wall; and a similar series of small holes at the bottom of the skirting, or an opening along the back of the skirting and leading to the fire would insure a constantly descending current. This might perhaps be accelerated, and a portion of fresh air introduced by a series of holes bored through the outer wall a little below the holes in the cornice, and communicating with the same space between the wall and the plaster.

The necessity of removing the vitiated air is adverse to the plan of introducing air under the hearth, for the immediate supply of the fire and of the draught of the chimney; yet I am not prepared wholly to condemn it. In spring and autumn we often reside in rooms where there is no fire, and where the windows and doors are shut, without inconvenience. The circulation above described as taking place within the room would still exist, and if the supply from under the hearth were not too copious, most of the vitiated air would still find its way up the chimney.

We may now pass to the æsthetical part of our subject, and first of symmetry. In man, and generally in animal life, there is an exact symmetry of corresponding parts, so that if the body be divided into two equal portions, the members of each part correspond in size and position with those of the other part; but we cannot again divide each half into corresponding parts, nor even take any one portion of the half and divide it into two equal and similar parts. I think this observation should be present with us in architectural designs, and that in attempting to carry farther our notions of symmetry, we lose more in variety and apparent convenience (for *apparent* convenience is a beauty), than we can possibly gain by adherence to a more complete symmetry, either in external or in internal architecture. In the former, indeed, it seems to me an absolute defect, as it destroys the unity of the composition, making of each part a separate whole, and internally it is generally impossible.

In such a house as we are now considering, even that degree of symmetry which I have above recommended is in general quite unattainable, nor shall we even succeed perfectly in descending a step lower, and making each side symmetrical in itself. It is true that on the side occupied by the windows the two halves may correspond, and so of the end containing the chimney-place. The end opposite the chimney, being perfectly plain, presents no difficulty, but that in which the doorways are placed is entirely anomalous. Our folding doors agree with nothing, correspond with nothing, and are tolerated only for their convenience, or perhaps sometimes for some adventitious beauty arising from the union of the two rooms. Considered as a feature of a single room, they can only be a deformity. Even the single entrance door has nothing to correspond with it. If, instead of folding doors, there were a second door corresponding with it, opening into the back room, we should have this side symmetrical, but the position of such a door with respect to the fire-places in both rooms would render it quite inadmissible.

Another scheme might be adopted if it were determined to have three windows to the room, making the first part into a sort of ante-chamber, by a couple of pilasters, or very slight projections, and marking their union on the ceiling; thus each side of the inner part of the room would be symmetrical, and the whole would exhibit that evidence of design which always seems to produce a mental gratification.*

J. W.

* To be continued.

THE DISTRIBUTION BY THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

An elegant audience filled the Lyceum Theatre on the 25th to receive the annual report and witness the distribution of the funds subscribed. Good humour prevailed everywhere, the speaking was pithy and pleasant, and the whole of the proceedings passed off most satisfactorily. We must restrict ourselves to a briefer notice than we have sometimes given.

The Right Hon. Lord Monteagle, president, having taken the chair,

MR. GODWIN, F.R.S. Hon. Secretary, read the following

REPORT.

The history of the Art-Union of London, when it is written in after times,—and no account of the progress of the Fine Arts in this kingdom will be complete without reference to that history,—will form a very extraordinary chapter. The difficulty with which 490*l.* were raised by it in the first year, and 750*l.* in the second; the growth of the subscription to 1,300*l.* 2,200*l.* 5,500*l.* 13,000*l.* 14,000*l.* 15,000*l.* 17,000*l.* and in one year to nearly 18,000*l.*; ultimately subsiding to an annual income of from 12,000*l.* to 13,000*l.* a year, and furnishing in the whole up to this time nearly 200,000*l.* in aid of art and artists; its ramification throughout the British empire and its dependencies far and wide, in parts of America, and some foreign states, by means of local secretaries; the difficulties which at one time beset it, overcome by demonstrations on the part of artists, and personal discussions with two prime ministers and various Chancellors of the Exchequer, and resulting in an Act of Parliament and a Royal Charter,—are some of the features which the review would present. The great point, however, to be dwelt upon would be the effect which the operations of the Association have admittedly had in imbuing the middle classes of society with a taste for Art, and so in leading to a much greater encouragement of artists than can be measured by the sum of the funds actually provided by the Association.

The subscriptions for the present year amount to the sum of 12,910*l.* 16s. and would have been even larger but for extraneous circumstances (the disturbed condition of the public mind, and the threatened imposts which follow in the train of "grim-visaged war"). None have more reason to deplore the necessity for war than those who desire to advance the arts of peace. The achievements of our gallant countrymen and allies will doubtless supply materials for our painters and sculptors hereafter; nevertheless, it is to be earnestly hoped that the struggle will be short and decisive.

Each subscriber of the current year has received an engraving of Mr. Stanfield's picture, "Tilbury Fort—Wind against Tide,"—worth in ordinary commerce a guinea and a half.

The subscribers of last year have also received their engravings, "The Surrender of Calais" and "Christ led to Crucifixion." It may serve to suggest the extent of the Society's operations if we mention, that in distributing the last-named prints over the country, in one week at the end of last year, five hundred packages were forwarded to that number of local secretaries and agents, containing 17,500 prints, with 17,500 sheets of tissue-paper, 55,300 copies of prospectus, 13,578 receipts, and the same number of print-orders, 8,000 almanacs, and 10,265 other papers, making a total of 135,775 pieces.

For the ensuing year it is proposed to offer to each subscriber an impression of a plate by Mr. Willmore, A.E.R.A. from the picture "A Water Party," by Mr. J. J. Chalon, R.A. together with a volume containing thirty wood engravings illustrative of "Childe Harold," from drawings by Messrs. Ansdell, Cope, R.A., E. Corbould, Dodgson, Duncan, T. Faed, John Gilbert, James Godwin, F. Goodall, A.R.A., J. Holland, Hulme, Hart, R.A., Lake Price, Leitch, Selous, Tenniel, and Wehnert. The Council have reason to believe that this will be a beautiful work.

The lithograph from Mr. Frith's picture from the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, "The Three Bows," which Mr. Maguire was commissioned to produce, has been completed, and the right to receive copies of it will be allotted to-day. As it is a very satisfactory production, your Council have commissioned Mr. Maguire to make a companion lithograph from "The Supper Scene," by the same artist, from the same play.

The Council have the satisfaction of announcing that the "Flaxman" medal has been successfully executed by Mr. Henry Weigall, and they congratulate the members on the production of so beautiful and excellent a specimen of a branch of art which they have always been desirous of encouraging, and which they consider not to be sufficiently appreciated in this country, either in an artistic or an historical point of view. Impressions of this medal will be allotted to-day.

The Council had entrusted the execution of a medal of Flaxman to the late Wm. Wyon, R.A. but his untimely death precluded the accomplishment of their purpose, and caused the delay which has occurred. The medal of the above distinguished artist, the late Mr. Wyon, by his son, Mr. Leonard Wyon, is completed, and will be issued on a future occasion.

Mr. Thorneycroft has executed for the society an equestrian statuette of the Queen, as her Majesty appeared in the camp at Chobham, an exciting scene foreshadowing a stern reality then little contemplated. Copies of this statuette, in bronze, will be distributed to-day. Some bronzes of "Satan Dismayed," copies of the composition illustrative of "Wellington's Entry into Madrid," produced in electrotype, after the model by Mr. Jeffreson, and porcelain statuettes of "Solitude," and the "Dancing Girl Reposing," will also be included in the distribution. The manufacture of bronzes in this country, notwithstanding the impulse given by our proceedings in this respect, is still very limited, and might most usefully be increased. There is here a promising field for the exercise of British ingenuity and skill at present little worked. The production of artistic forms in zinc, a branch of art carried to considerable perfection abroad, is altogether neglected in this country, and the same may be said of cameo-cutting.

Following up their previous endeavours to aid in the improvement of iron castings, the Council have determined on the execution of an ornamental vase in that material, from a fine example in the British Museum, for the subscribers of a future year. In other branches of art, they have commissioned the production, in porcelain statuary, of a reduced copy of the beautiful antique bust "Cleite," in the Townley Collection. They also propose to put in hand forthwith a volume of wood engravings, from fine pictures by deceased British artists;—works "clothing the palpable and familiar with golden exhalations of the dawn." 178 works of art were purchased by the prizeholders last year from the various public exhibitions of the season, ranging, in value, from 250*l.* downwards. These were exhibited in the Suffolk-street Gallery, by the kind permission of the Society of British Artists, and were visited by very large numbers of persons, as usual without the slightest accident, although for part of the time the general public were admitted without any restriction.

This annual provision of a free exhibition of modern art for the inhabitants of the metropolis, must be regarded as amongst the good results of the Association. Viewed on the lowest ground, saying nothing of the educational character of a picture-gallery, and its power to lift the observer

> "Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot
> Which men call Earth,"

it affords innocent and unalloyed pleasure to thousands, and this of itself is no small thing.

The number of local secretaries and agents, it has been seen, has now reached 500: besides those in the United Kingdom, the Society has representatives in Australia, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, the Channel Islands China, Egypt, the East Indies, France, Holland, Italy, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United States, the West Indies, and Venezuela. The Council appreciate fully the advantage derived by the Association from the exertions of the body of gentlemen thus acting, and offer them, on your part, their warmest thanks.

While speaking of services done, they take the opportunity to acknowledge the very satisfactory discharge of his duties by Mr. T. S. Watson, the assistant secretary.

The Council have lost the co-operation of a valued member of their body, and frequent attendant at their meetings—the Honourable Mr. Justice Talfourd, of whom it is sufficient to say that his death is mourned by the country. The retiring members are Baron de Goldsmid, William Leaf, esq. and the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's. To fill the four vacancies thus caused, the Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, E. W. Field, Esq.; Thos. Macdonald, Esq.; and W. J. Smith, Esq. have been elected.

The reserved fund now amounts to the sum of 5,764*l.*

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure:—

Amount subscribed	£12,910	16	0
Set apart for purchase of pictures and other prizes.....	8,248	0	0
Cost of engraving	1,822	15	3
Printing and other expenses ...	2.840	0	9
	£12,910	16	0

The accounts have been audited by two members of the general body of subscribers, Mr. Purdie and Mr. Williams, to whom thanks are offered, and three members of the Finance Committee.

The sum set apart for prizes, to be selected by the prizeholders themselves, will be thus allotted, viz.:

25 works, at	£10	each.
20 ,, ...	15	,,
30 ,, ...	20	,,
30 ,, ...	25	,,
30 ,, ...	40	,,
14 ,, ...	50	,,
20 ,, ...	60	,,
12 ,, ...	80	,,
6 ,, ...	100	,,
2 ,, ...	150	,,
1 ,, ...	200	,,
1 ,, ...	250	,,

To these are added,—

5 Bronzes of her Majesty.
2 Bronzes of "Satan Dismayed."
5 Bronzes in relief of "The Duke of Wellington entering Madrid."
40 Tazzas in iron.
60 Parian Statuettes, "Solitude."
80 Porcelain Statuettes, "The Dancing Girl Reposing"
30 Silver Medals of Flaxman, and
500 Impressions of the lithograph, "The Three Bows."

Making in all 913 prizes,—being rather more than one to every thirteen members.

The bronzes, Parian statuettes, and medals, will be allotted to the first 222 names drawn consecutively at the close of the general distribution. The lithographs will be allotted to the names standing one hundredth in the list preceding and succeeding that of each of the first 250 prizeholders, determined as above stated: with the proviso that a prize has not fallen to that number to-day—in that case the prize will pass to the next succeeding name. Notice will be sent to those entitled to the statuettes, tazzas, medals, and prints, in the course of two or three days. The other prizeholders will be informed of the result by to-night's post.

In accordance with a statement made in a previous report, your Council forwarded to the New York Exhibition of Industry and Art casts of sculpture executed for the Association, namely, "The Dancing Girl Reposing," and "The First Whisper of Love," and at the close of the exhibition presented the first to the New York Mercantile Library, and the second to the Boston Athenæum.

The art of the sculptor has been recently in greater requisition in Great Britain than usual, in consequence of the demand for memorials of the late Sir Robert Peel, and of our great commander, the Duke of Wellington. Some important commissions to this effect remain to be executed, and will give our sculptors further opportunities of distinguishing themselves. Apart from a consideration of the importance of affording encouragement to artists, the adornment of our public buildings and open places with statues of our great men, silent teachers of the solemn precept, "Go thou and do likewise,"—whisperers ever ready to—

> "Fill the nice and delicate ear of thought,"

with ennobling or purifying suggestions, is a matter of considerable consequence, and should be kept in view by those who are in authority. We may, perhaps, regard as an evidence of a step in this direction, the circumstance that Sir William Molesworth, as Chief Commissioner of Works, is now collecting information concerning existing public statues, in order to prepare a report on the subject, and a Bill to be laid before Parliament.

The bronzes issued by the Association, form now an important series, and the Council gladly adopted the suggestion of the Government Department of Science and Art, and forwarded them to Marlborough House for exhibition.

Advocating, as your Council always have done, the desirability of making a knowledge of drawing general, as the essential first step to an improvement in design, they can but view with satisfaction the desire manifested by the Government Department to bring about that end. The primary condition to be complied with by every new school of art in the country, in order to obtain the assistance of the Department, is, that three poor-schools shall be taught by their master. And by this means, at the close of the last year, 7,000 children of the poor were being taught in eighty-six schools. Pecuniary advantages are offered to masters of elemosynary schools who will fit themselves to teach drawing; and at this time, probably, 1,500 schoolmasters and their apprentices are being taught to teach; while 218 schools, instructing 35,000 scholars, have purchased the examples supplied by the department at half-price. The schools of art have increased from twenty to forty-five in number, and give instruction to a very large body of students throughout the kingdom, so that we may reasonably hope to find obvious good effects before long.

It is but quite recently that education in art has

been attempted in this country, and it must not be expected that any great result will be suddenly produced. A public to appreciate and encourage is as essential as designers capable of producing; and such a public we are gradually obtaining, but it has been the work of time.

At a recent artistic dinner, Mr. Disraeli, commenting on the difficulty with which the mass of the people had been led to appreciate art, and sympathise with artists, and inquiring into the causes of this, asked with reference to those who attributed it to our devotion to money-making, if it were true, that we are so entirely devoted to material interests, that a general feeling for the fine arts cannot be supported and maintained in England? "If we examine the evidence," said the speaker, "I must confess it does not seem to me to substantiate that theory. Who, for example, are the most munificent and most influential patrons of the fine arts? Do we not find them among the most busy classes; among those who are supposed to be entirely devoted to the pursuits of material fortune, the manufacturers and the merchants of England. One of the great features of the present day is the taste shown by the middle classes for the fine arts. I do not mean to say," he continued, "that the aristocracy of England have not always been most distinguished by their taste for, and have not been foremost in their support of, the fine arts, by which they have benefited in the refinement and cultivation of their minds; but it is the great feature of society in the present day that the most munificent patrons of the fine arts are found among the middle classes."

That the Art-Union of London has greatly contributed to bring about this result is the chief boast of its supporters, and their chief reward; and it is their further aim to extend this taste until it influence all classes of society. Artists will thus be led to produce noble works, and the interests of art will be best advanced. If it were our province to point out what is most to be regretted in the majority of the artistic productions of the day, we should venture to say the absence of deep feeling, of the inspiration which inspires. "The true object of the art," as a German writer justly says, "should be, instead of resting in externals, to lead the mind upwards into a more exalted region and a spiritual world." And elsewhere, the same author, pointing out that as there is in the moral world but one virtue, so in the arts there is but one true path, writes,—"Perfection consists in the union of the idea and vitality; everything that breaks this union—every deficiency on the one side or the other is a fault, and, if further developed or adopted as a principle, will lead to mannerism. The idea, if suffered to predominate, produces works that are cold and inanimate, or, at least, in some measure, deserve the reproach of hardness. The attempt, on the other hand, merely to copy life and nature, may in some cases produce strong effects, as many of the *naturalisti* have done, but with the loss of ideality is banished all deep meaning, and even that internal character which forms a most essential condition of the art." In deep feeling, as it seems to us, is found the only source of true beauty and exalted art.

This, however, is to some extent a digression, and your Council will here conclude their report with a renewed appeal for your continued co-operation.

GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon. Secs.
LEWIS POCOCK, }

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report in an excellent address, wherein he said he felt somewhat ashamed, as a member of the Legislature, that the money raised by the Art-Union of London exceeded the whole amount which Parliament had given during a similar period for the encouragement of art.

Mr. Serjeant Thompson followed, commenting with much feeling on the loss of Mr. Justice Talfourd, and the motion was carried unanimously. So, too, was a vote of thanks to the council, moved by Mr. Hurlstone and seconded by Mr. Walter G. Taunton. And then Mr. Isaac, of Liverpool, moved a vote of thanks to the honorary secretaries.

Mr. Charles Hill, F.S.A. in seconding this, made an amusing speech, and alluded gracefully to Mr. Lewis Pocock's endeavours to establish the Amateur Exhibition, and to some doings on the part of the other honorary secretary.

The motion having been carried, thanks duly returned, and the cordial acknowledgments of the meeting voted to Mr. Charles Mathews, for the kind manner in which he had placed the theatre at the disposal of the council, scrutineers were appointed, and Miss Mott and Miss Roberts having consented to act as the distributors of fortune, the drawing commenced. When it was concluded the ladies were thanked, and the scrutineers were thanked, and Lord Monteagle was thanked (well deserving it for the able manner in which he had discharged his duty), and then the meeting dispersed, with a hearty response to a remark by one of the speakers, that for joining the Art-Union of London, and attending there that day, they had a much better motive than merely personal gratification or advantage.

We give the names of a few of the principal prizeholders:—250*l.*: Hewett, J. Leamington. 200*l.*: Black, C. H. M. Halifax, N.S. 150*l.*: Laing, Mrs. New Amsterdam; Saunders, Mrs. W. Burton-on-Trent. 100*l.*: Cooper, T. Rotherham; Harrison, G. Brook-street; Jay, J. T. Acle; Kelly, T. Manchester; Ness, —, Helmsley; Shipton, J. Chesterfield. 80*l.*: Coleridge, Rev. E.; Ellison, T. Barnsley; Grice, W. W. North-street, Westminster; Griffin, Jno. Banbury; Jackson, N. Stamford; Jones, C. Old Kent-road; Massey, W. Wotton; M'Kewan, D. H. New Kent-road; Pardo, M. jun. Caraccas; Phillips, E. G. London-road; Phipps, W. S. Blackfriars-road; and Tillet, Jno. Milton-terrace.

BUILDERS' PRICE-BOOKS.

I AM glad to see that my remarks in a former number have interested your correspondent, "J. T. P." on this subject. In the midland, and most of the northern counties the yard square of 9-inch brickwork is the standard used, and either that or the yard cube would be the best for calculation. The present price-books, instead of giving data for calculations at times prices, go through an unnecessary formula of per-centages, prime costs, &c. quite bewildering to an indifferent mathematician. I would suggest for brickwork the following method:—

A CUBE YARD OF BRICKWORK.

	£.	s.	d.
384 bricks delivered, at per thousand,			
including profit	0	0	0
6 cubic feet of mortar, ditto ditto...	0	0	0
Wear and tear of scaffolding	0	0	0
Labour, at per day— bricklayer at 5s.;			
labourer, 3s.—8s.	0	0	0
Total, profit included	£0	0	0

For joiners' work the present system is far more inconsistent than brickwork: most book-prices are calculated at the hundred of deals: in the country we buy by the Petersburg standard: instead of such unnecessary and far-fetched calculations why not take the price of 1-inch deal net in work for the purpose? Every party would know the price of 1-inch deals in his own locality, he would only have to add and ascertain the price per super foot, including waste. For example, take—

	Quantity 1-in. deal per foot super.	Glue and sand-paper, &c	Labour, at 5s. per day.
1½-in. 4 panel door, square-framed, stiles 4½-in. lock and bottom rails, 8½ ½-in panels.....	1·30	0·50	5·00

This would make the price per foot—

1·30 of inch deal, profit included, at 4d.	5·20
Labour, at 5s. per day, ditto.....	5·00
Glue, &c.	0·50
Total, profit included.....	10·70

I would have either decimal constants to be multiplied by the masters' price per day, or decimal prices at a given rate, say 5s. per day: then if masters' price in some cases were 4s. it would simply be deducting one-fifth, or at any other rate add or deduct according to the different proportion of wages.

For stonework, the system of pricing and measuring adopted at the Houses of Parliament (see "Weale's Pocket-book," page 96) is decidedly the most rational, but for the full explanation of which a few illustrations and examples are required, as also in the other departments the method of construction and mode of measuring have much to do in determining the price, and should as much as possible be shown, and would be done with much less trouble than the unnecessary mathematical problems before mentioned.

In the present unsettled state of the markets and price of labour a work founded on correct principles and embracing a sufficient variety of subjects in each department would be very valuable to practical men, and a saving of time to professional ones, at the same time it might be the means of introducing an uniform system of measuring which is much required. I have before me now three books which differ very materially on one point, namely, the number of mitres to be charged extra in a plaster cornice: one says charge all mitres, another all above four, and the last all above six, and in other matters there is equally as much difference in opinion. Z.

THE TOMB OF THE TRADESCANTS AND GRAVESTONE OF ELIAS ASHMOLE.

IN noticing the restoration of the tomb of the Tradescants in Lambeth churchyard, in your last week's journal, your correspondent states that such restoration had been effected at the expense of the parish. Allow me to say that the work has been accomplished by the subscriptions and united efforts of many members of the University of Oxford, and friends desirous of perpetuating the labours "of the gardeners to the rose and lily queen;" and that beyond the subscription of the rector, churchwardens, and some few residents, the parish has not been charged in the smallest degree with the cost so incurred. I trust you will deem this correction worthy of insertion, not that I think it of any vast importance that the parish should have the credit; yet I do think that the friends of natural history and those friends who venerate the shade of Ashmole, ought not to be deprived of their share of credit in the undertaking.

J. FORBES YOUNG, Treasurer to the Fund.

LAMBETH BURIAL-GROUND AT TOOTING.

THE burial-ground for Lambeth is now in course of preparation, from the designs of Messrs. Webnert and Ashdown, architects, on thirty acres of land, near Garrett-lane, Tooting, purchased from Mr. Martin, at a cost of 9,000*l.*

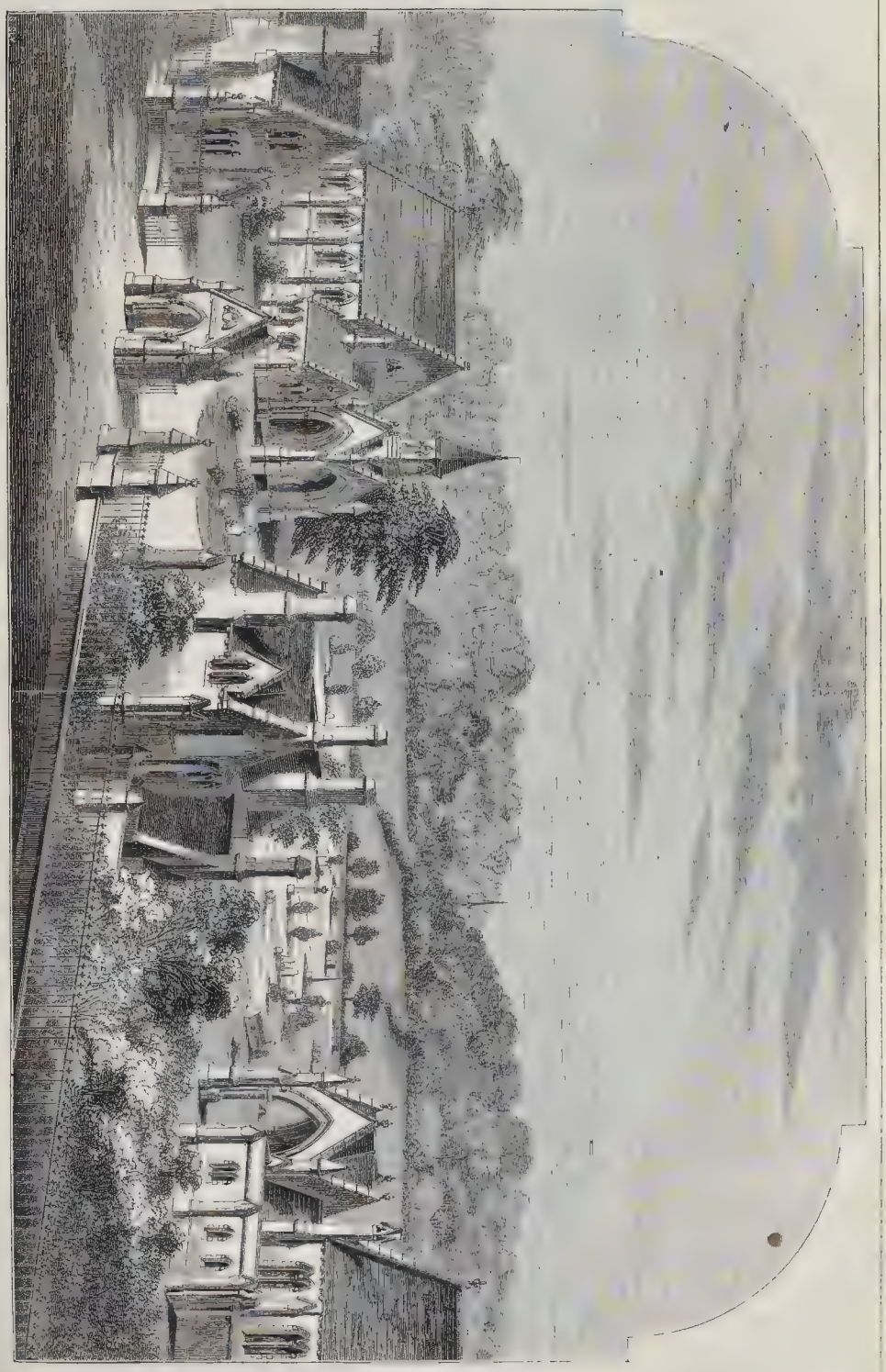
The buildings on the ground comprise an Episcopal chapel, with an internal area of 860 feet, and sitting accommodation for sixty persons; a vestry, waiting-room, and conveniences attached to each, and a large porch to drive under, surmounted by a bell turret; a Dissenters' chapel, with an internal area of 750 feet, and sitting accommodation for sixty persons, vestry, waiting-room, &c. and porch the same as in the Episcopal chapel, but without a bell turret; a lodge at the north side of the entrance, as a residence for the superintendent of the burial-ground, with an office and boardroom; and a smaller lodge at the south side of the entrance, for an inferior officer.

The principal entrance to the ground is in the centre, and comprises two carriage entrances, and a covered foot entrance, between them, with two enclosed seats for the porter, to prevent the necessity of wooden sentry-boxes. There are also two side entrances. The relative position of the buildings is shown in our view. The style of the whole of the buildings is plain Early English, and the materials are white perforated bricks, with Bath stone dressings.

In the interior of the chapels, there is a stone arcade running the whole length of the buildings, under the windows, for the insertion of mural tablets or inscriptions, so as not to interfere with the architectural effect. In the Episcopal chapel a small altar is provided.

The ground is enclosed by a dwarf-wall and iron-railing, together 9 feet high, with piers of brick with stone caps.

The first stone of the Episcopal chapel is to be laid on the 4th of May, and it is expected that the ground will be consecrated on the 26th of May. One third of the ground is to be left unconsecrated. In laying out the cemetery, the architects have avoided irregular forms, and serpentine roads and paths, and with the exception of the approaches to the chapels, have divided the whole of the ground into parallelograms, as better adapted to an economical appropriation of the ground for interment; the plots being calculated for a regular number of graves, and the intermediate paths so arranged as to be available for graves when the rest of the ground is full.



LAMBETH BURIAL GROUND, TOOTING.—Messrs. Wehnert and Ashdown, Architects.

THE OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY.

The half-hundredth exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall-mall East, consists of 356 pictures; and, if not superior to former collections, maintains very satisfactorily the reputation of the members. The most striking works in the gallery are those by Mr. John F. Lewis (notice particularly, "Roman Peasants at Entrance to a Shrine" 341), John Gilbert ("The Drug Bazaar," 34, "A Turkish Water-carrier," 137, &c.), Carl Haag ("Evening at Balmoral" and "A Roman Monk," 114), Frederick Tayler (though weaker than he is sometimes), and by Mr. Branwhite, "A Scene on the River Conway" (16).

Mr. Richardson's "Val St. Nicolia" (14), and 'View of Lagonegro" (179); Jenkins's "Russian Serf" (97); Callow's "Rath-Haus, Leipzig (120); Miss Gillies' "Mourner" (182); Bentley's "Hastings from the Sea," and E. Duncan's "Hay Barge off Purfleet" (253), are all charming pictures. Amongst the more architectural works, Joseph Nash's "Abbaye, St. Amand, Rouen" (188), stands pre-eminent; while Brandling's interior of the "Church of St. Lawrence" (200) well deserves mention.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Goldhanger.—The ancient church of St. Peter, Goldhanger, has lately been restored and beautified, at a considerable outlay, the whole defrayed by the rector, the Rev. C. B. Leigh, and his family. The parishioners of Goldhanger, with Little Totham, have raised a subscription, to which all classes and creeds have cordially joined, and erected an organ in Goldhanger church, manufactured by Walker, of London.

Chirbury (Salop).—A new church is about to be erected at Marton, in this parish, a site having been given for the purpose by Mr. Edward Humphreys, of Walcot, and a sum of money, amounting to about 1,200*l.* raised by public contributions. About 600*l.* in addition to this sum will be required for the endowment. This will be the second church erected in this extensive parish through the exertions of the present incumbent.

Bucknall.—The chief stone of a new church was laid on Wednesday in last week at the quiet little village of Bucknall, about a mile from Hanley. The demolition of the old building has so far proceeded, that the only vestige of it now remaining is the chancel. The new erection is about fifty yards to the south of the old one, upon more elevated ground, and the spire, when carried up, will form a crowning point to the whole. The edifice will be built in the Early English style, and will consist of a nave, 63 feet long by 21 feet wide; a south aisle of same length, by 10 feet 9 in. wide; a south or children's aisle, 27 feet 6 in. long by 14 feet wide; and a small chancel aisle and vestry. A porch will ornament the south side, and the steeple on the north side will form another porch entrance. The building will accommodate upwards of 500 persons, and will be heated by an apparatus, for which a vault is provided beneath. The whole will be of stone from the Werrington quarries. The interior of the roofs and the seats will be framed open of deal, and stained and varnished; and the roofs outside will be covered with tiles. The base of the steeple only will for the present be carried up. Messrs. Ward and Son, of Hanley, are the architects; and the contractor, Mr. Thomas Reeves, of Werrington. The estimated total cost of the building when completed is 2,300*l.*; but the present contract will not be more than 1,850*l.*

Wath.—A memorial window is in course of completion, to be placed in Wath Church, near Rotherham. It is executed by Mr. Crookes, of Sheffield, and is in the shape of the centre openings of a four-lighted window. The work is done by commission for Messrs. Johnson, of Wath-upon-Dearne. It represents full-length figures of Isaiah and Jeremiah, surrounded by diaper back-ground, and by a canopy extending nearly from the bottom of the figures to the point of the lights, the whole encompassed by a margin of green and ruby. The size of the lights is 15 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.

Yeadon.—On Tuesday, in last week, the Wesleyan Reformers of Yeadon laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel which they intend erecting in that village. Two bands of music (Yeadon brass bands) were engaged to give *éclat* to the proceedings. On the ground some 2,000 persons were congregated.

Leeds.—The new church of St. Michael, at Buslingthorp, Leeds, was consecrated on Monday in last week, by the Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of a numerous assembly. The church is situated on the east of the Carr-mills, at Woodhouse Carr, and the site, according to the *Leeds Intelligencer*, was presented by Mr. Benjamin Wainman. The building is after designs by Mr. Phillip Boyce, architect, and is a plain structure, in the Early Decorated style, erected by Mr. Charles Jackman, mason, the wood-work being executed by Mr. Wainwright, joiner, and the total cost about 1,700*l.* which has been raised by subscriptions, assisted by grants from the Church Commissioners, and from the Ripon Diocesan Society. There are from 600 to 700 sittings, all free. The edifice has been just completed: the foundation-stone was laid on 29th September, 1852.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

We have more than once sought to induce our readers to lend their aid to establish the Architectural Museum in Canon-row. The committee are now seeking to raise a fund of 500*l.* to meet the present wants of the institution, and we would again earnestly beg the co-operation of those who feel the importance of the institution. The annual income is sufficient to cover the necessary amount of annual expenses, with a small margin; and by the vigilance of the committee care will be taken that it *shall* do so. The present requirements, then, are not on this but on what may be called the "capital account."

In starting an important undertaking of this kind, it will readily be understood that very considerable outlay was necessary, not only in obtaining objects of study, but in fitting the premises for their reception, and in providing for a multitude of wants necessarily presenting themselves at the commencement of such an undertaking. These have been met partly by a very liberal list of donations, and partly by a loan. The committee have succeeded in placing the Museum on an excellent footing, and have a most extensive collection of objects of study of the most useful kind. It is, however, now absolutely necessary to free the institution from liabilities incurred in effecting this, and which, if allowed to continue, must seriously impede its future usefulness; and it is to aid them in doing this we ask the co-operation of our readers.

Mr. Scott, of Spring-gardens, will receive donations, however small.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Harwich.—The Harwich Gas and Coke Company, according to the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, will soon proceed to erect the necessary works on the west side of the town, near to the railway terminus, under the direction of Mr. Bruff, Mr. Hales, Mr. Williams, Mr. Heseltine, and Mr. Freeman; and Mr. Church, of Chelmsford (gas engineer).

Eye.—The following were the tenders for building additional rooms, &c. to the present Union-house at Eye:—Rednall, of Finningham, 4,200*l.*; Nasy and Atkins, of Norwich, 4,550*l.*; Penning, of Eye, 4,747*l.*; Woollard, of Melford, 4,994*l.*; Smith, of Dickleburgh, 5,090*l.*

Huntingdon.—The purchase of three acres of land in Priory-close, for the new cemetery, having been effected, the process of levelling will be shortly commenced. It has been determined to put a brick wall 5 feet high all round the ground. There will be iron gates at the entrance, and a lodge for the ground keeper. A building, half church, half chapel, is to be erected in the centre of the ground, of which two-thirds will be consecrated, and one-third unconsecrated. Mr. Grainger, the Inspector of Burial Grounds, appointed by Lord Palmerston, lately visited the spot, and, according to the *Bury Herald*, approved of what had been done. He also visited the graveyards, and expressed his intention to recommend the Home Secretary to issue an order for the closing of each of them on 1st January next.

Malvern.—From proceedings which lately took place at a meeting of the Malvern Commissioners, it appears that some mistake had arisen as to the best plan for their intended gas works, for which a premium of 20*l.* was offered. The selected plans had been supposed to be those of Mr. Deeley, whereas those of Mr. Shipway were now stated to have been the selected ones, a mistake having occurred in numbering the plans. Objections, however, were made by some of the commissioners to those selected. The latter, it was urged, had not provided a house for the engineer, sheds for coke, nor even a boundary-wall, and only a 30-feet gasometer, not large enough to supply the town for three hours. Mr. Richards, of Worcester, engineer, to whom the whole of the plans sent in were referred, had selected Mr. Shipway's as the best, although both Mr. Penny's and Mr. Deeley's provided all that Mr. Shipway had omitted; Mr. Deeley, too, proposing a 40-feet gasometer, and making provision for an enlargement of the work, if ever it should be necessary, to double the present size. During the discussion, mention was made of a letter received from one of the unsuccessful competitors, but it was not read.

Taunton.—The newly-built structure for the Fish Market is now completed, and is to be opened for public use, according to the local *Courier*, on Saturday next. The exterior of the building presents a solid appearance, and the interior is arranged both for public resort and the convenience of the fish salesfolks, the latter having their stalls fitted up with conduits, conveying a supply of water. Cellarage for storing fish, and accommodation for other purposes, are provided. Situated as this town stands for a rapid transit of fish by railway carriage from the shores of the English and Bristol Channels, the new market will tend to promote and cheapen the supply.

Kidderminster.—Mr. Ankrett, builder, has reared in the meadow under Constitution-hill, in the immediate vicinity of this town, a considerable pile of building, to serve as a manufactory and warehouse for the firm of Henry Jecks Dixon and Co. carpet manufacturers, who are about to adopt upon a large scale the manufacture of Brussels carpets by steam power. In the construction of these buildings a desire has been manifested to make them not only substantial and convenient, but also ornamental. Hitherto the custom in Kidderminster has been to erect factories without the slightest regard to anything but the question how to accommodate a certain quantity of looms or other machinery at the least architectural cost; and the result has been that the town is filled with lank, plain-walled, ugly-windowed, dismal-looking factories, which sadly compromise the respectability of its appearance. The new premises, as described by the *Worcester Herald*, consist of two parallel buildings, 140 feet in length, and three stories in height, a loom-shed behind them 115 feet square, a dye-house, drying-rooms, &c. The materials used in the construction were chiefly blue bricks, with white bricks in imitation of stone for the quoins, window-dressings, ornamental courses, &c. and the same style is observable in the tapering, circular chimney-stack, which from a square base rises to the height of 134 feet above the ground, the prevailing colour being that of the blue brick, with occasional belts of white. This shaft and the walls of the warehouses are surrounded by stone coping. The windows have semicircular heads, and the monotony of the long unpierced blue-brick wall of the shed is broken into divisions by pilasters and arches of white brick. It is said that about 1,250,000 bricks were used in the works, and that the chimney-stack alone required 70 tons of materials. Every portion of the walls, in consequence of the nature of the site, was laid upon a thick bed of concrete, and for the chimney it was found necessary to excavate completely down to the gravel, and then lay a bed of concrete 12 feet thick. The shed-roof is ridge-and-furrow, supported by nine rows of iron columns, seven in each series; each column hollow, and serving to conduct the water from the roof to drains beneath the floor. Ventilation of the building is secured by means of openings

in the roof and walls, and warmth will be obtained from steam-pipes laid in lines along the floor. The front three-storied building is to be appropriated as a warehouse and counting-house, and that in the rear as a preparing and finishing-house. The bore of the chimney-shaft is uniform throughout, in accordance with the system of making the internal capacity of the shaft as great at the top as at the bottom, or even greater,—a rule applicable to house-flues, in order to increase the draught and prevent smoking. The architect is Mr. J. G. Bland, of Birmingham. It is said that the builder's contract was for about 8,500*l.* The proprietor of the site has an intention to build series of cottages for work-people, in conformity, as regards style, with the warehouses.

Kidsgrove (Stafford).—Commodious schools have been erected here at the expense of Mr. Thomas Kinnersly, of Clough Hall, and were opened on Tuesday in last week. They consist of rooms for boys, girls, and infants of both sexes, with a class-room, lavatories, and other conveniences. The general shape of the buildings somewhat resembles the letter T, the foot of the letter coming up to the road, and being formed by the girls' and boys' schools in a parallel range, having the gables to the front; and the arms of the letter being formed by the infants' school, class-room, and lavatories. The two principal school-rooms will accommodate eighty boys and eighty girls: they are each 44 feet long by 18 feet wide, with a door of communication between. The entrances to the schools are through open porches at the sides. Each school is lighted by a large traceried window in the gable next the road, and by similar smaller windows at the sides. The infants' school is for eighty infants, 30 feet long by 17 feet wide. There is a class-room for forty children in the same range with the infants' schools, with separate communications from the boys' and girls' schools: attached to them are cloak-rooms and lavatories. The roofs are all open-framed, the walls wainscotted up to a certain height, and the wood-work stained and varnished. The buildings are of red brick with stone dressings, and covered with tiles arranged in pattern. At the intersection of the roofs is a cupola to contain the bell. At some distance behind these schools is a small burial chapel, also recently erected at the cost of Mr. Kinnersley, upon consecrated ground. The chapel is built entirely of stone from Stockton Brook, and is 30 feet long by 15 feet wide inside, having a wide central alley, and a range of pews on each side, with geometrical open work fronts. The roof is of open framing, and the whole of the wood-work stained and varnished. The floor is laid with Minton and Co.'s encaustic tiles. There is a vestry and tool-house at the eastern end, which have the effect of a chancel, both inside and out, being open to the chapel by an archway, and having a traceried screen across. All the windows are symbolical, being circles filled with tracery, and glazed with stained glass of geometric patterns. There is a bell-turret on the eastern gable. The building is covered with tiles in a similar manner to the schools. At the entrance of the chapel there is a carved gateway of white stone, having wood gates of open geometrical work. The burial grounds have been laid out and planted. The whole of the erections are in the Decorated Gothic style, and are from designs by Messrs. Ward and Son, of Hanley, architects. They have been carried out by Mr. Evans, of Ellaston, through his foreman, Mr. Geo. Harrison, and the carvings have been rendered by Mr. G. Gladwin, of Penkhull. The school and chapel group together as seen backed by the woods belonging to Clough Hall, and, according to our authority, the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, give character and individuality to the village.

Manchester.—The gasworks seem to be again becoming too small for the ever-increasing consumption of gas, especially in the out-districts. The manager, Mr. Brothers, lately submitted a report to the gas sub-committee of the corporation, which stated that the present works were not sufficiently central for furnishing Broughton and Pendleton with a larger supply of gas. Some addition ought to be made to the purifiers, and they wanted storage for a thousand tons of cannel, which would not cost more than 500*l.* The committee recommended that it was not necessary to extend the gasworks, but it was desirable to enlarge the storage room for gas, and to connect the 89 feet gasholder into a telescope holder, so as to hold 156,000 feet, which would probably cost 1,500*l.* They also recommended two purifiers to be furnished, which would cost about 120*l.* and that there should be a shed erected for the storage of cannel, at a cost of 500*l.* The chairman of the committee said, that if it were necessary to establish a branch work, it would be desirable that the manager should live equidistant between the two. The proceedings were confirmed.

Bradford.—The commencement of a new school-room to be erected in Cambridge-place, Wapping-road, under the congregation assembling in Salem Chapel, was made, by laying the foundation-stone on Friday in last week.

Edinburgh.—Of late the closes and alleys of the Old Town have been thoroughly white-washed, and also flushed by means of water. The hose of the fire-engines is employed in this latter service, the volumes of water being propelled forward from the street fire-pipes by its own force. The *Post*, however, very properly insists on the indispensability of drains in every street, close, and wynd, and of water and soil-pipe in every house, to any sanitary measures that can be regarded as effectual. From the worst ventilated and undrained quarters of the Old Town the diseases most dreaded are but too likely to diffuse themselves over the quarters inhabited by fashion, rank, and opulence.

INIGO JONES'S WATER-GATE.

Will you allow me to ask, to whom belongs the beautiful "water-gate" at the end of Buckingham-street, Strand? The neglected, dilapidated state of that architectural gem reflects discredit upon us, and particularly upon those whose privilege it is to consider themselves as the legitimate guardians of so admirable a work. I do not know whether it is about to follow the statue of George II. but certainly everything looks very *wild* about it, and indicative of a feeling of indifference respecting the fate of the bonnie little gate. The roof, long since stripped of its covering, and broken in, admits the devastating rains, and all about the stately little fane savours of impending ruin.

Shade of the immortal Inigo! this should not be. Thousands there are in this land who appreciate the fine spirit embodied in that wondrous little pile, and who would deplore the loss of so *faithful* a monitor in art. The roof should be repaired, and the precincts of *so rare* an example of architecture be kept tidy, were it but to show we are not so barbarous as *we seem*.

A. W. H.

SIGHTS AND SCENERY.

Royal Italian Opera.—If our space permitted (and the Stamp Office demurred not), we should treat more largely of music than we have done, intimately connected as it is with our more especial subjects, and should have to speak oftener of this, its High Temple, where Mr. Gye has rallied round him a *troupe* of unusual excellence, adding to Madame Grisi, Madlle. Bosio, Mario, Ronconi, Tamberlik, and others of last season, Madlle. Sophie Cruvelli, Madlle. Marai, Madame Viardot, and the "profound" Lablache. With such a company, and M. Costa as usual for conductor, we may expect, and shall doubtless have, some of the masterpieces of lyrical art rendered in the most perfect manner. For "*Matilda de Shabran*," in which Bosio has greatly distinguished herself, some of the scenery appears to be new: the first and last scenes are nice specimens of the art, though the latter, a craggy waterfall, has less atmosphere than the supposed painter usually throws around his works.

The Princess's Theatre.—As a specimen of "getting up," "Faust and Marguerite" is perfect, and it is admirably acted, especially by Mr. Kean, who plays the eccentric fiend most artistically. Of the piece itself, in parts (the Garden scene, for example) our praise, perhaps, would be less unconditional. The old German Gothic town is exceedingly well represented, and the revel of the students, the passing of the people to matins, the groupings about the cathedral afterwards, and the partial opening of the latter discovering *Marguerite* at the service, are capitally managed, and culminate in as beautiful a picture as ever was seen upon the stage,—the ascent of *Marguerite* into the skies. The background is an expanse of blue, star-studded, and from the ground ascend, without any apparent support or contrivance, two angels, brilliantly robed, bearing *Marguerite*,—one brilliant spot of colour in a wide field of azure. An admirer of the manager who sat near us said it was a genuine Dominie-Kean-oh, and was not far from the truth.

PREVENTION OF SMOKE.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

On April 11, the evening was entirely devoted to the discussion of the papers previously noticed, "On the Management of Engine and other Furnaces, and the Prevention of Smoke."

The first important condition was shown to be, the providing the required quantity of air. Reference was made to the area, recommended by some authorities, as being sufficient to allow the quantity to enter a furnace. It had been considered, that even half a square inch of aperture for each square foot of furnace-grate was sufficient for the combustion of the fuel. This was, however, stated to be insufficient for practical purposes; the proper area for admission being from 4 to 6 square inches for each foot of grate, according to the extent of draught and the nature of the coal.

This serious difference was supposed to have been caused by an erroneous calculation of the rate of the current of air entering. For, if half a square inch of area was all that was allowed, the air must have a velocity ten times greater than could be shown to have been ever attained.

Thus, supposing a furnace to be 4 feet by 2 feet 6 in. equal to 10 square feet of bar surface, this would effect a combustion of 2 cwt. of coal per hour, and require, for the gas alone, a supply of 10,000 cubic feet per hour, or, for 20 cwt. of the coal, 100,000 cubic feet.

The following comparison of velocities of the entering air for the supply of the gas, gave some idea of the cause of underrating the required area of admission:—

Air aperture per square foot of grate.	Velocity of draught per second.	Quantity of air per hour.	Quantity for each ton of coal.
6 square inches	At 5 ft. pr second	7 500 cubic ft	75,000
6 " "	At 10 " "	15,000 "	150,000

Then, if the area were reduced to half a square inch, it would require a velocity of 80 feet per second to provide for the admission, within the given time, of the necessary quantity.

By close observation, by means of an aërometer, the velocity of the entering current was estimated at from 8 to 10 feet per second, if the draught was good; and from 5 to 8 feet, when it was but moderate.

It was stated, as an argument for the necessity for some stringent measure, with respect to the engine furnaces in all large towns, that in the last nine years, between 1845 and 1853, 801 new chimney-shafts had been erected in the metropolis, for manufactories, breweries, &c. Some few of them might have been merely rebuilt, after destruction, but the large majority caused additional impurity in the London atmosphere. From 1845 to 1851 the greatest number built, in one year, was 99; but in 1852 111 were constructed, and in 1853 the number rose to 123.

It was contended that, in dealing with the smoke question, too much stress had been laid on the chemical part of the subject, as also, that the statement of its being "impossible to burn smoke" had complicated that which was, in itself, a simple question. All that the public cared about was, that by some simple means the black, or brown, visible smoke should be prevented from forming, or be consumed if its formation was incidental to perfect combustion. The air necessary to perform this could be admitted anywhere; either through a split bridge,—by the fire door,—by an infinite number of holes,—between plates with narrow spaces,—

or by others arranged like Venetian blinds. Practically, the end could be attained by the mechanical systems of Juckes, Hazeldine, Hall, and others, by the double-furnace boilers of Galloway, Rose, M'Gavin, and others, or by the systems of Williams, Prideaux, and many others.

It was stated, on behalf of the mechanical methods of firing, that at Price's candle manufactory, at Vauxhall, three methods, Juckes's, Hazeldine's, and Hall's were employed with success. The general principle, of a continuous supply of fuel at the front of the fire, by means of moving bars, carrying the coal forward, was common to all these apparatus. The air was admitted only from below and between the bars, which were always covered with fuel. The objections urged against these machines were, the first cost and their liability to derangement. These, however, were now diminished, particularly with those of Juckes and Hazeldine, to which preference was therefore given in the construction of new furnaces. They were found to produce almost perfect combustion, and to make a great saving of fuel, with other practical advantages.

ST. OLAVE'S, HART-STREET.

THIS interesting old church, one of the few which escaped the Fire of London in 1666, has been repaired, and, we may add, improved, under the direction of Mr. John Bull Gardiner. Some ugly galleries which lumbered up the aisles have been taken away, the statue of Sir Andrew Riccard, who died in 1672 (a curious piece of characteristic distortion), has been set up, a modern incongruous window removed, and the whole church cleaned and painted, and so forth. Beyond this the altar-piece, with its broken pediment and pilasters, erected probably at the beginning of the last century, respectable of its sort, but unsuited to the building, has been removed and a more congruous arrangement substituted. The latter alteration was made at the cost of the rector, the Rev. John Letts, from a drawing by his relative, Mr. Thomas Little.

So long ago as 1823, when the church was repaired under the direction of Mr. Gardiner, we find him urging in the *Gentleman's Magazine* the desirability of the improvements he has now had the satisfaction of carrying out.

Some of the monuments in St. Olave's are curious. There is one to John Orgone and Ellyne his wife, with a quaint inscription, which is sometimes found in Latin:—

> "As I was so be ye,
> As I am you shall be.
> That I gave that I have,
> That I spent that I had.
> Thus I ende all my coste,
> That I left that I loste.—1584."

The ornamentation on the small altar, before which kneels the effigy of Dame Anne, wife of Sir John Radclif, 1585, is worth notice. Pepys, the author of the entertaining "Diary" which has made his name more famous than that of many much greater men, was buried here in 1703. In the chancel there is a monument to his wife, who died in 1669. St. Olave's was, as he calls it, his "own church," and is frequently referred to in his "Diary."

LIFE IN LONDON.

IN a paper read at the last ordinary meeting of the Statistical Society, "On the Old and New Bills of Mortality: Deaths and Fatal Diseases in London in the last Fourteen Years," Mr. John Angus, the author, described the population and area comprised in the new bills of mortality.

The area embraced an extent of 122 square miles,—on which surface was planted, in 1851, 305,933 inhabited houses,—and contained in that year a population of 2,362,236 inhabitants, increased in 1853 to 2,468,362. This population lived in a density varying from two persons to an acre at Lewisham, to 284 in St. Botolph's and Cripplegate, and to an elevation varying from 2 feet below high-water mark at Newington, to 350 feet above it at Hampstead. The births registered in the fourteen years 1840-53 were 972,508, and the deaths 746,660; the former being in excess of the latter by 225,848. The rate of mortality during that period had been about 2·5 per cent.; showing that London, throwing all its heterogeneous elements *en masse*, contrasted favourably with some of the large towns in England: nevertheless, it still presented a wide field for the sanitary reformer. The destruction of infant life was excessive, but less so than in Liverpool and Manchester. Those diseases had increased which were chiefly generated and propagated by dirt, overcrowding, and other circumstances of bad sanitary condition. Typhus had increased 75 per cent. in the last seven years, as compared with the previous seven years. Intemperance had increased in greater ratio than the population; more's the pity.

THE OPERATIVES' HOLIDAY.

WHY do not the operatives and working classes form among themselves an association for the purpose of visiting, in a body, whenever leisure days and holiday times occur, the antiquities, or old towns, or places of renown, for which any one district or county is celebrated? An intellectual object like this would still enable them to breathe the fresh country air, and though mingling with, could not by any means spoil their summer excursions. For those who have acquired through books some amount of historical research and antiquarian lore, such things as carry their minds back to the old times will have great interest; yet those who have not these advantages, who cannot refer every ancient building to the exact period of its erection, or who know not the events associated with it, may yet see and appreciate, what is of more importance, its peculiar merits, and enjoy exceedingly what is remarkable or wonderful in the artistic treatment some particular work has received and is distinguished for, if, as is most probable, they are of that class of critics "whose eyes are in their hearts," who need not look into books to test on every occasion the truth of their opinions, and who can well dispense with a profound knowledge of archæology. True it is, that from their stated tasks and employments, places which so well repay a visit can be only an occasional luxury; but we have witnessed the benefit some amongst this intelligent class have made of it to themselves, intent upon their self-advancement and making a day's pleasure contribute to their future advantage. FRED. LUSH.

SUGGESTIVE INQUIRIES.

WILL you allow me to set forth the following queries in your columns?

Railway Lamps.—Are not railway carriage-lamps open to improvement? Thousands spend many valuable hours after daylight on railways, and are either prevented from reading by the bad light which the present lamps afford, or do so with some pain and inconvenience. Would not an alteration in the reflector be of some utility? Travellers would hail with pleasure the adoption of lamps that would prove less trying to the sight than those now used.*

Removals by Rail.—Many removals of furniture by rail from town to country are daily taking place. Would it not be exceedingly advantageous to the public (by sparing their furniture from the ill effects of two extra loadings and unloadings) if the van which is to convey the chattels could be supplied by the railway company and brought direct to the remover's door? I can see no difficulty in this, for it would only then remain to be lifted on and off the railway truck.

Duplicate Numbers to Houses in the same Street.—Is not this a growing evil? If builders and landlords would be a *little more* original the public would frequently be great gainers. As an instance, in the Studley-road, Stockwell, there are *six* No. 3's. We all know of two or three streets of the same name!

Beating the Bounds, Holy Thursday.—In consequence of the daily increasing number of houses, should not steps be taken in order to secure the boundary-mark of parishes, to prevent a house from standing in two parishes without a clear and proper boundary being provided? Either this should be done or the present manner of celebrating the immemorial custom of parochial survey and defence of rights undergo a modification, for the periodical visits of a host of "authorities" and others, although they generally keep the day in a cheerful and holiday spirit, are not particularly desired through one's rooms and garden.

P. M. H.

* We feelingly endorse these remarks. It is constantly our fate to spend many hours in a railway carriage, and we have groaned in the spirit many a time and oft at the impossibility of making any use of precious hours after nightfall for want of sufficient light.—ED.

THE LONDON BRICKMAKERS AND THEIR STRIKES.

THE columns of the *Builder* have more than once adverted to the proceedings of the men employed in the brick-fields in the suburbs of the metropolis, and to the serious injuries the masters have sustained.

A conviction, under the "Labourer and Artificers' Act," in which one delinquent was sent to prison for three months, it was thought would be a warning to his co-workmen. It, however, operated the reverse way, and to a greater injury to the prosecutor than to the imprisoned. The masters have, however, adopted since another plan, and it remains to be seen how this will work. John Lee, a moulder, in the employ of Mr. Bell, sued the latter, last week, in the Marylebone County Court, for 6*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* being a moiety of wages for making 802,547 bricks, at 4*s.* 4*d.* per thousand. He was paid 4*s.* per thousand every Saturday night, Mr. Bell retaining the odd pence until the end of the season. This system of back pence is according to an old custom; but the masters have now made the moulders sign a contract at the time of engagement; and one clause recites, "No such gratuity (back pence) to be payable to any person neglecting or deserting his work, or being discharged for a just or sufficient reason, whereby the season is not completed." This contract Lee put his cross to, although it may be but just to add, he positively swore that it was not read to him, nor did he believe any of the moulders who had signed such a document were aware of its binding nature, or they, like himself, would never have made a brick under it.

Mr. Ambrose Haynes, the solicitor to the brickmakers, warmly objected to the admissibility of the contract, and urged that the signature was obtained by fraud, and the document took him by surprise.

Mr. Bell proved that Lee had neglected and left his work before the season was completed, and added, that he had paid the moulders, offbearer, and temperer their back pence.

The Judge said the contract was sufficient to cause him to nonsuit the plaintiff, with costs.

A PLEA FOR ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS.

THE privilege which your correspondent, "Set Square," mentions as being so desirable to be accorded to architects' assistants, viz.—that of leaving their employment at 1 p.m. on Saturdays, is, I can assure you, sir, the wish of all concerned in it. Surely architects cannot deny so reasonable a request, especially when they will reap the benefit equally with their assistants. In proof of this assertion, I would state, first, that when any man is confined to a business without relaxation, he loses his natural buoyancy, his employment becomes drudgery, and for the beautiful art of architecture to be associated with drudgery, is indeed a repulsive idea: thus the employer loses that interest which his assistant would otherwise take in fulfilling his part of the work.

2ndly. The time which would be thus placed at the assistants' disposal, would by very many be employed in studying the true principles of architecture from existing buildings, and from the many excellent works on past architecture now in circulation: thus would the architect possess in his assistant a person capable of affording him such aid as would be of no small value.

Architects' assistants are now beginning to feel that thorough acquaintance with their profession can be obtained only by deep research, and that sound principles of art are only to be found by discriminate observation of existing relics of bygone days.

They look to their employers to enable them to do this, who I am convinced will not dispute the reasonableness of such a claim. Architects should remember that one day their assistants must take their places, and surely they would not wish to have them filled by unworthy successors.

In conclusion, sir, as you often speak through the medium of your valuable journal for the privileges of other classes, let me urge you to speak for architects' assistants. ECHO.

WORKING MEN'S FUNERALS.

The closing of the metropolitan graveyards will render it necessary to carry deceased persons to the cemeteries in the suburbs: this will be a great improvement, and, like most steps in advance, will lead to others, among which nothing will be more advantageous to health and morals than doing at once away with the manner in which *walking funerals* are now conducted. If a working man dies later than Wednesday in any one week his funeral rarely, if ever, takes place before the next Sunday but one. Imagine four men, in a day of June, July, or August, under a heavy pall, their heads in close communion with a body kept that time. Why should not the undertakers furnish a bier after the fashion of a hand-barrow, but appropriately decorated and constructed, for carrying the coffin, covered by its pall: let it be constructed with four or six handles, at right angles to its length, in order that four or six men might carry it, walking on each side. This arrangement will lead to a great improvement,—the getting rid of *paid* bearers, in many cases. It will soon become the custom for workmen to volunteer to carry their deceased brother labourer.* I can imagine no more touching spectacle than to see—instead of the empty compliment of carriages following a procession,—a man carried thus to the grave. In process of time it will become a kind of honest pride that "poor Brown" had ten, twenty, or thirty volunteers to pay this last mark of good feeling and respect—giving consolation to the widow, and speaking emphatically to the bearers and spectators, "Thus shall it be with you."

W. H. B.

* It is has long been the practice in Scotland, even in middle class society. There is no bier: the coffin is merely laid upon two black stained spokes, which cross it, and extend on each side, so as to admit of two carriers, who are changed every few minutes quietly by friends as they go, without stopping, and as a mere mark of respect. The head of the family assists at the head of the coffin.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE BUILDINGS ACT.

Nixon *v.* Stow, D.S.—A case involving some important points in the administration of the Metropolitan Buildings Act has been recently heard and determined before Mr. Elliott, at the Lambeth Police-court. In April, 1853, Mr. Samuel Nixon, the builder, commenced to build two houses near Dulwich-common, in the Camberwell district, and finished them in July in the same year. On 8th July, Mr. Stow, the district surveyor, gave the builder the forty-eight hours' notice that they were in several respects irregular. On the 30th of August following he laid an information with the official referees, and on 19th September the official referees made their award, determining that the buildings were irregular, and directing their amendment. No amendment having taken place on the 27th ult. the official referees made their certificate under the 18th section. Mr. Stow now summoned Mr. Nixon before the magistrates for two purposes—in the first place to compel him to enter into recognizance to amend the buildings and pay the costs under the first part of the 18th section; and, secondly, in the event of his not appearing and entering into the recognizance, to obtain a warrant under the latter part of the 18th section for the removal of the buildings and for sale of their materials.

By the 11th section of Jervis's Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, it is provided that every complaint to a magistrate shall be made and every information laid within six calendar months "from the time when the matter of such complaint or information respectively arose." And the question was now raised whether, the irregularities in the buildings having been committed upwards of six months ago, the builder could now be proceeded against for their amendment.

Mr. W. Pearson, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Stow, contended that the buildings were a continuing nuisance, and that the builder committed a fresh fault every day in allowing them to remain; and further, with regard to the proceeding under the former part of the 18th section, that if the six months' limitation had any application at all, it only commenced to run from the date of the official referees' certificate, the making of that certificate being the event upon which the law declares an irregular building a nuisance, and it only being upon the happening of that event that a district surveyor can summon a builder; and with regard to the proceeding under the latter part of the 18th section, that was a proceeding *in rem* for the removal of a continuing nuisance, and that therefore the limiting clause had no application, and cited the case of Titterton *v.* Conyers (5 Taunton, 475), which was a decision upon the 61st section of the old Building Act. His worship decided that, if the six months' limitation ran at all, it did not commence to run until the making of the official referees' certificate, and therefore the proceedings were well taken.

On the case being called on, Mr. Nixon did not appear, and Mr. Pearson proceeded to prove the case, and applied for a warrant under the latter part of the 18th section for the abatement of the nuisance, and contended that this might be well granted, on the ground that the proceedings under the two parts of the section were separate proceedings, and that the proceeding under the latter part might be taken independent altogether of the proceeding to make the builder enter into a recognizance to abate under the first part, and on the ground that the 13th section of Jervis's Act gave the magistrate power to hear and determine in the defendant's absence, and applied to the present case. His worship, however, ruled that the two parts of the 18th section were but one proceeding, and that no warrant to remove the buildings could issue until the termination of the proceedings under the first part of the section, and that Jervis's Act did not enable him to issue his warrant without having the defendant before him.

Mr. Pearson then applied for a warrant for Mr. Nixon's apprehension under the former part of the section; and his worship expressing his intention to grant such a warrant, Mr. Nixon appeared, and having no further defence to offer, and Mr. Pearson insisting on his committal in default of entering into a recognizance, he entered into the required recognizance in 100*l.* for the abatement of the buildings, and payment of all the costs as well before the magistrate as the official referees.

The material points decided in this case are—1. That the six months' limitation to proceedings before the magistrates under the 18th section, if it run at all, runs only from the date of the official referees' certificate; and 2. That section 18 provides but one proceeding, and that there can be no application for a warrant to remove an irregular building until the proceedings under the former part of the section shall have been exhausted.

Notices of Books.

Designs for Gothic Ornaments and Furniture, after the ancient Manner. By John Gibbs, Architect and Sculptor. London: Geo. Bell. 1854.

We have here forty-eight pages of lithographed designs, "after the ancient manner," best where most like their models, which show a certain aptness in re-combination. Having read Mr. Gibbs's introductory remarks, however, we must confess we looked for more than this. The writer there says, that "Many of the architects who are employed in the development either of Christian architecture or that of heathen countries, are wholly unfit to place before the learning world a building that should express its real character and use. Depending upon powers which they have not, and heedless of that just censure which contemporary men may inflict upon them, they continue the disgraceful practice of designing buildings which the employer and the employed have great reason to be ashamed of. When England has released herself from the bondage of a prejudiced and biassed mind, she will be free to determine the extent of those anomalies which form the mass of corrupt design in modern architecture."

Miscellanea.

Ventilation of the House of Commons.—The House have agreed to place a sum of 146*l.* in the hands of Mr. Gurney, with power to him to make a minor experiment in reversing or otherwise altering the ventilation during the recess. If successful, Mr. Gurney is to be allowed to alter the whole system, at a cost of 1,700*l.* Sad work!

Public-Houses.—I have just been reading an article in a late number, which professes to enlighten the world upon the "mysteries of public-house licensing," and is very severe upon the favouritism exhibited by the "licensing vestries," in granting spirit licenses to members of their own body, when they have been refused to others. May I venture to ask your patriotic contributor how long parochial *vestries* have had the power of granting publicans' licenses, or what influence the members of them are supposed to possess with the licensing magistrates? I believe it has been much more generally a subject of complaint with them, that so little weight is accorded to their recommendations, and it would certainly be something new for me to learn that a house which had once been refused a license, had subsequently obtained one because the property had got into the hands of a vestryman! The truth is, your correspondent has got hold of a mare's nest, and has wasted some virtuous indignation.

A Middlesex Magistrate.

New Town-hall for Cheetham, Manchester.—The foundation-stone of a new town-hall for the township of Cheetham, has just been laid by the Mayor of Manchester, in the presence of a large body of the ratepayers. The site has been given by Lord Derby, and is at the corner of Knowsley-street, having a frontage of forty yards to York-street and of fifty yards to Knowsley-street. The architect is Mr. Thomas Bird, and the builder Mr. Robert Neill, both of Manchester. The proposed building (principal front towards York-street) is of Italian character. The ornamental parts are, of necessity, few, as the sum to be borrowed is restricted to 3,000*l.* in all, furnishing inclusive. The building is to be faced with the best pressed stock bricks, with stone quoins and dressings to all the windows. The front consists of a centre with two receding wings—a stone door-piece with massive panelled pilasters and Doric imposts, supporting large carved consols and entablature, with large folding-doors and ornamental fan-lights over. On each side the door is one window and two others in each wing. The upper story will be divided from the lower by moulded string-course, and consist of seven lofty windows, the centre one more ornamental than the others. The whole is surmounted with an ornamental entablature.

Leamington Local Board of Health.—At a recent meeting of this board, on a resolution being moved to the effect, "That all reports and plans which may have been submitted to this board relative to the water supply and drainage of the district, be submitted to Mr. Wickstead, C.E. for his opinion and report thereon; and that the officers of the board be directed to render Mr. Wickstead every assistance that may aid him in this important investigation," Mr. Oldham, of Southam, brought under notice a plan for a closed cesspool used by him for twenty or thirty years. It was urged that while it was impossible, on Mr. Chadwick's proposal for the abolition of cesspools, completely to suppress or get rid of offensive effluvia from the drains, the insertion of a tank in the line of drainage on Mr. Oldham's plan, acted so as to dilute and fluidify the sewage during the flow and circulation of water into and through the tank or pool; and it had been found that tanks so formed, at a cost of 3*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* each, had remained for twenty years without requiring to be emptied, and without giving indication of their existence. We must not be supposed as advocating such retention. An amendment to the resolution moved, substituting Mr. Rammell's name for that of Mr. Wickstead. Mr. R. having already prepared plans for the Leamington drainage), was negatived, and the original motion was carried by a majority of seven to two, three members not voting at all.

Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.—A general meeting of the members of this society was held at Norwich, on Thursday in last week. The attendance was numerous. The mayor (Mr. Bignold) was in the chair. Mr. Harrod read a communication from Mr. King, York herald, in reference to the arms in the Norwich Cathedral. All the three shields had been found to relate to the family of the Bulleyns, one of whom, Anne, married Henry VIII. The Rev. J. Gunn read a paper respecting the parishes of Irstead and Barton Turf. Mr. Harrod laid on the table a plan of Walsingham Abbey, as indicated by the late excavations. He said Mr. Lee Warner was quietly continuing the excavations with a view to further discoveries. The Rev. C. R. Manning read some notes on the architecture of Hellington Church. Some account of this and the preceding paper will be found in the *Norfolk Chronicle* of last week. The mayor stated that the memorial to the late bishop would soon be open to public inspection.

Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.—A quarterly meeting of this society was held on Thursday in last week, in the College Hall, Exeter, the Rev. Canon Bull in the chair. The Rev. P. Carlyon, one of the secretaries, read a report of the committee, which related mainly to the preparation of another part of the transactions of the society, and to the subject of an illustration contemplated, namely, an engraving of the mural painting recently discovered in the north transept of Exeter Cathedral. Day, of London, is to prepare this illustration from a drawing by Mr. Ashworth. The treasurer read his report. Various presents having been acknowledged, Mr. Crabbe read a paper on the Monumental Brasses of Devonshire. Papers were also read which were contributed by Mr. J. Furneaux, of Swilly, and Mr. C. Spence, of Stoke.

Tilbury and Southend Railway.—This railway was opened for traffic on the 13th instant. I wish you would most earnestly impress upon the directors the necessity of immediately erecting a *foot*-bridge over the rails at Grays. The station being in immediate proximity to the main street, I am convinced that accidents will otherwise be inevitable. The carriage traffic is small, but the reverse is the case with respect to foot passengers.

B.

GAS.—The Banbury Gaslight and Coke Company have reduced the price of their gas from 6s. 8d. to 5s. per 1,000 cubic feet, the cost of coals being 21s. 4d. per ton. The company anticipate a very large increase in their consumption in consequence. This is the right way to go to work. Companies are sadly mistaken who act on a contrary principle,—refusing reduction *because* their high prices do not yield such profits as *enable* them to lower their prices, or *waiting* for increased consumption ere they offer such inducement as ought to *precede*, and is sure to command it if liberally resolved on. We hope not only that the example shown by the Banbury company will be followed by others, but that it will shortly be repeated by that company itself, so that by degrees they may extend the consumption of their gas throughout the greater part of the private dwellings of the inhabitants, which they are certain to do if it be kept pure, and arrangements be otherwise properly made.——The new and old companies at Sheffield, it seems, are settling their differences by amalgamation, on an understanding that the maximum price for their gas shall be 3s. 6d. and their dividend limited to 7½ per cent.——The Commercial Gas Company, at their half-yearly meeting lately held, declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, but whether on paid-up capital only or on a greater amount we are not informed.——The Southport gas (now made from cannel, it would seem, and not from resin and water) is said to be yielding a profit of 8 per cent. on the capital invested, after paying all expenses; and the chairman states that but for the great rise in the price of cannel it would have been 18 per cent. An improved oven, recently erected, is stated to produce more than double the usual quantity of gas, while using less fuel. This oven contains about half a ton less of metal than one of the old ones. The quantity obtained from a ton of the rich cannel they use is stated to exceed 40,000 cubic feet of pure and brilliant gas, "entirely free from the noxious combinations so objectionable in ordinary gas, of which we have recently heard so much:" not a trace of sulphur, it is said, can be found in it, as recently certified by the gas engineer at Liverpool, Mr. King.

VERMIN.—In reply to "A Victim's" question as to the best way to destroy his numerous army of fleas, let me say that, if he will obtain plenty of turpentine, and wash the floor-boards well with it, he will not be again troubled with their company "above board," and as they cannot subsist upon wood and plaster, they will soon starve to death.—RICARDO. Another correspondent (T. G.) advises washing the floors with boiling water and soft soap; filling in any space there may be between floor and skirting with a slip of deal, covering any joints in the floor with slips of cartridge paper, and lastly, rubbing a solution of sublimate of mercury over the whole. ——The basement floors of many houses in the neighbourhood of Bedford-square are much infested with thousands of minute insects, in colour, size, and shape, much resembling a grain of Cayenne pepper: they find their way into the eatables, and are otherwise very troublesome. If any of your readers can give me any information respecting the nature and habits of these domestic intruders, and suggest a mode of exterminating them, I shall feel greatly indebted.—A. S.

BURIED ALIVE.—A melancholy accident occurred in the old square at Ashton lately, by which one man lost his life, and two others narrowly escaped a speedy death. The deceased and several others were sinking to a main sewer, 24 feet below the surface, and had got to the top of the sewer when the sides gave way: two succeeded in extricating themselves, but the deceased was buried up to the middle, and got one of his legs under a plank, when a sack was put round him, and then the rope of the windlass, by which an attempt was made to wind him up, but the poor fellow called out to them to stop, as they were breaking his leg. The moment they did so, several yards of earth fell upon him, actually burying him alive. Every exertion was used to remove the earth, but such was its loose character, that it slipped down almost as fast as they wound it up in buckets. The accident occurred about half-past four p.m. and it was half-past two next morning before they got out the body.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GREEK ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.—On the walls of the Society of Arts, at the Adelphi, there were lately suspended a number of photographic views, by Mr. Robertson, of Constantinople, in different parts of Greece. The collection comprises forty views in Athens, including the Parthenon, the Temple of Theseus, the Erectheum, the Temple of Victory, the Tower of the Winds, &c.: three views at Egina, two at Corinth, two at Sunium, and, in addition, views of the friezes of the Parthenon, and alto-relievos in the Temple of Victory. The views were only to remain for about ten days, but we hope that many of our professional and art-loving readers may yet have time to see them.

WARRINGTON MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.—At a meeting of the Warrington town council, held on the 9th February, the museum and library committee stated in a report that Mr. J. Wilson Patten, M.P. had offered the free gift of a site in Bold-street, previously fixed upon as the most eligible in the town, for the erection of a new museum and library, and that plans had been prepared by Mr. Dobson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, architect. To carry out the design, 4,000*l.* was required. The council at once tendered to Mr. Patten their cordial thanks for his offer, and the mayor was requested to convene public meetings of the clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of Warrington, to consider the steps to be taken for the erection of a new museum building. A public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the mayor, was accordingly held on Thursday in last week. Lord Stanley took part in the proceedings, in the course of which appropriate resolutions favourable to the objects in view were passed, and a subscription-list opened. The museum rate was recommended to the council in aid.

AN ARCHITECT.—There is an excellent story on record of an architect repudiating any connexion with the building fraternity in the case of the late eminent and talented Mr. Alexander, the architect of Rochesterbridge and several other fine buildings in the county of Kent. He was under cross-examination, in a special jury cause at Maidstone, by Serjeant—afterwards Baron—Garrow, who wished to detract from the weight of his testimony, and who, after asking him what was his name, proceeded thus: "You are a builder, I believe?" "No, sir, I am not a builder, I am an architect." "Ah! well; architect or builder, builder or architect, they are much the same I suppose?" "I beg your pardon, sir, I cannot admit that: I consider them to be totally different." "Oh, indeed!—perhaps you will state wherein this great difference consists?" "An architect, sir, prepares the plans, conceives the design, draws out the specifications,—in short, supplies the mind: the builder is merely the bricklayer or the carpenter; the builder, in fact, is the machine. the architect the power that puts the machine together, and sets it going." "Oh, very well, Mr. Architect, that will do; and now, after your very ingenious distinction without a difference, perhaps you can inform the court who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?" And now mark the reply—which, for promptness and wit, is perhaps not to be rivalled in the whole history of rejoinder:—"There was no architect, sir,—and hence the confusion!"—*Extract from a Lecture by Rev. J. Jessop.*

REVIVAL OF TOWN AND VILLAGE GREENS.—At a meeting of the West London Anti-Enclosure and Field Garden Allotment Society at Paddington, on 17th inst. the following resolution was agreed to:—"That a village green for temperance festivals having been proposed, the secretary write to the secretaries of the London temperance societies to solicit their co-operation. Each subscriber would be entitled to one of the gardens around such intended green, and a share in the profits arising from festivals."

ENGINEERS' BORING MACHINE.—A new boring machine, of great dimensions, has been made at Glasgow for one of Mr. R. Napier's engine shops. It weighs thirty tons, and stands 25 feet high. The height of the entablature of the frame is 15 feet, and the width 14 feet. The frame-work is composed of two upright columns, surmounted by an entablature, below which the wheels which give power to the boring tool are supported on a cross beam. This tool, which can work at all speeds, from one revolution in 2½ minutes to sixteen revolutions in 1 minute, is capable of boring a hole in solid iron of 10 inches, or a cylinder of 7 feet diameter, and can take any feed, from 1-40th to 1-8th of an inch per revolution of the spindle, and is capable of boring a hole 7 feet 8 inches in length.

SALARY OF SURVEYORS.—I enclose an advertisement for the two offices of surveyor and inspector of nuisances for this parish (Battle), offering the salary of 40*l.* per annum for an efficient person to fill these offices, the duties of which consist of the surveying of about eleven miles of highways, besides footways and pavements, the surveying of houses and property in a parish of upwards of 3,000 inhabitants, and comprising about 8,000 acres of land. Attention to the drainage of the town, and also the supply of water. Inspector of nuisances in the entire parish, keeping accounts, and attending at all meetings of the board, &c. &c. Read the duties of surveyor and inspector of nuisances in the bye-laws issued by the General Board of Health, and then say what you think of the above salary.—A SURVEYOR.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The inaugural general meeting of this society will be held on the 10th of May, at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, Southwark, at seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P. will preside. Papers on various subjects will be read, and articles of antiquarian interest exhibited.

SLATE.—Permit me to call the attention of builders and others to the use of slate as an economical covering for Dormer tops. There are some in this neighbourhood (Camberwell) which have stood the test of thirty years' trial. The thickness of slate should be about half an inch, and if threaded, laid with a proper fall, and secured with countersunk screws put in with white lead, they will be found an effectual substitute for lead at a saving of about 50 per cent.—T. J. P.

LODGINGS WANTED.—Mr. Justice Coleridge has ordered the high sheriff of Warwickshire to be fined 500*l.* for not providing the judge of assize with convenient and wholesome lodgings at Coventry.

TENDERS

Received on the 24th inst. for one first-rate house and three warehouses, New Cannon-street, City. Mr. Thomas Hague, architect. Quantities supplied by Mr. Marshall:—

Messrs. Jackson	£14,928	0	0
Messrs. Myers	13,178	0	0
Rowland and Evans	12,800	0	0
Haynes and Eyre	12,724	0	0
Gammon	12,395	0	0
Batterbury	12,395	0	0
Jay (accepted)	13,154	0	0

For building two semi-detached houses at Parson's-mead, Croydon, for Mr. George Rattcliff. Mr. J. A. Young, architect:—

W. Harris	£1,748	0	0
Ward	1,731	8	0
H. Bance	1,730	0	0

For building new national schools, Suston, Surrey. Mr. Robert Hesketh, architect:—

Jewell	£1,240	0	0
Martin	1,140	0	0
Haward and Nixon	1,057	0	0
H. Bance	1,049	0	0
Harris	1,043	10	0
Macey	995	0	0
Hill	984	0	0

For pulling down and rebuilding Nos. 48 and 49, Church-street, Shoreditch, for Mr. Fox. Architects, Messrs. J. Coe and Son:—

[illegible]on	£1,594	0	0
Haynes and Eyre	1,550	0	0
Tulley	1,518	0	0
Rowland and Evans	1,290	0	0
Guyatt (accepted)	1,280	10	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. L. B." "Messrs. A. and Son," "C. H." "F. H." "W. Y." "Ajax." "C." "Londoner," "J. C." "G. C." "A. S." "L." "J. R. W." "J. T." "P. P." "A Builder," "A Gas Inspector," "R. B. H," "E. G. B." (will be made use of), "Mr. C." "G. C." (we have no recollection of the plan referred to), "J. W. B." "G. B. W." "A Subscriber" (under mark), "F. C." (title), "R. B." "Northampton," "W. B." "W. H. T." "T. H. H." "S. H." "Ipswich," "Mr. N." "Mrs. W." "T. W." "Medicus," "T. B."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher

Now ready, price One Shilling.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of the members of the INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS will take place on WEDNESDAY evening next, at the Bay Tree Tavern, St. Swithin's lane, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing six months, and other general business.

W. ALLARD, Secretary.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, &c.—NOTICE.—The Architects', Builders', Civil Engineers', and Machinists' Drawing Classes, conducted by T. J. HILL, Architect, and assisted by Mathematical and Mechanical Masters, are REMOVED from 19, Helmet-row, Old street, to 18, OLD-STREET, Goswell-street, where prospectuses may be obtained on application.

LECTURES to WORKING-MEN, being the Third and last of these Courses for the present session, to be delivered at the MUSEUM of PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn-street. The Course of Six Lectures on METALS, will be commenced on MONDAY, MAY the 8th, at EIGHT o'clock p.m. Tickets may be obtained, by working-men only, on MONDAY, the 1st of MAY, and following days, from TEN to FIVE, on payment of a registration fee of 1s.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. will give a Course of Twelve Lectures on PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the important applications of the science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, at NINE o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding FRIDAY and WEDNESDAY, at the same hour

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MONEY to a LARGE AMOUNT READY to be ADVANCED immediately upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Houses or Land, Ground Rents, Reversions, Deposit of Deeds, and approved personal security. Apply in the PURCHASE thereof. Apply, with particulars, to Mr. WRAY, 3, Harcourt-buildings, Temple

MIDDLESEX.—DISTRICT SURVEYOR.—METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, 7th and 8th Vict cap 84. Notice is hereby given, that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for this County will, on THURSDAY, the 1st of JUNE next, at the Session-House on Clerkenwell-green, proceed to the ELECTION of a SURVEYOR for the district of the Liberty of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, and Ely-place, in so part of the parish of St Clement Danes and St Mary-le-Strand, which lie within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, the precincts of the Savoy, and the parish of St Sepulchre Without; and such election will be subject to the standing orders of the said districts and district surveyors, and that no person will be admitted as candidate unless duly qualified and in the terms of such standing orders; and every candidate must, on or before SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, address to me in writing, a statement of his name, residence, age, and qualification; and must also personally appear before the Committee for General Purposes appointed by the Court, at TEN o'clock in the afternoon precisely, on MONDAY, the 15th day of MAY next, at the Session House, Clerkenwell-green, and produce to them such satisfactory evidence that he is of the full age of thirty years, and a certificate from the Board of Examiners appointed under the Act, of their approval, and also such other testimonials of character and qualification as he may deem expedient, or the Committee may require; and if approved by the Committee will then be sanctioned by them to be a candidate for the said district.

C. HEATON ELLIS, Clerk of the Peace.

Sessions House Clerkenwell 26th April 1854.

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—WANTED, by the above Board, a Gentleman of experience as SURVEYOR. The Candidate must have a knowledge of engineering, especially in connection with works of water-supply, drainage, sewerage, and surface cleansing; competent to conduct surveys, take levels and sections, prepare plans, specifications, and estimates for works of every description, and able to superintend the execution thereof, and the materials, and see to the fulfilment of the conditions of the contract for executing such works. He will also be required to report upon any new buildings within the district as to their drainage, levels, and other provisions, and also upon cases of nuisances involving structural alteration for abating the same, and generally possess a thorough knowledge of the repair of highways, and of all the duties required by the Public Health Act, 1848. The whole time of the Surveyor will be devoted to the duties assigned to him, and he is restricted from undertaking any other employment. Candidates are to state their age, previous or appointments, and the salary they would expect to receive, but are not required to attend personally until summoned, and no canvassing will be sanctioned.—Applications, with testimonials of qualification and competency, addressed to "The Chairman," must be forwarded to me on or before the 2nd day of MAY next, at TEN o'clock in the

By order, JOHN BARRAS, Clerk.

Public Offices, Rotherham, 19th April, 1854.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—TO GAS ENGINEERS. The Directors of the Oriental Gas Company REQUIRE the SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN of energy, ability, and practical experience. He must be competent to erect gas-works to undertake the management of all constructions, alterations, and repairs, and generally to superintend the business of the Company in Calcutta, under a committee. Applications, stating full particulars of former engagements, testimonials and references, and the amount of salary required, to be addressed to the Board of Directors, at the Offices of the Company, 127, Leadenhall-street.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

TWO or THREE GOOD HANDS may meet with IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT, on application to J. HALES, House Decorator, &c. Hemel Hempstead, Herts. One who understands writing and paperhanging would be acceptable. None but good hands need apply.

TO STONEMASONS.

WANTED, a good BANKER HAND, one who would be fully competent to act as Foreman occasionally. To one possessing these qualifications the situation would be permanent. A Wesleyan will be preferred.—Address, F. H. Mr W Palmer's, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

WANTED, immediately, a gentleman to take an active part as CLERK in the TIMBER TRADE. One who has some knowledge of the business will be preferred. Apply to W. and J. JEPKS Norwich

WANTED, a CLERK of WORKS, competent to superintend the erection of houses, draw working plans, and has a knowledge of measuring.—Apply, stating full particulars as to what accustomed to, terms, &c. to Z. A. Post-office, Mount-street, Lambeth.

WANTED, a thoroughly practical and neat ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—Address, stating particulars, salary, &c. M. M. care of Mr. Wheeler, Exchange arcade, Manchester.

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMAZON LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, and SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A liberal commission and promotion to all such. A place to be made for

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Loans on personal security.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to an Architect in the country; must be thoroughly practical, well qualified to prepare working drawings, specifications, measure and value work, take out quantities, &c. Satisfactory references as to qualification required.—Apply, stating terms, S. and P. Post-office, Manchester

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent DESIGNER, GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN, and SURVEYOR. He must understand perspective and colouring, taking out quantities, and estimating, levelling, &c. Salary, £100 per annum. Hours of business seven genuine hours per day.—Address, stating age and references, to P. P. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a CLERK in a Surveyor's Office, he must write a good hand, and be quick at accounts—apply, by letter only, to E. C. S. Mr. Chas. Baker's, Auctioneer, Lewis-street, Berkeley square.

WANTED, a good DRAUGHTSMAN, well versed in perspective, and a good colourist: one experienced in church drawings will be preferred.—Apply, H. G. Mr T H Sotheran's Stationer, Middle Pavement Notting-hill, stating age, references, and lowest terms. If specimens are sent (which would be preferred), they will be carefully inspected. No return of carriage paid.

TO BUILDERS IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

WANTED, by a steady and industrious Young Man, aged 20, a SITUATION as IMPROVER in Carpenter's and Joiner's Shop, where good work is executed by the trade six years. Wages not so much an object as good work. Address, R. Mr. Bawtree's, Beehive Coffee-houses, 7, Cumberland place, Newington butts.

WANTED, by a respectable, well-connected Young Man, a SITUATION in a SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, having been some time engaged in the above profession for the last two years, satisfactory reference can be given.—Address to J. W. Mr. Druce's, 20, Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

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LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO'S Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.

156, Strand, London.

67, Hope-street, Glasgow.

82, Lever-street, Manchester.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH. STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Covering Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY of COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to stucco or any surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT. This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and desirableness for INTERNAL as well as EXTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic qualities, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, when it may be painted and repeated; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT. The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough Surfaces; its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint), that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 3 cwt.
MANUFACTURERS,
PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, combining frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that purity in their productions which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK——LONDON——PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is now called for permanency of colour, lasting body, brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be used in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material or manufacture so as to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNES ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; Mr. CHARLES JACK, wholesale and retail agent, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innocuous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which it cannot be made to receive stamp, at once as the best cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are required. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian, and other cements, and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Sun Elms, London.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 18, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

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ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties, that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL. Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

ITALIAN POZZOLANA.—A few hundred TONS of this article, of best quality, on SALE.—Apply to G. and T. EARLE, Hull.

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PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY, ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration, to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO. also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 500, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

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Stout lining paper	5d.
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Bed-room papers, in great variety	at 5d.
An excellent oak paper	at 8d.
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Per Piece.

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Numerous patterns sent into the country, by post, showing the style and quality of the above, on receipt of two stamps, and the goods despatched with promptitude on receipt of a remittance to the amount of the order given.

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A PPOLD PUMP and STEAM-ENGINE for SALE.—TO BE SOLD, a capital HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of 8-horse power, with all the valves complete. Also an APPOLD PUMP, capable of raising 2,500 gallons of water per minute, with the driving machinery as attached to the horse engine. Also a MILL for grinding mortar. The whole are in good working condition, and are to be sold cheap, as the works upon which they have been used are finished, and the proprietors have no further use for them. The engine may be seen at the new Harbour Works, Shoreham, near Brighton, and for terms particulars furnished, upon application to Messrs. EASTON and AMOS, Grove, Southwark.

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N.B. An 8-horse high-pressure engine for sale.

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PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six horse power to twenty five horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, &c. Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

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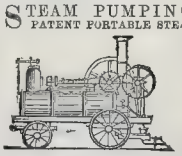

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The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

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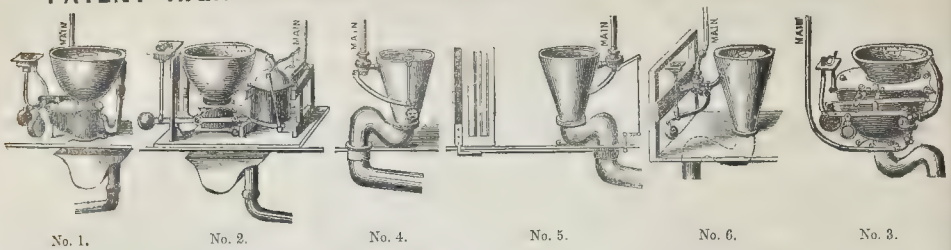

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These Ball valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spindles, slides, and other fittings, so fatal to Ball valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and cannot by any means shake at all, there being no point of friction from fittings in the construction. They are so arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water when most required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water.

	½	¾	1	1¼	1 inch.
Complete with Balls:—Plain shank	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	12s. 0d. each
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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, soaps, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

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Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

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Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

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The attention of the Trade is called to

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PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

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Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 2-inch single to 12-inch barrel, is also kept, fitted complete for hand or steam power, and can be delivered at the shortest

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STEAM-ENGINES, of various sizes, from two-horse power upwards, always on stock, under the most improved principles, and of the very best quality; single and double-cylinder engines always ready for immediate delivery; portable engines; saw benches and saw frames, with all the most recent improvements, and every description of machinery manufactured by ANDREW MARSHALL and CO., Woodside Iron Works, Windsor-terrace, City-road, and 173, Upper Thames-street.

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These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
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GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON Superior Process) Works at the Regent's Canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges, Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes, Hydrant Castings, Furnace-bars, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and Buildings taxed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

ARTESIAN WELLS, Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c. The Norfolk Company, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of any description, can be supplied with any quantity by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 16, Cannon-street, Portsmouth. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells being too, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of gutta percha tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in answering therein to the following letter received from Messrs. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852. In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years. We have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars contain instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention. WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 16, Pore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

WILLIAM NORTHEN'S

WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,

UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK, MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Waterloo-set Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

Waterclose Pan with Syphon-Trap complete, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, INVERT AND LENGTHS.
Bends, Elbows, Traps, Gulley-Traps, Flap Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always on hand.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

N.B These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

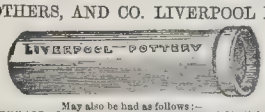
The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER & Son's South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 33, Brydges-street Covent Garden.
Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—
LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW .....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN .....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK .....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH. John Bird
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY .....Guerin, Brothers.
PRESTON .....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY..W. and A. M'Elwee.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenaugh.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Aesson. Smeaton Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

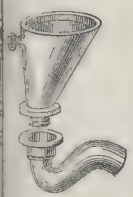
STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 36 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

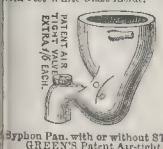
They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

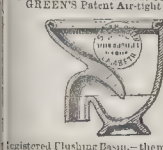
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

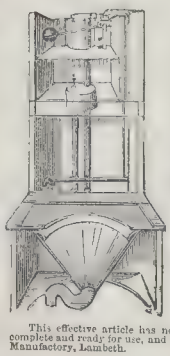
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.



Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flushing Basin.—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGARTH, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE

—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excelsior, bricklayers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines; Trestle, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of prices.

Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead road.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inches to 36 inches. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, Fire and other Pumps, Water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Drawings made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, sanitary, and test Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS.

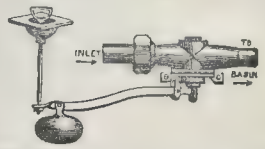
One of these Closets, complete with Self closing Stool Cock, will be sent to any part on RECEIPT of a POST-OFFICE ORDER for THIRTY SHILLINGS.

In their different varieties of ware they are fit for a MANSION or COTTAGE. No complication of cranks or wires. Any number of closets may be supplied from one main, be the PRESSURE HIGH or LOW.

A Book containing particulars of all JENNINGS'S SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS can be had on application, or by post if two stamps are sent to

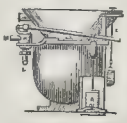
GEORGE JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars road.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 300 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.

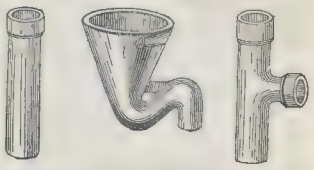


By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a bib-cock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.

The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.

CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford-passage, Clerkenwell.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 28, 1853. No. 3,636.

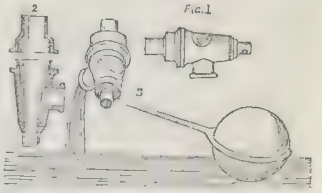
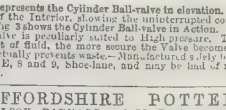


Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig. 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in Action.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers within five miles of London.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY.—

WILCOX, BARNARD, and CO. Earthenware Manufacturers, Mill-wall, Poplar. Chemical basins, funnels, inlet-pans, plug-pans, washhand-tables, beer or wine coolers, chimney finials, bath-knobs, &c. toilet ware, fancy jars, pan-pots, &c. white, printed, and decorated, delivered Carriage-free to wholesale dealers within five miles of London.



MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks, as used by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c. &c.

Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PENGE AND SYDENHAM, KENT, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace.—Very important Freehold Building Land, comprising about Nineteen Acres in Lands, of which possession will

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL, at GARRAWAY'S on MONDAY, May 1, in One Lot, by direction of the Trustees of the late John Laurie, esq., deceased, that valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate at the junction of the Penge-road and Anerley-road, and fronting the latter for a distance of about 400 feet, having the high road and the entrance of the Penge Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway on the north side, and the Croydon and Sydenham Railways with the Penge Station on the south side, and within a few minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace and Sydenham Stations. The whole estate contains about Nine Acres, and presents one of the most eligible sites for the erection of first-class residences now so much sought after in the rapidly rising neighbourhood. The property is also admirably adapted for building purposes by the retiring and remunerative tradesman, as well as for the builder, together with the lovely and unintercepted views over the whole, together with the lovely and picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood. The property forms the immediate boundary of the Crystal Palace Park and Mr. Meeds' extensive Nursery Grounds, and is the only available land in the immediate neighbourhood. Immediate possession will be given. May be viewed, and particulars obtained on the premises; at the Inns in the neighbourhood; of A. Laurie, Esq., Solicitor, Lancaster-place, Strand; at Garraway's, and at the Crystal Palace Company's Offices, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall East.

LEYTON AND WALTHAMSTOW.—Important Freehold Estates, comprising a Mansion known as the Poplars, with beautiful park-like lands, a Private Residence, with excellent Villas and Plots of building

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are directed to SELL, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, in lots unexpectedly advantageous to Purchasers, that valuable and highly desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the parishes of Leyton and Walthamstow, about five miles from London, and only three minutes' walk from the Leyton Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, at the junction of the roads from the Leyton to Snaresbrook, and from Leyton to Walthamstow, at Leyton Corner, and comprising a substantial brick and stone mansion, known as the Poplars, approached from the road by a carriage-sweep, screened by a wall and iron railing, standing in grounds and lawn, library, morning room, 24 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and a handsome drawing room, 24 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, opening to a verandah, with a detached range of kitchen, stables, &c., with farm-yard, walled kitchen-garden, conservatories, vinery, peach houses, forcing pits, and other requisites for a gentleman's residence, together with the valuable and productive pasture-land, lying within a ring fence, and belted by plantations, comprising about Seventy Acres of Meadow and Arable Land, abutting on the Lea Navigation, containing about 14 acres. Also a capital brick-built Residence, situate at the corner of Forest-road and Markhouse-road, with excellent flower conservatory, pleasure grounds, and kitchen garden, containing nearly 3 acres, in the occupation of Edward Colls, Esq., at £70 per annum. Also a desirable eligible Villa Residence, with plots varying from one to five acres each. The situation of the property, its proximity to London and a railway, and possessing frontages of nearly 1,000 feet to the main road, renders it a particularly eligible for the erection of villa residences, and a building speculation. The land and premises may be viewed by application to the tenants and keepers, may be had at Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, Lancaster-place, Strand. Particulars also of Messrs. Bendbrett, Randall, and Simmons, Solicitors, 16, King's Bench Walk, Temple; on the Estate of the Gardener, who will show the property; and at Garraway's.

WALTHAMSTOW, Essex. Valuable Freehold Estates, comprising two Meadows, Rectangle, and 15 acres Principal Meadow, land eligible for building purposes, and producing £62 per annum, and 3 cottages

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed by the Trustees to SELL, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, in Lots, unless previously disposed of by private contract, very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, comprising two Meadows, with capital Residence, and 15 acres Principal Meadow, let to Mr. Morris for a long year, at the nominal rent of £60; a detached residence, with stable, garden, and 10 acres of meadow land, let to Mr. Bryant, at £61 per annum; a residence, with 3 acres invested, stabling, and 4 acres of meadow land, let to Mr. J. H. Fox, at £22 per annum; several enclosures of accommodation land, one containing 3 acres, with extensive frontages, also likely for building purposes, and an enclosure of meadow land, containing 2a. 2r. 27p. let to Mr. Dobree, at £5 10s. the whole affording a most eligible opportunity for a building speculation on an extensive scale.—Particulars and plans preparing, and will very shortly be had at the Inns at Walthamstow, Leyton, and Stratford; of Messrs. Martin, Robinson, and Jackson, Solicitors, Bank-buildings; and Garraway's; and of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, Lancaster-place, Strand.

MARKET AT LIVERPOOL

MR. THOMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, 8th MAY, 1854, at TWO o'clock, on the TIMBER GROUNDS, north side of the Herring-ton Graving Docks, Scotland-road, Liverpool, the following Timber, Scantling, Deals, and Battens, Mahogany, Logwood, and Fustic, Ash Handles, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Fustic Planks, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Fustic Boards, Mahogany Veneers, Mahogany Logs, Mahogany Cuttings, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS, AND OTHERS

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 23, Union-street, Somers-town, on MONDAY, MAY 8, at TWELVE for ONE precisely, on account of the number of lots, the excellent STOCK of a BUILDER, viz., two fine bullock yellow and white phaetons, one landau, 12-feet lock, with patent axles, two spring carts, two prepared 1-inch and 1½ inch yellow flooring, dry cut stuff, fifty scaffold poles, forty deals, boards, and six dozen cords; fifty pulleys, ladders, trestles, work benches, sash-saws, wrenches, bucket, spade, and rammers, ropes, sundry materials, and useful effects. May be viewed on Saturday and Monday, and catalogues had on the Premises; and of Mr. Lerew, Auctioneer and Valuer, 2, Carmpton-street, Hampstead-road, and of the Clerk at the Auction.

ELIGIBLE LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT.—THE GROVE, HAMMERSMITH.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by MR. JOHN BILTON, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE, Change-alley, Cornhill, on TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock precisely, (IN substantially CARCASSES, situate in the Grove Terrace, Hammersmith, held for a term of ninety-nine years from September last, at a peppercorn rent until Christmas next, and at a ground-rent of £6 each house for the residue of the term. Also, Two substantially-built Carcasses for Shops, situate in the Ravenscourt-road, The Grove, Hammersmith, held for the same term, at a peppercorn rent until September next, and at a ground-rent of £8 each house for the remainder of the term. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. Sole, Wilkinson, and Son, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street; and of the Auctioneer, 31, Great Saint Helen's, Bishopsgate.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Imp rtant and absolute sale of superior Main Stock Bricks, Ilford, Essex.

MESSRS. BROMLEY and SON have received instructions from Mr. Henry Kilvington, who is retiring from business, to SELL by AUCTION, at the Brick-fields, Barking-road, Ilford, within a few minutes' walk of the Ilford Railway Station, about 1,000,000 BRICKS, consisting of one to seven-inch Main Stocks, Pale and Shell Bricks in suitable lots of convenience, Flare-arched Kilns, convenient for loading water carriages. Also a neat Pony Phaeton and Harness, useful ironwork and machinery, a large quantity of Planks, and other effects. N.B. Approved Bills at three months for the lots from 500 bricks and upwards.—May be viewed three days prior to the sale; catalogues had at the Brick-fields; the principal Inns at Ilford, Barking, and Romford; the Bromley Arms, Bethnal-green-road, Bow; and of the Auctioneers, 17, Commercial-road, St. George's, East.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Winchester Waterworks at Winchester, in the county of Southampton.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and MIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the MART, on FRIDAY, MAY 12, at TWELVE, the very important and valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, some years established as the Winchester Waterworks, situate on the south-east side of the ancient city of Winchester, and within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station, comprising the Engine-house, Reservoir, Dwelling-house, Stables, and other Buildings, with the Mains, Pipes, and Fittings connected therewith, and the Goodwill of the Undertaking, and the Rights and Privileges enjoyed by the Company.

The Waterworks are supplied from springs rising in the chalk hills to the north of the city, and the water is conveyed by a main pipe to the Reservoir, which is situate on the highest ground within the city, and from which the water is distributed by pipes laid under the streets and roads to the houses of the inhabitants. The water is of the purest description, and is derived entirely from springs rising in the chalk hills to the north of the city, and is conveyed by a main pipe to the Reservoir, which is situate on the highest ground within the city, and from which the water is distributed by pipes laid under the streets and roads to the houses of the inhabitants. The water is of the purest description, and is derived entirely from springs rising in the chalk hills to the north of the city, and is conveyed by a main pipe to the Reservoir, which is situate on the highest ground within the city, and from which the water is distributed by pipes laid under the streets and roads to the houses of the inhabitants.

DINNER, MIDDLESEX.—Valuable Freehold Residence, with 11 acres of rich Garden, Orchard, Meadow, and Pasture Land, Offices, and about 55 acres of Land, within a quarter of a mile of the Dinner Station on the North-West London Railway, and possessing important building features of nearly 3,000 feet to capital

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and MIST have received instructions from the proprietor, to offer the above PROPERTY for SALE, at the MART, on FRIDAY, MAY 12, at TWELVE, in one lot, unless previously disposed of by private contract, a very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as the Hall, comprising a very commodious and substantial mansion, of brick stuccoed, containing numerous well-arranged rooms, and replete with every convenience, with coach-house, stabling, and numerous requisite outbuildings, with productive pasture and arable land, containing about 55 acres, and having a frontage to the Dinner-road of nearly 3,000 feet, and a frontage to the Harrow-road of 1,000 feet, and a very eligible position for building purposes, and forming a most desirable investment for capitalists. The property is situate within a quarter of a mile of the Dinner Station, on the North-West London Railway, and possesses the important building features of nearly 3,000 feet to capital

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HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.—Important Sale of very valuable Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, near the Railway Station.—Freehold COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with out-house, convenient premises, gardens, and meadow land, delightfully situate on the Gorhambury-road, Water-end, known as Peterloo House; valuable Freehold Building Land, with frontage to Gutteridge-road of 230 feet, enclosure of the Malow Land opposite, and nine in all, with frontage to road of 700 feet; very eligible Freehold Meadow, containing 3a. 2r. 18p. with frontage to the Marlowes-road, opposite the Infirmary; a genteel Residence and Gardens, with Business Premises, near the Moor Station, held by Mr. Howcroft; a leasehold Cottage and Premises, in the Vale of Hemel Hempstead, held by Mrs. Sarah Dyer, known as The Grange; and Freehold Building Land, fronting the Queen's Head public-house, known as Heath's Piece, occupied by the gardeners also lessees. Mr. G. A. SMITH will SELL by AUCTION, the whole of the above valuable and EXTENSIVE PROPERTY, at the Crown Hotel, Hemel Hempstead, on TUESDAY, MAY 2nd, at SEVEN precisely, in the following lots, unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice shall be given, viz.:—

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TO SHIPBUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—Important Sale, by Auction, of superior Oak Timber, within six miles of the Mildenhall Station of the Eastern Union Railway.

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18 " " from 1 load to 1½ load each.
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gether with the topwood, &c. arising therefrom.

Further particulars, with the day of Sale, will appear in catalogues, and may be had of the Auctioneers, Holme, near Scole, and Brundish, near Framlingham.

FARRINGDON-STREET EXTENSION.—Building Materials of Thirty Houses.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MAY 11, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS, comprising thirty-two first-class houses, factories, stabling, and premises in Turnmill-street, Silver-street, Charles-street, Castle-street, and Great Saffron-hill. Clerkenwell, comprising about seventy-eight squares of slating, 1¼ and 1½ inch and 2-inch yellow prime oak and fir timber in roofs and floors, sashes, doors, and fittings, stone paving, slop grids, coutts, and drawers, stone, ranges, grates, and numerous and valuable fittings, and a great variety of useful materials and fittings up. May be viewed two days previous. Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of Pullen and Son, Pore-street, Cripplegate.

THE EIGHTEENTH PUBLIC DRAWING.—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—At the Offices, 18, Norfolk-street, Strand, at TWELVE o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 13th of MAY, the Eighteenth Public Drawing, to regulate the order of Selection for the choice of Sites on the Society's Estates, in various counties, will take place. Shares taken up to the time of drawing will be included in the advantages thereof. Members are requested to refer to their passbooks to ascertain that their subscriptions be not in arrear on the 13th of MAY.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNDISEN, Secretary.

LONDON PERMANENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Chief Offices, 105, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.

A PUBLIC MEETING and BALLOT for RIGHTS of CHOICE will be held at the St. Michael's Literary Institution, 2, Southplace, Balcarne place, Pimlico, on THURSDAY evening, MAY 4, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, when lots will be given from Seven o'clock for the issue of shares. All shares taken up previous to Eight o'clock will be entitled to participate in the ballot.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEYMOUTH, TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MR. MILLEDGE has received instructions, and will SELL by AUCTION, at GLOUCESTER LODGE, on MONDAY, MAY 1, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon only, (as to such conditions as will be then and there produced), the Lodge attractive and very desirable PROPERTY and EFFECTS, a list of the most valuable sorts of timber in the town, for first-rate house, being contiguous to Gloucester Lodge, facing the Esplanade and Bay, measuring 87 feet frontage and 130 feet deep each lot, for long terms of years, on ground-rents; a splendid set massive cast iron gates, with pillars and caps, supporting a pair of gates in the centre and one on each side, forming a very handsome entrance to a public building; about 40 feet of solid iron railing, with stone plinth; about 125 feet of wood paling; a building, composed of iron uprights and arches, with iron rafters covered with boards, and slated; a quantity of lead pipe; twenty tuns of drawn Venetian blinds, in various sizes. For viewing the same and for further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, St. Thomas-street, Weymouth.

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WILLIAM BOWMAN, Secretary.

WARD'S PERIODICAL TIMBER SALES.

—The next SALE BY AUCTION, at the TIMBER YARD, No. 8, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road, on THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock precisely.

30,000 feet of Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, in logs, flitches, planks an. boards, containing some very fine veneer and cabinet stuff.
600 feet of Honduras Panel Board.
3,000 feet of Mahogany, Rosewood, Maple, and Italian Walnut Veneers.
3 tons of Rio Rosewood.
3,000 feet of Walnut-tree Plank.
3,000 feet of American Ash Board.
2,000 feet of prime Lancing Board.
2,500 feet of Hungarian Ash Plank.
1,500 feet of Pyrenean Oak Plank.
400 Pine Planks, Whites and Yellow Deals and Battens.
1 a piece of Teak Timber, ex Fo'ndo, now discharging at the Grand Surrey Canal Docks.

May be viewed two days prior, and morning of sale. Catalogues had of the premises; at Horsforth, free of expense, on application to ROBERT WARD, Timber Auctioneer, 8, Oxford-street.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, at their Premises, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, April 29, 1854.

The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 16, Grosvenor-street.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, held on Tuesday, April 25, 1854,

T. H. WYATT, Esq. V.P. in the chair,

the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by W. Tite, esq. F.R.S. seconded by Professor Donaldson, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the open space which is recently been made at the south-eastern angle of St. Paul's Churchyard should in future remain uncovered by buildings, inasmuch as it presents a highly interesting view of the Metropolitan Cathedral of St. Paul, and forms a striking approach thereto from the new main improvement, New Cannon-street."

Moved by P. Hardwick, esq. R.A. seconded by S. Ancell, esq.;

"That it appears to this meeting that the space referred to, if not built upon, would afford a most appropriate site for a statue of a prominent English architect, as Inigo Jones, in virtue of its immediate contiguity to an edifice which must be considered one of the noblest triumphs of science and art, alike honourable to him and to profession as well as one of the principal ornaments of this great metropolis."

Moved by J. Bellamy, esq. seconded by F. C. Penrose, esq.;

"That a Committee be appointed, consisting of the Vice-Presidents and the Honorary Secretaries, with the movers and seconders of the foregoing resolutions, with power to add to their numbers, to take such steps as may seem to them expedient for carrying into effect the above resolutions; and that they wait, in the first instance, upon the Improvement Committee of the City of London to request the favour of their sanction and assistance towards obtaining the object of this meeting."

Moved by B. Ferrey, esq. seconded by G. G. Scott, esq.;

"That the foregoing resolutions be inserted in the usual morning papers."

Thanks were voted to the Vice-President for his able conduct in the chair.

J. J. SCOLES, } Hon. Secs.
C. C. NELSON, }

TO the Worshipful the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the County of Middlesex.

St. Louis and Gentlemen,—The District Surveyorship for the Saffron-hill Liberty, Hatton-garden and Ely Rents, the parts of St. Chement Danes and St. Mary le-Strand, within the Parish of Lambeth, and the Savoy Precinct, and St. Sepulchre Without, having been declared vacant, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the appointment, and respectfully to solicit the favour of your votes and interest. The testimonials and certificates which I hope I have the honour of laying before you, will, I feel assured, be considered ample grounds for my present application, and should you be pleased to elect me to the office, I shall hope to merit the continuance of your partiality by an efficient discharge of the duties devolving on me.—I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

Old Broad-street, May 4, 1854. WILLIAM SABINE, Jun.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.

PLANS, DESIGNS, and DRAWINGS are required for building TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS adjoining each other and LODGE, for the Holbeach Burial-ground. The expense of the chapels is not to exceed £1,000 and the lodge £300. Plans to comprise elevations and ground plans, a section of the chapels in such a manner as the architect shall also contract for the works); 3d. for the second best, and 2l for the third best. The plans to be sent to the Clerk, sealed and indorsed, on or before the 31st of MAY next.

By order of the Burial Board,
EDWARD GEORGE AYLIFF, Clerk.

Holbeach, May 3, 1854.

WANTED, PLANS and CONTRACT to BUILD SCHOOL with HOUSE, &c. for a small country parish, four miles below Gravesend (on Essex side); the school not open roof, &c.) for about fifty children; the house to contain not less than two bed rooms, with washhouse; all drains, with sump, well and everything to be included. The sum for which the above would be let is stated to Rev. W. G. GOUGH-HILL, Vicarage, East Tilbury, by Romford. The plans must be according to the size, a plan of which will be forwarded to the person whose amount of tender appears most suitable.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, April 8th, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, from Persons desirous of Contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance,

For FURNISHING and ERECTING a CAST-IRON TANK, capable of containing 15,000 gallons, at BROMPTON BARRACKS, near CHATHAM.

Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 20th of MAY next, Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and severally to be bound, under a penalty of £50, for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 22nd day of MAY, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, 4th May, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY, 1854, from persons desirous of contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance,

For RE FORMING the TERREPLEIN of the CASEMATES at the GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT PITT, CHATHAM

Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 20th of MAY, 1854, Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of £60 for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 22nd day of MAY, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for BUILDING a RIVER WALL on the Essex side of the Thames; and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plan, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, on application to Mr. PART-RIDGE, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer-office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 18th of MAY, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. Tenders upon the printed form prepared, to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 11th of MAY, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance and marked "Tender for Works at Woolwich." The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, April 24, 1854.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.—TENDERS required for REPAVING with GRANITE a portion of the OFFICERS' and TROOP STABLES at LEEDS CAVALRY BARRACKS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Board of Ordnance will receive TENDERS on or before THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY, 1854, from any persons desiring to be willing to perform the above mentioned work. Specifications for this work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, with every other information, on application at the Royal Engineer's Office, 16, Parliament-street, York; or at the Barracks, Leeds, any day (Sundays excepted), between TEN and FOUR o'clock, until WEDNESDAY, the 24th of MAY, 1854.

Royal Engineer's Office, 16, Parliament street,
York, 2nd May, 1854.

CONTRACT No. 6.—The SELBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons for the Manufacture, Erection, and Completion of a CAST-IRON TANK, GIRDERS, &c. to be used for the purpose of the Selby Water Works. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender (with quantities) may be obtained at my office and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst. and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 18th inst.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) GEORGE LOWTHER, Clerk.

Selby, 3rd May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE COMMITTEE for BUILDING an ADDITIONAL SCHOOL-ROOM in connection with St. Paul's Church, Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells, are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of the WORKS agreeably to plans and specification, which may be seen at the house of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, Sandrock-lane, near Tunbridge Wells, on any day from FRIDAY the 5th of MAY, to FRIDAY, the 26th of MAY, inclusive; and also on application to Mr. GEORGE TEED and FOUR o'clock.—Tenders to be sent in addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, at the house of JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq. Tunbridge Wells, on or before FRIDAY, the 26th day of MAY. The tenders must include quantity drawing; and contract is not for the building from the Harvard Quarries, but for free-stone Quarry Lower Grinsted, adjoining the premises of the works, and to be completed on or before SATURDAY the 5th of AUGUST. The contract can be regarded as certain to all leading from the Quarry to Lower Grinsted, adjoining the premises of the works, and to leave it in good and sufficient repair at the completion of them. The Committee do not engage to accept the lowest or any other Tender.—Tunbridge Wells, May, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

ST. MARYLEBONE, April, 1854.—To BARGEMASTERS, LIGHTERMEN, FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c. Notice is hereby given, that the Vestrymen of the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, will meet in the Board-room of the Court-house of the said parish, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY now next ensuing, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the BARGING AWAY or REMOVAL from the parish stone-yard of the DUNG, DIRT, MANURE, SLOP, and SWEEPINGS of the STREETS of the said parish. The said parish stone-yard is situate in Richmond-street, Lisson-grove, with a wharf and lay-by on the Regent's-canal. The Tender to be for six or nine or twelve months, as the Vestry may determine, from the 22nd of MAY, 1854. Further particulars may be known, and forms of Tender procured, from the Vestry's Surveyor, Mr. ROBERT WALLACE, at his daily attendance at the Court-house, from TWELVE to ONE o'clock. The Vestry will expect the parties tendering, or some persons on their behalf, to be in attendance at TWELVE o'clock, the time of opening the Tenders. The Vestry do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.—By order,

W. E. GREENWELL, Vestry Clerk.

TO BUILDERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND ROAD CONTRACTORS.

ST. MARYLEBONE EXTRAMURAL CEMETERY.—The Burial Board for the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, will meet on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of TWO CHAPELS, lodges, boundary-wall, entrance gates, iron railing, &c. for forming roads footpaths, draining and planting 25 acres of ground, called the Newmarket Farm, East-end, Finchley. Further particulars may be known on application at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. BARNETT and BIRCH, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; where plans, &c. can be obtained on and after MONDAY, the 8th day of MAY. The Tenders to be delivered at the Court-house, Marylebone-lane, before ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon on the said 16th day of MAY, and the part es tendering, or a responsible person on their behalf, to be in attendance at the time of opening the Tenders. The Burial Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order,

W. E. GREENWELL, Clerk.

CONTRACTS for PAVING, CURBING, Broken Granite, Flints, Kentish Rag, Gravel, Cartage, Horse-hire, Hire of Water Carts, Slop Carriage, and Smiths' Work, parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey. The Board for the Repair of the Highways, in the above-mentioned parish church, will meet at the Vestry-room of the Parish Church, on TUESDAY, the 16th of MAY instant, at HALF PAST SIX o'clock in the Evening precisely, to receive TENDERS from persons willing to enter into CONTRACTS, and sureties, of such for PAVING, CURBING, BROKEN GRANITE, FLINTS, KENTISH RAG, GRAVEL, CARTING, SMITHS' WORK, HORSES on hire, and WATER-CARTS on hire, as may be required by the Board, from the 16th of MAY instant to LADY-DAY next, 1855, both days inclusive; and for contracting for performing the whole of the Slop Carting on the parish highways during the before-mentioned period.—For further particulars, and forms of Tender, apply to

HENRY CHESTER, Clerk to the Board,
No. 1, Church-row, Newington Butts.

OXFORD COUNTY PRISON.—Persons willing to CONTRACT for the EXECUTION of the following WORK in the new building s of the County Prison at Oxford are requested to deliver Tenders to the undersigned on or before the 15th of MAY instant:—To PROVIDE and HANG 12 BELLS, GONGS, &c., and to PROVIDE and FIX GAS-PITTINGS, with PIPES, BURNERS, &c. A specification of the work may be seen at the Count. Hall, Oxford.

JOHN M. DAVENPORT, Clerk of the Peace.

County Hall, Oxford, 2nd May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM at BITTLEMORE, near OXFORD.—Builders willing to CONTRACT for the DIMENSIONS of TWO of the FRONT WINGS of and otherwise enlarging the Asylum, according to the plans and specification of Mr. JOHN CHESELDEN BUCKLER, of Oxford, Architect, are invited to send in their Tenders sealed up on or before the 3rd of JUNE next. Tenders of their terms for executing the works. The drawings and specification may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Works at the Asylum, on and after the 15th instant. Each Tender must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons who would join the contractor in the usual bond for the performance of his contract; whilst it shall not be deemed obligatory upon the Visitors to accept the Tender which may be lowest in amount. The contract and bond will be prepared by the Clerk of the Visitors, and a copy delivered to the contractor free of charge; and drafts of these documents, in the form in which the contractor and his sureties will be required to execute them, may be seen at the Office of

JOHN M. DAVENPORT, Clerk to the Visitors.

County Hall, Oxford, 2nd May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MILITIA QUARTERS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.—Tenders desirous of CONTRACTING with the Magistrates of the County of Nottingham for the EXECUTION of certain ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, and ADDITIONS to the MILITIA BARRACKS in the town are requested to deliver on or before the 10th day of MAY next, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the County, in Nottingham, Sealed Tenders addressed to Mr. P. A. BURNABY, Clerk to the Magistracy, Newark, stating the sum for which they will undertake the same, and the names of two responsible persons who will join with the Contractor in the usual Bond for the due performance of his Contract. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Nottingham, and at the Barracks, Newark, on and after the 2nd day of MAY. Tenders to be sent in sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for Militia Quarters," addressed to Mr. P. A. BURNABY, Clerk to the Magistracy, Newark, and to be left at the Post Office, Grand Hotel, Nottingham, whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties for the due performance of his contract. The Local Board, however, reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders offered.

Newark, 25th April, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, FARTHENWARE, SEWER, AND DRAIN-PIPE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

NANTWICH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons who may be willing to undertake all or any or either of the following Contracts:—

CONTRACT No 1.—For the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Appendages to be used in the Water Supply of the Town

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain STONEWARE TERRO-METALLIC or other Farthenware Pipes and Arts to be used in the Drainage of the Town

CONTRACT No 3.—For Laying, Jointing, and Fixing certain CAST-IRON SOCKET PIPES and Appendages to be used in the Water supply of the Town

CONTRACT No. 4.—For the Construction of certain BRICK SEWERS and for the Laying and Jointing of certain PIPES and the Performance of other Works in connection with the Drainage of the Town

CONTRACT No. 5.—For the Formation, Construction, and Completion of FILTER Beds in duplicate, an Arched Culvert, and other Works in connection with the Water Supply of the Town

Duplicate copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of Tenders containing particulars & c may be obtained at my office, and at the offices of the Engineers, Messrs LEE and STEVENSON, Bond-st, Dale-street, Manchester, on and after the 25th inst and sealed Tenders may be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 12th day of MAY next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
RICH. C. EDLESTON, Clerk to the said Board.

Nantwich, 19th April, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—Contract No 23 —To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyors' Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to enter into CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 8010 Feet in length to be commenced at the termination of the existing contract for a portion of the river Rea Main, near the entrance to the Leith Station, in Lawley-street, and to be continued thence along Moat-street, across vacant building land and garden ground, under the Works and Building known as Canal Aqueduct and across the bed of the river Rea to Bath-bridge in Lower Eazle-street, thence along Lower Eazle-street and Milk-street and along the line of the said sewer through Meeting House-yard to Dixbeth; thence along Dixbeth, Rea-street, an intended street to be called Rea-street south, Bissell-street, and underneath existing and proposed buildings between Bissell-street and Hope-street; thence across vacant building and meadow land to a proposed continuation of St. Luke's-street; and thence along a proposed new road to the junction with Ireland Heath-road; a sewer-junction and branch sewers 1,300 feet in length; a return-eye, building apparatus, gullies, and other works &c. the break-through of certain parts of the course of the drains as present laid next to the same with the proposed new sewers and other works connected therewith. Plans sections and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the Contract Room aforesaid daily between the hours of TEN and FOUR on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be had on payment of 10s each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond with sufficient sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which may not be delivered and no Tender will be received later than 11 N o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—Contract No 21 To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyors' Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 1 58 feet in length, to be commenced near the junction of the rivers Rea and Hall-end and continued thence in a straight line to Bath-bridge with the requisite branches from the main drain together with vertical necks, open curve, hinge over river Rea cast iron tube over overfalls, retaining wall, and other works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the aforesaid Surveyor's Office daily between the hours of TEN and FOUR on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of the specification and general conditions may be had on payment of 10s each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond with sufficient sureties in a sum equal to one fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which may not be delivered and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851."—BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—Contract No 22.—NOTICE to PARTIES for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyors office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to enter into CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz. a MAIN BRICK SEWER, 9,714 Feet in length, to be commenced at the Hockley Brook main, about 200 yards between the Soho-road and Hockley-hill, and to be continued in a proposed continuation of Blews-street (from Newhall-hill to Hall-street), Hall-street, Bagot-street, Cope-street, Constitution-hill, Great Hampton-street, and Gas-house-lane, and thence along Standhill, Wat-street, Lancaster-st, St. Paul's-square, and Cross-street, under vacant land and part of canal to Holland-street; thence along Holland-street, Georgestreet, Parade, Summer-hill-road, Nelson-street, and Cottage-lane, to the junction of Coventry-street-street with King Edward's-road; thence across vacant building land, Camden-street, and Camden-street-gardens, to the line of the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Great Valley Railway, to a point near where the same crosses the canal; together with junctions, branches, communications, and sewers, also with entrances, flush-tube separations, ventilating tubes, gullies, and working up of the existing old sewers, and connecting of the same with the new. The plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the Contract Room aforesaid daily between the hours of TEN and FOUR on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be had on payment of 10s each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond with sufficient sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender, for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not in accordance with the printed form of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851."—Contract No. 20.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to enter into CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 9000 feet in length, to be commenced at the River Rea Main, near the entrance to the Derby Station in Lawley-street, and to be continued thence under the bed of the River Rea, and along Lawley-street to its junction with Waterpipe-lane. Thence along Waterpipe-lane, over Bromsgrove-lane and Wharf-lane, Junction Canal, to its junction with Aqueduct and the Coventry road; thence along Saltley-lane, under the Warwick and Birmingham Canal and the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway to the Junction with Cuttle-hill and Stratford road; and thence along Stratford-road by a junction with Stoney-lane; as also junction for Branch Sewers, 315 feet in length, side entrances, flushing apparatus, gullies, ventilating necks, and all works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the said Surveyor's Office daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be had on payment of 5s each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with two responsible sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Duplicate copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of Tenders containing particulars & c may be obtained at my office, and at the offices of the Engineers, Messrs LEE and STEVENSON, Bond-st, Dale-street, Manchester, on and after the 25th inst and sealed Tenders may be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 12th day of MAY next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
RICH. C. EDLESTON, Clerk to the said Board.

Nantwich, 19th April, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—Contract No 23 —To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyors' Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to enter into CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 8010 Feet in length, to be commenced at the termination of the existing contract for a portion of the river Rea Main, near the entrance to the Leith Station, in Lawley-street, and to be continued thence along Moat-street, across vacant building land and garden ground, under the Works and Building known as Canal Aqueduct and across the bed of the river Rea to Bath-bridge in Lower Eazle-street, thence along Lower Eazle-street and Milk-street and along the line of the said sewer through Meeting House-yard to Dixbeth; thence along Dixbeth, Rea-street, an intended street to be called Rea-street south, Bissell-street, and underneath existing and proposed buildings between Bissell-street and Hope-street; thence across vacant building and meadow land to a proposed continuation of St. Luke's-street; and thence along a proposed new road to the junction with Ireland Heath-road; a sewer-junction and branch sewers 1,300 feet in length; a return-eye, building apparatus, gullies, ventilating necks, the break-through of certain parts of the course of the drains as present laid next to the same with the proposed new sewers and other works connected therewith. Plans sections and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the Contract Room aforesaid daily between the hours of TEN and FOUR on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be had on payment of 10s each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond with sufficient sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which may not be delivered and no Tender will be received later than 11 N o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851."—BIRMINGHAM SEWERS.—Contract No. 24.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyors' Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to enter into CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 3,000 feet in length, to be commenced at the Derby Station in Lawley-street, and to be continued thence under the bed of the River Rea, and along Lawley-street to its junction with Waterpipe-lane. Thence along Waterpipe-lane, over Bromsgrove-lane and Wharf-lane, Junction Canal, to its junction with Aqueduct and the Coventry road; thence along Saltley-lane, under the Warwick and Birmingham Canal and the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway to the Junction with Cuttle-hill and Stratford road; and thence along Stratford-road by a junction with Stoney-lane; as also junction for Branch Sewers, 315 feet in length, side entrances, flushing apparatus, gullies, ventilating necks, and all works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the said Surveyor's Office daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be had on payment of 5s each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with two responsible sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street April 24, 1854.

WORTHING LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—DRAINAGE WORKS.—CONTRACTS No 6, 7, and 8.—To STONEWARE SEWER, and DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, PIPE LAYERS, and OTHERS.—The Local Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any of the following works.

CONTRACT No. 6.—For CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETELY FINISHING the MAIN ARTERIAL SEWERS, with the SIDE ENTRANCES and JUNCTIONS, set forth and shown on the Plans for the sewerage of the town of Worthing.

CONTRACT No. 7.—For MAKING and SUPPLYING STONEWARE PIPE DRAINS, and other APPARATUS.

CONTRACT No. 8. For the LAYING of STONEWARE TERRUAN PIPE DRAINS, and other APPARATUS.

The drawings may be examined and copies of the specifications, schedules, and forms of Tender, may be obtained (on payment of five shillings for each copy) together with any further information, at the Office of the Local Board, No. 5, Bedford-row, Worthing.

Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board, before TWELVE o'clock on the 8th of MAY next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 6, 7, or 8" as the case may be.

N B—The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. WM. HIGH DENNETT,
Worthing, April 25, 1854. Clerk to the Local Board.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Sunderland Union being about to ERECT a NEW UNION WORK-HOUSE, hereby invite proposals from Builders, and others, COMPETITION of Executors, Builders, Masons, Carpenters, Joiners, Painters, Plumbers, Glaziers, Slaters, Iron-founders, and Painters, who may be desirous of tendering for the whole or for any portion of the works. Such persons may inspect the drawings and specifications at the Board-room, Register-building, No 119, High-street West, Sunderland, from the 20th to the 29th of MAY, both inclusive, and may obtain bills of quantities and any information on application to JOHN EDWIN OATES, Esq, Architect, York. Sealed Tenders, marked "Union Workhouse," must be sent after TWO o'clock on THURSDAY, the 25th MAY, addressed to JAMES HOUSE, Esq Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Sunderland. No pledge is given to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order.

(Signed) N. C. REED, Clerk.

Sunderland, 18th April, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of STOREHOUSES, ARMOURIES, and QUARTERS for Artillery Soldiers, at the Royal Gloucester Militia, at Gloucester, and of the North Gloucester Militia at Cheltenham, may inspect the plans and specifications at the offices of Messrs. PEARSON and LOCKER, Architects, between the hours of TEN o'clock in and SIX o'clock p m after the 25th of APRIL. Tenders to be sent in sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Stores, Quarters, &c," addressed to Messrs. PHILLIAMS and WALLER, Architects Gloucester, on or before the 17th MAY next, of from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Gloucester, 8th March, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

THE MINISTER of the ROYAL DANISH NAVY will be ready on the 10th day of JUNE to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a DRY DOCK, 336 feet long, 80 feet of WHARFING THREE BRIDGES and other Works. Plans, specifications, and estimates of the same will be ready for inspection on the 22nd day of MAY next, at the Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, at Copenhagen, and at the Offices of Mr. ALFRED GILES, Gun Wharf, Chatham, and Great George-street, London. The Engineer reserves to himself the right to choose between any of his plans to any parties who have not contracted for works, and the Danish Minister does not hold himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Security to the amount of 10,000l. will be required for the due performance of the contract

The Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, Copenhagen,
15th April, 1854. STEEN BILLE.

CONTRACT No. 5.—The SELBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS for ERECTION and COMPLETION of an ENGINE-HOUSE and BOILER-HOUSE, and other Works in connection with the Water Supply of the Town. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen at a room of the Board (with quantities) may be obtained at my office, and at the offices of Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7 Dale-street, Manchester, on and after MONDAY, 1st day of MAY, and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before TUESDAY, the 16th day of MAY

By order of the Board, GEORGE DOWTHER, Clerk.
Selby, April 9, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS to BUILDERS and OTHERS The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice that they will be prepared to receive TENDERS for the following Sewers, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of MAY, 1854 at HALF PAST TEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the several Works hereinafter specified, viz.—

No. 1.—For COMPLETELY FINISHING 12,350 feet or thereabouts of BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, with other works in connection therewith, in the Streets and Roads hereinafter described, viz. Lower-street, Newington, Newington-causeway, Great Suffolk-street, Union-street, Borough-road, Marlborough-street, Blackman-street, Trinity-street, Trinity-square, and Mary Le-bone-lane, in the Parishes of Saint Mary, Newington, and Saint Mary Le-bone, in the County of Surrey; and for calendar months. Plans, sections, and specifications of the above works, together with the form of Tender may be inspected, and of particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the said Commissioners, No 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of TEN and FOUR on and after the 1st MAY next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party who is to undertake the above-named works No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated the 8th day of April, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice that they will meet at the Court House No 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MAY now next, at ELEVEN o'clock, as precisely, to open TENDERS for the supply of MATERIALS, and the execution of the DAY JOBBING and MEASURED WORKS of the said Commission, within the Works of the undermentioned districts and divisions, viz:—

1. Eastern and Western Divisions of the Westminster Sewers and the Holborn Division, in One Tender
2. Greenwich, Ravensbourne, Surrey and Kent, and Wandle Districts, and the Districts West of the Wandle, in One Tender

The Tenders are to be upon the basis of schedules of prices, and the contracts are to be for one year from the date of the contracts and bids, subject to determination in the manner stated in the conditions. Parties wishing to submit Tenders may, on payment of 10s 6d, obtain printed forms, with general conditions, particulars, schedules plans, and drawings, on application at No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a m and FOUR p m. Each Tender is to include neither more nor less than the number of districts or divisions classified as above, and is to be endorsed Tender for Works in the ——" (the names of the districts or divisions must be inserted in the Tender to apply being inserted). No Tender will be received after ELEVEN o'clock a m precisely, on the said 8th day of MAY; and any Tender which is not upon the printed forms and schedules of the Commissioners, and duly signed by the party or parties tendering, will be rejected. The parties whose Tender shall be accepted shall be required to enter into bonds with two responsible sureties, to be bound jointly and severally in the sum of £500, for the due performance of their contract respectively The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By the Court,
E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho square, 28th April, 1854.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS, AND OTHERS.

THE BILSTON TOWN COMMISSIONERS are desirous of receiving TENDERS for a LITHOGRAPH of the TOWN SURVEY, the particulars of which may be had on application to Mr HENRY MARTEN, Market-street, Wolverhampton Tenders to be sent in on or before SATURDAY the 13th day of MAY, 1854 By order,
HENRY MARTEN, Engineer to the Commissioners.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the proposed NATIONAL SCHOOLS at Bromley, Kent, may inspect the drawings and specification at the office of Mr. JAMES MARTIN, 67, St. JOHN'S-SQUARE, Clerkenwell, London Tenders to be addressed to the Rev. J. E. NEWELL, Post-office, Bromley, Kent, on or before the 13th day of MAY, 1854 The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

Bromley, Mar 27th 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the London District hereby gives Notice, that sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance will be received at the Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, on or before the 18th day of MAY next, for REPOINTING the DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE and ERECTING WATER CLOSETS, and other ALTERATIONS, &c at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor; also, CONSTRUCTING a MAIN SEWER, from the north-east angle of the said Barrack, to join the existing Main Sewer, in Lower Knightsbridge, near Sheet-street, Windsor The specifications and plans for the service, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineer's office, 11, James-street, Pimlico, daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 24th of APRIL to the 17th of MAY, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineer's Office London District, May 2, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

BUILDERS willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a HOUSE and STABLES on Tulse-hill, Lambeth can inspect the plans and specifications at the Office of Mr PORTER, Architect, 11, Kennington-row opposite Kennington-common on and after TUESDAY, the 9th of MAY, between the hours of TEN and FOUR (the quantities are collected). The acceptance of the lowest Tender is not guaranteed, and parties must be prepared to find proper securities if required

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new RECTORY-HOUSE at Manton Kirton, in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, may see the plans and specification at our Offices in Tenbridge Wells or Margate and at Mr Ash's Cottage Cleatham; or may obtain bills of quantities, and inspect the plans, &c. at the RECTORY-HOUSE, Manton. Surveyor, 46, Nottingham-place, Marylebone, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th of MAY. Sealed Tenders, on a form to be supplied must be sent to either of our Offices before the 8th day of MAY, 1854. The Rector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CAVELER and HOOKER, Architects.

GLOUCESTER and BERKELEY CANAL COMPANY.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of additional OFFICES at the Gloucester Docks, may inspect the plans and specifications, and obtain all particulars, at the Offices of Mr. JAS. MEDLAND, Clarence-street, Gloucester, on and after the 8th of MAY. Sealed Tenders to be sent in on or before TUESDAY, MAY 16th, endorsed "Tender for Canal Offices," and addressed to Mr. MEDLAND, Architect, Gloucester.

TO BUILDERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the SURREY CONSUMERS GAS-LIGHT and COKE ASSOCIATION will meet at their Offices, 21, Bridge-street, Borough, on TUESDAY, the 16th MAY instant, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive TENDERS for building a GAS-HOLDER TANK, 70 feet in diameter, 25 feet deep, internal dimensions. The specification and drawing may be seen at the Works of the Company, Rotherhithe, any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR. The Directors will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender. THOS. FAIN, Clerk to the Local Board.

Banbury, May 2, 1854.

BANBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CAST-IRON PIPES.—The Banbury Local Board of Health hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake to SUPPLY THREE LAYERS of CAST-IRON PIPES, 48 feet in length, and 18 inches in diameter Copies of the specification, and any information required, may be had on application to Mr. H. C. HAYDEN, the Surveyor to the Local Board, Banbury The charge for each specification will be 2s 6d. Sealed Tenders, to be delivered at the Office of the Clerk to the Local Board, Banbury, before TWELVE o'clock on SATURDAY, the 13th of MAY, endorsed "Tender for Contract for Cast iron Pipes" The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender

THOS. FAIN, Clerk to the Local Board.

Banbury, May 2, 1854.

LOUTH BURIAL BOARD.—To Builders and Contractors —Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the BUILDING of a CHAPEL and LODGE, in the Cemetery at Louth, in the new burial ground, and for the LAYING OUT of the WALKS thereon, may inspect the plans and specification for the same at the Office of the Board, BELLAMY and HARDY, Louth, from MONDAY, the 8th instant, to the 3rd JUNE next. Further information may be obtained on application to the architects, Messrs. BELLAMY and HARDY, Lincoln, or at Louth. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Burial Board Tender," are to be sent to me on or before MONDAY, the 5th day of JUNE next, after which day applications will be made to give such security for the due performance of the works. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
CHRISTOPHER INGOLDBY, Jun., Clerk.

New-street, Louth, 3rd May, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

THE UXBRIDGE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for any of the following WORKS for the WATER-SUPPLY and SEWERAGE of their district, viz.:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For CAST-IRON WATER-PIPES and CASTINGS.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-COCKS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For TWO HIGH PRESSURE, EXPANSION STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, &c. &c.

CONTRACT No. 4.—For BUILDING an ENGINE and BOILER HOUSE, Shaft, Reservoir, &c.

CONTRACT No. 5.—For MAKING and COMPLETING a COMPENSATING RESERVOIR, &c.

CONTRACT No. 6.—For MAKING and SINKING a WELL and BORE-HOLE.

CONTRACT No. 7.—For the Supply of STONEWARE GLAZED SEWER and DRAIN PIPES &c.

CONTRACT No. 8.—For CONSTRUCTING certain BRICK SEWERS, about 1,900 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 9. For LAYING SEWER and DRAIN-PIPES, &c. &c.

The specifications and conditions of contract of any of the above may be obtained upon payment of 5s. and drawings and plans inspected by application at the Offices of JAMES PILBROW, Esq. Tottenham, Middlesex, Engineer to the said Board. Sealed Tenders properly endorsed, and addressed to "The Uxbridge District Local Board of Health," must be sent in on or before THURSDAY MORNING, the 11th day of MAY next.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES WOODBRIDGE, Clerk.

Uxbridge, 8th April, 1854.

REIGATE UNION.—To BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS are required by the Board of Guardians of this Union for the ERECTION of a new HOSPITAL, to be built at their Workhouse, situate at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Board-room of the above Workhouse on any day (except Sunday) between the hours of TEN and FOUR, and any further information may be obtained of Mr. MUGGERIDGE, the Architect, Dorking. The Guardians will not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Contractor will be required to provide a bond executed by himself and two sureties for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be sent in, postage free, on or before the 16th instant, directed to me at Reigate.

By order of the Board,
G. CARTER MORRISON, Clerk.
Board-room, 3rd May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC COMPANY are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of their NEW BUILDING at ILKLEY, consisting of Masons', Plasterers', Carpenters' and Joiners', Plumbers' and Glaziers', Slaters', Painters', and Ironfounders' Works. The quantities have been taken out by Mr. D. CAMPBELL, Surveyor, of London. Copies of the same can be obtained on and after the 15th instant, by parties intending to submit Tenders. The drawings and specification can be seen at the Architect's Office, New Town Hall, Leeds, on and after the 15th instant, from NINE to SIX o'clock, until established, on or before which day Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the Directors, are to be delivered to the Architect. The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two responsible persons for the due performance of the contract, and to furnish a schedule of prices. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

CUTHBERT BRODRICK, Architect.

Leeds, May 1, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous to CONTRACT for the proposed ADDITIONS and REPEWING of SOUTH STONEHAM CHURCH, near Southampton, may see the plans and specification at the Office of Mr G. GUILLAUME, Architect, St. Mark-road place, Southampton. The Tenders to be sent in, addressed to the Rev. W. D. HARRISON, South Stoneham Vicarage, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender (Bills of quantities supplied, 10s. 6d. each).

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a detached VILLA at Redhill, near Reigate, may inspect the drawings and specification at the Offices of the Architect on and after MONDAY, MAY 8. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—WILLIAM YOUNG, Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT (by Knife only) by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers.—For particulars of prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash:

¼-inch Yellow, 17s. per square. ¼-inch White, 16s. per square.
⅜-inch " 18s. " ⅜-inch " 17s. "
1-inch " 23s. " 1-inch " 21s. "

Dantzic Timber, 30s. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and DARKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg respectfully to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery:

Norway and Swede Timber, from 75s. per load.
Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 80s. per load.
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 3d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Battens Yellow 2s. 1od.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Fine Planks, from 5s. 10d. per 12 feet.
Prepared Floor Boards, 1 in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d. per square.
" " 1¼ " 18s.; " 17s. 6d. "
" " 1 " 22s. 6d.; " 21s. 6d. "
" " 1¼ " 26s. 6d.; " 24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of May.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

METROPOLITAN PATENT WOOD PAVING.—WILLIAM BASTABLE and CO beg to state that they have laid square yards of second-hand WOOD PAVING to DISPOSE OF which is admirably adapted for paving sheds, workshops, wharfs, yards, gateways, forges, breweries, stables, and skittle-grounds.

Office, Belgrave Works, Thames-bank.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 8s. per gallon. Varnishes for W. NAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 44, and 56, James-street, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Kloteing and Decorative Varnishes.

HART AND SON,
WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

AIR BRICKS, LOCKS, HINGES, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trade.

JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

TO IRONMONGERS.—A Stock of improved OG GUTTERS, which require no clips, with line-head and plain sockets, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches wide, at WALMSLEY and CO'S, Iron Merchants, Paul's wharf, Upper Thames-street.

N.B. Rain and Hot-water Pipes Sash Weights Stoves, Hanges, and all Builders' Castings, at lowest wholesale prices. Lists per post.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm enclosures, or sub-divisions, for temporary agricultural enclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. (after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor), has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given as to much per running yard, for fencing fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
163, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 3l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 40s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 68s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts;
RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY, FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.

All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.

Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad.

JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c &c The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Turnice-polee, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Iron Metal, &c at

RICHARD EVERARD'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

JOHN WALKER,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gilbrook, Birkenhead,
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 61, Gracechurch-street.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

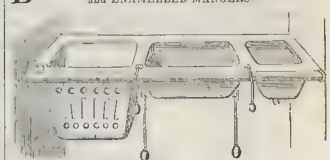
CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-PROOF DOORS and FRAMES, for strong Rooms. A large stock of the above (built as made to the best manner, and of different sizes), fitted with CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, thrown from two to twenty bolts, constantly on sale, at very moderate prices. FIRE-PROOF SAFES of every size and Patent Detector Locks and Latches for all purposes.—C. CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 5s. 6d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 8s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Half-round Gutters, nearly less broken to be sold cheap delivered below the quay price. ATJ JOHNSON'S, 6, Bankside, Southwark.

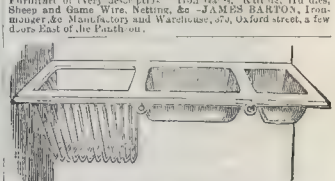
TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M C and Co's Registered Main Water Closet." This water closet is the most simple, cleanly, and effective that has hitherto been produced, and for having with out the usual service box, cistern works, &c. From its construction, it is impossible for Mineral Leakage to prevent it. A variety of the Closet may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS



These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description. Improved Stable Fittings, with manger, rack and water trough all of cast Iron Pattern Manger and Water-trough combined; also Corner and Straight Mangers. Plain, Burnished, and Galvanized Stable Furniture of every description. Iron Gates, Railings, Hurdles, Sheep and Game Wire Netting, &c.—JAMES BARTON, Ironmonger, &c Manufactory and Warehouse, 30, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements Registered and Patented. Every article is made Fire-proof.—Address COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT OVENS. Bakers and confectioners are invited to witness the operation of the smoke-preventing and fuel-saving furnaces now in use for baking purposes, at Mr. Baker of Mr. EDWARD BUCKNELL, 135, Houndsditch who will kindly allow such inspection by the trade daily from Nine to Four, from the 10th to the 22nd May. This invention is extensively applied by Mr. T. and C. CARRY, 64, Pan-street, Euston; and Mr. JOHN EMCE, 21, John-street, Chancery-road, St. George's in the East, Oven Builders, who guarantee success. Orders are registered by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the Patentee, at the Offices, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms using his system of smoke-prevention; adapted to furnaces of all sizes and forms, in town and country.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c

F. P. MCCARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades that he is now SELLING wholesale all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc galvanized iron tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best glues, 5s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Gudgeons, and

STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.

Offices, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at LEPEILEY and STEPHALL'S,

Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSAM and CO invite the attention of all concerned in sawing planks, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and excessive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the best safeguards in the world against

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

MESSRS DAVID DODDS AND CO.

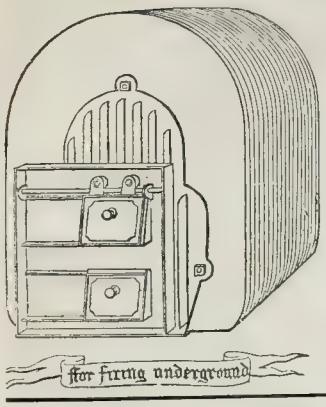
Gentlemen,—At the serious fire at 101 Union-street yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.

27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 22, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool; London Depôt, 47a, Moorgate-street, City.

Gill Stove.



for firing underground

STUART AND SMITH'S
PATENT GILL STOVE,
FOR
HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

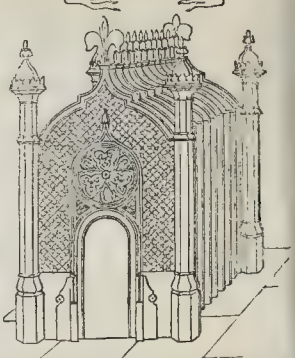
STUART AND SMITH,
ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.

Gill Stove.



for firing on floor of building

PORTABLE HOUSES—ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES.

SOLE MANUFACTORY, CLIFT-HOUSE, BRISTOL.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE BUILDINGS.

A great variety may be seen at the Works, consisting of Churches, Chapels, Two-storied Hotels, handsome Row of Two-storied Shops and Dwellings, with Balconies and Verandahs; and many Ornamental Villas. Also, an Emigrant's Home, fitted up complete, with accommodation for Seventy-two Persons; and many other Buildings, covering an area of Ten Acres of Ground.

Every Building may be seen perfectly erected previously to its being taken down for shipment. All the Timber-work is dried in extensive Drying-sheds.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, and OTHERS.—The Advertisers are willing to purchase a quantity of CAST-IRON SCRAPS. Pieces of castings, too large for melting in the cupola, would not be rejected, but would be bought at their highest value.—Apply, either personally or by letter, to Mr SMITH, 463, Oxford-street, London.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 20,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green-houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 85, King William-street, City.

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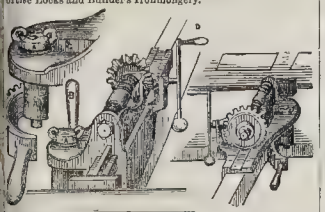

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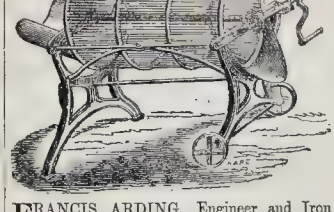

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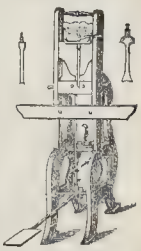

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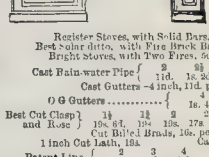

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

N May the fruit of the artistic tree is everywhere ripe, and waits but the gathering. To the artist it is a month of hopes and fears; to the lovers of art, a nth of pleasure and excitement. Fortunately latter were never so numerous amongst us they are now, and the result is, that, with the mer, hopes may safely predominate over fears. we remember that there are at the Royal ademy, 1,365 pictures; at the British Insti- ion, 572; the British Artists', 732; the rtland Gallery, 438; the Old Water Colour ciety, 356; and the New Society, 367,— the whole, 3,830 pictures; and add to these nery, panoramas, and some thousands of wings on wood for illustration (saying nothing the rejected works), it will be seen that produce of the tree is very considerable. t many years ago, say twenty, the sale of a ture even at the Royal Academy, was a iceable event (never recognised, by the way, the Academy, nor is it at this time, the sale pictures being out of their province), whereas w, many thousands of pounds are annually nt in the various exhibitions by the general blic, and the greater number of meritorious ks find purchasers.

The private view of the eighty-sixth Exhibi- n of the Royal Academy of Arts was given on day, the 28th ult.: the dinner took place as al on the following Saturday, and on Monday general public were admitted. At the dinner ie interesting speeches were made, but we briefly refer to them.

The president, Sir Charles Eastlake, in pro- ing the health of the visitors, said justly, the noble ardour which our merchants and nufacturers evinced in encouraging living native talent, was calculated to communi- an impulse to a still-widening circle, to iliarise the greatest number with its result, to interest more warmly the people at large. fact, art, with its material appliances and its anizing influences, was already evidently unmistakeably making its way to the ple.

The Lord Chancellor, who returned thanks the toast, said,—It used to be thought a of great knowledge and taste to depre- the moderns in comparison with the ancient sters; but this fashion was passing away. would not pretend to say that in the opinion artists the productions around them would l those of the Vatican, or those upon the s of the Pitti Palace; but let it be asked ther the contemporaries of Raffaelle, Titian, do, or any of the great masters could have duced the works they then saw? The ftings of the Vatican and the Pitti Palace the collected works of different ages, and like these, the production of a single year. king at the matter in this point of view, our sts need not shrink from a comparison with most palmy days of art. He believed there was not one country in Europe ch could produce better specimens in the ner walks of art, or whose historical artists d rival or compete with the works upon e walls. In looking round these rooms we ht enter into the feelings of the widow who parting from her son, a young emigrant; re might look upon the calm and dignified ures of the hero sleeping on the eve of his ttion. Turning to those domestic land- pes in which our artists excelled, we might reminded of the indolent way in which we letimes lounged away a day in a sea-coast town his country. Allow him to say, too, that legal brethren might acknowledge that there too much truth in the picture which repre- sented the interior of a jury-room, in which the jury were deliberating.

When the President returned thanks for him- self and the members, he said,—As great painters have arisen in former times, often at first exciting censure by their novel aspirations, but gradually compelling and admiring assent to their now-canonized productions, we have been taught that excellence as yet unknown may still remain to be developed; and it there- fore becomes the duty both of the teachers and promoters of art to lay no exaggerated stress upon received types, but, keeping the criterion of nature and the conditions of representation in view, to permit invention and practice to be as unfettered as possible. Within the limits which the essential elements of the fine arts sufficiently define is to be found a variety of forms of art, each having its peculiar excellence. Within these limits, and amid that variety, taste need not and cannot be stationary, but like a pendulum the oscillations of which are not nar- rowly circumscribed, may be suffered freely to vibrate. The general tendency of art now appears to be towards the real, the individual, and the definite; a tendency which, as regards its higher capabilities, if less fitted to kindle the imagination, may edify and instruct, and may touch the chords of the purest feeling; while, in its practical results, it is sure to enrich its domain with new wealth gathered from in- exhaustible nature.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke; and Lord John Russell (who paid a high compliment to Mr. Grant, who had "honoured him" by painting his portrait); and then Mr. Disraeli was called up, and commented jocosely on the portrait in question; ending more seriously with an appeal to the Government to aid in advancing the fine arts. We ought to feel, said the speaker, that we aggravate the evils of war if, while it is our determination to make those efforts that are necessary to vindicate the honour and interests of this country, we do not also do all in our power, by our sacrifices and by our energy, to advance the cultivation of the human mind and the refinement of the human intellect. We ought not to tolerate the opinion that it is necessary to forego those opportunities which may present themselves of advancing the public taste, and we ought, on one day in the year at least, to look forward to the time when it shall be considered the duty of a statesman to serve his country and to advance the arts.

The Lord Mayor was invited to do what he could to maintain the open space on the south side of St. Paul's, with perhaps a statue of Wren in the centre; and promised to do his utmost to impress the corporation of London with the views expressed by the President. And then, when the Home Secretary was drunk—that is, his health—and he was thanked for the law relative to the consumption of smoke, as a boon to architecture and sculpture,—

Lord Palmerston said,—The consumption of smoke was no novelty—it had been going on for ages; but the consumption of smoke had been going on in our lungs instead of in our chimneys. It had long been a subject of great grief to those who visited London, to think that from that vast volume of carbon which was perpetually floating over our heads, all the finest works of ancient art, and the productions of modern genius, whether of our painters, our sculptors, or our architects, were doomed to receive rapid accumulations, hiding their merits and defacing their beauties; and he did hope that the Act passed last session would contribute to the pre- servation of works of art.

Enough, however, of the dinner and the diners, and now as to the exhibition.

The collection is unquestionably good; to our minds the most satisfactory that we have seen for some years: there are more pictures of strong expression and earnest thought than usual; comparatively few puerilities, and a very fair sprinkling of really excellent works in their various classes. Perfect works of the highest art do not grow thick as blackberries in any age or place. Life is short, art is long. How long, only those who have wearily threaded the path can say. Let us look round. No. 20 is "The Death of Francesco Foscari, Doge of Venice, five Days after his Deposition," by F. R. Pickersgill—the best picture the artist has ever painted. (34) "The Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca—Morning," by F. Danby, is more like sunset than sun-rise; it is nevertheless a work of great refinement and beauty. F. Goodall's "Swing" is brilliant and elegant; the land- scape, too, uncommonly well managed. Sir Edwin Landseer writes "unfinished" on (63) "Royal Sports on Hill and Loch," where we have the Queen, the Prince, and others amongst the slain deer, and so disarms criticism. It has, of course, some of the beauties of the master, but the colouring is disagreeable and the execu- tion must be called flimsy. No. 64 is a portrait of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the veteran H. Pickersgill, R.A. who also exhibits five others in his best style. No. 69 is one of the best portraits in the Gallery—"The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P." by F. Grant, R.A. The same artist has a life-like representation of Lord John Russell, No. 193, already referred to. No. 73, "The Silver Pool," is a charming specimen of Lee's art, preferable perhaps to the others exhibited by the same painter; if we except "The Chequered Shade," painted in conjunction with T. S. Cooper (362), the calm repose of which is most soothing. (84) "Baby's Turn," by C. W. Cope, R.A. is a fine piece of art,—art which we would have applied to a better subject. "The Friends," by the same painter (217), two children engaged on "Robin- son Crusoe," displays the same power of mani- pulation, and is a remarkable picture. In (85) "A Villager's Offering," by T. Webster, R.A. two children carrying a plate of mushrooms to a poor widow, the upturned face of the girl is exquisitely touching: the widow might be a little less prosaic. David Roberts's "View on the Canal of the Guidecca" (115), and his "Church of Santa Maria della Salute, Venice" (200), must not be overlooked. No. 129, the president's contribution, is distinguished by re- finement, but has little else to recommend it. 116 is "The Jury," by O'Neill, alluded to by the Lord Chancellor, a well designed and well painted picture. The widow and son mentioned by him had reference to Mr. Solomon's clever pair of pictures, "First-class—the Meeting" (314), and "Second-class—the Parting"; (361) and the lounging away a day in a sea-coast town of course referred to (157) "Life at the Sea- side," by W. P. Frith, R.A.

In this picture Mr. Frith has ingeniously introduced a large amount of character (with several pretty faces which his friends will recognise), parties to several incidents which serve to retain a crowd about it. His smaller works (270) "Anne Page," and (468) "The Love Token," a scene from the "Bride of Lam- mermuir," are very excellent. (163) "Portrait of Mrs. Thomas William Kennard" is a charming face, faithfully rendered. (187) "Hulks on the Medway," by C. Stanfield, R.A. is an exquisite picture, more to be desired even than the same artist's larger work, "The Pic du Midi d'Ossan" (315). Mr. Leslie's picture from the "Rape of the Lock" (192), though an important and admirable work, is cold and flat. Mr. Linnell has a noble landscape, "The Disobedient Pro- phet." No. 234, "The old, old Story," by F. Stone (258), will find many admirers. Mr. E. W. Cooke has left Venice and taken to the sea again, and we are glad of it. "Zuyder Zee Botter" (263) and "The French Lugger running into Calais" (394) are in his best style. The water in the latter is exquisitely painted. Ansdell has two works of large size and great excellence. Creswick's principal pic-

ture, "The Passing Cloud" (302), has too large a canvas, though the atmospheric effect is admirably given. He has some smaller works of agreeable character. "Chastity" (330) by Frost, is carefully studied, and the colouring is unexceptionable, but it does not touch either the heart or the mind. We prefer some of Mr. Sant's simple single figures to "The Children in the Wood" (344), notwithstanding its evident merit. 377, "The Awakening Conscience," by W. H. Hunt, is a repulsive picture remarkable for intensity of expression: as a piece of imitation, the work round the bottom of the girl's dress has seldom been surpassed.

"The Marriage of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke" (379), by D. Maclise, R.A. is the most striking feature of the collection, and possesses so many high qualities that it is to be hoped the Government will purchase it. The subject is not a pleasing one,—the solemnization of a marriage on a field of battle amidst the wounded, the dying, and the bereaved; and the subject wants concentration; but for invention and fine drawing, it must be ranked amongst the greatest efforts of the British School of Art. No. 403, "The Last Sleep of Argyle before his Execution," by E. M. Ward, is another work of the highest class. It is intended for the Commons' corridor of the new Houses of Parliament. The head of the Earl is admirably delineated; but the renegade at the door wants substance and rotundity. Mr. Hannah has been less successful this year than previously: "The Countess of Nithsdale petitioning George I." (426) is a flurry from one corner to the other: there is not a quiet inch on which to rest. And yet, as a lady said, the Countess's moire antique *is* "very well done." In "Guiderius and Arviragus repeating the Dirge over Imogen," by W. Gale, there is serious honest work. The disciples of the school, amongst the productions of which this picture, and some others previously mentioned, must be classed, paint what they know rather than what could be seen from any given point. 508, "The Light of the World," by W. H. Hunt, an upright figure of our Saviour bearing an elaborately ornamented lantern, is distinguished by a sentiment of piety: the lantern, however, as it seems to us, is an entire mistake. 607, "A Thought of Bethlehem, a part of the life of Madame de Chantal," by C. Collins, is another of the same class, and notwithstanding the constrained and almost distorted attitude of the mother, and the common fault of absence of atmosphere, commands attention and praise. 520, "The Charity of Dorcas," by W. C. T. Dobson, is one of the most complete and thoroughly excellent pictures in the gallery. We are forced to omit mention of many works as much entitled to it as some of those already referred to. We will not, however, pass over 1360, "The Protest," by W. Cave Thomas, an elaborate work of great excellence, which is entombed in the octagon-room. If the centre group had been less forcible, the general effect would have been improved.

We will speak of the architectural works next week.

ON A COMMONPLACE HOUSE.*

Experience shows that where a room of moderate size has the breadth equal to two-thirds of the length, and the height half of the length, everybody will acknowledge it to be a well-proportioned room. We do not know why, but if we take a foot away from any of these dimensions, the room will not obtain so ready a commendation, though in point of convenience nothing may be lost. The finer and more cultivated the taste the more sensible will a person be of a small aberration from these proportions. I say a small aberration, because with a greater difference a new style of beauty may be introduced, and two persons of equally refined taste may differ as to which is the better. A square room would have its advocates, though this form is not much in request at present, and in that case the height should be at least equal to two-thirds of the width, or to more, perhaps even to the whole width if with a coved ceiling. Generally speaking, the eye more readily forgives an excess of height than the want of it. In small rooms a square form is preferable to an oblong, partly, I suppose, with reference to the human stature. A room 12 feet by 12 feet may do very well in a small house, one 14 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 10 inches occupying about the same area, and half as long again as broad, would be inconveniently narrow. To a Liliputian, I apprehend a room 6 feet by 4 feet, and 3 feet high, would seem exceedingly well proportioned.

A double cube is a beautiful form, and for a large hall, or in a public edifice, a length equal to three times the breadth, and a height equal to half the length, would be almost universally approved; but in small rooms these proportions would not be pleasing. A room 36 feet by 12 feet would not be admired, and in such a room the height of 18 feet would appear extravagant. In these feelings there is an evident reference to a being 5 or 6 feet high.

There are some intermediate forms which are good, though perhaps not equal to those of simpler proportions: a room, 24 feet by 18 feet, where the length is $1\frac{1}{3}$ of the breadth, would I believe be more generally pleasing than one 23 feet by 18 feet or 25 feet by 18 feet. If two such rooms were made objects of comparison, the majority of spectators would probably not appreciate the difference, but those who did would almost universally prefer the one of 24 feet long.

The room which forms the base of these observations is 17 feet wide, 25 feet 6 inches long, and 13 feet high. The height is always apt to look less than it is in proportion to the horizontal dimensions. We will now pass on to the details. First, what are the dimensions of the doorway? 2 feet would be enough to give entrance to a room; 1 foot 10 inches is the usual width of the door of a carriage; but 3 feet is not sufficient for a gentleman to lead a lady through with convenience,—and what is palpably inconvenient can hardly look beautiful. On the other hand, large doorways make a room look little, and, what is worse, destroy the appearance of privacy and comfort. Steering between these two difficulties, I should recommend a width of about 3 feet 3 inches for the doorway of such a room as we are now contemplating, with a height of about 7 feet. As a mere matter of taste, I should say that the height of the door ought to be half the height of the room, and the width rather less than half the height, but such a rule can only take place where the room is larger than that here proposed. The position of the door by which we enter the apartment is nearly determined by the general plan of the building. It must be nearly at the end of one of the longer sides, but far enough from the end of the room to leave space for a handsome piece of furniture. In large and palatial rooms the doorway if not in the middle of the side or end should be repeated, and we should have two doors placed in corresponding positions, but this is not practicable in such a house as we have for the subject of our present disquisition. We have admitted folding-doors into an adjoining apartment, but these without correspondence with anything else, either in size or position, are admitted only when space is wanted for a larger company than could be contained in the one room.

The mouldings round the door are usually estimated at one-sixth of the opening. I see no objection to this rule where the surrounding ornament takes the form of an architrave with advancing faces. When it is of a more solid character a less width is sufficient, but on the other hand when the character of the apartment is rich and ornamental, and still more if it aim at magnificence, a greater width is required. The more solid mouldings require a flat space between them and the door, which may either be with or without ornament, or an ornament may be carried down beyond the regular architrave. The collection of doorways published by Professor Donaldson may serve to show something of the great variety of which this part is susceptible.

Palladio was fond of crowning his architrave with a frieze and cornice, even in internal decorations, and these frequently extended beyond the architrave, and were supported on consoles and sometimes surmounted by a pediment. The cornice and pediment seem absurdities, as indicating a construction which cannot exist, and think they are now universally rejected; yet the straight line of the architrave is apt to appear rather bold and abrupt. A cyma of small projection, and an ornamented surface, may be introduced with advantage, or a row of detached ornaments, rising or not rising higher in the middle. The infinite variety admissible in such a subject, renders it a very suitable exercise for the taste and invention of a young architect. The folding doors are so out of all rule, that it may be doubted whether we should apply to them the same mouldings and ornaments which we place round the doors, but I am inclined to answer in the affirmative.

We now pass on to the windows. Our pupil has inserted three. Why? This is a subject which affects the outside appearance of the house, as well as the internal. In placing three windows on this floor, we rarely make them exactly over the openings below, because we are unwilling in our small houses to give up so much as 7 feet or 8 feet to the entrance passage. Three windows are, therefore, in this respect no better than two, for if a sensible want of regularity is admitted, it matters not whether it be much or little. The eye in each case is equally disappointed, and in each habit has reconciled us to the disappointment. The advantage of two windows over three, is that the space above is thus better divided into two bedrooms, not large indeed, but at the same time not inconveniently small. Perhaps as a mere matter of taste, three windows may be better than two. Yet with the chimney at the end of the room even this may be disputed. Four windows might be introduced, and in that case the positions of all the openings over one another be maintained through the whole front, without sacrificing too much to the passage. The window-tax has, we very lately, prevented this, and the eye is not accustomed to such frequent and narrow openings, yet I know no canon of taste which would render it inadmissible.

The distance between the windows may, according to Sir W. Chambers, be from once and a half to twice the width of the window. The rule is entirely arbitrary. The large houses in Belgium frequently have the space not greater than the opening, while in those at Rome it is sometimes three times as much, and in both cases with very good effect. With so dull a sky as that of England, and especially of London, the latter proportion would have a gloomy character. We are told to make the height of a window twice the width, or a little more. If it is not an entrance, there does not seem the reference to the human figure which exists in doorways; but a low window, not subdivided into parts, has a disagreeable effect, perhaps because it suggests the idea of a low room. With two windows, the space from centre to centre in the room before us would be 12 feet 9 inches, one-third of which, 4 feet 3 inches might be the size of the opening externally, leaving twice as much for the solid interval, and this, when the opening is large, is a proportion not at all unpleasant in our climate. Small openings thus arranged, for instance, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 5 feet apart, would not look well. I can give no reason for this, but I think it does not depend merely on our not being used to it. Our windows then might be 4 feet 3 inches wide, and 8 feet 9 inches high; 2 feet 9 inches from the ground, and 1 foot 6 inches from the ceiling. Modern practice would, perhaps, recommend less distance from the ground, but I think the solid part below should be sufficient to obviate any apparent danger of the inhabitant falling out when the window is open. The dressings should probably be one-sixth of the opening as in the doorways, or less if of more solid character, and they should be similar to the mouldings of the doorway, though somewhat larger. If, instead of two, we introduce three windows, the space from centre to centre

* See page 219, *ante*.

ould be 8 feet 6 inches, two-fifths of which is feet 5 inches nearly, very little differing from at of the doorway, and admitting the use of e same mouldings; and this, in the general mmetrical effect of the room, is, I suspect, an dvantage. Such windows would be 2 feet inches from the ground, and 7 feet 3 inches gh, leaving more room than in the preceding heme for the cornice and window ornaments, d for the drapery which would embellish em.

Now let us suppose four windows. The dis-nce from centre 6 feet 5 inches, width of open-g, 3 feet 2½ inches, equal to that of the space tween them; height, three times the width, feet 7½ inches, carried down to within 1 foot inches of the ground, and leaving 2 feet for e space above. Dressings the same as to the ors. I see no important objection to such an rangement.

Whether the sides of the windows are splayed not, it seems difficult to obtain any simple finite proportions between the width, height, essings, and distance from the floor in the ndows and in the intermediate spaces, but ese in modern times are so much shrouded by apery, that their exact relations are of less nsequence.

The chimney is the last of these separate ems which contribute to the beauty of an partment. Its place is usually in the middle a small projection, at one end of the room. ith my usual partiality for definite propor-ons, I should recommend in the present in-nce, that this be two-fifths of the room, *i.e.* feet 3 inches, affording space for a flue on each de of the chimney. In larger rooms of a milar disposition, or where the flues are car-ed up at the back of the opening of the imney, one-third might be enough; but if the ace left on each side of the marble ornaments the chimney be very small, a disagreeable ap-arance of weakness is produced. It is better such a case to extend the marble over the ole projection. The ornamental dressings ght not to be less than one quarter of the ening, but as in doorways where much enrich-nt is used in the room, or where we aspire to gnificence a greater width must be given to e decoration.

Some years ago it was customary to put a sement round the room. Now we are usually ntented with a skirting. The width of this is o small to admit a comparison with the height the room. Where one dimension is two, ir, or perhaps six times the other, the eye idily catches the relation; but where it is as e to ten or twelve, the exact proportion is rdly sensible; yet there can be no doubt that ger and loftier apartments require larger uildings. The room in which I am now ting is about 10 feet high, and the skirting is inches, or one-eighth, with a projection of nches; and I should pronounce it rather too ge. I do not pretend to assign a reason for is judgment, and I can conceive that with a fferent style of finishing, I might possibly find not at all in excess. A skirting even twice at height, the upper part forming a plinth, but thout any surbase mouldings, might satisfy a actised eye. It was the mode at one time to roduce a complete entablature, in which case ollowed the rule of an external entablature, and upied about one-fifth of the height of the room. is has a heavy effect, and a complete outside rnice is theoretically an absurdity, as indeed is y cornice at all. The *rationale* of the thing ems to require an architrave, and nothing ore; and an enriched architrave of about one-eenth of the height of the room, which is out what it would be if a regular order were ployed, with the addition of some ornament the ceiling, makes a handsome and classical ish. What is now generally introduced is tirely fanciful, and lays no claim to classical thority; nor can I give any rule for its com-rative size; but a rather wide ornament on e ceiling appears necessary to produce a good ect. Indeed, there should be always some coration on the ceiling not immediately con-ected with the walls. Nothing but custom uld reconcile us to the plain whitewashed rface of our modern ceilings: yet even this is tter than the very silly attempt to paint upon a sky and clouds. In rooms like that before us a coved ceiling would perhaps be out of its place; but in large and lofty apartments the cove forms a considerable element of magnificence, and perhaps the more so because it is only in large and lofty apartments that it can be well introduced. It may be one-third, or one-fourth, or one-fifth of the width of the room. A small cove is only a feature in the cornice. Where it is one-half the width of the room, the two sides forming a waggon head, the room is reduced to a gallery, or in humbler language, to a passage. Some reference should be had to the shape of the room. If the length be one and a half times the breadth, a cove of one-third of the breadth would leave a centre two and a half times as long as broad; one of a quarter of the breadth leaves the centre twice as long as broad, and this, I think, a more pleasing proportion; with a square room, one-third of the breadth would look very well, and in general I should be rather inclined to diminish the cove than increase it, with the increased proportional length of the room.

A cove does not necessarily imply a panelled ceiling; but these items of magnificence often go together. In some of the Roman buildings the panelling is sometimes executed in the full depth of the entablature; but this has a heavy and displeasing effect. To make the depth that of a cornice seems less objectionable; but I should prefer giving to the parts the character of a small architrave, that is, with one comparatively large flat member, and a small moulding above, such as we find in the soffits of Grecian temples.

It will be unnecessary to enter into details in the back room, as the same principles will apply to both. Where this forms a square, or where the width from back to front is less than that from side to side, the partition between the two is sometimes omitted, and we have an L-shaped apartment. This is not a handsome form, but it may make a very pleasant and convenient room, and this arrangement will not appear disadvantageously in comparison with the folding doors we have before supposed, when the use of the whole apartment is required, but the latter gives more opportunity of using the rooms separately. If, however, the back room be as large as the front, I hold that the communication should be by folding doors.

With colour the architect in general has little to do. This falls to the share of the paper-hanger and upholsterer. The predominant colour may be red, yellow, or blue, relieved by other colours, and each set of colours may be beautiful; but in each, if the right shade, the proper modification of the tint be not preserved, the result will be disagreeable. A large portion of blue, and still more of green, has a dull and heavy appearance; and red and yellow, unless much broken, are gaudy, not to say tawdry. Besides, the furniture ought to be more splendid than the walls, and the ladies' dresses than the furniture, and it is difficult to preserve this gradation, if we begin with large masses of red and yellow. Whatever colour predominates in the walls, should recur in some degree in the carpet and furniture. Each part should be different, but all should be in harmony, and appear the result of one idea.

It is the fashion now to form carpets without borders, or anything to mark an appropriation to the apartment. They are merely bits of a pattern which may be extended to infinity. I doubt if this is in good taste. The carpet ought evidently to belong to the room, and I should apply to this, and still more to the hearth-rug, the rule that would require it to have a front, a back, and two sides, and not be everywhere alike.

J. W.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF LIVERPOOL.

RICKMAN.

We have now before us the fourth part of Mr. J. A. Picton's valuable paper on the Architectural History of Liverpool. The periods of tradition, collation, and historical inquiry are past, and we have now to examine the progress made almost under our own eyes. The view is brought down to the year 1835, the year in which Gage's large map was published. In 1801, the population of the town was 77,653; the number of houses, 11,466. In 1831, the population had reached 205,974, so that in 1835 it may fairly be estimated at 220,000. The number of inhabitants had not increased in an equal proportion during the whole of this period. The ten years from 1825 to 1835 had produced almost as great an increase as the preceding twenty years.

Before giving a few extracts, we would observe, with respect to the paper, that if the same thing were attempted in each of our large towns, by competent hands, great advantage would result.

Mr. Picton reviews at some length the extension of dock accommodation, and the improvements effected in the more ancient part of the town between the years 1803-35. In the year 1825, the first Building Act for the town of Liverpool was passed. In 1835, this was repealed, and a new Act passed for the same purpose, which was again repealed and reconstructed in the year 1842, which Act still remains in force. There can be no doubt that an Act of this nature was imperatively required. In a few special cases the restrictions may cause unnecessary trouble and expense, but on the whole the public safety is secured; the extension of fire from house to house is prevented; and, to some extent, what is technically called "slop work" and "scamping" is guarded against. It is a delicate point to determine exactly the extent to which private enterprise can be advantageously interfered with by legal restrictions in any occupation. The principle of "*salus populi suprema lex*" is no doubt correct, but its application requires great judgment and discretion. Manchester has no Building Act, whilst Liverpool has one somewhat stringent. It would be an interesting subject of inquiry to determine the advantages of each system, and on which side the balance preponderates.

Another class of improvements which took its rise within the period of which we are treating was that of the public covered markets. St. John's Market was commenced in the year 1820, from the designs of Mr. John Foster, the corporation surveyor of the day, and was completed and opened in 1823, when the market was finally removed from Castle-street. In point of convenience and adaptation to its purpose, St. John's Market possesses one great advantage—that of simplicity. A right-angled parallelogram, surrounded by streets on the four sides, and intersected by avenues, longitudinally and transversely, it is simply a large area protected from the weather. The mere size of a covered area, 183 yards by 45 yards, enclosing not very far short of two acres, imparts a certain air of dignity to the erection. To architectural merit it can hardly lay claim. The heavy carpentry of the roof, and the narrow space covered by each bay, give a feeling of lowness, and almost of gloom. Much allowance must be made for the time when it was erected. Thirty years have done much in the way of iron roofs, plate-glass, and bold spans. What a noble effect would be produced by a similar area spanned by a roof like that of Lime-street railway station, and covered partially or wholly with glass.

Everton may be said to have reached the height of its beauty and attraction as a suburb about the year 1821. The crown of the hill and its western slope were sufficiently built on to take away the appearance of baldness or nakedness, and yet not so densely as to crowd it inconveniently. From the umbrageous foliage of their gardens and pleasure-grounds, noble mansions, in tier above tier, looked out on a lovely landscape. Town and country, land and water, lay stretched beneath their view, whilst the distant sea, on the one side bearing to its favoured port the products of all climes, and on the other the undulating outline of the distant Welsh mountains, afforded a background worthy of the scene. Everton was at that time a suburb of which Liverpool had cause to be proud. The only naturally picturesque piece of scenery in the neighbourhood, art had come in to heighten the effects of nature, and the result was in every way beautiful.

From this date a perceptible decline began to manifest itself. The gradual extension of building northward in the valley below obscured what had hitherto been a beautiful green landscape. The chemical and other works esta-

blished on the banks of the canal began to vomit forth clouds of dense smoke and noxious vapours, which, carried by the west winds against the slope of the hill, killed the trees, withered the herbage, and destroyed the beauty of the locality. Concurrently with this, the pressure of the town north-eastwardly caused a demand for building land which soon began to elbow out the aristocracy.

The alteration of thoroughfares greatly changed the value of property. For example—About the year 1807 a house in Church-street was purchased for 600*l.* In 1848 the same tenement was sold for 3,500*l.* A little before this, an old building in the same street, which formerly let for about 20*l.* per annum, was sold for the mere site at 38*l.* per square yard, or in the whole for about 3,700*l.*

The introduction of two additional kinds of building material towards the latter part of this interval has already exercised great influence, and is destined to exercise still greater, on the architecture of our streets. I allude to Roman cement and plate-glass. Whether the influence of these materials on design is always of a legitimate character may well be questioned, but that great facilities in design are afforded by them in renovating old buildings, and relieving the dingy lines of flat walls with something like decoration and taste, no one will deny. Roman cement, or compo, was first used in Liverpool as an external coating to the front of buildings about the year 1820. The first buildings so treated were a range of houses on the south side of Islington, belonging to Dr. Solomon. The first plate-glass used for shop windows was a single small square in the window of Messrs. Tobias and Co. watchmakers, on the north side of Lord-street. I am not aware of the exact date, but it would probably be about the year 1815. It long continued the only one of the kind in the town, and was greatly admired accordingly.

The period of which we are now treating was distinguished by the introduction of several social improvements, which have exercised a most important, though indirect, influence on the extension, the buildings, and the architectural decoration of the town. Gas-lighting was first introduced into Liverpool in the year 1819. Up to that date, the gloominess and obscurity of our streets had been a standing reproach with strangers. Since that period, the brilliancy of our shops and the enlightenment of our streets have left nothing to be complained of on that score. In 1815, the first steam-boat began to ply on the river Mersey. The first result of this improved mode of crossing the stream was the founding of a rival city on the opposite shore. Birkenhead Hotel and ferry were established in the year 1818, and in the following year the church was commenced, from the designs of Mr. Thomas Rickman, from which time the progress of the town of Birkenhead, though not uniform, has been rapid, and indeed marvellous.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway was commenced in 1826, and opened on the memorable 15th September, 1830. The Lime-street station was opened in 1836. To dilate upon the progress of the railway system at home and abroad would be here out of place; but reference may legitimately be made to the new class of buildings which it called into existence, in the stations, offices, warehouses, and shed roofs. Many of these are magnificent in design and daring in execution, and have given rise to almost a new style of architecture. The large roofs, whether in timber or iron, have called forth a wonderful amount of skill in carpentry. Of these, the most beautiful and bold which has yet been constructed is decidedly the one over the terminus in Lime-street, which is as fine a specimen of carpentry in iron as the country has hitherto been able to produce.

The indirect influence of the railway system has been injurious to the architecture of Liverpool, by its tendency to abstract the higher class of inhabitants, and thus still further to reduce the tone of the dwellings erected within the town. To such an extent have these combined causes operated, that it seems probable that, in the course of time, the buildings within the town will consist of little else than warehouses, offices, public buildings, shops, and cottages.

It remains to notice the progress of architecture in Liverpool between the year 1803 and 1835, as evidenced in the public buildings erected within this period. The churches naturally claim attention in the first place. We have already seen that church architecture reached its lowest point of depression in Liverpool at the end of the last and beginning of the present century. After the erection of St. Mark's Church an interval of ten years took place, during which no church or other place of worship was built in the town. St. Mary's, Edgehill, was commenced in 1812, and opened in the following year. Placed on the highest pinnacle of the hill overlooking the town of Liverpool, the tower of this church is visible for many miles on every side. The site was one to have stimulated mediocrity into genius, and to have prompted the founders and the architect to put forth every effort to produce something which should be worthy of the occasion; but, alas, there was no responsive voice to the call. The opportunity was lost, never to be recalled. A plain brick parallelogram, with pseudo-Gothic windows and square brick tower, lifts its audacious front, and publishes in the most conspicuous manner the state of the arts in Liverpool at the date of its erection.

The dawn, however, of a brighter day was at hand. The study of ecclesiastical architecture, which had been taken up by Walpole, Bentham, Grose, and others, at the end of the last century, had produced its fruits and ripened into practice, feeble and timid at first, but acquiring additional facility and power with increasing knowledge and study. The so-called Gothic churches hitherto built in Liverpool had been mere burlesque caricatures, without the smallest spark of feeling or appreciation of what constituted the simplest principles of the style; but a new era was about to dawn; and the church which will ever be memorable as being the first in this locality in which the study of pointed architecture appeared in the form of a practical result was that of St. George's, Everton. The first stone of this church was laid on the 19th of April, 1813, and the building was completed and opened in the following year. The architect was the celebrated Thomas Rickman, a slight notice of whose career may be here introduced, as being closely connected with the subject of which we are treating. Mr. Rickman was brought up in a mercantile office in Liverpool. I am not aware of the peculiar circumstances which turned his attention to the study of ecclesiastical architecture. Belonging as he did to the Society of Friends to the end of his life, it is one of the last studies one would have expected him to devote himself to. However this may be, he had made some progress in it, when, about the year 1809, he was requested to write an article on architecture for "Smith's Panorama of Science and Art," then in course of publication in serial numbers by a Liverpool publisher. This article, which contains the germ of his subsequent work on architecture, attracted considerable attention, and brought Mr. Rickman into notice — so much so that he very soon found it his interest to devote himself entirely to the practice of architecture as a profession. St. George's, Everton, was one of the earliest, if not the very first of his works. That it exhibits an immeasurable advance upon anything in the Gothic style previously attempted in Liverpool is unquestionable, the tone, character, and motive of every portion of the composition being derived from careful study of ancient examples. This, however, is nearly all the merit which can fairly be awarded to it. As an original design it is stiff and feeble, the common fault of all early attempts to resuscitate an extinct style, whether in art or literature. The detail, both external and internal, is meagre and thin. This effect is doubtless heightened to a great degree by the material in which a great portion of it is executed—*cast-iron*. Whether this material was adopted for the sake of economy, or because of the difficulty of obtaining masons capable of working the tracery in stone, or that an artificer in iron was concerned in the erection of several of these edifices, certain it is that the earlier works of Mr. Rickman have this character of slenderness and poverty impressed very strikingly upon them, by the use of cast-iron as a portion of the structure.

Forty years have done much towards the growth and development of that germ planted by Rickman, and it cannot be denied that in many modern structures the genius of the Pointed style shines forth with far more brilliant lustre than in anything ever designed by him. This is natural and to be expected; but when we consider the difficulties by which he was surrounded, and the utter absence of all such aids as now abound for the use of the architectural student, our wonder should be, not that he did not accomplish more, but that he accomplished so much. His great merit is that of having opened a sealed book,—of having furnished the key to the buried treasures of a forgotten art,—of pointing out the way to his successors of attaining a deeper infusion of the spirit and feeling of mediæval architecture than it was possible for him, under the circumstances, to obtain.

In the year 1815 two new churches were opened,—St. Michael's, Toxteth-park, and St. Andrew's, Renshaw-street. The first named, which bore for a long time the *sobriquet* of the "cast-iron church," was designed by Mr. Rickman; and though differing in some respects from St. George's, Everton, it is characterised by the same peculiarities as we have already noticed in that edifice, and especially by a still more profuse admixture of the metallic element. St. Andrew's Church has no pretensions to design in the proper sense of the term. The object aimed at was to provide seat-room for a large congregation at a moderate expense. This object has undoubtedly been accomplished in a satisfactory manner, and it is scarcely just to expect more.

St. Philip's, Hardman-street, was opened in 1816. This church was also designed by Mr. Rickman. In its general aspect it somewhat resembles St. Jude's, erected at a later period by the same architect. The material is brick covered with a thin coat of compo, which scarcely hides the joints of the brickwork. The windows are of the depressed Tudor form, with the slender cast-iron tracery already alluded to. Hollow octagonal turrets are carried up at the angles, crowned with spirets, ornamented by cast-iron crockets. The absence of any central or aspiring feature to carry the eye upward is the great defect in the external design of this building.

It is worthy of note, in commenting on the churches of forty or fifty years ago, that their plainness of aspect does not appear to have been compensated by any special economy in the outlay. St. Mark's is said to have cost 18,000*l.* St. Andrew's and St. Philip's each about 12,000*l.* being at the rate of 10*l.* to 12*l.* per sitting—a much higher rate than many modern churches have cost with the Pointed style fully carried out, and inclusive of tower and spire.

We now quit the cast-iron period of Ecclesiastical architecture. Mr. Rickman soon after this time removed from Liverpool to Birmingham, and was not again professionally employed on any public building in Liverpool until the erection of St. Jude's, in 1831. Mr. Rickman was the architect of Birkenhead Church, which was built in 1819. This building possesses more of the general mediæval spirit than any other of the churches by the same architect in this locality, and is in every way an exceedingly creditable performance. The next church which claims our attention is one of an entirely different character, and is probably the last of the school of Gibbs and Wren which will be erected in this neighbourhood for a long time to come. The first stone of St. Michael's, Pitt-street, was laid in June, 1816. After being carried on to some extent, the works were stopped for want of funds. The parish, which had commenced the undertaking, demurred to proceed with it on account of the expense. At length an arrangement was made by which it was handed over to the corporation, at whose expense it was completed, and opened in 1826. Although the design cannot, perhaps, lay much claim to originality—the portico and steeple being palpably modelled, as to their general principle, on those of St. Martin's-in-the-fields in the metropolis—the yet the building, as a whole, is noble and effective.

The next church erected in Liverpool was that for the use of the blind, originally situated on the east side of Hotham-street, and since re

moved and re-erected in Hardman-street. The ublication of Stuart and Revett's work on the ntiquities of Athens, at the end of the last and the eginning of the present century, roused public ttention to the beauties of Grecian architecture, itherto unknown and neglected. The public dmiration thus excited speedily assumed the haracter of a mania, or rage. Greek architecture as adopted in all possible and some almost mpossible situations. Shop-fronts, porticos of welling-houses, banks, gin-palaces,—everything as to be modelled from the Parthenon, the rectheum, or the temple on the Ilyssus. The imax of this mania was attained in the exenditure of about 60,000*l.* in the erection of ie new church of St. Pancras, in the metroolis, into the composition of which copies of many Greek temples were adopted as could possibility be crowded together. The late Ir. John Foster, the architect to the corporaon, had visited Greece, in company with Mr. ockerell, R.A. and was naturally imbued with love and admiration for the glorious remains antiquity in that country. Greek architecture, one or other of its forms, was introduced by r. Foster into most of his principal works. ence it is not surprising that, in designing the hurch for the Blind, he should have adopted r the west portico an adaptation of the Temple Jupiter Panhellenius in the Island of Ægina. n its original position, this church was somehat imposing. Surrounded by an ample open ea, the columns placed upon the usual receding ylobate, its massive proportions developed emselves in all their boldness. The body of e church was a plain quadrangular structure, erced with one range of windows having chitraves and cornices. The design of this ilding has one radical defect: the portico, not tending the entire width of the front, does t arise naturally out of the structure, but pears a separate design, stuck on, so to speak, the body of the building, with which it has accordance or apparent connection. The ilding has suffered considerably by its migran to Hardman-street. Cribbed, cabined, and nfined, its receding stylobate cut off close to columns, it presents a most forlorn and olate aspect—the mere shadow of a transient te which never took any permanent hold ongst us.

The chapel of St. James's Cemetery, erected the same architect in the same style, is rthy of greater commendation.

The next church to which we turn our attenn is of a very different character. St. Luke's, ected by the old corporation of Liverpool, gardless of expense, and dedicated to their iron saint, was intended to embody the ghest conceptions extant of ecclesiastical chitecture. A design for a church on this site s made about 1811. The first stone was laid the enclosure walls built soon after this e. These were solid and lofty pieces of sonry, with arched, monastic-looking gateys, which have since been taken down. From ne cause the works were suspended for many ars; but they were at length resumed, and church finally completed in the year 1831. e design is nominally that of Mr. John Foster; t, as it is certain that his studies were never rsued in the mediæval direction, there is no k of charity in crediting the common report, ich ascribes the design to his assistant, Mr. wards. Be this as it may, for excellence of sonry, careful execution of the several parts, l attention to detail, the design is deserving much praise; but as an original composition nust be pronounced a failure.

Mr. Picton then describes the various other arches in the town, and approaches the raily station in Lime-street. The front of this tion was built from the designs of Mr. John ster, about 1835. It has been of late the hion to decry this building, and to rate it as v in the scale of taste as it was unduly lted at the time of its erection. Probably th may lie between the two extremes. The lding is unfortunately situated. Comparisons no doubt odious, but in this case a comrison forces itself on the mind of every spec-or between the classical purity of taste nibited in St. George's-hall and the somewhat rse detail of the railway screen. This comrison is unfair. The style adopted in the latter is impure, and depends for its effect on bold and decided features—rough and coarse, perhaps, in themselves, but, when well managed, capable of striking effects. It must also be remembered that it was erected in the infancy of the railway system, before the gigantic propylea of Euston-square had been conceived, or the magnificent vistas at Chester and Derby so much as dreamed of. Under any point of view, it is by no means the worst of its architect's productions.

The great building of the epoch—the one which should give its tone and character to this period, as the Exchange-buildings did to the one preceding, and St. George's-hall to that which followed—is undoubtedly the Custom-house. In area and bulk it is the largest building in Liverpool, and probably the most costly. Size and bulk are powerful elements in architectural design, but they are only the platform on which other and superior elements should be based; and in proportion as the baser or the nobler ones prevail, mere bulk adds either deformity or dignity to the structure. In surveying the custom-house in all its length and breadth, insensibly one calls to mind Milton's description of the *physique* of Satan, who

> "Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
> Lay floating many a rood; in bulk as huge
> As whom the fables name of monstrous size,
> Titanian, or earth-born, or that sea beast
> Leviathan, which God, of all his works,
> Created hugest that swim the ocean stream."

The first view of the building conveys to the mind a general impression of heaviness which it requires some consideration to account for, since the proportions of the order employed—the Ilyssus Ionic—are by no means the heaviest of those in general use. Everything is severely classical: each moulding has been accurately measured, and the minutest details are, no doubt, strictly *en règle;* yet life is wanting—sadness and gloom preponderate to an almost painful degree. May not one principal reason for this be that in the three principal fronts the desire to be strictly classical has choked and stifled the least manifestation of original thought? Each front, *except the one on which the sun shines*, has an advanced portico, with a pediment. Each wing has a recessed portico. Pilasters, or antæ, break round the angles; and these arrangements, with windows "few and far between," constitute the design. These are no indications—such as are stamped on every line in St. George's-hall—of careful study and creative power. The only portion of the exterior which bears anything like a cheerful expression on its façade is the south front, which, being considered the back of the building, has had the least care bestowed on it. The simple ranges of arched windows, and the breadth of rusticated wall associated with them, with the depth of the masonry above, crowned by its bold entablature, without either portico or pilasters, give a noble simplicity and unity of effect, combined with that pleasing play of lines which a range of arches in perspective always produces. Another cause of the heaviness of this building is the naked bareness with which it is carried out and the material with which it is built. A Greek temple, built with white marble, glistening under the blue sky of Athens, its mouldings encrusted with carving, its frieze adorned with sculpture, and probably glowing with brilliant colours, would present a very different aspect to the most slavish copy of the same building in the murky atmosphere of Liverpool, built with dingy sandstone, and all the sculpture which gave it life and character omitted.

The writer thus concludes,—Contemporary criticism is always invidious, and very frequently unjust. Works demanding creative power, whether in literature or art, require distance both in time and space to bring out their proper proportions. Examined from a point of sight too near, they frequently appear distorted. Like the Frenchman who ran about in the crowd crying "Vere is de mob, vere is de mob?" we are too apt to forget, in judging of contemporary works, that we are ourselves a part of the crowd, partaking of the passing prejudices of caprice and fashion, which unfit us for judging aright, and looking through a medium which is almost sure to exaggerate either faults or beauties. Such has ever been the case. The magnificent creations of Vanbrugh were for long the butt and laughing-stock of every smatterer in the art, whilst the compo glories of Nash and the trivialities of Soane were trumpeted forth by the breath of contemporary fame as attaining the summit of perfection.

Time alone can clear the atmosphere and purge the vision; and when the period shall come for a bolder and more skilful hand to complete the picture of which the outline has now been sketched, there will be found, in addition to many probable corrections in the appreciation of our older works, much during the last eighteen years worthy of careful study and honourable mention.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

PERMIT me to suggest a place where the type of English chivalry may rest his noble charger, and display his manly proportions to the admiring multitude, after his unsuccessful encounter with Sir Charley of Westminster, who has certainly stolen a march upon his namesake, the Baltic pet, by being the first to throw his royal antagonist. When the alterations were effected in front of Buckingham Palace, two triangular pieces of land were taken from St. James's and the Green parks for no better purpose than to be utterly useless and unsightly. Now as they are there and of no present use, I suggest that the angle at the foot of Constitution-hill will be found a most appropriate and eligible position for the erection of the equestrian statue before named.

If placed facing the Palace, the bend in the road will enable even pedestrians to see both sides of the statue, as also the front. The other corresponding angle next to the Wellington Barracks would accommodate Wyat's statue of the Duke, and relieve the public from longer being annoyed by seeing the hero of a hundred fights stuck up on the top of Grosvenor-gate, and the archway preserved from eventual ruin.

H. B.

THE OUTWORKS AND FORTS OF PESTILENCE.

TALLOW wanting, palm-oil increased in price,—gas thoroughly purified, and the latter *must* shortly be laid on from basement to attic.

It becomes, then, a question for immediate disposal, *where* we should manufacture our gas, and *how* convey it to the consumer. The most offensive and pestilential nuisances in London are its gasworks: they occupy a greater extent of valuable space than any other manufacture, and are more arrogant deformers of architectural beauty than any other erections in all the metropolis.

Every one of those hideous gas-tubs represents so many more poor families thrust into crowded death-dens,—so much more smoke thrown into the murky atmosphere that chokes us,—and are so many veritable forts, securing, by their invisible poison batteries, the great citadel where pestilence holds civilization at bay.

I would suggest, then, the appointment of a commission to ascertain by *experiment* how far the source of supply may be removed from the meters,—the size of pipe best calculated to admit of a maximum distance being at once attained, the mode in which those pipes should be constructed so as to economize their contents,—and lastly, the expediency of adopting a mode of conducting the pipes other than the present wasteful, poisonous, inconvenient, and slovenly one of burying them in the earth, at all events in *loose* earth. One word more,—our mode of correcting mistakes in this country is very characteristic of our heedless form of government. In order to make drain-pipes for the Board of Health, we have created in the most crowded, unhealthy, and central position in the metropolis, a vast congeries of flues, which, vomiting their smoke at the ordinary house-top level, emit it in inordinate quantities and at all hours, and then allow them by Act of Parliament a special exemption from enactments directed against the very nuisance of which they are the most flagrant and noxious examples. How long shall the senatorial robe enfold no better gift for the country than the dagger of the commercial assassin? Is "a good time coming?" or

ADEST NOX?

AN ATTIC PHILOSOPHER ON LONDON SMOKE.

WITH VIEWS OF SOME TIP-TOP ARTICLES.

"A smoking house, a scolding wife."—*Old Proverb.*

"Oh! he's as tedious
As a tired horse, a railing wife,
Worse than a smoky house."
Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*

I AM a man who lives high, without being fond of high living,—one who moves in an elevated position without being a bit better off than his neighbours. The view from my place—lodgings, or whatever it may be called—is, for London, very extensive. Whether I have a wife or not, or, if having one, whether she scolds or not, is neither here nor there. I may, however, state that I know what smoke is. I have seen puffs of it—sometimes in the north wind, sometimes in the east wind—in fact, from all points of the compass, both cardinal and intermediate: these winds have caused *volumes* which have not only disguised and blackened the temper of the human portion of my household, but also altered the "fair face" of every natural object. If I don't smoke myself, I have a chimney that does.

From my point of observation, which is as lofty as the belfry of some churches, I can see immense ranges of houses of varied construction—neighbourhoods in which health is good and others in which fever and death are constantly at hand. I can in ordinary weather see houses and neighbourhoods vanish into tints of grey distance, and then these tints fading until they cannot be distinguished from the sky: still it is all London—peopled by rich and poor, who all, with the exception of the chimney-sweeps, would gladly be rid of the soot and smut so well known and so abominable.

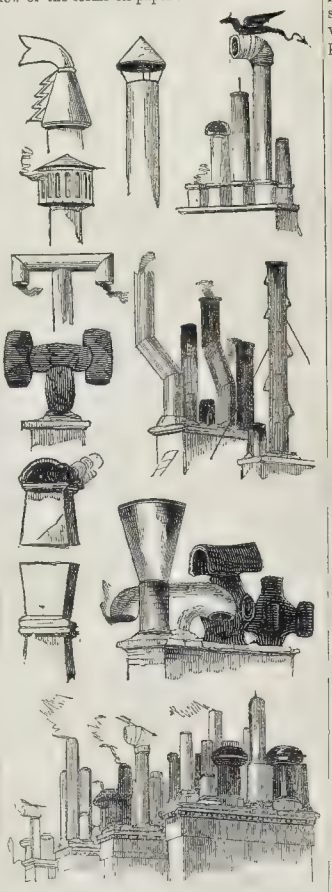
I can see many chimneys of all sizes and construction: smoke is pouring from the chimneys of the gas-works; the tall chimneys of the workhouses in which the food of the inhabitants is cooked and managed by steam and machinery: smoke comes thickly from the Gothic shaft of the City Prison and from the model prisons—from baths and washhouses, which thus inconsistently undo their useful work; from manufactories, bakers' ovens, breweries—from the boilers and melters of *Belle Island*,* where slaughter-houses and producers of glue, cat-gut, poisonous acids, and such like, have removed from the valley of the Fleet: there are other smokes too numerous to mention.

It is said, and sanguine persons hope, that the sable clouds above enumerated will be dispelled by an enactment of Parliament during the present session. This is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished;" and yet even this boon will not so materially affect me: my chimney will still puff—my temper will be ruffled: in the houses of the poor, men and women will be smoked—the lungs of children will be loaded like chimneys, and by the pile upon pile of dwellings which I now see, a partial darkness must daily be caused.

I have looked up my chimney,—have spoken to the sweep, who explained his words with movements or passes of his hands, speaking of down currents, drafts, and other things to me unintelligible: I have spoken to the landlord, who has put up a kind of zinc engine surmounted by a caterpillar-shaped head, on the top of which is a dragon which moves round and round like the weathercock of a church: this has, alas! had no effect. I have spoken to various smoke-doctors, builders, bricklayers, and other persons: one tells me the chimney is too wide, another that it is too narrow—some say that it wants to be bent, and others that the engine on the top is not of the proper construction, and that they know the very thing which will stop the smoke: in fact, every one of these practical men seems certain that he can put an end to this nuisance if he had the opportunity.

I look out of my garret window and view with despair the large number of chimneys which, like my own, have been fitted with many-shaped pots, some like Turks' turbans; a great many with the caterpillar and dragon, arrows, and in some instances lion tops: some are lofty zinc tubes, which in some instances are pierced with holes at the sides: some get narrower at the top, and others wide like an ale-funnel: others are made of tile and of strange and weird shapes: but space could not possibly be spared for only a brief mention of these varied inventions. An observant person, particularly if he is troubled with a smoky chimney, will not fail to notice that the forms of the tops of the stacks of chimneys are perpetually changing, like the ladies' bonnets: week after week workmen may be seen in dangerous positions, substituting the caterpillar-top for the Turk's head, or a longer tube for a shorter, placing little wires like lightning conductors in the middle, occasionally putting arms on the tops, which sometimes throw the smoke up and at others down: all this, however, seems to be without effect.

I sally forth from home, wander along street after street, and get more and more astonished at the variety and ingenuity which man has displayed at the tops of chimneys. In the wide thoroughfares of Islington and Camden-town, in the narrow turnings of Clerkenwell, in the City, on the Royal Exchange, in Regent-street, Pall-mall, at Whitehall, in St. James's, in Brompton, on the most beautiful buildings, on the houses of personages of the most fastidious and excellent taste, the abortions at the tops of chimneys disfigure the architecture, and by their association annoy the eye. Here you have a few of the forms on paper:—



Charming, are they not?

I heard many opinions during my journey: one person observed that the more wealthy the inhabitants of a dwelling are, the more they seem troubled with smoke: the houses of many of the cabinet ministers and members of the Legislature seem sadly deformed. Another mentioned, that although it was bad enough to have his rooms filled with the smoke of his own fires, yet, when he gladly put them out, he had visitation of stale and unpleasant smoke from neighbours—blowing into bed-rooms and drawing-rooms, dying the flowers and summer ornaments of his fire-places. A third—and "in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom"—urged that the space at the bottom of the chimney should be lessened, so as to make the rarefaction quicker, and greater. One said that Dr. Arnott had perfected the invention of a fire-place, which, by being lighted at the top, would consume every particle of smoke. Another mentioned German and such stoves: others said they were unwholesome; and one told how that the Institution of Civil Engineers were discussing the subject, and thought that they would settle it; and after a tedious journey I returned to my smoky place, more than ever impressed with the extent of this evil—more than ever puzzled, and more than ever astonished with the *ingenuity which has been displayed* at the tops of chimneys, and impressed with the belief that, if the same trouble had been taken at the bottom, you would not have had this long complaint from

Your obedient servant,

SMOKE-DRIED.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I see that you have mentioned an arrangement by which the smoke can be made white by a good washing with water, in the same way as a dirty shirt. Success to such a laundress! This is what I found when I got home. Talk of patience!

* I believe that this place, now so filthy, received its name many years ago from a party of French refugees who settled there.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

THE discovery of the most efficacious means of improving the condition and elevating the character of the working majority of mankind is a social problem which has not only exercised many minds in the present age, but is likely to require the best thoughts and suggestions of more than one succeeding generation, unless it be unexpectedly solved by the sudden effulgence of some great truth only glimmering through present discussions, and of which political and social economists have not yet taken sufficient account. A book, by Mr. C. Morrison, has been recently published, containing able discussions of various important questions connected with the general subject;* and, although there are conclusions with which we cannot agree, still the general tenor of the whole essay comprises a development of many points more briefly advocated in a like spirit in our pages.

The examination of the relations between the working-class and the class of employers, for the determination of the question as to whether and to what extent, these can be modified or superseded with advantage, constitutes the particular portion of this great subject treated of in the essay.

Commencing with a statement of the natural laws upon which the remuneration of labour, or in other words, the income of the working classes, necessarily depends, the author proceeds to test by these laws the merits of the principal plans which have been tried or suggested for increasing this income, and concludes with a description of the means indicated, as he con-

* "An Essay on the Relations between Labour and Capital. By C. Morrison. London: Longman and Co. 1854.

ceives, by these laws, as the best adapted to effect the improvement of the workman's condition, and with a general view of the extent to which he thinks this improvement may be carried into practice.

One leading principle discussed is that of co-operative association as *contra-distinguished from* communism or socialism. Although the author states strongly the objections and difficulties which he conceives to be in the way of this principle under all its forms, he acknowledges himself at same time to be so impressed with the great social and political advantages which would result if it could be successfully introduced into our industrial system to a very considerable extent, that he seems unwilling to rest in a pure and simple condemnation of the system. He has, therefore, given some account of the conditions and forms under which the trial of co-operation might, as he thinks, be undertaken with the fairest prospect of success, and expresses a hope that it may be eventually and gradually established, not to supersede the present organization of labour, but to take a place along with it in those departments of industry to which it may be found most applicable; and he dwells upon the reasons, of a moral, social, and political character, which make it very desirable that the working classes should have every facility afforded them for making the experiment under the most favourable circumstances, and in as many ways as possible, whatever may be thought of the probability of ultimate success. To this end he advises the Government to allow a trial, with certain restrictions and modifications, of the principle of limited partnerships, although what he has to say on this subject also turns much rather on its possibility of abuse than on its advantages. But indeed the very nature of a work on so difficult a subject leads an author rather to look to adverse or objectionable than to promising or hopeful aspects; and as regards the working classes themselves even, rather to dwell on the faults and errors prevalent among great numbers of them in this country than upon the very large amount of good qualities displayed by them; but on this very account, what this author does recommend as hopeful or advisable may be safely regarded as all the more worthy of favourable consideration; for so far from betraying an *animus* against the class of whose interests the author is treating, this is the very spirit by which their best friend ought to be actuated.

"The views intended to be expressed," says the author, "are democratic in the best sense of the word; that is, *they contemplate an eventual approximation to equality among all classes of society, not by the depression of those above, but by the elevation of those below*; while they are as far removed as possible from that other kind of democracy which proceeds by pulling down and subverting, and has been on trial for sixty years in France, commencing at each effort with confusion and carnage, to end in despotism."

Even in France, however, the power and influence of property (however trifling in extent) among the labouring class itself, chiefly, it is true, in the agricultural districts, was found to constitute a conservative bulwark against all socialistic and ultra-revolutionary efforts, which finally assisted to an immense extent in resisting and overcoming them. On this account France has been an example as well as a warning; and although there are objectionable points in the *prolétaire* system of France, especially as regards its hopeless *hamperment*, if we may use the expression, by mortgages and debt, still it shows the power and advantage, in favour of law and order in a country, of having a working class with a property or money stake in the commonweal. In a commercial and manufacturing country such as this, that stake ought to be based, as widely and firmly as possible, on the manufacturing and commercial businesses in which the people are mainly engaged; and hence the advisibility of opening the way, as far as possible, by a law of limited partnership, to the infusion of a working-class interest in partnerships and profits. Improvident and intemperate habits will certainly oppose strong obstacles to the rapid extension of this most desirable result; but it may be well to consider how far the very want of such opening and opportunity has fostered and increased both improvidence and intemperance; and if it *has* done so, then most assuredly the removal of such a *cause* will be very speedily followed by a vast diminution of the *effect*. It would be well for all classes that something should be done towards the accomplishment of this grand desideratum of *giving*, shall we call it, the working classes a property-stake in the country, ere their power in the Legislature become much stronger than it is; and that it will ere very long be so, the introduction of such a "Reform Bill," as the late, or rather the present one, by a legislator such as Lord John Russell, after all previous protestations of *finality* in such reform, affords us a very significant assurance.

We may here observe that the co-operative principle is about to have a sort of partial trial at Edinburgh, where the Queen's Printer, Mr. Constable, has spontaneously made arrangements whereby his workmen, over and above their wages, shall have "a per centage of the profit from the business," which, however, he prudently refrains from making over to them legally, so that the grant will very properly depend upon the good behaviour of the individual workman. In such an arrangement, though expressly made from philanthropic motives of brotherly regard for the working co-operators in his business, as to which Mr. Constable, in his announcement to his men, enters into a very kindly and Christian peroration,—we are, moreover, convinced that he will find his account, even economically and profitably considered. He himself says,—"As the amount of profit arising from a business depends upon the prudence with which its details are managed, as well as on the amount and nature of the work performed, it will be manifestly for the interest of all, that each individual in the establishment shall be diligent and active; that by those at the head of it as well as by the youngest apprentice, the hours of labour shall be faithfully employed; and that from a cylinder-machine to a hair-space, every article in the house shall be economised."

Though not very closely or relevantly connected with the branches of the great social problem just adverted to, there is one point in regard to the general welfare of the working classes to which we should like to draw a little attention. There seems to us to be a hitch in the general law of demand and supply which ought to be more closely looked into than it has been by political economists. There is often great talk of a want of *demand* for such and such articles. Now, so far as regards everything essential to the welfare or comfort of *all*, there can really be no want of demand—of crying necessity—for such articles, so long as *any want* them. Yet it often does happen that while thousands are in absolute *want* of such necessaries, or comforts, there is a want of *demand* for them, which may in many cases arise from the very extremity of helpless misery and idleness to which some *other* want of *demand* has reduced a class who sadly do *want* them, while probably those who produce them, stand as greatly in real and absolute *need*, of those very other articles of demand, the manufacturing of which would have enabled the idle hands to provide them with by means of the *money* wages spent in supplying their own demands.

That this may be made a little more clear, let us reduce it to some simple instance. Let us take two classes of the humblest sort of producers, most exclusively dependant on each other. Suppose we turn to Irish habits and necessities for such a case, only planting the two *wanting* classes in different parts of England. Let one of these classes be producers of the coarse duffle, or other clothing, which the other wears; and the others producers of the main staple of food which the cloth producers consume. Under present circumstances, neither can purchase the goods of the other without money, and they cannot obtain money without producing their respective articles of manufacture. Although the general working of the law of demand and supply be compensatory and unobjectionable,—so soon as it occurs—as occur it often will and does—that both these classes are placed on short work and short allowance of wages from any cause, or thrown out of work altogether, neither will be able to purchase what they most *require*, and the anomaly presents itself of two classes of persons, almost entirely dependent on each other, and ready, and willing, and anxious to supply each other's wants or demands, yet unable to do so! True that, in general, as we have said, the law of demand and supply *at length* provides a remedy; but that is not sufficient for those who live from hand to mouth, as those with low wages at any time must do. True that here is the point where the middleman—the trader—steps in; but even he is objectionable, because he immensely overdoes what his calling is or ought to be. Why should these two poor classes of men have a whole series or row of middle-men standing between them merely to *hand over*, and separating them by "so long a chalk" from each other, feeding meanwhile on their potatoes, and covering themselves with their clothing, to so unnecessary and aggravated an extent enhancing the price of these articles to the two poor consumers and producers, who, were they face to face, or only separated by the barely requisite supply of non-producing middle-men, who live upon their productions, would be able to supply each other's demands on the most moderate terms, in the utmost abundance, and with continual readiness. There is a hitch, we think, here in the grand law of demand and supply, which prevents it from being *all* that could be desired. It reminds us of the anomalous practice of our modern poor-law system, whereby able-bodied paupers, men simply out of employment from a want of demand for the fruits of their labour, are kept in compulsory idleness or unprofitable labour, while being supplied with their necessaries at the expense of the industrious, all the while that they are perfectly *able* and *willing* to produce their own necessaries, or an equivalent for them in some other form of valuable production. Considerations such as these cannot but induce us to be dissatisfied with the present state of things, at the same time that we acknowledge the existence of difficulties in the way of amendment.

All readers who interest themselves in the prospects and progress of the working classes will find enough to interest them and to think of in the present well-digested and able essay. As to those who do not so interest themselves, we would, by the way, remind them, in the words of Miss Bremer, that "There is a peculiar kind of joy which a person feels in being a partaker in great and good undertakings. We do not believe there is a nobler and better on earth. It is a joy which elevates his consciousness and strengthens all his powers."

COMPETITION PREMIUMS AND ARCHITECTS' PRACTICE.

I SEE that in your last number "An Architect" writes to complain of the smallness of competition premiums, and of the tricks of competition committees. It is undeniable that the former grow smaller and the latter grow shabbier every day; and so, I am sorry to add, do the architects. The evil, however, lies with architects themselves, not with committees; for how can these be expected to study what is due to professional etiquette, when not an architect in the kingdom can define it.

Instead of there being (as there ought to be) one recognised society, corporation, or institute, to which all reputable architects *must* of necessity belong, a society that would take a bold position, and define what *is* an architect and what is a quack; one that, by its published *dicta*, would enable the uninitiated public to know how we architects ourselves wish to be treated; we have here and there a learned society, devoting itself to the pursuit, or rather contemplation, of the fine-art architecture, with the sciences in connection with it—an object very laudable, it is true, but which is nevertheless so negatively professional as to be common to amateurs and architects alike.

What we want, sir, to remedy the evils "An Architect" deplores, is a professional society—in fact, an Institute of British Architects who should take cognizance of all such professional matters, and so busy itself with them as to become eventually the authority to appeal to, and of a consequence the society which every archi-

tect in the country would, in mere self-defence, be obliged to belong to.

One hears much now-a-days of "Lamps of Architecture," and it strikes me that there are in reality *three* of these; that is to say,—

1. The Lamp of the Art, which I humbly turn over to Mr. Ruskin to sub-divide into *seven*.

2. The Lamp of the Sciences, or -icks, -ings, -ometries, and -ologies, which every one who seeks to live by practising my first lamp ought to know something about.

3. The Lamp of the Profession; or, as one of your correspondents hath it, "The Lamp of making a living."—This lamp would enable us to know what are an architect's duties; what his (admitted) liabilities or responsibilities; what he may, and what he may not charge; how he may compete, and how he may not; what *is* "professional conduct," and what is not; with other such matters, now very mysterious, as you, Mr. *Builder*, have lately shown some of them to be.

As to competition itself, some architects profess to ignore it, sanctioned though it is by the custom of centuries, nay, thousands of years. It is in itself (properly used, not abused) an excellent thing; and, good or bad, is moreover what the *Times* said of Free-trade, "a great fact," which no architect can safely ignore, but *must deal with*—not for the sake of the present generation of architects, who, as a body, are quite indisposed to reform it, but for the sake of the younger members of the profession. Once let architects combine, not against public committees, but against whatever they themselves generally can agree in considering malpractice amongst their own fraternity; and depend upon it, sir, competition committees will aid them in establishing a fair system of competition. If any one doubts it, I need only refer him to the actual conduct of public committees. Some years ago, two minor societies drew up and published a set of rules or suggestions for the conducting of architectural competitions, and laid them before the architects of the country. These, with a few honourable exceptions, threw *uncommonly* cold water upon the attempted movement, and manifested in the most unmistakeable manner their perfect satisfaction (as a body) with the system as it stood *and stands*. By great exertion, a committee was certainly formed in London. It sat upon the question, and then expired of sheer apathy. In this "movement" public committees had never been appealed to at all, and yet, in one or two important competitions that occurred about the time, the very code of regulations of one or both of these two societies, having been published in the *Builder*, found its way spontaneously into "the instructions to architects," issued on the occasion adverted to.

Let no man complain of committees, or dream for an instant of "fair competition," till architects themselves take steps to create it. It is for the present a mere higgledy-piggledy scramble in which the sharpest practitioner carries off the prize and laughs at the hindmost. Take an example, by no means overdrawn.

A, B, and C (architects three) see a competition advertised in the *Builder:* A, by dint of hard struggling (as a competitor) has grown into gray hairs and good practice, so *he* votes competition decidedly a low thing, which he never engages in. B belongs to "the Institute," and C to the Architectural Association; but, paltry as is the prize, and injurious as are the terms of the competition in question, there is no law to prevent B and none to deter C from engaging in it. So to work go B and C to compete for the prize. B, on immense sheets of paper, like a wise man, gets up as attractive a design as he can, and has it tinted—*very* polychromatically—"by a first-rate artist." Like a wise man, he mounts, he frames, he glazes it; and not content with wisdom, proceeds to cunning, tacks to one corner an impossibly low estimate, and to another a conspicuous legend—"*If this design is accepted, a Roman cement portico will be presented by the author*," and flatters himself he has done a capital thing—*very*. A fortnight elapses, at the end of which he learns that the lucky architect of the building-to-be is his friend C, who—sly dog—had, the night before the adjudication, contrived to secure the votes of the whole committee at a grand champagne supper, given at that talented gentleman's expense at the Pig and Tinder-box hotel. Respectable A! Most unfortunate B!! Wide-awake, comic, coup-d'état ical C!!!

It is due to the two learned societies I have invoked to add that my heroes at least are imaginary. As to the incidents, I have no explanation to offer, but simply a question to ask, who is to denounce *poor* B, or to excommunicate C?

W. Y.

FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

WHEN the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV. was passed, it never could have been contemplated by the Legislature or Government that its influence should be so extensive, or its results so rapid as the existing generation has found them. In England, 265 societies represent a capital of over fifty millions, and a rental of nearly six millions; few great towns being without one or more; the rural districts numbering many, while every week adds to their numbers.

At first they dealt only with land, but now building societies and savings or deposit banks are generally included under the same management, and having the advantage of *immunity from partnership risks*, the combination of these objects enables them to realize capital with greater facility, as by lending money at 5 per cent. and taking it in at 4 per cent. (some few of them allowing less, and charging more), the profits are great, and the security certain.

The interest being more than that given by savings banks, insures a preference from depositors who hoard small savings: besides that, the economy of management, which is now reduced to a system, leaves the creditor perfectly at ease both as to the increase and security of his fund. The number of accounts in some is immense, but the principle of management most simple; it is, in fact, not very dissimilar to that of insurance offices; differing in this, that the profits do not go to a select proprietary—the whole association of contributors benefitting by the increase.

Before the Act of Wm. IV. a poor man might as well strive for a seat in St. Stephen's, as for a vote as an elector: small freeholds were not then to be obtained: now the danger is, that notwithstanding the enormous rise in the value and cost of freehold land, the county will be too much morselled out in pitiful and beggarly tenements, affording little advantage to the agricultural population in the provinces, and wholly dislocating the inhabitants of towns when drafted to a wide distance from their occupations and habitudes. In London and the great towns the effect will be very different: necessitated to locate at high rents, the operative who can make the sacrifice of 2s. a week, may have a chance of a tenement: in any case, he has a certitude of his deposit or subscription-money, with interest.

As yet, however, no attempt has been made to establish many freeholds in one house, as in Scotland: there a single flat or story has one or more *distinct freeholds*—freeholds in air if you like, but not *in nubibus:* these are not as *Chateaux duns l'Espagne*, but real tangible and heritable property, insurable from fire, and transferable as any other real estate. The enormous and exaggerated rents of small apartments (the smaller always the dearer), imperiously require redress. The poor cry out—no, *they* bear it patiently, and are for the most part unconscious of the infliction unjustly bearing on them; but their sympathisers complain, and are beginning to stir themselves on their behalf.

Already the demolition and continuous abatement of old slums, the fastnesses of labour and poverty, have scattered and removed the working classes much too far from the sphere of their duties. It is not votes for M.P.'s, nor the cant of elective freedom, that such beings and their families require, but healthy and humanised habitations: so, even for the orders one or two grades higher, freeholds to abide for ever are far less essential than moderated rents and *extended tenures*.

The tendency of terms on lease has been to grow shorter, by ten years, every ten years of the instant century. From 500 years, a century back, they dwindled to 100, A.D. 1800, and so on, decennially, by tens, to sixty years, or even lower at the *present* time.

Should no other benefits be derived from the rage for freehold tenures, the extension of leases to such periods as might warrant the outlay for new and solid structures, may turn out to be advantageous to the landlord as it must be to the building tenant.

As in all institutions and systems there are good and bad, so in Building and Freehold Land Societies there are better and worse: example and practice have much improved them; and it is certain that if honestly administered, the blessings they confer are inconceivable as they were unanticipated: the danger lies in reckless extension and purchase at distances too remote. These matters, too, may be overdone, and the unfinished and halting condition of incongruous architectural conceptions, as seen on most sides of London, denotes the necessity for caution in progress.

QUONDAM.

CHURCH BUILDING NEWS.

Somerleyton.—The chancel of the parish church here, has been recently taken down. It is about to be re-erected at the sole expense of Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P. whose warm-hearted liberality is confined by no distinctions of sect or party.

Lowestoft.—The district church of St. John, South Lowestoft, is approaching completion. The building is cruciform, and on the eastern side of the south transept, stands a tower of very fine proportions. A porch is placed at the lower end of the south side, and the west and east windows are also very striking. The pitch of the roofs is high and sharp. The church, which has been erected from the designs of Mr. J. L. Clemence, will be surmounted by a spire; "and we doubt not," says the *Norwich Mercury*, "that this tapering heaven-directed index, will indicate far and near that amid the many important works dedicated to commerce, and buildings raised for the enjoyments and elegancies of life, the house of God has neither been neglected nor forgotten by those who first conceived the idea of creating the extensive establishments now fast covering the large area of Lowestoft New Town."

Kent Town, Hampton Court.—On 17th ult. the first stone of the new church, at Kent Town, was laid by Mr. Timothy Healey, of Manor-park, Hampton. The church is situated on the highest spot in the parish, and within a quarter of a mile from the railway station. It is being built in the Early Decorated style. The walls are to be faced with Kentish Rag stone, and Bath stone dressings. The internal piers are intended to be of polished red granite, with moulded arches, &c. A number of villas have been lately erected, and the want of good church accommodation has been very much felt. Mr. J. E. Burland presented the silver trowel. Messrs. Salter and Laforest, of Adelphi, are the architects.

Chessington.—The church of Chessington, Surrey, was re-opened by the vicar, the Rev. W. C. Stapylton, on 20th ult. having undergone a complete restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Hesketh. It had been choked with pews of every variety of deformity, and the walls bulging with loose plaster and white-wash, and the interior was lighted by square wooden-framed windows. These windows have now been filled up, and the Early English arches and windows which have been discovered, have been restored to their original purpose. Some of these are curious; the pointed arch with the circular splay, the depressed heading, the oak lintel, the hagioscope, and the low side window—all simple in design, but probably coeval with the building of the church, and well preserved under the plaster. The high pews have been replaced by oak open seats, of the original pattern, of which one is still retained; while an old roof of chestnut has been exposed to view by the removal of the ceiling. A few new windows, of a design to accord with the old, have been added near the west end: a chancel-arch has been built, the font restored, and a vestry added. Much additional accommodation has been obtained by lengthening the church at the

west end. The exterior has been improved, by the substitution of undressed flint for the old green-stained peeling plaster; and a shingle spire has taken the place of a very mean belfry that lately bestrode the roof.

Newhaven.—On Thursday in last week the foundation stone of the extension of the church in this parish was laid by the bishop of the diocese (Chichester). The extension comprises the addition of a wing on the south side, affording accommodation to the extent of 200 increased seats. The original building is to undergo great improvements. New flooring is to be laid down, and it is to be entirely new seated. The windows which are at present of a very unpretending and varied character are to be replaced by others in the Early English style with Bath freestone dressings, which will impart to the structure a character of uniformity it at present is far from possessing. The roof of the new part is to be open with wrought and stained timber. The design is by Messrs. Habershon, architects. The builder is Mr. B. Constable, of Tonbridge.

Llandaff.—The foundation stone of the new church at Canton in this parish was laid on Monday in last week by the bishop of the diocese. Mr. Seddon is the architect. The church will be in the Geometrical Decorated style of architecture, and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, under lean-to roofs extending eastward so as to embrace the tower, which will be situated between the nave and chancel, and will be surmounted by a spire. Further eastward, beyond the tower, will be the chancel with a sacristy. The nave will be divided on either side from the aisles by an arcade of four bays, having a clerestory above, lighted with circular foliated windows. The roof will be of stained Memel, simple in form, with a boarded ceiling over. There will be an entrance doorway in the western end, with a large five-light window with geometrical tracery above, also a doorway and porch to both the north and south aisles. A portion only of the whole structure is intended to be erected immediately, viz. the nave, with the arcades temporarily filled in with brick partitions, and windows, together with the concrete foundation for the tower. The estimated cost of the nave (exclusive of fittings) is 1,100*l.*; and if the two side aisles (cost about 800*l.*) could be erected simultaneously, a saving of more than 50*l.* would be effected, and accommodation afforded to 500 instead of 220. The funds in hand amount only to 939*l.*

Rugby.—On Thursday, the 20th of April, the new church of the Holy Trinity, Rugby, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. The church has been two years in erecting, is of a cruciform plan, with a central tower 100 feet high and 29 feet square, having a nave and side aisles, north and south transepts, north and south chapels, and chancel and vestry. The nave in the clear of the walls is 62 feet long by 24 feet wide; north and south aisles each 62 feet by 13 feet wide: the transepts are 24 feet square: the south chapel, which is devoted to children, is 17 feet by 13 feet, and on the north side there is also a chapel for children, 13 feet square, with a vestry-room 13 feet by 11 feet, over which the organ is placed: the chancel is in the clear of the walls 36 feet long by 24 feet wide. The exterior of the church is built with the Wingerworth Wall stone, from Derbyshire, and Bath stone dressings. In the interior, the clustered columns supporting the tower are executed in Derbyshire stone, whilst the nave columns and arcading, with the rest of the stone dressings, are of Bath stone. The carving is by Mr. Irving, of Leicester. The nave and transept roofs are decorated in colour by Mr. F. Winks, of Leicester. The gas standards were made by Mr. E. Edmunds, of Rugby. The chancel is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles. There are two stained-glass windows, the work of Mr. Holland, of Warwick. The roofs are all level and open, being of deal, stained and varnished. The height, from the nave-floor to the ridge, is 50 feet. It is intended to have a spire 120 feet high, but for want of funds that is omitted at present. Mr. Scott was the architect; Mr. G. Clark, the clerk of works; the contractor, Mr. John Heritage, of Warwick. The church is fitted with open seats, deal, stained and varnished, and will accommodate 957 persons, of which upwards of 500 are free and unappropriated. The cost was about 6,000*l.*

Huntingdon.—At St. Mary's, Huntingdon, two stained-glass windows have recently been placed in the chancel, the one representing St. Matthew, and the other St. John. These have been presented by Mr. Gerald Veasey, a young amateur in the art. An oriel window of a similar kind, to take the place of the present one at the altar, has also been ordered, by Mr. David Veasey.

Godmanchester.—The repewing and renovation of the church here are now finished. The western arch has been thrown open, and the lower part of the belfry taken in. The organ has been removed to the side—the place it formerly occupied. In the western tower, two stained-glass windows have been placed,—one by the representatives of Mr. Edward Martin—subject, the aged Simeon taking our Saviour in his arms in the Temple; the other by Mr. Robert Beart—subject, Christ blessing little children. Both of these are the workmanship of Mr. Constable, of Cambridge.

Royton (Manchester).—St. Paul's Church, Royton, having been considerably enlarged and beautified, and a new organ erected therein, was reopened on Sunday week. By means of this enlargement, 240 additional sittings have been obtained.

Ideridgehay.—The chief stone of the new church at Ideridgehay, near Wirksworth, Derbyshire, dedicated to St. James, for the benefit of Ideridgehay and Treton, Treton Wood, part of Ashleyhay, and part of Shottle, was laid on 20th ult. by Mr. Robert Cresswell, to whose munificent donation and that of Mr. James Milnes (who has also furnished the stone free of cost from his own quarry), the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, at present residing at a distance of several miles from their parish church, are mainly indebted for this provision for their spiritual necessities. The site is upon a rising ground nearly in the centre of the villages mentioned, and commands an extensive prospect over a picturesque tract of country. The style is the Decorated. Mr. Henry J. Stevens is the architect, and Mr. E. Robinson, of Belper, the builder. The contract is 1,800*l.* and the vaults and heating apparatus will entail an additional expense of about 200*l.*

Dalkeith.—The old parish church of Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, which has recently been renovated, was opened for public worship on 16th ult. This ancient edifice has been transformed. The original walls, which were of great thickness and strength, have been retained, but renovated in the same way as St. Giles', Edinburgh, the style of architecture in the new building being a copy of the old. The former tower, which was put up about ninety years ago, on the plainest and most economical principles, has been supplanted by a spire. The church is without galleries; but, the Buccleuch Church, so long unopened, has recently been converted into a parish church, *quoad sacra*, under the name of the west church.

Greenock.—A new free church has been erected in Lynedock-street, facing Well-park. It is in the Middle Pointed style. The plan is cruciform, and consists of nave and transepts, with large tower and spire at west end, and vestries and presbytery rooms at east end. The tower is supported at the angles with buttresses, and divided into three stages. The spire is in course of erection. The whole height of the steeple is to be 170 feet. The whole masonry was contracted for by Mr. J. Mackinnon, of Helensburgh. The staircases are covered with slated pyramidal roofs; the slate-work by Mr. Thomas Anderson. Each transept is lighted with a large five-light window, filled in with tracery; the glazing supplied by Messrs. John Cairney and Co. of Glasgow. The roof of the church is open to the ridge, and is formed and supported on arched principals, springing from shafts with moulded caps and bases, and resting on carved stone corbels. These principals are formed of a number of separate pieces of Baltic timber about an inch thick, bound together by strong iron bolts, in the aggregate forming a laminated beam of about 13 inches deep. The joiners' work was executed by Messrs. Kemp, Murray, and Nicholson, of Stirling. The pews are all of deal, varnished, and without doors. The external dimensions of the church are 121 feet long by 70 feet at the transepts; the interior dimensions 77 feet long by 38 feet 6 in. wide, and 48 feet high from floor to ridge, the transepts 27 feet wide by 13 feet deep, and 40 feet to the ridge: accommodation is provided for 1,100 worshippers. The church is supplied with three large "sunlights," constructed by the Messrs. Laidlaw, of Glasgow and Edinburgh. For heating the edifice, two stoves are constructed in the basement, each supplied by flues, which take either external air or air from the inside of the church at pleasure, so as to enable it to be heated more speedily before meeting, by the air being first drawn from it and impelled back again in the heated state. The plumbers' work has been executed by Messrs. Lochead and Munro, of Stirling; the plaster by Messrs. Foster and M'Intyre, and the painting by Mr. J. M'Naught, both of Greenock. The total contracts to complete the building are somewhere about 4,275*l.* Messrs. J. W. and J. Hay, of Liverpool, are the architects.

SCRAPS FROM IRELAND.

THE foundation-stone of the new church of St. Bridgid, Rolestown, near Swords, has been laid. The plan comprises a nave 65 feet in length by 28 feet in width, with chancel 20 feet by 20 feet. A porch at the northern side, and communicating with second bay of nave, forms the principal entrance, from its contiguity to the road. On south side of chancel is a sacristy, with private entrance thereto. A richly-carved altar and reredos, with sacrarium on epistle side, and founder's tomb on gospel side, are to be fitted up in chancel. The roofs are of equilateral pitch, with open timbers, stained and varnished. The east end of the chancel contains a triplet of lancet windows; and the sides throughout are lighted by single lancets. The west gable contains two lofty lancets, and a wheel window with tracery over them; the whole surmounted by a bell-cot for two bells. The style of architecture chosen is the Early Pointed Gothic of the thirteenth century. Mr. McCarthy, architect; Messrs. Doolin, builders.

A monastery and nunnery have been fitted up at Adare, county Limerick, by the Earl of Dunraven; also schools capable of containing 600 children. The church has been also rebuilt, from designs by Mr. Hardwick, of London. It was founded in 1230 by the Earl of Kildare. It consists of a nave, chancel, choir (crowned with old tower, which has a most venerable appearance), lady-chapel, and sacristy. Gothic arches of chiseled limestone separate choir from nave, chancel, and lady-chapel. The roof is highly pitched, with simple planed and chamfered timbers. The windows, doorways, niches, arches, &c. are of cut stone, as also all dressings. Gables are terminated by floriated crosses, and cut-stone buttresses are distributed throughout. The native marble, which receives a high polish, is used in the altars, steps, font, pulpit, piscina, &c. The lady-chapel altar has carvings, emblematical of the Annunciation, Assumption, and visit to St. Elizabeth; and the three-light window of same has foliated tracery. Hardman, of Birmingham, has decorated the chancel window with stained glass, at the expense of the parishioners, as a token of respect to Lord Dunraven; the subject being "The Adoration of the Magi," with an appropriate inscription. A statue of the Virgin resting on a porphyry base, is placed within the sanctuary.

The new Dominican church of Our Saviour is progressing rapidly. The style of architecture is Decorated Gothic. The plan comprehends the ordinary arrangements of nave, aisles, choir, and lateral chapels, with confessionals. At the north-west end will be a lofty tower, perforated with traceried windows at intervals; surmounted by an enriched parapet with crocketed pinnacles at angles, and terminated by a spire. In western extremity of nave is a deeply-recessed entrance doorway, with a six-light window, with tracery in the head. The main dimensions interiorly are 171 feet in length; width, 70 feet; and height to ceiling, 70 feet. We are told the entire cost of erection will be about 13,000*l.*

THE BASEMENTS IN LONDON.

A letter of mine some few months since on the subject of the cellars of London, which you inserted, produced some effect, and perhaps the result of my last two journeys under the beauty of metropolitan shops, which, like the eastern apple, are "bright to the eye but foul within," may, through your means, be productive of some steps to gain a clearance so much needed. I feel surprised something is not done to prevent the filth that is allowed to accumulate under the very nostrils of our enlightened citizens, the Commissioners of Sewers. We have frequent details of the dwellings of the poor being subject to the inspection of some sanitary officer, but I suppose the appearance of a goodly front prevents the idea that load upon load of pestiferous filth is allowed to remain under the very threshold of their gaudiness, and nothing but a scanty stalboard and a gaping floor separates them from it. Nevertheless, Sir, such are the facts, and if common decency will not induce its removal, use your powerful aid in urging on the proper authorities the necessity of a periodical removal of these cholera heaps under a severe and heavy pecuniary fine, and also subject to the inspection of the sanitary officers, as in the case of their poorer brethren.

My avocations have led me into numberless dwellings of all sorts and grades, and there are two circumstances that require some powerful co-operation to rectify and improve for the benefit and health of society at large. The one is that which I have brought under your notice, and the other is the ventilation of apartments in which are located at work fifteen to twenty young girls, many bearing the ravages of repeated headaches and being confined in rooms for twelve hours together scarcely 15 feet square. The better ventilation of such workrooms and shops is much needed.

Before I conclude, it will be some satisfaction for you to learn, and but justice for me to state, that one part of London, namely Holborn, has profited by your timely hint, and I had the pleasure of hearing that a large firm had been induced to remove eight cartloads of dirt, which has given the neighbours some desire for following in the same path.

A London Gas Inspector.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS IN LONDON.

Under the above designation, a gathering of pictures by some of the leading artists of France has been opened to the public at the Gallery formerly known as the Amateur Gallery, No. 121, Pall-mall. The collection comprises about 150 pictures of varied interest; some of them in the highest walks of art.

Horace Vernet, Paul Delaroche, and Ary-Scheffer stand at the head of this collection. The first is represented by the "Chasse au Mouflon"—a fine picture, combining much of the energy of the master and his brilliant colour. The "Death of the Duc de Guise, at Blois," by Paul Delaroche, lent for the purpose of Exhibition by his Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale, is esteemed in France as a *chef-d'œuvre* of the painter, and is certainly a picture of great merit, but the subject is an unpleasant one. By the same artist there is also the small copy of his vast fresco in the Hemicycle of the Fine Arts School at Paris, made by his own hand for the purpose of engraving,—a work of the highest interest, containing the portraits in the costume of the period of upwards of seventy of the greatest artists of the Revival. Ary-Scheffer exhibits a picture he painted expressly to be placed here — a replica of the well-known "*Francesca da Rimini*." For intensity of expression, this work is scarcely surpassed, while the purity and elegance of the drawing make it worth study. Ary-Scheffer has also two other pictures of importance.

Perhaps the greatest attraction of the Gallery will be considered by the public generally to be the cattle pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur. As the productions of a lady, they are perfectly astonishing. A poetic idea pervades these humble subjects, with a solidity of colour and atmospheric gradation which are very remarkable. The collection has also a considerable display of small conversation scenes, forming a remarkable feature of the school, usually distinguished by elegant drawing and great attention to costume and accessories. The specimens by Plassan are admirable in this respect. Of marine and landscape subjects, Gudin and Mozin contribute meritorious works; and in landscape, Jules Dupré, Auguste Bonheur, Thuillier, and some others, indicate that the modern French school is making advances in the right path, and will before long enter into rivalry with our own artists.

About a dozen of the pictures have been sold.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND.

At a general meeting of the institute, held April 22, Mr. Jacob Owen, V.P. in the chair, the secretaries read a correspondence with Colonel A. Maclachlan, chief inspector of the Revenue Police Force, with reference to the imputation contained in an article in the *Civil Service Gazette*, in which it was stated that a candidate for a lieutenantship in that force had been objected to as not being a gentleman, on the ground of his having served an apprenticeship to an architect, which closed with the following communication from Colonel Maclachlan:—

"In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that the reason assigned in the article alluded to in the *Civil Service Gazette* for the rejection of Mr. Irwin, viz that he had been apprenticed to an architect, is incorrect."

The ballot was opened, and Mr. George Godwin was elected an honorary and corresponding member of the institute, and Mr. M'Curdy was transferred from the class of members to that of fellows.

Mr. J. J. Lyons read a paper on the "Influence of Education on the Fine Arts, especially that of Architecture," after which some observations were made by Messrs. Neville, Papworth, Owen, and Montgomery, dwelling upon the necessity of an educational system of training being adopted, and a competent tribunal, authorized either to admit or reject candidates at discretion, after a careful examination. It was resolved that the secretaries should communicate with kindred institutions, soliciting their co-operation in a grand move with this end in view.

THE SPACE AROUND ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A special general meeting of the Institute of Architects was held on Tuesday, April 25th, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, V.P. in the chair, to consider the propriety of aiding the endeavours now being made to keep open the ground at the end of New Cannon-street. After various statements had been made, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the open space which has recently been made at the south-eastern angle of St. Paul's-churchyard, by the removal of several houses, should in future remain uncovered by buildings, inasmuch as it presents a highly interesting view of the metropolitan cathedral of St. Paul, and forms a striking approach thereto from the important improvement of New Cannon-street."

"That it further appears to this meeting that if the space referred to were preserved from being built upon it would afford a most appropriate site for a statue of our most eminent English architect, Sir Christopher Wren, in immediate contiguity with an edifice which must be considered as one of the noblest triumphs of science and art, alike honourable to himself and to his profession, as well as one of the principal ornaments of this great metropolis."

A committee was then appointed to take such steps as may seem to them most expedient for carrying these resolutions into effect, and in the first instance to wait upon the Improvement Committee of the City of London to request their sanction and assistance towards attaining the objects of the meeting.

An intermediate ordinary general meeting will be held on Monday evening next, the 8th instant, when a paper will be read "On our Open Spaces," by Mr. Samuel Angell, Fellow.

INQUIRY INTO ACCIDENTS AND DANGEROUS TRADES.

A very important subject of investigation has been started by the Council of the Society of Arts, to which we wish to draw attention.

For some time we have ourselves occasionally made endeavours to introduce the adoption of safeguards against the occurrence of diseases in the building trades, such as those of the lungs of masons, plasterers, painters, &c. from dust; and against the occurrence of accidents, as to builders, from insufficient scaffolding or ladders, scamping and toppling workmanship, &c These are particular instances of the general subject of inquiry to which the Society of Arts are turning attention. The council have printed a report on the subject by an "Industrial Pathology Committee," whom they had appointed to consider as to the best mode of procedure, to which report are appended memoranda, containing questions addressed to persons conversant with cases of injury, accident, &c. in many different occupations; and to these are added a circular requesting co-operation towards the object in view, which also comprises an exhibition of inventions and appliances of all kinds for making handicraft employment more healthy. The first subject in particular to which the council and their committee have drawn attention relates to cases of injury to the eyes, occasioned by industrial occupations; but the variety of accidents and injuries, diseases, &c. to which the working classes are subject is very great, as appears from the list appended to the circular referred to.

The council of the Society of Arts have our best wishes for their success in the useful object which they have in view.

A petition, by the way, is at this moment before the House of Commons from miners complaining of the recklessness of their employers in respect of the causes of frequent explosion, earth-falls, &c. in mines. It has always been understood that such accidents as those from explosion in almost every case arose from the reckless disregard of precautionary regulations on the part of the operative miners themselves, but we hope that a searching inquiry will be made into the totally different view which seems to be taken by the operative miners, who attribute these explosions to want of sufficient ventilation by shafts, &c. and earth-falls, to want of adequate timber or other supports. If such a subject of inquiry could be extended to other handicraft employments, especially as regards ventilation, adequacy of supports (as in scaffolding, for instance) or defences, as in machinery, &c. &c. it would be well, and would greatly strengthen the hands of the council of the Society of Arts in their co-ordinate and cognate inquiry.

THE CHURCH OF BORGERHOUT, NEAR ANTWERP.

The London public will of course like to know what is doing by the architects of Belgium, so here we give a view of the new parish church of Borgerhout, a faubourg of Antwerp, which is remarkable as the first religious building of any importance which has been erected in Belgium, in the present century, in the polychrome Gothic style. It was designed and executed by M. Berckmans, architect. The first stone was laid on the 3rd of June, 1841, and a medal, commemorative of the event, was struck and distributed on that day. It was finished in 1846. In plan, it is a Latin cross, about 145 feet long: the width of the transepts is about 65 feet. The height of the nave is about 55 feet. The nave has aisles, separated by columns and arches. There is a gallery at the (west) end of the nave for an organ.

In the front a contrast of colour is obtained by the use of bricks and white stone. The tower is of stone from the clock up to the foot of the spire. The spire is covered with copper, polished and varnished with caoutchouch, and the ribs are gilt. The whole height of it is about 145 feet.

Thames Tunnel.—In the week ending 29th of April, 20,133 passengers passed through the tunnel, and paid 83*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

CHURCH OF BORGERHOUT, NEAR ANTWERP.——M. Berckmans, Architect.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Norwich.—A site for a free public library, on the west side of the museum, has been purchased. The city surveyor, according to the local *Chronicle*, will immediately receive instructions to prepare plans. The new building will probably include lecture, concert, and assembly rooms on the ground-floor, rooms for the free library and reading on the first story, and also accommodation for various societies in the city. Such a building has been much wanted for a long time, for educational and other purposes.

Louth.—A discovery has been made near Louth Park Abbey House of fragments of the walls of the old abbey, the ancient domicile of the Cistercian Monks, who flourished there three centuries ago. They consist of what was apparently a cellar-room underground: it is a square room of 15 feet each way, and 6 feet deep, the excavators not having yet bared the floor. The walls are built of a remarkably white soft stone (whiter than Caen), interspersed with smaller pieces of a brown stone, and the interstices filled up with very thin red flat bricks or tiles. In the north-west corner of the room was a column, reaching apparently to the top of the room (the upper part was mutilated by the tools of the labourers). About 4 feet of it remains, and so much of the pedestal as has been bared appears to have been elaborately carved. On the east side of the room was a doorway. Among the rubbish and soil which had filled up the room were found some human bones. Some coins have also been found.

Yarmouth.—At a recent meeting of the local Board of Health, the clerk laid before the board the report of Mr. Austin from the General Board, sanctioning the borrowing of 3,000*l.* for drainage purposes, namely, 2,400*l.* for the construction of works, and 600*l.* for a plan and survey of the town.——The new bridge is rapidly progressing to completion. It consists of three arches, the centre being 50 feet span, and the two side ones 65 feet each, supported on two stone piers 12 feet wide each.

Ramsey.—The drainage works in this town are at length commenced. Workmen are constructing, on each side of the present culvert, through the "Great White," one curvilinear, equal to 6 feet in diameter, designed to give relief to the centre in the times of great floods, and afford a perfect drainage; all main and house drains being diverted into and connected with them. The three tunnels will be heavily loaded by earth-work, and the whole street from the wharf brought to a uniform level. These and other works connected with the clearing of sullage are being executed by Messrs. Coker and Oakes, of Swaffham, contractors, under the direction of Mr. George Allen, of St. Ives, surveyor.

Hawksworth.—The foundation stone for new national schools at Hawksworth, Notts, was laid on 4th inst. The schools are to be built of brick, with Ancaster stone dressings. The architect is Mr. Chas. Baily, of Newark, and the builder is Mr. Jas. Henderson, of same place.

Sedgeley.—A new freehold land society has been formed here, embodying a *sanitary* society, the directors reserving to themselves power to superintend the erection of the dwellings, so as to preserve the district from the infliction of evils.

Pensnett.—New schools for St. Mark's Church are about being erected, to accommodate 200 girls, 200 boys, and 100 infants, with master's residence, &c. Plans were obtained by the committee from Mr. Wigginton and Mr. Stride,—the adjudication taking place immediately. Lord Ward has given two acres of land for the purpose in a commanding spot, and near the church.

Dudley. — The Lodging-House Committee have arranged for a public meeting at Dudley, on the 30th of May next, Lord Ward presiding.

Cobridge.—For behoof of the workmen employed by the Shelton Colliery Company, and the Shelton Bar-iron Company, at Cobridge, in the Staffordshire Potteries, Earl Granville has recently erected a number of neat houses. To these, schools have been attached, and their opening took place on Monday in last week. The schools are of the Elizabethan style, designed by Mr. J. M. Dodd, of London, and erected by Messrs. Bryan, of Stoke. The buildings consist of an infant school, 30 feet by 15 feet, and two class-rooms, 15 feet by 15 feet; boys' school, 35 feet by 17½ feet, with class-rooms; and girls' schools similar. The building is of the best red brick, with stone facings, and the inner walls are lined with Ridgway and Bale's patent glazed and coloured hollow bricks. The building is warmed by Perkins's patent hot-air apparatus. Extensive play-grounds, covered and open, are adjoining, and the whole will be surrounded with an ornamental palisading.

Shrewsbury.—During the past twelve months, says the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, there has been perhaps as much improvement visible in the shops of Shrewsbury as in any other town in the provinces. The design of one of these, for the display of fashionable mercery, is by Mr. Randal, of this town, architect, under whose personal superintendence the works have been executed. The general contractor was Mr. Treasure, of Newport; the painting, glazing, and plumbing being done by Mr. W. Pugh, of this town, who also supplied the plate-glass. The decorative carved work was executed by Messrs. George Jackson and Son; the brass-work by Messrs. Bennett and Co.; and the ornamental ironwork by Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, all of London. The Coalbrookdale Company and Mr. Edwards, of Wellington, also did part of the ironwork; and the gas-fittings were executed by Mrs. Alltree, of Shrewsbury. The shop is 43 feet by 28 feet, and 11 feet 6 inches high; the roof supported by fancy figures in plaster. The back portion is of the height of two floors, being lighted by a glass ceiling of three panels of ground plate-glass, 25 feet from the shop floor. A staircase from the shop gives access to the gallery, which consists of a four-sided arcade, one of the sides being open to the show-room. The end above the back of the shop on this floor has four arches, filled with silvered plates, 8 feet by 3 feet 6 inches. The top end of the shop below has 5 arches, also filled with silvered plates the same width as those above, and 9 feet 6 inches high. In the inside of the front windows are two silvered plates, each 10 feet by 5 feet 6 inches. The glass in these windows consists of two plates of 10 feet by 6 feet, and four of 10 feet by 4 feet. The whole shop is lighted by seven six-light chandeliers, manufactured by Messrs. F. and C. Osler, of Birmingham. The corporation and Street Act Committee ought to make an effort to have all the footpaths flagged, as they now, it appears, are in a shameful condition.

Swansea.—We understand that the Water and Sewers Committee of the Local Board of Health have appointed Mr. R. Rawlinson engineer-in-chief for the water supply and drainage of this town.

Levenshulme.—The *Manchester Courier* states that the first stone of a building intended for a school, and also for Divine worship, in connection with the Established Church, was laid by Mrs. Bradshaw, of Manchester, on Saturday before last, in this village. The building will be of brick, 48 feet by 28 feet, of one story, with an open roof, and capable of accommodating 200 persons, either adults or children. The architect is Mr. Alfred Fisher; and the contractor, Mr. Davison, of Manchester.

Liverpool.—The outworks, railings, &c. connected with St. George's Hall, are being put into shape. The stone palisading between St. John's Church and the grand entrance opposite Lime-street is now complete. The exterior wall from the corner of St. John's-lane into Lime-street, as far as the entrance opposite Lord Nelson-street, is also now topped by the stone palisading, and the works at the east corner are rapidly progressing.——The new washhouses in Frederick-street, built on the site of the baths and washhouses erected some years ago, were opened to the public on Monday in last week, and were inspected by great numbers of people. The building consists of two stories. On the ground floor there are thirty stalls. Each person is provided with a separate inclosed compartment or stall, fitted up with every convenience, including two wash-tubs, and, where necessary, one dolly-tub. The same description of stalls are provided on the second floor, which are in number twenty-three. The hydro-extractors (as substitutes for wringing-machines) are mortised on the first as well as on the second floor. The heated drying-rooms are also above; and below, on the ground floor one portion of the building has been set apart for a compartment for infected clothes, with separate entrance and drying-room. The building was planned by Mr. Newlands, the borough engineer; and the machinery is by Mr. Swallow, whose patent horizontal engine drives it.——The opening of the new suburban hotel at Garston took place on Friday last. The style is Italian, or early Roman, and the material is a blueish cast of stone called Huyton-rag, finished with Stourton stone. The principal entrance is by a three-arched porch, flush with the building. The floor is tesselated. The bar, which is circular in form, is opposite the door, and is one of the chief attractions in the building. A principal object of the architect has been to give easy access to the various rooms and bar parlours on the first floor, and this has been accomplished by the form of the hall. Access to the upper rooms is by an unusually spacious staircase, on the left of the entrance. The steps are of polished stone. The landing is of the same dimensions as the hall.——Hooton Hall is undergoing extensive alterations at the hands of the Messrs. Holme, and under the superintendence of Mr. Collins, of London, architect. It is being enlarged,—a conservatory added, and the chapel is being adorned with a tower, while the entire building is being decorated, or renewed externally. It is in the modern Italian style. At a recent marriage festivity here, photographs of the hall, in its animated state, were taken by a Liverpool photographer, and prints of the photographs are now being issued.

Edinburgh.—A committee has been appointed, including the provosts of all the Scottish burghs, in order to promote subscriptions for a monument to the late Professor Wilson.——The statue to George Heriot, subscribed for among "Auld Callants" [old boys] who have enjoyed the benefit of his bounty as hospitallers, is about to be elevated to its allotted niche in the Scott monument.

Greenock.—New schools, in connection with the Free Church, elsewhere described, have been erected in St. Andrew's-square, from a design by Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool, in the Gothic style. The building contains one large hall, 53 feet by 26, so constructed as to be divided at pleasure into two school-rooms by means of a telescope partition, respectively about 36 by 26 and 17 by 26, and an apartment, about 11 or 12 feet square, appropriated to the teacher. The uses to which the building is to be appropriated are—as a mission station on Sunday, during the day, and for Sabbath schools in the evening, and a day school throughout the week.

SACRED ARCHITECTURE FROM THE FOURTH TO THE TENTH CENTURY.

A HISTORY of sacred architecture from the fourth to the tenth century, as shown in the churches of Geneva, Lausanne, &c. has been published by Mr. Blavignac.* The *Literary Gazette* says:—

"The first portion is devoted to the Gallo-Latin school, ranging from the fourth to the end of the sixth century. In this period the greater part of the Christian edifices were built of wood. Nevertheless, side by side with such structures were others in solid masonry, and the remains of these indicate that their decorations may be traced from the Græco-Roman school, and especially from the edifices in wood, which appear to have been carried to a considerable degree of ornamental perfection. The assemblage of many-coloured paintings constituted a radical element in the decoration of the primitive school.

The second division our author terms the primary sacerdotal period, extending from the sixth to the ninth century. This designation is applied to it from the fact of the ecclesiastics

* "Histoire d'Architecture Sacrée, du IV. au X. Siècle, dans les anciens Evêchés de Genève, Lausanne, et Sion." Par J. D. Blavignac. 2 vols. 8vo. and Atlas of Eighty-two Plates.

having presided at the erection of these edifices. The most remarkable monument of this school is the church of Romainmotier, erected in the seventh century, and consecrated in 753. The edifice is yet almost in its original state, and is a most interesting example of the order of St. Columba. Important remains of architecture of the same school may be seen at St. Sulpice, at Bretonnieres, and other localities.

The third division, namely, the Carlovingian school, comprehends the ninth and the commencement of the tenth century. The principal characteristics are the development of polychromy, the presence of cupolæ in the centre of the cross, and polygonal bell towers. The church of Grandson, constructed at this period, is a monument of the greatest interest to the architectural antiquary."

The fourth division our author designates the secondary sacerdotal school of the tenth century. The cathedral of Geneva, and the church of Mont Valéria à Sion, although differing from each other, belong to the same school. Nearly on the line of demarcation which separates the two styles we find the royal abbey of Payerne, erected at the end of the Rudolphian dynasty, in which we discover a combination of the Rhodanique and the Italian style.

ON THE ARRANGEMENT AND DECORATION OF CAST-IRON AS APPLIED TO BUILDINGS.

CAST-IRON is a material that is being used more and more extensively every day by the architect and engineer. It has by many, and with but too much truth, been called treacherous, and whilst the truth of this assertion is acknowledged, it becomes the duty of the architect to ascertain the laws by which its treachery may be overcome and made really useful to his purposes. The many lamentable failures of this material ought to act only as a stimulus to renewed exertions to endeavour to ascertain its properties, so that failures may not occur again. * * * Having attempted to state as briefly as possible the properties and principles of application of cast-iron to girders, I will call your attention to the question as to how far cast-iron girders may be constructed safely and economically, and also have an agreeable appearance to the eye. Whilst the utility of this material has been acknowledged by many, there have been but few attempts to treat it in an honest and truthful manner. Our girders are eyesores of such magnitude, that we case them over with other materials, and thus endeavour to give them an appearance of being what they really are not. Let us acknowledge them, and the time will come when they shall be no longer unsightly and a reproach to that art that has derived so much real service from their assistance. An attempt was made at this in the building for the Great Exhibition. The girders were there perforated, and assumed a lighter form than they had heretofore; and it is my wish, by calling your attention to this subject, to still further develop what we there saw. To express my meaning in as few words as possible, I ask, may not the same, or nearly the same, sectional area of girders be disposed in a manner more agreeable to the eye, without loss of strength, and with but a slight increase of expense? (The extra cost, I anticipate, would be chiefly in the moulds for the girders). To this question I answer that I think it may. I would form the whole superficial area of the web into ribbed or moulded panels, perforated in geometric or other forms.

The flanges I would mould in a bold manner, taking care that the object of the mouldings should be to give an agreeable form to those portions of the metal where the flanges and the web are united, and that is where the real strength is wanted. Stancheons, columns, &c. give even more opportunities of dealing architecturally with a material that has been treated in any but an architectural manner. In our shops, our warehouses, our railway stations, our theatres, nay, even in some of our sacred edifices, do we find these really useful members of the building. And how do we find them treated? In any but a truthful manner; sometimes painted to represent stone, and which material could not carry the weight under eight or ten times the sectional area; sometimes encased in silvered plate-glass, and often covered by a wooden shaft, capital, and base, all truly brought to the most orthodox proportions of Grecian or Roman architecture. In short, what with endeavouring to persuade us there are no supports, or that these are in other materials than those which only could be used, many have in using cast-iron strayed from the path of truth and sincerity, into a path which, if persevered in, must of necessity lead to the destruction of not only art, but honesty. And if it is asked why this should be so, I will answer that it is so much easier to copy what we have ready at hand than to design new forms adapted to the materials we use. We can take it as an axiom in architecture, that we cannot succeed in producing true art, if we endeavour to adapt materials to forms they cannot take, or duties they cannot perform; or as some one has pertly and truly said, that only is beautiful which is true. Having endeavoured to point out that which I think to be erroneous, I will now endeavour, as far as I am able, to suggest a remedy. In vertical supports, we have to prepare for two contingencies; the one the direct or crushing power, and the lateral thrust caused by the supports being thrown out of the perpendicular line, from deficient foundations, oscillations, unequal settlements, &c. &c. And it is but too often from the last-mentioned cause, that failures of columns, &c. take place: the weight being thrown unequally upon the column, will cause precisely the same effect to take place as shown before to happen to girders, overloaded. On the one side we shall have the metal crushed, and on the other the portions torn asunder. We find that the pyramidal form is best adapted for our purposes, for as the greatest amount of strength is required towards the lower part of the shaft, there then should be the greatest amount of metal; and I think, in dealing with the lower portion of the shaft, there is an opportunity for originality in design. I do not ask for a series of mouldings to form a base: they may be outside a building, with the play of light, and be all that could be desired; but with cast-iron used mostly for internal purposes, and with a small sectional area compared with stone, wood, or other materials, it is totally different. The base mouldings of a stone column, 2 feet in diameter, become truly contemptible when applied proportionally to an iron shaft 6 inches in diameter; therefore, as we have but a small amount of material to use, we must endeavour to use it in such a manner that while we lose nothing in strength, we gain all that can be gained by the form and grouping of the metal.

I have adopted the cross form of section for a stancheon, and have filled up the upper portion of the four angles by bold filletings that add vastly to its strength, and the eye is carried upward by the mouldings in the angle: the lower portions of these stancheons may be filled in with what I may perhaps be allowed to call spurs, and would be found useful in giving so much more additional strength, and would, when so designed, serve admirably as brackets to which gas branches might be attached, and I think you will allow these could be made to look much better than the present clumsy arrangement of putting a collar round the column and attaching the gas branch thereto. Having spoken of the base and shaft, I will proceed to the upper part or cap. In many instances these have to carry wood girders of large scantlings. The web or flanges of the stancheons may be carried up and elongated in the direction of the girder; when cross girders have their bearing also upon the same stancheon, then all the webs would be elongated, and I can conceive that in the hands of a skilful designer these supports could be made to take such forms as would please the eye and satisfy the mind, for we should see the floors that have to carry their ponderous weights upborne by a system of columns and girders really visibly applicable to the end in view, and artistic,—rendered artistic by having their utility covered with the forms of beauty, proving in themselves the union of those qualities which constitute true architecture; and this may be carried still further, and I will ask you to imagine, instead of the wood girders before mentioned, a system of flooring composed of perforated iron girders, designed as I have endeavoured to show they should be, cast with ornamented shoes or brackets to carry the binding or trimming joists; these girders then with their moulded soffits, their perforated panels, and their brackets all carried on supports having their mouldings carried upwards and terminated in the ornamental arms or elongations, such as I have, I am afraid, but too poorly sketched, and I ask you to imagine all this ironwork picked out in tints that would relieve the forms given to the material. Then I think you would have a floor and ceiling that might be compared with any boxed-up girders, with moulded soffits representing beams of stone, sometimes 20 or 30 feet long, carried on Corinthian columns; with *papier maché* capitals and wood shafts glued up in thicknesses: the one picture is truth, the other falsehood: the one is open to the day, and at all times can be examined in the event of anything going wrong; the other may be hiding a cause working slowly, but which will, nevertheless, surely bring destruction on the heads of all that are so unfortunate as to be underneath.

I have dwelt chiefly on stancheons, because I think the cross form of section far more adapted to ornamentation than the circular or columnar; however, as we saw in the building for the Great Exhibition, the section may be altered, and that with every advantage, in an æsthetic point of view, there are various outlines that may be given to these vertical supports. The caps and bases must depend upon the work the columns have to do. I would advise as great a breadth of base as possible, and when moulded, all undercut mouldings must be avoided, as they cause the destruction of the mould and give an appearance of weakness where we should endeavour to convey the idea of strength concentrated in the smallest possible amount of material.

In designing for this material, you should bear in mind the nature of the material, and the design should be of such a form that the metal may flow readily and quickly into all parts: thus conventional and geometric forms, closely worked, are easier cast than long flowing lines having no immediate connection with other portions of the design.

There is in art an onward movement; and all honour to those who are aiding the progress—a progress that has gone so far that it is time the architect was up and stirring, and determining in his own mind to love truth and beauty for their own sakes. Cast aside for ever falsehood and sham. It is the false position they have caused him to be placed in that has brought disgrace upon his truly noble profession. But this is not to be done in a moment, nor by a single effort: we must work hard, strive hard, and think hard, to regain the road that leads to truth and beauty.

JAMES ALFRED BUNKER.

NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

AT the private view of this society's exhibition, on Saturday last, seventy-two pictures were sold, realizing more than 1,100*l.*—a tolerable indication of what the visitors thought of the collection. It consists of 367 works by the accustomed hands; and although less remarkable than on some previous occasions, contains many excellent pictures, especially in the landscape department. Mr. Bennett is very strong; Mr. Vacher has a charming Evening View of Venice (193); Mr. Rowbotham several very elegant drawings; and Mr. Aaron Penley two admirable lake scenes, 140 and 151. Especially, however, would we point out Mr. E. G. Warren's two excellent views (12) "View from the Wynd Cliff," and (319) "The Beauchamp Tower." Above the last is Mr. Haghe's contribution, a brilliant sketch, though small, called, "A Corps de Garde" (318). Mr. Henry Warren, the president, has a large and elaborate work, (216) "Soldiers exhibiting to an Abbess the Warrant for Suppression of her Convent," and Mr. Edward Corbould a rich piece of colour, wanting in expression, called "The Destruction of the Idols at Basle" (75). Mr. Mole's "View on the Coast" (10), deserves a place on the line. (44) "A Woodland Scene" (injured by the figures), (62) "Interior of Roslyn Chapel," by John Chase, Mr. Kearney's "Fatal Picture" (83), "Padua," by J. H. D'Egville, McKewan's "Fresh from the Moors" (124),

and "Stirling Castle" (224), Absolon's "Dance" (202), &c. all merit examination. "Picciola" (242), has cost Mr. Wehnert much time, but is not wholly satisfactory: the prisoner is not in the garden, but at the window.

THE FIRST PURCHASES BY PRIZE-HOLDERS IN THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

THE following pictures have already been purchased by prizeholders:—

From the Royal Academy.

80*l.* The Trosachs, G. F. Buchanan; 70*l.* Harvesting, near Derwentwater, W. F. Witherington, R.A.; 50*l.* A Water-mill, W. F. Witherington, R.A.; 25*l.* The Kiss, G. Dukes; 40*l.* A Highland Valley, H. Jutsum; 20*l.* After a Butterfly, J. T. Peele; 20*l.* On the Moors of Arran, A. J. Lewis; 15*l.* A River Scene in March, J. Peel; 10*l.* A Summer Day, J. Mogford; and, we believe, Common Fare, by S. Cooper, A.

From the British Institution.

60*l.* Autumn in the Highlands, H. Jutsum; 40*l.* Isola dei Pescatori, G. E. Hering.

From the Society of British Artists.

40*l.* Landscape and Figures, near Caldecot Castle, W. W. Goling; 40*l.* The Thames, from the Green Meadows near Sonning, H. J. Boddington; 10*l.* 10*s.* Study of Donkeys, C. Richards.

From the National Institution.

80*l.* The Mid-day Rest, H. B. Willis; 60*l.* Gipsies leaving the Common, E. Williams, sen.; 60*l.* The Old Coach-road — Market Morning, E. C. Williams; 25*l.* Gipsy Encampment, E. C. Williams; 20*l.* Entrance to an English Village, G. A. Williams; 10*l.* Evening, E. Williams, sen.

From the Water-Colour Society.

60*l.* Bridge of St. Maurice, Geo. Fripp; 60*l.* View, looking over Menteith, Copley Fielding; 14*l.* 7*s.* Mountains at the Head of Loch Etive, Copley Fielding.

From the New Society of Painters in Water Colours.

12*l.* 12*s.* Near Dalmally, Geo. Fripp; 90*l.* Sedburgh Abbey, W. Bennett; 17*l.* 6*s.* Wait a Little Longer, H. C. Pidgeon; 18*l.* Ben Venue, seen over Loch Achray, T. L. Rowbotham.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

SIR,—On March 29th, I wrote to the Commissioners, on behalf of my clients (Kilburn Park Estate), who had paid to the Commissioners their share of 400*l.* to have a portion of the 8 feet in diameter main sewer formed on this estate. I complained to the Commissioners that the bottom of the sewer, the invert, was put in 1 foot above the tributary sewers, branching off from the said main sewer, and which tributary sewers were put in about twelve months back, under the inspection and to the direction of their former clerk of works; and from a certificate, which I have of the surveyors for the estate, it appears that these tributary sewers were passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' engineer. On April 3rd, I received a letter from the Commissioners, informing me that my letter was referred to their engineer, and that the result of his report should be communicated to me. Not having received such result, I am compelled, in *self-defence*, from the language made use of in this neighbourhood, to my knowledge, by their clerk of works, to urge upon you to insert this note, with a view to obtain an immediate reply as to the correctness of my statement. The end of the sewer is sufficiently open for any person to judge for himself. I have for some time been in communication with the Commissioners and their officers, but now give it up as a hopeless case to obtain redress. They have no excuse to say that they were not informed of what might occur. B. LAY.

Miscellanea.

THE PLASTERERS' UNION.—We have received a letter from the secretary of the Plasterers' Trades Union, with reference to our recent article on plasterers, asking us to state, that the committee meet every Monday night (not Tuesday), and that the union is not "*political* and economical," but simply economical, "for," says the secretary, "politics are justly and properly excluded from being introduced at any meeting of the body; the whole attention of the members being directed to the improvement of themselves, individually and as a body, and assisting their fellow workmen when necessity of any nature requires their exertion or support." Applying the term "political" to the government of the *state*, the denial may be quite correct, but regarded as applying to administration and government in the abstract, the papers enclosed show that the word was not improperly used.

CARLISLE SCHOOL OF ART.—A general meeting of the subscribers to the projected School of Art in Carlisle was held in the Town-hall last week, when rules for the government of the institution were framed, a committee of management elected, and the new school thus set fairly afloat in connection with the Government Department of Practical Art.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The Department of Science and Art have sent a long communication, signed Lyon Playfair, to the Royal Dublin Society, explaining the terms on which their lordships will recommend to Parliament the annual grant for the purposes of this society, and which will be increased in amount. The terms appear to comprise a completely new arrangement, in which much of the former exclusive power of the society over its funds is taken away, and centered in the Department of Science and Art, but by means of which the Dublin Society, its museum, and lectures, the Museum of Irish Industry, the Dublin Zoological Gardens, &c. will all be popularized and made more accessible and useful to the Irish public, as to whose industrial progress their lordships express a special interest.

BURSLEM SCHOOL OF ART.—The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes and election of officers, was held on 20th ult. There was a numerous attendance, including ladies. Mr. Smith Child, M.P. presided. Around the room were displayed the drawings of the students, chiefly in pencil outline. The first annual report was read and adopted: it congratulated the meeting on the successful establishment of the school. The average number of pupils on the books in the central school, had been eighty-nine. The fees had been slightly increased in accordance with the regulations of the Government Department of Practical Art.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—In the week before last the sum of 330,797*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* was earned on 7,086¼ miles of railway, thereby giving an average of 46*l.* 13*s.* 7¾*d.* a mile. In the corresponding week of 1853 the receipts amounted to 294,711*l.* on 6,745½ miles, or 43*l.* 13*s.* 8¾*d.* a mile. The sum in advance over 1853 is therefore 2*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* a mile. The receipts since the first week in January over all lines amount to 4,166,019*l.* on 7,086¼ miles, or 587*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* a mile. For the same period in 1853 they amounted to 3,791,484*l.* on 6,745½ miles, or 562*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.* a mile. The increase, therefore, in favour of the present year is 25*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* a mile.——A plan of portable railway has been patented by Mr. W. Crosskill for the use of common road carriages, with common wheels, as well as for railway carriages, which, however, is only advocated for situations where the expense and time necessary to establish a permanent line prevent its being carried out. A line of 1,000 yards has been tried at Beverley, for service at Melbourne. In a report, Mr. Parkes, the engineer, states that the railway is well designed for the object intended, that it is simple and light, but quite strong enough for loads from 2 to 4 tons, drawn by horses; readily put together, laid down at a small cost, and well adapted for practical use. The line at Beverley is purposely laid down on a very irregular piece of ground, presenting very sharp curves and steep inclines; yet with some heavy experiments and severe tests, it is said to have stood them successfully. Mr. Crosskill has also introduced a double line, by which army carriages, parks of artillery, &c. might be transported. The cost is from 1,100*l.* to 1,400*l.* a mile.——We lately noticed an American proposal to use India-rubber or gutta percha for deadening vibration in the rails. An American paper now states that India-rubber sleepers have been laid down on part of the New Jersey Central Railway, and that the result is that the carriages pass along with a springy elastic motion, without noise or jolting.

THE BRISTOL GRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The second *soirée* or *conversazione* of this society, which comprises among its members nearly all the artistic talent of Bristol and neighbourhood, was held on Tuesday evening in last week. The tickets were all previously exhausted by a demand far exceeding the supply. The novelty of the present entertainment consisted in the admission of oil paintings, the works of deceased artists of Bristol. The octagon presented additional features of interest in the shape of large folios filled with drawings, sketches, engravings, &c. Several flowering shrubs were likewise ornamentally disposed, in this and other parts of the building. The chief room was devoted to water-colour drawings, the main feature of the exhibition. The company numbered between 400 and 500.

SHEFFIELD LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. S. Mitchell gave a description of a number of Roman silver coins, recently found near Hall Cur, in digging the foundations for the new works being erected there. A few of the coins had been previously disposed of by the workmen employed, but forty-eight were found in their possession, and were purchased by Mr. M. E. Hadfield, who transmitted them to the Duke of Norfolk. The coins are those of Vespasian, Domitian, Nero, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina, and Sabina. They range from 75 A.D. to 160 A.D. They are in very good preservation, and some of them are rather curious.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—The sixth half-yearly meeting of this company was held last week at the London Tavern; Mr. Thomas Dakin in the chair. The report stated that the balance available for dividend for the half-year, after deducting all trade and working expenses, was 8,902*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* (less 1,200*l.* agreed to be set aside in April last), out of which the directors recommended that a sum of 5,625*l.* being a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be declared, leaving a balance to the credit of the next half-year's account of 3,277*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* There was a steady increase in the business of the company, and the rental for gas last year was larger by the sum of 4,106*l.* than that of 1852. Heretofore, said the chairman, the company had difficulties, but now their works and mains were in the most complete order, and, indeed, they had a capacity to the extent of 50 per cent. more than they had employment for. The company had kept faith by using every effort to improve the quality of their gas, and he thought they ought to have received further support. The report was unanimously agreed to, as also was the proposed dividend of 7½ per cent.

BRISTOL FINE ARTS ACADEMY.—On Thursday in last week the annual meeting of this society was held at the society's rooms, Drawbridge, Mr. J. S. Harford in the chair. The chairman, before calling on the secretary to read the annual report, said there was one feature in it which required particular attention, namely, the singular fact that, notwithstanding the excellence of the exhibitions of art placed before the public, there should still be a considerable deficiency on making up the accounts. Since their last annual meeting two pleasing circumstances in connection with the society's progress had occurred. One was the proposed school of art, which the number of attendants showed was fully appreciated: the other was the establishment of the Graphic Society. No one could have attended its first meeting without being gratified and surprised to see so large a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled, all anxious for its continuance. The secretary then read the report, which showed that the proceeds of the exhibition amounted to 53*l.* 9*s.* and cash received on account of pictures 197*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The total income of the society, with the balance in hand, was 820*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The disbursements showed that 143*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* had been paid to artists for pictures sold in the exhibition, and the expenses, 311*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* leaving a balance of 365*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The report was adopted. Mr. P. W. Miles said he hoped when they got to their new building at the top of Park-street it would be better known, and the public feel a greater pride in supporting it. The actual loss this year amounted to 14*l.* which was not a sum of much moment; but the exhibitions ought to be a source of revenue. The Royal Academy received 80,000*l.* in shillings. With regard to the building, they had not funds with which to erect anything very large, and it would be injudicious to spend all their money in building. He trusted that when the plans, which the architects had so kindly agreed to prepare, were before the public, additional subscriptions would come in, and the committee be enabled to increase its size and make it a handsome edifice, worthy of the city of Bristol.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—At the semi-monthly meeting of this society on Wednesday evening, in last week, specimens of glass manufacture were exhibited by Mr. Bowden, of Bristol, and Mr. Edmondson, of St. Helen's. Mr. Higgins read a paper on "The Entity of the Ionic Order," which we shall print hereafter. A petition to Parliament, in favour of the adoption of a decimal system of coins, weights, and measures, was adopted, the petitioners declaring that they have frequent experience of the great inconvenience of the present system in land surveying, measurement of work, and practical architecture.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—A return by the "Committee for promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes" shows that the revenue of the eight establishments in the metropolis during the past quarter, *winter* season, was 3,748*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* and we learn that of this amount 1,607*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* had been paid for the use of the washhouses. At the St. Martin-in-the-Fields establishment there have been 27,290 bathers during the quarter ending Lady Day, and at that of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, 28,576.

BATHS.—Baths, both hot and cold, are still "*a luxury*" in our houses. How is this, when the most able men in the faculty pronounce them to be *necessary* for preserving health? The new disease of the kidneys, called *morbus brightii*, is believed by many to be caused by a want of the use of that necessary adjunct to a healthful home—a bath. I hope, among your other teachings, you will, from time to time, point out to those in whose power it is to preserve the health of her Majesty's subjects the absolute need there is to build a bath *in every house*.

MEDICUS.

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—Joseph Ilsley, of Lisbon, has taken out a patent in England for a system of telegraphic apparatus, to be worked by a column of atmospheric air, by which he proposes to supersede the employment of electric currents. The indicating apparatus consists of a close chamber, provided with a strong glass cover, and is constructed precisely on the principle of the Aneroid barometer. Or the index hand may be moved by the action of the air on a column of mercury, similar to the common mercurial barometer. The claim is for a telegraph acted on by a column of air, worked by a piston enclosed in a cylinder. Water, we remember, was at one time proposed for the same purpose.——The Czar has just completed arrangements by which he may learn the London news of the morning almost, perhaps quite, as soon as our merchants see their newspapers. The electric telegraph has long been in operation between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and it is being rapidly extended from Warsaw to the Prussian frontier. But, in the meantime, the Czar has caused the portion already constructed to be connected with the Prussian telegraph near Myslowitz, and by this means St. Petersburg is placed in direct communication with the capitals of western Europe. There is, however, no reciprocity of advantage. The Russian line is not open to private despatches.——The telegraphic communication between Calcutta and the Punjab frontier at Loodiana is probably by this time completed. Dr. O'Shaughnessy pledged himself to the Governor-General to open all the lines between Calcutta, Delhi, and Bombay, extending over 3,000 miles, for regular correspondents, in two years from November, 1853. He has now further pledged himself, in the *Englishman*, to complete these lines within half the time, and at 20 per cent. under the estimated cost. He states that he knows the English system of electric telegraph to be the worst in construction, the worst in organization, and the very worst in practical working, of all those adopted in Europe or America!

THE HOUSES OF GALLIPOLI.—"From one learn all," says the *Times'* correspondent:—"The hall door, which is an antiquated concern—not affording any particular resistance to the air to speak of—opens on an apartment with clay walls of about 10 feet high, and of the length and breadth of the whole house. It is garnished with the odds and ends of the domestic deity—with empty barrels, with casks of home-made wine, buckets, baskets, &c. At one side a rough staircase, creaking at every step, conducts one to a saloon on the first floor. This is of the plainest possible appearance. On the sides are stuck prints of the 'Nicolaus ho basileus,' and of the Virgin and Child (after the Greek school), with wonderful engravings from Jerusalem. There is no other furniture. It may be observed, that as the schism between the Greek Catholic and the Roman Catholic Churches arose out of the discussion of an intricate question on the subtlest point of theology, they fight bitterly on matters of very fine distinction yet. Thus the Greeks are iconoclasts, and hate images, but they adore pictures. A yellow Jonah, in a crimson whale with fiery entrails, is a favourite subject for these artists, and doubtless bears some allegorical meaning. From this saloon open the two or three rooms of the house—the kitchen, the divan, and the principal bedroom. The floors are covered with matting, but, with the exception of the cushions on the raised platform round the wall of the room (about 18 inches from the floor), there is nothing else in the rooms offered for general competition to the public. Above are dark attics. *Voilà tout!* My apartment would form a study for Dr. Reid or Mr. Gurney."

WORKMEN'S READING ROOMS AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—Mr. W. H. Leatham, of Hemsworth Hall, Pontefract, is erecting a neat building at Hemsworth, to be called the "Working Men's Reading Room," at a cost of about 130*l.* exclusive of site. Mr. Leatham intends, it seems, to supply the room with suitable books, a daily and two or three provincial papers. The whole expense of the institution, including fuel, lighting, cleaning, &c. is to be defrayed by the founder. Hemsworth is a village containing nearly a thousand inhabitants, chiefly following agricultural pursuits; but there is also a considerable number of masons, carpenters, smiths, &c. who at present, it is said, spend their leisure time very unprofitably: these, as well as the farm labourer, will now have access to a library and newsroom, free from any charge whatever. This is a step in the right direction towards the establishment of a permanently good understanding between the rich and the poor.

BORING AND BLASTING.—Mr. H. Kraus, of Zurich, has patented some improvements in implements for boring rock, &c. for blasting. The tool is for increasing the size of a hole at its lower part, and consists of a bar of iron, into the lower end of which is inserted a steel blade, secured by pins or set screws. The blade and bar are tapered off from the cutting edge, and the instrument is worked vertically up and down from above.

WATER-METERS: SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the last meeting of this society, Lord Berriedale in the chair, the first paper read was on water-meters, by Mr. J. Glynn, F.R.S. After alluding to the necessity for some correct measurer of water, now that there was a very general demand for the constant supply system, the author described what he thought were the essentials of a good water-meter. The majority of those hitherto invented had, he considered, been deficient in one or more essentials, and the jury of the Great Exhibition did not award even honourable mention to any meter, though five different contrivances were exhibited there. He then explained the leading features of the several plans which had been proposed. A meter invented by Mr. Chadwick, of Salford, had recently been brought under his notice, which it was stated only varied 5 per cent. between a head of water of one foot and one of 300 feet. In this meter a wire gauze or sieve was introduced between the supply-pipe and two inlet passages, situate in the bottom of a cylindrical vessel. These passes opened into two vulcanised india rubber bags, embedded and laid flat on the bottom of the vessel, and there were openings at the other extremities of the bags, for allowing of the exit of the water into the meter. On the water entering these bags, it sets in motion three conical rollers attached to a central spindle in connection with the ordinary counting wheels and dial, each revolution of the rollers registering exactly the contents of the bags.——The second paper read was "Description of Taylor's Water Meter," by Mr. B. Fothergill. This meter consists of a cylindrical vessel or cistern, of a size proportioned to the bore of the pipe that was to receive and discharge the water. Inside there was a drum revolving on its axis in a vertical or upright position, and the stream passing through the meter was distributed upon the drum at each side of the meter. The registration was given by a train of wheels connected with the drum, and carried to the indicator. There were betwixt 100 and 200 of such meters working in various parts of the country.

PATENT SLIP AT BRISTOL.—One of "White's Patent Slips" has been laid down at the Nova Scotia wharf, Hotwells. An iron railroad, upon an inclined plane, with a central rail and guide wheels, is laid down into sufficiently deep water to allow vessels of the burthen for which the slip is calculated to freely float on to the moveable slip or cradle, which is attached to it. This cradle is fitted to the centre rail. The vessel is secured safely in her position, and a powerful connecting chain is then placed in motion by means of a stationary capstan at the extreme end of the railway, on the land, worked either by manual or steam power; and the vessel, even if of 800 or 1,000 tons, is safely and speedily conveyed up the inclined plane, high and dry, upon the land. This species of slip, as a substitute for a dry dock, has many advantages, both in original cost, economy of working, and facility of ship repair. How it comes to be called White's Patent Slip we do not know: the principle is by no means new: we recollect of one precisely such as this in all essentials, about thirty years since, at Leith, and then well known as "Morton's Patent Slip," on which we have often watched with interest the hoisting of large vessels up the inclined plane, and into the open air.

A NOISE IN THE HOUSE.—A correspondent from Ipswich writes thus:—"I am anxious to obtain the advice of any of your correspondents who may have experienced an intolerable nuisance such as I have to complain of in the house I now occupy, and the discovery of the cause of which baffles me. Although it has existed eighteen months, and arose from the time I excavated the one adjoining, to make a kitchen in the basement, I have not found a person capable of suggesting a cause for so remarkable a noise. I will give you a few particulars. At first it is not continuous, but ceases, or nearly so, from about autumn, but as I expected returns about the beginning of April as bad as ever. I ought also to say it is only in *the day time*, commencing *at sun rise, stopping hydegrees as the sun recedes from west, the stiller and warmer the air*, the more noise; indeed, a stiff breeze seems to stop it. Mine are three substantial brick-built and slated houses, built on a rising hill, and were exempt till I made the alteration named. The sound is heard most in the basement and ground-floor, and conveyed by the walls, I suppose, to the top of the house—a three story one. It appears like the moan of a small dog, commencing softly, ending suddenly, the length varying from a few seconds to five minutes, with intervals between of various lengths. It is not heard in the house I altered, the end one, and not so loud in the other. I must do something to stop it, but should like the opinion of any of your readers as to the cause, and advice under the circumstances." An examination of the place itself would seem to be necessary before advising; still some of our readers may be led to offer a suggestion. Few ghost stories have so good a foundation as this would afford for one.

MEMORIAL WINDOW, ROCKINGHAM.—We are asked by Mr. Hedgeland to say, that the memorial window lately erected in Rockingham Church, to the memory of the late Hon. R. Watson, was executed, as well as designed, at his establishment.

HEALTH OF GLASS-CUTTERS.—At a late committee meeting of the Stourbridge Sanitary Association, a conversation took place regarding the health of glass-cutters. Mr. A. Freer stated that there was more sickness occasioned by metallic poisons among the glasscutters of this district than those of Birmingham, which the men themselves were of opinion was owing to the larger quantity of arsenic employed in the polishing of the glass by the trade of Stourbridge than that of Birmingham, and which Mr. Freer imagined must arise from this metal forming, with the lead also employed, a most deadly poison, the arseniate of lead. The sooner the glasscutters mount the moustache the better for their sanitary welfare.

AN ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE.—Whilst talking of our countrymen, it is perhaps not out of place to mention that one of them, whose name I cannot yet ascertain, has just distinguished himself by an act of singular eccentricity. He has built a house in the Quartier Tivoli for the residence of himself, his wife, and eight children, which is the talk of all Paris. It is circular, like the *Halle aux Blés*, and has neither door nor window externally. The approach to it is from the ground floor on to the roof by means of a ladder, which is moved up or down by machinery similar to that of a drawbridge. There is only one floor, and that contains eighteen apartments, more or less small in dimension, looking into the centre, which is lighted from above by a glazed cupola. One stove for all these rooms is in the middle, and in summer its place is to be occupied by an exquisite parterre of flowers. A circular balcony, open to all the apartments, surrounds this space. The motive for this oddity is of course only known to the author of it, but everybody can see that two points are gained by it—immunity from the taxes on doors and windows, and a perfect preventive of any attempt at burglary.—*Paris Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

TENDERS

For rebuilding Canterbury Hall, Lambeth. Mr. Samuel Field, architect, who supplied the quantities:—

Higgs	£2,899 0 0
Mecars (Wandsworth)	2,850 0 0
Haward and Nixon	2,560 0 0
Furness	2,548 0 0
T'Anson	2,486 0 0
Lansdown	2,480 0 0

For the erection of a Storehouse, at Barnet, for the use of the Royal Middlesex Rifles. Mr. F. H. Pownall, architect. The quantities supplied:—

Lawrance	£2,563 0 0
Titcombe	2,450 10 9
Hill and Ladds	2,416 0 0
Higgs (accepted)	2,377 0 0

For the erection of Dwellings, at Barnet, for the residence of non-commissioned officers of the Royal Middlesex Rifles. Mr. F. H. Pownall, architect. The quantities supplied:—

Delay	£2,733 0 0
Parker	2,720 0 0
Titcombe	2,630 3 11
Hill and Ladds	2,550 0 0
Lawrance	2,526 0 0
Higgs (accepted)	2,389 0 0

For the erection of Dwellings at Uxbridge, for the residence of the non. commissioned officers of the 5th regiment of Middlesex Militia. Mr. F. H. Pownall, architect. The quantities supplied:—

Delay	£2,691 0 0
Shoppee	2,685 0 0
Hopkins and Roberts	2,600 0 0
Parker	2,600 0 0
Fassnidge and Son	2,490 0 0
Rudkin	2,444 0 0
Hardy and Son	2,349 0 0
Higgs (accepted)	2,345 0 0

For Tavern, Anerley, for Mr. Mann. Messrs. Wehner and Ashdown, architects. Quantities furnished by Mr Lansdown

Harding	£2,295 0 0
Harris	2,294 0 0
Gammon	2,270 0 0
Wills	2,256 0 0
T. D. Carter	2,235 0 0
Sanders and Woolcott	2,229 0 0
Patrick and Son	2,189 0 0
Wm. Higgs (accepted)	2,173 0 0

For the completion of Aythorpe Roding Rectory, the tenders for the erection of which appeared in our number of 16th July, 1853:—

Brown, Lynn	£1,060 0 0
C. and A. Lawrance, Barnet	867 0 0

For Milton Church, Gravesend:—

Ashton	£2,985 0 0
Wood (Gravesend)	2,912 0 0
Hayward and Nixon	2,847 0 0
Holland	2,739 0 0
Clever and Stanger	2,535 0 0
Myers	2,488 0 0
Patrick	2,387 0 0
Carter and Ellis	2,376 0 0
Wm Higgs	2,332 0 0
Lillingstone	2,300 0 0
Cobham (Gravesend)	2,148 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Spring-hill Competition" (should have sent name). "Constant Subscriber" (editor). "T." "W. G." "P. N." "H. R. A." "D. S." "Competitor." "C. K. P." (shall hear from us). "H. B." "Veritas." "C. C. N." "An Architect." "S. K." "G. G." (Southwark). "S." "T. C." "T. J. P." "W. H. H." "F. D." "One of your Readers." "S. C." "S. W." "G. W." "T. N." "W. L. G." (plan has been often mooted). "Mr. L." "J. N." "T. W." "W P G" (thanks). "R. B." "E. T. B." "T. B." "S. H." "A. W." "H. K." "W. K." (take advice of one who can go into the particulars).

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or land addresses.

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WANTED, a Man to TAKE CHARGE of the Repairs and Erections of Buildings on an Estate in the Midland Counties. He must be competent to prepare plans and elevations of buildings, and to take out quantities, &c. A man possessing some knowledge of timber trade is said the management of woods in addition to the above, would be preferred Salary from 100*l* to 120*l* per annum.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to N. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PACKING-CASE MAKING Apply at 93, Newgate-street, between the hours of Five and Six p m

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WANTED, an experienced PLUMBER; no person need apply unless he is thoroughly acquainted with the business and has the highest testimonials as to character and integration. The situation would be permanent, and at liberal country wages. - Apply to THOMAS SMITH and SON, Northampton.

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WANTED, by a steady and industrious Young Man, aged 30, a SITUATION as IMPROVER in a Carpenter's and Joiner's Shop, where good work is executed. Has been at the trade six years. Wages not so much an object as good work. -Address, R. Mr Bawtree's, Beehive Coffee house, 7, Cumberland place, Newington butts.

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GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs. Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's-road Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr HARRIS, at the Counting-house on the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grove-road, near the Cock Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. OKEDEN, at the Counting-house, on the Estate. -Apply for particulars, as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, Guildhall.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at ACTON, HOMERTON, WIMBLEDON, CHERTSEY, (close to the Station), SUDBURY (near Harrow), at CROYDON (within a mile of the Station), and at NORWOOD (within three minutes' walk of the Station), and LOWER NORWOOD, near Tulse Hill, a suitable estate for building purposes.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. LOW, Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. Leases direct from the Freeholder. Money advanced if required.

NORWOOD.—BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, within three minutes' walk of the Norwood Station in Wimpole (hereafter to be called Luce in) Road, south-hill, with a full view of the Crystal Palace and Grounds, and only one mile distant, southern aspect, with some of the most magnificent views in the county of Surrey, on which building has commenced, and greatly nearly completed for occupation, close to a church. The roads are substantially made, and the water of the South Lambeth Company, from Thames Ditton, laid on to the houses erected. Builders and gentlemen desirous of a first-rate site will find this spot worthy their attention, and advances will be made if required.—For further particulars and plans of the Estate, apply to Mr W. F. LOW, Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square Upwards of forty trains stop at the Norwood Station during the day. Leases direct from the freeholder.

BUILDING LAND TO LET for 99 years, situate at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, near the Railway Station, for third and fourth class houses, and shops in part if required. The class of house may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to Mr. GRINDER, 12, Bath-place, Willman street, Caledonian-road; or to Mr. CLILY, at Messrs. Vincent and Day's, 2, Paper-buildings, Temple.

TO BE LET, a large SITE for BUILDING, on the direct road from the Crystal Palace to the West-end; five miles from Hyde-park, and skirted by a branch railway; enclosed with houses of the best character. -For particulars apply to Messrs. PANSON and SON, Laurence Pountney-lane.

TO BUILDERS, STONE-MASONS, AND ENGINEERS.

TO LET, a LARGE YARD, WORKSHOPS, and SHEDS, fit for any Manufacturing Business, enclosed with Hoarding Gates and Dwelling-house attached.—Inquire of J. W 14, New Millman street, Foundling Hospital.

TO BE LET or SOLD, a Ten-horse Power BEAM-ENGINE, Boiler, and Fittings, complete, with or without premises -Apply at 63, Winterstoke-street, St. Luke's.

TO BUILDING SOCIETIES.

TO BE LET, in the Neighbourhood of Kensington, some eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, at a moderate ground rent.—Apply to Mr. DUNFORD, Stationer, &c. 27, High-street, Notting hill.

Guildhall, London, May 1, 1854.

THE COMMITTEE for LETTING the BRIDGE HOUSE ESTATES will meet at Guildhall, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of MAY instant, at ONE o'clock precisely, TO LET, by TENDER, on a repairing lease for 12½ years, from Midsummer-day, 1854, a HOUSE, No. 7, in York-place, Kent-street-road, Southwark.—A plan of the property and conditions for letting may be seen, upon application at the Architect's Office, Guildhall. FERDINAND BLAND, Comptroller of the Bridge House Estates.

TO BUILDERS

SEVERAL PLOTS of FREEHOLD GROUND, suitable for the erection of small houses, TO BE LET on building leases, for terms of forty years, at moderate ground rents. Money will be required to be laid out upon the houses as they proceed. Apply to Mr. ETHERINGTON, at the Asylum Tavern, Asylum road, Old Kent road.

KILBURN.—ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND. TO BE LET, for Ninety-nine years, or the FREEHOLD for SALE, a FRONTAGE of 50 feet by 90 feet in depth, for Six houses, on the part of the Allen Park estate, adjoining the Carlton road. Also, a Frontage of 54 feet by 76 feet in depth, for three houses, in the part to be called Pembroke-road, abutting upon the Carlton road. The roads and sewers are made, and the gas and water laid down. Apply to JAMES BOUTELL, 8, George court, Piccadilly.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET or SOLD, TEN ACRES, excellent roads, twenty-five miles from town, two and a half from the Horley, and three from the Three Bridges Stations, straight on the line. A deep line is expected to East Grinstead, with a station near the land, when its value will be doubled; near two churches; and buildings (some good private dwelling) contiguous. Views delightful; situation healthful; and good, dry, brick earth is supposed to be on the property, as bricks are in the near. Terms very moderate. Plans, &c. at the Office of JOHN HUGGINS WATSON, Esq. Architect, 8, Nottingham place, New road, Regent's park.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, directly opposite the Crystal Palace, and facing the new railway station in the Anerley road, the corner plot being let for a first-class public house. A fine opportunity offers itself for the erection of shops and private houses that must command high rentals in this locality. Terms moderate. Lease, ninety-nine years, direct from the freeholder.—Apply to Mr. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect and Surveyor, 18A, Basinghall street, and 11, Canonbury-square.

TO BUILDERS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

TO BE LET, GROUND for Four Shops, in King's-road Chelsea; a round-rent low; term, about ninety years. Sewer already in; vaults turned; and street paved. For further particulars, apply to Mr. WM. ELLIOTT, Builder, 5, Oxford terrace, King's-road, Chelsea.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BUILDING LAND. The well-known BELWICH WOOD, the chief ornament of this beautiful locality, has been let on building leases, and most attractive sites for villas and Mansions, &c. This may now be had for a term of eighty four years, and at last redeemed. Leases may be had direct from Belwich Cottage.

As the letting of the freeholder and of the College to preserve the greater part of the wood, only a limited number of houses will be built, and the residents will have access to the wood themselves, as well as powerful protection for their persons. A good supply of water from the Lambeth Company's mains may be had.

Apply to Messrs. BANKS and BARRY, Architects and Surveyors to the Sydenham hill Estate, 27, Sackville street, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHOPS.—FOUR PLOTS of Freehold Land, suitable for first class SHOPS, the property of the company, and close to the Palace, may be had on BUILDING LEASE, with option of purchase.

For particulars apply to Messrs. BANKS and BARRY, Architects and Surveyors, 27, Sackville street, Piccadilly.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this desirable locality, commanding extensive views. Twenty-one acres of land to select a site for the erection of villa residences, this affords an excellent opportunity. Books may be had, delivered on the site of the intended Park, at 3s. per the road. For particulars apply to Mr C HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 7, Cheapside, City.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, close to the Forest hill Station, on the Brighton Railway. TO BE LET, on Building Leases, for a term of years, FOUR most eligible PLOTS of GROUND, at the ground rent of £50 per plot will be allowed per rod a frontage of 84 feet. Each Packet of Plans will be erected by the Estate Valuation and Surveyor.—Apply at the offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery lane.

BRIGHTON.—A most eligible SITE for TWELVE HOUSES, part of a bold crescent, TO BE LET on building lease, a moderate ground rent. Two-thirds of the amount will be advanced on mortgage. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery lane.

CLAPHAM. To BUILDERS and Others. TO BE LET or SOLD, FOUR new erected, well-built HOUSES, with large gardens, in this favourite locality. Rent £50 per annum, or the lease of each in section, sixty four years to be sold for the small sum of £100. Also Two Carcases to be Sold for £24 each, on plot if the purchaser be now main remain on mortgage.—Apply to Mr CARPENTER, Solicitor, 3, Elm-court, Temple.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE SOLD, in lots of 50 feet frontage, by the feet deep at 10d and 12d. per lot, beautifully situated within a few minutes walk of the Caledonian Station, Pentonville road, and in St. Ermin Estate, Surrey, about eleven minutes from London, an eligible entrance coming into a good street extent and depth. Apply to Mr. R. B. SLADEN, Solicitor, 36, Bedford street, Theobald's, or Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS, Surveyors, 22, Thrognorton-street.

NEAR the STATION, BARKING-ROAD. TWO PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, in BREMER-PLACE, fronting the Yeabon House, where Lodges are in great demand having a frontage of 50 feet, and a depth of 90 feet. Railway passes, secured to the purchasers of the estate according to the contract. Also a Plot of Land, with a frontage of 50 feet, and a depth of 90 feet, in Bastard's Place, Broadway, Barking Price, 10s.—Address prepaid, ELLIOTT, care of Mr Taylor, 76, Fenchurch-street.

FREEHOLD LAND.—TO BE SOLD cheap, a PLOT of FREEHOLD LAND, situate on the west part of Croydon common, Surrey, within one mile of the railway station, having a frontage of 90 feet to a new street now, by a depth of 150 feet, sufficient for six semi-detached houses, a description of property much in request in the neighbourhood. Builders requiring advances can be accommodated. Shortly.—Also near the Grange, 1 Lot of Building Land, with a frontage of 50 feet, and a depth of 150 feet, suitable for a detached house. Either of the above Lots may be had on Building Lease to a respectable party for ninety-nine years, at a ground rent of £12 12s. per annum, which ground-rent is to be included in the rent. In both cases most of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JOSEPH SPRINGBETT, Esq. Architect, 6, De Beauvoir-grove, Kingsland.

TO FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES, SPECULATIVE BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

NORTHWICK ESTATE, Harrow-on-the-Hill.—PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE LET or SOLD, adjoining the Railway Station, possessing one of the most picturesque views in Middlesex. Parties erecting houses thereon have the advantage of a free first class railway ticket during the term of eleven years. For plans and further particulars, apply at the Offices of the Architects, Mr E. A. SPURR, 3, Newtown road, Westbourne-grove, or Mr CHARLES LAWS, 17, Clement's-inn, Strand. Sewers and roads formed. Advances made if required.

TO LIME, SLATE, COAL, AND CEMENT MERCHANTS.

TO BE LET, a capital WHARF, in a semi-suburban town, with good business attached. A man of business habits and some capital may secure an independence. —Address, I. H. Exeter hall Hotel, Strand.

SYDENHAM.—Valuable Building Frontages TO BE LET, in the above locality, will adjoin the Park Residence. Also, an exceedingly eligible SITE FOR SHOPS, in the heart of the village, and abutting upon three public roadways. For plans and particulars apply to Messrs. SNOOKS and STOCK, Architects, 6, Duke-street, London-bridge.

TO FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.

ABOUT 35 ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD, situate at Tottenham, within a few minutes' walk of the Hornsey Station.—Apply to HAMMACK and LAMBERT, Surveyors, 59, Bishopsgate street Within.

BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD or LET on long Building Lease in Plots at Ealing, Putney, Woodgreen, near Hornsey; Hertford, Leeds, Yorkshire; Brockley-hill-park, near Forest-hill; Round-hill park, Brighton; Enfield, and Cheltenham, Reading, Advances will be made to responsible parties. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

GREAT ARBOR-HILL ESTATE, SLOUGH, Bucks.—The Directors of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY beg to announce that this most desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, land-tax redeemed, lies further and closer to the SLOUGH STATION, on the Great Western Railway, and within a half-hour's ride of the metropolis, commanding from its high situation most splendid and extensive views of the surrounding country, and Windsor Castle, has been purchased for allotments amongst the members. The estate is most eligibly situate for villa residences of a superior class, with a frontage to the high-road from Slough to Windsor, so laid out on the north by the residence, observatory, and grounds of the late Sir John Herschell; on the south by Upton-park and in close proximity to the parish church. Public meetings will be held, at the Mechanics' Institution, Slough, on TUESDAY, the 23rd of MAY instant, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, the Right Honourable Lord CHEWTON, Chairman of the Society, in the chair. A ballot for right of choice on the Great Arbor hill Estate, and other freehold estate purchased for the members of the Society, will take place at the latter meeting in which ballot all shares previously taken will participate, but all and any share be drawn the succession on which shall be in arrear, such share will lose all benefit from that drawing. The freehold estate at Staines Middlesex, is now in course of allotment. Eligible building plots, with frontages of 50 feet by a depth of 245 feet, for 50l.; frontages of 20 feet, 25l. A contract for making the roads, &c. has been accepted, and they will be immediately commenced, under the supervision of the Surveyor of the Society. Conveyances, free of expense, to the allottees.—For shares, prospectuses, rules, plans, and conditions of sale apply to Mr. WATKINS, Staines; Mr. JOHN CLEAVE, Tancred House, Fleet; or to JOHN POPE COX, Secretary, Staines, 5d. Monthly payments, 8d. 4 per cent interest allowed upon all deposits, paid in shares, and subscriptions six months in advance.

472 New Oxford street, London; and 86, Cheapside, corner of Bucklersbury.

MANUFACTURING PREMISES WANTED on the water-side, or build ing ground suitable —Apply (by letter), stating particulars, to G. H. 168, Drury-lane.

WANTED to PURCHASE a COTTAGE, detached or semi-detached, within five miles, or suburbs of omnibus fare of Charing-cross, to contain drawing room, parlour, and not less than three Bed-rooms, Kitchen, &c. A good garden indispensable.—Address F. A. R. Mr. Kennett's, Bookseller, 14, York street, Covent Garden.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, an Old-established PAPERHANGING MANUFACTORY in the north of England, in which a good trade is done. The manufactory, which is freehold, is a square brick building, three stories high, covered with slate and tile, and has all the fittings for carrying on the business, where fifteen printing tables one machine for surface printing machine, one six-inch engine, with rolling machine attached; a desiccating drying apparatus, applied so that the work is finished and dried off quickly as printed; colour-mills, embossing machine, and brushing machine, all driven by steam power upon the premises; lathe, and every other requisite for turning up rollers for machine work. The stock of colours, paper, grounds, and printed goods are of the best description, recently purchased, and consists of numerous patterns, which, if all work, to order, could be executed in a large amount. The stock of blocks is large, and is a collection of well-selected and saleable patterns. A good and useful set of patterns has been sold to the trade this spring, which are doing well and promise a large amount of orders. The value of the concern is estimated at about £1,000. Further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. SHIELD and HOLWOOD, Solicitors, No 14, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

TO PAPER-HANGERS and BUILDERS. FIFTY THOUSAND PIECES of PAPER-HANGINGS FOR SALE, from 4d to 8s 6d.—To be seen at 8, Queenhithe, London.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS, is Grosset's, WORLD'S END, PIMLICO, 28, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY, ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper hangings for the present season, that comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO also beg to inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 30, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 150, Oxford-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—TRUMBLE and COOKE, 3, Oxford street, London Manufactory, Leeds, respectfully inform the Trade and Builders generally that they have now an immense STOCK of PAPERHANGINGS manufactured from their new patterns for the present season, consisting of Flocks, Gold, Satins, Oaks, Granites, Marble, and Machine Goods which they can supply on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser.

ARCHITECTURAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES, established by Messrs HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c.

For preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Levellers, Draught-men, Measurers, Valuers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION, in Architectural and Civil Engineering, &c. Drawing and Designing, Making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Preparing Estimates, &c. &c. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter.—For prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE, 1854.—It is intended to Open the Crystal Palace and Park at the end of MAY; after which they will be open Daily, Sundays excepted.

The following are the arrangements for the admission of the public:—

FIVE SHILLING DAYS.—On Saturdays the public will be admitted to the Palace and Park, by tickets of 5s. each, and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.

HALF CROWN DAYS. On Fridays the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, by tickets of 2s. 6d. each, and by tickets to such, to conveyance by railway.

SHILLING DAYS. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays will be shilling days. At the gates, a payment of 1s. each will admit the public; tickets entitling the holder to admission to the Palace and Park, and also to conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway, from London-bridge station to the Palace and back, will be issued at the following prices:—

Including first-class carriage	2s. 6d.
Including second ditto	2s. 0d.
Including third ditto	1s. 6d.

CHILDREN.—Children under twelve years of age will be admitted at half the above rates.

HOURS OF OPENING. The Palace and Park will be opened on Mondays, at Nine o'clock; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Ten o'clock, a.m.; and on Fridays and Saturdays, at Twelve o'clock, and close every day an hour before sunset.

ON SUNDAY DAYS. No payments will take place about the end of May. The price day will be announced as early as possible. On that no season-ticket only will be admitted.

SEASON TICKETS. Season tickets will be issued at two guineas each to admit the proprietor to the Palace and Park on the day of opening, and all other days when the building is open to the public.

Season tickets, to include conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway from London-bridge to the Palace and back, without further charge, will be issued at three guineas each, subject to the regulations of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company; but these tickets will be available only for trains from and to London, and the Palace on days as it is open to the public, and will not be available for any intermediate stations.

No season ticket will be transferable or available except to the person whose name it bears.

FAMILY SEASON TICKETS. Members of the same family who reside together will have privilege of taking season tickets for their own use, with or without railway conveyance, on the following reduced terms:—

Families taking two tickets will be entitled to 10 per cent. discount on the charge for such tickets; taking three tickets, to a discount of 15 per cent; taking four tickets, to a discount of 20 per cent; and five tickets and upwards, to a discount of 25 per cent. Families obtaining the above privilege, and desiring to avail themselves of it, must apply in the accompanying form; and these tickets will be available only to the persons named in such applications. Printed forms of application may be had at the Office, 3, Adelaide-place, and at the other offices of tickets.

Season tickets will entitle to admission from the opening day till the 30th April, 1855.

Applications may be made for season tickets at the Offices of the Company, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge. Season tickets, as soon as ready, will be delivered in the order in which the applications have been made, at the Offices of the Company, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and 14, Regent-street; and at the Crystal Palace; also at Mr. Smart, 28, James's-street; Mr. Mitchell's, Bond-street; Westerton's Library, Knightsbridge. The tickets to include conveyance by railway will be issued only at the office of the Secretary of the Brighton Railway, London-bridge.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS.—All the general provisions and regulations mentioned above are to be understood as being subservient to such special provisions, regulations, and bye-laws on the part of the Railway Company and the Palace Company as may be found necessary to regulate the traffic, and to meet special occasions and circumstances as each may from time to time arise. By order of the Board, G. GROVE, Secretary.

Adelaide-place, London-bridge, April 13, 1854.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.

To G. Grove, Esq. Secretary, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

SIR,—Be good enough to supply me with Family Season Tickets for myself and the following members of my family, who are all residing with me.

Yours obediently,

Name .....
Address .....
Designation .....

Christian Name.	Surname.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES OF FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.

WITHOUT CONVEYANCE BY RAILWAY.			INCLUDING CONVEYANCE BY RAILWAY.		
Two tickets	£3	16	0	Two tickets	£7	11	6
Three	5	5	0	Three	10	14	6
Four	6	15	0	Four	13	9	0
Five	7	17	6	Five	15	15	0
Six	9	0	0	Six	18	18	0
Seven	11	0	6	Seven	22	1	0
Eight	12	12	0	Eight	25	4	0
Nine	14	5	0	Nine	28	7	0
Ten	15	15	0	Ten	31	10	0

Note.—The above application must be addressed to the Secretary, as above, and accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of the tickets required, at the prices above schedule, in favour of GEORGE FASSON, 3, Adelaide-place. Cheques must be on a London banker, and be crossed with the words "Union Bank of London." And no application, unless so accompanied, will be attended to.

CRYSTAL PALACE and PARK.—SEASON TICKETS, which alone will be entitled to Admission on the Opening Day, and further available until the 30th of May, 1854, may be obtained, by authority of the Directors, at Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Single Tickets, Two Guineas each; with a reduction upon two or more Tickets for members of the same family.—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL-MASTERS, AND OTHERS

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, TEN PERMANENT RAILWAY TRUCKS, made of the best English oak and yellow pine, calculated to carry five tons and upwards, perfectly new and fit for immediate use. They are suitable for a company's goods or coal-trucks, or a contractor's ballast-trucks, and will be sold a bargain. Also a Four wheels Locomotive Engine, recently put in good repair.—For particulars, &c. address D. P., post office, East Grinstead, Sussex.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne, 18, Spring-gardens, London. 67, Hyde park-street, Glasgow. 27, Dale-street, Manchester.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.—J. MAC LACHLAN, Painter and Decorative Artist, 35, St. James's-street, and at Clapham-common, late from Architects, Surveyors, and Others, that he is practically acquainted with his trade in all its details, and respectfully requests a trial from those who may wish to have their work nicely executed at a very moderate charge, and punctual in time. J. Mac L. will begin to make designs for decoration of rooms, or public buildings, in any part of the kingdom, with estimates.—Tenders for general repairs.

TO ARCHITECTS

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 39, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

JOHNS'S PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH, STUCCO CEMENT, AND STUCCO PAINT.

JOHNS'S PERMANENT WASH, WITHOUT SIZE OR OTHER CORRUPTIBLE INGREDIENT, is now fully established. It has been adopted EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY at some of the largest Hospitals and Asylums, and is acknowledged to be the most useful Colouring Material in the trade, for its ADHESIVENESS, NON-ABSORBENCE, UNIFORMITY OF COLOUR, and APPLICABILITY to small or large surfaces. IT MAY BE EXPORTED TO ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO CEMENT.—This Cement, which has been established many years, is now manufactured on such improved principles that its acknowledged advantages and its suitableness for INTERNAL purposes are unquestionable. It NEVER CRACKS, BLISTERS, or VEGETATES; has no Caustic qualities, becomes as hard as stone in a few days, when it may be painted or papered; may be cleaned with a brush and water, and will STAND THE TEST OF ANY CLIMATE.

JOHNS'S STUCCO PAINT.—The merits of this Paint are so justly appreciated by the trade, for its ready affinity to Stucco, Brick, or other Rough Surfaces; its durability, comparative cheapness (two coats being equal to three of lead paint), that it is of the first importance to the public generally, AND WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND EMIGRANTS.

Each Material in Casks of 1 to 5 cwt.
MANUFACTURERS,
PHILIP HARE and CO. 22, STEEL-YARD, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse quality appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK —LONDON— PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.
Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. E. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRADY, wholesale and retail agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 48, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Torquay, bush OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Burmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)
CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY. Sole Manufacturers, now supply this luxurious substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, whole sale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfect purchasable in colour

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 30, Lombard-street, London.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.
Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, East-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Blastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.
PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME. Its natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for bad linesin wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.
Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.
ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality
SCOTCH, PAYDON'S, STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ROMAN and OTHER CEMENTS, Manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, successor to the Patentees, PARKER and WYATT, who, in 1796, first introduced PARKER'S ROMAN CEMENT, also Tarras and Portland Cements, English and French Plaster, Terra Cotta Chimney Pots, Trusses, &c.
Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts, Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Parts White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Firebricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works

ITALIAN POZZOLANA.—A few hundred TONS of this article, of best quality, on SALE.—Apply to G. and T. EARLE, Hull.

TO BUILDERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, AND UPHOLSTERERS
THE most extensive assortment of UPHOLSTERERS' CLOTHS, BAIZES, and DRUGGETS, in every shade of colour, width, and quality, at HILL and SON'S, 98 and 99, St. Martin's-lane, London.
N.B. Patterns sent if required.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, established 1838. Eastern Branch, 7, Finsbury-square. LOANS granted, in connection with Life Assurance, on freehold, leasehold, and personal security.
W. S VARDY, Manager.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 36a, Moorgate-street.
Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium.
Loans can all times be obtained and repaid by small instalments.
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Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted
Policies indisputable. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY
The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.
The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of 380,000l. invested on Mortgage and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 80,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure 100l.			Whole Term.	
Age	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 4	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 0	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 8	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.
Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, and afterwards annually, to participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits.
The profits assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in the reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash
At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a permanent reduction in the future annual payments for life of from 3s 6d to 11 per cent. according to the age, and a reversionary increase varying from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 1 to 3 per cent. on the sum assured.
Should half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent. or may be paid off at any time without notice.
Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.
Loans upon approved security.
No charge for policy stamps.
Medical attendants paid for their reports.
Persons may proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.
The medical officers attend every day at Throgmorton-street, at a quarter before two o'clock.
E. BATES, Resident Director.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. Instituted in 1696. Extended to Life Insurance, 1836. Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities granted.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT. Insurances effected before the 24th June next, will participate in profits one year earlier than if effected after that date.
In the years 1845, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, the Premiums on all policies entitled to participate WERE ABATED 25 per Cent.—that is to say, a PREMIUM of 100l. WAS REDUCED to 47l. 10s. No charge for stamps.
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Chief Offices 26, King-street, Covent-garden, London.
Established 1717.
Rates of Premium moderate.
Short-period Policies granted.
Rent Insured.
Losses promptly and liberally settled.

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King street, Covent garden, London.—Established 1836.
Life Assurance in all its branches effected.
Eight-tenths of the Profits divided among the Assured.
A Division of Profits every Five Years.
The Bonus additions have amounted to One-half the Premiums paid on the Policies.
Assurances without profits at reduced rates.
Any information respecting either Fire or Life Insurance, with proposals and forms of application, may be obtained on application at the Office.
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Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

LOANS GRANTED.
LONDON EXCHANGE ADVANCE FUND, 2, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, facing the river.
TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Lord Erskine. | Sir Edward Graham, bart.
10l. to 100l. advanced on personal or other security. Bills of Exchange cashed. Five per cent. interest on deposits payable in January and July. Forms forwarded on receipt of twelve postage stamps.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 5 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being translucent, lights are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs. Its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate. May 1, 1854.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

GLASS.

THOMAS MILLINGTON requests attention to the present PRICES of SHEET GLASS.
PACKED IN LOCKET BOXES THROUGH QUALITY, BOXES INCLUDED.

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
6	by	4		12	by	10		14	by	11	
6½	"	4½		12½	"	10½		14½	"	11½	
7	"	5	14s. 6d.	13	"	10		15	"	11	
7½	"	5½		13½	"	10½		15½	"	11½	
8	"	6		14	"	10		16	"	11	
8½	"	6½		14½	"	10½		16½	"	11½	
9	"	7		15	"	10	20s.	17	"	11	20s.
9½	"	7½		15½	"	10½		17½	"	12½	
10	"	8		16	"	10		18	"	12	
10½	"	8½	17s. 3d.	16½	"	10½		18½	"	12½	
11	"	9		17	"	10		19	"	12	
11½	"	9½		17½	"	10½		19½	"	12½	
12	"	9		18	"	11		20	"	12	
12½	"	9½		18½	"	11½		20½	"	12½	

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
16½	by	12½		18	by	13	
17	"	13		18½	"	13½	
17½	"	13½		19	"	13	
18	"	13		19½	"	13½	
18½	"	12½		20	"	13	
19	"	12		20½	"	13½	
19½	"	13½	20s.	21	"	13	20s.
20	"	12		21½	"	13½	
20½	"	12½		22	"	13	
21	"	12		22½	"	13½	
21½	"	13½		23	"	13	
22	"	13		23½	"	13½	
22½	"	13½		24	"	13	

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
18	by	14	
18½	"	14½	
19	"	14	
19½	"	14½	
20	"	14	
20½	"	14½	
21	"	14	20s.
21½	"	14½	
22	"	14	
22½	"	14½	
23	"	14	
23½	"	14½	
24	"	14	

And in a variety of large sizes.

IMPROVED PATENT ROUGH PLATE, PLAIN, FLUTED, AND IN QUARRY PATTERNS.

BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, SHEET, CROWN, AND COLOURED WINDOW GLASS. PURE WHITE SHADES FOR ORNAMENTS.

Pumps, Water-closets, and Plumbers' Brass Work. Genuine White Lead, Paint, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
Tariffs of the above on application to

T. MILLINGTON, 87, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

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CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SHOP FRONTS AND OFFICE FITTINGS, WITH THE GREATEST DESPATCH.

J. FISHER, 70, York-road, Lambeth (late Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Son),

SASH, DOOR, AND STAIRCASE MANUFACTURER,

With well-seasoned Materials and superior Workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and Polished Goods securely packed for the country, and for exportation. P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE GLASS.—JAMES HETLEY and CO. beg to inform Architects, Builders, and the Trade generally, that their new Tariff of Prices for the year will be sent on application, or will be sent on receipt of particulars, furnish estimates for any description of Glass now manufactured. Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown, and Ornamental Window Glass Warehouse, 73, Soho-square, London.

MOORE'S PATENT MOVABLE GLASS VENTILATOR, for Windows, Partitions, Factories, Workshops, Warehouses, Greenhouses, Cottages, Building, Granaries, and other Buildings, Railway and Private Carriages, &c. For Paris, Buenos-Ayres, Continental Cities, &c. the Ventilator can be made to form a complete window, iron frames and rough plate glass, &c. Ventilators made to any size, and to most forms of sashes; also for sky or fan lights, and other purposes. A considerable saving and additional safety by having fixed and weather

MOORE'S PATENT "LEVER VENTILATOR," forming a regular current of air, is calculated to effect all that is required for imparting animal and vegetable health. The vitiated air is emitted at the opening left for this purpose. The housekeepers they are particularly recommended, as from their expeditious of removing the cellular caused by the gas in the shop and windows, they effectually preserve the stock in good condition, and prevent explosion of gas.

Church and House Clock-makers to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, the Russian Government, and the Emperor of China.

Manufactory, Sekford-works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for cleaning, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—And applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 212, OXFORD-STREET.

GOOD 3rds 16 oz. FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size, 22 inches at 42 inches, 4th qual. 16 oz. Sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 11 by 10 upwards 21 feet by 15, 4 inch rough Plate 7 by 15, 18s. per dozen. Also, Crown and Sheet Glass in crates. British and Patent Plate, Fluted and Scratched Glass, Glass Slates, &c. Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, Colours, &c. G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John street, West Smithfield, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 36, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

LEONARD SUGDEN, Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, and Frames, and Joiner to the Trade, 70, Orange-road, Bermondsey, respectfully invites Builders and the Trade in general to an inspection of his Stock of Goods, from which they can always be supplied with every kind of Joiners' work, which for superiority of workmanship, material, and low prices, cannot be equalled by any house in London. P.S. A full list of prices on application.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street Chapel-de, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS which they can recommend as being made in the best manner. Venetian blinds, per square foot, 8d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 3s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

GUERNSEY GRANITE.—C. D. BENNETT, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Saint Sampson's, Guernsey, respectfully returns thanks for past favours to supply them with granite in blocks and other shapes, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of their favours. Granite for building purposes, and other shapes, prepared and shipped from a single cargo to 20,000 tons or upwards.

N.B.—Pitching, Curb, &c. as usual.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c., rubble coping, tooled ditto, curb and tooled sills; Harehill and scabbled slabs, Yorkstone paving, pipes and tops, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingd m selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sculptural, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, at foot of Vauxhall-bridge. Office, 3, Crescent-terrace, Millbank. Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be found at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their extensive Stock of Statuary, Siennas, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney-pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

SERPENTINE MARBLE of choice quality ON SALE, in blocks and slabs, at moderate prices. THOMAS JACKSON, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. WM. HUNTLEY, Proprietor.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London. THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, all manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble bold, massive Chimney-Pieces in Black and Gold, Bardilla, Siena, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove St. Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

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By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

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And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great national shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, it being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under slates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, at Hanover-square Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and is non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen, and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 25 per cent in fuel is effected The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in lengths best suited to their roofs They are likewise CAUTIONED against MISDESCRIPTION as the only Works in Great Britain where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and CO's Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

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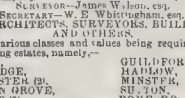
Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

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The Directors will be prepared to receive plans and particulars of houses suitable for the several situations, and Tenders to build the same.—Particulars of the Lots to be built upon, the classes of houses required, and the conditions of building, may be had either personally, or by letter; and the Designs, &c. are to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th of MAY next.
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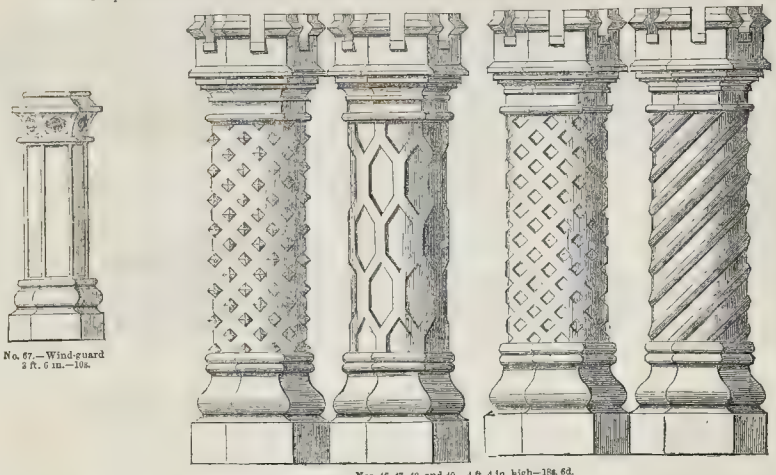

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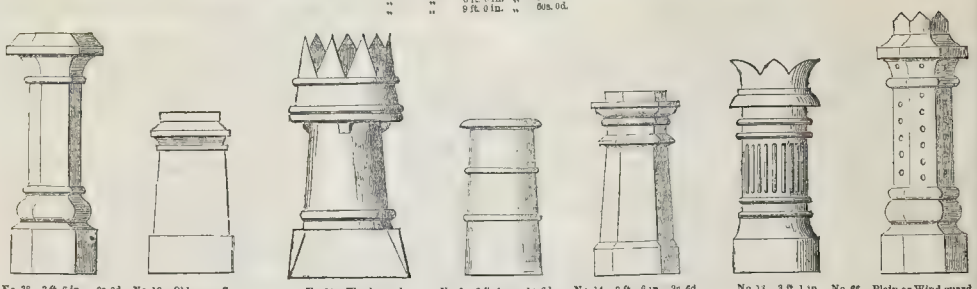

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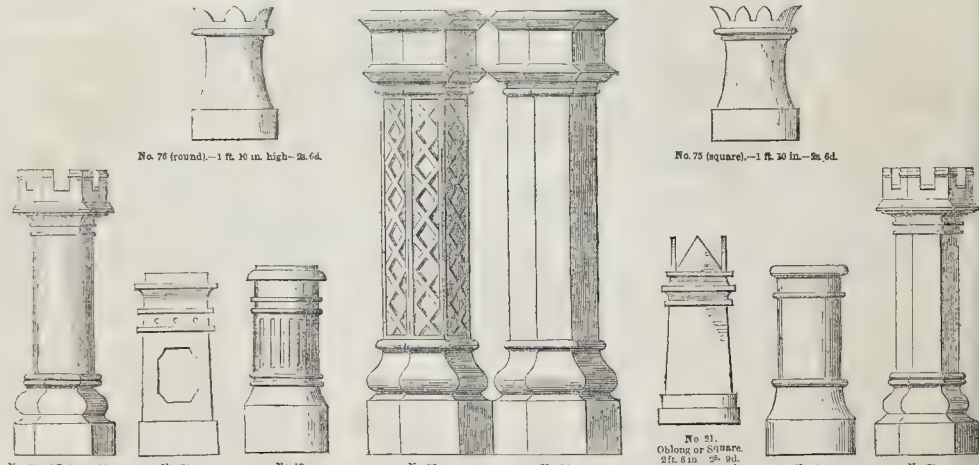

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BRICKS, PANTILES, &c.—J. and C. ANDREWS, Wabash, Camdridgeshire, beg to offer BRICKS at 35s. per 1,000; PANTILES, at 47s. 6d. per 1,000; HALF BRICKS and 6-inch PAVINGS, at 40s. cash prices—Delivered at Bishopsgate Station, London. All kinds of DRAIN-PIPES.

BRICKS.—WANTED to PURCHASE, about 100,000 STOCK and PLACE BRICKS; to be delivered either at Deptford-creek, or the Forest-hill Station of the South-Eastern Railway.—Letters stating cash price per thousand for each sort, and where they may be seen, directed to W. H. Lambeth Freehold Land Society, 211, Borough High-street, will be attended to.

GOOD OLD BRICKS for SALE, at 16s. per 1,000, now pulling down in Lombard-street, City. Apply on the Premises; of J. DAVIS; or of J. W. BROOKER, Dealer in Building Materials, Rodney Buildings, New Kent-road.

BRICKS! BRICKS!—A constant supply of SOUND KILN BRICKS adapted for facings, and superior to any stocks, delivered at the Brickmakers' Arms, or any station between Redhill and Norwood; also a large quantity of Clamp Bricks.—Apply to Mr. HURLEY, 11, Terrace, Walworth, where samples may be seen.

BRICKFIELDS, LEWISHAM.—J. PARKS begs to inform builders, and all parties wanting Bricks, he has commenced sending out NEW ONES, which are first-rate, both in colour and quality, 50 per cent. better than any to be bought of the old Stock in hand. Tiles and Drain Pipes manufactured of all descriptions. Easy distance to Sydenham and Bromley.

DUTCH CLINKERS! DUTCH CLINKERS.—The duty which was on this article, and the very short supply caused for a time a substitute to be made in the place of the well-known and unsurpassable DUTCH CLINKERS. But now they can be had in regular supply, they are again used where strength and durability is required. They look neat when down, and are everlasting wear. Many of the Dutch roads are paved with them.—To be had of H. VAN KEMPEN, Importer, 4, Bread-court, Philpot lane, City.

HOUSE ASHES and BREEZE and GAS ASHES FOR SALE, in any quantity. Apply to J. A. SMITH, Great Northern Wharf, Fore-street, Lambeth. ONE MILLION of BEST KENTISH GREY STOCKS ready for delivery, by barge, at a low price, for cash.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,000 miles of railway.
Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1854:—
"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 50l. per mile per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced."
Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 20, Great George street, Westminster.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 22.
HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.
The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.
Enamelled iron, self acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c.
THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

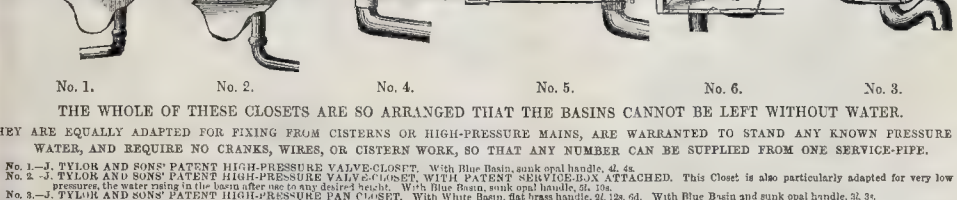
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.
LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

W. TAYLOR and SON, PLASTERERS and MODELLERS, No. 47, Whittlebury-street, Euston-square, beg to inform all those who require sound and well-finished PLASTERING and effective MODELLING, that they are now ready to execute the same at very low prices, in town or country. ORNAMENT only executed with any material on the shortest notice.
N.B. A large collection on view.

HEAL & SON'S SPRING MATTRESSES. The most durable Bedding is a well-made SPRING MATTRESS; it retains its elasticity, and will wear longer without repair than any other mattress, and with ONE French Wool and Hair Mattress on it is a most luxurious Bed. HEAL and SON make them in three varieties. For prices of the different sizes and qualities, apply for Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding. It contains designs and prices of 100 kinds of Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding, and is sent free by post. HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

PURE GAS.—TO GAS COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.
PATENT CLAY PURIFICATION.—No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia and the removal of the bi-sulphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance of gas-making) has been given up in despair. Clay removes both these impurities, and when taken from the purifiers the bi-sulphuret of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The light of the gas is increased in proportion to its thorough purification. The proprietors of this patent are now ready to grant licenses for its use.—Terms, and directions for the employment of clay, may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, Agent to the Patentee, Gas Works, Wakefield.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'
PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 2l. 4s.
No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 2l. 10s.
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 2l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 2l. 3s.
No. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d.
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. ¾-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

J. TYLOR AND SON'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.

These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spindles, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and cannot by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are so arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water when most required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water.

	½	¾	1 inch.
Complete with Balls:—Plain shank	5s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	12s. 6d. each.
" " Screw ferrule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 3d.	14s. 6d. each.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

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FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 15s.
The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION tored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and to wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12 in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

RENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT

CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump..... £1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing..... 2 0 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.
The usual allowance to the Trade.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS.

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12 in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized

Upper Ground street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids, to forward to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex street, Strand.

DOUBLE-ACTION FORCE and LIFT PUMP.—STEPHEN HOLMAN, Inventor and Patentee.

One man with a 3-inch Pump can raise 1,200 gallons per hour. This invention now commands much public attention, and the increasing patronage it receives is abundant proof of its efficient operation. Its advantages are

1st. Universal application.
2nd. An entire lever dispensing with slings and guides.
3rd Speedy access to all the valves at once, by the removal of one door, secured only by one screw.
4th Great quantity raised with little power.

This Pump is well worthy the attention of Water Companies, Builders and Brewers; it is applicable for all ordinary purposes of pumping, farm irrigating, &c. and being portable, is invaluable for land or ship fire-engines. All further particulars may be obtained on application to the Inventor S. HOLMAN, Engineer, Asylum, Colney Hatch; or of Mr. B FOWLER, Pump Manufacturer, White Friars-street, Fleet-street.

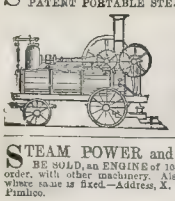
TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES,

mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse-boats complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired as a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES,

from four to ten horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.



Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

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STEAM POWER and PREMISES.—TO BE SOLD, an ENGINE of 10-horse power, in good working order, with other machinery. Also the PREMISES TO LET, where same is fixed.—Address, X. Y. Post-office, Victoria-road, Pimlico.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a nearly new SIX-HORSE POWER HIGH-PRESSURE TABLE ENGINE,

with boiler, large fly-wheel, pump, &c. Price 50l.—Apply to F. K. H. Constitution Villa, Gravesend.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes,

may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the association and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, a one, two, three, and four guinea each, yielding 30, 144, 256, and 500 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. Reference to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process)

Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation, and Plumbac Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

TO BARGE BUILDERS, LIGHTERMEN, &c.

WANTED to PURCHASE, immediately,

Three or Four first-class SAILING BARGES, from 80 to 100 tons. They must pass the locks on the Regent's canal.—Address, with full particulars, to H. W. 46, High-street, Camden-town.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MONEY to a LARGE AMOUNT READY

to be ADVANCED immediately upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Houses or Land, Ground Rents, Reversions, Deposit of Deeds, and approved personal security. Also in the PURCHASE thereof. Apply, with particulars, to Mr. WRAY, 3, Harcourt-buildings, Temple.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES from 50l. to 250l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES.—Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on applicat on at the First an Mutual Life office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules 6d. each copy, or 1s. per post. Note.—Four new classes are now in course of formation for London, and will immediately commence operations.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be

buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs. on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf road, City-road, London.

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21, Munster-street, Regent's-park. 20s. per cwt. given for old Lead. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c to his stock of plumbers' cast-handles, plug ditto, brass-work, &c sheet-lead, and patent pipe-plate, patent plate, sheet and crown glass, white-lead, oils, colours, &c. Glass illuminators for floors or pavements, vaults, &c. in iron frames or not.

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VIZ. FOR

DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-PRESS, SOCKETING DIES,

(These Dies are used without crosses or arms);

DIES FOR HOLLOW EARTHENWARE,

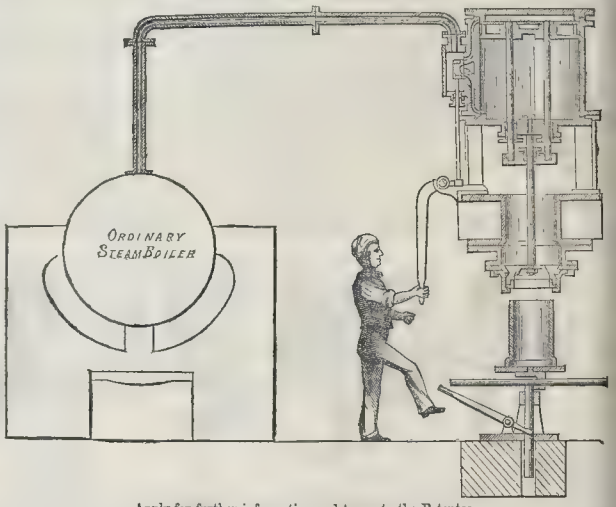
(As Garden-pots, Pans, Basins, Crucibles, &c.);

Bends direct from the Machine, Stilts and Kiln for Vitrifying and Burning;

FOR MAKING

SANITARY TUBES, DRAIN-PIPES, EARTHENWARE

&c. &c. &c.



Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,

THOMAS SPENCER, PRESCOT.

N.B. Licenses are already granted to parties in London, York, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Darlington, Birmingham, Liverpool, Wrexham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, or their localities.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK

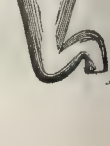
MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap complete, connected, price 7s. 6d. each.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 3-FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

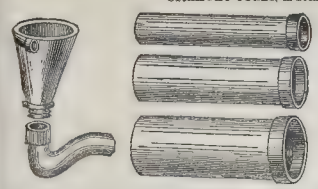
DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1731.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

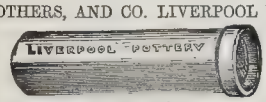
N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Pread-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 39, Brydges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN ..Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH..John Hird.
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The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
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WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
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SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

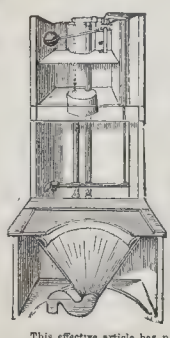
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

uperior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, nctions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, h best White Glaze inside.

yphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

egistered Flushing Basin.—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES &c.

DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

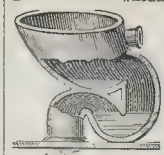
FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired hout being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other ups, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estiates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas gineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

ARTESIAN WELLS, Boring for Water,

Sinking Shafts, &c. The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and wells sunk, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE

WATER-CLOSETS.



One of these Closets, complete with Self-closing Stout Cock, will be sent to any part on RECEIPT of a POST-OFFICE ORDER for THIRTY SHILLINGS.

In their different varieties of ware they are fit for a MANSION or COTTAGE. No complication of cranks or wires. Any number of closets may be supplied from one main, be the PRESSURE HIGH or LOW.

A Book containing particulars of all JENNINGS'S SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS can be had on application, or by post if two stamps are sent to

GEORGE JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars road.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, ditto.—G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney. Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kennington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Clerkenwell; and at the Pottery.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, so, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-

VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 28, 1853. No. 3,226.

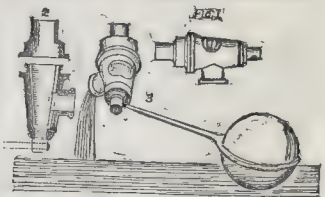


Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig 3 shows the Cylinder Ball valve in Action.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High-pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste. Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott

Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Particulars forwarded on application.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of

IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Gwydir Slate and Slab Works, near Pwllheli, North Wales.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Proprietors to offer, for PUBLIC SALE, at GARRAWAYS, on MONDAY, MAY 8, at TWELVE o'CLOCK, that well known, important, and highly valuable freehold MINERAL PROPERTY, which forms a finer and more certain investment for capital than any others in the principality. The quarry is advantageously situate by the side of the excellent road from Pwllheli to Llanwrst, in the parish of Dolbenmaen in the county of Carnarvon, and the workings commence on the level of the road in the south-eastern face of the mountain, into which they extend in a north-westerly direction, the vein increasing rapidly in height and width as it advances. The space at present wrought out is about 50 feet long by 45 feet wide, and the height of the metal from the road is 62 feet; the depth from grass is nowise ascertained. The slate, which is bluish gray, and of undoubted first-rate quality, lies well for working, easily splitting for 40 feet in length, and at right angles with the cleavage planes. The buildings are all new, and are in substantial, there is a large manufactory room containing seven saws, with planing tackle, all driven from the quarry to the tide by a 12 horse steam engine, which works the whole being worked by a powerful water wheel 36 feet in diameter, with 2 feet 6 inches breast, for which the supply of water is ample and constant. The slate rock has been traced on its course to within the limits of this quarry, and the best test of the quality of the slate and slabs is the fact that they are ready sold as fast as they are manufactured, at the best Bangor prices. The whole concern is in first-rate working order, and there is immediate capability for making 50 tons per week, with a monthly increase of 10 or 15 tons more. The slates, when made, are carted to Trefriew Quarry, at a cost of 8s. 6d. per ton, which will be much lessened by the construction of one or two of the railways which are now before Parliament. The quarry is held from Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, of Gwydir Castle, on a long lease, at a nominal rent. The unprecedented and daily increasing demand for slates and slabs both at home and for the colonies, renders this property a most safe and profitable investment of capital, more especially as no outlay is required except for the working, as the whole machinery of the slate-Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the works, and also reports from mineral surveyors, may be had of Mr. Lamborn, who is fully authorized to treat for the property by private contract London, 62, Mount-street.

TO LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, MARKET GARDENERS, HERALISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. CRAWTER will SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, Change-alley, Corn-hill, London, on TUESDAY, MAY 23 1854, at ONE o'clock precisely, in lots, by direction of the trustee of Mr. Skelton and others desirable and important freehold and COPYHOLD PROPERTIES, situate at Upper Mitcham, Surrey, near Tooting, Streatham, and only three miles from Croydon, containing about 6 acres, consisting of a superior orchard, well stocked with standard and other fruit trees; also fine tillage land of first-rate quality, with common rights, and the advantage of eligible frontages available for building purposes situate in one of the most preferable parts of the parish, close to the common, in a good neighbourhood, with excellent roads and only a short distance from the Wimbledon and Croydon Railway line. May be viewed, and particulars had forthwith days prior to the sale, on application to Messrs. Cole, Solicitors, No. 4, Adelphi-terrace; at Garraway's; of Mr. E. Chart, Surveyor; and at the Three Kings, near the property; also the Duke's Head and Black's Head, Mitcham; Cock Inn, Sutton; principal Inns at Tooting, Merton, Car-hilton, Epsom, and Croydon; and of Messrs. Crawter, Surveyors, Land Agents, &c, 5, Bedford-row, and Cobham, Surrey.

FARRINGDON-STREET EXTENSION. Building Materials of Thirty Houses.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MAY 11, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about thirty houses, factories, stabling, and premises in the Farringdon-street Extension, Charles-court, Castle street, and Great Saffron-hill, Cowkeswell, comprising about 600 yards of iron railing, several tons of lead, plain and ornamental prime oak and fir timber in roofs and floors, sashes, doors, and fittings, stone paving, shop fronts, counters, and drawers, stoves, ranges, sinks, lifting-jacks, copper, steam boiler, and various trade fixtures, and a great variety of useful materials. May be viewed two days previous. Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

MAIZE HILL, GREENWICH. Capital Building Materials of a large Mansion adjoining Vanbrugh Castle

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, MAY 9, and following day, at TWELVE, the whole of the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS of the spacious mansion known as the Red House, Maize-hill, Vanbrugh-castle, Maize-hill, Greenwich; comprising about 40 squares Baltic fifteen tons of lead in large flats gutters, cisterns, and pipes; stout oak and fir timber roofs; 100 squares of boarded and timber floors; elegant and massive Italian marble chimney pieces, other doors, elegant chimneypieces, and interior fittings of a superior description, plain and plate glass, cast sashes, compo mouldings, cornices, mantels, and stable fittings, fork and cricket paving, 250 feet iron railings, and gates, stone curb, cills and coping, erection of large glazed conservatory, wide folding doors and pole stalls, stoves, ranges, coppers, and the entire valuable conveniences of the mansion May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous, and catalogues had of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Second portion of the Valuable Materials of the old Terminus, Paddington.

MESSRS. IVERSHELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company to SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, about the latter end of MAY, at TEN for ELEVEN, an immense assortment of the valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of the arrival platforms, up-parcels office, secretary's, superintendent's, and police-duty entrance sheds, boarding, and all the general fittings attached to the same; and counter-slat 12, 18 pairs of principals with rafters and battens, suitable for re-erection; stout planking, board and timber floors, sashes, wrought boarding, doors, sashes, and skylights; about sixty iron columns, square and octagonal gas lamps, gas piping, and fittings, Yorkshire flagrant paving, hot cisterns, water closet, and general fittings; handsome mantels, stoves, marble chimneypieces, sound stock brickwork, and numerous other effects. May be viewed three days prior to the Sale, the day of which will shortly be duly announced; catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 4, Parliament street, Westminster, or Real Estate House.

TO SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, BUILDERS, &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY

MR. B THORNTON, on TUESDAY, the 16th MAY, 1854 at JOHN H WALKER'S SAWING and PLANING MILLS, BLOOMFIELD-ROAD, BAYSWATER, a brick-built PLANING MACHINE, with 12-inch rolls and the latest improvements. This machine will plane 100 feet per minute, and is guaranteed to plane 6 feet per inch more than 12 the whole of the time and 12 inches wide. May be seen working till the day of Sale. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN H. WALKER; or to the Auctioneer.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS. The Stock in Trade of Edward Carter, a Builder bankrupt.

MR. J. J. CLEMMANS has been favoured with instructions from the assignees to SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, No. 40, Agnes-street, Bow-road, near Stepney, Middlesex, on TUESDAY, 9th MAY, at TWELVE o'clock, all the remaining STOCK IN TRADE of a BUILDER; comprising seasoned boards, in various thicknesses; timber, sashes and doors, Portland and York stone, lead, sheet and pipe, oak and deal planks, brackets, turning-machines, ironmongery, building materials, and other effects. May be viewed Monday and morning of sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; of Mr. G. Brown, Solicitor, Finsbury-place North; of Mr. P. Johnson, Official Assignee, 26, Basinghall-street, and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Holywell-row, Finsbury-square.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Freehold Building Land at Bishop Stortford, Herts, close to the Railway Station

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, at TWELVE, in Seventeen Lots, SEVENTEEN PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate on the road leading from Stansted to Thorley and Elsenhall, near Lady Beckett's residence, a beautiful neighbourhood, about half a mile from Stansted-bridge, and about a mile from the Stansted Railway Station, on the London, Richmond, and Windsor line. Each lot will contain a frontage of about 30 feet by a depth of about 132 feet.—May be viewed, and printed plans had at the Railway Hotel, and the Anglesea Arms, Stansted; of Mr. D. B. Sladen, Solicitor, 38, King street, Cheapside; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. Brown and T. A. Roberts, 22, Throgmorton-street

Freehold Building Land near Staines Bridge

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th, at TWELVE, in Eight lots TWELVE PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate on the road leading from Staines to Thorpe and Egham, near Lady Beckett's residence, a beautiful neighbourhood, about half a mile from Staines-bridge, and about a mile from the Staines Railway Station, on the London, Richmond, and Windsor line. Each lot will contain a frontage of about 30 feet by a depth of about 132 feet.—May be viewed, and printed plans had at the Railway Hotel, and the Anglesea Arms, Staines; of Mr. D. B. Sladen, Solicitor, 38, King street, Cheapside; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. Brown and T. A. Roberts, 22, Throgmorton-street

PENGE AND SYDENHAM, KENT, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace Very important Freehold Building Land, comprising about Nineteen Acres in hand, of which 10 acres will be given.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL, at GARRAWAY'S, on MAY, in One Lot, by direction of the Trustees of the late John Laurie, an very important and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate adjoining to the village of Penge, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, fronting the high road, and the Junction of the Brighton and South Coast and Croydon Railways with the Branch railway to the Palace, and midway between the Anerley and Sydenham stations. The whole estate contains about Nineteen Acres, and presents one of the most eligible sites for the erection of first-class residences now so much sought after in this rapidly rising neighbourhood. The property is most favourably situated from the Palace and grounds by the railroad, and it commands uninterrupted views over the whole together with the lovely and picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood. The property forms the remaining portion of Sydenham Park, which Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye sold to the Crystal Palace Company last year. The estate in hand [possession will be given May be viewed, and particulars with plans had at the Penge Tollbar; of A. Dodd, Esq. Solicitor, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, Lancaster-place, Strand.

LEYTON AND WALTHAMSTOW.—Important Freehold Estates, comprising a Mansion known as the Poplars, with beautiful park like Lands, a Private Residence, with excellent Offices, and Pleasure grounds, the whole containing about 45 acres, especially adapted for building purposes

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, in Lots, unless previously disposed of by private contract, an important and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the parishes of Leyton and Walthamstow, about five miles from London, and only three-quarters of a mile from Leyton Station on the Eastern Counties Railway, and at a short distance from the Leabridge to Shernfold-lane, and from Leyton to Walthamstow, at Leyton Corner, comprising a valuable and beautiful freehold property, known as the Poplars, from the road by a carriage-sweep, screened by a wall and iron railing commanding rawing and dining rooms, 10 bed rooms, dressing room, &c. Bath room with hot and cold supply, and detached range of coach-houses, stabling, &c. with farm-yard, walled kitchen garden, conservatories, greenhouses, hot-house, rather garden, flower garden, and orchard, pleasure and park like grounds, from the road by a carriage-sweep, screened by a wall and iron railing containing rawing and dining rooms, 10 bed rooms, dressing room, &c. Bath room with hot and cold supply, and detached range of coach-houses, stabling, &c. with farm-yard, walled kitchen garden, conservatories, greenhouses, hot-house, rather garden, flower garden, and orchard, pleasure and park like grounds, and planted with choice shrubs and stately timber. A delightful retreat after the Wilderness, with excellent walks and fish-pond, together with sundry enclosures of highly productive pasture land, lying within a ring fence, and bolted by plantations, comprising about 20 acres, mainly Inclosures of Meadow and Arable Land, abutting on the Leabridge-road, containing about 14 acres. Also a capital brick-built Residence, situate at the corner of Grove-lane, Walthamstow, with excellent offices, conservatory, pleasure grounds, and a building estate of about 5 acres, in the occupation of Enoch Coller, Esq. at 120 per annum. The whole estate is laid out in building plots varying from one to five acres in extent. The situation of the property, its proximity to London and a railway, and possessing frontages of nearly two miles to the main roads, renders it particularly eligible for the erection of villa residences and a building estate of the first class.—To be viewed by tickets only, which, with particulars and plans, may be had of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, Lancaster-place, Strand. Particulars also of Messrs. Brundell, Randall, & Simmons, Solicitors, 16, Kings bench-walk, Temple; on the Estate, of the Gardener, who will show the property; and at Garraway's.

WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX.—Valuable Freehold Estates, comprising two Mansions, a Newsagency, and 15 acres of principally Meadow Land, eligible for building purposes, and producing a present rental of £87 per annum

MESSRS. FARLBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed by the Trustees to SELL, at GARRAWAYS, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, at TWELVE o'clock, unless previously disposed of by private contract, very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, situate in Clay-street, Walthamstow; comprising a capital mansion, with stabling, gardens, orchard, and 5a. 1r. of meadow land, let to Mr. Morris for one year, at the moderate rent of £8, a detached residence, with stable, garden, and 2r. 22p. of meadow land, let to Mr. J. H. Fox, at £22, per annum; several cottages, let to Mr. Hall, at £20 per annum; several enclosures of valuable arable land, containing about 9 acres, with extensive frontages, and lately let at £22. 8s. per annum; and lastly, a piece of land, containing 2a. 2r. 15p. let to Mr. Bocking at £7 per annum, the whole affording a most eligible opportunity for a building speculation on an extensive scale.—Particulars and plans are preparing, which will in due time be had of the Estate Agents, Walthamstow; and at the Offices of Messrs. Maltby, Robinson, and Jackson, Solicitors, Bank-buildings; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, 6, Lancaster place, Strand.

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BILLINGAY is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the ROOMS, 29, Old Bond-street, on WEDNESDAY next, MAY 10, at TWELVE o'clock, a variety of superior Bright and Black REGISTER STOVES, by Sharp's Patent Ventilating Gill; with hob-grates, Marble Mantle-pieces, fenders, fire irons, &c.; a quantity of superior furnishing ironmongery, removed from Regent-street May be viewed the day prior and on the morning of sale.—Catalogues had at the Rooms and of Messrs. Chilton, Bowers, and Johnson, Solicitors, 7, Chancery-lane; and of Mr. Billingay, Valuer and Auctioneer to the Metal Trades, 31, Coleman-street, City.

TO BUILDING SOCIETIES, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. W. C. FOULKES has received instructions to treat for the SALE of about 13 Acres of highly important FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, situate within 3 miles from London-bridge, in a locality much admired for the beauty of its scenery, and for the healthiness of its situation, and which is now undergoing considerable improvement, and will shortly be opened with a new station on the Croydon railway. The property is very favourably situated for building purposes, and from its proximity to the Crystal Palace, and the railway communication which will be afforded, must of necessity become greatly enhanced in value. There is very facility of access, both to the Palace and the City, and the property altogether offers a most eligible opportunity for investment. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Foulkes, Land and Mine Agent, 58, Old Broad street, City.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HALL'S WHARF, 232, HIGH-STREET, WAPPING.—TO SLATE MERCHANTS, SLATERS, BUILDERS, and Others.

MR. PEAKE is directed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1854 at TWELVE o'clock, in lots, about 20,000 Blue Hangor Slate, Queens, Princesses, Duchesses, and Ladies, all to measure as they rise from the vessel on the day of sale; and catalogues obtained on the Premises, and at Mr. Peake's offices, 14, Tooley-street.

DRAYTON-GREEN PALING, MIDDLESEX

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON will SELL by AUCTION at the MART, on THURSDAY, MAY 11, at TWELVE in eight lots, several PLOTS of eligible BUILDING GROUND, situate about three-quarters of a mile from the Ealing Station, and nearly abutting on the Great Western Railway, admirably adapted for the erection of semi-detached or other first class residences, commanding views of Harrow, Richmond-hill, and Banstead-downs; containing frontages of 80 feet by depths of about 200 feet each. Particulars, with plans, may be obtained on application at the Mart; of Messrs. Clarence and Langdale, Solicitors, No. 48, end of Messrs. Prickett and Son, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Highgate, Middlesex.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 42, Union-street Somers-town, on MONDAY, MAY 8, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, on account of the Executors of the late Mr. Bell, an excellent STOCK of a BUILDER, viz. 350 pine and 200 yellow and white planks, deals, and battens; 18,000 feet dry, wide pine boards; 10,000 feet quartering, 50 squares prepared 1 inch match boarding, dry and seasoned, fifty scaffold poles, forty ditto boards, and six dozen cords; fifty putlogs, 10 ladders, truck, bins, sieves, screens, sixty chimney pots, drain pipes, trowels, bow benders, gas-fittings, well-tackle, bucket, sashes and frames, doors, veneers, roofing tiles, sundry old materials, and useful items.—May be viewed on Saturday prior and morning of sale; and catalogues had on the Premises; and of Mr. Lerew, Auctioneer and Valuer, 3, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston-station

SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—100 Acres adjoining a first-class station. Valuable Freehold Estate, very eligible for Building Sites.—TO BE SUBMITTED for PUBLIC COMPETITION, in the month of JUNE next, unless previously disposed of by private contract, a most desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising about 100 acres, adjoining the Junction Station at Polegate of the several railways leading to Brighton, Lewes, and London, to Hastings, to Eastbourne, and to Hadlham, and surrounded by excellent roads. Rarely does a property present such capabilities as the present of being conveniently and immediately divided and with excellent building sites, commanding such extensive views of the scenery of the Weald of Sussex, the South Downs, Pevensey Bay, &c. and being in the centre of the South Down Fox-hunt, within ten minutes by rail of the rapidly-increasing watering-place of Eastbourne, and within thirty minutes of Hastings, St. Leonard's, and Lewes. The property is divided by the railway, the station which adjoins is a first-class station, and twenty-eight passenger trains run from it in the course of the day. The property abounds in excellent Brick-earth of unlimited extent, and is well supplied with water, and the whole might be covered with buildings from bricks made upon the ground, in addition to supplying the great demand for bricks at Eastbourne, St. Leonard's, and Bexhill. To any person contracting portions of this property into brick-fields for the supply of the new town of Eastbourne alone, a handsome income might be realised; but the eligibility of the site for building is such that the property will soon become too valuable for such purpose.—Further particulars may be obtained, and a plan of the estate seen by applying to Messrs. Dallman and Whitmarsh, Solicitors, Battle, Sussex.

NOTICE.—The next Liverpool PERIODICAL SALE of Cabinet-making, Machine-making, Fancy and Furniture WOODS, &c. will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 26th MAY, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon, in the Sheds, Brunswick-dock, Liverpool (not on account of the importer and others). EDWARD CHALONER, Broker, No. 6, East side Queen's Dock, Liverpool, Where Catalogues may now be had, or they may be seen at the Office of this paper.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-square.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN Admission (from Eight o'clock till Seven). One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fiftieth Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall East. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Patron: H. R. H. Prince Albert.—The Seat of War, showing the principal places on the Danube, Kalafat, Widdin, Giurgevo, Sebastopol, the Entrance to the Black Sea, Battle of Sinope, and Destruction of the Turkish Fleet, and other scenes finely supplied by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*), exhibited in a New Series of Dissolving Views. Lectures by J. H. Pepper, on the Chemistry of our Daily Bread, in special relation to that made by the New Process at the Marylebone Workhouse, daily at Two o'clock; and in the Evenings, on the Electric Telegraph and Electricity, at Eight. Lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner on Electricity and the Electric Light. Exhibition of Treadmills Method of Raising Sunken Vessels, &c. &c. Open Morning and Evening. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten Years of age Half-price.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission, One Shilling.—The original Panorama of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily from Eight to Five. The magnificent Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, every evening, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening.

CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET, now OPEN, with a magnificent Panorama of Naples, exhibiting the Great Eruption of Vesuvius and Destruction of Pompeii, A.D. 79, with the present state of the Ruined City. These views have been painted in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the effects of this vast establishment. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST EXHIBITION of FLOWERS and FRUIT, in the SOCIETY'S GARDEN, will take place on SATURDAY, MAY 13, at TWO P.M. Tickets, price 5s. each, can be procured at the Society's Garden, Chiswick; of any of the Fellows, or on the day of the meeting, at Turnham-green, price 7s. 6d. each.

21, Regent-street, London.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, of equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper. Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Charles-lan, Hulme (opposite the order of the Royal Arms), or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Officer's Patents, Dacie place, Exchange, Manchester.

London: Printed by Charles Wyman, of 38, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and published by the said Charles Wyman, at the office of "The Builder," 1, York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, May 6, 1854.

The Builder.

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD of TRADE, DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART. The exhibition of the Advanced Studies of the following Schools of Art, will be opened on Saturday, the 20th of May, at Gore House, Kensington:

Aberdeen	Metropolitan, including
Belfast	Central Male,
Birmingham	Central Female, and
Chester	Finsbury district
Cork	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Coventry	Paisley
Dublin	Potteries (Staffordshire)
Dudley	Sheffield
Durham	Stourbridge
Glasgow	Warrington
Limerick	Worcester
Macclesfield	York

The works belong to the following stages of instruction:—Stage 9. Anatomical Studies; 11. Painting Ornament from the Flat, or copies; 14. Painting, General, direct from Nature; 15. Painting, compositions of Colour; 16-17. Painting, the Human Figure from Casts and in Colour; 18. Modelling, Ornament; 19. Modelling the Human Figure or Animals; 20. Modelling Flowers, &c. from Nature; 22. Elementary Design; 23. Technical Studies in Architectural Design. Surface Decoration. Plastic Design, Moulding, Lithography, Wood Engraving, and Porcelain Painting.

Marlborough House, 10th May, 1854.

PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S. will deliver a COURSE of EIGHT LECTURES on the FORMS and COLOURS of ANIMALS and PLANTS, at Marlborough House, Pall mall, on FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at FOUR o'clock, on 12th, 19th, and 26th MAY, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th JUNE

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—An ORDINARY MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, MAY 19, to ballot for new members. A paper will be read by Mr. G. H. Clarke on "The Consideration of a Design with regard to the Locality." The chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

ARTHUR CATES, } Hon. Secs.
ARTHUR BILLING, }

Lyon's-inn Hall, Newcastle-street Strand.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held on THURSDAY Evening, the 18th MAY, at No. 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, to receive the report of the committee on the general affairs of the society; the account of receipts and expenditure; and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The chair will be taken at Half-past EIGHT o'clock precisely. WYATT PAPWORTH, Hon. Sec

14A, Great Marlborough-street.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.

PLANS, DESIGNS, and DRAWINGS are required for building TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS adjoining each other and LODGE, for the Holbeach Burial-ground. The expense of the chapels is not to exceed 600l. and the lodge 30l. Plans to comprise elevations and ground plans accompanied by approximating estimate of the expense. 5l is offered for the plan considered to be the best (unless the architect shall also contract for the works); 3l for the second best, and 2l for the third best. The plans to be sent to the Clerk, sealed and indorsed, on or before the 31st of MAY next.

By order of the Burial Board,
EDWARD GEORGE AYLIFF, Clerk.

Holbeach, May 3, 1854.

TO STONEWARE PIPE MANUFACTURERS

MESSRS. FASSNIDGE and SON, Builders, of Uxbridge, would be glad to receive TENDERS from persons willing to supply about 500 of each 6-inch and 9-inch GLAZED SOCKETED DRAIN-PIPES, delivered alongside at Uxbridge, or at the West Drayton Station of the Great Western Railway.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, April 27, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, from Persons desirous of Contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance,

For FURNISHING and ERECTING a CAST-IRON TANK, capable of containing 18,000 gallons, at BROMPTON BARRACKS, near CHATHAM.

Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 20th of MAY next, Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound, under a penalty of 150l. for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed, "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 22nd day of MAY, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

TO CONTRACTORS

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, 4th May, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY, 1854, from persons desirous of contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance,

For REFORMING the TERREPLEIN of the CASEMATES at the GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 20th of MAY, 1854, Sundays excepted.

The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of 700l. for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham."

No Tender can be admitted after the said 22nd day of MAY, 1854.

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.—TENDERS required for REPAVING with GRANITE a portion of the OFFICERS' and TROOP STABLES at LEEDS CAVALRY BARRACKS. Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Board of Ordnance will receive TENDERS on or before THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to perform the above-mentioned work. Specifications for this work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, with every other information, on application at the Royal Engineer's Office, 16, Parliament-street, York, or at the Barracks, Leeds, any day (Sundays excepted), between TEN and FOUR o'clock, until WEDNESDAY, the 24th of MAY, 1854.

Royal Engineers' Office, 16, Parliament-street,
York, 2nd May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING a SEA-WALL, at St. Nicholas' Island, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, on or before the 22nd of MAY instant, at noon, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, and endorsed "Tender for constructing a Sea-wall at St. Nicholas' Island, Plymouth," on the left-hand corner of the envelope. Plans and specifications, with terms and conditions, may be seen, and forms for Tenders, and every information obtained at the Royal Engineers' Office, at Devonport, between the hours of NINE and FOUR o'clock on week days from MONDAY, the 15th instant, to SATURDAY, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, 10th May, 1854.

CONTRACT No. 7.—PLUMSTEAD, WOOLWICH, and CHARLTON CONSUMERS' PURE WATER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are desirous to receive TENDERS for the BUILDING and CONSTRUCTING a HIGH-SERVICE RESERVOIR on their Land at Shooter's hill, Kent. Plans and specifications may be seen, on application at the Office of S. C. HODGESHAM Esq. 14, Burlington-chambers, Adelphi, London, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. Sealed Tenders, in a form to be provided by the Company's Engineer, must be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 23rd day of MAY, 1854, addressed to the Secretary, at the Works.—By order,

Plumstead, May 6, 1854. JAMES BLACK, Secretary.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.

THE KENSINGTON IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS are willing to CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of 100 LAMP COLUMNS, to be delivered within the parish of Kensington, from time to time as may be directed.—Particulars may be had of Mr. JAMES BROADBRIDGE, the Commissioners' Surveyor. Tenders to be delivered on or before FOUR o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at the Commissioners' Office, Vestry-hall, indorsed, "Tenders for Lamp Columns."

REUBEN GREEN, Clerk.

May 11, 1854.

TO GASFITTERS AND OTHERS

THE KENSINGTON IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS are desirous of CONTRACTING for the SUPPLY of about 100 LANTERN-IRONS and 14-inch Lantern Upright Bottoms. Bends and Fittings, together or separate.—Particulars may be had of Mr. JAMES BROADBRIDGE, the Commissioners' Surveyor. Tenders to be delivered on or before FOUR o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at the Commissioners' Office, Vestry-hall, indorsed "Tenders for Lantern-Irons, Lanterns, &c. as the case may be.

May 11, 1854. REUBEN GREEN, Clerk.

CONTRACTS.

CONTRACT No. 6.—The SELBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons for the Manufacture, Erection, and Completion of a CAST-IRON TANK, GIRDERS, &c. to be used for the purposes of the Selby Water Works. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender (with quantities) may be obtained at my Office and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENS N. 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst. and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 18th inst.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) GEORGE LOWTHER, Clerk.

Selby, 3rd May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND ROAD CONTRACTORS

ST. MARYLEBONE EXTRAMURAL CEMETERY.—The Burial Board for the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, will meet on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of TWO CHAPELS, lodges, boundary-wall, entrance gates, iron railing, &c. for forming roads, footpaths, draining and planting 23 acres of ground, called the Newmarket Farm, East-end, Finchley.—Further particulars may be known on application at the offices of the Architects, Messrs. BARNETT and BIRCH, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, where plans, &c. can be obtained on and after MONDAY, the 8th day of MAY. The Tenders to be delivered sealed, at the Court-house, Marylebone-lane, before ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon on the said 16th day of MAY, and the parties tendering, or some person on their behalf, to be in attendance at the time of opening the Tenders. The Burial Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order,

W. E. GREENWELL, Clerk.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Sunderland Union being about to ERECT a NEW UNION WORKHOUSE, capable of accommodating 500 inmates, invite the COMPETITION of Experienced Bricklayers, Masons, Carpenters, Joiners, Plasterers, Plumbers, Glaziers, Slaters, Iron-founders, and Painters, who may be desirous of tendering for the whole or for any part or all of the works. Such persons may see the drawings and specifications at the Board-room, Rez-de-chaussée-buildings, No. 116, High-street West, Sunderland, from the 8th to the 16th of MAY, both inclusive, and may obtain every necessary information on application to JOHN EDWIN OATES, Esq. Architect, York. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Workhouse," to be sent in to me before TWO o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th MAY, addressed to JAMES HILLS, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Sunderland. No pledge is given to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
(Signed) N. C. REED, Clerk.

Sunderland, 18th April, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of STOREHOUSES, ARMOURIES, and QUARTERS for Non-commissioned Officers, of the South Gloucester Militia, at Gloucester, and of the North Gloucester Militia at Cirencester, may inspect the plans and specifications at the Offices of Messrs. FULLJAMES and WALLER, any time between the hours of TEN o'clock a.m. and SIX o'clock p.m. after the 22nd of APRIL. Tenders to be sent in sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Storehouses," addressed to Messrs. FULLJAMES and WALLER, Architects, Gloucester, on or before the 17th MAY next, of whom further particulars may be obtained.

Gloucester, 8th March, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

THE MINISTER of the ROYAL DANISH NAVY will be ready on the 10th day of JUNE to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a DRY DOCK, 325 feet long, 80 feet of WARPING, THREE BRIDGES, and other Works. Plans, specifications, and quantities of the same will be ready for inspection on the 22nd day of MAY next, at the Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, at Copenhagen, at the Offices of Mr. ALFRED GILES, the Engineer, 9, Adelphi-terrace, London. The Engineer reserves to himself the right to refuse inspection of the plans to any parties who have not expressed such intention; and the Danish Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Security to the amount of 10,000 rd will be required for the due performance of the contract.

QUEEN BILLE.

The Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, Copenhagen,
15th April, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the London District hereby gives Notice, that sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, will be received at the Office of Ordnance, Pall mall, on or before the 18th of MAY, 1854, for REFORMING the DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE, and ERECTING WATER-CLOSETS, and other ALTERATIONS, at the Old Barracks, Windsor. The specification and plans for the above service, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineers' Office, 31, James-street, Pimlico, daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 20th of APRIL to the 17th of MAY, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineer's Office, London District, May 2, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a detached VILLA at Redhill, near Reigate, may inspect the drawings and specification at the Offices of the Architect on and after MONDAY, May 8. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—WILLIAM YOUNG, Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

NEWMARKET LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—The Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons who may be willing to undertake all or any of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST-IRON SOCKET PIPES and APPENDAGES.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain STONEWARE DRAINAGE PIPES and [illegible].

CONTRACT No. 3.—For LAYING, JOINTING, and FIXING certain MAIN WATER PIPES, RIDER-PIPES, COCKS, HYDRANTS, and APPENDAGES.

CONTRACT No. 4.—For LAYING and JOINTING certain DRAINAGE PIPES and the performance of other works in connection therewith.

CONTRACT No. 5.—For SINKING a WELL and DRIVING HEADINGS.

CONTRACT No. 6.—For the MANUFACTURE, ERECTION, and COMPLETION of a STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, PUMP, and APPENDAGES.

CONTRACT No. 7.—For the FORMATION, CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of an ARCHED SERVICE RESERVOIR, and for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of an ENGINE-HOUSE, BOILER-HOUSE, COTTAGE, and BOUNDARY FENCE.

The drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender (with quantities) may be obtained on application at my Office, and Tenders must be sent in on or before SATURDAY, the [illegible] instant.

Inquiries from persons proposing to Tender may be addressed to the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or other Tender. By order of the Board,

Newmarket, [illegible] May, 1854. JAMES PUTTON, Clerk.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." BIRMINGHAM SEWERS, Contract No. 23.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said Borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to contract with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.:—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, [illegible] Feet in length, to be commenced at the termination of the existing contract for a portion of the river Rea Main, near the entrance to the Derby Station, in Lawley-street, and to be continued thence along Montague-street, across vacant building land and garden ground, under the Warwick and Birmingham Canal Aqueduct, and along the bed of the river Rea to Ball's bridge in Lower Fazeley-street; thence along Lower Fazeley-street and Milk-street and along the route of the old sewer through Meeting House-yard to Digbeth; thence along Digbeth, Rea-street, an intended street to be called Rea-street South, Bissell-street, and underneath buildings and premises situated between [illegible]-street and Hope-street, thence across vacant building and meadow land to a proposed continuation of St. Luke's-street; and thence along a proposed new road, to its junction with Balsall Heath-road; as also junctions for branch sewers 1,123 feet in length, side entrances, flushing apparatuses, gullies, ventilating necks, the breaking up of the old sewers, the connection of the drains at present running into the same with the proposed new sewers and other works connected therewith. Plans, sections and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned Offices daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be obtained on payment of 10s. each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond jointly and severally, with two responsible sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." BIRMINGHAM SEWERS, Contract No. 24.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said Borough hereby give Notice that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next they will meet at the Committee Room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.:—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, [illegible] feet in length, to be commenced near the junction of the rivers Rea and Tame, and to be continued thence across meadow land nearly parallel with the river Rea to the overflow from the mill dam, together with ventilating necks, open course, bridge over river, [illegible] a cast iron tube over overflow, retaining walls, and other works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned Offices daily between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of the specification and general conditions may be obtained on payment of 10s. each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond jointly and severally with two responsible sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851." BIRMINGHAM SEWERS, Contract No. 25.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said Borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz. a MAIN BRICK SEWER, 9,714 Feet in length, to be commenced at the Hockley Brook main, about midway between the Aston-road and Wheeler-lane, and to be continued thence along a proposed continuation of Blews-street from New John-street to Phillips-street, Blews-street, Brewery-street, Cecil-street, an intended street from Hall-street to Loveday-street, Loveday-street, along the course of the existing sewer under wharf [illegible] buildings and passage [illegible] with the [illegible] Canal to Snow-hill, thence along Snow-hill, Water-street, [illegible], St. Paul's square and Charlotte-street, under branch line of canal to Holland-street, thence along Holland-street, George-street, Parade, Summer-hill-road, Nelson-street, and Cottage-lane, to the junction of Saint Vincent-street with King Edward's-road; thence across vacant building land, [illegible] and station ground [illegible] Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway, to a point near where the same crosses the canal; together with junctions for branch sewers, 1,890 feet in length, as also side entrances, flushing apparatuses, ventilating necks, and [illegible] of the existing sewers at [illegible] [illegible] the proposed new sewer, together with other works connected therewith. Plans, sections [illegible] of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned [illegible] between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, where printed [illegible] may be obtained on payment [illegible] The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with two responsible sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender, for the due performance of his contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not in accordance with the printed form of the council, will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN [illegible] MONDAY, [illegible] The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—"The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851."—Contract No. 26.—To CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said Borough hereby give Notice, that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to contract with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.—A MAIN BRICK SEWER, 9,[illegible] feet in length, to be commenced at the River Rea Main, near the entrance to the Derby Station in Lawley-street, and to be continued thence under the bed of the River Rea, and along Lawley-street, to its junction with Watery-lane, thence along Watery-lane, under the Birmingham and Warwick Junction Canal, to its junction with Sandy-lane and the Coventry-road; thence along Sandy-lane, under the Warwick and Birmingham Canal and the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway to its junction with Camp-hill and Stratford-road; and thence along [illegible] road to its junction with Stoney-lane, as also junctions for Branch Sewers, 94[illegible] feet in length, side entrances, flushing apparatuses, gullies, ventilating-necks, and other works connected therewith. Plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned Offices daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, where printed copies of specification and general conditions may be obtained on payment of 10s. each. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with two responsible sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of his Tender for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed forms of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, Moor-street, April 24, 1854.

LOUTH BURIAL BOARD. To Builders and Contractors.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the TWO CHAPELS and ENTRANCE-LODGE on the new burial-ground, and for the LAYING OUT of the WALKS thereon, may inspect the plans and specifications for the same at the Offices of Messrs. BELLAMY and HARDY, Louth, from MONDAY, the 8th instant, to the 3rd JUNE next. Further information may be obtained on application to the architects, Messrs. BELLAMY and HARDY, Lincoln, or at Louth.—Tenders sealed and endorsed "Burial Board Tender," are to be sent to me on or before MONDAY, the 5th day of JUNE next. None need apply except those who are able to give sufficient security for the due performance of the works. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

CHRISTOPHER INGOLDBY, Jun., Clerk.

New-street, Louth, 3rd May, 1854.

REIGATE UNION.—To BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS are required by the Board of Guardians of this Union for the ERECTION of a new HOSPITAL, to be built at their Workhouse, situate at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Board room of the above Workhouse on any day (except Sunday) between the hours of TEN and FOUR; and any further information may be obtained of Mr. MUGGERIDGE, the Architect, Dorking. The Guardians will not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The contractor will be required to provide a bond executed by himself and two sureties for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be sent in, postage free, on or before the 16th instant, directed to me at Reigate.

By order of the Board, G. CARTER MORRISON, Clerk.

Board-room, 3rd May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC COMPANY are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of their NEW BUILDING at ILKLEY, consisting of Masons', Plasterers', Carpenters' and Joiners', Plumbers' and Glaziers', Slaters', Painters', and Ironfounders' Works. The quantities have been taken out by Mr. D. CAMPBELL, Surveyor, of London. Copies of the same can be obtained on and after the 10th instant, by parties intending to submit Tenders. The drawings and specification can be seen at the Architect's Office, New Town-hall, Leeds, on and after the 1[illegible] instant, from NINE to SIX o'clock, until the [illegible] instant, on or before which day Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the Directors, are to be delivered to the Architect. The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two responsible persons for the due performance of the contract, and to furnish a schedule of prices. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

CUTHBERT BRODRICK, Architect.

Leeds, May 1, 1854.

CHELMSFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT No. 11.—To BRASSFOUNDERS and OTHERS.—The Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of GALVANIZED IRON PIPING, STOP-COCKS, BIB-COCKS, and other FITTINGS for the House Service Water Supply.—Printed specifications and form of Tender may be obtained by remitting 5s. to JAMES FENTON, Engineer and Surveyor to the Board, Tindal square, Chelmsford. Sealed Tenders, on the printed forms only, endorsed "Tenders for Contract No. 11," will be received by the Clerk to the Board, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY, 1854. The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

ANDREW MEGGY,

Clerk to the Chelmsford Local Board.

Chelmsford, May 8, 1854.

CHELMSFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT No. 12.—To STONEWARE PIPE MAKERS and POTTERS.—The Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, SOIL PANS, and TRAPS.—Printed specifications and form of Tender may be obtained by remitting 5s. to JAMES FENTON, Engineer and Surveyor to the Board, Tindal-square, Chelmsford. Sealed Tenders, on the printed forms only, endorsed "Tenders for Contract No. 12," will be received by the Clerk to the Board, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY, 1854. The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

ANDREW MEGGY,

Clerk to the Chelmsford Local Board.

Chelmsford, May 1, 1854.

SAINT MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields hereby invite TENDERS for the execution of certain REPAIRS to the WORKHOUSE. Specifications of the works, as prepared by H. E. KENDALL, Esq. Architect, of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, can be obtained at the Register and Parochial Offices, 4[illegible], Castle-street, Leicester-square, any day up to SATURDAY, the [illegible]th inst. inclusive, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. Sealed Tenders to be sent to me, upon the form prescribed, addressed "To the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields," and superscribed "Tender for Repairs," on or before TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd inst. The party whose Tender may be accepted will be required, at his own expense, to enter into a contract, to be prepared by the Clerk, with a sufficient surety, for the due performance of the works. The guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender. By order,

C. ROBERTSON GRIFFITHS, Clerk to the Board.

May 1[illegible], 1854.

DERBY BURIAL BOARD.—TENDERS for CHAPELS, LODGES, &c.—Wanted, Tenders for the Erection of Chapels, Lodges, Walls, Entrances, &c. on the land [illegible] for a Cemetery, adjoining the Nottingham-road, near the town of Derby. Plans, drawings, and specifications may be seen after THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices of H. I. STEVENS, Esq. Architect, Post-office-buildings, Derby. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—Sealed Tenders addressed to the Chairman of the Derby Burial Board, marked "Tender for Erection of Chapels, Lodges, &c." must be delivered at the Clerk's Office, 14, [illegible]-street, Derby, not later than TWELVE o'clock at noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next.

May 9th, 1854. JOHN WALKER, Clerk to the Board.

CONTRACTS.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the MAKING or MANUFACTURE of about SIX MILLIONS of BRICKS, from brickearth, to be got from the site of the intended New Prison, for the county of Warwick, may inspect the conditions, specification, and plan, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in Warwick, on or after THURSDAY, the 11th of MAY, and any further information may be obtained at the Offices of Mr. D. R. HILL, Architect, Christ Church-buildings, Birmingham. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender which may be sent in.

WM. O. HUNT, Clerk of the Peace.

Warwick, May 3, 1854.

LANCASTER LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—WATERWORKS.—To BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, FITTERS, and OTHERS.—The Local Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT D. For the SUPPLY of GALVANIZED IRON, LEAD, and other PIPING; STOP-COCKS, BIB-COCKS, and other FITTINGS, for House-Service Water Supply.

CONTRACT E.—For EXCAVATING the GROUND, and FIXING PIPES, COCKS, and other FITTINGS, for complete House Service.

Specifications and duplicate forms of Tender, schedules, &c. (price five shillings), may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application at the Town Clerk's Office, Lancaster; or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Town Clerk's Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, addressed to the Local Board of Health, Lancaster, endorsed "Tender for Contract D, or E," as the case may be. WILLIAM DUNN, Town Clerk.

Lancaster, 9th May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MILITIA QUARTERS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Lieutenancy of the County of Nottingham for the ERECTION of STORE HOUSE, ARMOURY, GUARD HOUSE, MAGAZINE, and DWELLINGS for the non-commissioned officers of the "Royal Sherwood Foresters," or "Nottinghamshire Militia," about to be built at Newark-upon Trent, may inspect the drawings and specifications, obtain copies of the quantities, and all other information, on application at the Offices of the Architect, Mr. CHARLES BAILY, Newark, on and after the 22nd day of MAY. Tenders to be sent in sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for Militia Quarters," addressed to Mr. T. F. A. BURNABY, Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Newark-upon Trent, on or before the 31st day of MAY. The person whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties for the due performance of his contract. The Lieutenancy, however, reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders offered.

Newark, 28th April, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MAY, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS.

2,870 feet in length or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Garrett-lane, Wandsworth, and Abbey-road, Reform-place, and Nelson's-fields, Merton, in the county of Surrey (in one Tender).

12,456 feet in length or thereabouts, of Brick and Pipe Sewers, with other works in connection therewith, in Mansfield-mews, High-street, Portland-town, East-street, Manchester-square, and other streets and places in the county of Middlesex (in one Tender).

13,175 feet in length or thereabouts, of Brick and Pipe Sewers, with other works in connection therewith in Nelson-street, Edward-street, &c. Stepney; Hermitage-street, and Plough-alley, Wapping; West Ferry-road, Poplar, and other streets and places in the county of Middlesex (in one Tender); and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for Twelve calendar months.

Plans, sections, and specifications of the above works, together with the forms of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the said Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 15th day of MAY. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned. E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,

Dated this 5th day of May, 1854.

CONTRACT for FENCING.—The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital are prepared to receive TENDERS for about 1,850 YARDS of POST and RAIL FENCING, to be erected at Hackney. Plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. HENRY CURREY'S Office, No. 4, Lancaster-place, Strand, any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. The Tenders are to be delivered at the Counting-house of St. Thomas's Hospital, London-bridge, on or before TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at ELEVEN o'clock, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Fencing," and addressed to Mr. HENRY CURREY. The Governors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. HENRY CURREY, Architect.

4, Lancaster-place, Strand, May 10, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

HANWELL CHURCH.—The Spire was seriously injured by lightning on the evening of the 9th inst. Persons willing to CONTRACT for the EXECUTION of the necessary WORKS in REPAIRING the same are requested to communicate with Mr. WAITE, Churchwarden, Heath House, Hanwell.

Sewers Office, Guildhall, May 9, 1854.

THE COMMISSIONERS of SEWERS of the City of London hereby give Notice, that they will meet in the Guildhall of the said city on TUESDAY, MAY 30th, to receive TENDERS for such works of CLEANSING and REPAIRING SEWERS within the said City as may be required during the term of Three Years, commencing at Midsummer-day next. A specification of works and conditions may be seen at this Office. The Commissioners will require the party contracting to give security to the amount of 1,000l. for the due performance of the contracts. No Tenders received after TWELVE o'clock on the day of treaty. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender, nor any unless deemed eligible.

JOSEPH DAW, Parish Clerk.

CONTRACT for ROADS and SEWERS on the Estate of the Birkbeck Freehold Land Society at Highgate. Parties desirous of contracting for the above works may inspect the plan, section, and specification at the Offices of the Surveyors to the Society, 2[illegible]9, Piccadilly. Tenders to be delivered, marked "Tenders for Highgate," on or before the 22nd day of MAY, addressed to Mr. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary,

Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new RECTORY-HOUSE at Marton [illegible], near Lindsey, Lincolnshire, may see the plans and specification at our Offices in Tonbridge Wells or Margate, and at Riam's Cottage, Cleatham; or may obtain bills of quantities, and inspect the plans, &c. at the Office of [illegible], Surveyor, 4, Northampton-place, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 10th of MAY. Sealed Tenders, on a form to be supplied, [illegible] to their [illegible] Offices [illegible] day of MAY, 1854. The Rector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CAVELER and HOOKER, Architects.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the ERECTION of DWELLINGS for the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 3rd Regiment of Middlesex Militia, at Turnham green, will be received at the Middlesex Lieutenancy Office, 4, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, on or before TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at TWELVE o'clock. The plans and specifications of the proposed works may be inspected on and after MONDAY next, between the hours of TEN and FIVE, at the Office of the Architect, Mr F. H. FOWNALL, 14, Whitehall-pl., where also copies of the quantities may be obtained. The Lieutenancy reserves to itself the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

RICHARD NICHOLSON, Clerk to the Lieutenancy.
4, Old Palace-yard, May 11, 1854.

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH WATER-WORKS.—Contract No. 2.—The Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of TWO ARCHED SERVICE RESERVOIRS, an AQUEDUCT, RETAINING WALLS, and BOUNDARY FENCES. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender (with quantities), may be obtained at my Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, and Tenders must be sent in time on or before TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.—By order of the Board.

(Signed) JOHN BARRAS, Clerk.

Rotherham, May 16, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Directors of the Lambeth and Provincial Freehold Land Society are prepared to receive TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the REMAINDER of the ROADS on their Hanger-lane Estate Tottenham (about one mile from the station), may be seen, daily at the Offices, 211, High street, Borough. Tenders must be delivered, endorsed "Tender for Roads, Hanger-lane," before SIX o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—May 11, 1854. W. BANKS, Secretary

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS and ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.—TO STONE MERCHANTS, GRAVEL DIGGERS, SCAVENGERS, and CONTRACTORS for CARTAGE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Committee for Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting these parishes, will meet at the Vestry-room of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive PROPOSALS from such person or persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for all or any of the following materials, pursuant to orders to be given by the Committee (namely, for supplying the Committee with the best NEW SQUARED ABERDEEN, MOUNT-SORREL, and other Granite, of certain widths and depths, as per ton, for each sort; also best ELAND-EDGE YORKSHIRE, and other Post Paving, as per yard superficial; and also the best BROKEN GUERNSEY or MOUNT-SORREL GRANITE, as per cubic yard. A full particular of the several widths and depths, and thickness of the Granite and York to be supplied, may be had by applying at the Clerk's Office, 21, Hardstreet, Bloomsbury-square; or of Mr. ARCHIBALD WILSON, Surveyor to the Commissioners at the Stone yard, 126, Holborn. Also the best YELLOW or RENED BINDER, for RETHAMES BALLAST, and SAND at per yard cube. The said several lastmentioned articles to be delivered in such quantities, at such times, and in such places within the said parishes, as either of them as the Committee may direct. Also to receive PROPOSALS and CONTRACT for CARTAGE, for the Committee, within the parishes, of GOLD STONE GRAVEL, SLOP, &c. at per yard. The cart used for this purpose must not measure less than 40 cubical feet. Proposals for the above to be for the term of one year, from Midsummer next. Also to receive PROPOSALS from such person or persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS, from Midsummer next, for removing from time to time as may be required by the Committee all SLOP, SLUSH, MUD, DUST, FILTH, and SOIL, as shall be swept together, and be placed by the men employed by the Committee, in or upon the carriage and footways of the squares, streets, lanes, and other places in the parishes Lincoln's-inn fields and the streets and places built upon land belonging to the Foundling Hospital excepted, and to dispose of all such Slop, Slush, &c. The cart to be used for such purpose must not measure less than 40 cubical feet. And for taking away the DUST and ASHES, &c. from the houses and buildings of the inhabitants of the several squares, streets, and other places respectively; and the proposals for the last-mentioned works are in addition to certain three separate and distinct Tenders, viz. one TENDER for the removal of SLOP, SLUSH, &c. at per load, and another TENDER for the REMOVAL of SLOP, SLUSH, &c. at per annum, and another distinct TENDER for the privilege of taking away the DUST and ASHES. The Secretaries of Companies and persons sending Tender, are required to attend at the Vestry-room, at the time of the meeting. The contractor or contractors not to let or assign his or their contract, work, or works, to be done, or any part or parts thereof respectively, without the special consent of the Committee. Security to the satisfaction of the Committee, will be required for the performance of the several contracts, and the names, places of abode, &c. of the persons to be offered as sureties, to be sent with the proposals sealed, to be endorsed as the case may be. Drafts of the several contracts may be seen at the Clerk's Office. The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender, and will defray the charge for each of the contracts and bonds. Payments to be made quarterly. Printed particulars for the persons proposing for the supply of Stone, Gravel, and Carting, may be had of the Clerk or Surveyor as above.

By order of the Committee,
ROBERT FINNIS, Clerk.

May 11, 1854.

NEWCASTLE and BLYTH MARSH TURNPIKE-ROADS.—TO ROAD CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Newcastle and Blyth Marsh Turnpike roads are desirous of receiving TENDERS for REPAIRING and MAINTAINING the said ROADS, and the Fences, Ditches, Drains, and Watercourses thereof for the period of three, five, or seven years, to commence on the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next. The roads will be divided into two sections, of the respective lengths of 9¼ miles and 10¾ miles, and parties may tender for repairing one or both of such sections. Specifications and particulars of the works required, and the form of contract, may be seen, on and after the 24th day of MAY instant, at the Office of Mr. ELLIOT, the Surveyor of the Roads, Acomb street, Hanley, where any further information may be obtained. All Tenders to be in writing, indorsed "Tender for Repairing Newcastle and Blyth Marsh Turnpike roads," to contain the names and descriptions of two sufficient sureties for the due performance of the contract, and to be delivered sealed at my Office, in Brook-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, on or before the 24th day of JUNE next. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. KEARY, Clerk to the said Trustees.

Stoke-upon-Trent, 9th May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS desirous of submitting TENDERS for the proposed ALTERATIONS and RESEATING of FARNHAM CHURCH, Surrey, may see the plans and specifications proposed for the purpose, at the Bush Hotel, Farnham, any time between the hours of NINE and FIVE Sundays excepted, from MONDAY, the 8th of MAY, till SATURDAY, the 27th of MAY, on which day the Tenders are to be delivered, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the Works at Farnham Church," at the house of the undersigned, in Farnham. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender, or any, if not deemed satisfactory.

Committee-room, Bush Hotel, May 6, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

THE Committee of the City of London and Counties Freehold Land Society are desirous of receiving TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, DRAINS, and other Works on an Estate at Walthamstow. The specification and plans may be seen at the Offices of the Society, 79, Farringdon-street, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th inst. Tenders must be delivered, endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c." before FIVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

JAMES HIGHAM, Secretary.

HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, HANDLES, &c.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, soot doors for the same, hot water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c., also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6 gallons of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Dockhead, and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply per post to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

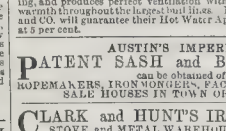
HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Build ings: improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; Warm Air Apparatus, &c. Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Butlers s.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, of the fully believe out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society wherein Mr Bigge shows that in venting by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest building. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all IRONMONGERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Ovens and Boilers,

20	22	24	26-inch.
28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.

Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

24	26	28	30-inch.
54s.	56s.	58s.	63s.

Strong Hob-grate Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	11d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Gutters	4 inch, 11d. per yard.
	4½ inch.
O G Gutters	1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard

Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1½	1¾	2	3 inch, and larger.
	16s. 6d.	19s.	19s.	17s. 6d. per cwt.

Cut Bolted Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Out Lath, 12s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.

Patent Line	2	3	4	5	6
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Ebitts and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each
An extensive stock of bar, rod hoop, and sheet iron
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron work, for building and other purposes. Lifts, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas Meters, 50,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hamp-stead road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

PATENT PURE WARM-AIR VENTILATING STOVES.—The only Pedestal stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 470) at the Great Exhibition in 1851, especially adapted for warming Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Mansions.—Can be purchased only at the Manufactory, 16, Great Queen street, Lon-don-wore.

MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT OVENS. Bakers and confectioners are invited to witness the operation of the smoke-preventing and fuel-saving furnaces as applied to baking purposes, at the Bakery of Mr. EDWARD BURNELL, 135 Broadstreet, who will kindly allow such inspection by the public daily from Nine to Four, from the 15th to the 22nd May. This invention is extensively applied by Mr T. W. BARRY, 64, Paul-street, Finsbury, and Mr JOHN TEMPEST, 22, Johnstreet, Commercial-road, St. George's-in-the-East, Oven Builders, who guarantee its success. Orders are registered by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the Patentee, at the Offices, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms using his system of smoke-prevention; adapted to furnaces of all sizes and forms, in town and country.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, Wholesale, all Requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

METAL ROLLERS.—A pair of best chilled METAL ROLLERS, 30 inches long, 12 inches diameter, made by Jones, Birmingham, with roll frames, pinions, and pedestal frames, all complete and quite new, never having been used, cost 160l.—will be sold a great bargain, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership. Apply to ALLDRIDGE and CO. 24, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

GAS FITTINGS.—WM. BASSINGHAM and SON, GAS FITTING MANUFACTURERS and GASFITTERS, 3 and 4, White Cross-street, City; established 1816. Designs submitted and estimates given. A good stock of Chandeliers and Fittings

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm (not sure, or substitutes for temporary agricultural measures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

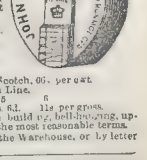
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. The fences, when fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. (after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor), has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variation of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES. Gate-head-on Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
67, Hyde park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Steam Dovetail Jacks,
3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stores, 5d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.

Self acting Ranges, with circular ovens and Boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings.—

4 ft., 2l. 18s.;	4 ft. 6 in.,	5 ft.	5 ft. 6 in.,	6 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 46s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s 6d.	8s 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave place, Pimlico. All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Ins, ort of Railway Bonds & Shares
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with Block Tin, Zinc, Tube, and Compo Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gasaliers in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Quarter pads, Rings, and Lacquer. Cast Tube for Bells, Bell Backs, &c. &c.

Superior Gold Brass for Engravers. Castings of Brass and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.

These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS, 19, Wigmore-street, London.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c. AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 15s. 6d

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s 6d. 18s 6d. 17s 6d. 17s. 16s 6d. / 1½ 1¼ 2 2½ and 3 inch.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s per doz. Hooping for hand 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s each Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 2½d. per inch. Register Stoves from 2l. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 30 32 34 36 inch. / 26s. 30s. 33s. 34s. each.

Bert Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 26 28 40 inch. / 50s. 55s. 60s. each.

An extensive stock of bright and blank Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc. It therefore combines the Softness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc is therefore found to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about 16 oz. per foot super.
No. 12 " " " 20 oz. do. do.
No. 13 " " " 24 oz. do. do.
No. 14 " " " 26 oz. do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE, DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawfurd's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Ware of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY STREET, BIRMINGHAM
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea,

London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE. MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

MESSRS. DAVID BOYD AND CO.

Gentlemen, At the serious fire in Union-street yesterday, by which my establishment was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE I had which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Miner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.

27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 23, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool; London Depot, 4, Moorgate street, E.C.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS

give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c. is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.

CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS

was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundery, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc. Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 8s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 500 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,

Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc

Dealers and Manufacturers, 10, York place, Lambeth, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 33s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Rain-pipes, 3 in. 4d. per foot; Gutters, 4 in. 4d. per foot, and in proportion. Chimney-shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbic Zinc, 42s. Zinc Paint and Galvanized-iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition.

Sole Maker of HUNT'S PATENT SMOKE VENTS.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

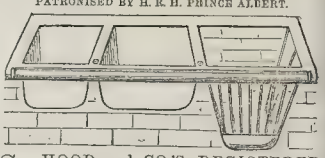
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse,

Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Rang and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY,

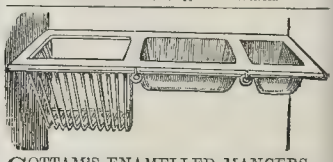
from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK HUTTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED

STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.
Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—

These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show.
COTTAM & HALLEN, 3, Wimsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—

FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.
This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.
The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.
Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is commended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.
Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,

63, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,
Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.
Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.
A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.
Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.
Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.
GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

THE following are the present Prices of

IRONMONGERY, at YOUNG and CO'S, 29, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, all other articles in the same proportion for cash

Cut Clasp, 4d.—6d.; 7½d. 9d.; 10d. 1s 7d.; 20d. 2s 4d per 1,000.
Patent Line, No. 3, 5s. 6d.; No. 4, 7s.; No. 5, 8s. per gross.
6 in. Mortise Locks, Brass Furniture, 3s. 3d. each.
6 in. ditto ditto China Furniture, 2s. 6d. each.
Bottom Springs for Swing Doors, 1½ in. 21s. each.
Cast Butts, 2 in. 1s. 0½d.; 2½ in. 1s. 4d.; 3 in. 2s. per dozen.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER,

WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 3, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contractors for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Slip Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Side Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,

PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. NEILL ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, the 10th, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than the register-stoves in general use, is manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 271 and 272, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND SHIPPERS.

CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES and Patent TUBING, with Connections of all sorts: RETORTS OF IRON AND CLAY: FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY.
All kept in stock, and sold at wholesale prices.
Tanks, Purifiers, &c. fitted up complete, in London, the country, or any part abroad
JOHN BURNETT AND CO. 66, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

JOHN WALKER, CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER, And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gillbrook, Birkenhead, Offices Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 63, Gracechurch street

CAST-IRON WATER PIPES.—TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, 1,870 yards of 8-inch Cast Iron SOCKET PIPES, in 9 feet lengths, about 13 lbs. to the yard. Also, Ten 8-inch flat bends and Four 8-inch branch pipes. The pipes are new and lying at Gloucester.—For particulars apply to THOMAS GOODMAN, Water Company's Office, Gloucester.
Gloucester, May 9th, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c

WETTERSTED'S PATENT METAL has been proved by long experience, by its lightness, 11lb. to 31lbs. per foot superficial, both the cheapest, and by its durability to be the best and most effectual covering for roofs of every description. Troofs and tetum nails of which, and references to buildings upon which it has been used, with price and every other particulars, may be obtained on application to the sole proprietors and manufacturers, W. W. and R. JOHNSON and SON, White Lead and Colour Works, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.
*** It is also made 8oz. per foot, for lining damp walls, &c.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.—Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank. Mr. THOS THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Roman, Portland, and Gooch MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be supplied at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Veined, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

SERPENTINE MARBLE of choice quality ON SALE, in blocks and slabs, at moderate prices.
THOMAS JACKSON, Commercial road, Pimlico.

THE LIZARD SERPENTINE.—The first Cargo of SERPENTINE is arrived from the Signal Staff Quarry, belonging to the Lizard Serpentine Company, and is on Sale at the Wharf, of Mr. READ, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.
Arrangements are made by the Company for the immediate introduction of several varieties of Serpentine of different colours from the Lizard Quarries of Polteseo, the Signal Staff, Treal, Long Alley, and Holestrow, and it is not the present intention of the Company to engage in manufacturing, although possessed of all requisite power for so doing, with great facilities of operation.
Of the peculiar beauty and great variety of the colours, the richness of the drabage, the consolidation of the material, its perfect applicability to all decorative purposes, and the economy with which it may be worked, perfect confidence is now entertained, it is necessary for the Company to say but little,—Serpentine must tell its own tale, and by its own merits can it alone be brought into general use. That the stone obtained from the Lizard Quarries is of the finest description, and that it is as free from faults as coloured marbles; and that it can be more easily worked, experiments and manufactured specimens have amply proved.
Applications to be made to Mr. READ, Marble Works, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico; and to the Manager, Mr. HENRY COX, Liard, Helstone, Cornwall.
May 8, 1854.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

IN justice to the reputation of our professional brethren generally, what we have to say of architecture, in connection with the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, should show what there is not. So far from putting oil into the lamp, or lamps of art—the true purpose of the Academy, as, in other words, we have been told,—the ministration of architecture is every season pouring more cold water on the expiring light. Surely, whatever else is, or ought to be, done elsewhere, the connection of painting and sculpture with the art to which they owe much, and may owe more, in England, should not be interfered with, even by the interruption of one of the slight bonds which the mere walls of the Exhibition-rooms afford. The deduction of general principles of art for special development would, we think, proceed nearer to success, and greater earnestness be observable amongst artists generally, if the proper union of the arts were sufficiently regarded. Moreover, we could point to pictures in oil, of chief importance in the present collection, the merits of which cannot be discussed without taking into consideration questions which have become of great moment in the æsthetics of *architecture;* whilst in the same works are prominent errors, which could not have been committed with the slightest knowledge of architecture and perspective. In the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, architects and sculptors are, in turn with others, elected to the presidency. Such an appreciation of either of the two branches of art, would seem scarcely possible with the London body.

All this is very saddening, and as regards the body of academicians, is, seriously speaking, very disreputable. Our friends have not succeeded so far, in maintaining an Architectural Exhibition for the profession itself; and, were it otherwise, we should urge the propriety of not throwing away the advantages which a room at the Academy might give, in promulgating a popular taste.

Our readers have seen the architectural drawings hung or rejected on no apparent principle, or those admitted—in one year placed below gaudy oil paintings, in another shouldered up to the ceiling. At length the heading "Architecture" disappeared altogether from the room and the catalogue. We cannot announce that matters are now any better. Oil paintings occupy one side of the room and spaces elsewhere, and architectural drawings, as a necessary consequence, are where it is beyond our power to see them. Of the drawings, as usual, the greater number are designs for no particular place or purpose,—as much *In Nubibus* as No. 1182 (with pretty bits, but an impossible tower), to which Mr. J. W. Goodman has honestly attached the misty title. Of the academician-architects (five we see there are now) not one sends a line. Is this a protest, or is it sheer indifference? We suppose there will be foreigners in England shortly, to see the Exhibition at Sydenham as there were for that of 1851. They will carry away less evidence of the important works in progress, than they would from even our own advertising columns.

The most important drawing exhibited is that by Mr. J. D. Harding (1121), "Crystal Palace, Sydenham, designed by Sir Joseph Paxton," which shows the view of the building from the south-east, with the fountains, and in the foreground the lake and antediluvian animals. The largest fountains are here placed in the large ornamental basins in the lower part of the grounds—that is to say, east of the cascades. The height which they are shown to play must surely exceed even that anticipated, which itself is higher than they are expected to reach by some who ought to know what is possible. The whole, with the landscape, makes a striking composition; though perhaps the several objects will hardly show from one point as here represented, and the railway station appears to be omitted. Sir J. Paxton's name is attached to two drawings (1168 and 1234), showing parts of the gardens, with the fountains. One includes the ornamental structures at the head of the cascades, which, with some perversion of the Queen's English, are called "temples." But since we have been obliged to adopt the advertising name for a building which we take to be neither of crystal, nor a palace, we are getting reconciled to phrases, not drawn like the water of the fountains, from the "purest well," and not "undefiled." Sir J. Paxton also exhibits (1165) "Entrance Court, Mentmore, Bucks, the Seat of Baron M. A. de Rothschild," in which he, or his draughtsman, has adopted the ponderous contortions on the roofs and parapets, of the worst form of the style of the time of James I. Mr. M. D. Wyatt's "View (1162), looking from the Peristyle towards the Atrium and principal entrance of the Pompeian House," &c. at the Crystal Palace, does justice to that clever reproduction in a well-executed drawing. Mr. E. Falkener has three capital "Pompeian Studies" (1173, 1174, and 1175), showing "The Maritime Villa," or House of Diomedes; "The Impluvium," in the House of the Faun; and "The Atrium," in the House of Sallust. With strict attention to what is remaining, or what there is good authority for, great skill is shown in these reproductions of works of ancient domestic architecture. Mr. Falkener would do good service by publishing what from time to time he has shown us. The Compluvium appears to be covered with a *velarium*, or awning, supported by ornamental rods in bronze. Mr. Tite has (1172) "A Composition of the Works of Inigo Jones, Architect, containing his great design for the Palace of Whitehall," and other buildings. It is to be regretted that this drawing cannot be seen as it appears to deserve. Those at the Academy who manage these things, should know that a work even of large size may yet have details requiring close examination. The cool tone of the drawing is, however, unfortunate, and the perspective has the disadvantage seen in an interior view taken from a point on the centre line of the plan. In questions of this sort now, perspective draughtsman might learn from painter. Mr. Tite should have preferred to send particulars of the buildings he has been doing lately; he has, nevertheless, made an important contribution. Professor Donaldson must have the credit of exhibiting—often when others do not. This year he sends (1206) "'An Architect's Dream;' or Sketch of a Design for Opening the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral," &c. in which sarcophagi containing the remains of Nelson and Wellington are placed side by side. The opening in the pavement is enclosed by a balustrade in gilt bronze, with candelabra at intervals, and there is a supporting peristyle of Roman-Doric columns. The original idea would be confessedly due to the tomb in the Invalides, by Visconti, were there not other precedents. We have got away from the drawings having reference to the really structural works of the year,—but in truth there is little of the kind. Even in church architecture we have seldom seen so little. Mr. P. C. Hardwick shows us (1134) "New District Church to be erected at Deptford;" it has a spire and pinnacles to the tower, which is nicely treated about the belfry. The Decorated style seems at length to hold exclusive favour. Its characteristics are well expressed, though there is little of real design in churches now being erected. The "Cravenhill Chapel, Hyde-park,—now erecting" (1179), gigantic in the drawing, sinks low in art. There are faults, from which we have been spared of late years,—for example, the ends of the aisles have what appear like imitation flying buttresses, closing the end of the roof, which is in one span. Mr. J. Norton gives us views of churches at Westbury-on-Trim, Gloucestershire (1145), Abertilery, diocese of Llandaff (1149), and others. Mr. E. W. Pugin has a view (1124) styled "St. Mary's and St. Peter's Cathedral Churches,—now erecting." There would seem to be an error in the catalogue. The drawing shows but one somewhat lofty and attenuated building. No. 1192 represents St. George's Church, Doncaster, as now being rebuilt by Mr. G. G. Scott. The new church for Old Brentford, by Mr. R. Brown (1181 and 1210), has a lofty spire, and is further distinguished by a second aisle, or range of chapels beyond the ordinary aisle. No. 1227 is the interior of St. Luke's, Marylebone, by Mr. E. Christian; and No. 1154, is the new Lichgate and Railing at Horsham, Sussex, by Mr. Truefitt. The mediæval style is also adopted by Messrs. Brown and Blacket, in a "Design for a Hydropathic Establishment at Tekley, Wells (1146); by Mr. T. Bury, in the Estbury Almshouses, Lamborne, Berks (1150); and the Clergy Orphan School, at Canterbury (1161), by Mr. P. C. Hardwick. The architect last named, in 1133, "The Abbots—Sumpting, Surrey, now being erected for Capt. Crofts," (picturesque Tudor style, of stone, with red brick buttresses and chimneys, and having a square tower with truncated roof, and corbelled out from the angle of the tower a round turret, with a small spiret capping); and in the "Gardener's Cottage," at Laverstoke House (1180), shows a facile and tasteful pencil. The same architect is also building the Australasian Bank (1164), in Threadneedle-street. Mr. J. T. Christopher exhibits a design for a college in honour of the late Duke of Wellington (1137), with large quadrangle and central portico and domes, the front of the quadrangle being enclosed by low columned ambulatories. To this plan are added other buildings, as wings, joined on by quadrants. The first sight reminds one of Greenwich. Mr. Brodrick has the view of his design for the Leeds Town-hall, which we engraved (1228).

There are not many other important public buildings. 1102 is a "Design for the New Town-hall Buildings, Preston," by N. T. Randall, and 1135 is an "Interior of the Exchange and News-room," as proposed, by Mr. Lamb, for the same buildings (1135), and which, with a simple arrangement of columns and arches dividing the room, and a ceiling glazed in panels, is in good taste. The "Design for the Burslem Town-hall," for which the second premium was awarded to Mr. R. W. Armstrong (1138), has the principal elevation, with an arch, below which columns support sculpture. The same idea is worked upon in the same architect's design (1237), for a public building at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt show us "The Public Rooms and Corn Exchange, Kidderminster" (1144), in which there are a plain rusticated basement, coupled and clustered pilasters, and other Italian features, of simple but good character. The houses now being built in Ashley-place, Victoria-street (1111), by Mr. H. Ashton, have their best feature in an open staircase, on the principle adopted by Mr. H. Roberts, opening to the street by arcades, on the first and upper stories.

In domestic architecture, the picturesque "nice places to live in," as in our hearing some were called, have a portion of the remaining space. The Italian style, however, has been

retained by Mr. Scoles in the additions to Ince Blundell Hall, Lancashire (1106); also by Mr. J. K. Colling in those to Hooton Hall, Cheshire (1225), which well show what may be done to improve an old house. Messrs. Beensen and Kuckuth, we may here say, have not, we think, succeeded in the decoration of the interior of the Hanoverian ambassador's house; and their "Decoration for a plain Ceiling" (1211) falls into the especial vice of imitating a Gothic rose window. We may mention, them, however, as promising workmen. We ought to have included in some of the above classes, Mr. Edmeston's design for the clock tower for the Market-square, Geelong (1239), in which he carries out the idea of the combination of iron with panels of ornamental porcelain in a way which will, we have no doubt, please friends at the Antipodes. The design deserves credit. Mr. Waring's design for a monument to commemorate the Great Exhibition (1241) has an ornamental iron lantern, suggestive of the principal features of the building in Hyde Park; but the lower part of the composition is more original and suggestive than well-proportioned. Mr. Ferrey has a picturesque design for an educational institution in the north of Ireland—brick—and Romanesque in character (1233).

We see little of what has been doing lately in the erection of cemetery chapels. Messrs. Welnert and Ashdown show theirs for the Lambeth Ground at Tooting (1209), (recently engraved by us), and Mr. Allom his at Hanwell. We shall, we believe, have enumerated nearly all that there is in the way of new work, if we name additions to Mr. Peto's mansion at Somerleyton Hall, by Mr. Thomas, and the village which is being rebuilt hard by; and it must be confessed that there is every argument this year, in favour of all the energy that architects can show in amending what certainly does not place them in the advantageous position which, from their art, they should command with the public. We may add, that there are in this same room, proofs of a beautiful medal of Flaxman, executed by Mr. H. Weigall for the Art-Union of London, and a cameo portrait of an architect, by Mr. H. Hayler, which we mention for the workmanship rather than the likeness, and because we would aid one who is successfully practising this, amongst us, altogether neglected branch of art.

DR. ARNOTT'S NEW SMOKE-CONSUMING AND ECONOMICAL FIRE-PLACE.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Wednesday evening last, the following paper by Dr. Arnott, on a new Smoke-Consuming Fire-place, was read at the Society of Arts:—

The great evils connected with the common coal fires are:—

1. Production of Smoke.
2. Waste of Fuel.
3. Defect of Warming and Ventilation.

1. *Smoke in the Interior of Houses and in the External Atmosphere.*—Examination of the question has ascertained that in London alone, on account of its smoke-loaded atmosphere, the cost of washing the clothes of the inhabitants is greater by a million and a half sterling a year (that is, fifteen times one hundred thousand pounds), than for the same number of families residing in the country; and this seems to be but a small part of the expense when we consider the rapid destruction of all furniture in houses, as of carpets and curtains, of articles of female apparel, of books and paintings, of all internal decorations, and even of the external surface of the stones of which edifices are built. Then personal cleanliness is but imperfectly maintained there by very frequent washing of the hands and face. Flowering shrubs and many trees cannot live in the London atmosphere, so that the charm of a garden, even at considerable distances, has almost ceased with the extension of the buildings and increase of smoke. A growing flower, exposed to the atmosphere, being soon covered with blacks or sooty dust, defiles the hand which plucks or touches it. Sheep from the country, placed for a few days to graze in any of the parks, have soon a dingy fleece, strikingly apparent when others newly arrived are mixed with them. And the atmosphere, so damaging to inanimate things and to vegetable life, is also inimical to the health of man, as proved by numerous facts recorded in the bills of mortality. Many persons, with certain kinds of chest weakness, cannot live here. Many children brought from the country are found soon not to be thriving. The coal-smoke, then, may be called the great nuisance and opprobrium of the English capital.

2. *Waste of Fuel.*—To save a third of the part of the coal burned in London alone, would save more than a million sterling a year; and when coal is very dear, as during last winter, the saving would be much greater. Count Rumford, a writer of great authority in such matters, after making many elaborated experiments, declared that five-sixths of the whole heat produced in an ordinary English fire goes up the chimney with the smoke, to waste. This estimate is borne out by the facts observed in countries where fuel is scarce and dear, as in parts of continental Europe, where it is burned in close stoves, that prevent the waste, and with these a fourth part of what would be consumed in an open fire suffices to maintain the desired temperature. I have myself made experiments here with the like results.

Now it is to be considered that coal is a part of our national wealth, of which, whatever is once used can never, like corn or any other produce of industry, be renewed or replaced. Then the coal mines of Britain may truly be regarded as among the most precious possessions of the favoured race which occupies the Islands, and without which they could never have attained the importance in the world which the extraordinary development of their mental and bodily faculties has now given them. It is enough to say that without coal they would not have had the steam-engine. To consume coal wastefully or unnecessarily, should not be called merely improvidence, but a serious crime committed against future generations.

3. *Defects of Heating and Ventilating in Dwellings.*—Calling a thousand a week the average rate of mortality in London alone, it was found for some weeks of the very cold winds in the middle of last winter, that nearly 700 deaths more occurred owing to the intense cold which then prevailed, and against which the existing arrangements for warming and ventilating were insufficient. Not a little of the premature mortality at all times, and of the spread of epidemics, and of the low condition of health among the people, is doubtless owing to the same cause.

We shall now inquire whether it be not possible in a great measure to avoid the three great evils above described, and at the same time to secure still other advantages.

1. To avoid or to consume smoke—in other words, to produce a smokeless coal fire.

Common coal is known to consist of carbon and bitumen or pitch, of which last the elements again are still chiefly carbon and hydrogen, a substance which, when separate, exists as an air or gas.

When the coal is heated to about 600° Fahrenheit, the bitumen or pitch evaporates as a thick, visible smoke, which, when it cools again, assumes the form of a black dust or flakes, called blacks, or smut, or soot. If that pitch, however, be heated still more, as it is in the red hot iron retorts of a gas-work, or in rising through a certain thickness of ignited coal in an ordinary fire, it is partly resolved into invisible carburetted hydrogen gas, such as we burn in street lamps.

Now, when fresh coal is thrown upon the top of a common fire, part of it is soon heated to 600°, and the bitumen of that evaporates as the visible smoke, which immediately rises. Of such matter the great cloud over London consists. If the pitchy vapour, however, be heated to ignition by the contact of a flame or of ignited coal, it suddenly becomes in great part gas, and burns itself as flame. This is the phenomenon seen in the flickering and burning which takes place on the top of a common fire.

But if fresh coal, instead of being placed on the top of a fire, where it unavoidably must emit visible pitchy vapour or smoke, be introduced beneath the burning, red-hot coal, so that its pitch, in rising as vapour, must pass among the parts of the burning mass, it will be partly resolved into the inflammable coal gas, and will itself burn and inflame whatever else it touches. Persons often amuse themselves by pushing a piece of fresh coal into the centre of the fire in this way, and then observing the blaze of the newly-formed gas. Various attempts have been made to feed fires always in this way, and so to get rid altogether of smoke. The most important of these was about thirty years ago, by an ingenious manufacturer, Mr. Cutler, who, not aware that others had been engaged in the same pursuit, took a patent for his apparatus. A trial at law, however, afterwards decided that he had no patent right. Mr. Cutler placed a box filled with coal immediately under the fire, with its open mouth occupying the place of the removed bottom bars of the grate, and in the box was a moveable bottom, supporting the coal, and by pressing which the coal was lifted gradually into the grate to be consumed. The apparatus for lifting, however, was complicated, and liable to be out of order, which, with other reasons, has caused the stove to be little used. The moveable bottom rested on a cross-bar, which was guided by slits in the side of the coal-box, and which was lifted by chains at each end, drawn up by a windlass, and this windlass was turned by bevel wheels, of which one had to be moved by a winch in the hands of an attendant.

In the new fire-grate now to be described I have sought the greatest possible simplicity of parts joined with complete efficiency. It is represented in the accompanying drawing. The charge of coal for the whole day is placed in a box immediately beneath the grate, as shown in the diagram at the letters *e f g h*, and is borne upwards as wanted by a piston in the box, raised simply by the poker used as a lever, and as readily as the wick of an Argand lamp is raised; and the fire is under command, as to its intensity, almost as completely as the flames of a lamp.

This fire is lighted with singular ease and speed. The wood is laid on the upper surface of the fresh coal filling the coal-box, and a thickness of 3 or 4 inches of cinder or coked coal left from the fire of the preceding day is placed over it. The wood being then lighted, instantly ignites the cinder above, and at the same time the pitchy vapour from the fresh coal below rises through the wood-flame and cinders and becomes heated sufficiently to inflame itself, and so to augment the blaze. When the cinder is once fairly ignited, all the bitumen rising through it afterwards becomes gas, and the fire remains quite smokeless for the remainder of the day. A fire-place supplied with coal from below was used by a distinguished engineer in town for ten years, and the chimney had not to be swept the whole of that time, because there was no soot formed.

In the new grate, because no air is allowed to enter at the bottom of the coal-box, there is no combustion below, but only between the bars of the grate, where the fuel is completely exposed to air, and near the mouth or top of the coal-box. The unsatisfactory result of some other attempts to make such a fire have been owing, in part, to the combustion extending downwards in the coal-box, because of air admitted below, and the consequent melting and coking of the mass of coal so as to make it swell and stick, and impede the rising of the piston.

A remarkable and most valuable quality of this fire is, its little tendency to go out or be extinguished. Even after nearly all the coal in the grate, or surrounded by the fire-bars, has been consumed, the air will dive into the coal-box and keep the fire there gently alight, like a torch burning from the top downwards, until nearly the whole contents of the box are consumed, and thus the fire will remain burning for a whole day or night, without stirring or atten-

dance, and yet at any moment it is ready to burn up actively when the piston is raised.

2. *Waste of Fuel.*—We now come to consider how the *waste of fuel* which occurs in common open fires is to be prevented.

Count Rumford, as the result of his own experiments already referred to, declared that 5-6ths of all the heat produced in a common open fire passed up the chimney with the smoke, and therefore to waste; and he appealed in corroboration to the experience of the continent of Europe, where close stoves are used, which do not thus waste heat up the chimney, and where a much smaller allowance of fuel than is here needed in open fires suffices. In my house I have a striking illustration of the matter in a peculiar enclosed fire, by which for fourteen years I have been able to maintain in a large dining-room a temperature of 60° or more, accompanied with good ventilation, by an expenditure of only 12lbs. of coal for twenty-four hours, or about a fourth of what would be used in an open fire there for fifteen or sixteen hours. The aperture by which the fresh air enters the stove to maintain the combustion sufficient to warm that room, is much less than an inch in diameter. If I compare that with the aperture of a common chimney-pot, which has a diameter of 10 inches, and area or size 150 times greater than my stove; and when I think of the rapidity with which a column of dense smoke filling that pot escapes from it when the fire is burning briskly; and I reflect further that that column consists entirely of the warmest air from the room, blackened by a little pitchy vapour from the fire, there is indication of prodigious waste, and room for reasonably hoping that a saving is possible. The exact nature of the waste in such cases is thus explained:—A single mouthful of tobacco smoke, emitted immediately, diffuses itself so as to form a cloud larger than the smoker's head, and soon would contaminate the whole air of a room, as do also the smoke and smell of wood, paper, or other combustible burned in a room. Now, the true smoke of a common fire is not at first the whole of what is seen issuing from the chimney top, but little driblets or jets which shoot up or issue from the cracks in the upper surface of coal which forms the fire. These jets, however, quickly diffuse themselves, like the tobacco smoke, in the air around them, that is to say, in the large volume which fills the space left over a common fire, and over the hobs, where there are such, at the side of the grate. The whole of the air so contaminated, and which may be in volume 30, 50, or 100 times greater than that of the true smoke, is then all called smoke, and must all be allowed to ascend away from the room. Now, if a cover or hood be placed over the fire, such as represented by the letters *y a b* in the diagram, so as to prevent the diffusion of the true smoke or the entrance of pure air from around to mix with it, except just what is necessary to burn the inflammable gases which rise with the true smoke (whether visible or not), there would be a great economy. This has been done in the new fire-place, with a saving of from one-third to one-half of the fuel required to maintain a desired temperature. In a room the three dimensions of which are 15, 3½, and 12 feet, with two large windows, the coal burned to maintain a temperature of 55° in the coldest winter days, has been 18 lbs. per 9 hours, or less than a pound per hour.

And it is to be remarked, that not nearly the whole possible saving has been effected in the case referred to; for the grate was but imperfectly altered, and the true smoke, little diluted, very hot air as it leaves the ignited coal; and if it were made to pass, coming in contact with a vessel containing water or colder air, it could give up for use a considerable part of its heat. In many cases such saving will be probably effected. Under the present imperfect forms of open fire the whole of the hot smoke passes away as certainly as here, but is then so much diluted with the colder air of the room, that ordinary observers do not perceive, and, consequently, do not regret, the fact.

In many cases the contraction of the space over the fire will be more conveniently made in brickwork than by a metallic hood. Where the hood is used, unless it be made a boiler or water-vessel, it should be lined with tile, to prevent the overheating, which would cause in the room some smell of overheated metal.

The stalk of the hood at *y* must pass closely through a plate, stopping the bottom of the chimney so that no air shall enter the chimney but through the hood; and there is a throttle-valve or damper in the hood-stalk, at *t*, giving perfect control over the current of air that passes through. There is no part of the apparatus more important than this valve or damper, and its handle or index must be very conspicuous, and have degrees of opening marked as clearly as the points on a compass-card. When the valve is quite open, the chimney acts like that of a blast furnace, or like a forge-bellows, to quicken the combustion, but, by partially closing the valve, the current may be diminished, until only the most tranquil action remains. The valve should not be open in general more than just enough to let all the burned air or thin smoke, which is scarcely visible, pass through. When the valve is once adjusted to the usual strength of chimney action, it requires little change afterwards.

In many cases it is desirable to be able to command and modify, by a moveable plate, the size of the front opening of the hood or fire-place, as well as the opening of the chimney throat. By the proper adjustment of the two, the desirable brightness of the front of the fire may be maintained.

The chimney-flue above the upper opening of the hood should have its sides made slanting, so as not to harbour dust or any soot, which, from any careless use of the fire, might be produced.

3. *Defects of Heating and Ventilating.*—The third and last of the great evils of the present open fires is, that there are great irregularities in their heating and ventilating, which bear so powerfully on the public health. The hood and its damper are, perhaps, of more importance in this respect than as saving the fuel.

The hood and its damper, by allowing so small a quantity of air to pass through in comparison with what rises in an open ordinary chimney, lessens in the same degree the cold draught of air towards the fire from doors and windows, and which are common causes to the inmates of winter inflammation and other diseases; and for the same reason the heat, once radiated from the fire towards the walls of the room, not being again quickly absorbed and carried away by the currents of cold air referred to, remains in the room, and soon renders the temperature of the whole more equable and safe.

Still more completely to prevent cold draughts approaching from behind persons sitting around the fire, the fresh air for the room is conveniently admitted, chiefly by a channel which leads directly from the external air under the floor to the hearth, and there allows the air to spread from under the fender. The fender, exposed to the fire near it, becomes hot; the cold, fresh air then rising under it takes the excess of its heat, and so becomes itself tempered before it spreads in the room. Two evils, those of excess of heat and excess of cold, meet to neutralise each other, and to produce a good result.

The importance of ventilation, again, is strikingly exhibited by such occurrences as the following, which was related at the meeting of scientific friends at which I first described the new fire-place, by Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, as having happened not long ago in Glasgow. A large old building, which had been formerly a cotton-mill, was fitted up as a barrack dwelling-house for persons of the working classes, and had nearly 500 inmates. Like all foul and crowded human dwellings, fevers and kindred diseases soon became prevalent there. At last a medical man who was interested obtained permission from the proprietors of neighbouring chemical works, in which there was a lofty and very powerful chimney, to make an opening of 1 foot in diameter into the side of the chimney for ventilation of the lodging-house. He then connected with this a main tube from the lodging-house, which had branches running along all the passages or galleries, and from the ceiling of every separate room a small tube communicated with these branches. Soon after, to the surprise as well as to the delight of all concerned, fatal diseases entirely disappeared from the house, and have never returned.

Now the chimney of the new fireplace, although not very tall, has a ventilating power scarcely inferior to that of the Glasgow chemical works. The arrangement of the hood with its valve, as above described, by allowing only unmixed and very hot smoke to enter the chimney, instead of, as in common chimneys, smoke diluted with many times its volume of colder air, increases the draught just as it does the heat of the chimney, and through an opening then made into the chimney from near the top of a room, all the hot, foul air in the room, consisting, perhaps, of the breath of inmates, smell of dinners, burnt air from candles, lamps, &c. and which else accumulates and stagnates at first near the top of the room, is immediately forced into the chimney and away. This is strikingly proved by placing near the ventilating opening a light body, as feathers or sheets of paper suspended to a thread, and seeing with what force that is drawn into the opening. In the diagram or drawing the opening is represented at the letter (*v*), having the common-balanced chimney-valve in it, which, by the wire descending to a screw within reach of the hand, can be left open to any desired degree.

Besides the remedy of the three great evils now treated of, there are many subordinate advantages of the new arrangement of a fire-place, among which the following may be noted:—

1. Chimney-sweeping can scarcely be wanted, for there is no soot.

2. Chimney-flues without soot cannot catch fire, and, if fire were in any way there produced, by shutting the hood-valve it would be certainly extinguished. Thus a large proportion of the conflagrations of buildings and of towns may be avoided.

3. The huge evil (almost universal) of smoky chimneys may cease.

4. The occasional sudden rush of air towards a hot wide chimney when the door is opened, and which carries readily the light muslin dress of a lady towards the grate and inflames it, cannot happen with this grate.

6. The danger of sparks from exploding pieces of coal thrown on the carpet does not exist here, for all the coal is first heated and coked while deep in the coal-box, and covered over. Thus a fire-guard is little wanted.

7. The strong draught of a voracious fire in one room, or in the kitchen of a house, cannot disturb and overcome the action of other chimneys in the house, as is now very common.

8. The strong draught of any well-constructed fire-place may, by a connecting tube, be made to ventilate any distant rooms, staircases, cellars, closets, &c.

9. The strong and copious draught caused by momentarily opening the hood valve or damper will prevent the diffusion of dust when the fire is stirred or disturbed.

10. The chimney-valve, by its powerful ventilating effect, obviates all objections to the use of gas-lights in houses, thus leaving their beauty, cleanliness, cheapness, and many conveniences unmarred. Explosion from accidental escape of gas in a room or house, of which occurrence there have been a few destructive instances, cannot happen where there is the ventilating chimney valve, for cold coal-gas entering a chimney-flue produces a more powerful draught than hot air does.

10. The improved chimney draught in attic or upper rooms will make these more valuable, and will increase the comfort of low houses and cottages.

11. It would, moreover, make it expedient to carry the flue of a close stove, or bath, or the ventilating tube from lamps in staircases with any acting chimney.

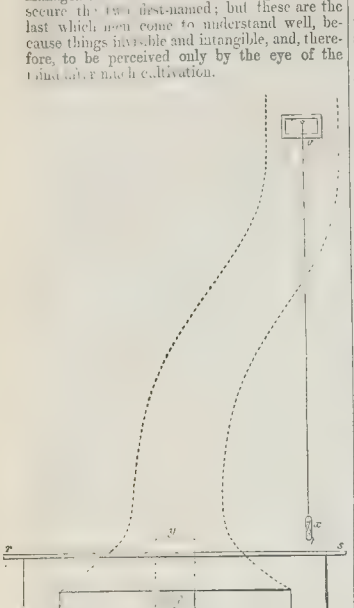
12. This torch fire (it has been so called because it burns from above downwards, like a torch or candle) is remarkably adapted also for the purposes of the kitchen.

13. The change of any existing grate of an old fashion into this is easy and little expensive.

14. Any kind of coal or coke may be used in this grate, even the small culm or coal-dust, which is very cheap.

I might extend this list, but I need not. I may notice here the remarkable fact, that of the only four things which Providence has left to man in various parts of the earth to procure for

Limself, namely, fit air, temperature, aliment, and work alternating with rest,—the skilful management of his domestic fire goes far to secure the two first-named; but these are the last which men come to understand well, because things invisible and intangible, and, therefore, to be perceived only by the eye of the mind after much cultivation.



Explanation of the Diagram.—It represents a common fire-place with mantel, *r*, *s*, or chimney-piece, two jambs, and a common grate with two bars and bottom, to which four parts, the essentials of the new fireplace, are added. The original or old parts are shown by clothed lines, the new parts by solid or full lines, *e f g h* is a box or receptacle of iron to contain the charge of coal for the day, with its open mouth placed where the bottom bars of the grate had been. It may stand on feet on the hearth, or may be fixed to the grate. Besides its fixed bottom, *g h*, it has also a moveable bottom, *s s*, like a piston, on which the coal immediately rests, and is lifted as wanted, and let down as the piston moves; the piston-rod, *u k*, passes through the fixed bottom, and is steadied by a guide-hole in the stirrup or bar, *i j*, below. The piston-rod has notches or openings in it to receive the points of the poker, *p o*, which acting as a lever, having its fulcrum in the foot of the box or otherwise, lifts the piston. A catch or pull, *z*, falls into the notches as the piston rises to prevent its return until desired.

In the centre of the bottom front is a door, which is opened at will to admit a little air if wanted, or for removing small coal or ashes which falls past the piston. Where the grate is set low a small opening is made in the hearth to allow the end of the piston to descend.

a b y is a hood or cover for the fire, like an inverted funnel opened in front, placed over the fire to contract the open space there, and to receive the true smoke of the fire and convey it little diluted into the chimney-flue at *g*.

t t is a valve or damper, placed in the narrow part of the stalk of the hood to give complete control of the current of air passing through. There is an index externally, showing clearly always the position of the valve.

g v marks the direction of the chimney-flue in the wall, having generally to bend to one side to avoid the fireplace of the room immediately above.

v is the ventilating chimney-valve, admitting air from near the top of the room to the flue, balanced nearly on its centre of gravity so that the least pressure from without opens it inwards, but any pressure from without, as of smoke, closes it. There is a wire from the valve, with a screw or loop-peg, for partially or wholly closing it.

l n indicates a channel by which fresh air, directly from the atmosphere, enters the room, to be warmed under the fender or near the fire, and then to spread in the room. It has a controlling-valve.

WHO DESIGNED THE WATER-GATE, YORK-STAIRS?

In a recent number of the *Builder* (No. 586), one of your correspondents, "A. W. H." called attention to the present neglected state of the "beautiful water-gate," at the end of Buckingham-street, Strand, the design of which he, in common with many others, ascribes to our celebrated architect, Inigo Jones, probably from the circumstance of its having been so ascribed by Walpole Dallaway, Colin Campbell, and others. Indeed, in the original edition of the "Vitruvius Britannicus" (published without date, but about 1717), an engraving of the building is given at vol. II. plate 28, with the following inscription:—"This gate was erected by the 1st Duke of Buckingham, when Lord High Admiral of England, ann. 1626, by Inigo Jones."

It is, moreover, noticed in Ralph's "Critical Review of the Publick Buildings, &c. in and about London and Westminster," first published in 1734, "as unquestionably the most perfect piece of building that does honour to the name of Inigo Jones." But I find in a manuscript (a thin folio, formerly in the possession of G. Vertue, now in the library of Sir John Soane's Museum), entitled "Account Book of Workes done by Nicholas Stone, Sen. Master Mason to King James I. and King Charles," the following memorandum in the handwriting of C. Stoakes:—"Some of ye most eminentt workes that my vncle, Mr. Nickolas Stone, Sen. did in England, in Holland, and Scotland."

The ninth article in the list is as follows:—"The Water-Gate att Yorke House, hee *desined and built*, and ye right hand Lion hee did fronting ye Thames. Mr. Kearne, a Jarman, his brother, by marring his sister, did ye Shee Lion."

This seems so clearly and circumstantially to fix the *design*, as well as the execution of the present building on Stone, that it would be interesting to ascertain on what authority it originally came to be ascribed to Jones, and the more so as no engraving of the work appears in "The Designs of Inigo Jones," collected and published by W. Kent, 1727, although Jones's design for "Temple-bar in the Manner of a triumphal Arch" (not executed) does; and if the Water-gate at York House, included in Stoakes' list, be that now in existence, and deserving of the high commendation it has so generally received, when understood to have been the production of the "immortal Inigo," it is but right and proper, though late, to do justice to the merit of the master mason, Stone; should there be no overwhelming evidence to prove that his nephew was mistaken in his statement referred to, and which from the opportunities he possessed of being accurately acquainted with his uncle's affairs, evinced by other details given in the manuscript, is, to say the least, improbable.

Perhaps some of your readers may be in possession of information on the subject, which would be conclusive, and feel sufficient interest in the subject to communicate such as they may have.

G. B.

The Loss on Birmingham Town-hall.—We understand that an honorary committee is about to be formed to aid the architects of Birmingham Town-hall in the recovery of the money lost by the sureties in the erection of the edifice.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The annual general meeting of the Institute was held on the 1st of May, when a report from the council on the state of the property and affairs of the Institute, with an account of the funds, was read.

The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Earl de Grey. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. T. H. Wyatt, B. Ferrey, and F. C. Penrose. Honorary Secretaries: Messrs. J. J. Scoles and C. C. Nelson. Ditto for Foreign Correspondence: Mr. T. L. Donaldson. Members of Council: Messrs. H. Ashton, J. Bell, M.P.; J. H. Good, jun.; R. C. Hussey, G. Mair, E. Christian, H. Clutton, J. H. Hakewill, G. O. Leicester, and P. C. Hardwick. Auditors: Messrs. T. H. Lewis, fellow; and W. A. Buckley, associate.

The Institute now consists of 131 fellows, 117 associates, 19 honorary fellows, 16 honorary members, and 79 honorary and corresponding members.

AN ESCAPE.

We are asked to say that a report which has arisen that Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, the architect, known to many of our readers, was lost in the ill-fated *Ercolano*, is untrue.

We are very glad to hear it, and mention the circumstance most willingly. All arrangements, it appears, had been made by Mr. Ashpitel for the passage, but a return of illness forced him to remain at Naples, and thus, what seemed a misfortune, saved his life. Thus it is more often than we think, or ever discover, seeing, as we do, only a small part of the whole at a time. The "bit of luck" often leads to ruin; and what appears to be a sad misfortune, is the saving of us. The recollection of this would be useful to most of us.

THE WELLINGTON CLOCK TOWER, LONDON-BRIDGE.

Workmen are engaged in digging the foundation for the Wellington Clock Tower, at the entrance of the London and Brighton Railway. The tower, the morning papers say, "will be 70 feet in height, and 40 feet at the base, with four illuminated clocks." It is much to be hoped that the original design noticed by us some time ago (a stone structure in cast-iron, so to speak), is not to be carried out. Should it be, it will become a lasting annoyance to all who have been concerned in its erection.

"BUILDINGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL."

Mr. Donald Grant's Bill for sanctioning his Patent Ventilating Apparatus (schedule F of the Buildings Act, notwithstanding), is going, as it did last year, through the House of Lords as a *Public* Bill for amending the Buildings Act without discussion. May I, through your columns, again ask Mr. Grant to explain his system, which I can find no one who has heard of, and say why this should be a public measure.

A District Surveyor.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Swinderby.—The ancient church in the village of Swinderby, about 8 miles from Lincoln, is about to undergo extensive alterations and enlargement. The present north aisle is to be taken down, and extended about thirty feet in length, with a new roof. The nave is also to have a new roof, and the whole of the church is to be repewed with open benches. The alterations will cost about 520*l*. Mr. William Huddlestone, builder, of Lincoln, has undertaken the contract for the whole of the work.

Moulsham.—The *Chelmsford Chronicle* states that the committee for carrying out the enlargement of St. John's Church, Moulsham, have had to make another appeal to the public for the balance of 200*l*. By the enlargement, which has been effected by the projection of transepts and a chancel with chancel aisles, free seats have been obtained for nearly 500 additional worshippers. Recently the general appearance of the church has been improved by decoration, one of them by the lady of the rector of the

parish. The cost of the enlargement of the church has been altogether 1,882*l.* 13s. 11d.

Faringdon.—The alterations and improvements now going on and contemplated in the parish church here are now much greater than was at first thought necessary. The heavy and unsightly galleries are completely removed, and the pillars will be restored to their original state. The south porch is now being pulled down, and will be replaced by another entrance, with an organ-loft over, and a gallery for the singers. The pipes for heating are nearly completed, and other branches of work are now going on.

Newhaven.—A wing is to be erected on the south side of the parish church, according to the *Sussex Express*, and the interior is also to undergo extensive alterations. The present windows are to be removed, and others in the Early English style, of Bath stone, are to be substituted. A new floor is to be laid down, and the present pews are to give place to open seats. These alterations and improvements were practically commenced on Thursday in last week, when the foundation-stone of the new wing was laid. The roof of the new wing is to be open with wrought and stained timber. The work is to be carried out on the designs of Messrs. Habershon, by Mr. B. Constable, of Tunbridge, who is engaged in constructing the new church at Hove. The cost of the additions and improvements is calculated at about 1,000*l.* raised by voluntary contributions. The whole work will be completed in five or six months.

Norwich.—A new Baptist chapel has been commenced here. Mr. Gorrett, the minister of the congregation for whom it is intended, has subscribed 1,500*l.* towards the cost of its erection.——A meeting of the Suffolk Archæological Institution was held at Eye on 27th ult. and was numerously attended: president, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey. The members first met at the Rev. H. Creed's, rector of Mellis. The first visit was to Yaxley Church, when Mr. Creed read an account of the edifice. At the castle, the Rev. Mr. Creed also read an account of that building, and of the church, which was visited. About twenty afterwards dined at the White Lion Hotel, Lord A. Hervey in the chair. At the Assembly-room were exhibited some antiquities.——National schoolrooms have just been completed at Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, at a cost of 660*l.* The architect was Mr. J. Brown, of Norwich.

Southampton.—A ragged school has been opened in this town. The building cost about 1,200*l.* nearly the whole of which has been subscribed.

Tenbury.—The neighbourhood of Old Wood being a populous district, and distant from any place of worship, it has been determined upon building a new church on the outskirts of the parishes of Tenbury, Middleton-on-the-Hill, Leysters, and Bockleton. The late Miss H. Rushout left 600*l.* towards the building. Another Miss Rushout is a subscriber, it is said, to a large amount, and the land has been purchased and presented by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ousley. On Wednesday last, the foundation stone was laid. The site adjoins the public road leading from Tenbury to Leominster. The architect is Mr. Woodger, of Guildford. The ceremony was performed by Miss Rushout.

Chirbury.—About a fortnight since, the Countess of Powis laid the foundation stone of a new church at Marton, in the parish of Chirbury. The site is the gift of Mr. E. Humphreys, of Walcott. The church will consist of nave and chancel, with vestry, and timber porch, and a turret and spire at the west end of nave, and is intended to accommodate 125, including children. The walls will be built of Wotherton stone, with dressings of Grinshill free stone. The architect is Mr. E. Haycock, jun., and the contractor Mr. Henry Thomas. The cost of the church will be 650*l.*

Stapleton.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has offered to rebuild the parish church, &c., at his own cost, principally for the sake of providing free sittings for the poor.

Cheltenham.—Lord Northwick is about to erect another picture gallery at the south-west end of Thirlestane House. It is to be 40 feet in length, by 24 feet in width, and will be devoted exclusively to paintings by modern masters.

Bristol.—The foundation stone of the new church in the parish of St. Paul will be laid by the mayor on the 24th inst.

Taunton.—The churchwardens and others of Taunton have *nearly* determined to take down the old tower of St. Mary Magdalen, and rebuild it in accordance with the reports of Mr. Giles and Mr. Ferrey. The cost will probably, it is thought, be under 7,000*l.*

Brecon.—It has been agreed upon to build a new church in the parish of St. David's, Brecon, instead of the old one, which fell down some time ago. The site fixed on is in a field belonging to Archdeacon Davies, opposite the present churchyard, and granted for the purpose. Col. Pearce, of Ffrwdgrech, gives all the stone required for the building from a quarry on his estate, and about 150*l.* towards the erection.

East Wells.—Mrs. Jenkyns, widow of the late dean, has signified her intention of building a chapel of ease at East Wells.

Retford.—The erection of chapels for the new cemetery, which are to be distinct buildings connected by a porch, are to be commenced immediately. The plans have been fixed upon, and are those of Mr. Arthur Wilson, a pupil of Mr. Place, of Nottingham, under whom he is at present engaged as clerk of the works now going on at the parish church.

Chatburn.—During a violent thunder storm which passed over Chatburn, near Clitheroe, on Wednesday before last, the electric fluid struck the spire of Christ Church, about midway, and scattered the large stones, of which it was composed, one being thrown a distance of 100 yards, and a great quantity into a field below the spire, and in the churchyard. It is thought that 13 tons of stone in all were thrown down. The clock was struck and much damaged, and the fluid next entered a window in a south-easterly direction, passed between the ceiling and the slates, and finally made its exit at the northern end of the church, forcing a passage through a large stone in the wall, which it divided, although the parts remain in their place. The greater portion of the spire is in imminent danger of falling, and the whole, it is said, must be taken down to a level with the church, if, indeed, it does not fall in the meantime.

Doncaster.—A new church is to be erected in the township of Cadeby, from a design by Mr. Scott, and at the instance of Sir Joseph Copeley. The style is Decorated, and not Early English, as has been stated. It is similar in form to the church at Skelton, near York. According to the ground already marked out, the length will be 64 feet outside the walls, not including the buttresses, and 38 feet wide. The porch is 15 feet 3 inches wide, and projecting 10 feet. It will have a north and south aisle, and a chancel and vestry. It will accommodate about 150 persons. The roof is high pitched, with a turret springing through the roof from the chancel piers. The edifice is to be built of stone from the quarries of Sprotbrough. On Monday in last week the laying of the foundation stone took place.

West Hallam.—The condition of the church here having for some years been such as to call for extensive repairs, it has been resolved to restore it, as far as practicable. Mr. Place, architect, has been instructed to prepare plans, &c. New roofs will be required for both nave and chancel, and the whole of the interior will be reseated, by which means upwards of eighty additional free sittings will be secured. Upwards of 400*l.* have been promised in the parish, the whole population of which is only 623. A further sum of upwards of 200*l.* will be required.

Warkworth Castle.—The ancient Castle of Warkworth is, to some extent, in course of restoration in the style of the original, and under the directions of the Duke of Northumberland. The great baronial hall will be so repaired and furnished as to be fit to hold the manorial courts in.

Tynemouth.—The pier committee, accompanied by Mr. Brooks, engineer to the commissioners, were down at Tynemouth, surveying and setting out the site of the intended north pier. The committee were lately at South Shields, surveying and setting out the site of the intended south pier. It is expected that the foundation-stone of both the north and south piers will be laid in the course of a few weeks. ——The public baths and washhouses of the borough are now far advanced towards completion. The architects are Messrs. Ashpitel and Whichcord; the engineer, Mr. Potter: Messrs. Rutter and Towns, of North Shields, are the builders. The ground area of the structure is 33 feet in width, 108 feet in length, front elevation 25 feet. The south end, which comprises the two principal entrances, an office, and apartments above for residence, is built of polished stone. The front is in a mixed style of architecture.

Carlisle.—The local *Journal* states, in reference to the new cemetery for this city, that the ground, forty acres in extent, has been ordered to be fenced round,—the south and east sides with a wall 7 feet high, the north and west sides with a wall and palisading. Mr. Charles Armstrong's tender for the walling, and Messrs. Clarke's for the iron palisading were accepted, and ordered to be proceeded with immediately. The wall will be a mile in extent. Messrs. Hay's plan for the chapel and grounds was laid before the joint burial board, and a deputation appointed to submit it to the bishop for approval. The line of fence, as set out by Mr. Asquith, for straightening the boundaries, was approved of, as were also Messrs. Hays' other plans for the lodge-gate, the walks, terrace, shrubberies, drainage, &c.; and the sum of 12,000*l.* was ordered to be borrowed for the purpose of carrying the scheme into effect.

Newton Stewart.—The gas-works here were exposed to let, by public roup, on the 28th ult. and, after considerable competition, were knocked down to Mr. Robert Young, ironmonger, at an annual rent of 92*l.* for a lease of five years from Whitsunday first—the price of gas to the consumer not to exceed 10s. per 1,000 cubic feet.

RESULTS OF A TRIAL OF PRINCE ALBERT'S PROPOSAL FOR THE CLARIFICATION OF SEWAGE WATER AND PREPARATION OF SEWAGE MANURE.

The proposal made by the Prince Consort to the Agricultural Society of England, that sewage water might be advantageously and rapidly filtered by ascension through certain media appropriate either to the formation of required composts for solid manure, or by partial defecation only, to the preparation also of purely liquid sewage, fit for watering market-gardens with, as through pipe-hose and perforated nozzles, will be remembered by many of our readers. We are not aware that the Agricultural Society ever tested the practicability of this proposal, and, indeed, it is stated in the *Yorkshire Gazette* that they never did. It appears, however, that individual enterprize has proved his Royal Highness's proposed appropriation of the upward filtering tank of water companies to the preparation of sewage to be a highly practicable and valuable suggestion. This has been done, we understand, in many instances, but we are enabled to state the details of one case in particular, and the first, it is said, in which the new sewage-tank has been brought into use.

At Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, the sewage from a large section of the town discharged itself into a brook on the Hartwell-road, so near to a private residence, that the tenant threatened to indict the local Board of Health, unless measures were taken to remove the nuisance. Lady Frankland Russell, of Thirkleby Park, who frequently passed the town on her way to her seat at Chequers, having, in common with others, suffered from the poisonous effluvia, called the attention of the local board to the effect that peat charcoal had in removing the offensive odour from sewage, and, moreover, liberally subscribed towards the construction of the tank and filter. It was completed in August, 1852, and the result cannot be better shown than by quoting a letter written by the chairman of the local Board of Health to the engineer, Mr. T. A. Yarrow, of London, engaged

by her ladyship to carry out her views. The chairman observes:—

"On the 4th of August, 1852, when the peat charcoal was put into the tank, and the sewage immediately turned into it, after passing through, the liquid that ran off was without colour or flavour, perfectly inodorous and drinkable; and several who were interested in the experiment did drink it: I, myself, did: the taste was very like soft spring water. I requested a friend to analyse some of it, and he stated the result to be, that he could not detect any ammonia in it: thus the absence of ammonia would show that the fertilizing properties of the sewage had been absorbed by the charcoal. On the 23rd of September, the water which ran from the tank had the smell and colour of sewage, by which we knew the filter had done its work, in taking up as much as it would of the offensive part, which, of course, is the fertilizing part of the sewage, and the tank was accordingly emptied.

"The quantity of charcoal put in was 1 ton 9¾ cwt. and the quantity taken out was 3 tons 5¾ cwt.—thus absorbing, in five weeks, considerably more than its own weight. The consistence of the manure, when the tank was emptied, was that of very coarse sand or grit, which rendered it capable of being drilled in with seed: it was also quite inodorous.

"The benefit, in a sanitary point of view, is, that whereas the sewage was a nuisance running into a brook and polluting water which at a short distance below was taken to be used for culinary purposes, and for cattle to drink, the smell is gone from the sewage, and the water runs clear and flavourless into the brook."

The filter alluded to in the chairman's letter was constructed on the principle of that recommended by the Prince, with alterations to meet the local requirements. It purified (we are told) a section of the town containing, at a very moderate calculation, 2,000 inhabitants, and the sewage passing through the filter was of a peculiarly fetid description, owing to the deficient water supply. The tank was constructed of brick and timber; was set to work within fourteen days from the time it was commenced; and the entire cost was under 50*l.*

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTICAL.

1. *Jervais the Architect.*—Malone, in his account of the life of Sir J. Reynolds, gives a letter from that artist respecting the west window of the chapel of New College, at Oxford, in which Mr. Jervais is mentioned as the architect employed by the college. What is known of Jervais (I am afraid no good), and what were his principal works?

2. *Gas.*—One of the great evils attending the use of gas indoors is the smoke it causes, and the consequent disfigurement of the ceiling and walls,—what are the best practical means of obviating this very great evil—an evil which the gas companies are particularly interested in remedying, for it operates extensively in excluding gas from good houses. They would do well were they collectively to offer a liberal premium for a perfectly effectual and not unsightly remedy; either by a complete combustion of the sooty substance, or by collecting and carrying it off, or by some other expedient. I am aware that Faraday's plan answers, but it is open to several objections, besides its expensiveness. S.

WORKING MEN'S FUNERALS.

Your correspondent, "W. H. B." ought to have gone a step further, and inquired why there should be any walking funerals at all. The manner in which four weakly leg-bespattered men, half stifled by a pall, shuffle, stagger, and sweat under the load they bear, is painful to witness; and when it is known that the thin pine boards which are bent into the shape of a coffin not only let out the effluvium, but also in many cases fluid on the bearers, the sight becomes positively disgusting. A one-horse carriage funeral, including an impervious coffin and carriage for six persons ought not to cost more than 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for a distance of four miles, and although I am not an undertaker I would for public decency's sake guarantee a profit, and a large one, to any persons who would be undertakers at such a rate of charge. No funeral ought to cost more than 5*l.* unless more than six persons attended. Anti-Mute.

THE CHURCHES OF LONDON.

We proceed to complete our illustration of the churches of London; we have already given views of fifty-one of them (see pp. 43 and 198, *ante*), and now give "a prospect" of the remaining twenty-one. The whole of these, it must be remembered, are within the City walls. The churches of Westminster would form another very interesting group, and those of the rest of the metropolis, several.

No. 1, in our present view, represents St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, built by the late Mr. Shaw, between July 1831 and July 1833. The old church escaped the fire of 1666, and, with its projecting dial with two figures of savages the size of life to strike the quarters, was a curious remnant of old London.

No. 2. St. Giles's, Cripplegate, one of the most interesting buildings in London. Here rest the remains of three notable Johns—John Fox, John Speed, and John Milton. Cromwell was married here to Elizabeth Boucher. In the churchyard is a portion of old London Wall.

No. 3. St. Andrew's, by the Wardrobe. This was built by Wren, after the fire, at the cost of 7,060*l.* and has some modern monuments by Bacon and Manning.

No. 4. St. Andrew's, Holborn, which escaped the fire, but becoming ruinous, was taken down in 1686, and rebuilt from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The old tower remained in its original state till 1704, when it was repaired and disguised with a facing of stone. Richard Savage was christened here, and in the register of burials appears the name of "Chatterton," the luckless boy-poet of Bristol. The east window is filled with stained glass, by Price, of York, 1718.

No. 5. St. Andrew's Undershaft, speaks of May in the olden time. Here annually was raised one of the City poles, until the riot in 1517, which gained for the day on which it happened the title of "Evil May-day." The church stands in Leadenhall-street, and was built at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It well deserves a visit, when the tomb of John Stow must not be overlooked.

No. 6. St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. The old church here stood till the beginning of the last century, and the present structure, built from the design of James Gold, was consecrated in 1728.

No. 7. St. Dunstan's in the East, with its curious spire carried on four arched ribs, built by Wren. The body of the church was built from the designs of Mr. Laing, from 1817 to 1821, at the cost, it is stated, of 36,000*l.*!

No. 8. St. Dionis, Backchurch, built by Wren at two different times after the Great Fire. Notice the syringes in the vestry for the extinction of fires at a time before Braidwood was.

No. 9. St. James's, Garlick Hithe. This church was also built by Wren, after the fire. Over the projecting dial is a carved figure of St. James. Within there is a picture of the "Ascension," by Geddes.

No. 10. St. Bartholomew's the Great, in Smithfield, a history in stone too long for us to tell now. The body of the church, founded by Rahere about 1120, is of the Norman style; and with the monuments and vestiges of the priory buildings, will well repay a visit. The oriel in the church was probably added by Bolton, who was prior from 1506 to 1532, and probably built Canonbury House at Islington, one of the possessions of the Priory.

No. 11. St. Mary's le Bow, the finest of Wren's spires. In connection with this church, too, we have a long story. A Roman temple probably stood here originally: part of the Norman building which succeeded forms the crypt of the present structure. In the twelfth century it was the scene of a serious tumult, headed by Longbeard, and in 1284 one Ducket, a goldsmith, was assassinated there. The balcony in front of the tower was for the viewal of City shows. Near the old church there was a shed, built by Edward III. that he and his Queen might behold the jousts. The doorway below the balcony deserves examination.

No. 12. St. Mary's, Woolnoth, the work of Nicholas Hawksmoor. The old church was injured by the fire, repaired under the direction of Wren, and about 1716 taken down. Hawksmoor has shown much originality in his design. Here lies the Rev. John Newton, "once an infidel and a libertine."

No. 13. Allhallows the Great, in Thames-street. This ancient church was burnt in 1666, and the present structure was built under the direction of Wren in 1683. It is remarkable for a carved oak chancel-screen.

No. 14. St. Antholin's, which stands at the east end of Watling-street. It was rebuilt in 1682 by Wren, and is noticeable for its spire and the oval dome which covers the body of the church.

No. 15 indicates St. Stephen's, Walbrook, the interior of which has received more praise than any other of Wren's works. It unquestionably has a great charm, although the details are of an indifferent character. An account of the church, and some particulars of curious documents in the vestry, will be found in a preceding volume.

No. 16. St. Michael's, Cornhill. The old church having been burnt in 1666, Wren rebuilt the body of it in 1672; and fifty years afterwards took down and re-erected the tower. The church is Italian in style, the tower perpendicular Gothic. The latter has a bold, striking outline, but the details will not bear examination.

No. 17. St. Olave's, Hart-street, of which we gave some particulars in a recent number (p. 226, *ante*).

No. 18. St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, of which there is the usual story—it was destroyed by the fire and rebuilt under Wren, in 1676. There is a painting in the vestry-room. Amongst the monuments in the old church was one to Master Anthony Munday,—

"That surv'aid
Abstruse antiquities, and ove them laid
Such vive and beauteous colours with his pen,
That (spite of Time) those old are new agen."

No. 19. St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, which was rebuilt after the fire under the direction of Wren. The spire is graceful and clever.

No. 20. St. Augustine's, Watling-street, built in 1683 by Wren. The steeple was not finished until 1695.

No. 21. St. Sepulchre's, Skinner-street, which retains its ancient tower and beautiful Gothic porch. The body of the church was restored by Wren after the fire: about 1836 a new roof and ceiling were formed.

If we add to these St. Bartholomew, of the Exchange, a building by Wren, which was removed from its original position three or four years ago, and re-erected in Moor-lane, Fore-street, under the direction of Professor Cockerell, we shall then have before us the whole of the churches which stand within the City boundaries.

A GROUP OF LONDON CHURCHES.

GASWORKS.

Why should we not be supplied with gas and coke from the neighbourhood of the pits themselves, instead of carrying on the chemical process in large towns? The only objection that rises in my mind is whether the pressure would be too great for the pipes, when sent to a long distance. But could not this be obviated by stations built in secluded and at present waste places on the road, where the required new pressure might be applied? With regard to the carriage of coke, it is so much lighter than coal that the advantage is obvious.

W. H. B.

*** The desirableness of this arrangement was urged by us long ago; and we are glad to hear that a plan for effecting it is about to be made public by Mr. James Simpson, the engineer.

RESTORING WALLS TO UPRIGHT.

HOWDEN CHURCH.

Works in connection with re-roofing the nave of this fine church are going on. Last week the somewhat difficult and delicate operation of straightening the north wall, which in times long past had swerved about a foot from its parallel, and several inches out of its perpendicular, was successfully accomplished without accident. A correspondent sends us the following particulars of the method by which this has been done:—Ten strong beams, 12 inches square, of timber, were placed at intervals across the nave, above the arches, and through the side walls, secured to a horizontal beam, pressing against the outside of the clerestory south wall. The like arrangements were made on the north side; with this difference, that to the ends of the beams were attached three iron bolts, with strong nuts, so that, by applying the power at this point (the south wall being shored or propped with diagonal braces, well trussed, and stretching from the base of the north piers to the clerestory wall on the south side), the whole arcade, pillars, arches, and clerestory, would be, it was expected, drawn back to their original position; and, in order to facilitate the simultaneous movement of the immense mass, the joints at the base of the pillars were sawn half way through, leaving about one-eighth of an inch of space for the reinstatement of the piers in their perpendicular position. We should state that the old roof had been previously removed, so as to lighten the walls as much as possible. The following figures will show the magnitude of the operation. The wall is 112 feet long, 46 feet high from the church floor to the eaves of the roof, the average thickness being 3 feet 6 inches, and the weight, allowing for the springs of the arches, &c. about 1,000 tons. All the preparations proposed by Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie, the architects, having been completed under the direction of Mr. Robert Sugden, of Howden, the contractor, on Monday last, the screws, ten in number (being easily worked by two men at each screw) were gradually tightened, and in a few hours the work was successfully accomplished.

PRICE BOOKS.

The attempt made by "Z." to improve the present "Price Books," and to amend the system of measuring and valuing artificers' works, deserves, in my opinion, the support of the profession.

I think both his proposed standard quantities much superior to the rod; indeed, I consider it is desirable to do away with the rod *entirely*, as a quantity of artificers' work. I can see no objection to the adoption of the yard cube as a *general* standard quantity for brickwork, agreeably to his suggestion.

Upon the question of joiners' work, I am, in some degree, at issue with him. By the Petersburg standard he means, I suppose, 120 1½ inch *planks;* now in London the usual standard is 120 3-inch 12 feet *deals;* which is, I imagine, by far the better of the two. As the price of each deal is regulated by the price of deals per hundred, *all* the calculations "Z." objects to are not unnecessary; nor can the percentage of profit be dispensed with, for there is no "royal road" to the valuation of artificers' work. The tables for valuing deal in Thorn's "Builders' Guide" leave little to be desired.

In Weale's "Student's Guide," decimal tables of constants are given, which, as far as they extend, will meet all your correspondent's wishes, because they are adapted for all fluctuations in the price of labour, and the master's profit can be included or excluded at pleasure.

I perfectly agree with "Z." as to the desirability of introducing a uniform system of measuring, and the profession could do much towards effecting this.

For inconsistency I apprehend the system of valuing painters' work stands almost pre-eminent. The running articles are, in most "Price Books," valued extravagantly high in comparison with the price of yard-work; but for "flatting" the prices given are *outrageous*. This kind of work costs about the same as common oil, perhaps rather less; and yet in three "Price Books" before me the price for flatting is, in round numbers, *double* the price of common oil.

T. J. P.

PRESERVATION OF STONE.

In your report of a meeting of the Royal Institute of Architects, on the 28th November, when the preservation of stone was a subject of discussion, one of the speakers observed that "they should ascertain if possible the causes of decay in stone," and this induces me to lay before you my view of this question.

I have noticed in and about the metropolis several buildings that have been erected only a short time already exhibiting symptoms of decay in the stone,—the Houses of Parliament, Lincoln's-inn Hall, the new church in Old-street-road, the Congregational Chapel, Kingsland, only completed last year; the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c.; while stone buildings in the country that have been erected a longer time than the above-mentioned show no signs of decay.

After many observations and tests, I have come to the conclusion that alkaline efflorescence is the primary cause of decay, and that in London and large towns where many kinds of manufactures are carried on, the process of efflorescence is more rapid than in the country: this difference is caused I think by the stone absorbing the impure gaseous particles that are thrown into the atmosphere through the chimneys of the manufactures, &c. The process of efflorescence or crystallization of salt may be traced to be the cause of decay in the stone of which the Houses of Parliament are built: this beautiful magnesian limestone from its nature and appearance was (in the absence of the test which it is now undergoing) justly selected for so important a building. The enamel surface of this stone is almost impervious to oil, for on my applying a slight dressing to its natural enamel surface more than a week passed before the oil was absorbed, while upon a portion of the same block where the surface was disintegrated, a similar dressing was absorbed in half an hour. From this test I deduced that the first cause of decay proceeds from the stone, but that decay is greatly accelerated by the absorption of impure gases.

For some time I thought the wearing away of the almost metallic compactness of this stone was caused by the action of expansion and contraction, but after much consideration I now think it proceeds from the cause that I have stated, and I have no doubt that I could prove practically that such is the case.

J. B. Davies.

THE TRADESCANT'S MONUMENT IN LAMBETH CHURCH-YARD.

"Hoc ego versiculos feci, Tulit alter honores."

As everybody who is acquainted with Dr. James Forbes Young, will not be surprised at the quiet, cool, and unostentatious manner in which (in No. 586, p. 222) he has replied to the statement of your correspondent "T." at page 209; and as, moreover, I have taken much interest in the restoration of the monument, I think it but justice to inform you and your numerous readers, that if the idea of its restoration did not wholly originate with him (which I believe it did), at all events, and to my certain knowledge, he has carried it out with the most anxious solicitude, at no small expense of money, time, and trouble to himself.

As to the execution of the work, it may be sufficient to mention the name of Mr. George P. White, of Vauxhall-bridge-road, an inspection of the monument will speak for itself, and although it may not be necessary on this present occasion, to inquire "who piled the bricks, or brought the stones," yet I do consider the friends of the restoration are greatly indebted to Mr. William Freeman, for his donation of a sufficiency of stone, from the Darley Dale Quarries, near Derby, not so much for so kind and liberal a donation as for the reasonable expectation of its permanent durability and beauty, unlike many of the ephemeral productions of the times, here to-day and gone to-morrow.

G. G.

Southwark.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS COMMITTEES AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

What is said by your correspondent "W. Y." does not at all invalidate my complaint of the system of competition as at present conducted. He takes, however, a somewhat different view of the matter from myself, since he opines that architects themselves are quite as much, if even not more, to blame than committees. Yet, if reform is to come at all, it must begin somewhere, and certain it is that the mode in which competitions are generally managed from first to last by the parties who institute them is rife with errors and abuses of so very tangible a kind, that both they and the remedies for them may be clearly enough pointed out.

With regard to malpractices on the part, I am sorry to say, of those who engage in competitions, they arise in a great measure out of the perniciousness of the system as now established. Trusting to the incapacity of those who ask for designs, and who, by the miserable sums which they offer as premiums, show that they have no idea of the mental study as well as manual labour required for what deserves the name of a *design*, many make no scruple of sending in deceptively showy drawings and fallacious estimates. And although "champagne suppers" to committees are an equally gratuitous and uncalled for dash of caricature, or even burlesque, on the part of "W. Y." there no doubt is, whenever the opportunity for it is afforded, a good deal of underhand tampering with influential parties.

According to your correspondent, the majority of the profession have invariably thrown "*uncommonly* cold water" upon any movement towards effecting a reform in competition. Certain it is that the leaders in the profession—those whose names would help the cause of such reform, stand aloof; and though they do so, perhaps, merely because it is no matter of personal interest to themselves, their own position and practice being already sufficiently secure, it looks very much as if they were utterly indifferent to all other interests but their own, and to all grievances which do not affect themselves.

Apropos to competitions, I have heard that a paper on the subject, which excited more than ordinary attention, was read at a late meeting of the Liverpool Architectural Society. I have not, however, seen any report of it, either in the *Builder* or elsewhere. Therefore, whether it contained anything really to the purpose is best known to those who heard it.

An Architect.

P.S.—In to-day's *Builder* I see an advertisement for a design for two chapels, offering three premiums of 5*l.* 3*l.* and 2*l.*: *two pounds* as a premium for designing two chapels! What next? Why, the only next thing that now ought to be done is to bring the people who offer such insults under the name of premiums, to their senses.

GEORGE STEPHENSON'S STATUE AT EUSTON STATION.

Gazing the other day at the marble statue of the late George Stephenson, recently erected in the great hall of the Euston Station, I was forcibly struck with the meagre and disproportionate appearance of the pedestal upon which it is placed. My imagination compared it to the idea of a giant perched on one end of a waste log of squared timber, or Atlas elevated on a soap-chest. The part of the hall floor under it is uneven, and there is a gaping joint of half an inch unpointed up betwixt the bottom bed of the pedestal and the flagging; so that what with the scanty dimensions of the width of the pedestal, its disproportionate height to its width, and the colossal height of the statue it has to support, it gives it a topheavy appearance, so much so, that one might fancy a strong fellow placing his shoulder against it might topple the whole fabric head and heels over.

Surely it would not have been bad taste to have placed this fine piece of sculpture on a massive block of marble or granite, forming a pedestal to it sufficiently large in its proportions to harmonize not only with the figure itself, but with the hall in which it stands.

W. L.

Deptford and Rotherhithe Docks.—The Parliamentary committee on the Wellington Dock Bill have decided that, considering the present state and prospects of the country and trade, it is inexpedient just now to sanction any new works of this description. The expenses both of promoters and opposition are said to be enormous.

WATER METERS.

FIG 1.—ELEVATION.

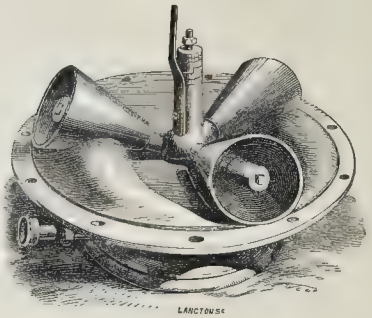


FIG. 2.—BASE OF METER, SHOWING THE ROLLERS AND BAGS.

WATER METERS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

ON May 2, Mr. James Simpson, President, in the chair, the paper read was "On Water-Meters," by Mr. David Chadwick (Salford), which commenced by showing the long-experienced want of a good system of ascertaining the quantity of water delivered by water companies to private houses, public establishments, or manufactories, direct from the pipes, without the intervention of cisterns, and under the varying pressures of high and low service, or under the circumstances of intermittent or constant supply.

After alluding to the statement in the Reports of the Juries for the Exhibition of 1851 (Class V.), "that no instrument had hitherto been so far perfected as to satisfy the conditions of a good meter;" the paper gave a list of the patented water meters from 1824 to 1853, and then proceeded to explain succinctly the several systems hitherto employed, under the several classifications of,—

1st. The diaphragm principle.

2nd. The water-wheel, the turbine, the spiral fan, the drum, and their various modifications.

3rd. The piston and cylinder.

In practice, it was said, they were all found to permit small quantities of water to pass continuously through the meter, without registration, in consequence of a certain amount of force being required, to overcome the resistance offered by those parts of the meter in connection with the counting apparatus, before motion could be given to it.

Mr. Siemens's inventions were well spoken of for their ingenuity, but the defect above mentioned equally applied to them.

Captain Ericsson's rotary fluid meter was shown to bear a close resemblance to that of Mr. Taylor, and to be liable to the same objections.

The reciprocating fluid meter, also by Captain Ericsson, was shown to have been used, to some extent, in the United States, and to be more effective in its action.

Messrs. Donkin and Co.'s meter, on the principle of the disc engine, possessed a certain degree of merit, but it had not hitherto been rendered practically efficient.

The instrument introduced by Messrs. Hanson and Chadwick, of Salford (Figs. 1 and 2), the description of which was the point of the paper, consisted, the writer said, of a vessel of metal, into which the fluid entered, by a pipe at the bottom, through a wire gauze, to prevent the admission of silt or other extraneous matter; it then passed into two semicircular bags of vulcanised caoutchouc, firmly fixed on a level bed; one end of each bag opening into the meter; upon these bags rested three conical metal rollers, attached to a centre shaft, which was connected with ordinary registering wheels and dials. The water, on passing into the bags, propelled the rollers round continuously, each revolution registering exactly the contents of the bags. The rollers worked in the water, under the same pressure as in the pipes, which was in fact continued throughout, and at its exit from the meter the water did not exhibit any appreciable loss of pressure.

It was stated, that the vulcanized caoutchouc would not, in a very long period, exhibit any signs of deterioration from working under water, and that there was very little wear and tear of the bags, as the rollers passed over them, without any sensible abrasion.

Notices of Books.

The Dictionary of Architecture, of the Architectural Publication Society. London: 14 A, Great Marlborough-street.

THE second part of the "Dictionary of Architecture" runs from "Albumen" to "Ardglass," and contains interesting articles on Alessio, called Perugino, D. A. Alexander, Altar, Ambo, Antwerp, Arch, Architect, &c. We extract a paragraph or two from the last named:—

"ARCHITECT (It. *architetto*; Sp. *arquitecto*; Fr. *architecte*; Ger. *architekt*). The derivation of this term from the Greek words ἀρχὸς *a chief*, and τέκτων *a workman*, leads to the inference that at the time of the invention of the compound word, the design and construction of an edifice devolved upon one individual, who was considered as the master-builder. It appears extraordinary that mention is not made by the classic authors of any architects in ancient Italy previous to B.C. 200 (Cosstius), although such artists must have existed prior to the introduction of Etruscan art into Rome by the builders of the Cloaca Maxima; but the information, especially as to rewards and punishments, to be derived from the monuments and traditions of ancient art, shows that the modern designer, contractor, clerk of the works, and most skilful artizan, were represented by one and the same individual. Both in Greece and Italy, an architect was an artist-professor of philosophical and practical mathematics and mechanics; and from the earliest times the functions of civil and military engineer, as now understood, were material portions of his duty: such was the case with the Italian artists of the fifteenth and following centuries, who superadded excellence in sculpture and painting; and who certainly made their fortifications, whether Italian or Gothic, wonderfully picturesque. It is scarcely necessary to observe that modern military architecture is designed by the engineer.

In the decline of classic Roman art, architects are sometimes mentioned as designing works of which they were not to superintend the execution; but such cases seem to have been isolated instances, from the testimonies of later authors, in whose time, as previously, the architect or master-builder was checked by a resident board, or by a comptroller of the expense, who was sometimes a person of high rank in the household or in the army (Dinocrates) of the prince; sometimes a senator (C. Plinius *secundus*), or an officer of the municipality or province in which the work was to be executed."

We have so recently urged our readers to give their assistance to this undertaking by joining the society, that we need now only remind them of it. The larger the number of members the more rapidly the work would be carried on to completion. The Annual General Meeting of the subscribers will be held on the 18th inst. to receive the report of the committee.

VARIORUM.

IN reference to the article on capital and labour in our columns of last week, and to the subject of wages in particular, and the question of mutual partnership interest, to a smaller or greater extent, between masters and men, we may here point attention to a "Lecture on Wages," delivered at the new vestry-hall of Lambeth, in February last, by Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, M.P. and recently published, in form of a penny pamphlet, by Hill, of Westminster-road. It is one of a series delivered to the working classes of Lambeth at the instance of Mr. F. Doulton, of Lambeth, to whom the author of the present lecture has inscribed it, and will be found well worthy of perusal, although we do not mean, by saying so, to commit ourselves to all it contains.——The "First Quarterly Report to the Dudley Local Board of Health on the Sanitary State of the Parish," by Mr. J. H. Houghton, M.R.C.S.E. the officer of health, and printed by Allen, of

Dudley, shows that "much still remains to be done—much that may be done before the completion of the permanent works,—much that *must* be done and done soon," to prevent fear of an epidemic outbreak of cholera this summer in Dudley. Mr. Houghton very properly urges that this ought to be done before the end of May, as after that time it is *not* advisable to disturb the soil of towns to any considerable extent without some urgent necessity. Scarlet fever has been unusually virulent at Dudley of late, many patients having actually died of it in less than forty-eight hours after attack! a fatality fast approaching that of cholera itself. This is an ominous and startling fact.——A very well got up as well as cheap "Descriptive Atlas, illustrative of the Seats of War," has been issued by Messrs. Orr and Co. of Paternoster-row. It contains very clear and good coloured maps of Europe, Russia in Europe, Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Russia in Asia, besides a lithographed map of the Danube from Kalafat to the Black Sea, the whole exhibiting, together with a full measure of accompanying letter-press, the vast increase of the Russian territories from the accession of Peter the Great to the present time, and all purchasable for half-a-crown.——"Notes on the present Condition of Railway Legislation," by Mr. Thomas Coates (Bigg, Parliament-street), comprises a dissection of Mr. Cardwell's proposed bill and other cognate measures from the "railway interest" point of view. The writer acknowledges that when he reflects on the duties fulfilled by the boards of directors of our great railways, he "shrinks with alarm from the prospect of handing over these noble enterprises to the accidents of some office at Whitehall." As for the public, they may be said to "stand between the Devil and the deep sea." We should not like to see them handed exclusively over either to offices at Whitehall or to railway offices.——A pamphlet "On an Improved Water Meter," by Mr. C. W. Siemens, a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, has been printed by permission of the council of that institute, at Birmingham, by Billing, of Newhall-street, the subject having formed part of the minutes of proceedings of a meeting of the institute. The essential principle of Mr. Siemens's meter appears to be that of the measurement—not of the absolute quantity of water, but—of the forces of its movement through a given or known area of meter or passage pipe, and the velocity is measured by means of a sort of screw propeller only actuated by the stream and actuating the machine for indexing the result. The mechanism is protected from corrosion of pivots, &c. by enclosed oil boxes. A description of another water-meter will be found elsewhere in our present number. —Mr. Fairburn, of Manchester, F.R.S. has had his valuable communication to the British Association in 1853 on the "Strength of Locomotive boilers, and the causes which led to Explosion," printed by Taylor and Francis, of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. The tract is illustrated by engravings.

Miscellanea.

Northampton Architectural Society.—The spring meeting will be held at Leicester on the 17th and 18th of May, in conjunction with the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society; and a local committee has been organised to make arrangements. Earl Howe, Sir Frederick Fowke, the Archdeacon of Leicester, Mr. Heyrick, and others, have expressed their intention of assisting at the meeting, and Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Bloxam, Rev. J. P. Lowe, and others will read papers or be present. An excursion, which will include Melton and Gadsby churches, is arranged for Thursday, the 18th.

Society of Mechanical Engineers, Birmingham.—A meeting of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, was held last week, at the Institution, in Newhall-street; Mr. A Slate, of Dudley, in the chair. The first paper read was "On Bird's Railway Train Signal," by Mr. E. J. Payne. The second was "On England's Safety Apparatus for Working Mine Shafts," by the Chairman. The third, "On Improved Moulds for Casting Metal," by Mr. Jobson, of Dudley. The fourth, "On an Improved Piston for Steam Engines," by Mr. Ramsbottom, of Manchester; and the fifth, "On an Improved Water Filter," by the Chairman.

The National Gallery at Edinburgh.—This edifice is now externally completed, the builder, Mr. Lind, having fulfilled his contract so far as the outward structure is concerned. The foundation stone of the gallery was laid on the 30th August, 1850, but owing to the roadway to the west of the Mound having to be formed, and to the deep and substantial arched foundations required for the building on account of the loose nature of the soil, it was not till June, 1852, that the basement line of the building was laid. The *North Britain Daily Mail* says,—"Its main design is known to comprehend two splendid ranges of galleries, forming suites of rooms for exhibition, perhaps unequalled even in the metropolis. The building is bisected longitudinally, the western suite of rooms being destined for the National Gallery, and the eastern for the Royal Scottish Academy. Each suite consists of five octagonal saloons, the central hall being 43 feet in diameter, the rooms on either side being 36 feet, and the extreme apartments, forming oblong octagons, 36 feet by 26. There are also two octagonal chambers, 22 feet in diameter, formed within the sides of the great central halls, and which may communicate with either range of galleries. The light is entirely admitted from above—the octagonal windows in the roof being proportionate to the dimensions of each saloon. The large radiating frames of iron are being put up. The fitting up of the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy is being pushed forward with activity, in order, if possible, to hold the next annual exhibition, which commences in February, 1855, within the new building."

Protection of House-light and Air.—In a recent case in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, in which the Plumbers' Company, and Beale, their lessee, were the plaintiffs, and Corbet, defendant, the Vice-Chancellor granted an injunction craved to restrain defendant from erecting any building whereby the free admission of light and air to plaintiff's house, as the same existed previously to 1st December last, would be hindered or obstructed, to the damage and injury of plaintiff, as expressed by Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram in the injunction in "Dawson *v.* Paven" (5 Hare, 415). There seemed to be no conflict in the affidavit as to the probability of damage to some of the plaintiffs' windows. The defendants only urged their right to go on with the building till completed, when, if a nuisance were found to arise, it might be abated by order of the court.

The Birmingham Architectural Association —The members of the Birmingham Architectural Society celebrated their third anniversary on the 6th inst by visiting Lichfield, where they inspected the cathedral, Stowe Church, and other places, interesting from their antiquity or special architectural features The Marquis of Anglesey's funeral materially interfered with the objects of the visit. In the evening the society entertained its late officers, Messrs. D. R. Hill, S. Hemming, and J. R. Botham, at dinner, Mr. Hornblower presiding. The report of the council, read at the annual meeting, was of a cheering character. The society is steadily increasing in numbers, and, notwithstanding an extraordinary outlay has been incurred during the past year in furnishing the room and in purchasing books, the accounts exhibited a balance in favour of the society.

The Lock-picker foiled.—Mr. Hobbs's glory is departed. He can no longer claim the prestige of undeviating success in his calling. Having been challenged by Mr. Edwin Cotterill, of Birmingham, to pick one of his "patent climax detector locks," he is reported to have visited Manchester to make the attempt. The experiment was made on a lock supplied to Mr. Benjamin Fothergill some months ago, and affixed to an iron chest at his office, and Mr. Cotterill undertook to pay fifty guineas to Mr. Hobbs if successful within twenty-four hours. Mr. Hobbs, it is said, after examining the outside of the lock, and making instruments for the purpose, continued engaged at the work, with the exception of short periods for refreshment, and to get some of his instruments repaired, all day and all night. When the time had expired, he had entirely failed. He was afterwards allowed to examine the interior of the lock, and it seems frankly acknowledged that an extension of time would *not* have led to success, because he had worked in the dark as to some of its details.

Alleged Infringement of Copyright of Designs Act.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court a motion was lately made on behalf of a manufacturing firm named Jeffrey for an injunction to restrain another named Potter from selling any paper-hangings of a certain pattern, which, the plaintiffs alleged, but slightly differed from a French one purchased and published by the plaintiffs. The defendants pleaded a previous issue or publication of the design in France. The Vice-Chancellor said he could not grant an injunction till the plaintiffs' title were first tried at law, the defendants meantime to keep an account of the sales of the disputed pattern.

Boarding-houses for Operatives.—In Mr. Wallis's report of his visit to the United States, at the time of the New York Industrial Exhibition, an account is given of the boarding-houses erected for the workpeople of the Bay State Mills, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where fancy woollen goods are manufactured. The boarding-houses are thirty-two in number, each containing twenty rooms, and each accommodating thirty-six boarders; and the houses will compare to advantage with respectable dwelling-houses in the cities, and are much better than the average in country villages. The company to which the mills belong erected the houses, and expended 30,000 dollars upon the construction of the sewers alone. Each house has a parlour and two dining-rooms, connected by folding-doors, and sleeping apartments to accommodate two, four, or six persons, according to the size of the room. There is a separate chamber for an invalid. Each house is let at a rent of 150 dollars to a tenant, who furnishes it, and supplies provisions to the inmates; but the tariff of charges is subject to revision by the company. The number of operatives employed in the mills in 1850 was 1,867.

Bristol Archæological Society.—This society held its third meeting on Tuesday in last week, when there were a considerable number of persons present, including some ladies. Two papers were read: one by Mr. T. Garrard, entitled "The Memoirs of John Guy, a Bristol Citizen," and the other by Mr. P. Leversage, "On a Runic Inscription in the Bristol Cathedral."

The Exhibition of the Basingstoke Mechanics' Institution.—The exhibition of works of industry and art in connection with this institution, and which was opened at the Town Hall, Basingstoke, on Monday in last week, under the most favourable auspices, appears to have excited much interest amongst all classes. Beside the Wellington bust sent by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the directors of the Winchester Museum have contributed a sort of companion bust in marble of Napoleon, by Canova, besides other objects of interest, the Society of Arts a large collection of photographs, educational and other useful apparatus, &c.; and the Governors of the Bank of England their original patent machine for weighing sovereigns. The Town Hall walls are filled with a collection of paintings which a correspondent attributes to various masters. There is also a large collection of bronzes, alabaster vases, statues, statuettes, &c. Guns and mortars have been sent from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. There are specimens of Venetian, French, Belgian, and English glass, Etruscan vases, carved and gilt cabinets, Persian Mosaic, stained glass, and other decorations, mechanical models, Mechi's model farm, chalk fossils of the district, &c. &c. It was expected that with the advantage of easy railway transit, per the Great Western and South-Western Railway, the town would be visited during the exhibition by hundreds of strangers from different parts of the country, and it is hoped the result may be a a handsome balance to form the nucleus of a building fund for the institution.

London Metal Market.—The following prices are extracted from the *Mercantile Advertiser* of last week:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
COPPER.							
Old .....per lb.	0	1	0¼				
Best selected.....per ton	129	0	0				
Tile and tough cake.....	126	0	0				
South American 127	0	0	—	128	0	0	
IRON.							
Bars, Welsh* ... per ton.	10	0	0	—	10	5	0
Ditto, to arrive*	9	7	6	—	10	0	0
Nail rods*	10	10	0	—	11	0	0
„ Stafford*	11	10	0	—	13	0	0
Nail rods*	11	10	0	—	13	0	0
Sheets, single	12	10	0	—	14	0	0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales.....	4	5	0	—	5	15	0
Refined metal, ditto	4	10	0	—	5	0	0
Bars, common, ditto ...	8	2	6	—	8	10	0
Ditto, railway, ditto.....	7	15	0	—	8	0	0
Ditto, Swedish, in London	14	0	0	—	14	10	0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	4	2	0	—	4	4	0
FOREIGN STEEL.							
Swedish, in kegs	17	15	0	—	19	10	0
Ditto, in faggots	18	0	0	—	18	10	0
ZINC.							
In sheets	31	10	0	—	32	0	0

Several parcels of copper that have been pressing on the market are now cleared off, and buyers appear more disposed to operate. A quiet tone prevails in manufactured bar iron; but there being a very good demand in Liverpool, the prices are well supported. Rails are much inquired after. Scotch pigs have again advanced, owing to the very heavy shipments and scarcity of warrants.

* In Liverpool, 5s. to 10s. less.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—Last month, according to the circular of Mr. Edward Chaloner, dated 29th April, the arrivals summed up to 7 vessels, 7,592 tons, against 4 vessels, 3,047 tons, in the previous April. The business has been by retail, as is usual at this time of the year, except in regard of a cargo of St. John pine timber, of 17 inches average selling at 2s. 0½d. per foot; birch, 15 inches, at 22d. per foot; deals, as stowage, at 11*l.* per standard; lathwood at 3*l.* per fathom; palings at 2*l.*; and laths 15s. per thousand.

THE FORMATION OF A TUNNEL under the river Ohio at Cincinnati, it appears, has been seriously entertained. The navigation of the river would be seriously impeded by a bridge. It is proposed to construct the tunnel of iron, and a plan is said to have been laid before the town-council of Cincinnati. The inventor proposes to sink it in the bed of the river, in sections, by first dredging a channel deep enough to admit of the top being sunk below or even with the bed of the river, entirely avoiding the use of cofferdams. If it is proposed to lay down a railway through the tunnel, he would put the track on the top of the arch, in place of a footway. He also proposes to make the approaches all of iron, as being cheaper and safer.

ENGLISH WORKMEN IN FRANCE. The following notification has appeared in the *Gazette*:—"Home Office, Whitehall, May 5, 1854. Whereas many English workmen have lately proceeded to France in search of employment, and having failed in obtaining work of any description, have fallen into great poverty and distress, and have suffered much misery and privation: all such persons, intending to go over to France for the same purpose, are hereby cautioned and warned of the inconvenience to which they will be exposed, unless they shall have entered beforehand into some contract or engagement with some person in France, who is able to employ them; or unless they shall, before leaving their own country, have provided themselves with funds sufficient to preserve them from want while abroad, and to enable them to return if they cannot find the employment they have sought for."

ENLARGEMENT OF LONDON DOCKS. Operations have commenced for effecting a considerable enlargement of the London Docks at the Shadwell end. A new entrance is to be made below the present Shadwell lock for the largest ships. Parallel with the existing Shadwell basin, a wide roadway and quay being between it will lead into a large dock, which, extending past New Gravel-lane, will communicate with the present eastern dock.

SHOP-SHUTTING BY HYDRAULIC POWER.—A hydraulic apparatus for raising or lowering shutters, says the *Scotsman*, is at present being erected on the new premises of the Standard Assurance Company, in George-street, Edinburgh. The water is supplied from a cistern placed on the top of the house—a height of about 50 feet—and is conveyed by a 1-inch pipe into a cylinder fitted with a piston, which, by the pressure of the water, raises or lowers the shutters. The machine is worked by turning a small handle.

WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A meeting was held at the Guildhall, Worcester, on Thursday in last week, for the purpose of establishing a Society of Arts for this city. The Mayor was called to the chair, and among those present were—Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Cocks, and other reverend gentlemen, aldermen, &c. Letters of apology were also read from Viscount Southwell, Mr. Peel, and others. A list of rules was adopted, officers appointed, and the society fairly set agoing.

THE FALKIRK WELLINGTON STATUE. The foundation stone of the pedestal of this statue was laid on Tuesday in last week in presence of the provost and some of the chief inhabitants of the town. The statue is by this time probably up. It appears to be one of Forrest's stone cut statues, and to be considered as his greatest effort. The pedestal has a simple inscription on it, stating that the statue has been erected by the eastern district of the county of Stirling.

DUST IN THE CITY.—It is rumoured amongst the brickmakers and others connected with them, that owing to the present war, and the scarcity of money in the City occasioned thereby, ashes and breeze will come down to a very low figure this season, but the following list does not appear to show it. The City this year is divided into six divisions instead of four as heretofore. The letting took place on Tuesday, April 25, at Guildhall, when there were nearly forty tenders offered, and the following six contractors were accepted at the undermentioned prices:—

A division—Henry Dodd and Co.	£1,475
B division—John Gore	1,000
C division—William Sinnott, Jun.	850
D division—James Bugbee	700
E division—Robert Drummond	1,360
F division—James Sinnott	1,200

A. B.

THE MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY, at his birth-place, Norton, Derbyshire, has been raised. It consists of an obelisk, 21 feet 10 inches in height, in one block, 3 feet square at the base, and 1 foot 6¼ inches square at the top. The base is 3 feet high, and weighs upwards of nine tons. The foundation is a solid square of masonry, twenty-five tons of stone having been used in the construction. The material of the shaft and steps is grey granite, fine axed, from the Cheesewring quarries. The only inscription is the word "Chantrey," in incised square letters.

RAILWAY MATTERS. — The *Morning Chronicle* suggests to publishers the extension of cheap literature for "*third*-class" passengers,—say sixpence worth, or threepence, in place of the more aristocratic shilling volume.—— West-end omnibuses may look out. A Bill is now before Parliament for a line of rail between Westminster-bridge and London-bridge, along the north side of the Thames, but how it is to be managed we are not yet aware. Omnibuses, however, are becoming so much of a nuisance in the streets, that one would be glad to be rid of them on almost any terms. Yet they are useful too: they are teaching the middle-class man the use of his limbs, and how to *save* his sixpences in place of spending them in omnibuses.——A commotion has been excited in Lambeth, by the appropriation of some of the arches of the South-Western, as a receptacle for the dead while waiting funeral trains to Woking, which the company are obliged to supply. The object of the company, we believe, has been to keep their terminus clear of this traffic. A receptacle at Battersea is spoken of.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE COMPETITION.—A correspondent states that twenty-five sets of drawings were submitted in this competition. From these six were selected, two by the professional adviser of the committee, and four by the committee themselves. The designs of Mr Bateman, of Birmingham, and Mr E. Barry, of London, were the two first; and the committee's nominees were Messrs. Wehnert and Ashdown, Joseph James, Coe and Goodwin, and Raffles Brown, all of London. These gentlemen were invited to renew the contest, in accordance with a revised set of instructions, which they accordingly did, and after examination, the design of Mr. Joseph James was ultimately adopted, upon the condition that the builder's estimates should not exceed the stipulated sum. Tenders are to be invited in immediately.

THE WORKMEN engaged by Mr. Myers, in building the new church of All Saints, Notting-hill, for the Rev. Dr. Walker, were hospitably entertained by the latter gentleman, on Thursday, in the week before last.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Permit me to offer a few suggestions upon the arrangement of seats in Westminster Abbey, which at present are anything but convenient or moderately comfortable to the commoners who have not a pass to the reserved seats or the disposition to bribe the verger with a shilling for the privilege, and yet are fond of worshipping God in the beautiful temple raised to His name by the piety of our ancestors, or, as some say, by the exercise of priestly functions brought to bear upon the closing scene of a former race of John Bull's illustrious ancestors. Be that as it may, what I propose to effect is entirely to prevent the necessity of the bribery and corrupt practices before named:—to prevent the worshippers being detained two mortal hours in a temperature fast verging on the freezing point, too often resulting in severe cold or rheumatism, mayhap in the case of many a delicate female, prematurely hurrying her to the grave, entailing sorrow and affliction on many a heart and many a family circle. My plan would be to continue the present choir to within about 30 yards of the west entrance, where I would move the elaborate screen and organs forming the principal entrance to the choir, continue the canopied stalls and oak seats or pews to the same distance, and close in the east end with a glazed screen; by this means ample and suitable accommodation would be provided for the attendants, and the minister would have the certainty of being heard by his auditory without the painful exertion now required.

H. B.

TENDERS

For completing the erection of sixty dwellings for families for the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. Mr. Lee, architect:—

Glenn	£9,884	0	0
Smith and Appleford	9,250	0	0
Biggs and Cullingford	8,785	0	0
Locke and Nesham	8,650	0	0
Myers	8,549	0	0
John Smith	8,540	0	0
Sanders and Woolcott	8,485	0	0
D'Anson	8,476	0	0
Jay	8,441	0	0
Wm. Cubitt and Co.	8,287	0	0
Grimsdell	8,190	0	0

For Brighton Workhouse. Mr. Carpenter, architect:—

Wm. Higgs	£31,345	0	0
G. Myers	30,800	0	0
Brass and Son	28,833	0	0
Roberts and Bushby	28,816	0	0
H. W. Cooper	27,905	0	0
G. Lynn	27,590	0	0
G. Terry	27,500	0	0
Cheesman	27,160	0	0
Rowland and Evans	27,114	0	0
Fabian	26,900	0	0
Clever and Stanger	25,500	0	0

For constructing the roads and drains on the Harrow Park Estate, belonging to the City of London and Counties Freehold Land Society:—

Hayes	£3,600	0	0
Clayton and Rule	3,550	0	0
Fraser and Judd	3,395	16	6
Green	3,353	0	0
Carlisle	3,217	15	4
Robinson	3,210	0	0
Lovegrove	3,154	0	0
Pound and Hudson	3,039	9	0
Gent and Billing	2,907	0	0
Murray	2,798	0	0
Murdin	2,700	0	0
Dodson and Mawer	2,613	0	0
Simpson	2,575	0	0
Martin	2,330	0	0
Wright	2,189	0	0
Bower	2,150	0	0
Phillips (accepted)	2,090	0	0

For rebuilding the King and Queen Tavern, corner of Wood-street, Hare-street, Bethnal-green. Mr. J. Houle, architect:—

Very and Turner	£2,210	0	0!
Fowler	1,780	0	0
Nash	1,646	0	0
Outhwaite	1,597	0	0
Brake	1,483	0	0
Ennor	1,474	0	0!

For rebuilding a farm-house and offices, situate at Hill Green Farm, Clavering, Essex, for Mr. E. D. Raymond, of Hertford. Mr. D. Hollingsworth, architect:—

Lawrance	£1,764	0	0
Erswell	1,747	0	0
Grainger	1,710	0	0
Glascock, Norford (accepted)	1,698	19	0

For the first portion of the alterations at the Earl of Effingham Theatre and Tavern, Whitechapel-road, for Mr. F. Westley. Mr. W. F. Hill, architect:—

Hall and Son	£1,121	0	0
Elston	1,010	0	0
Nash	972	0	0
Estall	960	0	0

For taking down the Robin Hood public-house, Millbank-street, Westminster, and erecting three dwelling-houses thereon. Messrs. Willshire and Parris, Architects. Quantities supplied:—

Locke and Nesham	£2 390	0	0
John Wilson	2,374	0	0
Wardle and Baker	2,260	0	0
Patrick and Son	2,145	0	0
J. Harding	2,052	0	0
Wm. Higgs	2,036	0	0

For St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, Paddington. Messrs. F. and H. Francis, architects:—

	Church, without Spire.	Completion of Tower and Spire.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
J. and R. Bird	9,640	2,629	12,269
Haward and Nixon	9,477	2,500	11,977
J. Glenn	8,618	2,021	10,639
Locke and Nesham	8,700	1,920	10,620
W. Jackson	8,620	1,780	10,400
W. Higgs	8,345	1,888	10,233
J. and C. D'Anson	7,986	1,725	9,711
Myers	8,120	1,545	9,665
H. W Cooper	7,594	1,980	9,574

Delivered some time since for Christ Church, Cravenhill, Bayswater. Same architects as last:—

	Church, with Deal Fittings.	Church, with Wainscot Fittings.	Completion of Tower and Spire.	Total, Wainscot Fittings.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rowland & Evans	11,747	14,080	3,615	17,695
J. and E. Bird	13,099	14,995	2,597	17,592
J. and C. D'Anson	13,550	15,025	2,310	17,335
H. W. Cooper	12,325	14,025	2,695	16,720
Higgs and Cullingford	12,245	13,550	2,440	15,990
Myers	11,996	13,490	2,145	15,635

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Juvenis" (pupils should obtain their masters' concurrence in all such matters. As to the "brasses," a note to the churchwarden would be the safest course). "D. P." "F. P." (private quarrels are out of our province. The charges are very gravel). "J. H." "C. K." (remedies have been given in our pages). "J. D." "J. K. C." "W. R. S." "F. W." "T. L." "Lord G." "G. P." (we cannot afford space for rare assertions). "A Young Architect." "R. H." "W. M." "S. P." "J. H." "G. P." "L. J. H." "G. B." (thanks). "T. B." "T. W. O." "E. J. S." "R. K." (it was originally given in our pages, but served to mislead). "E. B. jun." "W. C." "R. E." "D. C." "J. K. C." "R. G." (shall appear). "J. B." "F. R." "R. C." "C. E. L." "A Ratepayer."

"*Books and Addresses.*" We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARISH of ST. PANCRAS.—South-Western District.—Appointment of INSPECTOR of PAVEMENTS. The Commissioners for Paving, &c. intend appointing a suitable person as their Inspector, Salary, 70*l.* per annum, with apartments and a hat and coat every year; he must not exceed forty years of age, competent to assist the surveyor in works connected with street paving, cleansing, &c. possess a knowledge of the duties required by the Acts of 57 Geo. 3, cap. 29, and 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 63, &c. Applications for the situation in the handwriting of the candidates, stating age, and enclosing testimonials, endorsed, "Application for Situation of Inspector of Pavements," are to be delivered at the Office of the Commissioners, No. Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, on or before THURSDAY, MAY 25th inst. where further particulars may be known on application to Mr CUNNINGHAM, Surveyor, any morning between EIGHT and NINE o'clock. Canvassing the Commissioners, either personally or by agent, strictly prohibited, and will be held an entire disqualification of any candidate pursuing that course. No candidate is to attend unless officially written to for that purpose.

RUGBY GAS and COKE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Company are in WANT of a PERSON to SUPERINTEND their WORKS at RUGBY, at a salary of 90*l.* per annum, with house, fire, and gas free. He must be perfectly acquainted with the most approved mode of manufacturing gas, setting retorts, and fitting up and repairing the various works. He will also be required to superintend the making of the gas, laying the mains and services, to register the meters, keep the accounts and collect the money due to the Company, and find security in 200*l.*—Applications, with testimonials, addressed to the Chairman of the Rugby Gas Company, are to be sent, under cover, to me on or before the 20th instant.—By order of the Directors. C. E. WRATISLAW, Secretary.

Rugby, May 8, 1854.

BOROUGH of DURHAM LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—WANTED, by the Borough of Durham Local Board of Health, a TOWN SURVEYOR and INSPECTOR of NUISANCES, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. Salary, 100*l.* a year, payable quarterly. Applications and testimonials, indorsed, "Application for Town Surveyor," to be forwarded to the Office of the Local Board, No. 38, Claypath, Durham, on or before SATURDAY, the 20th day of MAY instant, and the appointment will be made on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.—By order,
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clerk.

Durham, 8th May, 1854.

FOREIGN TIMBER TRADE.—WANTED, an experienced OUT DOOR CLERK.—Apply, by letter only, to D. M. Post-office, Gloucester.

PLASTERING, &c.—WANTED, either a SITUATION as FOREMAN or to take work at a fair price in town or country, or to manage house repairs, &c. Good references.—Address, X. Y. Office of "The Builder."

TWO first-rate CARPENTERS WANTED, near London, at good wages or piece-work; one must be a thorough trade-man, and able to take the charge of erecting new buildings. Address, with reference, BUILDER, at Beaver's Library, Greenwich.

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMAZON LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, and SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A liberal commission and promotion readily awarded. Applications to be made to
ROBERT GEORGE WEAR, F.R.G.S.
1, Ironmonger lane, London. Manager and Actuary.
Loans on personal security.

WANTED, on a Railway on the Continent, Two or Three PERMANENT PLATE LAYERS, and Two or Three strong YOUNG MEN, used to make railway waggons and barrows. Wages 30*s.* per week.—Apply, personally or by letter (prepaid), to Mr. GEO. POOLE, 8, Fore-street, City, London.
N.B. None need apply who cannot be well recommended for steady conduct and being workmen.

TO MANAGERS OF IRON FOUNDRIES.

WANTED, as MANAGER, for a large and well-established Iron Foundry and Engineering Works in North Lancashire, an able and experienced person. He must be well acquainted with, and able to make working drawings, and competent to direct a large body of workmen. As the entire management of the works will be entrusted to him, he will receive, in addition to a liberal salary, a prospective interest in the success of the concern. None need apply but those who are thoroughly competent to undertake the office, and whose testimonials are unexceptionable.—Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS STOREY, Lancaster.

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WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT, to take charge of a set of Contractor's Books for a Railway Contract, including the cash accounts, certificate accounts, &c.—A person thoroughly acquainted with the sources, supply, and competent to take the charge and responsibility of purchasing all materials and stores, will be preferred.—Apply, by letter only (post-paid), to F. H. and Co. London Works, Birmingham, on or before 20th MAY, 1854.

TO JOINERS AND CARPENTERS.

WANTED, immediately, at Nottingham, from FORTY to FIFTY good WORKMEN in the above branches. Wages, 36*s.* per week, with constant employment for steady men.—Apply, Messrs. C. C. and A. DENNETT, and Messrs. GREENSMITH and LACY, Builders, Nottingham.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, in the Country, a General BUILDER'S CLERK and BOOK-KEEPER; one who has filled a similar situation would be preferred.—Address, stating age, salary, and references to A. P. Post-office, Uxbridge.

WANTED, a CLERK in a Builder's Office, who thoroughly understands accounts, and can take out quantities when required. One who has a knowledge of architectural drawings would be preferred. Apply, pre-paid, Phelps's Newsoffice, The Grange, Fast-road, City road.

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WANTED, an active and intelligent Man as WORKING FOREMAN of MASONS.—Address, stating age, where last employed, and wages required, to D. C. D. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, the ASSISTANCE of a Gentleman well skilled in Ecclesiastical Architecture, both Gothic and Italian. He will be required to design and to make out designs for in sketches, prepare the working drawings, specification, and estimates, and accounts; and take charge of the works. Good testimonials and references as to capabilities will be required.—Address, stating the terms required, to A. B. care of Housekeeper, Old Jewry Chambers.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent FOREMAN, to superintend some works a few miles from town. One who is perfectly acquainted with bricklayers' works will be preferred.—Apply by letter, stating terms and references, to C. D. 103, Whitechapel.

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WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a respectable MAN, who is perfectly acquainted with Builders' Accounts, can prepare Specifications, Working Drawings, with twelve years' recommendation from his last employer. Address to A. B. at Mr. Gibbs's, 11, Cumberland-street, Dorset-square, Hyde-park.

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WANTED, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, a respectable experienced Man. Does not profess painting and glazing, but willing to make himself useful if for any permanency. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address W. J. T. No. 3, Three Falcon-court, Fleet-street, City.

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WANTED, by a Married Man, age 26, a SITUATION as CLERK or SUPERINTENDENT. He is of steady and industrious habits, and has been 4 years with a large builder in London, where he has taken an active part in the general management of the business, and is well conversant with office duties. The highest references as to character, &c.—Address, R. P. G. Mr. Wolfe's, St. Peter's-street, Islington.

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WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as an APPRENTICE. Address, H. S. W. 20, Homer-street, Westminster-road, Lambeth.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS; is a good draughtsman, and competent to prepare fair working drawings, is well experienced in building, and has first-rate testimonials.—Address, A. B. 3, Blumburg-terrace, Vauxhall-road, Pimlico.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as BELLHANGER; he can have a good reference if required from the situation he has just left.—Direct to A. B. Spencer's Library, 97, Cromer-street, Grays-inn road.

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A YOUNG MAN, aged 22, who has been brought up on railway works, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT; can survey and level, set out and take charge of works, and is competent to perform all the duties of an assistant engineer. Would have no objection to a clerk or timekeeper's situation, if permanent. Salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Apply, per letter, to S. P. 16, Drummond-crescent, Euston-square, London.

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AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in town, accustomed to the getting out of perspective, finished, working, and detail drawings, and the general routine of an office. Salary moderate Address, A. B. No. 8, Elizabeth-street South, Pimlico.

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A YOUNG MAN, who has served above two years to a Master Bricklayer, now wishes to be ARTICLED for twelve months.—Address C. D. Office of "The Builder."

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AN ASSISTANT is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT; he is qualified to make fair and working drawings and specifications, and has some knowledge of land surveying.—Address, X. Y. Z. Post office, Elmon on, Middlesex.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A PRACTICAL CLERK of WORKS wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptional references. Apply to C. J. Office of "The Builder."

AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, and ARTISTIC DRAUGHTSMAN, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT, in town or on the Continent. Qualifications and references of the highest description.—Address, W. G. B. Office of "The Builder."

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TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

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WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT, (Lengst n Scott's Patent)
CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innoxious substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of invariable fine texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

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ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no coloring.—Sole exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the addit onal advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Baths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Rigging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs ROBINS and CO with much pleasure announce to their friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable. Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

ITALIAN POZZOLANA.—A few hundred TONS of this article, of best quality, on SALE. Apply to G. and T. EARLE, Hull.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 36A, Moorgate-street.
Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium.

Loans can all times be obtained and repaid by small instalments.

Investment Policies secure a payment of the amount assured in 12, 15, or 7 years, or at death if it should previously occur, on which advances can be obtained.

Persons about to subscribe to Building Societies, will find the Building Policies issued at this Office combine the Assurance of Life with all the advantages derived from a Building Society.

Medical Gentlemen remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted.

Policies indisputable. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, established 1838. Eastern Branch, 7, Finsbury-square. LOANS granted, in connection with Life Assurance, on freehold, leasehold, and personal security.
W. S. YARDY, Manager.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. Instituted in 1696. Extended to Life Insurance, 1836. Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities granted.

The Hon. William Ashley.	John Gurney Hoare, esq.
The Hon. Sir Edward Cust.	E. Fuller Maitland, esq.
Arthur Eden, esq.	William Scott, esq.
John Lettsom Elliot, esq.	John Sperling, esq.
James Esdaile, esq.	Henry Wilson, esq.
Harvie M. Farquhar, esq.	W. Tisdale Winter, esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances effected before the 24th June next, will participate in profits one year earlier than if effected after that date.

In the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, the Premiums on all policies entitled to participate WERE ABATED 33 per Cent.—that is to say, a PREMIUM of 100l. WAS REDUCED to 67l. 10s. No charge for stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Insurances are effected on every description of property, at the usual rates.—By order,
RICHARD RAY, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted in 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

The SCALE of PREMIUMS adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risks incurred.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the profits, are assumed to belong every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction of the amount of certain of future premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the premiums on assurances of 50l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience, or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY. Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed capital of 750,000l. of which nearly half a million is invested, from the risks incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the unsubscribed and invested capital, will be seen by the following statement:—

On the 31st October, 1834, the sums assured, including bonus added, amounted to	£3,800,000
The premium paid to it more than	600,000
And the annual income from the same source, to	130,000

Insurances, without participation in profits, may be effected at reduced rates. SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-square.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Eight o'clock till dusk), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—Their TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, from Nine till dusk. Admission, One Shilling.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H. R. H. Prince Albert.—The Seat of War, as drawn by the principal officers on the Danube, Kalafat, Widden, Rustchuk, Schumla, Shumla, Varna, Constantinople, Scutari, the Entrance to the Black Sea, Battle of Sinope, and Destruction of the Turkish Fleet, and other scenes kindly supplied by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*), exhibited in a New Series of Dissolving Views. Lectures by J. H. Pepper, esq. on the Chemistry of our Daily Bread, in special reference to that made by the New Process at the Marylebone Workhouse, daily at Two o'clock; and in the Evenings, on the Manufacture and Decoration of Paper. Lecture by Dr Bachhoffner on Electricity and the Electric Light. Exhibition of Trestrail's Method of Raising Sunken Vessels, &c. &c. Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten Years of age Half-price.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission, One Shilling.—The original Panorama of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily from half-past Ten till Five. The extraordinary Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, every evening, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening.

CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET, now OPEN, with a magnificent Panorama of Naples, exhibiting the Great Eruption of Mount Vesuvius and Destruction of Pompeii, A.D. 79, with the present state of the Ruined City. These views have long been in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the powers of the first establishment.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.

ORNAMENTAL GROUND WORK, &c. undertaken by contract or otherwise. Please to apply by letter to W. SHORT, 87, High street, Portland-town, London.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, simply or in peals, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has hereto fore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, simply or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled Bells for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Levers, and hegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes, expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.

OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON; WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL.

MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor.

CROGGON'S ODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

ASPHALTE PAVEMENT.—HENRY L. WRIGHT is prepared to lay down his Asphalte Pavement, which is particularly adapted for railway platforms, footpaths, garden-paths, court-yards, and school-yards 2½ in. to 3 in. thick, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per square yard.—Address, 32, Bucklersbury, City.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834, every description of Flooring laid with the above naval material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at about low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN ELKINGTON, DOMONCRAUX'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and arches.

MOORE'S PATENT MOVABLE GLASS VENTILATOR, for Windows, Partitions, Factories, Workshops, Warehouses, Greenhouses, Cottages, Stables, Granaries, and other Buildings, Railway and Private Carriages, &c. For Farms, Dairies, Outbuildings, &c. the Ventilator can be made to form a complete window, iron frames and rough plate glass, &c. Ventilators made to any size, and to meet forms of sashes; also for sky or fan lights, and other purposes. A considerable saving and additional safety by having fixed window sashes.

MOORE'S PATENT "LEVER VENTILATOR," forming a regular current of air, is calculated to effect all that is required for improving animal and vegetable health. The window sash remitted at the opening left for that purpose. To shopkeepers they are particularly recommended, as from their capabilities of removing the foul air caused by the gas in the shop and windows, they effectually preserve the stock in good condition, and prevent explosion of gas.

Church and House Clock-makers to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, the Russian Government, and the Emperor of China.

Manufactory, Sekford-works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London.

J. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and strength; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 3, OXFORD-STREET.

WOOD 3rds 16 oz. FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size, 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 4th ditto, 34s. Also 16 oz. ground do. do. 43 per foot; Crown and 21 oz. Sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 3d. per foot; 4-inch rough Plate Tiles, 12s. per dozen. Also, Crown and Sheet Glass in crates. British and Patent Plate, Rolled and Stained Glass, Glass Slates, &c. Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, Colours, &c. G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO SQUARE.

MALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

PATENT PLATE, HARTLEY'S ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, and SHEET GLASS can be supplied in any quantity by JOSEPH POULSON, Lead and Glass Merchant, 164, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, having at all times a very large stock of extra size patent plate and sheet. Discount to the trade twenty five per cent. Sheet lead and pipe wholesale and retail. About 100 boxes of small glass, from 6 inches by 3 inches up to 9 inches by 7 inches to be sold very cheap; any person taking the whole one penny per foot.

BUILDERS, SURVEYORS, CONTRACTORS, &c. are respectfully informed, an extensive assortment of ROUGH GLASS for ROOFING and FLOORS, of various substances, is CONSTANTLY ON SALE, at the lowest prices, at the PLATE, SHEET, and CROWN GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 7, ALBION-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE. Estimates will be furnished by applying to Mr. JAMES HAWKINGS.

N.B. A book on Measurement, second edition, just published, price Five shillings, will be forwarded by post on receipt of Five Shillings and Sixpence in postage stamps.

HENRY PASK (late Johnson and Pask), BAKER-STREET, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front, and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS.—SNOXELL, Patentee, 96, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 155, Old-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

LEONARD SUGDEN, Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, and Frames, and Joiner to the Trade, 59, Grange-road, Bermondsey, respectfully invites Builders and the Trade in general to an inspection of his Stock of Goods, from which they can always be supplied with every kind of Joiners' work, which for superiority of workmanship, material, and low prices, cannot be equalled by any house in London.—P.S. A full list of prices on application.

FIRST-CLASS WINDOW BLINDS.—No Extra Charges for Fixing within ten miles.—Country orders carriage free.—HADLEY and CO. confidently invite attention to their scale of charges. Their system is to supply only the best articles, for which their prices will be found unprecedented:—Inside Venetian blinds, per square foot, 7d.; outside Venetian blinds, in cases, 1s. 4d.; outside blue striped cloth blinds, in cases, 1s. 6d.; best holland spring roller blinds, 7d.; best holland roller blinds, mounted with brass ends, 5d.; gauze wire blinds in mahogany or wainscot French polished frames, 1s. 6d. Estimates promptly furnished.—HADLEY and CO. Window Blind Manufacturers, 152, Sloane-street, and 6, Charles-street, Chelsea.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner: Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 8d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton, Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, hot-house blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles, lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

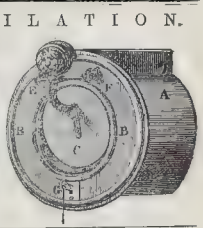
An Out-door Apprentice Wanted.

VENTILATION.

D. and E. BAILEY beg to call the attention of Architects and others to their improved

CIRCULAR ARNOTT VENTILATORS,

which are more sightly than the square ones in general use, much less liable to get out of order, and the flaps, being hung from the top, do not admit any smoke caused by down draught.



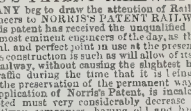
Price, bronzed, from 6s. 6d.

D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an



EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d. These Ventilators are so arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Railway Companies and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS.—This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses. To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs. To the railway world in general, it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 9,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1854:—

"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way, is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 50*l.* per mile per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced."

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM BOWDEN, the Secretary, 29, Great George-street, Westminster.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'

PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,

8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,

Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED

WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescopic action, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

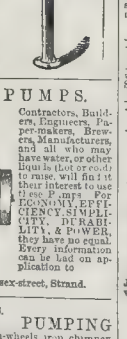
A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S

ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,

Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS



Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, to suit by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, as table for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12 in diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids that or could to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES,

mounted on strong wagon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete, strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 99, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park,

Nine Elms, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

N.B. Several High-pressure Engines for sale.

FOR SALE, a SIX-HORSE ENGINE,

nearly new, tubular boiler; can be adapted either as a portable or fixed engine. In thorough repair, and quite capable of doing work of 6 horse power, if required. Also, a double circular saw bench, on wheels with one 4-feet 6 inches, and a 4-feet saw, of the very best construction, and easily removed from place to place. Price of engine, 150l on wheels; 130l without wheels. Price of saw-bench, 80l. For further particulars apply to FOWLER and FRY, Temple-gate, Bristol, where the engine and saw-bench can be seen.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT,

an Old-established PAPERHANGING MANUFACTORY in the north of England which has been in constant work for the last sixty years. The manufactory, which is freehold, is a square brick building, three stories high, covered with slate and tile, and built and fitted up for the trade. There are fifteen printing-tables with presses complete in work; a grounding and satining shop; one light-coloured surface printing machine, one grounding-machine, with rolling up machine attached; a desiccating drying apparatus, applied so that the work is finished and dried off as quickly as printed; colour-mills, embossing machine, and brushing machine, all driven by steam power upon the premises; lathe, and every convenience for turning up rollers for machine work. The stock of colours, paper, grounds, and printed goods are of the best description necessary and suitable for carrying on the business, which is in full work, to order, and may be extended to a large amount. The stock of blocks is large, and is a collection of well selected and saleable patterns. A good and useful set of patterns has been sent to the trade this spring, which are doing well and promise a large amount of orders. The value of the concern is estimated at about 10,000l, and particulars may be known on application to Messrs. SHIELD and HARWOOD, Solicitors, No. 14, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST

HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 29, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY,

ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper hangings for the present season which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest article that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO. also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 500, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk and 500, Oxford-street.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—R. HORNE,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, 41, Gracechurch street, City, invites builders and the trade to inspect his extensive stock of NEW DESIGNS in PAPER-HANGINGS, which, by the aid of powerful machinery, he is enabled to offer at the following prices, in stock quantities, for cash only, viz;

Stout lining paper	5d.
Superior ditto	6d. and 7d.
Bed-room papers, in great variety	8d. to 8d.
An excellent oak paper	8d.
Sitting-room ditto, on blended grounds	7d. to 9d.
Hand-made marbles	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Good satin papers	1s. 6d. to 2s. 0s.
Flock papers	2s. 0d. to 2s. 6d.
Hand-made gamillos	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.

39 Pieces.

Every novelty in French and English panelled decoration always on hand; also excellent imitation of fancy woods.

N.B. Patterns sent into the country, by post, showing the style and quality of the above, on receipt of two stamps, and the goods despatched with promptitude on receipt of a remittance to the amount of the order given.

PAPERHANGINGS.—TRUMBLE and

COOKE, 7 Oxford-street, London (Manufactory, Leeds), respectfully inform the Trade and Builders generally that they have now an immense STOCK of PAPERHANGINGS manufactured from their new patterns for the present season, consisting of Flock, Gilt, Satins, Oaks, Granites, Marble, and Mosaic Goods which they can supply on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES,

PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Pimlico-side-street, Queen's-road, Bays. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor, and, thirdly, that the "ERRORS OF THE TIMES," page 581, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tilerics," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK

ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month and until further notice: Stocks, 30s.; Place, 28s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.

February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.

Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.

BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;

Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

BLUE TILES and BRICKS, DORDO

BY ATHERSTONE.—J. SCARROTT, Manufacturer of Blue Bricks, Blue Roof Tiles, Blue and Red Quarries, Sewer Pipes, Fire-bricks, and all kinds of Blue Brick Materials for Building, Kiln Tiles, Coping Bricks, Ridge Tiles, &c. &c. The above works are one mile from the Coventry Canal, and two and a half from the Trent Valley Railway Station, Atherstone.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class

No. 111.—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White, of the best quality, suitable for chimney-shafts, ridge crests, cornices, and mouldings of every description, TUDDENHAM, IPSWICH.

N.B. Builders furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

BEST WHITE BRICKS.—A few thousand

of Suffolk Whites of excellent quality on sale at reasonable price. PISON'S Brick and Tile Works, Stowmarket.

BRICKS, PANTILES, &c.

J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer BRICKS at 45s. per 1,000; PANTILES, at 47s. 6d. per 1,000; FLOOR BRICKS and 6-inch PAVINGS, at low cash prices. Delivered at Bishopsgate Station, London. All kinds of DRAIN PIPES

200,000 PLACE BRICKS FOR SAL

in any quantity not less than 25,000. An approved bill at two months will be taken.—Apply to Z. 16, Assembly row, Mile-end road.

WHITE, SUFFOLK, and RED FACIN

BRICKS, Kent, Grey Stocks, Malm Fronts, Shippers, &c. Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and P

Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Countinz-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE-LUMPS, a

TILES, FIRE CLAY, &c.—In addition to their usual stock of ALLOA FIRE-BRICKS, TRAQUAIR and MORGAN are now getting hand a most extensive assortment of FIRE LUMPS and TILES of the same unequalled quality, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Engineers, Furnace Builders, and consumers generally.

N.B. TRAQUAIR and MORGAN, 9, Bankside, Southwark, close to Southwark-bridge.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

BRICKS for SALE. — 200,000 SOUN

STOCKS, at 20s. per thousand. Inquire on the Premises, the Tweedale Tile Kilns, back of the old White Horse, Brixton-hill.

BRICKFIELDS, LEWISHAM.

R. PARKS begs to inform builders, and all parties wanting Bricks, that he has commenced burning at NEW OAKS, which for first-rate, both in colour and quality, is 50 per cent. better than is to be bought of the old Stock in hand. Tiles and Drain Pipes manufactured of all descriptions. Easy distance to Sydenham and Bromley

ASHES and BREEZE for SALE, in large

small quantities, by the undersigned contractors.—POOLE and HUDSON, High street, Bow, Middlesex.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

BRICKFIELD TO LET, near the Gre

Man, Finchley-common, held at a moderate royalty for five years; a quantity of washed earth and the plant to be taken at a valuation.—For further particulars apply to Mr. RICHARD, Auctioneer, Tottenham.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many

inquires having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter from Mr C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford —"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1854.—In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, and much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars containing instructions to plumbers for joining gutta percha tubing, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three penny stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London

GARDEN MOULD.—WANTED, to

get rid of, about 400 LOADS of capital fine BLACK MOULD. Parties desirous of having the same, or any portion, may send proposals to Mr. DUDLEY, 1, Garnault place, Clerkenwell (near the locality).

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin.—them ostfective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASI

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIO

Oxford, November, 18

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. J. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 185

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, and have given perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

CRYSTAL PALACE—JENNINGS'S CLOSETS.

GEORGE JENNINGS has great pleasure in informing his Patrons that he has received instructions to provide and fix the whole of the LAVATORIES and URINALS required for the Exhibition Building.

The ROYAL APARTMENTS are also to be fitted with JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS, as also various OTHER IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS of the Building.

The arrangement of the Urinals will be found to be entirely new in every respect; eight being fixed in a diameter of 5 feet, similar places raised in the centre of public crossings in the same style, would be at once useful and ornamental

As all new things require publicity, and something to recommend them, GEORGE JENNINGS respectfully invites Architect's attention to the following in relation to his IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS, Charles Lee, Esq., Architect, of Golden-square, had two of these Closets fixed at his offices and private residence. The result is, that he has specified sixty to be used in the Model Lodging-houses, Broad-street, Golden-square, as also sixty of JENNINGS'S BALL COCKS. Cases like this might be multiplied, but one will suffice.

GEORGE JENNINGS has just obtained Patents for Measuring Water to Water-closets, and preventing Waste of Water; also another Patent for Improvements in Drain-pipes, and in Connexion and Junctions for the same. Full particulars will shortly appear.

A Book containing particulars of all JENNINGS'S SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS can be had on application, or by post if two stamps are sent to

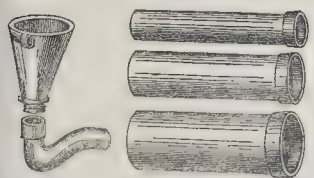
GEORGE JENNINGS,

ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER, 29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, LONDON.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

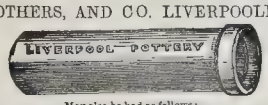
N B These are made without the discharge-hole being turned down-wards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Brick-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. T. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOLPOTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH..John Hird
CARNARVON....Jno Jackson.	GUERNSEY .....Guerin, Brothers.
PRESTON .....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY..W. and A. M'Elwee.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

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HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.

MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adkitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

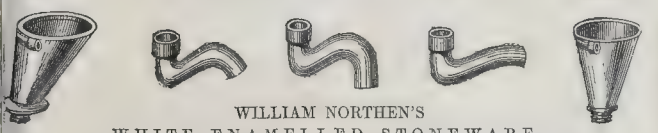
These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S

WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,

UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, using an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

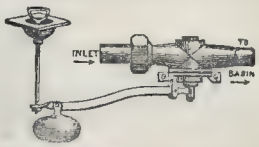
TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 9 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

ARTESIAN WELLS, Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Breweries, and Manufacturers of every description may be supplied with any quantity, by HAYLE GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells boring tools, and wrought pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass Founders and Engineers,

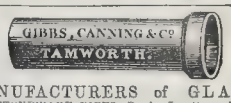
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

GREAT SIMPLIFICATION and Economy in FIXING CLOSETS.

By the use of Underhay's Patent Regulators, the separate cistern, service-box, valve, cranks, and wires are dispensed with, making a closet as simple to fix as a bib-cock, and yet ensuring a perfect flush of water.

The Manufacturers, CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, solicit a call from all parties interested, they having Pan, Valve, Self-acting, and Jennings's Closets fitted with this apparatus, and fixed for inspection, or will forward drawings of the same.

CHARLES BOTTEN and SON, Brass Founders, Engineers, Gas Meter and Fitting Manufacturers, Crawford passage, Clerkenwell.



MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing BRICKS, &c., &c. Agents,—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 28, 1853. No. 2,596.

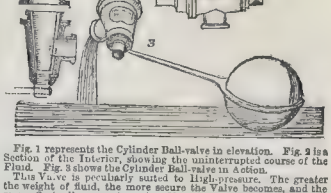
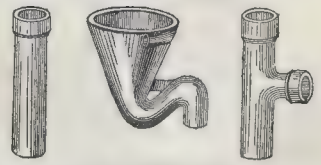


Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig. 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in Action.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High-pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE FAIENCE WARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Fe cowharf, 91, Banksde, Blackfriars, and from Harlow-bridge wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Coats of Arms, Friezes, Consoles, Chimney Shafts, Flower Trays, &c. &c. manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs near the West India Docks, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Edgware-road, Paddington.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TOTTENHAM.—Powerful short-legged cart-horses, new liquid manure and road water carts, builder's cart, timber whim, corn and coal carts, planks, scale, hoops, gates, box and navigators' barrows, oak trees, and effects, by

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, near the Seven Sisters Tottenham, and in High Cross-lane, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, at ELEVEN, by order of the Proprietor, retiring from business.—The STOCK comprises Nine excellent new liquid manure and road Watercarts made of English oak; Eight other ditto; one ditto, with Tonner Whim, Builder's Cart on springs, Lobe Spring cart, new cart wheels, 17 feet long wide oak planks, feather edge boards, useful materials, scaffolding, mechanics, tool sacks, harness, five tons useful wrought and cast iron, quantity of lead, bricks, manure, and 16 dozen Vine hoops, preceding and morning of sale. Orders by cards at the Flower pot, Broadway, Bishopsgate-street; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham

GORDON HOUSE, ENFIELD.—Valuable Materials of the Mansion (recently occupied by Earl Cawdor), also the Conservatory, Greenhouse, &c.—Mr. J. C. STOCK is instructed by the Executors to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, MAY 30, and following day, at TEN o'clock precisely, in lots, by direction of the trustee of Mr Skelton and others desirable and improveable FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD PROPERTIES, situate at Upper Mitcham, Surrey, near Tooting, Streatham, and only three miles from Croydon, containing about 6 acres, consisting of a superior detached well-built and substantial family residence, with stabling and other requisite outbuildings, and a capital detached cottage residence, with large garden, situate on the north-east side of Abbas New road, Clapham New park, in the county of Surrey, let on lease to Joseph Wilson, Esq., at 137l. 10s. per annum, and held for about seventeen years, at a ground rent. To be viewed by permission of the tenants. Printed particulars may be had at the Master's Office; of Messrs. Church and Hurrell, Solicitors, 4, Great-James-square; of Messrs. Rose and Rennoldson, Solicitors, 1, Charterhouse square; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Winstanley, 10, Paternoster-row.

SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—100 Acres adjoining a first-class station.—Valuable Freehold Estate, very eligible for Building Sites. TO BE SUBMITTED for PUBLIC COMPETITION, in the month of JUNE next, unless previously disposed of by private contract, a most desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising about 100 acres, adjoining the Junction Station on the Polegate of the new railway uniting to Brighton, Lewes, and London, to Hastings, to Eastbourne, and to Hailsham, and surrounded by excellent roads. Rarely does a property present such capabilities as the present of being conveyed in such many desirable and such excellent building sites, commanding such extensive views of the sea coast of the Weald of Sussex, the South Downs, Pevensey Bay, and being in the centre of the South Down Foxhunt, within ten minutes by rail of the rapidly-increasing watering-places of Eastbourne and Hailsham, thirty minutes of Hastings, St. Leonard's, and Lewes. The property is divided by the railway, the station which adjoins its northern extent, and is altogether most conveniently situated for the supply of the new town of Eastbourne alone, a handsome income might be realised; but the eligibility of the site for building is such that the property will again become valuable for such purposes. Further particulars may be obtained, and a plan of the estate seen by applying to Messrs. Ellman and Whitbread, Solicitors, Battle, Sussex.

BUILDING LAND TO LET, at very low ground-rents for ninety-nine years, close to Regent's-park, and on the foot of Primrose-hill, a few minutes' walk from the Regent's-gate. For the present eight detached houses, for which there is a great demand in that locality, and would readily let or sell. There are some frontages suitable for shops, and others for private houses; also some with great depth behind, where work hops or public establishments might be erected. For plans and particulars apply to F. EDWARDS, 5, Harrington-square

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND at TWICKENHAM—8 acres, situate near the Church and Railway Station, with 1,000 feet frontage to Kingston New-road, and with private access to the river Thames at Cross Deep. The land is thoroughly drained by a capacious sewer newly constructed, and will be LET or SOLD in pieces to suit the requirements of buyers.—Apply, for plan of the ground and further particulars, to JAMES CLARK, 24, Billiter-street, London. N.B. About three acres of the ground consist of a productive well-stocked walled garden, with a large range of substantial forcing-houses

GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's-yard, Dalston, in Plots, which will be parcelled out by Mr WATKINS, on the instructions of the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grosvenor-gardens, near the Cock, Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be parcelled out by Mr GREEN, at the Countinghouse, on the Estate.—Apply for particulars, as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, Gu Hall

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at ACTON, HOMERTON, WIMBLEDON, CHERTSEY, close to the Station, SUDBURY (near Harrow, at CROYDON (within a mile of the Station), and at NORWOOD (within three minutes' walk of the Station), NEAR NORTH WOOLWICH. These Hill admirably situate for building purposes. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. LOW, Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. Leases direct from the Freeholder. Money advanced if required.

NORWOOD.—BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, within three minutes' walk of the Norwood Station in Wingrove, a leafier part of Norwood Road, South Bank, with a full view of the Crystal Palace and Grounds, and only one mile distant, overlooking many villas in the most magnificent views in the county of Surrey, on which building has commenced, and houses nearly completed for occupation, close to a church. The roads are soon to be made and paved by the owner of the South Lambeth Company, from Thames Ditton, laid on to the houses erected. Builders and gentlemen desirous of a first-rate site will find this spot worthy their notice, and eligible to the Palace, may be had if required.—For further particulars and plans of the Estate, apply to Mr. W. F. LOW, Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. Upwards of forty villas are at the Norwood Station during the day. Leases direct from the freeholder.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHOPS.—FOUR PLOTS of Freehold Land suitable for first-class SHOPS, the property of the Company, and eligible to the Palace, may be had on BUILDING LEASE, with option to purchase.

For particulars apply to Messrs. BANKS and BARRY, Architects and Surveyors, 27, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

SALES BY AUCTION.

7,500 Pieces of Paperhangings and Vein Marble Chimney-Pieces ready for fixing.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL, at his ROOMS, 259, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, at TWELVE, upwards of 7,500 PIECES of PAPERHANGINGS, including elegant flocks and gold drawing rooms, rich satins and lilacs, Elizabethan, damasks, parti-urs, hand marbles, oaks, and granites; Marble vein and Granite slabs

MAIZE HILL, GREENWICH.—Capital Building Materials of a large Mansion adjoining Vanbrugh Castle

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, MAY 29, and following day, at TWELVE, the whole of the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS of the spacious MANSION known as the Red House, adjoining Vanbrugh Castle, Maze-hill, for convenience comprising about 10,000 capital bricks; fifteen tons of first-rate slate cutters, rafters, and three tons of wood and timber roofing, 100 squares of boarded and timber floors; sash and shutters, Spanish mahogany, and other doors, elegant chimney-pieces, and interior fittings of a superior description; plain and pan tiles and slates, coachhouse rates, rackmangers, and stable fittings, York and clinker paving, 300 feet iron railing, and gates, at an entrance, cast and cop per, curtains of large glazed conservatory, marble figures and jet slate stoves, lamps, coppers, and the entire fixtures through out the mansion.—May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous, and catalogues had of PULLEN and SON, Surveyors, Crippleg ate.

In the REGENT'S-PARK and CLAPHAM NEW-PARK.—Valuable House Property, let at rents amounting to nearly 1,000l per annum.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, MAY 18, in Six Lots, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, with the approbation of the Master, in a cause "Phillipson and Another, plaintiff, and Turner and Others, Defendants," and between the same plaintiff and Joseph Turner, and others, defendants, FOUR excellent FAMILY RESIDENCES, in Yorkterrace, Regent's-park, held for about sixty-seven years, by separate leases, at improved ground rents, viz. No. 11, let at 120l per annum, No 24, in the occupation of Mrs. Ka., at a peppercorn rent, whose term expires at Midsummer next; No. 25, let to Miss Greg, at 20l per annum; No. 37, let to Mr. Serjeant Merewether, at 120l per annum, also a building for eleven rooms, and three coach houses, with private yard, &c in mews F, of which possession can be had; and a capital detached residence, with large garden, situate on the north-east side of Abbas New road, Clapham New park, in the county of Surrey, let on lease to Joseph Wilson, Esq. at 137l. 10s. per annum, and held for about seventy years, at a ground rent. To be viewed by permission of the tenants. Printed particulars may be had at the Master's Office; of Messrs. Church and Hurrell, Solicitors, 4, Great-James-square; of Messrs. Rose and Rennoldson, Solicitors, 1, Charterhouse square; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Winstanley, 10, Paternoster-row.

Freehold Building Land at Bishop Stortford, Herts, close to the Railway Station.

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, at TWELVE, in Seventeen Lots, SEVENTEEN PLOTS of BUILDING LAND, opposite the Railway Inn, and close to the Railway Station. The land is high, and commands very extensive views of the town and environs; the roads are good, and the lots will possess frontages varying from 16 feet, and a depth of about 180 feet. Bishop Stortford is a very rising market-town, is within an hour's ride of London, and houses of a respectable character are much in request. May be viewed at present particulars with plans had at the Railway, the George, and the Boar's Head Inns, Bishop Stortford; and in London of Mr. J. H. Smith, Solicitor, 28, Bing-street, Cheapside; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. Brown and T. A. Roberts, 22, Throgmorton-street

Fresh 11 Building Land near Staines-bridge

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th, at TWELVE, in two lots, TWELVE PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate on the rural but genteel part of Staines-to Thorpe and Egham, near Lady Hinchbrooke's residence; a beautiful neighbourhood, about half a mile from Staines-bridge, and about a mile from the Staines Railway Station, on the London, Richmond, and Windsor line. Each lot will contain a frontage of about 50 feet by a depth of about 180 feet.—May be viewed and printed particulars had at the Railway Hotel and the Angel and Crown, Staines; of Mr. Bannister, Solicitor, 38, Bing-street, Cheapside; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. Brown and T. A. Roberts, 22, Throgmorton-street

Unreserved Sale of Eight substantially built Carcases.

MR. BEADELL will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, MAY 9, at TWELVE in eight lots with all the slightest reserve the CARCASES of EIGHT HOUSES in Sudbrook-terrace, Holloway, right and left of an intersecting road from Camden-road Villas to the end of Jones Courts, esq. Solicitor, Haberdashers'-hall, Gresham-street; and of Mr Beadell, 2, Gresham-street, London

WISTON, NEAR BAWTRY.—Important Sale for Timber Dealers, Manufacturers, and Others, of an unprecedented nature

G. SMITH, Auctioneer, of Lincoln, has the honour to announce to the Dealers of Timber in general, that he is been honoured by instructions to offer by AUCTION, on MONDAY, MAY 22nd, 1854, commencing with lot 1, at TWELVE o'clock to a minute, of about 190 of the largest Sweet-grown, RED WILLOW TREES ever offered, varying from 2 to 5 feet in each, which have been cut on the bank of the river Idle, but never worked, and lie in a very favourable position for the road side, which is very convenient for removal by water, land, or railway carriage to all parts of the kingdom. The usual credit given, or discount for ready money.—For particulars see catalogues, to be had of the Auctioneer; and of Mr. Dean, at Drake Holes Inn, near Retford Station

STREATHAM, SURREY.—A pair of excellent Villa Residences in capital repair

MESSRS. RICE BROTHERS, are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, 23rd MAY, at TWELVE, two capital and substantially built FAMILY RESIDENCES, semi-detached, and standing on a large plot of ground in a very delightful situation, known as the "Avenue," Streatham, adjoining the high road, both in a very forward state, requiring only a small outlay to complete. When finished will contain twelve rooms (upwards of 2,000 feet each. Held on lease for a long term, at a low ground-rent.—May be viewed, and particulars had at the Horse and Groom and White Lion Inns, Streatham; at the Auction Mart; and at the Offices of Messrs. Rice Brothers, Surveyors and Auctioneers, 263, High-street, Southwark.

NOTTING-HILL, near the gate.—The excellent Materials of Elm Lodge, also Oak Palisading and Stabling, in basket-arch, and Three Houses and Shops

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, by order of Messrs. Radford, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, MAY 22, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, without reserve, the stone portico, Portland cornice, stone coping, string courses, lower paving, stained glass, sashes and frames, oak shutters, doors, architraves, sash, shutter, parting beadings, sash-cord, rosewood and other grates, Arnold's stove, coppers, Venetian blinds, cast and sheet iron, square of copper with spring, gas-fittings, gates, wrought iron, three shop-fronts, 700 yards of stable pitching, brick and slate, some slates and paving, iron work, barrow, old firewood, and other useful items. May be viewed the Saturday prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had, Auction Offices, Cardington street, Hampstead-road.

TO BE LET, a large SITE for BUILDING, on the direct road from the Crystal Palace to the West-end; five miles from the Bridges, and within the neighbourhood covered with houses of the best character. For particulars apply to Messrs. PANSON and SON, Laurence Pountney-lane

TO BUILDERS.

SEVERAL PLOTS of FREEHOLD GROUND, suitable for the erection of small houses, TO BE LET on building leases, for terms of 100 years, at moderate ground rent. Money will (if required) be advanced upon the houses as they proceed.—Apply to Mr ETHERINGTON, at the Asylum Tavern, Asylum-road, Old Kent-road

KILBURN.—ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET, for Ninety nine years, or the FREEHOLD for SALE, a FRONTAGE of 90 feet by 80 feet in depth, for the above term, to be called Park-terrace, adjoining the Carlton-road. Also, a Frontage of 54 feet by 76 feet in depth for three houses, in the part to be called Pembroke-road, also adjoining the Carlton-road. The roads and sewers are made, and the gas and water laid down. Apply to JAMES BOUTELL, 8, Cleve court, Piccadilly.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET or SOLD, TEN ACRES; excellent roads, twenty-five miles from town, two and a half from the Horley, and three from the Three Bridges Stations (Brighton line). A loop line is expected to East Grinstead, with a station near the land, when its value will be doubled; near two churches; and buildings some good private residences contiguous. Views delightful; situation healthful; small good. Brick earth is supposed to be on the property, as bricks are burnt near. Terms very moderate.—Plans, &c. at the Offices of JOHN BURGES WATSON, Esq. Architect, 9, Nottingham-place, New-road, Regent's-park.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BUILDING LAND. The well-known DULWICH WOOD, the chief ornament of this beautiful locality, has been let on building lease, and most attractive plots for building Mansions or Villas may now be had for a few years, after which the land-tax redeemed. Leases may be had direct from Dulwich College

As it is the object of the leaseholder and of the college to preserve the greater part of the wood only a limited number of houses will be built; and the residents will have access to the woods themselves, which will be preserved for their use only. A good supply of water from the Lambeth Company's mains may be had.

Apply to Messrs. BANKS and BARRY, Architects and Surveyors to the Sydenham hill Estate, 27, Sackville street, Piccadilly

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this desirable locality, comprising Eighteen Plots, for gentlemen desirous of selecting a site for the erection of villa residences, this affords an excellent opportunity. Bricks may be had, delivered on the site of the intended buildings, at 45s. per thousand. For particulars apply to Mr C. HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 74, Coleman-street City

ISLINGTON.—TO BE LET, for a term of three years, a SIX-ROOMED HOUSE and SHOP, in thoroughly repair; with private entrance, situate in a main road. Omnibuses to the City and West-end. Rent 32l. Apply at the Offices of Mr. G. J. RHODES, Surveyor, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 5, Chancery-la

FREEHOLD LAND to be LET or SOLD, at Finchley, an extensive frontage of 90 feet, depth about 250 feet. Another, 50 feet frontage, and about 140 feet deep.—Address to A. Z. 7, Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square

ABOUT Two or more Acres of well-drained FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND in the neighbourhood of London for the erection of a public charity. Persons having such property to sell can forward particulars of locality, size, frontage, &c. to Messrs. Sadler and Phillips, 9, Newgate-street, City, London.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET on long Leases, direct from the freeholder, in one of the most improving localities in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. It is admirably adapted for the erection of second and third-rate buildings, as villa residences, semi-detached or continuous, and will be let in plots or otherwise, as required. Advances will be made to a responsible person, progressive with the works, which may be effected upon the land for such purposes. Roads are already formed. Ground rents moderate. Every information may be obtained, and plans of the property seen at the Offices of HERBERT PRICKETT, Surveyor, Chancery-lane, and 15, Paddington-green.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, close to the Forest-hill Station, on the Brighton Railway.—TO BE LET, on Building Lease, for ninety-nine years, FOUR most eligible PLOTS of GROUND, at 10l ground rent each plot, 350l. per plot will be advanced on mortgage of the property to the value of 500l. to be erected to the satisfaction of the Surveyor. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

BRIGHTON.—A most eligible SITE for TWELVE HOUSES, part of a bold crescent, TO BE LET on building lease, at moderate ground-rents. Two thirds of the amount will be advanced on mortgage.—Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane

BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD, or LET, on low building leases, in plots, at Ealing, Enfield, Wood-green, near Hornsey, Putney, Brockley hill, park, near Forest-hill, Ware-road, Hertford, Roan Hall-park, Brighton, and Carlton-road, Kilburn. Plans will be made to respond to parties.—Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

GROUND RENTS, Rotherhithe, Surrey, in one sum of 125l 10s. per annum; or separate sums of not less than 5l to pay 5l per cent well secured upon twenty one houses and shops, at 25l per annum. To be inspected and treated for with the Freeholder for ninety-nine years, at 2l 15s. on the whole property.—For further particulars inquire of Mr. FREDERICK WEST, Solicitor, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, London.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, on the borders of SURREY and SUSSEX, in a most healthy and desirable situation, in an excellent neighbourhood, near to the entrance to the intended station at Worth, on the East Grinstead Railway, four from the Three Bridges, five from Horley, and nine from the Redhill stations on the Brighton line. The land, in all about sixty acres in situate near to Crawley Down at Worth, four miles from the excellent market-town of East Grinstead, and is most readily adapted for building, being unopposed for the high and healthy situation as well as for its manifest local views, a site for which on this road is excellent water. A capital timber yard on the estate, with a large supply of well-made bricks, also sand, gravel, stone, and peat earth. The land will be sold in lots of from twelve to fifteen acres in each, except a small portion which is to be disposed of in five-acre or two-feet, with a depth of 150 feet.—To view, apply to Mr. CHANDLER, Turner's-hill, Worth; and for particulars and terms, to Mr. G. FULLER, 34, Great George-street, Westminster.

EXTENSIVE and WELL-LIGHTED MANUFACTURING PREMISES, No. 80, Long-acre with immediate possession, having entrances from Wellington and Charles-streets, TO BE LET, the whole or a part.—Apply to Mr PARSONS, 82, Long-acre

London: Printed by Charles Wyman, of 13, Hunter-street Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury Printer, at the Printing office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said Charles Wyman, at the office of "The Builder," 1, York-street, in the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, May 13, 1854.

The Builder,

AN JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operatives & Artist.

LONDON: C. D. LANE & Co.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION of the ADVANCED WORKS of STUDENTS of the following Schools of Art, will be opened on MONDAY, the 22nd of MAY, at Gore House, Kensington.

Aberdeen	Metropolitan including
Belfast	Central Male.
Birmingham	Central Female, and
Chester	Pottery district
Cork	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Coventry	Paisley
Dublin	Potteries (Staffordshire)
Dudley	Sheffield
Durham	Stourbridge
Glasgow	Warrington
Limerick	Worcester
Macclesfield	York
Manchester	

Admission daily, from Ten till Five, free.
Department of Science and Art, 10th May, 1854.

PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S. will deliver a COURSE of EIGHT LECTURES on the FORMS and COLOURS of ANIMALS and PLANTS, at Marlborough House, Pall-mall on FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at FOUR o'clock, viz. 12th, 19th, and 26th MAY, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th JUNE.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—An ORDINARY MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, MAY 19, to ballot for new members. A paper will be read by Mr. G. R. Clarke, on "The Consideration of a Design with regard to the Locality." The chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.
ARTHUR CATES, } Hon. Secs
ARTHUR BILLING, }
Lyon's-inn Hall, Newcastle-street, Strand.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. An ELECTION of THREE PENSIONERS, one male and two females, will take place on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst. at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. SAMUEL MORTON PETO, Esq. M.P. President, has kindly consented to preside. POLLING will commence at TWELVE, and close at THREE o'clock precisely.
A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.
Offices, 19, Southampton street, Bloomsbury-square,
May 19, 1854.

TO the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES for the County of Middlesex.
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—As a Candidate for the office of District Surveyor, now vacant by the resignation of Mr Samuel Angell, I beg most respectfully to refer you to my testimonials and certificates, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace, and to solicit your support on the day of election, JUNE 1st.—I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES THOMSON.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

PLANS, DESIGNS, and DRAWINGS are required for BUILDING TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS adjoining each other and LODGE for the Holbeach Burial Ground. The expense of the Chapels is not to exceed £—, and the Lodge £—.

Plans to comprise Elevations and Ground plans, accompanied by approximating estimate of the expense.

1. Is offered for the plan considered to be the best, unless the Architect shall also contract for the works); 3l. for the second best, and 2l. for the third best.

N.B. The above amounts are offered by way of premium, and the Architect whose plans are accepted will be employed to superintend the execution of the Works at the usual commission of 5l. per cent.

The plans to be sent to the Clerk sealed and indorsed, on or before the 31st day of MAY next.

By order of the Burial Board,
EDWARD GEORGE AYLIFF, Clerk.
Holbeach, 16th May, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c

NEW CORN EXCHANGE AT HULL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Property Committee are prepared to receive DESIGNS, PLANS, and ESTIMATES for a NEW CORN EXCHANGE intended to be erected upon the site of the property in High-street, formerly used as the Custom-house, and will give a premium of 20l. to the person whose Designs, Plans, and Estimate (or one from three to four thousand pounds) shall be approved of and let for the second best. Further particulars and information as to stamp requisites may be learned by inquiring of Mr. D. TAYLOR, Corporation's Surveyor, Town-hall, Hull. The Plans, &c. to be sent in, under seal (without the author's name, but with a motto), before noon on the 8th day of JUNE next, and addressed to the Town Clerk, Town-hall, Hull, marked "Corn Exchange." A sealed letter, containing the author's name and address, must accompany each Plan which will be opened after the award has been made. The Plans receiving the premiums will belong to the Corporation. By order,
THO. THOMPSON, Town Clerk.

CONTRACTS.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.—TENDERS required for REPAVING with GRANITE a portion of the OFFICERS' and TROOP STABLES at LEEDS CAVALRY BARRACKS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Board of Ordnance will receive TENDERS on or before THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to perform the above-mentioned work. Specifications for this work are to be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, with every other information, on application at the Royal Engineers' Office, 16, Parliament-street, York; or at the Barracks, Leeds, any day (Sundays excepted), between TEN and FOUR o'clock, until WEDNESDAY, the 24th of MAY, 1854.
Royal Engineers' Office, 16, Parliament-street,
York, 2nd May, 1854.

Royal Engineers' Office, Portsmouth, 7th May, 1854.

ORDNANCE.—NOTICE to BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, will be received until noon of TUESDAY, the 30th instant, from parties willing to CONTRACT for the performance of the WORKS required in

RAISING PARAPETS of OFFICERS' QUARTERS and SOLDIERS' BARRACKS, and Fitting up the latter with Musket-proof Shutters and Doors,
At BLOCKHOUSE FORT, GOSPORT, in the county of Hants.

Plans and specifications for the same may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained at the Office as above, on and after MONDAY, 22nd inst.

Attendance will be given at the above-mentioned Fort, from TEN to ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, to point out the work and render all further information. The Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for Improvements, Blockhouse Fort."

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District, hereby gives notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for BUILDING ADDITIONS TO THE CADETS' BARRACKS in the ROYAL ARSENAL, and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plans, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 26th of MAY, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders, upon the printed form prepared to be delivered at the office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 30th of MAY, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked "Tender for Work at Woolwich."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, May 12, 1854.

LANCASTER LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—WATER WORKS.—To BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, FITTERS, and OTHERS.—The Local Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT D.—For the SUPPLY of GALVANIZED IRON, LEAD, and other PIPING, STOPCOCKS, BIB-COCKS, and other FITTINGS, for House service Water Supply.

CONTRACT E.—For EXCAVATING the GROUND, and FIXING PIPES, COCKS, and other FITTINGS, for the said House Service.

Specifications and Bill of Quantities of Tender, schedules, &c. (price five shillings), may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application at the Town Clerk's Office, Lancaster; or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 31, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Town Clerk's Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, addressed to the Local Board of Health, Lancaster, endorsed "Tender for Contract D or E" (as the case may be). WILLIAM DUNN, Town Clerk.
Lancaster, 8th May, 1854.

BOARD of HIGHWAYS, of the PARISH of LLWYNHAY, SEISS.—To ROAD-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the MAINTENANCE and RECONSTRUCTION of about Two Miles of ROAD and FOOTPATHS, and for Supplying Materials, for Eight Years from the 25th day of March next, are desired to see the Specification and the Plan of the Road, at the Crown Palace, under the direction of the Surveyor, on and after the 1st day of June next, and to deliver their Tenders, addressed to the Board of Highways, at the Lewisham Union, on or before WEDNESDAY the 31st day of MAY, at TEN o'clock precisely, endorsed "Tenders for Road at Sydenham." The Board of Highways do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c

THE BURIAL BOARD of the PARISH of ST. MARY ABBOTT, KENSINGTON, will meet at the Vestry-hall, on SATURDAY, the 3rd JUNE, at TEN in the forenoon, to receive TENDERS for the LODGE and ENCLOSURE to their CEMETERY at Hanwell. The plans may be seen on or after WEDNESDAY the 24th inst. at the Office of the Architect, Mr. T. ALLOM, 26, St. Martin's-lane, Trafalgar-square.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the REBUILDING of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Newport, Isle of Wight, are informed that the drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. JAMES ELDRIDGE, Solicitor, Newport, and that all necessary information may be obtained at the offices of the Architect, Mr. BANKES, 31, Whitehall-place, London. Tenders for the whole or different portions of the work to be sent to Mr. ELDRIDGE'S Office on or before 15th JUNE next. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

DERBY BURIAL BOARD.—TENDERS for CHAPELS, LODGES, &c. Wanted, Tenders for the Erection of Chapels, Lodges, Walls, Fences, &c. on the Land purchased for a Cemetery, adjoining the Nottingham-road, near the Town of Derby. Plans, sections, and specifications may be seen after THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at the Office of MILL STEVENS, Esq. Architect, Post-office-buildings, Derby. Quantities by Mr. Barnish. The Board do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.—Sealed Tenders addressed to "The Chairman of the Derby Burial Board" must be delivered at the Office of the Clerk of the Board, Mr. Joseph Jackson, Solicitor, 14, Full-street, Derby, not later than TWELVE o'clock at noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next.
May 16th, 1854. JOHN WALKER, Clerk to the Board.

TO CONTRACTORS

WAVERTREE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—The Wavertree Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SEWERS within the district of the Local Board of Health of Wavertree, according to the plans and specification prepared for that purpose. The Tenders to be sent in addressed to The Chairman of the Wavertree Local Board of Health, Public-offices, Wavertree, near Liverpool, according to the form, with a schedule of prices attached, to be given on or before the 24th day of MAY instant. The plans and specifications may be inspected at the Office of Mr. ISAAC ATHERTON, Prince's-buildings, North John-street, Liverpool, from TUESDAY the 16th MAY instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 24th of MAY inst. at which place forms of Tenders may be obtained on application. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ISAAC ATHERTON, Law clerk.
Prince's-buildings, North, John-street, Liverpool, May 9, 1854.

CONTRACT for SLOP-WORK.—PARISH of SAINT MARY, NEWINGTON, SURREY.—The Board for Repair of the Highways, Newington, Surrey, will MEET at the Vestry-room of the said Church, on TUESDAY, the 23rd of MAY instant, at half-past SIX o'clock in the evening precisely, to receive TENDERS from persons willing to perform the whole of the SLOP CONTRACT for the Union House of the said Parish from the 24th instant to DAY DAY next. Forms of Tender and further particulars may be had by applying to
HENRY CRIPPS, Clerk to the Board,
1, Churchyard, Newington Butts.

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—CONTRACT for PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS' WORKS.—The Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of all the HOUSE SERVICES, both of Drinking and Watering, and for Excavating and Fixing the same. The specification may be seen, and all the other documents and Forms of Tender obtained on and after the 22nd day of MAY inst. between the hours of TEN and TWO o'clock daily; and copies of the said documents, accompanied by Forms of Tenders, may be had, on application, at, or at the Office of Messrs. BAMFIELD and LISTER, Excise-office, Red Barrack, Woolwich, on and after that day. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 1st day of JUNE next, duly sealed and endorsed, or they cannot be entertained unless duly made upon the printed form. By order of the Board,
JOSEPH SARGENT, Clerk.
Office of the Woolwich Local Board of Health,
William-street, 17th May, 1854.

FREE METHODIST CHAPEL, LOUTH.
To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Persons willing to offer TENDERS for the execution of the Works required in the ERECTION of a new FREE METHODIST CHAPEL, Louth, in the county of Lincoln, may see the drawings and specifications at the office of the Architect, Mr. P. BELLAMY, Upgate, Louth, or the Rev. Mr. Barnsley, Louth, and Mr. Hardy, Linwood, Louth, on and after THURSDAY, the 25th day of MAY, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FIVE p.m. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the above Office, on or before the 1st day of JUNE, not later than SIX p.m. endorsed "Tender for Free Methodist Chapel, Louth." The trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender, unless satisfactory, and none need apply except the parties can give sufficient security for the due performance of the same.
PEARSON BELLAMY, Architect.
Offices, Lincoln and Louth, May 15th, 1854.
The architect has also for immediate erection

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS wanted for the Erection of a VILLA, near the Esher Station, South-Western Railway. Plans and specifications can be seen after the 23rd inst. at 15, Kennington-lane Terrace, and at the "Marquis of Granby" Inn, near the Esher Station. Sealed Tenders, addressed to Mr WILLIAMS, 15, Kennington-lane Terrace, Lower Kennington-lane, Surrey, to be delivered on or before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, 25th inst. The Architect does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS and ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.—T. STONE MERCHANTS, GRAVEL, BROOMS, SCAVENGERS, and CONTRACTORS for CARTAGE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Committee for Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting the parishes, will meet at the Vestry-room of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE next, at SEVEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive PROPOSALS for such person or persons as they will enter into to CONTRACT for all or any of the following materials pure and unadulterated, and to be delivered in such quantities and at such times, and in such places within the said parishes, or either of them, as the Committee may direct. Also to receive PROPOSALS and CONTRACT for CARTAGE, for the Committee, within the parishes, GOLDSTONE GRAVEL, SLOP, &c. as per load. The carmen for this purpose must not measure less than a cubical foot. Proposals for all or any of the following articles to be sent in on or before the 20th day of June next, for the term of one year, from Midsummer next. Also to receive PROPOSALS from such other person as may be willing to CONTRACT for ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS, from Midsummer next, for removing for a limited time to be named by the Committee, all SLOP, SLUSH, MUD, DUST, FILTH, and SOIL, as shall be swept together and be placed by the men employed by the Committee, in or upon the carts, vans, and boats of the squares, streets, lanes, and other places in the parishes. Lime-ballast to be delivered and placed in all parts of the parishes, to the Poland Hospital exceepted, and to dispose of all such Slop, Slush, &c. The cart to be used for such purpose must not measure less than 40 cubical feet. Proposals are also to be sent in for the removal from the houses and buildings of the inhabitants of the several squares, streets, and other places respectively; and the proposals for the purposes aforesaid are to be delivered in addition to certain three separate and distinct Tenders, viz one TENDER for the removal of SLOP, SLUSH, &c. at per load, and another TENDER for the REMOVAL of SLOP, SLUSH, &c. at per annum; and another distinct TENDER for the privilege of taking away the DUST and ASHES. The Secretary of Companies and persons sending Tenders are requested to attend at the Vestry-room, at the time of the meeting. The contractor or contractors not to let or assign his or their contract, work, or works, to be done, or any part or parts thereof respectively, without the previous consent of the Committee. Security to the satisfaction of the Committee, will be required for the performance of the several contracts and the names, place of abode, &c. of the persons to be offered as sureties, to be sent with the proposals sealed to be endorsed as the case may be, "Slops and Several Contracts" may be seen at the Clerk's Office. The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender and will deffray the charge for each of the contracts and agreements to be made quarterly. Printed particulars of the parishes for the purposes of the supply of Stone, Gravel, and Cartage, may be had of the Clerk or Surveyor as above.

By order of the Committee,
May 11, 1854. ROBERT FINNIS, Clerk

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

THE MINISTER of the ROYAL DANISH NAVY will be ready on the 14th day of JUNE to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a DRY DOCK, 365 feet long, 80 feet of WHARFIN 3, THREE BRIDGES and other Works. Plans, Sections, and Estimates of the same will be ready for inspection on the 22nd day of MAY next, at the Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, at Copenhagen, and at the Offices of Mr. ALFRED DUTTON, the Engineer, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London. The Engineer reserves to himself the right to refuse inspection of his plans to any parties who have not executed similar works, and the Danish Ministry reserves to itself the right to accept the lowest or any Tender. Security to the amount of £30 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

STEEN BILLE.
The Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, Copenhagen,
15th April, 1854.

CHELMSFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT No 11.—To BRASSFOUNDERS and OTHERS.—The Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of GALVANIZED IRON PIPING, STOP-COCKS, BIB-COCKS, and other FITTINGS, for the House Service Water Supply.—Printed specifications and form of Tender may be obtained by remitting 8s. to JAMES FENTON, Engineer and Surveyor to the Board, Tindal-square, Chelmsford. Sealed Tenders on the printed forms only endorsed "Tenders for Contract No. 11," will be received by the Clerk to the Board, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY, 1854. The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. ANDREW MEGGY,
Clerk to the Chelmsford Local Board.
Chelmsford, May 3 1854

CHELMSFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT No. 12.—To STONEWARE PIPE MAKERS and PITTERS. The Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, SOCKETS, and TRAPS. Printed specifications and form of Tender may be obtained by remitting 8s. to JAMES FENTON, Engineer and Surveyor to the Board, Tindal-square, Chelmsford. Sealed Tenders, on the printed forms only, endorsed "Tenders for Contract No. 12," will be received by the Clerk to the Board, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY, 1854. The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. ANDREW MEGGY,
Clerk to the Chelmsford Local Board.
Chelmsford, May 1, 1854.

SAINT MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS. The Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields hereby invite TENDERS for the execution of certain DEFICIENCIES in the WORKHOUSE. Specifications of the works, as prepared by H. E. KENDALL, Esq. Architect, of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, can be obtained at the Receiver and Steward's Office, 41, Castle-street, Leicester-square, any day up to SATURDAY, the 20th inst. inclusive, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock. Sealed Tenders to be sent to me, upon the form prescribed addressed "To the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields," and superscribed "Tender for Repairs," on or before 12 for TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd inst. The party whose Tender may be accepted will be required, at his own expense, to enter into a contract, to be prepared by the Clerk, with sufficient sureties, for the due performance of the works. The guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender. By order,
May 10, 1854. ROBERTSON GRIFFITHS, Clerk to the Board.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c. desirous of TENDERING for the CARCASING of TEN HOUSES at Holloway, may inspect the plans and specifications at the Office of Mr. GEORGE, Builder, 31, Arlington-street, Camden-town, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street. Set of beautiful plans of land to let on the estate.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NOTTINGHAM. TO CULLERS. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the WORKS required to be done in the ENLARGEMENT of the above building, and in the ERECTION of the CHAPEL in connection therewith may see the plans and specifications at the Offices of Mr. T. C. HINE, from THURSDAY, 20th inst. to MONDAY, JUNE 5th, 1854. Tenders to be delivered at the Hospital, on or before TUESDAY, JUNE 6th, 1854. The lowest Tender not necessarily accepted.
Nottingham, May 11, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MILITIA QUARTERS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Lieutenancy of the County of Nottingham for the ERECTION of a STONE HOUSE, ARMOURY, GUARD HOUSE, MAGAZINE, and DWELLINGS for the non commissioned officers of the "Royal Sherwood Foresters," or "Nottinghamshire Militia," about to be built at Newark-upon-Trent, may inspect the drawings and specifications, obtain copies of the quantities, and all other information, on and after the 10th day of this month, at the Office of Mr. CHARLES BAILA, Newark, on and after the 15th day of MAY. Tenders to be sent in sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for Militia Quarters," addressed to Mr. T. F. A. BURNABY, Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Newark-upon-Trent, on or before the 10th day of JUNE. The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties for the due performance of his contract. The Lieutenancy, however, reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders offered.
Newark, 8th April, 1854.

CONTRACT for FENCING.—The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital are prepared to receive TENDERS for about 1,850 YARDS of POST and RAIL FENCING, to be erected at Barkers' Plains and specifications can be seen at Mr. HENRY CURREY's Office, No. 4, Lancaster-place, Strand, any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. The Tenders are to be delivered at the Counting house of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the Borough, on or before TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at ELEVEN o'clock sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Fencing," and addressed to Mr. HENRY CURREY. The Governors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. HENRY CURREY, Architect.
4, Lancaster-place, Strand. May 9, 1854.

Sewers Office, Guildhall, May 9, 1854.

THE COMMISSIONERS of SEWERS of the City of London hereby give Notice, that they will meet in the Council-house of the said city on TUESDAY, MAY 30th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving SEWERS within the said City as may be required during the term of Three Years, commencing at Midsummer-day next. A specification of works and conditions may be seen at this Office. The Commissioners will require the party contracting to give security to the amount of £1000 for the due performance of the contract. No Tender will be received after TWELVE o'clock on the day of treaty. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender, nor any unless approved thereof.
JOSEPH DAW, Chief Clerk.

ROTHERHAM and KIMBERWORTH WATER WORKS Company.—The Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of TWO ARCHED SERVICE RESERVOIRS, an ARCHED RETAINING TANK, and BOUNDARY FENCES. Printed copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender with quantities, may be obtained at the Office, on and after the 15th inst., of Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.—By order of the Board,
(Signed) JOHN BARRAS, Clerk.
Rotherham, May 8, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC COMPANY are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of their NEW BUILDING at ILKLEY, consisting of Masons', Plasterers', Carpenters' and Joiners', Plumbers' and Glaziers', Slaters', Painters', and Brass-founders' Works. The plans and specifications have been put by Mr. D. CAMPBELL, Surveyor, of London. Copies of the same can be obtained on and after the 10th instant, by parties intending to send in Tenders. The plans may also be seen there, and at the Architect's Office, New Town Hall, Leeds, on and after the 10th instant from NINE to SIX o'clock, until the 19th instant, on or before which day Tenders, sealed and addressed to the Directors, are to be delivered to the Architect. The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two responsible persons for the due performance of the contract, and to furnish a schedule of prices. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.
CUTHBERT BRODRICK, Architect.
Leeds, May 1, 1854.

CONTRACT No. 7.—PLUMSTEAD, WOOLWICH and CHARLTON CONSUMERS PURE WATER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the said Company are desirous to receive TENDERS for the BUILDING and CONSTRUCTING a HIGH-SERVICE RESERVOIR on their Land at Shooter's-hill, Kent. Plans and specifications may be seen, on application at the Office of S. C. HOMERSHAM, Esq. 19, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. Sealed Tenders, in a form to be provided by the Company's Engineer, must be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 23rd day of MAY, 1854, addressed to the Secretary, at the Works. By order,
Plumstead, May 6, 1854. JAMES BLACK, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.

THE NOTTINGHAM GAS-LIGHT and COKE COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a large RETORT-HOUSE and other WORKS, two GASHOLDER TANKS, and a DWELLING HOUSE, with Committee Room and Offices, all drawings and specifications may be seen at the Gas-office, Nottingham, on and after FRIDAY, the 19th day of MAY instant, and forms of Tender and Schedules of Quantities may be then and there obtained on payment of 1l. for the same. Tenders are to be delivered to WILLIAM HURST, Clerk to the Company, at his Office in Nottingham, at or before ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY, the 26th day of MAY instant. The lowest or other Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—By order of the Committee,
T. HAWKSLEY, Engineer to the Company,
30, Great George-street, Westminster
Gas-office, Nottingham, 12th May, 1854.

PARISH of ST. JOHN, at HACKNEY.—Contract for Granite Curbing, York Paving, &c.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board for Repair of Highways in this Parish, will, at their meeting to be held at the Parish House, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MAY, 1854, and not before that evening, CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of CARLINE NOSE, ABERDEEN, DEVON, GUERNSEY, or other GRANITE CURBING, CIRCULAR CURBING, RELAYING OLD CURBING, YORK PAVING. Also for taking up, squaring, and relaying Old York Paving, new 4-inch Aberdeen Granite Paving, new Half-Sovereign Aberdeen Granite Paving, and relaying Old Pebble Paving. The Tenders, addressed to the Clerk, must be sealed and marked "Tender for Curbing," and "Tender for Paving," as the case may be, and state in the Tender the number of lineal yards delivered to the Clerk the day before the meeting. The Contractor, or their representatives, must attend at the aforesaid place of meeting. The Board will take no account of Tenders unless on one of the printed forms, and in all respects in conformity therewith, which may be had of the Clerk or Assistant Surveyor. A bond, in a penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, with approved securities, to be entered into by the contractor for the performance of his contract, and further names and places of abode to be given with the Tender, together with samples of the different sorts of stone. Further particulars, if required, may be had of Mr. WOODWARD, the Assistant Surveyor, of No. 1, Dalston-rise, Hackney; and at the Parish House, in Church-street, Hackney.
CHAS. HORTON PULLEY, Clerk.
Upper Homerton, May 11th, 1854

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS and Others.—The Committee of the City of London and Counties Freehold Land Society are desirous of receiving TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, new Sewers, and other works, on an estate at Wood-green, the plans, specification and plans may be seen at the office of the Society, 27, Farringdon-street. Tenders must be delivered addressed "Tenders for Roads, &c." before five o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.
JAMES HIGHAM, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-PROOF DOORS and FRAMES, for strong Rooms. A large stock of the above of all sizes, made in the best manner, and of the most approved patterns, fitted with CHUBBS PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, throwing from two to twenty bolts, constantly on sale, at very moderate prices. FIRE PROOF SAFES of every size and pattern; Iron Safes and Lateches for all purposes.—C. CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

FIRE-PROOF! FRAUD-PROOF! THIEF-PROOF.—GEORGE PRICE late Noake and Co.), Cleveland Works, Wolverhampton, Manufacturer of improved strong wrought-iron Fire, Fraud, and Thief-proof Book-safes, Plate chests, Deed and Cash Boxes, Iron Doors and Frames, &c. fitted with Chubb's or any other patent lock, and for security, style finish, and cheapness, cannot be excelled. Delivered free, in London, Liverpool, or Bristol. Patterns and prices sent by return of post to any part of the kingdom. Established 1840.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE.—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS. DAVID BOYD AND CO.

Gentlemen,—At the Counting-house Yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE, in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have had.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.
27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 28, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool;
London Depôt, 47a, Moorgate-street, City

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Iron; Brass Founders', Nails wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; Chico, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. BOOBBYER late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 30 years, keeps the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

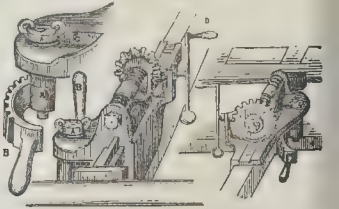
STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire proof safes, Deed and Cash-boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand gratis.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 5s. 6d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 8s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Half-round Gutters, now in stock, may be sold considerably below the usual price.—AT JONES'S, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON, Manufacturer of Rein and Mortise Locks and Builder's Ironmongery.



AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw firm. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm; the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is one of the most useful cramps in the kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON-WORK FOR OVENS, &c.

RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, City, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half-round and O G Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water or Gas, Flange Pipes, Hot Water Pipes and Connections, Sash Weights, and other castings; Iron-work for Bakers' Ovens of every description, fitted complete, to be had in sets or in parts.—Prices equal to all competition. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

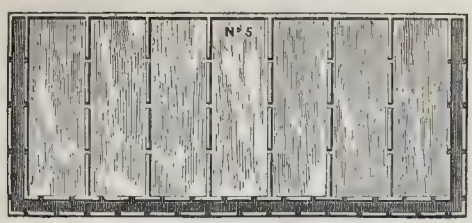
GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas-Apparatus (Gas works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smiths' Work of the best materials and workmanship. Also Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dressers and Manufacturers, 10, York-place, Lambeth, having removed to their new premises, are selling SHEET ZINC at 32s. per cwt.; Perforated Zinc, at 4d. per foot; Rain-pipes, 3in. 4d. per foot; Gutters, 4in. 4d. per foot, and in proportion. Chimney-shafts, Cowls, &c. equally cheap. Plumbic Zinc, 42s. Zinc Paint and Galvanized Iron Plates. A prize medal was awarded them at the Great Exhibition of 1851.
Agent and Maker of HIORT'S PATENT SMOKE VENTS

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

DAL-HOLE PLATES. ILLUMINATING GRATINGS. PAVEMENT LIGHTS.



DAL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each

N.B. The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up.

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

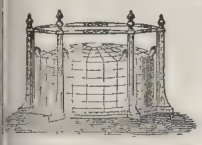
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

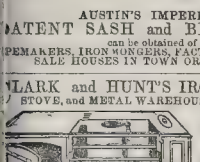
PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
IPEMAKERS, IRON MONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY,
STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36-inch.
28s. 30s. 32s. 34s.
Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 42-inch.
5 8s 56s. 60s. 63s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 3½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 2½ 3 inch.
1d. 1s 2d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
O G Gutters { 4 6½ inch.
4s. 6d. 1s. 6d. per yard
t Cut Clasp } 2½ 3 3½ 3 inch, and larger.
and Rose } 19s. 6d. 10s. 19s. 17s. 6d. 17s. per cwt.
Cut Bolted Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 18s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.
Patent Line { 3 4 5 6
41d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent ndles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per
Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

OSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
EWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

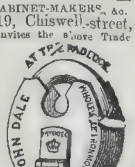
WIRE STRAND FENCING,
as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and
having elicited the unqualified approval of inherent merit, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm closures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles, for road-side and all other
ose.
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, rity, and durability, not to be found in combination in any er fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. wall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temrature.
N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, ed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will forwarded on application.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY
WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.
—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 4½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 2l. 8s.; 4 ft., 3l. 16s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 60s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.
1 2 3 4 5 6
4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 11s. per gross.
And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifère has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 55, King William-street, City.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Constructors and Hot Water Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple but efficacious method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork. Warm Air Apparatus, &c.—Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Rate from 7d. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas-Meters.—80,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron, Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouse, Nos. 10 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply the Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Hurdles, Hay-forks, Gutters, Trough, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An old servant to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION HOUSE-PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER).
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS
OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO
WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEILL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.—All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

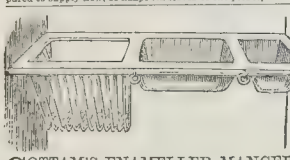
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS, TEST YOUR GIRDERS AND OTHER IRON WORK.—Any Architect or Builder can have his GIRDERS or COLUMNS TESTED by hydraulic pressure, by applying to J. HARPER, Alb on Iron Foundry, Vine-street, York-road, Lambeth. Esti mates given for every description of wrought or cast work. Girders tested at per ton, or pressure to be let on hire

DR. ARNOTT'S NEW SMOKELESS FIRE GRATE.—F. EDWARDS and SON, beg to inform Archi tec s and the Public that the above new Stove is to be seen in daily operation at their manufactory, and that they are prepared to supply new, and to alter old grates to the same principle.—4a, Poland-street, Oxford-street

"DR. ARNOTT'S NEW STOVE."—Members of the Society of Arts and the Public are respectfully invited to inspect Mr. CUTLER'S late PATENT STOVE, at 16, Great Queen-street, Long-acre, an I compare it with that of Dr. ARNOTT'S.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY the 10th, insures perfect com bustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than the register-stoves in general use, was manufac ture l by D. and E. BAILLY, 271 and 272, Holborn, who are pre pared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

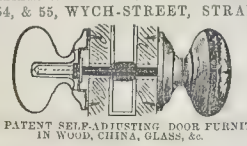


COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best pos sible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

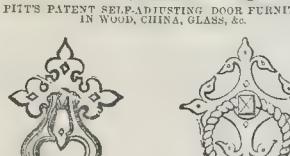
HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.



PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.



LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, HANDLES, &c.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

NAILS.—The PATENT HOT-ROLLED IRON NAILS, chisel-pointed, made by machinery, known as the "Patent Crown Nail," admitted to be superior to all others, ordered received from ironmongers and shipping orders to No. 9, Summer street, Southwark-bridge-road, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, SIX CAST-IRON GATE-POSTS, about 5 to 7 feet high, and 12 inches on the square; also eight to a dozen iron street guard-posts, about 3 feet high.—Any party having these to sell may send price and particulars to R. S. Messrs. Jenkinson and Co.'s, 29, Lombard street City

TO ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, LAND-OWNERS, MINE PROPRIETORS, &c

AN APPARATUS for RAISING WATER, capable of elevating a volume of from 150 to 40,000 gallons and upwards of water per minute, according to the amount of power, and also adapted for draining purposes, can be seen, and particulars obtained by applying to Mr. P. HILLON, 33, Bucklersbury, City.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Pipes at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. Reference to parties extensively supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman square, London.

C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE, 21, Malvern street, Regent's-park. Six per cent. given for Old Lead. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c to his stock of plumbers' coal flasks, plug ditto, tray work, &c, sheet lead, and patent pipe, plate, patent plate, sheet and crown glass, white lead, colours, &c. Glass illuminators for floors or pave ments, vaults, &c. 2½ PER CENT GIVEN for OLD LEAD; GLASS ILLUMINATORS for FLOORS, AREA VAULTS, &c.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, and COLOUR COMPANY

Offices, 31, Pall-mall, London.

The Directors of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company, have much pleasure in laying before their shareholders the following statement of the progress of the Company; and in doing so, for the sake of brevity, many of those details must necessarily be omitted, which may be conveniently entered into at subsequent meetings.

The Company, as established on the 8th June, 1853, consisted of a few individuals forming a private partnership, and was carried out upon the rules and regulations comprehended under the Cost-Book system; which, from the custom of all payments being made for cash, and all accounts and expenditures being audited monthly, was thought in all advisable to be adopted, in order to limit, *pro tanto*, the liabilities of the parties interested. In consequence of the success of the Company's operations, and the extension of objects contemplated in the original scheme, many additional shareholders joined this first partnership; but as by the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Act, not less than twenty-five persons are not permitted to become associated for the purpose of carrying out any commercial enterprise, it was decided at a general meeting, holden on the 26th October, 1855, that the Company should thenceforth be carried on as a Joint Stock Company, embracing at the same time, in its internal management, the advantages which are obtained by following out the principles of the Cost-Book system

To effect this with certainty, legal advice was taken and adopted; and the Company is now completely registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Act, with a capital of [illegible] in 5,000 shares of £20 each, to be paid in full.

The following digest of some of the clauses introduced into the Deed of Registration will elucidate the position of the shareholders in respect to their power and control over the expenses of the enterprise. The books and accounts of the Company will be made up and submitted to the Board of Directors at their monthly meetings; and, after examination by the auditors, they will be laid before the shareholders at the half-yearly general meetings and on all other occasions when it shall be considered advisable

If at any time more than two-thirds of the capital shall appear upon the books to be lost, the Company shall stand dissolved, and the residue be divided, *pro rata*, among the shareholders.

All purchases shall be made for cash, and, as far as possible, no debts against the Company remain undischarged for a period exceeding one month.

The affairs of the Company will be carried on as hitherto, under the management of a Board or Committee of Directors, to be annually selected from the shareholders; all members of such directorship being eligible for re-election.

The present directory consists of the following gentlemen:—

DIRECTORS.

Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart. Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart.

J. Whittaker Bush, esq. Fairwood, Westbury, Wilts.
William Bridges, esq. 59, Pall-mall
Captain T. G. Forbes, R.N. Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.
Samuel Hadden, esq. Guildford, Surrey
William Prosser, esq. 8, Park-place, Regent's-park.
John Purves, 4, Howarth place, Edinburgh
Sir C. E. Scott, bart. 29, Brutton-street, Berkeley-square.
Charles Trotter, esq. Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.
Dr. Watson, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Coutts & Co. Sir J. W. Lubbock, bart. and Co.

AUDITORS

A. Hadley, esq. J. T. Cookney, esq.
CHEMICAL MANAGER—Dr. J. J. W. Wells, M. Ph. D.
SCIENTIFIC MANAGER—Dr. Maddox.
COMMERCIAL MANAGER—W. Prosser, esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Lawrence and Cowdy.
SECRETARY—J. W. Warre Tyndale, esq.

In evidence that the expectations of the projectors were justly founded, it is only needful to quote the following copy of a minute made at a meeting of the Directors on the 14th January:—

"That a dividend of 2½ per cent. from profits arising from the sale of colours made during the two months prior to the 31st of January, 1854, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum—be this day declared."

This dividend was paid on the 8th March. The following minute was made at a meeting of the Directors on the 18th April—

"That the dividends in future shall be paid quarterly; and that the fund now available from the sale of colour, from January 1st to March 31st, being equal to 5 per cent. for the three months, or at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, be applied to a dividend in June."

3 per cent. will be set aside from the net profits after the shareholders have received 20 per cent. so as to form a reserve fund, to be invested in public securities for the benefit of the shareholders, one half of which will be divided, with all interest, every three years.

Since the commencement of the present year the manufacture of colours has gone on most prosperously; and their value is now so well appreciated in the market, that the Company is at present executing considerable orders at highly remunerative prices. Pending the erection of the works at Frogmore Creek, Wandsworth, numerous improvements have been introduced in the production of the Electric Light under the Patents in the possession of this Company; and it has been arranged to illuminate forthwith the Great Northern Railway Station. This will doubtless lead to the employment of the Light in many other situations, for which it cannot but prove to be highly valuable; and it will be a new source of profit; for the lately-declared dividend arose solely from the manufacture of the colours obtained by the use of the batteries necessary to the patents (exclusive of the application of the electricity to illumination.

The manufacture of the innocuous Bleaching Fluid by the Batteries has been commenced with the utmost success, and the Company will be in a position to supply any quantity in the course of the ensuing Spring. The increasing demand for the products, and for the applications of the patents, renders a personal view of the Works at Wandsworth needful: to carry out which object, it has been decided to issue the remainder of the shares. Applications for them may be made to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 31, Pall mall, where every information will be given, and where samples of the colours may be seen; and to Messrs. Bishop and Greenfield, 1, Throgmorton-street; Messrs. Robertson and Paton, Liverpool; Messrs. Sudlow, Brothers, Exchange-court, Liverpool; Mr. John Barlow, Manchester; Messrs. John Robertson and Co. 47, George-street, Edinburgh; Mr. W. Bell, North St. David-street, Edinburgh; Mr. S. M. Penny, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

It cannot be otherwise than a matter of much gratulation to the shareholders to survey the past successful achievement of the objects for which the Company has been formed; and when it is considered that the solution of so great a practical problem as the procuring and supplying cheap Electricity, the greatest perhaps of the great desiderata of the day, is attained, the successful establishment of this Company, becomes a matter, it may be said, of national importance.—By order of the Board,

J. WHITTAKER BUSH, Chairman.
J. W. WARRE TYNDALE, Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company.

SIR,—I request that you will apply to the Directors of "The Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company," to allot me Shares of 20*l.* each, which I hereby agree to accept, and to pay for, in full, when required.

Name.....
Address.....

ELECTRIC COLOURS.—The ELECTRIC POWER LIGHT and COLOUR COMPANY is prepared to supply the trade generally with their Colours, which for quality and lowness of price are unequalled. Samples of the Colours may be seen at the Offices of the Company, No. 31, Pall mall.—Address, W. PROSSER, Esq. Commercial Manager, Frogmore lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON
Great Western Railway Station.... BRISTOL
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL
Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the Kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the on person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produ of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected wi the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the m extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Bla and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BAN PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall bridge. Office, 8, Crescent-terra Millbank. Mr. THOS. THOMPSON, Agent.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PART BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Pavi Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goo MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Maso and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Lan ings, &c cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promp attended to.

SERPENTINE MARBLE of choice quali ON SALE, in blocks and slabs, at moderate prices. THOMAS JACKSON, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

Medieval Works, Memorials, Fonts, Screens, etc.

AT A VERY ECONOMICAL RATE.

SAMUEL CUNDY, Mason and Builde PIMLICO MARBLE and STONEWORKS, Belgra Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by improv machinery. The public are invited to view the stock, unequall for quality and price.

A GOOD MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE FOR FORTY SHILLINGS.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

MARBLE WORK in all its branches, at a remarkably che rate, for HALLS, DAIRIES, LARDERS, &c. &c.

Circulars sent on application.

N.B. The "Royal Blue" Omnibuses pass the Works every ten minutes from the Bank.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBL QUARRIES,

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing: twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable f Sculpture, &c some opened choice)

Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c &c.

Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs large dimensions.

Apply to Mr FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

MARBLE WORKS by PATEN MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the publ to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in t Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundre and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian a other marble, and with that careful attention to the details a finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consist elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bol massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardil Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St. Ann's, and Serpenti Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, a Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, S Jean, Egyptian Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfa Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c; also, Monument Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs Cabinet Work, &c; the whole executed from the most classi designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and Britis Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Sla now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quali They have been used at the British Museum, National Galler Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Work Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Natur Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Ra stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank street; al by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvider road, where terms may be obtained.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPAN invite particular attention to their SLATE is SLAB which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strengt to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves. Cut to a every description of Slab work, Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, wi plate glass sides, for fish zoophiles, &c. and every description Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: 1½ inch Sla Paving, in runs, planed on one side, and squared, fitted to la warranted stronger than 3-inch York, 7d. per foot super.—Balt Wharf, Commercial-road, Limehouse.

SLATE CISTERNS.—FOR SALE, severa large-size CISTERNS, made from the best Valentia slab stated for manufacturing purposes, or large hotels. Cubic co tents: 450, 6 5, and 1,250 gallons. For further particulars, app to Messrs. RITCHIE and SMITH, Slate Merchants, &c Ravenbourne-wharf, Greenwich.—May 8, 1854.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting Roofing, Mantlepieces, Hearths, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-wor generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large sto of Slates and manufactured goods usually kept on han Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or b post. Address, GEORGE BRADLEY, Slate Merchant, Slea Slate works, Bermondsey-wall, London.

N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

GUERNSEY GRANITE.—C. D. BENNETT, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprieto Saint Sampson's, Guernsey, is returning thanks for past favour begs to info m Contractors and others, that he is always prepare to supply them with first quality Broken Granite on his rail terra from a single cargo to 20,000 tons, or upwards.

N.B.—Pitching, Curb, &c. as usual.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granit Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized block Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHA Liskeard.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sill steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tool sills; Harehill and selfdale rubbed York paving; pipe pots, &c all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to i spect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGI Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPAN beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that th enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details f Arch tectural Work of any description, for which estimates w be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary. London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

MAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.—
J. GATES and GEORGE beg to invite the attention of Builders, Parvors, and Stone Merchants, to their stock of YORK-SHIRE PAVING, and general assortment of stone goods, which is offered at the current prices, and on their usual terms of credit.

BATH STONE.—HENRY STONE begs to inform Builders, Contractors, and Others, that he still continues to supply the best BOX HILL GROUND, and Lodge Hill COMBE DOWN STONE, at the most reasonable terms.
N.B. also begs to call particular attention to a Quarry he has lately opened on Hampton-down, near Bath, where he has some lots of Soft White Stone, of a very superior quality, and adapted for either exterior or interior purposes.
Ashlar and Sawn Range Stone cut to order. Cargoes shipped and delivered to any part round the coast.
Residence, Widcombe, Bath.

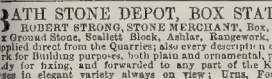
BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.—ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Ground Stone, Scallett Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stone-work for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for laying, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Lodge in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

BOXSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.— Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had on application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 3s. 6d. per yard. Delivered on barges alongside Woolwich.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.
Address VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION OF CHIMNEYS, by building in a Contractor and Register at the commencement of the Flue, covering in the Flue at the top, and inserting mouth-pieces for the horizontal or vertical escape of the smoke, to be applied alternately, thus preventing the Flues from heating on each other, and avoiding unsightly cowls, &c.



The CHIMNEY CONTRACTOR and REGISTER is made of iron. The Register acts horizontally, and when the Chimney is not in use admits of being perfectly closed. It is of easy action, cannot get out of order, and is cleanly, as there is no space for a deposit of soot. A Chimney-bar is required where the opening exceeds 3 feet 3 inches in width. Stoves of the most simple construction will be found best for use, and may be either set or built.

The MOUTH-PIECES for the escape of smoke, which stand out before the external surface, are so formed as to divert the wind and prevent down draught. The covering in at the top keeps the flue dry and preserves the stores from injury.
To be had of the Manufacturers Messrs. PARRY & SON, Atlas Foundry, 105, Golden-lane, St. Luke's.

SMOKE CONSUMED or PREVENTED.— Of all the numerous patents obtained for this purpose, none can be made effective to burn or prevent smoke to every description of boiler, copper, pan, oven, or fire used for manufacturing purposes To obtain this object, the SMOKE CONSUMING COMPANY have made arrangements with the patentees of seven different Patented Plans (specified below), from which will be selected those best adapted to the various descriptions of fire-places The application of Chanter's Reciprocating Moveable Fire Bars are a limited to be a great advantage to all Smoke-Consuming Apparatus, by allowing a greater supply of air to pass through the bars, giving increased power, preventing clinkers and saving fuel. Applicable to all furnaces. Smoke Patents referred to above are:—James Robertson's Two Patents; Chanter and Co's. Two Patents; John Mammatt's Patent; Collins's Patent; Bristow and Attwood's, Otis Flour-mills, Upper Thames-street. For particulars and references to see them in operation, apply to the SMOKE CONSUMING COMPANY, 20, Little Tower-street; or 2 Arnold-terrace, Bow-road, London.

THE UNIVERSAL SMOKE-CONSUMING COMPANY.—(WITTY'S PATENT, 1853.)
OFFICES—4, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, London.
This invention consumes within the furnace all the smoke generated from coal, is at once chemical and mechanical, simple in its working, inexpensive in cost, and may be applied to any furnace in a few hours. Saving in fuel upwards of 30 per cent. Particulars, with charges for licensing and setting up the invention, to be had on applica at the Company's offices, where models of the invention may be seen and references given, which will satisfy the efficiency of the invention

SAMUEL KING, Esq. Sec.
To SAMUEL KING, Esq. Secretary to the "Universal Smoke-Consuming Company."
SIR,—I have applied Mr Witty's invention, at this place, to two steam (waggon) boiler furnaces of 35-horse power, the two furnaces running into one chimney shaft, and find the smoke wholly consumed with both furnaces. The invention is very simple and incapable, I think, of soon getting out of repair The saving in fuel, as near as I can calculate, is 30 per cent.—Yours obediently,
JOHN ENSOR,
Engineer at Messrs. Sadler, Ross, and Co.'s Mustard Mills, Great Guildford street, Southwark, 18th May, 1854.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. The Ventilators delivered carriage free in London and Bristol. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE.—The OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE is definitely fixed to take place on SATURDAY, the 10th of JUNE, on which occasion her MAJESTY has graciously signified her intention of honouring the inauguration with her presence.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets may now be had at the Palace; at the Offices, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and 14, Regent-street; at the Brighton Railway Terminus, London-bridge; at Sams's, 1, St. James's-street; Mitchell's, Bond-street; Gunter's, Lowndes-street; Westerton's, Knightsbridge; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside; Brill's Royal Baths, Brighton; Brooks's Office, Southampton; and at Mewn, near Bath, where Book-stalls on the Railways. Tickets, to include conveyance by railway, can be had only at the Office of the Secretary to the Brighton Railway, London-bridge, and at 14, Regent-street.

HOLDERS of SEASON TICKETS ONLY will be admitted to the opening of the Palace.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE, 1854.—It is intended to Open the Crystal Palace and Park on the 10th of JUNE; after which they will be open daily, Sundays excepted

The following are the arrangements for the admission of the public:—

FIVE SHILLING DAYS.—On Saturdays the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, by tickets of 5s. each, and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.

HALF-CROWN DAYS.—On Fridays the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, by tickets of 2s. 6d. each, and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.

SHILLING DAYS.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays will be shilling days. At the gates, a payment of 1s. each will admit the public, or tickets entitling the holder to admission to the Palace and Park, and also to conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway, from London-bridge station to the Palace and back, will be issued at the following prices:—

Including first-class carriage	2s. 6d.
Including second ditto	2s. 0d.
Including third ditto	1s. 6d.

CHILDREN.—Children under twelve years of age will be admitted at half the above rates.

HOURS OF OPENING.—The Palace and Park will be opened on Mondays, at Nine o'clock; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at Ten o'clock, a.m.; and on Fridays and Saturdays, at Twelve o'clock, and close every day an hour before sunset

SEASON TICKETS.—Season tickets are now issued at two guineas each, to admit the proprietor to the Palace and Park on the day of opening, and on all other days when the building is up to the public, up to the 30th April 1855

No season ticket will be transferable or available except to the person whose signature it bears

FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.—Members of the same family who reside together have the privilege of taking season tickets for their own use, with or without railway conveyance, on the following reduced terms:—

On two tickets, a discount of 10 per cent. on the gross amount; three tickets, a discount of 15 per cent.; four tickets, a discount of 20 per cent; and five tickets and upwards, a discount of 25 per cent. Families claiming the above privilege, and desiring to avail themselves of it, must apply in a prescribed form, which may be had at the Offices, 3, Adelaide-place, and at the other offices for tickets. These tickets will be available only to the persons named in such application

Railway season tickets, including conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway from London-bridge to the Palace and back, are issued by the London and Brighton Company, at their Offices, London-bridge. Single tickets, 2s. 6d. each; family tickets at the same reduction as above.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS. All the general provisions and regulations mentioned above are to be understood as being subservient to such special provisions, regulations and by-laws on the part of the Railway Company and the Palace Company, as may be found necessary to regulate the traffic, and to meet special occasions and circumstances which may from time to time arise By order of the Board, G GROVE, Secretary.

Adelaide-place, London-bridge, May 11, 1854

SCHEDULE OF PRICES OF FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.

WITHOUT CONVEYANCE BY RAILWAY.				INCLUDING CONVEYANCE BY RAILWAY.			
Two tickets	£3	16	0	Two tickets	£7	11	6
Three	5	7	6	Three	10	14	6
Four	6	15	0	Four	13	9	0
Five	7	17	6	Five	15	15	0
Six	9	9	0	Six	18	18	0
Seven	11	0	6	Seven	22	1	0
Eight	12	12	0	Eight	25	4	0
Nine	14	3	6	Nine	28	7	0
Ten	15	15	0	Ten	31	10	0

Note. Applications for single or family season tickets must be addressed to the Secretary, and accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of the tickets asked for, according to the above schedule, in favour of GEORGE FASSON, 3, Adelaide-place. Cheques must be on a London Banker, and be crossed with the words "Union Bank of London." And no application, unless so accompanied, will be attended to.

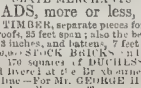
REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices as under, for cash.

¼ inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¼ inch White, 16s. per square	
½ inch	18s.	½ inch	17s.
1 inch	23s.	1 inch	21s.

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load

Mouldings, by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.



VENEERS CUT (by Knife only) by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is gained upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers. For particulars a prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 41, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.
300 OAK TIMBER TREES, TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, lying close to good roads six miles from Cheltenham and eight from Gloucester. The Timber is lately cut down, and very heavy. For further particulars and specifications apply to Mr. JOHN BLIZARD, sawyer and Planing Mills, Cheltenham. N.B. The Timber can be hauled from where it now lies to the Great Western or Midland Railway station, Cheltenham, for three pence a foot.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BRICKMAKERS, AND SLATE MERCHANTS.
SIXTY LOADS, more or less, of RIGA and SWEDISH TIMBER, separate pieces for each, to be sawn into scantlings for roofs, 35 feet span; also the best GOTTENBURG DEALS, 9 feet by 3 inches, and battens, 7 feet by 2½ inches, at per hundred. Also 100,000 STOCK BRICKS and PLACE BRICKS, at per thousand, 150 squares of DUCHESS and COUNTESS SLATING, to be delivered at the Brentford Station, Hounslow Eastern Counties line.—For Mr. GEORGE HEWITT, Wormley, near Broxbourne, who will receive Tenders up to the 24th of May. The terms are cash on delivery.

TO CABINET and CHAIR-MAKERS.—A Quantity of Walnut Plank TO BE DISPOSED OF, at a low price. It is of good quality and large sizes.—May be seen by applying to S. C 14, Hanover street, Walworth.

TO BUILDERS, SHOP-FITTERS, &c.—TO BE SOLD, a great bargain, Four dry 1 inch Honduras Mahogany Boards, each 24 feet by 33 inches, suitable for counter tops. Apply to S. C 14, Hanover-street, Walworth.

LARCH POLES.—TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, 1,000 prime LARCH SCAFFOLD POLES from 26 to 36 feet long, and 2½ to 3 inches through at the top. They are lying within a convenient distance of the railway station and Grand Junction Canal, near Tring, Herts.—Apply to Mr. W. BROWN, land agent, Tring

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.

Norway and Swede Timber, from 7s. per load.
Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 80s. per load.
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 9d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 6s. 3d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Battens, Yellow, 2s. 10d.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Fine Planks, from 8s. 11d. per 12 feet.
Prepared Floor Boards, 1 in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 6d. per square.

"	"	¾	"	18s.	" 17s. 6d. "
"	"	1	"	22s. 6d.	" 21s. 6d. "
"	"	1¼	"	30s. 6d.	" 24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of May

A GOOD CHANCE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a first-rate CABINET MAKER'S, UPHOLSTERER'S, and PAPERHANGER'S BUSINESS Apply to Mr. J. K. JENNINGS, 11, Elden street, Finsbury, London.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 6s. per gall. at Varnishes for W. NAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 44, and 56, James street, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

FREEHOLD GROUND.—Wanted, for a Villa, a PLOT of FREEHOLD LAND in the neighbourhood of the Bow-road, or adjacent to a railway in the suburbs of London —Address Messrs. MORRIS and SON, Architects, Poplar.

PREMISES WANTED, between 'Change and the Blackwall Railway, with Ground-floor of not less than 2,000 to 3,000 square feet. Two or three Floors will be required.—Address, with particulars, post-paid, to Mr. ELGER STEPHENSON, 64, Lime-street, City.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD, on Surbiton-hill, Kingston Station, South Western Railway, within half a mile of the station, in Plots, varying from Five to Thirteen Acres, adapted for first-class villas. Price from 200l. to 300l. an Acre, according to situation. Apply to Mr. PURKELL, House agent, near the Church, Surbiton-hill, Kingston, Surrey.

TO WHARFINGERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS RAILWAY CARRIERS, &c.
TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD and part LEASEHOLD, BRUNSWICK WHARF and DRAW DOCK, Blackwall, long established in the Brick, Tile, Slate, and Lime Trade, &c. Excellent residence, offices, stabling, and warehouses in substantial repair. Area near 1½ acre adjoining the South Western Railway, with 155 feet frontage to the River Thames, and 150 feet next the high road leading to Wandsworth. —Apply on the Premises or to Mr. T. M. NELSON, Architect, Regent Chambers, No. 85, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE SOLD, 3,000 feet of frontage to good roads, by an average depth of 260 feet, nearly 20 acres, delightfully situated a few minutes' walk from a railway station, a few miles from Lewisham, well suited to a Freehold Land Society, or an extensive building undertaking. Price 3,300l.—Apply to Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS, 22 Tavistock-street.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

THE antiquities of the remarkable people who crowded 1,200 miles of the narrow valley of the Nile, have received less attention from architects than their importance demanded, and has obtained from others. Yet, no clear apprehension of the conditions of the history of architecture—such as every one should possess, for the formation of correct taste—no such valuable possession can be present without previous attentive study of Egyptian art. Reflections of a state of civilization in a remote period, the tangible evidences of "the wisdom of the Egyptians," are vivid in their portraiture, as they are vast in extent. In the reign of the first Pharaoh of the Bible—Osirtasen I., about B.C. 1740—the Egyptians were acquainted with mechanical contrivances and chemical processes, which are amongst the most valuable in modern industry. Some of the chief forms of later styles of architecture, and ornamental details now in general use, are to be found in the monuments, the household fittings, or the personal ornaments of the people of Egypt.

Little indeed can be understood of the character of Egyptian architecture, or of the lessons which may be gleaned in its true home, by examining the experimental essays made in England. The Egyptian style has been treated too much as we have treated other styles,—just as, in fact, no *one* should be used. To merely transport the forms of one school to a new soil, or to attempt a combination such as that of the Greek portico with stories of factory windows, will ever be fruitless labour, or one of the evidences of ill-formed taste.

Egyptian architecture has its appropriate home in the sultry and rainless climate of Egypt. Let us properly regard the luxury of shade in such an atmosphere, at the edge of the desert; and those who have not seen what the encroaching sand has left of ponderous columns and gigantic *propylæa*, may realise the fact of the impressions which are brought away by all others from the land of Egypt. The best substitute for actual inspection that we have met with, is afforded by the fine French work by Maxime du Camp,—one which, we may say, suggests that we in England have still much to do with the aid of photography. Such illustrations, however, fail to give the polychromatic decoration—an important feature in Egyptian architecture.

Colour in mural decorations, and other elements in the works of art, were intensely symbolic; whilst in Grecian architecture, though the colours appear to have been the same, the æsthetic object is generally considered to have been paramount. The questions suggested by these facts would extend into a wide field, yet one to which we may perhaps have to return, when we speak of the Greek Courts. We will now merely say that the cause of failure in the effect of Grecian Doric architecture in this country, would be attributed by some, to the absence of what these authorities hold to have been an important element in the Greek orders, and one especially required in the treatment of the unsculptured surfaces which characterise the echinus and other mouldings of the Doric. We will not now enter upon that part of the vexed question of polychromy, nor touch that which the Crystal Palace authorities and their advisers have opened out by the colouring of the Elgin frieze. We only say, that where colour was confessedly on all sides, an object of attention, it is useful to have means of judging of its effect on a somewhat greater scale than that of a few book illustrations; and this has now to some extent been done in the Egyptian Courts at Sydenham.

Still, little can be learned from the few diminutive columns, and the hieroglyphics, paintings, and sculpture,—little compared with the wealth of the story that the arts of Egypt have to tell. Amongst the forms of column and entablature which are exhibited, we find that which may have been the first step to the Doric order, and to which attention was originally directed, by a sketch by Sir Charles Barry, but we miss the pictures of Egyptian life and manners, which the same rock-hewn tombs of Beni-hassan retain. An adequate presentment of ancient Egypt must be derived from works such as those of Rossellini, and Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, or gleaned from the treasures of the museums of London and Turin. Owen Jones and Bonomi, in a space of 120 feet by 96 feet, could hardly have shown us more. Some notion of the effect of a *vista* of columns is given by models of the smaller columns at Karnak, and great care has been taken with the hieroglyphics; but, generally, we fail to realise what Egyptian architecture was.

The error would be in considering the Sydenham courts as embodiments of whole styles, whilst they are merely, and, we believe, are not put forth as more than, consistent places of location for works of art. In the Greek Court, the Ionic order is as much absent as though a certain writer had been omnipotent there. We have no fault to find with these short-comings; they were unavoidable; we only wish to aid what may yet become a powerful engine of popular education in art, by preventing popular misconceptions.

A full impression of the character of Egyptian architecture is not to be given without an attentive study of the plans of the temples. Of the chief intention of the architects, namely, that of presenting fine effects of perspective, and an imposing mass to the procession advancing along the *dromos*, or way, little idea is given. The court of a temple, the vista before mentioned, ranged transversely with what should be the procession path, and in the north transept, the avenue of sphinxes leading up to the colossal figures, are some scattered members which the visitor must combine for himself, and acquire therefrom the real character of an Egyptian building. The propylæum, with its pyramidal masses, its obelisks, and colossal figures, is unrepresented, though perhaps the most striking feature in a temple.

The main feature next the nave, is the façade of an inner court, like that at Denderah, but with papyrus and lotus, or palm-branch capitals, bearing an entablature of the usual character. The principal entrance is approached through a short avenue, with couchant lions, four on each side. The winged globes occupy their usual positions over all entrances and central spaces: the dwarf enclosure wall, surmounted with a cornice of asps, is embellished with paintings of the stems and flowers of the lotus and papyrus, and with subjects—generally representing offerings by the monarch to Osiris. The capitals, and ornaments, and *intaglios* are richly painted in red, blue, yellow, and green. Within the court, the principal elevation has eight gigantic figures, wearing the double crown of the sovereigns of Upper and Lower Egypt, and, like all the rest of the architecture and sculpture, highly coloured. Figures so applied would elsewhere be called Persians, or Telamones; but in Egyptian architecture the figure was never applied for the support of an entablature, but was placed in advance of the piers. Within the court are copies of the paintings of the victories of Sesostris, or Rameses the Great. The casts of sculpture from our own museum, from Turin, and elsewhere, at our last visit were not arranged. The Rosetta inscription has of course a place; but here, wants the sharpness of the original stone. Had Dr. Young examined nothing better than the cast, we might have had to wait longer for the meaning of hieroglyphics. We next came to the columns of massive proportions from Karnak, with bulbous shafts, having water-plants painted around the base, and lotus-bud capitals. The shafts are reeded and banded at intervals, and have large plain spaces, enriched with paintings and cartouches. Having passed through these columns, we see, directly opposite, a model of the front of the rock-cut temple at Abou-Simbel, with the four large seated figures, and the numerous smaller sculptures. Two of these figures are those which are placed of the full size, at the end of the north transept. Near the model of the temple is a colonnade, with columns of different designs. There are here nine different variations of the papyrus, lotus flower, or palm-branch order of capitals.

We could not help asking ourselves in examining the beautiful conventionalized adaptations of natural objects, which even the severe forms of Egyptian architecture permit, these questions:—Have we not lamentably disregarded the resources which our gardens, or the sedgy nooks of our own rivers afford? Is there any reason why in this single instance of the capitals of columns, we should put checks upon invention, such as the Greeks did not attempt with all their perception of minute differences, or love of general forms? and have we not here proof of what might long ago have been derived from the study of Egyptian architecture? Is there, indeed, any objection—provided harmony and proportion be attended to as they might be—to the union of a capital of Egyptian origin with the shaft and base and entablature of a classical "order?" It is an error to suppose the ancients avoided such changes,—the Corinthian capital, which it is nearly certain was derived from the Egyptian form, is itself one instance of the reverse. The name "order" has too long induced a popular error as to the real facts, in all the classical styles. But the Egyptians carried the love of variety to a greater extent than we have here shown. Except in certain cases, the columns on the same side of a temple were varied in their capitals. Opposite capitals in a court, or those in corresponding positions elsewhere, were, however, the same—this being supposed to indicate the union of Osiris and Isis. The story of the death of Osiris, murdered by his brother Typhon, and the collecting of pieces of the body by Isis, is an interesting fable. The men of Egypt swore "by him who sleeps at Philæ," whom they dared not name, and the island of his supposed sepulchre became the site of numerous temples. Isis was no less honoured and feared. Her statues bore this inscription:—"*I am all that has been, that shall be, and none among mortals has hitherto taken off my veil.*" At length temples were erected to her sole honour; and in these, uniformity in the capitals is the rule, as at Denderah.

Proceeding with our description:—North of the model of the rock-cut temple of Abou-Simbel, and forming the separation from the Greek division, are two columns and entablature of the late style of the Ptolemies. They have the Isis head, supporting the small shrine, together forming the Denderah capital, under these being placed what might be called a second capital, formed of leaves, with considerable projection. This arrangement is one of those called by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, "Composite." If, as he says, the ordinary Isis capital, though chiefly of late date, was used as early as the eighteenth dynasty, it might appear to offer one suggestion towards the origin of the Ionic capital. At the angles of the small shrine, in fact, there are volutes, though reversed from the direction which would seem to be that of "the horns of the altar."

The volutes of the Persepolitan capital, on the contrary, fall outwards; but the connection between Egypt and Persia being matter of history, the germ of the idea of the Ionic capital, like so many of the positive forms of Grecian architecture, would seem to have been in Egypt. In the Persepolitan capital, the conjoined volutes have only to be brought to the horizontal position, to form the true Ionic of Asia Minor.

The Egyptian Courts were originally intended to come second in the series, and a great deal has been said in the newspapers about the interference with the order of chronology. On this, however, as we said the other week, opinions vary. The space originally devoted to the Assyrian Court, next the central transept, or part of it, we have scarcely mentioned. Of that part, one portion is arranged to represent the fluted columned architecture of the tombs of Beni-hassan, with the front of the rock, and the excavated interior, whilst another part is enclosed and divided by columns of the reeded character, with lotus-bud capitals, such as there are also at Beni-hassan, but which are much lighter in proportions than those of Karnak. Here also, the walls and columns are covered with hieroglyphics. The rock-cut front (which, no doubt, is accurately represented) differs greatly in many respects, from the view given in Gwilt's edition of "Chambers's Architecture." The mutules project slightly in comparison, and in place of the thin abacus, we have, above the shaft, the block formed by the interruption of the architrave in the intercolumns, as usual in the Egyptian style. Of other capital there is none—but there is a low plinth as base; of course, not found in the Grecian Doric. Of the entrances from the transept,—one has a porch formed by two columns and an entablature, and another has colossal standing figures. These last are good examples of the character of treatment which obtained in sculpture—the legs scarcely marked from the shapeless block, yet withal, the figure possessing a commanding aspect, and sublimity of expression, not always observed in works displaying the anatomy of limbs. Within the same doorway are seated figures, entirely coloured.

Passing to the north transept, the two colossal seated figures there are the full size of the originals, or about 70 feet in height. The avenue of sphinxes leading from the garden entrance has ten on each side, each sphinx being about 20 feet long and 10 feet in height. Similar sphinxes are placed on granite pedestals, two on each side of the flights of steps leading up from the terrace outside. Three kinds of sphinxes are found in Egyptian architecture,—the Andro-Sphinx, or man-headed; the Krio-Sphinx, or ram-headed; and the Hieraco-Sphinx, or hawk-headed. The form adopted at Sydenham is of the first kind, and is taken from the example preserved in Paris.

There is much in all this elaborate work which, as we said, may tell what could hardly be learned from books. But the whole resources of the Crystal Palace Company could not present the immensity of ancient Thebes, combining in its area structures at wide distances, once thought to be parts of distinct towns. They could not show us the oldest, and yet to this day the most interesting, but the least understood of Egyptian monuments. They could show us nothing of the domestic architecture, though not less interesting than that of temples and palaces. Were ancient manners and habits to be set forth as part of the ethnological series, what would contribute matter so ample and so interesting as the wall-paintings of Egypt? That most beautiful expression of simplicity in invention, the obelisk, is still unrepresented by Cleopatra's Needle. And imagination, aided by the "Epicurean" of Moore, must depict for us the 3,000 chambers of the labyrinth.

An error has, it seems to us, been made in the use of the feature called a screen of columns. The roof was no less required in Egypt than in rainy climates, and in any case we cannot judge of the appearance of buildings without it. This is not merely where the roof is a sloping one; the terrace roof was not only a dormitory at night and a place of exercise when the sun permitted, but was essential to the coolness of the interior and to the fine effect of shade. We would also say, that as the inferences, delineations in the wall-paintings, and positive remains, go to prove the knowledge, if not the general use, of the arch, we would have had the fact set forth somewhere, if only to rebut the repetition of exploded dogmas. Mr. Fergusson has, we see, introduced it in the court under his charge.

It is not difficult to understand how the Egyptian style may have sprung up, and we think the result of an inquiry into this subject should lead us to avoid the error into which writers have sometimes fallen, in ascribing to some one type or another, origin which should be looked for in a combination of influences. How seldom in our own day can we reach the kernel of original thought: how seldom can we trace back to the single stream, and the gushing forth from the native rock. The Greeks, indeed, had a story to relate of every invention. Calling themselves *autochthones*, earth-born of their country, they did not pursue the inquiry into, or they concealed, the origin in the land of Egypt of some of the chief forms which they used. We, however, who have historic evidence of the colonizing of Greece, that the learning of the "wise men" was drawn from the banks of the Nile, that constant communications took place between the two countries, and that many Greeks resided in Egypt, and that some even intermarried with the sovereigns—we should need little more to upset the Grecian fables, even did we not observe certain resemblances in the two styles, and had not many late researches brought to light the positive forms of some of the chief Greek ornaments.

The Egyptian column as we find it, was not moulded from the type of the slender post of a hut (though that character of form was seen, the height of several stories, in the domestic habitations), it was not taken from the Nile plants solely, nor from the forms of excavated habitations. The Egyptian architect observed all, reformed and adapted the materials, and became the *author* of the work.

Since the rock-cut monuments of Egypt are amongst the most curious of the antiquities, it is interesting to show that an order of columns might be the natural result from the pieces left for the support of the mass above. Such examples remain. By taking off the angles of one of these, we get an octagonal pier, and by again taking off the angles, we have sixteen sides, — the number of the flutings of some of the earliest Grecian Doric columns. The theory is, that the surfaces thus formed, became the places for painted representations of the leaves and flowers of the water-plants. These forms were afterwards sculptured, and then, still adapting from nature, the sides of the column took the shape of reeds, the whole pillar, its base, and capital, having the form of the stem, root, and bud of the lotus. The painted ornament round the bases of the columns at Sydenham, will be seen to be exactly like the roots of the water-plants as shown in the British Museum, in some wall pictures, in which all the natural forms, except the human figure, are clearly and skilfully represented.

It would require very little adaptation and combination to produce the Grecian Doric from the polygonal and lotus-bud capitals. The bud supports an abacus, and if we drop this by cutting off part of the bud, we have the abacus and echinus of the Doric. The annulets, also, have their prototype in the binding cords which were imitated in the Egyptian capital. Some, however, have likened the form of capital to a bundle of reeds tied together at the top, and weighted down. That the Greek temple owed much of the form which it ultimately took, to the hut, is possible, without necessarily invalidating this reasoning; and indeed Pausanias records that the oldest temples which he found in Greece were of wood. What we try to show is, that in both countries the architectural forms were derived from several sources. In the tombs at Beni-hassan, the mutules were no doubt suggested by wooden rafters. The ends of poles are imitated in the Lycian tombs. In the same way, notwithstanding the difficulty of the case, as to the ends of the building, and as to the angular triglyph, it seems to us more likely that the Doric triglyphs were suggested by the ends of beams, than by the ornaments on the entablature of Egyptian buildings.

It is to be observed, that the lotus-bud and the polygonal columns of Beni-hassan are of the same date—that is, be it also recollected, in the early and ante-Grecian age of Osirtasen I.

We have spoken of the polygonal column, the lotus-bud capital, and the Isis capital, as making the distinctive features of what are sometimes called orders. We have, however, named other modifications. One form is, that of the lotus-*flower* rather than of the closed bud,—the "bell" of the capital having the same section as the cymatium moulding in later styles. What may be called the palm-branch capitals have the section in form of the over-hanging branch of the palm-tree. Both these varieties were decorated with flowers and leaves. The Isis capital has been mentioned, and one of the kinds called Composite. Occasional use was made also of a pilaster surmounted by a cow's head.

If there are points of resemblance in the main architectural forms of Egypt and Greece, there is even greater resemblance in the details. The zig-zag, of constant occurrence on Greek vases, was with the Egyptians the symbol of water. The original of the Greek fret is found on ceilings in the tombs at Thebes, and was a symbol of deep significance. The wave scroll which beautifully terminates the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, is also found in Egypt; and on the side of a palanquin figured in Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's work, lotuses of the mystic number seven, growing from the symbol of water—the sign of Aquarius,—take the form of the Greek honeysuckle.

Both brick and stone were used, and stucco was common, and was applied sometimes even to granite. Many rare woods were employed in cabinet work; and when these were beyond the means of persons, painted imitations were not objectionable in the eyes of the Egyptians. We find that with them, glue was used more than 3,000 years ago, and many other materials and many processes of modern times. Glass was blown and used in the time of Osirtasen, long before the date of the discovery, according to Pliny. Nay, one very recent invention seems to have been anticipated, in the introduction of a film of gold between two surfaces of glass. Linen and cotton fabrics, and embroidery, pottery, armour, and furniture were manufactured of great excellence as to durability, and with no slight consideration for beauty of design. The process now adopted in the printing of calicoes seems to have been known. In naval architecture, the accounts show that the ships — built of wood — would compare in dimensions, and surpass in magnificence of decoration, some of the most important of our recent works.

In the representation of the human figure alone, was the evident skill in drawing held in restraint. In the execution of a painting, the wall was divided into squares, and each member of the composition was filled in, in a given way, —the profile and front view being mixed together in the same figure in the peculiar manner, known to our readers, but hardly within our powers of description. Yet so well do the figures tell their story — so much better even than modern drawings with foreshortening and true perspective—that it is said the untutored inhabitants of modern Egypt will recognise what is represented in the tombs, though they cannot understand a modern picture. The principal figure was often of colossal dimensions,—as in the wall paintings of the victories of Sesostris, and in the temple at Abou-Simbel.

It still remains to conjecture how the *intaglios* of cartouches and hieroglyphics were executed. To judge of the sharpness of their work, we must look in the British Museum rather than to the plaster imitations at Sydenham. Possibly, as it has been suggested, these *intaglios* were engraved by means of a drill and emery power. Such a tool worked by a bow, and with a moveable head corresponding with that of the modern centre-bit, was known. But the material of their tools seems involved in difficulty. Iron has been supposed to have been discovered in Greece about B.C. 1406. Was it known in Egypt previously? The question has become more puzzling since Sir J. Gardner

Wilkinson found in the quarries a chisel, not of iron, but of bronze, or rather almost wholly composed of copper. The head had become crushed by repeated blows of the mallet; yet when the chisel was found the point was perfect, though now easily turned.

Had we space, we might say much of the private life of the Egyptians, their respect shown to women, singular amongst ancient and Eastern nations; their love of flowers and music, of their religion and mythology. To the man of science, to the architect, to the archæologist and the metaphysician, a study of this wonderful people is fraught with instruction and interest. How much is there in the fact, that geometry—the science by which we traverse the waters and stretch a measure across ethereal space—was eliminated by them. What would be the state into which our civilization would fall, had we to be deprived of that which has been handed down to us from the Egyptians? As that river which flows for some thousand miles without a tributary stream, and which periodically dispenses fertility to the soil, is apart from rivers; so the people who dwelt on its banks, giants before history was written, yet never progressive since, have still a singularity of existence in the world's history, which all the pictured records they have left have not enabled us to explain. Symbolic as their arts were in everything, it is not alone the immensity of the great pyramid, which makes an Egyptian monument aptly set forth as "the watch-tower of Time, from whose summit, when about to expire, he will take his last look."

THE ENTITY OF THE IONIC ORDER, AND VITALITY OF ALL THE ORDERS.

Among the most remarkable achievements of the genius of form in the ages that are past is the Ionic order; I refer more particularly to its characteristic feature, the voluted capital. By whom it was invented, if individual inventor it had, or by what fortunate circumstance it was first hinted to the architect, it boots us little to inquire: though there is sufficient of the scroll form in nature to lead us to attribute it to her direct suggestion, it is perhaps more reasonable to consider the volute of the Ionians as the joint and gradual offspring of geometrical skill and art-genius—as a creation of science refined and applied by art. The volute, afterwards so finely developed by the Greeks, not only in the Ionic capital, but as the main charm of the Corinthian, was in requisition at a very early period of art, into which it seems to have grown imperceptibly from the human mind like a plant out of the earth. It was in some way used in Nineveh, in Egypt, in India; and, in its classic adaptations, was clung to and retained by the Arabians and other Oriental nations, as well as by every people of modern Europe down to this day; and thus furnished evidence of an instinctive affection for it—of the existence of a chord in the human heart to which such forms appeal. Its noblest development, however, and perfection of application, it received on the banks of the Ilissus, and in the triple temple of the Acropolis, where it assumes a form on which a hundred generations of men have gazed with pleasing wonder, and one wherein all whose hearts could thrill to beauty have recognised a natural grace and genuine artistic feeling. I refer to these examples, because they may be looked upon as the beau ideal of the order, by which, as the nearest approximation to perfection of form, its æsthetic value should be judged, and not by any degenerate example of subsequent times; for, strange to say, no form has in succeeding specimens of it more degenerated than the voluted capital of the second Greek order. In nothing did the Roman and Renaissance architects show their inferiority of taste to the Greeks than in the nonappreciation of these forms, shown by their mean treatment and diminution of the volute, and the singular omission of the festoon-shaped hem in their Ionic works: between their insipid and lifeless volute (a small curl at each end of a straight fillet, so small sometimes as to seem a mere accident) and the flowing and graceful curves of the Erectheum, the distance in artistic rank—in evidence of taste and imaginative power—is indeed infinite.

Those who suspect anything meretricious in the conception of the Ionic capital should be reminded that it was the chief, and sometimes the sole, ornament of the fairest gems of Attic taste; the temples in which it was employed being amongst the most beautiful in composition and design of that remarkable people, whose profound æsthetic science has engaged the research of ages, and works which have been extolled for their surpassing loveliness by the uniform voices of succeeding times. The Ionic was chosen for the great Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, and the sumptuous tomb of Mausolus, and other celebrated monuments of Asia Minor, were of the same order.

It was a favourite of Palladio, Inigo Jones, and others, acknowledged the greatest amongst modern masters; and by them and their successors down to the present day it has been extensively used, as it would probably have been yet more but for the supposed necessity for Corinthian richness and luxuriance, or rather, display of costliness on important works, to which too many eminent men have succumbed.

The Ionic is unable to vie with the luxuriance of nature, like the Corinthian; and it is inferior in expression of columnar purpose, *i.e.* capability of support, to the Doric; but it has artistic qualities that amply redeem these shortcomings: it is the most harmonious link between shaft and architrave that could be conceived—the circular line of shaft differently applied, and a most homogeneous termination to a cylindrical form.

There is something naturally pleasing in a curve of ever-varying motion, wherever seen or however relatively situated, whether in the capital, the console, or the modillion; but in the capitals that grace the Erectheum we have an assemblage of curves that, from whatever point viewed, is altogether unique, and which for harmony has perhaps never been equalled. The delightful combination of unity and variety in the geometrical or logarithmic spiral of its volutes, diversity of curvature and increment regulated by unity of law, joined to the motion and play of curves generally, constitute a total of linear and formal grace that no unprejudiced eye can behold without at least a pleasing interest.

Like its eldest sister, the Ionic disdains "the foreign aid of ornament;" in other words, it is independent of all imitations of natural organization, whether of leaf or flower, and trusts to the beauty that is born of pure form; and as a harmony of form only, its capital is more purely a creation, and therefore a greater triumph of art-power than that of the Corinthian itself.

Than this feature, indeed there is perhaps nothing more interesting to the cultivated eye in the whole range of architecture. There is motion and flow of lines,—but motion so gentle and flow so peaceful, or ordered and regulated by such beautiful and serene law, as to combine the graces of action with the softness of repose.

Qualities, these, by the way, which render it a happy metaphor in the architectural poem it illustrates, and gives it a high value as a material exponent or type of certain moral perfections. While the Corinthian belongs to the passions and the senses, the Ionic may be said to express their silence, and shadow forth the tranquillity of Contemplation and Philosophy; and this suggests its suitableness as a feature of colleges and educational establishments, as well as in public libraries. It was the sepulchral order of the Ionians; and as Le Clerc observes, is suitable for all places dedicated to peace and tranquillity; an opinion evidently coincident with that of the ancients, who significantly employed it in the Temple of Concord, as they did also in shrines consecrated to females; and among the Egyptians it is remarkable that traces of it are particularly observable in those temples dedicated to Isis. But the Ionic expresses another important quality, viz. purity; it is the very soul of chasteness, and is to the Corinthian (adapting Sir Henry Wotton's simile), as the sedate matron to the courtezan.

Some have supposed the Ionic capital to be a representation of elasticity, and as such have charged it with being obscure and inconsistent in constructive meaning; but I do not believe its inventors would have made so great a mistake as the attempt to express in stone a quality which it is adverse to the nature of stone to exhibit. I believe it was not intended to have any constructive meaning—that the volutes were merely a beautiful accessory, and that the abacus which was always distinctly marked and had a natural and obvious use, was the real capital of utility. The Greeks probably wished the Ionic to be a relief from the strong energetic expression of the Doric, and aimed in its design at abstract beauty of form,—a meekly aspiring nobleness and purity.

It is true that the want of facial uniformity in the Ionic capital subjects its application to some limitation; it being compulsory on the architect either to avoid using it in situations, as in prostyle porticoes, where a returning face is required, or to make the capital of the angular column an artistic monstrosity by turning one of its volutes diagonally and bringing two voluted faces into conjunction. But the condition of using the Ionic order only in situations requiring no returning face, may be very cheerfully submitted to, as, fortunately, such situations are tolerably frequent; for besides mono-prostyle porticoes, it is applicable to cyrto-style, or semicular porticoes; to cyclostylar compositions, or circular peristyles generally; and to porticoes in antis, or recessed loggias, which latter suggest the expediency of introducing square pilasters, with anta-caps, in lieu of columns, to the angles of prostyle porticoes exceeding one inter-column in projection from the building.

The difficulty in question is solved in interiors by the possibility of always in such situations resorting with strict propriety to the antæ accompaniment. To interiors the Ionic order is particularly adapted; and there it was frequently used by the ancients in Doric structures. Moreover, it must be granted that the European Greeks acted with their usual wisdom in restricting as they did the employment of the Ionic order to their smaller edifices, a gemlike brilliancy and elegance of line being its most striking attribute.

And this recession of the Ionic column between antæ, in recessed loggias or propylean entrances, while it supersedes the necessity for generating the mutilated form that disfigures the temple of Fortuna Virilis, gives new beauties to the order, beauties it could not otherwise receive: to such treatment it seems peculiarly adapted; the dissimilarity between its front and side faces pointing to that situation as its fitting and legitimate home, wherein it receives a heightened effect by the contrast with the anta-caps, the rectilinear plainness of which communicates to the volutes a more brilliant and gem-like glow than they could otherwise exhibit. In fact, the beauty of the Ionic capital is but half revealed till thus brought into harmonious contrast with the anta-caps, which should therefore be employed to all pilasters placed in connection with Ionic columns, whose effect they enhance, while they secure to the composition generally the fullest variety of intonation.

The one-horned capital, though not without its advocates among judicious writers, is, it cannot be denied, an artistic abortion that must ever be painful to the eye of taste; but there is no necessity for its existence in the world of art, nor even, in order to avoid it, for the injurious modification of a design or abandonment of any necessary arrangement or felicitous idea in respect of plan, the Ionic not being the sole order of architecture.

I have all along, in treating of the Ionic order, regarded its capital as consisting of the two voluted and parallel faces with baluster returns, which make up the celebrated Greek examples. I do so, not that I consider this form as alone defensible: I regard the Scamozian and other four-faced Ionics as valuable inventions, possessing a species of beauty; but these being more closely allied to the Corinthian and to the class called Composite than to the Erectheum and Ilissus Ionic, in which the dissimilarity of front and side is the chief and distinguishing characteristic, I consider the advocate of Ionicism has little or nothing to do with them.

I think it important that this distinction should be made; for though the uniform capitals are beautiful as varieties, especially the concave-

sided example of the inner order of the temple of Apollo at Bassæ, which has a classic chasteness and simplicity that the others so much lack, and useful in meeting the angular difficulty before referred to, yet in them you cannot have that full development of the volute, nor that general simplicity and placid grandeur,—that unaffected dignity and grace which gives the surpassing beauty and expressional value to the Athenian examples. Besides, it is to this facial diversity, as the trait most divergent from the other orders, it is mainly indebted for its place as a distinct order.

My first object in this essay is the vindication of the right of the Ionic to rank among the orders of architecture: I have pleaded only its beauty; but he who lifts any corner of the veil of mistrust from its beauty proportionally forwards this aim, since

"Beauty is its own excuse for being."

I say to rank among the orders; but it really matters not whether we regard Ionicism as inhering on a distinct order, style, or system, or as merely forming a variety of an order or system. That what we call the Ionic order is beautiful architecture, or a beautiful element of architecture, is all we need in reality to prove. Perhaps, strictly speaking, there is but one real order,* and the rest are variations in proportions of height to diameter, in which graceful ornaments in the shape of volutes or foliage, or both, are added to the forms of necessity. If so, the Grecian Doric, whose general form is that dictated by utility, the form with which an engineer would prop a warehouse or support a railway bridge, is the column or order in its nude essential grandeur, or, if conceived of as dressed, in its working dress; and the other two are its more elegant æsthetic offspring, the Corinthian capital being only an elongation and foliation of the Doric echinus,—the Ionic its conversion into the convolutions of the volute; while the abacus, the Doric form of which is too essential to all columns to admit of much modification, is preserved in both. Perhaps the Ionians had no idea of inventing a new order, or supposed they had done more than reproduced the old one in a gayer dress.

But supposing this to be the true theory, and that what we call orders are to be regarded only as variations,—not genera, but species, they are not the less valuable, and we can suffer none to be extinguished that are really beautiful, though increase among the varieties of the orders may be had beyond three or five or any number or degree now dreamt of. Premiums have been offered for a new order, as if that were the great desideratum; but a man may open a fresh vein in British architecture, and strike a new chord in the human heart by the combined beauty and originality of his conceptions, without inventing what is generally understood by a new order. Besides producing new and original general designs and compositions, he may be constantly delighting the world with new varieties of capitals and other features of his ordinance; his mind, like the vital principle in nature, may be constantly and everywhere breaking out into new forms, and need not run into old channels. But so far as capital is concerned, many distinct varieties have been already produced: the Gothic and Byzantine builders invented a host of them, many of which are very beautiful. This inventiveness of the Gothic builders, and which we must regret had not to a greater extent characterized the Renaissance architects, we may, in recovering lost ground for the art in the first place, avail ourselves of, by taking possession of their inventions; for I believe that much of the variety, and beauty, and life we admire in the Lombardic and Byzantine capitals, and that attached to those of the Gothic, might have been retained in classic architecture. I have frequently been charmed with the classic chasteness of many of these capitals, the immense variety of which show the vitality and plasticity of the architecture of the ancients, and what it might and would have been, had the same singleness of aim, enthusiasm, and natural freedom of mind been applied to it. Few of them are essentially or exclusively Gothic; in many the classic chasteness of character is scarcely touched; and so little is the departure from antique purity of form, that they might be adopted at once into the Greek and Roman families; and if, instead of labouring at the production of a new order on the one hand, or reducing what we have to stereotyped formulæ on the other, our architects had been employed in seeking hints for varieties from existing works in other styles—in ungothicizing Gothic, and bringing back Romanesque to its original simplicity, much better would have been the result. The very worst of these may at least touch the imprisoned springs of inventive power, and furnish the imagination of the designer, who should scorn no source for motives of thought, with materials for new images. But the architect who is a true magician of the beautiful, would take a still wider range in search of inspiration: he would evoke new orders from among the "dark red colonnades of the Nile," and even avail himself of the fanciful vigour of Indians and other Orientals, however wayward in feeling, or humble in artistic skill, till every ancient and modern style contributed something of grace or of energy to the visions of beauty he would eternize in stone. In Egyptian remains, which present infinite variety of capitals, many of them elegant in design and rich in decoration, is a grand suggestive source, in which sleep the germs of many beautiful classic varieties. It has often forcibly struck me how slight the modification that would render some Egyptian capitals into beautiful classic ones, worthy and fit associates of the chastest Greek or Roman examples: there are some foliaged capitals so beautiful in their composition, that by only changing the character of the leaves, would harmonize with those of the Lysicrates monument itself; and with respect to many another, simplify it—slightly rectify its proportions—suppress some overgrown member, and what classic beauty would stand revealed?—beauty that but for the stern symbolism of their overlaying superstitions, its designers never could have missed as they did. If in this spirit the Greco-Romano architecture had been practised,—if in its pursuit we had yielded to our instincts, which have been resisted in architecture more than in any other human pursuit, we should have had no complaints of architecture being behind the age—a laggard in the march of intellect. By the dictum of Wren, which has not been taken with sufficient qualification and reserve, that the pursuit of architecture is now rather the study of classic antiquity than the exercise of fancy, classic antiquity has been somewhat slandered: the three orders are not to be considered as patterns, mere stereotyped formulæ, or ready-made members to be incorporated in our designs, as the Constantinal builders used the executed columns and other fragments in their erections. Their use is to inspire: the best of them are but so many methods from which we may learn much by analogy; from which, by imitating different of their qualities according to the idea to be expressed, new designs may be engendered. There is no model for each order. I view the orders not as forms of definite shape, but as spirits of design, which by transmigration, as it were, into a thousand different bodies, hereafter to be organised by art, become incentives of thought and emotion to the latest times.

We talk of established forms, but many forms we have regarded as such are not established, nor were ever intended to be established. They are simply designs—illustrations of art—and we are to look upon them only as individual impressions, interpretations, and utterings of the truths of nature. So that the practice of literally copying the Parthenon Doric or Jupiter Stator Corinthian even into compositions otherwise original is not a necessity caused by any limitation in the architecture itself, but is simply an exhibition of dulness or idleness on the part of the architect, for which the practice of the ancients furnishes no precedent; for all their buildings are dissimilar, no two being alike either in proportions or details. The immense variety of capitals and other members found among their edifices, ruins, and preserved fragments, shows that they did not consider any preceding examples in the light o patterns, but that, by throwing themselves o their own mental resources, they were enable to make new designs for every building the erected; designs in the full sense of the wor new, in which no lifeless parts had place, bu where all, to the smallest detail, glowed wit the pure light of thought.

If this was once done, it can be done now and we may follow the ancients as they followe each other, and breathe into the elements the have left us a second life of truth and beauty.

Even those forms, as modillions and mutule which may be looked upon as metaphors stand ing ready-made in the language of classic ar we have no need literally to appropriate to ou purpose, for they admit of some variation i form and proportion; and though the thought of others, they may, if we feel their truth, com forth from our hands as new coined. A maste hand, moreover, can give a freshness to ol forms by its mode of treatment and application and find scope for refinement of thought an for tenderness and delicacy of feeling, and whil these are exercised who can say what germs o life and beauty, now supposed dead in ancien art, may not again unfold their charms to th day?*

S. H.

* Mr Ruskin tells us that all capitals might be divided into concave and convex, and thus ranged into two orders. It is true that their constituent curves could be so divided; but if from the collect details of the world we were to separate the convex, would not other than concave ones remain—a kind more beautiful than either, viz. the ogee? This figure many of the Egyptian capitals are in actual or general contour.—S. H.

COMPETITION FOR BRIGHTON WORK HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

As an instance of the manner in which com petitions are managed on the part of the judge we beg to enclose you the correspondenc which has passed between the Clerk of th Brighton Board of Guardians and ourselves.

The instructions to competitors strictly limite the sum to be expended on the workhouse t 14,000*l.* and that on the schools to 5,000 The lowest tenders, even after the alteration authorised by the board, amount respectively t 25,000*l.* for the workhouse, and 13,287*l.* fo the schools.

Up to this date (May 15th), we have not hear from Mr. Somers Clarke, and as Mr. Becher last letter was dated 1st May, we have no cour left but to make the matter known. If all suc transactions were exposed, it might tend to pu a stop to the system, but we leave comment t your readers. Lawford and Heneker.

The correspondence is to the following effect:— On March 7th, Mr. Becher, the clerk to the gua dians, informed Messrs. L. & H. that the amount second premium, 20*l.* awarded to them, had be paid into Messrs. Jones Lloyd and Co.'s bank.

To this the architects replied, that "Before accep ing it, we feel it our duty to acquaint you that i formation has reached us from a quarter on which w cannot but place considerable reliance, that in th awarding of your first premiums for both workhou and schools, you have selected designs which we not in accordance with your printed instruction inasmuch as they exceeded in cost the amoun specified as the limits to which you could go, and th so palpably, that even before issuing advertisemen for tenders for the works, and thereby testing th accuracy of the architect's estimates, you have auth rised the alteration of these selected designs, therel giving a preference over the designs of those who h complied with your instructions. You will natural see, gentlemen, that if this statement be true, strikes at once at the root of that honourable pri ciple which ought to be the mainspring of action these transactions. It is upon the faith of the hono of the judges that architects are induced to compet and the departure from one of the main principles the 'instructions,' that principle which brings in play the skill of the architect to provide the greate amount of accommodation at the smallest cost, is serious an evil, that if generally known and act upon, it will destroy all competition and prevent a honourable man from devoting his time and talen when he may be assured that time and talent w alike be thrown away;" and they said they waited hear that there was no foundation for such a repor

Mr. Becher answered, that the board of guardia had "selected what in their opinion were consider the best designs for the contemplated workhouse a industrial schools, and awarded the premiums accor ingly."

The architects, of course, said this was no rep and again (17th March) asked for an answer to th question. Obtaining no answer, on the 5th Ap they wrote again, and then on the 20th. On t 21st Mr. Becher acknowledged these letters, a

* To be continued.

said, "The only reply I can give to them is to refer you to my first communication."

On the 29th Messrs. L. and H. wrote, "We are under the necessity of declining to accept the second premium, awarded to us for our design for the Industrial Schools, as we feel that the acceptance of a premium, under such conditions, would be to sanction a course of proceeding contrary alike to honour and integrity, and detrimental to the true interests of the profession to which we have the honour to belong;" and in conclusion they stated their intention to publish the correspondence.

On the 1st May Mr. Becher wrote to say, that the letters had been referred to Mr. Somers Clarke, solicitor to the board of guardians, who would explain the matters referred to, as soon as he was relieved from a domestic sorrow: and here the matter rests.

We have not the instructions and stipulations before us, but it seems a flagrant case of injustice, calling for a strict inquiry.

TUCKER AND REEVES'S CLOSED KEY-HOLE LOCK.

WE have been trying a course of house-breaking; that is, not exactly house-breaking, but lock-picking, the first step towards it, and have completely astonished ourselves with the results. As Hamlet says, it is "as easy as lying," for a man with a tender conscience we should say, easier. No matter whose the lock, with the instruction of a rival inventor you may, to use the words of the same philosophical mad prince, their

> "Quietus make
> With a bare *bodkin*."

Out of this "splitting" upon one another, on the part of lock-makers, it is to be hoped that a thoroughly secure fastening will ultimately come: simply destroying confidence in what we have, without furnishing an efficient substitute, is not the proper office of a friend or a picklock. Now, whether or not the lock named at the head of these remarks, invented by Mr. Tucker, is thoroughly secure against all insidious Hobbses we will not pretend to say, but certainly it does seem to us that one of the reasons why ordinary "combination locks" can be picked does not exist in this case, because the key-hole (by a peculiar arrangement) is completely closed or covered over during the whole time the bolt is being drawn back, and while the wards and the opposing piece are in contact with or passing each other. The action of the wards or slides is from front to back, as in a Bramah lock, but, unlike locks of that description, the slides, instead of being centrically in the revolving slide-box or drum, are contained in an eccentric chamber in it; the only access to them being through a grated or gridiron key-hole, which is attached to and revolves with the drum. In some other locks, again, the opposing plate is so formed that the slides are always in contact with it; but in the present lock, that plate is so constructed and disposed that the slides cannot be brought into contact with it, until the drum which contains them is turned so far round as to carry the grated key-hole completely behind the front plate of the lock, when communication with the combination slides is a mechanical impossibility.

When we take to locking up (what a sad thing it is that it should be necessary), we shall certainly try Mr. Tucker.

VACANT LAND NEAR ST. PAUL'S.

A DEPUTATION from the committee appointed at the Institute of British Architects, attended the Improvement Committee of the Corporation on Monday, by appointment on this very important subject, when Mr. T. H. Hall (the Chairman of the Improvement Committee) said the question was an entirely open one, and that the City had not taken any steps either to let or build upon the land.

Mr. Tite, on the part of the deputation, explained the part the architects had taken. He said they had had considerable public agitation of the question, and deemed it their first duty to submit the matter to the Improvement Committee; that Sir Christopher Wren's idea of having the cathedral surrounded by a large open area had been defeated; but that circumstances had now occurred which rendered that possible which was formerly believed to be impossible; that the leaving this space open would give air and increased accommodation, so much required in a public point of view; and that it would furnish the most splendid view of one of the finest works of architecture in the world. He urged the adoption of this suggestion as a most graceful conclusion to important and well-executed public duties, in which the committee, it appeared, were likely soon to be superseded.

Mr. Hardwick read a letter from Lord John Russell, expressing his lordship's entire concurrence in the objects of the deputation. He advocated the improvement, and showed that Dance and Mylne had in vain laboured in the same cause, that the south-east view of the cathedral was the most important, because of the exquisite light and shadow, and the present opportunity, if once lost, could never be regained.

Mr. Sidney Smirke spoke of the artistic value of the opening, and Mr. Masterman, Sir James Duke, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Penrose, and others followed.

The Chairman stated that the Improvement Committee were most anxious to listen to all the arguments that had been urged, but that, as trustees, they must proceed cautiously; that they had already sanctioned a branch street to Blackfriars, and the plan for raising Holborn-hill; and, with these great schemes before them, the loss of 60,000*l.* was an important item; that twopenny and threepenny rates for improvements were talked of, but that 60,000*l.* would require the whole of a shilling rate on a very large district to replace; that the committee felt the artistic question very strongly, and that they had resolved to have all the hoards removed, in order to give the committee and the public the best opportunity of judging of the probable effect of giving up the whole or a part only of the area in question.

Intimation has since been received "that New Cannon-street will be opened into St. Paul's Churchyard on Monday next, at one o'clock precisely, when the hoarding round the vacant ground between the new street and the Churchyard will be removed."

HEALTHY SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND EFFICIENT FITTINGS.

THE Educational Exhibition of the Society of Arts, which is intended to be opened at the end of next month, at St. Martin's Hall, deserves every attention. Conceived in a liberal and no sectarian spirit, it has already received encouragement and assurances of support from all classes—as a list of the numerous committee for promoting the Exhibition amply testifies. It is proposed to bring together all the various appliances used for imparting instruction and facilitating the acquisition of the different branches of learning, in elementary and technical or trade schools. Thus there will be books of all kinds; maps and atlases; prints and diagrams; apparatus for the teaching of the practical sciences; collections of objects for imparting a knowledge of natural history in its many departments; appliances for facilitating the teaching of choral singing and instrumental music; drawing materials, mathematical instruments, and specimens of apparatus of even the simplest and most humble kind, down even to pens, slate-pencils and inkstands, as these, it is believed, form a large item in the expenditure of the poorer class of schools, and may yet be as much capable of improvement as any other articles employed therein.

Our chief reason, however, for alluding to this exhibition is, that not only is it desired to represent the actual means of instruction, but it is also wished to obtain information relative to school buildings, their fittings, and furniture. Thus plans, models, drawings, photographs, and descriptions of complete sets or portions of buildings, with their appurtenances, for educational purposes, however designated, are asked for, and particularly the modes of lighting, warming, ventilating, and draining such buildings. Among what are considered desiderata, are the following:—Moveable partitions, materials for and means of suspending curtains, means of suspending diagrams, lining for walls, flooring for play-grounds, means for preventing echo, improved and inexpensive stoves, &c. The Committee of Council on Education in their "Memorandum respecting the organisation of schools in paralleled groups of benches and desks," state that the best form for a school-room is an oblong, with groups of desks arranged along one of the walls, so as to form separate classes; each group being divided from the adjacent group or groups by an alley, in which a light curtain can be drawn forward or back; and no group containing more than three rows of benches and desks. The best width for a school-room, intended to accommodate any number of children between 48 and 144, is considered to be from 16 feet to 18 feet. This allows sufficient depth for the three rows of desks and benches along *one* wall, and space for the teachers to stand before the class. When a greater number of children has to be accommodated, the L shape is recommended in preference to increasing the width so as to get groups of desks and benches along *each* wall. The Committee of Council do not recommend that the benches and desks should be immovably fixed to the floor in any schools; but think they should be so constructed as to be easily removed, though not readily shaken or pushed out of place. The desks should be either quite flat or *very slightly* inclined, without any raised ledge in front. A large gallery for the simultaneous instruction of two or more classes should also be provided, if possible in a separate room.

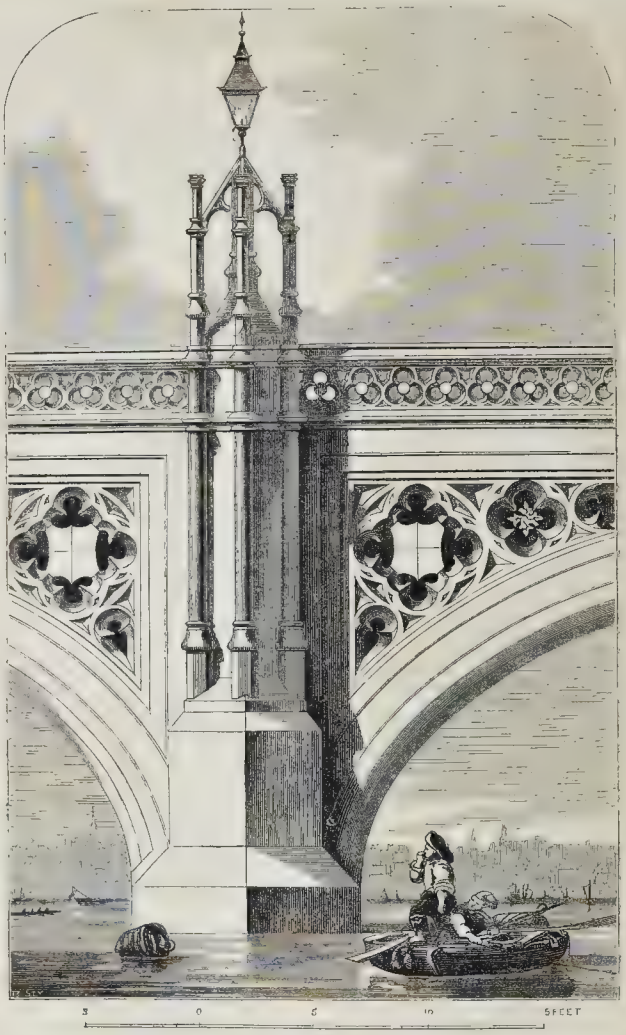
We understand that the counsel and assistance of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Institution of Civil Engineers have been sought in this department of the proposed exhibition, and it is not too much to expect that from the individuals composing those bodies, if not from the corporate bodies themselves, that most important matter, a healthy school, with all the necessary appliances for promoting the physical comfort and development of our youth, may be obtained with the utmost economy.

BOWDEN'S ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

WE have seen some specimens of what the manufacturer calls "Bowden's Brilliant cut ornamental Glass," which promises to be a useful auxiliary in house decoration. The colour on the surface of the glass is ground away in patterns, and the effect is very sparkling and brilliant. At present it seems to be confined to borders and corners, but the process can doubtless be applied to whole squares. The glass is specially intended for staircase-windows, hall-doors, &c., and has, as we before said, a very pretty effect. The works are in Bristol.

"BERLIN" IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.

MR. BURFORD'S View of Berlin, a city which has more modern architectural works, and fewer old ones, than most places of similar extent, is taken from the top of the cathedral, and shows in the foreground around,—the Royal Palace, with the *Unter den Linden*, terminated by the Brandenburg Gate, the Lust Garten, the Arsenal, and the Museum, in the new town, and the Gymnasium, the *Hôtel de Saxe*, the Military Academy, &c. in the old town, with the river Spree, sullen and thick, which separates the two. The Museum (by Schinkel), with its long Ionic colonnade and fresco decorations beneath, is effectively painted, but the columns look out of upright: the perspective of the Arsenal, too, is unpleasant; and the spire of St. Nicholas's Church, seen from one part of the gallery, is tumbling down. It is, nevertheless, a charming picture, and should be visited by all our readers. The Spree is painted,—as if the artist delighted in such things,—*conamore*: and the Royal Palace, an immense building, the shadow of the cathedral on the Lust Garten, and the old Exchange, close by Frederick's Bridge, are other points which will attract the eye of the observant visitor. The new museum, designed by August Stüler, does not come into the picture. It is close to the old museum, and connected with it by a covered bridge over a street. The prevalence of the Ionic order in Berlin is a peculiarity; the new Theatre, the Opera House, the Museum, and a host of smaller buildings display it.



THE PROPOSED WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE: PIER OF CENTRE ARCH.

THE PROPOSED WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

We are glad to be able to satisfy public curiosity by publishing a view of the proposed iron bridge at Westminster, about to be constructed under the direction of Mr. Thomas Page, engineer. We give also a representation of one of the piers of the centre arch, on a larger scale, so that the details may be more clearly seen. The general view shows the bridge at low-water; the enlarged view at high-water. The bridge is Gothic in design, to accord with the Houses of Parliament, and consists of seven openings. The first arch on each side is 95 feet in span, with a rise of 16 feet from Trinity datum; the second, 105 feet, with rise of 17 feet 6 inches; the third, 115 feet 3 inches, with rise of 19 feet; and the fourth, or centre arch, is 121 feet in span, with a rise of 20 feet. The low-water line is 18 feet below Trinity datum. On the Surrey side there are also two small land-arches. Including these, the whole length of the bridge may be called 914 feet. The width of the bridge will be 85 feet, including the parapet on each side.

In the construction of the foundations the engineer proposes to avoid the use of caissons. Screw piles will be driven at intervals of 5 feet from centre to centre, to form the outer line of each pier; iron sheathing will be introduced between these to make an inclosure, and the loose ground is then to be dredged out from within it. Timber piles are then to be driven in over the area so enclosed at intervals of 3 feet one way and 4 feet the other from centre to centre, and concrete will be filled in between them. On the top will be placed two layers of 6-inch landings and granite slabs, and on these will be built the pier, rising 2 feet above Trinity datum, to receive the iron superstructure. The headway in centre opening, 20 feet, will be about 5 feet less than in centre opening of the present bridge, and the roadway, nearly level, will be 10 feet lower. The new bridge will occupy some of the site of the old bridge, and as it is proposed to use the latter during the construction of the new bridge, part of the width of the latter will be put up first, and this will be made fit for temporary use before the old construction is taken away and the remainder of the new work put up.

Our readers will remember that the tenders varied from 305,000*l.* to 201,000*l.* for which sum the bridge is to be built by Messrs. Mare. The contract for the supply of all the granite required has been taken by the Cheesewring Company.

We content ourselves with describing the structure, and placing correct information before our readers. It is necessary, however, we should say, much surprise is expressed that arches of larger span have not been adopted.

Finch-lane, City.—A correspondent insists that "the presence of the district surveyor is immediately needed in the neighbourhood of Finch-lane, Cornhill, the locality being in a most dangerous state." We have no doubt it is properly looked after.

THE PROPOSED WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—Mr. Thomas Page, Engineer.

THE CUTLER STOVE.

In the paper read by Dr. Arnott before the Society of Arts, as reported in your pages, it was stated "that the apparatus for lifting the coal in stoves of Mr. Cutler's invention was complicated, and liable to get out of order;" but it will on the slightest examination be found to be the very contrary, being simple, strong, and powerful. It was also stated "that Mr. Cutler was not aware that others were also engaged in the same pursuit, and took out a patent," &c. But the fact was otherwise, and it was not until some time *after* the publication of my patent, when it had attracted much of the public attention, that a great variety of expedients, as appears to be the case at present, were tried to effect the same purpose, but without success, and this ultimately drove my opponents to the expedient of subscribing largely to obtain a writ of *scire facias*, in the hope of discovering some legal flaw in the specification; and in this they certainly succeeded, although with difficulty.

For the cause of truth, I trust that you will favour me with this insertion in your next publication.

John Cutler.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Boston.—The parochial authorities are very properly cautioned by the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* against longer allowing the tower of the church here to be without a lightning conductor, especially as a considerable quantity of metal, in form of ties and bars, has, it is remarked, been introduced into the tower since the erection of the groined roof. We hope there will be no occasion in course of coming thunder-storms to reflect on the authorities for neglect of this precaution.

Stamford.—The Burial Board have received and decided upon tenders for the erection of the chapels, lodge, hearse-house, &c. according to the plans and specifications furnished by Mr. Ed. Browning, architect. The following tenders were received:—Mr. Moses Peal, 1,080*l.*; Messrs. Richardson and Son and Mr. Robert Tinkler, 953*l.*; Mr. Hy. Bradshaw, 1,039*l.*; Mr. Jeffs and Messrs. Gilbert and Son, 1,080*l.* Only one tender was received for the erection of the boundary-wall,—from Mr. Peal, at 3s. 6d. per square yard, and 8d. per yard for the coping. Mr. Peal, however, subsequently withdrew this tender.—For the chapels, &c. the tender of Messrs. Richardson and Tinkler was accepted. —Mr. C. Richardson said the works would be commenced first week in June, and completed by 1st December next. The erection of the boundary-wall was left for consideration at a future meeting. The appropriation of only one-fourth of the ground for Dissenters was objected to.

Ridgmount.—The foundation-stone of a new church at Ridgmount, Bedfordshire, was laid on 25th ult. by the Duchess of Bedford.

Woodstock (Oxen).—Industrial schools are in course of erection here, consisting of boys', girls', and infants' schools, and class-rooms. The buildings are of stone, axed face, and plain dressings,—the stone given by the Duke of Marlborough. The roofs to be open framed, and stained in front at the end of infants' school, and over centre entrance-porch a bell turret. The plans were furnished by Mr. Teulon; the contract was taken by Mr. H. Quarterman, of Oxford, builder.

Dudley.—We are glad to observe that strenuous measures are now being taken to bring this town to something like a healthy state. Not less than fifty tons of refuse nightly, it seems, are being removed, ere the hot weather approach; and much need there is for such measures, for we observe from a report just made to the Board of Health by its health officer, that while the average age of the inhabitants of healthy districts is forty years, and even of those of London and Bristol, thirty; the average age of the Dudley people for the last five spring quarters is only sixteen! This is really dreadful. Here is a slow insidious plague, already cutting off the inhabitants by wholesale. What are we to expect should cholera still further aggravate and intensify such a state of things as this? The want of water among the poor of the town is a crying evil which ought to be forthwith looked to: surely some ready way of remedying this vital defect may be thought of and acted on.

Gornal Wood.—On Monday in last week the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new chapel for the Methodist New Connection, was performed by Miss Roberts, of Cooper's Bank. The old chapel, erected only thirty years since, was sadly torn to pieces by the mines, so as to become at last dangerous to assemble therein. The new chapel is to accommodate 550, chiefly in pews, having three galleries, and a large *platform* over the communion, in a segmental-shaped apsis, flanked by two arched recesses. The architect is Mr. Wigginton, of Dudley, and the builders are Messrs. Hinton and Meredith, of Pensnett.

Gloucester.—The proposed Working Man's Institute is to be carried out on a creditable scale, and will secure great advantages to the labouring classes of this city. The site has been fixed upon, and considerable support insured. A plan of the building was lately produced before the committee, and which it is proposed to erect on a portion of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company's property opposite the Infirmary, having a frontage of 32 feet in Southgate-street, and running back to the Docks, the whole forming an area of 124 by 32 feet. The building will comprise a dwelling-house complete, fronting Southgate-street, containing on the ground floor, a large kitchen and room for preparing and serving coffee, &c.; and up-stairs, a sitting-room, closet, and two bed-rooms, and other conveniences for the person in charge of the building; a coffee-room, 25 by 20 feet, fitted up complete, a reading-room, 16 by 25 feet; a library and lecture room, 60 by 30 feet, for public purposes. Access is to be had upon the payment of one penny; other charges in proportion. The house will be kept open from five in the morning till ten at night, with tea, coffee, and refreshments kept ready. One half-penny a visit will be charged to the reading room and library. Persons taking refreshments to be admitted free. Works from the library will be obtainable at one half-penny per volume, for fourteen days.

Llanishen.—The church near Trelleck, on the old road from Chepstow to Monmouth, and eight miles from the former, has been entirely rebuilt on a different site in the same churchyard, at a cost of 650*l.*, from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, the diocesan architects. It was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff on the 9th instant, and consists of a nave 42 feet by 18 feet in the clear, with bell turret over the western end, 55 feet high from the ground, a south porch to the nave and chancel, with vestry attached on the northern side. It accommodates about 150 persons. The walls are of rubble masonry, with the whole of the external and internal quoins and other dressings of free-stone, partly Combe Down and partly native. The roofs, which are covered with Brosely tiles, are of Memel timber, having principals with curved braces springing from stone corbels. The open seating, pulpit, and desk are of Memel, stained and varnished. The church is in the early geometrical Gothic style.

Eaton Hall.—The Marquis of Westminster's well-known mansion, Eaton Hall, which has for several years been undergoing alterations and improvements, will be re-opened, for the inspection of visitors, on 5th June next. It may be seen this summer, according to the *Chester Chronicle*, in June, July, and August, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, between ten and four, by separate tickets, for house or gardens, to be procured in Chester at the Royal and Albion Hotels, or of Messrs. Prichard, Roberts, and Co., booksellers, Bridge-street Row; at Pulford, from the master of the school; and at Aldford, from the landlord of the Talbot Inn. Foreigners and travellers will be admitted also on Thursdays in the same months. Parties who desire to visit the gardens *only*, will be admitted with their tickets by the lodge at Eccleston village.

Birmingham.—The contractors for the restoration of the tower of the old church of St. Martin, Messrs. Branson and Gwyther, lately began to remove the brickwork casing of the tower. The casing of brick, added about 1692, is still mostly in good condition, but the rents here and there visible showed that the precautionary steps now taken ought to have been adopted many years ago. The sandstone was quite friable, and crumbled between the fingers. The four dials have been taken down. They are thick iron plates, eight feet in diameter, exclusive of the minute circle, which is also of iron, and very massive. In the face of the tower fronting the Nelson Monument, are traces of a square dial. A good deal even yet remains to be done in the subscription line, according to the local *Journal*.

Bilston.—The foundation stone of the chapels of the proposed new cemetery for the township of Bilston, was laid publicly on Tuesday in last week. The site is about a quarter of a mile on the road to Wolverhampton. It comprises about nine acres to be enclosed by a boundary wall 8 feet high. The ground will be about equally divided for members of the Church of England and Dissenters. The chapels will be connected by a passage-way common to both, that in connection with the Church of England being on the east and west, while the Dissenters' will be on the north and south. The interiors will be of equal extent, and fitted up similarly. The building will be in the Early English style, details simple—tresses dividing the sides into four bays, the interior being lit by coupled trefoil-headed windows. The tower dividing the two chapels will rise to a height of 70 feet. The architects are Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt, of Wolverhampton. The contractors, Messrs. Burkitt and Nelson, likewise of Wolverhampton, have engaged to have the chapels, and other buildings finished by 5th October.

Helpringham.—On Friday in last week, the church here was struck by lightning. One of the pinnacles fell, almost entirely demolishing the roof. Several of the stones—some weighing upwards of 1 cwt.—were projected across the road to a distance of 100 feet. At about the same time a fire-ball struck the church in another place, on the south-east, and passed through and out of the building without doing any damage. The visible damage is estimated at about 400*l.* but the whole spire is much injured; it is considerably out of the perpendicular, and will probably, it is thought, have to be taken down.

Nottingham.—The interior of the Theatre Royal here is to be remodelled on plans prepared by Mr. R. Clarke, architect.

Stockport.—The contractors for making the main sewer from the Union Workhouse along Oliver-street, the lower part of Greek-street, and Wellington-road to Spring-bank, have been unable to complete the work for the sum fixed, 478*l.* The cutting is a deep one throughout. As the workmen neared the Infirmary they had to encounter springs and loose clay, which so undermined and baffled their operations, as to incur great expense to prevent them being buried alive. The sums specified by the various parties who tendered for this deep and extensive piece of main sewering varied from 1,100*l.* to 478*l.*

Doncaster.—Tenders were opened on Saturday week for the erection of Cadeby Church, the first stone of which was laid lately by the founder, Sir Joseph Copley. Considerable difference, we hear, existed in the estimates. The choice fell upon Mr. Lee, builder, East Retford. The work is to be proceeded with immediately. The stone is to be taken from the quarries at Sprotbrough.

Bramham.—The old church here, which has for some time been undergoing repairs and enlargement, is likely to be reopened at Whitsuntide. The works are progressing fast. The architects are Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, of Leeds, and the contractors Mr. John Holmes, builder, Bramham, and Mr. Wilks, glazier, Bramham.

Carlisle.—The sewerage of this City, under the estimates recently accepted by the corporation, will cost somewhere about 23,000*l.* A recommendation brought before the corporation from the Health Committee for the appointment of a resident surveyor, has led to a discussion which shows a considerable difference of opinion on the subject. On the one hand, the recommendation was advocated as economical; on the other, it was condemned as involving un-

necessary outlay, by creating a new office, with duties which had already been undertaken by the present corporation surveyor. Mr Rawlinson seemed to have at first contemplated that Mr. Hogg, the corporation surveyor, would act under his directions. The state of that gentleman's health, however, appears to have induced him to recommend the special, and we presume temporary, appointment of Mr. M'Kie, at a salary of 250*l.* a year, to superintend the sewerage works; and the local *Journal*, which thinks this a very proper appointment, states that Mr. Hogg's time is already fully engaged with other public works, even independently of the question of the state of his health.

Glasgow.—A new crane is about to be erected in this city to lift 70 tons, and which will cost 8,000*l.*

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS' ACT.

PARTY WALLS.

J. Drew *et anit of* Baker, D.S. In making certain alterations, consisting principally of new shop-fronts to two houses, Nos. 8 and 9, Hampstead-road, both in the same occupation, the builder proceeded to cut away a portion of the party-wall between the fronts, to substitute one substantial timber story-post (in lieu of the wall and story-post on each side), to carry the ends of two brestsummers, the timber of which communicated, and to erect the new shop fronts, the woodwork of which ran through from one house continuously to the other, without any incombustible separation, as required by Schedule E. These proceedings were objected to at the earliest stage by the District Surveyor, and not being amended, they became in due course the subject of inquiry before the official referees. Mr. Baker contended that, notwithstanding the occupation of both houses by one person, the wall between them, having been originally "built in order to be used as a separation of two buildings," still continued and was a "party-wall" according to the definition in Section 2, and that consequently such wall could not be removed, nor could the brestsummers or the woodwork of the shop-fronts be carried through and over the centre line of such party-wall.

On the part of the builder, it was stated that the two buildings now in fact formed but one house, and that the uniting of wooden shop-fronts under such circumstances was not an uncommon occurrence in some districts; at the same time, it was admitted that the other party-walls and the external walls were not of the thickness required for the increased rate of building, on the supposition that the whole formed one house.

The case was heard before the three official referees, who were unanimously of opinion that the integrity of the party-wall must be preserved; and an award has since been issued to that effect, and adding that the cutting away of a portion of the said wall next the street is not an opening within the meaning of the Act; that the ends of the brestsummers and the timber story-post are also contrary to the Act, and likewise the wooden entablature and wooden centre pilaster, both being within 4½ inches of the centre line of such party-wall.

The costs, 2*l.* 5s. 2d. and 1*l.* 1s. to the district surveyor, to be paid by the builder. In justice to the latter, it is but fair to add that (according to our informant), he has simply acted agreeably to the instructions of the surveyor employed to carry out the works.

SLIDING CAISSONS.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the 9th inst. the paper read was "A Description of the Sliding Caisson at her Majesty's Dockyard, Keyham, Devon," by Mr. W. Fairbairn.

The substitution of caissons for the ordinary lock-gates, and their employment for closing the wide entrances of docks, was first suggested, in this country, by General Sir Samuel Bentham; since his time they appear to have been somewhat extensively used, although the objections of occupying a considerable time, in having the water pumped out of them, and it being necessary to float them entirely away from the opening before a vessel could pass, rendered them applicable only for special localities. The great width of opening required for the passage of ships of war induced a rather general use of such caissons in the royal dockyards; and at the new dockyard at Keyham, where it was considered desirable to have the best accommodation for the newest class of large ships, the great breadth of the mouth and the depth of the basin induced the trial of a new form and arrangement of caisson, which should be of such capacity and dimensions as to resist the pressure of the water, effectually close the entrance, and still be so easy of manipulation as to admit vessels of war passing into the dock at any state of the tide.

The Keyham Docks were described as extending along the eastern shore of the Hamoaze, immediately below Morris Town; their construction was commenced in 1844, and they consist principally of two capacious basins, with several entrances, or locks, from the sea; one of these it was thought desirable to construct in such a manner as to have the power of using it, when necessary, for a dry dock; its dimensions were 260 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 43 feet deep; the inner end, next the dock, was closed by a caisson of the ordinary form, and at the outer end, next the channel, the new caisson was tried. It was designed by Mr. W Scamp (of the Admiralty), and was constructed by Mr. Fairbairn.

The form of the caisson was that of a rectangular vessel, 82 feet 6 inches long at the top, 68 feet 6 inches long at the bottom, 42 feet high, and 13 feet 6 inches wide; it was built of wrought-iron plates, varying in thickness from ⅜ths inch at the bottom, to ⅝ths inch at the top, well supported throughout by an inside framework of angle-iron, and gusset-pieces, and by two decks of iron and one of timber for the interior arrangements, but which at the same time imparted great strength to the structure.

The plates were connected by "butt-joints," with covering plates, attached by double and quadruple rows of rivets, and the bottom and ends were clothed with oak timber which bedded upon the cill, and against the jambs, when the caisson was in its place. The internal arrangements of the caisson were such, that when it was required to withdraw it from across the opening of the lock, by merely opening a valve, a sufficient quantity of water escaped from the upper chambers, to allow the body to rise a few inches from the bottom cill, when, instead of, as in the ordinary system, turning it round and floating it away, it was drawn back, by chains, transversely into a channel, or opening in the masonry, at right angles with the lock, leaving an opening of the clear span, and after the passage of the ship, it was drawn across again, and by opening another valve, as much water entered as settled it securely on its bed, or cill. This operation was stated to have occupied only eighteen minutes for the passage of a line-of-battle ship; ten minutes for opening and eight minutes for closing. The total weight of the caisson was shown to be 290 tons: it contained 33 tons of iron ballast, and had an internal capacity for 323 tons of water.

"JERVAIS, THE ARCHITECT."

Your correspondent, "S." (p. 254), writes:—"Malone, in his 'Account of the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' gives a letter from that artist respecting the west window of the Chapel of New College, at Oxford, in which Mr. Jervais is mentioned as the architect employed by the college," adding, "What is known of Jervais (I am afraid no good), and what are his principal works?"

Has not "S." discovered what is vulgarly termed a mare's nest? In the "Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Joshua Reynolds," by Malone, prefixed to "The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds," in 3 vols. 8vo. 1798, at p. lix. vol. 1, an extract from the letter of Sir Joshua to a Fellow of New College, referred to by "S." is given as follows:—"Leicester Fields, Dec. 27, 1777.—I am extremely glad to hear the society have determined to place all our works together in the west window, to make one complete whole, instead of being distributed in different parts of the chapel. In my conversation with Mr. Jervais about it, he thought it might be possible to change the stonework of the window, so as to make a principal predominant space in the centre, without which it will be difficult to produce a great effect. As Mr. Jervais is now at Oxford, I need add no more. I have already expressed to him how much I wished this alteration might be practicable."

The "New Oxford Guide, by a Gentleman of Oxford, 12mo. seventh edition, corrected and enlarged, 1785," after describing at length the subjects in painted glass in the west window of the ante-chapel at New College, adds, p. 49:—"This piece was begun about seven years ago. Finished cartoons were furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and executed in glass by Mr. Jervais."

The "New Pocket Companion for Oxford," 12mo. 1795, after a similar description of the windows, continues (p. 51), "For this work, which was begun about the year 1776, finished cartoons were furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds. These were copied by Mr. Jervais, to whose skill the world is indebted for a new style in glass-painting, which in beauty and truth of representation exceeds all that have hitherto been seen as much as the common productions excel the first rude attempts at the art."

This statement has been repeated in subsequent editions of the "Companion," &c. The work is likewise referred to by Dallaway, in "Anecdotes of the Arts in England," 8vo. London, 1800 (pp. 449-451), with high commendation, but the name is printed Jarvis.

As in the letter referred to by "S." and from which an extract is given above, it is not stated that Jervais was the architect employed by the College, and as the name does not appear in any list of architects commonly met with, is it not most probable that Jervais, dubbed by "S." "the architect employed by the College," and of whom he fears "no good is to be heard," will prove to be Jervais, the eminent painter on glass, whose good works are so generally known and appreciated, and whose decease is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1799, in the following words?—

"August 29.—At his house, in Windsor, where he had retired from his profession for some years, Mr. Thomas Jervais, an eminent artist. How highly he adorned the art he professed, his works in New College Chapel, Oxford, and St. George's, Windsor, will best prove." G. B.

LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND.

A committee of Justices of Peace for Westmoreland and Cumberland was recently appointed under 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 126, for providing an asylum for lunatics within these counties. Col. McLean was chairman of the committee, and, according to a leader in the *Carlisle Journal*, on him will rest the chief responsibility of their acts. The Lunacy Committee offered a premium of 200*l.* for a plan suitable for their purpose. Thirty or forty competitors sent in their drawings. The committee, as appears from the *Kendal Mercury*, did not call in any competent person to guide them in their choice, but from these plans picked out the three cheapest,—without any regard to the essentials of a good institution,—and from the three cheap plans selected the cheapest, the winner of the premium being Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Manchester, "whose connection as brother with the engineer of the railway company of which Col. McLean is a director, may or may not justify the suspicion that personal influence regulated the choice." An extravagant price, it is added, has been paid for a site most inconveniently situated in a bleak and clayey as well as out-of-the-way district, where, moreover, no water can be got, although 160*l.* have been vainly expended in boring, which has been abandoned, and arrangements made for sending a mile of main piping from the Carlisle Waterworks, to which 50*l.* a year are to be paid for water which ought to have been got upon the spot selected for such a purpose. Several county magistrates, and many others, have signed a memorial to the Home Secretary setting forth these grievances. A correspondent of our own complains, as others have done, of the treatment he received as a competitor in this business, his drawings having been sent back within a week of being sent in, and without the slightest information or acknowledgment in explanation of the why or wherefore.

TO DESTROY VERMIN IN HOUSES.

The right mode of destroying all vermin harbouring in the wainscots or furniture has not been yet given, so as the warm season approaches, when these ephemerides swarm and multiply, the following simple remedy is suggested to prevent a late querist from being flea'd alive, viz.—

Take up your carpets, down your curtains. In a pailful of water (cold), mix well 1 lb. of chloride of lime (having first diluted it into a thin paste in a bowl of water, for facility of mixture), with a mop wet and saturate well the floor, skirtings, and any other woodwork that will not suffer injury, then shut the doors and windows close.

If there should be a suspicion of other tenants in the bedstead, take that down too.

In three or four hours all will have disappeared or perished; but to assure perfect immunity from the plague, it might be well to repeat the lustration a second time, *i.e.* the day or two after.

A house infested with b.'s was completely expurgated on the second process as above, at the cost of only 8d. together with the loss of a mop, burnt by the fluid. The solace gained can be easier imagined than described by Frail Cuticle.

Notices of Books.

Drawing for Schools, containing Expositions of the Method of Teaching Drawing; Explanation of the Practice of Model Drawing, &c. By THOS. TATE. London: Longman, Brown, and Co. 1854.

MR. TATE is not contented with simplifying mathematics, but must lend his aid to make drawing in schools more general; and all who attempt this sensibly have our best wishes. He has here given an explanation of the practice of model drawing after the method of Dupuis; the principles and practice of outline and perspective drawing, together with a number of illustrations and drawing exercises. It is a useful work.

The Drawing-book for little Boys and Girls. By the same Author. Longman and Co.

THIS consists of the drawing exercises given in the last-named work, about 130 geometrical forms and familiar objects, on stiff paper, to be used as loose copies.

The Philosophy of Beards. A Lecture Physiological, Artistic, and Historical. By T. S. GOWING. Ipswich: Haddock. London: Lemare, Paternoster-row.

As we noticed Mr. Gowing's lecture at some length when it was first delivered, we have now merely to say that it is published with some very curious additions and quaint illustrations, including Jupiter, as we know the noble god, Jupiter shaved, and Jupiter collared. Mr. Gowing has ransacked ancient and modern history for facts; has brought learning and acuteness to bear upon the subject; and has produced an essay which will amuse and interest the most determined shaver, as much as those who feel disposed to avail themselves of the protection which nature desires to give them. We can conscientiously recommend it as a literary production, irrespective of its object.

It was on sanitary grounds alone that we set the movement afoot, for the retention of the beard and moustache, and we observe with satisfaction the result amongst those classes to whom the advice was specially directed; as to others we will, with Mr. Gowing, freely allow any one to continue the practice of shaving, who will be content with the same plea as a certain Duke de Brissac, who was often overheard uttering the following soliloquy while adjusting his razor to the proper angle:—"Timoleon de Cosse, God hath made thee a gentleman, and the king hath made thee a duke; it is right and fit, however, that thou shouldst have something to do, therefore thou shalt shave thyself!"

Miscellanea.

THE LOUTH CEMETERY COMPETITION.—We must point attention to another of those oft-recurring iniquities, which committees, boards, and such like associations of men of honour and honesty, do not hesitate to perpetrate as a body, though, as individuals, we do believe that each separate member would indignantly spurn all attempts of private or party influence to induce him so to act as he does not hesitate to do in board or committee. The Louth Burial Board appear to have selected two sets of plans for chapels, and vestries, lodge, &c. for the new cemetery to be formed at Louth, between which to decide in accordance with the relative cost, as shown by the estimates given in. The decision was accordingly come to, and published as one based on the fact that one of these two sets of plans, while the more "elegant" of the two, and otherwise "first-rate," would cost 60*l.* less than the other, which was more simple in its pretensions. So soon, however, as the estimates were published, it appeared that the selected designs were actually estimated by the architects who lodged them to cost a sum which exceeded that of the competitive designs by no less than 110*l.* on 1,080*l.* constituting, together with the 60*l.* said to have been exceeded in the rejected designs, an actual difference of 170*l.* in favour of, instead of against, the latter. The authors of the rejected plans, Messrs. Maughan and Fowler, of Louth, urgently protest against so reckless a mode of damaging them in their business by false representations; and it is not easy to see what vestige of excuse the Burial Board can show for such conduct, granting, of course, the truth of the statement, which we extract from communications in the local papers.

A "MISTAKE" IN THE "TALE" OF BRICKS.—In the Birmingham County Court last week, a case, reported in the local *Journal*, was tried, in which the sum of 9*l.* 9s. for 7,025 bricks, alleged to be short delivered, was sought to be recovered by the plaintiff, who had paid defendant for 40,000, at 26s. a thousand, and 36,000, at 27s. but had found rubble, broken bricks, and void spaces in the place of 7,025 bricks a-wanting. The judge gave the plaintiff a verdict for the whole amount claimed, with costs.

AMERICAN PATENTS.—The following are extracted from a list, in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania*, of patents issued in February, 1854:—For an improved Machine for Cutting Laths: Chas. F. Packard, Greenwich, Conn. Claim.—Cutting laths from a log or block by means of the knife or cutter, having a vertical reciprocating motion, and the knives or cutters having a horizontal reciprocating motion, the cutters being arranged and operating substantially as described. For an improvement in applying Colours to Stone: Hiram Tucker, Cambridgeport, assignor to himself and Joseph Storey, Boston, Massachusetts; patented in England, September 24, 1852. Claim.—My invention having special reference to the application of colours to a surface by means of a liquid or water bath, what I claim in the process of marbling, whereby an oil colour (or pigment mixed with a drying oil), when applied to, or spread on the surface of a bath of water, or other suitable liquid, shall have imparted to it the property above mentioned,—is an improvement consisting in employing in such process the gum kauri (or a like substance), combined, as specified, with the drying oil, the same enabling a person, by means of a bath, to apply to a surface of stone, or other material, oil colours, so as to present the natural effects or appearance of any polished stone it may be desired to imitate. For an improvement in Derricks; John B. Holmes, Boston, Massachusetts. Claim.—1st. The combined arrangement of the collar upon the mast, the revolving platform supported upon it, and clamped below it, and the tension rods from said platform to the revolving mast-head cap, in the manner and for the purposes described. 2nd. Pivoting the heel of the derrick boom upon the revolving platform in the locality, substantially such as described; that is, upon that portion of the platform which is beyond the centre of the platform when measuring from the point of suspension of the weight. For an Improvement in Corrugating Metal Plates; Richard Montgomery, City of New York. Claim.—The method described, of forming corrugated metal beams by passing a plate of metal of the proper size through a series of grooves between rolls, and through a series of crimping dies, substantially as set forth.

PLEA FOR ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS.—I trust the plea for a weekly half-holiday for all classes will not be lost sight of, and that the request your previous correspondents have preferred may be speedily complied with. Architects' assistants must, if they are of any worth, be men of thought and mental activity: hence any means afforded them of cultivating their intellects by an enlarged acquaintance with the works of nature or the great masters of art, must redound to the benefit of the employer as well as to that of the employed. Our museums, the national library, the galleries of art, and the public gardens here and at Kew, are accessible only to those favoured by having daylight at their command; and should the assistant have conscientious objections to spend the day of rest in country excursions, he is shut out from all opportunity of visiting the architectural relics of past ages, or of holding communion with nature, other than he can obtain by a hurried run through the city or parks after the sun has set, and when his mind is wearied with the toils of a long day. I hope, therefore, as a means of begetting additional kindly sympathies between the architect and his assistant, this boon, so mutually beneficial, will be gracefully and speedily accorded. It would assist the cause if those architects who may first give the half-day would allow their names to appear in your columns, as an incentive and example to their brethren.—A T-SQUARE.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—Will you do me the honour to draw public attention to the neglected state of this square, once "the finest site in Europe?" The column *still* unfinished! the pedestal on the west side of the square *still* unoccupied! the basins leaky! the paving intended to be ornamental much dilapidated! the fountains, instead of being turned on to their proper height, have become small by degrees and beautifully less! and the dolphins, like many of our M.P.'s, deign not, except in one or two instances, to *spout* at all!—a *coup d'œil* is thus presented that must offend every eye of refinement and taste. Whilst addressing you on this subject, I would suggest a design for improving the façade of the National Gallery, by adding steps to the portico; and as that would interfere with the present roadway, a curve in the opposite terrace and road would, I think, give a good effect to the whole.—W. C. S.

ST. MARGARET'S, RICHMOND.—The Conservative Land Society have issued their plan of allotment of St. Margaret's estate on the 7th of June next. The estate, which is about seventy-five acres in extent, is for the present portioned out into 272 building lots for villas; the lots varying in price from 52*l.* 4s. 6d. up to 475*l.* each. It is hoped care will be taken to preserve the natural and artificial beauties of the site. We observe that a considerable portion of the park is to be preserved as a pleasure-ground, with an ornamental sheet of water. A plot of ground has been reserved at the corner of the avenue for the erection of a church. From the plan it would seem to be contemplated to preserve the mansion erected by the Earl of Kilmorey.

STAINED GLASS.—Messrs. Gibbs have just completed the east window (a triplet) in stained glass, for St. Ann's Church, Brookfield, Highgate Rise. The window is given by the donor of the church, Miss Ann Barnett, of Highgate Rise; the style of the glass is geometrical. Bells also have been put up here, the gift of Miss Burdett Coutts. —— Messrs. Wilmshurst and Oliphant have just fixed a memorial stained-glass window, in the south aisle of Sydenham Church, to the memory of the late Captain Price, who was killed in action, at Burmah, in February, 1853, and to the memory of his mother, Charlotte Savory Price. The window is of the perpendicular style, and of four compartments, containing, under canopies, a subject in each opening, viz. the Nativity, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension.

GAS IN BRAZIL.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Rio de Janeiro, says, that gas works were opened there on 25th March, being the anniversary of the independence of Brazil. The enthusiasm and delight of the people, he says, were beyond description, and "there was not a single drawback to the success of the first illumination of the city; no smoke, no smell or escape, no necessity for 'botching up' before things would answer." The whole population, he adds, are now in a fever to obtain gas in their dwellings.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting for Easter Term was held on May 10, when various members were elected, and objects of interest presented, after which the Rev. J. Gibson, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, laid on the table drawings of a wooden porch lately discovered and restored at Willingall, Essex. The drawings were presented by Mr. J. Clarke, the architect, accompanied by an account of the restoration under his superintendence. Mr. Gilson proposed that Mr. Clarke should be elected an honorary member. Mr. G. A. Lowndes, B.A. in seconding the proposition, gave an account of the Churches at Willingall. The secretary announced an intimation of the joint meeting of the Northampton and Lincoln Architectural Societies, to be held at Leicester, on May 17 and 18. Mr. Lowndes expressed a hope that the society would subscribe towards the memorial to be erected in Ely Cathedral, to their late president. Mr. L. M. Rate, B.A. suggested that they should also subscribe for filling the eastern triplet of St. Andrew's with stained glass, to the memory of the late Dr. Mill. The Rev. J. Gibson, M.A. spoke as to the restoration of St. Andrew's; he announced that the second contract, which included the repair of the walls of the church, was almost finished; but that the funds at present in hand would not allow of the committee entering into another for the roof. Mr. G. A. Lowndes, B.A. as secretary to the Archæological Institute for Cambridge, announced the plan of operations proposed for its visit to Cambridge, in July.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The anniversary dinner of this excellent institution at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 13th, was presided over by the Earl of Yarborough, who announced in the course of the evening that his collection of pictures was open to public inspection. The proceedings wanted vigour, but the result, a subscription of 332*l.* was very satisfactory. Various toasts, including the Royal Academy, the British Institution, and other societies for the promotion of the arts, the chairman, &c. were proposed and responded to by Mr. Hart, R.A.; Mr. R. H. Solly, F.R.S.; Mr. Godwin, F.R.S.; Mr. Weekes, A.R.A.; and other gentlemen.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting closing the present session, held last week, the two annual prizes of the society given to student members were awarded, first, to Mr. Christ. Ellison, and, second, to Mr. James Hastings. The report of the retiring council having been read, the officers for the ensuing year were appointed, Mr. Hay being president, and Messrs. Frank Howard and S. Huggins, vice-presidents. The president, Mr. Verelst, delivered his retiring address, in which he reviewed the progress of art during the past year, which he thought peculiarly gratifying, especially in France, where men of science and art were highly esteemed, and promoted to national honours. He regretted that there was not more of the same sort of feeling in England.

"BUILDINGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL."—In your journal of the 13th inst. a district surveyor (I assume very recently appointed) alludes to me by name. If he will refer to the office of Metropolitan Buildings, in the Adelphi, with which all district surveyors are of course officially connected, the referees, or registrar, can afford him all the information he requires, and permit him to inspect documents from the 17th of March, 1845, to the 2nd of August, 1851, on the subject. One of these, in February, 1849, ought to be in this district surveyor's own office, or that of his predecessor, being a circular for the guidance of all district surveyors as to one branch of my system. This system, he states, he never heard of, which is very possible, although odd, for the documents include evidence before the House of Lords, in 1846 and 1848, as to my patent rights being illegally interfered with by assumed powers, not warranted by the Metropolitan Buildings Act,—a fact admitted by the registrar on the last of the above dates.—DONALD GRANT.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The May meeting was held on 3rd inst. in the Castle, when various donations were presented, and Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe read a paper on "The Ensigns of Swinburne and Wodrington," some account of which may be found in the *Gateshead Observer* of last week, and also of the discussion which ensued.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this society, on May 8, the Master of Gonville and Caius College in the chair, it was announced that the society had become possessed of the antiquarian collections of the late Mr. I. Deck. A paper was read, entitled "A Notice of Two Catalogues of a Monastic Library," by the Master of Jesus College. Mr. J. E. B. Mayor, of St. John's College, read some unpublished letters of M. Prior and of R. Askham, extracted from a collection of manuscripts given by Mr. Baker, of St. John's College.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS: CABLE FOR MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—The first portion of the great Mediterranean cable, the largest ever made, and, in point of circumference, also, the largest at present existing, is just completed and ready for shipment. The screw steamer *Persian*, destined to carry it, will receive her singular cargo the moment she arrives from Alexandria, and the subterranean works on the island of Corsica, &c. will be connected to the cable on its being laid down. The cable is about 110 miles in length, and weighs somewhere about 800 tons. It contains six copper wires or conductors for the fluid to traverse, protected by a gutta percha covering, secured in a hempen rope, and finally surrounded with twelve iron wires, of No. 1 gauge. The projector and originator, Mr. J. W. Brett, profiting by experience, has allowed twenty miles for "slack" and "way," and for depths of the ocean. The moment it is laid, London will be in immediate communication with Cagliari through the cable, and about 400 miles of subterranean wire. Extensions to Malta, Turkey, &c. would give us news from the seat of war in an incredibly short space of time.

WARNING TO WORKMEN.—A painter named Hogg was apprehended at Dundee last week, and brought before the magistrates on a charge of deserting his service without giving previous notice. After examining the defender, the justices ordered that he should return and work fourteen days, the term of warning required. His employer declined receiving him back to his employment, and the justices found him liable in mitigated expenses.

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE AT ROCHESTER.—The East Kent Railway Company, it appears, have entered into a contract with Messrs. Fox and Henderson, for the construction of a new bridge over the Medway in Rochester. It will be commenced as soon as the plans have received the approval of the Admiralty.

GAS PRODUCTS.—In reply to S.'s query as to the means of obviating the evils of gas products given off in combustion, I know of none so effectual as the use of "Moody's Registered Consumer," which not only prevents all smoke, but collects all the sulphuric acid given off whilst burning, at the same time condensing most of the water generated.—R. S.

"A NOISE IN THE HOUSE."—I see that no answer is given to your correspondent of May 6, headed "Noise in the House." If not too late and you approve, I would say first, it seems very evident that the atmospheric air is the *primum mobile* of the annoying effects, the elevated site of his houses, of course purer state of the air, more susceptible of indicating the effects, caused by anything in form of construction or materials used. I have a few queries to start. Has your correspondent used hollow bricks, formed a hollow wall or air shaft, or adopted any novel scheme of ventilation? If these queries are negatived, has he boarded over the internal surface of any basement walls? A very similar case is described in the *Builder* some time last year, the expansion and contraction of the boarding, caused by the air, giving that undulating or vibrating sound.—T. G.

BATH SCHOOL OF ART.—This school was opened on Monday week. The first class commenced was that for artizans and mechanics, of whom more than forty have entered as students. The school-room already contains casts, models of vases, drawings, architectural plans, &c. A ladies' class has been opened, an evening class for the females of the families of mechanics, and a class for gentlemen's children.

BUILDING FOR EXHIBITIONS AT CHELTENHAM.—A building of the ferro-vitreous order of construction has been erected at Cheltenham for its Horticultural and Art Exhibitions. This building is 40 feet in length and is nearly finished. The first exhibition to be held in it will commence on 1st June next and continue till the 21st of same month, ending with floral fêtes on a large scale. Throughout the whole exhibition there will be bands of music in attendance.

THE IRON TRADE.—Notwithstanding the formal decision of the great body of ironmasters at the recent quarterly meetings not to attempt any rise in prices, we observe that endeavours are already being made to force them up 20s. a ton, or at least to induce an upward tendency preparatory to a declaration of some such rise next quarter-day. We were not far wrong, we fear, in anticipating that this new scheme would be tried on in the intervals between the quarterly meetings, as a spur to those whom dire experience must have made slow to move of themselves any more in so perilous a course.

ANTHRACITE FOR STEAM PURPOSES.—The *Great Britain*, by adopting anthracite coal, it is said, will save in the outward passage to Australia, about 30 per cent. in quantity consumed, weight for weight; also more than 250 tons in stowage; and she will require no detention for renewed supply,—a further saving of at least five days in this one passage; equal in all to a saving of 1-12th.

HYDRAULIC POWER IN ST. KATHARINE'S DOCKS.—We have often said that the time would come when much more would be done with hydraulic power than heretofore, and that it would yet come into general use as an aid to commercial operations even on a small scale. Our anticipations are on the way to fulfilment. Workmen are now engaged in laying down pipes along the whole range of quays in St. Katharine's docks, for the purpose of applying this power to the numerous cranes in the warehouses, &c. A new engine-house has been erected on the east side of the entrance bridge in Lower East Smithfield.

STREET NUISANCES: THE REFLECTORS.—We are glad to hear that the City Commissioners of Sewers have determined to enforce the standing orders on the subject of reflectors, namely, "That all reflectors be placed at an altitude of at least eight feet, measured from the pavement to the base of the reflector, and to project not more than 18 inches, and that they remain only during the pleasure of this court; and that no inscription, or sign of any description, will be permitted on any portion of such reflectors." We wish they would at same time "enforce the standing orders"—if there be any, against that still greater, because much more general street nuisance, the sunblinds *before* shop windows, but scarcely *above* them.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—There has been a steady demand for timber during the past week, particularly Quebec pine, elm, and oak. Of the two latter articles the whole stock is now reduced to less than 20,000 feet. Of pine the stock is estimated as moderate, the consumption of the last three months having risen to nearly 800,000 feet; while of that of Dantzic, about one-half held on 1st February has been cleared off. From the United States parcels of pitch pine continued to arrive, all readily sold from the quay at 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 7½d. The demand for this article had been greater than for many years past, and that too in the face of advancing prices. Of Deals one cargo had arrived from St. John, N.B. The consumption of this article during the last three months had been on a large scale, and the deliveries exceeded 15,000 standard.

THAMES TUNNEL.—17,881 passengers passed through in the week ending 13th May, and paid 74*l.* 10s.

COST OF THE PRESTON STRIKE.—This unfortunate strike has terminated. It is said that the total expenditure of all the operatives' committees during the thirty-seven weeks of the struggle amounts to 100,000*l.* and the sacrifice of wages will probably be three or four times that sum. In addition to this, there is the manufacturers' loss of profits and dormant capital? When shall we be wise?

TENDERS

For St. Marylebone Cemetery Chapel, and Boundary Walls, Finchley. Messrs. Barnett and Birch, architects:—

Locke and Nesham	£8,689	0	0
Rowland and Evans	8,490	0	0
Pollock and M'Lellan	8,375	0	0
Glenn	8,175	0	0
Holland	7,704	0	0
Higgs and Cullingford	7,486	0	0

For New Congregational Chapel to be built at Kensington. Mr. Trimen, architect:—

Glenn	£6,362	0	0
Watts and Son	6,252	0	0
Bird, J. and C.	5,975	0	0
Sissons and Robinson	5,800	0	0
Thompson	5,656	0	0
W. Higgs	5,454	0	0
Higgs and Cullingford	5,375	0	0
Nicholson and Son	5,288	0	0
Myers	5,230	0	0
Chamberlain	4,979	0	0

For Spring Hill Cottage, Birmingham. Messrs. Joseph James, and Raffles Brown, architects:—

Bransom and Gwyther	£12,370	0	0
Hardwick	12,369	0	0
W. Smith	12,337	0	0
Briggs	11,995	0	0
Myers	11,082	0	0

For Works in High-street, Shadwell, for Messrs. Thomas and Jane Hewetson, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Burton, viz.:—

	Gross.	Old Buildings.	Net.
Lawrence	£2,309	£30	£2,279
Glenn	2,305	50	2,250
Myers	2,274	30	2,244
Coleman	2,250	50	2,200
Locke and Nesham	2,230	50	2,180
Ashby	2,176	35	2,141
Hill (Whitechapel)	2,132	60	2,072

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Conveyance of water in drain pipes." It would be unsafe to use drain pipes in the position described: the pressure would be great. With stoneware pipes, each pipe tested and carefully laid, a successful result might be obtained, but there would be risk even then.

"C. A. W." (a description of the plan recommended by Prince Albert will be found in an earlier number of our journal), "C. E. L." "G. W." "B. L." (we have received no reply), "C. S." "F. A." (it is not probable that the site of Burlington House will be used for National Gallery), "F. R." "E. P." "W. B." "E. F." "W. F. P." "H. B." "T." (unnecessary to say more), "C. S. B." "J. F." "J. B." "E. M." "T. J. P." "Rev. D. M." "W. and Co." "R. J." (declined with thanks), "F. L." "C. W." "E. C." "S. H." "J. H." "J. J. T." "A Chemist," "B. W." "W. G." "A Contractor," "E. W. C." "W. N." "F. E. and Son," "J. A. D." "T. L. D." "C. H. J."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH FITTINGS and CARVINGS in WOOD and STONE.

£25, IN Oak

J. RATTEE begs to invite the attention of those interested in the building or restoration of Churches, to his Works at Cambridge, where carving and other works are taken, and every kind of work executed for the entire restoration and fitting of Churches, &c. with especial regard to economy, effect, and character.

Full particulars, with prices, free on application, or personal attendance when required.

TO FARMERS, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT MANURES, &c.

THE HITCHIN LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH are desirous of TREATING with persons who are willing to make use of the LIQUID SEWAGE running from the town of Hitchin, in such a manner as shall not create a public nuisance. All proposals to be addressed to Mr. GOODWIN, Clerk to the Hitchin Local Board of Health.

LOANS GRANTED.

LONDON EXCHANGE ADVANCE FUND, 3, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, facing the river.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord Erskine. | Sir Edward Graham, bart.

10*l.* to 1,000*l.* advanced on personal or other security. Bills of Exchange cashed. Five per cent. interest on deposits payable in January and July. Forms forwarded on receipt of twelve postage stamps.

ARTESIAN WELLS, Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers, of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

A SMALL HOUSE, with Workshop attached, situate in Albion-mews East, Hyde-park, TO BE LET. Rent reasonable.—For particulars, apply at No. 24, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—GREAT ARBOR-HILL ESTATE, SLOUGH, Bucks.—The Directors beg to announce that this most desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, close to the Slough Station, commanding most extensive views of the surrounding country and Windsor Castle, has been purchased for allotments amongst the members. The estate is most eligibly situated for villa residences of a superior class, with a frontage to the high-road from Slough to Windsor, and adjoining the grounds of the late Sir John Herschell, Upton-park. Public meetings will be held at Windsor, on MONDAY, the 22nd, and at the Mechanics' Institution, Slough, on TUESDAY, the 23rd of MAY instant, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, the Right Hon. Viscount CHEWTON, Chairman of the Society, in the chair. A ballot for rights of choice on the Great Arbor-hill Estate, Slough, and other freehold estates, will take place at the latter meeting, in which ballot all shares previously taken will participate, but shall not any share be drawn the subscription on which shall be in arrear, such share will lose all benefit from that drawing. The freehold estate at Starnes, Middlesex, is now in course of allotment. Eligible building plots, with frontages of 40 feet by a depth of 145 feet, for 50*l.*; frontages of 30 feet, 35*l.* A contract for making the roads, &c. has been accepted, and they will be immediately commenced. Conveyances, free of expense, to the allottees. For shares, prospectuses, rules, plans, and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. WATKINS, Staines; Mr. JOHN CLEAVE, Tangier House, Eton; or to JOHN POPE COX, Secretary. Shares, 50*l.* Monthly payments, 5*s.* 3*d.* per cent. Interest allowed upon all deposits, paid-up shares, and subscriptions six months in advance.

473, New Oxford-street, London; and 80, Cheapside, corner of Bucklersbury.

ASSISTANT SURVEYOR.—The HORNSEY HIGHWAY BOARD wish to engage the services of an ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, competent to the work of making and repairing roads, of taking levels, and planning and laying down works of general drainage. Residence within or immediately adjoining the parish will be required; and it will be the duty of the assistant surveyor to attend all Board meetings, and superintend all ordinary as well as extraordinary works and reparations. The salary will be 100 per annum. Applications and testimonials must be sent in on or before SATURDAY, the 27th of MAY, addressed to the Office of the Board, 17, High street, Highgate, Middlesex. By Order,

TOULMIN SMITH, Chairman of the Board.
A. C. TATHAM, Clerk.

May 17th, 1854.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A LAND-AGENT and SURVEYOR, in an increasing and flourishing town, is willing to take a well-educated and intelligent Youth as a PUPIL. The present is an excellent opportunity, as the advertiser is now engaged on a survey of the town and an extensive surrounding district.—Terms and other particulars may be known on application to W. W. Post-office, Burton-upon-Trent.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—PUPIL WANTED.—The Borough Surveyor of a large town in the Midland Counties, where extensive sewerage works are now being carried out, has a vacancy for a pupil, who would have an opportunity of obtaining a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, including town drainage, the formation, laying, &c. of streets and roads, general surveying, plain architecture, &c. &c.—Address, S. L. E. Office of "The Builder."

TO ROAD SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

"WALSALL IMPROVEMENT MARKET ACT, 1848."—WANTED, by the Commissioners under the above Act, a TOWN SURVEYOR, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. The salary will be 100 a year, with house and office rent-free, and gas in the office and sitting-room, also free. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the Commissioners' Clerk's Office, by or before FOUR o'clock, on MONDAY, the 5th day of JUNE next. Notice will afterwards be given to such applicants as the Commissioners may desire to have a personal interview with. Any candidate canvassing the Commissioners will be disqualified.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Jun. Commissioners' Clerk.
Walsall, May 17, 1854.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, in the country, a PERSON in the above capacity.—Apply, post paid, to D. S. Office of "The Builder," stating age, terms, &c. A person acquainted with drawings would be preferred.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK, who is acquainted with the general routine of a Builder's Office.—Apply by letter to Mr. WILLIAMS, Stationer, 34, Poland-street, Oxford-street, stating age, where previously employed, and the salary required.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, by a Builder at the West-end, a PERSON who has been accustomed to the routine of the Office: he must be able to abstract time and materials with accuracy, write a good hand, and be very quick at figures. Address, stating particulars, A A care of Messrs Gibbons, Oxford-street.

TO FOREMEN OF BRICKLAYERS.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced active MAN, who has previously filled the above situation, and has had the superintendence of a large number of men.—Address, stating particulars, age, and wages required, B. A. B. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a PERSON who has been used to a Builder's Office, and understands the management of house property and building details.—Address, Mr. CARES, Baker, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

WANTED, as SUPERINTENDENT of a SAW-MILL, a person acquainted with the London trade, and who thoroughly understands timber measurement, &c. None need apply who have not been already engaged in a similar capacity.—Apply by letter, stating reference and last employment, to H. W. No. 4, Tokenhouse-yard, City.

WANTED, immediately, a CLERK of WORKS, to superintend the erection of some works in Wales; one who has experience in Ecclesiastical Building will be preferred. Copies of testimonials only to be enclosed. Address, J. J. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a thorough practical Man, a SITUATION as OUT-DOOR FOREMAN or CLERK of WORKS. Is a good draughtsman, writes a good hand, and can produce unexceptionable testimonials from previous engagements.—Address A. Y. 69, St. John-street-road, Islington.

WANTS a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS or GENERAL FOREMAN, a Man of great practical experience in all branches of the building line. Can prepare working drawings, &c. and have a first-rate reference as to integrity and ability.—Address, A. M. 3, Thornhill-bridge-place, Caledonian-road.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND CABINET-MAKERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, of experience in the above branches, a JOBBING SITUATION, in town or country; can fix the best of cabinet-work, understands house fixings and general repairs, writes a good hand, and is quick at accounts.—Address, J. Q. H. 16, Orford-street, Marlborough-road, Chelsea.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WANTED, by a Young Man of business habits, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN in a GENERAL TIMBER-YARD; has been for six years engaged in that capacity, and is well conversant with the duties of the same. Character unexceptional, and can be well recommended by his late employers.—Address, G. W. 5, New Windsor-street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

WANTED, to PLACE a respectable Youth, 16 years of age, as IN-DOOR APPRENTICE to the GAS-FITTING, MANUFACTURING, and FITTING, in a respectable establishment. A reasonable premium will be given.—Address, Mr. WEST, 2, Prior-street, Greenwich.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, and is willing to make himself useful in Painting or Glazing if required. No objection to town or country.—Address, post-paid, to T. B. 48, East-street, Marylebone, London.

WANTED, by an Experienced Practical Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN or WORKING FOREMAN. He is thoroughly competent in all the branches of town and country works. Unexceptionable reference.—Address to J. P. L. 1, Castle-street, Long-acre.

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by an experienced Workman, a SITUATION; he is a first-rate bell-hanger, range and smoke jack maker, and can do general jobbing at the fire, lock-smith, &c.—Address, R. S. T. Nos 6 and 7, White Horse-chambers, Fetter-lane, London. N.B. Country preferred.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER'S LABOURER.—Address, W. D. No. 10, Devonshire-place, Westminster-broadway.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

TWO young German Gentlemen wish for a SITUATION as DRAUGHTSMEN, in an Architect's or Builder's Office; they can be well recommended, and are willing to stay on trial for eight or ten days.—Address, O. P. S. care of Mr. Marcus, Bookseller, 8, Oxford-street.

TO MASTER SMITHS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser wishes a SITUATION as SUPERINTENDING FOREMAN of SMITHS. Can be highly recommended, having filled a similar situation for several years.—Address, E. T. Post-office, Penton-street, Pentonville.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, &c.

THE Advertiser wishes for a SITUATION as WORKING FOREMAN of SMITHS, or Smith to a large fire; has great experience and thorough knowledge of the trade. Town or country.—Address, W. B. No. 83, York-street, Westminster.

TO BUILDERS.

THE PARENT of a respectable YOUTH, aged Sixteen, who has been eighteen months in a builder's shop in London, wishes to place him with a respectable tradesman in the country, where he can learn the above business thoroughly, and where he may be comfortable and taken care of.—Address, with particulars, X. Y. Z. Mr. Cox's, 103, Chancery-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &c.

AS FOREMAN-PAINTER, &c.—The Advertiser thoroughly understands the above business in its various branches, and has had considerable experience for the last seven years in the above capacity, in conducting public buildings, mansions, &c. References unquestionable.—Direct, M. S. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS.

A PRACTICAL SURVEYOR in Measuring and Valuing Works, taking off quantities, &c. would be glad to enter into an arrangement with architects for the same.—Address, A. B. C. No. 17, Penlington-place, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes to meet with a SITUATION in a Builder's Office; has been long used to the general business of one, can take out quantities, and is quick at accounts.—Address, G. D. 39, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars.

A GENTLEMAN, establishing a Mannfacture in the East coast of England, wishes to ENGAGE a Young Man of about 25 years of age, who speaks English and French, or English and German, to act as INTERPRETER. A person a little acquainted with building would be preferred. Very liberal terms will be offered.—Address, by letter only, stating good references, to Messrs. GOODCHAUX and CO. 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion house.

TO PLUMBERS OR BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 21, who has been six years at the plumbing, wishes to obtain a PERMANENT SITUATION, in town or country. Respectable references can be given.—Address, H. S. 43, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, London.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN who has served his time to Painting, Glazing, and Plumbing, wishes to place himself as IMPROVER in plumbing, at moderate wages.—Address, W. S. No. 1, New-street, Webber-street, Lambeth.

A PRACTICAL MAN, competent to superintend the erection of buildings, prepare plans, elevations, and detail drawings, measure, and take out quantities, and writes a good hand, is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT, either to take charge of works, assist in Office, or any other capacity where the above qualifications would be of service. Good testimonials.—Address, T. M 45, Wimbourn-street, New North-road, Hoxton.

TO ARCHITECTS.

AN ASSISTANT is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT. He is a good draughtsman, and has also sufficient knowledge of construction. Salary moderate. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address, free, to 14, Coldbath square, Clerkenwell.

A NEAT and expeditious DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in town; understands perspective, the getting out of working, detail, and finished drawings, &c. Salary moderate.—Address, A. B. No. 9, Elizabeth-street, South Pimlico.

AN ACTIVE, PRACTICAL MAN, competent to make working drawings, measure, &c having completed an engagement, is open to an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK of WORKS, or superintendent on an estate, or assistant to an architect, surveyor, or engineer.—Address, DELTA, 13A, East-road, Hoxton.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

A DESIGNER, DRAUGHTSMAN, and good ARTISTIC COLORIST OFFERS his SERVICES in the preparation of perspective views, the tinting of backgrounds, and the introduction of landscape; also in general drawing and lithography.—Terms very moderate.—Specimens of ability can be seen by addressing A. Z. 29, Denbigh-place Belgravia.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

A RESPECTABLE MAN is in want of a SITUATION. Can prepare working and other drawings; has a knowledge of land-surveying, and can have twelve years' recommendation from his last employer.—Address to A. C. at Mr. Acre's, 8, Upper St. Martin's-lane, Long-acre.

TO BUILDERS.

AS MANAGER, the Advertiser is open to a SITUATION.—Address to Y. Z. 23, Northumberland-place, Westbourne-grove.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

AN Assistant is open to an ENGAGEMENT with either of the above. He is a good draughtsman and designer, can take out quantities, and superintend the works. A moderate salary only is required.—Address E. W. Office of "The Builder."

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Railway Companies and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses. To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs. To the railway world in general, it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT and PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, established 1839, and enrolled pursuant to Act 10 Geo. IV. cap. 56, for granting temporary relief and permanent assistance to masters and servants engaged as vendors of newspapers.—The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at ANDERTON'S HOTEL, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, May 22nd, 1854, to receive the Committee's report—decide on an application for a Pension—elect officers for the ensuing year, and do confirm the election of CHARLES DICKENS, Esq. as president (who has kindly promised his willingness to accept the office) in the room of the late James Harmer, Esq. The Chair will be taken at half past SIX for SEVEN o'clock precisely.

EDWARD W. COLE, Secretary,
News Exchange, Fleet-street; and 41, Deverell-street, New Kent Road.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have refitted up their large and capacious Offices with every requisite, including Models and Instruments of every description. The COURSES are all remodelled and enlarged, embracing all the latest improvements. Gentlemen who cannot attend at the Offices can be attended at their residences, in any part of the country, by Mr. SMITH or Mr. LEWIS. Prospectuses and full particulars may be had by applying at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell square.

N.B. An Evening Class is also opened for Architecture and Civil Engineering Drawing. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.—J. MAC LACHLAN, Painter and Decorative Artist, 35, St. James's-street, and at Clapham common, informs Architects, Surveyors, and Others, that he is practically acquainted with his trade in all its details, and respectfully requests a trial from those who may wish to have their work nicely executed at a very moderate charge, and punctual to time. Plain, will be glad to make designs for the decoration of rooms, or public buildings, in any part of the Kingdom, with estimates.—Tenders for general repairs.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Plans of Estates, Maps, Bills of Quantities, Isometrical Views, and every description of Lithography executed in the best style of the art. Engineering and Mechanical Drawings correctly detailed by experienced hands. Artists and amateurs supplied with every requisite for Lithography. Crayon Drawing and Oil and Water-colour Painting; Presses, Stones, Chalks, &c. Specimens of every class of work for inspection. Estimates given. Instructions afforded.

CHARLES MOODY, 387, High Holborn.

QUANTITIES taken out, Works measured, and Estimates made, Land surveyed and Levels taken, on liberal terms.—Address Z. 3, Portland-place, New Kent-road.

TO ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

A SURVEYOR, of considerable practical experience, is ready to take out quantities, and prepare estimates, or measure off work, and make out the bills for any Architect, Civil Engineer, Contractor, or Builder, who may require such aid.—Letters to be addressed to A. B. care of Mr. Weale, Architectural Publisher, 59, High Holborn.

HENRY BANCE, Builder and Mason, High-street, Croydon, begs to return his sincere thanks for the patronage bestowed on his late father, and to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others that he intends carrying on the Business as before, and trusts, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the support so liberally hitherto rendered. Plans and Estimates given. Dilapidations surveyed.

TO BUILDERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, AND UPHOLSTERERS.

THE most extensive assortment of UPHOLSTERERS' CLOTHS, BAIZES, and DRUGGETS, in every shade of colour, width, and quality, at HILL and SON'S, 33 and 36, St. Martin's-lane, London.

N.B. Patterns sent if required.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass-doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, an Old-established PAPERHANGING MANUFACTORY in the north of England, which has been in constant work for the last sixty years. The manufactory, which is freehold, is a square brick building, three stories high, covered with slate and tile, and built and fitted up for the trade. There are fifteen printing-tables with presses complete in work; a grounding and satining shop; one light-coloured surface printing-machine; one grounding-machine, with rolling up machine attached; a desiccating drying apparatus, applied so that the work is finished and dried off as quickly as printed; colour-mills, embossing machine, and brushing machine, all driven by steam powers upon the premises; lathe, and every convenience for turning up rollers for machine work. The stock of colours, paper, grounds, and printed goods are of the best description necessary and suitable for carrying on the business, which is in full work, to order, and may be extended to a large amount. The stock of blocks is large, and is a collection of well-selected and saleable patterns. A good-and useful set of patterns has been sent to the trade this spring, which are doing well and promise a large amount of orders. The value of the concern is estimated at about 10,000, and particulars may be known on application to Messrs. SHIELD and HARWOOD, Solicitors, No. 10, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 23, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY, ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper-hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO. also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 500, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—TRUMBLE and COOKE, 3, Orford-street, London (Manufactory, Leeds), respectfully inform the Trade and Builders generally that they have now an immense STOCK of PAPER-HANGINGS manufactured from their new patterns (for the present season), consisting of Flock, Gold, Satins, Oaks, Granites, Marble, and Machine Goods, which they can supply on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.
N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS—MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON; WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL.

MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL GLASS MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms —

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,

STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed by this Company. J. FARRELL, Secretary.

N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications

"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF SEYSSEL ASPHALTE (FRANGY)

DIRECT FROM THE MINES.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE FOR VARIOUS WORKS FIFTEEN PER CENT. AND THE

WORK GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

Offices, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, City.

PATENT METALLIC LAVA.

A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1848 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THEIR PATENT METALLIC LAVA IS FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER

THAN THE GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE OF MESSRS. O. AND A.

OR THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL CALLED BITUMEN OR ASPHALTE.

Offices, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, City.

MOORE'S PATENT MOVABLE GLASS VENTILATOR, for Windows, Partitions, Factories, Workshops, Warehouses, Greenhouses, Cottages, Stables, Granaries, and other Buildings, Railway and Private Carriages, &c. For Farms, Dairies, Outbuildings, &c. the Ventilator can be made to form a complete window, iron frames and rough plate glass, &c. Ventilators made to any size, and to most forms of sashes; also for shop fan lights, and other purposes. A considerable saving and additional safety by having fixed window sashes.

MOORE'S PATENT "LEVER VENTILATOR" forms a regular current of air, is calculated to effect all that is required for supporting animal and vegetable health. The vitiated air is emitted at the opening left for that purpose. To shopkeepers they are particularly recommended, as from their expeditiveness of removing the foul air caused by the gas in the shop and windows they effectually preserve the stock in good condition, and prevent exhaustion of gas.

Church and House Clock-makers to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, the Russian Government and the Emperor of China.

Manufactory, Sekford works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish. ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE GLASS JAMES HETLEY and CO beg to inform Architects, Builders, and the Trade generally, that their new Tariff of Prices for the above will be sent on application; they will also on receipt of particulars, furnish estimates for any description of Glass now manufactured. Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown, and Ornamental Window Glass Warehouse, 35, Soho-square, London.

GOOD 3rds 16 oz. FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size, 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 4th ditto, 34s. Also 16 oz. ditto, do. do. 4d per foot; Crown and 16 oz. Sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 9d per foot. Rough Plate Tiles, 15s. per dozen. Also, Crown and Sheet Glass in cases. British and Patent Plate, Fluted and Stained Glass, Glass Slates, &c. Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, Colours, &c. G. FARMILOE and SON, 138, St. John-street West Smithfield, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

TO GLASS MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS having any quantity or description of Glazing to let out

F. HOPKINS, Glass Cutter and Glazier to the trade, begs to inform them that he continues to GLAZE SHOP FRONTS, SASHES, CONSERVATORIES, RAILWAY STATIONS, &c. in town or country, at unusually low prices, combined with good workmanship, strict attention, and despatch. Address, 14, Howey-place, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, London.

FIRST-CLASS WINDOW BLINDS.—No Extra Charges for Fixing within ten miles.—Country orders carriage free. HADLEY and CO. confidently invite attention to their scale of charges. Their system is to supply only the best articles, for which their prices will be found unprecedented:—Inside Venetian blinds, per square foot, 5d.; outside Venetian ditto, 4d.; best holland spring roller blinds, 7d.; best linsey ditto blinds, mounted with brass ends, 8d.; gauze wire blinds in mahogany or waxed French polished frames, 1s. 3d. Estimates promptly furnished.—HADLEY and CO. Window Blind Manufacturers, 152, Sloane-street, and 6, Charles-street, Chelsea.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner. Venetian blinds, per square foot, 5d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside bands of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

LEONARD SUGDEN, Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, and Frames, and Joiner to the Trade, 50, Grange-road, Bermondsey, respectfully invites Builders and the Trade in general to an inspection of his Stock of Goods, from which they can always be supplied with every kind of Joiners' work, which for superiority of workmanship, material, and low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in London.—P.S. A full list of prices on application.

H. FARMER, Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer.—Counting-house Fittings, Shop and Public-house Fronts on the shortest notice. Estimates given for contracts of any description. By enclosing a postage stamp, a list of prices will be returned for any kind of joiners' work, &c.—153, St. John-street-road, and No. 1, Edward-street, Pentonville.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton, Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

An Out-door Apprentice Wanted.

ASPHALTE PAVEMENT.—HENRY WRIGHT is prepared to lay down his Asphalte Pavement, which is particularly adapted for railway platforms, footpaths, garden-paths, court-yards, and school-yards 2½ in. to 3 in. thick, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per square yard.—Address, 32, Bucklersbury, City.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above dural le material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

C. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PURKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVIMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Sewage, Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Casings, Furnaces, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Ships' ironwork Galvanized; Deck spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Mr. Rylands' Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated, also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbe Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD L. PARAIRE is desirous of Meeting Gentlemen who require COLOURED ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. Exterior, Internal, Isometrical Perspectives, or any customes of same neatly coloured, with backgrounds, on terms that will insure approval. Temporary assistance given in setting up Plans, Elevations, Sections, &c. all, and Working Drawings.—Mr. E. L. P. makes a consideration in his charge where competition drawings prove unsuccessful.

Address, 5, Rathbone place.

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO CHOOSE FROM.—HEAL and SON'S Stock comprises bedsteads, Japanned and Brass-mounted Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cribs and Cots, of new and elegant designs; Mahogany, Birch, and Walnut tree Bedsteads, of the soundest and best manufacture, many of them fitted with Furnitures complete. A large assortment of Servants' and Portable Bedsteads. They have also every variety of Furniture for the complete furnishing of a Bedroom.—HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED and PRICED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham court-road

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desiderature of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious adulterations, are founded to build and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK —LONDON —PATENT.

If not so marked, the receipt may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface: it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations, hence completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of oxidation, or by a mix ure with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them

The VIEILLE MONTAGNER ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. H. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents in London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO., wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRADY, wholesale and retail agents, 8, Tottenham court, New-road, and 89, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 40, Norfolk street, Liverpo l, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off, but beauty stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 3s. 12s. and 1.21s. each; casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 8s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 2s. per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 12 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 3, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langstaff Scott's Patent)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innocuous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Leonard street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above new article, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. CEMENT, manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and Co. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery patented by Mr ASPDIN, much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

ROMAN and OTHER CEMENTS. Manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, successor to the Patentees, PARKER and WYATT, who, in 1796, first introduced PARKER'S ROMAN CEMENT; also Tarras and Portland Cements, English and French Plaster, Terra Cotta Chimney Pots, Trasses, &c

Manufactory, Mill Wall, Poplar; Depôts Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Paddington-basin.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Parts White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Firebricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SEGONDS, PAVIOURS' STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

GROUND ABERTHAW LIME (for Hydraulic Works), Blue Lias Cement, Cambrian Plaster, Caustic Flour of Lime for Agricultural and Gardening purposes, and Portland Cement, shipped at Cardiff, in barrels, to all parts of the world, or forwarded by railway direct out of the works, in sacks or barrels, to any part of the kingdom.—JAMES BIRD and CO. Cambrian Cement Works, Cardiff.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY established 1838 Eastern Branch, 7, Finsbury square LOANS granted, in connection with Life Assurance, on freehold, leasehold, and personal security.

W. S. VARDY, Manager.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 36A, Moorgate-street.

Assurers in this Office may receive the amount assured during Life, without increased Premium.

Loans can all times be obtained and repaid by small instalments.

Investment Policies secure a payment of the amount assured in 12, 15, or 7 years, or at death if it should previously occur, on which advances can be obtained.

Persons about to subscribe to Building Societies, will find the Building Policies issued by this Office combine the Assurance of Life with all the advantages derived from a Building Society.

Medical Gentlemen remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted

Policies indisputable. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.—Instituted in 1696. Extended to Life Insurance, 1836. Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities granted.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. William Ashley.	John Gurney Hoare, esq.
The Hon. Sir Edward Cust.	E. Fuller Maitland, esq.
Arthur Eden, esq.	William Scott, esq.
John Lettsom Elliot, esq.	John Sterling, esq.
James Fedale, esq.	Henry Wilson, esq.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT. Insurances effected before the 24th June next, will participate in profits one year earlier than if effected after that date.

In the years 1845, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, the Premiums on all policies entitled to participate WERE ABATED 25 per Cent—that is to say, a PREMIUM of 100l. WAS REDUCED to 75l. 10s. No charge for stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Insurances are effected on every description of property, at the usual rates.—By order,

RICHARD RAY, Secretary.

PROVISION AGAINST SICKNESS.—An ANNUITY in case of permanent disability by sickness, age, or infirmity, secured by a small annual payment to the LAW PROPERTY and LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 30, Essex-street, Strand, London.—Particulars sent on application

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

REDEMPTION of MORTGAGES and LOANS. Provision made for this purpose by the LAW PROPERTY and LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 30, Essex-street, Strand, London.—Particulars sent on application

EDWARD S. BARNES, secretary.

TO MEMBERS OF FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

POLICIES are issued by the Law Property and Life Assurance Society, securing the payment of his subscription after the death of a member, so that the property may pass unencumbered to his family.—Particulars sent on application to the Secretary, at the Offices, 30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 29, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK, and 14, PALL-MALL.

Thomas Farncomb, esq. Alderman, Chairman.
William Leaf, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, esq.	Rupert Ingleby, esq.
Edward Bates, esq.	Thomas Kelly, esq. Ald.
Thomas Compline, esq.	Jeremiah Pilcher, esq.
James Clift, esq.	Lewis Pocock, esq.
John Humphery, esq. Ald.	

PHYSICIAN—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury square.
SURGEON—W. Coulson, esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Professor Hall, M.A. of King's College.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.
The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of 480,000l. invested on Mortgage and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 80,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure 100l.			Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 0	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 15 10	4 6 3	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, and afterwards annually, to participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits.

The profits assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in the reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a permanent reduction in the future annual payments for life of from 9 1-2 to 11 per cent. according to the age, and a reversionary increase varying from 6s. to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 1 to 3 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent. or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for policy stamps.

Medical attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The medical officers attend every day at Throgmorton-street, at a quarter before two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.
Chief Offices—27, King-street, Covent-garden, London.
Established 1717.

Rates of Premium moderate.
Short-period Policies granted.
Rent Insured.
Losses promptly and liberally settled.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.
King-street, Covent-garden, London.—Established 1836.
Life Assurance in all its branches effected.
Eight-tenths of the Profits divided among the Assured.
A Division of Profits every Five Years.
The Bonus additions have amounted to One-half the Premiums paid on the Policies.
Assurances without profits at reduced rates.
Any information respecting either Fire or Life Insurance, with proposals and forms of application, may be obtained on application at the Office.

W. M. BROWNE, Secretary and Actuary.

Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 150 feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT

CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump £1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and nuts and nutscrews ready for fixing..... 2 0 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 15s.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE! The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12 in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS.

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

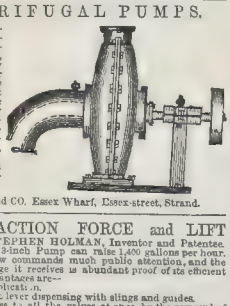
Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 18in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted
Ditto . . 48s. per d° galvanised.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold) to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

DOUBLE-ACTION FORCE and LIFT PUMP.—STEPHEN HOLMAN, Inventor and Patentee.

One man with a 3-inch Pump can raise 1,400 gallons per hour. This invention now commands much public attention, and the increasing patronage it receives is abundant proof of its efficient operation. Its advantages are—

1st. Universal application.
2nd. An eccentric lever dispensing with slings and guides.
3rd. Speedy access to all the valves at once, by the removal of one door, secured only by one screw.
4th. Great quantity raised with little power.

This Pump is well worthy the attention of Water Companies, Builders and Brewers; it is applicable for all ordinary purposes of pumping on farm premises, and being portable is invaluable for land or ship fire-engines.—All further particulars may be obtained on application to the Inventor, S. HOLMAN, Engineer, Asylum, Colney Hatch; or of Mr. B. FOWLER, Pump Manufacturer, White Friars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES,

mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS', Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 99, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park,

Nine Elms, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

N.B. Several High-pressure Engines for sale.

TO BE SOLD, in consequence of one of greater power being required,

A STEAM CRANK ENGINE by Braithwaite about 10 horse power, complete on an iron frame, with powerful fly wheel, about 10 feet diameter. Price 60l.—May be seen at any time in full work at Mr. MEWBURN'S Saw-mills, 504, Westbourne-street, Pimlico, and may be removed at convenience.

LEEDS TERRA-COTTA and SANITARY TUBE WORKS.

—Show-rooms, Great George's-street, near the Town hall, Leeds.—WILKS and PERKINS, Manufacturers of every description of Ornamental Terra-cotta and Sanitary Wares, Trusses, Feets, Flower Vases and Pots, Chimney Tops, Ridge Tiles, Watercloset Pans, Fire-grate Backs, Fire-bricks, Quarries, &c.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 23.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 330 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Half-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES,

PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Maccle-field-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor, and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 681, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

200,000 PLACE BRICKS FOR SALE,

in any quantity not less than 25,000. An approved bill at two months will be taken. Apply to Z. 15, Assembly-row, Mile end road.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.

Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.
BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;
Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111.—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of

Ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White, of the best quality, suitable for chimney-shafts, rustics, porticos, and mouldings of every description, TUDDENHAM, IPSWICH

N.B. Builders furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

WHITE, SUFFOLK, and RED FACING BRICKS;

Kent, Grey Stocks, Malm Fronts, Shippers, &c. Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine court, Tower-hill.

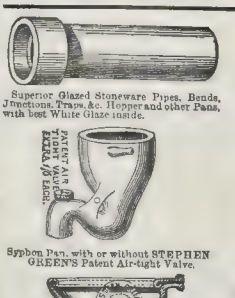
BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Pavors, and Pickings,

of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

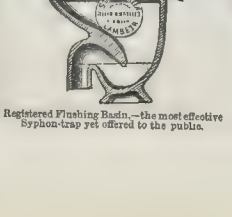
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.



Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.



Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

BRICKS, PANTILES, &c.—

J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, beg to offer BRICKS at 30s. per 1,000; PANTILES, at 47s. 6d. per 1,000; FLOOR BRICKS and 6-inch PAVINGS, at 40s. cash prices.—Delivered at Bishopsgate Station, London. All kinds of DRAIN-PIPES

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—

Stocks, 30s.; Place, 30s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.
February 20, 1854 L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE-LUMPS, and TILES, FIRE CLAY, &c.

—In addition to their usual stock of ALLOA FIRE-BRICKS, TRAQUAIR and MORGAN have now got to hand a most extensive assortment of FIRE-LUMPS and TILES of the same unequalled quality, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Engineers, Furnace Builders, and consumers generally.

N.B. TRAQUAIR and MORGAN, 9, Bankside, Southwark, close to Southwark-bridge.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

BRICKS for SALE. — 200,000 SOUND STOCKS, at 30s. per thousand.

Inquire on the Premises, the Tweedale Tile Kilns, back of the old White Horse, Brixton-hill

NEW BRICKS.—MR. BENJAMIN GOUGH is now prepared to execute orders for New Bricks

to any extent. Apply at No. 57, Newington-green-road, Newington-butts.

BRICKS.—A large quantity of this season's BRICKS for SALE, at a very low price for Cash, in the field.

Apply to G. BARKER, Chesterfield House, Bath-road, Peckham

N.B. LAND to be LET on BUILDING LEASES.

BREEZE.—To BRICKMAKERS, LIME and CEMENT BURNERS, and OTHERS.

The Directors of the Equitable Gaslight Company are willing to receive TENDERS for any quantity of good BREEZE, from 100 to 1,000 chaldrons, of forty bushels to the chaldron to be carted from their works, or put into barges in the river Thames, alongside of their wharf, at Thame-bank, near Vauxhall bridge.—Sealed Tenders, stating price with the quantity required, and time of clearing, to be addressed to the Secretary, Equitable Gaslight Company, 21, John-street, Adelphi, endorsed, "Tender for Breeze," on or before MONDAY, the 29th MAY instant.

N.B. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

21, John-street, May 17, 1854.

BRICK CARTS and NAVVY BARROWS for SALE, or CONTRACT for HIRE.—THREE NEW

and TWO Good Second-hand BRICK CARTS. Also a 9-ton VAN, and several good strong NAVVY BARROWS.—Apply to Mr. GRAY, at Harrison's Manufactory, King's-road, Hoxton Old Town, London.

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY.

—Sums from 5l. to 200l. advanced two or three days after application, repayable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, for two years, one year, or six months, and co-debtor dispensed with. LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY; Private offices, 69, Gosweil-road, London. Open daily from NINE till EIGHT, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Charges extremely moderate, and strict confidence observed. Forms of application gratis on receipt of stamped envelope.

MONEY on LOAN, at 3l. per Cent. per Annum.—ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE IS

HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Moneys to poor occupiers or traders resident within the City and Liberty of Westminster, that is to say, within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, St. Martin in the Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Paul, Covent-garden. The amount of each loan is not to exceed 10l. is to bear interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, and is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two sureties. Printed Forms of Application, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying personally, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock, at the Office now open at No. 5, Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park.

By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENSON, Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.

NOTE.—The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as have been sent in one clear week at the latest before the first day of the month.—The sureties must be unexceptionable.

TO CAPITALISTS

TWO GENTLEMEN, of undoubted respectability, business attainments, extensive town and country connexion, engaged in a wholesale and manufacturing concern, in the most perfect working order, in the City, capable of immense increase, and yielding a highly remunerative profit, are desirous of meeting with an influential CAPITALIST, to invest 3,000l. at least, to carry out more fully its most promising operations. The abilities of the parties guarantee its likelihood of being the first concern of its kind.—Apply, by letter only, in first instance, to BETA, 27, Thornhill-square, Islington.

SHOW-CASES. — WANTED, SECOND-HAND SHOW-CASES; length, 5 to 16 feet; height, 7 to 8 feet; depth of shelves, not under 15 inches. Price must be moderate. Offers to be addressed to BROUX and CO. 3, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, City.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

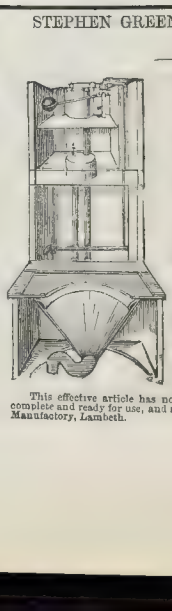
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.



Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

CRYSTAL PALACE—JENNINGS'S CLOSETS.

GEORGE JENNINGS has great pleasure in informing his Patrons that he has received instructions to provide and fix the whole of the LAVATORIES and URINALS required for the Exhibition Building.

The ROYAL APARTMENTS are also to be fitted with JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS, as also various OTHER IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS of the Building.

The arrangement of the Urinals will be found to be entirely new in every respect; eight being fixed in a diameter of 5 feet, similar places raised in the centre of public crossings in the same style, would be at once useful and ornamental.

As all new things require publicity, and something to recommend them, GEORGE JENNINGS respectfully invites Architects' attention to the following in relation to his IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS. Charles Lee, Esq. Architect, of Gordon-square, has two of these Closets fixed at his offices and private residence. The result is, that he has specified sixty to be used in the Model Lodging-houses, Broad-street, Golden-square, as also sixty of JENNINGS'S BALL COCKS. Cases like this might be multiplied, but we will suffice.

GEORGE JENNINGS has just obtained Patents for Measuring Water to Water closets, and preventing Waste of Water; also another Patent for Improvements in Drain-pipes, and in Connexion and Junctions for the same. Full particulars will shortly appear.

N.B. A Book containing particulars of all JENNINGS'S SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS can be had on application, or by post if two stamps are sent to

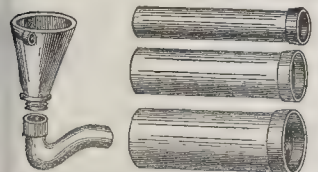
GEORGE JENNINGS,

ENGINEER AND PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDER, 29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, LONDON.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and in tenor glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

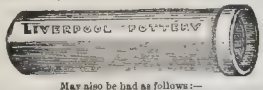
N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Cook-head, Bermondsey; Dauvey's Wharf, foot of Batteresa-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. TURNER 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL, Brothers, 33, Bryd ges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOLPOTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg street.	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH	John Bird.
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY	Guerin, Brothers.
PRESTON	J. Armfield, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY	W and A M'Elwee.
KENDAL	Robt Thompson.	WIGAN	James Fairclough, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

---

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.

MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adcitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcock.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Semon, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Chas. Nelson, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

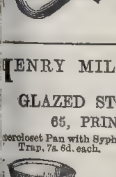
STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

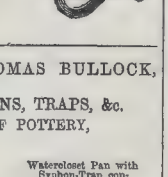
DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.





These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,

COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by

WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipe and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—C. Richardsen's, South Wharf, ditto.—G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 79, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 23, 1854. No. 3,526.

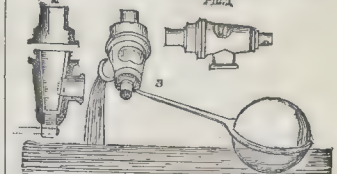


Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig. 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in action.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High-pressure. The greater the weight of fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the more effectually prevents waste.—Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

FINDON'S PATENT WATER-CLOSETS.

J. BLACK, having succeeded to the business of the patentee, begs to call the attention of architects, of builders, and the trade, to the many advantages of these closets over all others as to economy, durability, and simplicity, only requiring one pipe from either main or cistern, which pipe may be branched from for any other purpose. May be seen at the Manufactory, 190½, High Holborn.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', brickmakers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.—Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead-road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WISETON, NEAR BAWTRY. Important Sale for Timber Dealers, Manufacturers, and Others, of an unparalleled nature.

G. SMITH, Auctioneer, of Lincoln, has the honour to announce to the Dealers of Timber in general, that he has been honoured by instructions to offer by AUCTION, on MONDAY, MAY 22nd, 1854, commencing with lot 1, at TWELVE o'clock to a minute, of about 150 of the largest fine-grown RED WILLOW TREES ever offered, varying from 20 to 70 feet each, which have been grown on the bank of the river Idle, but now removed and laid in lots to suit purchasers at the canal side, which is very convenient for removal by water land, or railway carriage to all parts of the kingdom. The usual credit given, or discount for ready money. For particulars see catalogues, to be had of the Auctioneer; and of Mr Dean, at Drake Holes Inn, near Ranskill Station.

IMPORTANT SALE AT RUGBY.—To Builders, Timber-merchants, Contractors, and Others.

HENRY ELVINS has received instructions from Mr. J. Hart, &c., who has disposed of his business at Rugby, to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days of MAY, a large and excellent assortment of TIMBER and other EFFECTS, comprising about 35,000 feet run of oak and deal flooring boards, battens, pine planks, deals, scantlings, 700 scaffold poles, and sixteen large, well parcelled lots, of upwards of 1,000 cubic feet of Riga and Swedish timber, a portable 6-horse power steam-engine, with pair of cylinders, tubular boiler, saw bench and circular saw complete, 4 and 2 inch iron pumps, which have been attached to the engine, large quantity of strong iron crab chains, double and single jacks and lifting cranes, large quantity of iron pipes and bars, cog wheels, and sundry valuable iron work, strong timber carriage, stone trolly, three one-horse and two 4-inch strong carts, and two powerful cart horses, with a great variety of other useful articles, together with 4,000 of Beart's patent perforated bricks, and about 100,000 of draining and other tiles and pipes. The bricks and tiles will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 24th MAY instant.—Particulars appear in the *Leamington, Warwick Courier*, *Herald*, and *Journal*, also in catalogues, to be had of the Auctioneer; Globe Hotel, Warwick; and the Eagle Hotel, Rugby. The above property is lying in the yards adjoining the London and North Western Railway at Rugby, where the Sale will take place punctually each morning at ELEVEN o'clock.

MAZE-HILL, GREENWICH.—Capital Building Materials of a large Mansion adjoining Vanbrugh Castle.

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, MAY 30, and following day, at TWELVE, the whole of the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS of the spacious mansion known as the Red House, adjoining Vanbrugh Castle, Maze-hill, Greenwich; comprising about 250,000 capital bricks, fifteen tons of lead in large flats, gutters, cisterns, and pipes; stout oak and fir timber roofs; 100 squares of boarded and timber floors; glazed sashes and shutters, Spanish mahogany, and other doors, elegant chimney-pieces, and interior fittings of a superior description, plain and pantiles and slates, coach-house gates, racks, mangers, and stable fittings, York and clinker paving, 250 feet iron railing, and gates, stone curb, cills and coping, erection of large glazed conservatory, marble figures and pedestals, stoves, ranges, coppers, and the entire fixtures throughout the mansion.—May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous, and catalogues had of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Valuable Freehold Land and Premises, adjoining the Railway Station at Enfield, to be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. W. S. FRANCIS, at the AUCTION MART, Bartholomew-lane, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock precisely. The premises comprise a stonemason's yard, show-room, workshops, stables, sheds and other erections, together with a large garden, having a frontage to the London road of 138 feet, by a depth of 90 feet; are well adapted to the purpose of a builder, mason, or general commission yard, for which, in consequence of the great improvements effecting in the neighbourhood, there is an excellent opening; or would be extremely eligible for building purposes, there being room for nine third or fourth rate houses, close to the station, and fronting the London road, and were late in the tenure of Messrs. Hobson.—Particulars and conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. Docking; the Greyhound Inn, Enfield Town; Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, and Masterman, 17, Bucklersbury; and of the Auctioneer, 18, St. George-street, and 44, Wellclose-square, St George's East.

Important Sale, Taplow, Bucks, near the Maidenhead Station, Great Western Railway.—To Timber Dealers, Railway Contractors, Ship Builders, Packing-case Makers, and Others.

MR. PREECE is instructed by the Assignees of the estate and effects of Mr. G. Lambourn, Timber Dealer, a bankrupt, to SELL by AUCTION, without the least reserve on MONDAY, MAY 22, 1854, and two following days, each day at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock precisely, upon the PREMISES, Taplow, all the extensive STOCK of Round, Hewn, and Converted TIMBER, comprising oak, elm, &c. &c. about 70,000 feet of pine board, chesnut and oak planks and boards, window-sills, oak pales, squares for table and pianoforte legs, mangle rollers and telegraph arms, oak scantling, beech plank and quarters, battens and pine planks, large quantity of useful pine slabs, &c. timber carriages, a capital 9-horse power portable steam engine, three saw-bench-tables and saws, sixteen powerful working horses, cows, three nag horses, dog, gigs, and other effects. Converted timber will be sold first day; horses, carriages, engines, &c. second day; round and hewn timber, third day. May be viewed any time previous to the Sale. Catalogues may be had of G. J. Graham, Esq. Official Assignee, 25, Coleman-street, London; at the place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Maidenhead.

CITY-ROAD.—The valuable Lease of extensive Saw Mills and Premises.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION (under a power of sale), at the Mart, on THURSDAY, MAY 25, at TWELVE, all those LEASEHOLD MESSUAGE, Counting-house, Warehouse, Engine-house, Stabling, and Outbuildings, situate and being No. 115, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, and on the east side of Oliver's-yard, City-road, held by lease from the city of London, for a term of 22 years, from MARCH, 1845, at a low rent.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Messrs. Rymer, A. Murray, and Rymer, Solicitors, 5, Whitehall; and of the Auctioneer, Carlingford-street, Hampstead-road.

NOTTING-HILL, near the gate.—The excellent Materials of Elm Lodge; also, Coach-houses and Stabling, in Sussex-yard, and Three Houses and Shops.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, by order of Messrs. Balford, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, MAY 22nd, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, without reserve, the stone portico, Portland cornice, stone coping, string courses, bases, paving, staircase, stained glass sashes and frames, box shutters, linings, architraves, dado, skirting, partitions, ranges, smoke-jack, register stoves, Arnott's stove, coppers, Venetian blinds and sun blinds, about 30 squares of sound yellow flooring, joists, scantling, gates, cow-shed, three shop-fronts, 700 yards of stable pitching, 1,000 old bricks, some slates and pantiles, iron-work, hard wood, firewood, and other useful items. May be viewed the Saturday prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had. Auction Offices, Carlingford-street, Hampstead-road.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—The celebrated Mountsorrel Granite.—Peremptory sale.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

J. HOLLAND and SONS, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MAY, 1854, at the house of Mr. Bampton, White Swan Inn, Mountsorrel, in the county of Leicester, at FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as shall be then produced, all that CLOSE of LAND called Nunckley Hill, situate near to the town of Mountsorrel aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 5a. 3r. 16p. or thereabouts, including a small plantation; the whole site thereof possesses a truly valuable Granite Quarry, which has been worked only a few years by the present proprietor, and produces from a good face the very finest quality of granite material; a good road to the quarry, and has good harbour.—Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Offices of Messrs. Harris and Lowe, Solicitors, or at the Auctioneers' Offices, Humberstone-gate, Leicester; and to view the same apply to Mr Joseph Lockwood, the occupant, near the quarry.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Building Materials of a Mansion and about twenty Tons of Lead, CROYDON.

MESSRS. PRICKETT & SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, High-street, South end, Croydon, on TUESDAY, 23rd of MAY, at TWELVE, in numerous lots, the whole of the excellent MATERIALS of a Residence, Stabling, and Buildings. They consist of good round stock bricks, joists, rafters, girders, floor-boarding, marble chimney-pieces, about twenty tons of lead, and other materials. Catalogues may be obtained on application to Mr. Weller, Timber Merchant, South-end, Croydon; and to Messrs. Prickett & Son, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

CARLTON-HILL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Two handsome and superior detached Villas for absolute sale.

MESSRS. RICE, BROTHERS, are instructed by the Trustees, under an assignment, to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, MAY 23, at TWELVE (unless previously sold by private contract), TWO noble and substantially-built RESIDENCES, advantageously situate in one of the most delightful and improving neighbourhoods near town, being Nos. 16 and 18, Carlton-hill East, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, of classic elevation, and containing numerous spacious and elegant apartments, good gardens, &c. No. 16 is let upon lease, at the moderate rent of 105*l*. per annum, and of No. 18, which is of equal value, immediate possession may be had. Held under separate leases for eighty-five years unexpired.—Particulars may be had of Messrs. Stafford, Gee, and Stafford, Solicitors, Buckingham-street, Strand; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Rice, Brothers, Auctioneers and Land Agents, 293, High street, Southwark.

TO COOPERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—CAPITAL OAK TIMBER, BROOM WOOD, RICKLING and UGLY, Essex, to be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. NOCKOLDS and KING, upon the PREMISES, on FRIDAY the 2nd of JUNE, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock, about 100 OAK TIMBER TREES, 14 ASH ditto, and 20 SAPLINGS, also some OAK TOPWOOD. Many of the trees are of good dimensions and excellent quality. Six months' credit will be given, subject to the usual conditions, which will be read at the time of sale. May be viewed, and Catalogues had of Geo. Reed, the Woodward, at Rickling-green; also at the Inns in the neighbourhood; and of Messrs. Nockolds and King, Land Agents, &c. Saffron Walden, Essex.

BUILDING LAND TO LET, at very low ground-rents for ninety-nine years, close to Regent's-park, and on the foot of Primrose-hill, a few minutes' walk from the city station, for third rate eight roomed houses, for which there is a great demand in that locality, and would readily let or sell. There are some frontages suitable for shops, and others for private houses, also some with great depth behind, where work-shops or public establishments might be erected.—For plans and particulars apply to F. EILOART, 9, Harrington-square.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND at TWICKENHAM.—8 acres, situate near the Church and Railway Station, with 1,000 feet frontage to Kingston New-road, and with private access to the river Thames at Cross Deep. The land is thoroughly drained by a capacious sewer newly constructed, and will be LET or SOLD in parcels, to suit the convenience of buyers.—Apply, for plan of the ground and further particulars, to JAMES CLARK, 24, Billiter-street, London. N.B. About three acres of the ground consist of a productive well-stocked walled garden, with a large range of substantial forcing-houses.

GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs. Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's-road, Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. HARRIS, at the Counting-house on the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grove-road, near the Cock, Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr GREEN, at the Counting-house, on the Estate.—Apply for particulars as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, Guildhall.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at ACTON, HOMERTON, WIMBLEDON, CHERTSEY, (close to the Station), SUDBURY (near Harrow), at CROYDON (within a mile of the Station), and at NORWOOD (within three minutes' walk of the Station), and LOWER NORWOOD, near Tulse Hill, admirably situate for building purposes.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. LOW, Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. Leases direct from the Freeholder. Money advanced if required.

NORWOOD.—BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, within three minutes' walk of the Norwood Station, in Wimple (hereafter to be called Lincoln) Road, South-hill, with a full view of the Crystal Palace and Grounds, and only one mile distant, southern aspect, with some of the most magnificent views in the county of Surrey, on which building has commenced, and houses nearly completed for occupation, close to a church. The roads are substantially made, and the water of the South Lambeth Company, from Thames Ditton, laid on to the houses erected. Builders and gentlemen desirous of a first-rate site will find this spot worthy their attention, and advances will be made if required.—For further particulars and plans of the Estate, apply to Mr W. F. LOW, Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. Upwards of forty trains stop at the Norwood Station during the day. Leases direct from the freeholder.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHOPS.—FOUR PLOTS of Freehold Land suitable for first-class SHOPS, the property of the company and close to the Palace, may be had on BUILDING LEASE, with option of purchase.

For particulars apply to Messrs. BANKS and BARRY, Architects and Surveyors, 27, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

TO BUILDERS.

SEVERAL PLOTS of FREEHOLD GROUND, suitable for the erection of small houses, TO BE LET on building leases, for terms of 99 years, at moderate ground rents. Money will (if required) be advanced upon the houses as they proceed.—Apply to Mr ETHERINGTON, at the Asylum Tavern, Asylum-road, Old Kent-road.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BUILDING LAND.—The well known DULWICH WOOD, the chief ornament of this beautiful locality, has been let on building lease, and most attractive plots for building Mansions or Villas may now be had for a term of eighty four years, land tax redeemed. Leases may be had direct from Dulwich College.

As it is the object of the leaseholder and of the College to preserve the greater part of the wood, only a limited number of houses will be built; and the residents will have access to the woods themselves, which will be preserved for their use only. A good supply of water from the Lambeth Company's mains may be had.

Apply to Messrs. BANKS and BARRY, Architects and Surveyors to the Sydenham hill Estate, 27, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, in this desirable locality, commanding extensive views. To gentlemen desirous of selecting a site for the erection of villa residences, this affords an excellent opportunity. Bricks may be had, delivered on the site of the intended building, at 30s. per thousand.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. HAMBRIDGE, Architect, 73, Coleman-street, City.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

MR. NUGENT has TO LET extensive and well built BUSINESS PREMISES, situate in the centre of the Hyde Park estate, affording an excellent opening for either of the above trades. They will be let at a moderate rent, for a lease or a shorter term.—Apply at the Estate Offices, 1a, Upper Berkeley-street West, Hyde-park Square.

PIMLICO, QUEEN'S ROAD, TO BE LET on LEASE, with immediate possession, on the Grosvenor canal, a commodious WHARF, DWELLING-HOUSE, OFFICE, FOUR-STALL STABLE, and ROOMY WORKSHOPS, with a powerful Crane.—Apply to Mr. E. BONELL, 8, Ponsonby place, Millbank.

CLAPHAM-PARK.—TO BE LET, in the most desirable part of Clapham-park, a few Plots of FREEHOLD LAND, having a southern aspect and a depth of 600 feet. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. J. T. KNOWLES, 1, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

BUILDING GROUND TO LET near Clapham-road, 195 feet deep, and 50 feet width of road. The situation is particularly eligible for the erection of semi-detached villas, which are in great request, and let as soon as built. Road and sewer made.—For further particulars, inquire of Mr. W. R. GLASIER, Surveyor, 41, Charing cross.

DOWGATE-HILL.—BUILDING LEASE. TO BE LET, all that desirable piece of vacant GROUND on the east side of Dowgate-hill, opposite Tallow Chandlers' hall, with a frontage of 80 feet.—Apply to Mr. FISHER, the Clerk at the Hall, or at No. 50, Fenchurch-street, where a plan can be seen.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND.—TO BE LET on Long Lease, direct from the freeholder, in one of the most improving localities in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. It is admirably adapted for the erection of second and third-rate buildings, as villa residences, semi-detached or continuous, and will be let in plots or otherwise, as required. Advances will be made to a responsible person, progressive with the works, which may be decided upon to be carried out. Roads and sewers already formed. Ground rents moderate. Every information may be obtained, and plans of the property seen at the Offices of Mr. HERBERT PRICKETT, Surveyor, Chancery-lane, and 23, Paddington green.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, on the borders of SURREY and SUSSEX, in a most healthy and desirable situation, in an excellent neighbourhood, near to the church, within a mile of the intended station at Worth, on the East Grinstead Railway, four from the Three Bridges, five from Horley, and nine from the Redhill stations on the Brighton line. The land, in all about sixty acres, is situate near to Crawley Down, at Worth, four miles from the excellent market-town of East Grinstead, and is admirably adapted for building, being unsurpassed for the high and healthy situation, as well as for its uninterrupted views, and in which there is excellent water. A capital brick-yard on the estate, with a large supply of well-made bricks, also sand, gravel, stone, and peat earth. The land will be sold in lots of from twelve to fifteen acres in each, except a small portion which is to be disposed of in frontages of 100 feet, with a depth of 150 feet.—To view, apply to Mr. CHANDLER, Turner's-hill, Worth; and for particulars and terms, to Mr. G. FULLER, 34, Great George-street, Westminster.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, on a Building Lease for a long term, an eligible PLOT of LAND, well adapted for the erection of shops, and situated in the best and most populous part of Islington, within two minutes' walk of the Angel Inn.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. J. WOODCOCK, Architect, Adelaide-chambers, 52, Gracechurch-street, City.

STOCKWELL.—Valuable Freehold Estate TO BE SOLD or LET, on Building Leases, a valuable property known as "STOCKWELL HOUSE" and Grounds, presenting an eligible site for dwellings, manufactories, or other purposes requiring spacious premises.—Particulars of Mr. THOS. WYATT, Surveyor, &c. 2, Maddox street, Regent-street, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

SURVEYOR'S and HOUSE AGENT'S OFFICES, with other conveniences, TO BE LET, at the West-end, where the business has been carried on for some years. No premium or fixtures.—Address, H. A. Office of "The Builder."

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO LET for 99 years, low ground rents, in the neighbourhood of the West-India Docks, in the parishes of Poplar and Bromley, St. Leonards. Waterside frontages. Money advanced if required.—Apply to Messrs. MORRIS and SON, Architects and Surveyors, Poplar.

FREEHOLD LAND, situate within one mile of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to be LET or SOLD. Roads and sewers made. Plots 15 feet frontage each. Ground rents 1*l*. per plot. Purchase-money 20*l*. per plot. Address, post paid, to Mr HEY, Surveyor, 67, Newington-causeway, Southwark.

BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD or LET, on long building lease, in plots, at EALING, WOOD GREEN, near HORNSEY, ENFIELD, PUTNEY, BROCKLEY HILL, near FOREST HILL, WARE ROAD, HERTFORD, CASTLE HILL, READING, and ROUND HILL PARK, BRIGHTON. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-square.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Eight o'clock till Seven), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fiftieth Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—Their TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, from Nine till dusk. Admission, One Shilling.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.—The THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Works of Modern Artists will be OPENED as soon as practicable after the closing of the Royal Academy. Artists who have received the Exhibition Circular may forward their works, from London, through Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital; and from Edinburgh, through Mr. ALEXANDER HILL, 67, Princes-street, if delivered to them respectively, on or before the 29th of JULY. Artists not having received the Exhibition Circular, may forward their works, carriage paid, otherwise they cannot be received, so as to arrive in Manchester not later than the 5th of AUGUST. Works from the Royal Academy must be delivered to Mr. GREEN, immediately after the closing of that Exhibition.

JOHN E. GREGAN, Hon. Sec.

Royal Manchester Institution, May 13, 1854.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

London: Printed by Charles Wyman, of 13, Hunter street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing office of COX, Brothers, and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said Charles Wyman, at the Office of "The Builder," 1, York street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, May 20, 1854.

The Builder.

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Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION of the ADVANCED WORKS of STUDENTS of the following Schools of Art, will be opened on MONDAY, the 22nd of MAY, at Gore House, Kensington:—

Aberdeen	Metropolitan, including
Belfast	Central Male.
Birmingham	Central Female and
Chester	Finsbury district
Cork	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Coventry	Paisley
Dublin	Potteries (Staffordshire)
Dudley	Sheffield
Durham	Stourbridge
Glasgow	Warrington
Limerick	Worcester
Macclesfield	York.
Manchester	

Admission daily, from Ten till Five, free.
Department of Science and Art, 16th May, 1854.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Committee invite the attendance of the subscribers and all those interested in the establishment of this important undertaking to a GENERAL MEETING to be held at the ROOMS of the ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 16 Lower Grosvenor-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of JUNE, at EIGHT o'clock, when a report and statement of accounts thus far will be brought forward, and a proposition for building a new gallery devoted entirely to this and similar purposes will be submitted.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } Hon. Secs.
JAS. EDMESTON, Jun. }

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The next ORDINARY MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING 2nd. Mr. T. M. Rickman will read a paper on "The Characteristic Forms of Classic Mouldings." The chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

ARTHUR CATES,
ARTHUR BILLING, } Hon. Secs.

Lyon's-inn Hall, Strand.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.

PLANS, DESIGNS, and DRAWINGS are required for BUILDING TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS adjoining each other and LODGE for the Holbeach Burial Ground. The expense of the Chapels is not to exceed 600l. and the Lodge 250l.

Plans to comprise Elevations and Ground plans, accompanied by approximating estimate of the expense.

£5. is offered for the plan considered to be the best (unless the Architect shall also contract for the works); £3. for the second best, and £2. for the third best.

N.B. The above amounts are offered by way of premium, and the Architect whose plans are accepted will be employed to overlook the execution of the Works at the usual commission of £5. per cent.

The plans to be sent to the Clerk sealed and indorsed, on or before the 31st day of MAY inst.

By order of the Burial Board,
EDWARD GEORGE AYLIFF, Clerk.

Holbeach, 17th May, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.

PLANS and DRAWINGS are required for BUILDING TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS (separate from each other), together with a Lodge and Entrance Gates for the Boston Burial-ground. The whole expense for these several erections is not to exceed the sum of 1,200l. Plans and drawings are also required for planting, fencing, and draining the said burial-ground, and for the laying out of the walks thereon: the expense is not to exceed the sum of 200l. The plans for the building must include both elevations and ground plans, accompanied by an approximating estimate of the expense. Ten pounds are offered for that which is considered to be the best (unless the architect shall also contract for the works), and Five pounds for the second best. The whole of the plans are to be sent to the Clerk of the Burial Board, sealed and indorsed, on or before the 31st day of JUNE next.

By order of the Burial Board,
B. S. SIMPSON, Clerk.

Boston, May 20, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO SHOP-FRONT FITTERS.

WANTED, an ESTIMATE for a NEW SHOP FRONT. Apply to R. MORRIS, 17, Princess street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone.

RUNCORN FERRY.—The Lessees of the FERRY over the River Mersey, at RUNCORN, wish to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for the best mode of CONVEYING PASSENGERS across the River at every state of the Tide, and will pay for the Design in their judgment best adapted to the requirements of the Ferry a Premium of Thirty Guineas, and for the second best Design, Ten Guineas. The Plans &c. to be delivered on or before the 24th JUNE, to Mr. SINCLAIR, Railway Office, St. Helen's, from whom any further information may be obtained. The Plans for which Premiums are given to become the property of the Lessee.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

REQUIRED, DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for ROOFING-IN, or otherwise COVERING OVER, TWO large RESERVOIRS: the dimensions of one being 72 feet 9 inches long, 137 feet wide, and 20 feet deep; of the other 311 feet long, 124 feet 10 inches wide, and 20 feet deep. Separate Estimates for each Reservoir will be necessary. Further particulars may be known on application to the Engineer of the West Middlesex Waterworks Company at the Works, Hammersmith.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The undersigning Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for BUILDING ADDITIONS to the CADETS' BARRACKS in the ROYAL ARSENAL; and that any persons who may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plans, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, or to Mr. MACNAMARA, Foreman of Works, Purfleet, on or before the 27th of JUNE, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders upon the printed forms prepaid, to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 30th of JUNE, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked, "Tender for Work at Woolwich."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 16th May 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The undersigning Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a special CONTRACT for CONSTRUCTING a

MAIN SEWER at PURFLEET, in ESSEX,

and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plan, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, or to Mr. MACNAMARA, Foreman of Works, Purfleet, on or before the 27th of JUNE, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders upon the printed forms prepaid, to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 30th of JUNE, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked, "Tender for Work at Purfleet."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 22nd May 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for BUILDING BARRACKS and STABLES for the Royal Artillery, to be ERECTED at DEVONPORT, with separate TENDERS for the ASPHALTE WORK, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 6th of JUNE next, at NOON, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, and endorsed, "Tender for Artillery Barracks, Devonport," "Asphalte Work for Artillery Barracks, Devonport," just as these may be, on the left hand corner of the envelope. The Royal Artillery Barracks and open fireplaces, with terms and conditions, may be seen, and forms for Tenders, and every information may be had, at the Royal Engineers' Office, at Devonport, between the hours of NINE and FOUR o'clock on week days, from THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY instant to WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of JUNE next, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, May 10, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the TAKING DOWN and REBUILDING of GRAINSBY HALL, in the county of Lincoln, situate between South and Great Grimsby, are hereby informed that the plan and specification may be inspected at my Office after the 10th of JUNE.—Tenders to be sealed and indorsed, "Tender for Grainsby Hall," and delivered to me before the 26th of JUNE. The proprietor will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

HULL, May 18, 1854. CUTHBERT BRODRICK, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.

CWM AVON CHURCH, Glamorganshire.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the CHURCH to be built at the Works of the Govern Faundry in parish of Eglwys Nuyyer, about 9 miles from, and within two miles of the Port Talbot station on the South Wales Railway, may see the drawings and specification at our Offices, from TEN to FIVE. Tenders to be sent in before the 10th day of JUNE, 1854. The acceptance of the lowest Tender is not guaranteed, and parties must be provided with proper security, if required.

PRICHARD and SEDDON, Diocesan Architects, Llandaff.

CONTRACTS.

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—CONTRACT for PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS' WORKS.—The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of all necessary HOUSE SERVICES, both of Drainage and Water, and for laying on and fixing the same. The specification may be examined at the Office of the undersigned at Woolwich, on or after the 22nd day of MAY inst. between the hours of TEN and TWO o'clock daily, of the schedule, accompanied by forms of Tenders, price 5s. each obtained there, or at the Office of Messrs. RAMSELL and LESTER, Engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 13th day of JUNE next. No Tenders will be entertained unless duly made upon the printed form.—By order of the Board, EDWARD SARGENT, Clerk.

Office of the Woolwich Local Board of Health,
Willoughby-street, 17th May, 1854.

FREE METHODIST CHAPEL, LOUTH.

To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Persons willing to offer TENDERS for the erection and completion of the various works required in the ERECTION and COMPLETION of a free METHODIST CHAPEL, Louth, in the county of Lincoln, may see the drawings and specifications at the office of the Architect, Mr. P. BELLAMY, Figate, Louth (of the firm of Bellamy and Hardy, Louth and London), and of Mr. HARDY, Louth, on and after THURSDAY, the 25th day of MAY, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FIVE p.m. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the above office, on or before the 1st day of JUNE, not later than SIX p.m. endorsed "Tender for Free Methodist Chapel, Louth." The trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender, unless satisfactory, and none need apply except those who can give sufficient security for the due performance of the same.

PEARSON BELLAMY, Architect,
Offices, Lincoln, and Louth, May 16th, 1854.

The architect has a vacancy for an articled pupil.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

THE MINISTER of the ROYAL DANISH NAVY will be ready on the 10th day of JUNE to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a DRY DOCK, 325 feet long, 3,000 feet in WHARFING, THREE BRIDGES, and other Works. Plans, specifications, and quantities of the same will be ready for inspection on the 25th day of MAY next, at the Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, at Copenhagen, and at the Offices of Mr. ALFRED GILES, the Engineer, 9, Adelphi terrace, London. The Minister reserves to himself the right to refuse inspection of his plans to any parties who have not executed similar works; and the Danish Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Security to the amount of 10,000l. will be required for the due performance of the contract.

STEEN BILLE.

The Ministry of the Royal Danish Navy, Copenhagen,
10th April, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS wanted for the Erection of a VILLA, near the Esher station, South Western Railway. Plans and Specifications can be seen at 17, Kemping-place, Terrace adjoining the "Marquis of Granby" Inn, near the Esher Station. Sealed Tenders addressed to Mr. WM. INNES, 17, Kemping-place Terrace, Lower Kensington, Surrey, to be delivered on or before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, 8th JUNE, 1854. The Advertiser does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MILITIA QUARTERS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the ERECTION of STORE-HOUSE, ARMOURY, GUARD-HOUSE, MAGAZINE, and WELL, Newark-upon-Trent, are requested to send their names and addresses to the Architect, Mr. CHARLES BAILY, Newark, on and after the 24th day of MAY. Tenders to be sent in sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for Militia Quarters," addressed to Mr. T. F. A. BURNABY, Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Newark-upon-Trent, on or before the 5th day of JUNE. The person whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties for the due performance of his contract. The Lieutenants, however, reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders offered.

Newark, 28th April, 1854.

BOARD of HIGHWAYS, of the PARISH of LEWISHAM, KENT. To ROAD-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the FORMATION and RECONSTRUCTION of about 1,540 yard of ROAD and FOOTPATHS, and for Supplying Materials and Laying Down the same in the repair of the road between the Sydenham Station and the Crystal Palace, under the direction of the surveyor may see the plans, and specifications relating to the same upon application to Mr. GEORGE F. CORBETT, Surveyor to the Board of Highways, Lewisham, Kent, after TUESDAY next, the 23rd inst. between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. Tenders to be delivered at the Lewisham Union, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of MAY at TEN o'clock precisely, endorsed "Tenders for Road at Sydenham." The Board of Highways do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the RE-BUILDING of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Newport, Isle of Wight, are informed that the drawings and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. JAMES ELDRIDGE, Solicitor, Newport, and that all necessary further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architect, Mr. DAUKES, 14, Westminster-place, London. Tenders for the whole or different portions of the work to be sent to Mr. ELDRIDGE'S Office on or before 9th JUNE next. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. CLEANSING.—The Committee of the Local Board of Health do hereby give Notice that they are ready to receive TENDERS for SWEEPING and CLEANSING, including WATERING previous to such Sweeping and Cleansing for the term of three years from the 29th September next, the carriage ways of all the streets, squares, courts of every description, yards, lanes, passages, and places (exclusive of turnpike roads) within the city and county of Bristol, [illegible] in each week; and for TAKING AWAY the ASHES, DIRT, &c. to be made by the inhabitants, twice in each week. The Committee have separated the said city and county into four divisions, and any person or persons willing to contract for performing the work in all or any or either of the said divisions are requested to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning, the 6th day of JULY next, addressed to "The Committee of the Local Board of Health, 13, Prince-street, Bristol," and endorsed "Tender for Cleansing Division No. [illegible]." A specification of the works to be tendered for, and the form of Tender and any other information may be obtained on personal application or by letter addressed to the clerk. Each contractor will be required to find two good and sufficient securities for the due performance of his contract. The Committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.

By order of the committee,
JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Offices, 13, Prince-street, 18th May, 1854.

TO PAVING CONTRACTORS.

THE Commissioners for Improving the Parish of Christ Church, Surrey, are open to TENDERS from persons who are willing to CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of the MATERIALS as hereinafter named, and to execute the kinds of work as hereinafter stated:—

Rock-tail paving, Class No. 1, of 2½ thickness and upwards, jointed and soundly laid in mortar upon spaces of which the measurements will be previously given, at per foot super.

York paving 2½-inch thick, of the best quality, and free from shale or sand beds, properly squared, and soundly laid in mortar, at per foot super.

Guernsey Curb, 12 flat 8 deep; the ends jointed and soundly laid at the levels given, at per foot run.

Ditto Circular Curb, 12 by 8, jointed and laid, at per foot.

Ditto 12-inch deep with face edge curb, ends jointed and soundly laid, at per foot run.

Ditto Circular, 12 by [illegible], edge curb, jointed and laid, at per foot run.

For taking up, squaring through and relaying old York or Purbeck paving, well bedded and jointed in mortar, at per 100 feet super relaid.

For taking up old Granite, York or Purbeck Curb, and relaying the same at the levels indicated—the ends jointed with mortar, at per foot run.

For taking up old flat Curb, re-working the same, face, sides and ends, for use as edge curb, and relaying the same with mortar joints, at per foot run.

For taking up old paving and laying new Scotch or Guernsey flag-granite, picked or flat-tooled face, not less than 5 inches thick, each stone not to be less than 2 feet super. on the face, the edges properly squared through and soundly laid in mortar, at per foot super.

For cutting channels across, paving Guernsey or other curb, from 3 to 9 wide and 1 deep, at per foot.

For New York channel stones, 12 inches wide, 3 do. thick, properly squared, jointed, and laid in mortar, at per foot run.

For cutting through paving, and forming dish or rabbets for coal-plates or gratings, at each.

For fetching, removing, fixing, or refixing iron or other posts in or to any part of the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, at for each.

The above prices to include all extras for moving, removing, cartage, to or from, of ground [illegible] or other matters incident to the execution of the above works; and the contractor must be prepared to give securities, and execute a bond for faithful performance, if called upon by the above-named Commissioners so to do.

Tenders to be forwarded to HUGH BOWDITCH, Esq. Treasurer, 64, Blackfriars-road, before FIVE o'clock of the 30th of MAY, instant, sealed and subscribed, "Tender for Paving."

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of TWO HOUSES at ROTHERHITHE, can see the plans and specification, on application to Mr. GEORGE LEGG, Architect, Duke-street, London-bridge, on and after MONDAY next, the 29th inst. between the hours of TEN and SIX. The owner will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender unless approved of.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

BUILDERS desirous of sending in Tenders for PROPOSED ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to STOCKS HOUSE, near Tring, in the county of Herts, for the executors of the late James Adam Gordon, Esq. deceased, can see the plans and specification of the same, with the quantities of the several works, at the Office of HENRY G. SMITH, Esq. Solicitor, 2, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London, on and after the 2[illegible]th of MAY. Tenders to be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, JUNE [illegible]th. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

CHARLES E. DAVIS, Architect, &c.

3, Westgate-buildings, Bath, May 22, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

A GENTLEMAN has a PIECE of GROUND suitable for villas, in a locality where there is a great demand for [illegible] which, from peculiar circumstances, let for 25 to [illegible] per cent. more than their intrinsic value. He wishes to treat with a builder for the ERECTION of FOUR VILLAS, one of which he will take for his own occupation.—Address, Mr. JOHNSON, at Bridge and Co.'s, Chemists, Regent-circus, Oxford-street.

BANBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. SEWERAGE WORKS.—To CONTRACTORS, PIPE MAKERS, and MASONS.—The Local Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any or either of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For EXCAVATING GROUND for BRICK SEWERS and LAYING EARTHEN WARE DRAIN PIPES, &c. CARTING MATERIALS, and MAKING GOOD ROADS.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, VENTILATING SHAFTS, MAN HOLES, including the supply of Bricks.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For the SUPPLY of about 1,000 YARDS of EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPES.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 27th day of MAY instant and copies of the specifications, schedules, and forms of Tender may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application to C. H. DAVIDS, the Surveyor to the Local Board, Banbury.

The charge for each specification and schedule will be 10s. 6d. each [illegible].

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Banbury, before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next, endorsed, "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be.

THOMAS PAIN, Clerk to the Local Board.

Banbury, 17th May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

THE COMMITTEE for ERECTING the ATHERSTONE CORN-EXCHANGE and offices, are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the same. The drawings and specifications may be seen at the Red Lion Hotel, Atherstone, on and after the [illegible] instant, and sealed Tenders must be sent in, directed to Mr. HANSON SALE, Honorary Secretary of the Atherstone Corn Exchange Company, on or before the 5th day of JUNE next, on which day they will be opened at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ROBERT JENNINGS, Architect.

Atherstone, May 23rd, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

KENT COUNTY PRISONS, MAIDSTONE. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Justices of the County of Kent, for the ERECTION of a NEW PRISON for Females, may inspect the plans and specifications, and obtain all other information at the Office of the County Surveyor, at Maidstone, or at the Office of Messrs. ASHPITEL and WHICHCORD, Architects, 2, Poet's-corner, Westminster; and they are requested to deliver Tenders for the said Works to the County Surveyor, at Maidstone, sealed and marked "Tender for Prison Building," before TEN o'clock in the forenoon of THURSDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next, and to attend personally at the General Sessions to be holden at the Court House, at Maidstone, at TWELVE o'clock at noon on that day. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, unless approved in all respects. Security will be required for the performance of the contract, and the names of the sureties proposed to be named in the Tender.

H. A. WILDES, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

The quantities will be furnished.

TO SCAVENGERS AND OTHERS.

Sewers Office, Guildhall, 23rd May, 1854.

THE COMMISSIONERS of SEWERS of the City of London hereby give Notice, that they will meet in the Guildhall of the said city on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at TWELVE o'clock at NOON, precisely, to receive PROPOSALS for CLEANSING the STREETS, and REMOVING DUST, &c. from the Houses in the A and F Divisions of this City, as shown on a plan to be seen, and agreeably to specification, which may be obtained at this Office, for the term of One Year from Midsummer-day next.

No Contractor will be permitted to hold more than One Division.

Each Contractor will be required to enter into bond with two approved sureties for the due performance of his contract.

The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender nor any, unless deemed satisfactory.

No Tender will be received after TWELVE o'clock on the day of treaty.

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

TO WOOD PAVIORS AND OTHERS.

Sewers Office, Guildhall, May 23, 1854.

THE COMMISSIONERS of SEWERS of the CITY of LONDON will meet at the GUILDHALL of the said City, on TUESDAY next, 30th MAY instant, to receive PROPOSALS for PAVING with WOOD the carriage-ways in the streets called Lothbury and Bartholomew lane, in the said City.

A specification may be seen at this Office.

No proposals will be received after TWELVE o'clock on the day of treaty.

The party whose proposal is accepted will be required to give security for the due execution of the contract.

The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest proposal, nor any, unless deemed satisfactory.

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

CASTLE-CARY, SOMERSET.—To BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET-HOUSE in this town. The plans and specifications may now be seen on application to Mr. RUSS, Solicitor, Castle Cary, to whom the Tenders are to be sent before ELEVEN o'clock on the 8th JUNE next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—Architect, F. C. PENROSE, Esq. 4, Trafalgar-square, London.

TO DUSTMEN AND SCAVENGERS.

SAINT GEORGE, MIDDLESEX.—The Trustees of the above parish will meet at the Workhouse, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliff-highway, on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at SIX o'clock in the evening precisely, to receive TENDERS, previously deposited with me, from persons willing to CONTRACT for CLEANSING TWICE a WEEK, or oftener if required, the several streets, lanes, courts, and other passages and places, and for collecting, carting, and carrying away the dust, dirt, ashes, &c. from such parts of the said parish as are not within the precincts of Wellclose, or district of the Commercial road. And also for collecting, carting, and carrying away, the dirt, rubbish, and filth from the unpaved streets of the said parish, at per two horse-load (except rubbish, dust, filth, &c. occasioned by building, repairing, or altering houses or other buildings) for one year from the 31st May inst. The contractor to provide carts, horses, men, and all implements, and to retain the dust, dirt, ashes, &c. which must be taken to a laystall, to be provided by him, at the times to be specified in the contract, and under the direction of the superintendent appointed by the trustees, subject to such penalties for neglect as will be set forth in the contract. The contractor will be required at his own expense, to enter into a written contract and a bond with two sureties, for the performance thereof, the drafts of which may be seen at my office, and further particulars obtained. Tenders, in writing, to be sent to the Clerk's Office, on or before SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

W. L. HOWELL, Clerk to the Trustees.

40, Ratcliff Highway, May 22, 1854.

BERMONDSEY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.—TO DUST CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, BRICKMAKERS, and Others.—The Commissioners will meet at the Stone Depôt, Maltby-street, Bermondsey, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of MAY instant, at FIVE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of all the DUST, ASHES, CLINKERS, RUBBISH, and other House and Garden Refuse which may be collected from the manufactories and houses in the said parish from the 25th day of JUNE next to the 24th day of JUNE, 1855. The dust and refuse will be collected by the Commissioners' dustmen and labourers at their expense, and will be delivered free of charge to the purchaser at his place of deposit or dust-yard, which must be situate within three-quarters of a mile of the boundary of any part of the parish. Payments for the dust and refuse delivered to be paid for by monthly payments within seven days after the delivery of the surveyor's certificate. The certificate of the surveyor to be binding. A deposit of the value of one month's supply will be required to be made upon the acceptance of any Tender. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

GEORGE H. DREW, Clerk.

183, Bermondsey-street, May 19, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—Persons willing to TENDER for the EXECUTION of the whole of the WORK in the ERECTION of an HOTEL, at Walsall, are desired to notify the same to the undersigned, at whose office the plans, specifications, &c. are now ready for inspection.—GEO. BENJN. NICHOLS, Architect, West Bromwich.

NOTTINGHAM-PARK.—To ROCK-CUTTERS and CONTRACTORS.—Parties desirous of TENDERING for the ROCK-CUTTING and EARTH-WORKS required to be done in forming the proposed Tunnel from the Derby-road into the Park, may see the plans and specification, and obtain further particulars, at the Office of Mr. T. C. HINE, of Nottingham, Architect, from MONDAY, MAY 29, to SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854. The lowest Tender not necessarily accepted.

Nottingham, May 24, 1854.

NEWCASTLE and BLYTH MARSH TURNPIKE-ROADS.—To ROAD CONTRACTORS and OTHERS. Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Newcastle and Blyth Marsh Turnpike roads are desirous of receiving TENDERS for REPAIRING and MAINTAINING the said ROADS, and the Fences, Ditches, Drains, and Watercourses thereof for the period of three, five, or seven years, to commence on the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next. The roads will be divided into two sections, of the respective lengths of 9¼ miles and 19½ miles, and parties may tender for repairing one or both of such sections. Specifications and particulars of the works required, and the form of contract, may be seen, on and after the 24th day of MAY instant, at the Office of Mr. ELLIOT, the Surveyor of the Roads, Lamb-street, Hanley, where any further information may be obtained. All Tenders to be in writing, indorsed "Tender for Repairing Newcastle and Blyth Marsh Turnpike-roads," to contain the names and descriptions of two sufficient sureties for the due performance of the contract, and to be delivered sealed at my Office in Brook-street, Stoke-upon-Trent, on or before the 24th day of JUNE next. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. KEARY, Clerk to the said Trustees.

Stoke-upon-Trent, 9th May, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK SEWERS, 2,[illegible] feet in length or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Hammersmith-creek, King-street, Albion road, Webb's-lane, Farm lane, and Bradmore-lane, Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 5th day of JUNE, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 25th day of May, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready, at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek street, Soho square, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to contract for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK SEWERS, 21,978 feet in length, or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, at Deptford, Lewisham, and Bell-green, near Sydenham, in the county of Kent; and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for Twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek street, Soho square, until the 5th day of JUNE, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 25th day of May, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING a certain intended BRICK SEWER 5,86[illegible] feet in length, or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Commercial-road East, Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender may be inspected and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek street, Soho-square, until the 5th day of JUNE, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 25th day of May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Strand Union, are desirous of receiving TENDERS from persons who may be willing to CONTRACT with them for LAYING on the WATER from the MAIN, PROVIDING and FIXING a SLATE CISTERN, a SINK, and other works connected therewith, at their Workhouse in Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square.—Specifications of the works may be seen, and other information obtained, by applying at the Workhouse as above. Sealed Tenders to be sent to the Union-office, No. 6, Bow-street, on or before MONDAY, the 5th day of JUNE next, endorsed, "Tender for Work." The Guardians do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenders will be opened on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE. Any persons Tendering whose attendance may be required, will receive notice to that effect.

By order, JAMES KILNER, Clerk.

May 24, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

ANY Person willing to CONTRACT for BUILDING a HOUSE, to consist of an entrance-hall, two staircases, library, dining-room and drawing-room, with all requisite offices, on the ground-floor, and eleven rooms, including dressing-rooms on the first floor, may see the plans and specifications, at my Offices, either at Oswestry, or at Gwersyth-hill, near Wrexham. The external walls of the house are to be built with freestone, which is to be raised upon the spot. The site is within three miles of the railway stations at Wrexham and Gresford, on the Shrewsbury and Chester line. Sealed Tenders, addressed, under cover, to me, post-paid, and endorsed, "Tenders for a Villa Residence," to be delivered on or before the 30th of MAY instant.

May 18, 1854. THOS. PENSON, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the grand jury of the county of the town of Drogheda, up to and upon MONDAY, the 19th day of JUNE next, for making certain ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to the DROGHEDA PRISON, according to plans and specifications prepared by JOHN NEVILLE, Esq. Architect, Dundalk; to be seen at my Office between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, on any day (Sundays excepted), where also sealed Tenders shall be lodged. Tenders to state the names, residences, and additions of two solvent sureties. Dated at my Office, Fair-street, Drogheda, this 9th day of May.

HENRY CLINTON, Secretary to the Commissioners.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the parishes of SAINT MARY MAGDALENE and SAINT LEONARD'S, BRIDGNORTH, are desirous of receiving TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of TWO CHAPELS and a LODGE, at the NEW BURIAL GROUND, near that town. Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of JUNE next. The plans and specifications may be inspected at the Offices of the Clerk to the Board, Bridgnorth, or of Mr. JAMES EDMESTON, Architect (in conjunction with Mr. GEORGE TRUEFITT), Coventry. The contractor will be required to find security for the due performance of his contract. The Board will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

EDWARD W. HASLEWOOD, Clerk to the Board.

May 20, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

EAST SUFFOLK ARTILLERY DEPÔT. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the above BUILDING, at Ipswich, may see the plans and specification at the Offices of Mr. WILLIAM SALMON, Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Bury Saint Edmunds, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of MAY; and all Tenders for the same are to be addressed and delivered to him, endorsed "Tender for East Suffolk Artillery Depôt," on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, 1854. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of his contract. The Lieutenancy does not bind itself to accept the lowest Tender.—Any further information that parties estimating may require will be furnished them upon application at the Offices of Mr. R. M. PHIPSON, Sparrowe's House, Ipswich, Architect to the said Court of Lieutenancy.

Bury Saint Edmunds, May 19, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a SCHOOL-ROOM, &c. in the parish of Gravesend may inspect the drawings and specifications at the office of the Surveyor, Mr JOHN GOULD, Jun. Parrock-street, Gravesend, on and after MONDAY, the 5th JUNE, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. The Committee of Management do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders are to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 12th JUNE, addressed to the Rev. JOHN JONES, 12 Hatteson-place, Gravesend JOHN GOULD, Jun Surveyor.
23rd May, 1854.

TO BELLFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a SECOND-HAND CHURCH BELL, with axle, gudgeons, wheel, stay, and all complete. Weight not to be less than 4 cwts. Price and full particulars to be sent to Mr CLAPHAM, C.E. Wakefield. 24, Barstow square, Wakefield, May, 1854

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them They are made of all sizes and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure The keys so particularly neat and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful Thieves.

CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box staples and Striking Plates. Fire proof safes, Deed and Cash boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c to his Stock of Iron ngery, Brass Furniture, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles, Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS DAVIS HOOD AND CO.

Gentlemen,—At the serious fire in Union-street yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I used, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.
(Signed) JOHN DODD.
27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 22, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool; London Depôt, 47a, Moorgate-street, City

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
83, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,

solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either architectural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Entrance and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Pan and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdle, &c.

Pans and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick lane, St. Luke's), J. J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS, best to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Orders, Railings, Gates, Iron Copings, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Bevel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BARNES'S OVEN WORK, Force Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, just completed for two kitchens in the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. Defries's celebrated Dry Gas Meters, 50,000 in use Testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street. Manufactories removed from Hampstead-road and St. Martin's-lane to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. W. EKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA. HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of Architects, Builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the accompanying statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout large buildings.—Messrs JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot-Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in Stock; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain, sash bars, &c.; also fire and furnace frames, furnace grates, soot doors for the same, hot water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange unions, socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Ironbridge wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark iron-bridge

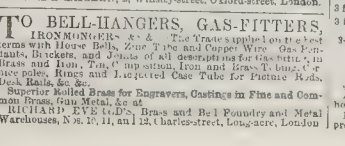
HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings, improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; Warm Air Apparatus, &c. Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

HART and SON,
WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PLATT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, HANDLES, &c.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or chamfered ends.
Chelsea Waterworks Co., Upper Thames-street.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are cleaned in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. For particulars see Furniture on show.
COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tube and Copper Wire Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Pieces of all descriptions for the same, in Brass and Iron, Tin, Cup action, Iron and Brass T-bung, Gilt nice poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c at

RICHARD EVE and SONS, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw mills for exportation or otherwise.

JOHN WALKER,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gillbrook, Birkenhead,
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge;
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COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co., 63 and 65, Bridge road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for counter, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing rooms, &c., doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletree sugar-mills &c.

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TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Cranford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENTS CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and PERKINS'-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables. WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete

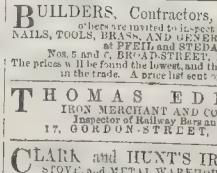
TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all sorts of FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, bra kets, chandeliers, &c., compo tubing, iron and iron piping, gas utinsils in general, sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought, or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEEL and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Chairs,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 120, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Boiler Oven and Register.

28s.	30s.	38s.	44s.

Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler. Bright Wrought Bars—

24	30	38	42-inch.
54s.	56s.	68s.	76s.

Strong Kitchen Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d
Best Solar ditto, with Fine Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright stoves, with Two Pipes, 75s to 98s each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch
	11d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.			
O G Gutters	4½ inch.		
	1s 4d.	1s 6d.	1s 6d per yard
Best Cut Clasp	1½	2	2½ 3 inch, and larger.
and Rose	19s. 6d.	19s.	19s. 17s. 6d. 17s. per cwt.

Cut Bilied Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.

Patent Line	2	3	4	5	6
	44d	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot

6-inch R4 Ward Mortice, with best Patent Line and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s 6d. each
An extensive stock of bar, rod, loop, and sheet iron
Brick Moulds kept in stock Any size made to order.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.
JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury square, respectfully invites the above Trade to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, per inch.
Register Stoves, 5d 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings—

3 ft., 3l. 18s.;	3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 30s. each
Air Bricks, 4s per doz.
Best Town Coke, 20s. Ditto, Scotch, 6s per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 1s. 6d.
Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s 6d. 18s. 6d. 17s 6d. 17s. 16s. 6d. 1¼, 2, 2½, and 3 inch.
Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s per doz. Hooping for bond, 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 2s. 6d. per gross.
Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 21d. per inch.
Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler {	30	32	34	36 inch.
	28s.	30s.	32s	34s. each.
	36	38		40 inch.
	26s.	28s.		60s each.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings

A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Suffices of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc on the Lead defends and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18 oz.	per foot super.	
No. 12	"	"	20 oz. do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23 oz. do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26 oz. do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie-Bars, Columns, Ladders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

DR. ARNOTT'S NEW SMOKELESS FIRE GRATE.—P. EDWARDS and SON, beg to inform Architects and the Public that the above new Stove is to be seen in daily operation at their manufactory, and that they are prepared to supply new, and to alter old grates to the same principle.—42, Poland-street, Oxford street.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY the 16th, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than the register-stoves in general use, was manufactured by B. and E. BAILEY, 271 and 274, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.

Sole Manufacturers of Bolbrink's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

NAILS.—The PATENT HOT-ROLLED IRON NAILS, clinch-pointed, made by machinery, known as the "Patent Crown Nail," admitted to be superior to all others.—Orders received from ironmongers and shippers at No. 9, Summer-street, Southwark-bridge-road, London.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions, Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. whole-sale retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork fashioned; Dock-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Hodge Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO., Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.—Goods delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Bise-lane, London.

FOR SALE, a pair of IRON GATES, 7 feet high, 7 feet wide, ramped top rails, wrought-iron frame, cast bars, spear pattern, with about 50 feet run of railing to match, 4 feet 6 inches high. Also a good MAHOGANY SHOP-FRONT SASH and SHUTTERS, 10 feet 5 inches high, 8 feet wide, nearly new.—Apply to J. GREENWOOD, 10, Arthur-street West, London bridge.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square (running out of Baker-street, Portman-square), where a large stock is always kept on hand for the exclusive supply of the above trades.
JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO, having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. (after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor), has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
13, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale street, Manchester.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

Lists of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.
Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.
Now landing Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened (choice).
Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.
Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.
Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Bath Stone, Blocks, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Pinster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Brocilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verdant que, &c. Portland, Harehill, Park-spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Bridewell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town. STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedford-shire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Pirmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves, Cisterns and every description of Slab work, Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with slate-pipes sides, for fish ponds, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice. 1½ inch Slate Paving, in runs, planed on one side, and squared, fitted to lay, warranted stronger than 3-inch York, 6d. per foot super.—Baltic Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, and the Aristocracy of nobility, and most every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.
N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Hall-me Floors, Panels, Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

GUERNSEY GRANITE.—C. D. BENNETT, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Saint Sampson's, Guernsey, in returning thanks for past favours, begs to inform his friends and others that he is always prepared to supply them with first quality Broken Granite on liberal terms, from a single cargo to 20,000 tons, or upwards.
N.B.—Pitching, Curb, &c. as usual.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road. -Established 1821.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—F. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Abattoirs, Caen, and at 8, Red Lion-street, Borough-market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application.
E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John street, Adelphi.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

TO ROADMAKERS CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices as under, for cash.

¼-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¼-inch White, 16s. per square.	
⅜-inch " 18s.	"	⅜-inch " 17s.	"
1-inch " 22s.	"	1-inch " 21s.	"

Dantzic Timber, &c. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS
300 OAK TIMBER TREES, TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, lying close to good roads, six miles from Cheltenham and eight from Gloucester. The Timber is lately cut down, and very heavy. For further particulars and specifications of size, apply to Mr. JOHN BLIZARD, Sawing and Planing Mills, Ch-ltenham. N.B. The Timber can be hauled from where it now lies to the Great Western or Midland Railway station, Cheltenham, for three pence a foot.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the build ing public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.
Norway and Swede Timber, from 7l. per load.
Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 8l. per load.
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 8d.; White, 4s. 2d. per 12 feet.
Christiania Deals, Yellow, 3s.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Christiania Battens, Yellow 2s. 1od.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 5s. 10d. per 12 feet.
Prepared Floor Boards, 1in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d. per square

"	"	¾	"	18s.;	17s. 6d. "
"	"	1	"	22s. 6d.;	21s. 6d. "
"	"	1¼	"	26s. 6d.;	24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash. N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of May.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also Mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine out Stuff, Slating, Battens, Paintly Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Stiles, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fitched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery on the best manner and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico London.

TO BUILDERS CARPENTERS AND SHOP-FITTERS
THE REMAINING STOCK of FINE MAHOGANY VENEERS of the late Mr. C. TUELY, will be SOLD at REDUCED PRICES. Dry Wainscot, in board and plank; very dry Pine Deals and plank, on view at Bridge Wharf, City-road.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD MOULDINGS.—JAMES SIMMONS, Improved Moulding Manufacturer, respectfully returns thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal patronage already conferred, and begs to say his present Stock will be found worthy their attention for variety and quality, being manufactured from the best dry pine only.—Steam-works, 20 North Wharf-road, Paddington-basin.
N.B. J. S. begs to inform his old customers and the public that Mr. Hart, his late travelling collector, has no authority to receive money or transact business of any kind on his account.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS
VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method. For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CLARK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills, Chelsea.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854.

EAST HAM.—BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASES, several eligible lots of LAND, close to the Rising Sun Inn, and near the Forest-gate Station, and immediately abutting on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, and on the high road to London. The lots will have a frontage of 60 feet with depths of about 150 feet, and are well adapted for the erection of houses of from 25l. to 35l. a year. Money advanced on security of the buildings erected on the certificate of the surveyor.—For particulars apply to Messrs. GEO. MICHELSON and SON, 4, Old Palace-yard, Westminster; or to THOS. SMITH, Esq. 14, Hart street, Bloomsbury.

CRANBOURNE-STREET.—TO BE LET, on REPAIRING or REBUILDING LEASE, No. 14 in the 3 streets, and 2 and 3, Cranbourne-passage adjoining; also, 57, Greek street, Soho.—For particulars apply to Messrs. GEO. MICHELSON and SON, 4, Old Palace-yard; or to THOS. SMITH, Esq. 14, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD or LET, on long building lease, in plots, at EALING, WOOD GREEN, near HORNSEY, ENFIELD, PUTNEY, BROCKLEY HILL, near FOREST HILL, WARE ROAD, HERTFORD, CASTLE HILL, READING, and HOUND HILL PARK, BRIGHTON.—Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs. Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's-road, Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. HARRIS, at the Counting-house on the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Green-road, near the Cock, Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. GREEN, at the Counting-house, on the Estate.—Apply for particulars as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, Guildhall.

BUILDING GROUND.—Some Frontages, in Oakley-street, Chelsea, of 18 feet 6 in. for the erection of third-rate houses of eight rooms, TO BE LET, at 7l. 7s. ground-rent. Term, about eighty-nine years; main sewer formed. The street is 60 feet wide, leading to the chain-pier and intended embankment. Soil, gravel. Apply to EUSTACE ANDERSON, Esq. Solicitor, 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields; EDWARD GUILLAUME, Esq. Solicitor, 1, Angel-court, Bank; or to SOLOMON PAIN, Esq. Solicitor, 9, New-inn, Strand.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHOPS.—FOUR PLOTS of Freehold Land, suitable for first-class SHOPS, the property of the company, and close to the Palace, may be had on BUILDING LEASE, with option of purchase.
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DOWGATE-HILL.—BUILDING LEASE, TO BE LET, all that desirable piece of vacant GROUND, on the east side of Dowgate hill, opposite Tallow Chandlers'-hall, with a frontage of 80 feet.—Apply to Mr FISHER, the Clerk at the Hall; or at No. 80, Fenchurch-street, where a plan can be seen.

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FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE SOLD, in Plots of 50 feet frontage by 130 feet deep, in the Thorpe Lee-road, about half a mile from Staines bridge, and a mile from the Staines station of the London, Richmond, and Windsor Railway. Price 20l. per plot.—Apply to Mr. SLADEN, Solicitor, 38, King street, Cheapside; or Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street.

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CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rebuilt upon their large and capacious Offices with every requisite, including Models and Instruments of every description. The COURSES are all remodelled and enlarged, embracing all the latest improvements. Gentlemen who cannot attend at the Offices can be attended at their residence, in any part of the country, by Mr. SMITH or Mr. LEWIS.—Prospectuses and full particulars may be had by applying at the Offices, 3, Guildford-street, Russell-square.
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HOUSE DECORATIONS.—J. MAC LACHLAN, Painter and Decorative Artist, 35, St James's-street, and at Clapham-common, informs Architects, Surveyors, and others, that he is practically acquainted with his trade in all its details, and respectfully requests a trial from those who may wish to have their work nicely executed at a very moderate charge, and punctual to time. J. MacL. will be glad to make designs for the decoration of rooms, or public buildings, in any part of the kingdom, with estimates. —Tenders for general repairs

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JOHN WEEKS & CO., HORTICULTURAL BUILDERS, King's Road, Chelsea, think it now necessary to inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that they have NOT HAD ANY CONNEXION WHATEVER with the EDWARD and ALFRED WEEKS, who lately carried on business at Chelsea.—May 18th, 1854.

TO DECORATORS, &c. AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
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ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-square.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN. Admission from Eight o'clock till Seven. One Shilling Catalogue, One Shilling
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE.—
The OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE is definitely fixed to take place on SATURDAY, the 10th of JUNE, on which occasion her MAJESTY has graciously signified her intention of honouring the inauguration with her presence.
SEASON TICKETS
Season Tickets may now be had at the Palace; at the Offices, 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and 11, Regent-street, at the Brighton Railway Terminus, London-bridge; at Sams's, 1, St. James's-street; Mitchell's, Bondstreet; Gunter's, Lowndes street; Westerton's, Knightsbridge; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside; Brill's Royal Baths, Brighton; W. Brooke's Office, 2, High-street, Southampton; and at Messrs. Smith and Son's Book-stalls on the Railways. Tickets, to include conveyance by railway can be had only at the Office of the Secretary to the Brighton Railway, London-bridge and at 14, Regent-street.
HOLDERS of SEASON TICKETS ONLY will be admitted to the opening of the Palace.

FRENCH EXHIBITION of PICTURES.—
The FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the FRENCH SCHOOL of the FINE ARTS is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, No. 121, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera-colonnade, from TEN to SIX daily. Admission One Shilling; Catalogues, 8 pence.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION in GLASGOW, in 1854. Architectural Institute of Scotland. Constituted 28th November, 1850.
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ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION to be held in GLASGOW, in the Month of DECEMBER, 1854, under the Patronage of the Hon. the Lord Provost and the Magistrates of the City.
The Council of the Architectural Institute of Scotland have resolved to hold Architectural Exhibition in Glasgow, in the month of December next. This resolution has been come to from the conviction that so splendid a exhibitions of the nature now proposed, when conducted on a specific and form such as the best means, in our art, of conveying instruction to the public mind, and of creating a taste among its professors. They need hardly mention what is now so well understood, that, independent of other advantages, correct taste in the arts of design has become an essential element in the maintenance and progress of commercial prosperity. They therefore confidently hope that, by this Exhibition, a great stimulus may be given to the extension of artistic talent to a right direction hitherto much neglected, and that the public taste will be refined and elevated by a mode of instruction so practical and attractive.
In addition to Views, Models, Plans, and Details of Buildings, the Exhibition will embrace Specimens of the various Works of Art and Manufactures connected with Architecture, such as Carpets, Furniture, Tapestry, Hanging Draperies, and all Painted, Carved, and Sculptured Decoration.
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Furniture.—J. T. Rochead, 3, Windsor-place, Glasgow; Archibald Scott, 10, Terrior row, Edinburgh.
Every information as to the details of the Exhibition will be furnished by the Members of Committee, and by W. A. PARKER, Advocate, Hon. Secy. Edinburgh; WILLIAM GUTHRIE, 146, Buchanan-street, Hon. Secy. Glasgow; and by the Secretary in Aberdeen.

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CRYSTAL PALACE, 1854.
TO ADVERTISERS. — ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the various HANDBOOKS to the contents of the Exhibition, will be received by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, the Publishers to the Company, 11, Bouverie-street, until the 31st of MAY.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

BYRON says something about—

——"the perils that environ
The man who meddles with cold iron:"

and although he certainly did not mean iron in the shape of girders and columns, the remark may be quite correctly extended to those who without proper knowledge take upon themselves the use and disposition of these important elements of a fire-proof construction. The fall of the cotton-mill at Oldham in 1844, not to mention half a dozen other disasters, may be pointed to as showing the want of judgment and of knowledge that has been displayed in the use of this material; and even in buildings of later date, evidence of ignorance of the laws which govern its strength, or of great inattention to what these laws should teach, may often be observed.

Mr. Fairbairn's new work "On the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes" is eminently calculated to diffuse correct information on these heads; and we cordially recommend it to the study of all our readers,—even to those most versed in the subject, because it records the most recent experiments, and describes the latest important application of them.* It consists of three parts and an appendix: No. 1 treats of *cast*-iron beams for supporting the floors of buildings, including compound or trussed cast-iron beams or girders: No. 2, of *wrought*-iron beams for the same purpose, with experiments on trellis-girders; and No. 3, of the construction of fire-proof warehouses, and gives a description of the enormous pile of buildings known as the Saltaire Mill, near Bradford, in Yorkshire—a mill so large that, when it was opened last year, 3,500 guests sat down to dinner in the combing-shed without being hot or crowded! One main object of the book is to recommend (as we have often done, and that, too, at a time when there were fewer to agree with us than there are now) "the advantages of wrought-iron beams or joists, in substitution of the more cumbersome and uncertain ones of cast-iron now in general use." Our objections to trussed girder-beams are also fully borne out by the experiments recorded in these pages, and the able theoretical investigations of Mr. Tate.

The first instance on record of the successful application of cast-iron beams to building purposes appears to be in a mill built by Messrs. Philips and Lee, of Manchester, in 1801, for which Boulton and Watt designed the beams and columns. Unaided by previous experiments, Watt made a tolerably correct approximation to the form which affords the greatest strength with a given quantity of material, and yet so much does strength depend on the form, that the same quantity of metal that Watt's beam contained might be run into a shape but slightly different which would carry at least one-third more weight. The form adopted by Watt prevailed however for a quarter of a century, and then (1827) Mr. Hodgkinson commenced his inquiry at our author's works, and published the results in the "Memoirs of the Manchester Philosophical Society." Mr. Fairbairn had himself previously made some experiments with a view to improve the design of cast-iron beams, and so too had Tredgold. The latter adopted and recommended the beam with equal flanges at top and bottom as the strongest and best form. (Fig. 1.) The correctness of this conclusion, however, was refuted by experiment, and it was conclusively shown that the strength was increased by enlarging the size of the bottom

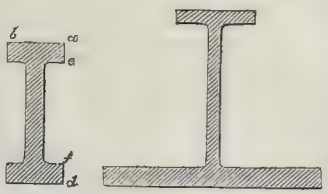


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

flange, and as shown by fig. 2, which is now considered the section of greatest strength.

The introduction of the new form of beam gave increased confidence to constructors, and enabled them to increase the distance between supporting columns from 14 feet to 20 feet, and then to 25 feet. In bridges, Mr. Fairbairn thinks, where the span does not exceed 40 feet, this form of girder may be used with perfect safety, if proper precautions are taken to ensure sound and perfect castings.

Truss-beams grew out of the knowledge that wrought iron possesses great powers of resistance to extension, while cast iron presents great resistance to compression. In these beams wrought iron is solely employed to give strength to the bottom part of the beam by its tensile resistance, while cast iron is employed in the top to resist the compression; and if the two materials could be brought to act in perfect concert, the arrangement would doubtless effect great economy of material; but it appears clear that this is impracticable. Under the most favourable circumstances, there is very little gained in the strength of cast-iron beams by the addition of malleable iron truss-rods.

Beams wholly of wrought iron are of recent origin. At first the box-beam was employed,

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

of which we give a section (fig. 3), but Mr. Fairbairn gives the preference to the plate-beam, (fig. 4.), on account of its simplicity of construction, and he dwells at some length on the advantages which may be gained by its introduction on a large scale in the building of warehouses, cotton and flax mills, and dwelling-houses. Amongst the advantages is "the scope which it gives for an extension of space to any distance commensurate with the convenience of the establishment, or the taste of the architect or engineer. Most of the improved cotton-mills are from 60 to 65 feet in width, with two or three rows of columns, at distances of 15 to 16 feet across the mill, and from 9 to 10 feet in the direction of its length. These columns present serious obstructions to the convenient arrangement and free working of the machinery, but they cannot well be avoided where cast-iron beams are used. By the employment of wrought iron they quickly vanish, as one row of columns in the middle, with only two beams in width, not only meets the objection, but removes all doubts as to the security of the structure. In these constructions, however, it must be borne in mind that an increase of space is attended with a considerable increase of expense; but when the latter is not a serious consideration, fire-proof mills might be built upwards of 60 feet in width without the introduction of a single column or any other obstruction whatever. In large public buildings this may be effected with perfect ease, and the beams so constructed as to carry a load of 4 to 5 tons to the square yard."

In a building which requires a centre column with a distance of 30 feet between the bearings, as shown in the following cut (fig. 5), the beams, 31 feet 6 inches long and 30 feet between the supports, may be composed of plates 22 inches deep, $\frac{5}{16}$ths thick, and angle iron $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an inch thick, riveted on both sides. The breaking weight of this beam Mr. Fairbairn puts at 27·5 tons in the middle, or 55 tons distributed equally over the surface.

Assuming that the cost of cast-iron beams and wrought iron plate girders be nearly the same, although he is of opinion that the latter might be made to be even cheaper than cast iron, we have in the case of the wrought iron not half the weight of metal to carry; and, moreover, the superior lightness of the wrought iron will enable us to fix the beams in their places at considerably less cost.

"Should this description of beam become general in its application, it is more than probable that all those under 12 cwt. might be delivered at once, of the required form, from the rolling-mill; and it would be premature to

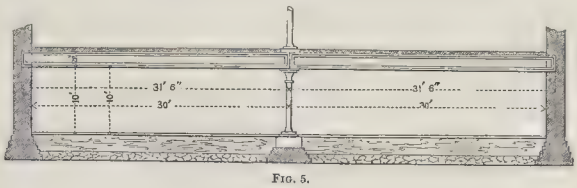


FIG. 5.

assume, that even the larger sizes, such as we have just described, could not be manufactured in the same way. The skill and intelligence of the iron manufacturers of this country have surmounted greater difficulties; and I have no doubt that a demand has only to be created in order to insure perfect success in all the manipulations connected with that important process. If this could be accomplished, a very important saving of the mineral treasures of the country would be effected; nearly two-thirds of the metal would be saved, and the price (supposing the beams to be taken from the rolls), reduced to nearly one-half, or from 16*l.* to 8*l.* or 10*l.* per ton. Under these circumstances, cast-iron would be no longer admissible for such a purpose, and buildings would be rendered much more secure from the chance of failure and equally secure from the ravages of fire."

We have before now recommended that Government should offer a sufficiently large premium, say 1,000*l.* for the production of the best machinery to roll large girders.

In the manufacturing districts many of the newly-erected buildings are made fire-proof; and in the construction of warehouses for the reception of merchandise elsewhere, the same system is being adopted to a certain extent, and will be more so. The author points out the urgent necessity of building all warehouses so as to be secure against fire, and gives the following as the principles on which they should be constructed:—

"1. The whole of the building to be composed

* On the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes. By William Fairbairn, C.E. F.R.S. &c. John Weale, 59, High Holborn. 1854.

of non-combustible materials, such as iron, stone, or brick.

"2. In order to prevent fire, whether arising from accident or spontaneous combustion, every opening or crevice communicating with the external atmosphere to be closed.

"3. An isolated stone or iron staircase (well protected on every side by brick or stone walls) to be attached to every story; and the staircase to be furnished with a line of water-pipes, communicating with the mains in the streets, and ascending to the top of the building.

"4. In a range of stores, the different warehouses to be divided by strong partition-walls, in no case less than 18 inches thick, and no more openings to be made than are absolutely necessary for the admission of goods and light.

"5. That the iron columns, beams, and brick arches be of strength sufficient not only to support a continuous dead pressure, but to resist the force of impact to which they are subject by the falling of heavy goods upon the floors.

"Lastly. That in order to prevent accident from intense heat melting the columns, in the event of fire in any of the rooms, a current of cold air be introduced into the hollow of the columns from an arched tunnel under the floors."

Mr. Fairbairn inclines to the belief that wrought-iron plates, one-fourth of an inch thick, 3 feet wide, and bent in the segmental form of an arch, 10 feet wide, with ribs of T iron at the junctions, the whole carried on rolled beams, having the haunches filled up with concrete to form level floors, will take the place of cast-iron beams and brick arches before long; and he includes full illustrations of the plan. To give a notion of the size of the structures in which fire-proof construction is being employed, he points to the cotton-mill of the Messrs. Whittaker, near Ashton-under-Line.

"The main building is 300 feet long, 60 feet wide inside, and six stories high. It contains, including the weaving-shed and warehouse, 24,000 square yards of flooring, about 40,000 spindles, and 1800 looms. It cards, spins, and weaves into cloth about 54,000 yards, or 30 miles of calico per day. In the transmissive machinery it gives motion to 92 or nearly 100 spur and bevel wheels, 4,800 feet of shafting, on which are fixed 1,250 drums or pulleys for driving the different machines; the whole of which weighs 460 tons. This great weight, exclusive of the preparatory and finishing machinery, is kept in motion, at a velocity varying from 50 to 200 revolutions per minute, by two engines of the nominal power of 300 horses, but whose actual duty is equal to a force of upwards of 800 horses, in operation for ten hours per day throughout the year. Taking the year at 316 working days, this gives the enormous production of 17,064,000 yards, or 9,480 miles of calico per annum."

Beside the Saltaire-mill, however, already mentioned, it must "hide its diminished head." That pile is six stories high, 550 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and about 72 feet in height! The top story, being above the entrance archway and engine-houses, extends the whole length, and is supposed to be the largest room in Europe, not excepting the long gallery of the Paris Louvre. The whole structure is fire-proof, with stone walls, cast-iron columns, and hollow brick arches. Of this building, however, we may speak more fully another time: our present purpose is to make known the scope of Mr. Fairbairn's treatise, and recommend the study of it.

Bridgewater Exhibition in aid of Church Restoration.—An exhibition of works of art, manufactures, natural curiosities, &c. is to be opened on 1st August, at Bridgewater, in aid of the parish church restoration fund.

WINDOW JAMB FROM SANTA MARIA DEI MIRACOLI, VENICE.

The church from which this elegant specimen is taken is one of the gems of the so-called "pestilent Renaissance." Count Cicognara gives us the history of this building, which is not a little curious. This church was the offspring of a public competition, which was conducted in a manner singularly like the way in which competitions are conducted now. From an ancient document now existing it appears that about the year 1480 a committee was formed to judge of the designs sent in in competition for the new church. One was selected, but the document omits to state the name of the designer! (Very like a nineteenth century proceeding). The committee then met again to determine who was to carry out the design! (Another great similarity). This task was deputed to Pietro Lombardo, who it may be supposed, as it often happens now, had some friend on the committee. The designs were given to Pietro Lombardo, who went to work and finished the shell; when he came again to the committee and informed them that they had selected a design which did not provide for a nave ceiling, and in which the choir had been forgotten altogether! "Then," said the committee, "you must design these yourself!" What had become of the unfortunate architect who made the original design history does not relate, but in the year 1489 the church was completed,—ceiling, choir, and all, and if imagination may be allowed to fill up the blank, we may rest sure that Lombardo presented the committee with a very tolerable bill of extras. If we take this description and only alter the names, it would do almost *verbatim* for the history of the proceedings of some English country town committee, and yet this happened in the days and native city of Titian and Tintoret. So much for "the foundations," now for the superstructure.

This is a small church of a very simple and beautiful plan. The nave is oblong, with a wood ceiling and a richly-carved western gallery. The choir is square on plan surmounted by a cupola on pendentives, with exquisite little circular windows filled with stained glass in the tympana of the arches. This choir is elevated on a lofty flight of steps, having a balustrade and wall on either side, having two small doorways and two exquisite little marble pulpits corbelled out. The choir arch, the altar-rails, and the seats for the clergy, are of the most rich and fanciful design. Casts of many of these details now decorate the Renaissance Court of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Externally the church presents a composition of two fanciful orders, two superb doorways, and that beautiful appendage to Venetian architecture, a semicircular roof. The windows are all semicircular-headed, with beautiful splayed and moulded jambs. It is the internal jamb of the choir windows (singularly omitted in Cicognara) which is given in the annexed engraving. The most noticeable features in this elegant composition are the alternation and contrast of two different kinds of ornament. The one sort boldly and deeply cut, the other sort very lightly and delicately so. The one sort *incised* in the moulding, the other *relieved upon* the moulding. This is a species of contrast that was thoroughly understood by the *cinque centisti*, and is a substitute, in richly-ornamented compositions, for a contrast between ornament and plain surface.

A. B.

ON THE OPEN SPACES OF OUR METROPOLIS.

The somewhat exclusive title of my paper induces a very natural wish on the part of its author, that on examination there may be found in it "more than meets the eye," in the words themselves, though I fear I must not allow myself to indulge in such a consolatory aspiration; for on glancing over our great Metropolitan chart, I observe but comparatively few important sites left unencumbered by ever-expanding bricks and mortar, with the bright exception of "London's silent highway," the majestic Thames!

The immediate purport of this paper is to secure (as far as may be practicable) from future encroachments such open spaces as are now left to us; an attempt which I am the more induced to make by the now daily increasing desire in corporate and parochial bodies to adorn and improve our cities and towns. With this view it has occurred to me that some memoranda culled from the "wise saws" of our old Chronicles, and from the "modern instances" of our living authors, might afford useful information for our guidance: these, with my humble services as your Cicerone, I now offer during half an hour's imaginary ramble through the "open spaces of our metropolis."

Proposing at the outset to take "high ground," I can only regret that I have not a "Mons Capitolinus" for my summit level. In the absence of so crowning an eminence, I thought I could establish a Mons Palatinus on Tower-hill as my starting point, for Fitzstephen says, "on the east of London stands the Palatine Tower," but having consulted Dugdale and Wren, I believe the Palatine Tower referred to must have been at Castle Baynard: we must therefore, I consider, be content with Tower-hill without such lofty pretensions.

The historical associations connected with this spot are of intense interest, but on this occasion I feel that I must confine my remarks to the topographical part of my subject.

Stow describes the site thus:—"Tower-hill, sometime a large plot of ground, now greatly straitened by encroachments (unlawfully made and suffered), for gardens and houses." I am inclined to think, however, that these encroachments have since been removed to make way for two of the most successful buildings of the present century, the Trinity-house and the Mint, which stand on a very airy and refreshing open breathing-spot, which I have always found more free from fog and smoke than any other in the metropolis. I must not venture into the precincts of the Tower itself: the military engineers having taken possession of the architect's department, any remarks on my part might, perhaps, not be considered coming within the civil bounds of professional etiquette.

Descending from my Palatine flight, I approach the less aspiring "Fish-street-hill," which is, however, not without its glories, for upon it "was one great house which pertained for some time to Edward the Black Prince:" it formed also the main approach to old London-bridge, and it still possesses two of Wren's choicest works, the Monument, and the church of St. Magnus.

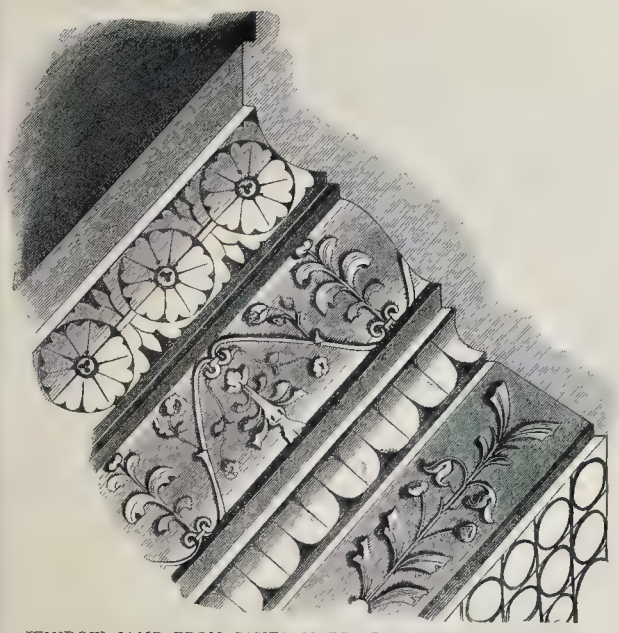
Travelling onward, I will not detain you at St. Mary-at-Hill, St. Dunstan's, Dowgate, or St. Bennet's-hills, nor need I stop on the declivity to the Fleet river (now arched over), by Ludgate on the south line of main thoroughfare, nor on that of the north by Newgate,

"Where from Snow-hill, black steepy torrents run;"

a Charybdis more dreaded by civic navigators than the Scylla-like obstructions of Middle-row; but even this omnibus-engulfing vortex may, I hope, before long be raised to its proper level: we surely need not despair when we see the energetic doings of the London corporation in the immediate vicinity, and know that one of its most influential officers, in his grand and comprehensive plan for a "central city terminus," made one "fell swoop" of this abominable blockade of progress and free communications.

Although I have for many years been acquainted with Saffron-hill, I have not found it to be a *district* possessing many attractions. I will therefore proceed with you to the more verdant and salubrious height of Primrose-hill (London's "Aventine mount," if you please), once the favourite resort of Londoners. It forms part of a large estate belonging to Eton College, and although its immediate site is, I trust, for ever secured to the public, its once picturesque ascent and tree-crowned summit are now sadly shorn of their former beauties: bricks and mortar have displaced its verdure, and I fear the most indefatigable botanist would now find great difficulty in discovering a solitary specimen of the flower from which the hill derives its name.

I possess a small view of Primrose-hill taken in its flourishing days by that truly English artist Thomas Girtin, the fellow-student of



WINDOW JAMB FROM SANTA MARIA DEI MIRACOLI, VENICE.

Turner, and one of the first to lead the way to that perfection to which the art of painting in water-colours attained, before the modern style of "relievo" in body colour was introduced.

Our parks come next in the order of my series. St. James'-park was first formed by Henry VIII. but it appears to have reached its zenith in the reign of Charles II. who is said to have employed Dr. Morrison upon its embellishment: others claim for Le Notre the merit of laying out the grounds, which contain about 87 acres. Rosamond's pond, the canal, and the decoy, have all now disappeared; and though the antiquary may lament their loss, the lovers of the picturesque are perhaps of opinion, that the present appearance of the park is fully as agreeable as it could have been in the days of the "Merrie Monarch," Nell Gwynne, Killigrew, and his Grace of Buckingham.

The adjacent Green-park was originally called Upper St. James'-park: it contains about 56 acres, but was formerly larger, a portion having been taken off in the reign of George III. to enlarge the gardens of Buckingham House. On the east side there are some noble mansions. Spencer House (the work of Vardy), one of our palatial gems; Stafford House, and Bridgewater House. I regret I cannot extend my admiration to the royal buildings on the opposite boundary of this park.

Hyde-park is stated to have been enclosed with brick walls in the time of Charles II. It was formerly a deer park, in which the French Ambassador hunted with Edward VI. in 1550. It has always been celebrated for its drives and promenades. Pepys relates, that he used to ride there in his coach, and that on one occasion he met the Duke of York, "who did eye my wife mightily." If the gossiping secretary could see Hyde-park at the present day, I wonder what his exclamations would be upon the Colossus from the Monte Cavallo! and on the Cavallo perched upon the Arco Colosso!

George IV. when Regent, gave us an additional metropolitan lung in the park named after his title, and we are indebted to the skill of the late Mr. Nash for its general arrangement and plan: it contains, with its surrounding terraces, altogether about 450 acres.

At the eastern extremity of London we have Victoria-park (another modern creation), and on my list I next find Whetstone-park; but as I am not acquainted with any beauties in it to describe, nor the number of acres to enumerate, I will pass on to Battersea-park, which can scarcely yet be considered *in esse;* while Highbury-park, which I fear is still *in nubibus*, I have not ventured to include in my catalogue.

Our public gardens may not inappropriately follow our parks. Kensington-gardens are "*par excellence*" the *gardens* of the metropolis: they originally contained only 26 acres, to which Queen Anne added 30, and George II.'s Queen 300, making altogether 356 acres, where—

> "The dames of Britain oft in crowds repair,
> To gravel walks and unpolluted air,
> Here while the town in damps and darkness lies,
> They breathe in sunshine, and see azure skies."

Spring-gardens, which in the time of Charles I. and II. had a bathing-pond, pheasant-yard, and bowling-green, in the reign of Victoria present no other rural feature than the name.

Privy-gardens have in like manner undergone a change, and bricks and mortar have now invaded the fair "three and a quarter acres," which Pepys describes as having been laid out in his time in sixteen compartments, having a standing statue in the centre of each.

The Temple-gardens are fortunately still preserved to us in nearly all their integrity, represented in Canaletto's views: long, long, may they continue with their green plots, and flowers, and fountains "sparkling in the sun," and in the sweet words of Elia, "So may the fresh-coloured and cleanly nursery-maid, who, by leave, airs her playful charge in your stately gardens, drop her prettiest blushing curtsy as ye pass, reductive of juvenescent emotion."

Gray's-inn-gardens are also well preserved, and I expect are not very far different from what they were in the days of the *Spectator* and the *Tatler*, saving the encroachments of Verulam and Raymond's buildings. Lord Bacon is said to have planted some of the trees; and Howell, writing from Venice, in 1621, to Mr. Richard Altham, in Gray's-inn, says, "I would I had you here (in Venice), with a wish, and you would not desire in haste to be at Gray's-inn, though I hold your walks to be the pleasantest place about London, and that you have there the choicest society." Mr. Cunningham, in his instructive "Hand-book of London" observes, that the gardens in Charles II.'s time possessed an uninterrupted view towards Highgate and Hampstead. "We are stepping westward," says Mr. Cunningham; "Moorfields gave way to Gray's-inn, Gray's-inn to the Mall in St. James's-park; the Mall to the Ring, and the Ring to the Long Walk in Kensington-gardens."

Hatton-gardens' flourishing days seem to have departed in Evelyn's time; for the good knight describes the foundations being laid out "for a longe street and buildings designed for a little towne, lately an ample garden."

Many of the City companies' halls have gardens attached to them, the principal of which are those belonging to Drapers' Hall, in Throgmorton-street, which contain nearly two acres. These gardens are interesting to the London antiquary from the circumstances so minutely related by Stow, of the arbitrary proceedings, in 1541, of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. Stow's father had a garden there, of half of which the Earl deprived him: he tells us, "No warning was given him, nor other answer, when he spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them so to do: no man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land, and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6s. 6d. the year, for that half which was left." Old Stow adds, "Thus much of my own knowledge have I thought good to note, that the sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves." Ward, in his "London Spy," commends these gardens as a fashionable promenade "an hour before dinner-time." In 1552, we find the following regulations for these gardens:—"The gardyner to suffer no strangers to bowle, in case there be any of the company disposed to bowle in the place; neither to take erbys or fruite."

In our own days, we have our Zoological and Botanical gardens, richly compensating us for the loss of the Bear-garden in Bankside, the Dog and Duck in St. George's-fields, and the Cock-pit at Whitehall.

The fields of London as well as our gardens require some notice, and although it is complained that we have now "no more fields," we have still the open spaces, if not "the daisy'd banks embroidered o'er." Of these, for extent, Lincoln's-inn-fields claim the first notice. The earliest accounts describe them as the resort of bad characters, and as being used for breaking in horses.

In the *Daily Journal*, 9th July, 1735, we find that "the plan for beautifying Lincoln's-inn-fields is now before his Grace the Duke of Newcastle: there are to be four iron gates, one at each corner, and dwarf walls with iron palisades: this plan has been agreed to by the inhabitants."

In the reign of Charles II. Thomas Sadler, a notorious thief, who had the supreme daring to steal the mace and purse of Lord Chancellor Finch, made his mock procession, with his booty, at night, through Lincoln's-inn-fields; and, in our own days, mobs have assembled there to agitate questions of supposed political grievances.

On the south side of the square is the College of Surgeons, originally the work of Dance, but since altered and enlarged by Sir Charles Barry. On the west, stand Newcastle House, Powis House, and Lindsey House, the works of Inigo Jones: on the north side, is the Museum (formerly the residence) of Sir John Soane, a real lover and munificent patron of art, whose liberal feeling towards this Institute must always be gratefully remembered.

The east side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, which was formerly separated from the adjoining gardens by a low wall, now presents a successful group of buildings in the mediæval style, the first important work of a young friend of mine, who appears determined that the name of Hardwick shall continue to be associated with success in art, and worthy of the recent honour so deservedly bestowed by the Institute on his esteemed father. We have all heard that the area of Lincoln's-inn-fields is equal to the base of the great Pyramid. I must honestly confess myself no advocate for covering this most noble "of our open spaces" with buildings, however

useful or ornamental they may be; though we [illegible] to avail ourselves of [illegible] "open space," by providing good access to it.

Moorfields, within my recollection, were bounded on the south side by a long gloomy [illegible] building, with pavilions at the ends, enclosed by a high brick wall, with entrance piers surmounted by those master-pieces of Cibber, so characteristic of the abode of which they appeared to form a part. We must all rejoice that this hospital has been removed to a more open and spacious situation in St. George's-fields, where, thanks to the philanthropy and common sense of the age, the lunatic is now treated with skill and kindness, and that, immediately opposite to the site of the former repulsive fabric, there now stands a building devoted to the purposes of literature and science.

Casting a glance only at Goodman's-fields, Spital-fields, Pothill-fields, Spa fields, and passing through Bartholomew close, we enter that celebrated field, where, in days of yore, a Lord Mayor of London won his spurs, and William Walworth's unerring dagger became the heraldic emblem of London's chivalry.

The site of Smithfield is as full of historical interest as Tower-hill itself, and its reminiscences are about as painful: whatever may be its future destination, I feel confident that those who have the control will devote it to the purposes best suited to the requirements of the age, with a due regard to the interests of the adjoining Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew.

The squares of London are well deserving a few words of notice: they form one of the most agreeable features of our metropolis, and I am not acquainted with any continental city in which they are equalled in point of number or in general arrangement.

St James's-square, formed in 1676, has always been inhabited by the gentry and nobility. There are some noble mansions in it,—the residence of our noble President,—Norfolk House, by Brettingham, Lichfield House by Athenian Stuart, and London House, by the present accomplished professor of architecture at the Royal Academy.

Grosvenor-square, so called after Sir Richard Grosvenor, who died in 1732, also possesses many noble mansions, and has more of an aristocratic air than any other of our London squares. An equestrian statue of George III. formerly in the centre, has disappeared. Portman-square, commenced in 1764, was not completed till twenty years afterwards. Manchester-square was formed in 1776. Cavendish-square was laid out in 1718: the north side, which was reserved for the residence of the Duke of Chandos, has been since built over, the two centre houses being, I believe, from the designs of Sir William Chambers. On the west side stands Harcourt-house, inhabited by the Duke of Portland, which presents with its high court walls and "*porte-cochère*," more of the appearance of a Parisian mansion than any other house in London. The equestrian statue in the centre is that of the Duke of Cumberland, and on the south side there has lately been placed a statue of the lamented Lord George Bentinck.

Hanover-square, named in honour of George I. was formed about 1718. This square, in connection with George-street, has always struck me as one of the most scenic architectural displays that London presents: the street expanding towards the square, the unique and elegant style of the surrounding mansions, the judicious mixture of red brick and stone, Chantrey's statue, and the successful ecclesiastical work of James, altogether produce the most agreeable effect.

Leicester-square was built about 1635. On the north side was formerly the residence of the Prince of Wales, father of George III. Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the celebrated John Hunter, the surgeon, dwelt here; and in St. Martin's-street adjoining, the immortal Newton lived.

I do not know whether we may consider this square as one of the lungs of St. Martin's parish: if it is, I fear its respiratory action must be somewhat impeded by the large obstruction now formed in its centre.

I cannot take leave of this square without a passing word of praise on the clever and original design of the Panopticon, the successful work of a talented young member of this Institute.

Trafalgar-square claims a front rank in our list of "open spaces," more particularly when putting forth its claim as "the finest site in Europe." When the decorative accompaniments to Nelson's Column are completed, and George IV. is allowed to have an equestrian companion on the now vacant pedestal, we may perhaps be better enabled to decide upon the merits of Trafalgar-square.

Of the Piazza proper of Covent-garden, I may remark that it was designed by Inigo Jones in 1631, with the arcade as at present on the north and east sides, the church on the west, and the wall of Bedford House on the south: the mansion was taken down in 1704: next this wall was a grove of trees where the market used to be held: in the centre of the square was placed a column with a dial.

Gay has well described the church and the square in these expressive lines:—

> "Where Covent-garden's famous Temple stands,
> That boasts the work of Jones' immortal hands,
> Columns with plain magnificence appear,
> And graceful porches lead along the square."

The present market was built in 1830, our brother member, Mr. Fowler, being the architect.

I must not weary you by a tour through the other squares of the metropolis, in Belgravia, Tyburnia, and Westminster. Bloomsbury, which the Grand Duke Cosmo was taken to see as one of the wonders of England; Finsbury and the Minories, all put in a claim for their "open quadrangular spaces," and in that gigantic effort of Post-office literature, the "Directory," I am told that more than 100 will be found enumerated. I am sure, therefore, I shall stand excused for having presented a selection only.

Of the greens in London, Clerkenwell and Bethnal are the only ones that now occur to me. Strype tells us that a mansion was built on the latter in 1570 by John Thorpe, the architect of Holland House.

Of yards we possess several, but I will only name the two Palace-yards, Scotland-yard, and Whitehall-yard.

The Tenter-ground and the Artillery-ground are both good-sized "open spaces." I believe the latter to be the only one where the military ardour of the citizens has a field for active exercise.

The markets of London, I fear, will not strictly come under the title of my paper as "open spaces," but I cannot altogether pass them over: however disposed I might feel to place them in the condemned schedule, the great improvements which are now making by the Corporation of London, under the excellent judgment of their architect, in the fields of Copenhagen and on the shores of Billingsgate, induce me to look forward to an early period, when the shambles of Newgate-street shall give place to an extension of the paths of literature of Paternoster, and the hides and the beeves, and the fish, the flesh, and the fowl of Leadenhall shall find a more suitable abode, and resign their present site to the enlargement of thoroughfares, and the increase of that important branch of industry and commerce, our colonial market!

There is one attractive feature in most continental cities which unfortunately is entirely wanting in London. I allude to planted avenues of approach, or surrounding Boulevards. What can be more agreeable and refreshing when escaping from the town's noisy streets than the shady repose of a leafy avenue? The effect both on entering and on departing is materially affected by the character of the thoroughfare. I trust, therefore, the day is not far distant when, in direct contrast to our New-road and City-road, Curtain-road, and New-cut, we may have a spacious open Via Regia from the Regent's-park to princely Hampstead, in accordance with the noble design of the accomplished Professor of Architecture of the Royal Academy.

My brother architects will readily recal to their minds those lines of Spratt's, introduced in the "Parentalia":—

> "Fountains and trees our wearied pride do please,
> Even in the midst of gilded palaces:
> And in our towns that prospect gives delight
> Which opens round the country to our sight."

I fear by this time your Cicerone—like many others of his class—must have nearly exhausted your patience. May I ask you kindly to extend it to me for a very short period, while I detain you with the most important part of my subject, "St. Paul's-churchyard."

Our indefatigable antiquaries have put in a claim for a temple to Diana on this spot, but Wren, who had a good opportunity of forming a judgment when preparing his foundations, discovered no corroborative proof in support of Apollo or Diana. Sir Christopher's own words are,—"I must assert that having changed all the foundations of St. Paul's, and upon that occasion rummaged all the ground thereabouts, and being very desirous to find some footstep of such a temple, I could not discover any; and therefore can give no more credit to Diana than to Apollo." And in the excavations for Messrs. Cooks' warehouse, no fragments of great antiquity were found, excepting the Runic stone, a cast of which our brother member, Mr. Knowles, has kindly presented to the Institute, and several short pieces of deers' horns: a Stukeley would immediately connect these with a fane to the goddess, and rear his temple with the same facility as a Paleologist constructs his gigantic monsters from a dental fragment, or a solitary vertebra. I should much prefer some columnar shafts and Ionic volutes to these pieces of deers' horns, which I think may possibly have been intended to form rosaries for paternosters. A statue, however, of a Roman soldier of the 2nd legion was found near the neighbouring Ludgate, and as the topographical inscription under the sculptured boy in the adjoining Pannier-alley informs us,

> "That if you search all London round,
> Still this you'll find the highest ground,"

it may be reasonably inferred that the site of St. Paul's Churchyard formed an important part of Roman London.

I may here perhaps be allowed to remark, that I doubt whether we have ever justly appreciated the importance and size of the metropolis in its Roman days: the numerous fragments of mosaic pavement that have been found, the Hypocaust at the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames-street, the numerous specimens of pottery and coins, and the great accumulation of *débris*, all tend to show that very considerable buildings must at that period have occupied sites now covered by far less substantial erections.*

S. ANGELL.

PREVENTION OF SMOKE FROM OUR ORDINARY FIRES.

ADMITTING, as seems clear, that it is a sufficiently simple and, moreover, a profitable matter to consume the smoke of large *furnaces*, there remains behind the great question of what is to become of the smoke issuing from the *one million* chimneys of our 300,000 private houses in London! That is the difficulty which if any man can satisfactorily solve, he will become one of the greatest benefactors of his age.

For myself, my desire in this letter will be abundantly gratified if I can, in some degree, induce our men of science, our mechanicians, and our philanthropists, so to consider this great question, that ultimately, in the progress of our social reforms, the nuisance of smoke may be utterly abolished from our large towns.

It is known that anthracite produces little or no smoke, but for private fires it possesses the disadvantage of being slow to kindle, and when kindled, it burns with a dull visage, extremely unlike a John Bull Christmas fire, and therefore not to be thought of by Englishmen. The substitution, as has been proposed, of coke, or coke and gas, for coal, is amenable to the same kind of objections, although the coke and gas, or gas and platinum fires, are easy of management, and free of all smoke and dust, and therefore well worthy of consideration.

Cutler's stove, as improved and amended by

* To be continued. The foregoing paper was read at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the 8th inst.

Dr. Arnott, appears to me, although economical in its working, and possessed of other good points, still amenable likewise to the above objections, of being slow and dull, to say nothing of the pecuniary difficulty of converting every old grate in London into an *Arnot-Cutler* grate, if I may be allowed the expression.

A plan somewhat on the idea of the Cutler grate suggests itself to me, as feasible in many cases, especially with kitchen-grates, viz. to construct the grates with double bottoms, and always feed the fire by supplying the coal between these two bottoms, having previously, each time as required, raked out the cinders from between the two bottoms. By this process, nearly all the smoke issuing from the freshly supplied coals would pass through and around the already incandescent coals above, and be consumed in its transit. The chief objection to this plan would be, that it would be a little troublesome, and *cook* below, and *mamma* upstairs, I fear, would, often thinking only of *self*, neglect the public good.

With reference to the smoke of ordinary fires, a most simple, but not a universally known *old wife's cure* would be almost entirely sufficient, viz. on every occasion after *mending* the fire to hold a sheet of paper or a sheet of iron, or, better still, a sheet of some *pliable* but incombustible substance before the open part of the grate, so as to cause a strong draught: the effect of this, as most good housewives know, is to cause newly-mended fires almost instantaneously to blaze up, so that the coals get rapidly ignited, and all, or nearly all, the smoke set free is immediately caught up by the flame and consumed. But the objection to this plan is, that as in the last case, although it is very simple and very easy, yet people would not be "bothered" with it; and besides an inexpensive slowly smouldering fire is for many hours of the day all that is required in moderate weather.

Another plan suggested itself to me on the principle of a pipe chimney passing say 6 feet up the old chimney, then curving over and descending behind the grate, and again curving round and ascending into the centre of the ignited fire. I find by experiment that smoke will readily be inducted into this *circle*, and if so, it is evident that it would be an easy method of consuming the smoke, but it is a plan which will not do unless some outlet can be found for those noxious gases, the products of combustion; for as this chimney is on the plan of an endless circle, it does not afford an exit to the gases spoken of.

What, then, is to become of us? It appears to me that no plan left for its fulfilment to the individual management of each household can ever have more than partial success. John Bull's house is his castle, and his fire is all the world over his "ain fire-side," and accordingly he must be allowed to sit after dinner with his feet on the fender and with his poker in his hand (N.B. Not the *full dress* poker) to poke and knock about his own coals, no person and nothing (not even the Russians) daring to make him afraid, except high prices. The smoke nuisance must then be abated *for him* from *without;* and I beg, therefore, to propose the following plan for his consideration.

I thought the plan about to be proposed was my own, but, after working at it for two months, I accidentally heard that Mr. Beard had had the main features of the idea tumbling about in his brain for some sixteen years, our chief difference being that whereas Mr. Beard would condense his smoke by pressure, a method which I and others believe to be utterly impracticable,—I would avail myself of the plan shown by Mr. Hedley (see Blue Book on this subject published 1843, p. 127) to be practised with the most perfect success at various manufactories in the north of England, and condense my smoke, &c. by the action of descending water.

The main features of the plan are as follow:—Every fire in London is to have its smoke received into a pipe connected with the chimney-top; these pipes to communicate with a main pipe, which is to pass down the wall of the house, just as the waste water-pipes now do. These house-pipes are to communicate with a street main, and these street-mains are to converge to local centres, where are to be erected steam-engines, to work as vacuum-engines, on the principle of those formerly used on the Croydon Railway. By the action of atmospheric pressure, the smoke will thus be drawn with great rapidity—a rapidity varying with the power of the engine—into *grand* mains connected with vacuum chambers; and as the smoke, &c. passes into these chambers, it will be precipitated by the fall of water on the principle propounded by Mr. Hedley.

The matters precipitated by this water will be soot, tar, &c. (see Blue Book, as above) and water: the solid matter will be retained by a porous stone filter, while the water will pass through into a tank, again to be pumped up and re-employed in the process of precipitating the soot, &c.

Now, I confess that the plan appears sufficiently Utopian, but is it *primâ facie* more so than the plans for supplying London with water by pipes, or with inflammable gas by pipes, were, when first propounded? It appears to me that the question is one merely of money; and I have the opinion of a practical engineer to the effect that it does not present any apparent mechanical impossibilities.

I find that in London there are about 3,000,000 tons of coals consumed annually; and I am informed by Messrs. Easton and Amos, that by consuming the smoke, manufacturers find that they save above 11 per cent. on their fuel; while, in the 54th number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. state the saving to be about 30 per cent. but this is by burning inferior coal, unsuited for private use. If, then, we value the coals at 18s. per ton—a low average—we get 2,700,000*l.* as the value of the coals annually consumed; 11 per cent. saved on which is equal to 297,000*l.* a year, which amount saved we should secure in the form of soot and tar, &c. in our reservoirs as before explained.

Suppose from this sum of 277,000*l.* we deduct 20,000*l.* a year for coals consumed by our engines, and 20,000*l.* a year in the form of wages paid to 500 workmen at 40*l.* a year each, and further deduct 60,000*l.* for contingencies, we still have 197,000*l.* remaining of net annual profits, which, on a capital of 1,225,000*l.* at which I estimate the cost of the alteration necessary, would yield a dividend of 6*l.* 6s. 3d. per cent.

But were the smoke totally consumed, the amount that would be saved by the inhabitants of London in washing, and the amount saved in the better preservation of furniture, books, pictures, &c. and in papering and painting the houses, &c. cannot be estimated at less than 1,000,000*l.* a year; while some estimate the destruction of property and the extra expense in washing caused by smoke as high as 3,000,000*l.* annually.

It must not be forgotten, that all methods of consuming smoke by various contrivances applied within each house, result in the setting free of enormous amounts of poisonous gases, &c. as carbonic acid gas, carbonic oxide, and sulphuric acid, &c. all of which would be precipitated into our reservoirs. The plan, also, would render such a thing as a smoky chimney an impossibility, so long as our engines were in order, as a good draught would be constantly operative in every chimney in London; and not only would there be no smoky chimneys so long as our engines were intact, but every chamber in London *nolens volens* would be in a condition of perpetually good ventilation; while the architecture of our house-tops would no longer be disfigured by hideous cans and zinc stalks, and weather vanes, and we should be entirely freed from those "rascally blacks," which are for ever precipitating themselves upon us like a pestilence, and our atmosphere without would be as clear, if not clearer, than that of the Isle of Wight. Floriculture could be carried on without the necessity of Ward's cases! and altogether the health, and the linen, and hands and faces of our population would be in a state hitherto unknown to us!

Arrangements, of course, would require to be made for periodically sweeping the pipes, and also arrangements for allowing the smoke to escape by the old channels, in the event of any isolated engine getting temporarily out of order; but these and a hundred other minor details do not present insuperable difficulties. And again I say, in conclusion, that Utopian as the scheme appears, it is not more so than the idea of the gas movement once was. But by whatever method we are to get rid of our smoke, it is at least in the meantime to be hoped that the law which is shortly to be applied to large manufactories, will be extended to the numerous minor manufactories, such as cook-shops, hotel kitchens, &c. so as to compel a sufficiently careful feeding of their fires to prevent all *gross* smoking; and although we must accept with gratitude each instalment in this matter, still I think it impossible for the philanthropic mind to despair of the time coming when the inhabitants of our large towns will live "above the din and stir of this *dim* spot," and breathe the benignant air of heaven almost as pure as it comes to the open country from the hand of the "ever bountiful Giver of all Good."*

GEORGE WYLD, M.D.

COMPETITION FOR BANK AT BRISTOL.

WE are informed that the directors of the West of England and South Wales District Banking Company met on Friday last, and came to the following decision as to the designs for their new building, viz.:—The design prepared jointly by Mr. William B. Gingell of Bristol, and Mr. T. R. Lysaght of London, is to be carried out under their superintendence. The premium of 50*l.* is awarded to Mr. E. M. Barry, of London; the premium of 30*l.* to Mr. John Gibson, of London; and the premium of 20*l.* to Messrs. Gabriel and Hirst, of Bristol. Upwards of fifty designs were sent in from all parts of the kingdom.

CONVERSAZIONI.

BY a shake of the bag, some of the principal *conversazioni* of the season have been shuffled very closely together. For Tuesday, 30th, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers has issued cards for the annual large gathering in Great George-street. On Wednesday, 31st, Earl de Grey will entertain the Royal Institute of Architects, and has invited a large number of distinguished persons to meet them. For Thursday, June 1st, Lord Londesborough, as president of the Numismatic Society of London, has invited the entire body of the members to a *soirée* at his town residence in Carlton House-terrace; and on Saturday, June 3rd, Lord Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, will hold his third reception.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION AND STATUES GENERALLY.

YOUR correspondent (p. 233, *ante*), who suggests one of the angles in front of Buckingham Palace, as a fitting site for Marrochetti's fine statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, must surely think that statues are merely useful to fill up unsightly vacancies! What is there in common between Buckingham Palace and a work of art, or between this new crumbling palace and a Crusader king? All kinds of sites have been suggested for this statue; but the proposers of the various sites seem to have no idea of the conditions required to render a work of art effective. Had Dinocrates carried out his proposal of converting Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander, it would have required no relief, and invited no criticism, as its entire effect would have been derived from its immensity; but a statue of moderate size requires a frame to impart to it full picturesque effect; and there is not one of the famous equestrian statues in Europe that attract the admiration of travellers, be it that of Marcus Aurelius at Rome; that of Frederic the Great by Rauch, which makes the present king of Prussia blush, at Berlin; that of Emmanuel Philibert, by Marrochetti, at Turin; or that of the elector Maximilian, by Thorwaldsen, at Munich, that would not be utterly lost and unobserved if placed in an open space in Hyde-park, as has been proposed by some for Marrochetti's statue. The frame required depends on the size of the statue,

* At the Great Exhibition of 1851, Mr. G. Devey exhibited a scheme exactly similar to this proposed by our correspondent. Particulars and illustrations of it will be found in the "Architectural Quarterly Review," p. 166.—ED.

and I am inclined to think that the site lately occupied experimentally by the model-statue of Richard I. was too confined and secluded to have allowed it full justice. There is but one site in London that fulfils all the required conditions, viz. the north front of Westminster Abbey. Let the statue be placed with its back to the north door of the cathedral, looking towards Whitehall, just at the boundary of the burial ground; and when this shall cease to be a disgrace to the country, and be levelled, the statue will there produce an admirable effect, and be in perfect keeping and character with the surrounding objects. This position is prominent enough, and a thoroughfare open enough, and yet sufficiently enclosed by buildings to form a frame for the statue. The site is architecturally appropriate, as a portion of Westminster Abbey and Westminster-hall existed in the time of the warrior king; and historically appropriate, as Richard was only famous as a crusader in defence of the church, for which he would here appear standing forward as the redoubtable champion. There is no other position in London in which Marrochetti's magnificent representation of the lion-hearted crusader would not appear anomalous and out of place.

R. G.

THE CARLTON CLUB FRONT.

A general meeting of the Carlton Club has been summoned for Thursday, June 1, to decide finally on the plan of the new house.

Some few years ago Mr. Smirke furnished a plan for an entirely new building, part of which was immediately executed, viz. the present coffee-room. Shortly before the execution of the rest of Mr. Smirke's plan was to be taken in hand, some members of the club started objections to it, and, at a meeting held in April, carried a resolution to the effect that the plan should be greatly altered; two of the principal alterations consisting in the destruction of the present coffee-room, and in shifting the Pall-mall entrance from the centre to the western extremity of the building. The proposal to adopt these alterations was carried by a majority of about twenty in a meeting of not more than eighty members, a small proportion of a club containing 1,500. It now appears that this April meeting has been pronounced by counsel "learned in the law" to have been illegal, and that the club is bound to fulfil its original engagement with Mr. Smirke; and a general meeting has been summoned for Thursday, June 1, to consider this subject. The external appearance of our club-houses is a matter of public concern and interest, and we trust that the members of this great club will have a due regard to the importance of their decision, as affecting public taste and the beauty of a considerable building.

THE QUEEN'S COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

Her Majesty and the Prince have given Mr. S. C. Hall, the editor of the *Art Journal*, permission to engrave and publish a series of pictures selected from their private collections, and Mr. Hall has just now announced the plan on which they will be issued. The collections in question contain many fine works. At Buckingham Palace are choice specimens of Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Cuyp, Paul Potter, Vandevelde, Mieris, Ostade, Wouvermans, Jan Steen, Teniers, Vander Heyden, &c.; and at Windsor Castle there are beautiful productions of Correggio, Titian, Domenichino, Canaletti, Guido, Zuccharelli, &c. together with the renowned Vandyckes, and choice works by Rubens.

At Osborne her Majesty and the Prince have collected works of modern art chiefly of the British School, but with many examples of the schools of Germany, Belgium, and France, numbering upwards of 150 pictures. Amongst them are the works of Calleott, Callow, Cooper, Cope, Corbould, Dyce, Eastlake, Fielding, Frost, Grant, Haghe, Hayter, Herring, Landseer, Leitch, Maclise, Philip, Roberts, Ross, Stanfield, F. Tayler, Uwins, Wingfield, &c. together with productions of the foreign painters, Berg, Delaroche, Koekkock, Krauss, Airy and J. Scheffer, Van Eycken, Wappers, Winterhalter, and others.

From these several collections, permission has been accorded to select the choicest, with the sanction of the painters, in all cases of living masters, who have agreed to touch the proofs; and we may expect the result will be a work of great interest and beauty. Copies of a number of the pictures may be seen at Messrs. Colnaghi's.

The manner in which this boon has been granted to Mr. Carter Hall, as a recognition of good service done in the cause of the arts, must be exceedingly gratifying to that gentleman, and to all who know him. To show that it is well deserved, it would be sufficient to point to his conduct of the *Art Journal* for nearly sixteen years; but his friends would have no difficulty in educing other proofs. We are glad of the opportunity to express our personal regard and respect for one who has been always ready to lend a helping hand to rising talent, and has done so much to advance the interests of art; and we sincerely hope that he may personally derive that advantage from the privilege, which both her Majesty and Prince Albert evidently desire he should.

WORKMEN'S CLUB FOR THE CULTIVATION OF TASTE.

It is necessary in this country to urge and assist the adoption of every plan, the successful carrying out of which would be calculated to lead to the formation and extension of refinement and taste among artizans and working men. For this purpose we would propose, after the manner of the German æsthetic societies, institutions for sowing and spreading a sound knowledge of art-topics among this class; for the discussion of philosophical subjects; attention to studies immediately connected with the business in which they are daily employed; and the investigation of the principles on which the different kinds of work on which they are employed, proceed. The operatives would enter such a circle as a relaxation after the drudgery of their profession is over—rest they would find here, and at the same time much to stimulate their ambition. But they should breathe here in an atmosphere of poetry. The excitement raised in it must be purifying; no politics, no stimulants, which brutalise, must enter into a place set apart for calm contemplation, and for the softening influences of the beautiful. We know there are those who rail at poetry as something superfluous, and something never intended for the working classes. "But it is sufficient," says a useful writer,* "for the argument, that poetry appeals to faculties common to all. That is our warrant for their educational development. Who shall pronounce that capacities given by God ought to be idle? Who shall put out the love of beauty which he has kindled? Who shall exclude the bulk of mankind from that rich heritage of noble thoughts which has been bequeathed, with no restriction, to the whole human family?"

F. L.

* Lalor Prize Essay on Education.

ST. PAUL'S IN TWO ASPECTS.

The removal of the hoarding at the end of Cannon-street has enabled the passers-by to see St. Paul's Cathedral as it was never before seen, and has shown what we have often spoken of—the unequalled beauty of its outline. In aid of the endeavour which is being made to keep the plot of ground at the end of Cannon-street open (and we are forced, by the remarks of one or two of the speakers at the Institute the other night, to remind them that it was in our pages the importance of effecting this was first pointed out),—we would once more appeal to the corporation and to the metropolis generally.

At the time of the great fire of 1666, which purged the City after the plague, the architect of St. Paul's proposed that London should be laid out in a system of streets at right angles. At that time the Corporation of London did not agree with the architect's plan. It is, however, certain that if the wise idea had been carried out, it would not only have been a saving of a large sum of money, but it would also have saved the infliction of many distempers, much loss of life, and of that prostration and adulteration of the natural powers, which render many born in London less energetic and vigorous than those who are natives of provincial districts.

The view of St. Paul's Cathedral, which has been exposed by the removal of the buildings at the east end (at the corner of Cannon-street), is magnificent: it forms a picture which no one who has seen it can possibly forget. Men who have seen this view will, in the next generation, speak of its beauty to others, if it should be, unfortunately, blocked up, and will say how short-sighted were the views, which, for money considerations, prevented the maintenance of so noble an improvement.

There are few "lungs" (as breathing-places have been very appropriately called) in the city; and who can say the value of the space at the east of St. Paul's, even in this respect. Look at it from Ludgate-hill: how pleasant it seems! there cannot be two opinions on the subject by any one who has seen the place. It is said that the site is worth 60,000*l.* and that the money can be realised to-morrow. It will, if blocked up and built upon, be enormously increased in value, and be placed quite out of reach of those who come after. At any rate, the Corporation may keep the land in their hands for a time. We fully agree with those members of the civic body who say that the whole metropolis might fairly be called on to contribute to obtain what is for the benefit of all.

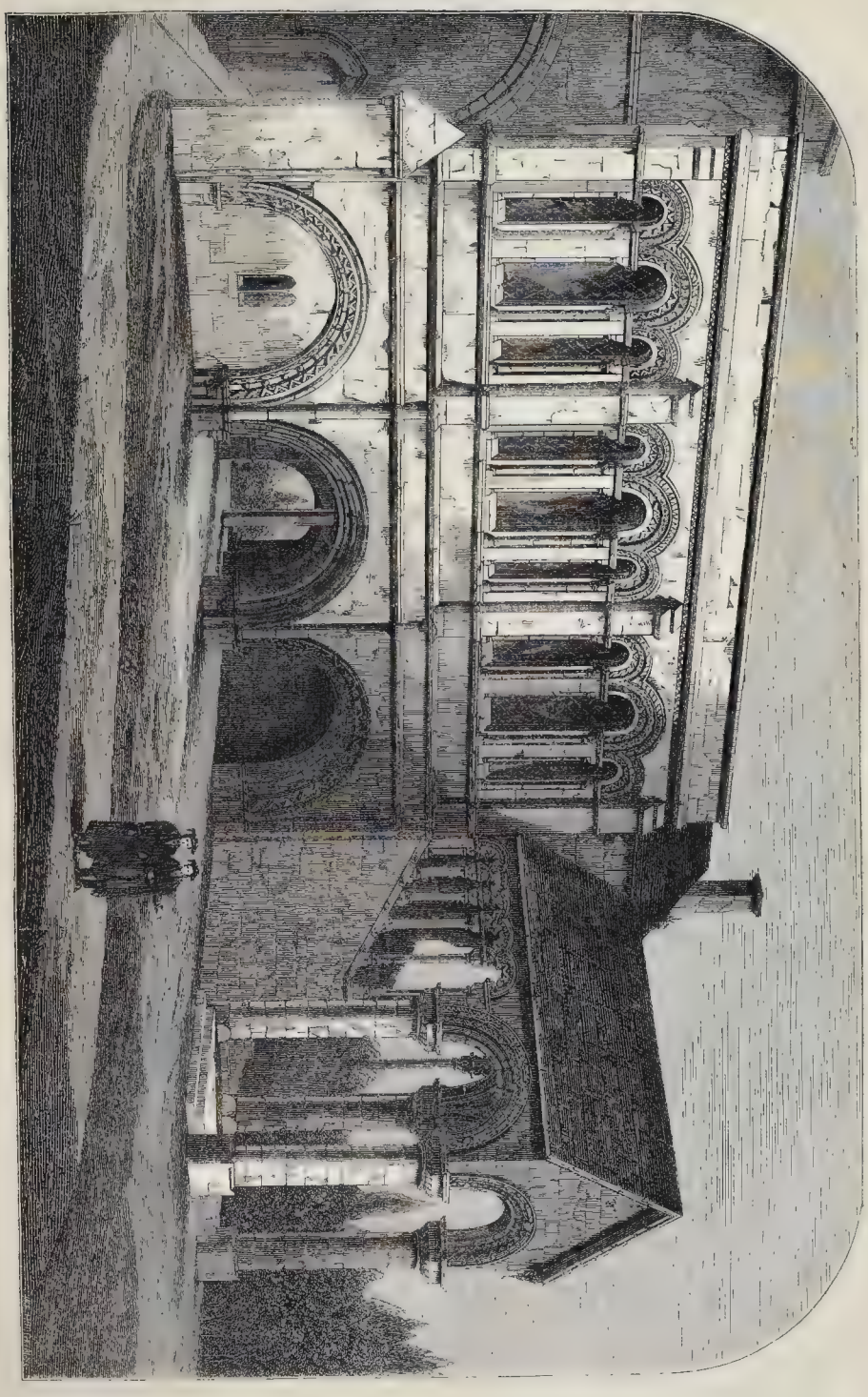
In calling attention to the improvement of the access to St. Paul's, would it not be well to hint to the dean and chapter that it would be a very graceful thing to take the opportunity of effecting the long-wished for change in the railings? If the City gives up 60,000*l.* there would be propriety in the church authorities making this change, and an offer to do so would probably quite decide the point.—C. M. W.

KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.

We have frequently in our notices of Canterbury Cathedral mentioned the skill with which the late architect to the dean and chapter, Mr. Austen, carried out the very extensive works intrusted to him in the restoration of that building: he has been succeeded in office by his son, who, as occasion requires, carries on the work connected with the cathedral. He has lately been engaged in erecting a new school-room for the use of the King's scholars, in the place of the dilapidated building they have occupied so long. As our engraving will show, the room is built on the old Norman arches which were said to form a portion of the refectory, and the new work is made to accord with that of nearly 800 years back. The erection of this building has also caused the surrounding space to be laid more open, by the removal of several old buildings and walls which formerly too much enclosed it: a better view of the very beautiful Norman staircase is thus obtained, and if no other good had been gained, this in itself would be a great boon, as there is no other specimen of the same kind to be found in the country.

The cost of the new work has been about 1,000*l.*

Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland.—At a meeting held May 6, Mr. Jacob Owen, V.P. in the chair, Mr. Parke Neville, honorary secretary, read a paper on the sewerage of towns and buildings, in which, after briefly describing the great works executed by the ancient Romans for the drainage of Rome, he alluded to the great improvements made of latter years in the general system of sewerage, and then proceeded to explain his plans for the improvement and completion of the sewerage of the city of Dublin, and described the works at present in progress under his directions: he also entered into the subject of house drainage, and recommended the use of vitrified stoneware pipes for the purpose, in preference to drains built of rubble masonry or brickwork; and in conclusion, brought under the consideration of the Institute some of the plans for house drainage laid down by the Board of Health in London. A discussion followed. On the 20th, Mr. McCurdy read a preliminary paper on "The adaptability of style to purpose and design," which was referred to the council for publication.



KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS AT GORE HOUSE.

THE exhibition of the works of the advanced students of the provincial and metropolitan schools of art, at Gore House, Kensington, includes anatomical studies; painting ornament from the flat, or copies; painting general, direct from nature; the human figure from casts and in colour; modelling ornament; the figure, and flowers; elementary design; and technical studies in architectural design, surface decoration, plastic design, &c.

It shows very promising advance in many respects, and should be visited. An interesting feature will be found in the result of a requirement on the part of the Board, that the space within a given outline should be filled with the leaves and flowers of the wood anemone, ornamentally arranged, either treated in self-colours or in complementary. The variety obtained with these few elements is very remarkable.

The *architectural* works of the metropolitan normal school (under M. Semper), are very unsatisfactory. It would have been wiser to have kept them out of sight altogether.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Nottingham.—St. George's-hall here was formally opened on Tuesday evening before last. Though not so large as either the Exchange-hall or the Mechanics' Institution, it is adapted for concerts, lectures, &c.

Lincoln.—The building of the new church of St. Michael-on-the-Mount, has been commenced. Workmen are now actively employed, under Mr. Charles Ward, the contractor, in excavating, and laying the concrete for the foundations. The funds are still far short, only 1,700*l.* having been obtained, while the estimated cost of the building is 2,556*l.*

Boston.—The new gasometer here is just completed. It is said to be the largest in Lincolnshire, and will hold 75,000 feet of gas.

Woolpit.—The new tower of Woolpit Church is now advanced to the spring of the belfry windows. The necessity for rebuilding the tower and spire, it may be remembered, arose from their being struck by lightning in July 1852. The roof had previously been restored in oak, at a cost of upwards of 1,000*l.* An appeal is being made by advertisement on behalf of the works in progress.

Heyford.—Under the heading of "A model church," the *Banbury Guardian* says that, from a correspondence handed about, it appears that the rector of a parish in this part of the diocese of Oxford, complains to his churchwardens that "men who chew tobacco in the western gallery during service-time, render that part of the edifice *like an alehouse*;" and the churchwardens assert that "the rector's chancel-window is so ruinous as to permit the ingress of birds, who make the east end resemble *a rookery or a hen-roost*."

Worcester.—Mr. Hawkesley, the engineer selected by the town-council of this city for further preliminary investigation of sanitary measures, has at length inspected Mr. E. L. Williams's plans, and made a tour of the city with his clerk and Mr. S. Purchas, the surveyor to the local board. The springs and other sources of water supply in the neighbourhood were inspected. A local paper states that no opinion was expressed by Mr. Hawkesley as to the plans to be recommended, but that his report is to be ready at the next meeting of the town-council.

Bristol.—The first stone of the new Congregational chapel in Cheltenham-road was to be laid on 22nd inst. The building will be erected from designs by Messrs. Foster and Wood.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A fountain, similar in appearance to one at Osborne, and valued at 200*l.* has been presented to the Infirmary, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Mr. Aspdin, of the Portland Cement Works, Gateshead, for the purpose of ornamenting the pleasure-grounds in front of the institution.——A grant of 300*l.* has been made towards providing a parsonage-house for the incumbent of St. Peter's, in this town, and a further aid of 200*l.* is expected from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in case two or three hundred pounds can be raised by subscription, making the whole 700*l.* or 800*l.* Subscriptions have been commenced, and several contributions promised. It is proposed that the payment of subscriptions be distributed over a period of several months.

Tynemouth.—The guardians of Tynemouth Union met last week at North Shields for the purpose of examining the estimates of persons wishing to contract for the erection of a schoolhouse and dormitories for the children in Tynemouth Union Workhouse, when the appointment fell upon Mr. John Younger for the mason's work, and Mr. William Taylor for the joiner's work. The building will be forthwith commenced.

Falkirk.—The Wellington statue for this town is now placed on its pedestal. The local *Herald* explains that it is chiselled from a block of freestone from the Red Hill quarry, and declares it to be the best statue of the duke that the writer has seen. "The figure of the duke rests familiarly against the shoulder of his horse, with his plumed hat in his left hand, and the bridle-rein thrown carelessly over the right arm—with the ample folds of his martial cloak so arranged as partially to expose his broad chest, decorated with a star." The statue is to be surrounded with an iron railing, and two lamp-posts of an ornamental character are to be placed near it—one in front and the other behind the statue.

Arbirlot.—The free church of Arbirlot, according to the *Arbroath Guide*, was opened on Wednesday before last by Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh. The new building stands on the site of the old manse. It is about 30 feet wide by 68 feet in length, while the height of the walls is 19½ feet, and the perpendicular height of the roof 25 feet. The style of the building appears to be Gothic. The interior is lighted by double Gothic windows, of which there are upwards of a dozen—one of the large windows in the east gable, looking towards the village, being bordered by stained glass. The east gable is the most prominent feature, and is surmounted by a belfry. The architect is Mr. Mila, of St. Andrew's. The architect of the manse is Mr. Alexander Kirk, son of the Rev. Mr. Kirk. The congregation had raised the sum of 773*l.* while they had contracted obligations to the amount of 1,347*l.*—leaving to be made up 574*l.* After the opening, a collection was made, which amounted to no less than 554*l.* 9s. but of this Lord Panmure contributed 500*l.* His lordship also gave the site of both church and manse.

Coolfin.—The Marquis of Waterford is erecting at Coolfin, near his lordship's estate, a race-course, which is to be similar to that at Manchester.

St. Helier's, Jersey.—The college, erected here after the design of Mr. Hayward, is a building of considerable importance. It stands on the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive view. The style is collegiate, and the material used for the walls is native granite from the Saint Brèlade quarries, with Caen stone dressings. The principal school or hall is 100 feet long and 28 feet wide, with an open roof of good design. M. Rossignol was the contractor. The total cost has been 7,000*l.* The college was erected in commemoration of the Queen's visit to Jersey, and it has been founded for the education of the islanders.——A new market has just been completed, under the superintendence of M. Gallichan, the surveyor to the States. It is covered in the centre with an iron rod tie-roof of considerable span. The sides are roofed with galvanized metal, curved. A timber portico faces the street at one end; and at the other end, which abuts also upon a public thoroughfare, there are granite piers and gates.——The Congregationalists are about to erect a new church in Halkett-place, from the designs of Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading. The building is to be constructed of native stone, random walling, with Caen stone dressings. It is designed after the model of the chapel built by Mr. Poulton, at Winchester (illustrated in No. 563 of the *Builder*). The building is to be lighted mainly from the roofs. The style is Early Decorated. The contractor is M. Rossignol, at the sum of 1,928*l.*——A new cemetery is being laid out, also from the designs of the same architects; and a chapel, in the Anglo-Norman style, to accommodate 100 persons, and lodges and entrances of the same character, are to be erected.——A new bank, of Italian style, has just been finished, under the direction of the surveyor to the States.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE AT NOTTINGHAM.

MACHINERY IN AID OF LABOUR.

IN the old and obsolete suicidal attempts of the working classes to destroy spinning-jennies, &c there was this excuse for them, that the question was a new one, and that to ignorant minds it did appear, on the face of it, as if spinning-jennies were about to deprive them of their means of obtaining a livelihood, while, in truth, these useful machines were but preparing the way for a maintenance, not only to them, but to rapidly multiplying and increasing multitudes of their progeny then as yet unborn, and who, without these machines, would have come into the world without their only obvious, available, or visible means of support, and hence, in fact, without their best friend. Now, however, there is no such excuse of ignorance, even to the most uneducated, far less to men who rank amongst the more intelligent of their order. Will it be credited, then, that in this age of machinery, and of the wonderful benefits it has conferred on *all*, in not only providing, with the utmost and cheapest abundance, many luxuries as well as necessaries required by *all* yet which few could have otherwise afforded, but also in providing *everything* (in the shape of a livelihood) to thousands and tens of thousands amongst a rapidly accumulating population,—that in such an age as this, the *question* of machinery *versus* labour should have been started anew,—not among ignorant clodhopping destroyers of those thrashing-machines which now do work that clodhoppers themselves reject as only fit for machinery or horses to do,—not among mere strike-mad mill-workers of spinning-jennies,—but among a class of men who rank among the most intelligent of those employed in the building trades,—the working carpenters? Yet no: we ought not to cast such a slur upon working carpenters as a class: they know better in the mass; and in many towns throughout the country they have made no objection whatever to the aid of machinery in their trade. It is but a crotchet, entertained by the joiners of one single, town of which we speak.

For sometime past the Nottingham carpenters have been at loggerheads with their employers, and are now on strike, respecting the use of machinery and steam-prepared work in their establishments. This contest, which commenced some years ago with the introduction of steam saw-mills, and then waxed warmer upon the adoption of planing machinery, has now come to a positive collision, in consequence of many of the employers obtaining a part of their mouldings from Hull, where they are "stuck" by machinery, and of others adopting in their shops an exceedingly useful little machine for mortising with rapidity and precision. After a series of angry contentions, a few weeks since, the men employed by Mr. William Smith, of Woolpack-lane, struck unanimously, on one of them being ordered to fix a shelf which had been planed by steam power—the hands employed by Messrs. Grecnsmith and Lacy abandoned their work in consequence of machine-wrought mouldings being introduced into the shop—and Messrs. C. C. and A. Dennett's men simultaneously quitted their work, upon seeing an apprentice working a mortising machine. These acts were deemed by the employers to be so extremely unjustifiable and tyrannical in their nature—so much the result of mistaken views—that on consulting together upon the subject they came to the determination of showing themselves unanimous in resisting, or rather in not giving way to them. After a series of notes had been exchanged, on 11th instant the united masters met a deputation of the workmen's society, for the purpose of discussing their differences, and striving to come to some amicable conclusion. This meeting was held at the Crown Inn, Long-row, and consisted of between twenty and thirty employers, and nine operatives.

The *Nottingham Review* reports the discussion which followed at full length; and the arguments sustained by the masters were so forcible and so clear, that if their mistaken operatives are not convinced by them of the absurd error into which they have fallen, we think their case is hopeless; and for our own part, we feel it quite superfluous to add anything to the force of this report, unless it simply be that, even although the employers should be entirely mistaken in believing that the working carpenters of Nottingham will be benefited instead of injured by the introduction of the new mortising or other machines,—as, surely, they themselves must now admit that they already have been by steam saw-mills,—still the attempt of the Nottingham carpenters to stem the tide of machinery, and expel it from their own particular field of labour, is about as hopeless a task as

was the old woman's endeavour to sweep out the ocean with a mop.

If mortising machines are objectionable, and "would" be injurious to the working carpenters (all their arguments, be it noted, are based on woulds and mays and ifs · the deputation who attended had not a single fact—a solitary case of adversity—to fall back upon),—why, by parity of reason, do they allow the use of planes and chisels? these are mortising machines; and if they could compel their employers to return to the more primitive flint knife of the savage, who cuts and carves so ingeniously with it, perhaps that would benefit the working carpenters of Nottinghan,—or else not. The one case is assuredly quite as rational as the other, and to men of soft brains it really would appear that if all mortising were obliged to be done with a flint knife, it would take an immense number more of carpenters to do the work than it now does with the mortising chisel or plane. Yet we question whether even these, weak as their understandings were, would not soon begin to have a glimmer of doubt on the subject, and to suspect that perhaps in place of increasing the employment of mortisers, such a suppression of "machine" work would only diminish the demand for mortising, and play the deuce with the whole trade in it. And precisely so, on the other hand, the introduction of still more improved mortising machines than the hand chisel, in place of diminishing the employment of mortisers, will assuredly only increase the demand for mortising, so cheaply, readily, and rapidly done, and thus improve, in place of injuring, the prospects of the trade operatives.

But to return to the meeting of which we spoke: the result of the whole proceedings was, that at an adjournment, the employers again met in great force, and, after considerable discussion, agreed, without one dissentient voice, to the following resolution:—

"That the master builders of Nottingham, being unanimously resolved to adopt all such facilities as they think will enable them satisfactorily to carry on their business, are determined not to allow any of their workmen to dictate the nature or extent of machinery or machine-made articles they shall employ; and that they give notice that the workmen hereafter employed by them be expected to acquiesce in this arrangement."

This, by Saturday last, was to be published in every shop in the town, and the operatives will have now had an opportunity of deciding what course they will adopt; but the only wise one, as remarked by the local paper alluded to, will be to return to their employment, "determined to make themselves acquainted with the more skilful appliances of the age, to improve their individual position, and to elevate their profession." In the kindest spirit, and with the greatest consideration for their welfare, we implore them not to waste their means in the madness of a strike.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS UPON BUILDERS.

DOUGLAS, HURST, MARSH, AND HURST v. AUSTIN —The plaintiffs in this action, in the Marylebone County Court, are builders' carters, and they separately sued, for a week's wages, the defendant, a builder.

Mr. G. Keene, solicitor, said of all the impudent actions ever brought in a court of law, the present was the worst. The very men who now sued his client ought, if justice had been done, to be transported. Mr. Austin had discovered a system of frauds upon builders deserving their immediate notice. The three men who now sued his client were considered confidential, and had daily been entrusted with moneys to purchase materials of a nondescript nature. In the suburbs of London, where so much building was going on at present, it became necessary to found new roads, and the builders found no material so cheap or serviceable as broken crockery for the under part. The depôts for this material were the various dust-yards, and his client sent the three plaintiffs out with horses and carts to purchase this *débris*. He gave them moneys to pay for it, at the rate of two shillings per load. They each, upon an average, collected four loads a day of this core, and for a long time drew two shillings per load. Mr. Austin fortunately discovered that his men had only paid to the dust contractors eighteenpence per load throughout the numberless loads they had charged him two shillings for; and finding that other builders had been similarly plundered, he gave all the plaintiffs into custody for embezzlement. At the Marylebone Police-court, the magistrate at the intercession of Mr. Austin, somewhat reluctantly discharged the three prisoners, and intimated that the least Mr Austin could do would be not to take these men again into his employ, and to mulct them of their wages due. The leniency shown to these fellows was acknowledged by three summonses. He contended that, under these circumstances, workmen were, in law, under the same ruling as domestic servants, and that the plaintiffs could not recover. Mr. Keene then called Mr. Fell, the chief clerk to the police-court of Marylebone, to corroborate his statement as to the magistrate's intimation to withold all wages due.

Proof was given of the receipt by the carters of two shillings per load, and that they paid but eighteenpence.

Mr. Austin denied the assumption of the men as to their privilege of buying this core as cheap as they could, and charge the money advanced, and said he could produce many of his brethren who had suffered from precisely the same fraud as the present, and he hoped the system of robbery practised would be made known to the trade.

The Judge (Adolphus) said: Well, I certainly have some outrageous claims before me, but I cannot reconcile the present with any plaint. Mr. Austin has a complete answer to the case. The magistrate, if he had known or foreseen the present vexatious proceedings, would not, I am convinced, have listened to the merciful appeal of the defendant. I have no hesitation in giving a verdict for the defendant, and shall allow costs against each of the plaintiffs.

PROPOSED WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

YOUR publication of the 20th instant contains a description of the iron bridge about to be constructed at Westminster, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Page, engineer to the Board of Works, accompanied by two elevations, one of the bridge itself, and the other of one of its arches.

Having been employed by Mr. George Rennie, junior, in the month of April, 1850, to make a drawing from his designs for Westminster-bridge—a copy of which was subsequently shown in the Great Exhibition of 1851—I was struck with the similarity of the designs published in "The Builder" to that drawn by me, they being, in fact, with a few slight deviations, nearly fac similes, both in the dimensions and shape of the arches; the decorations of the spandrils and parapets also bearing a close resemblance, and the arches being now represented as elliptic instead of Gothic, as originally shown in Mr. Page's Parliamentary drawings.

The following are the comparative dimensions. Each design has seven semi-elliptical arches.

Mr. Page's.		Mr. Rennie's.	
1st arch,	95 feet span.	1st arch,	94 feet span.
2nd ,,	105 ,,	2nd ,,	100 ,,
3rd ,,	115 ,,	3rd ,,	120 ,,
4th ,,	121 ,,	4th ,,	130 ,,
5th ,,	115 ,,	5th ,,	120 ,,
6th ,,	105 ,,	6th ,,	100 ,,
7th ,,	95 ,,	7th ,,	94 ,,

Giving for Mr. Page's design 751 feet, and for Mr. Rennie's, junr. 758 feet total waterway, making a difference of only seven feet total waterway, and the rise of the centre arch in each case being the same, viz., 20 feet. H. ANDREW.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS AWAY FROM LONDON.

YOUR correspondent, "W. H. B." whose letter appeared in your impression of the 13th inst. is probably not aware that a project to manufacture gas for London at the Coal-fields was started ten years ago, but was found, after investigation, to be impracticable, owing to the great cost of a main 120 miles long, and to the supposed loss from leakage under the necessarily great pressure required to transmit the gas so far.

"W. H. B." supposes that the "advantage is obvious" of sending coke to London, in lieu of coal, on account of its greater lightness, but forgets its greater bulk, and consequent higher freight.

The project to which you allude in the foot-note to the above letter—of which Mr. J. Simpson is chairman, and Mr. Clegg the engineer,—is to bring the coal to London, and to convert it into gas on the banks of the Thames, and to supply it into the gas-holders of the existing companies. The works will be sufficiently distant from the metropolis to avoid any chance of their becoming a nuisance, and yet so near that the capital necessary to be expended in mains will be compensated for by the saving of all land carriage of the coals, and other advantages.

S. W.

TOWER HAMLETS SEWERS AND SEWERS-RATES. —From a Parliamentary return made by the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, into whose hands the Tower Hamlets district came in 1847-8, it appears that the amount of rates collected from that district from 1843 to 1847 inclusive, amounted to 41,501*l.* while the sum laid out in new sewers was 28,923*l.*; and that the rates from 1848 to 1853 inclusive, amounted to 31,291*l.* while the expenditure on new sewers was 22,151*l.* To the expenditure of course must in both cases be added that for repairs and cleansing of existing sewers and other outlay.

Notices of Books.

Miscellanea Graphica: a Collection of Ancient, Mediæval, and Renaissance Remains, in the possession of the Lord Londesborough. Illustrated by FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A. No. I. London: Chapman and Hall.

UNDER the above title, Mr. Fairholt has commenced the illustration of the very extraordinary collection of works of ancient and mediæval skill, made by Lord Londesborough. We scarcely like the word "Remains," as it applies to portions of a whole, and gives an idea of incompleteness, whereas nearly every object that is to be represented is perfect. The extent of the collection may be judged of from the terms of the announcement, that "*each* volume of the present work will be completed in nine numbers. Each number will be published quarterly, and will contain four plates," one in gold and colours. The ninth part will include an index and historical treatise, to form introduction to the volume when bound. The well-known skill of Mr. Fairholt as an antiquarian draughtsman, is a sufficient assurance as to the manner in which the work will be executed. The illustrations in the first number are engraved by the artist himself, and consist of jewels of the 16th century, decorative vessels for the table, shield of *cuir bouilli*, and objects in ivory.

The Old Printer and the Modern Press. By CHARLES KNIGHT. Murray: Albemarle-street. 1854.

To this charming little work is prefixed the appropriate and pleasantly-worded French motto, "*Plus on lit, plus on lira; plus il faut, plus il faudra des livres,*" from *L'Histoire des Français des divers Etats.* As for Mr. Knight's volume itself, no one can sit down to it without being betrayed, as we have just been, into an expenditure—we cannot call it a waste—of much more time than he may have at the moment to spare even for such a purpose. It is needless for us to offer any special recommendation of such a work by one who has already done so much to popularize useful and entertaining knowledge, and to bring "the modern press," in the higher and better phases of its cheap and periodical literature, to its present state of development. We most cordially sympathise with the eloquent support of free popular libraries with which Mr. Knight concludes his little volume, the second part of which embraces a comprehensive view of the progress of the press to our own day, especially in relation to the important subject of cheap popular literature, while the first, together with an interesting biography of Caxton and his efforts, gives a compact narrative of the state of knowledge before the invention of printing at all.

Miscellanea.

SLEDGE RAILWAY SCHEME.—A new project has been patented, under the title of "Daft's Improvements in Inland Conveyance, as applicable to Railways." It begins with stripping the carriages of their wheels, axles, springs, and iron framework, and the line of its tunnels, embankments, &c. and its iron rails, substituting a wedge-sided wooden rail for the latter, and light sledges for heavy carriages, the only wheels used being those of the engine, which are ringed with india-rubber, to enable them to take a sufficient grip of the sledge rail, the rubber being so united with the iron rim of the wheel as to be incapable of either yielding by friction or of being torn off. For mere feeders to railway lines such a project may be available from its extreme economy, but for any main trunk, or even branch line, the advantages of this "Daft" scheme are not so very certain.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION IN GLASGOW.—We wish to draw the special attention of our professional and other readers to an advertisement in our present impression, announcing an Architectural Exhibition at Glasgow, influentially supported by the Architectural Institute of Scotland, and various noblemen and gentlemen, and which is to be held in December next. Committees of Management at Edinburgh and Glasgow have been appointed, and also Committees of Sections. The Committees of Management are anxious to secure the cordial support of all who feel more especially interested in such an Exhibition, and we are confident the London architects will not fail in supporting their Scottish brethren on an occasion such as this.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS AT LIVERPOOL FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—An influential meeting was held on Wednesday in last week in the Public-hall, Hackin's-hey, to decide upon the formation of a local association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes. Archdeacon Brooks presided, and appropriate resolutions were passed approving the plan of forming in Liverpool a branch of the metropolitan association; and a committee was appointed to carry out the object. Twenty-two cottages have lately been completed in Upper Frederick-street, Liverpool, on the plans exhibited by Prince Albert in Hyde-park. They have not been inhabited long enough to show any sanitary results, but the pecuniary results are said to be satisfactory. They cost, including land and all extras, 4,200*l*. They let, as fast as completed, at rents varying from 4s. to 5s. 9d. per week, by which they yield a gross rental of 308*l*. per annum. If from this sum 98*l*. for repairs, bad debts, rates, &c. be deducted, a net rental of 210*l*. remains, or a return of five per cent. per annum on the total outlay.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The members of this institution met in week before last at Birmingham, and several papers were read,—one of them by Mr. Robert Jobson, of Dudley, on an improved mould for casting metals, the invention of Mr. John Jobson, of Litehurch Works, Derby. "Its object," says the *Birmingham Journal*, "is to facilitate and economise the moulding of iron and other castings, by making a reversed mould in plaster for both sides, those reversed moulds being accurately fitted together in the first place, and then subsequently used as blocks upon which the future sand moulds for casting are made by the simple process of ramming, without any care being required to insure a perfect fit between the two moulds, except in the case of making the original blocks. . . . . The process was shown to the meeting, illustrating the rapidity with which it was effected, and the freedom of the undressed castings from what is technically known as 'fin' was also noted as very remarkable."

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The May meeting of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society was held, on Wednesday before last, at the Society's apartments, in Patrick-street, Kilkenny, Mr. Joseph Burke, P.L.I. barrister-at-law, in the chair, when no less than thirty-one new members were elected, a number only exceeded, in the five years' existence of the society, at one previous meeting, when forty names were added to the list of members. Mr. Graves called attention to a series of lithographs of ancient Irish crosses. Some letters, with accompanying papers or remarks, were then read, and the secretary laid on the table the printed proceedings and transactions of the society for March, now ready for delivery, as the second *fasciculus* of the part for 1854. Various donations were then presented, and Mr. Graves gave some account of a recent discovery of ancient architectural remains and armorial bearings of the Shee family, in a house at Kilkenny; and a communication from Mr. W. Hackett, of Midleton, on ancient boundary marks, was read. The papers subsequently submitted to the meeting were as follow:—"Cromwell at Carlow," by Mr. R. Malcomson, of Carlow; "Architectural Notes on St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Youghal," by the Rev. Samuel Hayman, of Youghal; and "Observations on Tulachs" (or sepulchral mounds), by Mr. John O'Daly, of Dublin.

WINDSOR ROYAL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS.—At the annual meeting of this society, it was reported that the model cottages erected last year had been highly successful, having already yielded at the rate of more than 6 per cent.; and that, therefore, it had been determined to erect twenty-eight additional tenements, at a probable cost of 2,800*l*. The model lodging-houses had not succeeded so well as the model-cottages; nevertheless, a dividend of 4 per cent. on the whole capital, for the nine months preceding, was declared, and the report adopted. The twenty-eight new cottages are expected to be completed by 1st of June.

PANYER-ALLEY, CITY.—I beg leave to ask you what has become of that ancient "landmark of the highest ground in London," which stood in Panyer-alley, at the top of Newgate-street? The "landmark" was the figure of a boy carved in stone; a copy of it will be found in "Hone's Table or Every-day Book." I hope somebody is responsible for the preservation of the original. I cannot conceive that it has been lost sight of by the corporation of London, whose veneration for ancient matters is well known.—A CITIZEN.

SALE OF MR. GWILT'S LIBRARY.—It may be useful if we draw attention to the advertisement of the sale of the library of Mr. Joseph Gwilt, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. We understand there are few private libraries so rich in works on the history and science of architecture as that of Mr. Gwilt.

SILICA IN THE ARTS, &c.—At the Royal Institution a paper was lately read by the Rev. J. Barlow on this subject, in which he pointed out that besides insoluble substances such as glass, silica formed a soluble glass when united with an alkali such as soda alone, which soluble silicate or glass was applicable to several purposes, such as the protection of building stones from decay, occasioned by the sulphureous acid of towns or otherwise, the carbonic acid of the air being regarded as capable of decomposing the *soluble* silicate, leaving the silica as a deposit, but more probably by the conversion of the soluble silicate into an insoluble by its conjunction with lime, magnesia, or other bases in the stone. Another proposed use of the "water-glass" was that of hardening cements, mortars, &c. so as to render them impermeable by water, or waterproof, and acting as a substitute for size in whitewashing, carbonate of lime, mixed with a weak solution of water glass, not being easily removable as whitewash, or when a coat of common whitewash is washed with one of water glass. The Stereochrome of Fuchs was also explained as an application of the formation of insoluble cement by means of water glass.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION AT WESTMINSTER.—The Marquis of Bristol has promised to contribute 500*l*. the Earl of Derby 500*l*. and Sir W. Farquhar 500*l*. towards a fund of 15,000*l*. for increased church accommodation in the parish of St. James, Westminster. The Bishop of London offers 1,000*l*. on condition of 4,000*l*. being subscribed in sums of not less than 500*l*. The parish contains 20,000 poor, and there is not free church accommodation for more than 810 adults.

WORKMEN'S FUNERALS.—In reference to this subject, a prospectus, with drawings, has been sent us, from Boston, Lincolnshire, of "Massingham's Patent Funeral Car and Bier," as supplying a desideratum towards the attainment of a suitable mode of conducting workmen's funerals. In this case, however, the friends, instead of carrying the coffin, may only be called upon to aid in moving the car by means of handles at the sides and ends. The whole is arranged very becomingly, either with canopy and pall, or pall alone, and probably for the conducting of funerals to a distance of several miles, as in many metropolitan funerals, such an arrangement would be better than the simple Scottish mode of dispensing with either car or bier, but certainly either of these modes is, at all events, preferable to the noxious and reprehensible system of hiding and confining the bearers under the pall.

THE INJURY TO HANWELL CHURCH.—The following are some particulars of the injury done by lightning to Hanwell church. The church was struck on Tuesday, the 9th ult. about five o'clock in the afternoon. The clock which was fixed in the south side of the tower was blown out from its place across the road into a garden opposite, and several bricks were picked up upwards of 100 feet from the church, in an adjacent field. The spire is forced considerably out of the perpendicular. It has, I believe, been condemned by the district surveyor, and the scaffolding for its removal will be got up as soon as possible. The works of the clock at the time of the accident were taken out for the purpose of being repaired, but several of the wheels, &c. remained, and were picked up with the face. There was, of course, no lightning-conductor.—T. S.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—The *subterranean* line of telegraph between Liverpool and London was opened to the public on 10th inst. messages forwarded and a considerable reduction made in the tariff of charges. The previous charge of 5s. from Liverpool and Manchester to London was replaced by one of 2s. 6d.; and Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham were put into intercommunication for 1s. instead of 2s. 6d. No charge is made for name and address in the messages, and despatches by this company are to be delivered free of charge within a circuit of a mile from the different offices. The directors state, that as a system of cheap telegraphs demanded by the mercantile classes is now placed by this company within their reach, it should not be left in the lurch when other tariffs are reduced to the same liberal amount. The mayor and principal merchants of Manchester were present at the first experiment, and messages were sent to Paris direct and responded to in one minute. The Mayor of Manchester congratulated the mayors of Paris on the establishment of a direct communication between the two places, and the Prefect of the Seine sent "warm thanks and assurances of the cordial sentments of the city of Paris for the city of Manchester."

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting of this term was held on 17th inst. The union of the Art and the Architectural Society was reported on as under consideration. The Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society invited the members to their meeting at Coventry, in June. Mr. Bruton read a paper on the proposed new halls for students.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We ought to have mentioned last week that this new society made a very successful *début* on Wednesday in week before last, when two inaugural meetings were held at the Bridge-house hotel—Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. in the chair on both occasions. At the morning meeting the council of the society presented its report, from which it appears that the society already numbers 365 members, 38 of them life members. Many objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited at the public meeting in the evening, when Mr. Drummond delivered an introductory address; after which the Rev. Mr. Jessop read an inaugural paper on the religious bearing of archæology upon architecture and art; and the honorary secretary, Mr. G. B. Webb, read a paper on the military road between Staines and Silchester, with memoranda by Mr. Lance on Roman entrenchments and other works in the same district.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—In all branches of the timber trade there is a decided stagnation, caused in some measure by reaction from the high prices of last year, but principally by the discouragement that warlike prospects offer to speculative house-building. The demand for wood is now restricted to purposes only that cannot be dispensed with or postponed. Of Dantzig timber the stock in the London market is large—less of full than under-sized; the sale slow, and prices declining. Of Memel timber, on the contrary, the stock is inconsiderable. For Stettin timber there is no great demand. Memel and Dantzig deals are in good demand all over England: the stocks on the other side are exhausted, and orders are on hand there which will probably consume all the deals converted from round wood during the next month or two. This article is rising in price, and must advance still further. Staves, in consequence of the enormous supply, have become a complete drug in all the English markets. Oak planks and deck deals are being purchased largely by the French government, whose agents are busy, it appears, in the northern Prussian ports; and these articles are both scarce and dear in the London market.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The usual quarterly meeting of the Plymouth branch was held at the society's rooms, Royal Union Baths, Plymouth, on 11th inst. The Rev. Mr. Coppard read a paper in continuation of his description of the priory church of Plympton St. Mary. He was followed by Mr. Spence, who read a fourth section of his "Iter Cornubiense, or Journal of Rambles in search of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the county of Cornwall." At the termination of the meeting, the secretaries were requested to make arrangements for an excursion, to comprehend the churches of Broad Hempston and Berry, near Totness.

CONSECRATION OF THE RHONDDA VALLEY CHURCH.—This new church, dedicated to Saint David, was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese, with the usual ceremonies, on Tuesday in last week. The edifice, which is in the Early Christian style of architecture, is capable of holding 253 persons, and is built of stone furnished from the quarries of Mr. Lewis Morgan, of the Hafod, the donor of the site, who also contributed the stone for the parsonage-house and schools, now in course of erection. The church is perfectly plain and simple in its internal arrangements.

NEW MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER.—An apparatus for raising water has just been patented by Mr. P. Hillou, of Bucklersbury. It is said to be capable of raising, according to size, from 150 to 40,000 gallons per minute. One machine, about 2 ft. square, is represented as capable of raising 200 gallons per minute. Extreme simplicity of construction is claimed for these machines as a chief recommendation. Another patent taken out by Mr. Hillou, by the way, is one for depriving caoutchouc manufactures of the offensive smell which forms such a drawback on their other advantages.

PARTNERSHIP LIABILITY.—In a case tried lately at the Sheffield County Court, an ironfounding firm sought to recover from two defendants, masons and builders, a sum of 11*l*. 17s. for fixtures supplied under a contract signed by a son of one the defendants, as was alleged for the whole as partners, they having as such paid money to account and promised payment of the remainder due. For the defendants it was urged that the young man who signed the contract alone was legally liable. The judge decided that the defendants had so mixed themselves up with the contractor that all were liable, and gave judgment accordingly.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.—In answer to Sir J. Shelley the other evening, Lord Palmerston said the Government had had under their consideration the introduction of a Bill for the amendment of the Metropolitan Buildings Act, and relating to buildings in general, but the difficulties in the way were so great that he very much doubted whether there would be any possibility of introducing it this session.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—A danger signal has been patented by Mr. G. Dugmore and Mr. G. H. Millward, of Birmingham, by means of which a train may be warned of the stoppage or obstruction of another train in the way. The agency is electro-telegraphic, a battery in the train communicating either through a special inner line of rails connected by copper wires, or through the rails already laid if the electric course be properly insulated, so that the battery might act through the ordinary wheels of the carriage or tender conveying it. When put in action, the electric force is to act on the coming train through the wheels, connected with a bell apparatus, so as to ring it with continued violence. The patentees also provide for the event of the overturn of the carriage, truck, or tender containing the apparatus.——The great shaft or caisson, designed by Mr. Brunel for the Prince Albert Railway suspension-bridge across the Tamar, at Saltash, was launched on Monday before last, and was to be sunk into its perpendicular position end of the week. The shaft is nearly 90 feet long, and between 30 and 40 feet in diameter. When sunk upright, and made tight, a granite pier is to be built, commencing from the Rock of Dun Stone, at the bottom of the Tamar, over which, at high water, there will be no less than 83 feet of water. Mr. Brunel has thus to make his Britannia rock in mid channel; and over it, when built up about 10 feet above high water, two cylindrical piers, about 140 feet in height, are to be built of cast iron, and on the top of these, and on either side of the river, on the top of the stone piers, built from low-water mark, are to be placed the cylindrical beams, nearly 50 feet in length, which are to carry the iron railway, suspended by chains like the Chepstow bridge, which has been found to answer. The advantage of bridges of this description over the tunnel tubes of Mr. Stephenson is the saving of weight, the quantity of iron used being less than half; and as a single line is deemed sufficient, it will be built at less than one-fourth the expense of the double one across the Menai.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN DOWNING-STREET. — It appears from a parliamentary paper lately issued, that the expenses incurred in the alterations, repairs, and improvements in the various public buildings in Downing-street from 1831 to 1853 inclusive, amounted in the whole to 24,971*l.*

ENGLISH CARVING.—The *Sheffield Independent* mentions that the head of the Heredia family of Malaga, in Spain, has had carved, by Mr. Hyball, of Sheffield, one of the exhibitors in the Great Exhibition of 1851, an oaken altar-piece, 10 feet high, and worth 200*l.* carved from a design by Mr. Goldie, of Weightman, Hadfield and Goldie, and decorated, gilt, &c. by Mr. H. T. Bulmer, also of Sheffield. Candelabra for it are being executed at Birmingham

ST. JAMES'S BATHS AND WASHOUSES, WESTMINSTER.—From a report just issued it appears that from the opening of this establishment on 14th June, 1852, to 25th March, 1854, inclusive, the bathers have been 168,506 men, and 32,687 women and children. They were in the proportion of three of 2nd class to one of 1st class. The washhouses had already afforded accommodation to poor women upon 54,273 occasions, averaging about three hours at each time. The amount received from bathers and washers was, for the year ended 31st Dec. 1853, 2,038*l.* odd, and the total expenditure 1,791*l.* odd, leaving a surplus of about 247*l.* This first full year's experience of the establishment, therefore, is regarded as eminently successful in conferring benefit on the working classes, while it has proved the establishment to be already more than self-supporting.

ENTRANCE TO THE READING-ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.—What are the authorities ashamed of? The state of the catalogues,—the deficiencies in the library,—or the *status* of those who go to read? There must be some cause, or why is the public obliged to go in by a back entrance,—comparatively speaking, like the way to a pawnbroker's shop. If the approach to the chiselled remains of bygone ages must be through massive columns, why should the avenue to thoughts that never die be through an obscure passage? It is to be hoped that the entrance to the reading-room, now commenced, will be from the hall.—W. H. B.

DECAY OF STONEWORK.—I shall be greatly obliged if any of your correspondents can tell me any means by which I can stop the decay of some stonework in a new building. The stone is a Magnesian limestone, but much less compact and hard than that of Bolsover Moor or Mansfield, and much whiter in colour: the decay begins by an efflorescence on the surface, as described by your correspondent, J. B. Davis, and proceeds very rapidly. The edges of the stone suffer most, and some parts of the surface of a stone remain quite sound, whilst other parts have considerably decayed. The building stands in the country, and is not exposed to smoke, or any other action than that of the atmosphere. J. A. D.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN ANGEL-COURT, LONG-ACRE.—On Tuesday afternoon in last week, two houses fell with a tremendous crash in Angel-court, Long-acre. A few minutes before the fall several persons observing that the party walls gave tokens of insecurity, ran away with all speed, and in a few minutes the wall fell, dragging with it the roof and floors. The miserable condition of the houses in this court is alluded to in "London Shadows."

THE IMPURITIES IN OUR GAS.—Another report to the City Court of Sewers has been made by Dr. Letheby, professor of chemistry and toxicology in the London Hospital, in which many additional facts are adduced in support of his previous report. To some of these we may have occasion hereafter to refer; meantime we give the conclusions of the new report:—"It may now be asked, whether I can suggest any remedy for the evil. I reply that the remedy is threefold—first, in respect of the manufacture of gas; secondly, as regards its purification; and, thirdly, in a more perfect system of ventilation. At present gas is manufactured from materials which are known to contain a large per centage of bi-sulphuret of iron, and the temperature at which the gas is made is far too high for sanatory purposes. 2ndly. Although much attention has been directed to the purification of gas from one or two of its impurities, little or no notice has hitherto been taken of the most important of all, namely, bi-sulphuret of carbon. This, I believe, has been in consequence of the difficulty which the public has in recognising it, and a hope has therefore been entertained that it would pass unnoticed. It is, however, one of the most formidable of all the impurities contained in coal gas. [To a new and easy way of getting rid of this impurity we lately drew attention.] 3rdly. It is advisable that gas should be burnt outside the room or shop wherever it is practicable; and when this is not the case, the products of the combustion should be conveyed away by special contrivance as speedily as possible; indeed, they ought not to be allowed to escape into the room at all. [On this we have also again and again insisted.] I am quite sure that many elegant [and not a few simple and cheap] arrangements may be suggested for this purpose whenever the public are made aware of its importance." The report was unanimously ordered to be printed.

THE IRON TRADE.—Some of the evil fruits of wanton speculation in this trade may be gathered by anticipation from such remarks as the following, which we quote from the *United States Mining Journal*. "Those who have watched the rapid development of the iron manufactures in the Union, need not the hourly confirmation of our views which is exhibited by the erection of furnaces, and by the multiplication of iron companies, headed by energetic and practical men. So rapid is this progress, that the more prudent of the British ironmasters have refused to countenance any further advance in the prices of iron, well knowing that *every shilling per ton increase in the value of this staple is but another nail in the coffin of their monopoly*. The day has already dawned which shall emancipate us from the thraldom of bringing from Europe that metal which lies in inexhaustible masses at our doors. Already Missouri and Lake Superior iron has been shipped to Sheffield, converted into steel there, and returned to us in cutlery of the finest quality. Ere long, not only shall we dispense with British iron, but the superior properties of our iron will drive the Russian and Swedish steel iron from the British markets." And however boastful our Yankee brethren may be in their anticipations, still they strive to realize their boastings; and our iron trade gambling having already opened their eyes to their own interest in this matter, they are not likely to sleep over it.

A FEAT IN HOUSE-MOVING.—The State House of South Carolina in Columbia, has been removed from the position which it has long occupied, to make room for a new and more imposing capitol, which is to be erected upon its site. The *Carolinian* says,—"This is one of the greatest feats in house-moving we have ever heard of,—no chimneys removed, no plastering disturbed, and, indeed, the Legislature might have been in session without being at all annoyed by the process of moving." The work was done by a Yankee from Massachusetts.

DECORATION OF LECTURE-ROOM AT SHEFFIELD MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The trustees of this institution have lately had their lecture-room decorated from designs gratuitously offered, together with superintendence of the execution, by Mr. H. T. Bulmer. The decorations are Greek in character. The ceiling is divided into 156 panels, coloured with crimson, blue, yellow, and pink. The cross beams which divide them into groups are so covered beneath with the Greek fret ornament, and on the sides with the egg and tongue and other ornaments, in colours, as to embellish the ceiling. A cornice, with frieze of the honeysuckle ornament, surrounds the room. The wall facing the gallery is divided into three panels, having ground colours of orange, and borders of red, gold, black, blue, and brown. The panels are divided by black pilasters, covered with an arabesque ornament in green, and bordered with gold. The lower portion of the walls, all round the room, to an elevation of about eight feet, is painted in a deep crimson, with the Greek wave ornament in black as a border. The windows are treated as panel spaces, and are divided by pilasters of same colours and patterns. The wall over the principal entrance is occupied with three panels, to harmonize with those at the end of the room. The gallery front is occupied by a long procession, painted by Mr. Godfrey Sykes, an artist well known at the local School of Art. In this work there are about sixty figures, relieved after the manner of the Grecian bas-reliefs, upon a blue ground. These figures are partly classical and partly characteristic of Sheffield industrial employments; but we have not room for detail. The panels over the door, and at the end of the room, are also filled with classical figures. The general decorations have been executed by Messrs. Rodgers and Styring, of Sheffield. Other improvements, as in lighting, have been effected.

THE CANADA WORKS, BIRKENHEAD.—Messrs. Brassey, Jackson, Peto, and Betts, the contractors for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are here constructing their plant and materials. The main building is 900 feet long by 36 wide. The yard encloses a long water basin, where coals, &c. are landed. A railway also runs from the docks to all parts of the yard. The establishment is divided into two distinct compartments: one for the manufacture of locomotives, waggons, carriages, and plant, and the other for the construction of bridges, all the large ones tubular, and one of them, over the St. Lawrance, a mile and three-quarters in length. The general manager of the works is Mr. Harrison: the "bridge department" is superintended by Mr. Evans. Two large stationery high-pressure engines, of 30-horse power each, supply the motive power to the numerous slotting, planing, punching machines, steam hammers, and other mechanical contrivances for assisting the labour of handicraftsmen. The locomotives are constructed ten at a time. The number of men already employed is upwards of 300, and every week additional hands are being taken on, till the maximum of 600 is reached. The wages of the mechanics range from 28s. to 34s. per week, the average being 31s. 6d. The monthly expenditure in wages alone is now upwards of 5,000*l.*; and, when the works are in full operation, it will be more than double that amount, or at the rate of 120,000*l.* per annum.

GATESHEAD BATHS AND LAUNDRIES.—The shell of this new establishment, in Oakwellgate, Gateshead, is now nearly completed. The architect is Mr. W. Hall, the borough surveyor, and the style is Elizabethan, with a tall chimney, which, according to the *Gateshead Observer*, who promises an engraving, is made to play a pleasing part in the general effect. There will be first and second class baths for men and women respectively; and a plunge-bath may be subsequently added. The washing-stalls will be thirty-six in number, with a suitable provision of drying-horses. The *Observer* is naturally somewhat jealous of an innovation on the ancient *Arms* of the borough, which consist of a goat's head and castle, and are chiselled on the exterior along with a motto, "*Caput inter nubila condit*,"—remarking that while the absence of any motto seems to prove the antiquity of the Arms, their real meaning has long been thus embodied in an old song:—

"Gyatshede her beарde shall freely wagge
Atte her proude neibоure o'er the way
Lette her displaye her flaunting flagge
Onne her Newe Cassel as shee may."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Another Severe Test of CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES in Manchester.—All the Books, Bank-notes, and Policies saved.

"Store-street Mills, Manchester.
May 16th, 1854.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son,—

"Gentlemen,—We have the satisfaction of informing you, that the 'Fire-proof Safe' we purchased from you about three years ago, for our premises in Store-street (the counting-house and blowing-room of which were completely destroyed by fire last evening), has secured the entire of our books contained therein, together with cash, notes, policies, &c. to our astonishment, considering the intense heat the Safe was exposed to from being built in the chimney flue.

"You are at liberty to refer parties to us, should any further particulars be required.

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
WM. JONES and SONS."

CHUBB and SON, Patent Lock and Fire-proof Safe Makers, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard.

TENDERS

For the erection of new premises in Wood-street, Cheapside, for Messrs. Munt and Brown. Mr. G. Somers Clarke, architect :—

Lucas (Brothers)	£17,319 0 0
John Glenn	17,185 0 0
Geo. Myers	17,100 0 0
Lawrence and Sons	16,934 0 0
Brass and Sons	16,834 0 0
John Jay	15,914 0 0

For alterations and additions to Park Farm, Tooting, for G. Bousfield, Esq. Mr. James Harrison, architect, quantities furnished by Mr. Young :—

Lucas (Brothers)	£1,699 0 0
Grimsdell	1,683 0 0
Haynes and Eyre	1,560 0 0
Ashby and Sons (accepted)	1,508 0 0

For Farm Buildings, Homestead, &c. for his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, on the Buccleugh estates. Messrs. Henderson and Drake, architects. Quantities not furnished :—

	Amount of Tender exclusive of Materials to be provided by the Estate.	Amount of Tender including all Materials without deducting for old Materials
	£.	£.
Pennerley Farm.		
Dover (Brothers), Winchester	2,133 0 0	2,483 0 0
Ivy and Co, Beaulieu	2,160 5 0	2,495 19 6½
Messrs. Philps, Sherley	1,715 0 0	2,021 0 0
Geo. Banks, Lymington	1,568 0 0	1,882 0 0
Ley Green Farm.		
Dover (Brothers)	1,917 0 0	2,317 0 0
Messrs. Philps	1,893 0 0	2,314 0 0
Geo. Banks	1,482 0 0	1,946 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mr. D." "W. G. C." "S. H." "C. W." "A. S." (shall appear). "F. L." "F. D." "C. M." (will appear). "G. B. W." "W. H. T. B." "Alpha." "E. T." "J. E. O." "A Competitor." "B." W. B. G." "Z." "Messrs. G." "W. L. G." "L and M." "R. B." "F. F." (essays would have little effect). "Mr. P." "R. E." "F. C." (will appear). "T. J. P." (we decline forwarding letters addressed to our office). "Dr. L." "J. B." "W. R. C." "P. L." "C. L." "R. H. and Son." "W. H." "J. W. P." "E. G. L." "Rev. J. P." "Alpha." "Inge-street, Birmingham" (name unobtainable), "J. C. C." "E. S." (monument has been already mentioned).

* *Books and Addresses.*—We have not time to point out books or old addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and *not* to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES of the County of Middlesex.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—Having been admitted as a Candidate for the now vacant office of District Surveyor to the Tower-hill liberty, &c. I beg most respectfully, in soliciting your support at the Election on Thursday next, June 1st, to remind you that at the last Election the successful Candidate obtained by one vote more than the number given for me. My testimonials are lodged with the Clerk of the Peace, and having already been deemed sufficient to entitle me to the favour of your support once, may I trust be safely relied upon now, to secure for me that additional support requisite to obtain the appointment.—I have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRED. WM PORTER.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, May 15th, 1854.

CLERK Wanted, who is capable to take charge of PLANS of House property, collect rents, and keep accounts. The strictest inquiry into character will be made, and security required.—Apply, stating where last employed, and salary expected, to A. T. Z. Office of "The Builder."

TO JOINERS.

SEVERAL good JOINERS (bench hands and fixers) can obtain IMMEDIATE and CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT at an advance rate of country wages, by applying to Mr. W. WILLICOMBE, Builder, Tunbridge Wells. N.B.—None but sober, industrious and good workmen need apply.

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

THE CORPORATION of the BOROUGH of SUNDERLAND are desirous of appointing a SURVEYOR, or CLERK OF THE WORKS, to act under the Engineer. The person so appointed will be required to give up the whole time to the service of the Borough, and must be competent to superintend the construction of Sewers, Culverts, Roads, Streets, and the Paving and Cleansing of the Borough; to measure off Work, inspect Houses in the course of erection relative to drainage and ventilation, and any matters arising under the Public Health Act; to make Working Drawings, and occasionally set out the levels of Sewers, &c. The salary will be 120*l.* per annum. All persons desirous of applying for the office are requested to send their applications, accompanied by their testimonials, addressed to the Town Clerk, Sunderland, not later than the 7th of June, 1854, endorsed, "Application for Sub Surveyor." Further particulars may be known on application to the Corporation Engineer, East Cross street, Sunderland.

By Order, WM. SNOWBALL, Town Clerk.

Sunderland, 12th May, 1854.

TO ROAD SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

WALSALL IMPROVEMENT MARKET ACT, 1848.—WANTED, by the Commissioners under the above Act, a TOWN SURVEYOR, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. The salary will be 100*l.* a year, with house and office rent-free, and gas in the office and sitting-room, also free. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the Commissioners' Clerk's Office, by or before FOUR o'clock, on MONDAY, the 5th day of JUNE next. Notice will afterwards be given to such applicants as the Commissioners may desire to have a personal interview with. Any candidate canvassing the Commissioners will be disqualified.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Jun. Commissioners' Clerk.

Walsall, May 17, 1854.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS, &c.

WANTED, by a Surveyor and Draughtsman, a SITUATION in a CIVIL ENGINEER'S Office. Salary not so much his object, as a desire to improve himself.—Address A. T. Office of "The Builder."

TO ENGINEERING SURVEYORS.

WANTED, an accurate and expeditious SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN, accustomed to triangulate and make town surveys in accordance with the specimen plans of the Board of Health, as also to take levels. None but those who have had good practice need apply.—Address, stating full particulars, with terms, to ALPHA, care of Mr. Cooper, Stationer, Market-place, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

TO PAINTERS, &c.

WANTED, a respectable Youth as an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE; one who has been at the business preferred. For particulars, inquire at 37, Goswell-road, near the Angel, Islington.

WANTED, a YOUTH, from 16 to 20 years of age, who can write a good bold hand, and understands accounts; one who has a knowledge of architectural drawing would be preferred.—Apply to A. B. Phelp's News-office, The Change, East-road, City-road.

WANTED, by an ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR, a competent ASSISTANT; must be a good draughtsman, &c.—Address, Y. X. stating terms and qualifications, City News Rooms, Cheapside. Also, an IMPROVER WANTED, whose advancement would be considered an equivalent for his services for a year or two.

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

WANTED, a WORKING FOREMAN of JOINERS, one who thoroughly understands the business, can set out work and take orders; must be steady and sober. Good reference required.—Apply by letter, O. F. Mr. Sandman's, 9, York-street, Borough Market.

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMAZON LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, and SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A liberal commission and procuration fees allowed.—Applications to be made to Sir E. GRAHAM, Bart.

1, Ironmonger-lane, London. Manager pro tem.

Loans on personal security.

WANTED, by a Builder, an experienced FOREMAN of PLASTERERS, to superintend a first rate job in town, one who understands modelling and groined ceilings. Apply by letter, to E. F. 48, Penchurch street, City.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

WANTED by a Young Man, who is about to be disengaged, owing to the completion of Works on which he has been occupied, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS. He can produce good testimonials as to character and ability.—Address X. Y. Z. Mr. Coventry's, Bookseller, Hackney.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a thorough practical Man, a SITUATION as OUT-DOOR FOREMAN or CLERK of WORKS. Is a good draughtsman, writes a good hand, and can produce unexceptionable testimonials from previous engagements.—Address A. Y. 89, St. John-street-road, Islington.

TO LANDLORDS, HOUSE-AGENTS, AND JOBBING MASTERS.

WANTED, PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT in the GENERAL REPAIRING line. Town or country.—Address, Y. Z. 4, King-street, Kensington, Middlesex.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

WANTED, a SITUATION as FOREMAN of BRICKLAYERS, or GENERAL FOREMAN, by a good practical bricklayer, who has filled the above situation for the last twelve years.—Direct. C. B. 40, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a PERMANENT SITUATION as PLUMBER'S LABOURER. Wages moderate.—Address, G. H. Globe Coffee-house, Long-acre, St. Martin's-lane.

WANTED, by an experienced practical Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK of WORKS, or GENERAL or SHOP FOREMAN in a respectable firm. Good reference as to character and abilities. Age 35. Address, W. M. 7, Windsor-place, City-road.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 30, a SITUATION as TIMEKEEPER, or in any other capacity where he could make himself useful to his employer; he is a good penman, correct at accounts, and can give satisfactory references as to honesty, sobriety, &c.—Address, HOPE, 1*a*, Blenheim-terrace, Abbey-road, St. John's wood.

WANTED to PLACE a YOUTH, respectably connected, aged 16, with a BUILDER in the country, to learn the business; he has been some time in a London shop.—Address, E. C Mr. Light's, Grocer, Barnsbury-road, London.

TO MASONS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a Situation as FOREMAN of MASONS; has a practical knowledge of the business in all its departments, and can have first-rate recommendations from firms where he has filled situations for the last seven years.—Address, W. M. 9, St. James's-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington.

TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE AGENTS

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION in town or country as CARPENTER and JOINER, or to collect rents and do general repairs.—Address A. Y. Z. No. 1, Barnham-street, Tooley-street.

TO PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a thoroughly practical Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER or THREE-BRANCH HAND. Reference from his present employer.—Address, A. B. 16, Vine-terrace, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, who is about to leave his present employment, a SITUATION as ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN; is fully competent to get up neat contract working, and other drawings, possesses a thorough knowledge of perspective, and is perfectly conversant with the usual routine of an architect's business. Can obtain the highest testimonials of ability from his present and previous employers. London would be preferred, but no objection made to a country office.—Address, L. 36, Prince-street, Bristol.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN of steady habits, a BRICKLAYER, wishes to ENGAGE HIMSELF. Wages not of so much import as constant employment. No objection to town or country.—Direct to S. A. 3, Saville-street, Marylebone-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, SOLICITORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG PRACTITIONER would be glad to undertake the following, at a moderate remuneration, getting out plans and working drawings, perspective drawings, surveys and levels, putting plans on deeds, and other ordinary work.—Address, O. M. care of W. Dawson and Sons, Abchurch-yard, City.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes to ENGAGE HIMSELF as HOUSE CARPENTER to a Gentleman. No objection to town or country. Undeniable references can be given as to character and ability. Apply to A. B. 10, College-street, Brompton-road, Middlesex.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT in an ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, in town or country. He has been regularly educated to the profession in a London office, and is acquainted with the general routine of an architect and surveyor's practice. Address, C. L. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN, of business habits, fully competent to prepare working and finished drawings, measure, and take out quantities, and superintend work, wants a RE-ENGAGEMENT. He is practically acquainted with two trades. First-rate testimonials.—Address, B. F. 8, Buckingham-place, Pimlico.

TO CARPENTERS, PIECE-MASTERS, AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN who has been at the above trades for four years, but chiefly in the Building and Fixing, wishes for a better INSIGHT at the BENCH. Wages not so much an object. He can do anything in the business, or go out jobbing.—Apply to J. GODFREY, 9, Short-street, Richmond-street, Edgware-road, London.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GENTLEMAN, disengaged after Five o'clock, is desirous of making arrangements with Architects in extensive practice to ASSIST them, when pressed with business, in furnishing working and detail drawings, and tracing the same at his own residence.—Address W. W. care of Mr. Elmslie, Post-office, Braxton-road.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 24, wishes to meet with a SITUATION as JUNIOR CLERK in a Builder's office. Can have very good reference.—Address J. B 25, Leybourne-road.

A THOROUGHLY practical CARPENTER and JOINER, who can prepare plans, elevations, and detail drawings, measure, &c. requires a SITUATION as GENERAL or SHOP FOREMAN, or to take charge of a job. N B Country not objected to. Address, ALPHA, 133, Bunhill-row.

TO ARCHITECTS.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN and DESIGNER is open to an ENGAGEMENT in town or country. Understands details, quantities, specifications, and finishing perspective drawings in an artistic manner. No objection to travel. References and testimonials unexceptionable. Address, C. C. D. 22, Leybourne-road, Camden-town.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

AN Architectural Draughtsman is open to an ENGAGEMENT. He is accustomed to perspective, finished, working, and detail drawings, &c. Salary moderate. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Address to A. W. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN desirous of IMPROVING HIMSELF for TWO YEARS. Wages not a consideration; has been at the trade five years.—Address, A. B. 5, Paradise-place, Hackney.

THE Advertiser (aged 22), a good Draughtsman (geometrical and perspective), and competent to get out finished and working drawings, take out quantities, &c. is desirous of a TEMPORARY ENGAGEMENT. Terms moderate. Address L. B. Mr. Bridge's Newspaper-office, Sherrard-street, Regent-street.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, a person of experience, OFFERS his SERVICES to the above, either partially or otherwise. He is well acquainted with the several trades, in book-keeping, plain drawing, estimating, and measuring work.—Address, post-paid, A. B. Mr. Reynolds's Office, 303, Brick-lane, Spitalfields.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE A vertiser having for many years being in the constant habit of PUTTING UP STAIR-CASES and HAND RAILS of every description for the trade, takes the liberty of soliciting your favours in those departments, and you may rely on his executing the work in the best manner. Patent veneered handrails. Estimates given.—Address, W. STARR and SON, No. 85, Dean street, Soho, London.

TO MASTER PLASTERERS OR BUILDERS.

THE Advertiser, a sober, industrious, single Man, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT in a respectable firm, as FOREMAN PLASTERER; is a good plain and ornamental workman, well acquainted with all kinds of cements, and can model. No objection to go to any part. Good reference can be had.—Address, T. G. H. CARTER, Upton, Chester.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an Architect and Surveyor's Assistant, in taking off and preparing Bills of Quantities, making out Drawings, Specifications, &c.—Address A. W. 17, Winter-terrace, Trinity-square, Southwark.

A PARTNER WANTED.—Good references will be expected and given, by SAMUEL RUGG, Composition Stone Works, Truro.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Timber Merchant and Builder, established in London, having extensive waterside premises, and now doing a very considerable business in the wood trade, which would profitably admit of large extension, is desirous to meet with a PARTNER willing to introduce a capital of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* for the purpose of more fully developing the capabilities of the establishment.—Apply to Mr. WM. DOUGLAS, Estate Agent, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr BOYS, 33, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Plans of Estates, Maps, Bills of Quantities, Isometrical Views, and every description of Lithography executed in the best style of the art. Engineering and Mechanical Drawings correctly detailed by experienced hands. Artists and amateurs supplied with every requisite for Lithographic Crayon Drawing and Oil and Water-colour Painting; Presses, Stones, Chalks, &c. Specimens of every class of work for inspection. Estimates given. Instructions afforded.

CHARLES MOODY, 297, High Holborn.

W. TAYLOR and SON, PLASTERERS and MODELLERS, No. 47, Whittlebury-street, Euston-square, beg to inform all those who require sound and well-finished PLASTERING and effective MODELLING, that they are now ready to execute the same at very low prices, in town or country. ORNAMENT only executed with any material on the shortest notice. N.B. A large collection on view.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 6 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

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MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL GLASS MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

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No. 6, MACCLESFIELD STREET NORTH, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

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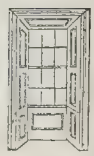
Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.



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1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage. 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required. 4th. It can be easily applied by any unskilled person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

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ASPHALTE PAVEMENT.—HENRY WRIGHT is prepared to lay down his Asphalte Pavement, which is particularly adapted for railway platforms, yards, garden-paths, court-yards, and school-yards 2½ in. to 3 in. thick, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per square yard. Address, 32, Bucklersbury, City.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1838. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable Material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 30s per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

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G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN ELKINGTON, POLYNOTUS BITUMEN PAVEMENT COMPANY OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 11, FISH STREET HILL. N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

GOOD 3rds 16 oz. FOREIGN GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size, 9s 3d; at 12s per case; 4th ditto, 11s. Also 16 oz ground do do 4l per box. Crown and 16 oz. Sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, vary 2s from 11d by 14 upwards 2d per foot; 1-inch rough Plate Tiles, 12s. per dozen. Also, Crown and Sheet Glass in crates. British and Patent Plate Fluted and Stained Glass, Glass Slates, &c. Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, Colours, &c. G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John street, West Smithfield, London.

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ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

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MOORE'S PATENT MOVABLE GLASS VENTILATOR, for Windows, Partitions, Factories, Workshops, Warehouses, Greenhouses, Cottages, Stabling, Granaries and other Buildings, Palaces and Private Houses, &c. For Farms, Dairies, Out-buildings, &c. the Ventilator can be made for fixing in the wall, as in sketch, and is most suitable also for Ventilating inside doors, sashes, &c. It is most suitable also for sky or fan lights, and other purposes. A considerable saving and additional safety by having fixed window sashes.

MOORE'S PATENT "LEVER VENTILATOR," forming a regular current of air, is calculated to effect all that is required for improving internal atmospheres in health. The whole air is entered at the open one left for that purpose. To such parts they are particularly free from dust, as from their capabilities of removing the foul air caused by the gas, the whole room will then be constantly preserve the stock in a good condition, and prevent evil consequences.

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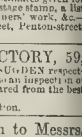
HENRY PASK (late Johnson and Pask), BAKER-STREET, Clerkenwell. Sash, Shop Front, and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.



N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

H. FARMER, Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturers.—Counting house Fittings, Shop and Public-house Fronts on the shortest notice. Estimates given for contracts of any description. By enclosing a postage stamp, a list of prices will be returned for any kind of joiners' work, &c.—123, St. John-street road, and No. 1, Edward street, Pentonville.

SASH and DOOR MANUFACTORY, 59, GRANGE-ROAD, BERMONDSEY.—I. SUDEN respectfully invites builders and the trade in general, to an inspection of his stock of manufactured joiners' work, prepared from the best material, at the lowest possible price.

P.S. A full list of prices on application.

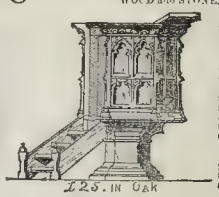
J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton, Manufacturer of every description of Inside and Outside BLINDS, Conservatory Blinds, Outside Shop Blinds, Basement Blinds and Awning Blinds, executed on the most approved principles, lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

An Out-door Apprentice Wanted.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cavendish-square, beg to submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner.—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best ditto blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, as ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 3s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

CHURCH FITTINGS and CARVINGS in WOOD and STONE.



£25. IN Oak

J. RATTEE begs to invite the attention of those interested in the building or restoration of Churches, to his Works at Cambridge, where entries are taken, and every kind of work executed for the entire restoration and fitting of Churches, &c. with especial regard to economy, effect, and character.

Full particulars, with prices, free on application, or personal attendance when required.

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY. Sums from 5l. to 200l. advanced two or three days after application, repayable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, for any term of years, or by months, and good bills discounted. LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, Pursuance-offices, 69, Gosswell-road, London. Open daily from NINE till EIGHT, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Charges extremely moderate, and strict confidence observed. Forms of application gratis on receipt of stamped envelope.

MONEY.—Advances of 1,000l. to 2,000l. will be made to respectable builders erecting houses on a desirable freehold site in the Barking-road, E. The loans being for a long term and at moderate rents.—Apply to HAMMACK, jun. and LAMBERT, 29, Bishopsgate-street City. Freehold land, in large or small frontages, to be sold at Bow, Middlesex.

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TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from ridation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so at thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron ssels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in pre- nting the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
essrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
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UBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. THE PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, viously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by abbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.
The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT — Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.
Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one apted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of onomy, combined with its high excellence as a colour, it must ons. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using UBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.
UBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be cirated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, stamine frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health d worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse shy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their dduce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is arked with the name of the original manufacturers, thus—
HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT.
f not so marked, the reason may be inferred
Every information on the circular to be had of THOMAS EBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper et Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC INT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and liancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other ours or emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all rtments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inbitants.
The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious mpounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of nc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in sequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to duce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, hen produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint. I the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides omes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises nted with them
The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BUNELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's sole drug Agents in London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale ers, 82, King William-street, City; JACK and BRADY, wholesale and retail agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by essrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 48, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints. I undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. ndon, by Messrs. ALEXANDERSON and CO. Thames-bank, Dry IDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, ngow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, ole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in blin, Cork, and Belfast.
he Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London. o will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint on tract.
or further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westster.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they e appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, thwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any cription of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent ite Zinc Paint.

ATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always dy for use, simple in application, and only one-quarter the cost of paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. ers over 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 18s. and 21s. each, casks exclusive.
ATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for ls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be lled over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold nks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.
ATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and less much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a ch larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. ce 8s. per gallon, ordinary colours, Mineral chocolate brown, 5s. rmanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, ges park railing, &c. 3s. per gallon.
ATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but ains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. ce 4s. per stone.
AMP WALLS PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual edy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finishing in colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish ut 150 square feet.
ATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

HITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scully Patent.)
ROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, y supply this innoxious substitute for White Lead to shippers the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the rks, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe
ine Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, d perfectly unchangeable in colour.
rice list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, ntard street, London.

EENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known and success dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few s.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and OTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

ORTLAND CEMENT, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.
CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in roducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of form colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary constitutional alities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable an any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; nbued with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at e as the first cement of the day for work where all the above alities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle rtland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent all parts of the Kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to trade.

ORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.
Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.
Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, retained largely on their own account.
ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.
A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Road, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

ORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Parliament-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

ORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

ARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. —CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS as to the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings set and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.
Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.
ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.
SEGONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

GROUND ABERTHAW LIME (for Hydraulic Works), Blue Lias Cement, Cambrian Plaster, Caustic Flour of Lime (for Agricultural and Gardening purposes), and Portland Cement, shipped at Cardiff, in barrels, to all parts of the world, or forwarded by railway direct out of the works, in sacks or barrels, to any part of the kingdom.—JAMES BIRD and CO. Cambrian Cement Works, Cardiff.

TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Coats of Arms, Friezes, Consoles, Chimney Shafts, Flower Traps, &c. &c. manufactured by M. BLASHFIELD, Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs near the West India Docks), and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Edgware-road, Paddington.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.
J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has hitherto been accomplished.
Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.
TUNED BY MACHINERY.
Stocked and wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.
MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. Instituted in 1696. Extended to Life Insurance 1836. Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities granted

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In the years 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, the Premiums on all policies entitled to participate WERE ABATED 25 per cent.—that is to say, a PREMIUM of 100l. WAS REDUCED to 47l. 10s. No charge for stamps.
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Annuities granted. All descriptions of Life Assurance transacted.
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D. and E. BAILEY beg to call the attention of Architects and others to their improved
CIRCULAR REVOLVING EXCENTRIC VENTILATORS,
which are more sightly than the square ones in general use, much less liable to get out of order, and the flaps being hung from the top, do not admit any smoke caused by down draught.
Price, bronzed, from 6s. 6d.
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VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.
Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. 6d.; each additional pulley, from 6s. 6d.
These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required. HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

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GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.
115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

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N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the most possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, shops, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

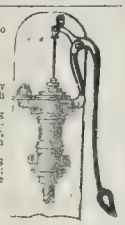
N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 9s. per doz. painted.
D.to . . . 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to JOHN WARNER & SONS' PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,



which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slides and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Rear and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
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FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

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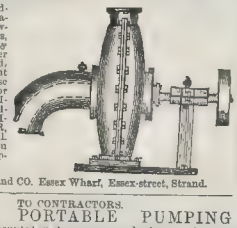
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold), to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted in strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, suitable for contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, if purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park, Nine Elms, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

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HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

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STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY, various for SALE, new and second hand, a 20, 14, 8, and 4 horse-power, also a portable steam pumping-engine, a set of emery stampers, a pair of India-rubber cleaning rolls, and a 9-horse over-shot water-wheel.—Apply at the Spa-works, Spa-road, Bermondsey.

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought Iron Girder Bridges, Gas-holders, and general Castings, Cranes, Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MELDRUM and HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Tividale, near Dudley.—London Office, 78, Hatton-garden.

BLUE TILES and BRICKS, DORDON, BY ATHERSTONE.—J. SCARROTT, Manufacturer of Blue Bricks, Blue Roof Tiles, Blue and Red Quarries, Sewerage Pipes, Fire-bricks, and all kinds of Blue Brick Materials for Building, Kiln Tiles, Coping Bricks, Ridge Tiles, &c. &c. The above works are one mile from the Coventry Canal, and two and a half from the Trent Valley Railway Station, Atherstone.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Macclesfield-street, North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "Terro-Metallic," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "Mirrors of the Arts," page 581, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS

MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;
Fire Bricks, Quoins, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111.—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White of the best quality, suitable for chimney-shafts, ridge-crests, cornices, and mouldings of every description, TUDDENHAM, IPSWICH

N.B. Builders furnishing detail drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODDS, Sir Abels, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, N. E.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at the Pepper Warehouse, Eastern Counties Railway Station, Blackwall, a quantity of good PATENT BRICKS, and DUCHESS and COUNTESS SLATES. For price and particulars, inquire of Mr. SHAW, at the above-named place.

BRICKS, PANTILES, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, beg to offer BRICKS at 35s. per 1,000; PAN TILES, at 47s. 6d. per 1,000; PLOOR BRICKS and 6-inch PAVIORS, at low cash prices.—Delivered at Bishopsgate Station, London. All kinds of DRAIN-PIPES.

NEW BRICKS.—MR. BENJAMIN GOUGH is now prepared to execute orders for New Bricks to any extent.—Apply at No. 37, Newington-crescent, Newington butts.

MESSRS. EASTWOOD and SONS beg to inform their Customers that they commence delivering NEW BRICKS from their Fields, Queen's-road, Peckham (a short distance from the five bridges), on THURSDAY next, the 1st of

THE BEST HERTFORDSHIRE MALM SECONDS,

THE BEST WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACINGS;
Also COWLEY and KENT STOCKS,
In any quantity, now ready for delivery
J. EASTWOOD and SONS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE-LUMPS, and TILES, FIRE CLAY, &c.—In addition to their usual stock of ALLOA FIRE-BRICKS, TRAQUAIR and MORGAN have now got to hand a most extensive assortment of FIRE LUMPS and TILES of the same unequalled quality, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Engineers, Furnace Builders, and consumers generally.

N.B. TRAQUAIR and MORGAN, 9, Bankside, Southwark close to Southwark-bridge.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—Price for the present Month, and until further notice, Stocks, 30s.; Place, 30s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.
February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

TUBULAR and HOLLOW BRICKS for SALE, at very moderate prices, for cash, at the Company's Works, Copenhagen-fields, Caledonian-road, Islington.—Parties desirous of contracting for large quantities must apply to the Patentees, NORTON and BORIE, Union Works, New-park-street, Southwark-bridge.

BREEZE.—To BRICKMAKERS, LIME and CEMENT BURNERS, and OTHERS. The Directors of the Equitable Gaslight Company are willing to receive TENDERS for any quantity of good BREEZE, from 100 to 1,000 chaldrons, of forty bushels to the chaldron, to be carted from their works, or put into barges in the river Thames, alongside of their wharf, at Thames-bank, near Vauxhall-bridge. Sealed Tenders, stating price with the quantity required, and time of clearing, to be addressed to the Secretary, Equitable Gaslight Company, 91, John-street, Adelphi, endorsed, "Tender for Breeze," on or before MONDAY, the 20th MAY instant.

N.B. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tenders.

21, John-street, May 17, 1854.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 38s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lime Tiles and Clays. Patent Maltine and Corn drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS

A QUANTITY of IMPLEMENTS (principally new) FOR SALE, comprising off bearing, trowding, and hay barrows, hacking carts, ladders, tile mill, moulder's stool, &c. &c. The proprietor will exchange them for bricks if required.—Address to Mr. CARTER, 15, Gloucester-place, Pavilion-road, Old Kent-road.

MACHINE for GRINDING STONE.—Wanted, a rapid Method of Grinding the SURFACE (to the depth 1-16th of an inch) off Lithographic stone. The stone to vary in size and thickness, and are of a hard, close character. Any one having a suitable machine is requested to send particulars by letter post-paid to L. B. Messrs. Street, Brothers, 11, Berkstreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

BRICKS! BRICKS!

BEART'S PATENT BRICK COMPANY

have now in Stock at their Depôt in the Yard of the

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY GOODS STATION,

a good supply of

PATENT PERFORATED WHITE BRICKS,

made by Steam Power at their extensive works Absey. These Bricks are now selling at

REDUCED PRICES.

Their superiority over those moulded by hand, both for beauty of appearance and solidity in the work, is acknowledged by all who have used them and the large quantity sold to builders in the metropolis and suburbs during the past year of their introduction has fully established the reputation in which they are now held. London, 25th May, 1854.

WILLIAM NORTHEN'S

WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,

UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

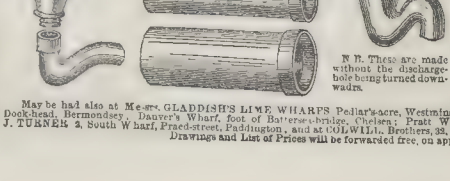
W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PAN, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. at HIGH STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves the estimate of superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assortment of Stock of Drain Tiles, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations in which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Dawes's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kings-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 3, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington, and at COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Bridges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

ENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN-PIPES, AND CONNECTIONS TO DRAIN-PIPES.

DRAWINGS OF THE ABOVE ARE NOW BEING MADE, AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES:—

The Pipes, which are plain at both ends, are laid in chairs similar to the metals of a railway, each pipe being kept 6, 9, or 12 inches art, according to their diameter.

The Pipes have to be laid in the chairs, renders the disturbance of ground under the Pipes to get at the joints (as at present) necessary, as the top part of the chair (which for distinction is called a saddle piece) being the last fixed, enables the workman d superintendent to see that the Pipes are properly laid and carefully jointed.

In case of stoppage the saddle is easily removed without DISTURBING THE INVERT, or general drain, d the Pipes being some distance apart, the state of the drainage can be immediately ascertained, and if necessary A HOSE or other trument introduced.

Should a Pipe become Broken by removing two of the saddles, another Pipe can be dropped in its place, and the drain MADE ERFECT IN A FEW MINUTES, without disturbing MORE THAN the broken pipe.

It is proposed to make saddles with every sized junction, either tee, cross, or bend, so that in private or public works, all the work- an will have to do will be to remove a plain saddle, and fix in its place a saddle with a junction or bend of the size of the house drain, uch would be applicable for either side of a street by merely reversing the saddle piece.

Many other advantages might be pointed out, such as Economy, certainty of each pipe taking a proper bearing, and being operly laid and jointed, &c. &c.

Licences will be shortly granted to Manufacturers in every part of the United Kingdom.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH are respectfully informed that Jennings's Imperishable Water-Closets have been chosen for e Royal Apartments at the Crystal Palace, and the same Closet and Trap may be had in yellow ware for a few shillings.

A Sample Closet, with Stool complete, packed and sent to any part, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 70s.

A Book containing illustrations, descriptions, and prices of Jennings's High-pressure Ball, Ball, and Stop Cocks, Sluice Valves, d Fire Cocks, Urinals, Lavatories, Pumps of all kinds, Fronting-pieces, Gully Traps for STREETS, STABLES, or MINES, &c. &c. n be had on application, or by post if two postage-stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOLPOTTERY, ST. HELEN'S.

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW .....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN .....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK .....W. N. Brash, Penn street	WHITEHAVEN ..Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COKERMOUTH. John Hird
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY .....Guerin Brothers.
PRESTON ..... J Armistead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY..W and A M'Ilwee.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN ..... James Fairclough, King street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had of the following:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcock.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson. Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT PIPES, WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 12 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

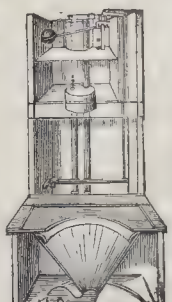
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, ith best White Glaze inside.

yphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

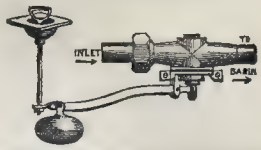
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 300 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks (as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers), White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

DEVEY and DALE'S CYLINDER BALL-VALVE and BALL, Registered Oct. 28, 1853. No. 3,336.

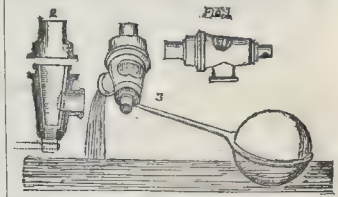


Fig. 1 represents the Cylinder Ball-valve in elevation. Fig. 2 is a Section of the Interior, showing the uninterrupted course of the Fluid. Fig. 3 shows the Cylinder Ball-valve in detail.

This Valve is peculiarly suited to High-pressure. The greater the weight of Fluid, the more secure the Valve becomes, and the most effectually prevents waste. Manufactured solely by DEVEY and DALE, 8 and 9, Shoe-lane, and may be had of respectable Plumbers.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and Co. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

FINDON'S PATENT WATER-CLOSETS.

J. BLACK, having succeeded to the business of the patentee, begs to call the attention of architects, of builders, and the trade, to the many advantages of these closets over all others as to economy, durability, and simplicity, only requiring one pipe from either main or cistern, which pipe may be branched from for any other purpose.—May be seen at the Manufactory, 190½, High Holborn.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

BATHS, DEEP WELL and HOUSE PUMPS, WATER-CLOSETS, and URINALS of superior construction, Slate Cisterns and Filters, efficiently and economically FIXED, in town or country, by JAMES JACKSON, Plumber, 61, Broad-street, Golden-square. Estimates furnished for all descriptions of Plumbers' work.

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED DRAIN PIPES.

Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS.

The price in future will be,

6s. 9d. per foot for the 3 inch bore.			
6s. 3d.	"	4	"
6s. 5d.	"	6	"
6s. 8d.	"	9	"
1s. 2d.	"	12	"
2s. 3d.	"	15	"

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the hydraulic pressure of ordinary glazed pipes. The prejudice against red ware is overcome by this manufacture. And it is well known that good earthenware, UNGLAZED, is the oldest material discovered in a perfect state in Rome, Babylon, Nineveh, &c. &c.

Agent for Southampton, R. L. PLUDER, American Wharf.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CLOTH MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—By FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, Wheatfield, Gildersome, on the banks of the Wood cloth-mill, by order of the Executors, on TUESDAY, JUNE 10th, at ELEVEN precisely, the progressive PLANT and MACHINERY of the LITTLE MOOR WORKS, consisting of a powerful high pressure steam-engine of 8 horse power, 25-horse power steam-boiler, 200 feet weight iron shafting with carriers and driving gear 14 mill-ing mills with Fourdrinier and Derbyshire roll stocks, fronting and large raising frame, dressing machines, iron cased in small, leather straps and cotta percha bands, and two horizontal mills with 3 feet 6 inches and 1 foot 8 inches diameter stone cards, pair of stone edge-runners 4 feet 6 inches diameter, stone cards, fur backs, seven circular cocoa wood cards with acting apparatus, two under-backs, 1 open by the hands and broke, universal high speed wheel, 10 brass work in mungo doors, hoppers, &c., at lines 2 roll of stone and brick paving, 2 cast iron bowled cool stores the greater part new, 2 pairs of scales, the offices, counting-house and counter desks. To be viewed on Monday previous to the sale, and catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. Fawcett and Hudson, 13, Bilbster-street, Leeds.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, COPPERSMITHS, IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, and at the Wharf, Park-lane, on MONDAY, JUNE 3, and following days at ELEVEN each day precisely, by direction of the Arthur Craven, deceased, in lots, without reserve, valuable MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK, an eight horse power condensing steam engine, by Seaton and Hodges, nearly new, in the manner of a locomotive and to work at 20 horse power, eight large cast iron cylindrical tanks from 14 to 18 feet in length, 5 to 6 feet wide, 3 feet to 4 feet deep, with wrought iron self-acting screw-cocks, one by Small, Peacock, and Tannet at Leeds; two self-acting shaping and drilling machines; powerful self-acting shaping and drilling machine; one circular revolving ditto, eight powerful screw-cutting, surfacing, boring, and turning lathes three self-acting; a highly finished small one by Holtzapffel, with chucks; three wall drilling machines; five very powerful self-acting turning bars for the large cylinders, shearing and punching machine by Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, several sets of wrought irons, fly-wheel crane, cupboard and jib crane, 3 cwt. hoists; a pulling up machine, two overhead traversing bars, long lengths of wrought and cast iron shafting, 3 square, round, and various other patterns of wrought iron, 2 cwt. of brass, various large cast iron brackets, standards, &c. six lathe bolts, hydraulic press of 30 inch ram and 2 pumps, the machinery for making 2 cwt. patent wrought iron flanged wheels, 2 cwt. of brass, various large cast iron rolls, part finished, numerous steel pinions, a hand crane, finished, equal to one horse power, two tons of steel bolts in balls, drills, rimers, countersinks, &c.; 8 cwt. of bright stocks, taps, and dies; a valuable assortment of wood patterns, 25 cwt. of old iron, cast and wrought; 2 cwt. of several tons of bolts and nuts, rivets, nails, &c.; 300 gross washers, 200 gross wood screws, fittings up of sash bobbin three lamps, planks, boards, quarters, scantlings, lead pipe, leaden pump, cast iron handles, 1 cwt. sight iron vices, screwing tool, carpenter's bench, 2 cwt. cast iron in pieces, cones, girders, columns, wheels, doors and frames, sashes, furnace bars, and useful iron in general, part of a talk frame, 3 hand-steam planing plates one inch, Tanfield Moor coke to be viewed by lots, weigh to-morrow, No. 2 coke, 2 cwt. cotton bags, and small smaller machines, scales, five tons iron weights, five-ton wharf crane, wrought and cast iron pans and coolers, brass cocks in pattern, 1 cwt. brazing spelter, copper hammers, copper and dome top pans, 4 fair large copper cisterns, copper pumps, two tons of copper plates, tubes, bolts, &c., one ton of brass rods, tubes, scales, flange, unions, &c.; brass mountings, copper measures, funnels, and fillings of hats; a large assortment of gas fittings, pipes, bends, elbows, T-pieces, socketts, &c.; bronzing apparatus, cash box in iron safe, desks, stools, and various other effects. To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, by cards, only, to admit two, which may be had at the Offices of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Bilbster-street, City.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM and WHARF, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, on MONDAY, JULY 10, at ELEVEN, by direction of the executors of Mrs. Ann Ireson, deceased, the long-established business of BUILDERS' MATERIALS and IMPLEMENTS, consisting of new Scandinavian deals, 3 and 4 inch and fire and stock bricks, chimney pots, hollow bricks, 4 and 9 inch, 2 and 3 cwt. iron counter sashes, 4 to square tiles, blocks 20 new 11 feet battens, 600 new well-seasoned fir and pine boards, 10 loads of capital Pyrle and Ham paving and plain tiles, 2 cwt. of iron fencing, chimney-head and lead pipe, stock of plain, lessers, 200 sheriff boards, two pails, builders, crowning covers, and mud barrows, two capital 2 horse trucks, two sets of harness, 2 carriages, whim, stone truck, two pug-mills, gravel-washing machine, well rods, frames, doors, and frames, sashes, ironmongery, 6 cart ladders, 3,000 bundles, 1,000 feet of York paving, a large assortment of second-hand building materials, and numerous other effects. To be viewed with the other effects, by catalogues only (see preceding advertisement).

TO COOPERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—CAPITAL OAK TIMBER, BROOM WOOD, RICKLING and UGLY, Essex, to be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. NOCKOLDS and KING, upon the PREMISES, on FRIDAY the 2nd of JUNE, 1834, at ELEVEN o'clock, about 100 OAK TIMBER TREES, 1831 ditto, and 250 SAPLINGS, also some OAK TOPWOOD. Many of the trees are of good dimensions, and excellent quality for immediate conveyance, will be given, subject to the usual conditions, which will be read at the time of sale. May be viewed, and Catalogues had of Mr. Richard Woodward, at Rickling-green; also at the Inns in the neighbourhood; and of Messrs. Nockolds and King, Land Agents, &c., Saffron Walden, Essex.

Valuable Freehold Land and Premises, adjoining the Railway Station at Enfield to be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. W. S. FRANCIS, at the AUCTION MART, Bartholomew-lane, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1834, at TWELVE precisely. The premises comprise a stonemason's yard, showroom, workshops, stables, sheds, and other erections, together with a large garden, having frontage to the London road of 138 feet, by a depth of 90 feet; are well adapted to the purpose of a builder, mason, or general commission yard, for which, in consequence of the great improvement now offering in the neighbourhood, there is an excellent opening; or would be extremely eligible for building purposes. The Railway is for nine-tenths of its length completed close to the station, and fronting the London road, and were also in the tenure of Messrs. Hudson. Particulars and conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. Doore, at Greyhound Inn, Enfield Town; Messrs. Hudson, Railway, and Masters, 17, Buckingbury, and of the auctioneer, 18, St. George's-test, and 44, Wellclose-square, St. George's-East.

The Professional and Private Library of Joseph Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. of Abington-street; also the beautiful Architectural and Topographical Drawings of the late Mr. Caron.

PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, and two following days, the LIBRARY of Joseph Gwilt, esq. removed from his residence in Abingdon-street; comprising a large collection of Works of eminent and modern authors on architecture, building, and antiquities, also numerous interesting books in other classes of literature, history, topography, tissues &c. the whole fine condition, mostly handsomely bound. Catalogues will be sent on application (if at a distance, on receipt of six stamps).

CAMDEN TOWN.—To Contractors, Builders, and others.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Jeremy's-place, Camden-street, on THURSDAY, JUNE 5, at TWELVE precise, Two powerful cart-horses, 2 good carts, truck, 2 sets of harness, 19 barrows, 200 deals, 100 feeld boards, 100 ditto poles, and 17 dozen cords 90 pullocks, 400 dye squares 8 ladders, 13 pails, 2 iron pumps, 2 windlasses, and other items, the usual PLANT of a CONTRACTOR.—May be viewed the day before the Sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead road, near the Euston Station.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CONTRACTOR'S STOCK, TOTTENHAM.—Eight very Superior and Powerful Young Cart Horses, Excellent Hackney, five years old, capital Brick or Gravel Carts, Light Van, Chaise, Cart nearly new, Harness and Effects, by

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, the Georges and Vulture Yard, Tottenham, on TUESDAY, MAY 20th, at ONE o'clock, by order of Mr. A. G. Fidler, who has entirely relinquished the Contracting, the POWERFUL and EXCELLENT STOCK of HORSES, five and six years old, of constant work, and a fast-trotting hackney, five years old; equal to new 4-inch and narrow wheel brick or gravel carts; ten sets of excellent heath new harness, plated chaise harness, stable utensils; also a quantity of timber, stone, and a variety of useful materials, large heap of manure, good-brick, &c. On view day preceding and morning of sale, and catalogues at the Greyhound, Smithfield; Plower pot, Bishopsgate-street; Bull, Romford; Cock, Waltham Abbey; White Horse, Potters-bar; Cherry-tree, Southgate; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

TOTTENHAM.—Powerful Cart Horses, excellent new Liquid Manure, and Road Waggons, Built and Cart Harness, Timber, Three Corn and Coal Carts, Lucy Planks, Deals, Doors, Gates, Box and Seasoning Boards, Large Oak Trees, &c. to Fells to be

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, near the Ship Inn, Tottenham, and in High Cross-lane, on MONDAY, JUNE 9, at ELEVEN o'clock, on account of the nominee, close by order of the proprietor, retiring from business. The Stock comprises nine handsome and powerful cart horses, mostly 7 inch wheel; also other ditto new 4-inch wheel timber, wain, lurry, and 3 carts, being a ring cart new seven-rail, 17 feet long wide end, 4-inch wheel right draft, feather edge hurling, useful mat rails fencing, wedging-rails, coal sacks, cart and chaise harness, eight tons of useful wrought and cast iron, a large quantity of bricks, manure, and effects. The morning of sale; catalogues on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO SMITHS, STOVE MAKERS, ENGINEERS, AND IRONMONGERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an OLD ESTABLISHED TRADE, now if considered in examinable, with good returns, in a great increase, in a most healthy locality in the central part of London.

MR. J. J. CLEMMANS has received instructions to SELL the LEASE and GOOD WILL of the above, which is a first-rate situation, the premises are extensive, and in good repair; there are nine good rooms up stairs, to which is a private door and side passage; the shop is shewy with a double frame; behind which is a convenient counting-house, large workshops, and smithery. On the basement are good kitchens, and other offices. The purchaser will find a good investment, as there being no parish assessed. The rent for the last year was above £90. The lease has 3 years unexpired at Michaelmas, 1834, at the low ground rent of £6 per year. The premises will be sold at a great sacrifice, and may be viewed by tickets, which, with particulars, may be obtained of Mr. J. J. CLEMMANS, 21, Holywell-row, Finsbury-square.

BRENTWOD, ESSEX.—Very valuable Freeh ld Building Land, close to the Railway Station at Brentwood. Land-tax redeemed.

MR. PONSFORD is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the ESSEX ARMS HOTEL, near to the said Station at Brentwood, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, 1834, at TWO for THREE o'clock in the afternoon, FORTY-ONE LOTS of front eligible FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, with frontages to Essex-street and to the high road leading from Brentwood to Warley, &c. The present extended demand for business in the vicinity of Brentwood, the advantageous position of the land for building on, the rapid increase of the town, and the facilities for obtaining bricks, lime, and other building materials very near to the spot, render it unusually desirable for building purposes, and as a profitable medium of investment.—Particulars, with lithographic plans of the property, may be had ten days before the Sale of Messrs. Burton, Mearman, and Dennis, Solicitors, 25, Austin-friars, London, at the principal Inns in the neighbourhood; and at the Offices of Mr. Ponsford, 21, Mourgate-street, London.

UXBRIDGE, on MARKET DAY.—Second portion of Railway Cart Horses, Harness, Stabling as recently, small Offices, large Yard, Building in centres, Baulk, Firewood, &c.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. RYMILL and GOWER, on the RAILWAY WORKS, near the Green Man, Uxbridge, on THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, at TWELVE o'clock, about FORTY Horses well known as the property of Mr. Thomas Brothers, being the residue of those been employed by Mr R. Brothers of, who has just completed Ballasting on the Uxbridge Branch, and well-selected Effects, the property of the same, which stock is fully equal to the former lot, which gave such universal satisfaction. The horses are all first-rate, combining immense strength with good working qualities; among them are a splendid team of blacks and greys, a powerful grey stallion, and 4 years old black mare, strongly recommended to public notice, and for unreserved sale. Uxbridge is about two miles and a half from the West Drayton Station, where conveyance will be provided to meet each suitable train.—May be viewed on the works. Catalogues to be had at the Green Man, Ruxbridge; of Messrs. Rymill and Gower, Uxbridge; at Drayton Station, and of the Auctioneers, at their Repository, Birch-lane.

WARD'S PERIODICAL TIMBER SALES.

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, at the TIMBER-YARD, 8, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road, on THURSDAY, JUNE 5, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, a large quantity of seasoned Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, in logs, flitches, planks, and boards, in Bird's eye, pencil, bird, mahogany, crotch, and other Italian walnut veneers, rosewood and wainscot-tree planks, American ash and lime-tree boards, English ash, elm, oak, pine planks, white and yellow deals and battens, Baltic and American fir, &c. May be viewed two days prior and morning of Sale; catalogues had on the premises, and forwarded, free of expense, on application to Robert Ward, 7, near Ashburner-street, Fitzroy-square.

N.B.—The greater portion of these goods will be sold without the least reserve.

NOTICE.—The Castleman Estate, Barnes, Surrey.

JOHN HIND has been honoured with instructions to submit for absolute SALE by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, Change-alley, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOUR FREEHOLD PAIR-VILLA SITES of this truly desirable estate. The estate (the peculiarly attractive and rare features of which are well known to the public) is situate on the banks of the Thames, in the parish of Barnes, and immediately contiguous to the Suspension-bridge of Hammersmith. For ease of reference it may be supposed; and the property is bounded on the south, by Mortlake and Hammersmith; *Journal of Arts*, &c. Essex-street, Strand; T. W. Hobb, Esq. Sub-Inst. 19, Paternoster-row; Garraways; and of John Hind, Auctioneer and Land-valuer, 37, Charing-cross-road.

TO FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. DAVIS and VIGERS will SELL by AUCTION at the MART, in JUNE (one or more days), unless previously sold by private contract, 26 acres of FREEHOLD LAND, situate between Brixton Hill and Clapham New-park, and near to Brixton Church; a most eligible site for building purposes with front age to existing and proposed roads, admitting of 5 and 6 feet—Further particulars of which and conditions of sale, which may be had of Messrs. Chambers and Maynard, Solicitors, Coleman-street, City, at the Mart; and Auctioneers' Offices, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEMEL TIMBER.

MESSRS. CRUSO and SON are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION at the Harbour Branch of the East-Anglian Railways, King's Lynn, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1834, commencing at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, 350 LOADS of MEMEL TIMBER, 4 and 3-inch Planks, a quantity of Contractors' Rails, and about 5 tons of Wrought Iron Bolts, lately forming the temporary railway bridge over the middle level drain. Also several lots of Gas Fittings and Piping. The Auctioneers beg to call the attention of contractors and builders to this important Sale of Timber, the greatest part of which is in pieces upwards of 40 feet in length. Three months' credit will be given upon approved security.—Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of the Auctioneers, King's Lynn, one week prior to the Sale.

RENHOLD, BEDFORDSHIRE, four miles from the Railway Station at Hedf rd—100 Fine Oak, 200 Ash, and 147 Elm Timber Trees, 100 Fire, and a quantity of Logwood and Faggots, to be SOLD by AUCTION by

JOHN USHER, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JUNE 1st and 2nd, 1834. The Company are requested to meet on the first day at Mr Walker's Home Close, G Hington at ELEVEN o'clock. Luncheon will be provided in the room of the Sale. Six months' credit will be given on all accounts above £5 on approved joint note-of-hand security, a discount being paid the sale-day. The oaks are very fine, of good length and size, and will be marked in excellent rotation and numbered. Catalogues may be had seven days prior to the sale, at the Sun Inn, Hitchin; Swan Inn, Potton and Biggleswade; and of John Usher, Architect and Surveyor, St. Peter's Green, Bedford.

PLAISTOW Votes for the Southern Division of the County of Essex.

MR. J. T. FISHER is instructed to SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the KING'S ARMS INN, PLAISTOW on TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1834, at ONE for TWO o'clock precisely, FIFTY PLOTS of eligible FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND; Land-tax redeemed, most desirably situate in the main road from Stratford to Plaistow, on a gravelly subsoil, and on the highest part of the parish of West Ham, comprising about 2,500 feet of frontage by suitable depths, with wide substantial roads and sewers, and having the entire range of gas and water supplied. The proximity to Messrs. Marcand Co.'s commenced Building Works at Victoria Docks; Eastern Counties Railway Company's works and station; and other large factories, render this property most desirable for safe and profitable investment, the supply of houses in this locality being totally inadequate to the demand, and the rentals highly remunerative.—Plans and particulars may be obtained at the George Barking; Crown and Anchor, Romford; Spotted Dog, Upton; Commercial Road; Globe, Mile-end; Messrs Sykes and Gaisford, Solicitors, 80, Lombard-street, City; and of the Auctioneers, Rokeby-house, Stratford, and Plaistow, Essex.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, back of the Red Lion, Shooter's Hill, Kent TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and others.—BUILDING MATERIALS of two Houses, Out-buildings, Wood Inuit School-rooms, &c. which will be SOLD by AUCTION by

J. D. BINKS, on TUESDAY, MAY 30th, 1834 at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, comprising 1,000 excellent bricks, 17,000 plain, pan, and ridge tiles, 5 squares of slating, rafters and frames, excellent panel doors, 5 quantity of sashes of superior description, other sorts, coppers, oven, rafters, posts, floor boards a large wood-built school room with three iron columns chimney-pots, marble jambs, hearth stones, and a quantity of the rubbish.—May be viewed on SATURDAY next, MAY-DAY 29th, and Morning of Sale; and Catalogues had at the Red Lion, and of Red Lion, Shooter's Hill; Fortune of War, King's Arms, Ordnance Arms, Red Lion Arms, Woolwich; Dover Castle and Barrack Arms, Plumstead; and at the Auctioneer's Furnishing Warehouse, Wellington-street, Woolwich.

TO FURNISHING IRONMONGERS GAS-FITTERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. CHURCH & SON, are instructed to SELL by PRIVATE TREATY, in consequence of the withdrawal of a partner, the valuable GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of an old and well-established concern in the above branches, together with the LEASE of the desirable business premises, situated in one of the most populous parts of the metropolis, and near to a railway station. Held for an unexpired term of nineteen and a half years, at a moderate rental. This business has now been successfully carried on upwards of sixty years, in a most respectable neighbourhood, and is worthy the attention of any person in the line, of energy and perseverance, who, by the judicious employment of sufficient capital, cannot fail to realise a large and profitable return.—Further information and particulars may be obtained by application to Messrs. CHURCH & SON, Auctioneers and Valuers, William-street, Woolwich.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

MR. PETER BROAD has for DISPOSAL a thoroughly genuine BUSINESS, established upwards of fifty years, situate in a populous, respectable locality, near the Crystal Palace, having a large and lucrative connection. The premises include every convenience for the trade, with a capital dwelling-house attached. The concern is of long standing, and will be found a valuable opportunity.—Terms, with cards to view, at the Commercial Agency Offices, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

TO STONEMASONS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE and GOODWILL of an OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, situated in a leading thoroughfare; the premises are roomy and commodious, with large Workshops, Stable, &c. Stock, Fixtures, Sheds, &c. with a most desirable Dwelling-house attached, containing seven rooms, at the low rent of £40 per year, which may be cleared by letting a portion. This will be sold a bargain. Most satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Particulars upon application to BOURNE, BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 16, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.

TO CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CARVERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a good BUSINESS in a first-rate situation.—For cards of address apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Bookseller, 210, Strand.

TO BE SOLD, ONE HUNDRED EARTH-WAGGONS, 4 8/4 Gauge, and TWO TRAVELLING CRANES, with Jacks, and every requisite.—Apply to Mr. DIGGLE, Dover, Kent; or to view, to Mr. DIGGLE, Boston Spa, York-hire. P.S.—A BRICK-YARD in Surrey and Hants TO DISPOSE OF.

SURVEYS and ESTIMATES for Buildings, Repairs, or Dilapidations, carefully made. Architect's work measured and valued, plans and working drawings made, Builders' accounts kept, and work superintended, on very moderate terms, by the Advertiser, who has had many years' experience in every branch of his profession.—Address to G. S. No. 6, Regent-street, Chelsea.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, of equal quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, Drawing Roll and Instrument Maker, &c. to H.R.H. Prince Leopold, 9, Orse for Patents, Duke-place, Exchange, Manchester.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer at the Printing-office of COX (late) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said Charles Wyman, at the Office of "The Builder," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, May 27, 1834.

The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, founded A.D. 1847. Supported by Voluntary Contributions, for allowing Pensions to Decayed Master Builders, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Slaters, Masons, Carpenters, Joiners, Plumbers, Painters, Glaziers, Smiths, Zinc Workers, Paper-hangers, and their Widows; and to give temporary relief to deserving workmen of all masters, being members of this Institution, on Cases of Accident.

Seventh Election of Pensioners.—An ELECTION of THREE PENSIONERS, one Male and two Females, was held on THURSDAY, MAY 25, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. GEORGE BIRD, Treasurer, in the chair; the result of the poll was as follows:—

Successful Candidates.			
John Barlow Irwin	504	Carol ne Hillstead	2147
		Charlotte Tippett	2,017
The others were			
John Booth	423	Ann Roser	1,472
William Laddiman	349	Sarah Lerner	1,261
William Spencer Evans	327	Mary Smith	1,144
Thomas Simmons	98	Jane Sanders	836
		Ann Buckingham	179

A. G. HARRIS, Sec.

Offices, 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Committee invite the attendance of the subscribers and all those interested in the establishment of the important undertaking to a GENERAL MEETING to be held at the ROOMS of the ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 16, Lower-Grosvenor-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of JUNE, at EIGHT o'clock, when a report and statement of accounts thus far will be brought forward, and a proposition for building a new gallery devoted entirely to this and similar purposes will be submitted.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } Hon. Secs.
JAS. EDMESTON, Jun. }

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

CHARLOTTE TIPPETT begs to return her sincere thanks to her friends for the kind support they gave her at the Election of Pensioners, of which she was one of the successful candidates.

IF JOHN JENNINGS, Carpenter and Joiner, who was in the employ of Messrs. Peto and Grissell about sixteen years ago, and at that period lodged with his wife, Caroline Jennings, at Smith's Eating house, Tothill-street, Westminster, will communicate with A. Z. No. 3, Queen's-terrace, Southsea, Hants, he may HEAR of SOMETHING greatly to his ADVANTAGE.

COMPETITIONS.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PLANS and Specifications for the Erection of NEW ROOMS and REPAIRS, may be seen on SATURDAY next, JUNE 3rd, and the week following, at Messrs. FALLOON and CONQUEST'S, Salway House, Leyton, Essex.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, 26th May, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for BORING for a better supply of WATER, in the ORDNANCE WELL, at Sheerness. Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application from at the Royal Engineers' Office, Sheerness, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 14th of JUNE, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of £—for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Sheerness." No Tender can be admitted after the said 15th day of JUNE, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineers' Office, London District, May 30, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a special CONTRACT for CONSTRUCTING a

MAIN SEWER at PURFLEET, in ESSEX,

and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plan, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, or to Mr. MACNAMARA, Foreman of Works, Purfleet, on or before the 7th of JUNE, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders upon the printed forms prepared, to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 8th of JUNE, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked, "Tender for Work at Purfleet."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 22nd May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for BUILDING BARRACKS and STABLES for the Royal Artillery, to be ERECTED at DEVONPORT, with separate TENDERS for the ASPHALTE WORK, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 8th of JUNE next, at NOON, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, and endorsed, "Tender for Artillery Barracks, Devonport," "Asphalte Works for Artillery Barracks, Devonport," as the case may be, on the left hand corner of the envelope. The Royal Artillery Barracks comprise a range of stables, with four horses' rooms and two workshops at one end, and four soldiers' rooms over the central stables; infirmary stables and yard; barns for hay and straw and corn store; forge shoeing shed, meeting store cook-house, and ablution room; guard-house, privies, dung and ash pits, enclosure walls, gates, entrance-door, roads, parades, drains, &c. &c. Plans and specifications, with forms and conditions, may be seen, and forms for Tenders, and every information obtained, at the Royal Engineers' Office, at Devonport, between the hours of NINE and FOUR o'clock, each day, from THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of JUNE next, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, May 16, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, 26th May, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for providing additional STORE ACCOMMODATION, at the ROYAL ENGINEER DEPOT, at ST. MARY'S CREEK, near Chatham. Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 14th of JUNE, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of 1,000*l.* for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham." No Tender can be admitted after the said 15th day of JUNE, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE WORKS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Dover District hereby gives Notice, that sealed Tenders will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 21st day of JUNE, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for

WORKS and REPAIRS at the CITADEL, DOVER.

Plans and specifications of the works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Dover, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 1st to the 17th JUNE, 1854, Sundays excepted.

The party whose Tender may be accepted for the works will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately, to be bound under a penalty of 1,000*l.* for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders for the above works to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London," and endorsed "Tender for Works at the Citadel, Dover."

N.B. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineers' Office, Dover, May 27th, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

Royal Engineers' Office, Portsmouth, 1st June, 1854.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of UNDERTAKING, from the 14th JUNE, 1854, to the 31st MARCH, 1855, the CARPENTERS' WORK, required in the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, at CHICHESTER BARRACKS, may be furnished with the printed schedules of prices, and the conditions of the contract, by application to this Office, or at the Barrack Office, Chichester. The Tenders will be required to be delivered before TWELVE o'clock at noon, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1854, at the Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance.—The person whose Tender shall be approved will be required to provide eligible securities, and execute a bond for the due performance thereof.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the London District hereby gives Notice, that sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, on or before the 10th JUNE, 1854, for DRAINING the OFFICERS' and INFIRMARY STABLES, East and West Wings, and the whole of the TROOP STABLES, East Wing, at Hounslow Barracks, also for PAVING front and rear of BARRACKS, OFFICERS, INFIRMARY, and TROOP STABLES, East Wing, and OFFICERS and INFIRMARY STABLES, West Wing, at Hounslow Barracks. The specification and plan for the above service may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineers' Office, No. 11, James-street, Pimlico, daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 30th to the 13th JUNE inclusive.

Royal Engineers' Office, London District, May 30, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District, hereby gives notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for RENEWING THE FRAME-WORK, SHEETING, &c., OF THE MAIN SLUICE, at PURFLEET, in ESSEX, and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plan, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, or to Mr. MACNAMARA, Foreman of Works, Purfleet, on or before the 31st of JUNE, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders upon the printed forms prepared, to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, on the 22nd of JUNE, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked, "Tender for Work at Purfleet."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 30th May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the BUILDING of a SHOP, on Pentonville hill. Plan and specification to be seen at Mr. NEWELL'S, in Seal Investment-road. Tenders to be given in by SATURDAY, JUNE 10th.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Directors of the Midland Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS to CONTRACT for the LINE, LOCKS, and WORKS necessary to be done in keeping the Station and Buildings on the Nottingham and Mansfield, and Erewash Valley Branches of the Midland Railway, in proper and efficient repair for a term of seven years. The specification and short contract may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, upon application at the Engineer's Office, Derby Station, on and after MONDAY next. Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned, at the Railway Office, Derby, on or before TEN a.m. on TUESDAY, the 27th of JUNE next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Derby, May 24, 1854. JOSEPH SANDARS, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of the NATIONAL SCHOOLS and Master's House proposed to be built in St. Mark's District, Liverpool, are requested to deliver sealed Tenders at the Offices of the Architect, No. 5, Bedford-street North, Liverpool, on or before the 10th of JUNE. The plans and specification may be seen at said Offices from the 5th to the 12th of JUNE inclusive, where also detailed lists of quantities may be obtained on payment of half a guinea. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

THOMAS D. BARRY, Architect.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Directors of the Holme Reservoirs are prepared to receive TENDERS for the RE-CONSTRUCTION of the BILBERRY RESERVOIR. Plans, sections, &c. may be seen, and printed copies of the specification, conditions, and form of Tender obtained, at the offices, either of Mr. J. F. BATEMAN, C.E., No. 5, Bloom-street, Manchester, on or after the 29th instant. Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tenders for Bilberry Reservoir," to be sent under cover to me, not before the 15th day of JUNE next. The Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order.

WILL. JACOMB, Clerk to the Directors.

Huddersfield, 26th May, 1854.

BANBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. SEWERAGE WORKS.—To CONTRACTORS, PIPE MAKERS, and MASONS.—The Local Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any or either of the following CONTRACTS:

CONTRACT No. 1.—For EXCAVATING GROUND for BRICK SEWERS, and LAYING EARTHENWARE DRAIN-PIPES, & CARTING MATERIALS, and MAKING GOOD ROADS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, OUTLETS, VENTILATING SHAFTS, MAN-HOLES, including the supply of Bricks.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For the SUPPLY of about 1,000 YARDS of EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPES.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 27th day of MAY instant, and copies of the specification, schedules, and forms of Tender may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application to C. H. DAVIDS, the Surveyor to the Local Board, Banbury.

The charge for each specification and schedule will be 10*s.* 6*d.* each contract.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Banbury, before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next, endorsed, "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be.

THOMAS PAIN, Clerk to the Local Board.

Banbury, 17th May, 1854.

CONTRACT for ROADS.—SOUTHWARK FREEHOLD LAND and HOUSE SOCIETY, Offices, 4, Wellington-chambers, London-bridge.—Parties desirous of CONTRACTING for WORKS required in EXCAVATING, CUTTING, FORMING, and MAKING ROADS, ROAD-WAYS, and FOOTPATHS on the ESTATE at NORWOOD, Surrey, to the numbers of the above Society, are invited to inspect the several plans, sections, at the Office of the Society above-named, or at the Surveyor's Office, 265, Pace-villa, any day from TEN to SIX o'clock.

Tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Society, marked "Tender for Norwood," on or before the 7th JUNE. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RICHARD BRETT, Secretary, 4, Wellington-chambers, London-bridge.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

SEWERS OFFICE, Guildhall, May 30, 1854.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London hereby give Notice, that they will meet [illegible] on TUESDAY the [illegible] day of JUNE [illegible] TENDERS for BUILDING NEW SEWERS [illegible] and [illegible] with other works in connection therewith [illegible]. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. No Tender will be received after TWELVE o'clock on the day of treaty. JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

CHEADLE, STAFFORDSHIRE, WATER-WORKS COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons who may be willing to undertake the following Contracts:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST IRON SOCKET-PIPES and APPENDAGES for the Water Supply of the Town.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For LAYING, JOINTING, and FIXING certain CAST IRON SOCKET-PIPES and APPENDAGES for the Water Supply of the Town.

[illegible] specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender, with quantities, may be obtained at the [illegible] J. M. BLAGG, Esq. [illegible] CATLOW and DANIEL, Solicitors, Cheadle, and [illegible] Engineer and Surveyor [illegible] of JUNE, and sealed Tenders must be sent [illegible] on or before SATURDAY the [illegible] of JUNE next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN REYNOLDS CATLOW, Secretary.

Cheadle, May [illegible], 1854.

TO BRICKLAYERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—The Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons who may be willing to undertake the following CONTRACT:—

CONTRACT No. [illegible]—For EXCAVATIONS and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MAN-HOLES, LAYING PIPES, and other WORKS.

The drawings may be seen, and copies of the specification, [illegible] and forms of Tender [illegible] may be had, together with [illegible] information required, at the office of EDWARD GIBBS, Engineer and Surveyor to the Local Board, [illegible]

[illegible] to the undersigned, under cover, addressed to [illegible] the Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board of Health, and endorsed "Tender for Contract No. [illegible]," on or before the [illegible] of [illegible]

The [illegible] themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender [illegible]

HENRY C. HUNT, Clerk to the said Local Board.

Stratford-upon-Avon, 1st June, [illegible]

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT for PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT WORKS.—[illegible] TENDERS [illegible] SUPPLY [illegible] Water, and for laying on and fixing the same. The specification may be examined at the Office of the [illegible] on or after the 22nd day of MAY inst. [illegible] RAMMELL and [illegible] 14, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders to be sent in on or before the 14th day of JUNE next. No Tender will be entertained unless duly made upon the printed [illegible] By order of the Board, EDWARD SARGENT, Clerk.

[illegible] Woolwich Local Board of Health,
[illegible] 17th May, 1854.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CLEANSING.—The Committee of the Local Board of Health [illegible] to receive TENDERS for SWEEPING and CLEANSING, including WATERING [illegible] Sweeping and Cleansing, for the term of [illegible] ways of all [illegible] lanes, [illegible] county of Bristol, three times in each [illegible] and for TAKING AWAY [illegible] two in each week. The committee have [illegible] the said city and county into four divisions, and any person or persons willing to [illegible] any or either of the [illegible] on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning [illegible] JULY [illegible] Bristol," and endorsed "Tender [illegible] of the works to be tendered for, [illegible] of Tender [illegible] any other information [illegible] addressed to the clerk. [illegible] two [illegible] sureties for the due performance of his [illegible] the lowest or any Tender, [illegible] until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

[illegible] 1st May, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.

KENT COUNTY PRISONS, MAIDSTONE.—[illegible] NEW PRISON [illegible] WALFORD, [illegible] of THURSDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next, and to attend personally at the General [illegible] to be holden at the Court House, at Maidstone [illegible] TWELVE o'clock [illegible] lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, unless approved in all respects. Security will be required for the [illegible] of the contract, and the names of the sureties proposed to be named in the Tender.

H. A. WILDES, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
[illegible]

NOTTINGHAM-PARK.—To ROCK-CUTTERS and CONTRACTORS.—Parties desirous of [illegible] for [illegible] CUTTING and EARTH WORKS [illegible] further particulars, at the Office of Mr. T. C. HINE, of [illegible] from MONDAY, MAY [illegible] [illegible]

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the parishes of [illegible] MAGDALEN [illegible] SAINT LEONARDS [illegible] TENDERS [illegible] CONTRACT for [illegible] ERECTION of TWO [illegible] NEW [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] W. HASLEWOOD, Clerk to the Board.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the grand jury of the county of the town of Drogheda, at [illegible] upon MONDAY, the 12th day of JUNE next for making certain ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to the DROGHEDA PRISON, according to plans and specifications prepared by JOHN NEVILLE, Esq., Architect, [illegible] to be seen at my Office between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, on any day (Sundays excepted), where also sealed Tenders shall be lodged. Tenders to state the names, residences, and addresses of two solvent sureties. Dated at my Office, Fair-street, Drogheda, this [illegible] day of May.

HENRY CLINTON, Secretary to the Commissioners.

TO BUILDERS.

CWM AVON CHURCH, Glamorganshire.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the CHURCH to be built at the Works of the Governor and Company of English Copper Miners in England, within two miles of the Port Talbot station on the South Wales Railway, may see the drawings and specification at [illegible] Offices from TEN to FIVE. Tenders to be sent in on or before the [illegible] day of JUNE, 1854. The acceptance of the lowest Tender is not guaranteed, and parties must be provided with proper security, if required.

PRICHARD and SEDDON, Diocesan Architects, Llandaff.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are required for Making 350,000 BRICKS, on an Estate at Willesden, Middlesex; the contractor to find all materials, with the exception of clay. Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. GEORGE CLARKSON, Surveyor, 48, Penton-street, Pentonville.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are required for MAKING the ROADS and FOOTPATHS on an Estate at Willesden, Middlesex.—The plans and specifications can be seen on and after MONDAY next, at the Offices of Mr. GEORGE CLARKSON, Surveyor, 48, Penton-street, Pentonville.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the TAKING DOWN and REBUILDING of GRAINSBY HALL, in the county of Lincoln, situate between L[illegible] and Great Grimsby, are hereby informed that the plans and specifications [illegible] inspected at my Office, Quay-street, Chambers, Hull, after the [illegible] of JUNE.—Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Grainsby Hall," and delivered to me before the 30th of JUNE. The proprietor will not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any of the Tenders.

Hull, May, 1854. CUTHBERT BRODRICK, Architect.

THE RUGBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for LAYING about [illegible] feet of [illegible] and [illegible] feet of [illegible] UNGLAZED POTTERY DRAIN PIPES or TILES to [illegible] the [illegible] water supply of the town of Rugby, according to specification and sections, which may be seen on application at the Office of the Board, Church-street, Rugby. Tenders addressed to the Chairman of the Rugby Local Board of Health, and endorsed, "Tender for laying unglazed Pottery Pipes or Tiles," must be sent in on or before the 10th day of JUNE next, to the Office of the Board, Rugby. By order of the Board,

Rugby, [illegible] May, 1854. C. E. WRATISLAW, Clerk.

THE SELBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and ERECTION of a DIAGONAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, TWO BOILERS, PUMPS, and APPENDAGES, comprised in Contract No. [illegible], for the purposes of the Selby Water Works. [illegible] of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms [illegible] may be obtained, on application at my Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, [illegible] street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the [illegible] of JUNE, and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the [illegible] of JUNE next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
Selby, May 31, 1854. GEORGE LOWTHER, Clerk.

THE SELBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a BUILDING to SUPPORT a CAST IRON WATER TANK, Contract No. 7, for the purposes of the Selby Waterworks. [illegible] of the drawings and [illegible] may be seen, and forms of Tender with quantities may be obtained, on application [illegible] at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, [illegible] street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the [illegible] of JUNE, and Tenders must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the [illegible] of JUNE next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
Selby, May 31, 1854. GEORGE LOWTHER, Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.

PENMAEN CHURCH, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the NEW CHURCH, at PENMAEN, in the parish of Mynyddislwyn, near Newport, Monmouthshire, can see the drawings and specifications at [illegible] on and after the [illegible] Tenders to be [illegible] to the Architect, Mr. NORTON, [illegible] street, London, on or before the [illegible] instant.

MIDDLESBROUGH DRAINAGE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—The Town Council of the Borough of Middlesbrough are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the FIRST PORTION of their DRAINAGE, consisting of about 2,000 feet of main brick sewer, 800 feet of branch brick sewer, 1,300 feet of stoneware piping, and other works pertaining to the same.—The drawings can be seen, and specifications and bills of quantities obtained, at the Offices of Mr. J. DOWNES, C.E. Town-hall, Middlesbrough; and Tenders are to be delivered to me on or before MONDAY, 12th of JUNE [illegible] not later than TWELVE o'clock at Noon.—By order.

JOHN S. PEACOCK, Town Clerk.

Corporation-hall, Middlesbrough, May [illegible], 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

EAST SUFFOLK ARTILLERY DEPOT.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the above BUILDING, at Ipswich, may see the plans and specification at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM SALMON, Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Bury Saint Edmunds, on and after WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of MAY, and Tenders for the same are to be [illegible] endorsed "Tender for East Suffolk Artillery Depot," on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, 1854. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties for the due performance of his contract. The Lieutenancy does not [illegible] the lowest Tender.—Any further information that parties estimating may require will be furnished them upon application at the Offices of Mr. R. M. PHIPSON, Sparrowes House, Ipswich, Architect to the said Court of Lieutenancy.

Bury Saint Edmunds, May [illegible], 1854.

HUNTINGDON BURIAL BOARD.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Burial Board of [illegible] CHAPELS, and ENTRANCE [illegible] ENCLOSURE WALL [illegible] WORKS [illegible] Mr. ROBERT HUTCHINSON [illegible] Architect [illegible] Architect's [illegible] FRIDAY [illegible] of JUNE.

CHARLES MARGETTS, Clerk.

Huntingdon, May 31, 1854.

CASTLE-CARY, SOMERSET.—To BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET HOUSE in this town. The plans and specifications may now be seen on application to Mr RUSS[illegible], Solicitor, Castle-Cary, to whom the Tenders are to be sent before ELEVEN o'clock on the 8th JUNE next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—Architect, F. C. PENROSE, Esq. 4, Trafalgar-square, London.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK SEWERS, 2,[illegible] feet in length or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Hammersmith-creek, King-street, Albion-road, Webb's-lane, Farm-lane, and Bradmore-lane, Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 5th day of JUNE, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 25th day of May, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready, at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to contract for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK SEWERS, 2,[illegible] feet in length, or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, at Deptford, Lewisham, and Bell-green, near Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for Twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 5th day of JUNE, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 25th day of May, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING a certain intended BRICK SEWER, 5,865 feet in length, or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Commercial-road East, Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 5th day of JUNE, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 25th day of May, 1854.

SAINT ANNE, WESTMINSTER.—To PAVIORS, STONE MERCHANTS, SCAVENGERS, and OTHERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Committee for Paving and Cleansing the Parish will meet in the Vestry-room, Dean-street, Soho-square, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of JUNE instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to consider TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for carting away daily the SLOP, &c. from the streets in this Parish; for carrying away the DUST and ASHES; for repairing the carriage ways; for supplying STONE for the Footways; and for supplying GUERNSEY GRANITE, either broken, or as blown from the rock, for the Macadamised roads of this Parish for one year from Midsummer next. Tenders will not be received after TEN o'clock on the 9th of JUNE, nor unless they are in the printed form, which may be had at my Office, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, and of Mr. EDMUND WARD, [illegible], Lisle-street, Leicester-square, the Surveyor of pavements, where any further information may be obtained. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

June, 1854. J. W. ALLEN, Clerk to the Committee.

CONTRACTORS desirous of TENDERING by schedule prices for the FINISHING of a VILLA [illegible] completed at Reading, Berks, may inspect the drawings and specifications, and receive copy of the schedule for five shillings, at the Office of Mr. ROBINSON, [illegible] Moorgate-street, on and after the 5th JUNE; and Tender will be received by the Architects, Messrs. POULTON and WOODMAN, Reading, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] of JUNE.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the LAMBETH and PROVINCIAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are desirous of receiving sealed TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, SURFACE DRAINAGE, and other works on an estate at Beulah Spa, Norwood. The specifications and plans may be seen at the Offices of the Society, 2[illegible], High-street, Borough. Tenders must be delivered on or before FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, the 12th day of JUNE. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. WM. BANKS, Secretary.

June 1, 1854.

CONTRACT for FENCING.—The Directors of the Lambeth and Provincial Freehold Land Society are desirous of receiving TENDERS for about [illegible] rods of LARCH FENCING, to be ERECTED on an ESTATE situate at BEULAH SPA, Norwood. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of the Society, No. 2[illegible], High-street, Borough. Tenders must be delivered on or before FOUR o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 12th JUNE, 1854. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

June 1, 1854. WM. BANKS, Secretary.

PURE GAS.—TO GAS COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.—PATENT CLAY PURIFICATION. No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia, and the removal of the bisulphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance [illegible]) has been given up in despair. Clay removes all these impurities, and when taken from the purifiers [illegible] is made completely black using the clay. The light of the gas is [illegible] its thorough purification. The proprietors of the patent are now ready to grant licenses for its use—terms, and instructions for the employment of clay, may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, Agent to the Patentees, Gas Works, Wakefield.

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash-boxes, Copying and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 53, Strand, gratis.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furniture of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles. Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufacturers, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.
EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS. DAVID BAND AND CO.
Gentlemen,—At the serious fire in Union-street yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.
27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 22, 1854.
MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool; London Depôt, 47A, Moorgate-street, City.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-PROOF DOORS and FRAMES, for strong Rooms. A large stock of the above of all sizes made in the best manner, and of different strengths, fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, throwing from two to twenty bolts, constantly on sale, at very moderate prices. FIRE-PROOF SAFES of every size and Patent Detector Locks and Latches for all purposes.—C. CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 5s. 6d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 8s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Half-round Gutters, more or less broken, to be sold considerably below the usual price.—At J. JONES'S, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.
W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON. Manufacturer of Rim and Mortise Locks and Builder's Ironmongery.

AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from [illegible] inches.
B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.
Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw firmly, turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a BENCH cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

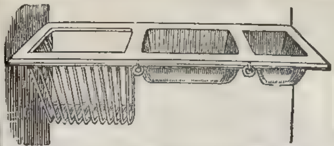
TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "[illegible] Registered Model Water closet." This water-closet is [illegible] and effect [illegible] itself [illegible] services and for [illegible] without the usual service box, cistern work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A [illegible] of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron, Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing. Cornice Poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long Acre, London.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

JOHN WALKER, CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER, And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London, and Gilbrook, Birkenhead.
Offices: Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 63, Gracechurch-street.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, [illegible], Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, superior gate fastenings, an improved [illegible]. [illegible] patent [illegible], patent [illegible] best [illegible] and ornamental cast and wrought iron [illegible], for [illegible] and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axle-trees, sugar-mills, &c.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show.
COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description. JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.
F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp. Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of
NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PFEIL and STEDALL'S,
Nos 5 and 6, BROAD STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,

30	32	34	36-inch
28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars

34	36	38	42-inch,
54s.	56s.	58s.	63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per inch 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 50s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	11d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.

O G Gutters	4	4½ inch.
	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. per yard

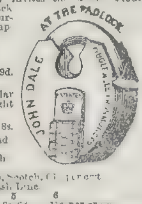
Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1¼	1½	2	2½	3 inch, and larger
	19s. 6d.	19s.	19s.	17s. 6d.	17s. per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d.

Patent Line	2	3	4	5	6
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 4s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.
JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, [illegible] each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 30s. each.
Air Bricks, 1s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, [illegible] Ditto, Scotch, [illegible] per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

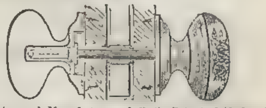
And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.
Sole Manufacturers of Dellruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, BLIND-MAKERS, &c.—The above trades supplied with Ironmongery of every description, which cannot be surpassed for quality and cheapness by any house in London. Cups and Racks for spring rollers, 1½ inches, 3d.; 2 in. 8s. 6d. per gross. A. GILES, Ironmonger, 24, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, and the Trade in general.
IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 38, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized. Deck spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. Gas works erected complete. Also manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Sluice Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.—All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturer of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as fitted, [illegible], by R. S. NEWALL and CO., having obtained the [illegible] approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles, for railway sides, and all other fencing.
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses [illegible], security, and durability, [illegible] other fence hitherto [illegible]. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the [illegible] and Home [illegible] at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, [illegible] any variation of temperature.
N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dawson-street, Manchester.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, No. 10, York-place, near the Orphan Asylum, Lambeth. Rain pipes, 3 inch, [illegible] per foot; eaves, gutters, 4 inch, 4d. per foot; door and [illegible] plates and engraving in zinc or brass; perforated zinc [illegible] per foot; sheet zinc, 31s. per cwt.; plumbic zinc, 42s. per cwt.; ditto in rain-pipes and heads in proportion; galvanized iron and corrugated; sky-light and other frames; Lawrence's roses and watering-pots, Wardian cases, &c.; mortized smoke-vents; the improved Fumi Porte and various smoke and ventilating inventions. A prize medal awarded at the Exhibition of all Nations.

DR. ARNOTT'S NEW SMOKELESS FIRE GRATE.—F. EDWARDS and SON beg to inform Architects and the Public that the above may be seen in daily operation at their manufactory, and that they are prepared to supply new, and to alter old grates to the same principle.—42, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY [illegible], insures perfect combustion [illegible], and repairs [illegible] less attention than [illegible] stoves, [illegible], was [illegible] by D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or [illegible] stoves to the principle.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for [illegible], improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; Warm Air Apparatus, &c.—Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.— [illegible] GAS STOVES, RANGES and BATHS [illegible] completed [illegible]. A great variety [illegible] from 7l. [illegible] for [illegible]. [illegible] 50,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, 135, [illegible]. Manufactory [illegible] Hampstead-road [illegible] to more extensive premises, New-road, near Albany-street.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

RON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

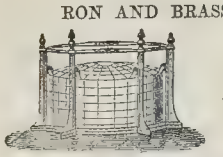
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings.

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

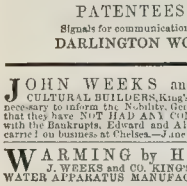
PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

JOHN WEEKS and CO. HORTICULTURAL BUILDERS, King's-road, Chelsea, think it now necessary to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that they have NOT HAD ANY CONNECTION WHATEVER with the Bankrupts, Edward and Alfred Weeks, who LATELY carried on business at Chelsea.—June 2nd, 1854.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Boge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Boge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 6 per cent.



CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green-houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 85, King William-street, City.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON, TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Craufurd's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Gutterings, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON, (IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.—THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Brèche, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St. Anne's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c., als... Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Kerbsets, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall bridge.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.
Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.
Now landing, Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some exposed for choice.
Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.
Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.
Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.
OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Lloyd-square, Pentonville. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney-pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used for the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves. Cisterns and every description of Slab work, Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with plate-glass sides, for fish-coophites, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: 1¼ inch Slate Paving, in runs, planed on one side, and squared, fitted to lay, warranted stronger than 2-inch York, 3d. per foot super.—Baltic Wharf, Commercial road, Lambeth.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear. N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied with out detention; a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 2, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

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½-inch Yellow, 12s. per square.		½-inch White, 10s. per square.	
⅝-inch	18s.	⅝-inch	17s.
¾ inch	23s.	1-inch	21s.

Deafing Timber, 80s. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
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Prepared Floor Boards,	1 in.	Yellow, 17s.;	White, 15s. 9d.	per square.
"	"	¾ "	18s.;	" 17s. 6d. "
"	"	1 " 22s. 6d.;	" 21s. 6d.	"
"	"	1¼ " 26s. 6d.;	" 24s. 6d.	"

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of June.

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1st January, 1854.

STAINING.—Pine, Deal, &c. to imitate Oak-Wainscot, or Satin Wood. For Churches, Chapels, School rooms, Staircases, &c. Brings out the grain of the wood in a beautiful manner, and when used with the proper varnish will never fade or blister. Oak, 6s.; Wainscot, 5s. per gallon. Varnish, 8s. 10s. 12s. per gallon. Address, WILSHERE and CO. Varnish and Colour Merchants, Bayswater.

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Guildhall, London, 29th May, 1854.

THE COMMITTEE for Letting the BRIDGE HOUSE ESTATES will meet at Guildhall on FRIDAY, the day of JUNE next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, to let by NDER on repairing leases A HOUSE, No. 74 in Hercules ildings, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey. And TWO HOUSES the east side of High-street, Deptford, near the railway station ts of the property, and conditions for letting, may be seen on application at the Architect's Office, Gail hall.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

CROWDS still fill the little closets of Trafalgar-square, into which are jammed and piled the choicest works of a school of art now rightly preferring claim to high ropean rank. Past the door of the room re, in years gone by, a first hour was well nt, an architect was drawn on the other day the surging throng,—possibly not reluctant lefer the disagreeable task which the *Builder* nevertheless performed, till such time as he looked on something that might perchance etify in the intellect, if not expand the heart. , the position of architecture in the Academy been every year worse and worse, and men eminence have now no inclination towards the our of preparing elaborate drawings, which, rung at all, are placed where they cannot be n. It is not without reason that we claim architecture a position as the head of all the s, and the architect in question may be par- ied if, with his views of the right position of Royal Academy *of Arts*, he dreaded that his per might be ruffled even more than of late rs, by what would be evidence of the short- nings of one august body, though not of the nerits of his brethren. Haply he felt that if ot to admire" be "all the art" some *critics* now," it is right for architects and others to serve the *disposition* to be pleased, though y oblige us sometimes to say that we are erwise.

But to see as they should be seen, any of the ncipal paintings, was for him impossible. ough able to use elbows as well as eyes— ch pairs of corporal members being, it would pear, essential—and (as he now feels ashamed say) soon falling into the breaches of good eding which each and all seem to recognise belonging to the *etiquette* of the room,— erposing the opaque head and shoulders fore each other person in succession—this ponent affirmeth, that he departed, after the ual gossip of the day, but as little able to preciate the nature and merits of the chief oductions as though he had never visited the hibition. From a moderate distance, to have ncealed the lower portion of the picture, or exhibit as though to a short-sighted person— glad to gain an inch" at a time—was scarcely e intention with which any one of the accom- ished artists set to work. Of the serious portance to them, of this question of space, uch has been said—much more than it is cessary to repeat. All days are not alike; t on all, the crowd is too great to see such a ork as the large canvass of Maclise, as a pic- re,—that is to say, unless the ardent lover of t can rise at cock-crow, and get a quiet hour ith the morning light.

Some such effort our architect made, that he ight receive those valuable ideas which he elieved, as an artist he could derive from other orks than architectural drawings and designs. et us see what the margin of his catalogue ay supply in the way of hints on questions out which the lucubrations of an architect ight be not unworthy, also, of the attention of he painter and the sculptor. The cultivation f æsthetics in the rooms of the Royal Academy, owever, seems to have been the pursuit of nowledge under difficulties; for one of the first mpressions which interrupts the attention of he practical architect, is this one of the utter nsufficiency of the space, *even for that portion of he works of the year which are admitted.* The pportunity of seeing the whole of each picture t one time, should surely be an object to be provided for in planning a gallery, and in arranging the works in it. Errors of plan allowing the entering and returning crowds to struggle through the same doorways, are not the only causes of inconvenience.

It is worthy of consideration whether each one of the principal works should not be railed round; the pictures should be distributed over a larger area,—not less than twice the present space being devoted to the same number of works; and no pictures, or at least none of small size, whether in oil or water colours, should be placed within a distance from the ceiling, of one-third the height of the room. It may be difficult to avoid altogether the injurious effects of one picture upon another, and to place them even as far apart as they are in the National Gallery; the question of classification, by some thought essential to the due appreciation of devotional subjects (like one this year which has called forth equal ridicule as praise) may be impossible under the varying circumstances of an annual exhibition; but it does seem to us that no such use as that which is at present, should be made of the space we have referred to. A work of real merit—as it has been often urged—would be more serviceable to the artist, if out of the gallery altogether, than placed where many are, and space should rather be left bare, than used for pictures which have to be chosen—as it would seem—on account of their *inferiority*. The Academy has higher objects than to minister to the anxiety of the public to have plenty for their money, and should set itself against any desire which can be gratified by glitter of *frames*. Suggestions have been made in the *Builder*, as well as in the *Art-Journal*, for the better arrangement of galleries, but have led to no positive result. One suggestion in the periodical last mentioned, indeed, provided for the use of the upper part of the walls, by allowing the pictures there, to be viewed from a raised platform, in the centre of the room,—which, as shown, did not itself appear to involve loss of space.

Another question in the arrangement of a gallery, is the important one of light. The argument—other than that of combination with a fine architectural effect—in favour of a "*gallery*" as a place of location, should be derived from its pre-eminent and perfect advantages in this particular. Referring to the case of a large mansion;—if there are not such advantages, it is better that the pictures should remain in ordinary apartments; which are, in some respects, the most consistent with the manifestation of influences of which all artists do, or should believe that their works are capable. But, the rooms at the Royal Academy, well lighted as compared with many, are by no means what should be desired. It seems as though the pictures within a space at the upper part of the rooms, about equal to that before mentioned, were always in shade. Certainly the days have not lately had much, or long-continued, sunlight: but that is the case through the greater part of the year, and in the month of May, not unfrequently. The difference in the effect of Danby's picture, when a gleam of sunshine passes over it, could scarcely be anticipated by looking at it as it is generally seen. Details and points of light came forth, as the architect stood before it, which a moment earlier, were part of a dark mass.

These are not the only questions which naturally rise to the mind of an architect, in the course of an inspection of the paintings and sculpture. There are important matters just now being debated in all the walks of art, and these turn upon the same fundamental points. What is art? What is the peculiar vocation of the artist? and what is the use which he is to make of the great origin and teacher of all art—Nature? We are ready to contend that of all the arts, there is none which derives so much from nature, as that one in which the mere forms have least direct resemblance to those of nature. "Sculpture and painting," thinks a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, "are entirely founded upon the imitation of nature," whilst architecture, taking "many a principle from nature, consults nature for *lessons* and not for *models*."

The great question of our time, then, is this one of the extent to which imitation should enter into art, as a principle. Confusion of ideas with many persons, even as to the meaning of Reynolds, has resulted from his use of the term; and the real value of "models," and of the power of representation, have not been very clearly apprehended. Imitation thus in the sense in which it is commonly understood—as *fac-simile* reproduction—is not art, or the object of the true artist,—whether architect, designer in "practical" art or painter, or sculptor. If we are asked to look with respect on doubtful allegory, or on the model-painting style of the Pre-Raphaelites, because either has been deliberately adopted, we also may ask that views of the nature of art, such as have proceeded from the greatest thinkers of modern and ancient times, should not be hastily objected to, and much less ridiculed. Some have fallen out with the expression, that it is the office of the artist to *correct* nature, as involving something like impiety; but, in truth, if the words used show the insufficiency of language to express the subleties of thought—which, by their very removal from the level of words, enter into the region of art—they are at least founded upon correct reasoning. Just as the crude ore of the mine is such, *in order that* the labour and the intellectual power of man may fashion it into the tool, or into one of the beautiful forms of art, so the artist is left to deduce from the variations in nature, the central type—the ideal from which all others are modified. In like manner, we may talk of a particular colour—we may even conceive an idea somewhat definite of the meaning of writers; yet it is perhaps impossible to find, or to produce, the exact "positive," of which we make logical inference, but which we see only in the countless hues, tints, and shades of nature, influenced by "simultaneous contrast," or the physical organism of the observer. We can often properly assume, as in moral excellence, a standard which we have never seen.

We say that to demonstrate what precise use is to be made of natural forms in architectural ornament, or in the varying cases of sculpture, historical painting, landscape art, and portraiture, might be scarcely possible in words, even though we had a volume to devote to the subject. It is enough here to set forth, that true art has not for its *object* the reproduction of nature. Goethe, somewhere, has a sentence like this:—"Art is called art, because it is *not* nature." The Academy have placed upon their catalogue—from the poet whose essays throughout are rich in knowledge and criticism, applicable to every branch of art—these lines:—

> "Nature, like liberty, is but restrained
> By the same laws which first herself ordained."

Our friend, perhaps thinking that the words were not separated from their context with entire advantage) has presumed to freely alter them thus:—

> "True Art, like Nature's self, is but restrained
> By the same laws which Nature first ordained."

Pope would have approved of the new sentiment, if not of the liberty taken.

But what say the Pre Raphaelites, unless we fail to interpret their meaning from their works? They wholly repudiate the doctrine of the ideal. Moreover, in their rendering of nature, their pictures seem to be painted for the short-sighted observer of the gallery, alluded to above. One might count the links of mail in "The Wounded Knight," by Mr. W. Gale; or study botany from the flowers in the picture called "A

Thought of Bethlehem," by Mr. Collins. In these two works, the minute drawing of the parts referred to is *perhaps* required from their connection with the principal figures. The question is, how far can the same character of treatment be justified for backgrounds? Careless drawing, or indefinite outlines, such as artists of high merit have allowed themselves to put forth, under the apparent notion that these had some connection with subordination to the effect of the principal part of the composition, —these there should certainly not be; and if the Pre-Raphaelites are able to promote accuracy in many accessories, they will effect great improvement where the importance has long been perceived by the architect, and in points which insensibly help or detract from the influence upon the ordinary observer. This, however, does not require the microscopic finish which, in the works of the Pre-Raphaelites, lessens the rotundity of the principal figures. If in the practice of architecture the intellect be enslaved by the work of imitating woods and marbles, surely that chief argument offered against such practice should have greater weight in the case of many Pre-Raphaelite pictures. With the house-painter you have one perhaps capable of nothing better in *art*, working at an object which *may be* the best whose appearance could contribute to the effect of a whole; in the other case you have a mind admittedly capable of deep thought, and original action, frittered away upon the hem of a robe, or the threads in a carpet. Does not this also defeat the intention? Is not the spectator led away from the human face, and the action; or rather, is he not first and most deeply impressed with the fact of the enormous labour and time which such and such accessories must have taken?

The common assertion that certain figures appear as though pasted on, affords evidence of the propriety of the rule of principal light, principal figure, and principal colour, as essential to a good composition. It is a rule which holds good in architecture, whether in general forms or in details, and seems to be consistent with the philosophy of vision. On this head there are some important questions to be considered.

In that which professes to represent facts, the Pre-Raphaelites are right that no *inaccuracy* can be tolerated. But, it is not easy to agree, even as regards what constitutes an accurate representation. Certain difficulties meet us at the outset. In perspective representation we draw on a plane; we suppose the object to be seen with one organ of vision, and that to be immovable. Are any of these consistent with the process of vision? That attempts have been made to develope a principle of "Curvilinear Perspective," is enough to show an inward conviction as to what might be the true *fac-simile* of the reflection on the *retina*. On the importance of the question of Binocular Perspective, it is enough to allude to the wide field of thought opened out in connection with the use of the stereoscope. Far from observing an object with the eye immovable, we believe that the process consists of a multitude of rapid gyrations about the field of view, and the development of a number of distinct impressions. Thus we take in the general outlines and marked divisions of an object first—if we observe with judgment,—and we fill in the details singly and separately, and it depends upon how this process is performed, whether the observer bring away a definite idea, or a confused image, or whether his memory furnish but one item of detail. Consequently, the correct representation of the interior of a building, *as we see it*, is a thing impossible by the ordinary rules, and what there is in that marked case, there is to some extent in all objects. Yet perspective, as taught, is the nearest approach that art has been able to make to correct representation. The question may be better understood when the use of the camera in photography has been perfected; but it is hardly to be expected that the conclusion will be much modified. As yet, very few views of interiors have been taken, and those from an elevated station would tend rather in favour of the reasoning than otherwise.

It would appear, that whatever might be the conclusion as to minute delineation of all objects or otherwise—whatever the impropriety and inconsistency of putting forth reproduction as a principle in *art*—at least we must make the canvass the representation as nearly as we can, of the process of vision. The attention of the observer was concentrated upon a group of figures; these formed the interest of the scene; accessories were conveyed to the mind at comparatively unfrequent intervals, and the resulting impression of these must therefore have been vague and undefined. It does not follow, however, that if we generalise and mass forms which in nature the eye could separate into details, we are justified in *making* things inaccurate and distorted, any more than that we conceive the Pre-Raphaelites to be right in the extreme course in the opposite direction. When an artist so accomplished as Mr. F. R. Pickersgill in the fine work which he contributes, Venetian in colouring, as in the story, represents a pavement under his figures somewhat uneven, we can only regret that he fell into the notion of the sleight-of-hand principle when delineating architectural forms—which, along with real carelessness, if not want of knowledge, is seen in so many of the works in the collection. The objection is not that of the shoemaker, who carped at a picture in which one of the figures had shoes which no cobbler could have made, but it touches on matters which belong not only to the requisite of power to draw with accuracy, but also to the inevitable, though perhaps involuntary and undiscovered, impression upon every beholder. No lines which should be horizontal or perpendicular, and are not so; none which should run towards a vanishing point, and which tend away from it, can be drawn without producing effects seriously obstructive to, or in some degree and most unnecessarily, acting in diminution of that for which the painter laboured. With all the power that Mr. Roberts shows in grouping objects, and in light and shade, he has often more serious faults than indifference to the value which there is in detail in even a distant and general view. The lines of his cornices run upwards, and columns and the angles of buildings have slight relation to perpendicularity. Besides, in the subjects which he paints, architecture is principal in the composition. In the "View on the Canal of the Guidecca," and in the "The Church of Santa Maria della Salute," we might fairly ask for some of the elaboration which a Pre-Raphaelite puts into the background of his pictures. For there are several distinct objects in a work of art, which become united in an architectural view. It is to erroneous apprehension of such objects that many present mistakes in the practice both of architecture and painting may be attributed.

To examine them, we should be thrown back to the questions which before offered themselves. What constitutes art, and how is it to be pursued? Accurately to apprehend the nature of the question, we ought to suppose the existence of two separate ends. The one object is to represent fact in external form; the second is to instruct, or delight, through the agency of inventive skill. The practice towards the first, we call the art of the draughtsman—the second is what alone or *par excellence* we should regard as art. Skill in both fields is indeed necessary to excellence in either, but the fundamental idea and main object of each must be kept distinct. It is the art of the draughtsman which the Pre-Raphaelite would substitute for real art, and it is the same character of "art" which has prevailed of late years in church architecture; where the objects—in the main distinct—of architectural *art* and "restoration" are confused, or substituted the one for the other. The materials, no less than the principles, to be worked into new art, are afforded by nature, and by the remains of former works of art, and the power which the pencil gives, must be one of the possessions of the true artist, as well to acquire these, as because it affords the means of expressing the ideas in the language peculiar to art.

The difficulty of laying down a rule is, that in no case are the principles really separable, as we have supposed them. It seems not to have been intended that they should be so. The ability merely to depict is not attained without the infusion of an intellectual influence,—so that a man who has been accustomed during the greater part of his life to draw ornament belonging to one style of architecture, never afterwards gains the power to represent any other style; and in like manner, we may assume that one who devotes himself without preference to all styles, will rarely reach great skill in any. The same thing will be found to hold in painting and sculpture. So that,—might the photographic camera become the best representative of objects, after all? Not so even, say many who have well considered the question. These seem to assume that nature is productive of so many different impressions, that (even leaving out the matter of colour) no mirror could receive them. And the moment you ask for the devotion of the artist's mind, the appearance of nature becomes tinged thereby; aspects and relations are modified; and the result in all, though true to nature, differs in every case. Yet the notion of art requires that the association of ideas with principles of nature, with forms and incidents of action, should be kept up—though in degree varying with the nature of the branch of art attempted. In architecture and all works of practical art, the adherence is to *principles* of nature, and to certain of the characteristics of forms, which are used not for the *imitation* of particular works, but for the production of new designs,—rather affording the impression of beauty by contrast, than reminding the spectator of what he would have seen so much better effected in the work of nature itself.

If the camera ever do, what is now done with the brush and colours,—if dimensions, colour, grouping, effects of light, and expression of countenance, be all gained by the perfection of contrivances and the tact of the operator, are we still to prefer the work of the hand simply because it is such? It would surely be unworthy of us to do so.

To such perfect results as we have supposed, the progress of photography indeed seems tending, and what is now done with it towards true portrait-art, is considerable. The photographer *may* become to all intents an artist; and the prejudices of professional painters against this, would be inconsistent with reason and principles. The power to represent by drawing should never be abandoned; for without it there would be no art,—but painting may one day be confined within those channels in which imitation has the least prevalence and invention the most. Such a result is that for which all have, in other words, expressed an anxious desire. That the art of grouping objects, of seizing the transient effects of light and shade, will become extinct in landscape painting, we have indeed no idea. The memory will still print them upon the canvass, and such expression remain as it is now, inseparable in idea from inventive skill.

ON THE OPEN SPACES OF OUR METROPOLIS.*

Stow speaks of a patent of Henry I. granting to the bishop so much of the castle wall (Castle Baynard of the present day) as should be needful to make the wall of the church (St. Paul's), and so much as should suffice to make a wall without the way on the north side; and in the time of Edward I. there appears to have been a presentment in the matter of the grant; at which time it was contended that the whole "soil between the gate called St. Augustin's-gate, near the said church, and the gate on the west part of the said church towards Ludgate, is High-street, and the king's highway, whereof a great part, by the raising of the wall at the east and the building of houses, is now enclosed, and the king's high-street much streightened, to the great damage of the whole city." Our ancestors therefore appear to have been fully alive to the importance of "open spaces," and I only regret that they were not more successful in resisting those very encroachments which are now only in part cleared away, and to which I shall presently more particularly allude.

My acquaintance with "black letter" literature is too limited to enable me to give you any further account of St. Paul's Churchyard previous to the time of Henry III. in whose reign we learn from Stow that leave was granted by letters patent to the bishop to enclose the

* See page 274 *ante*.

ichyard of the said cathedral church and the cinct, with a stone wall round about. On north side of the church was originally a at cloister, environing a plot of ground, of time called Pardon Churchyard, about which s a richly painted "Dance of Death;" and er the east side of the cloister was a rary, and in the midst of the churchyard was o a fair chapel, founded by Gilbert Becket, tgrave and principal magistrate of this city the reign of King Stephen.

"In the year 1549 the said chapel, by comndment of the Duke of Somerset, was begun be pulled down, with the whole cloister, the nce of Death, the tombs and monuments, so t nothing thereof was left but the bare plot ground, which is since converted into a garden the petty canons."

Of Paul's Cross, one of the most interesting jects in London history, Stow tells us, that was "about the midst" of the churchyard is shown in old engravings at the north-east rner): he describes it as "a pulpit cross of mber, mounted upon steps of stone, and vered with lead, in which are sermons eached by learned divines every Sunday in e forenoon; the very antiquity of which cross to me unknown."

In this part also (the north-east angle) was e campanile, clochier, or bell-house. Stow scribes it as "four-square, built of stone, and the same a strong frame of timber with four lls, the greatest I have heard: these were lled Jesus' bells, and belonged to Jesus' apel: the same had a great spire of timber vered with lead, with the image of St. Paul the top, but was pulled down by Sir Miles rtridge in the reign of Henry VIII. The mmon speech then was that he did set a ndred pounds upon a cast at dice against it, d so won the said clochiard and bells of the ng."

Our chronicler continues:—"Then was there the north side of this churchyard a large arnel-house for the bones of the dead, and er it a chapel of an old foundation:" these nes amounting to more than 1,000 cart-loads, re removed to "Finsbery field" (extra-mural cerment, therefore, was considered necessary those days) and there laid on a moorish ound, which in a short time being raised by e soilage of the city upon them, was able to ar three windmills (Windmill-street, Moorlds, is no doubt formed upon the spot). "The apel and charnel were converted into dwellinguses, warehouses, and sheds before them for ationers, in place of the tombs."

I am inclined to think the removal from the arnel-house above referred to could not have ken place till after 1552, for we find the pious atimer, on the third Sunday in Advent in that ar, complaining in his sermon:—"I do much arvel that London being so rich a city hath t a burial-place without, for no doubt it is an nwholesome thing to bury within the city, ecially at such a time when there is great kness, so that many die together. I think rily that many a man taketh his death Paul's-churchyard, and this I speak of perience, for I myself when I have been ere in some mornings to hear the sermons, ve felt such an ill-favoured unwholesome vour, that I was the worse for it a great while ter, and I think no less but it be the occasion much sickness and diseases." That Wren so strongly recommended extra-mural interents, appears from his letter to his brother mmissioner for building fifty additional churches London.

Latimer is said to have preached his sermon the Plough in "the Shrouds," which appears have been a sort of covered gallery attached the walls of the cathedral, in which probably e more distinguished portion of the congretion used commonly to be seated, and where e preacher also sometimes took his station hen the weather was coarse.

On the north-west side of the churchyard, tow describes the bishop's palace wherein divers kings have been lodged, and great ousehold hath been kept," and on the south de was the chapter-house, a beautiful piece of ork (shown in Hollar's view), built about the rign of Edward III., but in Stow's time defaced by means of licences granted first to build "low sheds," and then, "high houses."

In Pepys's time, St. Paul's-churchyard appears to have been as much famed for booksellers' shops as Paternoster-row is at the present time, and at the Great Fire the losses were considerable, "150,000*l.* worth, and all the great booksellers almost undone." Vast stores of books were consumed in the vaults of St. Faith, where, according to Evelyn, they continued to burn for a week. This is the subterranean church, to which in our early days we attach a mysterious and fabulous history, and to which the lines apply,

> "This church needs no repair at all,
> For Faith's defended by St. Paul."

From the survey taken by order of the corporation soon after the Great Fire, for the use of the commissioners of the streets, lanes, &c. (published by Vertue in 1723), we can form a very fair idea of the general state of St. Paul's-churchyard at that period.

St. Paul's school is shown on the plan with an altered "give-and-take" line of frontage, extending to the north-east angle, where, according to Treswell's plan (made as early as 1585), formerly stood St. Paul's-gate, leading to Chepe, close to which was the church of St. Michael-le-Quern, with the "little conduit" at the east end of it, and to the north, Blow Bladder-street, conducting to Newgate-market. The houses fronting east to Cheapside, were called Jackanapes-row. The north and south boundaries of the churchyard, which have been described as "the string and the bow," appear with trifling alterations to have been nearly similar to the boundaries as they existed previous to the late improvements connected with Cannon-street, the line extending in a curve from Paul's-chain up to the west-end of Watling-street, where formerly was situate "St. Austin's-gate."

The plan of old St. Paul's is very clearly laid down in the city plan, with the church of St. Gregory and the Convocation-house on the south side. I must not, however, encroach further upon your time with any account of the old or of the present St. Paul's: these buildings would of themselves afford abundant interesting matter for a separate paper, and I therefore commend them with every confidence for that purpose to the able and learned pen of the present estimable Architect Custode.

I must detain you for a few moments at Sir Christopher Wren's drawing-office, and at a building which certainly cannot be well overlooked, the colossal warehouse lately erected by our brother member, Mr. Knowles, for Messrs. Cook.

The great architect's drawing-office was on the south side: it now forms part of St. Paul's Coffee-house: there is no mistaking it: from the balcony in front there is a most superb view of the west front, of which I was delighted to see a most successful representation at the exhibition of the Royal Academy, the performance of a rising young architect, whose distinguished father has shown his profound veneration for Wren in the most elegant testimonial ever produced by kindred genius!

The colossal warehouse, I think you will agree with me, is fully entitled to that appellation, when I state that its length is 171 feet; average depth, 74 feet; height, 90 feet; and the cubical contents, are 1,100,050 feet! I was extremely glad to have the aid of steam power in lifting me to its summit, and the assistance of a guide to point out its extent; but I know not whether my astonishment at its size was not surpassed, when the architect informed me of the rapidity with which the work had been executed, *ninety days only* having elapsed from the time that the first brick was laid, to the period that Messrs. Cook were enabled to resume their business.

To refer again for a moment to "days of old," I will adopt Mr. Knowles's own account of the Runic monument discovered in the excavations for this building.

Mr. Knowles says,—"During the progress of the excavation, nothing very remarkable was discovered, with the exception of a Danish grave-stone, which was found at a depth of 20 feet below the general surface level: it bears upon one of its sides a Runic inscription, which on the authority of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, may be read thus,—KINA caused this stone to be laid over, or in memory of, TUKI. The date of this relic is about A.D. 1000, and it is said to be the only Runic monument known to have been discovered in London: by the side of the stone were laid the remains of a skeleton, and in the immediate neighbourhood were found a great number of deers' horns cut into short pieces."

Having thus given you a rough outline, and I fear a very indistinct one of the former and of the present state of St. Paul's-churchyard, I will venture a few words upon a most interesting document in the Soane collection. It is a sketch plan for laying out the area round the cathedral; and as there is the handwriting of Sir Christopher at the corner of the drawing, without doubt it is by Wren himself! Sir Christopher's idea appears to have been, to make the area as nearly symmetrical as the site would admit, and to form a continuous portico in front of the houses, interrupted only by the openings to the lines of streets. At the west end, we can almost fancy that Sir Christopher had Bernini's great work in view. Sir Christopher had been introduced to Bernini at Paris, and he was so much pleased with his design for the Louvre, that he states, "Bernini's design for the Louvre, I would have given my skin for; but the old reserved Italian gave me but a few minutes' view." At the western extremity of his plan, Wren has designed a circular building of some importance, the purpose of which I cannot clearly define: it appears large enough for a chapter-house, but I have no doubt that the ingenuity of some of our numerous admirers of Wren will be able to give a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. In the catalogue of sixty-four original drawings by Wren relating to St. Paul's, now at All Souls' College, Oxford, I can find no plan which appears to resemble the one just described. To compare this most admirable plan with the wretched irregular "string and bow" space of the present churchyard, only increases our regret, that Sir Christopher in this instance, as well as in his noble plan for rebuilding London, was obliged to give way to notions of false economy, and a mistaken idea of maintaining private rights; his plan, if executed, would have rendered London the finest city in the world. I fear no such unqualified pretensions can be made by it in its present condition.

A century has now nearly elapsed since Gwynn produced his admirable work, "London and Westminster improved;" his volume has been a guide and a text-book at Whitehall as well as at Guildhall; many of his suggestions have been adopted with complete success, and I trust they may be quickly succeeded by others, for a golden opportunity, consequent upon the recently-formed opening to Cannon-street, now presents itself for crowning the successful labours of the Improvement Committee of the City of London in this direction, in a manner which will confer upon them the gratitude and admiration of the whole metropolis; indeed, I may extend it to the whole civilized world, for where in the whole territory of civilization is the individual who has not heard of this "noblest of Protestant temples?"

I am very desirous that every credit should be given to that body of gentlemen, the Improvement Committee, for the satisfactory manner in which they execute the large and important matters which are intrusted to them: what has hitherto been done by them, particularly of late, is admirable. I well know the responsibilities they have undertaken, the numerous applications they have from all parties and from all quarters; and beyond all these, I am aware of the enormous sums that are required for carrying into effect great lines of new and improved thoroughfares through dense and crowded districts. Many here present, I have no doubt, will be somewhat surprised to hear that the cost to the Corporation of London for the Cannon-street improvement, after realizing by sale the large ground-rents derivable from the new and improved frontages, will amount to more than half a million sterling!

It may be all very well for some ingenious theorist in "ways and means," to say to the Corporation, "Some time since you succeeded

in removing Crooked-lane from its former position in Eastcheap to a new situation in Gresham-street West: what now more easy than to make a communication between Vintry and Portsoken, or to carry a line from St. Andrew-in-the-Wardrobe to St. Margaret Pattens?" but, gentlemen, unless the sinews of improvement are forthcoming, all these valuable suggestions are of no avail: it is a popular fallacy to suppose that these improved lines of public thoroughfare are remunerative to their promoters, for when the sum total of the different interests, the freeholders, the leaseholders, sometimes four or five deep, the tenants in possession, the goodwills, the loss of trade, the removal, and the fixtures, with 10 per cent. addition for compulsory sale, the references, the law charges, not omitting the surveyor's charges; when, I repeat, all these items are added together, a result is produced truly astounding in its amount, and quite sufficient, I can assure you, to test the financial skill of the committee I have before referred to, whose great talent and ingenuity in the important matter of raising the supplies is not merely confined to the inhabitants of London, but is acknowledged, I regret I cannot say *gratefully* acknowledged, by every ratepayer within twenty miles' radius of the Post office.

I would venture to submit to the authorities, that there is a loftier point than a mere financial one, from which we should look upon this question. Although it may be a matter involving some fifty or sixty thousand pounds, that amount ought not to deter us from the proper completion of the most important civic improvement of modern times. Should a dry question of cost, in London, of all cities in the world, prevent its citizens from displaying the finest specimens of Italian architecture the metropolis can boast of? Shall we allow it to be handed down to posterity, that the Londoners are unable to appreciate fine works of art, and noble triumphs of genius? Are we those citizens who aspire to the title of "merchant princes," and shall we yet permit our continental allies and rivals to leave us far behind, in supplying proper encouragement and resources to those who have the talent and ability to give an appropriate and magnificent character to the architecture of their country? I would implore the authorities to put aside the paltry £ *s. d.* question, and I would appeal to them as men of taste as well as men of business. Let me urge them to this, adapting for the occasion the words of a city poet*—

> "That *they* may add to London's dignity,
> And London's dignity may add to *theirs*."

They have the advantage of being assisted by a member of this body, an architect whom we all esteem, who on several occasions has successfully entwined, to their delight, the blossoms of art with the fruits of commerce; and knowing well their praiseworthy veneration for precedents, I would recall to their recollection, that a few years since, when their emporium of commerce was rebuilt, they voluntarily sacrificed the site of Bank Buildings, a plot most singularly similar in size and form to the one whose freedom I am now unworthily advocating, and only differing from it in its *greater* local value. What they voluntarily acceded to their *Exchange*, surely, they cannot refuse to their *Cathedral!* And the honour they so worthily paid to their distinguished architect in the 19th, they cannot for one moment refuse to the memory of London's great architect of the 17th century!

As the day of the triumphal opening of the new street is shortly approaching, may I most respectfully take the liberty of suggesting, that on that auspicious occasion the authorities should allow the encumbering hoarding to be removed, and the site fairly levelled. They would then display to their applauding fellow-citizens a sight by far exceeding all the elaborate pageants from the days of Walworth to those of Sidney! [This was done.]

I have every confidence that the appeal to the Corporation of London will not be made in vain, and that that body on their part, and you, my brother members of this Institute, on yours, will generously step forward to effect the great national objects we have in view—the preservation of an open space through which the light of glorious day may shine upon the most noble Protestant temple in the world! and the dedication of a statue to testify our gratitude to its architect, that great and good man, Sir Christopher Wren!

S. ANGELL.

* George Peel. The Pageant in 1585.

THE WARMING AND VENTILATION OF ROOMS.

THERE are few persons who now require to be told that a good supply of fresh air, and the speedy removal of that which has been vitiated, are of the utmost importance to the maintenance of health and the duration of life. The means of effecting it at small cost, and without the production of other evils, is the stumbling-block. In a pamphlet on the subject recently published, Mr. Francis Lloyd, a gentleman who has been investigating it practically for himself,* describes some arrangements which deserve to be known, and are likely to be useful. He had seen numerous instances of pertinacious exclusion of fresh air where the place of supply was so situated as to cause temporary discomfort. "The annoyance attending the draught from a door, left ajar to prevent the chimney from smoking, led to the idea of carrying an air-tube from the external walls to the hearth-plate, to supply the consumption of the fire. [The idea was not novel, we need scarcely say, but the mode of carrying it out is the point at issue.] There seemed to be no great difficulty in this, and there appeared to be every probability of thus remedying a material evil. The question as to where the openings should be made then arose. Supposing the air to have egress at or about the hearth-plate, it would at once flow to the chimney, thereby preventing the withdrawal of the air of the room. On examination, an ordinary register stove showed that but a small proportion of the whole space allotted to it was occupied by the fire-grate, the frame around and above the grate forming a mere ornamental facing. There seemed to be no obstacle to substituting for this mere shell of cast iron a horizontal and two upright tubes; and if they were connected with that beneath the hearth-plate, a continuous tube would be formed around the front of the fire. Air passing through these tubes would, it was imagined, acquire some warmth. The next consideration was, how to provide for the admission of the fresh air thus warmed into the room; and here it was important to select a place where the inflowing current should not be felt. The upper part of the mantel, from its proximity to the stove, and its position relatively to the occupants of the room, seemed a suitable place for the ingress of the air. Supposing the upper horizontal tube to have an opening or slit extending along the top throughout its whole length, the stove to be set sufficiently forward to leave this slit beyond the line of the chimney-breast, and the upper mantel and mantel-shelf to be so formed as to continue the passage-way from the tube, the air would be discharged into the room at about 4 feet above the level of the floor. This idea appeared so promising, that it was determined to test it in a new stove which was arranged thus:—

First, a cast-iron hearth-plate, having two openings in it, of the form shown in fig. 1, was laid down, leaving a hollow between it and the brick trimmer.

Two hollow jambs, forming tubes of cast-iron, were next fitted to the openings in the hearth-plate, and these were connected by a head-piece of the same form and dimensions as the jambs, but having along the top side an opening extending the whole length of the head-piece, fig. 2.

Within these there was fitted an ordinary office fire-grate, consisting of a skeleton frame with front and bottom bars, the sides and back being of fire-brick. Care was taken that none of the burning fuel should be in contact with the side tubes. In fixing the stove, it was arranged that the head-piece, and consequently the side tubes, should stand forward into the room sufficiently to secure the whole of the air opening in the former being beyond the chimney breast. In fixing the mantelpiece the upper slab was kept forward from the chimney breast, leaving a space to correspond with the air opening in the head-piece. The external air being then conducted by a zinc tube to the space between the trimmer and the hearth-plate, was found to pass up the two hollow jambs, thence into the hollow head-piece, whence it passed up the back of the mantel through openings in the mantel-shelf into the room."

In another case, an ordinary Register-stove (Fig. 3.) was fitted up as follows:—

"To the cheeks and the back of the face, *a a*, of the stove were riveted two strips of sheet-iron bent in the form shown in Fig. 4. The plan then appeared as in Fig. 5. Two side chambers or tubes, *b b*, being thus obtained, the back of the upper face of the stove was fitted with a rectangular tube, also of sheet-iron, which was connected with the two side tubes, making uninterrupted communication between them. The old stove was set very far back, in the chimney shaft, and was fitted with a large marble mantel, the displacement or altering of which was, on many accounts, objectionable; it was therefore determined in this instance to admit the air into the room immediately under the mantelpiece, and afterwards to adopt means for preventing any inconvenient rush of air into horizontal line into the room. The area of a section of each of the side tubes exceeded 14 inches, while that of the horizontal tube was about 40 inches. The width of the face of the stove was 3 feet; and to furnish the means for the admission of the air into the room, an opening of 1 inch in width was left at the top of the horizontal tube, in its vertical face, extending its whole length. A hearth-plate of cast-iron was then provided with openings corresponding to the horizontal section of the side tubes, as shown in the plan. The hearth-plate was then set with a chamber beneath, extending in the middle as far back as the line of the front fire bars. From this chamber a zinc tube, 6 inches square, was carried under the marble hearth beneath the floor, through the front wall into the garden, where it was carried up to the height of 14 inches, and was furnished with a cap having sides of finely-perforated zinc. The result was quite satisfactory. It is of course necessary that the air tubes should not be subjected to the direct action of the fire.

"It is not evident that there is any obstacle to the construction of air-flues in the walls of a house adjoining the chimney stacks. Supposing a general air-flue to be carried up at the side of the smoke-flues, with branches to the several fireplaces, we have at once a ready means of connecting the latter with the external air.

Assuming an opening of 48 inches to be sufficient for the supply of ordinary rooms, the only requisite would be to construct such an air-flue at the lowest front of the house, of a width of 18 inches, and a depth of 9 inches, for the supply of three rooms on different stories, diminishing the width 6 inches as each floor is passed. The flue might be carried horizontally under the floor of the basement, with an external upward branch to any level that might be desired, to insure a pure supply. If this external duct were placed on the north side of the house, it seems likely that there would be an upward current day and night without the assistance of a fire,—as the upper part of the air-flue would probably be warmer than the external air on the north side of a house, a few feet above the ground; and if the lowest part of the external duct were formed in the same way as a drain-trap, there could scarcely be a probability of the air-current being reversed. The opening for the entrance of air to the external duct might be carried up to any height, where the air could be relied on as being uncontaminated, provided the temperature at the height selected was not higher than that of the internal air-flues."

Mr. Lloyd gives an account of an arrangement which he made in the city for obtaining a supply of air from an upper source:—"A wooden trunk was carried from a lead flat 13 feet above the floor of the office, on the north side of the house, downwards through the room which it was intended to supply, into a cellar beneath. In order to get rid of the soot with which

* "Practical Remarks on the Warming and Ventilation, and Humidity of Rooms." By Francis Lloyd. London. George Cox. 1854.

Mr. F. Lloyd's System of Ventilating and Warming Rooms.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4

Fig. 5.

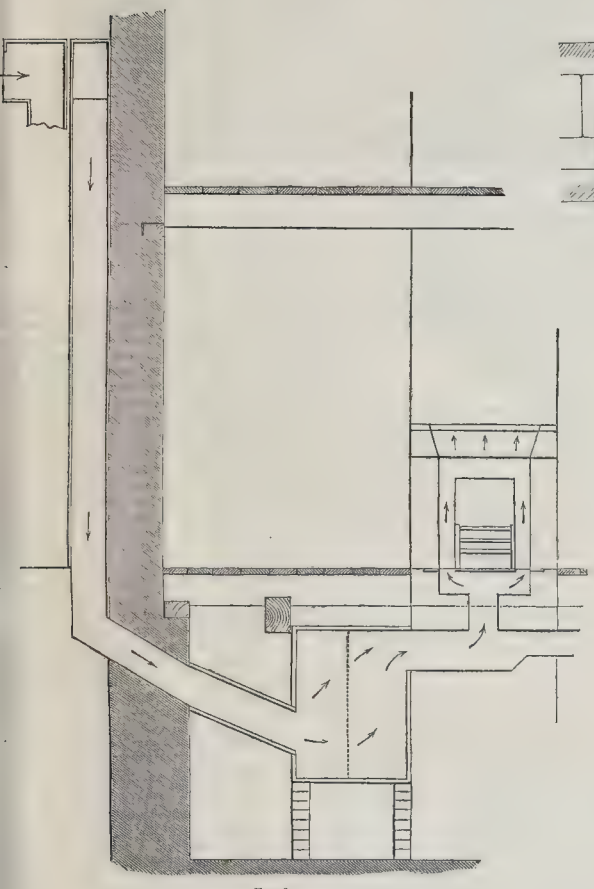


Fig. 6.

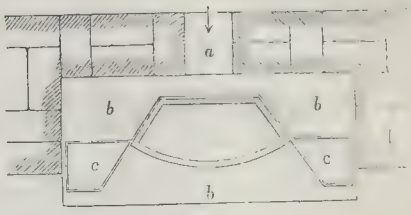


Fig. 7.

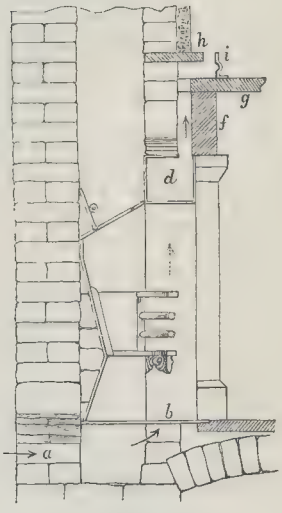


Fig. 8.

London air is loaded, there was fixed in the cellar a box 4 feet high, 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. This box was furnished with a sliding partition of wire-gauze. The air-supply pipe entered it at the lower part, on one side of the wire-gauze, while the tube leading to the stove led from the upper part on the other side. By this arrangement the air was sifted, and the quantity of soot and other substances deposited on the gauze was found to be so large, that the gauze required frequent cleaning. This plan was quite successful, and it was even found that the elevated trunk delivered a larger supply of air than was done by the former arrangement." Fig. 6 will serve to make the arrangement more clearly understood.

The following is a description of the Tubular Stove in its completed form: — "Fig. 7 represents a horizontal section. Fig. 8 a vertical section; *a* is a flue 6 × 9 inches, to conduct the external air from the outer wall to the under side of the hearth-plate *b*. It is here shown as formed in the back of the chimney-shaft,—but it might enter at the side, or front, where convenient for it to do so: *c c* are openings in the hearth-plate *b*, communicating with two upright tubes of a corresponding form, which conduct the air entering at *a*, upward, to the horizontal tube *d*. This tube is fitted to the two upright tubes, and has an opening extending along its whole length. Supposing the width of the stove to be 3 feet, this opening should be 1½ inch wide. The stove should be set 1¾ inch forward, from the chimney-breast; *f* is the upper mantel, which stands forward from the chimney-breast *e* 1½ inch; *g* is the mantel-shelf, which has part of the back next the chimney breast cut away to continue the air-passage; *h* is a thin slab of marble, 1½ inch deep, built into the chimney-breast, and extending to the width of the mantel; this serves as a support for a chimney-glass, and also to divert the current of air from flowing directly up the chimney-breast; *i* is a strip of metal (or marble), which may be made ornamental, and which serves to guide the air-stream upwards. By moving *i* to *h*, the supply of air may at once be diminished or stopped at pleasure, or *i* may be fixed, and the same end be attained by having between *i* and *h* a thin strip of metal fixed on centres at the extremities, and made to act like a throttle-valve. As the mantel-shelf is commonly more than a foot wider than the stove, the opening between *i* and *h* need not be greater than 1 inch, in order to obtain a total opening of 48 inches; which should be maintained throughout all the passages."

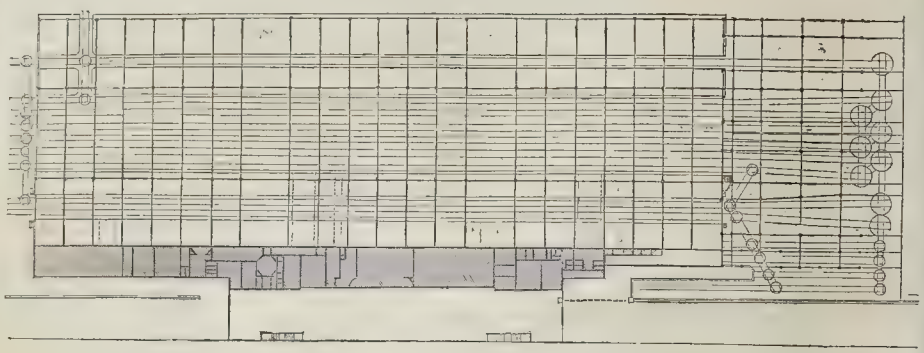
What we have said will suffice to show that Mr. Lloyd's pamphlet may be usefully studied.

A VISIT TO SWINDON NEW TOWN.

On the 24th of May, a large party left the new station of the Great Western Railway Company (illustrated in our present number) by a special train for Swindon, where, when they arrived, they found that divers other trains had already discharged their cargoes, and that the town was literally full of people: flags were flying, brass bands blowing, and every one was in a bustle. You will ask what they went there for, and we will tell you as briefly as possible.

The operative engineers employed by the Great Western Railway Company, with the clerks and resident inspectors, form a body of highly intelligent men; and the company, at an early period after the establishment of their manufacturing works at Swindon, placed a por-

BLOCK PLAN, PADDINGTON STATION.



tion of their workshops at the disposal of the men for a mechanics' institution. This was soon, by the energy of the men, formed into respectable reading-rooms, and a hall, for balls, lectures, and private theatricals. The company are now, however, by increased requirements, under the necessity of recalling their grant, and have in lieu given, on a perpetual lease, at a nominal rent, the site for a new institution, together with some annual pecuniary assistance for the maintenance of a dining-hall, and the rest of the buildings.

A new private company has been formed, and the opportunity has been taken to found a market, which has been felt to be very necessary, where the entire population, consisting of between 6,000 and 7,000 souls, is directly dependent on the railway works, and where there are not a dozen shops, or other means of obtaining the necessaries of life readily, and at a moderate price.

The new buildings, designed by Mr. Edward Roberts, comprise a market for thirty-two shops and standings for thirty stalls. Part is under cover, with an octagonal roof 40 feet diameter, with public fountain in the centre, to be supplied from the railway waterworks. On the lower floor of the main building there is a spacious reading-room, with separate book-room and coffee or retiring room attached. A council-room, large dining-hall, with hot-plates, hot and cold baths, and housekeeper's apartments, are included. There is a wide spiral staircase in an attached tower leading to the hall, which occupies the entire upper floor, with a gallery and screen at one end: at the other end is a stage for theatrical representations, over the reading-room. The style is Gothic, as are all the buildings in the new town, and Mr. Streeter, of Bath, has contracted to carry out the designs for 3,750*l*. As we intend to give a view of the building hereafter, we need not say any more about it just now.

Well, it was to lay the first stone of this proposed institution and market, with Masonic rites, that the gathering had taken place; and as it had been arranged that the "Methuen" Lodge should be consecrated previously, an amazing number of Freemasons attended, and displayed aprons, blue ribands, stars, and other insignia, to a marvellous extent. Although there was at first sufficient rain now and then to induce young ladies to cluster meekly and dependently in half-dozens, around such happy swain as had presciently provided an umbrella,—sufficient to make Mr. T. sorry he "had brought his wife," and Mrs. C. rejoice in her galoches,—the day was fine, on the whole, and everything passed pleasantly. As to the school children, "Bands of Hope," Episcopalians and Wesleyans, who walked round the town, "neat, trimly dressed," their name was legion: the productiveness of the neighbourhood in this respect is not to be questioned. The prettiest effect of the day, indeed, was produced when, being dismissed to such entertainment as had been provided for them, the children spread like an inrushing sea over the field into which they had been turned. Poor little things, what is to be their future? We may all help to make it a good one:—

> "If faith, and hope, and kindness pass'd, as coin, 'twixt heart and heart,
> How, thro' the eye's tear-blindness, should the sudden soul upstart!
> The dreary, dim, and desolate, should wear a sunny bloom,
> And Love should spring from buried Hate, like flowers o'er winter's tomb."*

The Rev. Brother Campbell preached a sermon to a crowded congregation in St. Mark's (the church close to the line), where a new stained glass window, set up by Mr. Wailes, was uncovered for the first time. It is not one of his best; a stereotyped affair, without any effect of colour; and as to story—"Story, sir? Lord bless you, I have none."

The masons then formed a procession, and a very formidable one it was, to proceed to the site of the new institution. These were joined by members of the Manchester unity of Odd Fellows, and were afterwards met by some much odder fellows, called "The Ancient Order of Foresters," who, attired in velvet coats and tight leggings, with vari-coloured ostrich-feathers and painted faces, looked a compound of Widdicomb and a Zulu Kafir—a venial weakness, however, which shall not be dealt with hardly by us. *Nota bene:* the exemplary wife of one of the Freemasons would walk in the procession, and was snubbed in consequence. Brother Lord Methuen laid the stone, a multitude surrounding, and the inscription was read, and music was played; and then away went some hundreds of the visitors and others to two immense tents, where a "*Déjeuner*" (*Anglicè*, a cold dinner) was eaten with an appetite which communion with nature alone can give, and speeches were made, and thanks returned. The tent being very long, and the chairman at the end of it (the centre of the side is a better position for him in such cases), only a certain number could hear, and when some, who could not, left their places, and came up humbly to listen a-foot, those who were better off, with that magnificent complacent selfishness which distinguishes us all when we have attained a good position, shouted, "Seats, seats" ("to your tents, oh Israel!"), and drove them back with contumely and a feeling that they had done their duty.

Those who did not hear, then, may like to know that Mr. Daniel Gooch, who has done much for Swindon, was not forgotten. The architect's health, too, was drunk, and the directors of the Great Western Railway Company were thanked, as they well deserved to be, for the liberality they had displayed on the occasion. Mr. Simonds, in returning thanks for his brother directors, said they especially studied in all things the convenience and advantage of the *company* (a slip of the tongue for *public*), which was cheered for its candour. And then Lord Methuen, behind whom, we may note, swung an enormous pair of compasses, formed of flowers, when he drank "The Ladies," advised each damsel present to be sure and marry a mason within the year, at which the aforesaid damsels laughed, their willingness (uninitiated bachelors, at the same time, making up their minds to seek a lodge forthwith); and then all rushed away to find their train, perfectly well pleased with the day's proceedings. For our own part, detained by a desire to be useful in a case of marital desertion, we at last, following what seemed to be a stream of people bound for the station, and made certain that we were right by the sight of a railway official at the door, found ourselves in the *theatre*, where an amateur theatrical club were about to do "Sink or Swim," and then to try "Raising the Wind," under the patronage of the new company. There was no time for parley: the railway bell was heard faintly in the distance, so out we came again; and pushing, plunging, panting, and perspiring, contrived to reach the station just in time; and ultimately got home safely, to wish SUCCESS TO NEW SWINDON, and to write,—

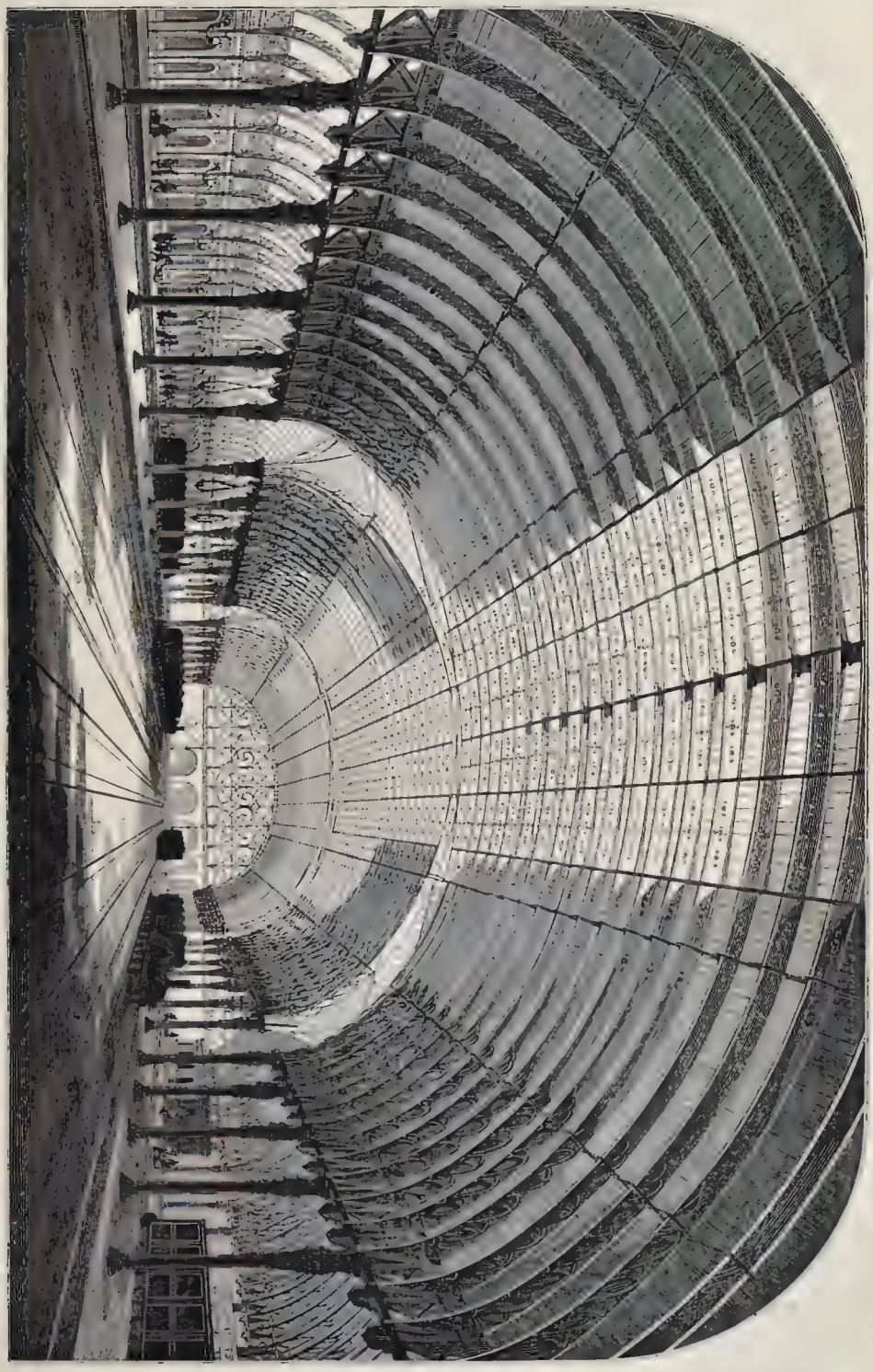
> "High honour to masons the craft daily brings:
> We're brothers of princes, and fellows of kings."

* Gerald Massey.

THE PADDINGTON STATION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

OUR present number contains a view of the extensive station which is now nearly completed at Paddington, for the Great Western Railway Company, together with a small plan which shows the position of the buildings and the number of the lines of rails. The centre roof is 90 feet in span, the span of the side roofs, 70 feet each. In an early number we shall give a view of the more architectural portion of the station, with some descriptive particulars. The station may be called the joint design of Mr. Brunel and Mr. M. D. Wyatt, the former having arranged the general plan and all the engineering and business part of the work, the latter the architectural details in every department. The principle on which they set out was to avoid any recurrence to existing styles, and to try the experiment of designing everything in accordance with the structural purpose, or nature of the materials employed,—iron and cement. The execution of the design has been superintended by Mr. Brunel, principally through one of his chief assistants, Mr. Charles Gainsford. The work was done by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co.

ANOTHER FORM OF THE "ATMOPYRE," OR GAS HOUSEHOLD FIRE.—A patent has been taken out by Mr. W. Ashdown, of Piccadilly, for a gas stove, in which asbestos is made incandescent by the gas flame so as to assume a cheerful glow like that of the household fire. We know not the special merits of this *invention* (if we can call it so), but we need scarcely say that it is identical in principle with the atmopyre first published in our pages.



THE PADDINGTON STATION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—*The Joint Design of Mr. I. K. Brunel and Mr. M. D. Wyatt.*

THE LATE MR. J. W. HIGGINS.

MANY of our readers will hear with great regret of the death of Mr. James White Higgins, who for many years has occupied a prominent position in the profession as a surveyor, valuer, and referee. Mr. Higgins commenced his professional career in the office of Mr. Bush, where he was co-pupil with Sir Robert Smirke. He bought off a portion of the term of his apprenticeship, and became at once fully employed in measuring the extensive Government buildings then erecting by Messrs. Copeland, Rolls, Holland, and others. The history of his career in life, properly written, would be most instructive, and to the hard-working most encouraging. He went to work early, and, although married before he was twenty-one, had built a house in Sloane-street—now a part of his estate—out of money saved before he was twenty-two years of age: his occupation at this time was that of a surveyor, mainly engaged in measuring, taking out quantities, and valuing.

During the last thirty years he has been chiefly engaged in conducting the purchase of property required for opening the new streets which have improved the thoroughfares of the metropolis, in valuing property for railway and dock companies, the City, the Office of Woods and Forests, the Duchy of Cornwall, and the Boards of Ordnance and Admiralty. He held, with Mr. Hosking, the first appointment of official referee under the Metropolitan Buildings Act (1844), with the salary of 1,000*l.* a year; from which, however, he retired after the first year, not liking the confinement of official life.

Everybody knows the reputation he acquired and the confidence which he commanded everywhere, from the soundness of his judgment and the sterling integrity of his conduct. Of this there can be, perhaps, no stronger evidence than the fact that the Duke of Newcastle, when Earl of Lincoln, passed by many applicants for this office in 1844, and, unsolicited by, unasked for, indeed, not only offered it to, but pressed it upon him.

No individual has been more largely employed as an arbitrator, for which office he was peculiarly fitted by the qualities just now mentioned. Few men have passed seventy-one years in this busy world, enjoying through life a higher position in the good opinion of their fellow-men. He commenced his business pursuits when practitioners were few in number, and kept the lead in his own particular department of the profession, when time had filled it with an army of competitors, and when increased facilities for its study—and extended field for its practice—and higher developments of its principles had recruited the ranks of its professors with men full of zeal and ability.

Mr. Higgins never aimed at distinction as an architect; and had honesty enough to hand over to others, any important architectural works that fell in his way. Mr. Higgins did much to raise the character of his profession by an upright and high-minded discharge of its duties, and maintained the respect as well as the regard of all who knew him. Three daughters survive him, who are severally married,—to Mr. T. E. Owen, Dover-court, Southsea; the Venerable Archdeacon Allen; and the Rev. J. B. Owen, Vicar of Bilston.

ON THE FRACTURE OF METALS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

ON the 16th May, the paper read was "On the Fatigue and consequent Fracture of Metals," by Mr. F. Braithwaite.

Many accidents, the causes of which had been pronounced "mysterious," having professionally engaged the author's attention, he had carefully examined the circumstances of each, and the condition of the fractured metal, in all cases, and at length arrived at the conclusion that almost all the accidents might be ascribed to a progressive deteriorating action, which might be termed the "fatigue" of metals.

Metal in a state of rest, although sustaining a heavy pressure or strain, as in a beam or girder, and exhibiting only the deflection due to the superposed weight, would continue to bear that pressure without fracture so long as its rest was not disturbed and the same strain was not too frequently repeated; but if either of these cases occurred, a certain disturbance of the particles took place, the metal was deteriorated, and that portion subject to the reiterated strain was so far destroyed that it ultimately broke down. This might also arise from sudden concussions when the metal was under a certain strain, and those concussions might be caused by the girder being suddenly unloaded.

Several examples were given of accidents of the kind that had been alluded to; for instance, that of a vat in a London brewery, carried on cast-iron girders, by which it had been supported for some years; but suddenly, without any apparent cause, they broke and killed and wounded some workmen. In this case it was shown that the girders were not originally sufficiently strong for the load, and therefore the intermittent load of the vat, which was sometimes full and at other times only partially so, and then empty, caused a constantly recurring deflection, and a subsequent corresponding effort to regain its natural position, by which the composition of the metal was disturbed and fracture ensued.

Other examples of the same nature were given, and it was shown that the repeated buckling of the tube-plate of a locomotive, arising from the action of the pistons, had a tendency to cause fracture mechanically; and also that the side-strains and vibrations to which the suspension-rods of the ash-pans of locomotives were subjected, had produced very serious results, which it sufficed to point out forcibly to guard against the recurrence of.

The author contended that presuming adequate dimensions to have been given to girders, and the stipulated weight not to have been exceeded, the chances of accident were remote, but that any repeated deflection, either at intervals or continued for so long as to induce a permanent depression, must be productive of danger, which could only be averted by altering or replacing the parts deficient in strength, and maintaining a rigid supervision, whether of beams when loaded, or of parts of machinery, or of railway stock after working. By such means accidents would be prevented and a greater degree of confidence be established in structures in which metal was employed.

THE WORCESTER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A VIEW of this new and extensive range of buildings, upon rather a large scale, is given in the *Worcester Herald* of 20th ult. together with a detailed account of the whole establishment, from which we glean the following particulars.

The Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the county and city of Worcester stands about four miles from Worcester, on the Malvern-road, in a pleasantly wooded country, and surrounded by its own small farm-lands. Besides the Asylum proper, there are also farm-buildings, and at the outskirts of the farm, gas-works for the whole establishment. The main building extends to a frontage-length of 560 feet, and a depth of 260. The principal building consists of a centre and wings. In the centre stands the residence of the medical superintendent and the matron, with committee-rooms, &c. This is four stories high, and is built of Worcester brick, with stone dressings, facings, and doorway, and a bold cornice running round the top. The chimneys are collected into a square stone shaft, ornamental in design, which runs up from the centre of the roof. The stone used is described as a carefully selected freestone. Double wings on either side run out from the central house: these are two stories high, and wholly of brick made on the premises, with a simple cornice and a plain stone string course running along the basement of the first floor, and stone keystones in the window headings. From the junction of the first and second wings other precisely similar ranges of building run back, at right angles to the front of the edifice, and a large square enclosure is thus left, which is divided into two by the kitchen, porter's lodge, and other offices, which run back from the centre of the building.

Besides the farm buildings and gas works, there are a row of workshops and breweries, at a convenient distance from the male wards, and laundries detached on the side for females. The farm, gardens, and building area, extend to 45 acres and upwards, all of which is to be enclosed by a wall breast high, built in a deep ha-ha, making in all a height of 9 feet.

The architect was Mr. J. Medland, of Gloucester, who had twenty-nine competitors. The late Mr. Haines, of Cheltenham, and Mr. Thomas Harrington, of Worcester, were the builders. The works necessary for warming and ventilating the buildings, were executed by Messrs. Haden, of Trowbridge, the patentees of a combination of the hot air and hot water systems. The ceilings are all fire-proof, on Fox and Barrett's patent.

The asylum was designed to be capable of accommodating 200 patients. The average number resident at one time is already almost 200. The original estimate for building amounted to 23,500*l.* exclusive of 2,123*l.* odd for building workshops, and brewhouse, yards, &c.; 958*l.* for gas works; 749*l.* odd, for soil tank; 5,442*l.* odd for extras, according to amended plans, and other items. The total sum paid to Mr. Haines and his executors, was 37,508*l.* odds; and to the architect, 1,306*l.* The cost of heating and ventilating, fittings for gas works and washhouse, and for steam-engine, &c. paid to Messrs. Haden, was 2,900*l.* The sum total expended, including purchase of land, appears to have been 54,675*l.*

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

MAY I be permitted to offer a few remarks in reference to this subject.

1. As regards the frightful excrescence on the arch at Constitution-hill, its removal any where would be even to its own advantage. I would place it in front of the Horse Guards, about forty paces removed from the entrance to the gardens.

2. Some years ago I ventured, but backed by the opinion of one of our most distinguished sculptors, to recommend that the vacant pedestal in Trafalgar-square should be occupied by an equestrian statue of the late lamented Princess Charlotte, in homage to her worth, and to throw, if possible, a halo of sanctity over the corresponding statue of her debased parent.

3. The statue of Sir Robert Peel, intended for the City, could certainly find no more appropriate site than the point where the lamp-post now stands at the fork of Cheapside near St. Paul's Churchyard.

4. I am utterly opposed to the removal of Temple-bar. Wren's works are not so lightly to be treated. The houses on either side should be removed, giving space for two carriage-ways.

5. The attention of Government should be drawn to the state of the Strand "water-gate," with a view to its better preservation.

C. E. L.

CHURCH BUILDING NEWS.

Faringdon.—In reference to the extensive restorations going on and contemplated, at the parish church here, Mr. Hugall, of Cheltenham, who has the direction of the works, informs us that the south aisle is to be rebuilt of Norman character, the entire church reseated with open oak benches, the chancel stalled in oak, floors paved with Minton's tiles, a hot-water apparatus put in, and the church lighted with gas from coronæ and branches from the walls. The organ will be placed upon the floor, within a chamber now erecting for it on the north side of the church not as previously stated), and the singers will occupy benches on the floor.

Bristol.—The foundation-stone of the new church of St. Clement's, in St. Paul's parish, was laid on Wednesday in last week, by the mayor. The church is tobe in the English style of thirteenth century, with clerestoried nave, chancel, and north aisle. The total length within the walls, including chancel, will be 113 feet, and the width of nave and north aisle 41 feet, with sacristy on north side of chancel. Provision is also made for a south aisle when required. The west front, towards Holton-street, will present the gable of nave, and lean-to roof of aisle, with open octangular bell-turret 65 feet high at north-west angle of nave, sur-

mounted by a lofty spirelet, and supported by flying buttresses, a deeply recessed moulded doorway forming the principal entrance, and five-light lancet trefoil-headed window over, with triplet to aisle. The north front, facing Gideon Chapel, is divided into six bays, with coupled trefoil-headed windows to aisle and clerestory porch in second bay westward, and sacristy at east end of aisle. A lofty triple trefoil-headed window, with a continuous label and quatrefoil over, is placed in the east front, and plain cusped-headed two-light windows in south front of nave. The exterior will be finished random work, of Stapleton stone, with Bath stone dressings. Interiorly the nave is divided into six bays, with alternated octangular and circular piers, and chamfered arches over. The height to apex of nave roof will be 46 feet, and chancel roof 34 feet, the timbers of stained deal, and plastered between rafters. The fittings will be of deal, stained, and of a plain character. The building is calculated to contain 300 closed, and 400 free sittings, and will cost, exclusive of site, about 2,000*l.* The architects are Messrs. Gabriel and Hirst; and the general contractors, Messrs. Foster, all of Bristol.——On Monday, in last week, the foundation-stone of Arley Chapel, Cheltenham-road, was laid. This chapel will be in the Italian style, and cruciform on plan, the clear internal length being 83 feet, and the width across transepts 67 feet. It is calculated to seat 650 persons. There will be a semicircular apsis behind the pulpit, affording accommodation for the chair. The principal entrance will be under a circular Corinthian portico. At this end of the chapel, the roof is surmounted by a turret, rising to the height of 62 feet above the ground, and containing a clock. The roof of the chapel will be open, the trusses being ornamental. It will be lighted by windows in the sides, and by a series of small circular windows in the roof, arranged after the manner of a clerestory. Galleries may hereafter be erected, so as to afford 270 additional sittings. The pews will be low, with dwarf doors and sloping backs, and all alike. A large room, capable of accommodating 200 persons, for week-night services, &c., forms part of the proposed erection. The total cost, including boundaries, heating, gas fittings, &c., is estimated at 3,400*l.* Messrs. Foster and Wood are the architects.

Llandaff.—In this diocese various works have of late been in progress, the following account of which is condensed from the *Cardiff Guardian*. To some of them we have already alluded. In Easter week, the foundation-stone of the new church for the hamlet of Canton, in the parish of Llandaff, was laid, and the building is already rising above the ground.——On the 2nd ult., the bishop reopened, with the consecration service, the parish church of Lanishen, in Monmouthshire, which has been rebuilt on an enlarged scale, at a cost of 620*l.*, under the superintendence of Messrs. Prichard and Sedden, the diocesan architects.——On the 9th, the chapel of St. James, Pontypool, which has been considerably enlarged, so as to afford 150 additional sittings at an outlay of 620*l.*, was again reopened for public worship.——On the following Thursday, the parish church of Coedkernew, which had been rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of 595*l.*, from the designs of Mr. Habershon, was also reopened with the consecration service. ——On the 16th, the new church of Cwm Rhondda, in the parish of Lanwonno, was consecrated by the bishop.——On the 18th, a similar scene was witnessed in one of the secluded valleys of Monmouthshire; for another consecration took place at Abertillery, in the parish of Aberystwith. Messrs. Brown, Conway, and Pearce have contributed largely towards the erection of this church. On the same day, the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Brown, the senior partner of a school for religious as well as secular instruction. The church was erected from a design by Mr. Norton, and its estimated cost is 880*l.*——Two more churches are now ready for consecration; one at Aberdare, built at the sole cost of the late Hon. R. Clive, of St. Fagan's; the other at Nantyglo, built by subscriptions and contributions from the different societies; while several more are in various stages of progress.

Longton.—The new district church at Edensor was consecrated on Tuesday in last week. The edifice is plain and simple in design. It is dedicated to St. Paul. The style is decorated Gothic. The material is the local red sandstone, and the whole of the timber work is of deal stained. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, the gift of Mr. H. Minton. All the roofs and seats are open. The structure consists of a nave, 69 feet long and 23 feet wide; north and south aisles, the same length and 12½ feet wide each; a chancel being under the same roof as a continuation of the nave, and being without the usual arch dividing them. The steeple at east end of north aisle is appropriated on the lower story as a vestry and organ-room, and a south porch. A gallery for the children runs across the west end of the church, approached by a staircase from the outside, which forms a feature in the external appearance of the church. The first stage of the steeple only is at present carried up. It is open inside to the north aisle and chancel by large arches. The windows have all tracery, varied in each window. The gables outside are all surmounted with stone crosses, and each part of the church has buttresses. The building will be heated by an apparatus. The church will accommodate about 800 persons, including children. Its cost will be under 2,000*l.*

Tranmere.—The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called St. Paul's, was laid at the south end of Tranmere on Tuesday in last week, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The site of the new church and parsonage-house, an acre of land, has been given by Major Orred, lord of the manor, and his brother, Mr. John Orred, has given the endowment of 3,000*l.* by which a large portion of the building will be free. Towards the erection of the new church, about 2,000*l.* have been collected. About 1,500*l.* are still wanting to complete the building in its integrity. The church is to be cruciform in plan, seated for 700, and consist of nave 75 by 37 feet, and 48 feet high, with north porch; also, north and south transepts, 27 feet wide, and 69 feet from north to south; chancel, 30 feet deep by 21 feet 9 inches wide, with steeple, 140 feet high, in north-east angle of transept and chancel, and vestry on south side of chancel. The style is Middle Pointed, to be built with red freestone. The carpenter and joiner's work is to be executed with fine Baltic timber, varnished. Galleries may subsequently be introduced in the transepts. The architects are Messrs. J. and W. Hay. The contract has been taken by Mr. Routledge, of Tranmere, who undertakes to complete the work for 3,246*l.* Mr. Hogarth will execute the joiner's work, which is embraced in this sum. A glass bottle with "some coins" and a parchment, &c. is reported in the local papers to have been deposited under the stone, which was laid by Major Orred with a silver trowel, described to be "of original design and unusually beautiful." The coins appear to have been regarded as a very desirable plunder by some scamp, who next night abstracted the bottle from the stone and the coins from the bottle, which he might at least have replaced, but finding only "a two-shilling piece, a shilling, and a fourpenny-piece," he smashed the bottle and scattered the records,—indignant, we suppose, at the shabbiness of the "Building Committee" of recorded "Esquires," who had grudged to chuck down even half a sovereign quietly to posterity as a specimen of the gold coinage of the nineteenth century.

Worksop.—The parishioners have resolved to restore the Abbey Church by voluntary subscription to the extent of about 1,000*l.* and under the care of Mr. Scott. The Duke of Newcastle has offered to restore the altar-piece, and give 100*l.* towards the other restorations. Various other sums have already been subscribed. The edifice underwent some repairs a few years ago, but much still remains to be done in the interior.

Retford.— A committee of the town-council here have resolved that the Church Restoration Committee furnish the committee of the town-council with plans, specifications, and estimates, showing how they propose to enclose the churchyard, and that, on satisfactory tenders being obtained, the committee recommend the council to raise a sum of money, not exceeding 200*l.* towards carrying out the works.

SIGHTS AND SCENERY.

The Haymarket Theatre.—The principal scene for Mr. Planché's new drama, "The Knights of the Round Table," produced most successfully at this house, is the last, a view of London from the Hampstead-fields, the work of Mr. W. Callcott. It is an excellent piece of green painting, fresh and airy; and with the gate, hedgerows, and parts of the landscape coming right up to the front of the stage, makes a whole which is not merely unexceptionable, but beautiful. It is seen best when Captain Cozens, the chief scoundrel of the piece, exceedingly well represented by Mr. George Vandenhoff, leans over the gate: his red coat has then great value. There is a very complete interior, too—the "coffee-room at Lockets" (by Mr. Morris); and all the other scenes, with the exception of a vehement would-be *Louis Quatorze* "apartment at D'Arcy's," are appropriate and pleasing. We heard some one ask, "where was Locket's?" One Adam Locket opened an Ordinary in the middle of the seventeenth century, at Charing-cross, where Drummond's Banking-house now stands, and under his name, long after his death, it continued to be the resort of the sparks and courtiers of the time:—

"The fate of things lies always in the dark,
What cavalier would know St. James's-park?
For Locket's stands where gardens once did spring,
And wild-ducks quack where grasshoppers did sing."

The period to which the piece belongs is 1740, and the character of the time is completely preserved. If it be true, as the judicious Hooker writes (judicious in all things but the choice of a wife), that "the most certaine token of evident goodnesse is, if the generall perswasion of all men doe so account it," there is little occasion to say anything about the piece itself. The plot is most ingenious, the characters marked and distinct, the language terse and pointed. Mr. Buckstone has a capital part, to which he does the fullest justice, and the same may be said of Mrs. Fitzwilliam. The character of D'Arcy has yet to be played: we say it without disparagement of Mr. Howe's general ability. The piece has been called "from the French," and to a certain extent this is correct; but if those who desire to judge what praise is really due to the English dramatist will take the trouble to look through the eight or ten acts of immorality called the *Chevaliers de Lansquenet*, which have suggested the plot and furnished some of the "situations," they will see at once that a very different meaning is to be attached to the expression from what it ordinarily conveys.

DECISIONS UNDER THE BUILDINGS ACT.

ENFORCEMENT OF REFEREES' AWARD.

BAKER *versus* DREW, in the Marylebone Police Court. This was a summons under the 18th section of the Buildings Act, for the removal of works done contrary to the rules of the Act in the buildings Nos. 8 and 9, Hampstead-road, in the district of St. Pancras. It appeared that these two buildings, the ground-floor stories of which are used as shops, have been in the same occupation; and have been united by means of openings in the wall separating them. Recently alterations have been made upon them, and in order to erect a continuous shop-front to both the buildings, a portion of the wall separating them has been cut away in its front part, and a wooden story-post has been placed to support the superincumbent structure; and the ends of the brestsummers have been placed in the wall, and the woodwork of the shop front has been fixed within four inches from the centre of the wall. Mr. Baker, the district surveyor, considering these works to be irregular, laid an information under the Act against Mr. Drew, the builder, the result of which we reported, p. 270. Upon this information, it will be remembered, the official referees awarded and certified that the wall was a party wall, and that the space where it had been cut away was not an opening within the meaning of the Act; and that it had been cut away and the story post, brestsummers, and woodwork, had been fixed and placed contrary to the rules. Mr. Baker now summoned Mr. Drew to have the certificate enforced.

The counsel for Mr. Baker (Mr. W. Pearson), having stated the case, put in as evidence the award and certificate of the official referees. The learned counsel, who appeared for the defendant, then stated that his defence was that he should show that the wall was not a party-wall, and that the award and certificate were otherwise contrary to law upon their merits. Mr. Pearson objected, however, to these

matters being gone into; and contended, that although he felt that the award and certificate would bear the fullest investigation, yet that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case afresh; that the official referees were judges, having exclusive jurisdiction to try and determine questions under the Act; that their award was final and conclusive on all parties; and that the functions of the magistrate were restricted to enforcing their certificate as the 18th section directed. Counsel having been heard on both sides upon this question, Mr. Long, the magistrate, at length determined that he was bound by the award and certificate of the official referees, and could not enter upon the question whether these gentlemen had put a right construction upon the Act or not.

The case was then adjourned for a week, in order to enable the defendant in the meantime to abate the irregularities, so that there might be no necessity for putting the compulsory measures provided by the Act into execution. A learned counsel appeared to watch the case for the owner of the buildings, but did not take an active part in the proceedings.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Thursday, the 25th May, a special general meeting of the subscribers to this charitable institution, founded for giving relief to aged and decayed members of the building profession, and their widows, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing three pensioners from a long list of candidates. Mr. G. Bird, the treasurer, in the absence of the president, S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P. took the chair. The report congratulated the supporters of the institution on its increasing prosperity, and the corresponding benefits the directors have been enabled to confer by adding to the number of pensioners. The subscriptions and donations received during the past year amounted to 1,404*l.* 5s. 6d. and the amount now invested is 4,050*l.* divided as follows,—3,050*l.* to the relief, and 1,000*l.* to the building fund. After alluding to the success which had attended the late ball, held at Willis's Rooms, at which the sum of 136*l.* 5s. 6d. was realised, the report stated that the total number of pensioners now receiving the bounty of the institution, is thirteen males and eight females, and concluded by earnestly calling upon the friends of the charity not to relax in their generous efforts to extend its benefits. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that this was the seventh election of pensioners, and that they had met together for the purpose of electing three from a list of twelve candidates, one male and two females. He trusted that there would shortly be another election, seeing that so many would go away disappointed: in fact, he should not rest satisfied until they had two elections each year. Having called attention to the state of the funds of the institution, the chairman concluded by making an energetic appeal on its behalf. The election having been proceeded with, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Notices of Books.

VARIORUM.

In Routledge's new cheap series has been issued an important shilling volume on "The Industry of the United States, in Machinery, Manufactures, and Arts, Useful and Ornamental," compiled from the official reports of Messrs. Whitworth and Wallis, from which we have already occasionally quoted.——Collins, of Paternoster-row has timeously published a series of pretty large maps, at a shilling each, of the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Danube, and of Russia and Turkey, on a somewhat smaller scale. They are very cheap, but one or two of them do not give very numerous indications, and are more like small maps seen through a magnifying medium than maps made on a larger scale that they might give all the more intelligence. We wish, too, that some of them did not show those tremendous dislocating paper-quakes, which split up Turkey and Austria, for instance, in a most ominous manner, and astonish the railway traveller from Breslau to Cracow by leading him to a point "Widawa" indeed, and far out of his reckoning, as well as stopping him abruptly quite as far short of his proper destination. Considering the price, however, really one cannot much complain, especially as the maps are even coloured for the money, and contain plans or maps of Constantinople and other places, interesting especially at the present moment.——The Architectural and Archæological Society for the county of Buckingham have published No. 1 of the first part of the "Records of Buckinghamshire," comprising papers and notes on the history, antiquities, and architecture of the county, with the society's transactions. Parker is the London publisher. ——In "Selections from the Writings of the Rev. Sydney Smith," in two parts, we have, for a couple of shillings, in Messrs. Longman's Traveller's Library, the substance of various essays and lectures which otherwise could not be had for as many sovereigns—nay some of it not at all, unless by the purchase of such works or parts of them as the *Edinburgh Review*, as far back as 1806. Amongst the lectures given is one on "Wit and Humour," by this prince of wit and humour, another on "Taste," and a third on the "Conduct of the Understanding." There are four essays on education, and others besides.

Miscellanea.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—An intermediate meeting will be held on Monday next, the 5th, when a paper by Mr. Burnell, "on the effect of some external agents on building materials," will be read.

Architectural Exhibition.—A meeting of all those interested in this undertaking will be held at the Institute of Architects, 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, on Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock, when a proposition will be brought forward for obtaining a gallery in a desirable situation, which the committee have now the opportunity of doing, and only require the subscription list to be sufficiently increased to guarantee their freedom from an unnecessary responsibility.

Earl de Grey's Conversazione to the Institute of Architects, on the evening of the 31st ult., passed off brilliantly, as it always has done.

Conversazione at the Institution of Civil Engineers.—An immense crowd enjoyed the pleasant evening prepared for them on the 30th ult. by the president of this Institution, Mr. Simpson. We may have another opportunity to speak of what was seen.

Architectural Societies of Lincoln and Northampton.—The first of the announced meetings of these societies at Leicester was held at the New-hall there, on Wednesday in last week. Sir F. G. Fowke, bart. was called upon to preside. The Rev. G. A. Poole read the first paper "On the Churches of Leicester," which was followed by one on "Roman Leicester," by Mr. J. F. Hollings. The greater portion of the audience, ladies as well as gentlemen, then accompanied the Rev. G. A. Poole to the churches and other principal remains of antiquity in Leicester. On concluding this tour of inspection, the archæologists found their way to the Bell Hotel, where dinner was awaiting them, and to which about sixty gentlemen sat down, under the presidency of the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton. The company then adjourned to the New-hall, where a numerous audience had assembled. The Rev. Lord A. Compton was called upon to preside. A paper on "Monumental Sculpture" was then read by Sir C. Anderson, bart.; and one on "Leicester Abbey," by Mr. Thompson. On Thursday, an excursion was made into the country, and visits were paid to several churches and objects of interest, the beauties and defects of which were explained by Mr. T. L. Walker, and Mr. G. Place, of Nottingham, architect. When the party returned, they sat down to dinner at the Bell Hotel, under the presidency of Sir H. Dryden, bart. An adjournment then took place to the New-hall, when Sir Charles Anderson was voted to the chair, and a paper was read by Sir Henry Dryden, on the "Rebuilding and Refitting of Ancient Churches." We may next week give some notes of the papers.

New Method of rolling Metals.—Mr. John Clare, jun. of Liverpool, has patented a method of rolling metals, either with single or double flanges, tapered or otherwise, grooves, &c., so that by changing the rollers or dies he can produce metals it is said in the form of staves for casks, or sheets, with flanges for masts, spars, &c. almost instantaneously.

Bequest to the British Museum.—A provincial paper mentions that the will of the late Colonel Jolliffe, proved on the 17th ult. contains some valuable bequests to public institutions. The chimney-piece in the dining-room at Ammerdown Park, Somersetshire, is bequeathed, after the decease of his two nearest surviving relations, to the British Museum. The subject is a bust of the youthful Bacchus, crowned with the fruit and foliage of the vine. The compartments on either side are representations of the cornucopia, and the pilasters present, in *alto relievo*, an image of the thyrsus.

Electro-telegraphic Progress: Great Britain and America.—A private letter from New York announces the formation of the directory for accomplishing the long talked of undertaking of a submarine telegraph between this country and America. It includes Professor Morse the telegraphist, Lieutenant Maury, R.N., of the U. S. Observatory, some New York capitalists, and Mr. T. P. Shaffner, of Washington, president of several telegraph companies. The exact terminus on the America side has not been decided on, but the work, it is positively declared, will be carried into effect almost immediately. The Mediterranean line should have been at work first.

The Railway Bridge at Saltash.—The cylinder, of which we lately spoke as having been just launched, is in shape something like a porter-bottle, only the smaller end is not so narrow in proportion to the body. It has a chamber at the bottom divided by a concave partition from the rest of the cylinder, except for a certain space in the centre. It is not of an equal depth—one side being 90 feet, and the other 84 feet long. This deficiency is at the smaller end of the tube, which is formed with a slanting orifice, so that when sunk it may fit what has been ascertained to be the natural fall of the rock in the bed of the river. At this end it is 35 feet in diameter, and so continues nearly one-third up, when the tube is enlarged to 37 feet in diameter, and so continues to the top. The mouth was closed with iron, except a space in the centre, 10 feet in diameter, and corresponding with the space referred to before at the other end. In fact, throughout its length, there is a cylinder of 10 feet in diameter, and the concentric area, between the outer cylinder and the smaller one, is entirely closed, presenting a vast chamber, with valves. This chamber, being filled with air, floated the whole machine at an angle. When afloat, by the aid of valves, water was to be admitted, and the great iron frame floated vertically at any desirable depth. The weight of the whole mass is about 300 tons. When in place, the masonry will be commenced. It is proposed to raise in this tube, from the bottom of the river, a granite pier about 90 feet high, and reaching above high-water mark, from which to the foundation there is about 83 feet of water.

St. Mark's Church, Tollington-park, Holloway, has been consecrated. A stained glass window, by Gibbs, has been put up at the east end. It is a three-light window, the style Early English. The glass in one of the openings was given by Thomas Mr. Chauntler, of Tollington-park, and that in the two other openings were presented to the church by the congregation: thirteen small windows are also filled with stained glass. Mr. Gough was the architect. Messrs. Dove were the builders.

Perth Statue of Burns, the Scottish Poet.—A statue of Burns, by a Scottish sculptor—Mr. Anderson,—has been erected in Perth. The statue is above life-size, and of "manly make," enveloped in the homely folds of a Scottish plaid. The right hand holds a scroll upon the breast, while the left hangs by the side, holding a bonnet very considerably beyond the modern dimensions of that article,—an old "Kilmarnock," doubtless, flat and broad, and more like a mere disc or nimbus than like the "Scottish bonnet" of Cockaigne.

Sanitary State of Devonport.—One of those searching and important records against our nineteenth century state and habits, which the Central Board of Health is rapidly accumulating for behoof of the future as well as the present generation, has just been issued in the shape of a sanitary report, by Mr. Rawlinson, on the state of Devonport, from which it appears that the annual mortality from preventible diseases is very great, a circumstance but too sufficiently explained by the grossly defective sanitary state of the borough. The sanitary works most required are sewers and drains of transmission, street cleansing, and good water supply. Baths and washhouses are prominently recommended. The application of the Public Health Act to the borough is advised, the corporation to be their own local board of health under the Act.

The Whittington Club, Strand.—The committee do not relax in their endeavours to provide entertainment as well as instruction and accommodation for the members. Miss Rainforth has been giving two musical entertainments here, which were well received.

Gas Puddling Furnace.—For several months past, according to the *Berg und. Huttenm. Zeitung*, a gas puddling furnace, on the principle of Thomas's, has been at work in the celebrated smelting works at Ilsenburg, in the Harts. The gas is produced from wood, turf, brown coal, but especially from pine cones. The bar-iron produced is of first quality, and 36s. a ton cheaper than ordinary. More recently still, a furnace has been erected at Mandelholz, near Rothehutte in Hanover, fired by gases obtained from turf alone, and is proving very successful.

THE OUTWORKS AND FORTS OF PESTILENCE.—The communication under the above title in your number of the 6th May, is deserving of the most serious consideration. An instance of the manner in which the *heedless* government of this country allows these companies to pollute not only the air, but the very *soil and water* of the capital of the civilized world, came under my immediate notice a few years ago. An old-established manufactory adjoining one of these nuisances, had employed a condensing steam-engine for many years The engine pumped its own water from a well about twenty feet deep, and the water had always been remarked for its purity and softness. Soon after the erection of the gas works, the working parts of the steam-engine were found to be so corroded and destroyed as to require renewal: the metal peeled off in black scales from the sides, valves, and other parts exposed to the action of the steam or condensing water. The water of the well was examined and found highly offensive to both taste and smell: it was analysed and found to contain ammoniacal and other impurities. Inquiries were made and it was ascertained that the waste liquors from the gas works were allowed to run into an old dry well on the premises, and thus to penetrate the soil in all directions, and pollute the previously pure and plentiful supply of water in the neighbouring wells Of course, the Gas Company were called upon to make good the injury done to machinery and delay to business in this instance, and to supply pipe water at their own expense, and I believe they behaved liberally on the occasion But who can estimate, and still less compensate, for the permanent and disastrous evil thus inflicted on the neighbourhood? Other wells, less deep than the one in question, have since been rendered useless, and still are so.—A CHEMIST.

DRAINAGE INTO A COALPIT.—A correspondent, an M.D. is anxious to know whether there would be any impropriety, in a sanitary point of view, in draining the refuse of a water-closet into an old coal-pit, which has not been worked for a century or more, and which appears to be hermetically closed: also what sort of chemical action or changes, if any, there would probably be in such a case; and, lastly, how near the closet should be to the receiving tank—the pit we presume. These queries we insert more for the purpose of calling forth replies from others than from ourselves: all we shall say in the meantime is, that if the pit *be* hermetically closed, the gases which it contains of itself, as well as those likely to be generated from the refuse, would require careful trapping to exclude them from the closet; — that as to chemical changes, very little—far too little—is known of the real nature of the refuse in question, and of its reactions under circumstances such as those it would probably meet with in this instance, where there is risk of its contact with great volumes of hydrocarbonaceous gases, the action of which on such materials might be very noxious; — and as to nearness or distance, that we should like to keep such a tank as far as possible from the closet. At same time, the existence of a receptacle like this is both convenient and tempting But what if the pit were reopened either in itself or by workings from other pits, at some future period, after twenty to fifty years' use as a cesspool, and perhaps in ignorance of such a fact altogether? Lives we fear would be sacrificed.

COMBINATION OF INDIA-RUBBER WITH METALS.—Mr. Charles Goodyear, of St. John's-wood, has patented an invention which has for its object the manufacture of articles of a hard compound, made of India-rubber and sulphur (with or without other matters), subjected to heat. The invention consists in combining with such hard compound, in the manufacture of articles therefrom, thin surfaces of gold, silver, or other metal, exterior to, or interior of, the article of the hard compound The gold or silver is by preference to be shaped in dies or moulds, and the prepared India-rubber is then to be introduced into such dies or moulds, and thereby moulded in contact with the gold, silver, or other metal; and, in the moulded state, the articles are to be subjected to heat, in order to produce the hardening effect to the India-rubber compound. The forms of the articles which may be manufactured are said to be very various; and each article may be coated either wholly or partially with metal. It is stated that the object of the invention is to obtain the light, strong, and tough properties of the hardened compounds of India-rubber together with the ornamental and other properties of metal, combined in the making of one article.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY The last meeting for this term was held on Wednesday in last week, when after some other proceedings Mr. S. Gould read a paper on the arrangement of colour, principally with reference to stained glass and painted roofs; and Rev. F. Metcalfe, M.A. gave a short account of the repairs now being effected in the church of Little Shelford. A subscription was commenced for filling the eastern triplet of St. Andrew's with stained glass, to the memory of the late president.

MR. W. LAXTON, the originator and proprietor of the *Civil Engineer's Journal*, died, we regret to hear, on the 31st ult. We are unable to do more at this moment than record the fact.

ANCIENT RELIC IN ST. MARTIN'S WORKHOUSE.—At a recent meeting of the British Archæological Association, Mr. Griffiths exhibited a very interesting piece of ancient sculpture which had been lying in the vaults of the workhouse of St. Martin's parish for many years. It is a sepulchral ornament, and represents three figures. Time has much injured its surface, but it presents a specimen of good art, and was considered to be Greek by Mr. Calder Marshall. The annual congress is to be held at Chepstow.

NATURAL OBJECTS IN ORNAMENTATION. Sir, I am much pleased to see that the most interesting part (so say the papers) of the students' drawings at Gore House, consists of two equilateral triangles filled geometrically with the wood anemone. In 'Ancient Gothic Churches," Part II. p. 30, 1848, I ventured to assert that "no Government schools of design, or any other schools, will ever advance until the supervisers direct the attention of the pupils to this subject;" and in 1852, the Marlborough House School of Design persisted in stating that "Flowers, or other natural objects, should not be used as ornament;" and again, "all ornamentation in direct imitation of nature, should be avoided,—direct imitation of nature in a material not her own, can never give lasting satisfaction." "All direct representations of natural objects in paper-hangings should be avoided." "Strawberries do not grow on walls," &c. And now in 1854 the scene is shifted, and the directors of the schools have credit given to them for suggesting that which never emanated from them.—W. P. G.

TRANSFERENCE OF THE FORMS OF LEAVES, &c. TO PAPER.—A student, E. G. L. desirous of following out the suggestion he often sees in our columns, to study the natural forms of objects, says he would be glad to learn of an effectual process by which the forms of leaves, &c. may be transferred to paper Perhaps some other reader may be able to supply this desideratum; meantime, all we can ourselves remember of such processes in our own student-era is, that by means of oiled paper and colours in fine powder, whether black merely, or green, red, &c., we prepared transference sheets, from which, when the backs of leaves were gently and carefully rubbed on them, the colour was transferred to every vein and prominence of the leaf, so that when next taken and laid in the desired position, colour downwards, on the drawing-paper, and covered with a second piece of paper, and again gently rubbed, it imprinted its own form distinctly, and often very beautifully, on the drawing-paper. We may also refer our correspondent to what was said some time since—perhaps nearly a twelvemonth ago in our columns, as to the Austrian mode of "nature-printing," whereby leaves and flowers, insects, &c. are made to engrave their own forms by pressure, so as to enable copies to be taken from the engravings. Perhaps gutta percha, softened a little on the surface, by heat, and leaves, &c. gently pressed on it, might be made use of readily for a like purpose.

ASSYRIAN EXCAVATIONS.—The Excavation Fund Committee announce that a new palace has been found at Nineveh, in the mound of Kouyunjik, of which Colonel Rawlinson reports as follows: — "A most beautiful palace has been recently discovered at Nineveh, belonging to the son of Esar-Haddon. The sculptures are infinitely superior in variety of subject, in artistic treatment, and in skill and delicacy of execution, to everything which has been before found. The palace, also, is of great extent, containing perhaps five hundred sculptured slabs, and the marbles are generally in a good state of preservation." One slab, with a palace or temple, it is said, "represents very minutely the exterior architecture. The second story is built with pillars, which have their bases on the backs of lions and human-headed bulls, with their heads turned like those found at Khorsabad." The representation of a bridge with three pointed arches, and other particulars illustrative of the architecture of the period are also mentioned. The fund is all but exhausted

"THE MAN THAT MEDDLES WITH COLD IRON." By a slip of the pen, last week, we wrote Byron for Butler, in making this quotation. It occurs in canto 3, part 1, of "Hudibras."

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC "BITE" OF LOCOMOTIVE DRIVING-WHEELS.—M. Nicklès who is still working at his experiments in magnetising the driving-wheels of loc motives, has made some trials on the Paris and Lyons railway; and now thinks certain difficulties may be overcome. The object aimed at is to increase the "bite" of the wheels upon the rails. "I shall not rest satisfied," he says, "until it has become easy to use gradients of more than two millimetres to the metre, and until it shall become no longer necessary to construct tunnels at great expense, or to build extensive earthworks, or make curves of large radius."

BUILDERS' PRICE-BOOKS.—I would beg once more for a small space in reference to T. J. P.'s communication: he seems to misunderstand me. In regard to calculation of profits, &c. I still maintain that the tables in Thorne's work are unnecessarily intricate, and more numerous than there is any occasion for. All that is required for the materials of joiners' work in a price-book, is a few examples showing the method of ascertaining the value of 1-*inch boards*, with a proper allowance for profit, carriage, &c. which every person would have to vary according to his locality; but the price of 1-inch stuff being ascertained, all other thicknesses may be found in the same proportion, from the tables published in 1851 by "Wale" of Derby, which are the most accurate, and on the best principle of any that have yet appeared. "Weale's Student's Guide" is an instructive work for young practitioners, but too limited in extent, and the constants of labour far from being correct. The value of nails, glue, &c. being included in constants of labour in joiners' work, is very objectionable. The method of measuring and pricing stone work is not good. I quite agree with T. J. P. as to the *disproportion* in painters' prices, and could point out examples in other branches equally bad; and for greater accuracy, the decimal constants or decimal prices ought to be given, as a fraction more or less on a small sum makes a good deal of difference in a number of small items, or a large number of running feet at a small price; and in the event of a decimal currency, it would make it doubly useful Z.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE will meet at Cambridge.

STANFIELD'S PICTURE OF THE "VICTORY" entering the harbour of Gibraltar, after the battle of Trafalgar, with the body of Nelson on board, is now exhibiting at Messrs. Agnew's, in Cockspur-street, and will be viewed with pleasure. Were Government patronage given to the fine arts in England, as it is in foreign countries, Mr. Stanfield before this would have received a commission to paint a series of views of our ports and harbours, to be placed in Greenwich Hospital. Visitors to Paris are gratified by a fine series of the ports of France, by Joseph Vernet.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Another Severe Test of CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES in Manchester.—All the Books, Bank-notes, and Policies saved.

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May 16th, 1854.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son,—

"Gentlemen,—We have the satisfaction of informing you, that the 'Fire-proof Safe' we purchased from you about three years ago, for our premises in Store-street (the counting-house and blowing-room of which were completely destroyed by fire last evening), has secured the entire of our books contained therein, together with cash, notes, policies, &c. to our astonishment, considering the intense heat the Safe was exposed to from being built in the chimney flue.

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"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WM. JONES and SONS."

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For building a second-class warehouse for Messrs. Lewis and Sons, bookbinders, in West Harding-street, Fetterlane. Mr. Withers, architect. Quantities supplied.

Myers	£1,220 0 0
Hayward and Nixon	1,170 0 0
Lucas	1,150 0 0
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For building a house for E. Bath, esq. at Stratford, Essex. Messrs. Hammock and Lambert, architects.

Brown, College-hill	£2,070 0 0
W. Hill, Whitechapel	1,993 0 0
John Perry, Hackney	1,990 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Students, Marlborough House" (next week). "J. B." (to make new oak resemble old, stained sculpture and has been recommended. It must be used carefully). "W. I." "Privus." "Mr. O." "G. H." "J." "W. E." (thanks. We are about to visit the church). "T. E. O." "H. B." (thanks). "C. C. N." "Harrison" (cost of the survey was defrayed by a special vote). "J. N. E." "C. G." Sydenham (thanks). "C. E." "J. M. B." "R. C." "R. B" P" (thanks). "S. B. G." "Mr. F." (view will appear). "T. L." "C. B. A." "I. K. B." "C. M." "C. W." "J. W." "H. B." "B. C." "Mr. F." "A Constant Reader," "T. O." "J. W. and Co." "J. C." "Post Obit," "J. B. B." "C. B. A." "G. R. C." "O. H."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or and addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and *not* to the Publisher.

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A GLANCE AT

THE "HOMES" OF THE THOUSANDS.

By GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S.

ROUTLEDGE and Co. FARRINGDON-STREET; and the "Builder" Office, 11, York-street.

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A HANDBOOK OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE UNLEARNED.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Freehold Building Land, and Two capital Houses with Shops, situate within ten minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, and the Sydenham Railway Station

MR. MARSH has received instructions to OFFER for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, JUNE the 12th at TWELVE o'clock, in Seventeen Lots, FIFTEEN very eligible PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, and TWO capital newly erected Brick-built HOUSES, with double fronted shops, most advantageously situate in Willes-road, Upper Sydenham, within a few minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace and the Sydenham Railway Station, and a short distance from the Church. The whole is eligibly adapted for the erection of neat cottage residences or shops, which are in great demand in this rapidly improving locality. Briefs may be obtained within a few hundred yards. Each lot will confer a vote for the county. The land-tax is redeemed. May be viewed, and particulars, with counterpans of sale, and plans, obtained on the Premises; at the Mart; of Messrs. Barker and Sons, Solicitors, Lewisham; and at Mr. Marsh's Offices, 2, Chancery-lane, Mansion-house.

FOOTSCRAY, PAULS-CRAY, ORPINGTON, DARTFORD, WILLINGTON, and ERITH, KENT.—To Timber merchants, Builders, Wheelwrights, and Others.—Valuable Oak, Ash, Elm, Walnut, Chestnut and other Timber, &c

MR. ROBERT ALLEN is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, JUNE the 5th, 1851, at TWO o'clock, at the TIGER'S-HEAD INN, Footscray, Kent, upwards of 300 fine Oak TREES, 150 Ash, 100 Elm, 20 Walnut, a large quantity of Chestnut, Poplar, Beech, Birch, Alder, Acacia, Plane, Fir, and other Timber, Poles, Spokes, 10,000 Oak Posts and Rails, Barrows, &c.—N.B. The Timber is of excellent quality and of good dimensions, and deserves the attention of Timber-merchants, shipbuilders, Coachbuilders, and others, and will be sold in convenient lots. For particulars and to view apply to Tuns House, Footscray place, George Salter, Paul's-cray-hill; or to the Auctioneer, Ruxley, Foot's-cray. Catalogues may also be had at the inns in the neighbourhood, and place of sale.

MEMEL TIMBER.

MESSRS. CRUSO and SON are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION at the Harbour Branch of the East-Anglian Railways, King's Lynn, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, 1851, commencing at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, 350 LOADS of MEMEL TIMBER, 400 3-inch Planks, a quantity of Contractors' Rails, and about 5 tons of Wrought-iron Bolts, lately forming the temporary railway across the middle level drain. Also several lots of Gas Fittings and Piping. The Auctioneers beg to call the attention of contractors and builders to this important Sale of Timber, the greater part of which, is in pieces suitable for the Bridges. Three months' credit will be given upon approved security. Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of the Auctioneers, King's Lynn, one week prior to the Sale

PLAISTOW. Votes for the Southern Division of the County of Essex.

MR. J. T. FISHER is instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the ABBEY ARMS INN, PLAISTOW on TUESDAY, JUNE 6, at 4, at TWO o'clock precisely, FIFTY PLOTS of eligible FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, Land-tax redeemed; most desirably situate in the main road from Stratford to Plaistow, on gravelly subsoil, and on the highest part of the parish of West Ham, comprise about 2,500 feet frontage to suitable depths, with safe substantial roads and sewers, and having the advantage of gas and water supplied. The property is to Messrs. Mare and Co.'s museum ship-building works; the new Victoria Docks; Eastern Counties Railway Company's works and station; and other large factories, render this property most desirable for safe and profitable investment, the supply of houses in that locality being totally inadequate to the demand, and the rentals highly remunerative. Plans and particulars may be obtained at the George, Barking; Crown and Anchor, Woolwich; George, Commercial-road; Globe, Mile-end; Messrs. Scrr and Grimes, Solicitors, 30, Lombard-street, City; and of the Auctioneers, Rokeby-house, Stratford, and Plaistow, Essex.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND AND VILLA RESIDENCES, EPSOM, SURREY, near the Railway Terminus.

MR. ORPWOOD will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JUNE 5, at TWELVE, in thirteen lots, several VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, occupying the most important positions in the proverbially healthful town of Epsom, including three genteel Villa Residences, nearly opposite the station. Building Ground for villas and cottages, and a corner plot of about 300 feet frontage, adapted for commercial establishments. Printed particulars, with plans, may be had at the Railway Tavern, Epsom, and principal inns there; also in London, of Messrs Gamble, Clarke, Solicitors, 28, Finsbury-place; the Auctioneer, Mr. Orpwood, Artille yplace, Finsbury-square; and at the Mart.

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A GENTLEMAN desires an ENGAGEMENT in an ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. He understands perspective and working drawings, and is competent to take occasional surveying and levelling. If there is a probability of partnership at no very distant period, it will be considered more satisfactory.—Address, A. K. C. Post-office, Faringdon, Berks.

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1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

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The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 4 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, this is are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 8 inches and upwards.

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GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

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BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

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AN Assistant, who is a good Draughtsman and fully competent to undertake the general business of an office and the superintendence of works, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, at a very moderate salary.—Address, E. J. F. Office of "The Builder."

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A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED MAN, of great experience as a builder, surveyor, and contractor, wishes for an APPOINTMENT as CLERK of WORKS, or Superintendent in the Building Department, either in town or country. Unexceptional reference will be given.—Address, post-paid, to T. S. No. 8, Manchester-street, Gray's-inn road.

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H. FARMER, Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturers.—Counting house Fittings, Shop and Public-house Fronts on the shortest notice. Estimates given for contracts of any description. By enclosing a postage stamp, a list of prices will be returned for any kind of joiners' work, &c.—125, St. John-street-road, and No. 1, Edward street, Pentonville-street, Pentonville.

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P.S. A full list of prices on application.

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TO BE SOLD cheap, a nearly new well-made 24 inch MAHOGANY Moulded Panel inner Glass DOOR, with fanlight over. Size of door, 7 feet 2 by 3 feet 4, glazed with one square of plain, ornamented embossed plate glass, patent lock, and three keys, &c. Fanlight, 3 feet 4 by 2 feet 9, glazed in one square of clear plate glass.—For particulars, apply to T. R. NASH, No. 1, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent.

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1853.

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SASHES GLAZED with good Crown glass at 3d. per foot, outside measure.

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HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 20 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the incompetence of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK LONDON PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material originally made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—in Hull, by Messrs. HUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 82, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, wholesale and retail agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 86, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 47, Norfolk-st., Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. K. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

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PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-fifth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 15s and 21s. each, casks exclusive.

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PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

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CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY. Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innocuous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

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Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement with out any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.

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A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

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KNIGHT, BEVAN, and STURGE, Manufacturers.
For town, country, and exportation.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London.

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ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

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ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.
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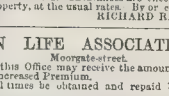
EDWARD PARSONS, Secretary.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an



EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d. These Ventilators insure that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 195, Blackfriars road, and 127, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

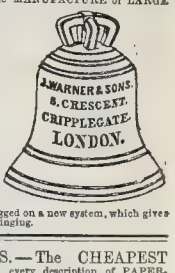
Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale.

With improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.



PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 23, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY, ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper-hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO. also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 500, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

ARTESIAN WELLS, Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 16, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT
CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump.....£1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing..... 3 0 0
Larger sizes if required

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Bed, Pleasure, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
6, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, in Town or Country.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, yards, conservatories, liquid manure, ships, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper, or brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Lifting barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 18in. barrels, prepared for hand or horse power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer,
Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, for use in machinery, and the most the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, breweries, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by Hand, horse or engine power.

Iron Pails 7s. per doz. painted.
Ditto ... 8s. per doz. galvanized.

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TO CONTRACTORS

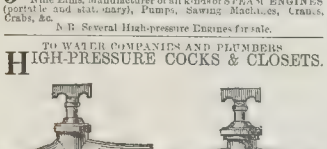
PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, with chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MUFFEY and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, &c. Hindley, Lancashire. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park, Nine Elms, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

N.B. Several High-pressure Engines for sale.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



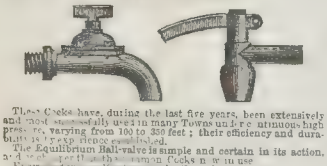
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the application of high pressure principle in all cases, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Brass Cocks with supply valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 6, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 29.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—
LAMBERT'S PATENT.



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under enormous high pressure, varying from 100 to 300 feet; their efficiency and durability is fully proved and established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and never fails to shut off the water when required.

Lavatory and other Basin Cocks in use and recommended by eminent architects, and other closets, upon economic principles, valuable improvements in ball valves, gauges, &c. &c.

Manufactured by THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
No. 24, Great Dover-street, Newington-causeway, Surrey, and 101, Great Dover-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, and various MACHINERY for SALE. Also several Low-pressure and Second-hand Steam-engines, viz. four, and three-horse; also a Steam Portable Pumping-engine, a Set of Timber Shapers, a Pair of Iodia-rubber Grinding Mills, about Two-horse power, a Water-wheel, &c. at the SPA WORKS, Spa-road, Bermondsey

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought-iron Girder Bridges, Gas Holders, and General Castings, Chain Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MELROSE and RUSSELL, Phœnix Works, Tividale, near Dudley. London Office 78, Hatton-garden.

BLUE TILES and BRICKS, DORDON, BY ARTHUR ONE J. SCARRETT, Manufacturer of Fire Bricks, Blue Roofing Tiles, and Red Quarries, Square Pipes, Fire-backs, &c. of all kinds. Fine Brick Materials for Building, Kiln Tiles, Coping Bricks, Ridge Tiles, &c. &c. The above works are one mile from the Coventry Canal, and two and a half from the Trent Valley Railway Station at Atherstone.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for the above WARE is REMOVED to No. 91, WHARF, Middle field (next North) Pimlico Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "Terraces or Tin Tiles," page 581, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known as Nos. 28 "The Tiberias," Tunstall, Staffordshire as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO. send free, on application, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapted to the most durable, economical, and decorative production of pavements for entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand, Plain 35s. Corby Stocks 35s. at MARTINDALE'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London. Railway Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of Country Brick and Tile goods, Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Paint Mullers and Grinding perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders Loam, White and Red House Sand &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 87, Regent-street.

A LARGE QUANTITY of NEW and OLD BRICKS and BATS FOR SALE, at a reasonable rate. Large PREMISES TO BE LET with stabling, fit for a builder's yard. Forge to be apply at the Marquis of Salisbury, Freel ne-street, Caledonian road

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, cooling-boards, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and CO. 2, Portland-street, Southampton.—Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application

LONDON and BRIGHTON RAILWAY.— 1,000,000 BRICKS 1500 tons of HARD STOCK BRICKS for IMMEDIATE SALE, and many millions more at Haywards Heath or any station on Brighton Railway. Also several useful LARCH FIR TIMBERS, well sorted for house building. Apply to Mr. BEST, Cuckfield; or Mr. HOLLOWAY, Surveyor, Cuckfield.

BAKER'S PATENT PERFORATED BRICKS enable the Land to be Patent Moulded, and can be worked at table-moulding, and also superseding about 25 per cent in fuel clay, and ventilating the Brick. Particulars, &c. apply to MARY WEDLAKE and CO. 15, Fenchurch-street, &c. CHAS. BAKER, Patentee, Southampton.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6 SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Bricks, Tiles, Relief and White of the best quality, suitable for chimney-shafts, judge-seats, copings, and mouldings of every description, TUDDENHAM, IPSWICH.

N.B. Builders furnishing detailed drawings can have all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

BRICKS, PANTILES, &c.—J. R. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, beg to offer BRICKS and Tiles for Home, PANTILES, at 25s. per 1000; FLOOR TILES and 6-inch PAVINGS, at low cash prices. Delivered at Bishopsgate Station, London. All kinds of DRAIN-PIPES.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick-fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks also on sale. These Bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the Stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply at HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brick-fields, orange walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

NEW BRICKS.—MR. BENJAMIN GOUGH is now prepared to execute orders for New Bricks to any extent. Apply at No. 37, Newington-crescent, Newington Butts

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N.B. TRAQUAIR and MORGAN, 9, Bankside, Southwark close to Southwark-bridge.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—PARK ESTATE BRICKFIELDS, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price for the present Month, and until further notice:—Stocks, 24s.; Place, 28s. per thousand. Ready money on the field.
February 20, 1854. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

BURNT BALLAST FOR SALE.—A large quantity of well-burnt BALLAST (SCREENED, TO BE SOLD, at 9s. 6d. a yard, on the ground.—Inquire of H. DAWSON, 1, Arthur-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, where the ballast is.

ELECTRIC COLOURS.—The ELECTRIC POWER LIGHT and COLOUR COMPANY is prepared to supply the trade generally with their Colours, which for purity and fineness of price are unequalled. Samples of the Colours may be seen at the Offices of the Company, No. 91, Pall-mall. All Orders to be addressed to Mr. W. PROSSER, Esq. Commercial Manager, Frogmore Lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Railway Companies and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective and economical perfect joint in use at the present time. The completion of the contracts in such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is incalculable; and wherever adopted it must very considerably decrease working expenses. On railway companies having old and bad roads, the principle especially advantageous as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but at the same time bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs. To the railway world it needs not, as to the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is made simple and economical in construction. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', bricklayers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines; Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.—Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead road.

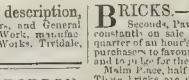
TO STONE POTTERS

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a RECEIPT for WHITE ENAMEL GLAZE for insides of closet-pans, baths, and all kinds of ironmongery and stoneware.—For particulars apply to J. W. & S. Nearle-street, Vauxhall, Lambeth, London.

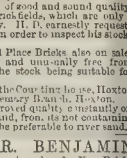
FINDON'S PATENT WATER-CLOSETS.— J. BLACK, having succeeded to the business of the patentee, begs to call the attention of architects, & builders, and the trade to the many advantages of these closets over all others as economy, durability, and simplicity, only require one size pipe from cistern, main or tank, which pipe may be branched from for any other purpose. May be seen at the Manufactory, 193, Highholborn.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCH,
MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN SOCKET LENGTHS.
Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,
BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. 38, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. The cheapness, efficiency, and durability, universally admitted; while the rapidity and economy in fixing them proves the estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assortment of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations in which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and terra-cotta, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole to be trimmed downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADSTONE'S LIME WHARFS, Durham-yard, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin, Docklead, Horse-ferry, Dean-street Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; and at COLWILL Brothers, 42, Bridges-street Covent Garden.

J. TURNER, 3, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; and at COLWILL Brothers, 42, Bridges-street Covent Garden.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

JENNINGS'S IMPROVEMENTS IN DRAIN-PIPES, AND IN CONNECTIONS TO DRAIN-PIPES.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig 4.

It is proposed by the Patentee to make Drain-Pipes in future (externally) like a Corinthian Column, except that the flutes, instead of being STRAIGHT, shall pass in a SPIRAL FORM ROUND THE DRAIN-PIPE; in other words Pipes of large size shall be made so that each, Flute, and ONE-THIRD of the clay removed in the formation of the spiral flutes. The fluting gives a RIGIDITY to THE PIPES when first made, causes them to DRY QUICKER, BURN BETTER, and WITHOUT DISTORTION, it also renders them much stronger than a pipe of one uniform thickness, and more capable of RESISTING PRESSURE. As these pipes are plain at both ends, they are not likely to be put out of shape by handling, as pipes are having socket ends.

The Patentee, GEORGE JENNINGS, further proposes to fix these Pipes in retated chairs, keeping the pipes so many inches apart according to their diameters. The chairs being laid to a proper fall and distance, the Pipes have only to be bedded and jointed in the chairs, the joint being struck, or made fair, FROM THE INSIDE, as at figure 3. A plain saddle, as at figure 4, making the drain complete.

In case of Stoppage, the removal of the plain saddle from figure 4 would make at once bare the appearance of figure 3: this would enable a workman at once to examine the state of the drain, and pass a line or other instrument up or down to remove the obstruction, WITHOUT IN ANY WAY DISTURBING THE INVERT.

FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF JUNCTIONS.—A PLAIN SADDLE could be taken from any part of the pipes, and exchanged for a saddle having a junction of the required size, as shown at figures 1 and 2. Or if figure 2 was objectionable, figure 1 could be turned round to any angle.

The present system of pipe-drainage precludes the possibility of an engineer or superintendent ascertaining if the pipes are properly laid and jointed. By leaving off all the saddles, as shown at figure 3, the person in charge can see if all the pipes are laid to the right inclinations, and properly jointed. If found correct, the saddles can then be fixed in a short time.

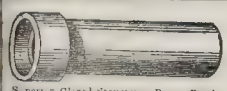
Architects and Engineers are respectfully informed that Licenses will be shortly granted for the manufacture of these pipes, chairs, and saddle pieces, plain and with junctions, TO THE GENERAL TRADE, and large works are about to be established for their manufacture, which will insure a supply of every size up to 24 inches.

A book, containing illustrations, prices, and particulars of GEORGE JENNINGS'S other inventions can be had on application, or by two postage-stamps inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

*** A Sample Closet, with Stool Cock complete, packed and sent to any part, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 30s.

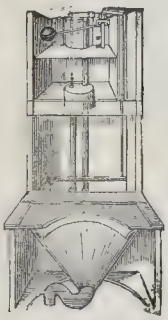
STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

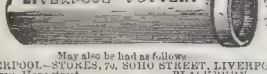
They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S.

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:

LIVERPOOL.—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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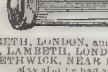
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co.	COCKERMOUTH	John Bird
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY	Guerin, Brothers.
PRESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY	W. and A. M'Elwee.
KENDAL	Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN	James Fairclough, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:

DUBLIN	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
ABERDEEN	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Geeson.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Gee and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
CANTERBURY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
EXETER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

PIPES AND TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 9 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

BOURNE VALLEY POTTERY,

NEAR POOLE, DORSET.

Manufactory of Salt Glazed Stoneware, Pipes, Bends, Junctions, &c. from clays of the finest quality the produce of the estate on which the goods are manufactured, all inferior clay being at once rejected.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).

Messrs. WILLCOX and CO invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Particulars forwarded on application.

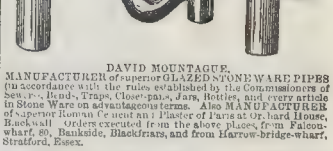
TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FIREMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FIREMAN ROE, Hydraulic, sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Or. hard House, Backwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED DRAIN PIPES,

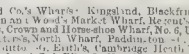
Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS.

The price in future will be,

6s. 3d.	per foot for the	3	inch bore.
6s. 3d.	"	4	"
9s. 6d.	"	6	"
6s. 8d.	"	9	"
1s. 9d.	"	12	"
2s. 3d.	"	15	"

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the hydraulic pressure of ordinary glazed pipes. The equal to glazed red ware is overcome by this manufacture. And it is well known that glazed earthenware, UNGLAZED, is the old st material discovered in a perfect state in Rome, Babylon, Nineveh, &c. &c.

Agent for Southampton, R. L. FLUDER, American Wharf.



SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14,
VAUXHALL WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it ensures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipe and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:

Rosier and Co.'s Wharf, Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill bank. Marsland and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington.—Richardson's, South Wharf, Little Ormond-yard, Bloomsbury.—Smith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbett's Depôt, Britten-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO COLOUR MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—By

FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, Wharf-road, City-road, on the banks of the Regent's Canal, by order of the proprietors, on TUESDAY, JUNE 13th, at ELEVEN, in lots, without reserve, the PLANT and MACHINERY of the ULTRAMARINE WORKS; horizontal high-pressure steam engine of [illegible] horse power, 15 horse power steam boiler [illegible] feet wrought iron shafting, with carriages and driving gear, 14 mill[ing] mills with French and Derbyshire bed stones, framing and apparatus, sifting frames, dressing machines, iron crushing-mill, leather straps and gutta percha bands, and two horizontal mills with 3-feet [illegible] and [illegible] feet French burr stones and gearing, pair of granite edge-runners 4 feet [illegible] inches diameter, stone casks, fir backs, seven circular colour washing vats with agitating apparatus, [illegible] backs, [illegible] fire bricks and stock-bricks, cleaned and stacked, 16 tons iron work in furnace doors, bars, plates, and ties, 2,[illegible] feet of stone and brick paving, 2,000 feet boarded enclosures, the remaining stock of colours, the fittings of laboratory and offices, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on Monday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, [illegible], Billiter-street, City.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, COPPERSMITHS, IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, about three miles from Bishopsgate-street, on the banks of the River Lea, but a very short distance from the Tottenham Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and at the Wharf, Bailey's-lane, on MONDAY, JULY 3rd, and following days at ELEVEN o'clock each day, by direction of the executors of Arthur Craven, esq. deceased, in lots, without reserve, valuable MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK, an eight horse power condensing steam engine, by Easton and Amos, pair of high-pressure marine engines equal to 24 horse power, eight wrought-iron cylindrical steam-boilers, from 14 to [illegible] feet in length, [illegible] feet wrought and cast iron steam pipes, two self-acting screw cutting machines, by Smith, Peacock, and Tannet, and Lewis; two self-acting shaping and drilling machines, powerful self-acting shaping and drilling machine, by Bramah and Robinson; self-acting planing machine, one circular revolving ditto, eight powerful screw cutting, surfacing, boring, and turning lathes (three self acting); a highly finished amateur's lathe, by Holtzappfell, with chucks; three wall drilling machines, five very powerful self-acting boring bars for the largest cylinders, shearing and punching machine, by Parr, Curtis, and Madeley; screw-jacks, overhead cranes, foundry crane, crab and jib cranes, double-action pulling-up machine, two excellent circular saw benches, [illegible] feet wrought and cast iron shafting, [illegible] rigger, and pinion wheels, [illegible] pairs plummer blocks and brasses, hanging carriages, brackets, standards, &c.; six hydraulic lifts, hydraulic press with 10-inch ram and pumps, the machinery for making Jones's Patent Wrought-iron Wheels, two pairs of brass calendering rolls, pair [illegible]-inch air pumps, several grindstones, a hand turning fly wheel equal to one horse power, three tons of steel tools, in lathe tools, drills, rimers, countersunks, &c.; sets of bright stocks, taps and dies, a valuable assortment of wood patterns, 25 tons rod and bar iron, cast shear, and blister steel, several tons of bolts and nuts, rivets, nails, &c.; 300 gross washers, 200 gross wood screws, fittings up of smiths' shop, three tons smiths' tools, six anvils, mandrils, swages, bending blocks, portable forges, cast-iron benches, 30 wrought iron vices, screwing post, capital boiler-maker's truck, 200 tons of cast iron in pipes, elbows, girders, columns, wheels, doors and frames, sashes, furnace-bars, and useful castings, [illegible] tons cast-iron tank plates, [illegible] tons cast-iron flooring plates, 60 tons of Tanfield Moor coke, two weigh-bridges (to weigh ten tons each), two Pooley's weighing machines, several smaller machines, scales, five tons iron weights, five-ton wharf crane, wrought and cast iron pans and cisterns, two cast iron heaters, [illegible] gallon brewing copper, copper heater, two copper dome-top pans, four large copper cisterns, copper pumps, two tons of copper plates, pipes, bolts, &c.; one ton of brass work in cocks, valves, flanges, unions, &c.; brass lift-pumps, copper measures, funnels, and filling-out basins; a large assortment of gas-fittings, pipes, bends, elbows, T-pieces, sockets, &c.; brewing apparatus, oak mash tun, coolers, working squares, casks, &c. and numerous other effects. To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, to admit two, which may be had (at 1s. each) of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, City.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM and WHARF, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, on MONDAY, JULY 10, at ELEVEN, by direction of the executors of Arthur Craven, Esq. deceased, in lots, without reserve, BUILDERS' MATERIALS and IMPLEMENTS, 20,000 new Stourbridge fire-bricks, [illegible] second-hand fire and stock bricks, cleaned and stacked, the ironwork for 20 coke ovens, 20,000 new countess slates, 4,[illegible] square stone blocks, [illegible] new [illegible] feet battens, [illegible] new well-seasoned fir and pine boards, 10 loads of capital English oak, ash, and elm planks and boards, park fencing, 3 tons sheet lead and lead pipe, stock of oils and colours, 200 scaffold boards, 200 poles, ladders, crowding, navvy, and mud barrows, barrow planks, tressels, benches, two timber carriages, whim, stone truck, two pug-mills, gravel-washing machine, well rods, furnace doors and frames, stoves, ironmongery, 6 cwt. pick-axes, 3,000 pantiles, 300 feet York paving, a large assortment of second-hand building materials, and numerous other effects. To be viewed with the other effects, by catalogues only (see preceding advertisement).

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, [illegible], Great Dover-street, Southwark, by direction of the assignees of Messrs. Hartshorn, bankrupts, the STOCK of BLACK IRONMONGERY; [illegible] kitchen-ranges, register and Rumford stoves; 200 gross screws; 100 dozen bolts, hinges, locks, pulleys, shutter-bars, &c.; 20 bags wrought and cut nails; 2 tons new rod and bar iron, 1 ton sash-weights, 2 tons range and stove metal, rainwater pipe and lead, weighing machine and weights, chaff-cutting machine, writing-table, copying-press, some black hollow ware, and other effects. To be viewed the morning of Sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, City.

UXBRIDGE, on MARKET DAY.—Second portion of Railway Cart Horses, Harness, Stabling as erected, large quantity of prime seasoned Timber, comprising about 5[illegible] feet in centres, Banks, Firewood, small Offices, &c. in suitable lots. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MESSRS. RYMILL and GOWER, on the RAILWAY WORKS, near the Green Man, Uxbridge, on THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, at TWELVE o'clock, about FORTY first-rate well-known English CART HORSES and HARNESS, being the residue that have been employed by Mr. R. Brotherhood, who has just completed ballasting on the Uxbridge Branch, and works at Didcot Station. The last portion of the above stock is fully equal to the former lot, which gave such universal satisfaction. The horses are all first rate, combining [illegible] with good working qualities, among them are a splendid team of blacks and greys, a powerful grey stallion, and a 3-years old black mare, strongly recommended to public notice and for unreserved sale. Uxbridge is about two miles and a half from the West Drayton Station, where conveyance will be provided to meet each suitable train. May be viewed on the works. Catalogues to be had at the Green Man, Ram, Wheatsheaf, and Bell Inns, Uxbridge; at Drayton Station; and of the Auctioneers, at their Repository, Barbican.

TO ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—HORN'S PATENT FOR CLEANSING CARPETS, MATTING, &c.

MESSRS. R. E. BARNES and CO. are instructed by the trustees to SELL by AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE, on the PREMISES, No. 11, Belgrave-street South, Pimlico, in one or more lots, the above valuable PATENT, together with the PLANT and MACHINERY, comprising [illegible] horse power Steam-engine, boiler, and fittings, leather-cleaning drum, Horse-hair Carding-machine; Rug Mill, worked by hand or steam power, [illegible] and hose piping, gas-fittings, and other useful items; the whole new within three years. May be viewed the day previous and morning of sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, [illegible] Nettleship, Esq. Solicitor, No. 21, Red Lion-square (where the patent right can be seen three days prior to sale); and of the Auctioneers, 149, Sloane-street, Eaton-square.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE.—Valuable Freehold Building Land, near the station, divided into numerous lots for small capitalists.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the ORKNEY ARMS HOTEL, adjoining Maidenhead Bridge, on SATURDAY, JULY 1, at TWO, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising the enclosure of pasture land called Bucks Close, containing about five acres, being the second field from the Maidenhead Station, in the direction of Maidenhead, having extensive frontage to the high road, which will be divided into numerous lots for the convenience of small capitalists. May be viewed, and particulars had at the place of sale; of Messrs. Campbell and Witty, Essex-street, Strand; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, Lancaster-place, Strand.

PENGE AND SYDENHAM, KENT, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace.—Very important Freehold Building Land, containing about 19 acres, in hand, and of which possession will be given.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at TWELVE o'clock, in one or numerous lots, by direction of the Trustees of the late John Laurie, Esq., a very important and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate adjoining to the village of Penge, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, fronting the high road, and at the junction of the Brighton and South Coast and Croydon Railways, with the Branch Railway to the Palace, and midway between the Anerley and Sydenham stations. The whole estate contains above 19 acres, and presents one of the most eligible sites for the erection of first-class residences, now so much sought after in this rapidly rising neighbourhood. The property is only separated from the Palace and grounds by the railroad, and it commands uninterrupted views over the whole, together with the lovely and picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood. The property forms the remaining portion of Sydenham-park, which Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye sold to the Crystal Palace Company last year. The estate is in hand; immediate possession will be given. May be viewed, and particulars, with plans, had twenty-one days prior to the sale, at the inns in the neighbourhood; of A. Dobie, Esq. Solicitor, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, 6, Lancaster-place, Strand.

Very important Freehold Building Land, being part of the Kilburn-park Estate, adjoining the Paddington Estate.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, at TWELVE, in numerous lots, about 15 acres of very valuable FREEHOLD LAND, land-tax redeemed, situate at Kilburn, being part of the Kilburn-park Estate, highly eligible for building purposes, adjoining the Paddington Estate, and lying midway between the Edgware and Harrow roads, partly abutting upon Kilburn-lane, and close to the Kilburn-station of the North-western Railway. The estate will be divided into numerous lots, with frontages to the new streets or roads about to be called Park, Cambridge, Percy, Malvern, Carlton, Peel, and other roads, and Park terrace, in the parish of Willesden. Particulars and plans are preparing, and may shortly be had of Thomas Brace, Esq. Solicitor, [illegible]-street, Cavendish-square; at the Red Lion, Kilburn; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, Lancaster-place, Strand.

WARD'S PERIODICAL TIMBER SALES.

MR. WARD will SELL by AUCTION, at the TIMBER YARD, 8, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road, on THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, a large quantity of seasoned Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, in logs, flitches, planks, and boards, dry Honduras panel board, mahogany, rosewood, maple, and Italian walnut veneers, rosewood and walnut-tree planks, American ash, and lime-tree boards, English ash and oak planks, pine planks, white and yellow deals and battens, Baltic timber, &c. May be viewed two days prior and morning of sale; catalogues had on the premises, and forwarded, free of expense, on application to Robert Ward, Timber Auctioneer, 8, Oxford-street.

N.B.—The greater portion of these goods will be sold without the least reserve.

OLD BROMPTON.—Valuable Materials of a Mansion and Offices, to clear the ground for the Improvements about to be carried out by the Royal Commissioners.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, opposite to the Hoop and Toy, Old Brompton, on TUESDAY, JUNE 13, at TWELVE for ONE, the valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of Grove House, comprising slated and tiled roofs, sound timber in roofs, joists, and girders; 50 square of oak and fir flooring, capital panelling, numerous doors, sashes, chimney pieces, stoves, and other fittings, York paving, force pump, about 15 tons of lead, strong iron door and frame, coach-house gates, the excellent brickwork, and other effects. May be viewed the day previous, and catalogues had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster, or Coal Exchange.

TOTTENHAM.—Powerful Cart-horses, excellent Liquid Manure and Road Water Carts, Timber Whim, Corn and Coal Carts, Planks, Deals, Doors, Gates, Box and Navigators' Barrows, Oak, Timber, and effects, by

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, near the Ship Inn, Tottenham and in High Cross-lane, on MONDAY, JUNE 5th, at ELEVEN o'clock, by order of the proprietor, retiring from business, nine liquid-manure and road-water carts, made of English oak; eight other ditto; new 4-inch wheel builder's cart on springs; light spring cart, new cart wheels, 17 feet long, wide oak planks, feather-edge boarding; useful materials; patent weighing machines and weights; eighty-five coal and coke sacks; cart and chaise harness; chaff-cutting machine; six tons of useful wrought and cast iron; old lead, bricks, manure, &c.—Catalogues at the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

MERTON-ROAD, SURREY.—Valuable and important Freehold Estate and Building Land, presenting an unusually favourable opportunity to the land society or capitalist.

MR. F. G. DEBENHAM has been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, JUNE 13, at TWELVE, in Two Lots, a most substantially erected, spacious, and conveniently arranged detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, known as Waterfall House, with double coach-house, four-stall stable, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and orchard, extending in all to [illegible]. Also, 5a. 2r. [illegible]p. of valuable Building Land adjoining, possessing an eligible frontage of [illegible] feet to the Merton high road, and offering desirable and attractive sites for the erection of villa and cottage residences, being within a quarter of a mile of and midway between the villages of Tooting and Merton, within six miles of Westminster and seven from London-bridge, and an easy distance from the Wimbledon and Clapham railway stations. May be viewed on application, and particulars with conditions of sale obtained on the Premises; at the Mart; of Messrs. Nokes and Son, Solicitors, George-yard, Lombard-street; of N. [illegible], Esq. Solicitor, [illegible]-place, Old Jewry; and at Mr. Debenham's Auction and Estate Agency Offices, [illegible], Cheapside.

STRATFORD, ESSEX.—Exceedingly eligible Plot of Building Land.

MR. F. G. DEBENHAM has received in-structions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, JUNE 1[illegible], at TWELVE, in three lots, a valuable PLOT of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate in Angel-lane, Stratford, within a few hundred yards of the railway station, possessing frontages on three sides, amounting to [illegible] feet, surrounded by a thickly populated neighbourhood, where dwellings of a small class are in the greatest demand, being immediately [illegible] the [illegible] Company's works, and in the vicinity of [illegible]. May be viewed, and particulars, with conditions of sale, obtained on the Premises; at the Mart; of A. A. Walter, Esq. Solicitor, Church-row, [illegible]; and at Mr. Debenham's Auction and Estate Agency Offices, [illegible], Cheapside.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BUILDING LAND, BARKING, ESSEX.

MR. W. H. DEAN will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, JUNE 20, at TWELVE, in three lots, a valuable COPYHOLD ESTATE, equal to freehold, being subject to a small fine certain only, comprising about 22 acres of land, exonerated from land-tax, and eligible for building purposes, situate in Bull-street, Barking, immediately adjoining the town, with the advantage of a gravelly subsoil. The station of the Tilbury Fort and Southend Railway is erected in the centre of the land. The property is well worthy the attention of land and building societies and others seeking an investment with the certainty of deriving large profits by selling the land in small quantities, or letting it in lots suitable for building purposes. May be viewed on application to Mr. [illegible], Barking; and particulars and lithographed plans may be obtained ten days prior to the sale, at the Bull and Ship Inns, Barking; White Hart Inn, Romford; at the Auction Mart; of — E. Griffin, Esq. Solicitor, Ilford; and of the Auctioneer, Stratford, Essex.

BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.—Very valuable Freehold Building Land, close to the Railway Station at Brentwood. Land-tax redeemed.

MR. PONSFORD is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the ESSEX ARMS HOTEL, near to the railway station at Brentwood, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWO for THREE o'clock in the afternoon, FORTY-ONE LOTS of most eligible FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, with frontages to Essex-street and to the high road leading from Brentwood to Warley, &c. The present great demand for houses in the vicinity of Brentwood, the advantageous position of this land (within 2[illegible] yards of the railway station), and the facilities for obtaining bricks, lime, and other building materials very near to the spot, render it unusually desirable for building purposes, and as a profitable medium of investment.—Particulars, with lithographic plans of the property, may be had ten days before the sale, of Messrs. Bolton, Merriman, and [illegible], Solicitors, 25, Austinfriars, London; at the principal Inns in the neighbourhood; and at the Offices of Mr. Ponsford, 21, Moorgate-street, London.

FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATE, HOUNSLOW-HEATH, MIDDLESEX.

MR. WOODS, will SELL by AUCTION, at the Red Lion Inn, Hounslow, Middlesex, on TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1854, at TWO for THREE o'clock, in lots, a desirable small FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD ESTATE, producing a rental of 103*l.* per annum, comprising twelve cottages, freehold market garden, and plots of building ground, worthy the attention of small capitalists, builders, and others. May be viewed, and particulars had of Mr. Leo, 20, Bolingbroke-row, Walworth-road; and of Mr. Woods, Auctioneer, Hounslow, Middlesex.

NOTICE.—The Castelnau Estate, Barnes, Surrey.

JOHN HIND has been honoured with instructions to submit for absolute SALE by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, City, early in JULY, in lots, TWENTY-SIX FREEHOLD PAIR-VILLA SITES on this celebrated property. The estate, the peculiarly attractive and rare features of which are well known, is situate on the banks of the Thames, in the parish of Barnes, and immediately contiguous to the Suspension-bridge of Hammersmith. For beauty of position it cannot be surpassed; and the magnificent esplanade, 40 feet in width, known as River Terrace West, on which a portion of this property is situated, will be recognised by those familiar with this favourite locality as one of its most ornamental features; while its near proximity to Richmond, Mortlake, and Kew, will always command a ready and highly respectable tenantry for superior residences, and the cheap and easy access to both City and West-end, which road, river, and rail provide, combine to make the present an almost unequalled opportunity for a first class building speculation. Plans and printed particulars are being prepared, and may shortly be had at the Boileau Arms Tavern, Barnes, near the estate; the Star and Garter, Richmond; the principal inns of Brentford, Isleworth, Kew, Mortlake, and Hampton; *Journal of Auctions*, Essex-street, Strand; T. W. Burr, Esq. Solicitor, 12, Paternoster-row; Garraway's; and of John Hind, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 32, Cannon-street-road.

TO BUILDERS, SPECULATIVE PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN HIND is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on MONDAY, 3rd JULY, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), all that parcel of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate at the corner of the LANSDOWNE and LYNDHURST ROADS, on the CASTELNAU ESTATE, and known as the "Tavern Plot." The Estate is laid out for the erection of upwards of 120 houses; and this being the only tavern, hotel, or other establishment for the sale of wine, beer, or spirituous liquors allowed thereon (as specially provided for by the general deed of covenants), cannot fail to prove a speculation of a highly remunerative character.—Further particulars in future advertisements, and plans, &c. in course of preparation, 32, Cannon-street-road.

CONEYGERE and NETHERWOOD, REYSOE, BEDFORDSHIRE.—[illegible] OAK TREES and SPIRES TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

JOHN SWAN and SON, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, JUNE 19 and 20, 1854, punctually at ELEVEN o'clock each day. The above timber is lying near good roads, and will be found worthy the notice of shipbuilders, timber merchants, builders, wheelwrights, and others, being of excellent quality; some of the hedge-row timber will vary in measurement from [illegible] to 140 feet in a tree. Six months' credit, on approved security.—Catalogues will be forwarded on application to the Auctioneers, 19, Sidney-street, Cambridge.

Building Land, Southampton.—Southampton.—Rooks Down, Bevois Mount.—Important Sale of about Twenty Two Acres of most valuable Building Land, eminently deserving the attention of Capitalists, Freehold Land Societies, Building Societies, Builders, and Others.

R. H. PERKINS has been favoured with instructions from Wm. Betts, Esq. to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at MATCHAM'S HOTEL, Southampton, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon (unless an acceptable offer be previously made), all that truly valuable piece of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, comprising about Twenty Two Acres, abutting on the far-famed avenue entrance to the flourishing and increasing town of Southampton. Rarely does a property, possessing such unrivalled attractions and capabilities for Building Sites, present itself. The area of the estate will produce nearly [illegible] feet frontages on the main roads. A large proportion of the land commands views scarcely equalled in beauty and variety, with situations almost adjoining the town, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the railway terminus, docks, and pier, and little more than two hours' reach of the metropolis. The supply of water is abundant and good; the whole of the land lies with a gentle declivity to the south, abounding with good gravel, sand, and other profitable soil, &c. to such an extent as from that source alone a handsome income is to be realised without risk, while the eligibility of the estate for building is such, that the property must soon double its present value, seeing that the population and importance of the town is hourly most rapidly growing, and must, from the commanding facilities of the port, continue to increase, and that in the direction of this land, and to an extent that is incalculable. It may, therefore, with truth be said that such an opportunity, either for investment or for business enterprise, does not often occur. The proprietor is inclined to make a liberal arrangement as to time of the completion of the purchase.—Printed particulars, with lithographic plans, are being prepared, and may be had fourteen days prior to the sale, from Messrs. Sharp, Harrison, and Sharp, Solicitors; and from the Auctioneer, Southampton.

London: Printed by Charles Wyman, of 15, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of Cox (Brothers) and Wyman, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said Charles Wyman, at the Office of "The Builder," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, June 3, 1854.

The Builder.

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ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—An ORDINARY MEETING will be held FRIDAY, JUNE 16th, to nominate Candidates for Office (in Session 1854-55). Mr. R. J. Benwell will read a paper on "The Value of the Picturesque in Architecture."—The chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

Lyon's-Inn Hall, ARTHUR CATES, ARTHUR BILLING, } Hon. Secs.
June 8th, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS, LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

£10 PRIZE.—DESIGNS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES required for LAYING OUT, PLANTING, FENCING, and DECORATING FOUR ACRES of LAND at Sutton, in the county of Surrey, and erecting thereon a gentleman's house, brick stuccoed, of plain classical exterior, with lodge and large entrance-hall, drawing and dining room, library and morning room, conservatory from drawing-room, opening on to lawn. The rooms to be so arranged as to communicate with each other, to form a suite at pleasure, or to be separately entered from the hall. Above must be a large, airy, day nursery, also one to communicate for the night, two best bed and dressing rooms, bath-room, three servants' rooms, front and back staircase, kitchen, scullery, larder, pantry, and all domestic conveniences, stable, and laundry. The 10*l.* prize offered by the proprietor of the land will be given to the candidate of whose plan, specification, and estimate, he approves; but the unsuccessful competitors will not receive any remuneration, but their designs will be returned to them.—Plans, specifications, and designs must be sent in to C. H. E. care of "The Metropolitan Brewery Company," 8, Moorgate-street, City, London, on or before the 15th JULY, 1854, where may be seen the proprietor's own design of ground-plan, also the plan of the land.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A DELEGACY having been appointed for the purpose of obtaining designs and estimates from Architects for a NEW MUSEUM in the University of Oxford, together with Lecture Rooms and apartments for the use of professors and students, of examining and selecting from them, and of reporting thereon, for the approval of convocation: Architects are invited to send in plans and elevations, with estimates for the abovementioned building, in conformity with certain general instructions, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University. A premium of 150*l.* will be awarded for the most approved plan; 100*l.* for the second; and 50*l.* for the third.—The plans, elevations, and estimates are to be sent under cover to E. W. ROWDEN, Esq. the Registrar, on or before OCTOBER 14, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES BURIAL GROUND.—DESIGNS and ESTIMATES are required for LAYING OUT as a BURIAL GROUND, and planting, decorating, and fencing, a Plot of Ground of Ten Acres, or thereabouts situate on Bonner-hill, within one mile of the town of Kingston-upon-Thames, and for erecting thereon two chapels either under one roof or otherwise, and an entrance-lodge and entrance-gates from the road. The fence must be an effectual one of at least 6 feet in height. The designs must be economical in all respects. A plan of the land may be seen at Mr. W. PHILLIPS, Solicitor, Kingston, but a personal inspection of the site is particularly recommended. The party whose plan is selected will have the superintendence of the works, and will receive five per cent upon the money actually expended for his plan, working drawings, specifications, and such superintendence. No payment will be made to unsuccessful candidates for their designs. The design and estimate must be sent on or before the 30th day of JUNE next to Mr. W. PHILLIPS, Clerk to the Burial Board, Kingston-upon-Thames, of whom any further particulars may be obtained.—Dated 7th June, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

CEMETERY CHAPELS, &c. at Holbeach, Lincolnshire.—The Burial Board for this parish, finding that 600*l.* is a sum inadequate to the construction of two suitable cemetery chapels adjoining each other, hereby give Notice that they have resolved to expend not more than 800*l.* for that purpose, and that they are prepared to receive FRESH DESIGNS and PLANS for the erection of the same, with short particular explanatory of construction and material, and an approximating estimate of the expense. Also, Plans to be furnished for the erection of a suitable Lodge, the cost whereof is not to exceed 200*l.* The chapels are to be alike in size and construction, with vestry to each, also access to the bell from each. The Lodge to contain a waiting-room for mourners, besides suitable apartments for keeper. A premium of 5*l.* will be awarded to the gentleman whose plans are most approved of; he will also be employed to overlook the execution of the works, at the usual commission of 5*l.* per cent. A premium of 3*l.* will be awarded to the second best; and 2*l.* to the third best. The plans to be delivered, under motto, and without the author's name, at the Clerk's Office, in Holbeach, Before THREE o'clock, p.m. on SATURDAY, the 24th day of JUNE inst. By order of the Board,

EDWARD GEORGE AYLIFF, Clerk.

Holbeach, 7th June, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

CATHORPE LODGE, near RUGBY.—The Plans, &c. for the House and Stabling, &c. to be erected at Cathorpe Lodge, near Rugby, for J. W. Morrice, Esq. will be ready in a few days. Builders who are desirous of TENDERING for the EXECUTION of the WORKS are requested to communicate with the Architect, A. B. FREND, Esq. 44, Bedford-row, Bloomsbury.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, 26th May, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for BORING for a better supply of WATER, in the ORDNANCE WELL, at Sheerness. Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineers' Office, Sheerness, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 14th of JUNE, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose "tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of 200*l.* for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Sheerness." No Tender can be admitted after the said 15th day of JUNE, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

TO CONTRACTORS

Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, 26th May, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for providing additional STORE ACCOMMODATION, at the ROYAL ENGINEER FIELD WORK DEPOT, ST. MARY'S CREEK, near Chatham. Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 14th of JUNE, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of 1,000*l.* for the due performance of the contract.—Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham." No Tender can be admitted after the said 15th day of JUNE, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

TO BUILDERS

SEALED TENDERS for COMPLETING the MUSQUETRY KEEP LINES of DEVONPORT, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 22nd day of JUNE inst. at NOON, addressed to the secretary to the Board of Ordnance, and endorsed, "Tender for Musquetry Keep, Devonport," on the left hand corner of the envelope. Plans and specifications, with terms and conditions, may be seen, and forms for Tenders, and every information obtained, at the Royal Engineer's Office at Devonport, between the hours of NINE and FOUR o'clock on week days from WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, to SATURDAY the 10th instant, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, 5th June, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE WORKS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Dover District hereby gives Notice, that sealed Tenders will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 21st day of JUNE, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for

WORKS and REPAIRS at the CITADEL, DOVER.

Plans and specification of the works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Dover, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 1st to the 17th JUNE, 1854, Sundays excepted.

The party whose Tender may be accepted for the works will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and severally to be bound under a penalty of 1,000*l.* for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders for the above works to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London," and endorsed, "Tender for Works at the Citadel, Dover."

N.B. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineers' Office, Dover, May 27th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

Royal Engineers' Office, Portsmouth, 1st June, 1854.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of UNDERTAKING, from the 14th JUNE, 1854, to the 31st MARCH, 1855, the CARPENTERS' WORK, required in the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, at CHICHESTER BARRACKS, may be furnished with the printed schedules of prices, and the conditions of the contract, by application to this Office, or at the Barrack Office, Chichester. The Tenders will be required to be delivered before TWELVE o'clock at noon, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1854, at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance.—The person whose Tender shall be approved will be required to provide eligible securities, and execute a bond for the due performance thereof.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the London District hereby gives Notice, that sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, will be received at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, on or before the 16th JUNE, 1854, for DRAINING the OFFICERS' and INFIRMARY STABLES, East and West Wings, and the whole of the TROOP STABLES, East Wing of Barracks; also for PAVING front and rear of BARRACKS, OFFICERS', INFIRMARY, and TROOP STABLES, East Wing, and OFFICERS' and INFIRMARY STABLES, West Wing, at Hounslow Barracks. The specification and plan for the above service may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineers' Office, No. 11, James-street, Pimlico, daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 5th to the 13th JUNE inclusive.

Royal Engineers' Office, London District, May 30, 1854.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Directors of the Midland Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS to CONTRACT for the EXECUTION of the WORKS necessary to be done in keeping the Stations and Buildings on the Nottingham and Mansfield, and Erewash Valley Branches of the Midland Railway, in proper and efficient repair for a term of seven years. The specification and draft contract may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, upon application at the Engineer's Office, Derby Station, on and after MONDAY next. Tenders to be delivered to the Secretary to the Way and Works Committee, Derby Station, by TEN a.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th of JUNE next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Derby, May 29, 1854. JOSEPH SANDERS, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PARTIES desirous of ESTIMATING for the several ARTIFICERS' WORKS required to be done in the alteration and erection of houses on the Newbridge Estate, Essex, for Josh. Foster, esq., may see the plans and specification at the Cottage, on the premises.—Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Hill House, Bridge," must be delivered at the Office of Mr. GEORGE COOTE, Architect, Witham, Essex, on or before SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

CHELMSFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT No. 12.—The Local Board for this district are prepared to receive TENDERS for EXCAVATING the GROUND and FIXING IRON and STONEWARE PIPES, and other fittings required for the house services. Printed specifications, schedule, and form of Tender, may be obtained on or after TUESDAY, the 13th, by remitting five shillings to JAMES PENNETHORNE, Sewerage and Surveyor to the Board, Tindal-square, Chelmsford. Scale of Tenders, on the printed forms only, endorsed "Contract No. 12," will be received by the Clerk to the Board, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th of JUNE, 1854. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

ANDREW MEGGY,
Clerk to the Chelmsford Local Board.

Chelmsford, June 7, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

TENDERS are WANTED for certain ALTERATIONS, &c. on TWO HOUSES in Bucklersbury. Apply to Mr. ROBERT KERR, Architect, 41, Coleman-street, Bank.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES desirous to TENDER for the ERECTION of a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE at West Bromwich, may see the Plans and Specification at the Office of the Architect, Highstreet, West Bromwich, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 14th inst.

GEO. BENJAMIN NICHOLS, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.

A PARTY intending to erect forthwith from Ten to Twenty Houses, and having a surplus quantity of good second stocks, is open to TREAT with a Builder to DIRECT the HOUSES and sell him surplus stock. Address, P. M. Mr. Syer's, Cabinet-maker, 12, South-street, Finsbury-market.

ROCHDALE PARISH CHURCH RESTORATION.—Such Builders as are desirous of TENDERING for the WORKS intended to be proceeded with this year, are requested to write to the Architect, JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq. 19, Stratford-place, Oxford street, London, on or before the 20th instant.

CONTRACT for FLAGGING.—LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, KING-TON-UPON-HULL.—The Commissioners of Works are ready to receive TENDERS to contract for the FLAGGING of Cumberland-street, Sculcoates, in this Borough. Drawings and specification may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, up to WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of JUNE inst. between the hours of TEN in the forenoon and FOUR in the afternoon. All Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Flagging," and addressed, and delivered to the Surveyor, at his Office, in Scale-lane Hall, Hull, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th day of JUNE inst. By order,

ROBERT WELLS, Clerk.

8, Parliament-street, June 1, 1854.

[*For remainder of Contracts see next page.*

CONTRACTS.

BANBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
SEWERAGE WORKS.—To CONTRACTORS, PIPE MAKERS, and MASONS. The Local Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any or either of the following CONTRACTS:

CONTRACT No. 1. For EXCAVATING GROUND for BRICK SEWERS, and LAYING EARTHENWARE DRAINAGE PIPES, CASTING MATERIALS, and MAKING GOOD ROADS, &c.

CONTRACT No 2. For the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, VENTILATING SHAFTS, MAN-HOLES, including the supply of Bricks.

CONTRACT No 3.—For the SUPPLY of about Five YARDS of EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPES.

The drawings may be examined on and after the 27th day of MAY instant and copies of the specification, schedules, and forms of Tender may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application to C. H. DAVIDS, the Surveyor to the Local Board, Banbury.

The charge for each specification and schedule will be 10s 6d. each, out of which it will be returned.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Banbury, before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 8th day of JUNE next, endorsed, "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be."

THOMAS PAIN, Clerk to the Local Board.

Banbury, 17th May, 1854.

SEWERS OFFICE, Guildhall, May 30, 1854.
To BUILDERS and OTHERS. The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London hereby give Notice, that they will meet in the Guildhall Library, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE next, at TWELVE o'clock, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS for BUILDING NEW SEWERS in Woodstreet and Lombard-street, and other works in connection therewith, according to plans and information to be seen at this Office. Security will be required from the contractor for the due execution of his contract. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. No Tender will be received after TWELVE o'clock on the day of treaty.

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
CLEANSING.—The Committee of the Local Board of Health have given Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for SWEEPING and CLEANSING, including WATERING previous to such Sweeping and Cleansing, for the term of three years from the 29th September next, the carriageways of all the streets, squares, courts of every description, yards, lanes, passages, and places (exclusive of turnpike-roads within the city and county of Bristol, from time to time), and for TAKING AWAY the ASHES, DIRT, &c to be made by the inhabitants, twice in each week. The committee have separated these into eight districts, and intend to let each district to one person or persons willing to contract for performing the work in all or any or either of the said divisions; are requested to deliver to the said Tenders for doing the same on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning the 8th day of JULY next, addressed to "The Committee of the Local Board of Health, 13, Prince-street, Bristol," and indorsed "Tender for Clean-ing Division No. —." A specification of the works to be tendered for, and the form of Tender and any other information may be obtained either personally or by letter addressed to the clerk. Each contractor will be required to find two good and sufficient securities for the due performance of his contract. The committee will not bind themselves to accept the acceptance by the Local Board of the most or any Tender, nor until inquiry as to approval of the proposed sureties.

By order of the Committee.
JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Offices, 13, Prince-street, 18th May, 1854.

To BUILDERS
PENMAEN CHURCH, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the NEW CHURCH, at PENMAEN, in the parish of Mynyddislwyn, near Newport, Monmouthshire, can see the drawings and specification at No. 11 Gt. Portland-st., London, and after the 1st inst.—Tenders will be received by the Architect, Mr. NORTON, 24, Old Bond-street, London, on or before the 18th instant.

NEWCASTLE and BLYTH MARSH ROADS.
TURNPIKE ROADS. To ROAD CONTRACTORS and OTHERS. The Trustees of the Newcastle and Blyth Marsh Turnpike-roads are desirous of receiving TENDERS for REPAIRING and MAINTAINING the said ROADS, and the Fences, Hedges, and Watercourses thereof for the period of five, six, or seven years to commence on the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next. The roads will be divided into different sections of the respective lengths of 3, 4, and 5 miles, and parties may tender for repairing one or both of such sections. Specimens as to particulars of the mode in which the roads are to be repaired, and such as shall be required by the Trustees, at the Office of Mr. ELLIOT, the Surveyor of the Roads, Laudstreet, Bondy, where any further information may be obtained. All Tenders to be in writing, indorsed "Tender for Repairing Newcastle and Blyth, Marsh Turnpike-roads," to contain the names and descriptions of two sufficient sureties for the due performance of the contract, and to be delivered sealed at my office in Brook street, Stakeupon Trent, on or before the 24th day of JUNE next. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. KEARY, Clerk to the said Trustees.

Stoke upon Trent, 9th May, 1854.

TO WELL SINKERS, &c.
THE UXBRIDGE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS for SINKING one FEET SHAFT, 8 feet deep, and for MAKING a BRICK WELL HOUSE. The feet in depth, in and from the bottom of the shaft. Further particulars may be obtained, and drawings inspected, by applying at the office of JAMES PIDDINGTON, Esq., solicitor, Uxbridge, the Board. Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Well," must be sent to my office WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of JUNE next addressed to the Clerk of the said Local Board.—By order of the Board.

CHARLES WOODBRIDGE, Clerk.

Uxbridge May 31, 1854.

SWINDON, WILTS.—To BUILDERS and others.
TO BE LET, in lots, parties desirous of TENDERING for the EXECUTION of TEN or more DWELLING-HOUSES, or either portion of them, at NEW SWINDON, near the Swindon, Stroud, and Cirencester Railway, may inspect the drawings and specification, and terms of contract at the Office of Mr. S. SAGE, Architect and Surveyor, Swindon, from MONDAY, JUNE 5, to MONDAY, JUNE 12, on which day Tenders are to be delivered at the said Office, before ELEVEN o'clock, and endorsed "Tenders for Dwelling-houses, &c. New Swindon." The proprietors will not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

Swindon, 31 June, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.
CLOSING of the Churchyards of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London.—The Churchwardens will MEET, TUESDAY next, the 6th day of JUNE next, at Three o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for EARTH WORKS, MASONS', and BRICKLAYERS' Work, and Iron Railing, with Plan and particulars of works may be seen, after Monday next, at the Vestry Clerk, Mr. J. A. SMART, No. 2, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate.

SALISBURY GASWORKS.—TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a SCRUBBER, TWO PURIFIERS, and TWO GASHOLDERS. The drawings may be seen at Mr. W. P. MEDCALFE'S, 20, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after the 8th instant. The Tenders to be delivered, sealed at my Office on or before the 19th instant, addressed to the Chairman of the Gas Committee, and endorsed "Tender for Gasworks."

MATT. THO. HODDING, Secretary.

Salisbury, June 1, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

BROKEN KENTISH FLINTS.—The Surveyor of Highways for the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, is ready to receive TENDERS from parties who are willing to SUPPLY them with the best well broken KENTISH FLINTS, sifted clean free from dust and earth, at per cubic yard, including all charges delivered on the premises from the barge at Falcon or neighbouring wharfs, between the day of contract and 25th of MARCH next. Tenders to be forwarded to the Surveyor's Office, No. 8, York-street, Blackfriars-road, London, endorsed "Tender for Flints," on or before the 13th JUNE, 1854.

LIGHTERAGE.—The Surveyors of Highways for the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, are ready to receive TENDERS for the LIGHTERAGE (including wharfage) of two tons of BRITANNITE, to be received into the contractor's craft from the ship's side in the upper pool of the river Thames, and the craft so taken to be hauled alongside, working position, at the Falcon, or neighbouring docks, at per ton, so received and delivered; the contractor to be responsible for the material and weighing over from the period they are received to the same untilthey are safely landed. Tenders to be forwarded to the Surveyors' Office, 8, York-street, Blackfriars-road, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Lighterage," on or before 13th JUNE, 1854.

BROKEN GUERNSEY GRANITE.—The Surveyors of Highways for the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, are ready to receive TENDERS from parties for the SUPPLY of 2,000 cubic yards of GUERNSEY GRANITE, to be broken to a 2-inch ring, sifted free from small and dust, and delivered to them by water over the river side, in the upper pool of the Thames, at per ton on delivered into the Surveyor's craft, between the day of contract and the 7th of March, 1855, the contractor to be responsible for the Surveyor's weighing gear while the same is on board his craft. Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 13th of JUNE, 1854, to the Surveyor's office, 8, York-street, Blackfriars-road, sealed, and endorsed, "Tender for Broken Granite" 4 tons, or upwards may be delivered during the summer months. Payment in cash on delivery.

TO CONTRACTORS for PAVING.—The Surveyors of Highways for the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, are desirous to receive TENDERS from persons who are willing to EXCAVATE so much of the present MACADAMIZED CARRIAGE-WAY on the Surrey foot of Blackfriars bridge road, as may be directed, to the depth of 15 inches, to lay in 6 inches of gravel and well-screened ballast concrete, and to pave over the same with 6 by 9 Guernsey pitchers, and fully grout the joints of the same with lime and sand as per last paper, for action had for that road as the contractor may be directed so to excavate, pave, and grout. The said Tenders to include all charges for excavation and carting away of the excavated materials, and extras of every kind. The Board will retain to themselves the right to cart away such part of the surface materials as they may think fit. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Paving," to be forwarded to the Surveyors' office, 8, York-street, Blackfriars-road, on or before the 12th of JUNE, 1854.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, EAST DISTRICT DRAINAGE.—To CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the CONSTRUCTION of 3000 Yards and upwards of BRICK SEWERS, in the East District of Hull, may obtain the Specifications and particulars, by applying to Mr. C. S. NEWMARCH, Surveyor of the Board, at the Offices in Sculcoates Hall, where also the Plans may be seen.

All Tenders to be sent in sealed and directed as in the Specification, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th day of JUNE inst., at the Surveyor's Office.

By order,
ROBERT WELLS, Clerk.

Town Hall, Hull June 1, 1854.

CONTRACT FOR PAVING
LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—The Committee of Works are ready to receive TENDERS to Contract for the Paving with COBBLES of West-street, with the GRANITE of Collier-street, in this Borough. Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of JUNE instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the Forenoon and FOUR in the Afternoon. The Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for Paving," and to be sent sealed and addressed to the Surveyor, Mr. C. S. NEWMAN, at his Offices, in Sculcoates hall, Hull, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th day of JUNE instant.—By order,

ROBERT WELLS, Clerk.

8, Parliament-street, June 1, 1854.

CONTRACTS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for WORKS to be done in the REBUILDING of the INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WOBURN, Beds. may inspect the drawings and specifications on the 13th & the 24th instant, on application to Rev. J. ANDREWS, or the Architect to the Trustees. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on or before TWELVE o'clock, the 24th instant. The lowest will not necessarily be accepted.

LANDER and BEDELLS, Architects.
6, Chancery-lane

TO CONTRACTORS FOR GAS WORKS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
THE Directors of the Banbury Gaslight and Coke Company will meet at their offices, on TUESDAY, the 6th of JUNE, to receive TENDERS for the REMOVAL, ALTERATION, and EXTENSION of their WORKS at BANBURY. The drawings and specifications may be seen at the Offices of T. ABERCROMBIE HEDLEY, Consulting Gas Engineer, Banbury. The Tenders are to be endorsed, "Tenders for Works," and to be addressed to HENRY WARD, Esq., Chairman of the Company, Banbury, on or before the 23rd of JUNE, 1854, after which day no Tender will be received. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY WARD, Chairman of the Company.

Banbury, June 1, 1854.

SALISBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
CONTRACT FOR PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT WORKS. The Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties wishing to CONTRACT for Providing and Laying on of Piping, and other Materials and Apparatus for the Supply of DRAINAGE and WATER SUPPLY. The specification may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, at 8a, Canon-row, on or after 10th day of JUNE next, and Tenders are to be delivered at the said office, addressed to JOHN LINKLER, Engineer to the Local Board, 1, Trafalgar-buildings, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 5th day of JUNE, and Tender will be taken only on the printed form, to be had of the Board.

MATT. THO. HODDING, Clerk.

Dated, Salisbury, 30th June, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
THE DIRECTORS of the LAMBETH and PECULIAR LIBERTY LAND SOCIETY are ready to receive TENDERS for MACADAMIZING and PAVING the ROADS, SURFACE DRAINAGE, and other works in an estate at Beulah Spa, Norwood. Specifications and plans may be seen at the Offices of the Society, 221, High-street, Borough. Tenders must be delivered on or before FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, the 12th JUNE, 1854. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. BANKS, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.
PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the TAKING DOWN and REBUILDING of GRAINSBY HALL, in the county of Lincoln, situate between Louth and Great Grimsby, are hereby informed that the plans and specification may be inspected at my Office, Quay-street, Chambers, Hull, on and after the 12th of JUNE.—Proposals to be sent in addressed to Messrs. Chambers, Hull, and delivered to me before the 19th of JUNE, the architect will not be bound to accept the lowest, or any of the Tenders.

Hull, May, 1854. CUTHBERT BRODRICK, Architect.

CONTRACTS.

CONTRACT for FENCING.—The Directors of the Lambeth and Provincial Freehold Land Society are desirous of receiving TENDERS for about 1000 rods of LARCH FENCING, to be ERECTED on an ESTATE situate at BEULAH SPA, Norwood. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of the Society, No. 221, High-street, Borough.—Tenders must be delivered on or before FOUR o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 12th JUNE, 1854. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

June 1 1854. WM. BANKS, Secretary.

THE SELBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and ERECTION of a DIAGONAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, TWO BOILERS, PUMPS, and APPENDAGES, comprised in Contract No. 4, for the purposes of the Selby Waterworks. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender may be obtained, on application at my Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE. All Tenders must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 13th of JUNE next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE LOWTHER, Clerk.

Selby, May 31, 1854.

THE SELBY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a BUILDING to SUPPORT a CAST IRON WATER-TANK (Contract No. 7, for the purposes of the Selby Waterworks. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender with quantities may be obtained, on application at my Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on and after MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE. All Tenders must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 13th of JUNE next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE LOWTHER, Clerk.

Selby, May 31, 1854.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by JAMES'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Fountains at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 5s. 10s. 15s. and 20s gallons per hour, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 5000 gallons per hour, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman square, London.

TO STONEMASONS.
WANTED, a quantity of ROUND STACK STAND PIERS, 18 inches high by 13 inches diameter at the base and 9 inches at the top with caps 18 inches in diameter by 6 inches; delivered at Audley-end station on the Eastern Counties Railway. Price and particulars to be sent to Messrs. NUCKOLDS and KING, Saffron Walden, Essex.

BOROUGH STEAM WHEEL WORKS, (near the Elephant and Castle, Newington Causeway.—Steam made wheels of the first quality supplied at the lowest remunerative prices. Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers. S. TOURNAY and CO. Proprietors. N.B. Wheels tired and repaired.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.—J. MACLACHLAN, Painter and Decorative Artist, 38, St. James's-street, and 3, Cockspur-street, informs Architects, Surveyors, and Others, that he is practically acquainted with his trade in all its details, and respectfully requests a trial from those who may wish to have their work nicely executed at a very moderate charge, and punctual to time. J. MacL. will be glad to make designs for the decoration of rooms, or public buildings, in any part of the kingdom, with estimates. — Tenders for general repairs.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c.
MR. JOHN RICE, 79, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool, has ON SALE at all times a quantity of PLASTERERS' HAIR of the best description, which he offers to the trade in general.—Price and terms on application.

AN Elegant FOUNTAIN, 7 feet high, supported by four Storks, and a pair of VASES on pedestals, will be Sold together as a positive bargain.—Apply at the Artificial Stone Works, Clayton-place, Clayton-street, Kennington.

TO DECORATORS, &c. AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
UPHOLSTERERS' CLOTHS, BAIZES, and DRUGGETS in every width, colour, and quality, at HILL and SONS, 88 and 89, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

A FIRST-CLASS BUILDING ESTATE, consisting of 18 acres, situate in the Holloway-road, where the Favourite and other omnibuses pass every five minutes, has just been purchased by the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY. Shares, prospectuses, and every information can be obtained, daily, between Ten and Five o'clock, on application to

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
A Register of Rights and Allotments for sale can be seen at the Office.

PREMISES WANTED, suitable for a Builder, in a good situation; or any one having a BUSINESS to DISPOSE OF, please to address a purchaser. Apply by letter to A. B. Oxford-street, Marylebone.

TO STONEMASONS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE and GOODWILL of an OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, situated in a leading thoroughfare; the premises are roomy and commodious, with large Workshops, Stable, &c. Stock, Fixtures, Machinery, &c. with a most safe and remunerative dwelling-house attached, containing seven rooms, at the low rent of 32l per year, which may be cleared by letting a portion. This will be sold a bargain. Most satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Particulars upon application to BOURNE, BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 16, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, &c.
TO BE LET, for 20l. a BUSINESS in the above line, in a new and improving neighbourhood and leading thoroughfare, rent all let off, and good jobbing trade; the whole to be sold, with Fixtures and Utensils, for about 60 or 70l. one sum.—Apply to ATKINSON and JEWISON, 31, Bridport-place, Hoxton.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very excellent BUSINESS, established about forty years, situate within twenty minutes' walk west of the City, having a very good and extensive jobbing connection, together with other general building, decorating, and agency business. The premises are convenient and well arranged, held at a very moderate rent, all in excellent repair. Only principals will be treated with, who shall obtain and from me, no doubt. Immediate possession may be had. Twenty-seventy will be afforded the purchaser by the present proprietor.—For particulars, address per letter prepaid T. V. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
TO BE SOLD, a BUSINESS as above, five miles from the Bank, together with stock and implements which is not heavy. Possession may be had at Midsummer.—For particulars, direct to C. F. Q. Office of "The Builder."

PORTABLE HOUSES—ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATE.

SOLE MANUFACTORY, CLIFT-HOUSE, BRISTOL.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE BUILDINGS.

A great variety may be seen at the Works, consisting of Churches, Chapels, Two-storied Hotels, handsome Row of Two-storied Shops and Dwellings, with Balconies and Verandahs; and many Ornamental Villas. Also, an Emigrant's Home, fitted up complete, with accommodation for Seventy-two Persons; and many other Buildings, covering an area of Ten Acres of Ground.

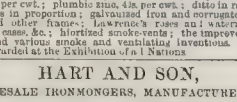
Every Building may be seen perfectly erected previously to its being taken down for shipment. All the Timber-work is dried in extensive Drying-sheds.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, No. 10, York-place, near the Orphan Asylum, Lambeth. Rain pipes, 3 inch, 4d. per foot; eaves, gutters, 4 inch, 4d. per foot; door and stall plates, and engraving in zinc or brass; perforated zinc, 4d. per foot; sheet zinc, 31s. per cwt.; plumbic zinc, 43s. per cwt.; ditto in rain-pipes and heads in proportion; galvanised iron and corrugated; sky-light and other frames; Lawrence's roses and waterine-pots, Wardian cases, &c.; bloriated smoke-vents; the improved Fumi Porte, and various smoke and ventilating inventions. A prize medal awarded at the Exhibition of the Nations.

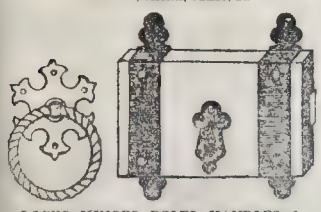
HART AND SON,

WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.



PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.



LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, HANDLES, &c.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, Wenlock Iron Works, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Casting Tanks, Grab Irons, Pointers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus to be executed quickly. Air-moulds, Stools for Frogging and all descriptions of Bedding for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Steam Engines, Steam and Water Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cast Bars, and Screws, and R. Rs. and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.

Sole Manufacturers of Bellhouse's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden work, made or repaired by this process, makes them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal basin, Commercial road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct, Builders, Contractors, and others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES. A complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application. FREDERICK BLYTH, Nail Manufacturer and General Factor, Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM; or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Pic. Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having obtained the unqualified approval of practical men, confidently recommends this fence for park and farm inclosures, or as divisions for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co., offer the most perfect fences of this material in the Parks and Home-park, at Windsor, has the ornamental property of terminating gradually the stand-rail, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

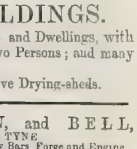
OFFICES { Gateshead-on-Tyne. 6, Strand, London. 67, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow. 27, Princes-road, Manchester.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. are at liberty to call the attention of the trade to their Patent Hinges, which are of various sizes, narrow, broad, and extra wide, and of large and small projection, made of the best wrought iron. These hinges are cast in a socket. Ornamental hinges (cast) for all sorts of doors, gates, &c. filled with iron pins to remove when painted at any distance. Hinges and door springs with a self-acting patent arrangement to shut doors, gates, &c. Patent lifting hinges for doors, gates, &c. Patent joint hinges, both plain and ornamental, cast and wrought, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axle trees, sugar-mills, &c.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE ON TYNE. Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Bise-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5s6d. 6d., 7s 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, fitto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per ton.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

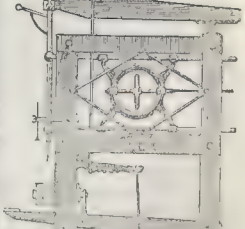
1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated Machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific Institutions.



They are extensively used in the Arsenals of the Royal Dockyards, by Builders, contractors, coach and railway builders, cabinet & waggon makers, millwrights, engineers, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders, and many others throughout the British and Foreign Dominions, and are universally admitted to be the most perfect and valuable machines ever introduced for working up timber, being capable of performing, in a superior manner, more work, and with less power, than any other machines of the same description. They are also the most economical, as one man can attend to two machines, and do more work than four men can do by hand, and will perform in one hour more than a week's work by hand. The above machines may be seen in operation at the Works, and at a greatly reduced cost.

Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, 20, Lawton-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

¼ inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¼ inch White, 15s. per square	
1-inch	" 18s. "	1-inch	" 17s. "
1-inch	" 22s. "	1-inch	" 21s. "

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road. RICHARD MAY informs the Building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.
Norway and Swede Timber, from 7l. per load.
Dantz and Riga Timber, from 8l. per load.
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 9d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 8s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Battens, Yellow 2s. 10d.; White, 2s. 8d. per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 5s. 10d. per 12 feet.
Prepared Floor Boards, ¾ in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d. per square.

"	"	⅞	"	19s.;	17s. 6d. "
"	"	1	"	22s. 6d.;	21s. 0d. "
"	"	1¼	"	26s. 6d.;	24s 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of June.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark bridge Wharf, Bankside

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND SHOP-FITTERS.
THE REMAINING STOCK of FINE MAHOGANY VENEERS of the late Mr. C. TUELY, will be SOLD at REDUCED PRICES. Dry Wainscot, in board and plank; very dry Pine Deals and plank, on view at Bridge Wharf, City-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854.

STAINING WOOD to IMITATE OAK, Wainscot, or Satin Wood. For Churches, Chapels, School rooms, Staircases, &c. Brings out the grain of the wood in a beautiful manner, and when used with the proper varnish will never fade or blister. Oak, 6s.; Wainscot, 8s. per gallon. Varnish, 8s. 10s. 12s. per gallon.—Address, WILSHERE and CO. Varnish and Colour Merchants, Bayswater.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Sheeting, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Sills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent mach nery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.
VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method.—For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHUCK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street (adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills Chelsea.

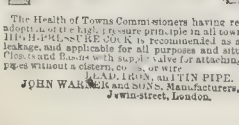
THE LONDON PARQUETRY beg to call the attention of Architects to their PARQUET FLOORS, and BORDERS, and PATENT CEILING and WALL DECORATION, specimens of which may be seen at the Royal Panopticon, Leicester-square and at the office of the LONDON PARQUETRY, 8, Whitefriar-street.
N.B. Estimates and Designs sent free, on receipt of the outlines or dimensions of any room.

TIMBER.—996 TIMBER ENDS will be SOLD by AUCTION, in Five Lots, on the 14th instant, at the STAR INN, Lingfield, Surrey.—Particulars to be had of Messrs Nash, Reigate.

HEAL & SON'S SPRING MATTRESSES. The most durable Bedding is a well-made SPRING MATTRESS; it retains its elasticity, and will wear longer with at repair than any other mattress, and with ONE French Wool and Hair Mattress on it is a most luxurious Bed. HEAL and SON make them in three varieties. For prices of the different sizes and qualities, apply for Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding. It contains designs and prices of upwards of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding, and is sent free by post. HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

ARTESIAN WELLS, Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVIS and LEVEY, Civil Engineers and Patentees of Boring Tools, 10, Commercial-street, Pentonville. Pumps and Machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-sprites, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



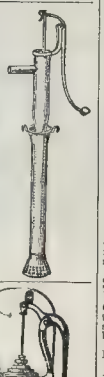
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cock, or wire.
LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

TO CONTRACTORS.
PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. HEDWIN and HALES, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road These engines have been successfully employed for years.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS
Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.
PUMPS ON HIRE.
Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.
Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto . . . 48s. per doz. galvanized.
Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.
The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.
This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.
A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, as



BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
4, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.
The attention of the Trade is called to JOHN WARNER & SONS' PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.
By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.
Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.
JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSSE'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 29, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other House in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY, ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper-hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO. also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 500, OXFORD-STREET where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.
GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.
115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with Hour e Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Rings of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Plating, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERARDS, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos 10 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave place, Pimlico.—All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

DR. ARNOTT'S NEW SMOKELESS FIRE GRATE.—F. EDWARDS and SON, beg to inform Architects and the Public that the above new stove is to be seen in daily operation at the manufactory, and that they are prepared to supply less, and to alter old grates to the same principle, 81, Oxford-street, and 42, Old-street.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY the 10th, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than the register-stoves in general use, was manufactured by D. and E. BAILY, 271 and 272, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or to adapt old stoves to the principle.

IRON TANK FOR SALE, at the Isle of Thanet Gasworks, Ramsgate, 25 feet diameter, 12 feet deep, as good as new. Price 100l. The purchaser to take it to pieces and remove it at his own expense.—Apply at the gasworks.

STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, and various MACHINERY for SALE. The above new and second-hand Lathes, Drills, Punches, Planing, and three-horse; also a Steam Portable Engine, nearly new, a Set of Emery Stampers, a Pair of India-rubber cleaning Rollers, and a Two horse-power overshot Waterwheel.—Apply at the SPA WORKS, Spa-road, Bermondsey.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK: also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, oven doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron bridge.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; Warm Air Apparatus, &c. Apply to EPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIE'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the Public Building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEFRIE'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 60,000 in use.—See testimonies at the Office, 145, Regent street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.
CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.
CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c. is similar in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.
CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the failing of brickwork, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.
CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.
CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and security. Parnell's Improved Mortice Locks, Box-staples and Striking Plates. Fire-proof Safes. Deed and Cash-boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 59, Strand, gratis.
STREET-DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOODBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventil ator; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 6d. each.
J. H. BOODBYER (late STURCH and BOODBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE.—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.
EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS. DAVID HOYD AND CO.
Gentlemen.—At the serious fire in Union-street yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.
27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 23, 1854.
MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool; London Depôt, 47A, Moorgate-street, City.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.
This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUILDING, whether public or private.
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.
The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete, so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.
Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.
Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 19, York-buildings, Adelphi.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

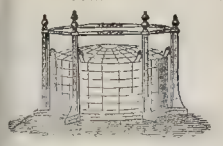
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18 oz.	per foot super.		
No. 12	"	"	20 oz.	do. do.
No. 13	"	"	21 oz.	do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 15s. 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 17s. 16s. 6d.
{ ¼ ½ ¾ 1 1¼ 1½ and 3 inch.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s. per doz. Hooping for bond, 12s. per cwt. Cast Lark, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 2s. 6d. per gross.
Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 21d. per inch.
Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 30 32 34 36 inch.
{ 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. each.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 38 40 inch.
{ 56s. 58s. 60s. each

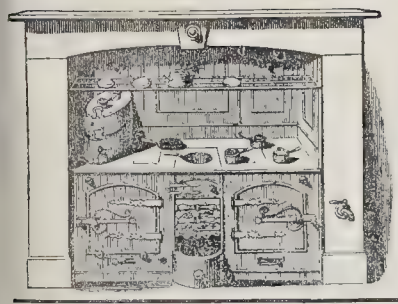
An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.



These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and bitumen in general; sheet zinc, galvanized iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, to Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

GEORGE HART, 233, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

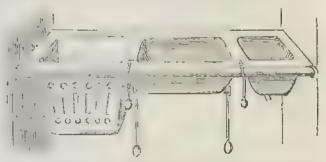
Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON
TUBE and CASE,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

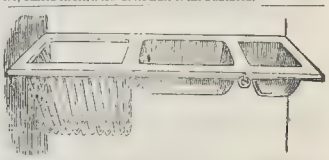
IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER).
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS
OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS, GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE
FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.

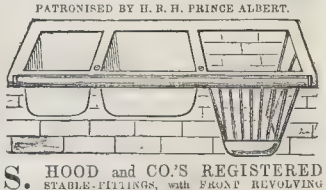


These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description. Also improved Stable Fittings, with Rack, Manger, and Water-trough attached. New Pattern Manger and Water-trough combined. Corner and Straight Mangers. Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized Stable Furniture of every description. Iron Gates, Railing, Hurdles, Sheep and Game Wire Netting, &c. JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, Smith, &c. 270, Oxford street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley street, Oxford street, London.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.
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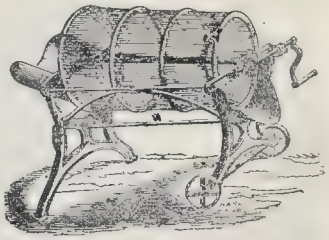

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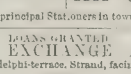
By her Majesty's  Royal Letters Patent.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

ON the date which heads this notice our energetic and much reverenced Queen will formally open the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, surrounded by, we hope, a mighty crowd of her faithful and loving subjects. This visit must be regarded as a graceful homage to private enterprise directed towards the improvement and elevation of the people. In no other country in the world could such a structure have been raised in such a way; and we doubt whether, even scientifically and artistically viewed, such an effect could have been produced elsewhere in the same space of time.

The building itself is a marvel,—a triumph of engineering skill,—and demands for all who have been concerned in producing it the warmest praise. Standing beneath the centre transept, and gazing up to the arched roof, 170 feet above you, spanning a width of 120 feet, the effect is overwhelmingly striking, and the difficulties which had to be overcome rise before the mind, and add the feeling of wonder to that of admiration.*

We shall not be suspected of unduly flattering Sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., or Mr. Fuller and the other directors: we have not scrupled to make such observations on occurrences during the progress of the works as our duty seemed to render necessary, without reference to the way in which such observations might be received by these gentlemen. They themselves, at all events, will give us credit for sincerity when we offer them our heartiest congratulation on the completion of their giant work thus far, and point to the building as an achievement, in the main, which must always redound to their fame.

We need scarcely say that much still remains to be done, and that the future of the undertaking will depend on decisions yet to be come to and steps yet to be taken. The directors will have to give no ordinary amount of thought, ability, and application to the matter, in order to obtain actual success. A large proportion of the general public will, probably, be disappointed when they first visit the Exhibition, and will have to be taught to appreciate what is there. The manufacturers must be led to co-operate more warmly than they have yet done: and the educated portion of the public must bear in mind that this may be made the most powerful educational institution in the world, and is entitled to their best support and attention.

The general appearance of the interior is very charming. As we expected would be the case, now that the green foliage is introduced, the red colour of the pillars is seen to be very agreeable, and the eye greedily wanders on refreshed and invigorated. The building has scarcely such an effect of length as the old structure in Hyde-park, even with due allowance for the actual difference, and we are disposed to ascribe this partly to the fact that from the form of the roof and the close occurrence of the ribs, slight as they are, no glass is seen in the roof of one half of the building, looking at it from the other, and the result of course is that the end is in appearance brought up closer to the eye. The collection of sculpture will demand from all students many examinations. Never before, and in no other place, has such a *ramassement* of the works of all periods and of all nations been seen; and the architectural courts must be studied one by one with guide-books and correlative aid of all sorts. We hope, by the way, it is the intention of the directors to affix name, date, and even history, to each statue, and model, and tree. Unless this be done, a great power of instruction will be given up.

The manufacturing courts will scarcely be in a complete condition for exhibition on Saturday, but they will be nearly all in shape,—one or two of them, by the way, very ugly shape. The fountains in the nave will doubtless be in playing order, but the great water-works outside must be postponed for a future gala. The models of extinct monsters of time gone by will probably be seen basking in their proper element, and will be considered, we have no doubt, one of the most extraordinary features of the establishment. The Icthyosaurus, the Plesiosaurus, the Megalosaurus, and the Iguanodon follow each other in proper succession, some of them recalling to mind the American compound, half-alligator and half-earthquake. To get some notion of the size of these, you may be reminded that the Iguanodon consists of four iron columns 9 feet long by 7 inches diameter, 600 bricks, 650 5-inch half-round drain-tiles, 900 plain tiles, 38 casks of cement, 90 casks of broken stone, making a total of 640 bushels of artificial stone, kept together by 100 feet of iron hooping, and 20 feet of cube inch bar! All will doubtless agree with the King of the Belgians, who, when viewing these gentle animals with the Queen, congratulated her Majesty with great earnestness on no longer having such subjects in her dominions!

But we must leave generalities. In our present number (p. 307) will be found a view of part of the nave looking towards the north from a point a little to the south of the centre transept. On the left hand, or west side of this half of the nave, are formed the courts of ancient architecture,—Egyptian already commented on; Greek, Roman, the Alhambra, &c. due to Mr. Owen Jones, to be referred to hereafter, and the Assyrian; while on the right hand side, still looking north, will be found the illustrations of modern architecture—Norman, Byzantine, Gothic, Renaissance, and Italian. On the left hand side of the central transept the dais has been erected for her Majesty, and behind this rises a mighty amphitheatre of seats for the band and singers, who will speak for the nation when they say, with their thousand voices,—

God save the Queen.

We give also a view of the two Egyptian sitting figures, previously described, p. 262, with part of the avenue of Andro-Sphinxes leading to them in the western half of the north transept, one of the most striking portions of the collection, whereon Mr. Bonomi has brought all his knowledge to bear; and then, first noticing the extraordinary beauty and power of the face of the Sphinxes as painted (fixed as Fate, calm as the Eternal), and offering our best wishes for the success of this most important undertaking, we step into the ASSYRIAN COURT, and continue those more special observations which we have proposed to ourselves to make.

It is not our purpose to combine a history of architecture, with the short notices which we can now give of the architectural courts at the Crystal Palace. All that we hope to do is to present them to our readers as aids, towards the solution of questions in æsthetics which we regarded as amongst the most important of the time, and to direct a larger share of public attention, as well to the interest which would be found in the study of art in architecture, and the knowledge of its history, as more closely, to the fact of the real vast extent of the field in each group of styles, of which the best of the courts is but the slight indication. In the article on Egyptian art, we showed sufficiently, that particular systems are to be viewed as embodied in numerous structures, many of them of vast size, designed for opposite uses, raised at intervals of time, and situated often at long distances from each other. Considering the importance to professional architects, which we think even the popular branch of our subject has, we might well ask to be allowed to set down at greater length, what has still been insufficiently pointed out through other channels. Not only are there important styles, to which no space could be given, as the ancient Indian, the modern Indian, and the Chinese, with many which it would be interesting to inquire into, but of which we know little,—but, some of the best known general divisions include several opposite, though contemporaneous forms of treatment. The change of site, new materials, the particular form of municipal government, may produce those differences which are presented by the cities of Northern Italy; and the individual taste, or even humour of an architect, not only will be seen to give different characteristics to every work, but positively should do so for the attainment of breathing expression in art.

Much of the accurate information which we contemplate will, we hope, be diffused by the Handbooks—being issued whilst this comes before the eye of our readers; and we hope that the competent men whose names are appended to them, have had sufficient time to achieve this one of their multifarious duties,—for it is second to no other in importance. The public has, however, to be made to know, that attention, study, and thought are simply required—to appreciate art, and to understand its history,—just as they are in other fields of interest. As it is, many of those even who are considered able to appreciate an old picture, have, as regards a work of architecture, to be taught *to see*.

Further, it is our duty to point out, that although the architectural courts have been entrusted to no unskilful hands, the chosen expression of style or character is not always in unison with the opinion of authorities, also not incompetent. The difficulties of the modern railroad principle of imparting knowledge—whether through the medium of book illustration or model—are plainly these,—that, if only certain examples can be given, the impression is necessarily partial, and therefore wrong,—if something be *designed* to stand as the type of a class, the teacher is open to the accusation of giving his own impressions rather than facts. In some of the Sydenham courts, the one principle has been adopted, and in some the other; and what the public should understand at the outset, is in what particular courts each system has prevailed, and also that there are disadvantages in both.

The want of a uniform vehicle of representation,—that is to say, the choice of imitative material universally, or that of the material of the original reproduced, seems also to involve a few points for question.

After what we have remarked heretofore, we need not say, that these difficulties of illustration should especially be considered in the case of the courts which call next for notice. Those who have had the direction of them, had to choose between a form of expression manifestly incomplete, and that which was to some extent conjectural. Thus they have been attacked by writers who were not aware of the documentary evidence for the commencement of the course chosen, if not for the exact conclusion which has for the present been adopted. Our opinion on several of these points, as well as the inquiry into the evidence, we must reserve for a more convenient opportunity. But there are some questions which we must not leave altogether untouched.

So far from there being any want of judgment in the disconnection of the Assyrian Court with the chronological series, the outlying position was perhaps the best that could have been

* Some of our readers may wish to be reminded of the other dimensions of the Crystal Palace. The entire length is 1,608 feet; the length of centre transept, 408 feet; length of end transepts, 312 feet; the width of nave is 72 feet; the width of centre transept, 120 feet; the width of end transepts, 72 feet; and the projection of the bays is 8 feet. These dimensions, it will be seen, are all multiples, or parts, of 24 feet, the distance from column to column throughout. The height of the first story, including the girder, which is 3 feet, is 22 feet; the height of the second story (including girder), third story, fourth story in centre transept, and fifth story in transept, 20 feet in each case. The ribs of the roof spring at 8 feet above the upper galleries in nave and transepts. The height from the floor to the centre of the roof of the nave, and of end transepts, is 106 feet; and the height from the floor to the centre of the roof of the centre transept (as already mentioned), 170 feet. The diameter of the octagon columns is 7½ inches.

selected,—considering that no definite opinion can yet be arrived at, as to the date of the original remains. Mr. Fergusson has, indeed, concluded that the oldest Assyrian buildings yet discovered, which he says are the north-west and central palaces at Nimroud, and the palace of Kalah Sherghat, were built by the dynasty which immediately succeeded Nimrod, and consequently, he says, were contemporary with Abraham and the shepherd kings of Egypt, and that the date was about twenty-one or twenty-two centuries before our era, or at the supposed time of the building of the great pyramid.

The palace of Khorsabad, Mr. Fergusson believes, was built by Ninus, B.C. 1341, and that at Koyunjik by his successor; whilst the buildings at Persepolis were the work of princes of the Achæmenian dynasty,—probably Darius and Xerxes—about eight centuries later. Surprise has therefore been expressed by some, that the remains should have been referred, all to the same architectural type. There are, however, very striking points of resemblance, as in the sculpture of the winged animals at Persepolis, shown in Sir Robert Ker Porter's account, and those of which there are specimens in the British Museum. The positions, attitudes, and especially the treatment of the curled hair, are the same. On other grounds, there are strong arguments in favour of the structural principle of restoration adopted by Mr. Fergusson. But as to the high antiquity of the Nineveh sculpture, and the precise connection of the Assyrian and Persian styles with those of other countries, there are difficulties which may long wait to be removed. It by no means follows that the monument of an individual, or the commemoration of a great event, is of a date approximate to the life of the person or the incident recorded. There are many who unthinkingly set down the monument erected to Chaucer by Nicholas Brigham, as one of the oldest in Westminster Abbey. The different dates of the architecture of Nineveh and Persepolis may be as widely apart as is supposed, and the style of architecture may have endured as it did in Egypt, though this we think should scarcely be assumed without historic evidence. But it should be understood that greatness of conjecture is not so much involved in the union of works such as those of Nineveh and Persepolis, as in such combination, consistently with regarding them of opposite dates. There is no doubt of the connection, in some way or other, of Assyrian, Egyptian, and Greek art. Which way the course of progress flowed, and what reflexes of influence there were occasioning the identity, or the derivation of ornaments, has yet to be established. Everything may have happened as Mr. Fergusson supposes; though he speaks positively on some points, like most enthusiasts. Without better evidence than history now affords, it is certainly difficult to understand how Nineveh can have been the site of extensive new palaces during the time of the Persian sovereigns. The duration of all manners and fashions in the East is very remarkable. There are things sculptured on the marbles which would stand for illustrations of peculiar customs of the present day.

We may say that Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson has expressed a decided opinion against the extreme antiquity of the sculptures, and we have before alluded to that of a very competent authority, who regards the Greek temple at Ægina as older—by perhaps seventy years—than the Nineveh marbles.* Diodorus Siculus records that a colony of Egyptians followed Cambyses from Egypt, and the question is whether the style and the character of ornament do not indicate a date at least not earlier than such an event. Among the most prominent forms and ornaments, the arch, the zigzag, the rosette, the guilloche, the anthemion or antefixa, the echinus ornament, the astragal ornament, dentils, and battlemented parapets will be seen—either identical with such forms as we found in Egyptian art, or obviously connected with them. Speaking of the winged globe of Egypt, to which the common Assyrian emblem has too direct resemblance for the connection to be mistaken, the author of the "Account of the Ancient Egyptians" says:—"This fact would suffice to disprove the early date of the marbles hitherto discovered, which are in fact of a period comparatively modern in the history of Egypt; and recent discoveries have fully justified the opinion I ventured to express, when they were first brought to this country: 1st. That they are not of archaic style, and that original Assyrian art is still to be looked for. 2nd. That they give evidences of the decadence, not the rise of art; and 3rd. That they have borrowed much from Egypt, long the dominant country in power and art, and will be found to date within 1000 B.C." On the other hand, we observe, the same writer argues that "Man *attempted* sculpture long before he *studied* architecture," and that bas-relief may be considered the earliest style of sculpture,—views with which those of Mr. Fergusson as to the superiority of the sculpture as compared with the architecture in that which he regards as the early period are consistent.

It will be seen, that much of the difficulty of the question would be removed, by the ascertainment of a late date for the destruction of the Assyrian empire under Sardanapalus. This event has been placed as late as 606 B.C.; but it has also been given as early as 900 B.C.

After all, can we come to any certain conclusion as to the origin of any of our best known forms? The more we inquire into these questions, the more dangerous does it appear to say, —"Here, and at such time, arose such an idea." Germinating from invisible atoms, there accumulates a power of thought which seems to leap over impassable oceans and trackless deserts, and sets at naught the established *cordons* of despotism and priestcraft. A nation is conquered, but subjects its rulers by its arts. Greek and Persian, Christian and Crusader, meet but for deadly strife, yet interchange the while the ideas which make up the progression of art, and help the work of civilization. Therefore, why should we inquire into features of resemblance between the architecture of Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, except to show how many points beyond those generally mentioned, should be taken into consideration?

Whether the architecture of Nineveh be of early date, may have been doubted; but, few have hesitated to receive the opinion that the architecture of Greece, and especially the Ionic order, was in great degree derived from Nineveh, or at least Persepolis. There are volutes in the capital of the column—four on each face as generally represented,—and even two on each face, in one fragment drawn by Sir R. K. Porter. There are flutes to the shaft, with fillets; the doorway to the temple of Darius resembles that of the Erectheion; some of the Greek ornaments of which we have spoken, found indeed, though long unsuspected, in Egypt, are the constant ornaments here; and the very marked feature of Grecian architecture, the pediment, is seen in the tomb of Cyrus, at Passargadæ. But what of that? the volute exists there as it does in all styles, and in the works of nature. It is seen, indeed, attached to a fan-like object, near to the head of an Assyrian deity in the British Museum, where, moreover, the two volutes are joined by the descending hem, as in the Erectheion capital. It is also seen on the rail of a chair, and in many of the decorations at Sydenham. The master-stroke of mind was to apply the form as we see it in the Greek building, not as a mere appendage to the capital.

However, it must be allowed that one of Mr. Fergusson's chief illustrations, a bas-relief from Khorsabad, showing a small building with true voluted capitals, evinces the same application as that of the Greeks.

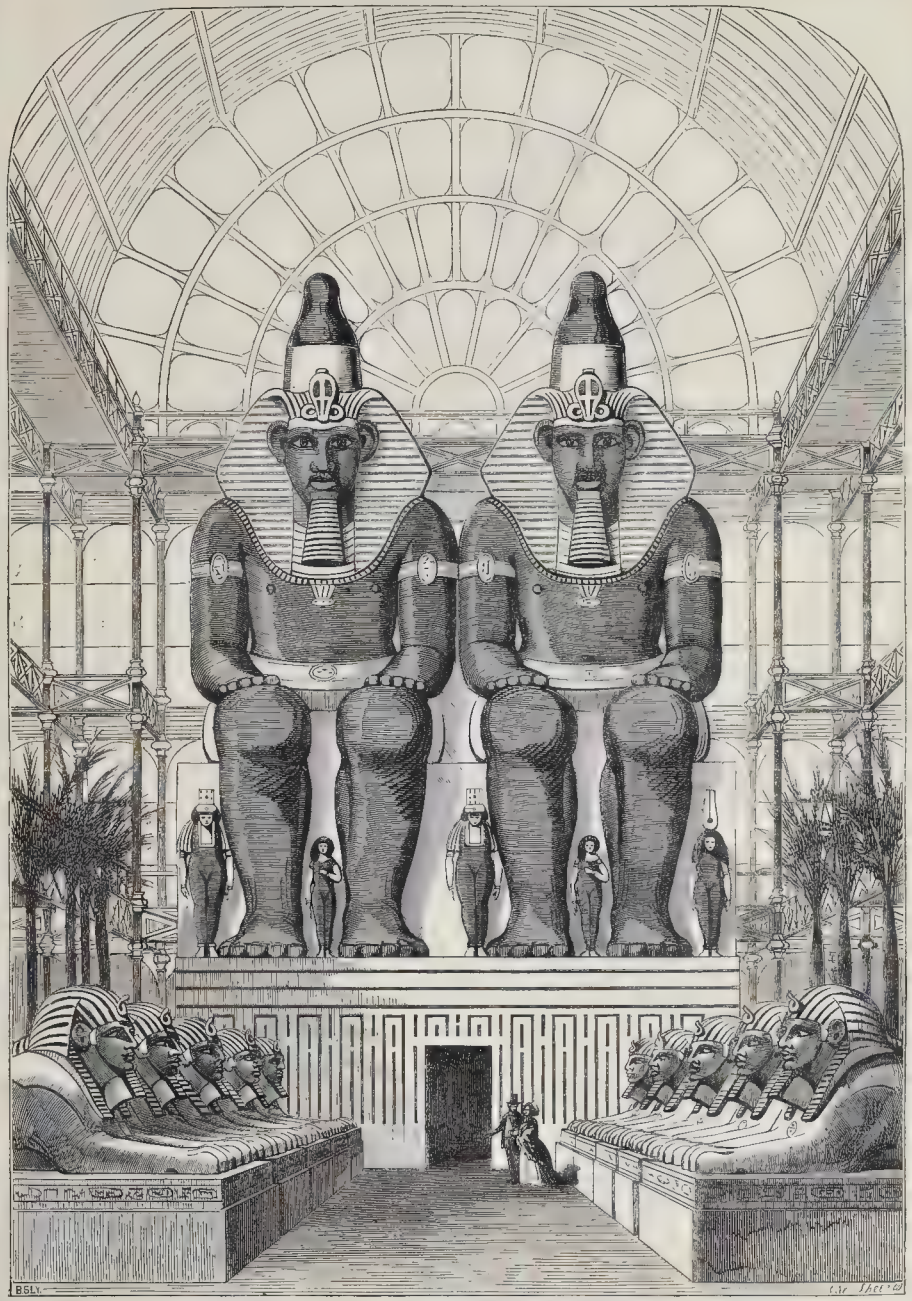
In the column at Persepolis there is in the capital, much more that resembles the Egyptian, than the Greek. One portion of it in the centre, with a slight addition to the length, would have the exact form of section of some of the Egyptian capitals, and the whole has that fragmentary appearance, characteristic of certain works of late date, such as Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson calls Composite. Two of them we mentioned in our last, as reproduced in the Egyptian Court. The base, which, nevertheless, has a form which might be highly suggestive, is not at all unlike an Egyptian capital inverted. Such caprices seem to have been indulged in, in Egypt occasionally, as they were in modern Rome.

But the question as to the origin of the Grecian Ionic has still to be stated. The earliest period to which we could ascribe the Persepolitan architecture would be the time of Darius, about 520 B.C. Whereas the temple of Artemis, or Diana, at Ephesus, said to have been the first building in which the Ionic order was used, had its columns erected by Chersiphron and Metagenes, about forty years *earlier* than the date last mentioned. It is therefore argued by some, not only that the architectural works of Nineveh and Persepolis are of comparatively approximate dates, as well as of the same type, but that the whole Eastern style is just as likely to have derived details from the Ionian Greeks, as the Greeks to have adapted from it,—and we do not know that there is anything further than these conjectures for our readers to take the balance of. Bull-headed capitals are found in the temple of Apollo, in the island of Delos. The most striking resemblance in a matter of detail, is seen in the ornament like the Greek honeysuckle and lotus. Sometimes, this ornament is arranged as in the capital of the Erectheion; sometimes, as on the bronzes, we find a row of anthemions as decided as those above the cornice of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates.

The visitor to the Crystal Palace, with Mr. Fergusson's book to refer to, before and after his visit, or with the notice and illustrations which were given in our ninth volume, will have no difficulty in understanding that which it has been intended to show. The clever mode of solving the problem of the existence of partition walls 16 to 21 feet thick, has not, however, had full justice done to it at Sydenham; for so great a loss of space could not have been afforded. The great hall of the palace of Khorsabad, reproduced, 70 feet by 30 feet, therefore, is separated from the nave by rooms, in place of masses of wall, and which have to receive light from above. From below, however, the discordance is not perceived. The great hall has two principal entrances, and winged lions and bulls 12 feet and 14 feet in height, and figures of giants strangling lions, supposed to represent Nimrod, and holding the weapon considered to resemble the Australian boomerang, are placed at these and the other entrances. The two smaller rooms are for sculptures from Koyunjik and Khorsabad, but are at present empty; and another room at the north end contains miscellaneous sculptures. The great hall contains sculptures from Nimroud. The roof is supported by columns, with capitals partly in the form of bulls, and partly of the voluted character, thought to have formed the suggestion for the Greek Ionic. The columns are principally supported by the wall of the substructure; but in the wider space of the great hall there are taller columns from the floor. The ceiling is divided into compartments, after a manner which may be correct here, but which was adopted in countries far from Assyria many centuries later, and the compartments are filled in with painted figures and devices. A very elaborate system of ornament and polychromy prevails throughout, and the propriety of it will no doubt be questioned by many. Few, however, have taken the trouble to observe how completely the forms of ornament are authorised by the remains, or the Persepolitan structures which have been associated with them. There are ivories and bronzes enough to show that the arts of Assyria had no contemptible position; and bricks painted with figures and devices have been found in great numbers. Painted architecture is characteristic of the East. But the colours chosen will strike many as very dark; and at least they are more so than those on the bricks. The artistic character of the sculpture, we may remark, is, to our mind, much interfered with.

As the readers of the *Builder* know, Mr. Fergusson sought to restore the Assyrian architecture by adding to the walls, sculptures and ornaments which were the sole remains in the one case, and to the pillars, doorways, and windows in the other, what each happened to want, and what the other appeared able to supply.

* We would take this opportunity of expressing our opinion of the value of Mr. Wornum's lectures, which we should be glad to see as well attended as they appear to be by others. They contain the result of much patient research and afford some new and important views which should not be disregarded. The reports in a former volume are, we believe, the only ones that have appeared.



THE SITTING FIGURES IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The arrangement of columns, and the admission of light through them in an upper story, so novel to English eyes, appeared to be the only one which could be reconciled with the existing remains, and was supported by the analogy of other Eastern buildings. But it is more to the purpose to draw attention to a paragraph in our last number, in which Colonel Rawlinson reports the discovery of further remains, one of which represents the character of the architecture. The second story is here shown to be built with pillars which have their bases on the backs of lions and human-headed bulls. A bridge with three pointed arches is also said to be represented. With reference to the use of the arch, one example has been found, and we may remark that one of the slabs drawn in Mr. Layard's last work shows something like a building with several domes varying in character.

The curious speculations which would arise out of the study of the bronzes might be numerous. A head like that of the Egyptian Isis, a head-dress like the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, cartouches, sphinxes winged like the Greek, but crowned with a circular emblem like that appropriated to Egyptian deities, and

having the addition of what are like the sacred asps, and more decided imitations of the asp emblem—all are open to much learned argument.

The use of Mosaic—recently discovered—is to be illustrated. The fir-cone ornament, and its resemblance to the thyrsus of Bacchus, the sacred tree, and the meaning of the winged lions and bulls, are full of matter for speculation.

The practical architect, too, may wonder how mounds of earth, judged to be artificial from the representation of the process of raising them, can have been made to support durably the heavy superstructures.

The lever, the wedge, the saw, the hatchet, and other tools, were in common use. When Mr. Layard moved the great bulls and lions from their sites, the plan adopted differed but little from that followed in the original erection; and the visitor to the works at Sydenham Palace, who has seen the statues moved easily along by placing a number of pieces of greased lath for the pedestal to pass over, will have seen done much in the same way, what is represented in the bas-reliefs of the Nineveh marbles, as also in the tombs of Egypt.

THE ENTITY OF THE IONIC ORDER AND VITALITY OF ALL THE ORDERS.*

NOT only may each new edifice have capitals of a new composition, but it would touch, I apprehend, no essential attribute of the style, or render less clear the pure Attic note, if in a portico every capital was made of a slightly different design.

There is sufficient scope for this, at least in the Corinthian: when the capital, as in the Doric, is to give the fullest and clearest expression of its office, we are limited in its decorative development; but when, as in the foliaged order, matter is added for ornament sake, then the degree of possible diversity is almost infinite, as may be well conceived, if we consider the diversity within the circle of beauty that is produced by a few similar features in the human face, and take into account the ten thousand suggestions for arrangement and composition that nature supplies to the designer in the richness and brightness of her forms and variety of her phenomena.

And what is said in reference to the column or capital applies, with some qualification, to the entire order. It is true that in the works of the Greeks we find but a few elementary forms employed in decoration, as the wave-scroll, the fret, the astragal, the anthemion, the guilloche, &c. and that its structural lines are expressive either of gravitation or support, and cannot be applied arbitrarily as decoration, or with reference to artistic effect only. In the architecture of the Greeks beauty was the offshoot of a stern wisdom which breathes from all their works: they weighed the exact value of each architectural word they used, to the minutest shade of distinction: the ovolo or echinus, for example, was a conic sectional curve, indicative of great energy of support, and every other line bore part in expressing some structural function, with more or less intensity, according to its position.

Structural fitness, however, is not destructive of variety, for which there is still great scope,—variety of form and proportion, and of effect of chiaroscuro; which will look the more beautiful in the radiance of truth,—truth itself the highest poetry, and that sheds a brilliancy, glow from where it will, that nothing else can give: the new in architecture may be struck out by the man—truly original and individual—who has penetrated to the core of the old, and whose mind is filled with the enchanting imagery and luxuriant fretwork of nature, and inspired with its teeming floral and vegetable life.

Let our architects free themselves from all prejudice and prepossessions, both national and religious, and avail themselves of all the vast and legitimate resources of their art, and they will find scope for vigour of thought as well as mastery of hand, and be enabled to exhibit their own emotions, and stamp the impress of their individuality on their works as distinctly as on their handwriting. As to decoration proper, what is there in post-and-beam architecture to forbid the architect, in the extending of such a system to the multifarious purposes of modern English life, to gather the ever new and eternal that blooms in forest and field, and introducing into its ornamentation all the generic forms of nature, more or less conventionally or abstractly treated? That trabeated architecture is necessarily monotonous and inflexible in its forms, and its adaptability to different purposes, as some have asserted, merely a mechanical possibility of joining in various ways a number of cold, inconsistent, and unrelated parts, is disproved by the endless variety of detail and proportion that was exhibited by a kindred system, the epistylar architecture of the Nile, to which the Greeks themselves were so deeply indebted, and which, moreover, largely and successfully employed natural objects in its embellishments; flower and foliage decoration growing round the bases of the columns, and clinging to the various features like living plants. Though the Athenian temple was the only pure and perfect expression of the epistylar spirit, and in that form alone has the Greek architecture been given to the world in its simple integrity, yet as its component features and elements are objects of genuine beauty, and as such destined, in some way or another, in some modification of their forms, to be "joys for ever," and as the laws of their combination—those of gravitation and support—are immutable laws of the universe, —no vicissitude in the condition and circumstances of society can render it obsolete. Its correctness, which, strange to say, has been urged against it—all the correctness essential to it—it possesses in obedience to natural laws,—to laws which have their basis in truth, in the principles of the nature within us, and in a right perception of the beauty of the nature without; and such correctness may not only consist with the highest life and progression of which any architecture is capable, but it is conducive to its life and vigour and to every excellence.

From the slumber of ages, at the talismanic touch of art-power and *occasion*, it will start into life ready for the highest and the humblest uses, germinate anew, and put forth branches to meet every requirement of our present state of development. The Romans, when they introduced the arch and dome, and their modern successors, when they invented and added the balustrade and other features, so far proved its germinating power—its capacity for growth and amplification, and of being applied to new purposes. Like the seed of a tree which is capable of retaining its principle of life for centuries and is ready to germinate whenever the suitable conditions shall be offered, the architecture of the ancients, brought under the vital power of art-genius, may spread out its shoots anew, and increase in ramification, till every institution and purpose required by our complex civilization finds under its branches a fitting character and expression. Supposing, however, there was anything essentially inflexible in the structural constitution of this architecture—and its inherent, progressive, and advancing power was found to be but feeble as regards the orders themselves—we are surely sufficiently unconfined in what is superadded as adventitious ornament, in which all the vast resources of nature are as freely opened to the Classic as to the Gothic architect, and not only organic beauty, or beauty of organisms, but pure beauty of abstract form. And though this must be all employed in strict subordination to, and sympathy with, what may be called the organic life of the building, the beauties of sculptural decoration breaking forth where constructive principle points out the place, and has prepared the soil, yet it is evident that here is a field that is absolutely infinite for beauty and variety, for episodal visions on frieze and pediment, pier and niche.

It is vain to urge against the Greco-Roman architecture, that it is not the natural growth, and that it must, therefore, be unsuited to the climate, of our country: for what was man's intelligence—his faculties of adaptation, his powers of synthesis and analysis;—what were these given him for, if he is to be content with what springs beneath his feet, and may not possess himself of the inventions of other times and nations? The artistic mind is a mirror to reflect not only the realm of nature, but that of extant art-production; and what is brought through this into the light of life, is true architecture, from whatever source it emanates. To deny this is to ignore a power that has ever been exercised in our art, for it is a fact in its history that every nation took the germ of its architecture from some people preceding it in the race of civilization, and transplanted it into their own soil; and that no style has spontaneously sprung up among the people that practised it. The Greek and Roman architecture thus grew from the Egyptian and preceding architectures. The English, French, and German Gothic thus grew out of the architecture of Rome, like the French, Italian, and Spanish languages from the Latin. Moreover, a common style, of one common origin, has more than once prevailed in widely different climates of modern Europe. I refer to the Romanesque and Gothic, if which styles were capable of receiving climatal adaptation, it may be asked why may not others be brought under the same influence? If the Pointed was adapted to the south, why may not the Horizontal be moulded to the influence of the north? Certainly the advocate of Venetian Gothic, a style which would require northernizing as much as Classic, as the style of this day and country, can make no objection to the post-and-beam system, on the ground of its southern origin.

But climate, it must be noted, is only one of the influences by which our architecture is to be moulded. There is a voice within that must be heard by the architect, and have influence on his choice of style,—a voice arising from his peculiar bent of mind, his natural predilections, his instinctive love for certain forms and combinations, or from his acquired and cultivated taste, refined by communion with universal nature, and by genius living and dead; and this may lead him, though born in Finland, to be a classic architect, and to prefer the horizontal and columnar principle to the perpendicular. For architecture is the material interpreter of the soul of man, which has affinity with all things; with the extant products of art, as well as with the surrounding objects of nature. It is the expression in stone and wood of the tastes and sentiments, refinements and elegancies, the intellectual as well as the physical wants of the age—wherein the innermost life of a nation, its religious sentiments, its loftiest poetry should find utterance. To say, as Mr. Ruskin has said, that the savageness of the north should be reflected in its architecture, and that the hyperborean architect is only acting naturally when he upheaves the rugged wall, and gives us "creations of ungainly shape and rigid limb, full of wolfish life," is to ignore the capability possessed by man in most climates, if not in all climates, of civilisation and refinement. The Gothic arch has its constructive and expressional advantages, and Gothic tracery its beauty, in one climate as well as in another; and classic forms, though they lose something of their charms by the absence of a southern sky, are abstractedly, I should suppose, as delightful to the cultivated mind in Stockholm as in Palermo or Rome.

From nature's bosom, it is true, generally speaking, all real architecture springs,

> "To soar and shine another, yet the same."

But diversity of climate and aspect of nature do not call so much for diversity of style as for certain other modifications which Classic and Gothic are alike capable of receiving; and the gradations of European architecture corresponding to "the zoned iris of the earth,"—"the variegated mosaic of the world's surface," should be in the ornamentation chiefly, and general character of composition, and need not touch those constructive principles on which style depend, and which the nature of our materials and scientific status of each country must be allowed to suggest. And those who declaim against its application to ecclesiastical purposes on the ground of its being a creation of paganism, and expatiate on the Christian associations and symbolism of the Gothic, should be reminded of what this Christian architecture, both in England and on the continent, owes of beauty and of power to Mahommedan influence.

I am not unmindful of the difference between

* See page 163, *ante*.

ancient and modern civilization,* and the consequent difference between the architectural problem to be solved by the moderns, and that which fell to the lot of the ancients. While the latter had to perfect a style in the construction of one—or chiefly one—kind of edifice, we have to take as a central essence a style already formed for us, and apply it to a hundred different kinds of edifices, like producing so many new styles. While Christianity breathes a new and higher life into our temples, which are more important objects to us than they ever could be to Greek or Roman, and call for the highest ministrations of architecture, the arts of design are required in other regions, and must not be confined to the service of religion; nor, as the tide of progress sets in our day from the few towards the many, can palaces, as in Italy, be monopolizers of architecture, which, participating in the revolutions by which life and the world change their aspects, is to assume, Proteus-like, a variety of shapes analogous to our present complex civilization; reflecting the hue of different orders, professions, pursuits, interests, and embodying the wants, wishes, feelings, and ideas, of every class or coterie of society.

This extension and application of architecture to the diverse purposes of modern life, similar, yet unlike, it must be admitted, is not yet accomplished: it is the great desideratum in architecture, the ability to supply which is to be the test of its potent and boundless truth. When I say it is not accomplished, I mean it is not rightly accomplished; for the many purposes for which architecture has to provide are of different classes or kinds, and each of a different degree of importance in the moral and intellectual scale, and must be treated accordingly, not, as at present, all alike, with columns and other of the sublimest features and embellishments indiscriminately used,—to markets and hotels as lavishly as to temples and palaces. For different functions there must be different organs, and while, like objects of nature, each edifice is arrayed in the unfading beauty of truth, artistic treatment must be modulated in strict conformity to its destination. Through the works of a town or city an affinity should reign, which would be secured by the pervading spirit of the style; but their beauty—the beauty which constitutes their architecture—should be of various kinds, and of different degrees.

This, the task of the future, I believe, however, the architecture I am advocating has the inexhaustible fertility of resource to enable it to accomplish. I believe that the architecture which we derive from the Greeks, possessing in its beauty and its truth the germ of the successive developments of the architectures of the world and of all time, and the capacity of embodying and rightly using in its decoration all forms of beauty suggested by geometric science, and all organic life from the leaves and flowers of the field, through all the various tribes of animals, including the divine form of man, can accommodate itself, without violation of structural consistency, to all the various requirements of modern life, and will expand along with our civilization, literature, science, and other arts, and extend in ramifications analogous to our varied social developments, and intellectual and moral institutions, proving itself as eminently adapted to a practical as to a poetical and monumental architecture.

I believe, also, that the broader it extends, and the deeper it is rooted in human need, and planted in truth, the higher it will rise, and the richer will its graces unfold; and that the more completely it is made responsive to the physical and social and other calls of the age, the more touchingly it will address the heart and brighten in the rays of the imagination.

Thus becoming a petrifaction, a crystallization, so to image it, of the life of the nation, we shall have in this architecture a truly national style, one that is not Roman nor Greek, but British. In reference to its origin, we may indeed, as I remarked in a former paper, call it Anglo-classic, as the same original elements similarly treated on the Continent may be termed Gallo-classic, Italo-classic, Tedesco-classic, and so forth; but it would be in the proper sense of the word our own, and an architecture that may run a career to rival any of the old styles of the world. For with the vast treasures of the past at our command with the new materials and methods bestowed by science—with our increased insight into the geometry and æsthetics of ancient art,—and above all, our successful researches into the principles of the Supreme Architect, we should be able to strike out forms and effects of beauty undreamt of in the architecture of the old time.

Let me not be misunderstood: I am but vindicating a style from misrepresentation—not prescribing it as a panacea for all the evils of the day. It is not the adoption of this or that style, nor the prevalence of a universal style that is to redeem our architecture from its present thraldom, or upraise it from its debasement. Pure, and truthful, and noble architecture must come, not from Athens or Venice, but from the earnest soul, the large heart and penetrative mind of the artist. The regenerating influence and vital agency that are to give life to its mechanism must arise from individual practice, individual energy, directed by individual truthfulness and sincerity, enlightened by improved insight into the nature of art. Architecture is like the human frame, which is but the mechanism for the revealings of thought and emotion; and no system, be it Gothic, or be it Greek, has life in itself, however perfect its organization. Like natural organization, it is merely a disposition of parts through which force may be transmitted, and in which no effect can ensue till it is filled and animated by some energy from without. This energy, the energy that is to inform and animate, to live and breathe, and burn in our works, is the unfettered thought of the architect, warmed with the Promethean fire of the imagination and the soul, and refined by purity of taste. As in the moral and religious economy reformation must come from within rather than from without, from the centre to the circumference, from the soul to the body, so the germ of a nobler system of architecture than at present prevails must be sought in an agency internal and spiritual. With this life-giving principle in operation, abundant unity and congruity will exist in our national works without a universal style,—a unity and congruity arising from the divine relations of the spiritual in man, and by which the offshoots of many minds, in the view of the susceptible and philosophical observer, will melt, as it were, into one, and manifest the truest consistency and harmony.

It is not, as some suppose, from the vastness and diversity of our materials that our present discordancy arises, but from our not, in using these materials, holding up the mirror of our art to its one true antitype, the great spectacle of nature and life. The latter affects us too feebly and finds too little response in our works, which if made, not specimens, as at present, of past styles, but the real vestments of the ideas and purposes of the age—true organs and embodiments of its spirit, they would harmonise with each other, as they would also with nature, and be worthy to take place as a supplement and "sequel to her original beauty."

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

* It would be well if this difference were kept in view in reference to other matters, through forgetfulness of it we go back even for emblems of institutions and arts to where we owe not a spark of inspiration; as, for instance, in a music-hall we elevate the lyre of Greece as an ornament typical of the science of sweet sounds. We must amend this: in a sculpture-gallery let the emblems and ornaments be derived from Greece if you will, in a law court, let the genius of Rome be honoured; but what has a modern concert-hall to do with the science of harmony as practised by classical antiquity? What inspiration in music do we owe to the lyre of Greece so long since, in the rapid and upward flight of music, sunk into oblivion and disuetude? The sources of our musical inspiration must be sought in the storm-swept chords of the heroic symphony, and wild surging melodies of modern masters; and if we wish to realise these in visible form, sculpture or painting can give the burly manliness of Handel, the quaint and graceful quietude of Haydn, the pensive youth of Mozart, and that union of man's energy and woman's tenderness that glows from the face of Mendelssohn: these are our art-symbols, our talismans of inspiration for music, and not the antiquated form that, as it now stands in some of our music-halls, suggests no other idea than that of a misplaced scraper or foolishly-constructed gridiron.—S. H.

BIRMINGHAM ART-EXHIBITION.—The Committee of the Fine Arts Prize Fund have decided on offering a prize of sixty guineas to the painter of the most meritorious picture in the forthcoming exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists. The Society of Artists have voted a donation of twenty guineas towards the prize fund.

THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ORNAMENTAL AND DECORATIVE ART.*

INTO the depths of archæology as a science my paper does not propose to inquire, but rather to consider the probable results and value of the fruits which have been, and which may be, laid bare by the energy and research of its professors. We propose to inquire by what means they can be best used for our benefit, and to what extent we shall become enriched by the wealth of the mine they have sprung.

The progress now making in this most interesting study is, indeed, gratifying to all who take any interest in the history of art; yet that much study and research is still necessary cannot be denied; and that systematic and popular explanations of its utility and probable results must be extensively published before we can prove to the world in general the importance and value of the science to themselves; and ere it can perform its allotted task, societies like this must be established in every town of importance, in union with, and having a systematic correspondence with, a central head, through which the researches and opinions of individual members may be arranged, digested, and classified for the instruction of their fellows and the public.

It is, then, at periodical meetings, where each member, however humble, may add his mite of information to the common stock, or by the workings of his mind, throw some glimmering ray upon our path, that we may build ourselves a name as earnest rational workers, that shall ultimately gain for the science the popular acknowledgment of its value. We may then hope archæology and its teachings will receive the gratitude and favour of persons in high places, and that, civilizing and moralizing as are its results, it shall cease to be contemned as *beneath* the study of those persons whose minds are really too narrow to grasp its subtle beauty. We may hope, then, if ever this desirable state of things shall arrive, that the masses of building which, mushroom-like, spring up round all flourishing towns, will begin to show some taste, and their proprietors be brought to recognise the extent of their duty to the public, and seek to recompense them for the loss of light and air, by their attempts to add to the beauty of the spot, and prove that their consideration is not alone confined to the amount of per-centage, the expenditure of their money will return.

The regret in this town at the loss of its finest remnant of antiquity† is so general, and the affection which exists for the miserable pile erected in its stead so small, as to lead us to hope that the inhabitants here are become, by the revulsion of feeling which such wholesale destruction engendered, good conservative archæologists without their knowledge. But if the inhabitants of this place have intuitively acknowledged the value of archæology, in its principles of conservatism, they have yet to learn its value as a teacher of correct principles of taste, and the manner in which it can be applied to our service.

And here let me observe, that though I strongly and earnestly deprecate copyism of any kind, I am as positively of opinion that it is only by an earnest study of the valuable remnants of antiquity we can hope to establish for ourselves such approach to perfection as shall hereafter give us a title to mark a period in the history of art.

To assume that the experience of ages is to be recklessly disregarded, and the principles which their practice must have developed, are unworthy of research, argues an amount of self-sufficiency in the promulgation of such sentiments as ought to render us extremely cautious of the amount of reliance we place in them. Yet the *study* of the principles and combinations of design to be found in the works of these past ages should content us: they are not fitted for reproduction—they constitute the language of art, and the student may as easily calculate upon producing a fine poem or essay in a tongue with

* Read at the North Oxfordshire Archæological Society, April 4, 1851.

† The original church of Banbury.

which he is but imperfectly acquainted, as a design worthy the appreciation of the world without a knowledge of them. In all civilized countries, for the preservation and exposition of the beauties and essentials of their tongue, its principles are analyzed, classified, and arranged under such rules as have been deduced from the finest examples of its employment, into a code or grammar of the language; a knowledge of which has to be attained by any person who undertakes composition in such language with any reasonable prospect of success.

Are not, I ask, the glorious piles of architecture and wonderful works of art, a tongue in which our fathers spoke to posterity?—with what eloquence I will leave our cathedrals and abbey churches to tell,—a tongue which may be called the language of art—a tongue so fine that we cannot choose but exclaim, "There were indeed giants in those days;" and I ask, is not the language in which they clothed their sublime and beautiful ideas worthy of our examination and study? and are not its principles worthy of research? and before we can hope to discourse elegantly in such a language, must we not study the grammar of its tongue? Where, then, are we to turn for the production of such a grammar, but to societies and unions of societies like this, where each individul glimmer of light collected and bound together, becomes (like the bundle of sticks) strong in the assistance they collectively contribute.

The discovery, then, of the principles which governed the creation of these works, and which parvaded every thought down to the smallest ornament, must be an earnest yet welcome task: this would enable us, not to walk like children in the footsteps of those worthies who designed them, but, like men, to take up the study where they were driven to abandon it, and prove that Art,—with the principles which governed the production of these works, and the appliances of modern science,—would make gigantic strides towards perfection.

That the good folks of Banbury have given much study towards the development of this question does not appear: at least in this room,* they have given no practical proof that they recognise a principle which has been deduced from the study of earlier works, — *That ornament should be organic, amd not violate the constructional parts of an edifice, or represent what does not exist.* I allude to the cornice. columns, &c. here attempted to be formed, which certainly practically refute that principle.

I know no modern practice has been more general than that here illustrated; but I hope we may now partially, and soon wholly, speak of this in the past tense. We have had in stained paper, imitations of oak, of mouldings, of flowers and figures, of marbles and granites, and have become so accustomed to these imitations, that we have expressed surprise at those instances where more correct taste has been employed. Yet, general as these things have been, few persons are in the least deceived by them: who, I ask, believes those lines of shadow are real columns, or that a cornice they apparently support? The intention is evidently a desire to convey that feeling. Look at the shadow they seem to throw; though even in this they defeat their own object, as the shadows often appear on that side which, looking at the position of the windows, ought to be in the highest light. And though no one believes in them, how often do we see such miserable attempts at decoration employed? To take no higher ground, there is an attempt to deceive us in these things, and shey become an abomination and a fraud! But surely our loss does not stop here: who shall say if we clothe our walls with such a deception, and delight ourselves in believing -however fallacious the idea may be, —we are giving them a character they do not deserve,—that truth itself is not practically injured by the attempt; and while such a loose system of morality prevails, we are likely to become deeply enamoured of the virtue *there* despised.

There is, too, a positive loss to art, in all cases where such deception is practised; for I unhesitatingly affirm, that a very much more pleasing and satisfactory result would have been attained had the walls been treated in a truthful and rational manner.

* The Mechanics' Institute.

The imitative style of ornament, which—with a faint conception of what was required—has been showered upon all objects, textile and fragile, is equally a mistake, and only more plainly shows the barrenness of the age in matters of design.

The manufacturers state that they have no call for works which have any pretensions to art! They are themselves to blame, to some extent, for this, though the public, I think, are the most culpable: the manufacturer invariably puts an exorbitant price upon anything really worth having; but if the public made a demand for such a class of goods, the trade would soon find means of supplying them.

What can be more absurd than the decoration of our chamber ware with landscapes, which, from the shape of the vessel, must inevitably be distorted, or only seen through an atmosphere, if I may be allowed the word, of soap and water?

And then, too, we have leaves, singly and in groups, twisted into impossible shapes, to form some vessel for domestic service, the neck of which is perhaps so narrow that no hand, save that of the most diminutive infant, will bear insertion. Or we may sip our Bohea (instead of nectar) from a China potrifaction of a lily, have our butter served in a magnified cowslip, and the candle which lights our evening meal adroitly poised on the tail of a dolphin.

It is needless to multiply this misapplication of natural forms: numberless examples will occur to all of you; but I cannot refrain from mentioning "a *design*," as the writer in the *Art Journal* called it, which appeared in the pages of that periodical as a hint to manufacturers: the article in question was a soup-tureen, and a literal copy—the leaves being regularly disposed—of that graceful plant, the *cabbage!*

If we desire to escape denunciation for the employment of these things, we must cease to allow their use, and neither cover our walls with all the tints and forms of the conservatory, our carpets with natural or architectural forms, nor our ottomans and table-covers with groups of exotics, in all their endless variety of form and colour. These things may be as beautifully ornamented and as highly coloured, but we are to remember that they are flat surfaces, and to be treated as such; and see that our walls have upright patterns, and those objects which cover horizontal surfaces be such as cannot be seen upside down, or, in other words, have an "all-over pattern, or a pattern running to a centre."

Such things as I have described are really undeserving the name of art; and their manufacture and toleration can only be accounted for by assuming that the purchaser and the artist are equally anxious to escape that severest of all labour, the labour of thought. Both are culpable, as it requires the exercise of nearly as much labour of thought and knowledge of art (and more discrimination) in the patron to enable him to exercise proper taste, as is requisite in the artist.

We inquire, what is the remedy for this? Yet if we look backwards some centuries, we shall find we have yet something to learn, even from those ages we have been accustomed to call dark; for of all the charges which can be brought against them—that of attempting to make the substance they employed appear like other and more costly materials can be least sustained. It matters little whether we examine the remains of Greek, Roman, Etruscan, or Gothic art, in their architecture, or in the decoration of their bronzes or their pottery, we find the ornamentation eminently fitted for the object it adorns, and truth always respected: the object—whatever the purpose it was intended to serve—received the form best adapted for its use, and then its surface was made by decoration as pleasing as the material and its purposes required: and this decoration always grew—like an object which could not be dispensed with—out of the construction; and was never placed, like an afterthought, or ornament which could be removed without injury to the design, upon the surface; and was frequently, for general or historic purposes, and always when for sacred use, symbolical of the service in which it was intended to be employed.

In some periods we find this ornament closely assimilating its original type, which was, I believe, invariably the product of nature, not copies of any part, but refined ideas, obtained by the healthful employment of the artist's mind, purified by the study of nature, and fitted above all things for the object he had to design.

In answer to the inquiry, then, I say,—we must turn to art and archæological societies, which, possessing facilities for the examination of rare works of ancient art, carefully preserved in museums, both public and private, are most capable of restoring the principles we have lost, and by the deduction of general laws for the government of art, may prevent the repetition of such incongruous productions as now disgrace the term. EDWARD G. BRUTON.

THE COMPASSES IN THE EYE.

BUONAROTTI used to tell his pupils to *keep the compasses in the eye*. We wish this and other expressions of this great man were more familiar to us all. The advice is excellent. It should be written on every artist's studio, in every architect's office, and forgotten by none who would learn *how* to see. Only those who keep the compasses in each ball of sight can, with any profit to themselves,

> "Roam where leafage green and glimmering streams
> Suggest a landscape for the artist's dreams."

Only such can really examine works in architecture, which should be, as Vasari says,* "massive, grand, severe and simple, beautified by the grace of their design, but guarded as respects the composition, which must be varied as the occasion demands, so that the harmony of the arrangements shall not be disturbed by too many, nor impoverished by too few decorations, regard being always had to the general effect." This indefatigable biographer, describing the clever manner in which Cronaco adapted his cornice to the Palazzo Strozzi—the mouldings, projections, and proportion of which have been so much admired—remarks, "that a sound judgment and correct eye availed more in this case than would have the mere admeasurement of the work with the compass," for Cronaco's genius enabled him to avail himself of the works of others, and even to make them almost as his own by knowing how to use them—not copying the exact proportions of the antique example, but bringing them in harmony with that to which they were applied, so that they conduced to the beauty of, and became a suitable finish to, the palazzo.

What a lesson there is for the education of the architect's eye in those well-formed and elaborate roofs that span some of the noblest and proudest edifices of England. View the best specimens. Take Eltham, King's College Chapel, and Henry VII.'s Chapel. Mark how every line in them has its correct bearing, its particular duty to perform in the solid support of the whole, and that no error in calculation has entered into the fabric, either in distance or direction, dangerous to its solidity.

A painting may admirably tell its story, adequately convey the thought, the sentiment intended: the expression of this attitude or that passion may be well conceived and well rendered; the drawing, perspective, *chiar'oscuro*, grouping, and colour very correct, full of feeling and fascination; yet all these appeal in vain to him who knows not what distinguished the imagination and the hand of a master—who has heeded not the advice of Michelangelo. Without meaning and without interest, to such a one, a work of antiquity would be, though it needs no stronger argument in proof of its claim to consideration than that it attracts the attention and admiration of some of the most learned men of the age in which it is discovered. To a Caylus, a Denon, or a Champollion, the perhaps rude but emblematical figures and inscriptions are precious art-treasures, valued for the sake of history, and from being the relics of a period of time which a writer says "it fatigues even the imagination to reach." To the ignorant they would signify nothing. But the genuine and earnest antiquary knows what teaching is hid beneath those carved and hieroglyphical monuments; what a rich field of investigation they offer to those who can decipher

* Lives. Translated by Mrs. Foster Bohn.

them; and when the veil falls from them, what a sublime picture of the past they present to the inquiring mind of man! For Egypt, the wise parent of Grecian learning and religion, instituted nothing, says Plutarch,* without a reason; nothing merely fabulous, but her religious rites and ceremonies had either a respect to morals or to something useful in life; and many of them bore an allusion to some part of the physical economy of the universe, or consecrated the memory of some fact in history. So, in the interesting account of his "Discoveries at Nineveh," Layard exclaims—"What more noble forms could have ushered the people into the temple of their gods? What more sublime images could have been borrowed from nature by men who sought, unaided by the light of revealed religion, to borrow their conception of the wisdom, power, and ubiquity of a Supreme Being? They would find no better type of intellect and knowledge than the head of the man; of strength, than the body of the lion; of rapidity of motion, than the wing of the bird. The winged, human-headed lions were not idle creations, the offspring of mere fancy; their meaning was written upon them." It is not surprising that in ancient times to go forth and report upon the marvels of the then known world was for the privileged few, for it is clear that to understand what one sees, to select, to discern, and to view things with any profitable pleasure, a considerable amount of knowledge must be acquired previous to travel—some acquaintance with that diversity of objects which one goes to observe. "It is not given to all to go to Corinth" was a phrase, and it applies now. Whatever the force of that which is conveyed, it depends upon the power of the recipient.

"It's mind that lights the man."

To the undiscerning eye of the unintelligent the book of nature is open in vain,—lost to it is all that is admired by the enlightened. There is often much in nature and art the intention and merits of which are not perceived by a hasty glance; where a cultivated mind sees more than meets common eyes. "An uninformed spectator," writes Hazlitt,* "may like an ordinary drawing better than the ablest connoisseur, but for that very reason he cannot like the highest specimens of art so well. The refinements not only of execution, but of truth and nature, are inaccessible to unpractised eyes. The exquisite gradations in a sky of Claude's are not perceived by such persons, and consequently the harmony cannot be felt." There needs, indeed—for ability to appreciate and judge in these matters—*the eye of art and discipline*. There needs an improved taste, a mind that habitually thinks and invents nobly from the continual sights of the best productions. There needs a superior insight into the latent beauties of art and nature—the power derived from a knowledge of them from their comparison and mutual illustration; the power

"To catch the evanescent clue of form
That lends its charm to forest, aisle, or storm;"

the power of detecting every circumstance and change which affects the phenomena of vision; the power of investing criticism, when applied to works of the first class, with something of their own high-art character.

Fred. Lush.

* Quoted by Bp. Burgess. "Study of Antiquities."
† "On the Pleasure of Painting."

ON THE DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS AND STREETS IN THE METROPOLIS.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The discussion of this subject was concluded on the 15th ult. when the question of outfall was chiefly considered.

Mr. Fowler, fellow, observed that the removal of sewage from the houses and conveying it under the streets had given rise to much interesting discussion at the former meetings, and although opinions might differ as to the best modes of doing so, there existed much greater activity and efficiency in house and street drainage than at any former period. But what was the result? The more that filth was drawn off from houses and streets, the more it was thrown into the Thames to pollute the stream and render it a source of annoyance and pestilence to the inhabitants along its banks. The offensive state of the river and its shores was a matter of notoriety. It had been urged that the body of water in the river was so large as compared with the sewage flowing into it, that the latter was so diluted as to be inoffensive, but the experience of their senses was sufficient to refute this assertion. In fact, the offensive matter being lighter than the main body of the water floated upon the surface, and as it was not conducted into the main stream, it remained near the banks, where the velocity of the current was much less, and with the ebb of the tide it was deposited upon the shore. This matter, so offensive to the senses and so injurious to the health, was in itself valuable, and if it could be applied to the land as a fertilising agent, its value would be incalculable. Various schemes had been proposed for accomplishing this object, especially one which in a commercial sense had been a failure, although it had so far succeeded as to show that the sewage water might be dealt with in the above manner if the proper means were applied, and if the matter were taken up as a public measure rather than as a private speculation. Other modes had been suggested, and sewage manure had been manufactured in a solid form, but these had all been failures. At the present time Mr. Wicksteed, the engineer of the East London Waterworks, was engaged in a very large speculation of this kind at Leicester, by which he hoped to obtain the offensive but valuable matter from the sewage when collected in reservoirs, and leave the water pure. He, Mr. Fowler, looked with much anxiety and interest to the result of this experiment, especially with reference to the possibility of its application to the metropolis, but he had some misgivings as to its success. Another plan which had been proposed was that of conveying the sewer water direct by main pipes into the country, and then distributing it over the land; and in many instances liquid manure had been so applied with most beneficial and profitable results. With respect to the views of the Government, to whom the decision of the question must eventually come, Lord Palmerston had declared that they would consider no general plan for the drainage of London effective which did not provide for saving the river from pollution, and at the same time preserving the products of the sewage for fertilizing the country. If this were the right principle, it was obvious that the sewage should be carried by the shortest and most easy courses into the country direct, and therefore the majority of the plans proposed, suggesting as they did the concentration of the sewage at a spot some distance down the river, had a tendency to obstruct that principle, and were therefore unadvisable. These plans, too, still made the Thames the receptacle of the sewage, and he believed that even from below Greenwich it would be carried upwards by the flow of the tide as far as Hammersmith. It would, in fact, be kept floating up and down with each tide, and would only get half a mile lower down at each ebb. Thus both the principles laid down by Lord Palmerston would be violated. The subject was one of great importance, and it had not escaped the attention of the Government. He had great apprehensions that the plans hitherto proposed, although emanating from gentlemen of great talent and authority, would hardly fulfil the objects intended; and he was therefore anxious that the subject should be fully discussed, in order that some plan likely to insure satisfactory results should be adopted.

Mr. Morewood, representing the Great London Drainage Company, after commenting on the Board of Health plan, said,—The recognition of that which the metropolis requires, a lower outfall than the Thames, is to be found in a pamphlet in 1839, emanating from an architect, who, after showing the existing levels in Westminster, states that it is quite impossible for the Commissioners of Sewers to remedy the evils complained of. They had for years past endeavoured to palliate the mischief: all the sewers in Westminster for twelve hours out of the twenty-four were merely cesspools or reservoirs, the mouths being closed by sluice-gates: indeed, were it not for these gates, every house in Westminster, even those in Park-street and James-street, would at high tides be inundated with the filthiest of floods. In 1846 Mr. Donaldson gave very decided evidence in reference to the inefficiency of the present outfall into the Thames, and showed how readily the Westminster Commissioners of Sewers were availing themselves of the temporary lower outfall caused by the removal of old London-bridge; and in 1847 Mr. Wm. Hosking, in a postscript to his work, strongly warned the Government against further clogging the sewers and the Thames, "unless the refuse can be certainly hurried on through the sewers, and in a diluted state, to an *effective outfall*." Mr. Simpson, when asked in 1851, "If water be not drawn for domestic purposes below Hammersmith-bridge, do you see any objection to the Thames continuing the means of drainage to the metropolis," replied, "Yes, I do. I think it would be the greatest gift to the metropolis if we could convey the sewage lower down." This lower "outfall," this removal of the sewage, Mr. Morewood considered could alone be effected by the drainage plan with which he was connected, commonly known by the name of the Great London Drainage, which consisted of two tunnel sewers extending on each side of the Thames respectively, from Chelsea and Vauxhall to the marshes east of London, the sewers running under the streets and roads, as the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. to be made by tunnelling, and to be laid with an artificial or additional fall, so that the sewage might be passed away from the metropolis, and pumped up at the terminal works, there to be formed into a dry manure, the refuse water being thrown on the top of the tide. The point of difference with the Commissioners was the guarantee of a contingent interest of 3 per cent. for twenty-five years; and also the Commissioners not having taken into their calculation that the tunnel sewers were never intended for Richmond and Croydon; that evaporation amounted to thirty-two inches when the rainfall was twenty-seven inches; that absorption materially reduced the quantity of rain water to be provided for by tunnel sewers; and that immense storage-room was already in existence for storm waters, which would pass through the present channels into the Thames, when the quantity of ordinary sewage, ten or twelve million cubic feet, exceeded the thirty-seven millions for which the two tunnel sewers provided.

Mr. Burnell considered the general question to be purely of an engineering nature, and that the Home Secretary was travelling out of his path in deciding that an uniform system should prevail, when, in fact, nothing was clearly known upon the subject, and scientific men declared that the sewage of small towns was fit to be profitably used, whilst that of large towns was not.

Mr. Fowler believed that the Government merely asserted a general principle which did not involve any engineering question. It was simply a question of economy, and one that might be properly taken up by the Government. They had not gone so far as to dictate any particular mode of carrying out their principle.

Mr. Haywood, C.E. observed that the question of outfall hinged entirely upon the question of the value of the sewer water. If it could be proved that manipulating the latter would pay five or six per cent. small manufactories might be established at the mouth of every sewer; but unless it could be made to pay it would not be so dealt with. If the drainage was not to flow into the Thames, intercepting sewers were necessary; and if though flowing into the Thames its reflux was to be prevented, then it should of course be carried sufficiently low down to prevent its returning with the tide. With regard to irrigation with sewer water, he had no doubt of its advantages; but he much questioned whether it could be made to pay. The mode of draining towns should be regulated by natural and local features. In country towns it was natural to attempt the distribution of the sewage in a liquid form; and where a town was drained into a beautiful trout stream, it should be a *sine quâ non* that something should be done to get rid of the sewage before it polluted the water, whether the means adopted paid or not. The magnitude of the drainage of London

(amounting, as it did, without a drop of rain, to twelve millions of cubic feet of water every twenty-four hours) was a serious obstacle to any purifying scheme; but even that would be surmounted if it would pay 5 per cent. The late John Martin was the first to originate the idea of intercepting sewers: he was followed by Mr. Foster, Sir William Cubitt, and many others, and lastly by Mr. Bazalgette and himself. Their plan had no particular novelty, but they believed it was the best that had been laid down. They considered that the great fault in the plan of the Great London Drainage Company was, that it was not sufficiently comprehensive, and did not allow for the extraordinary influx of storm waters. A scheme of this kind should be available for the next thirty years at least, and not be liable to require reconstruction in every ten years: they also objected to the pumping on Mr. Morewood's plan, preferring drainage by the natural force of gravitation as a cheaper system, and one not so liable to accidental interruption. Mr. Fowler was in error as to the effect of the tide upon the sewage, if admitted into the Thames some distance below London. The plan of Mr. Bazalgette and himself was, that the sewage should be discharged, say at Woolwich, only with the first two or three hours of the ebb tide; and in that case none of it would return so high as the point at which it was discharged. He did not believe that the Thames was polluted to the extent that was generally supposed, but as the population was so rapidly increasing, and would probably amount to five millions in thirty years, the river would certainly not be improved in that time. The sewage was an infinitesimal quantity compared with the water of the river, and was far less injurious than the public imagined: four minutes of ebb tide at London-bridge would suffice to carry down all the real fecal matter of the twenty-four hours, if collected together; and much of the effluvium which arose at low water was in consequence of the sewers discharging their contents upon the shore, instead of being conveyed by culverts to parts below low-water mark. Mr. Haywood repeated that the whole subject turned upon the value of the animal matter contained in the sewage, and he should consider 50,000*l.* well spent in determining the value of this matter when relieved of 700 times its bulk of water. All the illustrations of its value had been drawn from places where its dilution was not one-third or one-sixth so much as in London. Thus at Edinburgh the valuable matter was so highly concentrated, that its distribution over the surrounding meadows had become a fearful nuisance, but it had been argued that in London all the smell would be lost in two minutes and a half.

Some other speakers having addressed the meeting, Mr. Boulnois begged to make a few observations by way of general reply, not limiting his remarks to outfall only. He had stated in the paper which had led to this discussion, that all the plans proposed were so expensive in their nature as to preclude the possibility of their being carried out. Of all the plans that of Mr. M'Lean was, perhaps, the most feasible. It appeared that all parties were agreed that the outfall should be at some point low down the river, that the expense should be modified as much as possible, and that the details must be left to those engineers who were capable of carrying them out. On the question which had been first raised, namely, the merits of pipe sewers and brick sewers, it was remarkable that, with the exception of a pipe manufacturer, not a single advocate for pipe sewers had come forward. Some gentlemen had said that they adopted them for cheapness only; but not one had said that a pipe was better than a brick sewer. As the advocates for brick sewers had thus thrown down the gauntlet, which had not been accepted, it must be taken that they were all agreed that when the cost was the same the brick sewers were to be preferred.

Mr. Rawlinson, C.E. expressed his dissent. He had been absent from London at the time of the former discussion, but if another evening could be devoted to the subject, he pledged himself to meet the objections to pipe sewers. In reference to outfall, it was a question for practical engineers. He begged to caution the public against tunnel sewers for conveying sewage at a great depth, perhaps twenty or thirty yards below the surface, and then pump it up again, a plan which he considered most objectionable. Its cost, moreover, could not be estimated; and it might be ten, fifteen, or twenty millions. The Victoria sewer was estimated to cost 150,000*l.* but he believed it had cost double or treble that sum. With regard to pipes, he could not fully enter upon that point; but would say that he had sewered entire towns on the pipe system, which had since been in use twelve or eighteen months, and he would stake his professional character upon these works. Four years ago he was sent for by Lord Grey to remedy the defects of a brick sewer, 5 feet high and 3 feet wide, which ramified under his house in Northumberland. He substituted for this earthenware pipes 6 inches in diameter (with asphalted canvass wrapped round the joints), and these pipes had effectually carried off the soil refuse, roof refuse, yard refuse, &c. ever since, without the slightest annoyance, stoppage, or breakage. He was now, in conjunction with the Duke of Northumberland's architect, revising the drainage of Alnwick, which town, as well as Morpeth, was entirely drained by pipes.

ECCE ITERUM! OR, RUSKIN AGAIN!

HOWEVER it may be received by the public, Mr. Ruskin's volume of the Lectures delivered by him at Edinburgh last November, will hardly help to make his peace with architects, for he scruples not to say, "In modern days we have no architects!" which sweeping 'Sir Oracle' dictum he pronounces in the most unqualified manner, and without any exception whatever. That such should be the case is deplorable enough, yet not at all surprising, if we can bring ourselves to agree with the lecturer's startling opinion that "no person who is not a great sculptor or painter can be an architect!!" Now, *great* painters or sculptors do not spring up every day, and they who prove such have no leisure or inducement to turn from their own particular branch of art to another and so totally distinct a one as architecture is. In Italy, architecture has frequently been practised by painters, and with the result that might have been expected, some of the worst productions of what Mr. Ruskin meekly styles the "accursed *Renaissance*," were designed by painters.

In confirmation of his opinion upon the point just referred to, the oracular Ruskin instances Phidias, Giotto, and Michelangelo, as the greatest architects hitherto known. Well, Giotto's campanile is a pretty piece of cabinet-work and veneering on a large scale. But that our author should quote Phidias and Michelangelo as making up the trio of greatest architects, quite *flabbergasters* me; the one being an "impious" Pagan, and the other a promoter of the style which Mr. Ruskin pronounces, in a very conveniently off-hand way, to be the "accursed *Renaissance*."

In favour of Michelangelo, as architect, I have nothing to say; and it may fairly be suspected that his reputation as architect is to be attributed mainly to the magnitude of St. Peter's, and to his celebrity as painter and sculptor. That a very great painter may be a very small architect is proved by the instance of Raffaelle.

According to Mr Ruskin's reasoning, or rather consistently with his avowed contempt for logic, we must now believe either that there were many transcendentally great, though now utterly unknown, painters and sculptors, to whom we are indebted for those monuments of mediæval architecture which he admires with such bigoted exclusiveness; or that the style itself was self-formed without the intervention of architects at all. So far from excellence in architecture being dependent upon and subsequent to that in the other two arts, it actually precedes the latter. If we put our trust in history rather than Mr. Ruskin—all infallible as he is—styles of architecture have been developed and matured long before the other arts have advanced beyond their first infancy. It has flourished in countries where painting and sculpture never made any progress at all, as in Egypt; and also in those where they have been positively interdicted by the precepts of Mahommedanism.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ruskin's ingenuity will enable him to explain what his marvellous "*eloquence*," coupled with his passion for dealing in oracular dicta, has considerably mystified. Ordinary mortals do not always understand the Pythian inspirations which he delivers from his tripod. That he can occasionally unbend from his dignity, and condescend even to be funny, to say nothing of being coarsely abusive also, is very evident. His attempts at facetiousness are, however, generally more clumsy than clever. A very *mal-à-propos* sneer at Greek architecture it certainly is on his part, to speak of "the triangular thing called a pediment," when he himself professes such intense admiration of the other "triangular thing" called a *gable*. Facetiousness is not his *forte:* on the contrary, he succeeds better in making us laugh—at what or whom needs not be said, when he seats himself gravely upon his tripod, and gives vent to such a precious utterance as the following:—"The man who, without copying, and by his own true and original power, can arrange a cluster of rose-leaves nobly, can design anything!" Indeed! most marvellous, then, is the virtue of rose-leaves! They must be greatly more efficacious, as well as, beyond all comparison, cheaper than academies of art and schools of design. Even rose-bushes, however, have awkward thorns; and perhaps Mr. Ruskin will find that in handling them he has unwarily scratched his own fingers.

Z.

"WOODS AND FORESTS."

A GREAT reform in the management of these Crown estates and national domains has for the last two or three years been shown forth by the exhibit of a largely increased annual rental. Much ingenuity has been exercised to attain such a result, and returns have been made, to immensely disproportionate amounts, of timber fallen and sold, of copyholds enfranchised, of quit-rents disposed of, and even of Crown lands conveyed away in fee simple! Thus the

Expenses of the Office of Woods, &c. being per ann.	£28,468	12	6
Law charges	5,218	3	7
Salaries, expenses, and percentage of receivers and stewards	6,858	16	11
Fixed charges, pensions, stipends, &c.	9,825	12	11
Making altogether the moderate sum of	£50,371	5	11

appear to be, if not trifling, at least comparatively moderate.

Appended to the account returned for the year ended 31st March, 1852, the following significant "*memorandum*" implies perhaps more than any inquisitorial *critique*, as expressed by an accountant not in confidence with the functionaries, viz.:—

	Gross income.			Gross expen. (1852).		
Land revenue	£297,405	19	6	£87,715	15	10
Royal forests	61,437	0	5	38,926	14	7
Royal parks and gardens	8,646	17	2	24,255	19	9
	£367,489	17	1	£150,898	10	2

the total receipts being little more than double the expenditure!

Conducted on this principle the agency of private estates would very soon reduce the landed aristocracy to a bankrupt condition.

Under such circumstances measures lately taken by the Legislature for the disafforestment and sale of Crown lands would appear to be of great national importance, and in the present exigency for increased taxes, most provident, as an example of economy on the part of Government, whence reform most decorously comes, and whither taxes flow.

It has long been a theme of reproach to a country so thickly peopled as this, that immense tracts of land, for the most part of good quality, and situated in the most desirable positions, should lie wholly waste In the New Forest, Hampshire, there are 100,000 acres; in Dean Forest, Gloucester, 23,000 acres; which, with the other forests of England, amount to nearly 300,000 acres; and of this vast extent, not one-fourth part is dedicated to the growth of timber for the royal navy, while another fourth part is good land, and all of it convertible. This is not only a prodigal waste, but a crime.

In many articles on this subject, published in the *Builder*, it was shown that the retention in royal chase of such extensive domains, entailed a heavy charge in salaried officers, such as surveyors, verderers, warreners, "*et hoc genus omne*," whilst by the sale thereof, an average might be realised of at least 50*l.* per acre. Supposing that only one-third of the wastes were thus rescued from sterility, and devoted to the sustentation and employment of the multitude, *five millions sterling* could be at once realised for the exchequer. Such sales ought not to be made privately by Government agents

but by public auction, so that the residents of each district might have full opportunity to acquire, by fair competition, lands which, from propinquity, or other causes, should be the more desirable, and so, in especial, that no imputation of jobbery could be inferred as to official *employés*.

An advertisement, inserted in the *Times* some three months back, inviting tenders to *rent, on lease*, the Crown lands of Hainhault Forest, seems to indicate a wish to still retain both the domains and the establishments; but it is not so plain that there is any wish to lease any more than to sell, for the charge demanded for wild unreclaimed land, as an annual rental, is set out at 1*l.* per acre!

Were this land at or near a railway station, and that the whole country could be allotted as building ground, there might be some show of reason in the proposition. Since, however, good farming land, *with homesteads*, can be had at 1*l.* or 25s. per acre, it does not look semblable or serious. The waste has to be grubbed and reclaimed, tenements built, roads made, and, lastly, a thoroughfare for general access to so large a scope as that of forest lands; therefore, the heads of office no doubt contemplate a railroad of their own if they mean to make forest towns and villages.

It may be that the schemes of model Scotch farming, and of growing larch, and fire and faggot wood on the wastes, have been given up; or that a hope of gaining high prices (such as 500*l.* an acre), from competing Freehold Land Societies, creates an emulous desire amongst the commissioners to realise by infinitesimal sections of standing room—thus resolved, not "that the wilderness shall blossom as a rose," but that the waste shall teem as a city. Is all England to be parcelled out in allotments, 15 feet by 50 feet? Not yet—nor is it safe to halloo till *out of the woods*.

To call these wastes crown lands, is an abuse of language: they ceased to be royal dominions two centuries back, when the charges of the civil list were imposed on the national revenue. There are still parks and chases appendant to the Crown: Windsor, Hampton, and Bushy, are the principal enclosures. These are, to some extent, private; Hyde, St. James's, and Regent's parks, being in name only appanages of State.

Had the whole free estates of the Crown continued to be under the royal prerogative, the enormous encroachments, mal-appropriations, and plunder, that have occurred within the last two centuries, could not have been allowed to contract, as they now palpably do, these extensive ranges.

Under the cloak of royal ownership, vulgarly considered a species of divine right, all abuses have been perpetrated by sanction or connivance of officials, and while every day the scope becomes less, so the lands left open grow more and more into waste.

In the New Forest in the year 1850, no less than 4,051 acres, which had been timber enclosure, were thrown into waste, and in substitution, only 898 acres were planted anew. It is thus with others of the forests, in which timber has been cut away by wholesale to make a show of income, as against the expense of official establishments and patronage founded most certainly on a scale of royal munificence.

The continuance of such charges is a prodigality, but the perpetuation of the delusion that the woods and forests are Crown lands, or in anywise the estates of the sovereign, is worse, and can only salve over private peculation, whilst the forests dwindle, and the very throne incurs unmerited censure.

That such a breadth of land should be a total loss of rental, as it has been for several years, is more than a misfortune, it is a calamity; for the sterile tracts being useless even for game or venison, are productive of miasmata. Many portions of them for quality of soil are valuable, as are others for situation; and although there must be in such an extent ranges not worth 25*l.* an acre, yet positions near railway stations, towns, villages, or *private demesnes*, would touch 150*l.* or more, per acre; 50*l.* being a fair average throughout.

Near all towns, particularly in Epping and Hainhault forests, large reserves should be made for public uses. All the ship-timber enclosures, together with thriving young plantations, ought also to be reserved, fenced, and effectually bounded; and even then, with one-fourth part more retained for the purposes of new plantations in suitable places, between 100,000 and 200,000 acres might be sold for the benefit of the nation. If there were any presumptive right to the Crown or to private individuals, if there could be any ultimate good derivable from the continuance of open wastes, then the legislature might have a just repugnance to sale and alienation; but no rights exist which could not be recompensed by fair valuation, or by appropriation or enclosure. At present the forests are *no man's land*, nor has the brute creation much interest in their sterility. QUONDAM.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

THE new Hevey College, at Mullingar, will have a frontage of 150 feet, with wings, which will form three sides of a quadrangle. The centre portion between the wings will contain an entrance-hall 11 feet wide, reception-rooms and library 16 feet by 15 feet, refectory and community-room 18 feet by 15 feet, with a range of cells on the upper floor, and kitchen offices in the basement; also a grand staircase, with corridors, and a belfry 72 feet high surmounting part of same. This portion of the building is intended for a community of Christian brothers, under whose superintendence four schools, 40 feet by 24 feet each, contained in one of the wings, will be conducted. The corresponding wing is to comprehend a lecture-hall, 40 feet by 24 feet, for classical students (ten of whom will be selected, according to merit, and supported by the establishment); also an oratory, 16 feet by 24 feet; infirmary, 24 feet by 18 feet; lavatory, 24 feet by 8 feet; dormitory and dwelling-apartments for classical teachers, averaging 18 feet by 12 feet 6 inches), with all necessary appurtenances. The style selected is Italian. Limestone will be the material used, with dressings of cut stone or Portland cement. It is estimated that the expenditure will vary from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* Mr. John Bourke is the architect.

The churches of Clondalkin, county Dublin, and Delgany, county Wicklow, are to be enlarged; and that at Kilbryan, county Roscommon, is to be rebuilt, from designs by Mr. Welland.

Alterations and additions are to be made to Drogheda Prison, and we hear that the work has been intrusted to Mr. J. Neville, of Dundalk.

The site for the new Model Agricultural School, decided to be built at Belfast, is stated to be near the meeting-house, on the Lisburn-road, and about a mile and a half from the town. It is expected that a building for the accommodation of teachers will shortly be opened on the Falls-road.

New buildings are to be erected in connection with St. Mary's Convent, Cabra, and will comprise an enlargement of the female department of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, with schools and dormitories for 100 children, together with thirty cells for nuns, with chapter room and noviciates, each 32 by 20 feet. The style of the building will be of a plain character, with a new campanile, 70 feet high, to correspond with the present one. The north elevation will have a frontage of about 300 feet, the campaniles being about 60 feet apart. Mr. J. Bourke, architect. The expenditure will be about 2,500*l.*

Generally speaking, the building trade in Ireland is dull, owing to the increase in price of materials and scarcity of workmen. Our correspondent tells us several contemplated works are suspended from the above reasons. We hear that at Terenure, county Dublin, it is projected to subdivide portions of the demesne lately held by Mr. Bourne into a number of building lots with pleasure grounds *pro bono publico* attached, and that plans have been prepared for the model of 100 contemplated houses.

A tower and broach spire are to be built in connection with Ballinakill (R. C.) Church, Queen's county; style, Early English; height, 125 feet; expenditure, about 1,000*l.* The material used will be limestone of the neighbourhood. Mr. M'Carthy, M.R.I.A. architect.

A new Catholic church is to be erected by the same architect at Cookstown, county Tyrone, comprising nave, aisles, chancel, and chapels of the Blessed Sacrament and Blessed Virgin, south porch and north sacristy; length in clear, 125 feet; width, 53 feet; tower and spire at west end of nave, 190 feet high; style, Decorated; roofs of open timber work, stained and varnished; walls of rubble, with sandstone dressings. Probable expenditure, 5,000*l.*

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Beyton.—On Thursday in last week, the church here, which has been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, was opened for Divine service. The reconstruction has been carried out under the direction of Mr. J. Johnson, of Bury, architect. The style and plan of the former edifice have been adhered to as closely as possible, with the addition of an aisle on the north side, where the Norman doorway has been replaced. The walls are of substantial thickness, the windows being deeply recessed from the interior. The materials are flint, with dressings, and gables of chancel, nave, and south porch, of Caen stone, the old materials being worked up as far as they would extend. The windows of the nave and aisle and east end are of the Perpendicular those of the south side of the chancel of the Decorated style. The construction of the roof (which is of stained deal), is of the Decorated period, with cross braces, &c. covered with plain tiles, and cross tiles perforated with crosses. The aisle is separated from the nave by three stone arches. The floor is laid with Peake's terro-metallic tiles, diagonally, those of the chancel being raised one step from the nave. The benches are plain and low, in style harmonizing with the church, of stained deal, those of the aisle and chancel being open. The number of sittings, which in the old church was 200, including a gallery at the west end, is now 230, without a gallery. The total outlay up to this time has been about 650*l.* The works were executed by Mr. Reed, of Bury. A new window is being placed in the tower, which requires reparation, and the upper part much needs restoration to its original style and height, for which purpose, and for the completion of the interior fittings, further assistance, according to our authority, the *Bury Post*, will be very acceptable.

Eton.—The new church at Eton was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese on Thursday in last week. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, will afford accommodation for 1,100 persons, and the whole of the sittings are free. The cost is about 8,000*l.*, which sum has been raised by contributions from her Majesty and Prince Albert, by grants from the Diocesan and Incorporated Societies for Building Churches, donations from the college authorities, and from old Etonians, aided by voluntary subscriptions from the inhabitants of Eton and its vicinity.

Adderbury.—The ceremony of laying a memorial stone above the entrance of a new school for infants in course of erection here, took place last week. Mr. Buckler, of Oxford, architect, designed the building, which is in the early English style, and consists of two rooms, the principal one of which will be 35 feet long by 20 broad, and a class-room 14 feet by 14. The roof will be open. It is calculated to hold 80 children. The site is within a short distance of the parish church. The contractor is Mr. Wilkins, of Banbury. The cost, exclusive of site, will be about 400*l.* and the contract is to be completed by the 1st of September next.

Willenhall.—The foundation-stone of the new parish church of Holy Trinity, at Lanehead, was laid on Monday in last week, by Mr. Charles Bagnall, son of Mr. Thomas Bagnall, of Great Barr. The style of the edifice will be early English. It is to be built of Brewood white and red stone. The ground plan comprises a chancel, 22 ft. by 18 ft.; a nave of five bays, with aisles, 76 ft. long by 48 ft. wide; with a height to the ridge of nave of 44 feet. The pillars of the nave will be circular. The chancel arch is lofty, springing from figured corbels. The chancel is to be fitted up with longitudinal stalls, like benches. All the seats are to be open, and will accommodate 699 persons; 587 free. The architect is Mr. Wm. Horton, of Wednesbury. The contract for

erection has been taken by Mr. Job Wilkes, of Darlaston, builder, for 2,880*l.* exclusive of boundary walls and architect's commission. The parsonage-house, which will cost 1,150*l.* is to be commenced forthwith. Schools will be erected after the consecration of the church, at an expense of about 700*l.* or 800*l.*

Southam.—By voluntary subscriptions the parishioners of Southam have contributed between 500*l.* and 600*l.* towards the beautifying and restoration of their parish church. The population of the town is only about 1,700, this sum must therefore be considered of a liberal character. Mr. D. G. Squirhill, of Leamington, has been appointed architect by the committee. The works, which are progressing, have been entrusted to Messrs. Taft and Reynolds, of Southam, for completion.

North Petherton.—It has been proposed to provide a new school-house at North Moor Green, in this parish, which contains a population of 700. A subscription is being raised.

Chester.—Upton church was consecrated on 31st ult. The design is by Mr. James Harrison, of this city, who, according to the local *Chronicle*, took for his model the only village church still remaining near to Chester of a pure period of architecture. The tower and spire are accurately copied, while the rest of the building is rather what Aldford may be judged to have been, from the few fragmentary portions of the original still traceable in its present debased condition. The solid tower and plain parapet, chosen in this example of the reign of Edward III. by the architect, is more likely, remarks our authority, to be accordant with the rest of the design, which strictly avoids all needless enrichment of detail, and will appear less naked as trees grow up around it. The exterior walls are low and of rubble sandstone, the quoins, plinths, copings, &c. being alone dressed. The jambs and bases are all simple chamfers, with neither moulding nor buttress, except where actually required. The whole, it is added, furnishes a proof that the decorative style may be as inexpensively adapted to quiet country churches as the Early English order, so generally chosen for the purpose. The chancel is 30 feet by 20 feet; the nave 24 feet wide, and, with the western tower (which lies open to it), 66 feet long, forming a vista of nearly 100 feet, the building being calculated to hold 300 sittings. The benches are all of solid oak, with tracery on the panelled ends. A low screen crosses the chancel arch, beyond which stalls, with poppy-heads, are arranged in parallel rows. The chancel floor is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles, the bearings of the Palatinate (three garbs or wheat sheaves) forming a border to the pattern. The church, including all contingent expenses, will have cost 2,000*l.* 1,000*l.* of which was given by the patron, the Marquis of Westminster. The site was presented by Sir Philip Egerton, M.P. The masonry was contracted for by Mr. Miller, and the woodwork, wrought by parishioners of St. Mary's—the roof by Mr. Onslow, and the fittings by journeymen employed on day wages by the committee. The name of the church is taken from the nearest festival, that of "The Ascension," which is also represented in the east window; the Saviour occupying the centre light, with hands upraised in the act of blessing, and an angel in white on either side bearing scrolls inscribed, "This same Jesus shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven;" while seraphim above, with flaming swords, guard the approach to heaven and the tree of life beyond. This window is by Wailes. The west window is in Powell's stamped glass, with simple floriation. For these windows a special subscription was raised.

Manchester.—The corner-stone of new schools for the district of St. Matthew's, was laid on Wednesday in last week, by the Bishop of Manchester. The site of the new building fronts Byrom-street and Tonman-street, and is exactly opposite the Free Library, Camp-field. The building will be two stories high; and the school-room, which will be over the ground floor, will be 27 feet wide by 54 feet long, and 16 feet high. It will be built of brick, with stone corners, and the estimated cost is from 1,500*l.* to 1,600*l.* The building will be in the Elizabethan style. It will accommodate 500 children. The builder is Mr. Henry Warburton, of Harpurhey. About 150*l.* of the cost remains to be made up.

Ulverston. — The foundation-stone of the Ulverston Infant-school was laid on Wednesday in last week, by Master H. H. Askew, of Conishead Priory. The site is a plot of ground in the church-walk. The architects for the building are Messrs. Thompson and Webster, of Kendal. It will be erected principally of the limestone of the neighbourhood. The length of the school-room will be 40 feet. The contractors are Messrs. Tyson and Wearing, of Ulverston. The cost is estimated at 760*l.*

"REDEMPTION OF GROUND-RENTS."

FREEHOLD land, since the establishment of Land Societies, has become part of the worldly goods of the working man. But a few years since it was a known fact that the number of freeholders was annually so rapidly diminishing as almost to encourage the belief that the entire kingdom would ultimately be in the hands of a few men, who would hereafter possess the most powerful engines of good or evil, and might become as despotic kings, throwing indiscriminately their favour or ruin as whim might dictate. The abstract value of land a few years since was of no consequence, but now the intelligence of the people has led to the poorest man aspiring to make a something that would remain a memorial of his past industry, and a provision, in case of death, against his family being driven to a workhouse education. To even the smallest class a want, has arisen, viz. increase of *house accommodation*, which has been responded to by a class of tradesmen called builders. We do not mean the old-fashioned tradesman, as John Jones, Plasterer, &c. Oh, no!

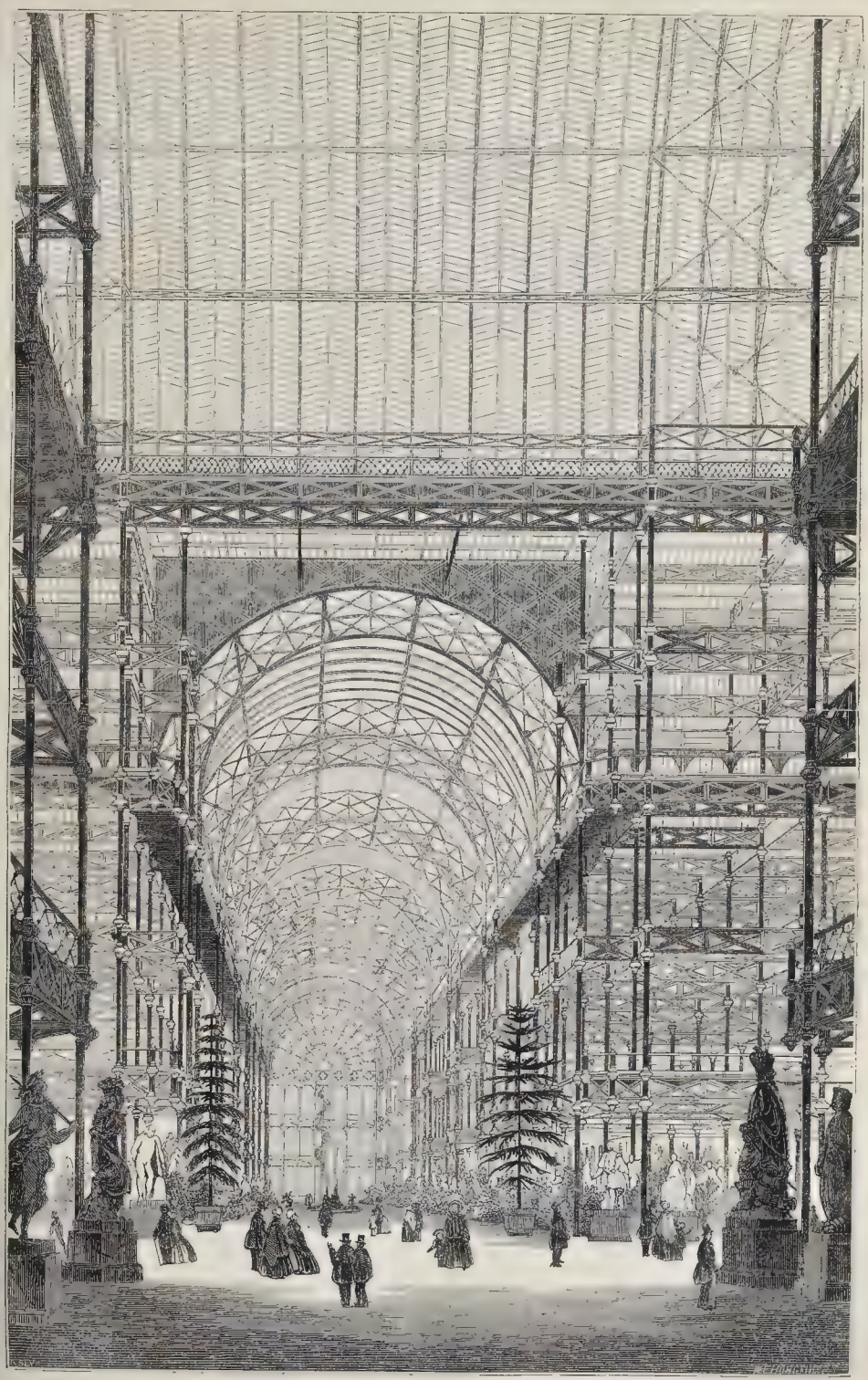
In former times the building a house indeed was an undertaking: then was the bricklayer, the carpenter, and other branches of the trade, each represented by its master, and each performing his own quota, and paid by the quantity of work and the market value thereof (known as *measure* and *value*): such a proceeding naturally led to the actual amount a house would cost, being uncertain and unsatisfactory; and without entering into the detail, it will be readily understood, that when the sum "*tottle*" of the accounts was known, the amount originally intended as the outlay was always exceeded; and it is not marvellous that the trite saying arose, which has still its host of believers, "Fools build: wise men buy."

The builder of the present age is a new man altogether: what matter if he served his time as a bricklayer or a carpenter? When he commences business on his own account he fearlessly grapples at all the other trades. He waits not for customers to bring orders, knowing that even the trade of building, if pursued legitimately, requires a connection which would take years to develope: he therefore speculates by taking a plot of land: his small capital at once prohibits all thoughts of securing the freehold; and, in consequence, he submits to richly *manure* another man's land, and readily signs his name to papers which he means to transfer as quickly as he secures a customer. He furnishes the example of—*How to sell a house for less than it cost.* In explanation of this, attention must be given to the amount of ground-rent as the main feature in the value of house property: thus, A. B. in his wanderings round the metropolis discovers a pair of semi-detached houses that C. D. the builder (being "hard up), will sell for 1,000*l.*, subject to 1*l.* ground-rent: he inquires, and is satisfied that the house cost that sum, he therefore readily agrees to purchase; but when the papers come into the hands of the solicitor, the discovery is made that the ground-rent chargeable by freeholder is only 3*l.* per house, and to secure a lease direct, he must enter into a fresh negotiation with the builder to buy the improved ground-rent, or be content to receive a lease from the builder, who, on its completion, takes the improved ground-rent into the market, and then A. B. in a manner of speaking, has not so good a title for a re-sale, and has, in a like manner of speaking, two ground-landlords. This *improved rent* made by the builder, then, furnishes the *profit* to the builder. Indeed, the plan is carried on to a greater extent than imagined by the public: oftentimes builders take to carcasses of houses, the property of the freeholder, and do not pay money for same, but compensate the outlay by burdening the ground with a large rent. It is not, therefore, a question of the value of materials and labour that settles the price a builder can afford to sell at: the question cannot be too well sifted and understood by the wise men *who buy*. Let it be clearly known that if a builder asked one party 1,000*l.* he can sell the same house for one-half the amount to another party, if they will but submit to an extra ground-rent. Again, there is also the fact, in nine cases out of ten, that if a purchaser were to take a surveyor to a pair of houses,—say, "I approve of these in all respects as to size, height, &c.—draw up plans, and contract for a similar pair," the surveyor does so. Then it is submitted to the builder who has the pair ready built for sale. Will he take the contract at the price he can sell his own houses at? I do not hesitate to say, No, and not even at an increase of twenty per cent. How is this? In the case of a ready-built house, has not the builder to submit to inconveniences of raising money and waiting for a customer, and are not these reasons that ought to make them the most expensive, contrasted with building to order and drawing money on account as the works proceed? The surveyor, in explanation, may say he will not pass inferior work. The builder will perhaps say that Mr. Surveyor describes a great deal of unnecessary work, and that, besides, he does not approve of being interfered with by a surveyor putting his nose into a job to see that the timbers, &c. are of the size specified. Which argument is right some of the public can *now* judge, but the majority have yet to buy experience before they are competent to answer.

The very success of land societies is injurious, as, owing to their number and conflicting interests, they outrival each other in securing land. But it is near railway stations and towns that prices are given out of all character with the investment; and then, perhaps, land is purchased with some local fault that can only be found out when too late, as in some estates where water can only be obtained by sinking some 200 feet below the surface. Land, especially to suit members of land societies, must, beyond having good drainage and roads, have a plentiful supply of water. This fact will be shortly found as the hinge on which these societies must succeed or fail.

Something yet remains to benefit all would-be owners of house property, beyond what either land or building societies can accomplish. Purchasers of houses have become mere lease-holders, paying a sum which, at a future day, is to revert in a lump, and benefit a party who all along has been receiving an extravagant rent for his ground beyond its mere abstract value. It will of course require time yet to see the great result produced by the reversionary rental that is to be derived from the fortunate freeholder, but it will be felt by the leaseholder as rather hard to find his income suddenly cease altogether; and in addition to giving up the house, to pay a sum of money for dilapidations, rendering the last few years of a grandfather's bequest a source of annoyance and no profit. A bargain, of course, is a bargain, but it cannot be denied this is completely on the side of the freeholder; and as all abuses are now discouraged, why should this escape? Even that long-endured badge of serfdom, copyhold tenure, is now redeemable, voluntary or not. So let it be with ground-rents: let it be compulsory on the freeholder to sell the freehold to the lessee upon fair and equitable terms. The freeholder is no longer sacred, as he cannot prevent the railway director from spoiling his ancestral hall and shady groves. An Act of Parliament determines his compensation, but lets the spoliation take place. Let an Act of Parliament settle this question too. FRANCIS CROSS.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—In the House of Commons leave has been given, on a motion by Mr. Hutt, to bring in a Bill to afford greater facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature, science, and the fine arts, and to provide for their better regulation.



INTERIOR OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, LOOKING NORTH.

[See p 307, *ante*.

STAINED GLASS.

Present to the King of Denmark.—Mr. James Ballantine, of Edinburgh, has recently executed a stained-glass window, from a design of Mr. John Thomas, which is intended as a present to the king of Denmark, from Mr. Peto, M.P. and will be placed in the Chapel Royal, at Fredericksburg. According to the description which has reached us, the upper portion of the window has fifteen upright compartments. The central light contains the figure of our Saviour as the Good Shepherd, the figure, drapery, accessories, and background, kept light. In the upper central compartment is the dove, while the lower central and the dexter and sinister lights contain medallion heads of St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John the Baptist, with backgrounds of deep blue, surmounted by their emblems, and surrounded with diapered and ornamental work in green, gold, and purple. The remaining six compartments contain the twelve apostles; of subdued tones of the secondary and tertiary colours. The central light contains a medallion likeness of the king of Denmark in white enamel, on a ruby ground, surrounded with a laurel wreath. Our informant speaks very well of its effect.

The Somers' Memorial, Eastnor.—Messrs. Wilmshurst and Oliphant have completed a window (designed by Mr. F. W. Oliphant) which is to be placed in the east end of the Mortuary Chapel at Eastnor Church, Herefordshire, in memory of the late Earl Somers, by his three daughters. The upper part of the central light, the stone work of which, designed for the purpose, is cruciform, contains the Crucifixion, while below is a representation, on a smaller scale, of the "Lying in State" of the late earl. In two side lights are representations of the earl laying the first stone for the restoration of Eastnor Church, and the procession to open the church. In the first, figures of the three ladies are introduced. As a piece of colour the window promises to be satisfactory *in situ* (Powell's new glass is used, and the whites are very sparkling), but the mingled incidents and styles did not produce upon us a pleasing effect.

For *St. Andrew's*, at *Plymouth*, the same artists are executing a window 21 feet high, and 13 feet 6 inches wide: the subject is the Ascension; the style late perpendicular.

THE WATER-GATE, YORK-STAIRS.

IN a late number of the *Builder* (p. 225), a correspondent, "A. W. H." called attention to the present very dilapidated state of the "York-stairs Water-gate," and inquired "To whom does it belong?" These remarks have been the cause of a very interesting discovery respecting the designer of that erection (as given at p. 252, in the communication signed "G. B."); it appears to have entirely and satisfactorily given the credit to Nicholas Stone, a name already celebrated in conjunction with works of greater magnitude. As "G. B." adds, it will be curious to discover on what authority this gate was originally attributed to Inigo Jones. I will not trespass any further on this part, but proceed to the other half of the question, "To whom does it belong?"

I find amongst the papers of the late Mr. John B. Papworth, an Act of Parliament, passed in the 29th of George II. 1756, p. 1251, entitled "An Act to enable the proprietors and inhabitants of houses in York-buildings, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields, in the county of Middlesex, to make and levy a rate on themselves, sufficient to answer the expense of rebuilding or repairing of the terrace-walk and water-gate, and such other part of the premises adjoining to the river Thames, and belonging to the said buildings, as shall be judged necessary, and for keeping the same in repair for the future."

In the preamble it is stated that these buildings are "belonging to the proprietors and inhabitants of York-buildings," and it seems that at that period they were "so greatly gone to ruin and decay, that it will require a considerable sum of money to rebuild or repair the same." Could this gate itself have been *rebuilt* at this period? or was the term only used in conjunction with that of *repair*, for any portion of the buildings which might require one or the other? "And whereas the proprietors and inhabitants of the said buildings are very willing and desirous, by an adequate tax to be levied amongst themselves, to raise money for that purpose, and also for the supporting and keeping the same in repair for the future," &c. &c.

"York-buildings" comprises "George-street, George-alley, Villars-street, Duke-street, Of-alley, Buckingham-street, and such houses in the Strand which were formerly the estate of George Villars, Duke of Buckingham."

Trustees are appointed by the Act, and a keeper of the terrace is named therein.

I have only to add that Mr. Papworth was commissioned in 1823 to direct the necessary works for the repair of the terrace, gate, &c. at which period the gate appears to have been partly covered with copper and partly with tiles: the whole of the stonework was repaired, the ironwork renewed and painted, and the steps, walling, &c. of the platform were put into a complete state of repair, at a cost of about 300*l.*

Could the trustees be called upon to carry out the provisions of this Act? J. W. P.

THE inquiry of "A. W. H." as "to whom belongs this beautiful water-gate," seems likely to remain unanswered, for it has no legitimate guardian. This gem is an heir-loom derived from the former princely owners of York House to the tenants of the York Buildings Estate with The Terrace of which it is, in spite of its sooty coat, the lustrous centre.

The trustees have died out, and cannot be replaced but by Act of Parliament. A vigorous attempt was made some few years back and fit trustees were elected by the tenants, who expended some hundreds of pounds in repairing the enclosures of the terrace, and in building a lodge for a keeper! and would doubtless have proceeded to the conservation of this deservedly-honoured little pile of architecture, but that an evil genius of a solicitor on the spot (since dead) declared battle against the trustees and defeated them in an action which has cost them 700*l.* out of their own pockets.

My offices have been for ten years close to this gate, and I have long lamented its forlorn state, which, alas! is too truly described by "A. W. H." and *utter ruin is now impending*: the tide flows up and over it, the basement and plinths are loose and getting washed out, and I expect to see the whole settle down into the river; but this is not from indifference, but inability to do anything.

I can suggest nothing but this,—the extension of the new Act for the supervision of public monuments by her Majesty's Office of Works and the police. Let the Government at once take possession and protect it, as it is certain that no attempt will be made by the inhabitants to obtain an Act for the purpose.

J. C. C.

THE ARCHITECTURAL CLASS IN THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF ART.

WE have received the following note, purporting, though it has but one signature, and is not a very formal document, to come from the students as a body:—

Sir,—We are sorry to trespass upon your valuable columns, but in answer to your article of the 27th May respecting the Gore-house exhibition, we, the students, feel bound in gratitude to do justice to Professor Semper, to explain to you the mistake you have made when you say the drawings of the architectural class are very unsatisfactory. You must not judge them as you would if they came from architects, as we are not in the profession yet, but only students; and the whole of our class understood nothing about architecture before they came here; and in the small space of time, averaging only six months, we have been taught perspective, shadow—construction, tinting, and the principal laws of architecture. We hope by the next exhibition that we may please you better.

THE STUDENTS.

Marlborough House.

To show that we have "made a mistake" will need some stronger evidence than "The Students" give. If they have done all they speak of in six months they have not done amiss. But the exhibition purports to be "of the *advanced* works of students," and we are not permitted to forget the time during which the school has been in existence.

PUBLIC STATUES BILL.—This Bill has been read a third time in the Commons and passed.

THE QUARTER OF SQUARES IN LONDON.

Now that there seems to be so great a desire to remove to the west-end of the metropolis, either to Belgravia or Tyburnia, it may be advisable to inform her Majesty's subjects that there is no healthier part of this great town than the space contained within the following boundaries, viz. Holborn and New Oxford-street on the south, the New-road on the north, Gray's-inn on the east, and Tottenham-court-road on the west, which space contains within it the twenty-one squares or open spaces following:—1. Gray's-inn. 2. Its Squares. 3. Its Gardens. 4. Foundling Hospital. 5. Its Gardens. 6. Burial-ground. 7. Mecklenburg-square. 8. Regent-square. 9. Argyle-square. 10. Red Lion-square. 11. Queen-square. 12. Bloomsbury-square. 13. Bedford-square. 14. Russell-square. 15. Torrington-square. 16. Woburn-square. 17. Gordon-square. 18. Tavistock-square. 19. Euston-square. 20. Burton-crescent. 21. University College-grounds.

If this were in Paris it would be called *Le Quartier des Carrés*. The streets generally run at right angles to each other. It is a gravelly soil and the spring water excellent. J. P.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Lincoln.—The new Masonic-hall, in Grantham-street, of this city, was formally dedicated to its Masonic uses, on Thursday in last week, when a lodge was held, and a sermon preached on the highly Masonic text, "Walk as children of the light," by the Rev. E. R. Larken, M.A. chaplain to the Witham Lodge.

Ipswich.—It has been generally determined upon that the proposed cemetery shall consist of 50 acres. Two sites were proposed, the first near Foxhall-road, the other known as Hungerdown-hill, near Tuddenham-road. The terms for the former are, for the first 15 acres, 50*l.* per acre; beyond these 60*l.* per acre, with 5*l.* per acre, for tithe commutation, the trees and plantations to be taken by valuation. The terms for the Hungerdown-hill are 1,200*l.* for the first 13 acres, and 70*l.* per acre for any further land required. The representatives of seven parishes decided, against the remaining five, in favour of Hungerdown-hill. But a strong objection was taken to it on the ground that the drainage from it runs into the town, and it was agreed to send a memorial to the Home Secretary as to its eligibility. It is expected that an engineer will be sent down to inspect and report.

Banbury.—The authority of the Central Board of Health to the local board, to raise 3,775*l.* on mortgage of the rates, for main sewers, has now been received, the plans approved, and steps are to be immediately taken to obtain contracts, and to commence the works.

Oxford.—The delegacy appointed on the subject of the new museum has advertised for plans and tenders. The amount of the estimate is not to exceed 30,000*l.* All offers must be sent in on or before October 16.

Epsom.—Two workmen have been killed by the falling in of a sewer at Epsom.

Portland.—At the breakwater a steam-crane has been erected on the "jetty" for unloading vessels, by which as much work is effected in two or three hours as took eight men a day to accomplish.

Ventnor.—The gas company here have announced a reduction of 10d. per thousand feet in the price of gas, thus making the price 7s. 1d. instead of 7s. 11d. per thousand, "and there is not the remotest doubt," says the *Hampshire Advertiser*, "that the increased consumption will more than compensate for the loss in price, as has invariably been found the case with all gas companies, and ours will form no exception." The company, we think, might have dispensed with the odd penny, to retain which was but humbug on pretence of close calculation.

Wells.—The new county gaol, in course of erection, will contain forty cells, together with other offices, capable of accommodating, if required, more than double that number of prisoners. It is to be completed for the reception of prisoners before the August assize.

Evesham.—Besides 9,000*l.* already in hand for the erection of a new bridge here, the

raising of an additional sum of 4,000*l.* has recently been sanctioned by the inhabitants at a public meeting. The present estimate for the bridge itself is 10,000*l.* For approaches, &c. 3,000*l.* more are calculated on.

Bridgenorth.—It is intended to erect a new town-hall and market on the site of the theatre buildings, &c. in this town. Plans proposed by Mr. Griffiths, of Quatford, comprise accommodation for shambles, vegetable-market, &c. on the ground-floor, with shops on each side of the entrance, and a hall or large room over, about 100 feet in length. The mayor proposes that the corporation undertake the project, in preference to private speculation.

Leominster.—The design of Mr. Cranstoun, of Birmingham, architect, for the proposed new markets here, has been selected by the town-council. Application is to be made to the Treasury for authority to borrow 8,000*l.* on lands, tolls, &c. and other preliminaries are in progress.

Carmarthen.—The town council and local board of health are bestirring themselves here this summer. A new cattle market and abattoir have been commenced. The first contract for the town drainage, consisting chiefly of brick main sewers, is proceeding rapidly. A reservoir and new main for improving the water supply are in course of construction. There is also a handsome building, nearly completed, intended as a "public assembly-room." On the whole, Carmarthen is not behind-hand in sanitary and useful measures.

Pontypool.—On the 15th ult. the foundation-stone of a new town-hall, at Pontypool, was laid by Mrs. Hanbury Leigh, the wife of Mr. C. H. Leigh, the lord-lieutenant of Monmouthshire, at whose cost the building will be erected, in commemoration of the birth of a son and heir. Triumphal arches spanned the streets, and evergreens and flowers everywhere met the eye. The timbers of the triangles that supported the foundation-stone were completely hidden by shrubs and bays. Hundreds of workmen, with banners and music, conducted Mr. and Mrs. Leigh to the site. The style of the building is Italian, and the material, stone of the neighbourhood. Above the plinth will be a bold rusticated basement, pierced by the arch of the arcade, and one window on each side of a recessed porch, divided by a double string course from the upper part, which is plain, with quoined angles, and penetrated with three windows, of simple character. The whole is to be surmounted by a bold consoled cornice, and iron-panelled balustrade: from the centre will rise a small pediment, containing the armorial bearings of the lord-lieutenant, carved in stone. The wing to the left will be carried up square, to about a height of 14 feet above the main cornice, and will be used as a clock turret. The architects are Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt, of Wolverhampton; and the builder, Mr. W. Prosser, of Abergavenny.

Feckenham.—The Cape-Hill new schools, in the parish of Smethwick, according to the *Birmingham Journal*, were opened on 14th ult. The building is pointed in style, and is surmounted by a cupola. The interior walls are unplastered and of red brick, with stone decorations. The roof consists of polished oak panellings, and the entire cost will be about 2,000*l.* These schools, which have been erected at the sole expense of Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co. at an expense of about 2,000*l.* are intended for the use of the Presbyterian congregation at Smethwick.

Burslem.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new town-hall took place on 24th inst. A tinted lithographic view of the new hall and the market-place has been issued by Mr. Ralph Hales, the town surveyor.

Birmingham.—A joint-stock company has been formed for the erection of a moderate-sized hall for musical and other purposes, and plans prepared. It is intended, according to the local *Journal*, to erect the "Mendelssohn Hall" on an eligible site fronting Broad-street and adjoining the Bingley Carriage Works. According to the present designs, the exterior front will present a rustic basement, in which are three entrances, and from which rise four Corinthian pillars supporting a decorated entablature. On the basement story, and under the hall, are to be ten extensive rooms, suitable for offices. Above these is the floor of the hall. It is proposed to fit it up so as to afford comfortable sitting room for 1,000 persons. The seats are to be moveable. At the back of the hall it is intended to erect the orchestra, 31 feet deep, and extending the whole width of the building. There are to be three tiers of galleries, supported by iron pillars, and running entirely round the building, except the orchestra end. These are to be devoted to a dress circle, upper boxes, and gallery. Each tier will accommodate 400 persons seated; so that the building will hold comfortably 2,200 persons. It is proposed to light the hall from the roof. The amount required for the completion of the building, including organ, fittings, &c. it is estimated will not exceed 8,000*l.*; and this sum it is proposed to raise by 10*l.* shares, the holders entitled to certain privileges. A considerable portion of the capital has already been raised. Mr. Naden is the architect.——There are rumours of a permanent second theatre for this town being contemplated.

Nantwich.—The Local Board of Health had a meeting on Friday in last week, Mr. William Lee, consulting engineer, present, to decide on the tenders sent in for executing the proposed works of drainage and water supply. The contractors are said to be bound to complete the works within six months, and the following are the persons whose tenders were accepted, viz.: Messrs. Cochrane and Co. Dudley, for cast-iron piping for water supply; Mr. Edward Brookes, Huddersfield, glazed pipes for ditto; Mr. W. Smart, Nottingham, for public sewerage, house drainage, and private improvement works, and also for filter-beds, reservoir, and other works at Baddiley, connected with water supply. It was resolved to advertise for candidates to fill the joint offices of collector of rates and inspector of nuisances, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum.

Liverpool.—Staitc's electric light is now, it appears, being adapted for the tower at the north end of the Huskisson and Sandon Docks, with the object of lighting the basin and approaches to both, for which purpose it was tried on Sunday and Tuesday evenings in last week.

Manchester.—On Wednesday in last week the foundation-stone of new day-schools for the district of St. Matthew, was laid. The cost will be about 1,600*l.* The schools will accommodate 500 children.

Bradford.—The building erected on the old Piece Hall is opened by Messrs. Lumsden, Tindal, and Co. as a "Hall of Commerce." The hall is upwards of 100 feet in length, and a gallery runs round the greater part of the building, to which access is obtained by a staircase.

Bury and Radcliffe, in Lancashire.—The first sod on the site of the new waterworks for the supply of this important manufacturing district, was turned on 18th inst. by the deputy-chairman, Mr. Thomas Aitken, under the direction of the engineer, Mr. Mawson, of Manchester. These works are on the gravitation principle, and will supply, we are told, between 70,000 and 80,000 persons with water.

Middlesborough.—The plans and sections of the new cemetery drainage for Middlesborough have been adopted by the Local Burial Board. The works are now let, and progressing rapidly under the direction of Mr. J. S. Whitlock, of Middlesborough, C.E. Other works will have to be constructed previous to the ground being ready for interments, which it is not likely to be before the expiration of six months.

Sunderland.—In reply to the advertisement of the poor-law guardians of Sunderland, for the erection of the new workhouse, twenty-nine tenders were forwarded. Of these, only five were for the complete undertaking. The highest tender for the whole was 20,000*l.*; the second 15,721*l.*; the third, 14,339*l.*; the fourth 13,225*l.* 10s.; the fifth, 11,450*l.*—the last, by Mr. A. Neill, of Bradford, a large contractor, it is said, and engaged at present in erecting some large works in different parts of the country. It was agreed that, in the event of inquiries being found satisfactory, Mr. Neill's contract be accepted. The architect is Mr. John Edward Oates.

PICTURES PURCHASED BY PRIZE-HOLDERS IN THE ART UNION OF LONDON.

THE following are amongst the selections which have been made since the last statement:—

From the Royal Academy.

150*l.* Fishing Village on the Coast of Normandy, W. Wilson, jun.; 73*l.* 10s. Chiavara on the Riviere di Lepante, G. E. Hering; 75*l.* Jetty on the Dutch Coast, A. Montague; 42*l.* Dr. Johnson at Cave, the publisher's, H. Wallis; 52*l.* 10s. Antwerp Cathedral, S. Read; 50*l.* The Corner of the Studio, J. D. Wingfield; 45*l.* The Shadow on the Wall, E. Cockburn; 40*l.* The Fern-burners and Castle Craig, near Keswick, W. Havil; 31*l.* 10s. Cribbage, J. W. Haines; 30*l.* Cattle and Landscape, A. J. Stark; 25*l.* Buckhurst Park, J. Stark; 26*l.* 5s. The Bird's Nest, E. J. Cobbett; 25*l.* The Mother's Prayer, C. Wright; 21*l.* Interior, Lower Brittany, J. V. De Fleury; 20*l.* Bible-class in Scotch Parish-school, J. Stirling; 20*l.* The Stepping-stones, A. Bouvier; 20*l.* Evening on the Machno, J. Dearle; 84*l.* The Siesta, C. Landseer, R.A.; 63*l.* The New Suit, H. Emerson; 70*l.* Decline of Day, A. Gilbert; 60*l.* Scene on the Dart, S. Hodges; 60*l.* The Road through the Park, G. Chester; 40*l.* Pirates, W. Welby.

From the British Institution.

100*l.* The Rocky Path of a Mountain Burn, Henry Jutsum; 80*l.* A Blowing Day in the Downs, W. A. Knell; 60*l.* The Entrance of Dover Harbour, J. Wilson, jun.; 50*l.* The Rehearsal of the Village Choir, F. Underhill; 50*l.* The Fall of the Sallenches in the Valais, G. Stanfield; 40*l.* After Service, F. Underhill; 36*l.* 15s. The Watering-place, A. Collins; 30*l.* Scarborough from the Sea, John Wilson; 25*l.* The Halfway House, G. A. Williams; 25*l.* Rustic Figures, J. J. Hill.

From the Society of British Artists.

60*l.* On the Sands at Barmouth, A. Clint; 60*l.* Fishing-boats off Shakspere's Cliff, J. Wilson, jun.; 50*l.* The Harvest Field, G. A. Williams; 40*l.* Clovelley Pier, North Devon, W. Shayer; 40*l.* Cricketh, A. Clint; 30*l.* View of Pont Aberglaslyn, C. Varley; 20*l.* "On Giles and such as Giles the Labour falls," C. Richards; 20*l.* On the Thames near Putney, A. F. Rolfe; 20*l.* Etretat, Coast of Normandy, J. Wilson, jun.; 80*l.* The Ross Trappe, J. Zeitter; 50*l.* Llyn Gwernen, H. J. Boddington; 40*l.* Gausta Field, W. West; 40*l.* The Angler's Haunt, G. A. Williams.

From the National Institution.

100*l.* A Pleasant Nook in North Wales, H. B. Willis 100*l.* The Lazy Herd—a Scene on the Conway, F. W. Hulme and H. B. Willis; 100*l.* Game and Fruit, W. Duffield; 80*l.* The Thames near Pangbourne, S. R. Percy; 50*l.* River Scene, North Wales, F. W. Hulme; 40*l.* Muslin Workers, C. J. Cobbett; 40*l.* The Bay of Swansea from Newton, A. F. Rolfe; 52*l.* 10s. On the Conway near Bettws-y-coed, H. Brittain Willis; 40*l.* A Quiet Retreat on the Thames, G. A. Williams; 25*l.* Rhinog Fawr, from Cumbyean, North Wales, W. Williams; 20*l.* What shall I Sing? A. Russell; 20*l.* Water-mill at Trefrew, North Wales, H. B. Gray; 25*l.* The Low Shed—a Scene in Surrey, E. C. Williams; 25*l.* Newark Abbey, F. W. Hulme; 25*l.* Little Nell, F. Underhill; 20*l.* The Woodman's Repast, E. Williams, sen.; 30*l.* The Quay, Rouen, J. Henshall.

From the Water-Colour Society.

52*l.* A Roman Monk—Study of a Head, Carl Haag; 40*l.* Hastings from the Sea, C. Bentley.

From the New Water-Colour Society.

50*l.* The Decline of Day, Italy, C. Vacher; 52*l.* 10s. Stirling Castle, D. H. McKewan; 26*l.* 5s. Fresh from the Moors, &c. &c. D. H. McKewan; 84*l.* Mein Vögelein, H. Warren; 63*l.* In Glen Bain, J. H. Mole.

SYMBOLISM.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of this society on the 31st May, Mr. Thornton read a paper on "Symbolism," in which he said,—Symbolism is of two kinds, direct and indirect. Direct symbolism is where, as in painting and sculpture, the primary end is to produce from a certain object or action a representation of something else. Symbolism indirect (called symbolism *par excellence*) is where, in using an object or action for one end, we also employ it *secondarily* to teach or admonish. Thus, in architecture, the piers are primarily intended to support the building, but secondarily symbolize *apostles and doctors*. Symbolism of this kind may be *intentional* or *unintentional*. The latter is the result of the unperceived principles or workings of the artist's mind: it is this which renders the works of great masters such a subject for study. Intentional symbolism, though derided by the practical, he considered a valuable engine for teaching, whether applied to church architecture, embellishment, or ritual. The writer urged that in employing symbolism we must carefully observe three rules—1. That the symbolism be *true;* that is, that there be a real connection or similitude between the symbol and the thing symbolized; 2. That it be *intelligible*, not far-fetched or over-strained, but easy of comprehension, so as to be profitably employed to teach; 3. That it be *worthy*, or, in other words, that we do not employ it to set forth things trifling or doubtful, but really use it as a means of edification, not as a mere piece of theory or an ecclesiastical toy.

We take the opportunity of mentioning a pamphlet by Mr. William White, "Is Sym-

bolism suited to the Spirit of the Age?" wherein the arguments in favour of the affirmative view of the question are cleverly set forth.* "But notwithstanding all this," as Mr. White himself says, "it must not be forgotten that God is more worthily worshipped and more truly honoured by the sincere service of the pure and lowly in a humble cot, than by the sumptuous ritual of a mere formal or indevout worshipper in the most noble building."

Notices of Books.

Handbook for Travellers in Greece. New Edition. London: John Murray. 1854.

Although the aspect of affairs in the East just at this moment may not be such as to lead a larger number than usual of pilgrims in search of the beautiful to visit Greece this year, these same circumstances may induce a desire in many who have no intention of visiting the country to get some knowledge of its contents and aspect. This they will find admirably set forth in the new edition of the *Handbook*, and then, when peace once more returns to the world, many will be impelled by what they have learnt as to the comparative fewness of difficulties, to go to the hotel at the corner of Eolus-street and to investigate for themselves

> "Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
> And eloquence."

The journey now is, in truth, nothing. You may go easily from London to Athens in ten days, and for about 20*l.* first-class fare, including all expenses. The way to do this is by railroad to Ostend to Trieste, through Cologne, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna:—of course, on, on, on; and then proceeding from Trieste to Athens in the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, by the Adriatic and Gulf of Corinth.

The subject of the new handbook is *Classical and Historical Greece*, that is to say, the Ionian Islands, the kingdom of Greece, the islands of the Ægean Sea, and the provinces of Macedonia, Thessaly, and Albania, not yet re-united to Christendom. It contains a very full account of the ancient monuments of Athens by one who knows them well, and is in all respects excellent. Not the least valuable part of the book is the chapter of "Requisites and Hints before Starting," to which those of our readers who intend on the first convenient opportunity to act on our suggestion will pay attention, if they are wise.

Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities, collected by and the property of Mr. Charles Roach Smith. Printed for the Subcribers only. 1854.

This catalogue forms a goodly volume, with numerous engravings. It is strictly limited to the London antiquities of Mr. Smith's more extensive museum, collected incidentally during excavations made of late for City improvements, sewers, &c. But for Mr. Smith's exertions we should not have had even the nucleus of (it is to be hoped) a really national or British museum. At all events, it constitutes the nucleus of a museum of London antiquities, which, once collected as it now is, we trust will never be again scattered as others have been, but, on the contrary, be adopted by the authorities, who have much to answer for already by neglecting to take those measures which might have ere this time put them in possession of a collection at least ten times as great as that which they have now in their power to begin with. In consequence of their apathy many important remains are for ever lost, and others will cost in their re-collection it may be a hundred times the sum for which they might have originally been had from their own workmen. In making the cofferdams for new London-bridge a jet of water actually threw up a large quantity of angels of Henry VII. and VIII. and half-sovereigns of the latter, which were seized upon directly, ostensibly and avowedly for the corporation, but where they are nobody can tell. At this moment buildings have been found in Cheapside, at the corner of Bucklersbury; but what they are nobody seems to be able to tell either. So it is in hundreds of instances. There has been almost a total neglect of those antiquities which, carefully collected, would shed great light on the history of London and of the nation at large. This it is earnestly to be hoped will no longer be allowed; and meantime the citizens are deeply indebted to Mr. Smith for his strenuous exertions and endeavours to make up for the shortcomings of those who ought to have left literally nothing in this direction for him to perform.

* Published by Bosworth, Regent-street. 1854.

Miscellanea.

Improvement of Dwellings at Dudley.—The Dudley people have formed a branch of the Metropolitan Association for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes, and the branch association held a public meeting on Tuesday in last week, at the local School of Art, in Upper King-street there, in order to bring the objects and merits of the association into local notice, and so promote its interests. Lord Ingestre was present, together with other influential persons, and various appropriate resolutions were passed. The necessity for improvement in the dwellings of the poorer classes at Dudley, as we lately noted, is but too clearly shown by the fact that, bad as we are in London with an average life of only twenty-nine years, matters are vastly worse at Dudley, where the average length of life is actually only sixteen years. It is to be earnestly hoped, then, that this local association will be strongly and promptly supported.

The Carlton Club.—With reference to the *fracas* at the Carlton Club respecting their building, we may state that on Thursday in last week there was a special general meeting of the club, when a very unwonted number of members assembled, and settled *once for all*, by a good majority, that the architect's original plan should be carried out, which gives the entrance in the centre, and which leaves the west wing, already built, undisturbed. The club is to be in occupation of the new building by this time next year.

The Memorial of the Great Exhibition.—A subscription having been collected, and H.R.H. the Prince Consort having, as was to be expected, very properly ignored the erection of a statue of himself, so soon as the subject came fairly before him, various suggestions, besides that of the prince, for the disposal of the money, have been made. Amongst these, Mr. C. B. Allen suggests that a high Order of intellectual merit be founded, with a large gold medal and star, to be conferred on men of distinguished ability in science, art, or literature, and also in trade, the number to be regulated of course by the means provided, and the Order to be conferred, by H.R.H. the Prince himself, as the head of the Order, on such only as may have within the year previous made some important discovery, or otherwise distinguished himself so as to merit such a mark of public esteem.

Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society.—The last meeting of the present session of this society was held on Monday evening before last, Mr. J. F. Hollings, president, in the chair. The president informed the meeting that the lecturer of the evening, Dr. Noble, was prevented reading his paper, and he had undertaken to fill Dr. Noble's place by an extempore address on Sepulchral Antiquities, illustrated by the contents of their museum. The president then entered on and delivered a very interesting lecture, in which he reviewed the sepulchral antiquities and practices of the Druids, the Etrurians, the Romans, and the Anglo-Saxons. In speaking of the lamps so frequently discovered in Roman sepulchres, the lecturer dwelt at some length on the popular idea that the ancients were possessed of the secret of preparing a kind of oil which would burn for an almost unlimited length of time, and offered an explanation, or rather a correction of the idea, similar to what we long since suggested in the *Builder*, namely, that these lamps (it may have been designedly) were only in reality lit at the moment of *opening* tombs, which may have been full of inflammable air, and examined with torches, or which perhaps were till then hermetically sealed on purpose to prevent waste of inflammable material. The president concluded by apologising, which he needed not to do, for the defects of a lecture prepared on two or three hours' notice.

The Cheltenham Exhibition.—The new building of iron and glass was opened on Thursday in last week, with an exhibition of horticultural and other products of manufacturing industry, and also of art, which seem to fill not only the new building, which is 400 feet long, but adjoining buildings, and tents put up for the purpose. The opening ceremonial included music, by a band of 100 performers, and the attendance was larger even than anticipated.

Effigy, Aldermaston Church.—I have heard that you are glad to be told of any architectural or monumental antiquities not generally known; if that is so, I beg to point out to your notice a very fine old *alabaster* recumbent figure of Sir George Forster, in Aldermaston Church, Berks, A.D. 1526: there is also the figure of his wife by his side. They are in good preservation on the whole, and the tomb itself, though some of the small figures in the niches are mutilated, is exceedingly beautiful and interesting. I am not aware that they have been engraved. Aldermaston is on the Great Western Railway, a short way beyond Reading, in a pretty but retired situation. The fine old mansion of the Forsters has been recently pulled down, and a handsome Elizabethan edifice erected in its stead.—D. F. S.

Opening of the Oxford Public Library.—On Thursday in last week the Public Library at Oxford was formally opened to the public, in the presence of the mayor and various aldermen, and about fifty other inhabitants. Mr. Alderman Sadler, as chairman of the library committee, presided. The mayor Mr. (R.J. Spiers) also addressed the meeting, and took upon himself and for his successors the charge of the institution. He confessed that he was disappointed that more persons had not contributed to the library, but hoped they would be induced to do so, and that this might become a neutral ground on which men of all parties and creeds might meet in unity. Mr Alderman Sadler stated that it was intended to take in eight morning and two evening papers, the cost of which would be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. Mr. Alderman Sadler having acknowledged a vote of thanks for his exertions on behalf of the library, the ceremony of the opening was brought to a conclusion.

Railway Matters.—The new central station of the London and North-Western Company, in New-street, Birmingham, was opened on Thursday in last week for passenger traffic, and the Curzon-street station finally closed. All the trains of the North-Western, Midland, Stour Valley, Shrewsbury and Birmingham and Stour Valley are thus brought together in the centre of Birmingham. The station occupies an area of 7 acres, and the roof 4½, 2¼ of which are constructed of glass. There are four platforms, the longest of which, when completed, will be upwards of a quarter of a mile in length. Attached to the station is a first-rate hotel. We some time since gave fuller details as to the construction of this great station.——The Great Northern Railway Directors have accepted the tender of Messrs. Lister and Son, of Doncaster, builders, for the erection of schools there, for the children connected with those employed in the railway works. The building is from a design by Mr. H. Goddard, of Lincoln. They are to be of brick with stone windows and high-pitched roof, and calculated to accommodate five hundred children. The boys' will be 50 ft. by 20 ft.; and the girls' 46 ft. by 21 ft., within the walls. The site is at the front of St. James's buildings. The foundation-stone was to be laid on Monday. The entire cost will be upwards of 1,000*l.*——The Egyptian Railroad is now said to be in good working order, and answering exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it at present at any stated periods. It is chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine-drivers are employed on it. The speed is about twenty miles an hour.——Mr. H. Smith, of New York, an engineer, has patented an invention, which he calls an Elevated Iron Railway for Suspended Carriages, and considers "destined to open a new era in the history of railroads." Mr. Smith describes his plan as "obviating the necessity of fencing, excavating, and filling in valleys, and decreasing the danger of railroad travelling: being composed entirely of iron, it is not subject to decay; and being elevated, it passes highways, so that vehicles can pass beneath it. It can be built cheaper than the other kind of road, as it will only take from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of iron to the mile, and no digging or filling in is required, because the pillars can be lengthened to meet any inequality; and by a mechanical arrangement very heavy grades can be ascended."

The Iron Trade.—There is still a determination to force prices, but no rise has yet taken place, nor is it likely the speculators for a rise will gain their point, at least before the next quarterly meetings, although 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton are said to have been got on bars. A speculative business in pig iron, however, has begun again at Glasgow, with an asserted advance of 1s. to 2s. a ton, market price, 86s. 6d. net cash, free on board. Shipments have been diminishing accordingly.

State of Drainage in England.—The Commissioners of Inquiry report that out of fifty towns that came under their notice, "in scarcely one could the drainage be pronounced good; whilst in seven it was indifferent, and in forty-two decidedly bad, particularly as regards districts inhabited by the poorer classes."

PAINTINGS IN BACTON CHURCH.—Workmen employed in cleaning the church of Bacton, Suffolk, have discovered evidences of colour below the accumulated whitewash, which in many places was more than half an inch thick; and a careful scraping of the walls has since shown that the whole of the interior had at one time been decorated with representations of scriptural and legendary incidents. Among these the most conspicuous is a huge St. Christopher, with the infant Saviour seated on the giant's shoulder; and the Day of Judgment, in the accustomed place over the chancel arch. Examples of diaper-work have also been disclosed both in nave and chancel.

NELSON COLUMN.—Permit me again, through the medium of your journal, to suggest, as a finish for the column (until the lions are caught, and made docile enough to occupy the allotted place), that four mounted guns be placed at the four angles, particularly now that *metal* sufficient has been found to finish the vacant panel with its *basso-relievo*.—H. B.

SALE OF THE PRESTON WATER-WORKS TO THE TOWN.—Sir John Rennie, the umpire appointed for the purpose, has given his award, fixing 135,225*l.* as the price to be paid for the Preston Water-works by the local Board of Health. The estimates of the witnesses differed very widely, one valuing the works at 95,000*l.* and another at 216,000*l.* The purchase-money includes liabilities, amounting to about 30,000*l.* About a year ago, the local board made an offer equivalent to 142,500*l.* but this was refused.

FALL OF CHIMNEYS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A sad accident occurred at Malvern, last week, at a new building in course of erection near the Graham-road. A stack of chimneys, which it seems was particularly heavy in the upper part, gave way, and fell upon the rafters of the unfinished roof and the scaffolding outside. A carpenter, who was at work, jumped from the roof to the ground, two high stories, or a depth of upwards of 30 feet, and died on the spot. Another carpenter, who was upon the scaffold, about 16 feet from the ground, went down amongst the falling timber, and was severely injured.

TYNE PIERS.—In consequence of an intimation from the Lords of the Admiralty, Mr. Walker, C.E. has been authorised to appoint a resident engineer to superintend the erection of the pier at the mouth of the Tyne, at a salary of 400*l.* per annum. A commencement of this undertaking has been made at the north side, by cutting the rocks at Tynemouth.

MELTON MOWBRAY COMPETITION.—In the architectural competition for the intended new town-hall, corn exchange, savings bank, library, and reading-room, &c. at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, the committee had twenty designs sent in, and after examination, the design found afterwards to be by Messrs. T. Mallinson and Son, architects, Nottingham, was adopted. The premium offered for the second best design was awarded to Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt, Wolverhampton.

HOWCHURCH SCHOOL COMPETITION.—We have received some strong statements reflecting on the conduct of the committee in this matter, but are forced to postpone further reference to them.

SAFFRON-HILL DISTRICT.—Mr. F. W. Porter has been elected district surveyor for the Saffron-hill Liberty, &c. Mr. James Thomson was next on the list.

IRON GRANARIES.—A patent has been taken out by Mr. W. Bridges Adams for substituting grain reservoirs for the present system of storing. As ordinarily constructed, great uncertainty exists, from damp and mildew, weevils, rats, mice, and other vermin, and the floors are only half or three-parts filled, to enable men to go in, turn over the corn, and ventilate it. The patentee proposes to construct tanks of various sizes, either of cast or wrought-iron, manufactured in parts, so as to be easily and cheaply conveyed, and set up in any locality, as a remedy for these evils. The tanks may be made to hold from 100 to 2,000 quarters of corn, and may be placed above ground, or in bricked excavations or cellars, and other places of little value. They would have an opening at top for filling them, and a discharge-pipe at bottom, with a valve acting similarly to a water-cistern. In case of wheat or other grain being damp when charged, a current of warm air may be injected by an air-pump to carry off the moisture, and carbonic acid or other gas may be injected to kill vermin.

SESSIONS HOUSE, NEWINGTON.—I send you the tenders delivered for the painting of the Sessions House, Newington:—

Piper	£487	0	0
Mog	347	0	0
Cobbett	308	0	0
Taylor	286	0	0
Goldsworthy	273	0	0

We who are uninitiated cannot understand these things. Mr. Taylor did the same job in 1847: his tender then was 281*l.*—Bo.

LANDING PIER, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—In your interesting description of the proposed new bridge at Westminster, I regret not to have observed any plan for a pier for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers by boats. Surely a contrivance, somewhat similar to that at Hungerford, could scarcely have escaped the notice of the projectors. Has this matter been overlooked? If so, you will be doing a great service to the public by bringing it to the notice of the proper authorities.—A. B. C.

SIMILITUDE OF A TEMPLE IN INDIA TO THE JEWISH TEMPLE.—A missionary who lately visited the great heathen temple at Conjeverrm, in India, thus writes of the similitude in structure and rites to the ancient Jewish temple. "The fact is unquestionable," he says, "that there is a striking resemblance between the arrangements here and those of the ancient Jewish temple: first, we entered the outer court, then the court of the people, and then the holy place, raised considerably above a splendidly paved outer court, within which, as if in awful mockery of the ancient dwelling-place of Jehovah, was the holy of holies. At the entrance of the holy place we were suddenly stopped, and told we could go no further: the opening was nearly as large as the first gateway we had entered: we had got in a few yards, and stood on some steps which led up to the raised court within. That scene made an impression never to be effaced.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

LIGHT AND SHADE.—It cannot but be remarked that most young ladies of the present day do not present that mixture of the rose and lily in their complexion that their mothers were remarkable for, and which always elicited the astonishment and approbation of all foreigners visiting our country. Is not this to be attributed in a great measure to the increasing habit of keeping all sunshine out of our apartments? One would think that people of the present day thought that to be *too* charming were dangerous, and consequently treated their young ladies like the gardeners do celery, to render what would be noxious, innocent by keeping it from the light. It is to be hoped that the appearance of health will never be thought *ungenteel*, and in the words of Sir Walter Scott, "that we shall never consider that to be vulgar which ought to be common." Let us plead against etiolation, and never mind the expense of new carpets and window-curtains. W. H. B.

TENDERS

For the erection of dwellings for non-commissioned officers of the 3rd regiment of Royal Middlesex Militia, at Turnham green. Mr. F. H. Fownall, architect.

Messrs. Todd	£2,698	0	0
Messrs. King and Son	2,584	0	0
Mr. Higgs	2,456	0	0
Messrs. Pollock and M'Lennan	2,420	0	0
Messrs. Adamson and Son	2,409	0	0
Mr. Wilson	2,399	0	0
Mr. Nye	2,286	0	0

For eight houses, of six rooms each, at Limehouse.

Wills	£2,200	0	0
Chapman	2,020	0	0
Watts	1,900	0	0
Warren	1,880	0	0

For a house in the Holloway-road, for Mr. S. E. Barnes. Mr. Joseph James, architect. Quantities supplied by Mr. Poland.

Pollock and M'Lenan	£1,393	0	0
Parker	1,380	0	0
Turner and Sons	1,365	0	0
Macey	1,346	0	0
Newby (accepted)	1,125	14	6

For building a house, at Tulse-hill, for Mr. Edward Grove. Mr. George Porter, architect.

Elston, City	£7,293	0	0
Carter	7,050	0	0
Higgs	6,989	0	0
Rowland and Evans	6,985	0	0
Thompson and Son	6,800	0	0
Sissons and Robinson	6,800	0	0
Farrant	6,774	0	0
Harmer	6,763	0	0
Brown	6,548	0	0

For carcassing ten houses, in Maiden-lane, Holloway. Mr. G. Briand, architect.

Harmer	£3,209	0	0
Wilson	3,188	0	0
Elston, City	3,074	0	0
R. Lawrence	2,999	10	0
Robson	2,940	0	0
Kelly	2,900	0	0
Browning	2,770	0	6

For the erection of houses for families, Bury-street, Bloomsbury. Messrs. Habershon, architects.

Piper	£2,483	0	0
Cole	2,347	0	0
Mansfield	2,186	0	0
Rudkin	2,100	0	0
Locke and Nesham	2,091	0	0
Clever and Co.	2,027	0	0
Haynes	1,985	0	0
Rowland and Co.	1,985	0	0
Wyatt	1,921	0	0
Tolley	1,756	0	0
Newby	1,710	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. W. R." "P. W." "Haugham," "Improvement Amateur," "J. B. S." "P. C. H." "A Friend," "Subscriber" (commonly spoken of as "five"; in strictness there are but three orders of Grecian architecture,—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian), "C E." "Z" (size of type an accident), "J. B. Greenwich," "Capt. H." "C. T." "J. A. P." "H. D." "R. R. P." "D. F. S." "E. M." "H. B." "Mr. B." "R. S." "F. and H." "W. and B." "P. P." (thanks), "E. G. A." "R. E." "W. D." "R. S." "H. C." "C. T." "J. B. D." "X." "Inquirer" (yes). "T. W. O." "F. W. L." "T. W." "W. W." "Dr. W." "Disgusted Visitor," "B. O." "W. and K." "R and B." "G. M." "J. A." (under our mark), "B. C." (idiot), "W. F. P." "J. M." next week.

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and *not* to the Publisher

One Shilling, with Illustrations,

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A HANDBOOK OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE UNLEARNED.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALDEN and ASHDON, ESSEX.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MESSRS. NOCKOLDS and KING, upon the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1854, about 18 OAK TIMBER TREES, lodged ASHDON ELM ditto, also a quantity of Ash Seconds and Oak Sawings, in lots. The above timber is now lying in Pounce, Great Hales, and Grimswich Woods, all close to hard roads. Many of the trees are of good dimensions, long length, and excellent quality, and well suited for coopers, builders, and others. Six months' credit will be given subject to the usual conditions. May be viewed by applying to JOHN BARKER, the woodward, of whom catalogues may be had, also at the inns in the neighbourhood. Sale to commence in Great Hales Wood, a short distance from Ashdon, at TEN o'clock.

TO WELL-BORERS, MACHINISTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS

MR. JOHN. F. FISHER is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Rhodeswell Wharf, near the Commercial Gas Works, Stepney, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JUNE 16 and 17, 1854, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock each day, the valuable TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, and EFFECTS, comprising several sets of boring tools, fifty augers of various sizes, thread cutters, boring sheils, 1½ boring tools, six cast-iron pumps, four double action ditto, pump rods with brass bosses, couplings, and joints, capital double lever horse-mill, two very powerful brass-mounted lifting-jacks, with square threaded screws, 24 inches diameter, four cranks, well buckets, lifting dogs, kedge anchors, chain, blocks, falls, copper pipes, &c. Also about forty tons large banded bore pipes, with turned joints, mortise pinion five and drum wheels, diving apparatus complete, with air pumps, a few sets of blacksmith's and wheelwright's shops, bar-iron, and about 6 cwt. of superior steel, broad-wheel waggon, two spring carts, two tumbril do useful timber, planks, posts, stone, malm pumps, and numerous items. May be viewed the day preceding and morning of sale, and Catalogues had at the Globe, Mile-end; George, Commercial-road; Britannia, Limehouse; Victoria, Stepney; and of the Auctioneer, Rokeby-house, Stratford and Plaistow, Essex.

Building Materials, Guy's Hospital.

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Governors of Guy's Hospital to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, JUNE 12, at TWELVE, all the excellent MATERIALS of a large building, lately used as wards and dormitories, and several tenements adjoining the Hospital in Little Queen street, King-street, Borough, comprising useful oak timber, sashes, doors, and fittings, floor-boards, slates and tiles, iron columns, stone coping, lead gutters and pipes, large zinc dial, together with the capital sound timbered May be viewed on Saturday, and catalogues had of PULLEN and SON, 8, Fore-street, Cripplegate

FARRINGDON-STREET EXTENSION Building Materials of Thirty Houses.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, JUNE 19, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about thirty houses, shops, factories, and premises, in Turnmill-street, Great saffron-hill, Haystreet, and Coppice row, Clerkenwell, comprising about 600,000 capital bricks several tons of lead, plain and pan tiles, prime timber, and a great variety of useful materials and fittings. May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had at the Architect's office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 8, Fore-street, Cripplegate

QUEEN-SQUARE. Building Materials of a large Residence.

PULLEN and SON have received instructions TO SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, JUNE 16th, at TWELVE, in lots, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS, Fixtures, and fittings up of the spacious residence, 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, the corner of Great Ormond-street, comprising excellent sound brickwork, prime oak and fir timber to 36, glazed sashes and shutters, useful doors, partitions, wainscoting, marble chimney-pieces and internal fittings, 8 squares of Yorkshire landing and upper floors, a large quantity of pan tiles, 12½ feet of iron railing and stone curb, stone paving, lead gutters, cisterns, and pipes, stoves, ranges, and useful fixtures and fittings up. May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had of EDWARD HABERSHON, Esq. Architect, 38, Bloomsbury-square; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore street, Cripplegate

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS' CLERKS.

A CLERK WANTED, in the Office of a BUILDER in London, who has been accustomed to take out quantities and measure up extra works.—Apply to J. Office of "The Builder"

TO SHOP FOREMEN.

A FOREMAN WANTED, to take charge of a Joiner's Shop in London, containing forty men.—Apply to W. Office of "The Builder"

TO ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS.

A LONDON ARCHITECT has a Vacancy for a TURNOVER PUPIL, or an IMPROVER. No salary will be given. Address to ARCHITECTURUS, Post-office, 73, Farringdon-street, City.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—PUPIL WANTED.—The Borough Surveyor for a large town in the Midland Counties, where extensive sewerage works are now being carried out, has a VACANCY for a PUPIL, who would have an opportunity of obtaining a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, including town drainage, the formation, paving, &c. of roads and streets, general surveying, plain architecture, &c.—Address, S. L. E. Office of "The Builder."

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

SURVEYING and ARCHITECTURAL PUPIL.—The Town Surveyor of Great Yarmouth has a VACANCY in his Office for a respectable Youth as ARTICLED PUPIL, at a moderate premium, one with a taste for drawing preferred.—Apply to Mr. LAING, Town Surveyor, Great Yarmouth.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—TRUCK INSPECTOR WANTED.—The Directors of this Company require the services of an intelligent person practically acquainted with the construction and repair of trucks.—Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed, on or before the 13th instant, to the undersigned. FREDERICK G. SAUNDERS, Secretary. 19, Eastbourne-terrace, Paddington, June 6, 1854.

TO CLERKS OF WORKS.

THE Services of an experienced, active, and fully-qualified Person are required for the superintendence of a large public building. Those only need apply whose testimonials and references will bear the strictest inquiry.—Address, stating terms, to Mr. JOHN BROWN, Architect, Upper Kingstreet, Norwich.

WANTED, in one of the Metropolitan Railways, a Person to SUPERINTEND the REPAIRS, &c. of the BUILDINGS at the various Stations. The salary will not exceed three guineas per week.—Applications, with testimonials, may be addressed to W. W., care of Messrs. Smith and Son, 136, Strand, not later than the 14th inst.

MARBLE WORKS.

WANTED, a PERSON about 30 years of age, acquainted with the MANUFACTURED MARBLE BUSINESS, and capable of making sketches and drawings. Apply by letter, stating last employment and salary required, to A. B., 31, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

WANTED, a BURNER for the STONEWARE KILNS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. PARRY, 6, Slane's-place, High-street, Deptford, Kent, any day but Fridays, before One o'clock, or after Five.

TO FOREMEN OF BRICKLAYERS.

WANTED, at a Parsonage in the country, a WORKING FOREMAN.—Apply, stating terms and references, to A. B. Mr. Walker's, stationer, Wisbeach.

WANTED, a FOREMAN practically experienced in the various kinds of materials for House-building, their proper application in construction, and capable of superintending and measuring the different works. A man brought up at the bench would be preferred. Wages 30s. a week, with house.—Address, O. M. Swale's Library, 81, Great Russell-street.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, by a London Firm, an experienced CLERK. He must be a good Draughtsman and Accountant, also conversant with the general routine of a Builder's Office.—Address Z. Z. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a PAINTER, GRAINER, &c.; who also understands Glass Cutting.—Apply by letter only, stating age, references &c. addressed to L. and CO. care of Mr. Gordon, News Agent, 148, Leadenhall-street.

CLERK OF THE WORKS.

WANTED, immediately, a first-rate CLERK of the WORKS, capable of measuring the variations making out working drawings, and generally competent to take full charge of the buildings.—Apply by letter, stating terms, reference, &c. to A. Z. 101, St. James's-street.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, in a Builder's Office, to keep the same hours as the workmen, who understands ironmongery, and has been accustomed to builders' accounts, has a knowledge of drawing, and can write a good hand.—Address W. H. Office of "The Builder," stating salary, capabilities, &c.

TO ARCHITECTS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION as ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—Direct, X. Y. Z. 334, Cheapside.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a good Plumber, Painter, and Glazier, CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT. No objection to the country.—Address, T. A. S. Davies's Library, Maida-hill.

TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE AGENTS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Permanent SITUATION as Plumber, Painter, and Glazier. Also understands general house repairs. Address, Y. Z. 3, Charles-square, Hoxton, London.

TO PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION by an experienced Plumber, being well acquainted with pump work of every description. Having just completed some first-rate buildings, and wishes for a re-engagement. Can fill up his time in other branches if required. Good reference.—Direct to A. B. No. 184, Cumberland-terrace, Edgware-road.

WANTED to place a well-educated Youth, aged 15, as APPRENTICE with a respectable ENGINEER. A small premium will be given.—Letters, stating terms, to be addressed W. C. 33, Brewer-street, Woolwich.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK in a Builder's Office; is competent to take charge of a complete set of books, take out quantities, and the general duties of the office.—Address W. D 29, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as FOREMAN or CLERK of WORKS, by a Practical Man (Carpenter and Joiner). Is a good draughtsman, and writes a good hand. Would make himself useful in office if required. Good testimonials from prior engagements.—Address M. A. Mr. Smith's, Bookseller, 3, Graham-street, City-road Basin, Islington.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS; is a good draughtsman, and competent to prepare fair working drawings; is well experienced in all the branches of building, and has first-rate testimonials. Address, A. Z. 3, Bloomsbury-terrace, Vauxhall-road, Pimlico.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by an experienced practical Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Clerk of Works or General Foreman. Unexceptionable references.—Apply to W. H. K. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation in a Builder's office, and to work a portion of his time at the bench. He has a good knowledge of the routine of a Builder's office, as also of drawing, measuring, &c. Will have no objection to engage for twelve months certain.—Address, stating salary, to X. Y. Z. Mr. Hewett, Post-office, Upper Berkeley-street West, Connaught-square, Paddington. No objection to the country.

TO GENTLEMEN, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH HOUSE PROPERTY.

WANTED, a SITUATION as FOREMAN, PLASTERER, or GENERAL MANAGER, by one who has had twenty years' experience in the above line (both plain and ornamental), also well acquainted with all kinds of cements, both for inside and outside decorations, and all other purposes in the repairing, constructing, and beautifying of houses, tanks, fountains, reservoirs, &c. &c. Would have no objection to enter into a contract with respectable parties for plastering, cementing, &c. &c. in town or country, active employment, where the writer could make himself useful, being his principal object.—Address, J. L. care of Mr. Jas. Rogers, 95, Holborn, London.

TO BUILDERS

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 35, a carpenter and joiner by trade, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GENERAL FOREMAN, or as SHOP FOREMAN. Understands the measurement of work, construction of roads and sewers, &c. No objection to the country. Satisfactory testimonials as to ability, &c. can be given.—Address, A. Z. No. 5, Paulton terrace, Church-street, Chelsea.

TO BUILDERS, PAINTERS, &c.

WANTED, a CONSTANT SITUATION as a good PLUMBER.—Address, G. P. 11, Snow hill, Bath.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, &c.

AS ASSISTANT in an office, or to superintend works, the advertiser offers his services.—Address to A. B. Mrs. Phillips, 6, Artesian-place, Richmond-road, Bayswater.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has for some time past been engaged in an eminent Architect's Office in London, wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Understands making contract, working and perspective drawings, Roman and Greek ornament, details, also Gothic, and is a good colourist.—Address, B. Q. Office of "The Builder."

AN active and experienced Clerk of Works, aged 36, having seven years' reference from his late employers, is in want of an ENGAGEMENT; fully competent to manage extensive works. Address, ALPHA, Byron-villa, Battersea, Surrey.

A BUILDER'S CLERK, accustomed to the general routine of the office, measuring of work, &c. is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. No objection to the country. —Address E. W. R. Office of "The Builder."

TO MASTER PAINTERS AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to meet with a CONSTANT SITUATION, who understands the GRAINING, WRITING, PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., and can make himself generally useful. Address M. R. 4, Brewer street, Victoria-road, Pimlico.

TO BUILDERS, TIMBER-MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

A CLERK, well versed in Builders' accounts, prices of material, measurements, and the general principles of bookkeeping, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT.—Address, X. Y. Z. 13, Charlwood-place, Belgrave-road, Pimlico.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND CONTRACTORS.

A DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR, of fourteen years' practice, capable of writing, tinting, and finishing plans in accordance with the specimen plans of the Board of Health, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Terms moderate.—Letters addressed KORAX, Royal Breakwater Hotel, Portland Island.

AS WORKING FOREMAN of MASONS, a YOUNG MAN, aged 31. A good draughtsman, carver, and letter-cutter. Practically acquainted with lobbing and public work. Unexceptionable reference. No objection to the country. —Direct, D. V. Office of "The Builder."

TO PLUMBERS, &c.

A YOUNG MAN, who has served his time to the plumbing, painting, and glazing, wishes to IMPROVE himself in the Plumbing.—Direct, W. H. No. 3, Arthur-terrace, Queen's-road, Holloway.

TO BUILDERS.

A RESPECTABLE, sober, married Man, wants a SITUATION as PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c. The country preferred; constant employment being the advertiser's wish.—Letters, prepaid, with all particulars, to J. HARTLEY, 84 Paradise row, Queen's-road, Chelsea.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GOOD and expeditious DRAUGHTSMAN, who is perfectly capable of getting up working and finished drawings, perspectives, &c. is a good colourist, and understands the routine of an office, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT. Salary moderate.—Address C. R. 5, Caledonian-road.

TO ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURING FIRMS.

CLERKSHIP WANTED.—A Gentleman, aged 30, fully qualified to take the entire charge of the Counting-house, wishes for a permanent ENGAGEMENT in town or country. His last situation, which he filled for upwards of eight years, was that of bookkeeper and collector to an eminent engineering firm in town. This will be found a desirable opportunity for any parties requiring the services of a trustworthy and confidential man. References of the first class.—Address to F. L. 18, College-place, Camden-town.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.

FROM 200 to 400 guineas will be paid to APPRENTICE a YOUTH to a CIVIL ENGINEER in railway or drainage practice. Architect, Land-valuer, or Accountant. Has a knowledge of drawing and mathematics.—Direct, with a list of works on hand and terms, to H. 91, Piccadilly.

PLASTERING.—Wanted, by an experienced Workman, either the MANAGEMENT of, or to take a JOB, in town or country. Good references.—Address, PARIAN, Office of "The Builder."

TO ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, a Middle-aged Man of experience is in want of a SITUATION as FOREMAN of PATTEN-MAKERS, having filled a similar capacity for several years. Good testimonials and references can be given. Liberal wages expected.—Address by letter, prepaid, to L. C. Mr. Bridgen's, 14, George-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

THE Advertiser (a middle-aged Man) is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in connection with the BUILDING BUSINESS, or otherwise; can make plain drawings, and has some knowledge of accounts. Salary not so much an object as the probability of permanent employment. No objection to the country.—Address, A. B. care of J. Roe, 10, Parkroad, Clapham.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at ACTON, HOMERTON, WIMBLEDON, at NORTH WOOLWICH, near the Victoria Docks, CHERTSEY (close to the Station), SUDBURY (near Harrow), at CROYDON (within a mile of the Station), and at NORWOOD (within three minutes' walk of the Station), and LOWER NORWOOD, near Tulse Hill, admirably situate for building purposes.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. LOW, Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. Leases direct from the Freeholder. Money advanced if required.

GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs. Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's-road, Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. HARRIS, at the Counting-house on the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grove-road, near the Cock, Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. GREEN, at the Counting-house on the Estate. Apply for particulars as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, Guildhall.

NORWOOD.—BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, within three minutes' walk of the Norwood Station in Wimpole (hereafter to be called Lincoln) Road, South-hill, with a full view of the Crystal Palace and Grounds, an only one mile distant, southern aspect, with some of the most magnificent views in the county of Surrey, on which building has commenced, and houses nearly completed for occupation, close to a church. The roads are substantially made, and the water of the South Lambeth Company, from Thurnes Ditton, laid on to the houses erected. Builders and gentlemen desirous of a first-rate site will find lands kept strictly their attention, and advances will be made if required.—For further particulars and plans of the Estate, apply to Mr. W. F. LOW, Solicitor, 67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. Upwards of forty trains stop at the Norwood Station during the day. Leases direct from the freeholder.

TO SCULPTORS, MODELLERS, ORNAMENTAL SLATE MERCHANTS, and OTHERS requiring good Show Rooms or Workshops.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, first-rate PREMISES at the water-side, within one mile of Westminster-bridge, an extensive range of WORKSHOPS or SHOW-ROOMS, COUNTING HOUSE, &c.; stabling may be had for eight horses if required. Also a capital DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, containing seven bed-rooms, drawing-room, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, and all domestic conveniences, pleasantly situate and commanding a view of the River Thames. The house may be had separately if required. May be viewed by cards only, and further particulars obtained at Mr MARSH'S Offices, 8, Charlotte row, Mansion house.

FREEHOLD LAND, NORTH WOOLWICH.—A capital Plot of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, opposite the Royal Pavilion Gardens, North Woolwich, being the corner of one of the new roads, having a frontage of 31 feet 6 inches by a depth of 75 feet. Price, including conveyance, 100 guineas, half of which may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.—Apply to Mr. JAS. ROBINS, 31, Camden-street, Islington.

WHARF TO BE LET, at WANDSWORTH.—To Brick, Stone, Lime, Timber, and Coal Merchants, Drain-pipe Manufacturers, &c.—Within two minutes' walk from the Wandsworth Station, a very compact WHARF, with a capital roomy residence, yard, and back premises. The house is in the immediate vicinity of a rapidly increasing neighbourhood. For terms and particulars, apply at the Office of Mr. JOHN TURNER, Architect, 8, Arabella-row, Grosvenor-place.

DOWGATE-HILL.—BUILDING LEASE.

TO BE LET, all that desirable Piece of freehold GROUND on the East side of Dowgate-hill, opposite Tallow-chandlers' Hall, with a Frontage of Eighty feet.—Apply to Mr. FISHER, the Clerk at the Hall; or at No. 50, Fenchurch-street, where a Plan can be seen.

PECKHAM-RYE.—LAND TO BE LET, on BUILDING LEASE, for ninety years; frontage, 230 feet; depth 180 feet; £21 per annum. Any person wishing to build a villa residence in this delightful situation, may be accommodated with a third part of the land.—Apply to Mrs. HOWARD, Builder, Peckham; or to Mr. MARSH, opposite the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent-road. Peculiar circumstances induce the proprietor to offer the land at so low a rate.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD or LET, on Ground-rent, FOUR CARCASSES, partly finished, on a long lease. Immediate possession will be given, and money advanced if required.—Apply to Mr. CHAS. MARSHALL, Prince Albert Tavern, Weedington-street, Kentish town.

BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD or LET, on long building lease, in plots, at EALING, WOOD GREEN, near HORNSEY, ENFIELD, PUTNEY, BROCKLEY HILL, near FOREST HILL, WARE ROAD, HERTFORD, CASTLE HILL, READING, and ROUND HILL PARK, BRIGHTON. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 6, Chancery-lane.

ASH, SURREY, adjoining the new Military Camp.—FOR SALE, FREEHOLD LAND, tithe free, from HALF an ACRE to SEVEN ACRES, eligibly situate for building, having a frontage to the high road, where houses are much in request; thirty-four miles from London, and six miles from Guildford; two railway stations within one mile; gravel soil, and pure water. The title is simple, and the cost of conveyance trifling. Apply by letter only, to W. W. care of Mr. Vincent Brooks, 49, King-street, Covent-garden.

TO WHARFINGERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS RAILWAY CARRIERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD and part LEASEHOLD, BRUNSWICK WHARF and DRAW DOCK, VAUXHALL, many years established in the Brick, Tile, Slate, and Lime Trade, &c. Excellent residence, offices, dwellings, and warehouses in sub-tantial repair. Area near 1½ acre adjoining the South-Western Railway, with 135 feet frontage to the River Thames, and 150 feet next the Dock, enabling vessels to lie afloat.

Apply on the Premises, or to Mr T. M. NELSON, Architect, Regent Chambers, No. 33, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

SANDWELL PARK ESTATE.—BUILDING LAND and proposed Parks for Birmingham and the South Staffordshire Coal Districts, situate in the parishes of Handsworth and West Bromwich. The first division of the above valuable property, containing 1,000 acres, is now completed, and is thus arranged:—

SANDWELL PARK 250 acres of this is proposed to be kept as an open Park. 300 acres, surrounding this, and forming some of the most beautiful spots of Sandwell, will be appropriated for the erection of first-class villa residences, thus giving an opportunity to the lessee of adding to the comforts of his house, by attaching to it any extent of land, great or small, whether for pleasure-ground, or small farm, as he may desire.

SANDWELL FRONTAGES.—adjoining for nearly a mile and a half the Birmingham and Wolverhampton turnpike road. These will be let in lots of any frontage, by a depth of 300 feet, for the erection of dwelling-houses of an annual value of 20l. and upwards.

SANDWELL BEECHES. This portion of the estate comprises between fifty and sixty acres of land in the most eligible part of West Bromwich, and will be appropriated for shops, Warehouses, Offices, Inns, and other commercial purposes. The sub-division roads have been planned with much care, and every attention given for the thorough drainage of the premises.

The estate thus divided will be let on Building Leases for twenty-one years, by which means the lessee is enabled to prevent the injury to property, and annoyance to neighbours which so often occurs where good buildings are erected contiguous to small freeholds. The wealthy manufacturers and iron-masters will be enabled to enjoy a suitable and gentlemanly residence on a healthy soil, in a beautiful country, most conveniently situated for the business of the large and populous towns adjacent. The managers and clerks of the numerous large establishments may unite with a profitable investment of their money a pleasant dwelling for their families, on the frontages adjoining the turnpike-road, with the fine timber and wood of Sandwell coppices at the back, whilst good roads, good drainage, and good ventilation will be secured to those who become the inhabitants of that part of the estate called Sandwell Beeches. Lithographic plans are now ready, and will be sent, with any other information that may be desired, on application to Mr. NICHOLLS, Architect and Surveyor, West Bromwich; Mr. MOUSLEY, of Sandwell, near Birmingham; and at the Offices of Mr. THYNNE, 11, Great George-street, Westminster.

TO FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

LORDSHIP-LANE, TOTTENHAM.—From THIRTY to FORTY ACRES of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND FOR SALE having a good frontage to Lordship-lane, and within a few minutes' walk of the Hornsey Railway Station, and will be shortly connected with the North London Railway. Good brick earth. Excellent drainage. For particulars apply by letter (prepaid) to J. T. R. care of Mr. Nash, No. 34, Lombard-street, City.

ST. JOHN'S, HORSELYDOWN.—HOUSES and PREMISES TO BE LET, by TENDER, by the Governors of St. Olave's Free Grammar School, Southwark, on twenty-one years' repairing leases, from Midsummer and Christmas days now next ensuing, that is to say:—All those Four Messuages and Premises situate and being Nos. 54 and 55, on the south side of Free [illegible] street, and Nos. 58 and 59, on the north side of Fair-street; the leases of which for twenty-one years will commence from Midsummer-day next. Also all those Six Tenements situate and being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, on the north side of Broad-street; the leases of which for twenty-one years will commence from Christmas-day next. Also all those Two Stables and Premises, situate and being on the north side of Goat-street, and immediately in the rear of the Messuages, Nos. 9 and 10, on the south side of Broad-street; the leases for which for twenty-one years will commence from Christmas-day next. All of which are situate in the parish of St. John's, Horselydown, in the county of Surrey; together with the appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging. The particulars and conditions, plans of the premises, and specifications of the repairs to be performed, may be seen at the Office of Mr. HENRY STOCK, the Surveyor, No. 6, Duke-street, Southwark, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock any day, Sundays excepted; and Tenders (in writing only) are to be delivered at the Office of Mr. R. MINSHULL JONES, No. 190, Tooley-street, Southwark, by or before ELEVEN o'clock, on TUESDAY, 20th of JUNE next, immediately after which a Court of Governors will be held at the School, in Maze-pond, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration, and where persons making such Tenders are to attend punctually at TWELVE o'clock of the same day; but the governors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer or offers.

June 2nd, 1854.

CARCASSES of HOUSES FOR SALE, 15-feet frontages, excellent white facings, built for eight rooms, wash-house, &c. situate in the best part of the [illegible] Land Estate, Stoke Newington. Lease ninety-nine years direct, at [illegible] ground rent. The builder going abroad, these may be sold much under cost price. Also carcasses for larger houses, if required. Apply to Mr. BECKWITH, [illegible], Kingsland-road.

TRACING PAPER, as used by Sir Charles Barry, and other eminent architects, prepared for drawings in pencil, ink, colour and shade, warranted in all respects a superior article.—Manufactured by C. BERRY, widow of the late E. Berry, No. 3, South Lambeth, New-road.

MARKET WHARF, REGENT'S PARK-BASIN, WEST END DEPOT, for York [illegible] Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, [illegible] &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, [illegible], Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. [illegible] Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

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DEPOTS:

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List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing, Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some of good choice.

Fifty Blocks of good Veined and Sicilian, &c. &c.

Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.

Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

SICILIAN MARBLE.—A fine parcel, just landed direct from Carrara. First quality, and the lowest price, at THOMAS JACKSON'S Marble and Stone Wharf, Commercial-road, Pimlico.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardiglio, dove, black, [illegible] and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. [illegible] Portland, Harehill, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, and [illegible], and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND CONTRACTORS.

OBSERVE!!! the cheapest Depôt in England for MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES of superior quality and workmanship is the Westminster Marble Company's Patent Works, Earl-street, Holywell street, Millbank. An inspection of their superior Stock of Statuary, Sienna, Black and Gold, Vein, and other Chimney-pieces, Tombs, Monuments, Tablets, &c. is earnestly solicited.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves, Cisterns, and every description of Slab work. Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with plate-glass sides, for fish zoophites, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: 1½ inch Slate Paving in rafts, planed on one side and squared, fitted [illegible], warranted stronger than 3-inch York, 7d. per foot super. Baltic Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company [illegible] to the slabs now supplied of very large [illegible] have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

TO BUILDERS, SLATE MERCHANTS, IRON MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

A QUANTITY of Half-inch SLATE SLABS (about 3,000 feet) and IRON PIPING to be DISPOSED OF by PUBLIC TENDER, may be seen at the MARYLEBONE BATHS AND WASH HOUSES, New-road. Sealed Tenders to be received on or before TUESDAY, the 13th instant, addressed to Mr. Foot, the Superintendent at the Marylebone Baths and Wash Houses.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.

N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.

Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces. Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Malting Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.

N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Edwins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet pans, and traps, Welsh fire bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO., Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London. Goods delivered to order by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarry Proprietor, Quai des Abattoirs, Caen, and at 6, Nelson street, Borough Market. Contracts taken for any quantities. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimneypieces, Monuments, Columns, Pilasters, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 12, John-street, Aberdeen; or to [illegible] F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City road. Established 1821.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE

BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.

HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.

SAMUEL TRICKETT, STONE MERCHANT.

Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.

Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market wharf, Regent's-park-basin.

A SLATE-SAWING MACHINE, Powerful CRUSHING MILLS, FRENCH and PEAK MILL-STONES.—FOR SALE, a Large Self-acting Slate-sawing Machine, which cuts twelve inches of thick slate per minute with one man only. Also, Powerful Iron and Stone Crushing mills, or Edge runners; French and Peak Horizontal Stones; a One-ton Portable Weighing machine, and a Two-horse Steam-boiler. Can be seen.—Apply to C. T. CHRISTIE, Millwright and Engineer, 19, Broad street, Lambeth, and 11, Vauxhall-walk.

REDEMPTION of MORTGAGES and LOANS.—Provision made for this purpose by the LAW PROPERTY and LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Particulars sent on application to

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary, 30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. Instituted in 1696. Extended to Life Insurance 1836. Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities granted.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. William Ashley	John Gurney Hoare, esq.
The Hon. Sir Edward Cust.	E. Fuller Maitland, esq.
Arthur Eden, esq.	William Scott, esq.
John Lettsom Elliot, esq.	John Sperling, esq.
[illegible]	Henry Wilson, esq.
Harvie M. Farquhar, esq.	W. Esdaile Winter, esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—[illegible] before the 24th June [illegible] one year's [illegible].

In the years 1840, 1847, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, the Premiums on all policies entitled to participate WERE ABATED 52½ per Cent. that is to say, a PREMIUM of 10l. WAS REDUCED to 4l. 15s. No charge for stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected on every description of property, at the usual rates.—By order,

RICHARD RAY, Secretary.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.

RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Alderman, Deputy-Chairman.

Colonel Michael E. Bagnold.	William Morley, esq.
Francis Brodigan, esq.	Robert Francis Power, esq. M.D.
Alexander Robert Irvine, esq.	Archibald Spens, esq.
John Inglis Jerdein, esq.	Frederick Valiant, esq.
James John Kinloch, esq.	Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.
Henry Lawson, esq.	

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums. Policy-holders participate in profits after payment of five annual premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of May, 1854, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that the Assurances in 1853 considerably exceeded those effected in any previous year, the number of Policies issued being more than 450, and the annual income thereon being upwards of 7,5[illegible]l. It also appeared that, except in 1849, when the visitation of the cholera took place, the claims arising from deaths were, in every year, much below their estimated amount.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 31½ per Cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy holders now entitled to participate in the profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:—

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 31½ per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 11 6	14 6 0
30	1,000	25 13 4	8 1 8	17 11 8
40	1,000	33 18 4	10 14 8	23 4 8
50	1,000	48 16 8	15 7 8	33 9 0
60	1,000	75 17 6	24 18 0	51 19 6

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

14, Waterloo-place, London.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK, and 14, PALL-MALL.

Thomas Farncomb, esq. Alderman, Chairman.

William Leaf, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, esq.	Rupert Ingleby, esq.
Edward Bates, esq.	Thomas Kelly, esq. Ald.
Thomas Camplin, esq.	Jeremiah Pilcher, esq.
James Clift, esq.	Lewis Pocock, esq.
John Humphery, esq. Ald.	

PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury square.

SURGEON.—W. Coulson, esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—Professor Hall, M.A. of King's College.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital, an Assurance Fund of 380,000l. invested on Mortgage and in the Government Stocks, and an income of 80,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure 100l.			Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 0	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, and afterwards annually, to participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits.

The profits assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in the reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a permanent reduction in the future annual payments for life of from 3½ to 11 per cent. according to the age, and a reversionary increase varying from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 1 to 3 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent. or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for policy stamps.

Medical attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The medical officers attend every day at Throgmorton-street, at a quarter before two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted in 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq. Chairman.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

The SCALE of PREMIUMS adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the profits, are assigned to policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future premiums.

ONE THIRD of the premium on insurances of 500l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed capital of 750,000l. of which nearly 140,000l. is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the subscribed and invested capital, will be seen by the following statement:—

On the 31st October, 1853, the sums assured, including bonus added, amounted to	£2,500,000
The premium fund to more than	800,000
And the annual income from the same source, to..	109,000

Insurances, without participation in profits, may be effected at reduced rates. SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, Chief Offices—27, King-street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1717.

Rates of Premium moderate.

Short-period Policies granted.

Rent Insured.

Losses promptly and liberally settled.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, King-street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1836.

Life Assurance in all its branches effected.

Eight-tenths of the Profits divided among the Assured.

A Division of Profits every Five Years.

The bonus additions have amounted to One half the Premiums paid on the Policies.

Assurances without profits at reduced rates.

Any information respecting either Fire or Life Insurance, with proposals and forms of application, may be obtained on application at the Office.

W. M. BROWNE, Secretary and Actuary.

Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

REVOLVING SHUTTERS AND BRASS SASHES.

CLARK AND CO.'S

NEW PATENT RECTILINEAR IRON REVOLVING SHUTTERS,

With Headed Edges and Solid Hinges, are the strongest extant.

PATENT COMBINED IRON AND WOOD REVOLVING SHUTTERS, AND PATENT REVOLVING WOOD DITTO,

At very low Prices.

BRASS SASH-BARS, STALL-BOARD PLATES, &c. DRAWN BY MACHINERY.

The new Patent Self-acting Hydraulic Revolving Shutter can be seen in constant operation at the Works. Prospectuses and Engravings forwarded.

15, GATE-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR GLASGOW: MESSRS. H. FIELD AND SON, 68, BUCHANAN-STREET.

BUNNETT AND CO.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS AND OF THE

NEW PATENT CURVILINEAR REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER,

Which obtained the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition, 1851.

The immense patronage this very superior Shutter receives has naturally induced inferior imitations; but B. and Co. are enabled, by considerable additions and improvements in their machinery, to effectually compete with them in price.

The removal of several Revolving Shutters in consequence of the failure of a new patented principle for raising and lowering them, having in several instances led persons (who were not aware there are other makers) to infer that they were manufactured by BUNNETT and CO.; they therefore feel it necessary to state, that they have never applied the principle of Pumps, Hydraulic Pressure, or any other such unsuitable and uncertain methods for raising and lowering their PATENT IRON SHUTTERS. Nearly twenty years' practical experience in the manufacture and fixing many thousands without a single failure, proves beyond a doubt that BUNNETT'S PATENT WORM and WHEEL GEARING is the most efficient, safe, and durable means yet known for the purpose of raising and lowering revolving shutters.

Parties about to adopt Iron Shutters are recommended to make full inquiry, and have good references, before deciding.

Architects intending to use any of BUNNETT and CO.'S works are respectfully requested to see their names properly inserted in the specification.

BUNNETT and CO. are also PATENTEES of BRASS and OTHER METAL SASH-BARS and MOULDINGS for SHOP-FRONTS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

OFFICE: 26, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. WORKS: DEPTFORD, KENT.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—E. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

E. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO ARCHITECTS

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Plans of Estates, Maps, Bills of Quantities, Isometrical Views, and every description of Lithography executed in the best style of the art. Engineering and Mechanical Drawings correctly detailed by experienced Hands. Artists and amateurs supplied with every requisite for Lithography. Crayon Drawing and Oil and Water-colour Painting; Presses, Stones, Chalks, &c. Specimens of every class of work for inspection. Estimates given. Instructions afforded.
CHARLES MOODY, 357, High Holborn.

C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE, 21, Munster-street, Regent's-park. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c. to his stock of plumbers' closet-basins, plug ditto, brass-work, &c. &c. sheet-lead, and patent pipe, plate, patent plate, sheet and crown glass, white-lead, oils, colours, &c. &c. PER CWT GIVEN for OLD LEAD; GLASS ILLUMINATORS for FLOORS, AREA VAULTS, &c.

GENTLEMEN finding their own Material in the building trade, can meet with a practical Man to CONTRACT for the LABOUR of the BRICKWORK, CARPENTER'S WORK, and JOINER'S WORK.—Apply by letter, postpaid, to A. B. 94, Star-street, Edgware-road.

TO PLASTERERS.

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE for HAIR.—SHORT COCOA-NUT FIBRE is not injured by hot lime or mortar more than hair; is not one-third the price, and is ready for use without such a loss of time and labour as there is in beating and cleaning hair.—For samples and particulars, apply to the PATENT COCOA FIBRE COMPANY, Kingston-upon-Thames.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators, brickmakers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.—Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead-road.

PURE GAS.—TO GAS COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.

PATENT CLAY PURIFICATION.—No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia, and the removal of the bi-sulphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance of gas-burning) has been given up in despair. Clay removes both these impurities, and when taken from the purifiers the bi-sulphuret of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The light of the gas is increased in proportion to its thorough purification. The proprietors of this patent are now ready to grant licenses for its use.—Terms, and directions for the employment of clay, may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, Agent to the Patentees, Gas Works, Wakefield.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York-road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons). Door and Staircase Manufacturer, with well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.

P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

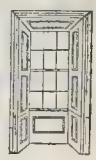
N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.



JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 8d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 8s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton. Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles, lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.
An Out-door Apprentice Wanted.

HENRY PASK (late Johnson and Pask), BAKER-STREET, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

H. FARMER, Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturers.—Counting-house Fittings, Shop and Public-house Fronts on the shortest notice. Estimates given for contracts of any description. By enclosing a postage stamp, a list of prices will be returned for any kind of joiners' work, &c.—135, St. John-street-road, and No. 1, Edward street, Pentonville.

SASH and DOOR MANUFACTORY, 59, GRANGE-ROAD, BERMONDSEY.—L. SUGDEN respectfully invites builders and the trade in general, to an inspection of his stock of manufactured joiners' work, prepared from the best material, at the lowest possible price.
P.S. A full list of prices on application.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar square. The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Eight o'clock till Seven), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fiftieth Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

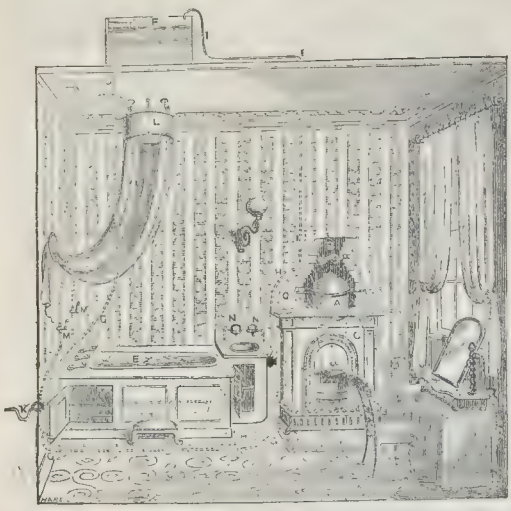
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Patron:—H. R. H. Prince Albert.—Four important Illustrations just added to the Views of the Seat of War on the Danube, and in the Baltic. The Baltic Fleet in the Downs. Castle of Kronberg, Forts Alexander and Peter, at Kronstadt. Crown Quay, St. Petersburg, Kalafat, Widdin, Sebastopol. Entrance to the Black Sea. Battle of Sinope, and Destruction of the Turkish Fleet, &c. Lectures by J. H. Pepper, esq. on the Chemistry of our Daily Bread, in special relation to that made by the New Process, daily at Two o'clock; and in the Evenings, on the Decoration of Paper. Lecture by Dr Bachhoffner on Electricity and the Electric Light. Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten Years of age Half price.

BRIDGWATER LOCAL EXHIBITION for WORKS of ART.—The Committee are prepared to furnish Forms of Application for space from parties desirous of exhibiting.—Address, the Honorary Secretaries, Exhibition-rooms, Bridgwater.

"THE VICTORY," with the BODY of NELSON on board, towed into GIBRALTAR seven days after TRAFALGAR. The Celebrated PICTURE, painted by CLARKSON STANFIELD, Esq. R.A. painted for S. Morton Peto, Esq. M.P. will remain on view a few days longer, at the GALLERY OF ART, 23, Cockspur-street Charing-cross, from Ten to Six. Admission on presentation of Card of Address.

J. TYLOR AND SON'S BATH APPARATUS.



To fix a Bath, the apparatus for heating which can be fixed in the same room, and the luxury of an Open Fire retained.

A. Copper Boiler of sufficient capacity to make a warm bath, clasped by an iron band to support it, and fixed in the breast-work of a chimney. A flue is carried all round, and the draught is regulated by a revolving damper, *B*, which covers the opening into chimney. When set, the Boiler is entirely concealed from view.

This Boiler can be adapted for any chimney, by making it of an oval or elongated form.

A soot-door is fixed just underneath the damper for the convenience of cleaning, which, however, is rarely required, on account of the great draught round the boiler preventing any deposit of soot.

C. An ordinary stove front with sliding blower for the additional regulation of the draft.

E. Copper or tinned iron Bath, enamelled white marble inside, having three copper pipes, for the hot, cold, and waste water, which are indicated by the engraved levers on the cocks. The overflow is carried into waste-pipe *K*.

F. Cistern for cold water, say 100 gallons, which can be made of tinned iron, or any suitable material, either fitted into a recess or made of a cylindrical shape to stand on the floor of any room above the bath. The overflow can be carried into the waste or other convenient outlet.

G. Inch pipe from cistern to the pipe which goes to the bottom of boiler to fill it with water. A branch from this pipe also supplies the bath with cold water.

H. Inch pipe from the top pipe of boiler, to deliver the hot water into bath.

I. Half-inch pipe taken from the hot pipe *H*, and turned over the top of cistern to relieve the boiler.

K. Inch or 1½-inch pipe to take away waste water from bath into soil-pipe or drain, as may be most convenient, and must be well trapped before entering.

L. Round copper or tinned iron Shower Bath, suspended from ceiling, and filled with hot or cold water by branches from the pipes *G* and *H*, the supply being regulated by the two cocks *M M*, which are let in the wall, and have levers fixed on them, engraved, "hot and cold shower."

A thermometer can be fixed in the shower-bath to regulate the temperature.

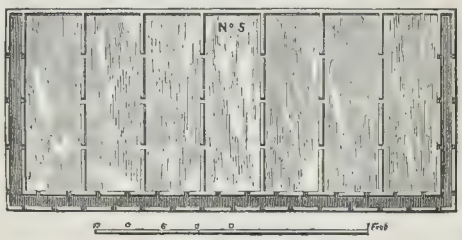
N N. Wash-hand basin supplied with hot and cold water, by branches from the pipes *G* and *H*, the waste being carried into the overflow of bath.

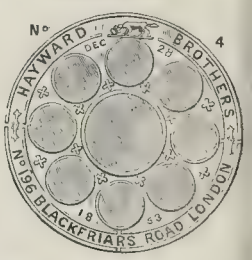
By this simple arrangement, the boiler is always kept full of water, and cannot, by any means, be emptied by the action of the fire. The draught is so regulated by the blower and damper, that a bath can be made in twenty minutes, or an open fire kept continually alight.

WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

COAL-HOLE PLATES. ILLUMINATING GRATINGS. PAVEMENT LIGHTS.





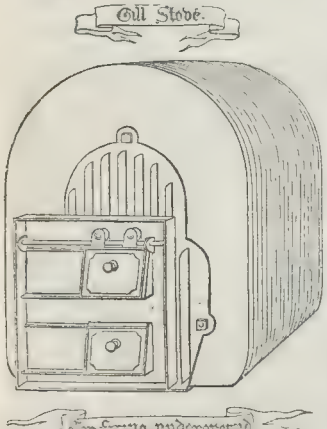
COAL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each.

N.B. The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up.

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.



STUART AND SMITH'S
PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

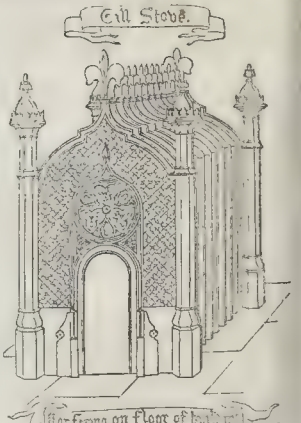
STUART AND SMITH,

ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Betsanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



JOHN WALKER,
CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London, and Gilbrook, Birkenhead.
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; late 63, Gracechurch-street.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEILE and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, BLIND-MAKERS, &c. The above trades supplied with Ironmongery of every description, which cannot be surpassed for quality and cheapness by any House in London. Caps and Racks for spring-rollers, 1¼ in. 6s. 3d.; 2 in. 8s. 8d. per dozen. A. GILES, Ironmonger, 29, Great Pitchfield-street, Oxford-street.

THE FARNLEY IRON COMPANY, WORTLEY, NEAR LEEDS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE-BRICKS, PATENT GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, CLOSET PANS, ORNAMENTAL TRUSSES, BRACKETS, MODILLIONS, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.;

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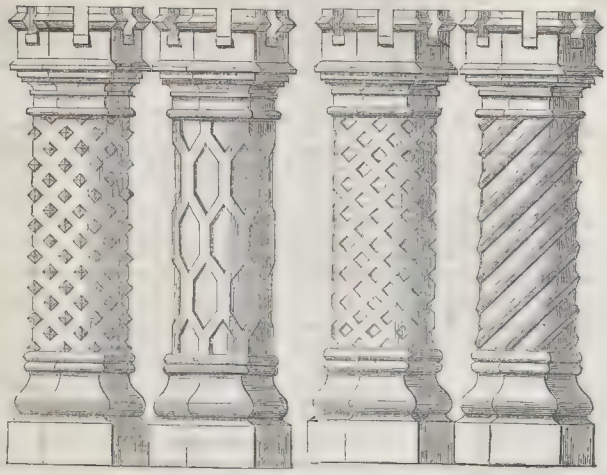
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY-TOPS,

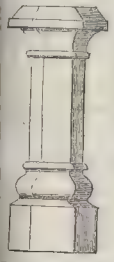
In upwards of One Hundred Patterns, of various dimensions and of first-rate design, a few of which are given below,—scale half an inch to a foot.

No. 67.—Wind guard
2 ft. 6 in. —10s.



Nos. 46, 47, 48, and 49.—4 ft. 4 in. high—18s. 6d.
" " 6 ft. 0 in. " 22s. 0d.
" " 9 ft. 0 in. " 30s. 0d.

No. 65.—3 ft. 6 in.—7s. 6d.



No. 38.—3 ft. 6 in.— 9s. 0d.
4 ft. 2 in.—10s. 6d.

No. 18.—Oblong or Square.
2 ft. 2 in.—2s. 3d.
2 ft. 6 in.—2s. 6d.
2 ft. 9 in.—3s. 0d.

No. 24.—Wind-guard.
3 ft. 6 in. —5s.

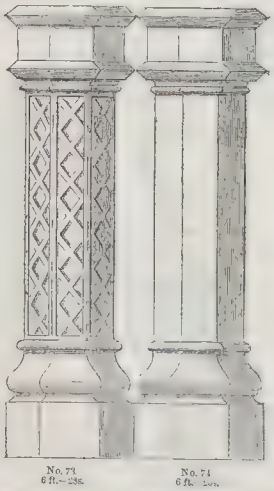
No. 3.—2 ft. 0 in.—1s. 6d.
2 ft. 6 in.—2s. 0d.

No. 14.—2 ft. 8 in.—3s. 6d.
2 ft 10 in.—3s. 9d.
3 ft. 8 in.—4s. 6d.

No 13.—3 ft. 1 in.
4s. 6d.

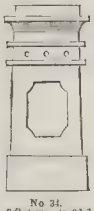
No. 66.—Plain or Wind-guard
3 ft. 10 in.—10s. 6d.
4 ft. 3 in.—12s. 0d.
4 ft. 8 in.—16s. 0d.

No. 76 (round).—1 ft. 10 in. high—2s. 6d.



No. 75 (square).—1 ft. 10 in.—2s. 6d.

No. 36.—4 ft. 3 in. 15s.
6 ft. 6 in.—30s.

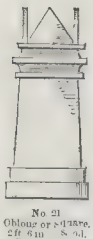


No 34.
2 ft. 9 in.—4s. 6d.

No. 12.
2 ft. 9 in.—4s.

No. 73
6 ft.—25s.

No. 74
6 ft.—20s.



No. 21
Oblong or Square.
2 ft. 6 in. —5s. 0d.
3 ft. 0 in. —5s 6d.
3 ft. 6 in. —6s. 0d.

No. 4.
2 ft. 8 in. 3s. 6d.

No. 70
4 ft. 3 in. 15s.

ARCHITECTS' DESIGNS CAREFULLY EXECUTED, AND WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

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BRISTOL..... No. 14, Nelson-street.
LIVERPOOL.... No. 9, Russell street, 83, Renshaw-street, and Shipping Wharf, Leeds-street.
MANCHESTER.. No. 43, Travis street, and 24, 24, and 25, Birmingham-street, London-road.
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TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

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BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

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FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS packed in cases of 200 feet, from 38s. to 42s. per case.
GLASS TILES 1 of an inch thick, 37s. 6d. per case, containing fifty tiles.
HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE-GLASS, packed in boxes of 50 feet, from 10s. 6d. per box.
SASHES GLAZED with good Crown glass at 3d. per foot, carting included.
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E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 215, OXFORD-STREET.

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MOORE'S PATENT "LEVER VENTILATOR," forming a regular current of air, is calculated to effect all that is required for improving animal and vegetable health. The vitiated air is emitted at the opening left for that purpose. To shopkeepers they are particularly recommended, as from their capabilities of removing the foul air caused by the gas in the shop and windows, they effectually preserve the stock in good condition, and prevent explosion of gas.
Churches and House Clock-makers to the Hon Board of Ordnance, the Russian Government, and the Emperor of China.
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G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the lowest price, and the most guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT YARD, TIMBER-ST., FISH-STREET-HILL. N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

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Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

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CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non conductor.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.
CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and
DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

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BEART'S PATENT BRICK COMPANY,

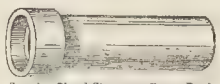
GOODS STATION YARD, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, KING'S-CROSS.

CASH PRICES FOR THE CURRENT MONTH:—

No. 1 quality..... 33s. per thousand. { These bricks are of an uniform WHITE COLOUR, and suitable for facing any class of buildings.
No. 2 " ..... 28s. " { Are of mixed colours, sound, well burnt, and quite equal to the very best stocks.

A GOOD SUPPLY ON HAND, AND NO DETENTION OF THE CARTS BEYOND THE TIME REQUIRED FOR LOADING.

London, June 1, 1854.

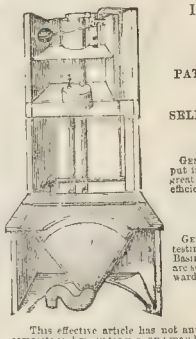


Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin.—the most effective and non-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN'S IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTION.

Oxford, November, 185
GENTLEMEN, Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to the efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 185
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 38s.; Cowley Stocks 38s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London. Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

GREAT EXHIBITION 1851, Class 27, No. 111.—JAMES LUFF, Manufacturer of all kinds of ornamental Bricks and Tiles, Red and White, of the best quality, suitable for chimney shafts, mansard-sash cornices, and mouldings of every description, TUDDENHAM, IPSWICH.
N.B. Builders furnished in detail from one line all sorts of ornamental designs executed; a small additional charge made for the moulds.

FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE-LUMPS, TILES, FIRE CLAY, &c. - In addition to their usual stock of ALLOA FIRE-BRICKS, TRAQUAIR and MORGAN have now got to hand a most extensive assortment of Fire Lumps, which they most respectfully invite the attention of Engineers, Furnace Builders, and consumers generally.
N.B. TRAQUAIR and MORGAN, 9, Bankside, Southwark, close to Southwark-bridge.

FOR SALE, Second-hand Price, CLAYTON'S PATENT PRIZE PIPE, TILE, and BRICK MACHINE, nearly new, only in wear six months, in a perfect state, and complete, with patent screen, pipe, and the dies of many sizes, which may be seen at work;—or particulars inquire of JOHN MORGAN, Architect, &c. 25, Keppel-street, Russell-square.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre,..... }

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pikings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at R. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
App y to HENRY DODD and CO at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.
BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;
Fire Bricks, Lamps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and CO. 2, Portland-street, Southampton. Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to 31 WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REVERSE OF THE MEDAL," page 581, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS,
MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,
with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.
BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
BEART'S PATENT PERFORATED BRICK WORKS, CAMBRIDGE.—This Company is now prepared to deliver at the Goods Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, London, and at all other stations on the line, between Audley, Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Lynn, Wisbech, and Peterborough, superior white facing BRICKS, and common bricks, at LOW PRICES. Terms may be had on application at the Works, Newmarket road, Cambridge.

MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES.
RECENT TESTIMONIALS.
Larchfield Foundry, Hunslet-road, Leeds, May 23rd, 1854.
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry, we beg to say that your blast furnace adapted to our engine boiler effectually performs its office in the suppression of smoke, and we are strongly of opinion that the reduction in the consumption of fuel also, will render its use desirable if economy only were the object. We have just completed a second furnace for Mr. John Marshall's Works, Hunslet-road, and have no doubt that a large number on your system will soon be in operation at Leeds—We are, dear Sir, Yours respectfully,
ROBT WOOD AND SON.

Cleveland street, Asile-end, London. 3rd June, 1854.
DEAR SIR,—Quite satisfied with the effect of your invention as applied to the first steam-boiler furnace on my premises, I am happy to say the same success has attended its adaptation to the second; for besides the riddance of the previous nuisance from smoke, I have ample evidence that you do not over-estimate the saving of fuel at 20 per cent.—Yours respectfully,
HY. LE LIEVRE.
Copies of official and other reports, and of testimonials in favour of the invention, as applied to steam boilers; brewery coppers; stills; chemists, dyers, and confectioners' pans; coal ovens, &c. with information respecting licenses to manufacture the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES, given by Mr. HENRY LEE STEVENS, the patentee, at the offices, No. 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,500 miles of railway.
Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1854:—
"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way, is that the contractors are bound to reduce the charges 20l per mile per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced."
Every information may be obtained on application to Mr CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM OWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and Carpet Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention. WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852. In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least although it will cat lead through in two years. We have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker." To Plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

WHARF CRANE for SALE.—A capital second-hand double-purchase iron-post WHARF CRANE, warranted to lift two tons, to feet radius, 16 feet C B, in good condition. For further particulars and price, apply to M. A. HARDS and Son, Engineers, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars bridge (Surrey side). N.B. Estimates given, fixed complete with brick or stone well included, if required.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by HUBBUCK'S PATENT, reduced to the price of White Lead.
The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.
Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently poisonous ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grating appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—
HUBBUCK——LONDON——PATENT.
If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.
Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.
The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration be taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.
The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs T. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, wholesale and retail agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 98, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.
The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.
For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 600 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s 15s and 24s each, asks exclusive.
PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s 6d. each.
PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, another stain in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 8s.
Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 2s. per gallon.
PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.
DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.
PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell street, London.

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CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers now supply this new oxide as a substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, whole sale and retail, and invite a fair and exact test direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.
Zinc Paint is not the color of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.
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6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TO BOARDS OF HEALTH, COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, DISTRICT AND ROAD SURVEYORS.
W. AUSTIN'S PATENTED INVENTIONS, for sanitary and other purposes, are open for inspection, at Austin and Ord's Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster. Trials are requested to prove the merits of the various articles.—Communications, address W. AUSTIN, 27, Holywell-street, Westminster.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.
Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.
Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.
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BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of the same in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shrinkage in all works of the above description is scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is the best recommendation.
Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.
ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.
SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.
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JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S.

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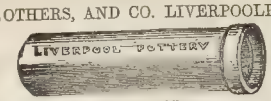

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W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

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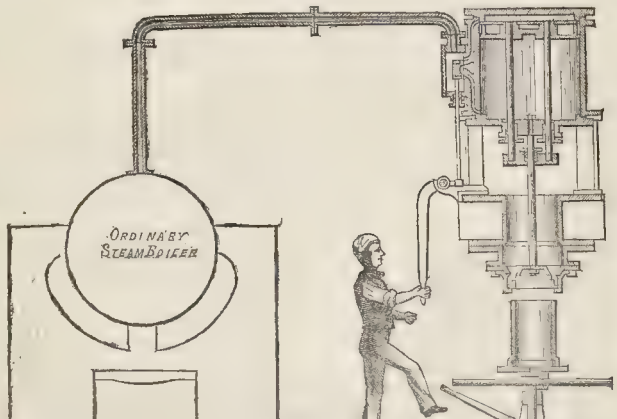
&c, &c, &c.



Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,

THOMAS SPENCER, PRESCOT.

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TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES
FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 9 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and othe Pumps, Hot water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and est mates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth

FINDON'S PATENT WATER-CLOSETS
J. BLACK, late successor to the business of the patentee begs to call the attention of architects, of builders, and the trade to the many advantages of these closets over all others as to economy, durability, and simplicity, only requiring one pipe from either main, for closing which pipe may be branched for an other purpose. May be seen at the Manufactory, 16a, High-Holborn.

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED
DRAIN PIPES.
Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS

The price in future will be,

6s. 6d.	per foot for the	3	inch bore.
7s. 6d.	"	4	"
9s. 3d.	"	6	"
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2s. 0d.	"	15	"

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the hydraulic pressure of ordinary glazed pipe. The superior workmanship of these pipes will be discerned by this manufacture. And it is well known that good earthenware, UNGLAZED, is the oldest material discovered in a perfect state in Nineveh, Babylon, Nineveh, &c. &c.

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STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS stamped Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers. White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c. &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees
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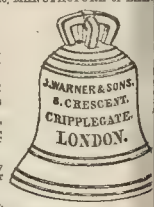

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.
WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every Kind of Buildings, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Foul Air. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.

D. and E. BAILEY beg to call the attention of Architects and others to their improved

CIRCULAR ARNOTT VENTILATORS,

which are more slightly than the square ones in general use, and are less liable to get out of order, and the flaps, loaded and from the top, do not admit as much rain caused by down draught.

Price, bronzed, from 6s. 6d.

D. and E. BAILEY,
323, Holborn.

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COMPANY beg to draw attention to their Patent RAILWAY CHAIRS. This patent has received the highest approbation of some of the most eminent engineers for the most effective, economical and perfect joint in use at the present time, simplicity of construction, and its great superiority over all other joints for strength, durability, and cheapness. The saving in the weight of iron required for the same length of line, and the saving in the cost of laying the line, will be found very great. The extreme simplicity of the construction of Norris's Patent, so that the most inexperienced person can see at once how it is to be used, and the facility with which any number of chairs can be put down in a given time, are points which have obtained for this patent the preference over all others, and have caused it to be adopted on many of the principal railways in the kingdom, as the best and most perfect joint yet discovered. It has been in use for several years, both at the same time, and in all weathers, and has not required the renewal of a single chair, or even a wedge, while many of the chairs originally put down have been worn out and broken. To the railway world in general, and especially to railway engineers, the patentees would call attention to the simplicity and economy of this patent. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

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FOR PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE, SEE LAST WEEK'S "BUILDER."

A book, containing illustrations, prices, and particulars of GEORGE JENNINGS'S other inventions can be had on application, or by two postage-stamps inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS,
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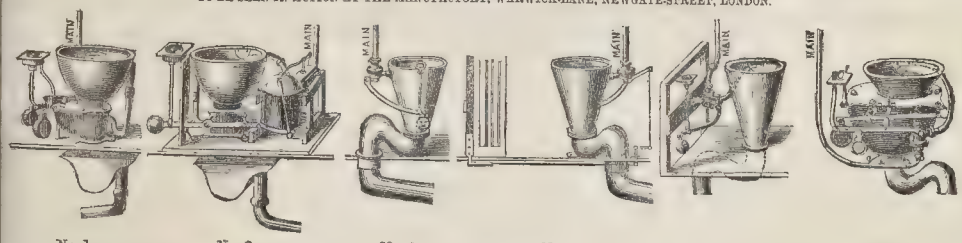
*** A Sample Closet, with Stool Cock complete, packed and sent to any part, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 30s.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'
PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

HEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

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No. 4.—J TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s 6d
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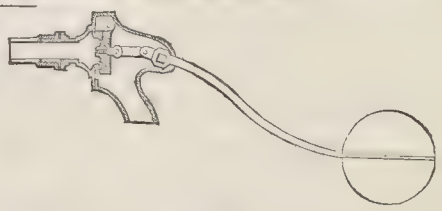
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. ¾-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

TYLOR AND SON'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spindles, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to Ball valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and not by any means stuck fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water when most required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water.

Complete with Balls:—	½	¾	1	1¼	1 inch.
Plain shank	6s.	6s	6s 6d.	7s. 3d	12s. 6d. each.
Screw ferrule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s 6d.	8s. 3d.	14s. 6d. each.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

J.TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

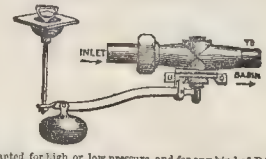
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

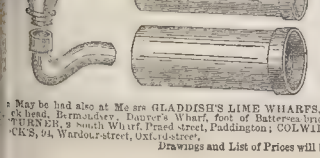
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

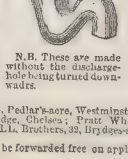
LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING
LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

AMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,
BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.





N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

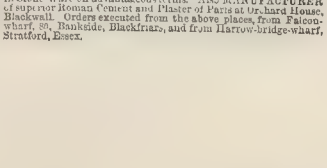
The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required, as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Ockbend, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kingsland-road, Camden New Town; TURNER, 3 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Bryanston-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD CKS, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,
NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the Rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 39, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO COLOUR MANUFACTURERS, PAPER-MAKERS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Wharf-road, City-road, in lots, 18 TONS ULTRA MARINE, packed in cases 1 cwt. and 2 cwt. each, 5 tons Ground Gum Paint in kegs, 15 tons China Clay, Satin White, &c.; 500 bills Pipe-clay, 10 cwt. Silica Sulphur, &c.—To be viewed on Monday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO COLOUR MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS. By

FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, Wharf-road, City-road, on the banks of the Wenlock basin, by order of the proprietors, on TUESDAY, JUNE 13th, at ELEVEN, in lots, without reserve, the PLANT and MACHINERY of the ULTRAMARINE WORKS, horizontal high-pressure steam-engine of 8 horse power, 25-horse power steam-boiler, 200 feet wrought-iron shafting, with carriages and driving gear, 14 milling mills with French and Derbyshire bed stones, framing and apparatus, sifting frames, dressing machines, iron crushing-mill, leather straps and gutta percha bands, and two horizontal mills with 3 feet 6 inches and 3 feet French burr stones and gearing, pair of granite edge-runners 4 feet 6 inches diameter, store casks, fir backs, seven circular colour washing vats with agitating apparatus, two underbacks, 150,000 fire-bricks and stock-bricks, cleaned and stacked, 10 tons iron work in furnace doors, bars, plates and ties, 2,000 feet of stone and brick paving, 2,000 feet boarded enclosures, the remaining stock of colours, the fittings of laboratory and offices, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on Monday previous the sale, when catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, COPPERSMITHS, IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, about three miles from Bishopsgate-street, on the banks of the River Lea, but a very short distance from the Tottenham Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and at the Wharf, Bailey's lane, on MONDAY, JULY 3rd, and following days at ELEVEN o'clock each day, by direction of the executors of Arthur Craven, esq. deceased, in lots, without reserve, valuable MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK, a twelve horse power condensing steam-engine, by Easton and Amos, pair of high-pressure marine engines equal to 24-horse power, eight wrought-iron cylindrical steam-boilers, from 14 to 30 feet in length, 1,000 feet wrought and cast iron steam pipes, two self-acting screw-cutting machines, by Smith, Peacock, and Tannet, and Lewis; two self-acting shaping and drilling machines, powerful self-acting shaping and drilling machine, by Bramah and Robinson; self-acting planing machine, one circular revolving ditto, eight powerful screw-cutting, surfacing, boring, and turning lathes (three self-acting); a highly finished amateur's lathe, by Holtzappfell, with chucks; three wall drilling machines, five very powerful self acting boring bars for the largest cylinders, shearing and punching machine, by Parr, Curtis, and Madeley; screw-jacks, overhead cranes, foundry crane, crab and jib cranes, double-action pulling-up machine, two excellent circular saw benches, 500 feet wrought and cast iron shafting, 500 spur, rigger, and pinion wheels, 200 pairs plummer blocks and brasses, hanging carriages, brackets, standards, &c. six hydraulic lifts, hydraulic press with 10 inch ram and pumps, the machinery for making Jones's Patent Wrought-iron Wheels, two pairs of brass calendering rolls, pair 10 inch air pumps, several grindstones, a hand-turning fly-wheel equal to one horse power, three tons of steel tools, in lathe tools, drills, rimers, countersinks, &c.; sets of bright stocks, taps, and dies; a valuable assortment of wood patterns, 25 tons rod and bar iron, cast shear, and blister steel, several tons of bolts and nuts, rivets, nails, &c.; 300 gross washers, 200 gross wood screws, fittings up of smiths' shop, three tons smiths' tools, six anvils, mandrils, swages, bending blocks, portable forges, cast-iron benches, 30 wrought-iron vices, screwing-post, capital boiler maker's truck, 200 tons of cast iron in pipes, elbows, girders, columns, wheels, doors and frames, sashes, furnace-bars, and useful castings; 30 tons cast-iron tank plates, 90 tons cast-iron flooring plates, 60 tons of Tanfield Moor coke, two weigh bridges to weigh ten tons each, two Pooley's weighing-machines, several smaller machines, scales, five tons iron weights, five-ton wharf crane, wrought and cast iron pans and cisterns, two cast iron heaters, 100-gallon brewing copper, copper heater, two copper dome top pans, four large copper cisterns, copper pumps, two tons of copper plates, pipes, bolts, &c.; one ton of brasswork in cocks, valves, flanges, unions, &c.; brass lift-pumps, copper measures, funnels, and filling-out basons; a large assortment of gas-fittings, pipes, bends, elbows, T-pieces, sockets, &c., brewing apparatus, oak mash tun, coolers, working squares, casks, &c. and numerous other effects. To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, to admit two, which may be had (at 1s. each) of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM and WHARF, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, on MONDAY, JULY 10, at ELEVEN, by direction of the executors of Arthur Craven, Esq. deceased, in lots, without reserve, BUILDERS' MATERIALS and IMPLEMENTS, 20,000 new Stourbridge fire-bricks, 100,000 second-hand fire and stock bricks, cleaned and stacked, the ironwork for 20 coke ovens, 20,000 new countess slates, 4,000 square stone blocks, 200 new 14 feet battens, 600 new well seasoned fir and pine boards, 10 loads of capital English oak, oak, ash, and elm planks and boards, park fencing, 3 tons sheet lead and lead pipe, stock of oils and colours, 200 scaffold boards, 200 poles, ladders, cradling, navvy, and mud barrows, barrow planks, tressels, benches, two timber carriages, whim, stone truck, two pug-mills, gravel-washing machine, well rods, furnace doors and frames, stoves, ironmongery, 6 cwt. pickaxes, [illegible] pantiles, 500 feet York paving, a large assortment of second-hand building materials, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed with the other effects, by catalogues only (see preceding advertisement).

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, 37, Great Dover-street, Southwark, by direction of the assignees of Messrs. Hartshorn, bankrupts, the STOCK of BLACK IRONMONGERY; 200 kitchen ranges, register and Rumford stoves; 200 gross screws; 100 dozen bolts, hinges, locks, pulleys, shutter-bars, &c.; 20 bags wrought and cut nails; 2 tons new rod and bar iron, 1 ton sash-weights, 2 tons range and stove metal, rainwater pipe and lead, weighing-machine and weights, chaff-cutting machine, writing-table, copying-press, some black hollow ware and other effects.—To be viewed the morning of Sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

OLD BROMPTON.—Valuable Materials of a Mansion and Offices, to clear the ground for the Improvements about to be carried out by the Royal Commissioners.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, opposite to the Hoop and Toy, Old Brompton, on TUESDAY, JUNE 13, at TWELVE for ONE, the valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of Grove House, comprising slated and tiled roofs, sound timber in roofs, joists, and girders, 50 square of oak and fir flooring, capital panelling, numerous doors, sashes, chimney-pieces, stoves, and other fittings, York paving, force pump, about 15 tons of lead, strong iron door and frame, coach-house gates, the excellent brickwork, and other effects.—May be viewed the day previous, and catalogues had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster, or Coal Exchange.

TO MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, SLATERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. PEAKE is directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the AUCTION MART, on THURSDAY, JUNE 15th, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, immediately after the Sale of Estates, 500 Tons of best CARNARVON and BANGOR SLATES, lying at Pickle Herring Lower Wharf, Tooley-street. They will be sold at the long tail of 1,200 to the 1,000.—May be viewed at the Wharf prior to the sale; Catalogues had there; at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. PEAKE's Offices, 44, Tooley-street, Southwark.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BRICKMAKERS, POTTERS, CAPITALISTS, and Others. Saint John's Common, Keymer, Sussex. Valuable Freehold and Copyhold Property, consisting of about 14a. 2r. 5p. of land, with messuage, cottage, brick and pottery kilns, warehouse, workshops, sheds, buildings and premises, known as "Shaw's Brick-yards," which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

MR. WM. KENSETT, at the BURGESS HILL INN, Burgess Inn, on MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1854, in Two Lots, by order of the Devisees under the will of the late Mr. Wm. Shaw, deceased, at THREE for FOUR o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

Lot 1. All those valuable FREEHOLD LANDS and PREMISES, containing about 13a. 1r. 5p. of land, with messuage and cottage with young thriving orchards, good gardens, barn, three stables, chaise-house, cowshed, piggery, three pottery and two brick kilns, pottery warehouse, three pottery drying-houses, three spinning-shops, two tile-houses, sixteen drying-sheds, a mill-house, rake-shop, steaming-house, stacking-plots, &c.

Lot 2. A plot of part freehold and part copyhold land (equal to freehold), containing about one rood, called the Faggot Plot, situate near the Potters Arms Inn, and well adapted for building.

This desirable property is situate adjoining and intersected by good roads, consequently has very extensive frontage; is within half a mile of the Burgess Hill Station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The buildings are in good repair, and well arranged. The substratum of the land abounds with sands, earths, and clays, which are particularly well adapted to the requirements of a potter and brickmaker's manufactory. A very extensive and lucrative business has been for many years established, and is now in full operation. The whole of the premises are occupied by Mr. James Meeds, who is under notice to quit on the 29th day of September next. The above offers an unusual opportunity to any person desirous of embarking in the pottery and brickmaking business, to parties in search of building sites, or to capitalists for investment. May be viewed on application to Mr. Charles Shaw, or to Mr. Meeds, the tenant. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had, ten days prior to sale, at the principal inns in the neighbourhood; of Messrs. FREEMAN, CORNFORD, BLACK, and FREEMAN, Solicitors, Ship-street, Brighton; or of the Auctioneer, Ditching, near Hurstperpoint.

Highly Valuable Freehold Building Land with frontages on the Richmond-road and the river Thames, commanding most attractive views.

MESSRS. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, and ELLIS have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, at TWELVE o'clock, TWELVE ACRES of remarkably fine LAND, free of land-tax, situate in the parish of Barnes, adjoining the Hammersmith Suspension bridge, on the east side of the Richmond-road, a much-favoured locality, and one where very great improvements have been recently effected. This estate offers unusual advantages, and is well calculated for land societies, builders, or speculators, as considerable scope is afforded for extensive frontages being formed, and an important operation carried out; whilst for a profitable resale in smaller portions the opportunity is undoubted.—To be viewed till the sale; and particulars may be had at the Boileau Arms, corner of the Richmond and Barnes roads; of SAMUEL FISHER, Esq. Solicitor, Merchant Taylor's Hall, Threadneedle-street; at the Mart; and at Messrs. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, and ELLIS's Offices, 18, Old Broad-street, City.

Freehold Property, Gray's-inn lane.

MESSRS. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, and ELLIS have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, JUNE 16th, at TWELVE, in two lots, an improvable property, comprising THREE FREEHOLD SHOPS and PREMISES, situate at the corner of Verulam-street, and known as Nos. 44, 45, and 46, Gray's-inn-lane; the whole of the estimated value of 120*l.* per annum. To builders, speculators, and others, this presents a favourable opportunity.—May be viewed by application to Mr. JONES, Stationer, 18, High Holborn.—Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. STABLES, BORN, and WARE, Solicitors, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street; at the Mart; and at Messrs. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, and ELLIS's Offices, 18, Old Broad-street, City.

WITHOUT RESERVE. Freehold Building Land at Carshalton, Surrey.

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, at TWELVE, in eight lots, without the least reserve, upwards of 700 feet FRONTAGE to a good road, by 280 feet deep, beautifully situate near the Carshalton Station on the London and Epsom Railway, about 11 miles from London.—Printed particulars may be had of Mr. SLADEN, 38, King-street, Cheapside; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street.

AT GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL, FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at FOUR precisely, TIMBER, 500 loads, foreign and colonial; deals and battens, 5000 pieces ditto, ditto, with other wood goods. H. FREEMAN, Broker, 3, Crooked-lane, London-bridge.

CONEYGERE and NETHERWOOD, REYSOE, BEDFORDSHIRE. 850 OAK TREES and SPIRES TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

JOHN SWAN and SON, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, JUNE 19 and 20, 1854, punctually at ELEVEN o'clock each day. The above timber is lying near good roads, and will be found worthy the notice of shipbuilders, timber-merchants, builders, wheelwrights, and others, being of excellent quality; some of the hedge-row timber will vary in measurement from 100 to 140 feet in a tree. Six months' credit, on approved security.—Catalogues will be forwarded on application to the Auctioneers, 19, Sidney-street, Cambridge.

Building Land, Southampton.—Southampton.—Rooks Down, Bevois Mount.—Important Sale of about Twenty-Two Acres of most valuable Building Land, eminently deserving the attention of Capitalists, Freehold Land Societies, Building Societies, Builders, and Others.

R. H. PERKINS has been favoured with instructions from Wm. Betts, Esq. to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at MATCHAM'S HOTEL, Southampton, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of JUNE, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon (unless an acceptable offer be previously made), all that truly valuable piece of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, comprising about Twenty-Two Acres, abutting on the far-famed avenue entrance to the flourishing and increasing town of Southampton. Rarely does a property, possessing such unrivalled attractions and capabilities for Building Sites, present itself. The area of the estate will produce nearly 6,500 feet frontages on the main roads. A large proportion of the land commands views scarcely equalled in beauty and variety, with situations almost adjoining the town, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the railway terminus, docks, and pier, and little more than two hours' reach of the metropolis. The supply of water is abundant and good; the whole of the land lies with a gentle declivity to the south, abounding with good gravel, sand, and other profitable soil, &c. to such an extent as from that source alone a handsome income is to be realised without risk, while the eligibility of the estate for building is such, that the property must soon double its present value, seeing that the population and importance of the town is hourly most rapidly growing, and must, from the commanding facilities of the port, continue to increase, and that in the direction of this land, and to an extent that is incalculable. It may, therefore, with truth be said that such an opportunity, either for investment or for business enterprise, does not often occur. The proprietor is inclined to make a liberal arrangement as to time of the completion of the purchase.—Printed particulars, with lithographic plans, are being prepared, and may be had, fourteen days prior to the sale, from Messrs. SHARP, HARRISON, and SHARP, Solicitors, and from the Auctioneer, Southampton.

7,000 pieces of Paperhangings, and 50 excellent vein marble Chimney-pieces.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL at his ROOMS, 276, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, at TWELVE o'clock, upwards of 7,000 pieces of Paper hangings, suitable for the drawing and dining rooms, parlours, and secondary apartments.—May be viewed and catalogues had at the Rooms, as above.

SALES BY AUCTION.

STAINES, MIDDLESEX.—TO BUILDERS, SMALL CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS. Twenty-nine Plots of valuable Freehold Building Land, in the High street of Staines.

MR. GOATLY has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the ANGEL and CROWN INN, STAINES, on TUESDAY, the 20th JUNE, at TWO o'clock, TWENTY-NINE PLOTS of most valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND (land-tax redeemed), commandingly situate in the High-street of Staines, only five minutes' walk from the railway station, on a gravelly soil, possessing the most perfect drainage, and an abundant supply of the purest water, at a moderate depth, well adapted for business purposes, or private residences.—Particulars, with plans, may be had of R. H. HORNE, Esq. Solicitor, Staines; at the Place of Sale; the Queen's Arms Hotel, Newgate-street, London; King's Head, Egham; Adelaide Hotel, Windsor; Flower-pot, Sunbury; Red Lion, Hampton; Sun, Kingston; the King's Head, and the Greyhound, Richmond; Crown Inn, Slough; and of Mr. GOATLY, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, Twickenham.

STRATFORD, ESSEX.—Exceedingly eligible Plot of Building Land.

MR. F. G. DEBENHAM has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, JUNE 13, at TWELVE, in Three Lots, a valuable PLOT of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate in Angel-lane, Stratford, within a few hundred yards of the railway station, possessing frontages on three sides amounting to 657 feet, surrounded by a thickly-populated neighbourhood, where dwellings of a small class are in the greatest demand, being immediately contiguous to the Company's works, and in the vicinity of factories of every description.—May be viewed, and particulars, with conditions of sale, obtained on the Premises; at the Mart; of A. A. WALTER, Esq. Solicitor, Church-row, Commercial-road East; and at Mr. DEBENHAM's Auction and Estate Agency Offices, 80, Cheapside.

PENGE AND SYDENHAM, KENT, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace.—Very important Freehold Building Land, containing about 19 acres, in hand, and of which possession will be given.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at TWELVE o'clock, in one or numerous lots, by direction of the Trustees of the late John Laurie, Esq. a very important and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate adjoining to the village of Penge, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, fronting the high road, and at the junction of the Brighton and South Coast and Croydon Railways, with the Branch Railway to the Palace, and midway between the Anerley and Sydenham stations. The whole estate contains above 19 acres, and presents one of the most eligible sites for the erection of first-class residences, now so much sought after in this rapidly rising neighbourhood. The property is only separated from the Palace and grounds by the railroad, and it commands uninterrupted views over the whole, together with the lovely and picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood. The property forms the remaining portion of Sydenham park, which Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE sold to the Crystal Palace Company last year. The estate is in hand; immediate possession will be given. May be viewed, and particulars, with plans, had twenty-one days prior to the sale, at the inns in the neighbourhood; of A. DOBIE, Esq. Solicitor, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand; at GARRAWAY'S; and at the Offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, 6, Lancaster-place, Strand.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE. Valuable Freehold Building Land, near the station, divided into numerous lots for small capitalists.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the ORKNEY ARMS HOTEL, adjoining Maidenhead Bridge, on SATURDAY, JULY 1, at TWO, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising the enclosure of pasture land called Bucks Close, containing about five acres, being the second field from the Maidenhead Station, in the direction of Maidenhead, having extensive frontage to the high road, which will be divided into numerous lots for the convenience of small capitalists.—May be viewed, and particulars had at the place of sale; of Messrs. CAMPBELL and WITTY, Essex-street, Strand; and at the Offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place, Strand.

FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY on the TYNE.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the THREE INDIAN KINGS INN, Quayside, Newcastle, on MONDAY, the 26th of JUNE, 1854, at FOUR for FIVE o'clock in the afternoon (by order of the executors of the late Mr. George Leighton Woof, deceased, and subject to such conditions as will be then produced), by Mr. ROBERT BLACKBURN, Auctioneer, all that current-going FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY, with the QUAY, on the part of which it stands, situate at Felling Shore, on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-bridge, in which a prosperous business has been carried on by the late Mr. Woof. The premises are held by lease for a term, of which twenty years will be unexpired on the 1st of AUGUST, 1854, and they comprise fire-brick ovens, extensive drying-sheds, a commodious quay, with a frontage of 124 feet to the Tyne, at a good depth of water, and convenient access by land; a steam-engine of nine-horse power, with a pug-mill, and a powerful crane wrought by the engine. Mr. GEORGE WOOF, of Felling, will show the Premises; and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at the Three Indian Kings, or to Messrs. KELL and APEDAILE, Solicitors, 46, High-street, Gateshead.

At the same time will be offered for Sale, 350 Fire Lumps, 30 inches long by 10½ broad and 5 thick, and 200 Fire Lumps, 24 inches long by 10½ broad and 5 thick.

MANCHESTER-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—The superior STOCK and UTENSILS of a BUILDER.

MR. BINGHAM is instructed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 44, Manchester-street, Gray's Inn road, on TUESDAY, JUNE 20th, 1854, and following day, at TWELVE o'clock, the excellent STOCK and Plant of a BUILDER, comprising 18 feet and 14 feet double and single screw work-benches, sound 50 and 60 feet scaffold-poles, putlocks, board screens, &c. &c. panelled and moulded doors, and partitions. The stock of first-rate picked and seasoned wood, comprises Memel planks, cut deals, scantling, and die-square timber, fine mahogany veneers, sound planks, boards, ironmongery of all kinds, two very superior-built CARTS, one on springs, sound ladders of all lengths, numerous stores in painters' and plasterers' rooms, and effects. The property may be viewed the day preceding and mornings of sale. Catalogues will be ready on Friday previous to the day of sale, and may be had of J. STORY, Esq. 56, Great James-street, Bedford-row; on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, 19, Ryder's-court, Leicester-square.

Valuable Freehold Building Land, and Two capital Houses with Shops, situate within ten minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, and the Sydenham Railway Station.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to OFFER for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY next, JUNE the 15th, at TWELVE o'clock, in Seventeen Lots, FIFTEEN very eligible PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, and TWO capital newly-erected brick-built HOUSES, with double-fronted shops, most advantageously situate in Wells-road, Upper Sydenham, within ten minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace and the Sydenham Railway Station, and a short distance from the church. The above is eligibly adapted for the erection of neat cottage residences and shops, which are in great demand in this rapidly improving locality. Bricks may be obtained within a few hundred yards. Each lot will confer a vote for the county. The land-tax is redeemed. May be viewed; and particulars, with conditions of sale, and plans, obtained on the Premises; at the Mart; of Messrs. PARKER and SONS, Solicitors, Lewisham; and at Mr. MARSH's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

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The Builder.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE Architect, Engineer, Operatives & Artist.

VOL. XII.—No. 593. JUNE 17, 1854. PRICE FOURPENCE. Stamped 5d.

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PARIS EXHIBITION of 1855.

METROPOLITAN TRADE MEETINGS

The LORDS of her MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL for TRADE being desirous that the officers charged with the preliminary arrangements for the Paris Exhibition should have the assistance of a few gentlemen practically acquainted with each of the most important branches of trade carried on in the metropolis, have invited all persons engaged in the undermentioned trades, and who may be interested in the Exhibition, to assemble at Marlborough House, on the days hereafter mentioned, for the purpose of considering how those trades may best be represented, and to name the persons they may best wish the assistance that is required:—

The Meetings to take place punctually at ELEVEN o'clock each day.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, on MONDAY, JUNE 19.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, on TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

MANUFACTURERS of HARDWARE, PEWTERERS, and BRASSFOUNDERS, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, on THURSDAY JUNE 22.

TANNERS, CURRIERS, and LEATHER DRESSERS, on FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

FURRIERS on SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

Notice of other meetings will appear in due course.

By Order

H. C. OWEN, Captain R.E.

Marlborough House, Pall-mall, June 14, 1854.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION of 1855.—SILK TRADE OF THE METROPOLIS.

At a MEETING of the SILK TRADE, held at the School of Art, on June 13, 1854, present, Messrs. Kemp, Stone, and Co.; Campbell, Harris n, and Lloyd; Wilson, Casey, and Co.; J. S. Marr and Sons, J. and R. Robinson and Co., J. and T. Robinson; J. and W. Thomson; H. Soper, T. R. Lavenery; Brookes; Foot and Sons, W. Bullock, Robert Graham and Sons, &c.

G. T. KEMP, Esq. in the Chair;

It was moved by Mr. Harrison, and seconded by Mr. Casey, and resolved unanimously:—

"That this meeting having heard the explanations of the officers of the Board of Trade in reference to the invitation of the French commissioners of opinion that the silk trade of Spitalfields should be represented at the forthcoming Exhibition, and would be glad to see a complete display of the Silk manufactures of the United Kingdom."

It was moved by Mr Robinson, seconded by Mr. Soper, and resolved unanimously:—

"That a preliminary committee be appointed to confer with the Board of Trade on the proposed Exhibition, with the view of ascertaining the space to be demanded, and that such committee consist of Mr Casey, Mr. Harrison and Mr Wonkworth, with Mr. Humphreys as Honorary Secretary."

Signed, G. T. KEMP, Chairman

It is requested that all manufacturers who have not as yet forwarded their names for space with as little delay as possible, in order that the committee may be able to estimate the space likely to be required for a due representation of the Silk Trade of Spitalfields.

All communications to be addressed to, and information obtained from,

H. C. OWEN, Capt. R.E.

Marlborough House, Pall-mall, June 13, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

SEATING for PUBLIC ROOM.—REQUIRED, DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for SEATING a MUSIC HALL, to get long by to feet wide. The classes of seats are to be tiered, for which separate Tenders will be necessary, and economy is a great object.—Tenders to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Lynn Athenæum, on or before the 1st JULY next.—King's Lynn, June, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS, LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

£10 PRIZE.—DESIGNS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES required for LAYING OUT, PLANTING, FENCING, and DECORATING FOUR ACRES of LAND at Sutton, in the county of Surrey, and for erecting thereon a gentleman's house, brick stables, of plain classical exterior, with lodge and large entrance hall, drawing and dining room, library and morning room, conservatory from morning room opening or to lawn. The rooms to be so arranged as to communicate with each other, to form a suite at pleasure, or to be separately entered from the hall. Above must be a large nursery, also one to communicate for the night, two bed rooms and dressing rooms, bathroom, three servants' rooms front and back staircase, kitchen, scullery, larder, pantry, and all domestic appurtenances, stable, and lumber. The 1st prize offered by the proprietor of the land will be given to the candidate of whose plan, specification, and estimate, he approves, but the unsuccessful competitors will not receive any remuneration, but their designs will be returned to them. Plans, specifications, and designs must be sent in to C. H. E. care of "The Metropolitan Brewery Company," 8 Moorgate-street, City, London, on or before the 10th JULY, 1854, where anyone can see the proprietor's own design of ground-plan, also the plan of the land.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for COMPLETING the MUSQUITRY KEEP LINES of DEVONPORT, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 22nd of JUNE instant, at NOON, to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, and endorsed "Tender for Musquetry Keep, Devonport," on the left hand corner of the envelope. Plans and specifications with terms and conditions, may be seen and forms for Tenders, and every information had, at the Royal Engineers' office at Devonport, between the hours of NINE and FOUR o'clock on every day from WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant to SATURDAY the 24th instant both days inclusive.

Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, 5th June, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

Royal Engineers' Office, Portsmouth, 9th June, 1854.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of UNDERTAKING from the 1st AUGUST next to the 31st MARCH, 1855, the CARPENTERS' and SLATERS' WORK required in the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, at PORTSMOUTH, including Portsea Island, Gosport, and detached works not specified in the map, may be furnished with Tenders of the rules of prices and conditions of contract, on application to the Office. The Tenders will be required to be delivered before TWELVE o'clock at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, 1854, at the Office, Pall-mall, London, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance. The Tenders to be Tenders shall be approved, will be required to give double securities, and to execute a bond for the due performance thereof, and to pay half the amount of the stamp on the bond.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT. The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to receive Tenders for a general CONTRACT FOR EXTENDING THE MAIN DRAIN IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL

and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plans, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 24th of JUNE, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders on the model form, prepaid, to be delivered at the office of ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 27th of JUNE, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked, "Tender for Work at Woolwich."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 7th June, 1854.

CHELMSFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. CONTRACT No. II. The Local Board for this district are prepared to receive TENDERS for EXCAVATING the GROUND and LAYING IRON and STONEWARE PIPES, and other works required for the house services. Printed specifications and bills of quantities and form of Tender, may be obtained on or after TUESDAY next, at the Surveyor's office, adjoining the JAMES FINCH, Esq., Local Board for this district, Tenants-square, Chelmsford. Sealed Tenders, on the printed forms only, endorsed "Contract No. 2," will be received by the Clerk to the Board on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th of JUNE, 1854. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender

ANDREW MEGGY,
Clerk to the Chelmsford Local Board.

Chelmsford, June 7, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the WORKS required in the ERECTION of a MANUFACTORY, OFFICES, PORTER'S RESIDENCE, ENGINE and BOILER HOUSE, CHIMNEY SHAFT, &c., at Wisbech, with Messrs. GRIGG and LAWSON'S Manufactory, are requested to meet the Plans and Specification, at the Office of the Architect, High-street, Wisbech, on and after the 17th inst.

GEORGE BENJAMIN NICHOLS, Architect.

TO BUILDERS

THE WATFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a BOARD ROOM, OFFICES, and a COTTAGE, at their Water Works, Watford. Plans, specifications and drawings may be seen and the Offices of JAMES HILLBROW, C.E. Tottenham, Engineer to the Local Board, Sealed Tenders, addressed to "The Local Board of Health, Watford," must be sent to me on or before THURSDAY, the 29th instant.—By order of the Board,

Watford, June 13, 1854. JOHN SEDGWICK, Clerk.

CONTRACTS.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

CLEANSING.—The Committee of the Local Board of Health here have resolved that they are ready to receive TENDERS for SWEEPING and CLEANSING, and for WATERING (by means to be specified) and CLEANING, including WATERING, the streets, squares, courts, and passages, and places adjacent thereto, and all lanes, passages, and places adjacent thereto, within the city and county of Bristol, three in each week, and for TAKING AWAY the ASHES, DIRT, &c to be made in the said streets, once in each week. The committee have separated the said city and county into four divisions, and any person or persons willing to contract for performing the work in all or any other of the said divisions are requested to deliver to the Town Clerk of the said city and county of Bristol, at his office, on THURSDAY morning, the 6th day of JULY next, addressed to "The Committee of the Local Board of Health, 14, Prince-street, Bristol," an Intituled "Tender for Bristol Division No. —." A specification of the works to be contracted for, and the form of Tender and any other information may be obtained either on personal application or by letter addressed to me for that purpose. All Tenders will be returned to find two sound and sufficient sureties for the due performance of the contract. The committee will not send or receive to or from any Tenderer any communication by Local Board of Health or any Tender without inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Offices, 14, Prince-street, 19th May, 1854.

SWINDON, WILTS.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS. Parties desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of TEN or more OWELLING-HOUSES and other premises at New Swindon, near the Swindon Station of the Great Western Railway, may inspect the drawings and specification, and terms of agreement, on and after MONDAY, JUNE 12th, at the Premises, Swindon, from MONDAY, JUNE 12th to MONDAY, JUNE 19th, on which day sealed tenders are to be delivered to the above, addressed to LEVEN Sladden, endorsed "Tenders for Dwelling-houses, New Swindon," The proprietors will not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

Swindon, June 10th, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS wishing to CONTRACT for the MASONS, CARPENTERS, SMITHS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, PAINTERS and PLUMBERS WORKS to be done at the BRIDGE of ALLAN, Perthshire, may see the Drawings and specifications at Messrs. PRINGLE and RAMSAY, Solicitors, Stirling, and at the Office of Mr. J. M. SAGE, Architect, Pleasance, Edinburgh, from MONDAY, JUNE 12th to MONDAY, JUNE 19th, on which day sealed Tenders are to be delivered to the above, addressed to the Treasurer's Office, Council House, on or before 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of JUNE. The Corporation do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

SALISBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

CONTRACT FOR PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT WORKS. The Board here by give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties willing to CONTRACT for Providing and Laying on, of Pipes and other Materials and Apparatus for House Services of DRAINAGE and WATER SUPPLY. The specification may be examined at the office of the undersigned, at Salisbury, on or after 12th day of JUNE next, and copies of the same can be supplied for forms of Tenders may be had there or at the offices of Messrs. RAMMELL and FISHER, Engineers to the Local Board, 1, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in to the Board, 1, Trafalgar-square, on or before the 26th day of JUNE. No Tender will be entertained unless duly made upon the printed Forms. By order of the Board

Signed, MATT. THO HODDING, Clerk.

Dated, Salisbury, 6th June, 1854.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. | Samuel Morley, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. | A. W. Kinglake, Esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY—W. E. Watmough, Esq.

TO DRAINAGE CONTRACTORS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SEWERS, ROADS, &c. on the Estate at Mercham, Surrey, purchased for the above Society. The drawings may be seen and Tenders obtained at the Offices of the Society, 4, Mornington-street, City, on and after TUESDAY next, at the offices of the Society, 4, Mornington-street, City, June 13, 1854.

LONDON DISTRICT FREEHOLD LAND AND HOUSE SOCIETY, 69, King William-street, Lothbury, London. NOTICE to BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the BUILDING of SIX HOUSES on the Society's Estate, Chadwell Heath, Essex. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices, where Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Office, by SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

EDWARD W. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CONTRACT for ROADS.—SOUTHWARK and EREEHOLD LAND and HOUSE SOCIETY, Offices, 4, Mornington-crescent, London Road, Southwark.—Parties desirous of TENDERING for WORKS required in EXCAVATING, CUTTING, FORMING, and MAKING the ROADS, ROADS, and FOOTPATHS on the estate at Norwood, adjoining to the members of the above Society, are requested to inspect the specification, plans, &c. seen at the office of the Society as above, or at the Surveyor's Office, 399, Pentonville, any day from 10 to SIX. Tenders must be delivered at the office of the Society as "Tender for Norwood," on or before the 24th JUNE. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RICHARD BRETT, Secretary.

4, Wellington-chambers, London-road, June 12, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for BUILDING OFFICES to the MANSION in KENWARD-PARK, near Yalding, in the county of Kent may see the plans and specification of the proposed work at the office of Mr MARTIN BLOMFIELD, Architect, Maidstone. Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the Architect on or before MONDAY, the 3rd day of JULY next, security will be required for the due performance of the Contract, and the lowest Tender will not be accepted unless satisfactory in every respect.

Maidstone, June 12th, 1854.

BANBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—SEWERAGE WORKS.—To CONTRACTORS, PIPE MAKERS, and MASONS. The Local Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any or either of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For EXCAVATING GROUND for BRICK SEWERS, and LAYING EARTHENWARE DRAIN-PIPES, by CARTING MATERIALS, and MAKING GOOD ROADS, &c.

CONTRACT No 2. For the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, CULLIES, VENTILATING SHAFTS, MAN-HOLES, including the supply of Bricks

CONTRACT No 3.—For the SUPPLY of about 1 000 YARDS of EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPES

The drawings may be examined on and after the 25th day of MAY next and copies of the specification, schedules, and Forms of Tender may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application to C. H. DAVIDS, the Surveyor to the Local Board, Banbury.

The charge for each specification and schedule will be 10s 6d each contract.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health Banbury, before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next, endorsed, "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be

THOMAS PAIN, Clerk to the Local Board

Banbury, 17th May, 1854.

CONTRACT for DRAINS.—The Board of Guardians of the Hendon Union are desirous to receive TENDERS for LAYING, and WORKING in PIPES of DRAIN PIPES, and to execute other works in the parish of Willesden. Specification of the works and other particulars may be obtained of Mr. R. J. STEPHENS, Surveyor &c. No. 4, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, London. Tenders to be delivered at the Union Workhouse, Edgware, addressed to the Board of Guardians on or before WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1854.

HUNTINGDON BURIAL BOARD.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS. The Burial Board of the four parishes in the town of Huntingdon are desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of an ENCLOSURE WALL, CHAPELS, and ENTRANCE LODGE, in Lower Mill Ground and in Huntingdon, and for other Works according to the specification and plans prepared by Mr. ROBERT HUDSON, of Huntingdon, Architect. The plans and specification may be examined at the Architect's office, at Huntingdon, after the 17th inst., at the Auctioneer's office of Thomas Hunt, Esq., and Mr. Purkis, solicitor, the corner of the Market-hill, and at a meeting of the Board to be held at the County Hall, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. The Board do not hold themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenders are to be sent to the Clerks Office, on or before the 22nd of JUNE.

CHARLES MARGETTS, Clerk

Huntingdon, May 11 1854

TO BUILDERS

CONTRACTS WANTED for the finishing of several houses in Paddington.—For particulars apply on MONDAY, at the Artesian Arms, Richmond-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.

DRAKE BUILDING SOCIETY'S ESTATE. To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the undermentioned THIRTY-TWO HOUSES and certain alterations of TWENTY-THREE HOUSES, in the neighbourhood as those already built by the Society in the Montpelier-road, New-cross, Deptford, can inspect the plans and specification and former agreement, at the Society's office, London-street, Greenwich, between the hours of TWO and FIVE. Tenders to be sent in on THURSDAY evening, JUNE 29, at EIGHT o'clock precisely. The Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVE, Manager.

TO BUILDERS

PARTIES desirous of CONTRACTING for certain REPAIRS proposed to be executed for the Corporation of the Western Suburban and South Metropolitan CEMETERY, at the SLADE'S HOUSE and BURIAL-GROUND, situate at Queen's Elm, Brompton, may inspect the specification at the said Cemetery, or at the Office of Mr. C. F. MALTBY, Surveyor, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street. The Tenders to be sent in before Monday, the 26th day of JUNE next, at TWELVE o'clock, addressed to Mr LIVY, Secretary Western Suburban and South Metropolitan Cemetery, Bayswater. The Committee reserve to themselves the privilege of accepting the lowest or any other Tender which may be offered.

J. A. LEVY, Secretary.

EVESHAM-BRIDGE.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Evesham invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a new BRIDGE at Evesham, of the Four Arch Pattern, as specified in the Engineer's Plans, Sections, and Specification, dated the first day of JUNE, 1854, to be sent in on or before the following days, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, at the Townhall, Evesham: Sand Tenders, marked "Tender for Bridge," to be addressed to HENRY WORKMAN, Esq., Mayor of Evesham, will be received till TWELVE o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Parties may inspect the Plans, and have any further information on application at the Office of the Engineer, Mr. JAMES SAMUEL, 28, Great Ormond-street, West minster.

SOUTHEND GASLIGHT and COKE COMPANY.

The Directors of the above Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the BUILDERS' WORK required in the erection of GASWORKS for the supply of Southend and neighbourhood.

The plans and specification may be seen, by prospectus at the Office of the Secretary, Mr. J. B. BRASIER, Hope Tavern, Southend; to whom Tenders are to be addressed on or before the 20th day of June next.

All further information may be obtained on application to the Engineer, Mr. JABEZ CHURCH, Chelmsford.

The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted

June 15th, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE LIEUTENANCY for the COUNTY of MONTGOMERY having adopted plans for BUILDING FIVE COURTS of the Assize, for the Welsh Circuit, for the Repairs and Alterations of the present buildings, and for Enclosing and Fencing the Premises, intend to receive Tenders for the same by Public TENDERS, to be received from persons willing to undertake the works at the respective stations. The works, each Tender for each separately, are to be delivered at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, in Welshpool, on or before the 26th day of JUNE instant, in order that persons may attend at a time of the opening thereof. The Committee will not consider themselves bound to accept the lowest Tender without having due regard to the eligibility of the parties. The Contractor will be required to enter into security, with sufficient sureties, for the due completion of the works.

THOMAS PENSON, Clerk.

The committee will not consider themselves bound to adopt the lowest Tender without having due regard to the eligibility of the parties. The Contractor will be required to enter into security, with sufficient sureties, for the due completion of the works.

CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for WORKS to be done in the RE BUILDING of the INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WORTHING, Beds, may inspect the drawings and specification of the plans on the 13th to the 24th instant, on application to Rev. J. ANDREWS, or the Architects. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on or before TWELVE o'clock, the 24th instant. The lowest will not necessarily be accepted.

LANDER and BEDELL, Architects.

87, Chancery lane.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of ALMSHOUSES at Dagenham, near Romford, Essex, are hereby informed that the plans and specification can be seen at Mr BENJAMIN HOLGATE'S, Clerk to the trustees, at Dagenham, and also at the office of Mr D. A. and parish, at Dagenham, and also at the office of Mr D. A. Godby, between the hours of TEN and FIVE o'clock. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for Almshouses, Dagenham, Essex," to be sent, post paid, addressed to the Rev Mr FANSHAW, Vicar, Dagenham, on or before the 1st of JULY next. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO BUILDERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c

KENT COUNTY PRISONS, MAIDSTONE.

Persons desirous of CONTRACTING, with the Justices of the County of Kent, for the ERECTION of a NEW PRISON for Females, may inspect the plans and specifications, and obtain all other information at the Office of the County Surveyor at Maidstone, or at the Office of Messrs ASHPITEL and WHICHCORD, Architects 2, Pall-Mall East, Westminster, and they are requested to deliver Tenders for the said works to the County Surveyor, at Maidstone, sealed and marked "Tender for Prison, Maidstone," before TEN o'clock in the forenoon of THURSDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next, and to attend personally at the General Sessions to be holden at the Court House, at Maidstone, at TWELVE o'clock on that day. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, unless approved in all respects. Security will be required for the performance of the contract, and the names of the sureties proposed to be named in the Tender.

H. A. WILDES, Deputy Clerk of the Peace

The quantities will be furnished.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING SYSTEM. Engines and Filters for large or small manufactories. Brothers and Plimbers supplied with the necessary apparatus. Illustrated Prospectus on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

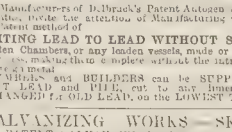
LEVIGATOR.—Registered for Grinding Mathematically level Stones, Glass, Slate, and other substances requiring an extremely even surface, effected in a manner by this Levigator, and time saved. Prices, 12 inches square, 3l. 10s.; 18 inches square, 5l. 5s.; 24 inches square, 8l. 8s. Apparatus with full instructions. Sole Agent, S. STRAKER, 56, Bridgewater-street, London.

TO GAS FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c

F. P. MCARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he now SELLING, wholesale only, requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c. Gold lacquer, 1s. per oz. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp. Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar.

WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.

Lists on application.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishes, Plates, Bolts and Nuts, spikes and Tie-bars, Columns for doors, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Rollers and Tramping Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Forcing, and all descriptions of Apparatus. Gas works erected complete. Also manufacturers of Corrugated and Plain Sheet Iron for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, all every description of Smiths' Work and Engineering and Wrought Iron. N.B. Improved Sash Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Dr. Brack's Patent Autogen as Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, make the complete without the introduction of any foreign metal

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON SMOOTH PROCESS Works at the Regent's Canal, City-road, Islington. Warehouse, 1 and 2, SKAIFE-place, Pentonville-road. Galvanized Iron Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every description; Nails and Wire work; Tanks, Cisterns, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Sheet Ironwork fabricated. Bolts, spikes, nails, &c. kept in or delivered from the Works. Iron hurdles for Railway Embankments complete. J. SKAIFE, Sole Agent for Messrs. Crane and Sons' Patent Galvanized Plain Iron, both for Roofing and Sheathing, also for Moulded and Ridged Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbers' Zinc. Engineers' Smiths' and Boilermakers' Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co's establishment, where may also be obtained every article with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co' (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D 1700

THE NEW ECONOMICAL COOKING APPARATUS and KITCHEN RANGE.—Registered May 15th, 1854, No. 3393, GEO. JNO CALVERT, the City Grate Depot, 39, Parliament-street, York, begs to introduce to the nobility, gentry, and public his Improved Cooking Apparatus and Kitchen Range, comprising, in the smallest possible compass, all that is required to render a kitchen range and cooking apparatus effectual, daily and useful. This is a desideratum to which the attention of all who are interested in supplying or using cooking apparatuses, as it supersedes every other, and is offered to the public at a price below that of the ordinary kitchen grate. Agents wanted for all parts of the United Kingdom.

THOMAS EDINGTON IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Importer of Railway Bars and Castings 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEELL and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application

NAILS and IRONMONGERY from BIRMINGHAM direct Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application. FREDERICK HEATH, Nail Manufacturer and General Factor, Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM; or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 5s. 6d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 8s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Hollow Gutters, most convenient for Workmen's Cottages, to be sold at the usual price. At J. JONES'S, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS IRONMONGERS, &c &c. The trade supplied on the usual terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting. Brass and Iron Gilt, Composition, Iron and Brass Cocks. Cornice poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods. Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Bolted Brass for Engravers, Cushions in Fine and Coarse Hair, Brass, Gum Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.—All works of art in the various metals executed at the above foundry.

DR. ARNOTT'S NEW SMOKELESS FIRE GRATE. E. EDWARDS and SON beg to inform Architects and the Public that the above new Stove is to be seen in daily operation at their manufactory, and that they are prepared to supply new, and to alter old grates to the same principle. 42, Poland street, Oxford-street

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and exhibited by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY 10, in which he perfected on that occasion, consumes the smoke without, as requires many less attention than the register stoves in general use, was manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 2, 3, and 4, Hol orn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, GAS COMPANIES, AND OTHERS COMPLETE GAS APPARATUS for SALE The Scarborough Gas Company having erected extensive works, have for sale the following, viz.—Boilers, and Ash-pits and Fire-doors; Retorts, Mouthpieces, and Lids complete; Hydraulic Mains and Connecting Pipes complete; Water Governors complete; Set of Purifiers and Centre Valve; a small Gasholder and Suspension Gear. The above may be seen at work and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, but as all are fairly purchased the whole at one lot, a considerable saving will be made. A further information afforded by application to Mr. JOSIAH FAIRBANK, of Scarborough, the Company's Engineer

By order of the Directors,

JOSIAH F. FAIRBANK,

Engineer to the Scarborough Gas Company

Scarborough Gasworks, 7th June, 1854.

HART AND SON, IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c 53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND

DR. ARNOTT'S VENTILATORS.

Price lists on application.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 5, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of Mr. Cook's Registered Model Water-closet. This valve cock is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high or low pressure of water on the Hydrostatic principle, and is the only valve cock that will prevent the waste of water when the valve is broken or injured. A diagram of the valve may be had on application, or the cocks and valves of the Manufacturers as above.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE established for the exclusive supply of the above trades. Mr. Cook's Registered Model Water-closet. Wilkinson's Hampton Argand and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Softness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of a very few times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot super.	
No. 12	„	„	20 oz.	do. do.
No. 13	„	„	24 oz.	do. do.
No. 14	„	„	26 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor brads, 15s. 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 1 in. 6d. 1¼ 6d. 1¾ 6d. 2 in. 2¼ and 3 inch. } 1s. 6d. 2s. 3s. 4s. each.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 5s. per doz. Hooping for bond 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 1½ each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 3½d per inch. Register Stoves from 5s. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 30 32 34 36 inch. 20s. 30s. 35s. 45s. each. }

Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 38 40 inch. 50s. 55s. 60s. each. }

An extensive stock of bright and blank Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Pinser plates, Levers, and Bellpulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming Ironmongery can be enabled whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Cisterns, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An Allowance to the Trade

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM

LONDON OFFICE, 8, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS, GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE ROUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

Manufacturers of Bar Iron Railway bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast Iron, Girders, and

STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES

Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street,

Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of Iron ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs,

3d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings

4 ft., 3l. 10s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 3 ft., 2l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 48s. each

Air Bricks, 6s. per doz.

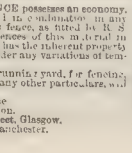
Best Town Glue, 5½. Ditto, Scotch, 6½. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross

And every material required in the building, fitting, hanging, upholstery, and brass-founding trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid



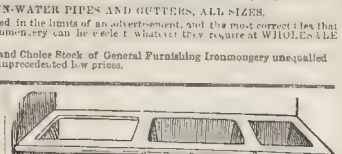
WIRE STRAND FENCING,

as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having obtained the undivided approval of practical men, as confidently recommend it as the best fencing for park and farm purposes, or substitute for temporary agricultural hedges and palisades. For any kind of hurdles, for roads, &c. and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence in their introduction. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. offer the removal of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Horse park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally inclastic in frost, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing; also complete specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded, on application to

OFFICES { 1, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London. 67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow. 27, Dacie-street, Manchester. }



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—

These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show

COTTAM & HAILEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford street, London

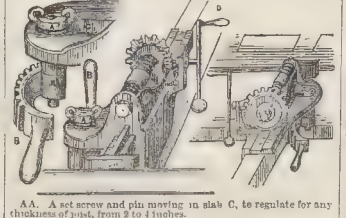
BARTON'S PATENT STABLE

FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 171, Oxford street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

PATENT FRAME FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES

W. ISSELL, PATENTEE,

WOLVERHAMPTON, Manufacturer of Rein and Mortise Locks and Bar der's Ironmongery



AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joint, from 2 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the

Lay the cramp upon the joint close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the board, then fix the set screw with the notched lever B against the cramp, then turn the handle D, the lever will get into its place. The fit the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly. by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The flat bottom, drawing the attention of Builders and others, assures them that it secures possesses great advantages. It is a newly cramp of the best kind, and has wells fitted for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior and most useful principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more powerful and safer to use than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole

Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co. 84 and 85, Bedford-row, Holborn, where a great variety are always on sale for Counting-house, Warehouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a rate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for carving-rooms, &c.; every fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and Falling spring hinges, and a great variety of other fastenings, at moderate prices. None are genuine unless marked "Collinge's Patent," Patent, Lamb teeth" Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for hanging and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sheet-rolls, &c.

JOHN WALKER,

CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,

And GALVANIZER and JAPANNER

Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gillbrook, Birkenhead.

Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London bridge; late 61, Gracechurch street.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—

J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA. HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of Architects, Builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, schools, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Rigge, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Rigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in working, and produces perfect ventilation, with a uniform genial temperature throughout the most extensive buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for

Horticultural and every other description of Building; most useful for warming in brick work. Warm Air Apparatus, &c.—Apply to SPILLER and TAYLER, Engineers, Battersea.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—

DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEFRIES'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 10,000 in use, over-test notices at the office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibi-

tion, 1855.—A Stove to cube feet room warmed by hot air only, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, in 1 minute 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety means. Lire, the heat is not and most powerful ventilation is without any machinery, one of the only BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-imported process, and keeps or adjusts air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, long tabs manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. Twelve more have been adopted to heat the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, personally, to T. BOILESVE, French Engineer, 5, King William-street, C.S.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and

NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED, are now to be had of all respectable ironmongers, of whom Parnell's Patent Noiseless Latches, and perfect security, also Parnell's Iron Noiseless Bolts, are to be had. Price Parnell's Patent Fire and Thief-proof Safes. Deeds and Cash boxes. Copying and Letter Presses. Descriptive lists and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEST KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS

was awarded to J. H. BOBBYER at the Great Exhibition 1851, which invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Improved Iron, Brass Furniture, Nail-wrought Sheet, Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions, Cocks, Gas, and every Furniture of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles, Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, &c. and the new registered Venetian Ventilating Casement Fastener, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. BOBBYER, late STURCH and BOOBBYER, established nearly a century, a large supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Standard-street, Shoreditch, London

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PIL-

LAGE—MILNER'S HOLDFAST FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

MESSRS DAVID DODD AND CO.

Gentlemen,—At the entire fire in Argyle-street yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNERS SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed on the same night. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(signed) JOHN DODD,

27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 23, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool;

London Depôt, 37, Queen-street, Cheapside.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-

PROOF DOORS and FRAMES for Strong Rooms. A large assortment of the above fire-proof materials always on hand, fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, and may be had at the Manufactory, at very reasonable prices. FIRE-PROOF SAFES of every description. Patent Latch and Street Door Latches, &c.—CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London

CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON-WORK FOR OVENS, &c.

RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN

and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, Cats, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, Hanging Bands, Outlets, Gutters, Socket Pipes, Water Gauges, Flanged Pipes, Hot Water Pipes and Connections, Sash Weights, and other castings. Iron work for bridges, roofs, &c. of every description, fitted complete, to the trade or builders on the most liberal terms equal to all competition. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-

street, London, and 1, Newham-grove, Millwall, Manufacturers of COPPER, YELLOW METAL, and every description of IRON BUILDERS and Engineers' Work, and Hot Water Apparatus for Horticultural purposes, Public Buildings, and Private Residences. The Public, Contractors, Builders, and Architects, will find in this establishment the most complete and economical method of executing Iron and other Building Work. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea,

London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all engaged in sawing, planing, and moulding timber, to the superiority and cheapness of their machinery and the class in use, which are to be seen at work, and extensively known, and prices and testimonials forwarded on application. Estimates given for complete saw mills for exportation, or otherwise.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc

workers and Manufacturers, No. 16, Lamb's-pass, near the Orphan Asylum, Lambeth. Rain-pipes, 3 inch, 4d. per foot; eaves, gutters, and pail, per foot, 4d. and 5d.; pans and gutters for domes, perforated zinc, by the foot, sheet zinc, 21s. per cwt.; plumbic zinc, 42s. per cwt.; ditto in rain-pipes and heads in proportion; galvanized iron and corrugated; skylight and other frames; Lawrence's roses and watering pots, Warm houses, &c., hot-pressed workers' tools, chapel bells, Porter, and various stocks and vestry-room furniture. A prize medal awarded at the Exhibition of all Nations.

BRICKS!

BEART'S PATENT BRICK COMPANY,

GOODS STATION YARD, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, KING'S-CROSS.

CASH PRICES FOR THE CURRENT MONTH:—

No. 1 quality..... 33s. per thousand { These bricks are of an uniform WHITE COLOUR, and suitable for facing any class of buildings.

No. 2 " ..... 28s. " { Are of mixed colours, sound, well burnt, and quite equal to the very best stocks.

A GOOD SUPPLY ON HAND, AND NO DETENTION OF THE CARTS BEYOND THE TIME REQUIRED FOR LOADING.

London, June 1, 1854.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c.; Antique, Geometrical, and Arabesque Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability, Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths, Colours for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 27, WHARF, Maccle-field-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "PEAKE'S WARE," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 231, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS

MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient building.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Valley Sticks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HORSHAM WHARF, BANKSIDE. LONDON Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods. Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clasps. Patent Malting and Corn drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate. Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

BRICKS.—From Kent Fields.—Grey Stocks, Shipping Paviors, &c.; also White Suffolk and Red Facing Bricks W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower hill.

BRICKS.—Main Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Main Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Coundline-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Regent's Canal Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Lightened red Hair-sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms, being found, for some years, a convenient and saving material.

WANTED, about 50,000 HOLLOW BRICKS, or good SOUND STOCKS, delivered along File at Strafford, Essex, per rail or water.—Apply, by letter only, stating full particulars, to S. D. care of W. Clemence, 31, Villiers street, Strand

NEW BRICKS.—MR. BENJAMIN GOUGH is now prepared to execute orders for New Bricks to any extent. Apply at No. 37, Newington-crescent, Newington-butts.

BLUE TILES and BRICKS, DORDON, BY ATHERSTONE. J. SCARROTT, Manufacturer of Blue Bricks, Blue Roof Tiles, Blue and Red Quarries, Sewerage Pipes, Fire-bricks, and all kinds of Blue Brick Materials for Building, Kiln Tiles, Copings Bricks, Rock Flues, &c. &c. The above is a genuine article in the Coventry Canal, and two and a half from the Trent Valley Railway Station, Atherstone.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles CHARLES RICHARDSON, 4, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs HOOPER and CO. 3, Pontlarge-street, Southampton. Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application.

THE PATENT BRICK and TILE MACHINE COMPANY are prepared to execute immediate orders for their Machines, which are the only ones in use that will turn out a large number of bricks superior to hand made. Reference may be made to the machines for further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, 37, King William-street, London-bridge. H. C. MOUNT, Sec.

GALLERY of SCULPTURE in MARBLE of Messrs. A and P. TRISCORNIA, Carrara, proprietors of quarries and dealers in marble. Commissions undertaken for all kinds of works in sculpture. On view, for Sale, a splendid Collection of Statues, Groups, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, &c. arrived from Italy, at 181, New Oxford-street, opposite Museum-street.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for York-stone Paving, Portland, and Bath Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landing, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive depôt of Statuary, Italian, Sienna, Dove, and Black and Gilt Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

ITALIAN MARBLE.—W. WALTON, of Carrara, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, begs to inform the trade that he has made an arrangement with Mr. John Foot, of Western wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster, for the Sale of his Marble. A constant and well-selected stock will always be at the Wharf. Orders received for shipments direct, or delivered in dock Abingdon street, June 13, 1854.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened edges.

Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sculpian, &c. &c.

Also, in Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.

Apply to Mr FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial road, Pimlico, London

THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Inlaid Rosso Antico Chimney Pieces in Statuary Marble; massive Chimney Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Serpentine, Verd Antique, Breccatella, Dove, St Ann's, and Sienna Marble, suitable for Dining Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON.

Great Western Railway Station..... BRISTOL.

Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL.

Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depôts, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

THE LONDON and PENZANCE SERPENTINE COMPANY'S new works at Penzance being completed, and their extensive machinery in operation they are now prepared to execute orders on a large scale. Architects and Builders can be supplied at their depôt in London, with Chimney-pieces, Pillars, &c. and Marble Mosaics, with serpentine in blocks, from the Lizard Rock, and samples, together with a large assortment of Common Vases, Tazzas &c. &c. at their Warehouse, No. 31, Millbank street, Westminster. As space has also been taken at the New Mineral Wharf, Crystal Palace, for the exhibition of articles of serpentine manufacture.

Office of the Company, 31, Millbank-street, Westminster, June, 1854.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Best ground stone, scalled or ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. supplied direct from the Quarries, also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found in inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for all wet Cisterns and every description of slab work, Closets, Slabs, Slate Tanks, with plate-glass sides, for fish or plants, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: 1½ inch Slate Pavement, plain, placed on the side, and squared, fitted to lay, warranted stronger than 3-inch York, 5d. per foot super.—Baltic Wharf, Edgeware road, Lambeth.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior polish. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Refuges Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Penitentiaries, and other Establishments; Malting Floors in Bedford-shire and Hertford-shire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharp, Tooley-street, and Messrs Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the Chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Engineer of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a host of pettifogging imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as no imitation IT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and he considers the public will be the greatest sufferers. It is unnecessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places of railway stations, and wherever there is much wear. N.B. The Tariff of Prices is now ready.

Pimlico Slate Works, Second 49, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Pavin ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Multum Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slabs and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally or by post.—Address, JOSEPH BRADLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate works, Bermondsey-wall, London.

N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimneypieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 113, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and selfdaced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.

BRAMLEY FALL and POTTERNEWTON STONE.

HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.

SAMUEL TRICKETT, STONE MERCHANT.

Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part. Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 8d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleaver), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL, PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleaver's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

¾-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¾-inch White, 16s. per square.	
1-inch "	"	1-inch "	17s. "
1¼-inch "	22s. "	1¼-inch "	21s. "

Battic Timber, 20s. per load. Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.

Norway and Swede Timber, from 7os. per load.

Dantzig and Riga Timber, from 80s. per load.

Gefle Deals, Yellow 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 9d. per 12 feet.

Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.

Christiana Battens, Yellow, 2s. 10d.; White, 3s. 6d. per 12 feet.

Petersburg and Riga Planks, from 5s. 10d. per 12 feet.

Prepared Floor Boards, ¾ in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 8d. per square.

"	"	¾ "	18s.; "	17s. 0d.	"
"	"	1 "	22s. 6d.; "	21s. 0d.	"
"	"	1¼ "	26s. 6d.; "	24s. 8d.	"

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of June.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 2s per cent on their mouldings on the 6th of November last, is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD MOULDINGS. JAMES SIMMONS, Improved Moulding Manufacturer, respectfully returns thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage so kindly conferred, and begs to say, his present Stock will be found worthy their attention for variety and quality, being manufactured from the best dry pine only.—Steam-works, 20, North Wharf-road, Paddington-basin.

N.B. Price-list can be obtained on application or by post, by enclosing six postage-stamps, the cost of postage.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers.—For particulars, prices and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 44, Albert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

STAINING WOOD to IMITATE OAK Walnut, or Satin Wood. For Churches, Chapels, Schools, rooms, Staircases, &c. Brings out the grain of the wood in a beautiful manner, and when used with the proper varnish will never fade or blister. Oak, 8s.; Wainscot, 5s. per gallon. Varnish, 10s. 6d. per gallon.—Address, WILSHERE and Co. Varnish and Colour Merchants, Bayswater.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 5s. per gallon. Varnishes for W. NAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 44, and 58, James-street, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

TO CABINET AND CHAIR-MAKERS.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a parcel of large good quality WALNUT PLANKS.—Apply to S. C. [illegible], Hanover-street, Walworth.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

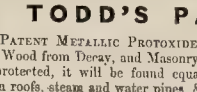
THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—

WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.



With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d. These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 190, Blackfriars road, and 21, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and hegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

MONEY on LOAN, at 3½ per Cent. per Annum.

ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Moneys to poor couppers or traders resident within the City and Liberty of Westminster, that is to say, within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-strand, and St. Paul, Covent garden. The amount of each loan is not to exceed 20*l.* to be clear interest after the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The loan is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two sureties. Printed Forms of Application, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying personally, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock in the day, at the office of the Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park.

By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENSON,
Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.

NOTE.—The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as have been sent in one clear week at the least before the first day of the month.—The sureties must be unexceptionable

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining

ADVANCES from 50*l.* to 250*l.* upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a long-fixed period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules 6*d.* each copy, or 5*s.* per pct.

Note.—Four new classes are now in course of formation for London, and will immediately commence operations.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST

HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22 GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY,

ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate decoration to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 56, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

315, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR

COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Railway Companies and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS.—This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses. To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs. To the railway world in general, it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion and is most simple and economical in principle. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

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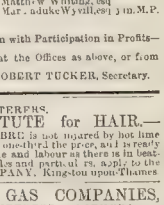

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

WE are about to give a medley of London detriments.

> The meanest English plowman studies law,
> And keeps thereby the magistrates in awe;
> Will boldly tell them what they ought to do,
> And sometimes punish their omissions too.
> *Defoe's True born Englishman.*

Visitors to a place, be that place large or small, see certain things in it sooner and more clearly than the inhabitants. They are equally alive to its beauties and defects. That is to say, if provided they are cosmopolitan travellers of average education and ordinary sympathies; not narrow prejudiced people, who think in a small circle, and reason in a smaller. Provided also that they take time to form a correct impression about men, manners, and places. Not with the fashion of some, who dub the character and customs of some quarters according to what meets their ears and vision when passing through, perhaps in a conveyance, or jumping about for an hour or two, much in the style, it may be, of a commercial gentleman doing his half-dozen customers.

Most of all does it behove us to talk warily of London, and, while attending to the grand old rule, "nothing exaggerate, nor set down aught in malice," be at the same time careful to keep the judgment wide awake in examining its actualities and estimating its capabilities.

But taking the visitor's point of view, there are a number of things more or less glaringly observable, the presence or absence of which, as the case may be, is neither safe, prudent, nor creditable to London in the nineteenth century. We shall put the "why" of a few of them, and leave the "because," which we cannot find out, or do not understand, to the ingenuity and learning of our readers. Life's pleasure is said to be made up of small happinesses; its misery must, therefore, we suppose, often result from a combination of small grievances.

To begin with our houses: and let it at once be understood that our observations do not reflect upon the skill or taste of architects. They, poor fellows, feel acutely enough in the vain effort to effect impossibilities, in compliance with imperious orders and dogmatic tastes. Our sympathies are with them.

1. Why are staircases made so narrow in all new houses?

It may be all very well for some stout people passing up or down one at a time, for then they gain a little leverage, one hand on the rail, and another on the wall. But the matter is very different if you happen to be an unfortunate wight condemned to escort some lady from the drawing to the dining room. Many must have performed, and afterwards wondered how they managed to go through, the curious gymnastic exercise required on such occasions. You have either to go through an elongating, or a compound compressing process, which brings painfully to mind those French toys—the elastic faces; and it is quite impossible for two people of most moderate proportions to attempt the passage in the same parallel. You have a choice of two evils. Which of them is the least I have never yet been able to decide. You may, as you ought, go first (by one step) as a pioneer. Your companion acts as a drag, and as she is always one step higher, you have to adopt the elongating process in an attempt to compromise the balance of power, that is, equality of height. On the other hand, should accident place you last, the *diminuendo* must be resorted to. After all, your most praiseworthy efforts are fruitless and annoying. Be thankful if you escape the *gaucherie* of treading on and damaging your companion's dress. It is evident such miserable passage ways would never have been tolerated in the days of our fair ancestors who wore hoops.

2. Why are our bed-rooms made so small; such very packing-cases for stowing away samples of the *genus homo?*

It is said somewhere that six hours' sleep is enough for a wise man, seven for a child, and eight for a fool. Now most of us are fools enough to enjoy, as often as we can get it, about eight hours' sleep. Some one who can afford to do as he pleases may relish twelve hours, and so be set down as a fool and a half. But take eight hours as the average quantity. Here is one-third of our existence actually spent in those portions of our houses which give us least concern either as to space, ventilation, or other essential requisites for health. We lavish all our thought and the chief expense upon dining-rooms and drawing-rooms, where we remain for a short time once or twice a day, but we are careless of the places where we spend the chief portion of our inactive existence. A wide experience tells us that, excepting only a few old and some modern houses of high class, this holds universally true of modern London. Verily our continental neighbours have good reason to regard us as a nation of eccentrics!

3. Why are all means yet employed for ventilating by the window so deficient?

We have panes that open, panes that draw up and draw down, panes with bars, and panes with slits, and none of them seem to answer the purpose perfectly. There is either a disagreeable draught or an insufficient ventilation. There have been elaborate scientific disquisitions on this subject, and we remember reading some of them with delight which promised to remedy the evil. Can nothing be done to get fresh air without blowing it across and beneath and about you with that disagreeable rheumy feeling which warns that you are deliberately catching a vehement cold? Perhaps a sufficient length of time has not elapsed to enable us to mature our ingenuity on this point; for we must remember that long after such windows were introduced we had not genius enough to find out the method of balancing them by weights, but simply propped them up. See State Papers, vol. iii. p. 336, where we are informed that King William nearly had his head knocked off by one coming down suddenly.

4. Why is the gas so dull and dirty?

London is head-quarters for everything. Then would it not be wise to charge a little more (if necessary) for the article, and purify it better? As it is we are outdone by the provinces in the manufacture of a great essential of life. Gas is cheap, but it is bad; at least, it ought and it might be a great deal better than it is. Housekeepers know how soon their tidy rooms are smeared with it, and all must be conscious how much sooner its heavy effluvium is apparent than in those places where it is consumed in a state of greater purity. Both causes retard its more general introduction throughout private houses.

5. Why is there still so much bad water?

Are the filtering processes not yet sufficiently understood or practised; or are they better attended to at some times than at others. Often when drinking the soapy mixture obtained in our houses and hotels, we sigh for a glass cold and clear, from Aldgate or the Goldsmiths' pump. The want of good water is certainly an excuse for the beer-drinkers. It could not be used both *inwardly* and outwardly, as Horace Walpole recommends, for all complaints. "My great nostrum," says he, "is the use of cold water on all occasions, and that with disregard of precautions for catching cold. I have often had the gout in my face and eyes, and instantly dip my head in a pail of cold water, which always cures it, and does not send it anywhere else."

6. Why is most of the London milk like whey in colour, and like chalk or magnesia in taste?

It always makes one shiver to look at it, so cold, and blue, and glary. It is long since friend *Punch* told that it was partly owing to the "cow with the iron tail,"—which phrase is a facetious hyperbole for the pump. If honesty is the best policy, it might have been reasonably expected that a greater number of sharp people would have ascertained the fact and acted upon it. As it is, we rejoice to find there are some. If matters do not by-and-by improve,—we throw out this hint to some benevolent individual—it would be doing a public good to collect and publish a list of all the pure milkmen.

7. Why are all the most needful streets left unwatered in the dusty weather, or watered so late that they might be left alone?

In our larger squares, &c. where the need is least felt, the operation is performed betimes, and, need it be observed, with the most salutary effect upon the lungs of every peripatetic—man, woman, and child. It is infinitely preferable *not* to breathe clouds of finely-pulverised dust from a Macadamized road.

8. Why is not that terror of every portly coachman, and equal horror of every 'busman—Holborn-hill, filled up?

Would it not be better, instead of going on year after year suffering the inconvenience of such a bugbear, to get rid of it at once and for ever? What is to prevent the level being reduced from Hatton-garden down to the junction of Victoria and Farringdon streets. It need not be an absolute level, but it could be an easy gradient. The sides would require to be large blocks of granite, cut into steps, on the outer extremity, next the pavements. An outer and an inner gutter on each side also, the large ones as ordinary for the carriage-way, and small runlets to carry off the water from the pavement and the steps. Oh, but this would be expensive! No doubt it would. But the expense would be trifling compared with the magnitude of the evils that exist—the anxiety—the waste of time—the tear and wear of horseflesh—the accidents to life and limb which occur there. A benevolent suggestion was made, and partially carried out, during the late winter, to throw gravel on the slope. This and every other mitigation, besides entailing a perpetual expense, can only slightly touch the evil.

9. Why should not public vehicles be allowed to go inside the gate at Hyde-park-corner in winter?

During the late frost it was painful to witness the scenes that took place with cab and omnibus horses in that quarter. It is bad enough in London is infested with spots everywhere which demand the most exquisite charioteering skill; but it is worse to find that where we have the means of diminishing the evil, we do not, or somehow cannot, avail ourselves of them. Surely, it would be a small boon to grant the privilege to public conveyances of passing inside in severe weather to escape the inequalities of the outer road. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Besides, it is, we suppose, an established principle of political economy, that every absolute loss of private property rebounds as a national disadvantage. Why, then, should we go on cutting and wounding our beasts of burden in this gratuitous fashion?

10. Why is not the liberty of the subject in smoking tobacco either circumscribed or put under regulation?

A new "counter blast" is required. Really, it is painful to go along the streets inhaling at every alternate step the whiffs from the vile compounds which are consumed in this way. If you are alone and agile you can take a spring or a short race every few minutes to get before or under the lee of some of these walking fur-

naces. This furnishes exercise while it accomplishes your primary end of being out of the way of the fumes belched forth. But if you have a lady companion it would neither be decorous nor convenient to adopt such a plan.

11. Why are the nauseous handbills about quack medicines and quack doctors allowed to be thrust in your face everywhere?

Is it not within the province or power of the Society for the Suppression of Vice to attack and put down the nuisance? It is agreeable to find that our newspapers are being gradually cleansed from this evil. Is it not possible to purge our thoroughfares also?

12. Why are so many quack loan societies suffered to victimise the poorer public?

Lord Palmerston has taken in hand the betting-houses and the graveyards. The session promises to be a short one, would not this be a fitting subject for a fresh crusade? It is a notorious fact that plenty of these companies are formed for the mere purpose of cheating the lieges by exacting money for rules and inquiry fees which never by any chance do a fraction of good to the unwary dupes.

13. Why is it that in the second half of the nineteenth century, under the very shadow of St. Paul's, in the centre of the condensed wealth of the whole world, and in the very heart of that street which disseminates the world's intelligence—that in Paternoster row there should be a stench almost daily emitted which pollutes a whole district?

Of a truth we are a conservative people, and every man's house is his castle. But it does not follow that it ought to be a magazine of noxious fumes. The cholera has reminded us of these things, and it will do so again if the warning is not heeded. It is surprising that even in a commercial point of view the inhabitants do not unite to put down or buy up such a nuisance. The men of the Row may go on quietly with an internal groan over the heavy sickening atmosphere which darkens around them. But the sharp shopkeepers of St. Paul's Churchyard ought to understand the loss entailed upon them when they see people hurrying past with handkerchiefs pressed over the mouth and nostrils, glad to escape from the pestilential quarter without examining wares, however tempting.

14. Where were the wits of our railway projectors when they determined that every terminus should be at the greatest possible distance from the other, and all of them as much out of the way as possible?

Perhaps in this arrangement they consulted the good fortunes of the cab proprietors, but in every other respect (their own dividends inclusive) it is a most unfortunate one. How many business men would gladly reside in the country (that is, within a radius of ten or a dozen miles) provided a general and central station-house were introduced. As it is, they say that as much time is consumed in getting to the proper terminus as ought to carry them home. It will not do to say that there are in London insuperable difficulties to such an arrangement. Take, as an example, what has been achieved in the northern metropolis. In Edinburgh, at a prodigious expense, all the lines have been made to converge to one focus, and that the most valuable ground in the centre of the city. Of course, there are short-distance stations to pick up passengers residing in the outskirts. Northern shrewdness has overcome every obstacle because common sense tells that it will ultimately *pay*.

15. Why is the public so shabbily treated in the arrangements at the new House of Commons?

You go with an order from some Right Honourable friend, and fancy it is all right. When you get to "the House" you discover it is all wrong. Everything reminds you of Tantalus. 658 members give one order a-piece for a gallery which holds from 150 to 200. A smart debate is on or is expected, and the gallery is filled with the first-comers—generally *habitués* who know how to take care of themselves. Well, you resolve to exercise patience, and find out the waiting-room. There, in a dismal little lobby at the foot of a stair you try to read by the aid of a solitary blinking light, placed as far out of reach as possible. Altogether it is very miserable. Involuntarily your thoughts revert to the gloomy approaches of the inquisition; or if your fancy is not so discursive, it recalls at least the dismal witness-rooms of a police-court. The whole aspect of the place, together with the attendants, invites such a comparison. If you are a punctual man, you of course arrived about four o'clock, when you believed the House met. If you are a determined man you hold on patiently and wearily as the hours pass. Five comes, six comes, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven. You count them all. You have tried to read or spell your book or newspaper by the intoxicated-looking light, but that resource has failed. You have applied the science of Lavater to each of your companions, and imagine you have divined all about them, their dispositions and occupations. One by one many of them have dropped off, and these incidents have been oases in the dreary intervals. Everything has been exhausted. You have thought of the time wasted, and how you could have read in the *Times* all you came to hear, without so much loss of temper and bodily discomposure. In fact, you are sinking into a comatose, semi-imbecile state, when steps are heard descending the stairs. You are first or second in order, and at length the attendant Cerberus tells you, you may be admitted. Admitted for about half an hour before the House adjourns, only to find them going through some routine which form demands shall be dismissed before they are allowed to escape. You leave with a feeling of bitter disappointment, and a mental resolution never to come again to the cloisters of St. Stephen. One succedaneum to your mortification there is, although it is rather of the fox and the grapes order. You pity the poor members, who night after night have to sit during these weary hours, they bored in the house as you were in the lobby.

16. Why are there few or no public reading-rooms?

Institutions and coffee-rooms there are without number; there newspapers may be seen, if you are a member, and choose to go in and eat. But for visitors who desire to read newspapers, reviews, and magazines, there is scarcely a single place in all London of the proper character. Look at the noble news-rooms contained in many of our large towns! How does it come to pass that the metropolis, with its millions of visitors, who are members of no institution, and cannot always be feeding when they wish to read, that for them there is absolutely no accommodation whatever of this sort?

17. Why are the vergers in the cathedrals permitted to make a trade of the stalls?

As it is, any one can go into these by opening the door with a silver key. But it is not decorous to see the greed of these worthies manœuvring their customers, and then retiring (as we have seen them) into a corner to count their gains. The practice of charging for admittance into the Roman Catholic churches has often been abused. But after all, it would be better in our cathedrals if the dean and chapter would make a fixed charge for admission to the stalls, and let the proceeds go to some charity or cathedral fund, not as a perquisite to the officials, which it must now be from their eager mien.

18. Why are the meetings of our scientific societies so difficult of access? Unless by introduction from a fellow there is no admission. Now many people know fellows who are either non-residents, or if residents, there has not been sufficient time to communicate with them after deciding that arrangements will permit of a visit to the meeting. Again, very many respectable people, with a very desirable circle of acquaintanceship, do *not* know a fellow. Ought they to be excluded, as they virtually are? If our scientific societies desire to enlarge their sphere of usefulness by enlisting a greater amount of popular interest in their proceedings (and such we believe to be the aim of most), they surely ought to be able to frame some regulations sufficiently stringent to prevent an indiscriminate influx of loungers, and yet more liberal towards earnest inquirers than the present ordonnances.

19. Is the smoke-consuming question to fall asleep?

All are interested that it should not: to keep the face clean in the city of London requires an ablution nearly every two hours; and clean linen is passably pure only for about the same space of time.

Courteous reader! these are things which, like Captain Cuttle, we have found, and made a note of. Perhaps you have done the same, at least with some items. It is the constitutional privilege of Englishmen to agitate by grumbling. This is a good feature in our character, for if the original howler is a querulous fool, his neighbours will grumble at him instead of his supposed grievance. Understand then that in any reformation desired concerning the above matters, we would have it on the principle which Lovelace sings—

> "A reformation I would have
> As for our griefs a sov'reign salve;
> That is a cleansing of each wheel
> Of state, that yet some rust doth feel.
> But not a reformation so
> As to reform were to o'erthrow
> Like watches by unskilful men
> Disjointed, and set ill again."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND ITS HAND-BOOKS.

THE Crystal Palace was opened on the 10th. The presence of the Queen and Prince, a brilliant day, a gay crowd, and very complete arrangements, conjoined to render the result successful in the highest degree. Our contemporaries of the daily press have already told the world of all that then took place;—how that the Queen came—to the moment, as usual,—that the effect of the chorus was superb,—that some who presented their hand-books, not being dancing-masters, were incontinently laughed at (the presence of much royalty notwithstanding),—and how that everything went off well, though it did not raise the value of the shares. The fact is, that the number of season tickets sold, although very large, fairly considered, is not so great as some anticipated it would be, and the directors will have to look to the multitude as their main support. The Brighton Railway Company behaved badly, as they have often done before, charging 3s. on the opening-day, for what they advertise their intention of charging 2s. hereafter, and without the slightest ground for doing so, beyond the apparent possibility of making a little money out of the necessities of the public:—"There is which scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is which withholdeth more than is meet but it tendeth to poverty." Let those who are joint directors of the two companies look to this.

Our principal object in the present notice is to mention the series of excellent Hand-books which have been published for the Company under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Phillips, who has himself written the general "Guide to the Palace and Park" and "The Portrait Gallery"—a very admirable production containing short biographical sketches, to accompany the series of busts of remarkable men of ancient and modern times which has been brought together in the building.

The English busts, 109 in number, commence with Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren. The whole collection consists of 500 portraits—a good nucleus. To review the handbook (sixteen are already published) would involve a very considerable portion of the whole circle of human knowledge. They illustrate the truth of Mr. Laing's statement to the Queen that "the educational object of the undertaking embraces a complete historical illustration of the arts of sculpture and architecture, from the earliest works of Egypt and Assyria down to modern times, comprising casts of every celebrated statue in the world, and restorations of some of its most remarkable monuments.

"In science—geology, ethnology, zoology and botany receive appropriate illustration on the principle of which has been to combine scientific accuracy with popular effect; and in its ultimate development the directors are bold enough to look forward to the Crystal Palace of 1854 becoming an illustrated encyclopædia of this great and varied universe, where every art and every science may find a place, and where every visitor may find something to interest and be taught through the medium of the eye to receive impressions, kindling a desire for knowledge, and awakening instincts of the beautiful."

THE CENTRAL CHEESE HALL, CREWE.—Mr. Charles Meason, Architect.

Mr. Geo. Scharf has co-operated with Mr. Owen Jones very efficiently in the accounts of the classical courts (his notice of the Roman Court is less good than that of the Greek Court), and the architect of the Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Italian Courts has been aided by Mr. J. B. Waring. Mr. Layard and Mrs. Jameson undertake departments for which they are well qualified, and Professor Owen, Professor Edward Forbes, and Dr. Latham throw the light of their knowledge on the ethnological, zoological, and geological departments. These guide-books have the creditable peculiarity of naming all the various artists who have been engaged on the works, and we cordially recommend them to the careful study of all who would make the best use of the works and collections in the Crystal Palace.

Messrs. Routledge, too, have published a shilling Guide to the Palace, which is exceedingly well done, and contains a large amount of information, so pleasantly conveyed that it will interest and instruct those who do not go to Sydenham as well as those who do. We shall next week resume our observations in the various courts, and may find other opportunities to inquire into the merits of the Guides. We fully agree with the writer of the account of the Alhambra, that "If the Art-collections of the Crystal Palace are received by the public in the right spirit, not simply as material enjoyment for the eye, but as affording subjects for contemplation and study, the Exhibition of 1854 cannot fail to exercise a most important influence upon the arts of this country: it may become the commencement of a new era, in which public taste will be raised from its present low standard, and our age, by slow but sure steps, be prepared to rank with the most brilliant periods of the past."

A Painter's Bill.—The following is a true copy of a painter's bill at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, delivered to the parish warden of an adjoining parish:—Mr. Charles Ferebee (church warden of Siddington) to Joseph Cook, Dr.—

To mending the Commandments—altering the Belief—and making a new Lord's Prayer	£1 1 0

THE CENTRAL CHEESE HALL, CREWE.

A cheese fair has been held for some time past at Crewe, on the London and North-Western Railway, but with much inconvenience because of the want of a hall. By the spirited liberality of Mr. John Hill, of Wistaston manor, this want has been supplied, and the building, as depicted above (with the exception of the tower, not yet finished), was opened publicly a few days ago. The hall is 200 feet long, 76 feet broad, and 25 feet high, and gives accommodation for pitching 2,000 tons of cheese. It is built in the Anglo-Italian style of architecture. The principal front has three entrances, with a pediment over each. The centre entrance is for foot passengers, and the other front entrances for carts. There is a branch from the London and North-Western Railway into the building, which saves the cost of cartage. In the interior are raised platforms, and the roof, in two spans, is supported by a row of twelve iron columns down the centre of the building. The light is admitted from the roof, as well as at the sides and ends.

It stands on a piece of ground at the corner of Prince Albert-street and Earle-street, with an approach by railway for loading into waggons and direct transit of cheese. Two lines run the entire length of the interior, close to the side walls, and the space between forms a wharf or platform for exhibiting and weighing each cheese: room has been left for carts to back up to the waggons on the side lines, so that they may load and unload from one to the other. The fronts are of red bricks with white stone dressings.

The work has been executed by Mr. Hill's clerk of the works, Mr. J. W. Bryning, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Meason, architect.

There was a dinner after the opening, when a testimonial, in the shape of a silver flagon and drinking cup, was presented to Mr. Hill by the tradesmen of the town, and as the architect's name was accidentally omitted in the list of toasts, the committee very properly wrote the next day to the local papers, to apologise for the oversight.

Crewe, a wonderful growth of the railway system, now contains 2,000 railway workmen.

TREASURES OF ART IN ENGLAND.*

Dr. Waagen's new work on our art-collections is one which ought not to have been left to a foreigner to prepare; but this only enhances our obligation to the author, more especially as it is possible that a native of equal or even of greater note might have met with obstacles a foreign connoisseur was not likely to meet with in examining the private art-collections of this country; so that we must perhaps have remained without such a comprehensive record altogether had it not been for the *con amore* labours of such a one as Dr. Waagen. He repeatedly acknowledges the courtesy and attention with which almost all his requests that access would be allowed to art-collections were met; and although our author apologises for not having sufficiently acknowledged or returned these courtesies, we are far from thinking he has really anything to blame himself for in that respect: on the contrary, what he does say gives an air of toadyism to parts of the book, which is not agreeable. The work is a comprehensive and valuable record: at the same time we are bound to say that we could point out not a few errors here, there, and elsewhere; but on so large a subject, treated of by one not quite familiar with the language, we can make allowance for imperfections, which may be afterwards corrected, and which are not to be weighed against the mass of collected intelligence. The translator, or the M.S. may be to blame.

The present work is based on the published result of the author's visit to England in 1835, when he had not time to undertake all the researches, and which he has now completed during renewed visits, in 1850, under the patronage, or with the countenance and support, of the Prussian Government; and again, in 1851, as a juror at the International Exhibition. The author has succeeded in giving an account of twenty-eight collections in and round London, of nineteen in England generally, and of seven in Scotland, not contained in his former work at all. He has especially, too, turned his attention

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* "Treasures of Art in Great Britain; being an Account of the chief Collections of Paintings, Drawings, Sculptures, Illuminated MSS. &c. &c." By Dr. Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin. In three volumes, octavo. London: Murray. 1854.

to modern English art in its various branches. He gives the following list of the most distinguished collectors in England since 1792 :—

"The Duke of Bridgewater, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Darnley, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Berwick, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Northwick, Sir Abraham Hume, Sir Francis Basset, Lord Farnborough, Lady Lucas (since Countess de Grey), Messrs. Henry and Thomas Hope, Angerstein, Samuel Rogers, Hibbert, Maitland, Wilkt, William Smith, Penrice, Elwyn, Hart Davis, Lord Radstock, Messrs. Aufrere, George Byng, Watson Taylor, Walsh Porter, Wells, Jeremiah Harman, Champerdowne, Sir Thomas Baring, Mr. Coesvelt, Sir Simon Clarke, Earl Grosvenor (now Marquis of Westminster), Lord Dudley, the Rev. Holwell Carr, Mr. Beckford, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Miles, Lord Ashburton, Sir Charles Bagot, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Munro. I have enumerated these collections," he adds, "nearly in the order in which they rose in importance. Finally, I must mention, as one of the most distinguished, the private collection of King George IV the formation of which coincides, in point of time, with the two last. About one-half of these collections are now partly dispersed, partly transferred to public institutions, and partly diminished in importance by the sale of some of the pictures: of the others which still exist several are, however, continually increasing."

As to the various collections which have arisen, or at all events been increased, since 1835, Dr. Waagen remarks, that with respect to pictures the collection of the Marquis of Hertford takes the first place, consisting as it does of a series of *chef d'œuvres* gathered together at the extraordinary sum of 200,000*l*. Next in order he takes Mr. Holford's gallery of Dutch and Italian pictures by masters of the seventeenth century, and of Italian of the golden age of art. This collection, he remarks, is worthily succeeded by those of the same class belonging to Messrs. Tomlin, Baring, and Munro. A few but good pictures of the Italian schools, he goes on to say, are also in the possession of Mr. John Harford, and of the Earl of Malmesbury. Various collections also exist extending not only to the Italian schools of the fifteenth century but even to the Netherlandish and German schools of the same period,—a taste formerly unknown in England. Of such class are the collections of H.R.H. Prince Albert, of Lord Ward, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Fuller Maitland, Mr. Alexander Barker, and Lord Elcho. Others unite even the Italian forms of art of the fourteenth century, such, for instance, as the collections of Mr. Davenport Bromley and of the Rev. Mr. Fuller Russell. Finally, some collectors have especially devoted themselves to the old Netherlandish and German schools alone, as Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Green. A number of gentlemen have in their collections adhered, though not exclusively so, to the taste of the preceding period, such as Mr. Wynn Ellis, Mr. Heusch, Mr. Charles Bredell, Lord Overstone, Mr. Ford, Baron Lionel Rothschild, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Mr. Fountaine, Mr. Foster, Mr. Henry Bevan, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Frederick Perkins, Mr. Robarts, and Mr. Wombwell.

At the same time, the taste for pictures of the English school has exceedingly increased. Among the larger and smaller collections of this kind which have been formed since 1835, the author mentions the following :—That presented to the nation by Mr. Vernon, and those of Mr. Sheepshanks, of Mr. Baring, of Lord Lansdowne, of Messrs. Bicknell, Young, and Gibbons.

After particularizing some of the more prominent collections of drawings, miniatures, engravings, and sculpture, made within the same period, the author says,—

"Finally, the feeling for the monuments of art of the middle ages, which commenced with architecture, and was mainly promoted by the works of Mr. John Britton, has gone on extending, in widening circles, till it now comprises every kind of vessel and implement for worldly as well as ecclesiastical purposes,—vases, tapestries, glasses, &c. The amount of interesting objects of this kind collected in England was proved by the Mediæval Exhibition in 1850 in London. Among the collectors in this line may be mentioned Mr. Maguire, the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord de Mauley, Baron Lionel Rothschild, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Auldjo, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, Mr. Slade, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Curzon, Herr Rohde Kaerkins, Herr Schwabe, Mr. Field, and Mr. Hailstone.

You will now be able to form an idea of the astonishing treasures of art of all descriptions which this island contains."

From the index to the volumes under notice, and which is rather a copious one, though still somewhat defective, we have compiled a list of the number of pictures by various masters noticed by Dr. Waagen in the course of his peregrinations throughout the art collections of England and Scotland. There are many others in the list, but we give only the more prominent, in alphabetic order.

By Albano there are 16; Ludolph Backhuysen, 34; Fra Bartolommeo, 6; Giacomo Bassano, 25; Giovani Bellini, 12; Nicolas Berghem, 57; Jan Both, 33; Sir Aug. Calcott, 24; Canaletto, 48 (24 of them at Woburn Abbey); Van de Capella, 11; Michelangelo, da Caravaggio, 15; Polidoro da Caravaggio, 5; Agostino Carracci, 6; Annibale Carracci, 48; Lodovico Carracci, 24; Claude Lorraine, 96; Collins, R.A. 14; Gonzales Coques, 12; Correggio, 13; Lucas Cranach, 8; T. Creswick, R.A. 4; Albert Cuyp, 91; Dobson, 12; Carlo Dolce, 28; Domenichino, 46; Gerard Dow, 26; Carel Dujardin, 32; Albert Durer, 8; Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. 20 (8 of these in Mr. Fuller Maitland's collection, and 3 in Vernon Gallery); W. Etty, R.A. 17; Jan van Eyck, 9; Francesco Francia, 9; Giacomo Francia, 3; Gainsborough, 32; Garofalo, 15; Giorgione, 32; Giotto, 6; Jan Van Goyen, 12; Greuze, 21; Guercino, 49; Jan van der Heyden, 26; Minderhout, Hobbema, 37; Hogarth, 38 (12 of these in Soane's Museum, and 7 in National Gallery); Holbein, 77 (8 of these at Hampton Court, and 7 at Windsor Castle); Peter de Hooge, 12; Van Jan Huysum, 14; Cornelius Jansen, 11; Angelica Kauffmann, 3; Philip de Koningk, 8; Salomon Koningk, 2; Sir Edwin Landseer, 25 (10 of these in Mr. Sheepshanks' collection); Charles Landseer, 4; Sir Thomas Lawrence, 24; Sir Peter Lely, 28 (besides the series at Hampton Court); C. R. Leslie, R.A. 21; Lucas von Leyden, 9; Fra Filippo Lippi, 11; Filippino Lippi, 6; Nicolas Maas, 18; Mabuse, 10; D. Maclise, R.A. 2 (besides frescoes in Houses of Parliament); Michelangelo, 2 (besides compositions and drawings); Pietro Francesco Mola, 22; Sir Anthony More, 26; William Mulready, R.A. 21 (16 of these in Mr. Sheepshanks' collection); Murillo, 90; A. Naysmyth, 4; P. Nasmyth, 3; Peter Neefs, 12; Artas van der Neer, 21; Eglon van der Neer, 5; Caspar Netscher, 17; G. S. Newton, 6; Ommeganck, 11; Opie, R.A. 2; Adrian Van Ostade, 55; Isaac Van Ostade, 18; Palma Vecchio, 16; Parmigianino, 25; Pietro Perugino, 5; Thos. Phillips, R.A. 4; Sebestian del Piombo, 23; Cornelius Poelemburg, 18; Gaspar Poussin, 78; Nicolas Poussin, 66; Pynaker, 10; Raphael, 26 (besides the cartoons and fragments, drawings, &c.); Richard Redgrave, R.A. 4; Rembrandt, 102; Guido Reni, 58; Sir Joshua Reynolds, 112 enumerated, besides various others indicated; David Roberts, R.A. 9; Giulio Romano, 16; Salvator Rosa, 64; Rubens, 158; Jacob Ruysdael, 77; Solomon Ruysdael, 4; Andrea del Sarto, 28; Sassoferrato, 16; Andrea Schiavone, 23; Bartolommeo Schidone, 18; Snyders, 22; Spagnoletto, 7; Clarkson Stanfield, R.A. 8 (besides examples at Bowood and at Mr. Bicknell's); Jan Steen, 63; Stothard, 23 (besides those at Mr. Rogers's); Teniers, 143 (besides others indefinitely alluded to); Terburg, 20; Titian, 85; Tintoretto, 53; J. W. M. Turner, R.A. 33 (and "several" others); T. Uwins, R.A. 5; Vandyck, 235 (with "several" others); Velasquez, 48; Adrian Van de Velde, 49 (besides various "figures" and drawings); William Van de Velde, 65 (besides "several" others); Joseph Vernet, 12; Paul Veronese, 40; Leonardo da Vinci, 15; E. M. Ward, 2; Watteau, 16; Jan Baptist Weenix, 12; Benjamin West, 10 (besides those at Hampton Court); Sir David Wilkie, 41; Richard Wilson, 66 (35 of these in Mr. Ford's collection); Philip Wouvermans, 82 (besides "figures"); Jan Wynauts, 22; Federigo Zucchero, 10.

The extraordinary number of the works ascribed to some of the older masters can scarcely be explained, we should fear, by *their* peerless industry alone.

Numerous drawings are excluded from this list, which, moreover, may not give a *very* accurate account of the number of pictures by the respective masters actually scattered throughout this country, but at least it must comprise a pretty correct account of those contained in all the private and public collections, or galleries of pictures, throughout England.

We cannot conclude without strongly recommending the work under notice to all who are interested in our country's art-treasures, as a laborious and intelligent account of these, so far as they are not still hidden, by ones, and twos, and threes, in the impenetrable sanctuaries of English domestic life.

STAINED GLASS.

St. Mary's, Huntingdon.—A large east window has just been completed by Mr. W. H. Constable, of Cambridge, for Mr. D. Veasey, of Castle-hill House, Huntingdon, and destined for St. Mary's Church in that town. It consists of five compartments, in which are represented our Saviour and the four apostles. These are surmounted by the crucifixion and resurrection.

Bishop Stortford.—An east window, by Messrs. Powell, with three medallions, containing the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension, has just been placed in St. Michael's Church, Bishop Stortford, by Mr. Joseph Taylor.

Church Lench (Evesham).—The whole of the five windows of the newly restored chancel of Church Lench have been filled with stained glass. The subjects are—our Lord rebuking the Jewish accusers of the woman taken in adultery; St. Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of our Lord with the precious ointment; Simeon and Anna in the Temple; the blessed end of the righteous, illustrated by the death of St. Joseph; the raising of Lazarus; our Lord washing his disciples' feet; and the agony in the garden of Gethsemane. The main east window represents the Crucifixion, the whole surmounted by our Lord in glory.

Ludlow.—With the series of restorations and repairs in the chancel of Ludlow Church, two windows are now being fixed on the north and south side, immediately adjoining the large eastern window which contains the legendary history of St. Lawrence, the patron saint of the church. These windows, now being restored by the Clive family, are in the Perpendicular style, and, with the others on the south side of the chancel, display full-length figures of apostles and saints, the apex of each window containing twelve small figures. The masonry is under the direction of Mr. Stead and Mr. R. B. Smith, of Ludlow; the glass, of Mr. Evans of Shrewsbury. It is intended to replace an other of the church windows, to the memory of the late Hon. R. H. Clive.

Conway.—A stained glass window has just been erected by Holland, of Warwick, in the east side of the north transept of Conway Church, at the cost of the Dowager Lady Erskine, and dedicated to the memory of her late husband and daughters. The three lower lights contain the following subjects :—"Christ blessing little children," "Christ the man of sorrows," "Christ appearing to Mary after the resurrection," under canopies, and on pedestals with the lamb, pelican, and cross, and the emblems of the four evangelists occasionally introduced. The larger compartments of the tracery are filled up with angels praising God and the others with the lily and vine, as emblems of the purity and blood of Christ.

Stonehouse.—The parishioners disapprove of the cathedral glass which has been placed in the windows of the new church, it is about to be removed and replaced with clear plain glass.

Bridlington.—An elliptical arch-headed window, above the lesser entrance, at the west end of the old church of St. Mary, Bridlington, has been restored. The stonework was intrusted to Mr. John Holderness, of Bridlington. The glass is from the works of Mr. Wailes, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who a few years ago execu-

HOUSE IN THE VERKE STRAAT, ANTWERP.

The Perpendicular window in this church. The tracery of the present work is of varied design, and the five superior openings contain subjects illustrative of the advent and principal events in the early life of Christ, viz.—The Annunciation, the Salutation, the Coming of the Shepherds, guided by the star in the east, the Presentation, and the Baptism. The whole of this restoration is at the cost of Mr. Yarburgh, of Newerby House.

Ripon.—The cast window of Ripon Cathedral has just been completed. The dimensions are, 25 feet in height and 25 feet in breadth. The stained glass was prepared by Wailes, and a small portion of it, five out of the thirteen figures, appeared at the late London Exhibition. It is intended to represent the commission given by our Lord to his apostles to preach the Gospel to all nations, with the fulfilment thereof as historically depicted in other portions of the glass, being a subject deemed appropriate as commemorative of the creation of the see of Ripon. The total cost is stated to be about 5,250*l.*

HOUSE IN THE VERKE STRAAT, ANTWERP.

SEVERAL specimens of the architecture of Antwerp have already appeared in the *Builder*. The curious and suggestive front which we this week engrave is from the Verke Straat, near the Marché aux Chevaux. It is altogether a quaint and not inharmonious mixture of Gothic and Renaissance. The arrangement of the upper windows is worthy of note. W. W. D.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Walcot.—The village of Walcot, in Norfolk, which is situated close to the coast about fifteen miles east of Cromer, possesses a church of some size and interest, principally of the Perpendicular period, but being unfortunately built of a soft freestone, and much exposed to the sea-air, the whole of the windows, mouldings, battlements, &c. have become very decayed, and have, as is usually the case, been repaired with bricks or anything that was most handy, in a very wretched manner. Funds, however, having been lately left for its proper restoration, the work has been commenced under the superintendence of Mr. R. M. Phipson, of Ipswich, architect; Mr. Burgess, of Yarmouth, being the contractor. It is to be regretted that the nave was new roofed a few years since by some local carpenter, who removed the remains of one of the fine Perpendicular roofs for which Norfolk is so celebrated, and substituted a wretched abortion in deal covered with slate, in lieu of the old lead. The chancel, which is in a very dilapidated state, is under the care of the lay impropriator, and will probably be restored as soon as the present works are completed.

Worstead.—The exterior of the well-known church of this village (also in Norfolk) has been for some time past little by little restored, as funds would allow, under the superintendence of the architect just named.——The national schools are also being enlarged, and a master's residence added, from Mr. Phipson's designs; the contracts for it being taken by Messrs. Cooper and Rump, of Worstead.

Louth.—The following tenders for the erection of lodge, chapel, &c. and the excavating and laying out of ground in connection with the new cemetery, were lodged:—Mr. C. Clark, 1,697*l.*; Mr. J. Dales, 1,593*l.* 3s.; Mr. W. Kirk, Lincoln, 1,103*l.* 8s.; and Mr. J. Levitt, whose tender was accepted, 1,082*l.* The estimate of the architects, Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, was 1,190*l.*

Spalding.—The parishioners of Whaplode St. Mary have recently advanced another step towards completing the restoration of their parish church, by the erection of a new pulpit. The design, furnished by Messrs. Maughan and Fowler, architects, of Louth, is Perpendicular in character, and has been executed in oak, with base of Caen stone. The more enriched portions are by Mr. T. Wallis, of Louth, and the whole looks exceedingly chaste and appropriate.

Melton Mowbray.—A new window is being placed in the southern transept of Melton church. Two or three more are still required.

Skellingthorpe.—The parish church of this place is about to be greatly altered and improved. The present nave, north aisle, chancel, and porch, are to be taken down, and a new nave, with south and north aisles, chancel, and porch, erected. The old tower is about to be raised and repaired, and will have new windows and buttresses. The amount of contract, including old materials, exceeds 1,800*l.* The architects are Messrs. Kendall and Pope, of London; and the builder, Mr. W. Huddlestone, of Lincoln.

Retford.—The Retford Gas Company some time since reduced the price of their gas, and now we observe that the retorts, gasometers, &c. of the company, and their works generally, are inadequate any longer to furnish the required quantity of gas consequent on the greatly increased consumption of it by the shopkeepers, railway stations, and private families in Retford, so that the directors have been obliged to obtain extra land, to enable them to erect new and enlarged gasometers and other necessary works, in order to meet the increased demand. The works will be commenced forthwith. A local paper "hopes this outlay will not necessitate an increase of price!" Why it will shortly justify a further reduction in price; and the company would be only undoing what they have done were they to act so absurdly as to check the increasing demand by raising the price again, at the very moment they are preparing to supply that demand which reduced prices have produced.

Egerton.—The church of Egerton, in Kent, which has been restored by a bequest of the late Earl of Cornwallis and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, was reopened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Friday. The works have been executed under Mr. Joseph Clarke, the diocesan architect. The whole of the restoration has been carried out in oak, and the stalls and seats are richly carved. The chancel is parted by a parclose. Polychromy has been used in the chancel, roof, and encaustic tiling in the floor and other parts. The total cost has exceeded 2,000*l.* The tower is well known.

Shipston-on-Stour.—The foundation-stone of the new church here was laid on Monday in week before last. Mr. G. E. Street, of Oxford, architect, furnished the plans. The new church will stand on the site of the former one, the old tower remaining. The design is in the style of the thirteenth century. The structure will consist of nave and side aisles, with arcades and columns, and having five arches on each side. The fittings are to be of deal, stained, and all open, with 300 additional free sittings. The chancel will be paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, and the church with Hayward's Staffordshire tiles. The roof will be covered with Guiting slates, and the walls be constructed of stone from Bourton-hill, with Bath stone dressings. The contract for the building, which amounts to 2,630*l.* has been taken by Mr. Mills, of Stratford-on-Avon, builder.

Leek.—The public baths, commenced here about eleven months ago, are now completed, and were opened on Monday in last week. They are erected near the cattle-market. The building is of the Elizabethan style. It contains on the male side two large swimming-baths, six private baths, and a shower-bath. The building was designed by Messrs. F. and W. Francis, of London. Mr. Mathews, of Leek, was the con-

tractor for greater part of the work. The boiler, tanks, pipes, and general engineer's work were executed by Mr. Thomas Potter, of London. During the short time it has been open the average number of bathers per day has been upwards of two hundred. The second-class swimming bath has in the evenings been at times inconveniently full, and the ladies' baths are daily becoming more frequently used.

Church Lench.—The chancel of the church here has been restored under the superintendance of Mr. F. Preedy, architect.

Abertillery.—On 18th ult. the new church, recently erected, from a design by Mr. Norton, and built by Mr. J. H. Evins, of Abergavenny, contractor, was consecrated by the Bishop of Llandaff. The cost of the church was about 850*l.* Immediately after the consecration of the church and burying-ground, the foundation-stone of the new schools connected with the church was laid by Mr. James Brown, mayor of Newport. The building will be of considerable size, and harmonise with the church, which is in the Early English style, with framed and braced roof, stained and varnished. The schools will contain a mixed school-room, for boys and girls, 55 feet by 18 feet; an infants' school-room, 34 feet by 18 feet; and class-room, 19 feet by 18 feet, together with a teachers' residence. The estimated cost is about 1,200*l.*

Cardiff.—The new Town hall being at length completed, its inauguration took place in the new Assembly-room, in shape of a grand dress ball on Thursday in last week. The project of building a town-hall originated with the late Marquess of Bute, about eight years since; and the designs of Mr. Horace Jones having been selected, the first stone was laid by Mr. Walter Coffin, M.P. then mayor for the borough, on 27th June, 1849; the builder being Mr. W. P. James, and Mr. G. W. Chittenden, clerk of works. This portion of the building was speedily completed; and soon afterwards the present front was commenced, and erected by Messrs. Harris and Davis, of this town; Mr. Chittenden again clerk of works. The Townhall has a frontage of 175 feet. The total cost of the present erection is about 10,500*l.*; and the Nisi Prius Court will probably cost about 3,000*l.* more. There will eventually be an adjoining building for judges' lodgings. The assembly-room is painted in lilac and white; the cornices and ornamental enrichments relieved in white and gold. On the shield of the centre window is emblazoned the plume of feathers, the cognizance of the Prince of Wales. The ornamental ironwork and figures of the orchestra are relieved in gold. The whole of the decorations are by Mr. Robert Nicholl, of Cardiff. The room is lighted by three chandeliers, the centre one having twenty-four gas-burners. The *Cardiff Guardian* of 9th inst. gives a view of the building and a report of the opening ceremonial.

Chirbury.—The committee appointed to carry out the restoration of the tower of the church of Chirbury, in Shropshire, have entrusted the execution of the same to Mr. Dodson, of Shrewsbury, builder.

Sheffield.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of St. Matthew's Church, Carver-street district, took place on Thursday in week before last. The site, with old houses—some of them notorious dens of vice—was purchased for 609*l.* The fabric will be in the Perpendicular style. The interior will be 97 feet long by 49½ feet wide, and divided into nave, chancel, and aisles. There will be a small gallery at the west end, in the tower, affording accommodation for thirty-nine children. The edifice will accommodate 731 persons, viz. 273 appropriated seats, 308 free seats for adults, and 150 seats for children. The building will occupy the entire area of the site, so that the interior will have to be lighted solely from windows in the clerestory and at the west end. At this end there will be an octagon tower,—the first in this town—14½ feet diameter, rising from a square base. The tower will be 56 feet high, and surmounted by a spire of 65 feet, making a total height to top of spire of 121 feet. Messrs. Flockton and Son are the architects, and the contracts have been let as follows: Masons' work, Mr. Powell; carpenters' work, Messrs. Dutton and Heald; plumbers' work, Messrs. Johnstone; slating, Mr Roger Brown; plastering, Mr. Harrison. The edifice, it is expected, will be completed in March, 1855. It will cost about 2,500*l.* making, with the purchase of the site, 3,100*l.* Of this sum about 2,600*l.* have been raised, the whole—except a grant of 250*l.* from the Incorporated Society, and 200*l.* from the Church Commissioners—being voluntary subscriptions, amongst which is one under the name of "a friend," for 1,000*l.* which the *Sheffield Independent* attributes to Mr. H. Wilson, of Sharrow.

Dronfield.—A plan has been decided upon for the restoration of the church of this place at a cost of 1,000*l.* It will also be repewed, and there will be an increase of 160 free sittings for adults and 200 for children. The church will also be warmed. We believe the subscription list now amounts to 800*l.* The restoration and alterations are to be carried out by Messrs. Flockton, of Sheffield, architects.

Kildwick.—A proposal has been set on foot for the restoration of the ancient tomb of Sir Robert de Steeton, in the parish church of Kildwick. The amount required is stated in the *Bradford Observer* at 28*l.* which it is proposed to raise by subscription among the inhabitants, and others interested. Considerable ornamental restorations are now in progress in the church, chiefly by individual liberality, and it is suggested that the present is an opportunity during which others may contribute according to their means to the same good purpose.

Askrigg.—The church of Askrigg, in Upper Wensleydale, Yorkshire, having become dilapidated, a subscription for its restoration has been raised of more than 1,000*l.* and a church-rate of 3s. in the pound unanimously voted by a public vestry.

Doncaster.—The foundation-stone of the north tower pier of the parish church was laid by the mayor on the 5th instant, in presence of the town council, and assisted by Mr. Cleverly, the clerk of the works.

Glasgow.—At the north-east corner of Hutchesontown-bridge a capacious shed and market for the sale of fish is in process of erection. The fishing-boats will be accommodated here. The shed will extend to upwards of 70 feet in length, with proportionate breadth and height; and the middle of the roof will be covered with glass in the same style as the great shed erected lately at the bottom of the harbour. A number of stalls for fish-dealers will be arranged at the north side of the market.

Girvan.—A new street or "place" has been erected at the Cross of this town, and the town buildings opposite, according to the *Ayr Advertiser*, are to be improved in front by being fitted up in "the Crystal Palace style."

Jersey.—The new market at St. Helier's, we are informed, is covered with corrugated zinc from the Vieille Montagne Company, not with galvanized metal, as stated by a correspondent.

THE HUNDREDTH YEAR OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE general meeting to receive the report of the council on the proceedings of the past year, and the auditors' statement of the receipts and expenditure, was held on Wednesday evening; Mr. Harry Chester, chairman of council, in the chair. The report commenced by adverting to the fact that the one hundredth year of the society's existence had now been brought to a close. It then proceeded to give a brief epitome of the papers which have been read, and the discussions which have taken place at the weekly evening meetings during the past session. The subjects dealt with have been numerous and important, and have been mostly made known to our readers. The report went on to state that the union of institutions continued steadily to increase in magnitude and importance. The union now numbers 354 institutions of all denominations, being an increase of 84 in the year. The formation of a trade museum which had been undertaken jointly by the royal commission of 1851, and by the society of arts, had been intrusted to Professor Solly, F. R. S. who had been actively engaged during the past year in obtaining specimens of animal produce and manufactures—that being the department least represented in any existing institution. The organization of the Universal Educational Exhibition, which is to be opened with a conversazione, at St. Martin's Hall, by H.R.H. the President, on the evening of the 4th of July, formed the next head of the report. And in reference to this the council remarked, that they confidently believed it would give an immense stimulus to education, as well by means of the articles exhibited, as by the lectures and practical discussions intended to form part of the plan. There had been an increase of 246 in the number of members during the year, and the auditor's annual statement of receipts and expenditure showed that the monetary prospects of the society were most satisfactory. It is intended to commemorate the Centenary by a dinner, which is to be given in the grounds of the Crystal Palace Company, on Monday, the 3rd of July.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHEELING SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, UNITED STATES.

ON the 18th of last month the Wheeling Suspension-bridge which spanned the Ohio was swept away by a storm. Nothing remains of it but the dismantled towers looming above the wreck that lies buried beneath them. In the first instance, one of the rods by which the floor was suspended broke, and in a few minutes the whole structure was heaving and dashing about with tremendous force. The cables on the south side were finally thrown off the apex of the eastern tower, retaining their position on the tower on the opposite side of the river. This destroyed the equilibrium of the swinging body; and each vibration giving it increased momentum, the cables, which sustained the whole structure, were unable to resist a force operating on them in so many different directions, and, according to our authority, were literally twisted and wrenched from their fastenings.

THE PADDINGTON STATION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

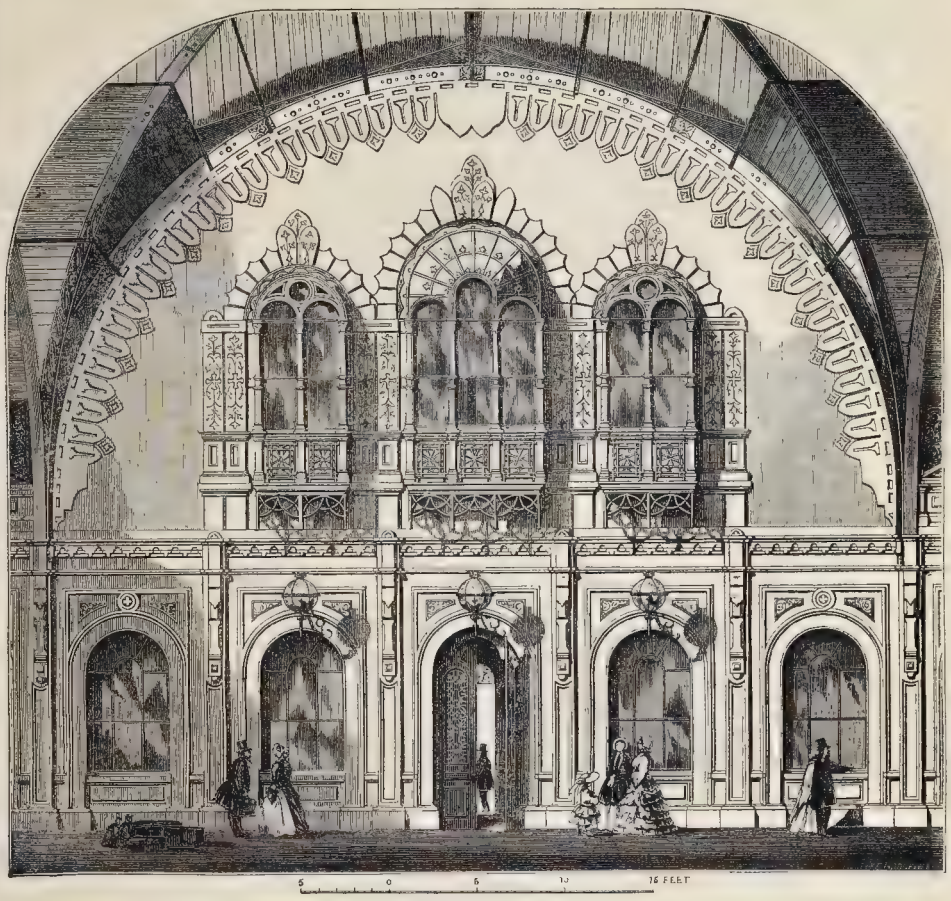
IN addition to the view, &c. already published (p. 291, *ante*), we now give a view of the entrance to the offices from the platform.

The office buildings are 580 feet long, varying from 30 to 40 in width. The departments for directing and managing the affairs of the company are carried on in the upper portion of the building, and those in connection with the traffic to and from the station in the lower part.

The decorations to the buildings are in plaster and cast-iron. The space occupied by the platforms and lines of railway under the curved roofing is 700 feet long, and 240 feet 6 inches wide, and contains four platforms and ten lines of railway. The two platforms on the departure side of the station are respectively 27 feet and 24 feet 6 inches wide, and the other two, on the arrival side, are 21 feet and 47 feet. The latter is of stone. The roofing over the above space is divided, as shown in our former view, into three longitudinal openings, with two transepts, each 50 feet wide, at one-third and two-thirds of the length. The lengths of the openings are each 700 feet, and of the respective widths of 70 feet, 102 feet 6 inches (not 90 feet as before stated), and 68 feet.

The roofing contains 189 wrought-iron ribs or arches, of an elliptical form, and arranged in rows of three each, parallel to one another with 12 diagonal ribs at the transepts. The height to the underside of the ribs in the centre opening is 54 feet 7 inches from the line of rails; from the springing it is 33 feet 9 inches. The height in the side divisions is 46 feet. The ribs against the building are supported by sixty-three cast-iron pilasters, or square columns, and those to the other portion of the roofing rest on sixty longitudinal wrought-iron girders, each about 30 feet long, and supported by sixty-nine circular columns. The ribs over central opening are 1 foot 8 inches high, formed of quarter-inch plate with flanges top and bottom, giving a width there of 6 inches. The ribs over the side openings are 1 foot 4 inches high, formed in the same manner.

The central half of each of the curved roofs is glazed, and the other portion is covered with corrugated galvanized iron. The works have been mainly superintended by Mr. Charles Gainsford.



ENTRANCE TO OFFICES, PADDINGTON STATION.

RESTORING WALLS TO THE PERPENDICULAR, THRUST OUT BY LATERAL PRESSURE.

WITH reference to a communication from a correspondent, at p. 257, on "Restoring Walls to Upright," I can, from experience, say that such unwieldy methods as he there describes are not necessary, and that the screwing force is by no means the steadiest for effecting such an object. The work as done with these gigantic appliances might well be termed "an operation of magnitude." Nasmyth's hammer employed to crush a fly might take its station among the same class of "successful" undertakings. Allowing the wall to be 3 feet 6 inches thick from the foundation to its top, which is somewhat unusual, without *recess*, or *door*, or *window* in it—that is, what is called a *blank* and *solid wall*,—its weight would scarcely amount to "1,000 tons:" if there are the usual number of *large windows* and *a door*, it might weigh about 400 tons, if of the thickness specified, not one-fortieth part of which, however, should be calculated for the pull or strain the ten beams have to sustain, that is, about 4 tons each, while a twentieth of even that force would quickly pull the wall down, as those who have moved the Cornish Loggan Stone with one hand would readily credit.

I have professionally rectified church and other walls by much simpler methods; and, not to tire you, I will select one only. At Taunton, in Somersetshire, I undertook to pull back and secure the front of the large house in which Messrs. Stuckey's Taunton branch of banking is carried on, which inclined and bulged outwards very much: with the sole assistance of a bricklayer and a smith, I caused a small hole to be bored on a level with the top floors through the back and front walls, through which were thrust from the back (if I rightly recollect) *four* long 1-inch flat-headed bolts, made by the smith under my direction, to fit the place, having a large washer embedded in the front, on which I had a powerful screw-nut placed, and wrenched up tight. I had four flooring boards taken up for conveniently getting at the bars while in their places, and applied a strong heat to two of them at once, or only one, as I saw was required. It is well known that heat will expand iron, or other metal, and it does so, more in its length than breadth or diameter; indeed, exactly in proportion to their dimensions: this was soon evident by the ends of the two bars showing an evident protrusion, and their screw nuts becoming loose. These were screwed up tight before the lamps were removed, which done, and the whole suffered to cool, the bars naturally recovered their old dimensions. After a careful examination of the wall in its somewhat altered state, I fixed upon that bar or bars, out of the four, against which appeared the greatest projection, and heated that as before described, until I had accurately drawn the wall into its pristine state, *straight* as well as *perpendicular*. Any person will admit that a church wall (ever so thick), could be drawn back in the same way, taking (if possible more) care to stop when it was found exactly as it should stand, because a continuation of the process would draw it inwards. The holes for admitting the bars were neatly stopped, and if its state be as I left it (which I have little doubt of), the two workmen employed could alone easily find the place of insertion. The work occupied but a few hours, was done without scaffoldings, or other appliance except a ladder, and the business of the important bank beneath was not impeded one minute: the iron bars being left in will, doubtless, keep that part of the bank at least from breaking.*

I, perhaps, ought to have said that, on a similar principle, I would, with proportionably sized iron bars, have undertaken to have drawn the thick wall of Howden Church into its former position, with *seven lamps*, or four or five pounds of *large* dipped candles, the rods being supported horizontally under the apex of each arch, I suppose to be made almost invariably in interior church walls. This rectification could not have occupied many hours; and by as many iron wedges as might be required, driven deeply into the outside of the wall at its foot, or wherever it might appear to be necessary, the roof on, and properly trussed and secured thereon, the bars might have been withdrawn without the risk of the wall resuming its for-

* The same mode has been successfully adopted by others.—ED.

mer position. More accurate knowledge of the weight of a foot of the stone used, and the gravity of the mortar, &c. would, of course, have made the calculations above stated much more correct, but I am convinced I am not far off the mark in my rough calculation, nor very wrong in allowing for some large openings in the wall. J. B. B.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.

AT the recent architectural meeting in Leicester, already alluded to, Sir Charles Anderson read a paper on this subject. Sir Charles first reviewed the sculpture of Greece and Rome, to prove that it was nearly allied to architecture, and then went on to show that the practice of burying the dead close to churches was of Saxon origin, on a plot of ground called "God's acre." He then described the shape of the graves in various ages, and the inscriptions on tomb stones, especially at the time when brass figures were introduced, giving a most accurate description of the dresses of the period which no history could so well relate. This description of memorial was not confined to a particular class as they had effigies of kings, warriors, prelates, and women. As this style of tablets became more fashionable, the inscriptions became most improper, and millions of money were lavished in a most absurd way. They seldom found such models of heathenism as in modern times some of them were. Some of the divines were represented with a book on their breast, and warriors with their hands on their swords. To his mind the most fitting way to represent our friends, was to depict them taking their flight to a better state. Some of the statues put up for the dead were considered perfect specimens of anatomical science. Monuments ought to be divided into two classes, the religious and secular. The latter representing the living state, and the former some religious idea. The secular representation was mixed up too much with Paganism, and was allowed to extend itself to our cathedrals and churches; and he pointed to Westminster Abbey as containing a large quantity of these specimens, one of the most prominent being that to the memory of Lady Nightingale. He also called attention to Sir R. Peel's in Westminster Abbey, who looked as if he were about to step in and silence the sermon. In conclusion, he pointed to Kensall-green as showing evidence of a growing disposition to alter our tablets and tombstones, and hoped that better taste would extend itself over the country.

Mr. T. L. Walker remarked that the great cause of failure in our sculptors in treating monumental subjects was the total absence of the true poetry of the Christian's death, and said that until mythological adaptations were done away with, and our sculptors' taste improved, we should have no satisfactory productions in monumental sculpture, as an accompaniment to Christian architecture.

The Rev. G. Gilbert strongly complained of the proposed monument to Dr. Kay, the late Bishop of Lincoln, representing him in the act of dying. Instead of representing him in his last moments, he ought to have been represented at prayer, and he hoped that all would join with him in protesting against it.

SIGHTS AND SCENERY.

The Royal Italian Opera.—Mr. Beverley has painted a charming moonlight scene for the new ballet here, *Un Etoile*, full of truthfulness and beauty. The first scene too, an Eastern porch, is not without merit. In the general getting up of the ballet it is evident Mr. Gye himself does not interfere, or, with his cultivated taste and extensive knowledge of stage appliances and requirements, we should have something more on a par in point of completeness with the *musical* performances. Under this head, Grisi and Mario are alternating with Viardot and Garcia, and achieving a succession of triumphs, supported by Ronconi, Bosio, and Lablache. The retirement of Grisi will be a public misfortune,—it will be long before one is found worthily to supply her place. The music-loving public feel that the opportunity if now lost will not return, and crowd the theatre every night.

Gallery of Illustration.—Messrs. Grieve and Telbin have added views of Sebastopol, with all its fortifications (from the Admiralty drawing by Lieut. O'Reilly); the fortified town of Silistria, and the city of Odessa. When we say that these equal in merit the other pictures with which they are associated we give them high praise.

The Horticultural Gardens.—If it were to be inferred from the comparatively small attendances on recent occasions at the Chiswick *fêtes* that public favour was on the wane, we should offer a strong appeal in favour of the society. There were other circumstances, however, which may have led to the falling off. The society has now been incorporated forty-five years, and has done much for horticulture. The garden at Chiswick is open all the week to fellows and their orders; and from this garden seeds and cuttings of rare species are supplied gratuitously to the members. The council have, moreover, formed a large collection of drawings, and have the most considerable library of horticultural works in the kingdom. We would gladly see a love of flowers and of the garden spread. "A garden," as Bacon says, "is the purest of human pleasures; the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man."

The show of flowers on the last occasion was very fine. With us, a love of flowers is a passion; a walk amongst them an exquisite delight: and though with all flowers a touch of melancholy is associated, since they speak of early death, they ever have to us

> "—— A voice
> Which sings, rejoice! rejoice!"

SMOKE PREVENTION.

THE 1st August is the day on which the statutel 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128, comes into operation.—A "Universal Smoke Consuming Company" has been established in Furnival's Inn, based on Witty's patent, which, it is said, is applicable to all furnaces constructed with a bridge, and consists in constructing the furnace with a perforated bridge, leaving a space between the top of the bridge and the bottom of the boiler; and in other furnaces between the top of the bridge and the top of the furnace. A channel from the ash-pit conducts the air to a chamber behind the bridge, where, having been heated in its passage, it combines with the gases from the fuel as they pass through the perforated bridge, causing complete combustion, and preventing smoke. The patentee estimates that the adoption of the plan will save from 30 to 40 per cent. in fuel; and states that it can be applied to any furnace in a few hours at a moderate cost, and is not likely to be affected by the negligence of firemen.—The principle adopted by Messrs. James Hume and Co. of the Haymarket Flour Mills, Edinburgh, according to the *Darlington Times*, is that of exposing the smoke to an extensive heated surface, and the admission behind of fresh unconsumed air, causing its ignition. It is applied to a double-furnace Cornish boiler of 90-horse power, and the coals used are all Scotch, and consist of one-third dross and two-thirds mixed coal. At the further end of each furnace, the space between the level of the bars and the roof of the flue is divided into eight spaces by seven bricks, each 3 feet 6 inches long, 4 inches thick at the bottom, and 1-inch thick at the top, and reaching to the underside of the boiler, so that they vary in depth or height, with the radius of the boiler flue, from 14 inches in the centre to 6 inches at the sides. From their position at the end of the furnace, these bricks soon attain and preserve a white and intense heat, and separate the smoke, which must pass through them to the flue.

At the end of my letter "On the Prevention of the Smoke from our Household Fires," you add in a note that a scheme of Mr. Davey's, exactly similar to mine, has been published. Now if you refer to that description you will find that while Mr. Davey would draw away the smoke by our common sewers, and thus lose it in the Thames, I would collect the smoke by means of pipes, &c. as described, and thus gain a property to the annual value of 277,000*l*. *Second*, I conceive that it would be impossible to obtain sufficient draught in a common sewer to carry off the smoke, and that much yet would find its way into our atmosphere by means of the street traps, &c. Some of our common sewers present a sectional surface of about 40 *feet*, but the largest sectional surface in any of my pipes would be about 2 *feet*, evidently making an immense difference in the work of the vacuum-creating engines required. It is necessary I should correct a very important error in the calculation of dividend given in my last. I there state it at 6*l*. 6s. 3d. *per cent.* but the correct calculation is 15*l*. 15s. *per cent.*; thus showing the scheme to be one of the best speculations of the day. But as it is said that property in London to the amount of 2,000,000*l*. is annually destroyed by smoke, why should there not be a rate levied upon property, if necessary, in aid of smoke prevention? Let me add that when I wrote my last letter I was quite ignorant of the existence of Mr. Davey's ideas on the subject.

G. W.

THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF CARLISLE.

WE some short time since noticed that, as advised by Mr. Rawlinson,—the engineer employed by the Carlisle corporation to carry out a complete system of drainage for that city,—the corporation were about to appoint (or had appointed, as is now, at least, the case) a special inspector to act as a constant check on the contractors; the resident city inspector, whom the corporation had agreed with Mr. Rawlinson to employ, having been found to have already quite enough to do, as indeed he must have, in a city of 30,000 inhabitants such as Carlisle is. The special inspector recommended by Mr. Rawlinson as one to whom he could confide the interests of the citizens so far as regarded the sufficiency of the workmanship to be done by the contractors, and hence secure the utmost economy in the amount of the ultimate expenditure of the ratepayers, and the thorough drainage of the city, is Mr. McKie, whose salary for the two years will be 500*l*. The corporation grumbled at the amount, but offered to give 200*l*. a year, and as Mr. McKie refused to give up other or more permanent employment elsewhere for less than 250*l*. Mr. Rawlinson, rather than trust the interests of the ratepayers of Carlisle and his own reputation in other hands than those he had full confidence in, offered to pay the additional 50*l*. a year himself. This the corporation agreed to, and so the matter rests — no, not *rests*, any more than the dirty little fellow rests who is about to be well scrubbed against his will. Carlisle is that dirty little fellow: he is sprawling and kicking and brawling about this soft tender touch of true maternal regard, and says it "hurts" him. The sum of 400*l*. to be borrowed on mortgage of the rates and repaid in thirty years, amounts, with interest, to about 30*l*. a year, which the ratepayers of a population of 30,000 have to pay for insuring that their own best interests shall be carefully *seen to* by a constant and vigilant watchman over works to be done by contractors whose *interests* are precisely in the teeth of those of the Carlisle ratepayers, whatever their honour or their honesty may induce them to do. Against this enormous expenditure, of something like the tenth part of a farthing rate we suppose, there is a complete outcry amongst the (in every sense) *small* order of ratepayers, throughout the city, who have the modesty to insist that Mr. Rawlinson, seeing he advised it, shall pay it altogether out of his own pocket! or failing that, shall take up his permanent residence in Carlisle, and act as their watchful and constant inspector, as well as engineer, himself. Do not they see that to have a *constant* and watchful eye over their contractors is the *only* way to insure the sufficient doing of that they themselves as a body have demanded should be done, and so to save, it may be, a hundred times the amount hereafter, in undoing and redoing what was wrongly, carelessly, or scampishly done, besides securing their own health and the health and lives of hundreds of families among the working classes, whose widows and children will otherwise assuredly have to be fed and clothed at *their* cost—the cost of these very ratepayers?

PROCEEDINGS ARCHITECTURAL IN PARLIAMENT.

The Architect of the Houses of Parliament.—On a vote of money for the New Houses being taken, the question of Sir Charles Barry's remuneration was started; and Mr. Hume said he hoped the Treasury would pay Sir C. Barry nothing until his accounts were made out. A committee of the House, with Sir R. Peel in the chair, came to a resolution that the remuneration to be paid to the architect of the new houses should be 25,000*l*. and no more. That resolution was come to before any plan had been selected, and was known to all the competing architects. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it might be thought at first sight that 40,000*l*. was an extravagant remuneration to the architect, but a little consideration would show that that sum was greatly below what Sir C. Barry was entitled to claim. It was now twenty years since the fire, and the new works had been spread over nearly that number of years.

It must not be supposed that the sum paid to the architect could be regarded as net profits or receipts. Sir C. Barry was subject to very heavy expenses, and he believed that his outgoings in the New Houses of Parliament, for establishment and assistants averaged from 1,200*l.* to 1,500*l.* a-year. If the committee applied that sum to the number of years during which this expenditure had been going on, they would see that it amounted to a very large sum.

Westminster Bridge.—Mr. Kinnaird asked if it were true, as had been reported, that Sir C. Barry had been requested to give in designs for the new bridge, so that it might be constructed in unison with the architecture of the House; and, if so, whether any agreement had been made with Sir C. Barry as to his remuneration? Sir W. Molesworth said, the bridge had been intrusted to the engineer of the Department of Works, and Sir C. Barry had been so kind as to give him his opinion of the design of the work. No agreement had been made with Sir C. Barry, but he had furnished a design, so that, if possible, the architecture of the bridge should be in harmony with the Houses of Parliament.

"*Architectural Assistant,*" *Office of Works.*—On taking vote for 20,124*l.* for office of works, explanation as to a new officer, the architectural assistant, with salary of 700*l.* a-year, was asked for. Sir W. Molesworth replied, that the architectural assistant (Mr. W. C. Smith) had been for some time employed by the Board of Works to carry on the works at the Embassy at Constantinople. On his return to this country he continued in office in connection with the board, and was at this moment employed in their service. Mr. Wilson said none of the public money was wasted by having such an officer to assist them, because if Government did not employ him, they must employ strangers, and that probably at a much increased rate. Sir J. Shelley thought it was quite right that the assistance of an independent officer should be at the disposal of the board to advise them, but thought he ought not to be called the architectural "assistant," but "adviser."

The vote was then agreed to.

ST. MARYLEBONE EXTRAMURAL CEMETERY.

IN reference to the late debate in the vestry upon the report of the Commissioners of the Burial Board being brought up, asking permission to borrow 15,000*l.* to carry out the design for the new cemetery, I observe it stated "that designs had been advertised for, and that the accepted design had been selected in the most *fair and honourable* manner, for *its excellence and nothing else*, so that not one of the competitors could find fault," &c. Now as I happen, perhaps unfortunately for this statement, to be an exception,—and without, at present, observing upon the question of the selection being made for the "excellence" of the design "and nothing else," further than to say it appears to be rather questionable,—I would just touch upon the "fair and honourable" as regards the figures.

In the instructions issued to the competing architects, it was stipulated that the cost of the chapels, including everything, should not exceed, for the

Episcopal chapel,	£1,400
Dissenters' chapel,	700
	£2,100

To which must be added the cost of the keeper's and gravedigger's lodges, the front enclosing wall and gates, which, looking to the small sum stipulated for the chapels, could not reasonably be expected should cost more than (and were estimated in one of the designs submitted at), say..... 3,000

thus making a total of..... £5,100

But what do we find to be the result of the estimates upon which the contracts are to be based, as reported by the Commissioners? Why, these items are stated to be tendered for at 7,486*l.*; thus showing an excess at the outset of 2,386*l.* exclusive of the architect's commission and cost of quantities by Mr. Poland. It is therefore quite clear that if the Commissioners had kept their "instructions" in view in making a "fair and honourable" selection, it would not have fallen upon this design. Moreover, it is a gross act of injustice to the other competitors who may have adhered to the "instructions;" as, in arranging a design so as to meet the requirements at the stipulated cost lies the talent and ingenuity of the architect, which he is led to exercise at great labour and expense, upon the faith of those "instructions" being fairly and honourably acted up to.

With regard to the "excellence" of the design, I might say much which would not be agreeable, but abstain. The total expenditure is now put at 21,000*l.*!

A COMPETITOR.

BUILDERS' TENDERS.

THE statement which I am about to make involves a principle of great importance to the building trade. About a month since, I was invited by an architect to tender for additions to Oakland-house, Cricklewood, for Mr. A. R. Steele; and a few days after, I received a copy of the quantities, with intimation that the Tenders were to be delivered "on Thursday Morning next, at Twelve o'clock precisely; and no Tender will be received after that time." Afterwards I was informed by circular that the Tenders were to be delivered "on Saturday, the 29th inst. at Five o'clock, p.m. instead of on Friday, as appointed." At Five o'clock on Saturday, the clerks of the several builders met with their Tenders; and as no representative of Messrs. Haward and Nixon, who were amongst those invited, appeared, the usual grace, half an hour, having expired, the tenders were opened by the architect in the presence of all parties, and they were found to be as follows:

Chesham	£3,117
Haynes	2,810
Richardson	2,750
Rider	2,730
Sissons...	2,650
Macey.	2,495

On the Monday I called on the surveyor, and not finding him, I on the Tuesday morning called again, and he gave me a set of the drawings, which I now have, and he then told me he had received on the Monday a tender from Messrs. Haward and Nixon, which was lower than mine about 100*l.*, but he intended to take no notice of it as it was delivered nearly two days after time. An appointment was made, and we went into arrangements as to some works desired to be omitted; but shortly afterwards, to my great surprise, I received a note from the employer, stating that as he intended "to omit nearly all the alterations and repairs to the old works, and three or four minor items in the new works, in order to reduce the amount of the contract, the best way of adjusting the unfortunate occurrence of Messrs. Haward and Nixon's Tender being delivered after the appointed time, will be that you and they should each make a fresh Tender;" and further explaining that their Tender had been prepared to send in at the appointed time on Saturday, but that being in the middle of the time during which they pay their men, it had been overlooked till too late. To make a long story short, Messrs. H. and N. are now doing the work: and, as I feel that if such practices are to be allowed, an opening will be made for greater abuses, I respectfully place the case before my fellow builders.

JAMES MACEY.

LIBEL AGAINST AN ARCHITECT.

IN the Bail Court recently, before Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Bramwell applied, on behalf of Mr. Hopper, for a rule, calling upon some gentlemen to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for a libel. Mr. Hopper, he said, was an architect of celebrity, and was honorary architect of St. Mary's Hospital, out of which position the matter arose which had given rise to this application. Mr. Hopper had made an offer to be honorary architect, and had stated in writing what his views of the duties of an honorary architect were. Now, Mr. Hopper having made that offer, the committee were very glad to accept his services, and he was appointed honorary architect, and he prepared the plans, specifications, and other things which an architect ought to prepare, and did his duty faithfully. There were some gentlemen who for some reason had an objection to Mr. Hopper from the beginning, and ultimately they caused him to be displaced, and a paid architect was appointed in his stead, and that was done by means of the libel of which Mr. Hopper now complained. Builders were to be appointed, and they were so appointed, and contracted for a gross sum, and were to be paid four-fifths of the estimated value of the work done, upon the certificate of the architect. The charge made was, that Mr. Hopper had certified that work had been done to an extent of upwards of 14,000*l.* whereas the work done did not amount to more than 10,000*l.* Mr. Hopper admitted that if he had made such a report, he would have been guilty of a very gross blunder, or must have had some improper motive Mr. Hopper denied that he had ever made such a report, and he said that this statement was most prejudicial to his character, and, if true, he should be unfit for the situation he held. Before he troubled his lordship with the details of the case, it was right he should state that this took place so far back as 1848; but then Mr. Hopper said, though he knew that the statement had been made, he did not know that it had been entered upon the minutes of the proceedings until two years ago: he could not deny that he had been aware of this latter fact two years The only way in which Mr. Hopper accounted for the delay was that he had been attacked by paralysis.

Mr. Justice Wightman thought the delay was an answer.—Rule refused.

HOUSE AGENCY AND SELLING.

IN the Marylebone County Court, an action was brought by Mr. Booth, a house agent, against a gentleman of the name of Garrett, who, it appeared, is a speculative builder.

The sum sued for was 36*l.* 15s., being commission upon the sale of Kingston House, Regent's-park, which was, as plaintiff alleged, sold for 1,050*l.* through his agency.

The circumstances under which the action arose are important to agents and owners of houses, and were as follow —

The plaintiff was instructed by the defendant to let or sell the house, and procured a party willing to take it. The party was introduced to the defendant, but whilst negotiations were going on, the plaintiff broke them off by introducing a second party. Upon inquiry, however, this second person was found to be a man of straw, and in the end the first person was again applied to by the defendant, and eventually purchased the house.

The plaintiff's solicitor, Mr. Bicknell, contended that his client having introduced the purchaser in the first instance, he was entitled to house agent's commission, the same as if the purchaser of the house bought it at first, and not as he did, when the defendant applied to the party personally.

Mr. Fry, defendant's counsel, said that it was entirely through the plaintiff the purchaser of the house did not take it in the first instance; and having broken off with the party for the purpose of introducing a person moneyless, his client directed Mr. Booth to take no further trouble about the house, and sold it himself. He urged that the first person whom plaintiff introduced had been set aside by plaintiff, and was no longer after this a client of the house agent's, and that the defendant was not liable to pay commission for the first introduction; and with regard to the purchase eventually, it arose from defendant's own application and exertion.

Mr. Garrett deposed to the above facts, and added that his wife had paid plaintiff 8*l.* unknown to witness, for his trouble in the matter.

The Judge (Adolphus) said it was a nice point. It was, however, clear that the party who eventually took the house had been refused by the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff introduced a man of straw in his place. It appeared also that the defendant had after this instructed the plaintiff not to trouble himself any further. Under these circumstances, he thought Mr. Garrett had himself acted as the agent in the disposal of the house, notwithstanding Mr. Booth originally introduced the purchaser of the house. He should give a verdict for defendant with costs.

Verdict for defendant.

Notices of Books.

The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon. By HABEEB RISK ALLAH EFFENDI, M.R.C.S. and Associate of King's College. Second Edition. Madden, 8, Leadenhall-street. 1854.

EVERY one now knows of Risk Allah's interesting little volume on his native Palestine. A first edition of 1,000 copies has been already exhausted, and another edition called for. This must be gratifying to one who desires so anxiously as he does to engage the attention and excite the interest of the English nation in the fate and prospects of Syria, to which he strongly recommends the emigration of our industrious and enterprising population, instead of to Australia, forgetting that in the latter country they are still, as it were, under their native laws and among their fellow-countrymen. Doubtless, "a blacksmith, a skilful carpenter, and a good mason, would prove invaluable acquisitions" to the Syrians, but would a home in Syria prove as invaluable an acquisition to these our industrious fellow-countrymen? We

do not mean to imply anything like a decided negative, but the question is one which must be well considered, even although there be now no terrible "three-tailed pacha" to eat them up, as in "days of (not very) old." The emigration of any large number of persons to Syria is decidedly unadvisable. However, Habeeb Risk Allah has our best wishes for the sale of his second edition, and of many more, and for the acquisition of means to do all those patriotic and those charitable deeds to which he aspires, and which say much for his goodness of heart as well as for his soundness of head.

Miscellanea.

IRON CHURCHES FOR AUSTRALIA.—Two iron churches in the building yard of Robertson and Lister, Glasgow, are now about completed. They are similar in size and general appearance, with the exception that one has got two spires, one on each side, and the other one spire, springing from the centre of the pediment. The chief feature of the front elevation is an arcade of ornamental columns and arches, standing out in bold relief, supporting a pediment, and flanked at the sides by massive towers, in which are placed the stairs leading to the galleries. The lower series of columns is roofed by a balcony, forming an open porch, whence access is had to the church and to the stairs of the galleries. The dimensions of each church are 73 feet in length, and 45 feet in breadth. The interior is lighted on each side by a series of circular-headed windows, each 20 feet in length; and at the back by two large stained-glass windows. The vaulted ceiling, supported on cast-iron arched girders springing from iron columns, rises to the height of 40 feet. In the crown of the arched ceiling will be placed iron or zinc perforated gratings, for the ventilation. The external roofing is formed of corrugated iron. These churches were preliminarily opened on Sunday week for Divine service.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE FOR THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The first engine made at the Canadian Works, Birkenhead, has been finished and subjected to trial previous to shipment. It is the first locomative ever made at Birkenhead, and was built as number one, each successive engine to be numbered onward, and named after it is completed. The first engine is named the Lady Elgin, the second is to be the Lord Elgin. The Grand Trunk, it may be remembered, is between the narrow and broad guage in width; the Canadian guage being five feet six inches, which will permit the carriages to be more commodious and steady than on the narrow guage. The engine tried has a cylinder fifteen inches in diameter, and twenty inches stroke. It is a coupled engine with driving and trailing wheels. The wheels are six feet in diameter, and the leading wheels three feet six inches in diameter. It is about three and a half months since the Lady Elgin was commenced, but the works are in such a state as to be able now to manufacture one engine in each pit every three months, or at the rate of forty a year in the aggregate. It is expected the railway will require for its own uses this rate of manufacture for the next seven of eight years; or, in other words, 300 locomotive engines. We have already described the works at which this engine was built.

PRICE FOR A PLAN.—It is said that a Swedish officer in Stockholm, who some years ago took a drawing of the fort of Sweaborg, demands for it not less than 4,000*l.* sterling.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF ART.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the School of Design, at Edinburgh, took place in the Royal Institution on Saturday week, in presence of a numerous and highly respectable assemblage. Professor T. S. Trail presided. On the walls were displayed specimens of the drawings of the students. During the past year the school, according to the report in the *Scotsman*, has been attended by 208 pupils, of whom 152 attended the department of ornamental architecture; 13 being painters, 3 sculptors, and 18 architects and engineers, 75 artizans, and 43 teachers. The department of the antique, &c. has been attended by 56 students; 29 being painters, 2 sculptors, 2 architects and engineers, and 23 artisans. For the new classes for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and pupil teachers, upwards of fifty applications have been made.

LANDMARK, PANYER-ALLEY, CITY.—We are glad to be informed by Mr. Haywood, in reply to our correspondent's inquiry, that his district inspector reports to him that "the London Stone still remains untouched in Panyer-alley," and that "it must therefore be within the hoarding, and not visible just now." Such memorials, which make all the difference in the amount of pleasure afforded by an old city above a new, should be carefully preserved.

THE IRON TRADE.—This excitable trade is ever in an intermittent fever. It has just got through the cold stage which succeeded the last hot gambling bout, which ended in ruin to many, and now again the pulse of the market is being forced upwards by artificial stimulants towards the old fever-gallop. A rise of 5s. was talked of quite recently. Now it is alleged that a rise of 20s. has been agreed to by the trade, although, at "a numerous attendance" of iron masters, we were told, a few days previously, the preponderating feeling was not only against any such rise, but against the idea that any advantage, so far as yet appears, would accrue from a future rise, even at the usual quarterly meetings. Into the secret of this new mode of procedure between the quarterly meetings, we let a little light, by anticipation, some time ago. The quarterly meeting masters have been made rather *slow* by dire experience, and the *fast* men seem to have really got up what we feared and anticipated that they were about to try to get up, a sort of *interregnum* or *imperium in imperio*, just to jog the quarterlies on a bit, by preparatory talk, rumour, or assertion, into giving their consent to another and another jump upwards in prices, as each quarterly meeting came round. The time for the next meetings is fast approaching; therefore, something must be done; therefore a rise of 20s. is boldly announced; therefore there is at least a chance of 10s. being, with many misgivings, assented to by the more legitimate authorities themselves, — heretofore no great authorities either, as we long since showed, and as was afterwards fully admitted. Such is the present posture of affairs. Of course there is not a want of *reasons* for a rise; but on these we shall not waste any words at present.

NEW EDITION OF GOUGH'S "SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS."—It is proposed to publish a new edition of Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain*, incorporating much new matter from the addenda, drawings, &c., bequeathed by Gough, together with his interleaved copy, to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is more than half a century since the previous edition appeared, and now it is next to an impossibility to procure a copy even for from 60*l.* to 90*l.* A new impression at a reasonable price is therefore very desirable, and is indeed indispensable to the antiquary and the historian. It is proposed, of this new edition, to print a number of copies (regulated by the application of subscribers) to be comprised in eight volumes, folio, and published in as quick succession as possible, (at the probable rate of two volumes each year). The price of each volume, bound in cloth, will be four guineas. The work is to be edited by Mr. Pettigrew, F.R.S.

THE THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF CITY AND TOWN CHURCHES, PROVINCIAL AS WELL AS METROPOLITAN.—On the 7th instant, a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, at which resolutions against the threatened measure as empowered by Lord Harrowby's proposed bill, professing to "amend the church *building* acts," were passed by large majorities, and a petition to Parliament based on these resolved on. It was pointed out at this meeting, that the bill in question (as, indeed, we were the first to note) had a very misleading title, one of its main purposes being to empower any bishop, without leave asked or given by parishioners, to order the destruction of any church either in town or country, so that it is a measure in which the inhabitants of every town and village in England have a special interest; and we trust that now this has been so distinctly intimated to them, the parishioners of towns particularly, and above all, those of the city of London, will see to the preservation of their churches and of the graves of their forefathers, which also this obnoxious bill empowers any bishop not only to shut up (which might be very advisable), but *to build upon* or to dispose of as building ground. We may here add that a tract has just been published by Bell, of Fleet-street, and others, titled "*Consecration versus Desecration: an Appeal to the Lord Bishop of London against the Bill for the Destruction of City Churches and the Sale of Burial Grounds.*" The title-page is graced with a motto from Isaiah (lxi. 8), "I hate robbery for burnt offering," and the several grounds on which such a bill should be resisted are urged. The *Ecclesiologist* has a good article on the subject

MEDIÆVAL JOKING.—The Rev. G. A. Poole, at the archæological meeting in Leicester, said that in the great window of the north transept of St. Martin's church, in that town, occurred one of those little pieces of satire which the monastic clergy were so fond of levelling at the predicant friars. A fox was represented preaching to geese, from the text, "Testis est mihi Deus quam cupiam vos omnes visceribus *meis*"—a cunning adaptation of the words of St. Paul to the Phillippian converts, with a significant change in the last word:—"God is my witness how I long after you all in *my* bowels," instead of in the bowels of *Christ*.

THE LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The sixth annual report of the council of this society has been printed. It congratulates the members on the continued interest manifested by the public in the society, as evidenced by accession of members. "At one meeting," says the report, "the candidates admitted reached the unprecedented number of thirteen; and the total elected during the session is forty-eight, of whom two belong to the class of professional members, thirty-eight to that of associate members, and eight are student members." The proceedings of the society for the third session are in preparation for the press. The council advise the formation of a practical museum of materials used in the execution of architectural designs. Each specimen contributed or purchased to be accompanied by a brief memorandum of the peculiar qualities of the material, and of the price at which it can be delivered in Liverpool. They recommend that the excursion this year should be made to Wolverhampton, about the latter end of June. The funds of the society are in a promising state.

NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION.—A Mr. Billing has patented a plan of ventilation for windows and roofs which seems to be very similar to that often applied to single panes of glass. In windows, pieces of glass are set at an angle slightly inclined from the perpendicular, one piece overlapping another, and divided by an interval through which the air freely passes. For roofs a similar principle is adopted with slates or tiles, the top edge of each tile being turned up with supports for the bottom edge of the next above, leaving open spaces overlapped so as to keep out rain and sleet. With slates these open intervals are arranged with wood, or other material, we presume, intervening.

"THE CENSOR."—A "monthly review of special subjects," edited by a recognised pen, has just been established, to which we would wish to draw attention, without, however, committing ourselves to the views or opinions which may be therein advocated. The first number contains articles on "The Great Strike," and "Modern Trade," written in an attractive style. The interests of the workman, however, seem to be almost exclusively urged, as the sole victims under the present system,—whereas we feel for the employers also as sufferers under a system which we wish, with all our hearts, could be changed, to the advantage of both classes, but especially to that of the workmen, who are indeed by far the most severe sufferers. We feel that "a trader," whose opinions are given approbatively in the article on "Modern Trade," is right, not only as regards his own class, but as regards the employers of workmen, too, and their sympathisers, when he says,—"We are in the unfortunate position that we are bound to support the present system, though many of us feel it to be our destroyer—our slow but sure destroyer. We support it because we do not yet perceive that change is possible: not because we are prosperous, but from the fear of losing what advantage we already have, do we resist innovation." The employer may be a hard taskmaster, but he is an involuntary one in many respects. Nature itself is a stern and severe taskmaster. It makes no allowance for starving workmen, whereas masters in many respects do. Let us fight against the evils of the present system without blaming too severely either its agents or its palliators. "The Censor" will be found to be, what it is refreshing to find in these commonplace times, even where we cannot quite agree with its writers,—original in its mode of treating its subjects, as well as attractive in style,—at least if we may judge from the specimen now before us.

A NEW GLASS SHADE.—Messrs. Rice Harris and Son, of the Islington Glass Works, says the *Birmingham Journal*, "have just patented what they designate a 'sanitary' glass shade, the peculiarity of its construction rendering it an important agent in protecting those employed in apartments where gas is used from the deleterious effects of the smoke and effluvia which most 'burners' allow to be generated. A moveable glass dome, resting on shades of the ordinary form, is the means by which this end is secured. By this simple contrivance, the most complete combustion of everything that escapes from the orifice of the jet takes place. The invention has been thoroughly tested by one of our most eminent gas engineers, Mr. Lowe, of London." We only wish that by "complete combustion" *alone*, of gas or anything else, a really "sanitary" purpose could be served; but we fear the idea here implied is like that of the "self-consuming stoves"—a mistaken one, based on the grossly erroneous notion that "complete combustion," in any instance, "consumes" everything "deleterious." Ventilation is indispensable in both instances, and *more especially* where there is *complete* combustion. It is complete combustion, for instance, which converts sulphur into the virulent sulphuric acid, carbon, or soot, into the noxious carbonic acid.

SANITARY PROSPECTS AT GRIMSBY.—The plans of Mr. Rendell, the engineer to the local board of health, have been lodged with the general board for their approval; but unfortunately Mr. Rendell is at loggerheads with the general board, and it is feared that the result will be anything but rapid sanitary improvement at Grimsby. The *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, in deprecating such a state of things, urges the necessity of changing the engineer, without, however, charging him with any demerit calling for such a line of procedure, although the costly nature of the plans is alluded to as a reason for changing them. The great want of a cemetery is also insisted on.

CASUALTIES OF TUNNELLING.—At the Institution of Civil Engineers, on May 23, a paper was read "On the Casualties of Tunnelling, with Examples," by Mr. W. M. Peniston, which was in reality a relation of the difficulties encountered in the formation of some tunnel headings through chalk and green sand, under a head of water, at Holywell, on the line of the Wilts and Somerset Railway. In sinking the shafts, the water brought away with it such quantities of sand as to create cavities around, and produce serious failures in the timbering, which required to be renewed and replaced several times. Numerous contrivances were essayed for overcoming the difficulties. gullets were cut at lower levels, in hopes of their drawing off the water, but the tenacity of the soil and the numerous faults, precluded any chance of their being useful: nothing but incessant pumping could therefore be relied upon; but the consequence of this was, that the framing of the shaft sunk bodily, until it was retained by a hanging kerb and rods from the surface: then, in spite of close sheathing planks, a lateral settlement occurred, and amidst a recurrence of these accidents the shaft was carried down until the sand and water rose so rapidly in the bottom that it was necessary to close it by a timber platform, through which the water rose to a certain level, whence it was pumped. At length, it being observed that the dip of the sand-rock, which was the water-bearing stratum, was in such a direction as to induce the inference that it might be used to convey the water away, by having it tapped at a lower level, the attempt was made and was attended with success. In consequence of observations on the saturated strata, it was determined to try the effect of a syphon, which was accordingly laid down. It was formed of cast-iron pipes, 6 inches diameter, the short leg dipping into a hole at the bottom of one of the shafts, whilst the long leg extended through the crown heading and terminated in a cistern in the north cutting. By means of a hand-pump at the upper bend the air was exhausted, and the action was so perfect as to draw the blocks of sand and enable the headings to be completed. The meeting was adjourned till November 14th.

GAS IN COOKING.—I am one of those who may be considered in a community non-essentials—viz. a bachelor; yet I seldom obtain any comfort or advantage myself that I do not think in what way it may be rendered serviceable to others. Lately I have hit upon a plan of doing without fire, and the consequent delay and dirt, for cooking. My workshop is on a level with my kitchen: of course I use gas for purposes of trade. A small brass ring of 3 inches diameter with sixteen holes, cost 1s. 9d.: I screw on a horizontal connexion, build a temporary scaffold round to 1 inch and a half or so above the holes, and I get heat sufficient to boil my tea-kettle in nine minutes; and if his honour wants a chop, fritters, *pomme de terre*, frit, &c. a pan takes the place of the kettle, or a saucepan boils potatoes, an Irish stew, &c. &c. as inclination prompts. Put the plan before a company of workmen, at a large building distant from the town shops; how conveniently might this contrivance be applied? Gas is everywhere: a spacious Edgington being hired by the master; an enlarged gas-ring, a capacious kettle—shallow to save time, with one or two taps in it, frying-pan, gridiron, and saucepan to suit. What additional comfort might not these appliances afford to hundreds of men close to their work, instead of rushing in all directions to seek their meals, or sitting down to dry bread and cheese. A willing hand might be made "Cock of the Walk;" and order and despatch preserved to the comfort of all. If you think there is good in the suggestion, pray let it appear in the pages of your *good-will-to-all paper*.—L.

CONDITION OF PORTSMOUTH.—May I be allowed to urge the necessity of improving the town of Portsmouth? Surely such a large town, with, I believe, seventy-two thousand inhabitants, ought to be kept more cleanly. One of the most needed improvements to the town is a good supply of wholesome water. I would suggest that a spacious square should be made around the church. The present state of the churchyard is shocking, the graves literally touching the walls of the adjoining houses. A new post-office is wanted, and a new market-hall.

A DISGUSTED VISITOR.

COMICAL CANDIDATES.—The Durham Board of Health, having advertised for a surveyor, says the *Gateshead Observer*, a rich mine of engineering talent offered itself for their examination and selection. One young gentleman, "at present at home with his father," had apparently worked his way into the affections of some fair lady, for he was "thinking about changing his life," and would be glad to take shelter under the Local Board. Another aspirant, who "for these last four years had been working in an old coal-seam, amongst old falls, driving drifts through them about two feet square," and, moreover, had invented a street-sweeper, thought himself just the man. A third candidate was more brief than the miner. He said:—"Gentilmen It gives me much pleasur to write to you In Behalf Of the town survaars Situation I have been an assistin Inspector Of nucins for the Last nine months In newcastle And can assur you that should I be Elicted to that situation It shall not want anything In my powr to Executo my Duety to the Setisfaction Of my imployers. Under those circumstances I have the honner gentlemen to be yours humbley and Obediently." The *Gateshead Observer*, though giving it an amusing air, as he generally does, to pickings at all susceptible of it under skilful hands, as this appears to have been, only proves, in sober truthfulness, the force of what we have often urged, that salaries so totally inadequate to attract respectable members of the surveying profession are now generally offered, that every blockhead instinctively feels that the office must be, or at least ought to be, one exactly suited to his capacities and acquisitions. We only wish that local Boards of Health could be convinced of this by the sort of applications that are made to them; but they seem to be quite incapable of drawing a just or legitimate inference from the "melancholy *facts*" which they themselves elicit.

THE STRIKE OF THE NOTTINGHAM CARPENTERS.—In a friendly address by the master builders of Nottingham, to their journeymen and the public generally, they state that "a determination still exists on the part a few of the leading journeymen, acquiesced in by a majority of the associated body, to carry a sort of guerilla warfare into the shops of the employers, and, by striking against one or two, or two or three at a time, to inflict personal loss and injury upon each in succession. This policy," they add, "being as mischievous as it is inconsistent, vindictive, and iniquitous, can no longer be quietly borne. Any workman, whether he belong to the society or not, who objects to fix machine-prepared moulding, is individually perfectly at liberty, after due notice, to leave the shop in which he is required to use them, and seek employment in some other, where nothing of the kind may be required of him; but in doing so, he has no right to intimidate or influence others [and these seem to be a large majority], of his fellow-workmen who have no such objection." The masters, therefore, determined to lock out the society men at once throughout the workshops of Nottingham, unless those then on strike returned to their employment on a day appointed. The masters, who were supported by all the architects, were resolved to abide by this decision, but were ready, on the return of the strikers to their work and their senses, to "let bygones be bygones," and so restore such kindly feeling as should ever subsist between employers and their workmen. We have not yet heard the result, but we shall deeply regret to learn that the workmen still resist the force of reason, and even of self interest in this matter. As tersely remarked by the editor of the *Gateshead Observer*, it is indeed ridiculous to think that "carpenters of Nottingham clad in machine-made garments, are rebelling against the use of machine-made mouldings," and so enjoying the advantages of machine labour themselves, while trying to prevent others from enjoying the like advantages.

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES.—From Parliamentary returns it appears that all the companies taking their supply from a low part of the Thames, state that their arrangements for complying with the Act of 1852 will be completed in time, that is, by August, 1855; though two of them are disappointed in their expectation of getting their new works finished this year instead of next. The Kent Waterworks Company state that they are already prepared to give a constant supply. The Grand Junction Company state that they now supply above 300 gallons per house per day; and that with their new works they could deliver nearly four times as much. The Southwark and Vauxhall companies say that they deliver above twenty-six gallons per head per day; and that with their new works they will be enabled to supply more than double that quantity.

A CARPENTER'S EPITAPH.—A carpenter, who had gone through "a great deal" in the way of business, was made the subject, when dead, of the following epitaph:—

> *Posts* oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get;
> And *lived* by *rents*, though he was no wit.
> *Old saws* he had, although no antiquarian;
> And *stiles* corrected, yet was no grammarian.

WET AND DRY GAS-METERS.—We have ever had misgivings as to the strict justice of gas-meters. These misgivings are not likely to be removed by the following account of experiments made by the Leicester Watch Committee, at the town-hall, Leicester, and reported in the local *Advertiser*. "On the first trial," says this report, "the dry meter registered 1,180 feet, and the same gas passing through the water meter was registered only as 330 feet! A second week's result, after both meters had been carefully adjusted by a spirit-level, is said to have been 1,480 feet for the dry and 730 feet for the wet meter. A trial was then made of the meters separately, under an equal pressure of gas, when the dry meter is reported to have registered 73 feet, and the wet 65 feet per hour. A final trial was then made by the gas passing first through the wet meter and then into and through the dry, the result of which was that the wet meter registered 260 feet and the dry 850 feet! Our authority then concludes, that "the wet meter now in use in Leicester does not register unfairly to the consumer, as compared with the dry meter." This remains to be proved, however, by other evidence than the mere self-interest of the gas consumers.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGRAVING MACHINE.—This machine is somewhat on the principle of the well-known planing-machine. The drawing to be copied and the plate to be engraved are placed side by side, on the moveable table or lid of the machine: a pointer or feeler is so connected, by means of a horizontal bar, with a graver, that when the bar is moved the drawing to be copied passes under the feeler, and the plate to be engraved passes in a corresponding manner under the graver. It is obvious that in this condition of things a continuous line would be cut on the plate, and, a lateral motion being given to the bed, a series of such lines would be cut parallel to and cutting each other, the feeler of course passing in a corresponding manner over the drawing. If, then, a means could be devised for causing the graver to act only when the point of the feeler passed over a portion of the drawing, it is clear we should get a plate engraved, line for line, with the object to be copied. This is accomplished by placing the graver under the control of two electro-magnets, acting alternately, the one to draw the graver from the plate, the other to press it down on it. The coil enveloping one of these magnets is in connection with the feeler, which is made of metal. The drawing is made on a metallic or conducting surface, with a resined ink, or some other non-conducting substance. An electric current is then established, so that when the feeler rests on the metallic surface it passes through the coils of the magnet and causes it to lift the graver from the plate to be engraved. As soon as the feeler reaches the drawing and passes over the non-conducting ink, the current of electricity is broken and the magnet ceases to act, and by a self-acting mechanical arrangement the current is at the same time diverted through the coils of the second magnet, which then acts powerfully and presses the graver down. This operation being repeated until the feeler has passed in parallel lines over the whole of the drawing, a plate is obtained engraved to a uniform depth, with a fac-simile of the drawing. From this a type-metal cast is taken, which, being a reverse in all respects of the engraved plate, is at once fitted for use as a block for surface printing. The machine is the invention of Mr. William Hansen, of Gotha.—*Journal of the Society of Arts*.

AN IRISHMAN'S WINDOW.—A gentleman, a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Bristol, who has property in Ireland, was some time ago written to by his agent there, who stated that there was an old fellow who had been a very long time occupying a cottage, or rather a cabin, on the estate, and whom they thought they ought to try to make more comfortable by *putting in a window* to the house, as the tenement was without that luxury—a door to let in the owner, and a hole in the thatch to let out the smoke, being the sole openings for air or light to the building. The landlord wrote to say "by all means;" and, on visiting the property very recently, called to see the old man, in company with the agent; but on looking round he could discover no window, so he asked what had become of it, and whether it had been put in. "Yes," replied the agent, "it is all safe enough: I have it up in the loft at home. I had it put in with the intention of making the old man happy; but after it was in awhile, he begged to have it out, as he said he had lived so long without a window, he could not feel comfortable with one: he was not used to it, and did not like it, so he hoped I would have it removed and the place stopped up: so I had it done.—*Bristol Times*.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—A collection of arms from the Royal Armoury, Windsor, has been lent by the Queen (for public instruction) to the Museum of Ornamental Art in Marlborough House, Pall Mall, and may be seen daily (except Saturdays).

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—The cable of the British Telegraph Company has at length been successfully laid across the Irish Channel, from Portpatrick to Belfast Lough. This is the second telegraphic cable at work across the Irish Channel, the former one belonging to the Magnetic Telegraph Company.——The first portion of the Mediterranean telegraph cable, the longest and largest ever yet made, has been completed at Greenwich. It is about 110 miles in length, and weighs somewhere about 800 tons. The moment it is laid London will be in immediate communication with Cagliari through the submarine cable and about four hundred miles of subterranean wire.

BUILDING FOR THE MANCHESTER BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—A building is about to be erected for the general exhibition of plants in bloom, on promenade days, and for the periodical shows of the society. The *Manchester Courier* describes it as very original, springing out of the use of iron or wood and glass for large structures; "for while we traced the ecclesiastical in the general plan, and in some of the details, and the styles of architecture prevalent in Italy or Switzerland at the present day in others, it was not a church, not a palazza, nor a chateau—suitable elements had been drawn from each,—here an arch or a wheel window, there a square campanile, surmounted by its picturesque dwarf spire and flag-staff, and here again the verandah front of the mountaineer's cottage, but all judiciously introduced and blended." Mr. Thos. Worthington is the architect, Messrs. D. Bellhouse and Sons are the contractors.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The general Spring Meeting of this society was held on Wednesday before last, at Skipton. The members examined the parish church, and afterwards proceeded to the castle. Papers were read "On some of the Churches in Craven," by the Rev. Wm. Boyd, A.M. rural dean,—"On the Excavations now in progress at Fountain's Abbey; in continuation of a paper read before the Society at Ripon, June 17, 1851," by Mr. J. R. Walbran, F.S.A.,—"On the Priory of SS. Mary and Cuthbert, at Bolton," by Mr. W. H. Dykes, architect." After the meeting the party visited Bolton, and inspected the remains of the priory. On Thursday, an excursion was made to the churches of Broughton, Thornton, Gilkirk, Bracewell, Gisburn, Bolton-by-Bolland, and Marton, and the ruins of Sallay Abbey and Bracewell Hall.

PRICE OF LAND IN BIRMINGHAM.—Some surplus land belonging to the Great Western Railway Company, near the centre of the town, was sold last week by Messrs. Fallows and Smith, and brought, in various lots, prices ranging from 9*l.* to 14*l.* a yard. Three lots were bought in at 10*l.* a yard. The entire proceeds, exclusive of these, realised 10,539*l.*

NEW RULE JOINTS.—Mr. B. Dixon, Summer-lane, has just registered a new invention in rule joints, which appears to have considerable value. It is called the solid back-joint; and its chief advantages are stated to consist in its capability of being made altogether apart from the rule; in its smaller number of parts, and consequent simplicity; and in being constructed of rolled metal (not cast, as by the old process): the improved article can be produced at less cost. We need scarcely point out to those practically acquainted with the subject that the chief defect in rules has been the joints, and that if a fracture took place, it was on their hollow sides. Mr. DIXON has altogether obviated that difficulty; and his invention, we think, will be found to answer every purpose intended. —*Birmingham Journal.*

HOMCHURCH NATIONAL SCHOOL COMPETITION. —We were competitors in this matter, and after the lapse of five weeks we wrote to the vicar under motto. The next post brought us a letter, in which we were informed that our design was one of two selected out of thirty-five others which had been received, and that the remainder had been put aside. We were further instructed to furnish the committee at our earliest convenience with a detailed estimate of our design; so we went to work with all possible despatch on our rough plans, and prepared it accordingly, went down with it personally, and delivered it to the vicar. After this we thought we could take the liberty of asking to see our rival competitor's drawings, when we were informed (inadvertently) that the committee had suggested some alterations in his plans, and that they had been returned to his office for that purpose! But our labours did not end there: two days before the final settlement of the matter we received another letter from the vicar, with instructions to forward for the next meeting a stringent working specification, which we did punctually, with great inconvenience to ourselves. But we wish you to observe, the *very next post* brought a letter which informed us that our design was rejected, and that the other was received. Even now the competitors are quite in the dark as to who is the successful candidate after all.—W. & K.

CAST-IRON FLOWER STAGE.—A newly-designed flower-stage, on a large scale, has been executed at the iron-foundry of Messrs Hollingdrake and Hickman, Great Underbank, for Mr. A. C. Howard, of Brereton. It stands 13 feet high, measures 22 feet across, and 19 feet 6 inches from front to back; in shape, exhibiting five sides of an octagon, being made to run up to a flat wall. The tiers for the plants are nine in number, averaging 18 inches wide, and contain about 500 square feet. The whole weighs between five and six tons. A glass-house is being fitted up at Brereton for its reception.

LARGE SHOP-FRONT IN NEWCASTLE.—A shop-front of large size has been put up for Messrs. Arnott, Cannock, and Co. The front is 89 feet long and 32 feet high: the average extent on the ground plan is 89 feet by 80 feet; the entrance to the general shop is 16 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, and to the woollen department, 6 feet by 12 feet 6 inches: the doors are hung folding, and are open during business hours: the glass in the lower range is 12½ feet high and from 5½ to 6 feet wide in single plates, and the plates above 11 feet high by the same width. Mr. Wardle was the architect. The upper part of the building having been left in its original condition, the new portion does not seem to have any connection with it.

TO TRANSFER THE FORMS OF LEAVES.—The best process E. G. L. can adopt is as follows:—Procure a wash-leather dabber, a little printing ink, and a flat piece of wood, 6 in. by 3 in., on the face of which a piece of leather is glued. Put a little of the ink on the flat leather surface, and, with the dabber, spread it evenly: then, with the dabber, go lightly over the leaf from which the impression is to be made. Place the leaf the inked side downward on a piece of drawing paper, cover it with another piece of paper, and apply a gentle pressure to the back. On the removal of the leaf, an exact copy is found beneath, having all veins, &c. distinctly shown. These impressions can be afterwards coloured.—E. A. C.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—A great impression would be made in the public mind in this matter if the leading builders in any of the new districts (Westminster Improvement Commissioners, or Mr. Cubitt, or Mr. Ponsford, &c.) would adopt the principle you set forth in your paper of the 13th ult. (the Arnott-Cutler Stove); a great advantage would accrue to them by offering to their tenantry a "smokeless district." Individual adoption would speedily follow. Added to the advantage of lessening washing, would be the abolition of the chimney-tops so universal in "beautiful Belgrave-square."—X.

MARKET HALL COMPETITION, RHYL.—The commissioners under the Improvement Act having invited competition for the design of this building, have selected the plans submitted by Mr. Thomas M. Penson, of Chester, as best suited and adapted for their requirements; and have awarded the premium accordingly. We are informed that the principal front to the Wellington-road is in the Italian style of architecture, and is proposed to be executed in brick-work, with freestone dressings. The ground plan consists of a covered market, a lock-up house, with three cells, and two rooms for the constable, office for market clerk, commissioners' office, store-room, and engine shed. Above a portion of this range is a large public room, with a retiring-room adjoining.

STEREOSCOPIC PORTRAITS.—We have lately seen some excellent specimens of one of the most remarkable productions of our day—stereoscopic portraits, made by Mr. Elliott, of 48, Piccadilly; and coloured by Mrs. Elliott. By means of a long focus he is able to take stereoscopic and daguerreotype portraits without the distortion of objects not in the same plane, which is sometimes observable. If our notice should lead any of our readers to visit his rooms and judge for themselves, we shall be glad.

THE STATUE OF PROFESSOR WILSON is to be an out-door statue, and in bronze. The committee are busy, and a London committee is talked of. No sculptor has yet been named.

WORTH AT THE FORGE.—The following inscription is from a tablet recently put up in Letheringsett churchyard, to the memory of Johnson Jex, village blacksmith, whose career has been very remarkable:—

Born in obscurity,
He passed his days at Letheringsett as
a Village Blacksmith.
By the force of an original and inventive genius,
Combined with indomitable perseverance,
He mastered some of the greatest difficulties of Science:
Advancing from the forge to the crucible,
And from the horse-shoe to the chronometer;
Acquiring by mental labour
And philosophic research,
A vast and varied amount of
Mechanical skill
And general knowledge.
He was a man of scrupulous integrity and moral worth:
But, regardless of wealth
And insensible to the voice of fame,
He lived and died a scientific anchorite.

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding.

CHARCOAL VENTILATORS, OR FOUL AIR PURIFIERS.—Mr. Stenhouse, who suggested the (not very practicable) adoption of charcoal respirators, writes to the *Society of Arts Journal*, recommending a much more practicable mode of using charcoal, as a ventilator, or rather as a purifier of foul air, as in the close wards in hospitals, in the close apartments in dwellings and ships, or wherever foul air is apt to accumulate. This he proposes to do simply by enclosing charcoal in a suitable framework made with wire gauze, so as to hold the charcoal while freely admitting the air.

SUBTERRANEAN DISCOVERIES IN NOTTINGHAM.—In taking down some buildings in Stoney-street, in this town, about 10 feet below the surface, the workmen found a cave, about 25 feet long by 18 feet wide. It has a groined roof, and is supported in the centre by a pillar cut out of the natural sand rock. This pillar has four shafts, one of them being entirely detached, after the style of architecture which prevailed in the thirteenth century. Over it is an incised cross. It is conjectured that this was one of the places used by the Roman Catholics for worshiping in secret at the Reformation. Similar discoveries were lately made in Stanford-street. The prevailing stratum near Nottingham is new red sandstone, and some portions of it are so soft as to be capable of being easily excavated. The original name was Snotengham, that is, the home or place of caverns.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.—The Rev. Newman Hall, of Hull, lately delivered a lecture on this subject, which contains the following passage:—"Angels are all ministering spirits, and in heaven they rest not day or night. The Supreme Creator himself unceasingly labours in sustaining the governing of the universe. Eloquent voices from every part of the universe, and from the throne of God himself, vindicate the dignity of labour. Messiah, when on earth, went about doing good; and the Creator of all never slumbereth nor sleepeth. Labour is life, glory, and worship. To regard the worker with the hand, however, as the only legitimate labourer, was a mistake. The labour of the brain is equally genuine, and absolutely necessary to the success of manual toil. The magistrate, physician, lawyer, philanthropist, the educator, philosopher, the historian, the man of science, the painter and the sculptor, the poet and the orator, the moral reformer and the minister of religion, are, when genuine, truly members of the working classes, and disastrous to humanity would that day be when their claim to that title should be disallowed. There should be no drones in the human hive; but those who, not needing to toil for themselves, toil for the good of others, are doubly honourable, as their toil is voluntary. Shall that be disesteemed, then, upon which the whole fabric of society rests? Consider the achievements of labour. It fells the forest, drives the plough, drains the morass, reaps the harvest, and makes bread; it provides 900 millions of the family of man with sustenance, and distributes it among them. Who, looking at the vast results of toil, would deny that there was dignity in labour? Judge of labour by its effects on the labourer. Does it blunt the feelings and harden the heart? No, religion and piety find ever their healthiest developments among the labouring poor. The virtues of the poor are such as the rich cannot equal. Their patience is very great; their independence is greater than that of wealthier persons. The early disciples of Christ, of Luther, of reform in all branches, have been the poor. The poor do not ask, as the rich do, before helping the right cause, 'Pray can you tell me, is it respectable?' If such be the wholesome moral influences of toil, who can say there is not dignity in labour? Consider the great men who have risen out of the ranks of toil. How few of the very wealthy have been great enlighteners and benefactors of their race! Labour has been the soil in which greatness has almost invariably rooted itself."

TENDERS

For building houses for Mr. Walters, of Stepney. Quantities supplied by Mr. T. E. Knightly:—

Henner	£2,636	0	0
Webb	2,563	0	0
Chapman	2,362	0	0
Robins	1,921	0	0
Beaton	1,697	0	0
Holme	1,575	0	0

For a public building in the town of Bradford, Wilts, comprising a town-hall, a commodious market-house, police station, reading-rooms, and other offices for public uses. Architects; Messrs. Wilson and Fuller, of London and Bath:—

Rogers and Long	£3,686	0	0
D. Jones	3,530	0	0
Stamp	3,410	0	0
T. Spender and James Long (accepted)	3,278	0	0

The site to be cleared and foundation-stone laid June 28.

THE BUILDER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. E." "R. T. B." "Builder" (we are not disposed to raise an unnecessary alarm; but will inquire). "W. A." "W. S." "T. G." (sorry to hear it). "A. K. and Co." (shall hear from us). "P." "O. O." "E. R." "C. H." "J. P." "W." (send report of trial). "F. and H." "H. R." "S. P." "R. H." should have sent to us earlier). "W. M. T." "D. M." "R. H." "J. F." "E. W. S." "F. and H."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books of and addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and *not* to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN to ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS in taking out quantities, estimating, and making out accounts, by a practical builder of considerable experience.—Address to W. W. care of Mr. Rowdon, No. 4, Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square.

THE BILSTON IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1850.—TOWN SURVEYOR.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bilston Commissioners and Local Board of Health will, on the 26th day of JUNE, 1854, proceed to ELECT a person to fill the Office of TOWN SURVEYOR. He must be practically acquainted with all the duties of such Office, and will be required to take charge of the roads, and superintend all contracts connected with the sewerage, the water supply, and other works from time to time carried out by the commissioners. He will also be required to reside in the town, and to devote his whole time to the business of the commissioners. Salary 150*l* per annum. Persons desirous of applying for the appointment to send in testimonials and applications, under cover, to the Clerk, on or before the 20th inst.

By order of the commissioners,
H. A. WILLS, Clerk.
Commissioners' Offices, Bilston, June 13, 1854.

WANTED, a FOREMAN practically experienced in the various kinds of materials for House-building, their proper application in construction, and capable of superintending and measuring the different works. A man brought up at the bench would be preferred. Wages 30*s.* a week, with house.—Address, O. M. Swale's Library, 21, Great Russell-street.

TO CLERKS OF WORKS, &c.

WANTED, immediately, a thoroughly experienced GENERAL FOREMAN, to take charge of works. Good character and testimonials indispensable.—Apply to LUCAS, BROTHERS, Belvedere-road, Lambeth.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, for permanent situation, two young men as CARPENTERS. Good references as to ability and character required. Wages, 27*s.* a week and lodgings, if single.—Address, E. T. Mr. Lasking's, 36, Half Moon-street, May-fair.

TO CLERKS OF WORKS.

WANTED, an experienced, active, and fully qualified Person, to superintend and act as GENERAL FOREMAN at a gentleman's house and offices now building in Berkshire.—Those only need apply whose testimonials will bear strict inquiry.—Address, stating terms, to Mr. EVANS, 43, Moorgate-street, London.

WANTED immediately, a PERSON thoroughly competent to post and keep the books and accounts of a Plumber, Painter, and Glazier.—Apply, by letter, to J. P. 16, Calthorpe-place, Gray's-inn-road.

WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN on a Continental Railway, as TIMEKEEPER, and to take charge of works in the absence of the employer. Salary 24*s.* per week. One having a knowledge of French will be preferred.—Apply personally, or by letter prepaid, to Mr. FOOLE, 3, Fore-street, City. None need apply who cannot be well recommended for steady conduct, and having a knowledge of carrying out railway works.

WANTED, on a Railway on the Continent, TWO or THREE Permanent PLATE LAYERS, and TWO or THREE STRONG YOUNG MEN, used to make Railway Waggons and Barrows. Wages 24*s.* per week.—Apply personally, or by letter prepaid, to Mr. FOOLE, 3, Fore-street, City, London. None need apply who cannot be well recommended for steady conduct and being workmen.

WANTED, an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE to a BUILDER. A premium will be required.—Apply at 115, Aldersgate-street, City, between the hours of Five and Six.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to SIGN and GLASS WRITING and SIGN PAINTING, to be free of the City.—Apply to G. HAROLD, 7, Fountain-place, City-road

TO MASONS.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced FOREMAN, to superintend about twenty five men. He must be thoroughly conversant with architectural drawings.—Application to be made to Messrs. FERGUSON and SON, Builders, Nottingham

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 35, a carpenter and joiner by trade, a RE ENGAGEMENT as GENERAL FOREMAN, or as SHOP FOREMAN. Understands the measurement of work, construction of roads and sewers, &c. No objection to the country. Satisfactory testimonials as to ability, &c. can be given.—Address, A. Z. No. 8, Paulton terrace, Church-street, Chelsea.

WANTED, by a thoroughly practical Carpenter, aged 40, a SITUATION as SHOP or GENERAL FOREMAN of WORKS; has had upwards of twenty years' practice in London. Country preferred.—Address, G. L. Post-office, High-street, Notting-hill.

TO BUILDERS, RAILWAY DECORATORS, &c.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as WRITER, and its various branches. No objection to town or country.—Direct to H. C. 13, Bartholomew-square, St. Luke's, Middleex.

WANTED, by an experienced practical Man, aged 40, a SITUATION as FOREMAN, or Working Foreman, of BRICKLAYERS; he is thoroughly competent in the building, jobbing, or fire work. Can have nine years' good reference. No objection to the country.—Address, prepaid, stating particulars, to Y. Z. Mr. Pithen's, Tobacconist, No. 2, Harrow-road, Paddington.

TO CAPITALISTS WISHING TO EMBARK IN THE STONEWARE AND DRAIN-PIPE MANUFACTURING.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGING FOREMAN, by one that well understands the business, and likewise the white enamel glaze for closet pans; suitable also to hand, tongue, and bread pans; also well acquainted with the latest improvements in the drain-pipe making.—Address, J. A. HEATH, 40, Tyer-street, Lambeth, London.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as Plumber, Painter, and Glazier, &c. A respectable reference can be given if required.—Address, J. C. M. 1, 7, Craven place, Kensington.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a respectable Youth, aged 19, a SITUATION as IMPROVER in a CARPENTER'S SHOP.—Address, W. J. WILSON, 8, Exeter-street, Brompton.

TO BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION, to MAKE, SET, and BURN any quantity of RED BRICKS, PIPES, or TILES, &c. by contract, or superintend, by a person who has been brought up in the business. References will be given.—Address to G. G. Surbiton-hill, Kingston, Surrey.

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TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

WANTED, by a Lad, 15 years of age, a SITUATION as an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE in the above line.—Apply to PHILIP LUCK, Victoria Villa, Eastbourne Sussex

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as FOREMAN of BRICKLAYERS, or as General Foreman, having fulfilled the above situation for the last twelve years in extensive firms in town.—Direct, G. H. 40, Anne-street, Waterloo-road.
P.S.—No objection to the country.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS, AND BUILDERS.

WANTED to APPRENTICE a respectable well-educated YOUTH, as above, aged 16, as OUT-DOOR apprentice.—Apply, Mr. J. BROOM, No. 1, Rochester-row, Westminster

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED to fill a few leisure hours. Competition, working, and other drawings made with accuracy by a young Practitioner, upon very moderate terms.—Address ZETA, Phillips's Library, Store street, Bedford-square.

WANTED, by a Person of steady and sober habits, a SITUATION as ENGINEER in a FLOUR or SAWING MILLS, &c.; is perfectly conversant with all kinds of machinery. A character can be given from his last situation as working foreman for the last twelve years.—Address, A. B. 10, Roupell street, Cornwall-road, Lambeth.
N.B. Has no objection to go abroad.

THE Advertiser, a neat and expeditious Draughtsman, competent to make working, finished, and perspective drawings, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Salary moderate.—Address, O. Office of "The Builder"

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THE Advertiser, an ENGINEER, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. He is well versed in mechanics, has a thorough knowledge of the building trades, and is a fair draughtsman; is used to the direction of a body of men; testimonials from gentlemen of eminence in the scientific world; no objection to go abroad.—Address, C. C. Porter's-lodge, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.

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THE Advertiser wishes an ENGAGEMENT in an Office as above, where he would have an opportunity of seeing the construction, measuring, taking out quantities, and valuation of building-work. Can draw tolerably. No salary expected at first.—Address, B. 4, Sebbon-street, near Cross-street, Islington.

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THE Advertiser, having had nineteen years' experience, practically and theoretically, in all branches of engineering construction, and the superintendence of erection, is now leaving a firm where he has the management of the civil engineering department in Paris, is open to an APPOINTMENT for England or the Continent. High references given. Apply by letter, to B. R. Office of "The Builder."

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and PUBLIC COMPANIES, who are about to build, make alterations, or repair property

THE Advertiser offers his SERVICES to prepare plans, sections, elevations, and explanatory drawings, specifications, estimates, measure up work, &c.; and generally superintend the buildings to their completion, at a reasonable per centage or fixed salary. Has had a great deal of experience, practically and theoretically, in every description of building, including the most improved arrangements of farm-buildings workmen's dwellings, drainage, &c.; has a thorough knowledge of the properties and value of material, and labour, the direction and management of workmen. &c. No objection to go to Scotland, Wales, or Ireland. Testimonials will be furnished.—Address, A. Z. Mr. Eldershaw, Newspaper Agent, Brown-street, Manchester

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A RESPECTABLE YOUTH wishes to ARTICLE himself for three or four years to the above trade. A small premium will be given.—Address L. G. care of Mr. J. Lyon, 39, Princes-street, Cherry's-gate, Westminster.

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AN experienced CARPENTER and JOINER (with two sons), who also possesses a general knowledge of the building department, is desirous of taking piece work, and superintend works if required.—Apply to A. B. care of Mr. Baldwin, 30, Bernes-street, New North-road.

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A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a good Draughtsman, and capable of getting out working drawings, &c. wishes for an ENGAGEMENT for further improvement. A small salary only required.—Address, A. S. 39, Ely-place, Holborn.

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A YOUNG MAN, practically acquainted with the carpentering trade, accustomed to measure off works, take out quantities, and the duties of the office generally, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT.—Address, L. B. Office of "The Builder."

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ARCHITECTURAL PARTNERSHIP.—A fully qualified Architect, whose connections are of the highest standing, will give a premium, not exceeding 1,000*l.* for the half or whole of an old-established practice.—Apply, per letter, to A. B. 46, Drummond-street, Euston-square.

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THE OLD MATERIALS of TWO HOUSES and OUTBUILDINGS, Nos. 9 and 10, Great Wild-street, Drury-lane, TO BE SOLD by TENDER, for immediate clearance.—Additions may be seen between Ten and Five daily, at Mr H. BAKER'S, Architect, Upper Gower-street.

ELECTRIC COLOURS.—The ELECTRIC POWER LIGHT and COLOUR COMPANY is prepared to supply the trade generally with their Colours, which for quality and brilliancy of price are unequalled. Samples of the Colours may be seen at the Offices of the Company, No. 31, Pall-mall-place. W. PROSSER, Esq. Commercial Manager, Fromore lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c.

MR. JOHN RICE, 79, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool, has ON SALE at all times a quantity of PLASTERERS' HAIR of the best description, which he offers to the trade in general.—Price and terms on application.

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UPHOLSTERERS' CLOTHS, BAIZES, and DRUGGETS in every width, colour, and quality, at BILLAU and SON'S, 88 and 89, St. Martin's-lane, Charing cross.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs. on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf road, City-road London.

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AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN is in want of an ENGAGEMENT; he can make fair and working drawings and specifications, plans of houses, &c.—Address, X. Y. Z. 11, King's road, Gray's-inn, London.

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A CLERK of WORKS and GENERAL FOREMAN of sixteen years' experience in superintending buildings of various kinds (some on railways), measuring from drawings for carpenters' and joiners' estimates, making working drawings, &c. is open for an ENGAGEMENT. For ability, integrity, and sobriety, unexceptionable references. No objection to the country.—Address, A. P. 2, Wakefield-street, Brunswick-square.

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TO BE LET on LEASE, for 75 years, an EXTENSIVE PLOT of BUILDING LAND in Lambeth, suitable for the erection of numerous fourth class houses, for which there is a great demand in the neighbourhood, or for manufacturing premises. Also several Railway Arches.—Apply to Mr J. B. CLARK, 9, Guildford-place, Kennington-lane; or to Messrs HODGSON and BURTON, Solicitors, 10 Salisbury-street, Strand.

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STRATFORD, near Railway Workshops.
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KENT, within Ten Miles from London.—TO BE LET on LEASE, a most desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE. The mansion stands in its own grounds, forming a most compact estate and well-timbered park of about 200 acres, with lawn and pleasure-grounds, approached by lodge and carriage drive, the whole commanding a rich and extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The house has been recently erected in the Tudor style expressly for the owner, and is finished in the best style, with the most complete fittings and fixtures, and comprises a two drawing-rooms, communicating with folding doors, 21 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 3 inches, and 21 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 9 inches, dining-room, 20 feet 9 inches by 21 feet 6 inches, library, 21 feet by 15 feet, opening into an elegant conservatory, entrance hall, 21 feet 9 inches by 15 feet, lined in solid oak-carving; eight principal bed and dressing rooms, with room, two water closets, eight secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Water is laid on by top of house. The domestic offices comprise butler's pantry, servants' hall, housekeeper's room, kitchen, scullery, larders, dry, with wire-work, &c.; secondary staircase, extensive dry cellarage under the entire house, superior detached stabling, with six stalls, two loose boxes, double coach-house, harness room, corn and hay lofts and all requirements for male servants. A good supply of spring water, and the most perfect drainage. The owner would not object to let the whole or only a portion of the land surrounding the mansion, and with or without bailiff's residence, farm yard, and buildings, and the right of shooting. For cards to view, apply to Mr FRANCIS CROSS, Architect, 54, Mount-street, City.

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TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD and part LEASEHOLD, BRUNSWICK WHARF and DRAW DOCK, VAUXHALL, many years established in the Brick, Tile, Slate, and Lime Trade, &c. Excellent residence, offices, stabling, and warehouses in substantial repair. Area near 3 acres adjoining the South-Western Railway, with 345 feet frontage to the River Thames, and 160 feet next the high road leading to Wandsworth. Apply on the Premises, or to Mr. T. M. NELSON, Architect, Regent Chambers, No. 38, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

ST. JOHN'S, HORSELYDOWN.—HOUSES and PREMISES TO BE LET, by TENDER, by the Governors of St. Olave's Free Grammar School, Southwark, on twenty-one years' repairing leases, from Midsummer and Christmas days now next ensuing, that is to say:—All those Four Messuages and Premises situate and being Nos. 54 and 55, on the south side of Free-school-street, and Nos. 28 and 29, on the north side of Farm-street, the leases of which for twenty-one years will commence from Midsummer-day next. Also all those Six Tenements situate and being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, on the north side of Broad-street; the leases of which for twenty-one years will commence from Christmas day next. All of which are situate in the parish of St. John's, Horselydown, in the county of Surrey; together with the appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging.—The particulars and conditions, plans of the premises, and specifications of the repairs to be performed, may be seen at the Office of Mr. HENRY STOCK, the Surveyor, No. 6, Duke-street, Southwark, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock any day, Sundays excepted; and Tenders in writing only are to be delivered at the Office of Mr R MINSHULL JONES, No. 1.0, Tooley-street, So thwark, by or before ELEVEN o'clock, on TUESDAY, 20th of JUNE next, immediately after which a Court of Governors will be held at the School, in Maze pond, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration, and where persons making such Tenders are to attend personally at TWELVE o'clock of the same day; but the governors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer or offers.

June 2nd 1854.

RICHMOND-ROAD, HACKNEY.—FREEHOLD LAND TO BE SOLD, for ninety-two years, in Plots, for third rate villas. Seven years granted to pay the purchase money, and 7d. per cent. advances for building, if required.—Apply to WM. PERRY, 45, Laburnam-terrace, Hagger-tone.

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R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

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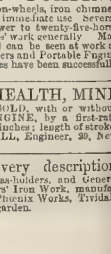

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GOOD 3rds 16oz. FOREIGN GLASS in cases of 200 feet each, average size 40 by 30, at 42s per case; 4ths, ditto ditto, 48s. Also, 16oz. ground ditto ditto, 4d. per foot; crown and 26oz sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 2d. per foot; 14-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per doz. Also crown and sheet glass in cwts.; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—C. PARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

SHEET GLASS (Belgian).—Builders, &c. supplied with the above cheaper than any other house. Large sizes, 4ths, at 30s and 32s.; 3rds, 26s. and 28s.; ground, 3d. per foot. 200 feet cases, at HICKSON'S, 45, Long-acre.—Terms, cash.

THE PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW, entirely superseding the use of Metal or Wood Sash Bars, by the exclusive employment of glass for the entire window. The advantages of this material consist in the perfect transmission of light, clearness of appearance, imperishability from rust or decay, and the great facility with which it may be cleaned, and the economy of labour involved, contrasted with either metal or wood. Examples of shop-fronts entirely of this construction may be seen at the London Mantle and Shawl Company's, north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, at Birmingham, Leamington, Worcester, Abergavenny, &c. Full particulars may be obtained from the Patentees, Messrs. LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Cut and Plain Flint Glass Manufacturers, Park Glass Works, Birmingham; or from Mr. MABERLY, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London; Messrs. HALL and SONS, Bristol; or Mr. M. BROOKS, 19, Midleton Abbey-street, Dublin.

ASPHALTE PAVEMENT.—HENRY WRIGHT is prepared to lay down his Asphalte Pavement which is particularly adapted for railway platforms, footpaths, garden-paths, court-yards, and school-yards 2½ in. to 3 in. thick, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per square yard.—Address, 32, Bucklersbury, City.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 33s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid on at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PRIDHAM'S PATENT BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL. N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 113, Fore-street, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELLIS calls the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', bricknakers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.—Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead-road.

BUNNETT AND CO.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS, AND OF THE

NEW PATENT CURVILINEAR REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER,

Which obtained the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition, 1851.

The immense patronage this very superior Shutter receives has naturally induced inferior imitations; but B. and Co. are enabled, by considerable additions and improvements in their machinery, to effectually compete with them in price.

The removal of several Revolving Shutters in consequence of the failure of a new patented principle for raising and lowering them, having in several instances led persons (who were not aware there are other makers) to infer that they were manufactured by BUNNETT and CO; they therefore feel it necessary to state, that they have never applied the principle of Pumps, Hydraulic Pressure, or any other such unsuitable and uncertain methods for raising and lowering their PATENT IRON SHUTTERS. Nearly twenty years' practical experience in the manufacture and fixing many thousands without a single failure, proves beyond a doubt that BUNNETT'S PATENT WORM and WHEEL GEARING is the most efficient, safe, and durable means yet known for the purpose of raising and lowering revolving shutters.

The adoption of a similarity of name and description being calculated to mislead, parties contemplating Iron Shutters are recommended to make full inquiry, and have good references before deciding.

Architects intending to use any of BUNNETT and CO.'S works, are respectfully requested to see their names properly inserted in the specification.

BUNNETT and CO. are also PATENTEES of BRASS and OTHER METAL SASH-BARS and MOULDINGS for SHOP-FRONTS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

OFFICE: 26, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. WORKS: DEPTFORD, KENT.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS SNOXELL, Patentee, 66, Regent street, and at his Steamwork, 16, Old street. These Shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

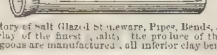
SASH and DOOR MANUFACTORY, 59, GRANGE-ROAD, BERMONDSEY.—J. SUGDEN respectfully invites builders and the trade in general, to an inspection of his stock of manufactured joiners' work, prepared from the best material, at the lowest possible price.
P.S. A full list of prices on application.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch. J. FISHER, 70, York-road, Lambeth, late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the Lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 8d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 8s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

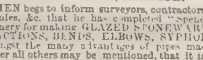
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.— R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
19, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

BOURNE VALLEY POTTERY, NEAR POOLE, DORSET.



Manufactory of salt Glazed Stoneware, Pipes, Bends, Junctions, &c., from clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate on which the goods are manufactured, all inferior clay being at once rejected.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Parties are forwarded on application.

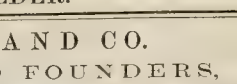


SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets. Besides being of a different and better construction than any others now in use, and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are seam from separation.
W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and renders stoppage in the drains impossible.
W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:
Reeher and Cox, Wharfs, Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin. Hill brothers, Grand Union Wharf, No. 8, Upper Thames-street. W. Peters, North Wharf, Paddington. Richardson's South Wharf, Bittoney Bridge, Camden Lock, Hemp Wharf, Hackney. Mitchell and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith. J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea, and at the Pottery.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.	
GLASGOW ..... J. & A. Mathieson, Hay-street	BLACKBURN ..... W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN ..... Boyd, Lord, Abbey-street.	CARLISLE ..... C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK ..... W. N. Bush, Penn-street	WHITEHAVEN ..... Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD ..... J. Sparrow and Co.	COCKERMOUTH ..... John Hird.
CARNARVON ..... J. and J. Jackson.	GUERNSEY ..... Guerin Brothers.
DUNDEE ..... J. Armistead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY ..... W. and A. M'Elree.
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The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority may be received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON ..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.
They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 2d. each extra.

Super or Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c., Improved and other Pans, with best White Glazed Basin.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTION

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

Oxford, November, 1849.
GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to the efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1850.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS.

THESE CLOSETS are fit for the Palace of the Queen or the Cottage of the Poor Man. They have been selected for the ROYAL APARTMENTS in the CRYSTAL PALACE, and also for the superior Refreshment Courts. They are to be found in every UNION AND HOSPITAL IN LONDON, and references can be given to more than a thousand villas.

These Closets, fitted with one of JENNINGS'S SELF-CLOSING STOOL-COCKS or PATENT VALVES, will be found the CHEAPEST AND BEST ever offered to the Trade, their whole cost being little more than the expensive Lead Trap, which is saved by their use.

JENNINGS'S IMPROVEMENTS IN DRAIN-PIPES, AND IN CONNECTIONS TO DRAIN-PIPES.

FOR PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE, SEE "BUILDER," MAY 27 AND JUNE 3.

A book, containing illustrations, prices, and particulars of GEORGE JENNINGS'S other inventions can be had on application, or by two postage-stamps inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,

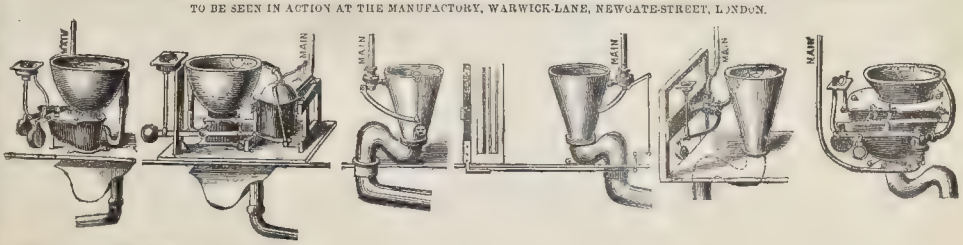
No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

*** A Sample Closet, with Stool Cock complete, packed and sent to any part, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 30s.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'

PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 4l. 4s.
No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 5l. 10s.
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 2l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 3s.
No. 4. J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d.
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
No. 6. J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. ¾-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

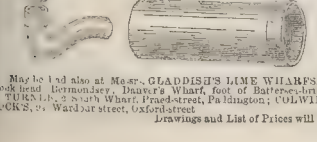
DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

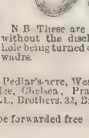
JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.





N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head Bermondsey; Dauter's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; TURNER'S, 3 Church Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 9, Wardour street, Oxford-street

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 89, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

A FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 3 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED DRAIN PIPES.

Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS.

The price in future will be,

6s. 3d.	per foot for the 3 inch bore.		
8s. 3d.	"	4	"
9s. 5d.	"	6	"
8s. 8d.	"	9	"
1s. 3d.	"	12	"
2s. 3d.	"	15	"

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the pressure of ordinary glaze pipes. The prejudice against red ware is overcome by this manufacture. And it is well known that good earthenware, UNGLAZED, is the oldest material discovered in a perfect state in Rome, Babylon, Nineveh, &c. &c.

Agent for Southampton, R. L. FLUDER, American Wharf.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WALDEN and ASHDON, ESSEX—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MESSRS NOCKOLDS and KING, upon the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE 1854, about 1000 TIMBER TREES, long and ASH and ELM ditto, also a quantity of Ash Sets and Oak Saplings, in Lots. The above timber is now lying in Pasture, Great Hills, and Grimsall Woods, all of sets to land roads. Many of the trees are of good dimensions in lengths, and excellent quality and well suited for Keels, Wheels, and others. Six months' credit will be given on the usual conditions. May be viewed by application to JOHN BARKER, the owner, of whom also trees may be had, also a few Loads of Elm in the neighbourhood. Sale to commence in front of Hales Wood, a short distance from Ashdon, at TEN o'clock

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, COPPERSMITHS, IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, three miles from Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday next, a handy lot of STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK, a twelve-horse power condensing steam-engine, by Fairbairn and Amos, pair of locomotive engines equal to 6-horse power, eight-wheel tender, 3-feet gauge, steam blower, 10 feet in length, 10-inch bore, 12-inch stroke, and cast on wrought and cast iron plate, two self-acting screw-cutting lathes, by Smith, Peacock, and Tannet, and Lewis; two self-acting planing and boring machines, three powerful self-acting shaping and drilling machine, by Bramah and Robinson; self-acting planing machine, one circular revolving 2-drill, a powerful punching and shearing machine, turning lathes three self-acting; a highly-finished amateur's lathe, by Holtzapffel, with chucks; three wall drilling machines, seven upright self-acting ditto; large set of tools and machines, by Parr, Curtis, and Madeley; set with 3-ton overhead cranes, fourteen cast-iron jib cranes, 3 of 1 ton each, swinging and traversing, two-speed lifting-jack, large set of wrought and cast iron shafting, 500 spur, rigger, and pulley wheels, 20 pair plummer blocks and bearings, hanging cast-iron, 3-feet stage lamps &c., by Bullard, 1,000 hydraulic jacks, with iron ram and pumps, the machinery for making Jordan's Patent Wrought-iron Wheels two pairs of cast-iron makers' moulds, one pair of cast-iron pieces, lower girders, columns, white, screw and frames, sashes, furnace doors, and several castings; 30 tons cast-iron tank plates, 20 tons cast-iron dividing plates, 10 tons coiled Nest ash, two coils of best-iron, weigh ten tons each, two Poole's weighing machines, several smaller machines, scales, five tons iron wrights, five-ton wharf crane, 3-inch and five inch pipes and cocks, two cast-iron stoves, 10-gallon brassing copper, copper heater, two copper dome tops, pair of large copper casting cases, 1 copper, two sets of copper plates, pipes, bolts, &c.; one ton of transparent in cocks, valves, flanges, unions, &c.; brass lift-pumps, copper measures, funnels, and filling-out basins; a large assortment of gas-fittings, pipes, bends, elbows, brackets, &c., blacksmiths' apparatus, oak moulding, coolers, wrought spring, cocks, &c. &c., large quantity of deals, Timber, the machinery may be viewed on Monday and Saturday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, to admit two, which may be had at 1s each of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 15, Billiter-street, City.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM and WHARF, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, on MONDAY, the 26th, at ELEVEN, by order of the executors of Arthur Craven, Esq. deceased, in lots, without reserve, BUILDERS' MATERIALS and IMPLEMENTS, comprising 1,000 feet run of 9-inch and 12-inch Red stock bricks, cleaned and stacked, the brickwork for 20 cake ovens, 20 iron ovens, 3 cake shapes, one square stone blocks 2 stones 11 feet battering, 1 ton of lathing, 10 bushels of hair, 20 loads of pale capital Prussian oak, ash, and elm planks and boards, pale fencing, 3 tons sheet lead and lead pipe, stock of oils and colours, 200 sash and other squares of glass, 2 iron wheelbarrows, hand barrows, trestles, benches, two lumber carriages, whip, stock, two jug rails, crate-elm shave nag horse, well rope, fire buckets, 2 ladders, 2 sets of timber measures, axes, 3,000 pantiles, 300 feet York paving, a large assortment of second-hand bricks, materials, and numerous other effects. To be viewed with weather effects, by catalogues only, or free-time advertisement.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Crayford, Kent (adjoining new and the new Crayford Station of the North Kent or Tilbury Line of railway. The buildings are most substantially erected, and include a smithy, fitting-shop, boiler-maker's and smiths' shop, engine and brass-founders, pattern-makers' shops, stores, lavatories, offices, counting-house, large yard enclosed by boiling stages; also a large plot of ground, long, having a frontage to Crayford-street, especially adapted for the erection of labourers' cottages. Held for a long term of years at a ground-rent.—To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had, four days, at the Auction Mart, of Mr. SHARLAND, Solicitor, Gravesend; on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1854, and following day, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Nursling, Hants, about 4 miles from Redbridge Station, on the South-Western Railway, the MACHINERY and TOOLS of the SOUTHERN IRON-WORKS, comprising several excellent lathes, Wood's 5-ft. C-frame and Low's back-geared 5-ft. planing machine, sawing machine, cut-shaping machine, steam and drilling and boring machines, 30-ton overall, three-throw crank, 12-in. pressure-blowing machine, set of three 3-feet cupola blast boilers, two 40-gallon ditto, 2 wrought-iron 3-feet tubular rolls 6 feet, anvils, forges and tools, plate and angle iron furnaces, shears, punches, and other machines, three jib cranes, tramway for 4 trucks, two 5-ton weighing machines, drawing-boards, desks, and other effects.—To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on MONDAY and TUESDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, E.C. and of

TO SHIP-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—By order of the Directors of the Eastern Union Railway.

MESSRS. MOORE and GARRARD respectfully [illegible] to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY [illegible] JULY, 1854, at TEN o'clock precisely, about 1,000 loads of TIMBER, consisting of [illegible] ten, from 14 to 2 loads; eighteen, from 1 to 14 loads; and thirty-three, from a load to half a load each, 9 capital Upland ASH TIMBERS [illegible] WOOD STANDARDS, 70 [illegible] ash are finely [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] will be sold in lots. The sale will commence at ELEVEN o'clock, in "Rating Wood," adjoining the land in the occupation of Mr. Stanley [illegible]

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BRICKMAKERS, POTTERS, CAPITALISTS, and Others.

Saint John's Common, Rother, Sussex. Valuable Freehold and Copyhold Property, consisting of about 13a. 2r. 5p. of land, with messuage, cottage brick and pottery Kilns, warehouse, workshops, sheds, buildings, and premises, known as "Shaw's Brickyard," which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

MR. WM. KENSETT, at the BURGESS HILL INN, Burgess Hill, on MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1854, in Two Lots, by order of the devisees under the will of the late Mr. Wm. Shaw, deceased, at THREE for FOUR o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

Lot 1. All those valuable FREEHOLD LANDS and PREMISES, containing about 13 a. 1r. 5p. of land, with messuage and cottage with 7 rms thereunto attached, good stables, barn three stables, chaise house, excellent pigsers, three pottery and two brick kilns, pottery warehouse, three pottery drying houses three spinning-shops, two tile-houses, sixteen drying-sheds, a mill house, rake shop, steaming-house, stacking-sheds, &c.

Lot 2. A plot of part freehold and part copyhold land equal to freehold, containing about [illegible] called the Pegg Piece, situate, lying and being on the [illegible] and adjoining Lot 1.

This desirable property is situate adjoining and fronting to the good roads, consequently has very extensive frontage; is within half a mile of the Burgess Hill Station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The buildings are in good repair, and well arranged. The situation of the land adjoining with its marks, clarks, and clays, which are particularly well adapted to the requirements of a potter and brickmaker's manufactory. A very extensive and lucrative business has been for many years established, and is now in full operation. The whole of the premises are occupied by Mr. James Meeds, who is under notice to quit on the 29th day of September next. The sale offers an unusual opportunity to any one desirous of establishing a pottery and brickmaking business, to parties in search of building sites or cottages for investment. May be viewed on application to Mr. Charles Shaw, or Mr. Meeds, the tenant in occupation; and for particulars of sale may be had, ten days prior to sale, at the principal inns in the neighbourhood; of Messrs. FREEMAN, COUSENS, BLACK, and FREEMAN, Solicitors, Ship-street, Brighton; or of the Auctioneer, Dittling, near Hurstperpoint.

WITHOUT RESERVE. Freehold Building Land at Staines, Middlesex

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, at TWELVE precisely, without the least reserve, upwards of 200 feet FRONTAGE to a good road, by 200 feet deep, beautifully situate near the Carshalton Station on the Loud and Epsom Railway, and at all miles from London—Printed particulars may be had of Mr. Stanley, 38, King-street, Cheapside; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. Brown and T. A. Roberts, 22, Tavistock-street.

STAINES, MIDDLESEX. TO BUILDERS, SMALL CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—Twenty-nine Plots of valuable Freehold Building Land in the High-street of Staines.

MR. GOATLY has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, at TWELVE precisely, in the Two Lots, TWENTY-NINE PLOTS of most valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, of an extensive frontage, most eligibly situated in the Highstreet of Staines only five minutes' walk from the railway station, on a gravelly soil, possessing the most perfect drainage, and an abundant supply of pure soft water, at a moderate depth, well adapted for business purposes, or private residences. Particulars, with plans, may be had of R. H. Hoosey, Esq. Solicitor, Staines; at the Plough and Harrow Commercial Hotel, Newgate-street, London; King's Head, Egham; Adelaide Hotel, Windsor; Liverpool, Sunbury; Red Lion, Hampton; Sun Kingston; the Mart; Red Lion, and the Greyhound, Richmond; of Mr. Ilsley, Land Surveyor, Staines; of Mr. Goatly, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, Twickenham.

FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY on the TYNE.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the THREE INDIAN KINGS INN, Quayside, Newcastle, on MONDAY, the 26th of JUNE, 1854, at FOUR for FIVE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, by order of the executors of the late Mr. George Hope, deceased, all that extensive and compact set of FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY, with the QUAY, on the east of which it stands, situate at Felling Shore, on the south bank of the River Tyne, adjoining the Newcastle and Darlington Railway, at present in business and been carried on by the late Mr. Wood. The premises are held by lease for a term, of which twenty years is still unexpired, and comprise [illegible] and [illegible] fire-brick ovens, extensive drying-sheds, a commodious quay, with a frontage of 134 feet to the Tyne, at a good depth of water, and convenient access by land; a commodious dwelling-house, and a pair of large edge-stones, with elevations; a pug-mill, and a powerful crane weighing to the chains. Mr. GEORGE WOOD, of Felling, will show the premises; further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at the Lance Inn Houses, or to Messrs. Kell and Appleby, Solicitors, 30, High-street, Gateshead.

At the same time will be offered for Sale, 350 Fire Lumps, 30 inches long by about 14 broad 8 thick, and 500 Fire Lumps, 24 inches long by 12 broad and 6 thick.

MANCHESTER-STREET, GRAYS-INN-ROAD.—The superior STOCK and FIXTURES of a BUILDER.

MR. BINGHAM is instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 4, Manchester-street, Gray's-Inn-road, on TUESDAY, JUNE 20th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, the excellent STOCK and PLANT of a BUILDER, comprising 12 feet of 4-inch and 3-inch sash screw work-benches, sound 50 and 60 feet scaffold-poles, padlocks, board-screens, &c. &c. panelled and moulded doors, and partitions. The stock, which is in good condition and well-seasoned, comprises Memel planks, cart deals, scantling, and deal square timber, the moulding doors, sound planks, bar-boarding, merry all kinds of the [illegible] sash frames, [illegible] and [illegible] of all lengths, [illegible] in patterns and [illegible] The property may be viewed the day preceding the sale. Catalogues may be had on Friday previous to the day of sale, and may be had of J. Sharp, Esq. 36, Great James-street, Bedford-row; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, 6, Rupert-st. Leicester-sq. are

FARRINGDON-STREET EXTENSION.—Building Materials of Houses [illegible]

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JUNE 27, and following day, at TWELVE, the effects of the [illegible] Company of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about thirty houses, shops, factories, and premises, in Bucknall-street, Great Shoe-hill, Rayst reet, and Copperfield, Clerkenwell, comprising about 200,000 [illegible] excellent stock bricks, paving-pitchers, prime timber, and a great variety of useful materials and fittings up.—May be viewed on Monday, and catalogues obtained at the Auction Offices, 60, Hatton-garden, and of Messrs. Sole, Foster-street, Carthusian.

OLD MATERIALS.—GREENWICH-PARK and WESTMINSTER.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE, are instructed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, to SELL some OLD MATERIALS, lying in the Royal Parks, viz. at Greenwich on TUESDAY, and Westminster. Tenders for the same will be received till TWELVE o'clock, on SATURDAY, 17th, at their Offices, 40, Parliament-street, what [illegible] may [illegible] on application.

NEW STOCK BRICKS FOR SALE, PIMLICO [illegible] and NEW STOCK BRICKS on the Soil near ASCOT by

MR. F. HALL, on THURSDAY, the 22nd, at ONE for TWO precisely, in the PREMISES, Tuckaway, near the Wheatsheaf Inn, Pimlico, 1,000 [illegible] Pimlico, on the Soil near Ascot, a lot consisting of [illegible] Stock Bricks, [illegible] May be viewed on application on the premises three days previous and morning of sale, and of Mr. F. Hall, Building Material and General Auctioneer, Chester-street, Kennington.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Superior Chimneypieces of rare Statuary Marble, some richly sculptured, Belgian and Vein Marble in great variety.

MESSRS. ROBINS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, Piazza, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, JUNE 27, at TWELVE, SIXTEEN STATUARY MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, some richly sculptured, suitable for first class drawing-rooms, others of a less expensive character, with fenders, fire-backs and Sicilian Marble for dining-rooms and libraries; several of beautiful Belgian Marble, and a great variety of vein marble of smaller size. On view in Covent-garden.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS. BARTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on 10th inst. 20,000 BRICKS, viz Stocks, Place, at the FIELD, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham. Sold in order to clear the ground

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Acorn Wharf, Camberwick, Old Kent-road, on MONDAY, JULY 3rd, at TWELVE o'clock, without reserve, in the handiest, dry, and well-selected STOCK, consisting of about 2,000 pieces of foreign timber, 4,500 yellow and white deals, 3,000 battens, 2,200 planks, 5,000 prepared floor and other boards, a quantity of lath wood, and useful stuff. May be viewed the Friday and Saturday prior and morning of sale, and catalogues obtained on the Premises; and at Mr. Marsh's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house

PADDINGTON. To Builders, Carpenters, Building Material Dealers, and Others. Carcasses and Builder's Stock and Materials Ln unreserve.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the Trustee of Mr. William Dodd Road to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, West corner park, near the Royal Oak, Paddington, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, BUILDING MATERIALS; consisting of Pantile fir and pine timbers, a large assortment of good sound dry prepared floor-boards, planks, deals and battens, framing [illegible] scaffold poles, piles and ropes, pattens, ladders, York paving, bricks, 2 tons of hair and plaster, 4 tons of sheet lead, and miscellaneous effects.

Also, on the same day and place, at TWO o'clock punctually will be SOLD in Four Lots, THREE substantial Brick-built FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES in CARCASS, planned for fifteen rooms, and each of ground with two houses in the course of erection, and the foundation laid for another; held direct from the Trustee, for long terms, at very low ground rents. May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues may be had of Messrs. Fry and West, corner park, near the Royal Oak, Paddington, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, BUILDING MATERIALS; consisting of Pantile fir and pine timbers, a large assortment of good sound dry prepared floor-boards, planks, deals and battens, framing [illegible] scaffold poles and ropes, pattens, ladders, York paving, bricks, 2 tons of hair and plaster, 4 tons of sheet lead, and miscellaneous effects.

Also, on the same day and place, at TWO o'clock punctually will be SOLD in Four Lots, THREE substantial Brick-built FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES in CARCASS, planned for fifteen rooms, and each of ground with two houses in the course of erection, and the foundation laid for another; held direct from the Trustee, for long terms, at very low ground rents. May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues may be had of Messrs. Fry and Son, 3, Ironside Wharf, Paddington, at Mr. Johnson's Office, Burham Terrace; of Messrs. Powell and Thompson, Solicitors, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn; and at Mr. Marsh's Office, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy. Two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sculpture, will arrive next month. They already have 1,000 blocks of Vein and Statuary to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Southern Wharf, Canal-road, Kingsc ross, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

TO BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS. The well-known and beautiful property at Castelnau, on the parish of Barnes, the whole of which is situate in the Rose Terrace Estate, and lies on the banks of the Thames, commanding most picturesque views of both land and water scenery, and possessing all the requirements for the full development of a building speculation of the first class, the terrace, a noble esplanade forty feet in width, being laid out in frontages for villas of a superior character in the centre of the ground, while other portions of the estate offer proportionate advantages for the erection of residences of somewhat smaller dimensions, rents for which, in the neighbourhood, will be found of the most desirable remunerative, and in the near proximity of the property to Richmond, Kew, and Hortshire, always secures a ready and most profitable letting. The whole of the estate is land-tax redeemed, with good roads made, and in every way ready for the immediate commencement of works.

JOHN KING is honoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, and JULY, at TWELVE o'clock, at GARRAWAYS, City, without reserve, TWENTY-EIGHT PARK VILLA FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES on the Estate of Joseph Hadman, with Suspension-bridge, ten thereof having frontages of 52 feet by ample depths in the River Terrace West, and the remaining eighteen in the Lansdowne-road. For the convenience of small capitalists or private purchasers, a portion of the remainder is arranged in two or more lots on an easy instalment system. The whole of the plans and Printed particulars are in the course of preparation, and will be ready in a few days at the offices of the Auctioneer, 7, New Park, Regent's Park; Messrs. Powell, Solicitors, City; Robert Jones, Barnes, Surrey, near the Estate; Garraway's; and of John Hind, Auctioneer, 33, Cannon-street road, City, one mile from East.

TO FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. DAVIS and VIGERS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 6 h, at TWELVE o'clock, in one or more LOTS, unless previously sold by private contract, 16 acres of FREEHOLD LAND, situate between Brixton Hill and Clapham Rise, and near to Brixton Church: a most eligible site for building purposes, with frontages to existing and proposed roads, amounting to 5,500 feet.—Plans and particulars may be had of the Auctioneers, 29, Cannon-street, City; at the Mart, and Auctioneers' Offices, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Railway Travellers may obtain TICKETS of INSURANCE against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS of every nature, on payment of 1d. 2d. or 3d. at the Offices of the Company, at all the principal stations where they take a Railway Ticket. Railway Passengers' Assurance-office, 3, Old Broad-street WILLIAM J. VIAN Secretary.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—New Patent Law.—PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. The "Circular of Information," and plain instructions for the protection of inventions at home or abroad may be had gratis, by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Messrs. PRINCE and CO. or the Chief Clerk.

MESSRS. RODGERS and STYRING, of SHEFFIELD, beg to acquaint the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Architects, that they have made arrangements for the

DECORATION OF CHURCHES, MANSIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

in the most correct style of Art, from Designs, and under the direction of H. TAYLOR BULMER, Esq. of Shrewsbury Bank, whose works may be seen at St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico; St. Mark's, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, London; the great Hall of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institute; and numerous other works in town and country.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 15, Hatter-street, Bruswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of the Publication, No. 4, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The Builder

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operatives & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OPERATIVE MASONS' BENEFIT SOCIETY, held at the George, Great Chapel-street, Soho. Instituted 1810. Enrolled 10 George 4 c. 56. The Forty-fourth ANNIVERSARY of the above Society will be celebrated on TUESDAY, JULY 4th, at the Highbury Barn Tavern.

SAMUEL CUNDY, Esq., in the Chair.

HONORARY SUBSCRIBERS

G. Myers, esq.	E. Fleuster, esq.
T. Sterling, esq.	J. Bush, esq.
W. H. Cooper, esq.	W. Yates, esq.
T. Jackson, esq.	C. Tood, esq.
Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co.	M. Lean, esq.
G. Baker and Son.	Mr. Wright.
Messrs. Grieve and Greilier.	Mr. Holmes.
T. Cubitt, esq.	Mr. Morris.
Messrs. T. and W. Piper.	Mr. E. Farrow.
— Daniels, esq.	Mr. J. M'Kay.
Messrs. Smith and Appleford.	Mr. Wainwough.
Messrs. Chadwick and Ackroyd.	Mr. Monument.
Messrs. Martin and Wood.	Mr. C. Delay.
T. Grissell, esq.	Mr. J. Nuttall.
J. Foot, esq.	Mr. C. Bailey.

STEWARDS.

Mr. Samuel Handcock, 73, Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico.
Mr. W. Thomas, New Record Repository, Fetter-lane.
Mr. J. J. Smith, 27, Sloane-street, Chelsea.
Mr. C. Edmonds, 1, Stanley-street, Paddington.

Tickets may be had of the Stewards.

It will be as well to remark that the above Society is quite unconnected with any trades union.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

A CONVERSAZIONE will be held at the ROOMS of the Museum, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at EIGHT o'clock in the evening, upon which occasion the Right Hon. the EARL DE GREY will preside

Art-Workmen will be invited to attend at two Evening Meetings in the course of the month of July.

June 22, 1854. HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS, DESIGNS, and DRAWINGS are required for ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, and an additional WING to REEVE'S HOTEL, Weare-Street-Mart, also New Stabling and Seven Dwelling-houses, with Pleasure-grounds contiguous. Each set of drawings is required to be complete in detail for working the building. £20 will be given for the plan approved of. All particulars may be had on application to the Proprietor, Mr. T. ROGERS, Hotel, Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for PAVING, &c. Kentish Town will MEET at their Board Room, Junction-place, Kentish Town, on FRIDAY, the 30th JUNE instant, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening precisely, to receive TENDERS from parties willing to CONTRACT, for one, two, or three years, for the REMOVAL of CLAY, &c. dug from the foundations of new roads to be made by the Commissioners within the present or future limits of the Act, at per cubic yard, the contents to be ascertained by the Surveyor previous to the work being commenced, the digging will be done by the workmen of the trust. Further particulars to be obtained of Mr. W. T. SMITH, Surveyor, at his Office, Commissioners' Rooms, daily, from ONE to TWO o'clock. The parties tendering are required to state in their Tenders the names, description, and address of two responsible sureties for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be sealed up, addressed to the Commissioners and delivered to me on or before the day of meeting. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Board.

JOSEPH SALTER, Clerk to the Commissioners.

No. 3, Montague-place, June 22, 1854.

ASHES and BREEZE WANTED.—The undersigned will be prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 4,000 chaldrons of ASHES, and 2,000 do. of BREEZE, to be delivered into barges in the Thames. Parties tendering to state price and time required for the supply of the quantity. No personal applications attended to. Terms cash as delivered.

No. 7, Crescent, Minories, E. MARKS.
June 17, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS

Royal Engineers' Office, Portsmouth, 9th June, 1854.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of UNDERTAKING from the 4th AUGUST next to 31st MARCH, 1855, the CARPENTERS' and SLATERS' WORK required in the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, at PORTSMOUTH, including Portsea Island, Gosport, and detached works not exceeding five miles, may be furnished with the printed schedules of prices and conditions of the Contract, on application to this Office. The Tenders will be required to be delivered before TWELVE o'clock at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, 1854, at the Office, Pall-mall, London, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance. The persons whose Tenders shall be approved, will be required to provide eligible securities, and to execute a bond for the due performance thereof, and to pay half the amount of the stamp on the bond.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT. The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a special CONTRACT FOR EXTENDING THE MAIN DRAIN IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL,

and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plans, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 24th of JUNE, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders upon the printed form prepaid, to be delivered at the office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 27th of JUNE, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked, "Tender for Work at Woolwich."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 7th June, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MILITIA DEPOT, HUNTINGDON.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Lieutenancy of the County of Huntingdon for the ERECTION of STORES, ARMOURY, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS, and other works at the proposed Militia Depôt, Huntingdon, may inspect the drawings and specification, and obtain all required information, at my office, in Huntingdon, after MONDAY next, JUNE 26th, between the hours of TEN and FIVE. Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for Militia Depôt, Huntingdon," are to be sent to Mr. EDWARD MAULE, Clerk to the Lieutenancy on or before THURSDAY, JULY 6th, 1854. Two sureties will be required for the due performance of the contract. The Lieutenancy reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders.

(Signed) ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Architect.
Huntingdon, June 19th, 1854.

CHELMSFORD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. CONTRACT No. 13.—The Local Board for this district are prepared to receive TENDERS for EXCAVATING the GROUND and FIXING IRON and STONEWARE PIPES, and other fittings required for the house services. Printed specifications, schedule and form of Tender, may be obtained on or after TUESDAY, the 13th, by remitting five shillings to JAMES FENTON, Engineer and Surveyor to the Board, Tindal-square, Chelmsford. Sealed Tenders, on the printed forms only, endorsed "Contract No. 13," will be received by the Clerk to the Board, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th of JUNE, 1854. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

ANDREW MEGGY,
Clerk to the Chelmsford Local Board.

Chelmsford, June 7, 1854.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. CLEANSING.—The Committee of the Local Board of Health hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for SWEEPING and CLEANSING, including WATERING previous to such Sweeping and Cleansing, for the term of three years from the 29th September next, the carriage ways of all the streets, squares, courts of every description, yards, lanes, passages, and places (exclusive of turnpike-roads) within the city and county of Bristol, thrice in each week; and for TAKING AWAY the ASHES, DUST, &c. to be made by the inhabitants, twice in each week. The committee have separated the said city and county into four divisions, and any person or persons willing to contract for performing the work in all or any or either of the said divisions are requested to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning, the 6th day of JULY next, addressed to "The Committee of the Local Board of Health, 13, Prince-street, Bristol," and indorsed "Tender for Cleansing Division No. —." A specification of the works to be tendered for, and the form of Tender and any other information may be obtained either on personal application or by letter addressed to the clerk. Each contractor will be required to find two good and sufficient securities for the due performance of his contract. The committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Offices, 13, Prince-street, 18th May, 1854.

ST. PANCRAS, MIDDLESEX.—To PAVIORS and CONTRACTORS.—The Vestrymen of the said parish will MEET at the VESTRY ROOMS, King's-road, Pancras-road, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive TENDERS for CONTRACTING with some person or persons for PAVING a portion of the New-road, commonly called the Bell road, commencing at the junction of the parishes of St. James, Clerkenwell, and St. Pancras, and terminating at the extreme boundaries of St. Mary, Islington, and St. Pancras, at King's-cross, with Mount Sorrel or Aberdeen Granite. A specification may be seen at the Vestry Offices any day between the hours of TEN a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Vestrymen will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender, and security for the due performance of the contract will have to be given. Tenders to be sent in not later than the above hour, and endorsed "Tenders for Paving a Portion of the New-road called the Bell-road," and parties tendering will be required to be in attendance.

By order of the Vestry, G. W. F. COOK, Vestry Clerk.
Vestry Office, Pancras-road, 14th June, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to ESTIMATE for the ERECTION of SCHOOLS for the Trustees of the Old Chapel, Stroud, may see the plans and specifications in the Vestry adjoining the Chapel from MONDAY, the 19th inst. until WEDNESDAY, the 5th of JULY, from NINE o'clock to SIX each day (Sundays excepted). Sealed Tenders must be sent to the said Vestry JULY 5th, by FIVE o'clock, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee.—Stroud, June 16th, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of SIX FOURTH-RATE DWELLING-HOUSES at Holloway. The drawings, specification, and terms of contract may be inspected between the hours of TEN and FIVE, at the Offices of Mr. GEORGE LOW, Architect, 1, Church-court, Clement's-lane, City. Tenders to be delivered on the 3rd of JULY.

BUILDERS and OTHERS desirous of offering TENDERS for the ERECTION of NATIONAL SCHOOLS for 300 children, with three residences attached, in the parish of Charles, Plymouth, may inspect the plans and specifications for the same, and obtain further particulars at the Office of the Architect, Mr. DAMANT, 29, Courtenay-street, Plymouth, after WEDNESDAY next, the 28th inst. between the hours of TEN and SIX.

Plymouth, June 21st, 1854.

TO GAS ENGINEERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the ILFORD GAS-WORKS will MEET at the Angel Inn, at that place, on MONDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, at SIX o'clock in the evening, when they will be prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a NEW GASHOLDER, according to a plan and specification which may be seen at the Office of Mr. GRIFFIN, Solicitor, Ilford, Essex; and further particulars may be had on application to J. CHURCH, Esq. Engineer, Chelmsford. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

Ilford, 22nd June, 1854.

SALISBURY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. CONTRACT FOR PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT WORKS. The Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties willing to CONTRACT for Providing and Laying on or Fixing all necessary Materials and Apparatus for House Services of DRAINAGE and WATER SUPPLY. The specification may be examined at the Office of the undersigned, at Salisbury, on or after 14th day of JUNE next, and copies of the schedule, accompanied by forms of Tender (price 5s.) obtained there, or at the Offices of Messrs. TIMMINS and LISTER, Engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar square, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 5th day of JULY. No Tender will be entertained unless duly made upon the printed form.—By order of the Board.

(Signed) MATT. THO. HODDING, Clerk.

Dated, Salisbury, 6th June, 1854.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The Directors of the London and North Western Railway Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the EXECUTION of ADDITIONAL WORKS at CAMDEN STATION. Parties desirous of Tendering are requested to attend at the Engineer's Office, Euston Station, at TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, JULY 3, to appoint a person to take out the quantities on their behalf; and the drawings and specifications may be seen on the same day. Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at this Office, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, JULY 10, at TEN o'clock.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Euston Station, June 19, 1854.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of ADDITIONAL WORKS and SHEDS at Wolverton Station. Parties desirous of tendering are requested to attend at the Engineer's office, Euston-square, at TWELVE o'clock on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. to appoint a person to take out the quantities on their behalf; and the drawings and specifications may be seen on the same day. Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at this Office, to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, at TEN o'clock.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Euston Station, June 19, 1854.

MARYPORT HARBOUR.—TO CONTRACTORS.—The Trustees of Maryport Harbour are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the EXCAVATION, MASONRY, and WORKS required for deepening the harbour and present dock, and MAKING a NEW FLOATING DOCK, within the harbour of Maryport.

Plans, specifications, and conditions are now lying at the Office of Mr. DEES, Civil Engineer, 23, Church-street, Whitehaven; and Tenders, sealed, and addressed to the Trustees of Maryport Harbour, will be received up to noon of the 10th JULY next, at the Harbour Office.—By order,

R. HETHERINGTON, Clerk.

Harbour Office, Maryport, June 15, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for BUILDING OFFICES to the MANSION in KENWARD-PARK, near Yalding, in the County of Kent, may see the plan and specification of the proposed work at the Office of Mr. MARTIN HUMBER, Architect, Maidstone. Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the Architect on or before MONDAY, the 3rd day of JULY next. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract, and the lowest Tender will not be accepted unless satisfactory in every respect.

Maidstone, June 15th, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of the new CORN EXCHANGE and PUBLIC ROOMS intended to be built in Nottingham-street, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, may now see the Drawings, Conditions, and Specifications in a School-room on the Premises Melton, and sealed Tenders must be given in to the Secretary, Mr. GEORGE MINKLEY, on or before extended time, the 5th of JULY next.

Parties are requested to visit the site to examine the present Buildings, and all Contractors will be required to state (along with their Tender the amount they will allow for the Materials, all of which that are approved by the architects will be allowed to be used on the new structure.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Quantities will be supplied by THOMAS MALLINSON and SON, Architects, 5, Clinton-street, Nottingham, and Melton Mowbray.

June 20, 1854.

EVESHAM-BRIDGE.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Evesham invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a new STONE BRIDGE at Evesham, over the river Avon. Plans and specification may be seen on MONDAY the 26th day of JUNE instant, and the three following days, between TEN and FOUR o'clock, at the Townhall, Evesham. Sealed Tenders, in conformity with the specification only, addressed to HENRY WORKMAN, Esq., Mayor of Evesham, will be received till TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, the 3rd day of JULY next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Parties desirous of tendering may have any further information on application at the Office of the Engineer, Mr. JAMES SAMUEL, 38, Great George-street, Westminster.

CANNON-STREET IMPROVEMENT.—Building Leases.—The Committee for Improvements within the City of London hereby give Notice, that they will meet at GUILDHALL, on MONDAY next, the 26th day of JUNE instant, at ONE o'Clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive TENDERS in writing, agree bly to a form to be obtained at the Office of the City's Architect, from parties willing to take BUILDING LEASES of sundry lots of ground on the south side of Cannon-street, near St. Paul's churchyard.

Plans can be inspected, and conditions seen, upon application at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, on any day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of Eleven and Three.

Guildhall, June 18, 1854. MEREWETHER.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a small IRON FOUNDRY, doing a good business, near the Blackfriars-road.—For particulars, address J. N. Messrs. Dawson and Sons, Cannon-street, City.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,

65, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.

GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornaments Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and Ogg Gutters, Air bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's).—J. J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Copings, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Pantile, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fy and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors counting house doors, &c. is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought iron, so as effectually to resist the fusing of brickwork, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.

CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire proof safes, Deed and Cash boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 28, Strand, gratis.

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, much admired, &c. &c. &c. &c.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Iron and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

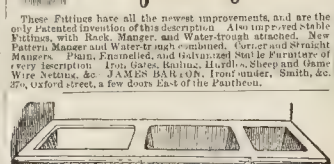
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 18, Gresham-street, LONDON.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.

These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description. Also improved stable Fittings, with Rack, Manger, and Water-trough attached. New Pattern Manger and Water-trough combined. Corner and Straight Mangers. Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized Stable Furniture of every description. Iron Gates, Railing, Hurdles, Sheep and Game Wire Netting, &c. JAMES BARTON, Iron-under, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show.

COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

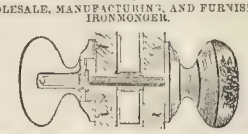
COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 62 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior sate fastenings, at moderate prices None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, patent, Lambeth" Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c., compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings for ditto; best zinc, galvanized iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, 1s. per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Otherwise, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND, Near Temple-bar.

WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.

Lists on application

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO., Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Raising and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction in point of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation, daily in the store and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post. DEANE, DRAY and CO. Opposite to the Monument, London bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co. having obtained the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

THE PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent properties of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas-Apparatus (Gas-works erected complete) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed in the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of various sizes, kept in stock.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal-bank, Commercial-road, Lonehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all

ROPEMAKERS, IRON MONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

DR. ARNOTT'S NEW SMOKELESS FIRE GRATE.—F. EDWARDS and SON beg to inform Architects and the Public that the above new Stove is to be seen in daily operation at their manufactory, and that they are prepared to supply new, and to alter old grates to the same principle.—45, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY the 10th, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than the register-stoves in general use, was manufactured by D. and F. BAILEY, 37 and 37a, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of the Cannon's Registered Hot Water Cock." This water closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all risk of external leakage is prevented. A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both more rapid and extensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

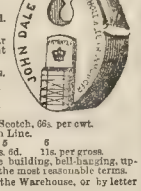
LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Custom Goods, and

STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 5id. 6id. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best quality, 36s. each.

Air Bricks, 4s per doz.

Best Town Glue, 15d. Ditto, Scotch, 08s per cwt.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 4ft. 2in. by 2ft. 3in., 3l. 18s.

Best Patent Sash Line.				
1	2	3	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WITH ONE MOTION.—Houses and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Waithman-street, City, and see this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

FOR SALE, the MODEL of an IMPROVED PATENT FIRE-ESCAPE.—For particulars, apply by letter, prepaid, to H. and G. 51, Mount-street, Lambeth, where the model can be seen.

TO BUILDERS, IRONMONGERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a bargain, THREE BATHS, one copper and two iron, fitted in wood cases in the best manner; and Two Copper and One Iron Boilers, on the most improved principles, to be heated by fire or gas; and One Copper shower-bath; also, a very handsome Gas Cooking Stove, TO BE SOLD cheap, as the room is required for other purposes; and the right of a valuable patent.—Apply to C. ASKEW, Maker, Winter's-yard, 274, Charles-street, Hampstead road.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

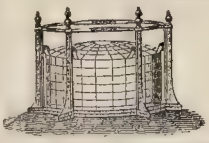
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc, it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot super.	
No. 12	"	"	20	oz. do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23	oz. do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26	oz. do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

JOHN WALKER,

CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER,
And GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

Works—Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Gallbrook, Birkenhead,
Offices—Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge: late 61, Gracechurch street.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—

J. WEEKS and CO., KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, beg most respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Rogers, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warm churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings. Messrs JOHN WEEKS and Co. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—

DEFRIE'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEFRIE'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 60,000 in use. See testimonies at the Offices, 85, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Pitzroy-square.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES,

Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, soot doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILEAU'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 5,000 lb. of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Dockhead, and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply, per post to T. BOILEAU, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

SMOKE or NO SMOKE!—Smoke can be prevented, and its suppression will be undertaken by the Smoke Consuming Company, who, possessing seven different Patents for that purpose, are enabled to select the best adapted for each description of furnace.

No charge will be made unless the purpose is effected, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. Prices from 5 to 10 guineas each. For orders to see them in operation, with further particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, 80, Little Tower-street, London, between the hours of ELEVEN and FOUR o'clock.

June 22, 1854.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—

FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE.—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

MESSRS. DAVID HOLD AND CO.

Gentlemen,—At the serious fire in Dale-street yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN DODDS.
(Signed)

27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb 22, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool;
London Depôt, 47A, Moorgate-street, City

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Craufurd's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, SIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRON MONGERY, at PEELL and STEDALL'S,

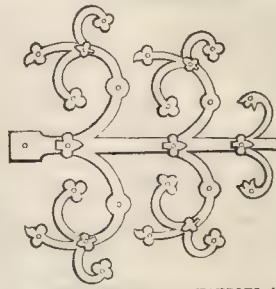
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

HART AND SON,

IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.



LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, HANDLES, &c.

Specimens also at the Crystal Palace—Hardware Department.

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	Stevens and Son, Darlington Works, Southwark-bridge-road.
	Sweyne and Bovill, Millwall.
BATH	Strothert, Reyno, and Pitt, Newark Foundry.
BRIGHTON	Thomas Maw, engineer 65, London-road
BURTON-ON-TRENT	Thornewill and Warham, The Ironworks
CHEPSTOW	Edward Finch, Bridge Works.
CORNWALL	William West and Sons, St Blazey
DUBLIN	The Irish Engineering Company, Seville Works
HULL	Martin Samuelson and Co Scott-street Foundry.
LIVERPOOL	W. Johnson and Co Naylor-street.
	J. Taylor and Co. Britannia Works, Birkenhead.
LEEDS	Robert Wood and Son, Larchfield Foundry
MANCHESTER	Peel, Williams, and Peel, Soho Ironworks.
MAIDSTONE	Henry Jenkall, Steam Saw-mills.
NORTHAMPTON	William Batley, Bridge-street Works.
PLYMOUTH	Willcocks and Son, Central Foundry.
SHEFFIELD	Walker and Paton.
WENTWORTH	John Sykes, Wentworth Foundry.

References are also permitted to be made to Miller, Ravenhill, and Salkeld, engineers, Glasshouse-fields; Alexander Gordon, civil and marine engineer, Finsbury-street, Whitehall; and Robert Armstrong, C.E. Author of the "Rudimentary Treatise on Steam-boilers," &c. 14, Hall-street, City-road. And further, in London, among others to James Austin, gas-line factory, Prince's-street, Ensbury; Richard Barrett, jun. printer, Milk-lane; J. M. Best, Secretary, Gresham Club; Day and Martin's blacking manufactory, Holborn; Fletcher and Co. farina manufactory, Broad-street, Radcliffe; Hewitson and Co. wholesale druggists, Aldersgate-street; Keeus and Welch, mustard and blue manufactory, Garlick-hill; Henry le Lievre, skewer dyer, Cleveland-street, Mile-end-road; F. and Jas. Margetson, leather manufactory, New Weston-street, Southwark; Welch and Margetson, 17, Cheapside; W. R. Shaw, patent leather manufacturer, 40, King William-street; Widow Champion and Co. Vinegar Works, Old-street-road. And also in the provinces, among others, to B. Biram, Earl Fitzwilliam's Collieries, Wentworth; John Marshall, Hunslet-road, Leeds; Thomas, Frip, and Thomas, soap manufacturers, Bristol; Valance, Cash, and Co. brewers, Brighton; Ward and Co. steam flour and saw mills, Grind Juncton Wharf, Northampton; W. Whitmarsh, South-street Wheel, Sheffield Moor. And by the following among the bakers and confectioners: Edward Burtell, 135, Houndsditch; J. B. Gotting, 7, Hawley-place, Kentish-town; John R. Purcell, 9, Budgate-hill; W. Inglis, 60, John-street, Fitzroy-square; J. J. Shaw, 90, Charles-street, Westminster; Joel Woolf, 36, Duke-street, Aldgate.

The increasing ratio of work to convert furnaces, before August next, to the Smoke Prevention System, obliges the patentee to execute contracts in the order of their entry. Engineers are supplied with drawings and details, for adapting the invention to all descriptions of furnaces; and Oven Builders with iron-work complete. In every instance the saving of fuel, concurrent with the suppression of the smoke nuisance, repays the original outlay in less than eighteen months.

Copies of official and other Reports, and of testimonials in favour of the invention, as applied to Steam Boilers, Brewery Coppers, Stills, Chemists, Dyers, and Confectionery Pans; Coal-ovens, &c.; with information respecting Licences to Manufacture or use the Patent Smokeless Furnaces, given by MR JOHN LEE STEVENS, the Patentee, at the Offices, No 1, Fish-street hill, City, London.

ENTRANCE GATE or GATES WANTED,

either of wood or iron, for the approach to an Italian villa. Description and price to be forwarded to Mr. HANBURY, Thorn Bank, near Leamington.

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MR. EDWARD L. PARAIRE is desirous of Meeting Gentlemen who require COLOURED ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. Ex erial, Internal, Isometrical Perspectives set up, outlines of same neatly coloured, with background on terms that will ensure approval. Temporary assistance given in getting up Plans, Elevations Sections, Details, and Working Drawings.—Mr. E. L. P. makes a consideration in his charge where competition drawings prove unsuccessful.

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TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
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H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto
	B B B B ditto ditto.

M medium.

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Horsham Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

ITALIAN MARBLE.—W. WALTON, of Carrara, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, begs to inform the trade, that he has made an arrangement with Mr. John Foot, of Westerham, Kent, Warehouseman, Westminster, for the Sale of his Marble. A constant and well-selected stock will always be at the wharf. Orders received for shipments direct, or delivered in dock Ahmadon-street, June 13, 1854.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES,
Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.
Now landing, Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened (choice).
Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c &c.
Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.
Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

THE LONDON and PENZANCE SERPENTINE COMPANY'S new works at Penzance being completed, and their extensive machinery in operation, they are now prepared to execute orders on a large scale and Architects and Builders can be supplied at their depôt in London, with Chimney-pieces, Pillars, &c. and Marble Masons, with serpentine in blocks, from the Lizard Rock, and samples, together with a large assortment of Columns, Vases, Tazzas &c. &c. at their Warehouse, No. 31, Millbank-street Westminster.—A space has also been taken in the Mineral Department of the Crystal Palace, for the exhibition of articles of serpentine manufacture.
Office of the Company, 31, Millbank-street, Westminster, June, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Harehill, Park spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.—THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

J. B. WHITE and BROTHERS beg to draw the attention of Marble Masons and others to their large Stock of Vein and Sicilian Slab, the finest in London.—Millbank-street, Westminster.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS,
QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS,
BATH.
(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station.....	PADDINGTON.
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Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c. rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwaried perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his production, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.
N B The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves, Cisterns and every description of Slab work, Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with plate-glass sides, for fish-zoophites, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice; 1½ inch Slate Paving, in runs, planed on both sides, and squared, fitted to lay, warranted stronger than 3-inch York, 5d. per foot super.—Baltic Wharf, Commercial road, Lambeth.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, Sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Nelson Floors, Patent Ridge and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand. Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post. -Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO., Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London. Goods delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimneypieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 112, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices. 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HARKEWOOD GRINSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

A SLATE-SAWING MACHINE, Powerful CRUSHING MILLS, FRENCH and PEAK MILL-STONES.—FOR SALE, a Large Self-acting Slate-sawing Machine; will cut twelve inches of thick Slate per minute with one man only. Also, Powerful Iron and Stone Crushing-mills, or Edge-runners; French and Peak Horizontal Stones; a One-ton Portable Weighing machine, and a Two-horse Steam-boiler. Can be seen.—Apply to C. T. CHRISTIE, Millwright and Engineer, 19, Broad-street, Lambeth, and 113, Vauxhall-walk.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LOMBARD-STREET & CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, established in 1782.

THE STEES AND DIRECTORS.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.

Decimus Burton, esq.	James Horne, esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, esq.	William James Lancaster, esq.
William Cotton, esq.	John Dorrien Magens, esq.
William Davis, esq.	J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
George Arthur Fuller, esq.	John Pettr Muspratt, esq.
James Alexander Gordon, esq.	John Timothy Oxley, esq.
Henry Grace, esq.	George Stanley Repton, esq.
Joseph Owen Harris, esq.	Benjamin Shaw, esq.
Thomas Hodgson, esq.	Charles Hampden Turner, esq.
Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, esq.	Matthew Whiting, esq.

AUDITORS.
John Davis, esq.
John Hodgson, esq. William Hammond, esq.

SECRETARIES.
Wilmer Harris, esq. George William Lovell, esq.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.—John Shaw, esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Dawes and Sons, Angel-court.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of property, in every part of the world, on the most favourable terms.
Persons insuring with the Phœnix Company are not liable to make good the losses of others, as is the case in some offices.
Insurance with this Company expiring at Midsummer must be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void.
Receipts are now ready at the principal Offices, Lombard-street, and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard-street, London.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, bart. Chairman.
Francis Hart Dyke, esq. Deputy-chairman.

Henry Hulse Berens, esq.	Stewart Marjoribanks, esq.
John Dixon, esq.	John Martin, esq. M.P.
Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, bart.	Rowland Mitchell, esq.
Thomson Hankey, jun. esq. M.P.	James Morris, esq.
John Harvey, esq.	Henry Norman, esq.
John G. Hubbard, esq.	Henry R. Reynolds, esq.
George Johnstone, esq.	John Thornton, esq.
John Labouchere, esq.	James Wilson, esq.
John Loch, esq.	Henry Vigue, esq.

AUDITORS.

A. W. Roberts, esq.	Henry Sykes Thornton, esq.
Lewis Loyd, jun. esq.	John Henry Smith, esq.

SECRETARY—Geo. Keys, esq.
ACTUARY.—Griffith Davies, esq. F.R.S.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future insurers four-fifths of the profits, with quinquennial division, or a low rate of premium, without participation of profits.
The next division of profits will be declared in June, 1855, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1854, will be allowed to share in the profits.
At the several past divisions of profits made by this Company, the reversionary bonuses added to the policies from one-half the profits amounted, on an average of the different ages, to about one per cent. per annum on the sums insured, and the total bonuses added at the four septennial divisions exceeded 770,000l.
FOREIGN RISKS.—The extra premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.
INVALID LIVES. Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their lives at the tabular premiums, may have their lives insured at extra premiums.
LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such Policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 50l.
ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.
Medical fees paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.
Notice is hereby given, That Fire Policies which expire at Midsummer must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or with Mr SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall-mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.
GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.
THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.
RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Alderman, Deputy-Chairman

Colonel Michael E. Bagnold.	William Morley, esq.
Francis Brodigan, esq.	Robert Francis Power, esq. M.D.
Alexander Robert Irvine, esq.	Archibald Speus, esq.
John Inglis Jerdein, esq	Frederick Valiant, esq.
James John Kinloch, esq.	Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.
Henry Lawson, esq.	

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums. Policy-holders participate in profits after payment of five annual premiums.
The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of May, 1854, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that the Assurances in 1853 considerably exceeded those effected in any previous year, the number of Policies issued being more than 400, and the annual income thereon being upwards of 7,500l. It also appeared that, except in 1849, when the visitation of the cholera took place, the claims arising from deaths were, in every year, much below their estimated amount.
The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 31½ per Cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the profits.
Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.
The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:—

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 31½ per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 11 6	14 6 0
30	1,000	25 13 4	8 1 8	17 11 8
40	1,000	33 18 4	10 13 8	23 4 8
50	1,000	48 16 8	15 7 8	33 9 0
60	1,000	75 17 6	23 18 0	51 19 6

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.
14, Waterloo-place, London.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.
Chief Offices—87, King-street, Covent-garden, London.
Established 1717.
Rates of Premium moderate.
Short-period Policies granted.
Rent Insured.
Losses promptly and liberally settled.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.
King-street, Covent-garden, London.—Established 1836.
Life Assurance in all its branches effected.
Eight-tenths of the Profits divided among the Assured.
A Division of Profits every Five Years.
The Bonus additions have amounted to One-half the Premiums paid on the Policies.
Assurances without profits at reduced rates.
Any information respecting either Fire or Life Insurance, with proposals and forms of application, may be obtained on application at the Office.
W. M. BROWNE, Secretary and Actuary.
Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.
Offices—Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street, London; College-green, Dublin; Gronengen-street, Hamburg; Exchange-street West, and Tithebarn-street, Liverpool; North Nelson-street, Edinburgh.
Instituted in the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, &c.
CHAIRMAN.—James Bentley, esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Stephen Wilson, esq.

Thomas Bodley, Esq.	John Paynter, Esq.
Nisbet Charrington, Esq.	John Rogers, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq.	Henry Rutt, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.	George Spencer Smith, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.	Henry Aitken Somes, Esq.
Thomas Mills, Esq. M.P.	Richard Horsman Solly, Esq.
J. Remington Mills, Esq.	Samuel Wilson, Esq. Ald.
John Morley, Esq.	

THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY, 72, Lombard-street, and 24, Connaught-terrace. —A REDUCTION of 25 per Cent. has been made on the PREMIUMS of POLICIES of Five Years' Standing.
ALEX ROBERTSON, Manager.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

¾-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¾-inch White, 15s. per square.	
¾-inch	"	18s.	"	¾-inch	"	17s.	"
1-inch	"	22s.	"	1-inch	"	24s.	"

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.
Norway and Swede Timber, from 7s. per load.
Dantzig and Riga Timber, from 8s. per load.
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 9d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.
Archians Battens, Yellow, 3s. 6d.; White, 3s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 5s. 10d. per 12 feet.
Prepared Floor Boards, ¾ in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d. per square.

"	"	¾	"	22s. 6d.;	"	21s. 0d.	"
"	"	1	"	26s. 6d.;	"	24s. 6d.	"

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of June.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARD, ING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Cills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice. THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico London.

LARCH POLES.—TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, 1,000 prime LARCH SCAFFOLD POLES, from 26 feet to 36 feet long, and 2½ inches to 3 inches through at the top. They are lying within a convenient distance of the Railway Station and Grand Junction Canal, near Tring, Herts.—Apply to Mr. W. BROWN, Land Agent, Tring.

LARCH POLES WANTED.—The British Telegraph Company require TENDERS for the immediate SUPPLY of 5,000 sound LARCH POLES, to be Scotch, pole to be quite straight, 20 feet long, and not less than 5 inches in diameter, at the thinnest end; about 500 of them are required to be delivered at the Carrickfergus Station of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway, and the remainder at Ayr, Stranraer, and Girvan. Tenders may be sent in either for the whole or for a portion of the above 5,000; the price must include all charges of delivery, and state the places at which the parties undertake to deliver, and the time in which they will bind themselves to complete the order. For further particulars apply to the Secretary.—By order, GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.
British Telegraph Company, 2½, Royal Exchange, London, June 16, 1854.

BEST WHITE PREPARED FLOOR BATTENS.—About 200 Square of two-cut BATTENS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Apply to PEARSE and WOOD, Great Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

FOR SALE, 14,000 feet of very superior dry 1½ Petersburg and Archangel YELLOW FLOORING BOARDS.—Apply to J. and W. JECKSON, Timber Merchants, Leicester.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method. For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street (adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills), Chelsea.

PLATED PREPARED BOX-WOOD, possessing the advantage of neither WARPING nor SHRINKING, and has been adapted by many of the most celebrated engravers. Prepared in all sizes.
RAILWAY CURVES of any radius.
DRAWING CURVES (Pistolets) of every design.
T and SET SQUARES
FOLDING and other PALETTES.
FOLDING and other DRAWING BOARDS.
MODELS, demonstrating the Theory of Shadows by Day and Artificial Light. Also of
COLLECTION of 100 of the choicest FURNITURE WOODS, with Name, Description, &c.
Manufactured and prepared by the LONDON PARQUETRY, 8 Whitefriars-street; and to be had wholesale and retail of E. W. STURT, 21, Leicester-square; also at Porch 1, Upper Gallery, Royal Panoptic in of Science and Art.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD MOULDINGS.—JAMES SIMMONS, Improved Moulding Manufacturer, respectfully returns thanks for the kinds and continued favours for the liberal patronage already conferred, and begs to say his present Stock will be found worthy their attention for variety and quality, being manufactured from the best dry pine only.—Steam-works, 20 North Wharf-road, Paddington-basin.
N.B.—Price-list can be obtained on application or by post, by enclosing six postage-stamps, the cost of postage.

STAINING WOOD to IMITATE OAK, Wainscot, or Satin Wood. For Churches, Chapels, School rooms Staircases, &c. Brings out the grain of the wood in a beautiful manner, and when used with the proper varnish will never fade or blister. Oak, 6s.; Wainscot, 5s. per gallon. Varnish, 8s. 10s 12s. per gallon.—Address, WILSHERE and CO. Varnish and Colour Merchants, Bayswater,

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform railway directors, public companies, landed proprietors, noblemen, gentlemen, solicitors, land agents, and others, that they EXECUTE every description of professional work on the most reasonable terms. Railways, roads, water-works, &c. planned, surveyed, levelled, and completed. Engineering and architectural plans, sections, and designs, prepared and carefully executed. Estates, parishes, and townships, surveyed and mapped. Land, timber, buildings, &c measured and valued. Houses surveyed, and estimates of dilapidations given. Maps, plans, &c. drawn, copied, and reduced with accuracy and despatch.—34, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING. Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have refitted up their OFFICES with every requisite necessary for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the profession, including models and instruments of every description. The OFFICES are also remodelled and enlarged, embracing all the latest improvements. Gentlemen who cannot attend at the offices can be attended at their residence in any part of the country by Mr. SMITH or Mr. LEWIS. Prospectuses and full particulars may be had at the Offices, 34, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

ARCHITECTURAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES. Established by Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. For preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Travellers, Draughtsmen, Measurers &c and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing and Colouring, Making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c &c.—Terms One Guinea per Quarter.—For Prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 34, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.—The present system of graining surpassed by the use of the Patent Wash is established beyond a doubt, for despatch and superiority of work. Designs of woods of the most elaborate description are produced instantaneously; its merits having been tested by the first talent of the day, is pronounced to be indispensable tool in the hands of graniers. The saving of time is immense, and enables inferior workmen to produce first-class work not produced by the ordinary method of graining. The Wash can be obtained with all necessary information of J. BELLAMY, 3, York place, Upper-street, Islington, London; where specimens can be seen. A sample of the tools forwarded to the country, upon the receipt of nine stamps. Post-office orders payable at Islington Post-office to JOHN BELLAMY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT TRAVELLERS can INSURE against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by the year, terms of years, or for the whole of life, on application to the Booking Clerks at the principal Railway Stations, and at the Office of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, 3, Old Broad-street.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, and COLOUR COMPANY
Offices, 31, Pall-mall, London.

The Directors of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company, have much pleasure in laying before their Shareholders the following statement of the progress of the Company; and in doing so, for the sake of brevity, many of those details must necessarily be omitted, which may be conveniently entered into at subsequent meetings.

The Company, as established on the 8th June, 1853, consisted of a few individuals forming a private partnership, and was carried out upon the rules and regulations comprehended under the Cost-Book system; which, from the custom of all payments being made for cash, and all accounts and expenditures being audited monthly, was thought most advisable to be adopted, in order to limit, *pro tanto*, the liabilities of the parties interested. In consequence of the success of the Company's operations, and the realisation of objects contemplated in the original scheme, many additional shareholders joined this first partnership; but as by the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Act, more than twenty-five persons are not permitted to become associated for the purpose of carrying out any commercial enterprise, it was decided at a general meeting, holden on the 9th October, 1853, that the Company should henceforth be carried on as a Joint Stock Company, embracing at the same time, in its internal management, the advantages which are obtained by following out the principles of the Cost Book system.

To effect this with certainty, legal advice was taken and adopted; and the Company is now completely registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Act, with a capital of 100,000*l.* in 4,000 shares of 25*l.* each, to be paid in full.

The following digest of some of the clauses introduced into the Deed of Registration will elucidate the position of the shareholders in respect to their power and control over the expenses of the enterprise. The books and accounts of the Company will be made up and submitted to the Board of Directors at their monthly meetings; and, after examination by the auditors, they will be laid before the shareholders at the half yearly general meetings, and on all other occasions when it shall be considered advisable. If at any time more than two-thirds of the capital shall appear upon the books to be lost, the Company shall stand dissolved, and the residue be divided, *pro rata*, among the shareholders.

All purchases shall be made for cash, and, as far as possible, no debts against the Company remain undischarged for a period exceeding one month.

The affairs of the Company will be carried on as hitherto, under the management of a Board or Committee of Directors, to be annually selected from the shareholders; all members of such directory being eligible for re-election.

The present directory consists of the following gentlemen:—

TRUSTEES
Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart. Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart.

DIRECTORS.
J. Whittaker Bush, esq. Fairwood, Westbury, Wilts.
William Bridges, esq. 23, Pall-mall.
Captain T. G. Forbes, R.N. Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.
Samuel Haydon, esq. Guildford, Surrey
William Prosser, esq. 9, Park place, Regent's park.
John Purdie, esq. Inverleith-place, Edinburgh.
Sir C. E. Scott, bart. 29, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.
Charles Trotter, esq. Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.
Dr. Watson, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi.

BANKERS.
Sir S. Scott, bart. and Co. Sir J. W. Lubbock, bart. and Co.

AUDITORS
A. Hadley, esq. J. T. Cookney, esq.
CHEMICAL MANAGER—Dr. J. J. W Watson, Ph. D.
SUB-CHEMICAL MANAGER—Dr Maddox.
COMMERCIAL MANAGER—W Prosser, esq
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Lawrence and Crowdy.
SECRETARY—J. W. Warre Tyndale, esq.

In evidence that the expectations of the projectors were justly founded, it is only needful to quote the following copy of a minute made at a meeting of the Directors on the 11th January:—

"That a dividend of 2½ per cent. from profits arising from the sale of colours made during the two months prior to the 1st of January, 1854, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum—be this day declared."

This dividend was paid on the 8th March.

The following minute was made at a meeting of the Directors on the 12th April—

"That the dividends in future shall be paid quarterly; and that the fund now available from the sale of colour, from January 1st to March 31st, being equal to 5 per cent for the three months, or at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, be applied to a dividend in June."

5 per cent. will be set aside from the net profits after the shareholders have received 20 per cent. so as to form a reserve fund, to be invested in public securities for the benefit of the shareholders, one half of which will be divided, with all interest, every three years.

Since the commencement of the present year the manufacture of colours has gone on most prosperously; and their value is now so well appreciated in the market, that the Company is at present executing considerable orders at highly remunerative prices. Pending the erection of the Works at Pevensey Creek, Wandsworth, numerous improvements have been introduced in the production of the Electric Light under the Patents in the possession of this Company; and it has been arranged to illuminate forthwith the Great Northern Railway Station. This will doubtless lead to the employment of the Light in many other situations, for which it cannot but prove to be highly valuable; and it will be a new source of profit; for the lately-declared dividend arose solely from the manufacture of the colours obtained by the use of the batteries (according to the patents) exclusive of the application of the electricity to illumination.

The manufacture of the innocuous Bleaching Fluid by the Batteries has been commenced with the utmost success, and the Company will be in a position to supply any quantity in the course of the ensuing spring. The increasing demand for the products, and for the applications of the patents, renders an extension of the Works at Wandsworth needful; to carry out which object, it has been decided to issue the remainder of the shares. Applications for them may be made to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 31, Pall-mall, where every information will be given, and where samples of the colours may be seen; and to Messrs. Bishop and Greenfield, 21, Throgmorton-street; Messrs Robertson and Paton, Liverpool; Messrs. Sadlow, Brothers Exchange-court, Liverpool; Mr. John Barlow, Manchester; Messrs. John Robertson and Co. 47, George-street, Edinburgh; Mr. W. Bell, North St. David-street, Edinburgh; Mr. S. M. Penny, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

It cannot be otherwise than a matter of much gratulation to the Shareholders to survey the past successful achievement of the objects for which the Company has been formed: and when it is considered that the solution of so great a practical problem as the procuring and supplying cheap Electricity—the greatest perhaps of the great desiderata of the day—is attained, the successful establishment of this Company, becomes a matter, it may be said, of national importance.—By order of the Board.

J. WHITTAKER BUSH, Chairman.
J. W. WARRE TYNDALE, Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company.

SIR,—I request that you will apply to the Directors of "The Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company," to allot me
Shares of 25*l.* each, which I hereby agree to accept, and to pay for, in full, when required.
Name .....
Address .....

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTON'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

JAHN, LUETJENS, and WASSNER, Regent-street, DECORATIVE ARTISTS. Orders for Ceiling and Wall Decorations executed in the highest style, at a very moderate charge. Messrs. JAHN, LUETJENS, and WASSNER have given the greatest satisfaction by their artistic success at the principal public edifices of Munich and Dresden, and, during the last twelve months, at the Pompeian and Italian Courts of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. They beg to invite the attention of the nobility and gentry, and of architects, to their specimens of ornamental work. Ceiling and Wall Decorations, for town or country, painted on canvas and hung at the shortest notice, without the slightest inconvenience to occupants of mansions.—JAHN and CO. 73, Regent-street, Quadrant.

TO ARCHITECTS

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

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"Leave me, rash Sister, leave me here,
To fill the graves from year to year;
For our trade shall go to a swift decay
If you gather the crop from day to day.
Then the hovels will fall and houses rise;
The rich and the poor will both get wise;
And the Law will open its hoodwink'd eyes.
No more shall we ride on the tainted gale,
Where foul trades flourish and men grow pale;
Where the slaughter-house floods the slippery stones,
And the reek is heavy of boiling bones.
They will drain their streets, and build their schools,
And hunt us out.

Cholera.
Twice warned, the fools
Still keep us here, and they still will keep;
For the Justices wink and the Vestries sleep,
And Red Tape ties the willing hand,
And *Laissez-faire* still rules the land."

"Sleep?" Some of them do even worse than that: they obstruct, with their eyes open. We heard not long ago of a burgess, not far from Portsmouth, who refused his vote to a candidate for a seat in the town council, on the ground that the applicant was "opposing the Almighty." "God," said this acute gentleman, "is about to visit us with a judgment: everything seems to show that He is about to inflict on us the cholera; and you, with your science and your philanthropy, are setting yourself up to prevent Him from executing that judgment by trying to get the town drained, and more healthy dwelling-places for the poor!" There must have been fear of "a penny rate," one would say, at the bottom of this gentleman's religion.

The proper moment to carry out measures for the general health (which mean, as we will never cease reiterating, measures conducive to public morality, the pecuniary prosperity of the state, and the general happiness), is not when an epidemic rages and the people are stricken with fears, but *now*, THIS MOMENT; whenever that moment may be. Our readers must not be impatient with us when we again denounce existing evils, and urge them to the work of reform. Nor need they fear the greatness of the work: if they will each do the duty which lies nearest to them and is within their reach, the end may be achieved, and they will lay up for themselves comforting recollections. Those to whom ability to be useful has been given, will do well to use it if they would avoid secret disquiet hereafter. "It is a solemn thought," as some one has written, "that no man can live for himself; there is no such thing as pushing through this world without making men better or worse; there is no such thing in this wide world of ours as a blank; every man is either a blot that stains it, or a blessing that does it good." There is an immense personal advantage in taking the right course, too:—

"He fails who pleasure makes his *chief* pursuit,
For pleasure is, of duty done, the fruit."
Sir E. Brydges.

The publication of our little work on the "Homes of the Thousands,"* has, we are grateful to say, elicited a very considerable response throughout the country, and will, we may venture to hope, lead to good. It has served to induce many admirable articles by our contemporaries calculated to aid the movement most materially. Were it not that personal commendation, to which in the present case, the discharge of a simple duty in a simple way, we pretend to no claims, is mixed up with these notices, we would reprint them all as powerful advocates of the improvements we seek. We can take some extracts from two or three:—

"When our old travellers (says the *Athenæum*, amongst the earliest), in their methodical way, undertook to describe the state and manners of any strange tribe with whom they came in contact, they always laid great stress, though apparently unconscious of the importance of their task, on the size, form, furniture, and general economy of houses, hovels, or huts. They felt instinctively that scarcely any better mode existed of marking the stage of civilization at which a people had arrived than by describing the places where the chief part of its inactive life is passed. As naturalists divine the habits of a bird or a beast from its nest or den, so can we predicate much, and with certainty, of a man whose habitation we have examined, whose bed we have seen, whose cupboard we have opened. Mr. Godwin boldly says, 'Homes are the manufactories of men.' There is something startling in the assertion; but it is in the main true. Take a human being, from whatever situation of life, and place him for a given number of years in a 'home' such as we find painted in this little volume, and there will be a great change observable. The change will not only be physical, but mental. There is a connection, mysterious, but undeniable, between dirt, disease, and crime. To expect to meet with correct notions of morality, as a general rule, in the lanes, alleys, courts, dens, and rookeries, here described with so much faithfulness and vigour, would be absurd."

"Is not this a dangerous state of things? We cannot afford to allow it to continue, if there be any possible remedy; and instead of wasting time in attending to those strange theorists who attribute the increase of crime to the spread of intellectual cultivation, it is better to be persuaded at once that, if crime increases, it is because, from want of due care and forethought in those having influence, there exist vast masses of men living with their wives and families in forced communion with the outcasts of society. There is another point almost equally important. The 'Homes of the Thousands' are not healthy,—not adapted in any way to favour the continuance of life. They are ill ventilated, ill protected from wind and weather, wretchedly provided with the most necessary accessories to human dwelling-places, and, above all, miserably deficient in means of cleanliness. In many cases, the water-butts are empty all Sunday; in others, the deficiency is so continual that the poor people absolutely 'thank God for a fire,' because it gives them an opportunity of obtaining a copious supply of water. Surely these matters are worth considering."

The *Morning Herald*, in two leading articles, urged the importance of the subject as pressing and vital. "All men are agreed (says the writer),—

"In the causes which foster, if they do not breed cholera, all are pretty well agreed in what localities that plague will make its appearance, if it is destined to make its visitation among us this year. We do not wish to see this addition to the evils of the times; we do not wish to see that verified in our own days which has too often been verified in the progress of great wars, pestilence following the sword by a sort of inscrutable law. Let every effort be made to prevent this result; or, if prevention be impossible, to ameliorate it as far as possible. One great means to that end is the improvement in the dwellings of the poor; not the mere cleansing of the streets and haunts in which they congregate, not a mere outside reformation of paint and whitewash—the utmost limit of some men's sanitary maxims—but a thorough improvement, in two aspects at least; *two* which are quite feasible, and yet have never hitherto been thoroughly attended to:—the first is, a complete supply of water to every house, and the other is a sufficient drainage. These reforms are not only perfectly feasible, but they are within the province of public administration, quite as much as the lodging-houses, as the burial-grounds, or any other improvement *generally* affecting the health and security of the population."

The *Atlas* had a very ably-written article on the subject, which concluded by asking, after referring to the descriptions given in "London Shadows," what must be the condition of a population living under such circumstances:—

"The children *must* thieve, typhus fever or cholera *must* be the constant inmates of such habitations; the men *must* beat their wives, and the wives *must* get drunk, and pawn the rags which form the children's clothes. Why, if the bench of bishops lived in such demoralizing circumstances, half the right reverend fathers would be at the treadmill, their children would be graduating for the gallows, and few of their amiable partners would be able to boast the luxury of whole bones and a sound skin. If these were exceptional cases, something might be said in our favour; but not only London but every large town, and the best besquired agricultural districts, are full of such abominations. Decency, comfort, conditions in which virtue is possible by anything short of a miracle, have no existence for millions of British subjects in this nineteenth century of Christianity; and surely if a day of humiliation is called for by a war with Nicholas, a generation of humiliation is necessary to expiate the awful neglect of social duty which the existence of these horrors abundantly proves. Not a day passes over us without *preventible* want and disease killing more persons than would fall in a victory that might crush the power of the Czar. The spectacle of a battle-field, red with human blood, strewn with mangled fragments of human bodies, and resounding with the groans of the dying and the wail of the wounded, is so horrible that we should have hoped earth could show nothing so calculated to harrow up the soul; but if the vice and misery, the agonising suffering of the poor of London and other large cities could be transported to one great plain, by the side of the battle-field, we should see what we call the peace of a Christian country has its victims more numerous and more wretched than those of war!"

And thus on all sides has the periodical press endorsed our statements and re-echoed our appeal. Earnestly we hope it may be heard.

We must resume our own observations. The more fully we inquire into the causes of disease in the metropolis, the larger is found to be the amount which arises from preventible circumstances. The extent of these evil conditions can only be understood by a systematic and complete sanitary survey of London. This, if properly done, would undoubtedly lead to the most beneficial results. We have from time to time, although not pressed to the duty by the unusually ill condition of the public health, continued our examination of the London dwellings of the poor—for even in the best of times there are too strong reasons for the active and continued exertions of all who are earnest in the cause of sanitary and constructional reform.

Let us state a few facts which will serve to show how clearly fever can be traced to particular causes, the principal of which are sanitary abuses or infection.

In Ship-yard, St. Clement's Danes, a district previously partly described in our pages, we heard, during the cold wet weather, of a bad case of typhus fever. The mother of a family had died after a short illness: the father was next attacked, and taken in a state of raving madness to the fever hospital. On calling at the place, we found the shop, in which a greengrocery and oyster business had been carried forward, closed, and a padlock on the door. The landlord of a neighbouring public-house, who belonged to the property, had humanely taken the children into his own house in spite of the risk incurred; and from him permission was obtained to look over the premises, with a view to discover the cause of this attack. We should say that the woman had wetted her shoes and clothes shortly before she became ill, and had remained before the fire without changing them; and this, by many, would be looked upon as sufficient cause. We are disposed to think, however, it was but the

* "London Shadows: a Glance at the Homes of the Thousands." London. Routledge and Co. and at the Office of the *Builder*.

match which fired the train, as in many other cases. The condition of the premises predisposes, and it only needs some concurrent cause, such as damp feet, intemperance, want of food or clothing, overcrowding, natural weakness, or one of the other evils which press hardly upon the London poor, to bring about a fatal result. Each room was examined, and it was a melancholy sight to see the desolation of the place caused by the sudden visit of disease and death. It was not the desolation of the worst condition of poverty—there were furniture, food, groceries, even a little pile of money, in a closet. In the attic, clothes, probably washed by the woman who had died, were hanging on lines, some of the tables were upset, the chairs disarranged, with other evidences of the confusion produced by the sudden disaster, which affected the mind as much, if not more, than many of the more abject scenes which it has been our lot to witness. We could, however, see no distinct reason for the fever beyond the crowding of the premises (the place is very narrow). The rooms were tolerably clean, the drains seemed good, but we thought of the cellar, and that, sure enough, we found filled almost to the door and ceiling with many cart-loads of oyster-shells and putrid matter, the accumulation of some years!

VERDICT: "DIED OF A BAD DRAIN."

Such collections are not only the producers of illness and death to the persons to blame, but serve to poison others living near. If a proper system of visiting had been in operation, this accumulation would not have taken place, and probably loss of life and other ill consequences would have been prevented. We submit, in spite of the axiom "that an Englishman's house is his castle," that properly accredited, responsible, and intelligent officers of health should be empowered to make periodical visitations and remove nuisances.

Let us mention here, that close by Ship-yard, in Portugal-street, there is a Nursery for infants. Here parents, who are obliged to work during the day, can leave their children, on payment of a small sum. They are well cared for, in a clean and well-ventilated place, lodged in snug little beds, and supplied with playthings, and, that best of instruction for early years, kind and pleasant words. It is painful to witness the bleached countenances of the most healthy of these little ones. Almost every visitor who has come here from more airy neighbourhoods has noticed this, it seems. Those of sufficient intelligence who may visit this nursery, and see when the faces are cleansed of dirt how white they are, and how black a tint is below the eyes, will scarcely doubt the necessity of stringent measures of sanitary inspection and improvement. This nursery was founded, and is mainly supported, by the Rev. John Oliver, chaplain of King's College Hospital, who makes it the means also of affording a refuge to the convalescent female patients from the hospital who have no place to go to. The number of children varies from twenty to thirty at a time; and milk and pudding are found them by the benevolent originator. We know nothing of this gentleman, but he has our heartiest applause; and we hope the wealthy good will aid his excellent institution. Children are brought from Lambeth, Camden-town, and other distant localities, and the advantages afforded appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the parents. We have traced a few of them to their *homes*. Poor babies: alas! for the future. No wonder they are pale. Plant a potato in a dark cellar, and see the result.

Fever broke out lately in a house in Old St. Pancras-road, and three children, one seven years of age, one three years, and the other eighteen months, were carried off. Some years since, in the same house, the same parents lost two children by fever. At the time of our visit to this place, we saw the three light blue coffins, ornamented with bright nails, lying side by side. The little ones had been playing at their mother's side less than a week before. We will not attempt to paint her grief. The parents were respectable working people, the house was clean, the back-yard white with frequent washings; the drainage was not very good, yet with care they kept it clear. At one side of this house there is a cow-shed, which, although at the time of our inspection tolerably well kept, would not improve health. At the back, and in other parts adjoining, were several cesspools, with surface drains (such as we have before described); these drains became choked, the cesspool overflowed into the yard of the house in which the fever happened. For a few days the smell was most offensive. The fever broke out in a short time: the three little children were carried in solemn procession one after the other, and buried in Old St. Pancras graveyard. The parents of the children stated that a similar derangement of the drains at the back took place immediately before the death of their other children! Thus disease too often sweeps the dwellings, not only of the very poor, but also those of the industrious and useful classes of the country. The poor are not necessarily destitute of natural feeling. Let those who have the power of improvement in their hands consider how hardly such an affliction as this we have feebly described would press upon themselves, and do as they would be done by.

We could multiply such examples: we have inquired into a large number of cases, and have scarcely ever failed to trace an attack of fever to a distinct cause. In one instance, however, we discovered that deaths had happened in three houses in one street, tolerably open, and where the buildings were new and in good condition. No complaint could be made of the overcrowding, and the drainage was excellent. This seemed contrary to the rule, but persevering in the inquiry, we found that in each of these three instances the children had frequented a school planted in the fever district, where there were gasworks, cesspools, and melters' yards, on all sides. It is unfortunately the case, that ragged schools, and too many others, are in such situations, that, crowded as they are with young children, they serve to spread disease. It would be tedious to give more examples, but we assert distinctly—not upon theory, but from the actual experience gained by our eyesight—that as the atmosphere of large towns is purified by sanitary measures, fevers and cholera will in proportion decrease. It will, perhaps, be said by some that this is a fact which is generally admitted. Such, however, is unfortunately not the case; and it is a curious yet sad thing to contemplate, that in many instances, when a certain amount of knowledge has been obtained by individuals, the custom of being every day in some bad condition (further blinded, perhaps, by self-interest) causes them to believe that affairs in which they are personally engaged, and which others declare decidedly injurious, are not only innocuous but even beneficial. It will scarcely be credited, yet we have heard on several occasions that diggers of graves state that their employment was excellent for health, and they evidently believed it. A grave-digger said in our hearing the other day,—"Why don't the sarpants" (as he called those who interfered with graveyards) "go to tallow-melters? there, I believe, they will find a bad smell. When I came here—when I was living in such houses as you see opposite, I was at death's door there: it was in the influenza time. I came and helped to lay a good many in, and the work has made a man of me; and I could lay a thousand in here—aye a thousand comfortably" (pointing to a very small space), "and neither hurt me nor anybody else." He seemed not to note how much he was himself shaken in health, and how many, in proportion, of his companions had become useless before their time.

A sexton a little while since argued in a somewhat similar manner, and refused to be convinced, although he was himself crippled by an attack of paralysis. Horse-slaughterers state that their establishments are even favourable to health. An eminent operator in this line says that people have been recovered by visits to his place, though in a bad stage of consumption. But he does not think it is wise to keep pigs, and is of opinion that bad drainage is decidedly abominable. A pork-butcher and several pig-keepers say there is no harm in swine. Cow-keepers, tripe-manufacturers, stable-men—who let a few pigs (perhaps twenty) run about the stable to pick up the corn which may be wasted by the horses, but which they carefully fatten up about Christmas-time; melters; those who work in the sewers; the collectors of hugh dust-heaps,—all say that their particular doings can hurt no one, but have each a suspicion as to the healthfulness of the others'.

We have not had an opportunity of speaking on the subject to a manufacturer of cat-gut, glue, or vitriol, but have done so with a lucifer match maker, and with a man who collects

nightsoil. The latter, in the presence of five-and-thirty cart-loads, gravely stated that such a collection would hurt neither man, woman, nor child; and the first, although his roof had been blown off, thought there was not much danger in the trade. Such is the effect of custom and ignorance. A few days ago, at Guildhall, we happened to hear a case tried, in which the defendant refused to pay the rent of a public-house because it was not in a habitable condition: there was no sink in the kitchen, no dust-bin, and the convenience near the top of the house was untrapped. There was no drain; the refuse-water even from the cooking had either to be carried up stairs and thrown down the closet, or else into the street. Of course, the cesspool distributed the foul gases throughout the house; still the woman who had lived in the house for twelve months previously did not complain of bad smells. The surveyor and several intelligent persons said it was most offensive, and the jury directed a portion of the rent to be deducted in consequence of these neglects. We mention it simply as one amongst a thousand evidences of how custom blunts the senses. Two or three years ago we went into a respectable house on Lord Dartmouth's estate in Westminster, and finding the air within very offensive, looked for the cause, and discovered that the cesspool in the back garden was above the level of the basement floor, and had saturated the wall of the house. The tenant, a decent man, said it was annoying, but *perfectly healthy*, and yet in the course of conversation we learnt that his wife and a child had died in the house, that his remaining child was constantly suffering from glandular swellings, and that the maid-servant, who slept down stairs, had been attacked more than once by rheumatic fever! He could not connect the cause and effect.

Last Saturday night, after eating white-bait at Blackwall with the pleasantest of pleasant parties, genial and jovial, possessing the means for enjoyment and the will, and always ready in gratitude to assist others less fortunately situated than themselves, we visited a number of houses behind Bishopsgate-street and in Whitechapel. The contrast was striking; the suggestion of it may not be without a use. The overcrowding, notwithstanding the endeavours of the police under the Common Lodging-houses Act, was excessive, the want of ventilation frightfully apparent. In some of the rooms it was scarcely possible to breathe. Shattered windows, miserable as their aspect is, are advantageous. Imagine the effect of seventy people in eight small rooms, when all the doors and windows are shut. In some houses we were glad to observe that, instead of glass in the openings on the staircase, iron gratings had been introduced, and with very beneficial effect. This may seem a simple matter; yet, if these were brought into use in the proper places, they would save lives. In one room in Whitechapel, on the night we are speaking of, suited for about four persons, we found *fifteen adults of both sexes* indiscriminately huddled together on the floor: all things needed for healthful occupation were wanting. The Common Lodging-houses Act has enabled the police to do an immense deal, but is not sufficiently comprehensive.

Captain Hay, in his second Report on the operations of the Act, just now published, says the limited power given under the amended Act has obliged him to leave many nuisances untouched. Evidence more than enough is published to show that there are owners of property whom nothing but the strong arm of the law can move to do right, but who are, nevertheless, very indignant at the idea of dictation being necessary. The safety of society demands it.

As we have mentioned Bishopsgate, it is right we should say that the Corporation of London, by their provisions for scavengering, the appointment of officers of health, and similar steps, have effected great improvement, so that the City compares very advantageously with some of the adjoining parishes. A walk along the City boundary from Bishopsgate towards the Tower will strikingly illustrate this. On the City side of the narrow streets, the courts are well paved and swept; on the other side, Hebrew-court, Marlborough-court, and the other narrow windings and passages, thickly filled with human life, are in a most dreadful condition. Large pools of water mostly thrown from the houses, vegetable refuse, &c. lie on the broken pavement ready for the sun to distil from it disease and death.

The remedy is now the question. Mr. Charles Hill, in an argumentative speech at the Society of Arts, on the 12th, on the subject of limited liability, referred to the want of proper dwelling-places, and urged forcibly that but for the liability involved as the law now stands, men would subscribe their 5*l.* or 20*l.* for shares in such works, and would lodge in the buildings for their own advantage, and with the feeling that they were not indebted to charity for the accommodation. A leading member of the House of Commons, who holds in his hands the power of carrying out his project if he thought fit to use it, in a letter to us on this subject, "the magnitude and importance of which," he with truth writes, "it is impossible to over-rate," says: "I have long been of opinion that it is impossible to deal with it except by means of a company furnished with powers and resources equal to the vastness of the undertaking. A hundred lodging-houses, containing a hundred families a-piece, reckoning five persons to each family, would make some impression upon the wants of the better class of the labouring population, and relieve the classes below it from the frightful overcrowding under which they are at present suffering." We may mention that a project with this end in view is now under the consideration of high personages, and will, it may be hoped, result in good.

Something should be done, and that speedily. If we cannot improve all, let us aid a part. The present condition of things is degrading, disgraceful, expensive, and dangerous.

THE GREEK AND ROMAN COURTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In the whole history of architecture, we do not know any question more interesting, or in conclusions more instructive, than that of the peculiar characteristics of Roman as compared with Grecian architecture. The analysis of points of difference in design and construction was well chosen by the Institute of British Architects about sixteen years ago, as a subject for competing essays, to two of which medals were awarded. It is not only as to technical results, however, that lessons are to be derived; but the very mouldings and ornaments, to those who can examine them, exhibit the mental attributes of the two races, and afford no trifling insight into internal and social condition.

This insight—desirable, indeed, from the contemplation of works of architecture in general—will scarcely be induced by the Greek and Roman courts at the Crystal Palace, which, with every allowance for the greatness of the task we have supposed, the limited space available, and with all praise for much that has been done, give us an inferior apprehension of the points in question than we think might have been expected. The handbooks, too, full as they are of valuable matter, say little of architecture, and they reflect the somewhat disorderly arrangement of the works of art. It may be difficult enough, as to many of the chief statues, to say whether they are of Greek or Roman date; but why should the Laocoon, now regarded as Roman, be placed in the Greek Court and catalogue, and the same mistake be made with the architectural fragments, when the principle of arrangement, as asserted by the existence of separate "courts," is opposed to it. The Ægina marbles and the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, must be looked for in the Roman Court Catalogue. This sort of discursory treatment is scarcely the best for the inquiring multitude. Perhaps, neither Mr. Scharf nor Mr. Owen Jones has had his own way in some matters.

It may be that there are no certain dates to many of the works in the two courts, and that sculpture in Rome was Greek art; yet there are peculiarities of such art under Roman influence, as observable in portrait sculpture, which have not here been regarded. The Romans were perhaps not artists in architecture more than in sculpture; but there is nevertheless no difficulty in distinguishing Roman from Grecian buildings. In the Crystal Palace, what is set forth seems to the effect that one style consisted of columnar architecture, and the other of arcaded, merely. In the case of the Roman Court, columns are seen only in the front to the nave, which is a copy from the lower story of the Coliseum. Both courts, indeed, tell but part of the facts. Let us try to see what they do show, and gain some idea of what they omit.

The Greek Court occupies a space of about 120 feet by 96 feet; but to this should be added a further space of 96 feet by 24 feet—part of the bas-relief gallery at the back of the Roman Court. The Roman Court should not be stated at more than 96 feet by 72 feet. The whole of these great areas are filled with works of Greek origin, or what should be viewed as Greek art, under the influence of Roman character. The fact of a distinction in the chief branches of art was, however, a thing to have been observed. The Greek Court has for its main features, Grecian Doric columns from the temple of Jupiter at Nemea, and square anta columns. The latter form, though sometimes thought inconsistent with Grecian architecture, seems to be justified by examples. Those at Eleusis and Priene are mentioned in the handbook, and we may add one example in the monument of Thrasyllus. The plan of the Parthenon, we see, gives such piers at the angles of the internal order, though Mr. Penrose in his work saw fit to modify his opinion, and to substitute columns. The principal entrances to divisions of the courts are formed by two columns in antis; but the centre inter-columns, not less than five diameters, are scarcely in their effect Greek. The principal portion of the "court" is separated from the nave, and from the covered gallery on its opposite side, by blank walls, surmounted by the entablature, and decorated with painted ornament. Large spaces are left for pictures which are to be painted by Mr. G. Scharf, jun. The "Marriage of Peleus and Thetis," "The Fall of Troy," "The Infernal Regions," and "Phidias presenting to Pericles his Model of the Statue of Minerva for the Parthenon," are the subjects for which cartoons have been prepared. North and south, the order consists of five columns on each side. We have already expressed a doubt of the propriety of a screen of columns in a representation of Grecian architecture. The wish to avoid some of the incousistencies resulting from arrangements of this kind, led to the omission of triglyphs and the substitution of wreaths in the frieze, such as there are in the monument of Thrasyllus.

The central court, which we are speaking of, is intended to resemble the Greek *agora*. The odd number of columns at the sides, was of course required through the position of the iron columns of the building: but the columns in the flanks of *temples* appear to have been always an odd number, and one building at Pæstum has an odd number in front.

In the frieze of the order are introduced the names of Greek towns, and of poets, philosophers, and artists. The artists commence with Dædalus, and extend as late as Anthemius, the architect of Sancta Sophia, at Constantinople. Within the wreaths is a monogram formed of the initial letters of Μουσαις, Χαρισιν, Αγαθοις, Σοφοις, or to the Muses, the Graces, the Good, and the Wise. Monograms were in constant use amongst the early Christians, and amongst the Romans, initial letters, as in the case of D. M. for Dis Manibus, are common enough; but was the peculiar form of expres-

sion—the monogram—used by the ancient Greeks? The antefixæ on the roof may be required to give the character of the order; though the objection to them where there are no tiles, is of the same kind as that which stopped the admission of triglyphs. With the exception of the shafts of the columns and antæ, of the architrave, and the face of the corona, the whole is highly enriched with colour. Mr. Owen Jones refers to Mr. Penrose's work (noticed in the *Builder* when it appeared) for his authority for the principal decorative peculiarities. He has, however, used Mr. Penrose's statements, with the addition of interest, and believes that the shafts, architrave, and corona, now painted of a yellow colour, originally participated in the general richness. He even believes that the columns of the Parthenon were gilt. One of his principal arguments as to the indiscriminate covering of the beautiful surface of Pentelic marble refers to the practice which we alluded to as that of the Egyptians, who, after procuring at great cost granite, were accustomed to cover it over with stucco and to paint thereon. We have already alluded to the weight of evidence which had to be encountered in the *denial* of the use of colour by the Greeks on their buildings. Mr. Jones, in his "Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court," marshals a strong phalanx of authorities, some of which we have printed on another page. We can now merely say, that ornaments, surfaces, and sculpture are supposed to have received polychromatic treatment by all who have inquired into the matter fairly. The limits of the application the chief authorities differ about, Mr. Jones contending that the surface of the marble was wholly concealed, and the colour laid on in thick coats, both in architecture and sculpture. So much as this Mr. Penrose does not admit, and the question of the influence due to tradition and that of taste, it will be seen, deserve to be estimated.

The space under the gallery of the building has a ceiling of a very elaborate character. The diagonal coffers have been taken from the remains at the temple at Bassæ, in Arcadia, and the square coffers from the Propylæa at Athens. The beautiful ornament which occurs in these, would fully justify what has been set forth in these pages on several occasions lately, namely, the fact of the real fertility of Grecian architecture, and that the ancient style never had any other character. In point of colour, although much is added to what is known, the effect is very pleasing, and, to our mind, affords good argument in favour of the flat style of treatment in decoration. In the long gallery at the back, Mr. Penrose has erected a model of the west front, or posticum, of the Parthenon, the scale being two-ninths, or about 22¼ per cent. of the original size. The curves, and the inclination of the columns are perceptible; but the advantage of these refinements is, of course, not so clear as it might be with a model including the whole return side. Indeed, we might say that the effect of the curves in the model is decidedly not pleasant. The sculpture in the metopes has been restored, but the pediment is at present blank, and the colouring, we suppose, is too much a matter in dispute to be ventured upon immediately. The Panathenaic frieze, skilfully restored, extends along about 214 feet of the same gallery. It is treated in three different ways, to allow of the opportunity for judging of the effect of colour. The same treatment of the bird's beak moulding and fret above the sculpture, and of the architrave band below it, are continued throughout. Mr. Jones first comes to the conclusion from the traces discovered that these ornaments were even more highly coloured than Mr. Penrose had shown, and then endeavours to prove that such high colour requires corresponding treatment in the figures. One portion of the frieze is therefore left white, the larger portion has a blue ground, and that which Mr. Jones puts forth as his own conclusion has the natural colours, and those of the drapery approximately rendered. The flesh is of a uniform tint, the hair is gilded, and the horses are part grey and part red, or warm brown. The best arguments in favour of some kind of colour on this frieze are derived from its position, which was in shadow—a fact too generally forgotten. We are not now going into the question; but we could not leave the Greek Court for a time, without notice of this, its most novel feature. The Choragic monument of Lysicrates in the great transept is entirely decorated in colour and gold, Mr. Jones being induced to make the attempt by observing that the figures of the frieze were absolutely invisible from below, when the whole was white.

We have before expressed regret that the Ionic order has not been more prominently represented. There are casts of the capitals of the Erectheion, but they do not seem to us good ones. The decoration on the plain wall surface we regard as highly satisfactory. The general ground has a dark red colour, the margin having a gilded fret, with blue and black intermixed; and next to it, leaves in dead yellow colour, with white spots, are stencilled on. In the lower part, where a low dado might come, there is a double row of anthemions in green, with small ornaments in red. These are enclosed by a yellow band, interlaced in parts, where the flat style of treatment is slightly departed from. The walls are generally decorated on the same principle, except that in some cases black is introduced in the lower part.

We may be thought captious; but as education is our object, we must say that the front of the Roman Court next the nave could have been selected from a more appropriate example. It might be desirable somewhere to exhibit the fact of the union of the arch with the column; but the Corinthian order—the real characteristic feature of good Roman work—should not have been omitted altogether. And, of the fact of the profuse ornamentation of mouldings, we learn nothing. The rich scroll friezes of the Roman style are shown in very few specimens, and the great capitals of the Mars Ultor and Jupiter Stator orders might have found place.

The Handbook says, that large niches and surfaces decorated with square, diagonal, and circular lines, seem to have been the predominant characteristics of the Roman decoration. These receive no illustration. The cofferred vaults of the Pantheon, and the decoration of the arches of the ruin formerly known as the Temple of Peace, were grand architectural developments of the Romans.

The principal feature sought to be presented at Sydenham, is that of the use of coloured marbles. We have, therefore, imitations of Sienna, jasper, and porphyry. Colour and gold are introduced about the arches and imposts; but we doubt whether gold was used on the edges of leaf ornament. In regard to taste, we are at least of opinion that it should cover the whole surface of the marked form to which it is applied; in other words, it should contribute to the expression of form, rather than to the distortion of it. The question here, however, is—in what way was it used by the Romans?

The only other noticeable feature is the decoration of vaults, constructed under the gallery of the building, in the style of the baths of Titus. The character of decoration, of course, much resembles that of the Pompeian House. Following in the same line, close after the Greek ceilings, the opportunity for comparison is well afforded, the Roman style being remarkable for the representation of natural objects, or known forms, with subjects in medallions, and panels, introduced.

If the Romans were not themselves great artists,—if they employed the engineering skill of the Etruscans, and the taste of the Greeks, they succeeded in leaving behind them colossal works of public utility, and left the impress of their character upon all that grew into form under their rule. To understand what was achieved in architecture by them, whether we call the *artists* Greek or Roman, we must study many different kinds of structures, and many phases of architectural expression. To say, as some have said, that their architecture united discordant elements, such as the arch and the Greek orders, or that they had no distinctive style—or other than what was Greek in its origin—may be founded upon facts, but leaves out of consideration some important particulars. There was no discordance in the original design of the building which became the Pantheon, and on the other hand, there was no use of the arch, except structurally, in many of the chief temples. There is at Rome a work of Doric architecture, which has, we believe, never been given in any English publication, so totally unlike the best known examples of Roman work, that it can hardly be called anything but Grecian Doric. Yet no such resemblance is observed generally. The Corinthian order was worked out under the Romans, and made the chief expression of a really distinct style. Truly, the national character soon made itself felt through the field of art. Decoration of mouldings in immediate contact, left no repose, or opportunity for enjoyment of the beauty which might be there; and the anxiety to reach to the colossal took the place of the true cultivation of art. Works such as the Crysele-phantine statues, and the Minerva Promachos, may indeed have been produced by the best of the Greek artists. Yet there is something very different in the conception of the small temples of Greece, whilst the domestic habitations were undecorated, and the height of extravagance reached in Nero's golden house, and in Hadrian's villa, which included within the range of a dwelling, temples, theatres, baths, and all the appurtenances of a town. Perhaps no idea of these could be given at the Crystal Palace; but there was space for the explanatory illustration of even more of the decorative characteristics of Roman art, than find place in the Pompeian House, already illustrated and noticed in these pages.

This, indeed, with the assistance of Mr. Scharf's lucid description—which he has properly illustrated with plans—affords a veritable mirror of Roman domestic life; and what we have said about other illustrations of Roman art and character, must be understood rather as designed to lead the public to inquire for themselves, than as condemnatory of those to whose untiring labours we owe so much. For what Mr. Owen Jones has just exhibited at Sydenham, and the evidence which he has published, it is our duty and a pleasure to thank him.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE PAINTING OF GREEK STATUES.*

THE idea of the Greeks having painted their statues is so repugnant to all our modern prejudgment, that the mind is slow in familiarising itself with the fact, even when indisputable evidence is brought forward. The Greeks were artists of such exquisite taste, and of principles so severe, that to accuse them of having *painted statues*, is to accuse them of committing what in our day is regarded as pure "barbarism." The Greeks did not aim at reality, but at ideality; and the painting of statues is thought to be only an attempt to imitate reality.

Nevertheless, however startling, the fact remains: the Greeks *did* paint their statues. Living eyes have seen the paint. Living testimony supports the testimony of ancient writers, and all that will be necessary in these pages is to furnish some of the principal points of evidence.

In the first place, the reader must get out of all sculpture galleries, erase from his mind all preconceptions derived from antique remains and modern practices. Having done so, let him reflect on the historical development of sculpture, and he will see this idea of painted figures falling in its true place.

Sculpture of course began in Greece, as elsewhere, with idols. It is the custom of all barbarous nations to colour their idols. The Egyptians, as we know beyond all doubt, not only coloured, but dressed theirs. So did the Greeks. It may be a question, whether the Greeks borrowed their art from the Egyptians, improving it, as they did everything else. Let scholars decide that question. This, however, is certain, that in either case the Egyptian practice would obtain:—

1st. If the Greeks borrowed from the Egyptians, they would borrow the painting and dressing.

2nd. If they did not borrow—if their art was indigenous—then it would come under the uni-

* The following arguments, by Mr. G. H. Lewes, from a perusal of ancient authors, with comments by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, are appended to the published "Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court," at Sydenham. We may hereafter go into a consideration of the whole question of polychromy.

sal law of barbarian art; and painting would, any rate, in the earlier epochs, have been nployed. (We know that both painting and essing were employed in all epochs.)

This being so, and the custom being universal, nless the change from painted to unpainted atues had been very gradual—insensibly so, he man who first produced a marble statue ithout any addition would have been celebrated s an innovator. No such celebrity is known.

Ancient literature abounds with references nd allusions to the practices of painting and ressing statues. Space prevents their being opiously cited here. Moreover, many of them re too vague for *direct* evidence. Of those hich are *unequivocal* a few will be given.

Dressing Statues. — Pausanias describes a ympheum, where the women assembled to wor hip, containing figures of Bacchus, Ceres, and Proserpine, the heads of which alone were risible, the rest of the body being hidden by raperies. And this explains a passage in "Tertullian" ("De Jejun," 16), where he com pares the goddesses to rich ladies having their attendants specially devoted to dress them—*suas habebant ornatrices*. For it must be borne in mind that the Greek idols, like the saints in Catholic cathedrals, were kept dressed and orna mented with religious care. Hence Homer frequently alludes to the offerings of garments made to propitiate a goddess: thus, to cite but one, Hector tells Hecuba to choose the most splendid *peplos* to offer to Minerva for her aid and favour. Dionysius, the Tyrant of Syracuse, according to a well-known anecdote, stripped the Jupiter of his golden cloak, mockingly declaring that it was too heavy for summer, and too cold for winter.

["The golden cloak of the Sicilian Jupiter seems scarcely to illustrate the subject of dressing statues—as it was probably not drapery, not cloth enriched with gold—but solid, like the golden Ægis of the Minerva of Phidias, which could be removed and replaced."—*W. W. Lloyd.*]

These *dressed* statues were for the most part *dolls*, however large. The reader must remember that the dolls of his nursery are the lineal descendants of ancient idols. Each house had its lares or household gods: each house had its dressed idols. Statues, in our sense of the word, were, it may be supposed, not dressed; but that they were painted and ornamented there seems to be ample evidence.

Coloured Statues.—If we had no other evidence than is afforded in the great *variety* of materials employed—ivory, gold, ebony, silver, brass, bronze, amber, lead, iron, cedar, pear-tree, &c. it would suffice to indicate that the prejudice about "purity of marble" *is* a prejudice. The critic may declare that a severe taste repudiates all colour, all mingling of materials; but the Greek sculptors addressed the senses and tastes of the Greek nation, and did so with a view to *religious* effect, just as in Catholic cathedrals painted windows, pictures, and jewelled Madonnas appeal to the senses of the populace.

The Greeks made statues of ivory and gold combined. They also combined various metals with a view of producing the effect of *colour*. One example will suffice here. Pliny tells us (lib. xxxiv. cap. 14) that the sculptor of the statue of Athamas, wishing to represent the blush of shame succeeding his murder of his son, made the head of a metal composed of copper and iron, the dissolution of the ferruginous material giving the surface a red glow—*ut rubigine ejus per nitorem æris relucente, exprimeretur verecundiæ rubor*. Twenty analogous examples of various metals employed for colouring purposes might be cited. Quatremère de Quincey, in his great work, "Le Jupiter Olympien," has collected many.

The reader may, however, admit that statues were made of various materials, and that the bronze statues—which were incomparably more numerous than the marble—may have been tinted, but still feel disinclined to believe that the *marble* statues were ever painted. A few *decisive* passages shall be adduced.

Let it be remembered that Socrates was the son of a sculptor, and that Plato lived in Athens, acquainted with the great sculptors and their works; then read this passage, wherein Socrates employs, by way of simile, the practice of painting statues: "Just as if, when painting statues, a person should blame us for not placing the most beautiful colours on the most beautiful parts of the figure—inasmuch as the eyes, the most beautiful parts, were not painted purple, but black —we should answer him by saying, Clever fellow! do not suppose we are to paint eyes so beautifully that they should not appear to be eyes." (*Plato*, 'De Repub.' *lib.* iv. near the beginning.)

This passage would long ago have settled the question, had not the moderns been pre-occupied with the belief that the Greeks did *not* paint their statues. They, therefore, read the passage in another sense: many translators read "pictures" for "statues;" but the Greek word *ανδριας* signifies "statue," and is *never* used to signify "picture." It means statue, and a statuary is called the maker of such statues, *ανδριαντοποιος*. (Mr. Davis, in Bohn's English edition of "Plato," avoids the difficulty by translating it "human figures.")

["This passage is decisive as far as it goes, but it does not touch the question of colouring the flesh. It proves that as late as Plato's time it was usual to apply colour to the eyes of statues; and assuming, what is not stated, that marble statues are in question, we are brought to the same point as by the Æginetan marbles, of which the eyes, lips, portions of the armour and draperies were found coloured. I forget whether the hair was found to be coloured, but the absence of traces of colour on the flesh, while they were abundant elsewhere, indicates that if coloured at all it must have been by a different and more perishable process—by a tint, or stain, or varnish. The Æginetan statues being archaic, do not give an absolute rule for those of Phidias. The archaic Athenian bas-relief of a warrior in excellent preservation, shows vivid colours on drapery and ornaments of armour, and the eyeballs were also coloured; but again, there is no trace of colour on the flesh."—*W. W. Lloyd.*]

Here is a passage which not only establishes the sense of the one in "Plato," but while unequivocally declaring that the ancients painted their statues, gives the reason why the paint is so seldom discoverable in the antique remains. It is from Plutarch ("Quæst. Roman," xcviii. at the end): "It is necessary to be very careful of statues, otherwise the *vermilion with which the ancient statues were coloured will quickly disappear*."

["This passage refers to archaic sacred figures, and at Rome (not in Greece), where after providing for the sacred geese and ganders, the first duty of certain officials on taking office was to furbish the *agalma*, or statue, which was necessary on '*account of the quick fading of the vermilion with which they used to tinge the archaic statues.*' This is an accurate translation and a literal—and implies a difference between the archaic and the more modern in respect of colour, though not necessarily excluding all colour from the latter."—*W. W. Lloyd.*]

Had this passage been generally known the dispute could never have maintained itself. There is nothing equivocal in the use of the word *μιλτινον*, which means "vermilion;" nothing which admits of doubt in the phrase *ῳ τα παλαια των αγαλματων εχρωζον*. And there are abundant notices extant which illustrate it. One will suffice. The celebrated marble statue of a Bacchante, by Scopas, is described as holding, in lieu of the Thyrsus, a dead roebuck, which is cut open, and the marble represents living flesh. People have tried to explain this by saying that Scopas discovered coloured veins in the marble, which he used to indicate living flesh. The explanation is absurd. In the first place, veins do not so run in marble as to represent flesh: in the second, unless statues *were* usually coloured, such veins, if they existed, would be regarded as terrible blemishes; and the very thing the Greeks are supposed to have avoided—viz. colour as representing reality—would have been shown.

But colour *was* used, as we know; and Pausanias ("Arcad." lib. viii. cap. 39) describes a statue of Bacchus as having all those portions not hidden by draperies, painted vermilion, the body being of gilded wood. He also distinctly says that the statues made of gypsum were painted, describing a statue of Bacchus *γυψου πεποιημενον*, which was—the language is explicit—"*ornamented* with paint" *επικεκοσμημενον γραφη*.

["This statue was apparently ithyphallic, and probably archaic. Not drapery, but ivy and laurel, concealed the lower part of it. The colour of the exposed part was not local, but applied to the whole of it."—*W. W. Lloyd.*]

Virgil, in an epigram, not only offers Venus a *marble* statue of Amor, the wings of which shall be many coloured, and the quiver painted, but he intimates that this shall be so, because it is customary—

> "Marmoreusque tibi, Dea, *versicoloribus alis*
> *Inmorem* picta stabit Amor pharetrâ."

And in the seventh Eclogue, Virgil, speaking of the statue of Diana, describes it as of marble, with *scarlet* sandals bound round the leg as high as the calf.

> "Si proprium hoc fuerit, levi de marmore tota
> Puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno."

And there is a passage in Pliny, which is decisive as soon as we understand the allusion. Speaking of Nicias (lib. xxxv. cap. 11), he says, that Praxiteles, when asked which of his marble works best satisfied him, replied, "Those which Nicias has had under his hands." "So much," adds Pliny, "did he prize the finishing of Nicias" —*tantum circumlitioni ejus tribuebat.*

The meaning of this passage hangs on the word *circumlitio*. Winckelmann follows the mass of commentators in understanding this as referring to some mode of *polishing* the statues; but Quatremère de Quincey, in his magnificent work, "Le Jupiter Olympien," satisfactorily shows this to be untenable, not only because no sculptor could think of preferring such of his statues as had been better polished, but also because Nicias being a *painter*, not a sculptor, his services must have been those of a painter.

What were they? Nicias was an *encaustic painter*, and hence it seems clear that his *circumlitio*—his mode of finishing the statues, so highly prized by Praxiteles—must have been the application of encaustic painting to those parts which the sculptor wished to have ornamented. For it is quite idle to suppose a sculptor like Praxiteles would allow another sculptor to *finish* his works. The rough work may be done by other hands, but the finishing is always left to the artist. The statue completed, there still remained the painter's art to be employed, and for that Nicias was renowned.

Even Winckelmann ("Geschichte der Kunst," buch i. kap. 2), after noting how the ancients were accustomed to dress their statues, adds, "This gave rise to the painting of those parts of the marble statues which represented the clothes, as may be seen in the Diana found at Herculanæum, in 1760. The hair is blonde; the draperies white, with a triple border, one of gold, the other of purple, with festoons of flowers; the third plain purple."

There are still traces visible of gilding in the hair of statues. Even the Venus de Medici has such. And the bored ears speak plainly of earrings.

While the testimony of antiquity is thus explicit, there is the still more convincing testimony of living eyes, which have *seen* this painting on statues. The celebrated Swedish traveller, Akerblad, says, "I am convinced that the practice of colouring marble statues and buildings was much more frequent than is supposed. The second time I visited Athens, I had opportunity of narrowly inspecting the frieze of the Temple of Thescus, and I came away convinced it had been painted." Quatremère de Quincey mentions statues he has seen, and refers especially to the Apollo in the Louvre, made of Pentelic marble, almost all over the naked surfaces of which a trace of red was faintly perceptible: the same with a Diana at Versailles; but he adds, "these traces grow daily fainter." The eyes and mouth of the colossal Pallas de Velletri still retain the violet colour.

Such are a few of the evidences. On examining them we find them not only unequivocal in themselves, but complementary of each other. Living testimony, supposing it to be accepted without demur, would not suffice to settle the question of what was the ancient practice; for it might not unreasonably be argued that these traces of painting on the statues are only evidences of a degenerate taste like our

whitewashing of cathedrals—and no evidences of Greek artists having perpetrated such offences against taste. But when it is seen, by the testimony of ancient writers, such as Plato, Pliny, Plutarch, and Virgil, that the Greek artists *did* colour their statues, the fact of the statues being discovered with traces of colour is explained, while on the other hand this fact helps to clear away all trace of doubt which might linger in a supposed equivocalness in the passages from ancient writers.

G. H. LEWES.

["As regards archaic sculpture in Greece, we may be considered to have decisive proof, from Pausanias and others, that the ancient sacred figures, that were rather venerated as idols than admired for art, were often entirely coloured—flesh and drapery with vermilion, perhaps conventionally and rudely enough, as we find on the archaic vases, the flesh of women painted white, and that of men black.

The marble statues of Ægina, and others, that are works of truly fine art, offer a second form of the application of colour. Here the eyes, lips, draperies, ornaments, and details of arms, have their true local colour, but the monuments themselves only give us the negative evidence with respect to the flesh, that, if coloured at all, it must have been less solidly. Unless it were tinged or stained, it is difficult to understand how the effect of the coloured part could have been otherwise than very disagreeable—spotty, patchy, crude, ghastly to the last degree; but the experiment might be tried.

On the other hand, it is most certain that in the chryselephantine statues, the Minerva of the Parthenon, the Jupiter Olympian, the Juno of Argos, by Phidias, and by Polycletus, the greatest variety of colour was applied throughout—or rather variety of colour was given by the different materials of which these figures were composed, ivory, gold, various coloured woods, stones, and gems. But painting or staining in the proper sense of the words, was certainly applied to some portions; as, for instance, Pausanias states that the robe of Jupiter had lilies painted on it.

The application of colour to the details of the architecture, at least, and to portions of the architectonic sculpture, would be absolutely required, to harmonise them with the chief object in the temple itself.

Lastly, as to the flesh of marble statues of the best age, no rule can be deduced from this from any practice that obtained in primitive times, or from chryselephantine works, which seem to have been in designed contrast in the whole of their treatment.

The argument for colour on marble flesh of the best age, from existing remains, so far as I am aware, is equal to zero. But the passage respecting Nicias and Polycletus is of very great force. There is no escape from its application to marble statues, nor from the great skill that there was occasion and scope for in the *circumlitio*. Whatever this tinging or colouring may have been, we may be sure that it was so employed as to heighten the purest effects. The edge and sharpness, and smoothness and brilliancy, of the material, cannot have been destroyed by it; rather sobered it may be, but still enhanced. Doubtless it aided the peculiar glories of sculpture, the display of forms, by rendering them more visible—idealized rather than imitated nature, and treated every part under the law of regard to the supreme intention and sentiment of the whole. The same remarks (such as they are) apply to bas-reliefs, which, however, have difficulties of their own.

Vitruvius (vii. 9), after describing the preparation of *minium*, or vermilion, goes on to speak of its liability to change colour from the action of direct sunlight, and gives instructions for protecting it: he does not mention the medium employed with the colour, but as it is insoluble, we must assume the use of size, as in other instances, or gum, &c. The wall he is thinking of is apparently stucco.

'When the wall is painted with vermilion, and dry, lay on with a brush (of bristles, a hard or rough brush), Punic wax melted over the fire, and a little tempered with oil: then by means of hot coals in an iron vessel, warm the wall well and make the wax run, and equalise itself: afterwards rub it with a wax candle and clean cloths, as nude marble figures are treated.'

Pliny (xxi. 14) gives the preparation of Punic wax by a process of which the chemical result, according to Dr. Turner, was a soap of twenty parts wax to one of soda. He also (xxxiii. 7) describes the same process as Vitruvius above, apparently copying him, or a common authority. The wax, he says, is applied hot, heated with coals (admotis *gallæ* carbonibus, whatever they may be), and then rubbed with wax candles, and afterwards with clean linen cloths, as marbles also become bright (or shiny), (sicut et marmora nitescunt).

Now how much of the treatment thus expressed applies to sculpture? Putting the case most strongly, it might be said—the whole; and that nothing less than the whole, will accord with the *circumlitio* of statues mentioned elsewhere; and by applying the whole we might connect these notices with those of Plutarch and Pausanias of the employment of vermilion in colouring statues, though these latter go for very little as applicable to the best works of the best time. The construction of the words of both authors implies in strictness that the wax and linen rubbings of statues were applied to the wax previously laid on and heated.

The treatment of statues is referred by Vitruvius specially to the nude: it seems, therefore, to have had connection with a design to assist or heighten the effect of the sculptured nude flesh, as distinguished from drapery, &c. This would be natural enough, though no colours were employed, or not for every part; but if they were we must suppose that Vitruvius has vermilion in his mind, leading him to limit his observation. Pliny's expression shows that, even assuming colour, there is no opaqueness in question.

If a verdict were to be given on this evidence as it stands, I am much disposed to think that it must be in favour of a tinge of vermilion, protected by a brilliant varnish, having been applied to the nude portions of (?some) marble statues in such a manner that both colour and varnish assisted the fine surface and brilliant effect of the lucent marble. So much for this part of the evidence and its bearing on a final decision."
—*W. W. Lloyd.*]

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CANON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

A *conversazione* will be given at the Architectural Museum, Canon-row, Parliament-street, on Thursday next, the 29th, at which Earl de Grey will preside; and with the intention of informing such of our readers as have not seen the collection, we have engraved a view showing part of it. The location is an odd rough place, but the contents are exceedingly interesting and valuable. A detailed catalogue is now in a forward state, to give the name, style, &c. of every specimen in the collection. There are now in all nearly 6,500 objects in the museum, of which 3,500 are casts from ancient examples, about fifty from natural leaves, thus to place the modern art-workman on a level with the workman of past times, who copied or conventionalised from nature and not from precedent; a number of fragments of stained glass, woodwork, encaustic tiles; about 750 seals, and more than 1,500 rubbings of brasses. In addition to these there is a large number of photographs. It is the wish of the committee to make the museum as practically useful as possible, but a very great hindrance to this is the need of a better entrance, and a more direct road from Parliament-street. It is intended to memorialize the occupants of the terrace adjoining, permission having already been obtained from the office of Woods and Forests, to effect this. It is wished also to interest, if possible, the general public in the contents of the museum; and for this purpose funds are earnestly asked, to enable the committee to increase the number of the officers of the museum. In the event of the collection being, by dint of perseverance, made so far attractive as to invite the public, it is hoped a small annual grant from Government may be obtained to put the museum on a level with other public collections. It is to be hoped that those who feel the value of such a museum will practically aid it. Donations may be sent to Mr. Scott, or Mr. Godwin.

A number of suggestions are now before the sub-committee of the museum, for the purpose of rendering it more thoroughly and practically useful to the profession, and to art-workmen and students.

One is the amalgamation of some of the already existing societies with the Museum, thus to bring together all those interested in the same pursuits, and thus affording to them the advantage of having always present at all meetings so many specimens for the illustration of papers, lectures, &c. It is also contemplated to have a yearly exhibition of modern specimens of fine-art workmanship, thus in each successive year to show, as far as may be, the progress being made in fine-art workmanship, and in those manufactures which more particularly have relation to architecture, and also for the purpose of showing what it is that has yet to be done in the attempts now being made to rival the excellence of the old work, as to material, form, colour, &c.; the great object of the collection being to influence, as far as possible, *common* and *every-day practice*. Many of the leading manufacturers and art-workmen have already signified their willingness to aid in this proposal.

It was early the desire of the committee to have delivered a series of lectures at the rooms of the Museum, on different subjects relating to architecture: this intention has only been prevented by the want of funds to provide the necessary fittings required for such a purpose.

Arrangements have now been made for supplying copies of the different specimens in the collection, when required, to the various provincial societies, art-workmen, and others needing them. It is intended to supply them at as moderate a charge as will pay the expense of their production.

It has also been suggested to add to the collection a series of the materials used in general architectural practice, as specimens of marbles, woods, stones, metal, paper-hangings, stuffs, &c.

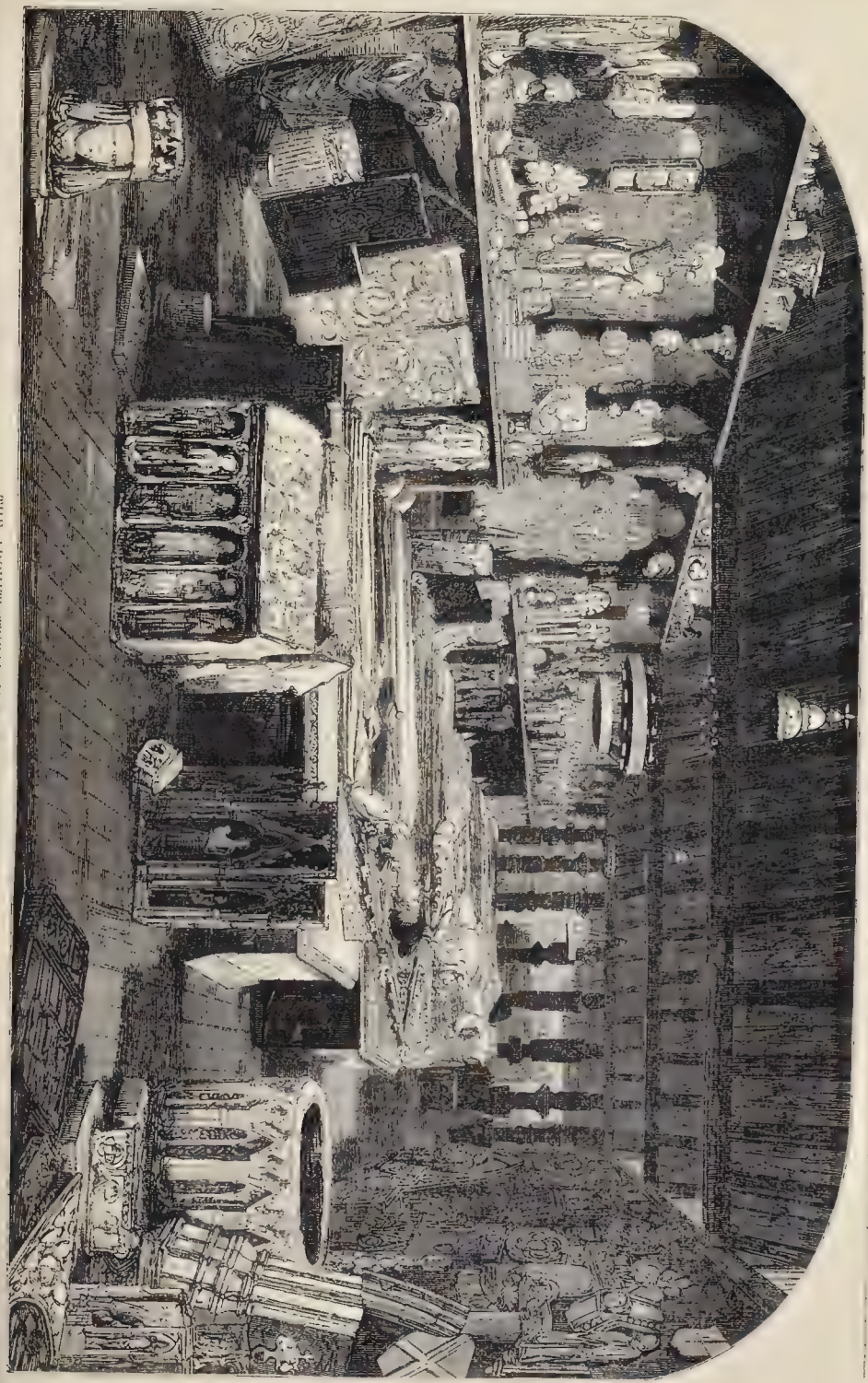
It is desired to consider the collection as the nucleus of a complete *national collection of mediæval art* in all its branches; as being the first attempt ever made in this country to form, for the purposes of the public, such a collection. When in a more enlarged space, and a more complete state, it will, it is believed, form one of the links to complete the chain of facts gathered at the British Museum in the collection there commenced of Oriental and Greek and Roman art; and at Marlborough House, in the collection there commenced of Renaissance work.

A morning class now meets on the first three days of each week for the study and *practice* of fine art workmanship, for the present (till further arrangements can be made) in stone and wood only, the intention of this class being to draw the attention of architects and others to the actual *results* of art-education as well as to the *means*.

It is intended to hold in the month of July one or two evening meetings for artist-workmen thus to encourage them to make a practical use of the museum.

The accompanying drawing shows the south side of the museum. The font is from Patrington, Yorkshire. The monuments are those of Queen Eleanor, from the Abbey, Westminster; Edward III. Hugh de Northwold, eighth Bishop of Ely, from the Cathedral, Ely; Henry III. a Bishop Hereford; Acquablanca, Bishop of Hereford; and the Lady Prioress, from the Cathedral, Chichester. To the left are a number of details from French Gothic, and the statuettes of the Twelve Apostles from the shrine of S. Sebald, Nuremberg. Those to the right are from churches and other buildings not known.

GILLESPIE'S PATENT INCLINOMETER.—Various recommendations of this new instrument are quoted by the *Nottingham Guardian*, which also gives a personal recommendation of it, as a very useful means of insuring accuracy in levelling, sloping, drain cutting, and all road and railway work. It is said to be easily worked even by the common labourer, being simple, so that by its means "levelling is brought within the reach of all men of ordinary capacity."



THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, WESTMINSTER.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Boston.—It has been decided that the new Corn Exchange and Athenæum shall be erected on the site of the Green Dragon Inn, in the Market-place.

Bardney.—The Great Northern Railway bridge over the Witham, a large and costly structure, is now undergoing considerable repairs, having already been much injured by the dry-rot.

Runham.—A new national school-room has been commenced here, through the liberality of several local friends to education. The first stone was laid on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Brightwen, the wife of the lord of the manor. The architect is Mr. Laing, the town surveyor of Great Yarmouth.

Harwich.—New gasworks are about to be erected here under the superintendence of Mr. Church, of Chelmsford. Messrs. Butcher and Wilding are the contractors. The first stone was laid on 5th inst. What with the new gasworks, the pier, and the railway, Harwich will soon be qualified to take her stand in rank and importance with the towns in that vicinity.—— For dredging the harbour and improving the breakwater, the original estimate was 110,000*l.* the whole of which has been provided in former years; but an additional sum of 15,000*l.* for the removal of shoals, not included in the original estimate, has been taken for the current year. Harwich harbour is noticed by the commission of 1845 as one of the finest in the kingdom, and the only safe harbour along this coast. At that period, however, except a channel 18 feet in depth, too narrow for general purposes, the entrance was not deep enough to admit ships of more than 12 feet draught at low water spring tides. In the October of last year there was only one point at which the width of channel with this depth was as little as 500 feet, and further clearances have since been effected.

Banbury.—At a recent meeting of the Local Board of Health, as reported in the local *Guardian*, it was stated that a bill for 292*l.* 8s. had been sent in by Mr. John Davis, now of the firm of Davis and Davids, for drawing general and detailed plans of the district. Two items caused some discussion. One was for journeys to London, 2*l.* 2s. and the other 7*l.* 12s. for paper used in preparation of the plans. By the contract it appeared that Mr. Davis was to find all materials, which word the clerk construed to mean paper and other things used, but the surveyor said paper was never meant to be included in a charge for preparing plans. In the end, the item of 7*l.* 12s. was crossed out, but the other, having been satisfactorily accounted for by the surveyor, was allowed to stand, and the sum of 284*l.* 16s. was ordered to be paid.

Tenbury.—On Thursday, in last week, the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel was laid by Mrs. Heritage, wife of the pastor. The chapel is to be 46 feet by 32 feet, to be erected under the superintendence of Mr. G. B. Long, of Witney, architect, who has contributed the plans, and consented to superintend the work, gratuitously.

Warwick.—Mr. Green, of this town, and Mr. Hutchings, of Snitterfield, have become the contractors, it is said, for making bricks for the new county jail.

Atherstone.—The corn-exchange committee met on Tuesday in last week to receive tenders for the erection of the Exchange, when Messrs. H. J. Spencer, Potter, and Meredith, obtained the contract.

Nantwich.—The following are the names of all who tendered to the Nantwich Board of Health for works advertised lately in our columns. Those marked with an asterisk are the successful tenderers:—Contract No. 1, for supply of cast-iron socket-pipes for water supply:—*Cochrane and Co. Dudley; Beveridge and Co. Preston (Cheshire); Wilson, Law, and Co. Glasgow; Nightingale and Co. Preston (Cheshire); Barrow, Staveley, near Chesterfield; the Brymbro Company, near Wrexham; and R. Jobson, Dudley. No. 2, for earthenware pipes, &c. for drainage:—*E. Brooke, Huddersfield; Williams, Bedworth, near Coventry; Haywoods, Burslem; Farnley Iron Company, near Leeds; Doulton and Co. St. Helen's; and Gibbs, Canning, and Co. Tamworth. No. 3, for laying jointings and fixing cast-iron socket-pipes:—*W. Smart, Nottingham; and Beveridge and Co. Preston. No. 4, for construction of brick sewers, and laying and jointing pipes, &c.:—*W. Smart, Nottingham; Forbes and Williams, Etruria; Fuller, Sandbach; Bowker, Nantwich; Oldham, London; and Knight, Manchester. No. 5, for making filter-beds, arched reservoir, &c.:—*W. Smart, Nottingham; and T. Bowker, Nantwich.

St. Helen's.—The improvement commissioners here have appointed Mr. John M'Manus, of Ormskirk, successor to Mr. Daniel Burrow, as town-surveyor, at a salary of 120*l.* per annum; and as inspector of nuisances, at a salary of 30*l.* per annum. Mr. M'Manus has for several years filled the office of town surveyor at Ormskirk.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The vicar has proposed a scheme for building ten new schools in this town, at a cost of 20,000*l.* The proposal has been adopted at a large public meeting, at which the vicar announced that the Bishop of Durham had promised a subscription of 250*l.* and that some other sums had been collected; and, as they might probably expect about 7,000*l.* from the Privy Council, there would be 12,000*l.* required to be raised by voluntary contributions. He had had the curiosity to get the various trades of the town classified under different heads, according to the different kinds of scientific knowledge useful or necessary in those trades, and he found, in connection with building in the town, 474 tradesmen who, with their workmen, would require some instruction in levelling, geometrical drawing, taking plans, and in those principles of experimental science connected with ventilation, sewerage, and the heating and lighting of buildings. Coming under the general designation of "mechanical pursuits," there were 1,380 manufacturers or tradesmen requiring some preliminary elementary knowledge of mechanism. Of trades, manufacturers depending upon the experimental sciences, particularly on chemistry, there were 430. However, he did not press this part of the scheme upon them; but they should at least introduce drawing and "object" lessons into the schools.

Edinburgh.—A building has been erected at Broughton, intended as a new Heriot School.

Ayr.—The opening of the Ayr baths is announced in the local *Advertiser*. The old baths have been converted into two dwelling-houses, and new baths erected in juxta-position with them. They have been divided into two classes, the first containing four baths and the second two.

THE UNPROTECTED WATER-GATE.

I AM glad that I wrote to you upon (what I must beg still to call) Inigo Jones's Water-gate, since my having done so has been the means of proving that although that admirable little structure is disowned and unprotected, it is not without its admirers, who would protect it were they allowed to do so.

It is clear from what your correspondents, "J. W. P." and "J. C. C." have obligingly stated, that this beautiful gate is at present exposed to other assaults than those of "time and tide," and might be carried by just such a *coup de main* as that which carried off the clay king, George II. and his leaden charger. It is also clear that the late Duke of Northumberland was but poorly advised when he offered 4,000*l.* to the authorities of St. Martin's parish for the privilege of transferring the graceful structure to his grace's seat at Sion: brass has been found to do in this matter what gold could not achieve. The fact of the above-named authorities not taking the golden bait will I fear be held by many persons as an irrefragable proof that the parish of St. Martin had no jurisdiction in the matter. Under these circumstances, it seems most desirable that the Government should act upon the suggestion of your correspondent "J. C. C." and I for one should be glad to hear that Sir William Molesworth, whose province I believe it is to attend to these matters, had placed "the gate" under the care of your correspondent, whose thorough appreciation of its merit as a work of art, coupled with the fact that his place of business is on the spot in question, would seem to offer a sure guarantee of his making a trustworthy and vigilant guardian of the treasure committed to his charge.

It seems somewhat puzzling that the Government, who have lately taken under their special protection some sculptured men and horses, most of which are not worth more than the material of which they are composed, should allow a remarkably fine and interesting specimen of architecture to stand thus in peril,—but "when the horse is stolen we shut the stable-door."

Respecting the question of who designed the "Water-gate," I will beg to suggest to your correspondent "G. B." that he would greatly aid in the solution of that problem were he to favour those of your readers who take an interest in such matters with a full account of the other "eminentt workes desined by the master mason, Nickolas Stone." A. W. H.

SYPHON WATER SUPPLY.

A CORRESPONDENT, who says he hears that districts are being supplied with water by means of large syphons, asks to be informed of the name of either of the towns. We do not know of any town in which a syphon is used for bringing in water. Such case must be exceptional, and never can become general. Many persons think water is lifted or raised by a syphon. This, in so far as the delivery of the water from a syphon is concerned, is a mistake. Water will not rise or flow through a syphon higher than the pressure of the atmosphere will force it (about thirty feet), and it must be delivered at a lower level than that from which it is drawn. The only possible use of a syphon in a town water supply will be to avoid tunnelling or a deep excavation, to lay the pipes at a proper level. A lake, river, or reservoir may have an intervening space of rock or earth, through which it might be expensive to tunnel. If this land does not exceed thirty feet elevation above the water to be conveyed, and the town is below the level of the source, a syphon may deliver water in such town. The flow or delivery of the water will, however, be retarded or diminished in proportion to the height of the syphon. Any practical application of this means of conveying water must be contingent upon a concurrence of natural conditions; and if a graduated fall or flow can be obtained at any moderate cost, this ought to be preferred.

THE STRIKES AT NOTTINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD.

THE joiners at Nottingham who struck against machine-work in mouldings, &c. have not, as a body, returned to work, we are sorry to say, but, on the contrary, are being fast superseded by men brought from Manchester and elsewhere, many of them doubtless new and raw hands, who will now become initiated into machine-work, which those in employment might have kept in their own hands and in the hands of those of their union or society fellows, who on their account were turned out until the whole gave in. The leaders of these poor men, it appears, are preparing to secure their own retreat, as usual, leaving those of their followers who have stood by them too long, in the lurch. The men connected with several shops have also given in. Messrs. Walker's hands have been allowed to return to work on condition that they will fix or use any machinery or machine-prepared goods their employers may require them to do; and some of them are busily engaged in fitting machinery to be worked by steam. This, the first return to reasonable conduct, has been followed in other instances, the men employed by Messrs. Ferguson and Son and those by Messrs. Wright and Scofield having adopted a similar course, and most of them in addition have withdrawn their support from a society which endeavoured to drag them into the commission of acts both mischievous and illegal. Messrs. Greensmith and Lacy, and other employers, have filled their shops with new men, from Birmingham and other places, and numbers more are coming to take the places of those who have so far compromised themselves as to be obliged to leave the town. There were at the end of last week not more than from sixty to 100 vacancies, which will soon be filled up, as numerous applications are daily being received from men at a distance, who, if good workmen, are readily

engaged for six or twelve months certain, at full wages.

It is painful to hear that the brutal outrages which have so often recurred at Sheffield, and which are rapidly withdrawing capital and trade from that town, are at present as bad as ever they were. The system of "rattening," as it is called, and which includes all sorts of diabolical acts *not* short of assassination, is as active at Sheffield as a very similar system ever was in the savage wilds of Ireland. The celebrity of Sheffield for cutlery and other metalwork at this rate will soon be a sad story of the past, we fear.

The serious detriment to a trade produced by strikes, even where unaccompanied by such brutality, appears in the history of the shipwright trade of Liverpool, as lately notified in the *Spectator*. Some time since the unionists demanded and received 15s. a-day wages, and in some instances were actually paid at the rate of a guinea a-day. The workmen doubtless then imagined that the trade was getting on swimmingly: and so it was, for it sailed out of port nearly altogether. In short, the consequence was, that the cost of repairs in the port of Liverpool became excessive. Shipowners sent their vessels to other places to be repaired. American masters got their work done, whenever it was possible, at American ports, actually taking materials away with them from Liverpool itself. Lastly, the Admiralty have resolved that no more transports shall be fitted out there. Wages have now therefore already fallen to 10s. a-day, and probably they will go much lower. Moreover, the demands of the union men have led to the introduction of shipwrights from other ports, so that, with work greatly diminished, there is now a much larger supply of hands; and many doubtless are, and more still will soon be, idle and starving. Such are the unhappy results of injudicious (though excusable) efforts to improve the condition of a class of workmen by "union," and by forcing wages up to an unnatural and impracticable extent.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE LAMPS.

THESE lamps are open to very great improvement, and by a very simple alteration. At present the air required for combustion is only supplied by an orifice immediately over the flame, and through which the vitiated and heated air has to escape; and in consequence the descending current has to struggle with the ascending, and only an imperfect and corrupted supply finds access. Were there a second orifice to admit of a current to feed the flame, apart from one for the escape of the smoke, there need be no apparent smoke, and the light would be far greater; for as these lamps are now constituted, a large portion of the oil is evaporated and carried off unconsumed, from the want of oxygen for its combustion. The effect is the same as that of the neglected wick in an unsnuffed candle, or too high an exposure of the cotton in an oil-lamp. Some years since, at an interesting lecture at the Royal Institution, the interruption here pointed out to the necessary supply of air for the support of the flame was shown by exhibiting a light in a lamp, open only on the top, and very similar to the railway lamps. With only one orifice the light burnt dim and smoky, but on merely dividing the orifice by placing a piece of tin across it, so as to make two channels out of one, and thus allow of a chimney for the exhausted air, and a free passage to a descending current, the light immediately brightened, and the effect was produced that is so much wanted in railway lamps. I must confess my surprise that so little science has been shown in the formation of these carriage lamps, when the advantage of good light must be so highly appreciated, and the want of it has been so generally felt. H. D.

REGENT-SQUARE BOARD OF HEALTH, ST. PANCRAS.

THE first half-year's Report of the operations of this Local Board of Health (the first *quarter's* report was mentioned some time ago), shows how much may be done by well-directed energy at a small cost. Praise is due to Mr. E. C. Robins, the honorary architect, for much of the work. The Report starts with the assertion that,—"It is folly to question the present need of active sanitary measures, so long as the facts detailed in 'London Shadows' remain undisputed and indisputable."

Lord Palmerston has recognized their efforts with commendation; and the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers have expressed "the gratification which the commissioners have experienced on ascertaining the beneficial results which have attended the exertions of the Board."

The Report shows that "639 *separate sources of infection* have been, or are about being abolished, by the removal of cesspools, the renewal of drains, the trapping of sinks, and the removal of refuse," and that the total expenses incurred by the board, including printing and inspector's salary, has been less than fifty pounds!

"This is what has been effected," it continues, "in a few months in this district, which contains but the 280th part of the total number of the inhabited houses of London. Is it, therefore, unreasonable to assert that 280 times the good might have been achieved in the same time, had similar means been resorted to, by every district in the metropolis? Granting the fairness of this assertion, the conviction is forced upon us, that, during the past winter, no less than 177,920 separate sources of infection might have been abolished, or in course of annihilation; eight acres of evaporating surface of fecal matter (with an average depth of 2 feet 6 in.) might have been obliterated; and 270 miles of foul house-drains might have been renewed, cleansed, or in course of being so treated."

The Regent-square Local Board of Health have set an admirable example.

A PRIZE FOR ARCHITECTS.

I AM desirous of directing the attention of my brother architects to a splendid opportunity for distinguishing themselves.

In your last two impressions an advertisement has occurred, inviting architects to send in designs, specifications, and estimates for "laying out, planting, fencing, and decorating four acres of land at Sutton, and erecting thereon a gentleman's house, of plain classical exterior, with lodge, large entrance hall, drawing, dining, and morning rooms, library, conservatory, &c. Day and night nurseries, bed, dressing, and bath rooms, front and back staircases, kitchen, scullery, ample offices, &c. &c." And what is the *quid pro quo* for all this? Hear it, ye who denounce architecture as a badly paid profession. Hear it, ye who complain that art is not encouraged in this country. It is A TEN-POUND PRIZE!

"The 10*l.* prize will be given to the candidate whose plan, specification, and estimate is approved, but the unsuccessful competitors will not receive any remuneration, *but* their designs will be returned to them. The plans, &c. to be sent to (a metropolitan brewery company) where may be seen the proprietor's own design of the ground plan and plan of the land." So you see, sir, the proprietor has made a plan already, and knows *its* value; hence his liberal offer to architects, which I trust will be responded to *as it deserves*. There is, however, one serious omission in the conditions, which it is perhaps not yet too late to rectify. It is *not stipulated* that the architect must find the money to build the house, as well as the brains to design it, for the 10*l.* prize. This is a sad oversight.

Seriously, however, what an immense amount of ignorance of the real position and functions of an architect do such advertisements indicate, and how low must be the public estimate of the value of an architect's services, when insults such as these are daily offered to our profession.

A YOUNG ARCHITECT.

Notices of Books.

The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM. In four volumes. Vols. III. and IV. London: Murray. 1854.

WHO is it that will not be glad to see Oliver Goldsmith in a new dress—not exactly like one of his own extraordinary outfits, peach-hued coat and scarlet breeches, but in outer covering of mild and spotless blue, and inner man in "black and white" of the very best texture? It refreshes one even to have a glimpse of these his cerulean coat-tails in passing. We have already done due honour to the first instalment of this very handsome issue, and the remainder we find is equally up to the mark. Such publications will do credit to printer, stationer, publisher, and editor. We are glad to see so good a reprint of substantial and first class authors, and hope to see many more of them, in rank and file with just such garnishments. The two concluding volumes of Goldsmith's works now issued contain even a larger mass, so far as regards quantity of material at least, of interesting and amusing matter than the former two, inasmuch as many of the author's unacknowledged productions have been judiciously reprinted in a smaller type, excluding, however, all in his hack labours for publishers, except what seemed really worthy of the reprint. The third volume contains "The Bee," "Essays," "Unacknowledged Essays," and "Prefaces, Introductions," &c.; the fourth, "Biographies," "Reviews," "Animated Nature" (selections merely), "Cock-lane Ghost," "Vida's Game o Chess" (now first printed from the origina MS.), and finally the doctor's very characteristic "Letters," which, though they don't bear him out in his solemn declaration to Dr. Grainger that "he never wrote a letter in his life," are just few enough to make us "wish," like *another* "Oliver," for "more." What a quaint and characteristic one the first, to his mother, full of plausible and humorous explanations and excuses for foolish conduct, is! One feels, in reperusing it, as if he were deep once more in all the tragic-comic adventures of the worthy "Vicar of Wakefield" and his exemplary family, of which we had almost said that Noll himself was both the brightest and the darkest gem—the rich carbuncle, as it were, which graced the placid vicar's troubled life,—or the long-tailed comet sweeping far out of the range of the other "wandering stars," which studded his little heaven of domestic serenity—a heaven replete, nevertheless, with clouds, and showers, and thunderclaps, while yet above it all the vicar shone, clear and calm as the orb of night itself.

The genius of Goldsmith was more like a wonderful series of special instincts in some otherwise not remarkable animal, than the every-day manifestation of the natural and ordinary powers of a *great man*.

There was really something preternatural in the subtlety and the variety of this genius. It is said somewhat reproachfully of Goldsmith, that he "never would allow a superior in any art, from writing poetry down to dancing a hornpipe;" but did he not really excel in all he wrote, if not in all he either said or did? Would not his "Deserted Village," have itself alone immortalised any other man? Would not his "Vicar of Wakefield" have formed sufficient capital for some third immortal. Would not "She stoops to conquer" have alone supplied another celebrity with a name for ages? Even independent of all these, too, his essays, his poetry, his "Animated Nature," and his "History of England," would have left him the rank of no mean author. But it is by no means to the positive merit even of his best efforts that we allude, when we say that there was something preternatural in them: we merely meant thereby to indicate an appreciation of the very strange contrast between the author as he wrote, and the man as he talked and acted: this was, indeed, the contrast between poor Poll and the Angel. It reminds us curiously of a passage in an old book, under the title of "Centrum Naturæ Concentratum," which happened to turn up to us, amongst others, in the British Museum library, the other day. The author,—whose name was "Alipili," and who made some pretension to preternatural faculties himself, and was an old Egyptian — whether "learned in all the wisdom" of the Magi, we know not,—in speaking of "a Magus," whom he says he knew, and in expatiating on the wonderful *Genius* by whom he was guided, or through whom this wisdom flowed,—says positively that in his ordinary moments, or without this Genius to speak in him, this Magus "had scarce the reason of a man." So was it with poor Goldie: and even he himself,—whatever pretension he might make to dancing hornpipes—ay, or of playing the flute to them—or of "piping while he danced,"—seems to have been conscious enough of his own defects; for in his epigrammatic poem of "Retaliation," called forth by that very emulative spirit, and to which particular instance the somewhat reproachful criticism on his pretensions alluded, he epigrammatizes himself by declaring that—

> "Hickey's a capon, and by the same rule
> Magnanimous Goldsmith's a gooseberry fool."

The point of this poem, it will be remembered, was embodied in the following lines,—

> "Here, waiter, more wine! let me sit while I'm able,
> Till all my companions sink under the table;
> Then, with chaos and blunders encircling my head,
> Let me ponder and tell what I think of the dead."

Appended to it by the way, Mr. Cunningham presents us with a new *morceau*, consisting of an interesting account, now first printed or even referred to by any biographer or editor of Goldsmith, of the reason why that poem was written. This account is given in a MS. in Garrick's hand-

writing, and doubtless of his composition, which was found among the Garrick papers. It intimates that "Retaliation" arose from Goldsmith's determination to try his epigrammatic powers with Garrick himself, who here gives his own epigram on Goldie, in his own words, which materially correct the received copies of this extempore distich or epitaph, and are as follows:—

"Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel, but talk'd like poor Poll."

Noll, let us add, gave Garrick a Rowland for *his* Oliver—or Nolly rather, even in the preliminary *dishing up* of his cronies before he laid them *dead* drunk below the table:—

"Our Garrick's a salad; for in him we see
Oil, vinegar, sugar, and saltness agree."

Davies, in his life of Garrick, intimates that it is believed the sum of all that can be said for or against Garrick may be found in Goldsmith's "epitaph" on him as he lay—by poetic license—below the post-prandial slab, where spirits oft do mingle—red spirits and white, at least, if not, too, black spirits and grey—black jack, at least once on a day.

We need say little more than we have already said in commendation of this new edition of Goldsmith, which, by-the-bye, we must remind our readers, forms but an item in a series of many works we hope yet to come under the title of "Murray's British Classics." We cordially recommend it.

Miscellanea.

Paris International Exhibition for 1855.—The Board of Trade Department of Science and Art is making arrangements to provide for a representation of British art in the Great Exhibition which will take place next spring. For painting, the presidents of the Royal Academies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; the presidents of the Societies of British Artists, of the Old and New Watercolour Societies, and of the National Institute of Art, together with the art superintendent of the Department of Science and Art on the part of the Board of Trade, have been requested to form a committee to consult on the best means of carrying into effect the wishes of both countries. To make suitable regulations for sculpture, Sir Richard Westmacott, the Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy; Mr. Calder Marshall, on the part of the Royal Scottish Academy; and Mr. John Bell, have been requested to form a committee. For architecture, the Board of Trade has asked the assistance of Professor Cockerell, of Professor Donaldson (Hon. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence of the Institute of British Architects), and Mr. Scott, as Treasurer of the Architectural Museum; while for engraving and lithography, which also form a part of the tuition of Fine Arts, Mr. J. H. Robinson, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Wornum have been requested to give their assistance.

Architect to Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Ireland.—Mr. Alexander Hardy, of Armagh, has been appointed inspecting architect under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

Sale of the Metropolitan Roads.—The following are the roads which were let, with the rent they produced last year, and the price at which they were now put up:—The Kensington, Brentford, and Isleworth roads, which last year realised 16,440*l.*, were offered at 15,900*l.* and produced 15,910*l.* The Tyburn and Uxbridge roads, went for 9,730*l.*; last year they realised 9,900*l.*; the commissioners put them up at 9,500*l.* The rent from the Harrow roads last year was 1,690*l.*; they went for 1,150*l.*; 1,090*l.* was asked for them. The Highgate and Hampstead roads returned 18,010*l.* for which sum they were knocked down. The price of them was 17,800*l.* The Stamford-hill, Seven Sisters, and Green-lane roads fetched 8,110*l.* against 8,240*l.* last year, 8,100*l.* being asked for them. The Hackney and Lea-bridge roads were knocked down for 5,530*l.* against 5,700*l.* the produce of the previous year, the price asked for them being 5,500*l.* The Marylebone and Finchley roads produced 2,010*l.* against 2,110*l.* the commissioners asking for them 2,000*l.*; and the New North roads were purchased for 760*l.* that being the rent of the previous year. Messrs. Bolton, Levy, and Ambler, were the purchasers of all the roads except the last (the New North). There was no bidder for the Kilburn and Edgeware roads, the rent of which was, last year, 3,920*l.* the sum asked for them by the commissioners being 3,600*l.* The tolls produced 64,510*l.* the rent returned last year being 65,360*l.* leaving a deficiency of 350*l.* The Kilburn roads will be taken by the commissioners.

Scientific Training for Practical Pursuits.—A farewell address delivered to the students in the school of engineering at Trinity College, Dublin, Hilary Term 1854, by Mr. R. V. Dixon, A.M. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Dublin University, has been published by Hodges and Smith, of Grafton-street in that city. The lecturer states his chief object to be to point out to the students for the last time previous to his quitting the chair of natural philosophy the soundness of the principles on which their training is conducted, and to stimulate and encourage them to avail themselves honestly and earnestly of the advantages offered them. In course of his lecture the professor thus refers to the mutual relationship of engineer and contractor:—"The great demand for the formation of extensive works has of late years called into existence a large and intelligent body of contractors, who stand between the designer and the artist, who carry out the plans of the former by the labour of the latter, and who thus occupy a position midway between the intellect which conceives and the hands which execute. As the interpreter of the gods of Olympus was a deity himself, and at the same time most eloquent in the language of men, so must the contractor be a man of superior intelligence, and at the same time intimately acquainted with the details of the mechanical crafts, essential for the execution of the plans which he is commissioned to carry into effect. Without the intervention of such a class the operations of the engineer would be greatly limited, and his facilities of cultivating the higher branches of his art greatly diminished. While, at the same time, the increasing intelligence and skill of the contractor compels the engineer, as Mr. R. Stephenson lately remarked, to exert himself to the utmost to hold that position in his profession which he is entitled to claim, otherwise he must 'perish by this people which he made.' And the only way by which he can retain this position is by deepening and widening his knowledge of the principles of his profession, and extending their applications."

Cholera in Gateshead.—Under the title of "The Three Warnings, or Facts and Figures of the Cholera Epidemics of Gateshead," Mr. James Clephan, the able and active editor of the *Gateshead Observer*, has published a tract containing a complete digest of all the statistics and history of three several occurrences of the modern plague at Gateshead, forming a very instructive contribution to its general history, obtained by personal inquiry and observation aided by public and private records. The one great and useful conclusion to which the whole inquiry leads, according to Mr. Clephan, is that "cholera would never be epidemic amongst us were our habitations not impure." It was amongst the humbler classes mainly, who had least in their power, and lived in the worst parts of the borough as regards cleanliness and drainage, that the epidemic most prevailed; so that the majority of heads of families taken away must have been precisely those who would leave their widows and children a retributive burden on the ratepayers who *had* most in their power, but did not exercise that power towards the general behoof. "Of the 433 persons who died, chiefly in September and October, 1853, the great bulk were so obscure in station as not to be members of families contributing directly to the relief of the poor. The number of direct ratepayers in Gateshead is 1,930. The number that died of the epidemic was but 10. If we assume the number of each family to be 5, this (multiplying thereby the 1,930) will give a total of 9,650. The number of persons that died, direct ratepayers and members of families of direct ratepayers, was but 29. The rateable value of the property of all Gateshead is 54,182*l.* The rateable value of the property occupied by the families of the 29 does not amount to 400*l.* Several, too, of the 29 dwelt in the worst-conditioned localities of the town." Doubtless, it must be a selfish consolation to ratepayers to know that, on the whole, they are personally safer than their poorer brethren, but even apart from all Christian feeling of either duty or benevolence, would it not be an additional consolation if ratepayers, everywhere else as well as in Gateshead, would, by once for all incurring the cost of thorough drainage and other cleansing arrangements in their respective towns, pocket the large balance in their favour thereby perennially arising from a diminution of the poor-rates?

Messrs. John Weeks and Co. of Chelsea, Builders.—Although against our general rule in such matters, we are induced from personal knowledge of Messrs. Weeks and Co. as respectable horticultural builders and hot water apparatus manufacturers, to comply with their request, and state that these gentlemen, who have been for thirty years in the business, have no connection, other than that of partial family relationship, with the Messrs. Edward and Alfred Weeks, also of Chelsea, and engaged in a similar business, carried on for the last eighteen months, who have lately become bankrupts.

Lodging-House at Blandford.—A lodging-house for single men has been erected at Blandford St. Mary, by Sir John J. Smith, of the Down House, to accommodate nine men. The building consists of superintendent's apartments, with common living-room and pantry, hatches for the men, and general kitchen on the ground-floor. The dormitory on the one-pair floor is divided into five single and two double compartments,—one being devoted to cases of indisposition: a washing-room is formed over the porch. The style presents elevations of the Old English character in red brick, with ornamental brick cornices, covered with one hipped roof over the whole in plain tiles. There is an open porch in the centre of front, of oak, with curved brackets supporting the washing-room overhanging in ornamented half-timbered work of oak and plaster with gable roof. Mr. W. Milford Teulon was the architect, and the work was executed by Mr. Augustine Green, at a cost of 420*l.*

Telegraphic Progress.—The British Telegraph Company have made arrangements with the Submarine and European Telegraph Companies, by which they are enabled to afford a continuous communication between London and their various stations. Simultaneously with this arrangement, a considerable reduction has been made in the tariff of charges. For instance, the charge for distances exceeding 100 miles has been reduced, in most cases, from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* or one-half. For places under thirty miles, the charge is only 1*s.* No charge is made for the addresses of messages, or for porterage, if within a mile. The company's system of wires extends from Dover and Deal to Glasgow, and as the submarine cable from Scotland to Ireland (*vid* Portpatrick and Donaghadee) is already laid, Belfast and Dublin will ere long be included. The company's wires will also in a short time be carried on to Edinburgh, Greenock, Sunderland, and other important towns. They can transmit messages without any break or change for a distance of 380 miles. The wires of the Submarine and European Companies are extended to nearly all the principal towns in France, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, and Italy, and with these our own principal towns may now be said to be connected in one continuous and unbroken line of telegraphic communication.

Map of the Seat of War.—Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, the Queen's geographer, has just published a military sketch of the country between the Danube and Constantinople, compiled by the King of Prussia's general staff, and, therefore, as well as from its publication by Mr. Wyld, likely to prove correct. Appended are maps, on an enlarged scale, of the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and various other points of special interest in the present contest.

The Tyne Piers and Harbours of Refuge.—The foundation stone of these great works, at the mouth of the river Tyne, was laid last week with much ceremony by the chairman of the Tyne Commissioners, in presence of an imposing procession of corporations, commissioners, Trinity-house brethren, pilots, &c. According to the plan laid down by Mr. Walker, the engineer appointed by the Admiralty at the request of the Tyne commissioners, the north pier is to run from the rocks under Tynemouth Castle, nearly south-eastward 700 yards. The foundation up to near low water, and the core or heartening, except at the head, is to be deposited from barges or waggons, and the facing from low water upwards paved or walled at a slope or angle. The extreme height of this pier is to be 24 feet above high water. Below this there is to be an esplanade, 12 feet wide, which may be so made as to afford shelter, in recesses underneath it, from the spray in storms; and 10 feet under the esplanade a quay, 18 feet wide and 10 feet above high water. The south pier Mr. Walker proposes to run from the shore opposite the workhouse E.N. eastward 1,400 yards, and to be of somewhat similar construction to the north pier, but on the average of less width and height, decreasing gradually from the head towards the shore. Both piers are to be of stone; the hearting being rubble of all sizes; the facing of large stone, laid in concrete or cement or mortar, where these can be used with effect; for the heads, copings, and other principal facings, well squared durable stone. The Admiralty, who calculate that all the improvements contemplated will cost a sum of 600,000*l.* which is to be raised or repaid by a tax on shipping, have assented to the construction of the north pier on the section of Mr. Walker, to the extent of 1,400 feet from the shore, and to the laying down of so much of the core of the south pier as shall constitute a rubble stone dyke, reaching to not more than 6 feet above high water mark, and to an extent not exceeding 2,800 feet from the shore; and "when the Tyne Commissioners relieve the Admiralty of the difficulty and responsibility of assenting to works without sufficient estimates and funds," their lordships state that they will assent to the extension of the works. The chief stones of both piers have therefore been laid.

THE CARLISLE DRAINAGE. — The opposition to the appointment of a special inspector to look after the drainage contractors, has met with the success it merited: the question has been discussed in the city council, and the appointment confirmed by a majority of 19 against 11. The opposition was led on by a Mr. Cannel, who ought to have been a shining light on the other side of the question, but it appears that the real stumbling-block was the sewerage itself, and not the mere appointment of an inspector. Of course where objection was taken to the sewerage, it was under pretence of being an objection to the specific plan laid down, but whatever the plan might have been, it would in such a case have been the wrong one. Indeed, it *was* the wrong one that objection was taken to. The skeleton plan showing the main branches merely, we believe, was mistaken for the whole scheme in all its details, and a complete "mare's nest," as the local *Journal* remarks, was made out of it. Carlisle appears to have great need that something should be done, as by drainage, for the improvement of its health. In a letter, published in the *Journal*, by Mr. R. Elliot, M.D. a member of the city council, and one who of course knows full well the necessity and advantage of thorough drainage to the health of the town, and has accordingly actively withstood the opponents of the measure, we find that while in Brampton and Longtown (village districts near Carlisle,—Longtown, we remember, consisting mainly of one fine wide, open street, running along the turnpike road), the number of deaths in 1841, was only one in fifty-nine, that of Carlisle itself one in thirty-nine: those deaths arising from epidemics such as typhus, &c. amounted in Carlisle to one in 187, in Brampton and Longtown to one in 368 only: in Carlisle the average age at death was only 28½ years, while it was 39½ in Brampton and Longtown. Through preventible diseases, therefore, 297 lives (now many more) have been needlessly lost every year in Carlisle, and nearly six years cut off from the lives of those who remained. In sickness, funerals, and labour, as Dr. Elliot observes, the money thus lost amounts to twice as much even for one year alone as the estimated cost of the intended drainage altogether.

LOCAL MUSEUMS OF ART.—The Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade are desirous that local schools of art should derive all possible advantages from the Central Museum of Ornamental Art, and with this view have directed that collections should be made of articles from each of the divisions of the Central Museum, namely—glass, lace, metals, ivory carvings, &c. pottery, paper-hangings, and woven fabrics; and that they should be sent in rotation to local schools making due application, and expressing their willingness to conform to conditions, as to adequate provision for exhibiting the collections both in the daytime and the evening. Students of the schools are to be admitted free; and, to enable artizans and others employed in the daytime to share in the benefits to be derived from the collection, the fee on three evenings in the week is not to exceed one penny each person.

DRAINAGE OF BRADFORD.—The borough surveyor of Bradford has presented his report to the Street and Drainage Committee on his proposed plan for a main trunk sewer for the town, which stands greatly in need of an efficient system of drainage, the subsoil being completely saturated with sewage matter, partly owing to the present sewers being constructed of rubble wallstone without lime, partly to many of these sewers being without outfalls; and, lastly, to the vicious plan frequently adopted of constructing the sewers so as to take advantage of numerous fissures in the rock formation, to allow the sewage water to escape through or rather into them. The surveyor's estimate of the cost of constructing the proposed sewer, amounts to the sum of 13,019*l.* 1s. 7d.; and a rate of something under one penny in the pound will suffice, with interest at 5 per cent. to pay off the cost in thirty years.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—Mr. Bernard Cowran, of 164, Fenchurch-street, has patented an apparatus for communicating signals by sound to the driver of a coming or following train, in cases where a train on a railway is stopped from any cause. For this purpose bells or sounding instruments are placed at suitable distances, say half a mile apart, on a railway, and wires or connections and pulls applied in such manner that in case of a train stopping by the breakage of any part of the locomotive or otherwise, the guard or other person may readily be able to pull and put in action the bell or sounding apparatus, and thus give notice by sound at stations and intermediate places behind and before the disabled train.

THE QUEEN AND THE KILMARNOCK WATER COMPANY.—It is stated in a local paper, the *Kilmarnock Journal*, that her Majesty has recently become a *bonâ fidè* shareholder in this company, to the extent of thirty shares, and that an official letter as to the dividends was lately received by the directors.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The introductory meeting at Cambridge will be held Tuesday, July 4, at the Town-hall, in the Market-place, at half-past eight. July 5. Meetings of sections at ten, in the Public Schools. Professor Willis will give observations on certain ecclesiastical and collegiate buildings in the University, and will point out their architectural peculiarities. Evening meeting at the Town-hall. July 6. Meetings of sections at the Public Schools. Short excursions in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. Evening meeting at nine. July. 7. Excursion to Bury St. Edmund's, by invitation of Lord Arthur Hervey and the Suffolk Archæological Institute. The members of the two societies will dine together in the Town-hall. July 8. Meetings of sections. Excursion to Audley End, by invitation of Lord Braybrooke; the Hon. Richard Neville's Museum of British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities. July 10. Meetings of sections at ten. Excursion to Ely Cathedral, and evening meeting. July 11. Annual meeting of members, and meeting for reading memoirs. The Temporary Museum will be formed in the Lecture-rooms at Trinity College.

THE SMOKE NUISANCES ACT.—In the House of Lords the other night, Lord Redesdale asked the First Lord of the Treasury when the Secretary of State for the Home Department proposed to issue orders and directions to the Commissioners of Police for the metropolitan district, and to the Commissioners of Police for the City of London and the liberties thereof, in accordance with the provisions of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis, and from steam-vessels above London-bridge, in order that informations might be laid against all persons who should not, from and after the 1st day of August next, comply with the requirements of the said Act?—Lord Aberdeen said, the number of furnaces returned by the Police Commissioners, to which the Act was applicable, was 8,802. The commissioners were now occupied in printing notices to be served on the owners of them, and he had no doubt that on the 1st of August, when the Act came into operation, steps would be taken to enforce it.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was convinced that the whole power which was vested in the Secretary of State by the Act of last session would be literally and fully exercised.—The Earl of Shaftesbury observed that the effect of the smoke which was daily vomited forth from these great furnaces was most prejudicial to health as well as cleanliness. He had collected evidence with relation to the question from all parts of the country, and the invariable testimony was, that the consumption of smoke might be accomplished at a very slight expense, and with a saving of fuel to the extent of 10, 20, and sometimes as much as 25 per cent. If the Act were strictly enforced, the proprietors of furnaces would soon find out that in doing their duty they conferred a benefit not only on the community at large, but also upon themselves.

GALLERY FOR PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. Claudet's daguerreotype gallery, in Regent-street, built under the direction of Messrs. Banks and Barry, has been decorated by Mr. Hervieu, with paintings illustrating the history of photography and stereoscopy. The room, 31 feet long, 18 wide, and 18 high, is lighted by a skylight 24½ feet long, and 11½ wide, composed of thirty-two octagonal compartments, glazed with ornamented glass. The architecture is Anglo-Italian, and there is a screen and balcony. In the cove under the skylight are portraits of Porta, who invented the camera obscura, Daguerre, Talbot, and Wheatstone; Herschel, Newton, and Brewster; Davy, Leonardo da Vinci, J. N. Niepce, and T. Wedgewood; Fizeau, Arago, and Niepce de St. Victor. Photography was invented simultaneously, in the year 1839, in France by Daguerre and Niepce, and in England by Talbot. In France a law was passed to remunerate Daguerre and Niepce by the grant of a pension. That law was signed by Louis Philippe, the reigning sovereign. This fact is illustrated in the panel on the left of the south side, representing the Chamber of Deputies, with a view of the Seine and one of its bridges. In England the inventors of photography and stereoscopy have had the honour of communicating their remarkable discoveries to the world through the Royal Society. This is illustrated on the left of the north side in a panel giving a view of London, with the Thames and one of its bridges. The most conspicuous part of the picture is Somerset House, the seat of the Royal Society. A genius, holding the inscription "Royal Society," has near him two scrolls of paper, one with the name of Talbot, and the other with the name of Wheatstone, containing their discoveries. As a whole the work is entitled to commendation.

ENCOURAGING TO GENIUS.—The inventor of the screw-propeller is said to have declared his regret that he ever thought of it; the harassing labour of effecting its introduction into practical use having wearied and exhausted his bodily and mental resources.

FERRO-VITREOUS "PORCELAIN."—A new species of domestic ware, to which we have before alluded, as a lasting substitute for porcelain, glassware, and earthenware, as well as for cooking utensils, and other purposes, consisting of glass on an iron basis, seems now to have been considerably improved, under Paris's patent, so as not only to obviate the objectionable use of arsenic in the preparation of its opaque colours, but also to exhibit a variety of colours in the glass or enamel, or even the clear glass and metal alone. The utensils it seems will stand any amount of heat, as well as of hard usage, so that tumblers may really now be tumblers without much detriment. The ware is said to be now both light and elegant in appearance, as well as cleanly in use. The ancient "secret" of "malleable glass" would appear to be scarce worth knowing now, with such an invention, except for windows and such like purposes. Even gas tubing, it is said, is being made of the ferro-vitreous material; and it is regarded as particularly useful as a substitute for all sorts of domestic crockery and glass ware at sea.

GLASS is extensively used: its power seems mighty in such structures as the Crystal Palace of Hyde-park and the new Crystal Palace of Sydenham; yet glass is subservient to so light a thing as air, whose aid causes it to yield music truly enchanting, though not yet heard, in the ornamental gardens of royalty, nobility, and gentry, the suburbs of cities, and elsewhere. Innocent pleasures are communicated through the senses, and augmented by the adoption of a work of art and manufacture mentioned in Mr. Hill's "Travels in Siberia," vol. i. p. 277, for there he states: "But the most characteristic objects of the grounds, and those which give them chiefly the air and style of China, are two perfect pagodas, one of which stands at each of the outer angles of the grounds. From the pointed corners of the two-fold or three-fold roofs of these hang *glass bells*, which are light enough to be moved by the least motion of the air, which they fill with Æolian sounds.—U.

TENDERS

For St. Matthew's new church, now being erected at Smethwick, near Birmingham; Mr. Joseph James, architect. Quantities supplied by Mr. Hornblower:—

Cunningham	£3,136	0	0
Hardwick and Son	2,395	0	0
Bashby	2,380	0	0
Briggs (accepted)	2,260	0	0

For a house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, for Mr. D. Cronin. Messrs. Habershon, architects:—

Lawrence and Sons	£3,199	0	0
Pollock and McLellan	3,187	0	0
Locke and Nesham	3,178	0	0
Haynes and Eyre	3,060	0	0
Rudkin	3,028	0	0
Cooper	2,976	0	0
Rowland and Evans	2,940	0	0
Tolley	2,785	0	0

For two houses at Bermondsey. Mr. Legg, architect. Quantities supplied by Mr. Northcroft:—

Rutter	£2,100	0	0
Kent	2,090	0	0
Searle	2,050	0	0
Tarant	2,010	0	0
Willson	1,994	0	0
Hall	1,895	0	0
Hayne	1,826	0	0
Newbey (accepted)	1,800	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Father Clement," "F. G. T." "W. T." "N. D." "E. M. B." "R." (apply to commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street), "Bill from Winchester" (has been sent us before, but, as in present case, without any guarantee of correctness), "B. W." (shall be put in hand), "G. A." "R. W." (we cannot advise), "W. L. G." "H. C." "E. H." "A. B." "A Reader," "J. B. W." "P. S." (long urged in our pages), "T." "P. M. H." "R. T. S." (declined with thanks), "J. T." "W. T. H." "A Believer in the Bible," "J. C." "An Architect," "A. L." (the Perpendicular period of Gothic architecture).

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books of find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and *not* to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FREDERICK INDERMAUR will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, White Lion Wharf, Bankside, on TUESDAY next, the Salvage of the late fire of Seven Houses, comprising about 300,000 capital BRICKS, plain and coutines, stout floor boards, joist and girders, stoves, rafters, sashes, and frames, 4 and 6-panel doors, and sundry other articles.—May be viewed and catalogues had; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Union-street, Borough.

Freehold Building Plots, on Surbiton-hill, Kingston, terracing the railway embankment, with extensive views, salubrious air, adequately timbered, with a wide carriage-road and footpath, just retired from the turnpike-road to Epsom, and a few minutes' walk from the railway station.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY, at TWELVE, an important parcel of BUILDING GROUND, forming a terrace of many hundreds of feet, which will be divided into lots of about 20 feet frontage to each.—Particulars, with plans, may shortly be had at the Mart; and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON'S Auction and Land Offices, Kingston, and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Acorn Wharf, Canal bridge Old Kent-road, on MONDAY, JULY 3rd, at TWELVE o'clock, the valuable, dry, and well-selected STOCK, consisting of about 2,300 pieces of foreign timber, 4,500 yellow and white deals, 6,000 yellow and white battens, 2,300 yellow and white wood, and useful stuff.—May be viewed the Friday and Saturday prior to and morning of sale, and catalogues obtained on the Premises; and at Mr MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, London; or will be forwarded on application.

PADDINGTON.—To Builders, Carpenters, Building Material Dealers, and Others Carcasses and Builder's Stock and Materials for unprepared sale.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the Trustee of Mr William Dodd Bond to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Westbourne-park, near the Royal Oak, Paddington, on TUESDAY, JULY 4th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, BUILDING MATERIALS; consisting of Dantzic fir and pine timber, a large assortment of good dry prepared floorboards, planks, deals, and battens, framing joists, scaffold-boards, poles and ropes, pulleys, ladders, York paving, bricks, 2 tons of plaster and hair, nails, about 4 tons of sheet lead, various and miscellaneous effects.

Also, on the same day, at TWO o'clock punctually, will be SOLD, in Four Lots, without reserve, THREE substantial Brick-built FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES in CARCASS, each planned for fifteen rooms, and a plot of ground with two houses in the course of erection, and the foundations laid for another Leases will be granted direct from the freeholder, for long terms, at very low ground-rents. May be viewed, and particulars and catalogues obtained on the premises; of Messrs. FRY and SON, 3, Irongate Wharf, Paddington; at the Royal Oak, Paddington; at Mr. OSMAN'S Offices, Durham-terrace; of Messrs POWELL and THOMPSON, Solicitors, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

The Plant and Machinery of a Patent Manure Manufacturer and Bone Crusher, Gravesend, Kent.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Denton-wharf, Gravesend, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at TWELVE o'clock, in suitable lots, the valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and EFFECTS, including a chimney-shaft 45 feet high, strong wrought-iron high pressure cylindrical boiler, a 4-horse high pressure steam engine, a wrought-iron high pressure grease extractor, a 50-gallon wrought-iron water tank, a 9-inch deep well pump, worked by engine, two wrought-iron shafts, a pair of stone edge runners, a one pair roller bone-crushing mill, Crosskill's bone grinding bone-mill, a sifting cylinder, a circular saw bench, a 2,0 gallon iron copper, pumps, crystallizing pans, reverberatory furnace, weighing machines, sieves, measures, barrows, and numerous useful tools. The fittings of the laboratory include a chemical furnace, evaporating dishes, test glasses and turnbuse, &c. Also a few lots of Household Furniture, and miscellaneous items.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues obtained of Mr. WATKINS, on the premises; at the Principal Inns at Gravesend; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Freehold Building Land, Charterhouse-square.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, JULY 6, a very valuable plot of BUILDING GROUND, possessing a frontage of about 16 feet by 60 feet, occupying the site of No. 16, Charterhouse-lane, most advantageously situate close to Charterhouse-square, and presenting a rare opportunity seldom to be met with in this locality, either for the erection of ground-rents, or a building speculation of a lucrative character.—May be viewed, and particulars with conditions of sale obtained of FRANCIS PAXON, Esq. Solicitor, 3, New Sq.are, Lincoln's-inn; Carey-street; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion house.

WALTHAMSTOW ESSEX.—Valuable Freehold Estates, comprising two mansions, a residence, and 103 acres of principally meadow land eligible for building purposes, and producing a present rental of 403. per annum

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed by the Trustees to SELL, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of JULY, at TWELVE o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract), very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, situate in Clay-street, Walthamstow, comprising a capital mansion, with stabling, gardens, orchard, and 8a. 1r. of meadow land, let to Mr. Morris for one year, at the nominal rent of 10l.; a detached residence, with stable, garden, and 10 acres of meadow land, let to Mr. Bryant at 40l. per annum; a residence, with barn, homestead, stabling, and 1a. 1r. 4p. of meadow land, let to Mr. J. H. Fox at 12l. per annum; several enclosures of meadow and arable land, containing about 30 acres, with extensive frontages, and lately let at 122l. 5s. per annum; and an enclosure of meadow land, containing 2a. 3r. 37p. let to Mr. Dobree at 8l. per annum, the whole affording a most eligible opportunity for a building speculation on an extensive scale.—Particulars and plans are preparing, and when ready, may be had at the inns at Walthamstow, Enfield, and Stratford; of Messrs. MALTBY, HOMPSON, and JACKSON, Solicitors, Bank-buildings; at GARRAWAY'S; and of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, 5, 6, Lancaster-place, Strand.

Very important Freehold Building Land, being part of the Kilburn-park Estate, adjoining the Paddington Estate.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12 at TWELVE, in numerous lots, about 15 acres of very valuable FREEHOLD LAND, land-tax redeemed, situate at Kilburn, being part of the Kilburn-park Estate, highly eligible for building purposes, adjoining the Paddington Estate, and lying midway between the Edgware and Harrow roads, partly abutting upon Kilburn lane, and close to the Kilburn-station of the North-Western Railway. The estate will be divided into numerous lots, with frontages to the new streets or roads about to be called Park, Cambridge, Percy, Malvern, Carlton, Peel, and other roads, and to terrace, in the parish of Willesden.—Particulars and plans are preparing, and may shortly be had of THOMAS BRACE, Esq. Solicitor, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square; at the Red Lion, Kilburn; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place, Strand.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE. Valuable Freehold Building Land, near the station, divided into numerous lots for small capitalists.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the ORKNEY ARMS HOTEL, adjoining Maidenhead-bridge, on SATURDAY, JULY 1, at TWO, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising the enclosure of pasture land called Oak Close, containing about five acres, being the second field from the Maidenhead Station, in the direction of Maidenhead, having extensive frontage to the high road, which will be divided into numerous lots for the convenience of small capitalists. May be viewed, and particulars had at the place of sale; of Messrs. SAMPHELL and WITTY, Essex-street, Strand; and at the Offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place, Strand.

Building hill.—Very valuable Plot of Building Land on the Ladbroke Estate, being the only uncovered spot in this improved locality, a portion of the estates of the late William Chadwick, Esq.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions from the administrator to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at TWELVE, in one lot, a very valuable and important PLOT of BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 375 feet to Kensington-park-road, and 186 feet to Ladbroke-road, formerly Ladbroke-terrace east. Nothing-hill, highly eligible for the erection of villas and attached residences, being within a few yards of the new road to Uxbridge and Lord Holland's park, and the only uncovered piece of land in the vicinity. Separate leases may be had, if required by the purchaser, direct from the freeholder, for the term of eighty-two years at nominal ground rents.—May be viewed, and particulars had of J. ANDERSON ROSE, Esq. Solicitor, 7, Salisbury-street, Strand; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place, Strand.

PENGE AND SYDENHAM, KENT, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace. Very important Freehold Building Land, containing about 19 acres, in hand, and of which possession will be given.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at TWELVE o'clock, in one or numerous lots, by direction of the Trustees of the late John Laurie, Esq. a very important and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate adjoining to the village of Penge, in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, fronting the high road, and at the junction of the Brighton and South Coast and Croydon Railways, with the Branch Railway to the Palace, and midway between the Anerley and Sydenham stations. The whole estate contains above 19 acres, and presents one of the most eligible sites for the erection of first-class residences, for so much sought after in this rapidly rising neighbourhood. The property is only separated from the Palace and grounds by the railroad, and it commands uninterrupted views over the whole, together with the lovely and picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood. The property forms the remaining portion of Sydenham-park, which Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE sold to the Crystal Palace Company last year. The estate is in hand; immediate possession will be given.—May be viewed, and particulars, with plans, had at the inns in the neighbourhood; of A. DOBIE, Esq. Solicitor, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand; at GARRAWAY'S; and at the Offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, 6, Lancaster-place, Strand.

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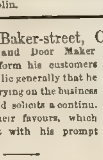

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DAMP WALLS. PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.
PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)
CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innoxious substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.
Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.
Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.
PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

TO BOARDS OF HEALTH, COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, DISTRICT AND ROAD SURVEYORS.

W. AUSTIN'S PATENTED INVENTIONS, for sanitary and other purposes, are open for inspection, at Aspdin and Ord's Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster. Trials are requested to prove the merits of the various articles.—Communications, address W. AUSTIN, 27, Holywell-street, Westminster.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.
Messrs ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.
Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.
ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.
A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Northfleet, and Belvedere-road, Lambeth.
KNIGHT, BEVAN, and STURGE, Manufacturers.
For town, country, and exportation.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to b[e] painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of day[s]. CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roma[n], Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for buildi[ng] purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known a[nd] esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quic[k] setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively [by] JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank stre[et], Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or POR[T]LAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of t[he] natural Cements with the additional advantage that it grea[tly] excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affec[ted] by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account [of] COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this a[nd] other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to [be] obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE a[nd] BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare o[ne] quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MAN[U]FACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to a[ny] made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris Wh[ite], Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, F[ire] bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridg[es], &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers [of] Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and C[O.] beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engine[ers], Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with [the] building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE L[IAS] LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the g[reat] estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in [water] and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for c[on]crete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the a[doption] of it in all works of the above description. It is also p[ecu]liarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Age[nts], BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—T[he] superior manner in which the above is ground render[s it] cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. [The] shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, lea[ving] scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by E[ngi]neers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best rec[om]mendation.
Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, J[unc]tions, Bends, and Fire Goods.
ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and L[IAS] Cements of the best quality.
SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

GROUND ABERTHAW LIME (Hydraulic Works), Blue Lias Cement, Cambrian Pl[aster], Caustic Flour of Lime (for Agricultural and Gardening purpo[ses]) and Portland Cement, shipped at Cardiff, in barrels, to all [parts] of the world, or forwarded by railway direct out of the work[s in] sacks or barrels, to any part of the kingdom. JAMES BIRD [and] CO. Cambrian Cement Works, Cardiff.

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS may [have] BOXED CHIMNEY-PIECES, unrivalled for beauty [and] durability, suitable for any house, from 7s. 6d. upwards. [Also] hearths, sills, and quarries. A liberal allowance to the t[rade]. For agencies, apply by letter at WYATT and CO.'s Imp[erial] Cement Works, Pilgrim-street, Kennington-lane.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purp[oses], may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSO[ME'S] FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small [quan]tities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascensio[n and] other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, thre[e, and] four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per [day], will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirement[s; they are] self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References t[o par]ties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallo[ns per] diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, [..]street, Portman-square, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

DGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot. Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

ENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Not being trans-parent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the nservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.
N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

SSRS. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works.—MARK BOWDEN and CO. Bristol.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:

AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

GON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving umber usually required. 4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non conductor OUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.
CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

ples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

BRICKS!

EART'S PATENT BRICK COMPANY,

GOODS STATION YARD, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, KING'S-CROSS.

CASH PRICES FOR THE CURRENT MONTH:—

quality..... 33s. per thousand. } These bricks are of an uniform WHITE COLOUR, and suitable for facing any class of building.
" ..... 28s. " } Are of mixed colours, sound, well burnt, and quite equal to the very best stocks.

SUPPLY ON HAND, AND NO DETENTION OF THE CARTS BEYOND THE TIME REQUIRED FOR LOADING.

, June 1, 1854.

E'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, 8, &c. Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that N DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, ade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right prietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE ge 881, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufac- n so long as "The Tilleries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as he kind in the world.

W'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

F and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

adapting this most durable, economical, and deco- uction of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, con- veraadaia, and every description of modern and lding.

STHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

AT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per sand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S BLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, sup- every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire ops, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete unders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at st rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

BRICKS.—From Kent Fields.—Grey Stocks, Shipping Paviors, &c.; also White Suffolk and Red Facing Bricks.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower hill.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BEST WHITE BRICKS.—Facing Bricks of first-rate quality on SALE at FISON'S Brick and Tile Works, Stowmarket. Sample, with lowest price, sent on application.

NEW BRICKS.—MR. BENJAMIN GOUGH is now prepared to execute orders for New Bricks to any extent.—Apply at No. 37, Newington-crescent, Newington-butts.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and CO. 3, Portland-street, Southampton.—Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application.

GRAND SURREY CANAL.—REDUCED RATES on BRICKS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and Others.—Notice is hereby given, that the rate of canal tonnage on bricks to Peckham and Camberwell is reduced to one shilling per thousand.—By order of the Board,
G. W. HEISCH, Secretary.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

BRICK-EARTH.—TO BE LET, TWENTY ACRES of very excellent BRICK-EARTH, adjoining a railway, from which a siding can be made, within twenty miles of London; depth, from 8 to 9 feet.—Apply to A. B. at the Grasshopper, 13, Gracechurch-street.

DUTCH CLINKERS imported by H. VANKEMPEN, 4, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, City.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

BEART'S PATENT PERFORATED BRICK WORKS, CAMBRIDGE. This Company is now prepared to deliver at the Goods Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, London, and at all other stations on the line, between London, Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Lynn, Wisbech, and Peterborough, superior white facing BRICKS, and common bricks, at LOW PRICES. Terms may be had on application at the Works, Newmarket-road, Cambridge.

ASPHALTE PAVEMENT.—HENRY WRIGHT is prepared to lay down his Asphalte Pavement which is particularly adapted for railway platforms, footpaths, garden-paths, court-yards, and school-yards 9l in. to 2 in. thick, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per square yard. Address, 33, Bucklersbury, City.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 33s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL. N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852. —In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

TERRA COTTA.—Vases, Figures, Capitals, Coats of Arms, Friezes, Consoles, Chimney Shafts, Flower Traps, &c. &c. manufactured by J. M. BLASHFIELD, Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs near the West India Docks, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Edgware-road, Paddington.

LEEDS TERRA-COTTA and SANITARY TUBE WORKS.—Show-rooms, Great George's-street, near the Town-hall, Leeds.—WILKS and PERKINS, Manufacturers of every description of Ornamental Terra-cotta and Sanitary Wares, Troughs, Fonts, Flower Vases and Pots, Chimney Tops, Ridge Tiles, Watercloset Pans, Fire-grate Backs, Fire-bricks, Quarries, &c.

TO BARGE BUILDERS AND LIGHTERMEN.

WANTED, TWO OPEN BARGES, suitable for carrying from 150 to 200 tons of coals, on the Thames, from the Pool to Chelsea Bridge; or, two large iron or wooden vessels, that could be converted into barges at a small expense. Address the information, containing particulars and terms, to W. J. 69, Bankside, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.
The attention of the Trade is called to
JOHN WARNER & SONS'
PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS.

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

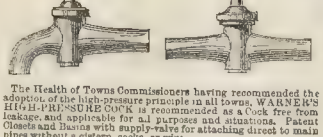
Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

TO CONTRACTORS.
PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong wagon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 29, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought-Iron Girder Bridges, Gas-holders, and General Castings, Chains, Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MELROSE and HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Twidale-near Dudley London Office, 73, Hatton-garden.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PURE GAS.—TO GAS COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.
PATENT CLAY PURIFICATION.—No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia and the removal of the bi-sulphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance of gas-burning) has been given up in despair. Clay removes both these impurities, and when taken from the purifiers the bi-sulphuret of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The light of the gas is increased in proportion to its thorough purification. The proprietors of this patent are now ready to grant licenses for its use—Terms, and directions for the employment of clay, may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, Agent to the Patentees, Gas Works, Wakefield.

VENTILATION.
D. and E. BAILEY beg to call the attention of Architects and others to their improved
CIRCULAR ARNOTT VENTILATORS,

which are more sightly than the square ones in general use, much less liable to get out of order, and the flaps, being hung from the top, do not admit any smoke caused by down draught.

Price, bronzed, from 6s. 6d.

D. and E. BAILEY,
27A, Holborn.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

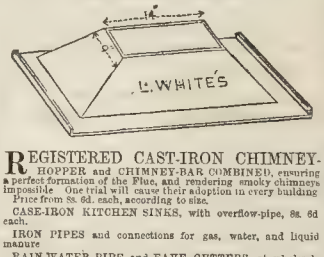
Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 195, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.



REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building. Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.

CASE-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

RAIN-WATER PIPES and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O.G. Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS, with caps and bases and every kind of builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Railway Companies and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS.—This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses. To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs. To the railway world in general, it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1854

"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way, is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 9d. per mile per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced."

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

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HANGINGS is GROSSS WHOLESALE WARE
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select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE
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PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, 41, G
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Every novelty in French and English panelled decor
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ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the
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have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 300, OXFOR
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GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS,
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IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE
BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

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Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, a superior tone and facility for ringing.

BOROUGH STEAM WHEEL-W
Steam-made Wheels of first-rate quality, supp
short notice. Wheels tired and repaired.—S. TOO
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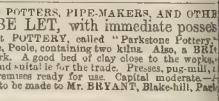

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STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions,
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Commissioners of Sewers), White Fire Clay, Facing Bri
Agents.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South W
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TO POTTERS, PIPE-MAKERS, AND OTHE
TO BE LET, with immediate posses
that POTTERY, called "Parkstone Pottery,"
Parkstone, Poole, containing two kilns. Also, a BRI
in full work. A bed of clay close to the works,
kind of sand suitable for the trade. Presses, pug-mill,
on the premises ready for use. Capital moderate.—
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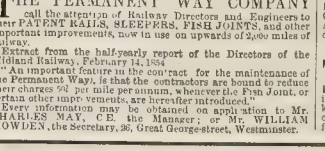
JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN
BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



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cheapness, efficiency, and du
universally admitted; while
increasing demand for them
estimated superiority over
kind hitherto before the pub
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Inspection is invited to
Stock of Drain Tubes, of eve
size, adapted to the various
which they may be required
the WATER-CLOSET PA
PROVED CONSTRUCTIO
terior glaze, far surpassing
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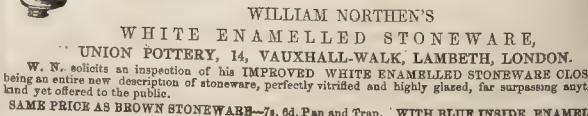
N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, C
Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danvet's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden N
TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Bryden-street, Covent Garden, and at
COCKS, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSE
being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anythi
kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL,

GEORGE JENNINGS,

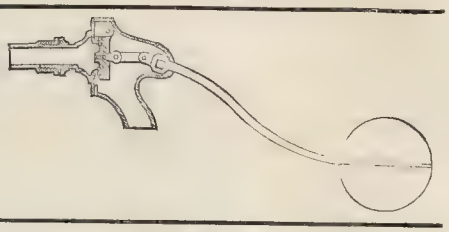
INVENTOR AND PATENTEE OF THE IMPERISHABLE WATER-CLOSETS,

IMPROVED DRAIN-PIPES AND CONNECTIONS TO DRAIN-PIPES, SLUICE-VALVES, SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY, AND STOOL-COCKS, PATENT JOINTS, &c. &c.

29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.

hese Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action alve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spin- slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to B.ll-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and ot by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are anged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water when most required, and are nted to stand any known pressure of water.



	½	¾	1	1½	1 inch.
omplete with Balls:—Plain shank.....	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	12s. 6d. each.
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

.B. Architects are respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

HN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOLPOTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

ONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW .....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN .....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK .....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN ..Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH..John Hird
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY .....Guerin, Brothers.
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The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
estimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

ENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
May also be had as follows:—

MINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
UCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
UTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adsitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
RCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
NTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. G. Neason, Emscote Mills Wharf.
LTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
MINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
CESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
ISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

RAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

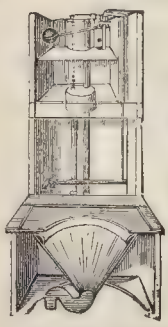
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

rior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, ons, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, st White Glaze inside.

n Pan, with or without STEPHEN REEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

red Flushing Basin,—the most effective phon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

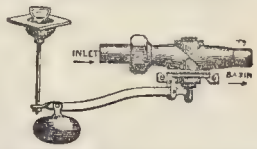
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Llwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 13, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING

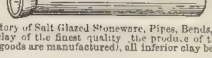
LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

BOURNE VALLEY POTTERY,

NEAR POOLE, DORSET.



Manufactory of Salt Glazed Stoneware, Pipes, Bends, Junctions, &c. from clay of the finest quality (the produce of the estate on which the goods are manufactured), all inferior clay being at once rejected.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott

Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 50, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 3 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED

DRAIN PIPES.

Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS.

The price in future will be,

6s. 3d. per foot for the 3 inch bore.		
6s. 3d.	"	4 "
9s. 3d.	"	6 "
9s. 8d	"	9 "
12s. 2d.	"	12 "
28s. 3d.	"	15 "

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the hydraulic pressure of ordinary glazed pipes. The prejudice against red ware is overcome by this manufacture. And it is well known that good earthenware, UNGLAZED, is the oldest material discovered in a perfect state in Rome, Babylon, Nineveh, &c. &c.
Agent for Southampton, R. L. FLUDER, American Wharf.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WALDEN and ASHDON, ESSEX.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MESSRS. NOCKOLDS and KING, upon the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1854, about 150 OAK TIMBER TREES, 100 good ASH and ELM do., also a quantity of Ash Seconds and Oak Saplings, in lots. The above timber is now lying in Pounce, Great Hales, and Grimswich Woods, all close to hard roads. Many of the trees are of good dimensions, long lengths, and excellent quality, and well suited for coopers, builders, and others. Six months' credit will be given subject to the usual conditions.—May be viewed by applying to JOHN BARKER, the woodward, of whom catalogues may be had; also at the inns in the neighbourhood.—Sale to commence in Great Hales Wood, a short distance from Ashdon, at TEN o'clock.

WITHOUT RESERVE. Freehold Building Land at Carshalton, Surrey.

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, at TWELVE, in eight lots, without the least reserve, upwards of 400 feet FRONTAGE to a good road, by 200 feet deep, beautifully situate near the Carshalton Station on the London and Epsom Railway, about 11 miles from London.—Printed particulars may be had of Mr. SLADEN, 38, King street, Cheapside; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, COPPERSMITHS, IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, about three miles from Bishopsgate street, on the banks of the River Lea, but a very short distance from the Tottenham Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and at the Wharf, Bailey's-lane, on MONDAY, JULY 3rd, and following days at ELEVEN o'clock each day, by direction of the executors of Arthur Craven, esq. deceased, in lots, without reserve, valuable MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK, a twelve horse power condensing steam-engine, by Easton and Amos, pair of high-pressure marine engines equal to 24-horse power, eight wrought-iron cylindrical steam-boilers, from 14 to 30 feet in length, 1,000 feet wrought and cast iron steam pipes, two self-acting screw-cutting machines, by Smith, Peacock, and Tannet and Lewis; two self-acting shaping and drilling machines, powerful self-acting shaping and drilling machine, by Bramah and Robinson; self-acting planing machine, one circular revolving ditto, eight powerful screw-cutting, surfacing, boring, and turning lathes (three self-acting); a highly finished amateur's lathe, by Holtzappfell, with chucks; three wall drilling machines, five very powerful self-acting boring bars for the largest cylinders, shearing and punching machine, by Parr, Curtis, and Madeley; screw-jacks, overhead cranes, foundry crane, crab and jib cranes, double action pulling-up machine, two excellent circular saw benches, 500 feet wrought and cast iron shafting, 500 spur, rigger, and pinion wheels, 200 pairs plummer blocks and brasses, hanging carriages, brackets, standards, &c.; six hydraulic lifts, hydraulic press with 10-inch ram and pumps, the machinery for making Jones's Patent Wrought-iron Wheels, two pairs of brass calendering rolls, pair 10-inch air-pumps, several grindstones, a hand-turning fly wheel equal to one horse power, three tons of steel tools, in lathe tools, drills, rimers, countersinks, &c.; sets of bright stocks, taps, and dies; a valuable assortment of wood patterns, 25 tons rod and bar iron, cast shear, and blister steel, several tons of bolts and nuts, rivets, nails, &c.; 300 gross washers, 200 gross wood screws, fittings up of smiths' shop, three tons smiths' tools, six anvils, mandrils, swages, bending blocks, portable forges, cast-iron benches, 30 wrought-iron vices, screwing-post, capital boiler maker's truck, 200 tons of cast iron in pipes, elbows, girders, columns, wheels, doors and frames, sashes, furnace bars, and useful castings; 30 tons cast-iron tank plates, 20 tons cast-iron flooring plates, 60 tons of Tanfield Moor coke, two weigh-bridges (to weigh ten tons each), two Pooley's weighing-machines, several smaller machines, scales, five tons iron weights, five-ton wharf crane, wrought and cast iron pans and cisterns, two cast-iron heaters, 100-gallon brewing copper, copper heater, two copper dome top pans, four large copper cisterns, copper pumps, two tons of copper plates, pipes, bolts, &c.; one ton of brasswork in cocks, valves, flanges, unions, &c.; brass lift-pumps, copper measures, funnels, and filling-out basins; a large assortment of gas-fittings, pipes, bends, elbows, T-pieces, sockets, &c.; brewing apparatus, oak mash tun, coolers, working squares, casks, &c. and numerous other effects.—To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, to admit two, which may be had (at 1s. each) of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Northfleet, Kent (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract), the NORTHFLEET IRON WORKS and SHIP BUILDING YARD, on the banks of the Thames at Northfleet, Kent, within an hour's ride of London by the North Kent or Tilbury lines of railway. The buildings are most substantially erected, and include spacious turnery, lofty erecting shop, boiler makers' and smiths' shops, iron and brass foundries, pattern makers' shops, stores, draughtsmen's office, counting-house, large yard enclosed by folding gates; also a large plot of ground adjoining, having a depth of about 300 feet, sufficiently capacious for the erection of large vessels. Held on lease for a long term of years at a ground-rent.—To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had, fourteen days previous to the sale, of Mr. SHARLAND, Solicitor, Gravesend; on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854, and following day, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Northfleet, Kent, in lots, the MACHINERY and TOOLS of the NORTHFLEET IRON-WORKS, including several self-acting lathes, by Whitworth, Collier and Smith, Beacock and Tannett, planing machine, screwing machine, nut shaping machine, steam arm, drilling and boring machines, 20 ton overhead travelling crane, two high-pressure steam-engines of three and four-horse power, three steam-boilers, two shearing and punching machines, set of plate bending rolls 8 feet wide, smiths' forges and tools, plate and angle iron furnaces, shaping blocks, four cupolas, patent fan, two foundry cranes, twenty tons of flasks, loam rings and plates, erection of drying-stove and air furnace, set of powerful shear legs, set of triangles, double and single purchase crab cranes, ten-ton wharf crane, vices and benches, set of Whitworth's taps and dies, steel tools, a variety of stores, cast and shear steel, bolts and nuts, washers, felt, &c. strong boiler-maker's trucks, spring van, several trucks, fittings of pattern maker's shops, draughtsmen's and clerk's offices, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on MONDAY and TUESDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London.

TO BUILDERS, COAL MERCHANTS, BRICKMAKERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM and WHARF, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, on MONDAY, JULY 10, and following day, at ELEVEN, by direction of the executors of Arthur Craven, Esq. deceased, in lots, without reserve, BUILDERS' STOCK, MATERIALS, and IMPLEMENTS, 20,000 new Stourbridge fire-bricks, 100,000 second-hand fire and stock bricks, cleaned and stacked, 250 tons Tanfield Moor coals, 100 chaldrons breeze, 250 tons river sand, 500 tons brickmakers' sand, 3,000 yards gravel, 200 tons burrs, four new iron coal waggons, the ironwork for twenty coke ovens, 20,000 new countess slates, 4,000 square stone blocks, 200 new 14-feet battens, 600 new well-seasoned fir and pine boards, 10 loads of capital English oak, oak, ash, and elm planks and boards, park fencing, 3 tons sheet lead and lead pipe, stock of oils and colours, 200 scaffold boards, 200 poles, ladders, crowding, navvy, and mud barrows, barrow planks, tressels, benches, two timber carriages, whim, stone truck, two pug-mills, gravel-washing machine, well rods, furnace doors and frames, stoves, ironmongery, 6 cwt. pick-axes, 3,000 pantiles, 300 feet York paving, a large assortment of second hand building materials, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed with the other effects, by catalogues only (see preceding advertisement).

SALES BY AUCTION.

Sale of Machinery and Effects, Stamford-hill.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY beg to announce that Catalogues of the valuable MACHINERY and EFFECTS, for SALE on 3rd JULY, and SIX FOLLOWING DAYS, are now ready, and may be obtained at their Offices, No. 13, Billiter street, City, at one shilling each, to admit two persons.

The Sale will take place in the following order, and commence punctually at TWELVE o'clock each day. Conveyances from the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 3rd and 4th. The valuable engineers' tools, steam engines, lathes, screwing, planing, and drilling machines, shafting, smiths' tools, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th. Thirty tons new rod and bar iron, 5 tons of lead, 5 tons of copper, metal stores, 3 tons of leather straps, &c.

THURSDAY, JULY 6th. 300 tons castings in tanks, pipes, columns, shafting wheels, &c. 60 tons best Tanfield Moor coke, &c.

FRIDAY, JULY 7th. Two 10-ton weighbridges, copper pumps, fire engines, chain, cranes, three large steam boilers, fittings of brewery, and pig meat house, &c.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 10th and 11th. Builders' stock and implements, 20,000 new countess slates, 20,000 new fire-bricks, 200 new battens, 200 tons best Tanfield Moor coals, 3,000 yards Gravel, 300 yards river sand, 200 tons burrs, 4 coal-waggons, stone truck, boiler truck, &c.

TO FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. DAVIS and VIGERS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 6th, at TWELVE o'clock, in one or more LOTS, unless previously sold by private contract, 16 acres of FREEHOLD LAND, situate between Brixton-hill and Clapham New-park, and near to Brixton Church: a most eligible site for building purposes, with frontages to existing and proposed roads, amounting to 5,900 feet.—Further particulars with plans and conditions of sale, may shortly be had of Messrs. CROWDER and MAYNARD, Solicitors, Coleman-street, City; at the Mart; and Auctioneers' Offices, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Valuable Freehold Marsh Land, at Erith, with considerable frontage to the river Thames.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE at the MART, on FRIDAY, JUNE 30, at TWELVE, in two lots, about 35 acres of FREEHOLD MARSH LAND, lately converted into arable, situate near to the church, in the parish of Erith. Lot 1 will consist of three pieces of land, with a very valuable and considerable frontage to the River Thames, especially adapted for the erection of manufactories, containing 27a. 0r. 28p. Lot 2. Three pieces of Land, abutting on the manor way, and close to Lot 1, containing 7a. 2r. 34p. Immediate possession may be had of both lots. May be viewed and particulars had of Messrs. CROWDER and MAYNARD, Coleman-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad street, Royal Exchange.

WESTBOURNE-GREEN, HARROW-ROAD.—Excellent Investments. Leasehold Dwelling-houses and Shops. By order of the Mortgagees.

MR. C. FURBER will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 6, at TWELVE for ONE, NINE newly-erected substantial, brick-built DWELLING-HOUSES, and Shops of neat elevation, offering well-secured investments to large and small capitalists, situate and being Nos. 2, 4, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24, Westbourne-terrace north, Harrow-road; the whole held at low ground-rents, and calculated to produce, at moderate rentals, an income of 460*l.* per annum.—May be viewed, and particulars, with conditions of sale, may be obtained of Messrs. RHODES, LANE, and RHODES, Solicitors, 67, Chancery-lane; at the Ben Jonson Tavern, Harrow-road; at the Auction Mart; and at the Auction Offices, Warwick-court, Gray's-inn.

BELGRAVIA. Peremptory Sale of Five noble Mansions, in Warwick-square, Belgrave-road.

MR. C. FURBER has been favoured with instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION at the AUCTION MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 6, at TWELVE for ONE, that range of magnificent MANSIONS, respectively numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Warwick-square, which have been erected under the most careful supervision in the best possible manner and style, every improvement and advantage suggested by the progress of modern domestic architecture having been studiously adopted, so as to render these houses in every respect admirably adapted for the residences of families of the first distinction, whose pleasures or duties render a residence in this favoured district desirable. In close proximity to Buckingham Palace and equally convenient for either Houses of Legislature, it is not surprising to find the avidity with which property in this immediate locality is being purchased by the aristocracy for residential purposes, while the magnificent improvements now in progress, and rapidly approaching completion, throughout the district, added to the unparalleled convenience about to be offered by a powerful railway company, in the opening of a new terminus with approaches to Victoria street, point to this property as the most important, valuable, and desirable in the whole circle of this vast metropolis, and must inevitably prove most advantageous as investments. The houses are not completed, but as a very large portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage, and as every facility will be offered to purchasers, this sale is placed before the public as offering very unusual advantages to invest in first-class property. Particulars are preparing and conditions may be had of J. G. REYNELL, Esq. Solicitor, 10, Staple-inn; at the Mart; and at the Auction Offices, in Warwick-court, Gray's-inn.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, King's-cross, where may also be found marble slabs of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

FARRINGDON-STREET EXTENSION.—Building Materials of Thirty Houses.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JUNE 27, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements' Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about thirty houses, shops, factories, and premises, in Turnmill-street, Great Saffron-hill, Ray-street, and Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, comprising about 600,000 capital bricks, several tons of lead, plain and pan tiles, prime timber, and a great variety of useful materials and fittings-up.—May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

MERTON-ROAD, SURREY.—Valuable Freehold Estate and Building Land.

MR. F. G. DEBENHAM will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, JULY 7th, at TWELVE, in two lots, a most substantial and conveniently-arranged detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, known as Waterfall House, with double coachhouse, stable, and all necessary buildings, lawn, pleasure-grounds, kitchen-gardens, and orchard; in all 3a. 1r. 8p.; also 5a. 2r. 37p. of valuable BUILDING LAND adjoining, possessing an eligible frontage of 424 feet to the Merton highroad, and offering desirable and attractive sites for villa and cottage residences, being within a quarter of a mile of and midway between the villages of Tooting and Merton, within six miles of Westminster and seven from London-bridge, and an easy distance from the Wimbledon and Clapham railway stations.—May be viewed and particulars with plans obtained on the premises; at the principal inns in the neighbourhood; at the Mart; of Messrs. NOKES and SON, Solicitors, George yard, Lombard-street; of N. OVERBURY, Esq. Solicitor, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and at Mr DEBENHAM's Auction and Estate Agency Offices, 80, Cheapside.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREENWICH.—Valuable FREEHOL[D] IRON WORKS, contiguous to the water-side, and situate[d] adjoining Thames-street, and known as the Greenwich Iro[n] Works, for SALE by PUBLIC TENDER, on WEDNESDA[Y] JULY 5, 1854. The premises comprise engineers' shops, in d[...] rooms, foundry, plate-workers' and other shops, besides large ere[c]tions over and a good chimney shaft. They are let on lease [to] Messrs. Joyce and Co. for a term expiring at Midsummer, 1872, [at] a rent of 75*l.* per annum, the tenants also paying land-tax (whic[h] is redeemed) and sewer rate. The premises are insured by th[e] vendors until Michaelmas, 1860, in the Hand-in-Hand Office, at the purchaser will be required to take an assignment of th[e] policy, and to pay the proportion of the premium and duty fro[m] 24th June, 1854. The tenants have an option of determining th[e] lease at Midsummer, 1856. They have, however, laid out a lar[ge] sum in improvements on the premises, so as to adapt them to th[e] extensive trade they are carrying on. Also, a PIECE of GROUN[D] at the rear of the above, now occupied by the Phœnix Gas Cor[m]pany, by two gas-holders, and to be let on lease to them at a pe[p]percorn rent, for a term to expire also at Midsummer, 1872. Th[e] entire ground has a frontage of about 100 feet, by a depth [of] about 166 feet; and, from its proximity to the river, and its a[d]vantageous position for providing materials for iron ship-buildi[ng] and generally for making steam engines, offers a valuable investme[nt] and reversionary interest to the capitalist. The title is unexceptio[n]able. Tenders and form, sealed up and endorsed, "Tender f[or] Greenwich Iron Works," to be addressed to the Directors of t[he] Phœnix Gas Light and Coke Company, 70, Bankside, Southwar[k] on or before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. T[he] Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or a[ny] Tender. May be viewed by leave of the tenants. Particulars ma[y] be had at the Offices of the Phœnix Gas Company, Tham[es-] street, Greenwich; or Bankside, Southwark.

Highly valuable Freehold Building Land, with Frontages on t[he] Richmond-road and the River Thames, commanding m[ost] attractive views.

MESSRS. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOO[D] and ELLIS have received instructions to SELL [by] AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JUNE 29, at TWELVE ACRES of remarkably fine LAND, free of land-ta[x] situate in the parish of Barnes, adjoining the Hammersmith Su[s]pension-bridge, on the east side of the Richmond-road, a muc[h] favoured locality, and one where very great improvements ha[ve] been recently effected. This estate offers unusual advantages, a[nd] is well calculated for land societies, builders, or speculators, considerable scope is afforded for extensive frontages being form[ed] and an important operation carried out, whilst for a profitable sale in smaller portions, the opportunity is undoubted.—May [be] viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had at the Boileau Arm[s] corner of the Richmond and Barnes-roads; of SAMUEL FISH[ER] Esq. Solicitor, Merchant Tailors'-hall, Threadneedle street; the Mart; and at Messrs. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, and ELLI[S] Offices, 18, Old Broad-street, City.

Important Freehold, and a small portion Copyhold, Buildi[ng] Land, near to the Three Bridges Station on the Brighton li[ne] of Railway.

MR. GEORGE FULLER has receiv[ed] instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the GEORG[E] INN, Crawley, on TUESDAY, JULY 11, at TWO, a desira[ble] FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate at Crawley Down, Worth, Susse[x] comprising about 73 acres of valuable building land, with fro[nt]ages to (the) high road leading to East Grinstead, and ab[out] two acres of copyhold, commanding most extensive and uninte[r]rupted views; in an excellent, most healthy, and improv[ing] neighbourhood, near to a market town, close to a church, a[nd] within half a mile of a railway-station: added to which [is] brick, sand, and peat earth on the property. A portion of [the] land will be divided into lots of several acres, adapted for [the] erection of good residences or villas, and a small portion of [the] land in lots of 100 feet frontages and upwards, with a depth of [...] feet. An estate for building is seldom offered in the market th[at] has more real advantages than this; the first attraction being o[ne] of the most healthy spots in England; commanding most ext[en]sive views of the Surrey, Sussex, and Kentish hills, being at [the] same time within a mile of a railway-station at Worth, and with[in] an easy drive of the Three Bridges, Horley, and Redhill static[ns] on the South Coast Railway. There is an excellent supply [of] spring water, with a brick yard, and a large quantity of well-m[ade] kiln-burnt bricks on the estate. The property may be viewed [on] application to Mr. CHANDLER, Builder, Crawley Down, of wh[om] particulars may be had fourteen days prior to sale: also at [the] White Hart, Reigate; King's Head, Horley; Queen's He[ad] Copthorne; George, Crawley; Garraway's Coffee-house, Chan[ge] alley, Cornhill; of Messrs. HALL, Solicitors, 16, New Boswell-cou[rt] Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. GEORGE FULLER, Land Agent, 34, Gr[eat] George-street, Westminster.

WOOLWICH, KENT.—Valuable LEASEHOLD ESTA[TE] situate in Henry street, Woolwich, three minutes' walk fr[om] the Railway Station adjacent to her Majesty's Dockyard [and] Royal Marine Barracks, consisting of Eight Brick-built Hou[ses] and Five Tenements, and of a Leasehold Residence, No[.] Prospect-place, Woolwich, producing 242*l.* per annum, wh[ich] will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MR. JEWELL, at the AUCTION MAR[T] opposite the Bank, on TUESDAY, the 4th of JU[LY] 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, in Eleven Lots. May be viewed [by] leave of the tenants.—Particulars and conditions of sale ma[y be] had of Mr. COLQUHOUN, Solicitor, Woolwich; at the Edinbu[rgh] Castle; the principal Inns in Woolwich; at the Mart; an[d at] the Auctioneer's Office, 11, Spencer-place North, Brixton.

PIMLICO IMPROVEMENTS.—Building Materials of Six la[rge] Houses, James street, Buckingham-gate.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL [by] AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, JULY [...] by direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works [and] Public Buildings, the BUILDING MATERIALS of SIX L[ARGE] HOUSES and PREMISES, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Ja[mes] street, Buckingham-gate, comprising upwards of 500,000 cap[ital] stock bricks, excellent fir timber, capital flooring, slates, Yo[rk]shire paving, doors and sashes, several tons of lead, wrought-i[ron] railing, &c.; statuary and marble chimney-pieces, kitchen ran[ges] register stoves, and other useful fixtures and fittings.—May [be] viewed two days before the sale, and catalogues had at the O[ffice] of Works, 12, Whitehall place; of JAMES PENNETHORNE, Es[q.] Whitehall-yard; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of the [Auc]tioneer, 41, Charing cross.

Camden Station of the London and North-western Railwa[y.] Extensive Sale of Building Materials, by order of the Directo[rs.]

MESSRS. DENT and SON are directed [to] SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THU[RS]DAY, JUNE 29, at TWELVE, the entire MATERIALS [and] FITTINGS of SIX HOUSES, of considerable dimensions, sit[uate] on the west side of Pancras vale, on the road from Camden-t[own] to Hampstead, for immediate removal, in consequence of inter[nal] alterations in the station.—Detailed particulars are in prep[ara]tion, and will be ready for delivery forthwith at their Offices [...] Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and 38, High-street, [Cam]den-town.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, PIANOFORTE-MAKE[RS,] AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTI[ON] on the PREMISES, Edward-street, Regent's-park[,] TUESDAY, JULY 4, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, [...] YELLOW, WHITE, and PINE PLANKS, deals, and bat[tens,] 8,000 feet of quartering, 100 four-panel doors, pantile and [plas]terers' laths, yellow and white flooring, dry cut stuff, lime tr[ee] planks and boards, slating battens, mahogany curl logs, wide [...] boards, about 2 loads best Stettin and Dantzic timber, &c.—[May] be viewed the day prior to the sale, and catalogues had on the [pre]mises; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cardington-st[reet,] Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-s[treet,] Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloom[sbury,] Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers and WY[MAN],) 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the p[arish] of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CH[ARLES] WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York street, [in the] Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of [Mid]dlesex.—Saturday, June 24, 1854.

The Builder,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR Architect, Engineer, Operatives & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OPERATIVE MASONS' BENEFIT SOCIETY, held at the George, Great Chapel-street, Soho. Instituted 1810. Enrolled to George 4. c. 94. The Forty fourth ANNIVERSARY of the above Society will be celebrated on TUESDAY, JULY 4th, at the Highbury Barn Tavern.
SAMUEL GUNDY, Esq. in the Chair.

HONORARY SUBSCRIBERS.

G. Myers, esq.	D. Fleuter, esq.
T. Sterling, esq.	J. Bo-th, esq.
W. H. Cooper, esq.	W. Yates, esq.
T. Jackson, esq.	C. Tood, esq.
Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co.	M. Lean, esq.
G. Baker and Son.	Mr. Wright.
Messrs Grieve and Grellier.	Mr. Holmes.
T. Cubitt, esq.	Mr. Morris.
Messrs. T. and W. Piper.	Mr. E. Farrow.
— Daniels, esq.	Mr. J. M'Kay.
Messrs. Smith and Appleford.	Mr. Watmough.
Messrs. Chadwick and Ackroyd.	Mr. Monument.
Messrs Martin and Wood.	Mr. C. Delay.
T. Grissell, esq.	Mr. J. Nuttall.
J. Foot, esq.	Mr. C. Bailey.

STEWARDS.

Mr. Samuel Handcock, 72, Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico.
Mr. W. Thomas, New Record Repository, Fetter-lane.
Mr. J. J. Smith, 27, Sloane-street, Chelsea.
Mr. C. Edmonds, 1, Stanley-street, Paddington.
Tickets may be had of the Stewards.

It will be as well to remark that the above society is quite unconnected with any trades union.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.
AN EVENING MEETING of ART WORKMEN will be held at the ROOMS of the Museum, on THURSDAY, JULY 6th, from SEVEN to TEN o'clock in the evening.
The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock.
Master Builders, Art Manufacturers, Carvers, Metal-Workers, and others, are requested to encourage the attendance of those Workmen in their employ.
Cards of admission may be had upon application at the Museum from Ten to Four daily, excepting Saturday.
HENRY CLUTTON, Hon Sec.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS, DESIGNS, and DRAWINGS are required for ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, and an additional WING to REEVE'S HOTEL, Weston-Super-Mare: also New Stabling and Seven Dwelling-houses, with Pleasure Grounds contiguous. Each set of drawings is required to be complete in detail for working the building. £25 will be given for the plan approved of.—All particulars may be had on application to the Proprietor, Mr. T. HUGGINS, Hotel, Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire

CONTRACTS.

CARLISLE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
SEWERAGE WORKS.—TO CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, and OTHERS.—The Local Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake the following Contract:—
CONTRACT No. 4.—For EXCAVATIONS and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, CULLIES, MANHOLES, and other Works (including the supply of BRICKS).
The drawings may be examined, and copies of the specification, schedule, bill of quantities, and form of Tender may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application at the Office of the Local Board, Carlisle, or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster.
The charge for specification, bill of quantities, &c. will be 5s.
Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board of Health, Carlisle, before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 4."
ISAAC CARTMELL,
Committee Clerk to the Local Board.
Carlisle, 28th June, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.
SEPARATE Sealed TENDERS for the performance of the following SERVICES, viz:—
SERVICE 1.—Preparing the Perreplein and Ramparts of each and every one of the Seven Bastions at PENDENNIS CASTLE, Cornwall, for the reception of Dwarf Traversing Platforms, in the Salient Angles.
SERVICE 2.—Preparing Foundation, &c. for a Dwarf Traversing Platform; Erecting an Expense Magazine and Traverse; Erecting two Side-arm Sheds and Traverses, at the Half-Moon Battery, Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.
SERVICE 3. Enlarging one Embrasure, Heightening the Merlens, and Forming Banquette; Preparing Foundations, &c. for a Dwarf Traversing Platform; Erecting a Side-arm Shed; Erecting an Expense Magazine and Traverse, at Crab Quay Battery, Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.
SERVICE 4.—Preparing Foundations for Twelve Dwarf Traversing Platforms; Taking Down, Reforming, and Extending the Parapet, Erecting an Expense Magazine and Shell-room; Erecting two Side-arm Sheds, and Forming Steps and Passages and Recesses for Shot Furnaces, at the Barrack-west Battery, Mawes Castle, Cornwall.
FOR SPECIFIC SUMS.
Will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 12th JULY, at Noon, addressed "To the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance," and endorsed "Tender for Work at Pendennis Castle, Cornwall," or "Tender for Work at St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall," on the left hand corner of the envelope.
Detailed specifications of the work to be performed, with the terms and conditions of contract may be seen, and form of Tender and every information obtained at the Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, between the hours of 10 and FOUR o'clock, from MONDAY, the 3rd, to SATURDAY, the 15th JULY, prox both days inclusive.
Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, 28th June, 1854

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
MILITIA DEPOT, HUNTINGDON.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Lieutenancy of the County of Huntingdon for the ERECTION of STORES, ARMOURY, NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS, and other works at the proposed Militia Depôt, Huntingdon, may inspect the drawings and specification and obtain all required information, at my office, in Huntingdon, after MONDAY next, JUNE 26th, between the hours of TEN and FIVE. Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for Militia Depôt, Huntingdon," are to be sent to Mr. EDWARD MAULE, Clerk to the Lieutenancy, on or before THURSDAY, JULY 6th, 1854. Two sureties will be required for the due performance of the contract. The Lieutenancy reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders.
Signed ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Architect.
Huntingdon, June 19th, 1854.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
CLEANSING.—The Committee of the Local Board of Health hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for SWEEPING and CLEANSING, including WATERING previous to such Sweeping and Cleansing, for the term of three years from the 29th September next, the carriage-ways of all the streets, squares, courts of every description, yards, lanes, passages, and places (exclusive of turnpike roads) within the city and county of Bristol, thrice in each week; and for TAKING AWAY the ASHES, DIRT, &c. to be made by the inhabitants, twice in each week. The Committee have separated the said city and county into four districts, and any person or persons willing to contract for performing the work in all or any of either of the said divisions are requested to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same on or before TEN o'clock on THURSDAY morning, the 6th day of JULY next, addressed to "The Committee of the Local Board of Health, 13, Prince-street, Bristol," and indorsed "Tender for Cleansing Division No. ." A specification of the works to be tendered for, and the form of Tender and any other information may be obtained either on personal application or by letter addressed to the clerk. Each contractor will be required to find two sufficient securities for the due performance of the contract. The committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.
Offices, 13, Prince-street, 19th May, 1854.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the EXECUTION of ADDITIONAL WORKS at CAMDEN STATION. Parties desirous of Tendering are requested to attend at the Engineer's office, Euston Station, at TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, JULY 3, to appoint a person to take out the quantities on their behalf; and the drawings and specifications may be seen on the same day. Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at this Office, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, JULY 10, at TEN o'clock.
By Order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.
Euston Station, 27th June, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.
TRUSTEES.
Viscount Raneleigh.
Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P.
Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Colthild, Esq. M.P.
TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the ST. MARGARET'S ESTATE, Twickenham, Middlesex. The drawings and specification may be seen at the offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after THURSDAY, JULY 6th, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent in on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, JULY 14th, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. St. Margaret's Estate." The executive committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUSEISEN.
33, Norfolk-street, Strand, June 26th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.
PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the RENEWING, ERECTING a TIMBER and WEATHERBOARDING, and PAINTING the Parish Church of Margaret-Roding, Essex, from the Plans and Specifications of the Diocesan Surveyor, Mr. PRITCHETT, Architect, Bishop's Stortford, on and after 10th of JULY. Tenders to be delivered on the 14th. The Church-wardens do not bind themselves necessarily to accept the lowest Tender.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that the said Commissioners will meet at their Office, No. 1, Brook-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain Intercepting BRICK and PIPE SEWERS in the Strand, in Parliament-street, Charles-street, Cherry Garden-street, Upper-street, Bermondsey-road, Lewisham-hill, and other streets and places in Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Greenwich, and Lee-bank, on the north side of Surrey and Kent respectively, and for the maintenance of such works in proper repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and specifications of the several works, together with the form of tender may be inspected and obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, between the hours of NINE and FOUR o'clock, Saturdays excepted, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. on the 5th JULY. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose tender or tenders may be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the work. No Tender will be received after such time as proposed.
No. 1, Great Russell, Soho-square.
Dated this 26th day of June, 1854.
H. WOOLRICH, Secretary

THE TOWN of BURTON-UPON-TRENT (Staffordshire).—TO BUILDERS, EXCAVATORS, &c. The Commissioners intend to have all the SEWERAGE TENDERS for making an OPEN DRAIN, with a Pipe Drain, about 10 Yards long, also for Excavating Gravel Pits, ranging from 21 inches to 9 inches diameter inside, for making one Bridge and for excavating various other works, delivered in the Sewerage Yard in the Town of Burton-upon-Trent.
Plans, sections, and specifications may be seen, and all necessary information received, at the Office of Mr. THOMAS SOWERBY, Town Surveyor, situate in Guild-street, Burton-upon-Trent, on and after MONDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, 1854, and WEDNESDAY be refore the 28th day of JULY, 1854.
Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Sewerage Works," to be forwarded to me by post, or otherwise, on or before THURSDAY, the 27th day of JULY, 54.
The Commissioners do not hold themselves to accept the lowest Tender.
By order,
WILLIAM DIXON, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Burton-upon-Trent, June 20th, 1854.

TO BUILDERS
PERSONS desirous to TENDER for certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to be made to the REGENT STREET BRANCH of the UNION BANK of LONDON, Are hereby informed that they may inspect the drawings and specifications at the Office of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Architect, No. 3, Bernard-street, Portland Place, on THURSDAY, JULY 6, and may deliver their estimates by THURSDAY, JULY 20, between the hours of TEN and TWELVE, after which The Directors do not hold themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

BROKEN KENTISH RAG.—The Highway Board for the Parish of Hythe are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of KENTISH RAG, broken to a 2-inch gauge, free from small and dust, at per cubic yard, the measuring waggon to be delivered at the place at which the distance between the quarry of contract and the said Parish of Hythe is ascertained to be the shortest, on or before THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, endorsed "Tender for Broken Kentish Rag," addressed to Mr. RAMSAY, Surveyor to the Board, 11, High-street, Hythe, Middlesex.
By order,
TOLLMIN SMITH, Chairman

BROKEN KENTISH FLINTS.—The Highway Board of the Parish of Hythe are prepared to receive 12 Notches for the supply of best small KENTISH FLINTS, sifted clean, at per cubic yard, including wharfage; delivered on the surface in the churyard of Saint Leonard's Church, in the said parish, on or before THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, endorsed "Tender for Broken Kentish Flints," addressed to Mr. RAMSAY, Surveyor to the Board, 11, High-street, Hythe, Middlesex.
By order,
TOLLMIN SMITH, Chairman

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of 100 COTTAGES, to be built at various places upon the Estate of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, near Cobham, Surrey. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Estate Office, Cobham, on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant. Tenders to be sent in on or before the 10th of July next.
FREDERICK SLIGHT, Secretary.
Lincoln's-inn-fields.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
PERSONS wishing to CONTRACT for a TIMBER BUILDING-PIER west of Hobbs's-ridge, on the Sussex coast, of about 180 feet in extent, with a pierhead 60 feet long, and 24 feet wide, with running iron-work, can inspect the plans and specification at the POLICE-OFFICE, Shoreham, Sussex, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd of JULY, when Tenders will be received.
POLICE-M.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The Directors of the London and North Western Railway Company are about to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of ADDITIONAL WORKSHOPS and SHEDS at Wolverton Station, Buckinghamshire, and for the ENLARGEMENT of the Engine Shed at Rugby. Plans and specifications may be seen on the 6th inst., and the drawings and specifications may be seen on the same day. Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at the Office, to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, at TEN o'clock. Per Order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Euston Station, June 29, 1854.

MARYPORT HARBOUR.—TO CONTRACTORS. The Trustees of Maryport Harbour are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the EXCAVATION, MASONRY, and WORKS required for deepening the Harbour and present Dock, and MAKING a NEW FLOATING DOCK, within the Harbour of Maryport.

Plans, specifications, and forms may be now lying at the Office of Mr. Jones, Dock Engineer, 2, Chapel-street, Westminster, and Trustees' Office, Maryport; and at the Office of the Harbour, where the receipt of tenders will be acknowledged, up to the 12th JULY next, at the Harbour Office.—By order,

R. BETHERINGTON, Clerk.

Harbour Office, Maryport, June 15, 1854.

GLOUCESTER BOARD of HEALTH.—IRON SEWERAGE CASTINGS.—TENDERS for CAST-IRON FLUSHING VALVES, BOXES, MANHOLE COVERS, VENTILATING GRATES, and GULLY GRATINGS, are to be delivered on application to the Surveyor, and sealed Tenders are required to be sent to the Board of Health Office, Bell-street, Gloucester, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY next. Tenders to be made out, and estimates prepared, in such manner as to show the prices of the several articles separately, and to contain the names of two sureties for the performance of the contract.

K. H. FRYER,
Clerk to the Local Board of Health.

Gloucester, 27th June, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA and OUT-BUILDINGS at Forest Hill, Kent, are requested to apply for specifications, and to deposit their plans, at the Office of Mr. Lambeth and Brown, 21, Finch-lane, Cornhill, on Wednesday, the 5th day of JULY next. Tenders to be addressed to FIVE DAYS, the 12th JULY next. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tender will be received unless delivered in strictly accordance with the conditions, of which a copy may be had on application at the Office aforesaid.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the LAMBETH and PROVINCIAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are desirous of receiving sealed TENDERS for constructing the ROADS, SURFACE DRAINAGE, and other Works on an estate at Peckham Rye. The specification and plans may be seen at the offices of the Society, 20a, High-street, Borough. Tenders must be delivered on or before FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th day of JULY next. The assurance of the Directors is not to be considered, and parties must be prepared to find sureties, if required.

June 29, 1854. By order, WM. BANKS, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS AND ROAD CONTRACTORS.

ST. MARYLEBONE EXTRAMURAL.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.—The Committee of the Board of Works for the Parish of St. Marylebone will meet at the Vestry Hall, Marylebone, on MONDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive TENDERS for LEVELLING, MAKING, and METALLING the ROADS and FOOTPATHS, and for DRAINING 23 Acres of Ground, called the Newmarket Farm, East End, Finchley. Further particulars may be known on application at the Office of the Surveyor, Messrs. BARNETT and HILL, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, where plans, &c. can be obtained. The Tenders to be delivered sealed at the Committee Meeting above mentioned, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, and signed by two householders of the Parish, and accompanied by a letter from one of the Sureties, stating his place of abode and occupation. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, W. G. GRENFELL, Clerk.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended, to the notice of the public, as combining the greatest security with simplicity of construction, and are manufactured in every variety of Size, Pattern, and Strength, for Doors, Gates, Desks, Cupboards, Safes, Boxes, Iron Doors, &c. Also Detector Locks, Latches, and Lever Dressers. Drawings and Lists of prices may be had on application at the Manufactory, 21, STRUTT-STREET, PARK-ROAD, REGENT'S-PARK.

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE, 7s. 6d. EACH. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOORBYER at the Great Exhibition [illegible] attention is requested to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Founding, Nails, Wrought and Cut, Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions, China, Glass, and [illegible] Building Statistics. Dr. [illegible] registered Venetian Ventilators, [illegible] &c. &c. &c.

J. H. BOORBYER, late STRUTT and BOORBYER, established [illegible] years, [illegible] Goods from the best [illegible] of Manufacturers, [illegible] are marked, London.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

CHUBBS WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-PROOF DOORS and FRAMES for strong Rooms. A large stock of the above of all sizes, made in the best manner, and fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS. The Trade are informed that CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, the same as supplied to the Bank of England, and CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, fitted with Detector Locks, may be had of CHUBB and SON, 128, Minories, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 28, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and GROOVED CONICAL IRON TUBES, for Steam Engines, Hot Water Boilers, and other purposes requiring metallic tubes of the strongest description, and of the best quality. Also, Manufacturers of Wrought-iron Girders, Roofing, and other Ironwork. Drawings and estimates of any description of ironwork may have immediate reference to the parties responsible for which can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT and CONTRACTOR, Ironfounder, Engineer, and Millwright, 37, GOOSE-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.

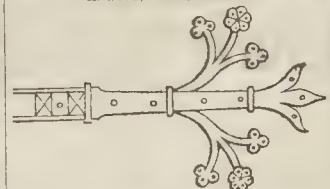
Manufacturers of Patent Turpentine Soldering Apparatus, and Patentees of Manufacturing Chemists to [illegible]

UNDRAWN LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER. [illegible] of any required Area, made or re-laid by [illegible] and the attendance of [illegible]

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

HART AND SON,
IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.



LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, HANDLES, &c.

Specimens also at the Crystal Palace.—Hardware Department.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

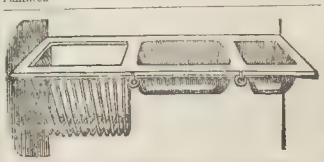
Builders, Contractors, and others supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,

will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK HEATH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These fittings are all the newest improvements, and are the only patentees of this description. JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

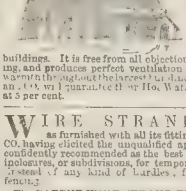


COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements Registered and Patented. Lists and Plans on Detail Furniture on show.

COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES' GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock of all the same Ranges as fixed in the House, from 7l. by which warm baths may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for Laundries, &c. DEFRIES' celebrated DRY GAS METER, the only one to which testimonials at the Office, 1, 2, and 3, Cloak-lane, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Pickering-place.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WICKS and CO. KINGS-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, would respectfully solicit the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the following statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Boyce, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, when Mr. Boyce shows that clearly hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest building. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.



WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles, for roads side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Scopes and Hampshire, at Windsor, has the important property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
7, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London, Contracts for Cistern Tanks, Grab Bars, Pumps, and all sorts of Iron Apparatus (the works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Slide Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 90,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 56 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEAVES' PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by her Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILEAVE, French Engineer, 55, King William-street, City.

CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON-WORK FOR OVENS, &c.

RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, City, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large Stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half-round and O G Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water or Gas, Flange Pipes, Hot Water Pipes and Connections, Sad-irons, and other castings. Iron-work for Bakers' Ovens of every description, fitted complete, to be had in sets or in parts.—Prices equal to all competition. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c. The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENELEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 9, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, tubing, and steam pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—To the Editor of "The Builder." Sir,—Can you or any of the numerous readers of your truly valuable Journal suggest a means for the consumption of the smoke that might apply to BAKING OVENS, where an INTENSE WHITE HEAT is required?—Address A. A. A. Office of "The Builder."

FOR SALE, a Capital IRON DOOR (price 8l.)—Apply at 79, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

TO BUILDERS, BREWERS, &c.

THE Cheapest House in London for Gas Fitting, Pewtering, and Bellhanging. A Private Residence fitted up with four bells, complete, for 3l. Bells hung in secret, with Porcelain levers, 9s. per pull. BARRATT, Gas Fitter, Pewterer, and Beer Engine Manufacturer, 12, Spa-road, Bermondsey. An Apprentice wanted.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARDS, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouse, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 3s. 6d. 7d. 8s. and 9d. per inch.

Self acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings,—

3 ft. 2l. 18s.; 4 ft. 6 in. 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 38s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.

Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.

Best Town Glue, 36s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and plumbing trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices and on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

JOHN WALKER, CORRUGATED IRON ROOF and BUILDING MANUFACTURER, And GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Works, Mill Wall, Poplar, London; and Guildhall, Birkenhead.
Offices, Corner of Arthur-street West, London-bridge; and 66, Gracechurch-street.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Artsen Wednesday, MAY the 10th, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than other stoves in general use. Was manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 271 and 273, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Cullen's Recipe for Mottled Water Closet."—This water closet pan is made entirely of cast iron, and is fitted for high services, and for acting without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented. A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected at the Manufactory, as above.

CUNDY'S PATENT STOVES.—The only pedestal stove which gained a prize medal (Class 4?0) at the Great Exhibition. Also especially adapted for warming churches, chapels, schools, &c. can be purchased only at the manufactory of CUTLER and SONS, Ironfounders, &c 16, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, where a large Stock is always ready for immediate delivery.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for cheapness, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Pain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO GAS-FITTERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

F. P. M'CARTHY, 7, Beech-street, Barbican, begs to inform the above and other trades, that he is now SELLING, wholesale, all requisite FITTINGS for GASWORK—pendants, brackets, chandeliers, &c.; compo, tin, and iron gas piping, and fittings in general; sheet zinc, galvanised iron, tin plates, iron wire, &c.; best lacquer, in per gill. Old metals bought or taken in exchange. List of prices sent on receipt of stamp.—Observe, 7, Beech-street, Barbican.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.
Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material
For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about 18 oz. per foot super.
No. 12 " " " 20 oz. do. do.
No. 13 " " " 24 oz. do. do.
No. 14 " " " 28 oz. do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-Irons, 15s. 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose Nails, 1lbs. 9d. 1½lbs. 6d. 1¾lbs. 6d.
2 in. 1½. 3 2½. 4 3 inch.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s. per doz. Hooping for bond, 15s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross.
Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 3½d. per inch.
Register stoves from 5d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 30 32 34 36 inch.
30s. 30s. 32s. 34s. each.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 30 38 40 inch.
50s. 58. 68s. each.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, on suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

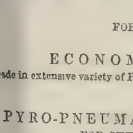
The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

PRIZE MEDAL OF 1851 FOR FIRE-LUMP GRATES

AND

PYRO-PNEUMATIC FRESH-AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE-GRATES.



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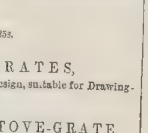
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,
JERMYN-STREET, REGENT-STREET.



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRATE FOR ALL USEFUL PURPOSES IS

PIERCE'S UNIVERSAL FIRE-LUMP GRATE,

which requires no fixing, being made in one piece, having strong octagon bars and bottom, with capacious and safe hobs, complete.
Prices 1st 6d. 1st 6d. 2nd 6d. and 3rd.

PIERCE'S IMPROVED COTTAGER'S GRATE,

FOR WARMING TWO ROOMS WITH ONLY ONE FIRE. Price 30s. and 35s.

ALSO HIS

ECONOMICAL RADIATING FIRE-LUMP GRATES,

made in an extensive variety of Patterns, from the simplest style of ornament to those of the most splendid design, suitable for Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Libraries &c &c.

AND HIS NEWLY-INVENTED

PYRO-PNEUMATIC WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE-GRATE,

FOR CHURCHES, HALLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BANKING-HOUSES, SCHOOLS, &c

for which the Society of Arts, after many months' trial of this Grate in use, warming their Large Model-room, in John-street, Adelphi, presented the Inventor with the Large Silver Medal, given by H.R.H. Prince Albert, at the Distribution of Prizes, in July, 1849.

MANUFACTORY: 5, JERMYN-STREET, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a very moderate consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the Kitchen department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment, where may also be seen Engravings with prices of the Stove, which may be had by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, No. 10, York-place, near the Orphan Asylum, Lambeth. Rain-pipes, 3 inch, 4d. per foot; eaves, gutters, 4 inch, 4d. per foot; door and stall plates, and engraving in zinc or brass; perforated zinc, 4d. per foot; sheet zinc, 31s. per cwt.; plumbic zinc, 42s. per cwt.; ditto in rain-pipes and heads in proportion; galvanized iron and corrugated; skylight and other frames, Lawrence's roses and waterings-pots, Wardian cases, &c.; horizontal smoke-vents; the improved Fumi Porte, and various smoke and ventilating inventions. A prize medal awarded at the Exhibition of all Nations.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE.—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

MESSRS. DAVID HOLD AND CO.

Gentlemen,—At the serious fire in Union street yesterday, by which my counting house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.

27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 22, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool; London Depôt, 47, Moorgate street, City

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

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Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An Allowance to the Trade.

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PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

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PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO

WORKS, GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE. Every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES are ERECTED by the following Engineering Firms:

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John Dills, Oakley-street, Whitechapel,
A. M. Perkins, Francis-street, Regent-square.
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Stevens and Son, Darlington Works, Southwark-bridge-road.
Swayne and Borrill, Millwall.
BATH ..... Strathert, Rayne, and Pitt, Newark Foundry.
BRIGHTON ..... Thomas Maw, counter 65, London road.
BURTON-ON-TRENT ..... Thornewill and Warham, The Iron-works
CHEPSTOW ..... Edward Finch, Bridge Works
CORNWALL ..... William West and Sons, St Blazey.
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HULL ..... Martin Samuelson and Co Scott-street Foundry.
LIVERPOOL ..... W. Johnson and Co Naylor-street.
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MANCHESTER ..... Peel, Williams, and Peel, Soho Iron-works.
MAIDSTONE ..... Henry Tendall, Steam Saw mills.
NORTHAMPTON ..... William Butler, Bridge-street Works.
PLYMOUTH ..... Willoughby and Son, Central Foundry.
SHEFFIELD ..... Walker and Eaton.
WENTWORTH ..... John Stokes, Wentworth Foundry

References are also permitted to be made to Mister Ravenhill, and Salkeld, engineers, Glasshouse-fields; Alexander Gordon, civil and marine engineer, Phillpot-street, Whitefriars, and Robert Armstrong, C.E. Author of the "Rudimentary Treatise on Steam-boilers," &c. 13, Hall-street, City-road; and further in London, among others, to James Spain, sen. hat factory, Princes-street, Finsbury; Richard Barrett, jun. printer, Mark-lane; J. M. Best, Secretary, Gresham Club; Day and Martin's blacking manufactory, Holborn; Fletcher and Co. farina manufactory, Broad-street, Ratcliffe; Herrings and Co. wholesale druggists, Aldersgate street; Keens and Welch, mustard and flour manufactory, Garlick hill; Henry le Lievre, oken stick dyer, Cleveland-street, Mile-end road; Pattenden, Markets, leather manufactory, New Weston street, Southwark; Wade, and Mogerson, 17, Cheapside; W. R. Sims, patent leather manufacturer, 59, King William-street; Widow Champion and Co. Vinegar Works Old-street-road. And also in the provinces, among others, at Burton, Earl Fitzwilliam's Charges, Wentworth; John Marsden, Horsfield-road, Leeds, Thomas, Epp and Thomas, sugar refiners, Bristol; Vallance, Catt, and Co. brewers, Brighton; Ward and Co steam flour and saw mills, Grand Junction Wharf, Northampton; W. Whitmarsh, Southfleet-mill, Wilmshall Wharf, and by the following among the bakers and confectioners: Edward Burnell, 136, Houndsditch; J. B. Gotting, 7, Hawley-place, Kentish-town; Tho. R. Purcell, 20, Islington-hill; W. Hales, 63, John-street, Fitzroy-square; J. J. Shaw, 50, Charles-street, Westminster; Joel Woolf, 36, Duke-street, Aldgate

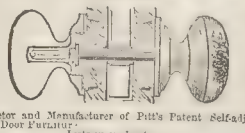
The increasing rapidity of work to convert furnaces, before August next, to the Stevens Pyrometric System, obliges the patentee to execute contracts in the order of their entry. Engineers are supplied with drawings and details, for all giving the invention to all descriptions of furnaces; and Oven Builders with iron-work complete. In every instance the saving of fuel, concurrent with the suppression of the smoke nuisance, repays the original outlay in less than eighteen months.

Copies of Official and other Reports, and of testimonials in favour of the invention, as applied to Steam Boilers, Brewery Coppers, Stills, Chemists, Dyers, at the Confectioners' Pans, Coke-ovens, &c; with information respecting Licences to Manufacture or use the Patent Smokeless Furnaces, given by Mr JOHN LEE STEVENS, the Patentee, at the Offices, No 1, Fish street-hill, City, London.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,

Near Temple-bar.

WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.

Lists on application.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Columns, Girders, Sash Bars, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.
IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Japan and Fancy, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker street, Portman-square.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEILE and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

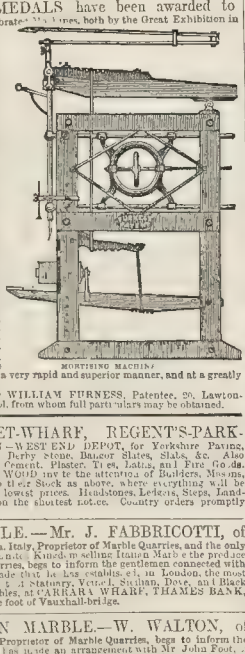
TO BUILDERS, IRONMONGERS, AND OTHERS
FOR SALE, a bargain, THREE BATHS, One Copper and Two Iron, fitted in Wood CASES in the best manner; and Two Copper and One Iron Boilers on the most improved principle, to be heated by fire or gas; and one most improved Shower Bath; also a very handsome Gas Cooking Stove to Copper Shower Bath; also a very handsome Gas Cooking Stove to be sold cheap, as the room is required for other purposes.—Apply to C. ASKEW, Maker, Winter-yard, 27½, Charles-street, Hampstead-road.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON Superior Process.—Works at the Regent's-canal-bridge, Commercial road, Limehouse. London—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions. Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. which sells retail and for export. Every description of Sheet Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbe Zinc Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 5s. 8d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 8s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Half-round Gutter, more or less broken, to be sold considerably below the usual price. At J. JONES'S, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.
PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated Machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific Institutions.


MORTISING MACHINE

They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, contractors, coach and cabinet-makers, railway carriage & waggon builders, machinists, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders; and also by the British and French Governments, for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, grooving, mortising, rebating, sawing, and boring. Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, & will perform all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced st.

Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, 20, Lawton-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN—WEST END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Ladies and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WOOD may be the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Kerbing, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the trade, Kingdom selling Italian Marble at the prices of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sculpian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

ITALIAN MARBLE.—W. WALTON, of Carrara, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, begs to inform the trade that he has made an arrangement with Mr John Peel, of Westminster Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster, for the Sale of his Marble. A constant and well-selected stock will always be at the wharf. Orders received for shipments direct, or delivered in dock. Abingdon-street, June 13, 1854.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.
Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.
New Inlaid Twenty Hearth Slabs, large statuary, suitable for Sculpture &c. some opened slabs.
Fifty Blocks best good Vein and Sculpian, &c &c.
Also, 1 Ton 1 Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.
Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

THE LONDON and PENZANCE SERPENTINE COMPANY'S new works at Penzance being completed, and their extensive machinery in operation, they are now prepared to execute orders on a large scale. Architects and Builders can be supplied with their goods in London, with Chimney-pieces, Pillars, &c. and Marble Masons, with Serpentine in blocks, from the Lizard Rock, and samples, together with a large assortment of Columns, Vases, Tazzas, &c. &c. at their Warehouse, No. 31, Millbank-street, Westminster. A space has also been taken in the Mineral Department of the Crystal Palace, for the exhibition of articles of Serpentine manufacture.
Office of the Company, 31, Millbank-street, Westminster, June, 1854.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.
MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Veins, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive premises, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, Kings-cross, where they also be found marble slab of every description, sawn by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.
THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilio, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove St. Anna, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Bed-rooms, Breakfast-Rooms, and secondary Reception-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c. the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the various styles of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

LARGE YORK LANDINGS, SQUARED PAVING STONES, TILES, FIRE-BRICKS, LUMPS, &c. TO BE SOLD Cheap; part of the materials to be taken out of the Camden Plate Glass Works.—For terms and particulars apply at Camden Works (situate on the canal), Hawley-crescent, Camden-town.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.
ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts—Box Ground Stone, Scaliett Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stone work for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from the Quarries; also every description of Stone quantities Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Wate, loo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall

IMPORTANT to MASONS and BUILDERS.
A. BREWSTER begs leave to inform builders and the trade that by his newly-improved system of machinery he continues to execute all kinds of MARBLE and STONE TURNING at unparalleled low prices; also to supply superior-made Stone Chimney-pieces from 10s. 6d.—Direct, 8, Market-street, Millbank, Westminster.
N.B. Country orders punctually attended to.

J. B. WHITE and BROTHERS beg to draw the attention of Marble Masons and others to their large Stock of Vein and Sicilian Slab, the finest in London.—Millbank-street, Westminster.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.....	BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sills; Harehill and self-faced slab; rubbed York paving; pipes, posts, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road. Established 1821.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs PREEMAN, Millbank street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tonge-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict much injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests of those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.
N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready
Pimlico Slate Works, 32 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

SLATES, Slabs, Cisterns, Enamelled Chimney-pieces, Plain ditto, Urinals, Baths, sinks, Lining, Skirting, Roofing, Maltese Filters, Patent Rules and Roll, and Slab-work generally. Export orders supplied without detention, a large stock of slates and manufactured goods being usually kept on hand Price-lists may be had upon application, either personally, or by post. Address, JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Slate Merchant, Steam Slate-works, Bermondsey-wall, London.
N.B. Wharf opposite the Wapping Entrance of London Docks.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves, Cisterns and every description of Slab work, Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with plate glass sides, for fish-aquariums, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: 1½ inch Slate Paving, in runs, planed on one side, and squared, fitted to key, warranted stronger than Yorck Yorck, 6d. per foot super.—Baltic Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

T. B. HANNAFORD having been appointed Sole Agent of the TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is in a position to execute SLATING to any amount, at an extremely low price per square He particularly solicits an inspection of his Stock of ROOFING SLATES and SLABS, feeling convinced it will be at once perceived that for beauty, strength, and durability, they cannot be surpassed. BALTIC WHARF, Commercial road, Lambeth.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimneypieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 112, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANDELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, of Liskeard, Cornwall, are now prepared to supply Granite of excellent quality, and the largest sized blocks. Prices may be ascertained on application to N. TREGELLES, 3, Pinner's court, Old Broad-street, City; or to JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
WAKEFIELD GRINDSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT, STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part. Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

TO ROADMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
TWO superior descriptions of GRAVEL, one for Concrete and the other for Road-making, may be had upon application at the Office of the Park Estate, Plumstead, near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Price 2s. 6d. per yard. Delivered into barges alongside Woolwich.

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS may purchase BOXED CHIMNEY-PIECES of all sizes, suitable for every class of house, from 7s. 6d. each to 5l. which are not to be surpassed for price, beauty, and durability; also HEARTH STONES, WINDOW SILLS, and PAVING QUARRIES. A liberal allowance to the trade. Commission agents wanted, who must first apply by letter. WYATT and CO. 2, Pilgrim-street, Upper Kennington-lane, Lambeth.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers. For particulars or prices and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NOSIZING, and will stand the severest to the weather. Price 6s. per gallon. Varnishes for W. NAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 44, and 45, James-street, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform the customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be the same inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleaver), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has purchased the whole of his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Sink Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleaver) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash:

4-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¼-inch White, 10s. per square	
½-inch	" 18s.	"	1-inch " 17s. "
¾-inch	" 22s.	"	1-inch " 21s. "

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHIBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.

Norway and Swedish Timber, from 75s. per load.			
Dantzig and Riga Timber, from 80s. per load.			
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 3d. per 12 feet.			
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 9s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.			
Christiana Battens, Yellow, 2s. 10d.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.			
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 9s. 10d. per 12 feet.			
Prepared Floor Boards, ¼ in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d. per square			
"	"	½ "	" 18s.; " 17s. 6d. "
"	"	1 "	" 22s. 6d.; " 21s. 6d. "
"	"	1¼ "	" 26s. 6d.; " 24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of June.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works.—MARK BOWDEN and CO. Bristol.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms: -

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

BRICKS!

BEART'S PATENT BRICK COMPANY,

GOODS STATION YARD, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, KING'S-CROSS.

CASH PRICES FOR THE CURRENT MONTH:—

No. 1 quality..... 33s. per thousand. } These bricks are of an uniform WHITE COLOUR, and suitable for facing any class of buildings.

No. 2 " ..... 28s. " } Are of mixed colours, sound, well burnt, and quite equal to the very best stocks.

GOOD SUPPLY ON HAND, AND NO DETENTION OF THE CARTS BEYOND THE TIME REQUIRED FOR LOADING.

London, June 1, 1854.

FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS packed in cases of 200 feet, from 26s. to 42s. per case.

GLASS TILES ¼ of an inch thick, 37s. 6d. per case, containing fifty tiles.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE-GLASS, packed in boxes of 50 feet, from 10s. 6d. per box.

SASHES GLAZED with good Crown glass at 3d. per foot, carriage included.

JAMES PHILLIPS, and CO. 116, Bishopsgate-street Without.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 6, OXFORD-STREET.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of GLASS, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

GOOD 3rds 16oz. FOREIGN GLASS in cases of 200 feet each, average size 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 10s. ditto ditto, 34s. Also 16oz. ground ditto ditto, 4d. per foot; crowns and 16oz. sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 2d. per foot; ½-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per doz. Also crown and sheet glass in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

FOREIGN SHEET GLASS.—WM. HICKSON, 48, Long-acre, is supplying the above in 5 feet cases, fourth quality; sizes 22 by 18, 29 by 23, at 26s.; 3rd by 30 and 40 by 32, at 31s.; third quality, 36s. single cases, and 4s. two and upwards; ground glass in sheets, 3½d. Terms cash.

THE PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW, entirely superseding the use of Metal or Wood Sash Bars; the exclusive employment of glass for the entire window. The advantages of this material consist in the perfect transmission of light, elegance of appearance, imperishability from rust or decay, and the great facility with which it may be cleaned, and the economy of labour involved, contrasted with either metal or wood frames of shop-fronts entirely of this construction may be seen at the London Mantle and Shawl Company's, north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, at Birmingham, Leamington, Worcester, Abergavenny, &c.—Full particulars may be obtained from the Patentees, Messrs. LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Cut and Plate Glass Manufacturers, Park Glass Works, Birmingham; or from Mr. MABERLY, 30, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London; Messrs. HALL and SONS, Bristol; or Mr. M. BROOKS, 7, Midled Abbey-street, Dublin.

TO DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO BE SOLD, the TWELVE PAIRS of large circular-headed SASHES, with cast-iron weights, and four wide flat segment ditto, part in good condition. May be seen on application, at Claremont Chapel, Islington.—Address, Mr. OWEN, Mr. Dever's Office, 16, Great Marlborough-street.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS—SNOXELL, Patentee, 95, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 135, Old-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York-road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton, Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles, lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

An Out-door Apprentice Wanted.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cirapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

J. LEACH, BRICK MOULD MAKER, 26, CRITCHILL-PLACE, NEW NORTH-ROAD, HOXTON. Improved Brick Moulds, Stocks, and Screw Plates, instead of Stock Pegs.—N.B. Various sizes kept on hand, and numerous references where in use.

DUTCH CLINKERS imported by H. VANKEMPEN, 4, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, City.

TO ROAD-MAKERS AND OTHERS.

DUST-YARD HARD CORE may be had in any quantity (free of expense) by applying to J. PEARKINS (Foreman), Dust-yard, St. Ann's-street, Westminster.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c.; Antique, Geometrical, and Alhambric Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability. Slabs and Tiles for Fire-places and Hearths, Curbs for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

BLUE TILES and BRICKS, DORDON, BY ATHERSTONE.—J. SCARROTT, Manufacturer of Blue Bricks, Blue Roof Tiles, Blue and Red Quarries, Sewerage Pipes, Fire-bricks, and all kinds of Blue Brick Materials for Building, Kiln Tiles, Coping Bricks, Ridge Tiles, &c. &c. The above works are one mile from the Coventry Canal, and two and a half from the Trent Valley Railway Station, Atherstone.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c. Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21 WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC" is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURORS," page 981, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.

MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,

with prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and decorative production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, conservatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ancient buildings.

BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods: Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

BRICKS.—From Kent Fields.—Grey Stocks, Shipping Parlors, &c.; also White Suffolk and Red Facing Bricks.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

WANTED, a quantity of RADIATED BRICKS. Quality must be good.—Address to Messrs. LEE and LAVERS, Borough Roymarket, Southwark.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

NEW BRICKS.—MR. BENJAMIN GOUGH is now prepared to execute orders for New Bricks to any extent.—Apply at No. 37, Newington-cresecent, Newington-butts.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles. CHARLES RICHARDSON, 8, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had of Messrs. HOOPER and CO. 2, Portland-street, Southampton.—Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application.

PATENT SUFFOLK FACING BRICKS.—THOMAS FOX and BROTHERS, Sudbury, invite the attention of builders and others to their superior PATENT PERFORATED BRICKS, which they can supply at any station on the Eastern Counties Railway, Sudbury, at LOW PRICES. Their best FACING BRICKS are particularly adapted for first-class buildings, being of a light PRIMROSE COLOUR, and MADE FROM THE FINEST MATERIAL. Samples forwarded, and specimens of work shown on application at the LONDON DEPOT, 12, Devonshire-street East, Mile end.

FOR SALE, a PAIR of STEPS, 8 feet high; a Pair of Trussels, 6 feet high; Three Planks, from 6 feet to 14 feet long; One Thirty-round Ladder, a strong and well made Truck, and Three Falls.—Can be seen, and particulars had at 7, Grove-place, Euston square, New-road, London.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The whole Paid up and Invested for Half a Century

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Two-thirds of profits applied to Bonus
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Insurances against loss by fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of property, in every part of the world, on the most fair and reasonable terms.
Persons insuring with the Phœnix Company are not liable to make good the sum settled as soon as the premises are burnt.
Insurances with this Company expire at Midsummer must be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void.
Receipts are now ready at the principal offices, Lombard-street, and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

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The Premium a moderate one, and the Security undoubted.
The Assured participate in the whole profits of the Company.
Assurers to Board of Trade, Victoria and in the Government Stocks, and such other securities.

Premiums to Assure £100 | Whole Term.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	1 1 3	3 12 7	2 0 7	1 19 10
40	1 5 0	4 1 0	2 14 10	2 7 7
50	1 14 1	4 15 5	4 4 11	3 11 11
60	2 2 4	5 17 1	6 12 1	6 6 11

MUTUAL BRANCH.
Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, and afterwards annually, to participate in four fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits.
The profits assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in the reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.
At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a permanent reduction in the future annual premiums for life of from 20 to 31 per cent. according to the age, and a reversionary increase varying from 50 to 85 per cent on the premiums, or from 1 to 3 per cent. on the sum assured.
One half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent. or may be paid off at any time without notice.
Claims paid, in one week after proofs have been approved.
Loans upon good personal security.
No charge for policy stamps.
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Head Office 26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.
The Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of this Society was held at Edinburgh on the 3rd May, 1854, William Stuart Walker, Esq. of Belmont, in the Chair.
The Report read to the Meeting, and which was unanimously approved of, contained the following particulars:
The number of Policies issued during the year ending 31st March 1854, was 1,062, the sums Assured thereby being £282,745, giving an addition to the Income in Annual Premiums of £9,304.
The Policies lapsed by death during the year are eight-four, the Sums Assured by which amount to £2,800, and the Bonus Additions to £822 making together £3,622.
In comparing these sums with the amounts for the preceding year, they exhibit an increase of seventeen in the number of new Policies, and a half at above in the Sums Assured. The increase, though of moderate amount, must be considered satisfactory, especially when regard is had to the great competition which now exists in the business of Life Assurance.
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And the Accumulated Fund, as per last Balance, to £340,000.
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VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND SITUATION OF THE SOCIETY.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1838	£642,871	£21,916	£40,974
Do. 1843	1,055,487	41,851	101,466
Do. 1849	2,051,878	73,409	245,871
Do. 1854	2,244,584	172,765	340,354

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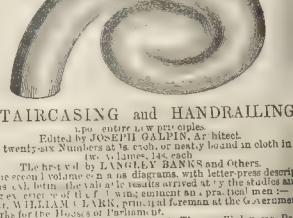

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

THE London Company of Tilers and Bricklayers have two chests full of papers, which would supply materials for an interesting little book, if examined by a competent hand. Mr. Jupp did this good turn for the Company of Carpenters, and produced a valuable and entertaining volume.* We made a hasty dip into these chests a little time ago, under the eyes of the Master and two Wardens, according to rule in such case made and provided, and saw enough to justify our first remark, though not enough to enable us to give any precise account of their contents. According to the received statements, the bricklayers of London were incorporated in 1568, the governing officers being a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants, with (at that time) seventy-eight freerymen. Their armorial ensigns are "azure, a chevron or, between a fleur-de-lis argent, between two brick-axes in chief, and a bundle of laths in nose or, crest, an armed hand holding a brickaxe or." Babel, Babylon, and Egypt fill the antiquity of bricklaying:—"If (says Mr. Donne),—

> "If you had lived, Sir,
> Time enough to have been interpreter
> To *Babel's* bricklayers, sure the tower had stood."

"Bricklayers' work," wrote Moxon, in 1682, "is an art manual which joins several bodies together, that they adhere like one entire body. Whether the white mason, which is the hewer of *stone*, or the red mason, which is the hewer of *brick*, be the most ancient, I know not; but in Holy Writ we read of *making* of bricks before we read of digging or hewing of stones; therefore, we may suppose the red mason (or bricklayer), to be the most ancient.†

Three pages are devoted to a description of a bricklayer's tools, twenty-three in all, and he makes his information the clearer by giving two pages of copperplate engravings of the different instruments. These preliminary matters completed, he now commences with his main subject;—"*And first of foundations.*" "Tis usual, and also very convenient," says he, for any person before he begins to erect a building, to have designs or draughts drawn on paper or vellum, and also if it be a large building, to have a model of it made in wainscot, which designs and model the ground plot or topography of each floor or story is delineated and represented; as also the fashion and form of each front, together with the windows, doors, and ornaments, if they intend any."

"This," writes Randle Holme, in his rare book, "The Store House of Armory and Blazon," "was a very ancient trade, for it took beginning in the beginning of the world. For no sooner was the Flood gone from off the face of the earth, and men began to multiply thereon, but (come (say they) let us build a citty, and a tower whose top may reach to heaven, that we may get us a name; and this they made of brick cement in the fire, as we may read (Genesis ii. 3-4) And those famous piramedes, built in Egypt by the Israelits, in the tyme of their bondage (which are said to remain to this day) were all made of *brick*, as may appear from Exodus v. 7, 8," &c.

He describes the instruments quaintly, and gives of each a distinct representation for the purposes of his professional "blazonry," concluding his labours in this particular with a representation of the "arms of the company of brick-*makers* in the city of Chester, in which place the book was printed in 1688."

However, this is not all which is to be found in our author relating to the bricklayer; for in a preceding chapter, headed "Builders' Instruments," commencing with "a crane, *argent*," he recites a host of yet well-known namings in the general profession, as "The plumb-rule showeth him whether his walling doth range straight and stand upright; which if neither, there may be a timely mending."

Nor is even the wheelbarrow overlooked by our author, who does it honour, by making it an object of heraldry:—

"He beareth argent, a wheel-barrow, gules. This is an instrument used much by workmen of the trowell, for the transporting of their materials (for the work) from place to place; and though the thing carried be of a great burthen, yet by the help thereof, and the labour of one man, it is with much ease brought to the place designed."

Next he engraves and describes the barrow proper, or "bearing-barrow, because burthens are carried on it by two persons;" also a "hand-barrow," being "supported by hand, to distinguish it from the barrow that runneth upon a wheel."

The "London Tradesman" (1757) says:—"The bricklayer comes next under consideration: he works by the yard, that is, is paid by the employer so much for every yard of brick-work, either with or without the materials, and is a very profitable business, especially if they confine themselves to work for others, and do not launch out into building projects of their own, which frequently ruins them. It is no new thing in London for those master-builders to build themselves out of their own houses, and find themselves in jail with their own materials. A journeyman bricklayer has commonly half-a-crown a day, and the foreman of the work may have three shillings, or perhaps a guinea a week; but they are out of business for five, if not six months in the year; and, in and about London, drink more than one-third of the other six."

In the same book the date of the incorporation of the trade in London is said to be 1567; their hall in Leadenhall-street; and that the apprentice-fee taken by the master varied from 5*l.* to 20*l.*; the hours of work being from six to six; while the "sum necessary to set up as a master" is put at from 100*l.* to 1,000*l.*

The bricklayer is one of the twenty-four trades named in sec. 30, chap. 4, 5 Eliz. who were permitted to take as apprentices the sons of such poor people as were not owners of land—a singular favour. By another section of the same Act, the artificer or labourer who might be retained for the building or repairing of any church, house, shop, &c. could not throw up his work, unless it were for the non-payment of such wages as had been agreed upon, without risk of being subjected to an imprisonment of one month, and also to pay a fine of 5*l.*

The charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Tilers and Bricklayers provides,—

"That it shall and may be lawful to the master and wardens of the said fellowship, or two of them, or two other honest men of the said art, by the same master and wardens to be appointed twice every year, or oftener if they shall think it good, to enter into all and every place and places where any earth or clay shall be digged or broken to be occupied with or about the laying of brick or tyle, or for the making of lime, and to search, view, and understand by their knowledge and discretion whether the said earth or clay be good and well tempered to make brick and tyle of or no, and whether the stone, chalk, and sand be meet and convenient to be occupied in the same art for the making of lime, or to be tempered with lime."

Also to see if various dimensions are adhered to:—

"And if the said master and wardens, or two of them, do find any such default with any of the stuff aforesaid, meant to be put to sale as aforesaid, or to any manner of person or persons shall bring or cause to be brought any kind of tyle, brick, or lime made of insufficient stuff, or not of the said assizes, or any sand being not lawful, meet, convenient, or sufficient to be sold and occupied in the said art, within the city of London, the suburbs thereof, or within fifteen miles' compass of the same city, then it shall be lawful for the master and wardens" to break in pieces the bricks, and fine the makers.

Then follows a long "item," specifying their right to search all "tyle carts" which may come into London, and another regarding lime.

The bricklayers now and then stepped beyond their province, as the Carpenters' Company thought, and we find that in the bye-laws of the latter framed in 1607, the earliest of their bye-laws preserved, it is set forth that "diuers Masons, brycklayers, and tylers, plasterers and others not hauinge any skyll or vnderstandinge in workemanshippe of y^r art trade or mistery of Carpentry, nor of other craftes, artes, or misteryes besides their owne yet oftentymes they doe take vppon them in a bargaine by great not only to deale for such thinges as apperteine to their owne art, craft, or mistery, But also to finishe diuers partes and many tymes ye whole buildinges of sundry of ye Kinges Maiestyes subiectes for many other parcells of worke besides their owne craft or mistery belongeinge to diueres other artificers of other artes, craftes, or misteryes (so that by any bargayne or deuice for their owne priuate comodity they maye finish the same good cheape) whereby the kinges maiesties said subiectes beinge owners of the buildinge are very much and often deceaued of true and substanciall stuffe and workemanshippe."

It was in consequence ordered and ordained that no freeman of the said mystery of carpentry should work in that art with any bricklayer or tyler "by great, but only for wages by the day, and not by bargaine in great to th' end the workmanshippe may be well donne," under penalty of a sum not exceeding 3*l.* In the time of King James proclamations were issued to command the use of brick and stone for the fore-fronts of houses, whereat the tilers and bricklayers rejoiced, but the carpenters grieved, and presented a petition so strongly worded, that the Master was sent to prison for his share in it. And then there was a considerable struggle between the two companies as to the respective merits of brick and timber buildings. In 1647 we find the Carpenters sending a remonstrance to the Court of Aldermen concerning the Bricklayers, and in 1650 they drew up a paper conveying "their reasons that tymber buildings were more commodious for this citie than brick buildings were." In the following year, on a certain 18th of February, like good-natured fellows, they spent 2s. 9d. at the "3 Tunns in Gratious Street, with the Master and Wardens of the Bricklayers Company," to settle some of their differences.*

The fire of 1666 was a strong reply to the Carpenters' "reasons," and put the Bricklayers into full feather. Instead of further squabbling just then, the two Companies united against "florreyne" workmen being allowed to work in the City as masters: all who were not freemen were "florreyners;" and it was pointed out that if such were permitted to practise, "much insufficient and noughty worke" might be done.

The Act for rebuilding the City, passed after the fire, after setting forth that "building with brick was not only more comely and durable, but also more safe," enacted that all the outsides of all buildings in and about the City should be made of brick or stone. By an Act of the Common Council, in Nov. 1667, the Bricklayers' Company (as well as others) were bound to elect yearly a certain number of men to be ready on all occasions of fire to attend the

* "An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of the City of London."
† "Mechanick's Exercises on the Doctrine of Handy Works."

* Jupp's Account.

Lord Mayor and sheriffs for quenching the same.

Looking back into the chests, the earliest minute-book that we found commences in 1580, at which time nearly all the members of the court made their "mark," instead of writing their name; and it is a circumstance worth noting, that these marks are not simply a cross or an initial, but are similar to those to be seen on the face of stones in old buildings in England, France, Germany, and Belgium, to say nothing of more distant parts.*

One Order, passed on St. Lawrence's day, 1591, decrees "that noe man shall reveale words spoken in the house." In the charter and oaths, dated 1684, it is ordered that no person shall be a liveryman who holds not communion with the Church of England, or who "frequents conventicles or any other unlawful meetings!" In an earlier document, the members are enjoined not "to supplant another in the trade about any base gaine;" and "not to revile any of the craft with unfitting words." There is one deed addressed to Sir Nicholas Bacon and others, containing stipulations as to the trade, which gives them the right of claiming a farthing per thousand on all bricks made within a certain distance. In the reign of George I. (1723) power was given to the company to fine those who made bricks or tiles of bad earth.

In one of the chests there is the early French edition of Serlio, 1551, and a black-letter Bible and chain, which has not been much used, though knocked about externally.

"Was there a dinner on the day of your visit, Mr. Editor?"

Of course there was,—a very pleasant dinner; with "Master" Robert Cantwell in the chair, and many well known in the craft around him; and long may the honourable court of this honourable Company meet to dispense charity and foster good feelings; maintaining their ancient motto, "In God is all our trust," and engrafting on their laws of old-time whatever may be necessary to fit them for the present.

* A collection of these by Mr. Godwin is printed in the *Archæologia*.

ON SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES AT FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

EARL DE GREY is continuing his works of exploration and maintenance at Fountains Abbey, and on the 29th May his lordship gave, at the Institute of British Architects, some particulars of the most recent discoveries. Letters on the subject were also read from Mr. William Harrison, of Ripon. Some portions of these, understandable without drawings, we quote.

I have to apologise for not writing earlier respecting the interesting excavations now in progress at your Abbey of Fountains, but I have been waiting until the works had progressed as far as the middle transept; because, according to the MS. Chronicle deposited among your lordship's archives, it appears that most of the abbots, *after* the year 1435, were buried in the transept, or at the east end of the nave. However, as yet, the excavators have only uncovered two tombstones, one of which (that of Abbot Ripon, 1435) we had seen in the partial openings that took place in 1841. * * *

A fragment of a gravestone turned up in the rubbish of the south transept is inscribed "**Orate pro a'ŕa**:" I hope more of this stone may be found: it is of limestone—date late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century.

Abbots Darnton and Huby (1479-1526) appear to have repaved portions of the transept and nave with tiles of the same pattern as those found in the hall of the abbots' house: one has the arms of the abbey—three horse-shoes—surrounded by that beautiful and appropriate inscription, "**Benedicite Fontes Domino**:" the other has a mitre and a crosier on a shield, impaling Huby's initials, M.H.; and his favourite inscription, so frequently repeated on the tower, "**Soli Deo honor et gloria.**"

As many of these tiles have been severely burnt, apparently by large fires being kindled on the floor of the nave and transept, and as the earth in several places is quite black with ashes, I have no doubt but that when the abbey was pillaged, great bonfires were made of the wooden lattice-work and screens, and the lead of the roofs was melted into "pigs," for more convenient carriage. A passage in a curious letter, published by Sir Henry Ellis, is highly illustrative of this idea, and gives a complete picture of the destruction that took place at the dissolution of the monasteries.

The writer, who lived in Yorkshire, says, "It would have made a heart of flint to have melted and wept to have seen the breaking-up of the house, and their sorrowful departing; and *the sudden spoil that fell the same day of their departure from the house.* And every person had everything good-cheap, except the poor monks, friars, and nuns, that had no money to bestow of anything, as it appeared, by the suppression of an abbey, hard by me, called the Roche Abbey; a house of white monks, a very fair-builded house, all of freestone, and every house vaulted with freestone, and covered with lead (as the abbeys was in England, as well as the churches be). At the breaking-up whereof an uncle of mine was present, being well acquainted with certain of the monks there; and when they were put forth of the house, one of the monks, his friend, told him that every one of the convent had given to him his cell wherein he lied; wherein was not anything of price, but his bed and apparel, which was but simple and of small price; which monk willed my uncle to buy something of him, who said, 'I see nothing that is worth money to my use.' 'No!' said he, 'give me ij^d^ for my cell door, which was never made with v^d^.' 'No,' said my uncle, 'I know not what to do with it' (for he was a young man unmarried, and then neither stood in need of houses nor doors). But such persons as afterwards bought their corn and hay, or such like, found all the doors either open, or the locks and shackles plucked away,* or the door itself taken away, went in and took what they found, and filched it away.

"Some took the service books that lied in the church, and laid them upon their waine-coppes to piece the same; some took windows of the hayleith and hid them in their hay; and likewise they did of many other things; for some pulled forth the iron hooks out of the walls that bought none, when the yeomen and gentlemen of the country had bought the timber of the church. For the church was the first thing that was put to the spoil; and then the abbot's lodging, dorter and frater, with the cloister, and all the buildings thereabout within the abbey walls; for nothing was spared but the ox-houses and swine-cotes, and such other houses of office that stood without the walls, which had more favour showed than the very church itself; which was done by the advice of Cromwell, as Fox reporteth in his book of Acts and Monuments. It would have pitied any heart to see what tearing up of the lead there was, and plucking up of boards, and throwing down of the spars; and when the lead was torn off and cast down into the church, and the tombs in the church all broken (for in most abbeys were divers noble men and women, yea, in some abbeys, kings, whose tombs were regarded no more than the tombs of all other inferior persons for to what end should they stand, when the church over them was not spared for their cause?); and all things of price either spoiled, carped away, or defaced to the uttermost.

"The persons that cast the lead into fodders plucked up all the seats in the choir, wherein the monks sat when they said service, which were like to the seats in minsters, and burned them, and melted the lead therewithall, although there was wood plenty within a flight-shot of them, for the Abbey stood among the woods and the rocks of stone, in which rocks was pewter vessels found that was conveyed away and there hid; so that *every person bent himself to filch and spoil what he could, yea, even such persons were content to spoil them that seemed not two days before to allow their religion,* and do great worship and reverence at their mattins, masses, and other service, and all other their doings, which is a strange thing to say, that they could this day think it to be the house of God, and the next day the house of the devil; or else they would not have been so ready to have spoiled it.

"For the better proof of this my saying, I demanded of my father, thirty years after the Suppression, which had bought part of the timber of the Church, and all the timber in the steeple, with the bell frame, with others his partners therein (in the which steeple hung viij, yea ix. bells; whereof the least but one could not be bought at this day for xx^li^ which bells I did see hang there myself more than a year after the Suppression), whether he thought well of the religious persons and of the religion then used? And he told me yea; for, said he, I did see no cause to the contrary. 'Well,' said I 'then how came it to pass you was so ready to destroy and spoil the thing that you thought well of?' 'What should I do?' said he. 'Might I not, as well as others, have some profit of the spoil of the Abbey? for I did see all would away, and therefore I did as others did.' And thus much upon my own knowledge touching the fall of the said Roche Abbey."—*MS. Cole vol. xii. Ellis, III. iii.* 35.

Shortly after writing the letter in January, a few curious discoveries caused me to delay sending it, in order that I might forward additional information.

The rest of the gravestone beginning "**Orate pro a'ŕa**" has been discovered in the south transept. The inscription, in fine black letter, shows it to have covered the remains of Brother John Rypon "**Fr'is Joh'is Rippon**," a monk, I suspect, and not the abbot of that name. Unfortunately, the portion of the stone that would have furnished us with the title and dignity of "Brother John" is broken. The date, too, is gone, except the name of the month (March) and the last figure of the year of our Lord ...

I have since discovered, after a minute examination of the base of the holy-water stoup that its marble basin is *now used as the baptismal font in Aldfield Chapel.* It is most beautifully carved, and is evidently the work of the marble-mason of the abbey during the erection of the choir and lady chapel (1204, 1245), which is styled in the charters of *that date*, "Thomas Marmorarius de Sawley."

A screen once crossed the nave from pillar to pillar. In a space in the thickness of the screen a very curious discovery has been made, viz. a number *of large earthenware jars* laid in their sides, and embedded in the base of the wall, a very few inches below the level of the floor. They were filled with charcoal ashes, but at present it has puzzled us all to discover their use.

At the west-end of the nave, and a few feet in front of the pillars, we have found one or two of the *processional* stones.* They are of Morkar limestone, about 2 feet 3 inches square, with a ring lined out in the centre. On these stones the abbot and brethren arranged themselves prior to proceeding to perform service in the choir. The stone on which the abbot stood was *in the middle, at the west end*, only a few feet from the *west door.* Similar stones were formerly visible at the west-end of the nave of York Cathedral.

Bases of stone altars have been discovered fixed to the pillars of the nave. Two pillars have brackets for the images of the saints to whom these altars were dedicated. One altar (no doubt a wooden one) was placed on a small platform of tiles a foot higher than the floor of the rest of the church.

But the most curious discovery of all is the existence of a "Galilee" or west porch. To our astonishment we found that this porch first occupied the whole breadth of the west front

* It may not be uninteresting to state that the late Ralph Tingley, of Fountains—for many years the burly blacksmith at Studley Hall—purchased of his predecessor, or his executors, a great quantity of old iron—door hinges, staples, and crooks—which the said predecessor had wrenched from the Abbey walls. Ralph used to declare that it was the toughest iron he ever worked up.

* A minute investigation has since shown that the processional stones at Fountains are *fifty-two* in number. They range in straight lines 7 feet distant from the bases of the nave pillars. The pathway between them being 12 feet 8 inches wide. The bearer's stone is in the middle, at the east end of the nave, ninety feet distant from the abbot's standing-place.

(70 feet). I suspect, from the remains of the architectural fragments, that it had a series of interlacing arches, with double shafts, and that this arcade was always open to the air.

The wall in which the pots are deposited is evidently the base of a passage in the thickness of the old screen, which might be entered by a doorway in the side wall of the entrance through the screen, the floor being a step or two below the general level of the church. There is a small room in the thickness of the choir screen at Ripon Minster, on the north side—the similar space on the south side being occupied by the stone staircase leading to the organ loft. The screen in the church at Fountains not only crossed the nave from pillar to pillar, but it also occupied the space of the last arch of each *side aisle* of the nave. The pots or vases are laid in the wall on their sides, embedded in mortar. The depth of each vase is from 12 to 14 inches; the diameter across the widest part 10 inches; the mouth 6 or 7 inches in diameter. The necks of those in the west wall protruded slightly from the masonry; those in the north wall, when perfect, projected a little further.

The presence of the charcoal in and around the vases will not, I fear, assist us in coming to any conclusion as to the real use of them It may have been the embers of the fires (fed by the stalls and other lattice work) when the lead was melted at the dissolution of the monastery. Charcoal was also observed on several parts of the floor of the nave. Cinders were also found *in very small quantities*, mixed with charcoal in large quantities, in the pots or near them. It may be well to remark, that the whole of the depressed space in front of the wall in which the spots are imbedded, was filled with charcoal. It is my opinion that the charcoal has nothing to do with the purpose or use to which the pots have been put. We know, from written record, that the lead from the roof at Fountains was melted into "*pigs*," and the remains of a small furnace (*evidently post-reformation work*) were found, in making the recent excavations, attached to one of the pillars of the nave, *near* to the place where the pots were discovered. In fact, charcoal was found strewed in large and small quantities over the floor of the nave and transepts.

The "*written record*" alluded to, is in the Muniment room at Studley Royal; and it discloses the fact that a man was prosecuted for stealing "*pigs*" of lead from the Abbey at Fountains, in the time of Sir Richard Gresham, who had the site granted to him shortly after the dissolution.

I think these pots have been placed for some *local use*, which it is now impossible to guess. Their position proves that they could not be of much use for holding oil, or any liquid. They must have been intended to receive some *dry* substance, that could easily be taken out by the hand. One visitor, the other day, asserted that there was a similar instance in Durham Cathedral. But I cannot hear that such is actually the case. Mr. Walbran has written to the Rev. Jas. Raine (the librarian of the cathedral) on the subject, but a reply has not yet come to hand. Mr. Raine's able and learned little book on Durham Cathedral says nothing on the subject.*

Your lordship remarks, that this screen across the nave would have thrown the whole of the transept, north and south, into the choir. This arrangement was not uncommon, particularly in the Norman period; but the choir would only pass the transept, and the north and south aisles would be screened from the middle space, the breadth of the nave, or perhaps the breadth of the nave and aisles: the choir of Westminster Abbey is continued into the nave, *as far as the fifth pillar from the east*.

Before the erection of the beautiful choir and Lady Chapel at Fountains, we know from the Abbey Chronicle (written by Hugh, a monk of Kirkstall, between 1225 and 1247) that the Norman choir was a contracted space, and too small for the "*unusual*" number of monks officiating at that period. This caused John de Ebor, the eighth abbot, in 1203, to project the erection of the new choir. The plan* of Kirkstall Abbey Church—a daughter of Fountains, and built under the superintendence of the brethren of the latter house, gives the best idea of what the plan of Fountains was, previous to the days of John de Ebor. The church at Kirkstall has never been altered in *plan* from its Norman form. Insertions of perpendicular windows, and the addition of a story in the same period (temp. Henry VII.), to the centre tower, have taken place; but in plan the church is as it was first built, and I have no hesitation in saying that it was copied from Fountains.

If we dig a slight trench down the *centre* of either the north or south aisles of the choir at Fountains, from east to west (where the pavement is all gone, and where we can do no harm), we shall very probably discover the site of the eastern wall of the old choir, for I know that in several instances, where similar elongations have occurred, the old walls were only pulled down to the exact level of the floor.†

Just outside the newly-discovered west porch three beautiful perforated plates of lead have been found: two are exactly alike. We found a similar fragment of lead in excavating the abbot's house, but its style of design was a century later than these now discovered, which may be referred to the Decorated period (A.D. 1290—1390). A like relic was found in clearing out the abbey at Sawley. The one I have drawn weighs 2¾ oz. The other two weigh slightly over 3 oz. each. They are perforated, and *both sides* bear the same design. We at first imagined that these curious relics had been used for the purpose of more readily covering the panels of Aumbrye doors, or fine and small screen work, with elaborate tracery. Supposing the wooden surface to be first coloured with bright vermilion or ultramarine, this leaden tracery work, well silvered or gilt, would produce a rich effect. But the fact of the plates being *alike on* BOTH *surfaces*, destroys this theory. They may have been *patterns* moulded and cast in lead by the designers in the middle ages, and sold to the ecclesiastics or their architects, as new styles arose during the progress of Gothic architecture.‡ At all events, they are very curious and valuable relics, and, if not taken into your lordship's private collection, will be interesting objects in the abbey museum.

I would draw attention to the fact that the *highest inscription* on the tower *has never yet been deciphered*, partly on account of its position, but more particularly of its decayed condition. I have read portions of it through a good telescope; but it is impossible to make it out clearly, unless an experienced person were face to face with it. It may only be a religious inscription—perhaps a repetition of those below—but, to judge of other examples I have read of and seen, it is not improbable that it may contain some information of importance, historically, as regards the abbey. A similar black letter inscription on the south-west tower of York Cathedral bears the name of the "*Treasurer*," John Birmingham. With a little scaffolding from the top, this inscription at Fountains might easily be reached and read.

In conclusion, I would add, that I sincerely hope and trust that the noble and spirited example set by your lordship, not only in this *great* work, but also in the lesser one on the banks of the Ribble, will be speedily followed by other proprietors of our monastic remains. The time has arrived when this should be accomplished. Very few abbeys now present the same appearance as those of Fountains, Sawley, and Jervaulx. It is sad to call to mind the present state of Byland, Rivaulx, Kirkstall, Mount Grace, Guisborough, Easby, Coverham, and a score of others I could mention. Their storied pavements, the tombs and graves of our old patriots and dignified ecclesiastics, and the architectural fragments of their superb but "bare and ruined choirs," yet lie shrouded in the rubbish which "an undistinguishing reformation has heaped on their heads."

WILLIAM HARRISON.

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* Mr. Raine has communicated with Mr. Walbran on the subject. He says there is nothing of the kind in Durham Cathedral. The traces of ancient arrangement *on the floor* have been obliterated.

* See "Sharpe's Architectural Parallels; Ground Plans," Vol. I.

† His lordship having expressed a wish that the termination of the Norman choir should be sought for, on Monday 30th June, 1851, after half an hour's excavation, it was found, together with the eastern walls of the first north and south chapels. It differs slightly from that at Kirkstall, inasmuch as three *first* chapels, on either side, are longer than the others. Its extent and position is indicated on the plan. Mr. Walbran discovered the Norman choir at Sawley shortly after the completion of the excavations there.

‡ Professor Willis states that these perforated lead plates are nothing more nor less than ventilators; and he has seen similar specimens yet occupying their original position in old windows.

ST. GILES.

ST. GILES' has always been a pet theme with architects and builders, and considering how wide its "fields" are for the introduction of their improvements, this is not surprising. Its past history hangs about it like an ill odour, however, in spite of its model lodging-house and its baths and washhouses. One cannot quite forget that olden time, before criminals became aristocratic, and went farther west to be hanged, when St. Giles had the honour of rearing the metropolitan gibbet, and it was within its precincts that the victim of Jack Ketch stopped to drink his last cup of ale—in this world—surrounded, no doubt, by a crowd of friends and admirers, the inhabitants of the dens and caves within sight of the George-street building. The Endell-street Baths, too—presided over by that helmeted and togaed Roman, clothed in his native cement, a little decomposing under the weight of the pediment over his head, but still, with his friend with the crook, daringly defiant of all meaning or consistency—have not quite washed away all traces from the surrounding alleys of that still older time, when the Hospital for Lepers, founded by Matilda, wife to the first Henry, stood here, and from which its present name is derived; and yet, tempting as the theme may be, it is quite another St. Giles to which—having now exhausted my little antiquarian lore—I am about to call your attention.

Down in the "garden of England"—Dorsetshire—after climbing high hills and traversing great moors, which would be exceedingly beautiful, even in winter time, if they were not given up to, and despotically ruled over by, a ruthless north wind, there winds a little stream called the Allen. What spirit of common-place has corrupted it I know not, but it once went by the name of the *Elain*, or Fawn, which aptly described its clear waters bounding over the pebbles in its course. On the banks of this stream stands our present St. Giles, in the parish of Winbourne St. Giles, Upwinbourne, Upwinbourne Malmaynes, or Upwinbourne Plecy,—Upwinbourne, in contra-distinction to Winbourne itself, which lies lower,—Upwinbourne Malmaynes, because, long long ago, when Edward I. was king, the house and estate belonged to the Malmaines, of whom, however, nothing is recorded, save that they came from Hampshire,—Upwinbourne Plecy, because still in the days of Edward I. it passed into the hands of Robert de Plecy, a near relative of the Earl of Warwick,—Winbourne St. Giles, I suppose, after the Plecy family had dwindled down to

"One fair daughter, and no more,"

who gave her hand and fortune to a Cornish gentleman of the name of Hamelyn. It was a female descendant again who brought this estate into the family of its present owners, for Egidia Hamelyn, after having married a husband of the name of Thame or Tame, whom she survived, made the second venture with Robert Ashley, a Wiltshire gentleman. By him she had three children, when he too died. This lady appears to have been nothing daunted, however, in her matrimonial career, for she returned again to the old stock, and took as a third husband a second Thame, whose Christian name was Thomas. The children of her second husband increased and multiplied, and their family tree has spread into two branches, one boasting amongst its historic names James Harris, first earl of Malmesbury, and the other Anthony Ashley Cooper, first earl of Shaftesbury, in whose family the ancient manor-house and park of Winbourne St. Giles, at present remain. This manor-house is interesting more from its age and the great names with which it has been connected, than from any beauty or merit of its own. The walls of this "parallelogram in three parts," as it is described in the "County History," are ornamented only by cheerless rows of monotonous windows, and a coating of

our old friend Roman cement. The angles are strengthened by massive quoins of the same material, and a long line of battlemented roofs presents a fine, though crumpled, front on the part of the swelling rocks and the neighbouring trees. The building has a sober brown appearance, which looks well against the surrounding green. Parterres of flower gardens there are none. A little sort of nursery ground, and one or two green-houses supply a few pot flowers, which are placed on bark or wirework stands, by the side of the ornamental water. There wants the grace even of an imitation of nature in this arrangement. The water, however, whether arranged by nature or art, is excellent, tumbling over little falls, winding through narrow passes into deep shaded dells, where it looks dark as night, yet clear as crystal, and spreading into a miniature lake in front of the house, where the teal and widgeon and wild duck flock as unconcerned as though the wild moor still surrounded them, and not the shade even of a Malmaines, a Pleey, or a Shaftesbury had ever wandered on the bank. Girting the park there is a double belt of pine trees, tall and solemn, and between them a wide walk or drive, carpetted with thick soft turf. This delicious promenade is they say, ten miles long, but I should doubt it. It is a pleasant place, and it is here (and in the glamouring twilight or when the noonday sun sheds a chequered glory on the turf beneath), the Corydons and Phillises of the neighbourhood come to walk and chat on subjects but little adapted to the scientific columns of this journal. Before entering the house there is one more object which remains to be noticed, and that is the "grotto." I forget whether it is said to be the first or second in England, but if it be the first, I am sure the second need not be jealous. It is said to have cost 10,000*l.*; to be composed of goodness knows how many million shells; and to have taken two years to construct, during which time no one saw it save one man, who was employed to assist in the work, and the Countess of Shaftesbury, who conceived the glorious idea. It is even said that a great portion of the shells were fixed by her own fair hands, but this must be a mistake, for they are put on in an ordinary way, which might have been done by her ladyship's dairy-maid. To tell the truth (if one might do so to a lady and a countess), this building deserves to be called "Her Ladyship's Folly," heaps of money having been spent and no result obtained. The graceful curves of the shells are pretty, as also the alternate pearl and blush tints of their transparent sides, but lighted up it can only resemble the tinsel and glitter of the last scene in a pantomime, and when grim daylight steals in, it looks still more like that delusive splendour.

I am not, in general, fond of the insides of strange houses even when they are noble men's seats, and there is nothing in this particular one to form an exception to the generalization. I should prefer, then, to linger outside where the country is so beautiful, but does not Mr. Hutchins, in his county history, tell me that "the apartments below stairs are esteemed some of the best in England?" Being in, let us hope that during the last half-century, since Mr. Hutchins wrote, some little improvement in English "apartments below stairs" have been made, for here there is not much to boast of,—rooms that would be large if they were not cut up into two by rows of scagliola columns, others that would be lofty if they were not brought down in appearance to an ordinary level by heavily-enriched plastering, carving that might be good if you could see it for the gilding with which it is overlaid. Still they are interesting rooms for their pictures and their associations. There was business and bustle here in the time of the civil wars of Charles I., during which the first Earl of Shaftesbury, then Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, played so conspicuous and varied a part. First when attempting a reconciliation scheme between the king and the people by a system of mutual concession, which was frustrated at the outset by the jealousy of those about him, as, indeed, it would have been at the conclusion by the falseness of one of the contracting parties. St. Giles was gay with bright colours and cavalier feathers then. When the "Clubmen" were associated (a sort of armed neutral body to repress the excesses of either side), soldiers paced its halls, where ladies and carpet knights had stood before, and they, in their turn, shifted with the changing fortunes of its master, and gave place to the lank looks and sober garb of the Puritans. Courted by both parties, and mistrusted by both parties, placed in high commands, and disgraced, by both parties, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper seems yet to have been more consistent than the times in which he lived. He is said to have been inordinately ambitious; but there is generally a system in ambition, and there was but little in the career of this man. Now in the king's confidence and of his party; now passing over to that of the parliament, but yet refusing to bring the secrets of the other side over with him; now fighting at the head of fifteen hundred men in his own county on the popular side; now assisting the restoration, and finally taking his place as Lord Chancellor under the new *régime*; and this not for long—he and a court so corrupt could not long be friends, so that his last public appearance is at his trial on a groundless charge of high treason, and then he retires to Holland to die. His portrait is here in his Chancellor's robes. There are two portraits by Lely of the second earl and countess, the lady with that *décolté, dégagé* air, peculiar to that age and painter, two large landscapes by Salvator Rosa, and many smaller pictures of more or less merit. Amongst the more modern additions, are two Canalettos, which I would even submit to be an earl to possess. In the library there is a portrait of old Henry Hastings, related to the Earls of Huntingdon, with a sketch of his character, supposed to have been written by the first Earl of Shaftesbury. It is a curiosity in its way, but too long for further notice here. There are busts and portraits of a more recent earl, who, if his career be neither so splendid nor so varied as his illustrious ancestor, will still take his place in the history of our land as one of the remarkable and leading men of the time. There is a portrait, too, of a countess of 1854, more beautiful by far than that Dorothy of 1684, and with a grace and lady-like air which ought to put that bold person to the blush. A chimney-piece, a ceiling, and a doorway by Inigo Jones, complete the artistic embellishments of the place.

I have not complimented St. Giles on its personal appearance, and if my readers are of the same opinion as myself they will consider that there is plenty of room for improvement. I am happy to be able to inform them that that improvement is being carried out. At present, the house is in that "grubby" condition which is to precede its "butterfly" state. Any beauty which it may hereafter possess will be entirely due to Mr. P. C. Hardwick, the architect to the present alterations, for it certainly had none before. Two towers break its former monotony, and form a pretty feature as you approach. High-pitched French roofs take the place of the old flat constructions. The battlements remain, although guns placed at them would have to stand on end, but then this is hypercritical, as architectural battlements have nothing to do with guns. A new saloon and dining-room will be added, and some of the scagliola obstructions cleared away, with various other additions and alterations, which, when completed, will no doubt make such a transformation as shall equally astonish the traducers and the admirers of the old place.

The works are being carried out by Messrs. H. and R. Holland, of London, and the workmen employed there have on more than one occasion been regaled at the expense of the earl with a half-holiday, games of cricket, and good old English cheer. They have a supply of books too from his lordship's library, and their earthly happiness is consummated by two copies of the *Builder* regularly taken in for their perusal.

B.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR IN CANADA.—Mr. Buchanan, the chief emigration agent at Quebec, in a letter to Captain Keele, of Glasgow, says, "Labour and service here are not to be had. I could employ 5,000 men, at a dollar a day. Scarcity of labour is the complaint from one end of Canada to the other. Mechanics are also very much wanted of all descriptions; wages from one to two dollars per day."

ON THE INFLUENCE OF DETAIL ON GENERAL DESIGN.

THE OXFORD AND WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

THESE societies held a meeting last week at Coventry, the venerable archdeacon in the chair. The president delivered an opening address; the Rev. G. A. Poole read a paper on Baginton Church; the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford a paper on Heraldry in Churches, and then the Hon F. Lygon read a discourse on the Influence of Detail on General Design, the greater part of which we quote.

"It is, I believe, a principle now almost universally admitted, that all works of art, whether consciously or unconsciously to the mind of the artist, do nevertheless in their style and design set forth the tendency of his mind; and when a similar result occurs in works of the same date, we conclude that it indicates some similarity of temper in the tone of the artists and their employers, and thence we are able to deduce with more or less accuracy the prevailing temper and spirit of the age. And as this is true of other arts, so especially of architecture, which embodies and absorbs all other arts. The hut of the savage at once proclaims the absence as well of civilization and refinement as of advanced mechanical skill on the part of its unpolished owner. On the other hand, the pyramids of Egypt, and the gorgeous palaces of Nineveh, unsupported as the latter are by all documentary evidence, announce at once that their designers eminently possessed intellectual cultivation and also considerable mechanical resources, and, at the same time, there is a grandeur and vastness about them which bespeaks the despotic authority necessary to control those large masses of mankind who laboured in the erection of such enormous piles. Architecture is a petrifaction not only of religion, but of history and mind, and that architecture must indeed be rude and barren which does not yield us some information of the tone and character which produced its development. The buildings of Greece yet tell of the artistic taste and intellectual refinement which pervaded that small and wonderous portion of the earth. The severe Doric and the graceful Ionic, no less than the dialects of the same name, reveal somewhat of the irreconcilable differences between the two races. 'The Doric character,' says Müller, in his history of the Dorians, 'created the Doric architecture. . . . . thus, in this creation of ar we find expressed the peculiar bias of the Dori race to strict rule, simple proportion, and pur harmony.' Obvious as is this instance, th principle will hold true in a more remarkab manner of Christian art in our own countr The enduring and quiet simplicity of Saxo architecture acquired a richness not its ow when the accomplished Norman brought mo decorative skill to lavish on the ruder structur of his conquered foe; and the pointed ar realized that which both Norman and Saxo struggled to achieve, namely, the developme of vertical lines, when the second pointed sty exhibited the perfection of Christian art, a expressed 'the beauty of holiness' in the ag of Faith. So, again, in the third pointed sty the monotony of human worldliness and selfi ness is produced and reproduced, and its st ness and secular character creep out throu all the gorgeous details, which shed a borrow lustre over its decaying life, and at last t debased style of Elizabeth and James is no l the natural result of the splendid meagren and unspiritual bombast which belonged Tudor architecture, than the subsequent o break of Puritans against Church and St legitimately resulted from the loosening of lief and pandering to the pride of human in lect, which was the immediate result of Reformation. And yet later, the classical ta of the last century is announced by the affec tion and pseudo-imitation of the ancients, wh induced our grandfathers and great grandfath to destroy and neglect, as barbarous, th triumphs of mediæval faith and skill which our proudest boast to imitate, cherish, and store. And still more recently the lesson not less instructive: mediæval artists had exhausted their skill, and left none behind to l on the great principles which guided th Wren and his coadjutors had striven to in

life and spirit into reproductions of foreign art, at once alien from the character of the English, and unsuited to a borrowed home; but they had striven in vain, and so their efforts to renovate architecture languished and failed. Some, however, there were, even then, who discerned the absurdity of reviving in England the exploded beauties of the Pagan world, but yet they had not earnestness or power to summon from the tomb the spirit which animated the great men of the middle ages, and so arose the school of modern Gothic, whose apostle was Wyatt, the devastator of Salisbury. 'In the criticism of this age (to appropriate from another subject the very apposite words of Mrs. Jameson) the spirit of the work, whether the conception were properly characteristic of the subject, or of the time;—whether the design was modified by the individuality of the artist or by received conventionalisms,"—of such things there was no account, and the accepted mode of devising a Gothic *pile* was, what I hope to be pardoned for venturing to term, com-*pile*-ation. A window was conveyed from one source, a crocket from another, a gargoyle from a third; and these were applied to the shell of a building which critics were forthwith summoned to come and admire. And thus we have gone stumbling on, till Mr. Pugin, whose loss we can never sufficiently deplore, sounded the trumpet, and raised a crusade against the modern Gothic. The principle adopted has been to select a few shafts, the window from the 'Glossary of Architecture,' several pinnacles, a buttress or two, large or small, and having mixed these well together in various proportions, to produce the whole to an astonished world as a masterpiece of Gothic art, far superior to the works of Wykeham; if it is a building that is required, or if furniture (for the same convenient method of course does for both) far more convenient and suitable and beautiful than our benighted ancestors ever dreamt of using. And thus it happens at the present time, that detail exercises such an influence over general design. Artists borrow a certain amount of detail, and apply it to the object on hand, and forget that detail, however valuable and graceful an adjunct to a correct design, no more compensates for its absence than does the gorgeous binding of a worthless book compensate for the literary defects of the work. Take, for instance, the Houses of Parliament: a gigantic tribute to the mediæval taste of the day. Is that long unbroken front, so endless, and so monotonous, is that a building the design of which we can pronounce correct? No one can deny that it is a costly failure,—a clever aggregation of sumptuous details, lacking, however, that animating coherence which alone imparts life to so vast a structure. It is sad to think of the vast sums lavished on this structure, and then to reflect that this outlay, if judiciously directed, might have produced an edifice to defy and surpass the proudest and stateliest of our forefathers' works. And yet nothing, perhaps, has more contributed to the revival of correct principles of design than the erection of the Houses of Parliament, because men have been brought to see and admit that mere knowledge of detail does not suffice; and from the contemplation of these details they have been led to appreciate more fully the harmony which mediæval architects realized, and which we have failed to achieve. In adapting piecemeal the works of the past, we forget the dishonour and insult we really offer to those we profess to imitate and follow. If a Greek architect, such as reared the Parthenon, were required to construct a museum and library suited to England and its climate, does any one suppose that he would produce anything like the Taylor Buildings? Surely not. He would repudiate with scorn the idea, that a number of columns, blocked-up windows, sham door-ways, rich carving in front, and a dead brick wall behind, should assume the name of classical architecture—that architecture which, no less than that of the middle ages, was constructed with reference to the exigences of the climate and the manners of the people. It is, I believe, a well-known fact, that the architect of the British Museum drew out his plan and erected the building without consulting any of the officers of the institution about the requirements of their separate departments; and consequently the interior arrangements have been arranged and re-arranged, and altered again at enormous expense, and the accommodation is still most inadequate and inconvenient. An instance of this kind tells more of the temper of the age than volumes of disquisitions. For an architect to behave thus, is to degrade his art, and still worse, it fosters the foolish notion that for a design to possess pretensions to beauty, it must also be inconvenient and expensive; and this prevalent notion has very much tended to discourage a taste for art among those classes where its encouragement was most needed. Any work of art is only valuable so far as it proceeds from the mind; and this qualification cannot be said to belong to those accumulated masses of parts, for which the reputation of highest artistic excellence is so boldly challenged. In a word, it would be well for us to remember the homely adage, 'Fine feathers do not make fine birds.' It is far better to have a simple and correct design than to borrow the most beautiful details, and to foist them on an ugly carcase. Consistency and truth require this at our hands, and it is the very foundation of all that is magnificent and noble in architecture. Detail should always be subservient to the general design, and not unduly exalted, at the expense of all symmetry and propriety: the neglect of such would seem to be the chief cause of modern failures. We have not learnt to distinguish as rigidly as we ought between what is essential and what is merely superadded ornament; and since this is the prevailing fault, we should combat it by every means in our power, and regard with jealousy all irrelevant ornamentation. The florid taste which has prevailed of late must be met and compensated for by proportionate severity, so only may we hope to preserve that combination of convenience and beauty which so admirably distinguishes mediæval art; and I have insisted more particularly on what is termed mediæval art, because experience has fully shown that in England, at the present day, we can adopt no other style than that which our forefathers brought to such perfection, unless we have recourse to most ludicrous expedients to soften down incongruities and discomfort. And it is the boast of England that in no other country did mediæval art reach such perfection. Westminster and Ely, Winchester and Worcester, when unmutilated by the spoiler, might safely defy all comparison. English embroidery was famed throughout Christendom; and Professor Cockerell has satisfactorily shown that the unrivalled sculpture of Wells was in the main the work of Englishmen, and that too, says Flaxman, 'two years after the birth of Cimabue, the restorer of painting in Italy: it seems to be the earliest specimen of such magnificent and varied sculpture that is to be found in Western Europe.' Shall we then import from distant lands and other climes unfitting ornaments and detail, whose individual beauty cannot compensate for their unreality? Shall we covet distant forms of beauty merely because they are not, and never can be, ours? Although we may mock their shape and proportions, and imitate their minutest graces, they will still be strangers in a strange land, and will plead silently indeed, but the more earnestly, and bid us repent of the neglect and contempt we have shown to the choice treasures we possess of native art."

CHURCH BUILDING NEWS.

Northampton.—It has been resolved to open up the tower arches of St. Giles's Church if a required balance of 150*l.* to make up the necessary expense be realized within the next six weeks.

Buckingham.—The foundation stone of the new church at the village of Akeley was laid on Tuesday in last week. The style of the church is Early English. It will have 250 sittings, with a small bell-turret. The total cost will be 1,500*l.* Mr. Tarring is the architect.

Eldersfield.—The church of this place has had various repairs and restorations effected in it within the last few years, including the renovation of spire, tower, and chancel, throwing open of arch, removal of gallery and of earth from walls, &c.; and the repair of north aisle and nave has just been completed. The pillars and arches which divided the nave and north aisle have been rebuilt, a new roof placed on north aisle, twelve pews removed, and sixteen new oak sittings erected in their place. In the nave all the oak sittings have been restored, five pews removed, and replaced by oak sittings. The sittings in nave have been appropriated to the poor. The repairs already carried out will cost 820*l.* In order to complete the restoration of the church, a new roof and south wall would be required to nave, and new pinnacles to tower.

Amblecote.—The church of Amblecote, near Stourbridge, has been closed for some weeks, during which time, besides repairs of various kinds, there has been erected a stained glass window to the memory of the late Mr. James Foster, of Stourton Castle.

Manchester.—The new church at Collyhurst rapidly progresses towards completion. It has been constructed from the designs of Mr. E. H. Shellard, of Manchester, architect, based on examples of Early Decorated architecture. It is in the form of a Latin cross, comprising a nave 116 feet 3 inches long (inside measurement), and 27 feet 6 inches wide, intersected immediately in front of the chancel by north and south transepts, with galleries, each transept being 72 feet 9 inches by 26 feet 4 inches. The dimensions of the chancel are 26 feet by 20 feet, and 34 feet in height: the floor is raised 18 inches above that of the nave. The roof of nave is 43 feet high from apex to floor, and the pitch is about 50 deg. The building, according to the local *Courier*, is not exactly orthodox in respect to its aspects, as the site seems to have obliged the architect to dispose it some 40 deg. out of due east and west. On what is designated the north side, adjoining the chancel, there is the nucleus of a tower and spire, forming a principal entrance to the body and to the north transept gallery. This tower is 12 feet square, inside measurement, and has been run up to 18 feet 10 inches high, and then covered in, to remain unfinished, awaiting funds. It is to be 70 feet high from ground to finials decorating the top course, and above it a spire 70 feet higher. An arch has been formed on the north side of the chancel, 16 feet high, 10 feet 9 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches deep, the architect intending to lay a permanent floor from it over the interior area of the tower for the reception of an organ, and to arrange for a small choir in front. The roof is open-timbered, supported on stone corbels. The material of the roof and other woodwork is red Memel deal, stained and varnished. The seats are all open, with accommodation in nave and transepts with galleries for 1,078 persons, 415 free. A gallery at end of nave will hold 207 children, and the transept galleries 160 each. Externally the building is composed of parpoints with dressings of Yorkshire stone, from the Slaithwaite quarries, near Huddersfield: the stone for the internal work has been procured from the quarries of Sir Oswald Mosley, near the church. The site was presented by Sir Oswald Mosley. The building committee contracted with a firm in Manchester to erect the structure for 2,395*l.*; but from some default in the contract, the works were re-let to Messrs. Eaton and Hollis for masonry, at 1,295*l.* and to Messrs. Burton and Son, for woodwork, at 1,450*l.*—a total of 2,745*l.* and an increase of 350*l.*: in addition there were to be added for heating and gas apparatus, endowment fund (1,000*l.*), repairs, railing, extras, architects' commission, &c. 2,169*l.* forming a total of 4,764*l.* There is a deficiency of 1,615*l.*

Leigh.—Christ Church, Pennington, at Leigh, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester on Monday before last. It is in the late pointed style, and consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel at the east, and a tower at the west end. The entrance doorway occupies the base of the tower. The nave (which is higher than the aisles, forming a clerestory) is divided into six bays, each bay being marked by a buttress, and containing a large window: there are smaller windows with flat-pointed heads over those below in the clerestory. The chancel, which is divided into two bays, has a large window in the east end. The walls throughout are finished with a plain parapet. The interior of the church is 71 feet long by 50 feet wide. The

chancel is 30 feet long. The nave is separated from the aisles by six pointed arches upon each side, resting on stone piers. The pews and the timbers of the roofs are all stained dark, in imitation of oak. The children's gallery is placed at the west end, opposite the tower. The church is calculated to contain rather more than 800 sittings for adults and children. The contractor for the building was Mr. Mark Foggett, of Manchester. The architect was Mr. E. H. Shellard, of Manchester. The building committee have expended about 3,000*l.* in the erection and completion of the edifice.

Ringley.—The church of St. Saviour, erected about two years since at Ringley, near Bolton, from a design by Messrs. Sharp and Paley, of Lancaster, was consecrated on Saturday before last. It is capable of accommodating 560 persons. The style of this edifice is English Gothic of the thirteenth century. The building consists of a central nave and clerestory, 75 feet 6 inches long by 20 feet wide, divided from a north and south aisle, of same length, and 12 feet wide, by an arcade of five stone arches, and cylindrical piers and moulded capitals and bases; the height to ridge of roof being 50 feet. A chancel, 30 feet 6 inches long and 20 feet wide, projects eastward from the nave, divided by a lofty stone arch. A porch on the north side and buildings for the vestry and organ on the south side of the chancel, complete the general plan of the church. The nave and aisles are filled with open benches, constructed of red deal and stained. The roofs are all open, boarded, and framed with massive timbers. The exterior is simple and unpretending. A range of three narrow windows and bell turret are prominent features in the west front, the sides and east gable possessing little ornament besides the windows. The eastern window is a triplet, glazed with the painted glass that filled the east window of the ancient chapel. The building was superintended by Mr. E. G. Paley, and has been erected at an expense of about 2,000*l.*

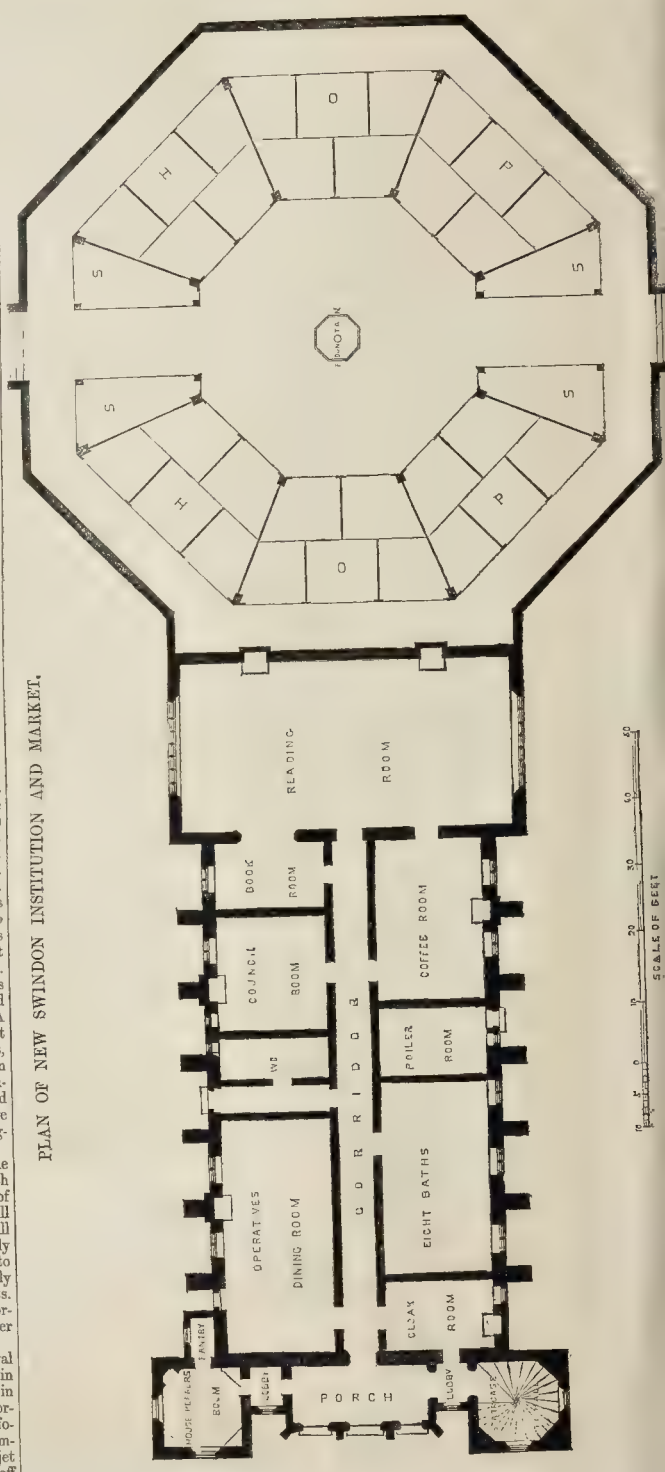
NEW SWINDON INSTITUTION AND MARKET.

A FEW weeks ago we gave some notes of a visit to New Swindon, to see the first stone laid of a Literary Institution there, and we then promised a view of the intended structure. This we now give, together with a plan. The building is in course of erection by Mr. Streeter, under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Roberts, architect, and comprises, as we then mentioned, a market for thirty-two shops, and standings for thirty stalls. Part is under cover, with an octagonal roof 40 feet diameter, with a public fountain in the centre. On the lower floor of the main building there is a spacious reading-room, with book-room and coffee-room, or retiring-room, attached. A council-room, dining-hall with hot plates, hot and cold baths, and housekeeper's apartments, are included. There is a spiral staircase in an attached tower leading to the hall, which occupies the entire upper floor, with a gallery and screen at one end: at the other end is a stage for theatrical representations over the reading-room.

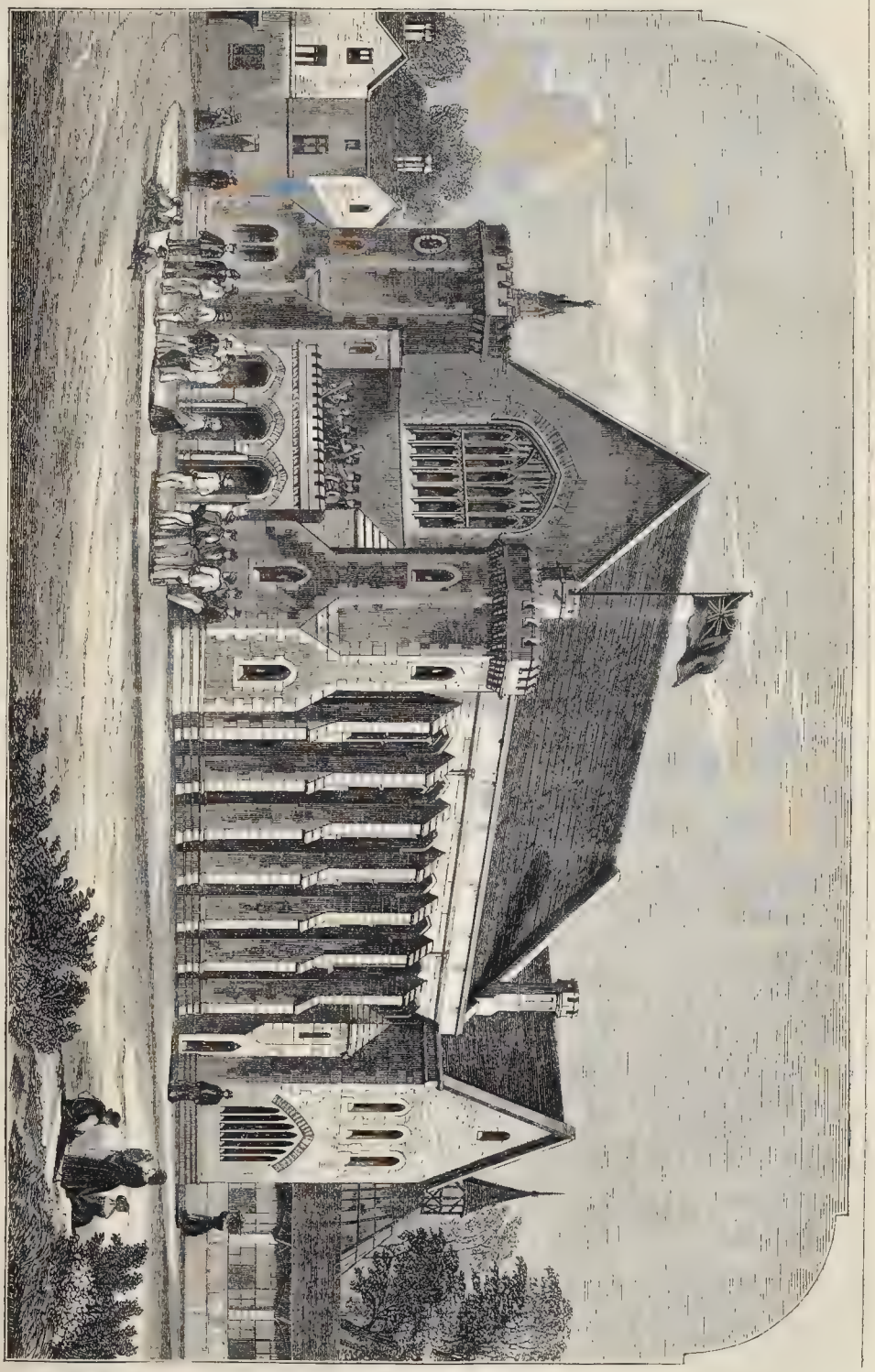
We may add to these particulars, that the buildings are entirely of Swindon stone, with Bath stone dressings. The interior will be of plain blue lias stucco: the roof of the hall will be open, the timber stained and varnished. All the woodwork, fir and deal, is to be simply stained and varnished (no paint excepting to ironwork), and all timbers, where constructively used, are to be visible, and treated as ornaments.

The ironwork is all to be wrought, for door-hinges and fastenings as well as for other purposes.

The architect is an advocate for the removal of the expired air *from the floor-line*, which in this building will be by forming an air-drain in each end wall, the bottom being below the floor-level, and admitting the air by occasional perforations in the skirtings. The air-drains communicate with a flue at each end, having a jet of gas, causing a sufficient current to carry off the heavier gases. There will, however, be moveable windows in the roof.



PLAN OF NEW SWINDON INSTITUTION AND MARKET.



NEW SWINDON INSTITUTION AND MARKET.—Mr. E. Roberts, Architect.

A NOTE ON PINK PAPER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I want to say something to you, and I am sure you will listen, for the sake of my sex. There was such a *nice* ball at the Mansion House on Tuesday; Lord Mayor Sydney managed it capitally, he had taken pains,—

"And gadred him a meinie of his sort,
To leppe and singe, and maken wiche disport."

As a natural consequence, to take another line from old Chaucer (and I like Chaucer, though he is so hard to read),—

"Gret was the presse, and riche was th' array."

There were all sorts of uniforms, and Indian princes, and beautiful women in diamonds (oh! those diamonds, I am sure I had to keep saying "Thou shalt not covet," &c. all the next day), and a good band, and I had plenty of dancing, and the flowers in the vestibule were so pretty, and there were nice little nooks,

"For whispering lovers made,"

and everything was nice but one thing; and that thing was the air in the Egyptian Hall. Oh! the headache next day and the lassitude; simply and entirely for want of ventilation. Not one little hole could I see in the ceiling to take off the bad air produced by hundreds of lungs and thousands of lights. Do pray mention it to our Lord Mayor, and get him to do something; or perhaps Sheriff Wire, as he looks very good-natured, will interfere and provide for a supply of pure air next time.

As I have not quite filled my paper, I'm determined I will ask you why they don't decorate the walls and ceilings of the Mansion House? The plaster figures in the hall are charming, and there will be some of marble, I am told; but all the ceilings and the walls are so bare, and cold, and ugly, that they are quite dreadful to look at. I should like to grumble a little bit about Windsor Castle (do, pray, go and see the terrace and the park, they are delicious at this moment); but there is so much to do just now, that I have only time to subscribe myself, your faithful FAN. C.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Peasenhall (*Suffolk*).—A new foundry, saw-mills, &c. are being erected here upon the premises of Messrs. Smyth and Son, the drill manufacturers. The shaft is about sixty feet in height, with cast-iron cap, weighing nearly one ton. The roof is the largest one of timber in the neighbourhood. The engine is of 14-horse power, with two boilers. These already extensive works will thus give employment to a number of additional hands.

Lowestoft.—Plans, it is said, have been drawn and submitted for the erection of a police-station upon the London-road, with suitable rooms in which to conduct the magistrates' business of this district.

Yarmouth.—The new bridge will shortly be completed. It is of iron, built on the tubular principle, upon two stone piers, each 12 feet across. The space of waterway, in the centre, between the piers, is 50 feet, and on either side a waterway spanning, of 65 feet clear, has been left between the piers and the quay-head. Upon the platform the bridge has a carriage-way of 18 feet wide, with a pathway on either side of 4½ feet. The platforms over the side spans are covered with small blocks of wood-pavement, riveted together, and superficially covered with an adhesive composition of bitumen. Some weeks, it is said, will probably elapse before the bridge is opened, owing to a difficulty experienced in adjusting the balancing power of the two leaves; the iron balance or balances being, it seems, originally so adjusted, that when the leaves of the bridge are raised, the balances meet the surface of the water, when the difference of specific gravity is so great that it requires double the number of men to complete the raising; and again, in lowering, the pressure of the water is so great, that almost as much difficulty is found in getting the ballast *out* of the water. This, it is believed, will be successfully adjusted.

Olney.—The gas works are proceeding, the tank, and other buildings, as also the laying of the main pipes in the public street, which is nearly completed. The expenses of fittings and other works for the lighting of the church with gas, will, it is expected, be raised by subscription. The inhabitants have also agreed to a shilling rate for lighting the streets of the town.

Macclesfield.—Of the total amount subscribed for the establishment of the public park here, the working classes contributed, in pence, one-fourth as much as the corporation and government together. After great difficulties, the land was bought about eighteen months ago, and the operation of laying it out has now commenced, under the superintendence of Mr. Sturdy, from working designs by Mr. Barron, of Elvaston Castle, Derbyshire. The outline of the buildings has been prepared by Mr. J. F. A. Lynch, of Macclesfield, artist. The extent of the ground is about sixteen acres: it is at the north side of Macclesfield. In the foreground are the sloping banks which it is proposed to form into a public cemetery for the town, and a little to the left, the new grammar-school will be erected in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

Orleton.—The *Hereford Times* of last week records the laying of the foundation-stone of a new schoolhouse at Orleton. The building is to be of the fourteenth century style, and of red brick, with blue bricks worked in crossings and bands, and Bath stone dressings to the windows, doorways, and gables. The roofs will be of wrought open timbers, covered with blue tiles laid in ornamental courses. The porches, at the several entrances to the master's house and the school-rooms for boys and girls, will be of wrought oak with arches. There will be tracery to the doorways and windows. The architect is Mr. Cranston, of Birmingham.

Birkenhead.—Mr. Hornblower, architect, is preparing plans of new works to be built by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co. engineers, at Birkenhead. These works, which are intended solely for the boiler-making department, will extend over two acres of land adjoining the Canada works, on the margin of the great float, and are expected to be completed in August next. They will give employment to about 500 or 600 men.

Manchester.—The chief stone of the new day and Sunday schools, at Newton-heath, was laid on 8th ult. The new structure, which is to occupy the same area as the old schools, will consist of two stories, its length being about 90 feet, and breadth 30. There will be a lavatory on the basement floor, 30 feet by 18 feet: the boys' school, 54 feet 7 inches long, and 30 feet 9 inches wide; and the infants', 34 feet 7 inches, by 30 feet 9 inches, are on the ground floor, and are 15 feet in height. The girls' school is on the second floor, and of same dimensions as the boys', but 18 feet high in the centre: adjoining it are two class-rooms, 34 feet 7 inches long, and 15 feet 2 inches wide each. Attached is a residence for the master. The style is Elizabethan, Mr. Jas. Bayley, of Altrincham, architect, having furnished designs. Messrs. Hay, Nish, and McKean, of Manchester, are the builders.

Rochdale.—It has been determined to build a new church, at Pinfold, in the parish of Rochdale; and the contract of Messrs. Farrell and Griffiths, of Manchester, for 3,900*l.* having been accepted by the committee, the works are now proceeding; coincidently with which it has also been resolved to proceed with the restoration of the parish church, under the direction of the same architect, Mr. Joseph Clarke. Last year a noble offer was made by a layman to bear the greater portion of the expense, provided the parish would let the work proceed; but it having gone to a vote, the offer was lost. This year, however, better feeling comes to the rescue, and the works will proceed at once,—the parts requiring the earliest attention being taken in hand first. It is an interesting fabric, with portions remaining from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. There is, however, a part screened off on the south side, in which a sham chapel has been made up, with incised stone, and monuments, brasses, &c. intended to represent an old family chantry.

Sheffield.—The town council have undertaken to complete the bridge at Neepsend with approaches by the end of 1855, owners of property having paid them 1,000*l.* towards the work. The bridge is to be 40 feet wide between the walls.

Rotherham.—An effort is about to be made here for the establishment of promenade and pleasure grounds on an extensive scale. The site chosen is in Moorgate. A design has been prepared by Mr. Blackmoor, architect, from which it would appear that it is intended to erect a hotel, form pleasure gardens, bowling-green, and cricket-grounds, with a grand stand, ladies' stands, and other conveniences of the most complete character. If the scheme be carried out in its entirety, the capital required will be something like 3,000*l.* which it is proposed to raise in shares. There is a strong feeling in the town that the undertaking will be successful.

Wigan.—The Local Board of Health are in treaty with several owners of land, for property required for the new waterworks, and only wait a loan to commence, working plans, &c. being prepared. With regard to the sewerage, greater progress has been made, though there is also as yet a want of pecuniary means. The Haigh Foundry Company has cast a quantity of iron piping, through which the sewerage is to be conveyed, across the bed of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near the pottery, to the outlet into the Douglas, and the pipes have been taken to the spot. It is intended to lay the piping upon strong timber sleepers, and fasten them at the sides with blocks of wood firmly riveted to the sleepers. There will be half a yard of puddle between the top of the pipes and the water. The Canal Company have consented to drain that part of the canal for two days, for the convenience of the workmen, considering the proposed diversion of the sewage as an equivalent.

Hartlepool.—Mr. Mason, the surveyor to the Darlington Board of Health, who was appointed by the Hartlepool Local Board to co-operate with Mr. Morris in the preparation of plans necessary for the development of a scheme of drainage, on the principle of the sewage being deodorized, has visited Hartlepool, and arranged preliminaries with the surveyor to the Local Board. In the course of a month or six weeks, it is expected, the plans will be ready for presentation to the General Board of Health for their approval.

DISTRICT SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS.

JERVIS'S ACT NOT APPLICABLE IN RECOVERY OF FEES.

A CASE relative to the non-application of Jervis's Act to the recovery of fees of district surveyors was heard before Mr. Traill on 12th ult. The proceedings were taken by the district surveyor of Lewisham against Mr. Adam, of the Hermitage, Blackheath, for an alteration of the main building, a dwelling-house, of the extra first rate, and related to stripping and re-covering a *portion* of the roof. The work had been commenced without notice, by inadvertence, and the builder was informed, on his request as to the fee to be charged as an item in his bill, that the sum of 1*l.* 10s. would be accepted in satisfaction of full claim of 2*l.* 10s. as prescribed in schedule L. This reduced fee was objected to by Mr. Adam when he settled with the builder, considering that no fee was due for such operation. The builder communicated with district surveyor accordingly, and as the works were completed early in the month of August last, and the claim objected to in March last, more than six months had elapsed. Notwithstanding, however, the bill for the full fee was delivered to Mr. Adam, and the receipt tendered; but he refused to pay, stating that proceedings might be taken against him, and he should resist. When the case was brought before the magistrate, and the matter *pro* and *con.* had been stated at length, and the reason why the proceedings had been so long delayed, the clerk of the court observed, that the surveyor was out of time (six months); but it was contended that, under legal advice, Jervis's Act on several grounds did not apply, and that, if necessary, it should be argued to that effect; but thereon, after some consideration on the part of the

magistrate, he expressed that, by the provisions of the Buildings Act the fees of the district surveyor were recoverable in manner as poor-rates; namely, by *warrant*, and not by *order* or *conviction*, as directed by Jervis's Act with respect to such cases as came within its meaning; but that if the party complained against objected to his view, or if the district surveyor desired a case for a decision of the superior court, he would give every facility for so doing, and that he would defer issuing his warrant until 20th ult. The complainant's case, it is right to notice, was conducted by a lawyer, and who again appeared on the adjournment, when he satisfied the full claim and costs, observing that the law, as held by the magistrate, was considered correct.

This is the fourth case decided favourably by the magistrates (Mr. Secker and Mr. Traill) on the subject of roof-stripping, &c. the first case (Mr. Brown's, Forest-hill, and the work executed by Benj. Paisey) was decided by Mr. Secker, and for the greater satisfaction of Paisey, it was conceded to him to take the matter before the official referees, who held it to be an operation under the Act, but considered the district surveyor to be entitled only to a special fee; in this view the registrar did not concur, and the case was ultimately determined by the Commissioners of Works, &c. in accordance with the registrar; viz. that the full fee for an alteration in schedule L is the proper fee.

A SURVEYOR.

CAST MARBLE.

IT has long been a desideratum in the adaptation of fine art to the refined wants of daily life, as well as for purposes of science, that works of sculpture should be capable of being produced at a cheap rate. Many processes have been tried to render plaster solid; but none has hitherto proved in every respect successful, the requisite degree of transparency not having been obtained.

Dr. Emil Braun has at length succeeded, we are told, in the production of a material adapted to plastic purposes, which affords the same sharpness of outlines as plaster of Paris, is scarcely inferior in whiteness to the finest statuary marble, and even surpasses it in impermeability of surface, being perfectly impervious to wet, and capable of resisting all inclemencies of weather. The inventor has already exhibited several busts and statues of this composition, which have been viewed by the sculptors and artists of Rome, who are unanimous in their opinion as to the beauty and value of the material, the fracture of which even presents a crystalized structure.

This material is as well adapted for the most delicate objects as for works of colossal size; the former exhibiting the utmost refinement of execution, whilst the latter proves that it is capable of resisting any degree of weight arising from the bulk of the objects themselves.

In this material fac-similes of the most beautiful monuments of ancient or modern times, architectural ornaments, &c. may be reproduced at a price not greatly exceeding that of plaster casts. Thus not only houses and museums, but also gardens and parks, and all open court-yards or spaces destined for decorative purposes, may be adorned with the finest works of sculpture which the world affords.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

IT may be worth while to state that since the articles on the neighbourhood of King's-cross appeared, the cesspools in Weller's-court and in "Paradise-row" have been removed, and the closets drained. Mr. Sutherin, the district surgeon, states that since this has been done he has been called comparatively seldom into the houses. In Ashby-street, and other streets where the drainage is unaltered, he has still no rest.

About ten days ago we made an inspection of the neighbourhood, and saw with regret that in Weller's-court, where matters had been improved, two of the closets had been filled up with stones and other rubbish, put in, it was said, by the children. The other day one of our co-adjutors called again at Weller's-court, when the closets were overflowing, and the smell most offensive. Several women who live adjoining complained of the place, and regretted that after pains had been taken the work should have been thus destroyed.

"Is any one ill?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; a little girl is dying there, pointing to *a window immediately above the two closets*. She had been ill about a week, and was then sinking from an attack of typhus fever.

When thus examining the place, Mr. Pugh, the curate of Old St. Pancras, who has not only done his utmost in endeavouring to improve the sanitary condition of the large and poor population under his care, but has also been unremitting in the duties of his own office, was met, and together they visited the apartment in which the sick child, about ten years of age, lay on a ragged-looking bed on the corner of the floor. The clergyman knelt on the floor of this abode of poverty, and prayed: it was a scene of which a great painter might make an impressive and instructive picture,—the kind-hearted clergyman, the mother, and those who had come to see her in her trouble from almost equal destitution, on their knees; the dilapidated walls, the pale countenance of the insensible and dying child, while the sun found its way through a cleft in the adjoining buildings, setting gloriously, and throwing a stream of light upon the closing scene of a short life.

CAUTION TO CONTRACTORS OF SEWERS.

IN the Court of Common Pleas, an action to recover damages was brought by Mr. Walton, a law reporter, against Mr. Dethick, the contractor to the Commissioners of Sewers; and the issue forcibly indicates the peril which builders subject themselves to, as well as the danger to the public, by not taking precautionary measures with their materials left within reach of the public.

It appeared in the case, that Mr. Walton, whilst walking along King Henry-street, Ball's-pond, fell over a scaffold-pole left by one of the contractor's men, and broke his leg so badly, that the bone protruded through the skin, and it was five months before he could get about his business; and for damages so sustained 223*l.* were claimed.

It was not denied, on the part of the defendant, that the pole had been left by one of his men; but counsel urged that as the accident had been caused by one of Mr. Dethick's workmen, the master was not liable, but the workman, if any one, were, through the negligence.

Lord Chief Justice Jervis held that the evidence adduced was sufficient to go before the jury as to defendant's liability; and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 200*l.*

This verdict, with the costs, will not entail much less cost on Mr. Dethick than 400*l.*

WORKMEN.

Breach of Contract.—At Hammersmith, last week, a working brickmaker was brought before Mr. Beadon on a warrant, charging him with having unlawfully absconded from the service of Mr W. Sellins, with whom he had contracted to work as a moulder during the current season. The defendant, after obtaining a loan of 4*l.* from his employer, had left his service, and contracted with another master. The magistrate committed him to prison for two months, with hard labour, after hesitating whether it ought not to have been three in place of two.

Pawning Workmen. The relations between masters and workmen at Sheffield, as we last week indicated, are, in general, very far from what they ought to be. In allusion to this subject, a Manchester paper describes a practice which he calls "pawning workmen." It is thus managed:—A clever, but probably dissipated man—a good file-cutter for instance—contrives to get into debt with his master, say to the extent of five pounds. Then, finding some other person willing to employ him, he "pawns" himself to that person for the five pounds which he owes, and an additional sum of probably five pounds more; then changes his employment on like terms again and again, so long as he can obtain an additional advance as an inducement to leave his employer. In this way, many of the cleverest workmen in Sheffield, it appears, are, or were, in a state of *quasi* bondage to their employers for advances generally spent in riot and dissipation; and of course the usual result is, that the man absconds and the last employer loses his money.

Piecework at the Crystal Palace.—Upwards of forty mechanics, lately employed at the Crystal Palace, under Mr. Myers, attended at Lambeth police office last week to hear a decision in which they were all equally interested. The case was that of one of the men who summoned Mr. Myers for 6s. 6d. for two half-days' wages. The defence against the claim was, that complainant had been paid for five hours on the day of the opening of the Palace, and five hours on the Monday following, and that being knocked off at the end of the five hours, and only working five hours on the second day, he was not entitled to the sum claimed. It was also shown that the general practice at such jobs was that of paying by the hour, and that the workmen were at liberty to leave off, or the employer to knock them off work whenever they pleased, without notice. Mr. Elliott, under the circumstances, dismissed the complaint.

SYPHON WATER SUPPLY.

WITH reference to the observations in your last number under the above head, an experiment came under my notice which may be interesting to your correspondent.

A few years since I was obliged to raise water a height of 10 feet, in order to remove it from a stone quarry. Adjoining the quarry was a railway cutting, on an incline of 1 in 100. I determined to attempt the removal of the water by means of a syphon, and with this view I laid down 1,200 feet of 4-inch iron pipe, by which I obtained a fall of 14 feet. The pipe was well laid, and so arranged that it could be easily filled with water, which being done, both ends were opened simultaneously, and the water immediately flowed in a considerable stream, and continued to do so for twelve hours, after which it obviously slackened, and, in consequence of an accumulation of air in the pipe, it was found necessary to refill it *every day* in order to keep it efficient. If left for four or five days the flow of water almost ceased, but it never quite stopped. No flaw in the pipe could be discovered, and it was the opinion of engineers whom I consulted that the air which accumulated in the pipe was evolved by the water passing through it. The results did not vary during the three years the syphon was in use.

If such be the usual action of syphons, it shows that while they may be very useful in certain cases, they would form a very troublesome mode of obtaining a permanent supply of water. B. C.

ARCHITECTS' BILLS.

AT the Derby County Court, on 12th ult. a special court was held for the trial of a cause brought at the instance of Mr. George Hall, of Derby, architect, against the Rev. Mr. Poole, incumbent of Alvaston, and Mr Charles Holbrook, churchwarden, who appear to have acted with others as a committee, for effecting certain alterations in Alvaston Church. The action was brought to recover 30*l.* for preparing plans, specifications, and estimates for restoring the church. The defendants paid into court 15*l.* and costs.

The plaintiff gave evidence to show that he was employed by the defendants, and prepared plans at their desire, which were submitted to them, together with estimates, &c. and that at one meeting six guineas were given to him for his time up to 7th September last. He also stated that he received full instructions to carry out plan No. 2, and he was frequently urged to get on with the plans and advertise for tenders. At a subsequent meeting, Lord Harrington, in the chair, Mr. Wilson, a pupil of plaintiff's, who was sent with the plans and estimate, brought back from the meeting a plan of the tower selected, and also a note from Mr. Poole, authorising him to advertise for tenders. The bill for advertising was 1*l.* 9*s.* On the 23rd November, plaintiff received orders to attend a meeting for the opening of the tenders: three were sent; one from Mr. Charles Moody, one from Mr. George Thompson, and one from Mr. Edwin Thompson. The tenders were opened and were considered far too high, and it was proposed to wait for the opinion of Lord Harrington. Plaintiff was told that the plans were sent to London and other places to obtain the tenders for building. Previous to 1st March Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hollingworth called at plaintiff's office and left the plans: they called again on same day, and stated that they had been requested to call by a meeting held at Alvaston, to ask what plaintiff should charge them if no work was done: they said the cost would be so far beyond their funds that they could not possibly carry it out. Plaintiff expressed regret, and offered to make fresh plans to meet their funds, sinking all claims for what had previously been done; or that they should pay a certain amount on account, and the works to remain for twelve or eighteen months, until they could turn round. Plaintiff went on to state, that requiring time to consider as to the amount to be charged, he delivered his bill on 17th December,

* Dr. Braun is understood to be engaged in writing an introduction to archæology, beginning with an analysis of the finest fanes of Greek architecture.

stating that his charge would be 25*l.* if the bill was then paid. From that time he heard no more of it until 1st March, when the committee again waited upon him. Mr. Hollingworth and Mr. Holbrook left the plans, and he then said his charge would be 30*l.* A few days afterwards Mr. Holbrook stated that the committee were disgusted with his extraordinary charge, and that they did not consider they owed him 1s. as the work was not carried out. Mr. Holbrook said the committee had agreed to give 15*l.*; but plaintiff refused to take it, and Mr. Smith offered 20*l.* Plaintiff replied that having made the charge he would maintain it. The usual charge of an architect was 5 per cent. and expenses incurred in travelling. The lowest tender was 1,090*l.* which was ultimately altered to 1,000*l.* Plaintiff's estimate was for 800*l.* for the whole of the work. There was afterwards a considerable rise in building materials. The 30*l.* charged was a nominal one to meet the case.

Mr. Stevens, architect; Mr. Gisborne, engineer; Mr. E. Thompson, and Mr. C. Moody, considered that the charge was a reasonable one.

The Rev. E. Poole, as one of the committee and a defendant, said that when the committee first saw Mr Hall about the proposed improvements, they stated that no more than 400*l.* could be raised, and asked him to give them sketches only of the proposed alterations, as they did not want any drawings; that, of the plans submitted by Mr. H. No. 2 only was agreed to, and the costs of the work, according to that plan, Mr. Hall estimated at 426*l.* and said he could guarantee to find a respectable builder to do the work for that sum. Mr. Hall was then desired to advertise for tenders for plan No. 2, and also for the tower and roof. The tenders were rejected at once, the lowest for the transepts being 665*l.* and no work was done, and the plans had not been of any use; that he did not recollect Mr. Hall offering to make other plans; and upon cross-examination that he saw the plans, and inspected and approved of them, for 426*l.* outlay. —Mr Holbrook corroborated the evidence of Mr Poole, and further, that the estimate of 426*l.* was without the tower, &c.; and that for all the proposed alterations the plaintiff estimated the costs at from 700*l.* to 800*l.*; that the committee thought the plans too expensive, and that Mr. Hall said that he did that for his own credit.

The Judge, in summing up, said that the question really for consideration was, whether the claim was a fair and reasonable one.

The jury, after a short consultation, found for the plaintiff for the amount of his claim, namely, 30*l.* Judgment was then entered for that sum with costs, to be paid forthwith.

MANUFACTURE OF BELLS.

A PATENT has recently been obtained for "Improvements in the manufacture of large bells." The so-called improvement is stated thus:—"In place of making a temporary bell of loam and other matters on the core, . . . we construct the outer mould without the aid of such temporary bell, . . . and we produce the outer mould by using a hollow iron casting, perforated with numerous holes, and having its exterior form corresponding generally to the intended bell. By the aid of a template, rotating on a central axis within the mould, this is made to assume the form for producing the correct exterior form of the bell." Now, so far from this being a novelty, it has been in use from time immemorial. So far from being an improvement, we have uniformly discarded it whenever we have required that degree of accuracy which results from perfect parallelism of the inner and outer surfaces of the bell; or, in other words, from the inner and outer surfaces being throughout concentric. It is nevertheless a convenient and rapid process for such work as only requires neatness of appearance; and we have therefore commonly adopted it in our less important or less accurately toned bells, and we should wish to use it for such work as hitherto. Are we forbidden to continue our old practice because a patent has been obtained for it by another firm, young in the art, as an "improvement in the manufacture?" Z.

*** Certainly not.

PROPULSION BY STEAM-WORKED OARS.—Mr. Wm. L. Anderson, of Norwood, has secured a patent for propelling ships by paddles constructed somewhat similar to the principle of the oar for rowing by hand. The blade of the paddle is diamond-shaped. The arm passes through the ship's side, where it is furnished with a ball-and-socket joint. The paddle-arm is carried round by the action of a crank, and while turning in its socket, it receives such a motion through the intervention of a guide-rod, as causes the blade to "feather" as it emerges from the water. Whether such a mode of propelling large vessels would be any improvement on the screw or even the usual paddle, is yet to be tested.

LODGINGS FOR THE POOR IN WESTMINSTER.

WITH reference to the Westminster improvements, what is to become of the poor people turned out? Whither are they to go? Let us take a few instances. The great street now in rapid progress from the Abbey to Victoria-road, namely Victoria-street, certainly one of the finest streets in the world, has for its purposes laid desolate numbers of houses inhabited by the poorer class, and of course as the buildings progress must demolish many more, such as Orchard-street, Old Pye-street, Great Peter-street, Dacre-street, New Tothill-street, Brewer's-green, Strutton-ground, &c. all of which are at all times the scenes of horror, debauchery, and squalid misery, teeming with the most foul and loathsome stenches, and in fact such as you have described to your readers in the pages of your journal under the head of "Homes of the Poor," but certainly to my knowledge subject to more vice than you have mentioned, and this too under the nose of royalty,—connected with York-street, and not a stone's throw from the palace. And now passes the Thames Embankment Railway Bill, to demolish 400 or 500 more houses west of Regent-street,—and again occurs the question, "Where are the poor to be housed?"

It will be said, if Westminster is such a hornet's nest, it is quite as well to pull down the houses and scatter to the winds the hornets; but there are honest workmen among them, who pay their way and take up their abode here for cheapness in accordance with their means,—and whither are they to remove with their work hereabouts?

How requisite is it, Mr. Editor, for the "Westminster Improvement Commissioners" to erect homes for the poor in the shape of model lodging-houses, such as are built on Prince Albert's plan at the east end of London? There are many who would willingly lend their aid and capital in its undertaking. Let some enterprising men mix with the people themselves and learn their wants before they put forth a plan and fall into such errors as generally follow such undertakings. Give the people utility blended with ornament, for they should both go hand in hand for the refinement and care of the working classes, to beget an improvement in their social and moral condition. W. L. G.

Notices of Books.

Household Chemistry; or, Rudiments of the Science applied to Every-day Life. By A. J. BERNAYS, F.C.S. Third edition. Sampson Low and Son, 47, Ludgate-hill. 1854.

THOUGH not offered as a class book to regular students of chemistry, but intended for the tyro in that science, and for use as a school-book, this little work has a better title, in its merits, to the attention even of students, than some with higher pretensions. The present edition is considerably enlarged, and the whole forms a decidedly good and popularly-written introduction to the ever-varied and interesting science of chemistry, especially as regards its more ordinary manifestations, in pantry and parlour, in kitchen and cupboard, in cellar and dairy and garden.

The Ten Chief Courts of the Sydenham Palace. Routledge and Co. Farringdon-street.

THIS little shilling volume of discursive but pleasant reading is not intended to supersede the company's catalogues, and indeed is not well suited to such a purpose. "It is a book to read," says the preface, "before going to Sydenham, while going, or during the return: it is a book for the chimney corner and the railway carriage, and may be even perused to advantage while resting in the gardens of the palace or during the necessary intervals of sight-seeing." It wants point.

Masters' Ready Reckoner. Seventh edition revised and improved, with additional tables. By JOHN HEATON. London: Routledge and Co. 1854.

WHEN a book has gone through seven or eight editions these are its strongest possible recommendations to notice. The present editor has, it appears, carefully inspected the whole of Masters' well-known work, and added tables of interest, commission, wages, per-centage, and profit, time, weights and measures, to the other tables of prices, &c. of which it was before made up.

Miscellanea.

LONDON SQUARES.—We always pity the gouty lilacs and consumptive privets that keep guard in these lonely places, whose grass and gravel seem nearly of the same colour, and scarcely show the line where one should terminate and the other begin. We have heard of green leaves all turned yellow, but after June the leaves are all black. They are the picture of melancholy. Why not pay a gardener adequately to keep the borders filled with decent-looking flowers, and give him one of Reed's engines to wash off the soot? A good deal may be done towards rendering these miserable plant cages more sightly. Look at the Temple-gardens, in the midst of waterside factory chimneys vomiting black smoke, yet always kept as clean and as bright as a new pin. Nursery-maids and children can walk about there as free from dirt as if they were in the country, and all this for the difference of a few pounds a year to the gardener. *-Horticultural Journal and Farm and Garden Advertiser.*

TYNEMOUTH PRIORY.—Care has of late been taken to remove all nuisances from these ruins. A shallow trench, about 5 feet wide, has been carried round the western portion of the building; while other footpaths have been neatly laid out in various directions, and covered with suitable material to form a hard surface; the whole affording great convenience to parties viewing the ruins. St. Mary's Chapel, after many years of neglect, has been cleared of its lumber, cobwebs, and dust, and rendered available for burial services. This chapel consists of an oblong square room, 18 feet in length, 12½ feet in breadth, and 10 feet in height, from the spring of the roof. It has one open window, and two blank ones, on the north side, three open on the south, and a circular one at the east end. The mullions and tracery of all the windows have been entirely renewed, and, excepting one, their present glazing is only temporary, for the whole are designed to be finished with stained glass. The roof is arched, formed by groins springing from the capitals of the columns between the side windows, and in the angles of the chapel. The principal intersections of the groins are united by carved circular bosses, of large and smaller sizes, extending in three rows from east to west. There is a niche on each side of the east window, in good preservation; and above which are figures carved on the wall. Below the niches are two closet-like cavities, supposed to have been used as receptacles for sacred utensils, and a small niche in the south wall apparently to receive a basin with consecrated water. The main floor is laid in mosaic work composed of tiles 4 inches square.

POTS FOR LICENSED VICTUALLERS. — In the *Builder* of the 24th of June there is an article on ferro-vitreous porcelain. Thinking it might be made useful for licensed victuallers, in the shape of pots and measures, I would suggest the same, as I am certain, if made serviceable in this respect, it would be largely used. It should not be too expensive, and much would depend on the design. I am myself a victualler of twenty years' standing, and feel the want of an article that could not so easily be melted down. A. B.

REDEMPTION OF GROUND RENTS.—Whilst agreeing with your correspondent, "F. C." on the necessity of every facility being afforded for the redemption of ground-rents, I cannot go the same length as he does, in urging a legislative enactment for effecting that object. An Act of Parliament dictating to landed proprietors whether they should sell or lease, would not be exactly in consonance with the feelings of a nation who have long held that every Englishman's house is his castle. The first fruits must check the present impetus that has been given to the building trade, who have had to meet the wants of a population that has increased, is increasing, and will increase. Here in England we have, in the last decennial period, increased two millions, and erected a quarter of a million of houses. Take, for example, any of the suburbs of London. There is Islington with 56,000 souls in 1841, and in 1851 we find 96,000. There is the county of Middlesex, with its increase of half a million, for whom fifty-five thousand houses have been erected in the same period of ten years. And with all this additional house accommodation, there is one healthy sign apparent throughout England, and that is the list of uninhabited houses shows a decrease of 20,000. Of this number, Middlesex alone claims 6,000. In the face of these population returns, is it discreet to ask Parliament to pass a measure that would tend to keep building land out of the market? As it is, there are impediments enough in the way of obtaining what are termed eligible plots? Besides, an appeal to the Legislature in such a matter is neither more nor less than asking for a repeal of the celebrated statute *de donis*, passed in the reign of Edward I. which allowed landed proprietors to entail their real property. E. R.

A NEW BRICK-MAKING MACHINE, recently patented in America and Europe by Messrs. Sands and Cumming, of New York, and introduced here by Messrs. Nourse and Co., of Cornhill, is thus described by a contemporary. In this apparatus the clay is tempered and the brick moulded at one operation, and it may be operated on by steam, water, or horse-power. The brick-frame contains six moulds: it is placed with a moveable pallette-board, on a sliding table in front of the machine: the machinery is then put in gear: the table passes under a series of rectangular funnels, through which the clay passes into the moulds: a stamp descends, pressing them with great force, by which all superfluous water is expelled: the sliding table, with the bricks, again makes its appearance outside, from whence the latter are carried away to be stacked. This is all effected in one revolution of the centre vertical shaft, on which are four blades, set spirally, to act as a screw in forcing down the clay, and four horizontal knives for dividing and kneading it. The pressure can be regulated so as to render the machine suitable for every description of clays. The inventors are practical brick-makers, of thirty years' standing. Their machine, as compared with other more complicated machines, is said to be economical in first cost, and in its working rapid and effectual: it tempers, moulds, and presses the bricks in one operation, and can turn out from 14,000 to 17,000 bricks in a day of ten hours by the united labour of two men and two boys, being equal to from twenty-four to twenty-eight a minute.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING.—Mr. Edward Wilkins, of Walworth, has been making experiments at Wokingham, in which, by means of introducing liquid manure and atmospheric air directly to the roots of corn or other plants, through tile drains, he has obtained results surprising, it is said, in rapidity and luxuriance of production, and on very poor soil. The drains are semi-cylindrical, with the flat side uppermost, and perforated so as to allow the contents to rise to the roots, whether by capillary attraction or hydraulic pressure. The soil stands above these drains about a foot in depth, and the drains are placed about 3 feet apart. The seeds are sown directly over the drains, which can be supplied with liquid manure from a tank reservoir. Mangold wurzel thus grown is said to have weighed 9½ lbs. whilst that grown as usual had only acquired a weight of 2½ lbs.; and even with the mere access to air thus afforded, the effects on various crops are said to have been very striking.

ST. ALBAN'S ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place in the Assembly-room of the Town Hall, St. Alban's, on Thursday in the week before last. The walls were hung with the society's collection of brass rubbings and drawings; and collections of curiosities, coins, &c. were displayed on tables in the room. The anniversary was on this occasion a joint meeting of the St. Alban's and Bedfordshire Archæological and Architectural Societies. The Earl of Verulam, the president, occupied the chair. Several new members were elected and other business transacted, after which the Rev. J. Taddy read a paper "On the Condition, Local and Political, of the Ancient Britons," and Mr. R. Grove Lowe, one on "The Second Battle of St. Alban's." The majority of the visitors then proceeded to King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, to witness the public distribution of prizes to the scholars of that establishment.

LECTURE ON THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. Samuel Blackwell, of Dudley, ironmaster, delivered a lecture at Sheffield, on Wednesday before last, on the manufacture of iron, the subject being illustrated by diagrams. The lecturer having premised that he should not pretend to do more than communicate some very elementary information as to the change which the ore undergoes before it appears in the market in its perfect form, said there was a vast amount of mystery connected with the iron manufacture, which ought not to be, since we were so intimately connected with it, the national greatness being in part founded upon it, and the facilities for practical acquaintance with it being at our doors. The abundance of the ore in our island, and the readiness with which it can be converted into metal, formed the basis on which all our branches of industry rest. It was calculated that directly it gives employment to about 250,000 hands; and the mental activity it calls forth, and the capital it absorbs, render it still more worthy of the study of all interested in human progress.

NEW NAIL-MAKING MACHINE.—There has recently been set to work at Troy (U.S.) a machine for making cut nails, the peculiarity of which is said to be that it is self-feeding, and will manufacture in a given time about twice as many nails as by any other known process, and that one man (as it is claimed), with a boy, will operate ten machines. There is a waste of only about a quarter of an inch in 10 feet. One machine will manufacture from 300 to 350 nails a minute, all perfect in form and finish.

NEW CANAL AT DROITWICH.—The formation of a new canal (to compete with railways too) is now a somewhat notable event. By the end of August, the Droitwich Junction Canal, which unites the town of Droitwich with the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, will, it is expected, be open for traffic. The Birmingham and Worcester Canal Company's engineer, Mr. R. Boddington, was employed by the Droitwich Junction Canal Company to carry out the work, and the new canal will be fed from the Birmingham and Worcester Canal. Its entire length is about one mile and a third, but in consequence of a difference between the level of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal at Hanbury Wharf, and the level of the Salwarpe at the point of junction, six locks were necessary, the fall being upwards of 64 feet. These locks are built in brickwork, with massive stones for holding the centres upon which the gates hinge. The necessity for economising the water has led to the introduction of a side-pond to each lock; by means of which something less than half a lock-ful of water is saved on the emptying of each lock. On the Regent's Canal the same end is gained by making the locks double and placing them side by side. The cost of the new canal will, it is said, be about 25,000*l.*

THE IRON TRADE.—While one authority declares this trade to be "in an *un*usual state of excitement," and "2*l.* per ton as more likely than 1*l.* to be the advance" at the ensuing quarterly meetings, another intimates that the assertion that large iron firms in the Staffordshire district have raised, or have decided upon raising, their prices even 1*l.* a ton, "is quite unfounded." The former, too, admits that "by many of the masters and merchants a rise of prices at the present moment is deprecated, in the face of a war of at least doubtful duration, the exchanges of late being rather against than in our favour, and the price of iron in Wales being infinitely lower than in Staffordshire." Another again declares that it is the small masters (whom, by the way, they always used to blame for keeping prices down and underselling the great masters), who are urging up prices; while the latter get the credit (or discredit) of it in other quarters. It is evident, on the whole, that the counsels of the trade are even more than usually divided at the present moment.——Mr. J. H. Johnson (for a correspondent), has provisionally specified an improvement in the manufacture of malleable iron, which consists in twisting a number of bars singly, and afterwards faggoting them together, so as to be welded or rolled in the ordinary manner. Other metals may be similarly treated.——Several experiments on the preservation of iron from oxidation and decay having been made by the Rev. N. Callan, of Maynooth College, he has found that an alloy of tin and lead, or of tin, lead, zinc, and antimony, is the most effectual. He is said to recommend that the alloy should contain at least as much lead as tin, but not more than seven or eight parts of lead to one of tin, the iron being treated with this composition just as it is usually coated with tin. Iron coated with this alloy, it is said, will answer all the purposes for which sheet lead, lead pipes, or zinced iron are employed. The addition of a small portion of zinc hardens the coat, but diminishes the power to resist corrosion; while a little antimony hardens it, and increases its anti-corrosive powers.

THE TIME TO PAINT.—A correspondent of the *Cambridge Independent Press* writes:—"As a practical man, I am really astonished to see the mania exhibited for *outside painting* at this inappropriate season of the year. I presume there are two objects in the use of paint—decoration and preservation, both of which are entirely defeated by painting in the months of May and June. I have proved, by practice, that woodwork painted in October looks better at the end of four years than if painted *in June* it would in *two!!* The heat of the summer's sun completely extracts the oil (the only portion of paint which nourishes and preserves the wood from decay), before it has time to penetrate below the surface: if judiciously applied in the autumn, it accomplishes the object—*preservation*, and preserves its body and appearance a much longer period."

THE OPENING OF CANNON-STREET WEST INTO ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.—The Common Council Committee have withheld the adoption of any measure for letting the vacant space at the south-eastern angle of St. Paul's-churchyard pending the application of the Royal Institute of Architects to Government for funds to repay the Corporation the estimated value of the ground for building purposes.

SOWERBY BRIDGE TOWN HALL.—We understand the committee of shareholders in this undertaking have awarded the premiums for the best and second best design for the intended Town-hall to the following parties, viz.—1st prize of 25*l.* to Messrs. Perkins and Backhouse, of Leeds; and 2nd prize of 15*l.* to Mr. Alfred Taylor, son of Mr. Taylor, wharfinger, of Sowerby-bridge.

A CALCULATING PRODIGY.—Extraordinary accounts are given of the calculating powers of a little girl of eight or nine years of age, the daughter of a shoemaker at Darvel, near Ayr, in Scotland, who almost instantaneously calculates such sums as,—in 1800 years, how many moments? In 1,800*l.* how many farthings? In 24,000 miles, how many inches and barleycorns? In 98 acres, how many square inches? The editor of the *Ayr Advertiser* has inquired into the truth of these accounts, and testifies, on the evidence of the girl's teacher, to the truth of them all, and of much more to a like effect, such as the multiplication of 123,456,789 by 987,654,321 in half a minute.

USE OF WATER FOR PROPULSION AT SEA.—Mr. Michael Dunn has issued a tract on this subject at Cork (P. Dennehy, Old George's-street, publisher), in which he gives an account of some experiments designed to afford a power to enable mariners on the eve of shipwreck to clear the point of danger by means of water as a propelling power, to be drawn up, through manual or steam power, by help of some engine such as the centrifugal pump, not from the bows of the vessel, but from near the rudder, and expelled at each side of the rudder itself. We do not see, however, how he disposes of the implied objection to the use of the screw itself, which might just as well be fitted up at once as any other machinery where steam power is to be put to use. It may be a very fair question, however, apart from any mere impromptu use of such means on the eve of shipwreck, how far Mr. Dunn's project may be advisable in reference to either screw or paddle; but that does not appear to be the ground on which he chiefly urges it, and he wants "neither patent nor money," but simply to direct attention to some mode of lessening the loss of life and property by shipwreck.

SOAPSTONE.—A new building material is coming into notice in New York, which promises to supersede everything else. This is steatite or soapstone, either in its purest state or in combination with other rocks. Its common qualities are perfectly familiar. It is so soft that it can be cut with a chisel, planed, bored, sawed, or turned in a lathe. Yet it resists pressure very well indeed, particularly when mixed with the harder ingredients, such as hornblende or serpentine. In beauty it is often found equal to marble, with even a greater variety of appearance. It bears an excellent polish, and, if broken, can easily be mended, by using its own powder as cement, so nicely as to be detected only by a critical examination. A house of this material was built at Northampton in 1807, and it is said to be still standing fresh and clear, to all appearance as if it had encountered only the rains of our last watery spring. The stone may be heated to a white heat, and then gradually cooled, or plunged into cold water at the option of the experimenter, and in either case it does not shell off nor crumble. Wet granite, as we all saw at the burning of the Custom-house, positively explodes in the heat—the flutings of the pillars, for instance, leaping off two or three feet. If, therefore, soapstone should be employed for floorings as well as for walls (and there is no reason against it), a perfectly fireproof building would be the result. So if the assertions of all the chymists turn out to be correct, we have at last found out the very perfection of building materials. But they are testing the matter in New York, and we shall soon hear.—*Portland (United States) Advertiser.*

FALLS OF HOUSES.—At Wednesbury, on Thursday before last, as some of the workmen of Mr. Cox, builder, of Tipton, were engaged at Hill Top, excavating for the foundation of some new premises, a tenement adjoining fell down and destroyed a portion of the property of the tenant.——At Darlaston, lately, a portion of some old buildings in Blakemore's-lane fell down into the street and killed a child. The alleged proprietor has since been fined 10s. and costs for not removing the debris. He stated that the ownership was in dispute, and that he had been advised to have nothing to do with it.

PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY: ASHBURTON *v.* THE COMPANY.—This case came on for trial on Monday last, in the Sheriff's Court, Guildhall-buildings. The plaintiff is a dealer in cigars, in Princes-street, Cavendish-square, and has the plate-glass in her shop-windows insured with the Plate-Glass Company. About the end of April last, she employed a decorator to wash and clean down the front of her house and shop. During the operation, one of the workmen fell from the first-floor balcony: the steps on which he had been standing falling after him, broke the glass in the shop-window. The plaintiff gave notice of the accident to the company: they replied that they were not liable under the 7th clause of their conditions, wherein they hold themselves exempt from accidents happening during alterations. The Judge ruled that the act of cleaning could not be considered to come under the head of alterations to the premises. Verdict for the plaintiff with costs. A. M.

RESTORING WALLS TO THE PERPENDICULAR.—The plan suggested by your correspondent, "J. B. B." page 323, for restoring bulged walls, I entirely concur in. In a work undertaken by myself more than twenty-five years ago, I recommended to the parish authorities the use of spirit lamps, 1 foot apart, all along under the iron rods, four in number. It was for a chapel in the suburbs of the metropolis, where the north and south walls were thrust out by the weight and pressure of the galleries, running midway both in their lengths, horizontally, and also in their heights, or perpendicularly. The difficulty, however, was how to make these rods *ornamental* as well as useful (for we had no floor to *conceal* the rods). I therefore introduced some ornamentation by way of scroll-work, in accordance with the character of the structure; and supported the chandeliers *upwards* from the same, which looked, under the circumstances, tolerably well; and in a case which has occurred this week under my notice, where the feet of the rafters of a large dancing-room (having collars only and no tie-beams) have thrust out the walls, I have suggested that the chandeliers be hung *downwards* from similar ornamental scroll-work. The mode adopted by "J. B. B." is simple, perfectly intelligible, and in exact agreement with my own, the origin of which was a conversation with my friend the late Thos. Tredgold, civil engineer, a name long to be remembered.—I. B. W.

FIRE AT THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY ARCHES.—An extensive fire occurred on the 21st ult. in some oil and turpentine stores which extend under the railway arches at New-road, St. George's in the East, and whereby the arches were so much injured that it was found advisable to shore up the up side-rails, a circumstance which proves it to be a serious consideration whether the public safety ought to be jeopardized by the letting of railway arches as stores for goods of so combustible a description as oil and turpentine, more especially as this is the second fire which has occurred in the same premises, we are told within the last ten or eleven years.

REVIVAL OF TOWN AND VILLAGE GREENS.—The members of an association, the extent of which we scarcely know, but which appears to be patronized by Lords Stanhope, Dudley Stuart, and R. Grosvenor, Sir B. Hall, and other gentlemen, have taken some land near the Harrow-road for "a self-supporting village-green," which is intended as a model for others they have in contemplation. The purpose of reviving town and village greens, if a *bond fide* one, is certainly to be commended. The association is named "The West London Anti-enclosure and Field-garden Allotment Society," and it seems to be connected with the temperance movement.

THE MONTGOMERY MONUMENT.—The committee at Sheffield for carrying out the resolutions of the inhabitants in public meeting for the erection of a monument to the late poet James Montgomery, have consulted with Mr John Bell as to the sort of monument best adapted to the site, which was shown to the sculptor, who is shortly to state his views to the committee, who will report the result to the inhabitants.

OPERATIVE SLATERS.—The operative slaters of Glasgow having lately expressed a wish for an improvement in present arrangements, the masters kindly agreed to advance their wages to 22s per week, or the option of 21s. and the Saturday afternoon to themselves. The men unanimously agreed to accept the latter alternative.

CITY THOROUGHFARES.—Has the projected Holborn-hill viaduct been considered impracticable, or has it died a natural death, or is it still under consideration? Be this as it may, something of the kind must sooner or later be constructed, and I have presumed that its procrastination arises only from the great costliness and difficulty of the undertaking: to lessen these I would propose the following,—That instead of the viaduct being constructed in a parallel line with Holborn and Newgate-street, a road be cut at the Skinner-street end of the Old Bailey, diverging to the left, and a similar one at the Ludgate-street end, diverging to the right, the two converging into one at a convenient spot at Farringdon-street, over which it would pass to the other side; the two again separating and continuing their course right and left respectively to the two ends of Fetter-lane. The principal part of the property through which these would pass is of an inferior description, and some portions in a very dilapidated condition. I would wish to draw your attention to one or two of the most prominent advantages which the above possesses.—that it could be accomplished without impeding the traffic: that there would then be a direct road from London-bridge to Holborn, and from the Post-office to Temple-bar; and that Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and Holborn-hill would be relieved from all heavy vehicles which at present block up and retard the speed of all.

J. C.

WET AND DRY METERS.—In reference to a report from a Leicester paper of experiments with a wet and dry meter, lately referred to in our columns, Mr. Defries writes to explain that the reason why the wet meter in question registered less gas than his dry meter, was (or must have been) that the wet meter leaked at the drum, or some other part, and that in experiments since made with the same meter, it was found not to register at all, though gas was passing through it.

THE EVIL OF BACK-TO-BACK DWELLINGS.—At the annual meeting of the Leeds Public Improvement Society—a society whose object is to promote public improvement, sanitary and otherwise—the chairman, Mr. Edward Baines, said, "There was an evil going on continually, to which he would like the society to draw attention—the mode of constructing houses back to back, so that there was no thorough draught. That was a mode of building very prejudicial to health. Without good ventilation they could not have good healthy houses; and yet they saw with regret many blocks of houses built in that way still. There could not be those accommodations to houses built in that way that were required; so that there was a want of proper accommodation, and also that want of construction which was essential to ventilation and good health. He did not know whether it was practicable for the society to draw attention to this mode of construction; but it might be worth consideration whether the opinions of architects and medical men should be obtained and published, so that those who build cottages and that class of small houses above cottages, might perceive that this was a mode of constructing houses very unfavourable to health." Mr. Alderman Shew stated that by the local Acts of some towns such houses were forbidden, and suggested that they should pave the way for seeking similar legislative power.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—During a recent tour through Cornwall, I was much struck by the fact that the numerous engine-chimneys which are seen in that county seldom emit any "opaque smoke." The Cornish engines are said to be worked with an unusually small consumption of coal; and it appears that, with this economized working, the theory of smoke-consumption has been solved. It is not an unusual sight in Cornwall to see twenty or thirty large engine-chimneys without one of them emitting any discernible exhalation.—B. C.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—At the last ordinary meeting of the Statistical Society, held on the 19th of June, a paper was read entitled "A Decimal System of Coinage for the United Kingdom," by Mr F. J. Minasi. The author commenced by considering the importance that attached to a change in the coinage, and urged the necessity of proceeding cautiously in a measure likely to produce embarrassment to the lower classes of the population. He discussed six plans that had been proposed,—1. The *new guinea* system, which increased the pound sterling by 10d. to enable the descending coins to consist of 100 farthings, 10 farthings, and 1 farthing respectively. 2. The *ducat*, or 10s. unit, which retained the shilling. 3. The *florin*. 4. The *shilling*. 5. The *dollar*. And 6. The *franc*. In the two latter only were the tenths commensurable with existing coins. The franc unit was that advocated by Dr. Gray and Mr. Rathbone. Having laid down certain conditions deemed requisite for establishing a decimal coinage, the author proceeded to explain his system. For the unit of account, he proposed to create a new gold coin, to be termed an *imperial*, of the value of $\frac{1}{25}$ of a pound sterling; also a new silver coin of the value of 10d. and to retain the present penny: thus, he said, the present coinage would not be interfered with, and might remain in circulation side by side with the new, until the old had been gradually withdrawn. For general purposes, a few new silver coins of the value of 5d. 20d. and 40d. respectively, would be useful; and a gold piece of 1,000d. to be termed a Victoria, was hinted at.

MUTUAL FURNITURE SOCIETIES.—A correspondent, "P. M. H." suggests that the principle on which building societies are conducted might be extended to other purposes, such as that of the supply of furniture, and that mutual furniture societies established on such principles might obtain securities on some such plan as that by which rents, and even debts, are now guaranteed or insured. Where one man joins a building society he believes that a hundred would join "a mutual furniture society."

TENDERS

For the erection of the Infirmary at the Infant Orphan Asylum, at Wanstead. Mr. J. H. Taylor, Architect:—

Patmen (Enfield)	£5,700	0	0
Haward and Nixon	5,400	0	0
Mansfield and Son	5,249	0	0
Myers	5,210	0	0
Kelk	5,193	0	0
Lucas	5,160	0	0
Ashby and Sons	5,124	0	0
Clemence	5,085	0	0
Locke and Nesham	4,960	0	0

For a House to be built for H. Gwyne, Esq. M.P. near Neath, Glamorganshire:—

Smith and Appleford (London)	£16,324	0	0
Wilcox (Bristol)	15,808	0	0
Lucas, Brothers (London)	14,481	0	0
Locke and Nesham (do.)	14,390	0	0
Holland (do.)	14,384	0	0
Haward and Nixon (do.) accepted	13,923	0	0

For a house to be built for Frederick Peel, Esq. M.P. at Hampton, near Birmingham:—

Kelk (London)	£7,777	0	0
Hardwick and Son (Warwick)	7,535	0	0
Briggs (do.)	7,420	0	0
Branson and Gwyther (do.)	7,370	0	0
Smith and Appleford (London)	7,246	0	0
Haward and Nixon (do.)	6,900	0	0

For building Theatre in Leman-street, Whitechapel, for Mr. Levy. Mr. Lavender, Architect, by whom the quantities were supplied:—

Page	£2,470	0	0
Moulton	2,398	0	0
Macey	2,300	0	0
Newby	2,200	0	0
Haynes	2,195	0	0
Harmer	1,948	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. V." "J. O." "H. C. O." "J. T. K." "O." "H. D." "E. K. H." "A. D." "N. D." "C. K." "G. B." "J. K. C." "C. B." "W." "B. H." "P." We cannot attempt to decipher *crossed* letters. "R. A. L." "D. E." depends on circumstances. "J. C." "J. T." "J. P." "C. K." "Mr. H." "J. W." "J. L." "P. W." "W. S." "J. L." "W. H. D." "R. R."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books of and addresses.

NOTICE. All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.

THE ORIGINAL PLUMBERS' BENEVOLEN SOCIETY is removed from the Hen and Chickens, Great Suffolk-street, Borough, to the Star Inn, Blackman-street, Borough. The continuance of all support is still solicited.

250 Loads of excellent Baltic Timber, lying adjoining the Thames, at Richmond

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS and WALLEN will SELL by AUCTION, adjoining the bridge at Richmond (on the Middlesex side, where the goods lie), on TUESDAY, JULY 11th, at TWELVE, by order of Messrs. Munday, the contractors (who have just completed the laying of the main supply pipes for the Southwark and Vauxhall and West Middlesex Water Companies), the whole of the TIMBER and REMAINING TIMBER, &c., which has been used in the construction of the said pipes and other works, comprising about 2 miles of excellent Memel, Riga, and Dantzic timber, much of it as good as new, and the whole of it very serviceable; also, the materials of the temporary workshops, counting-house, a capital skiff, a punt, &c. The Timber will be open to view, convenient for hauliers and carmen, for 3 days, and catalogues may be had, seven days before the Sale, of the Storekeeper, on the premises; also, at the Greyhound Inn, Richmond; at Star and Garter, Kew; and of Messrs. HUMPHREYS and WALLEN, 65, Old Broad-street, City.

Extensive Sale of Railway Plant and Contractor's Stock, Five Carriages of Timber, &c. &c. at Stockton-on-Tees. Important to Contractors, Timber Merchants, Builders, Joiners, &c. &c.

MR. W. HORNSBY begs to announce that he has been honoured with instructions from Messrs. James Trowsdale and Co. in consequence of the completion of their contract on the Leeds Northern Railway, to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, at the WORKS, near the Leeds Northern Railway Station, Stockton on Tees, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th days of JULY, 1854, the whole of the excellent RAILWAY PLANT, WORKING STOCK, and MATERIALS, consisting of locomotive engine in good working order, capital standing engine, fourteen power, built by Hodgson and Sons, of Shildon, five excellent timber carriages and waggons, two powerful travelling cranes, five patent winches, twenty timber contractors' rails, patent sleepers, posts, rods, and Longridge's sleepers, builder's scaffold-poles and small lines, 2000 pressed bricks, two patent presses, brick machines, timber waggons, coup carts, five powerful draught horses, finished wrought and cast-iron gears, stable utensils, &c.; the whole of the stock of blacksmith's tools, and an immense quantity of miscellaneous stock.

And on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY 1854, at the TIMBER YARD of Messrs. James Trowsdale and Co. near the Darlington Railway Station, Stockton, FIVE CARRIAGES of TIMBER, &c. &c. viz.: Ex *Rhine*, 70 loads Memel Fir; Ex *Queen Bee*, 60 loads Swedish Fir; Ex *Peter*, 60 loads Norway Fir; Ex *St. Magnus*, 50 loads Norway Fir; Ex *Rosebud*, 300 Norway Red and White Deals; 1,000 Battens; 800 Boards.

Catalogues (at the rate of 6d. per copy) may be had on application to the Auctioneer, Mr. Hornsby, Stockton-on-Tees.

The sale will commence each day precisely at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at half-past Twelve an interval of half-an-hour will be allowed for luncheon, and the sale resumed at One o'clock.

151, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees, 23rd June, 1854.

TO PARISH and RAILWAY AUTHORITIES and OTHERS.

Massive Four-light Lamp on Granite Pedestal.

MESSRS. W. AND C. PUGH are directed by the Commissioners of Pavements for Southwark, to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 13th JULY next, at TWELVE o'clock, in consequence of the erection of the Wellington Clock Tower, the well-known OLD BILLINGSGATE LAMP now standing at the Southwark end of London-bridge, erected, at a large outlay, in 1850, from the handsome design of an eminent architect. The lamp is 18 feet high—the granite pedestal 5 feet 6 inches high by 4 feet 10 inches square. The scroll arms extend 5 feet on each side, exclusive of the Lanterns.—Conditions of sale may be had of Graham Wade, Esq. Solicitor, 34, Blackman-street; at the Bridge House Hotel; and at the Offices of the Auctioneers, 6, Blackman-street, Southwark.

Collection of Plaster and Composition Moulds of Figures, Busts, &c. the Property of the late Firm of Messrs. Edmundson and Son.

MESSRS. THOS. WINSTANLEY and SONS, of Liverpool, are directed by the Executors to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 6th JULY next, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, on the PREMISES, Oldham street, Liverpool, the collection of MOULDS, used by the late firm in the decorative branch of their business, consisting of nine life-size figures, in armour, of four-tenth and fifteenth centuries; several smaller ditto, busts of celebrated characters, English and foreign; heads from the antique, namely, Achilles, Paris, Laocoon, Apollo, Venus, Hebe, Homer, Socrates, Sappho, and various others; with a great variety of Gothic and Elizabethan ornaments, Grecian and otherwise Candelabra pedestals, tripod stands, griffin legs, wreaths, panels, friezes, &c.; also a number of English and foreign marble slabs, for table tops, prosceniums, wings, and other decorations, suitable for an assembly-room or a private theatre; a turning-lathe, drilling-machine, and silvering table, &c.—The whole may be seen on the Wednesday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; or at Messrs. Thos. WINSTANLEY and Sons' Offices, Church street, Liverpool.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BARNES, SURREY.—To Brewers, Speculative Publicans, Builders, and Others. Freehold Building Site, for the erection of a Tavern or Hotel, on the River-terrace Estate, adjoining Hammersmith Suspension Bridge.

JOHN HIND will submit to unreserved PUBLIC SALE on MONDAY, JULY 11, at TWELVE, at GARRAWAY'S, by order of the Trustees, without reserve, all that piece or parcel of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, land-tax redeemed, and known as the Tavern Plot, in all certain unlicensed premises, situate at the corner of the Lonsdale-road and the Terrace-road, Barnes, both in Barnes and Hammersmith, in Surrey and Middlesex. The latter, which will shortly be the main throughfare from the Barnes-road to the River-terrace West and Hammersmith Bridge and Pier, and within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station. The estate, in the midst of which this property stands, is let out for upwards of 120 Houses, and has in it the specified deal for tenant, no other hotel or establishment for the sale of wine, beer, or spirituous liquors will be permitted there in, an opportunity is presented for a speculation which cannot fail to prove a most lucrative character; added to which, independent of the improvements which the works upon the estate while advantage must produce, and the neighbourhood that when completed here will have created, Building operations of the most extensive description, both in Barnes and Hammersmith, are in active progress, and others of a still vaster nature are immediately upon which hundreds of men must be employed for years, and when finished can only tend to increase the want of ample tavern accommodation already experienced by the inhabitants and visitors.—May be viewed prior to the day of sale, and particulars had at the premises, Hooper, Gracechurch-street, City; Four Swans Tap, Bishopsgate-street; Messrs. Mitton and Dean, Solicitors, Essex-chambers, City; Garraway's, and of JOHN HIND, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 40, Cannon-street-road, St. George's Middlesex.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—Votes for Surrey. Public Sale on most eligible Building Land, being a Portion of the Splendid Property known as the River-terrace Estate, situate at Barnes, in the County of Surrey immediately contiguous to the select and celebrated Domain of Lord Castlereagh, Richmond Park, and Views, including a Portion of the wide and noble Esplanade known as the River-terrace West; Plots of great Depth, in fine Positions upon eligible Roads, and of peculiarly-desirable Contiguity value, winding from the Richmond-road, and having a lovely aspect, the whole suited as Private Investment or Private Gentlemen or the Professions, and Parties desirous of building Freehold for the display of Taste) a Building Speculation of the highest character, the Sites being equally suited for first-class Villas with Lawns in ornamental Pleasure-grounds, and for Terraces of highly remunerative Rents. The Estate generally, for the erection of Residences for Families of Distinction and the genteelest, combining, as it does, the Advantages of perfect Beauty of Rural Situation with a position eminently distinguished, placed in a locality well known as favourite, and yet within an easy distance of Town. The Building Estate of which a Portion of the Property for sale lies, stretches along the Banks of the Thames, from Hammersmith Suspension Bridge (which one extremity of it adjoins), and is a splendid Promenade, 40 feet in width, the works in the course of progress and distance of which are finished last year, and is now complete, and offers most delightful Views for Westside Residences. The Plots on the ancient (handsome) road, shortly before mentioned, nevertheless suited for Dwellings of a somewhat less costly description. The whole is a property not often brought into the Market, and which has been secured at a singularly favourable

JOHN HIND is honoured with instructions to offer to unreserved SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, JULY 3, at TWELVE, at GARRAWAYS, in Tower-street, the TWENTY EIGHT Lots of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND (the free and land-tax redeemed), most delightfully situate at Barnes, in the county of Surrey, and Hammersmith-bridge. For the convenience of parties desirous of the purchase money may remain on mortgage on eligible investments at 5 per cent interest. Lithographed plans and particulars may be had, and the property viewed by previous application to Mr. T. W. Bunn, Solicitor, 12, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Mitton and Cass, Solicitors, 24, Essex-chambers, Essex-street, Strand, near the estate; at Garraway's; and of JOHN HIND, Auctioneer, 42, Cannon-street-road, St. George's. Mr. Nelson Stevenbats as frequent intervals and conducts set down next the estate; and the Barnes Station is about ten minutes' walk from the property.

Votes for Surrey. Building Sites, close to the Railway Station, at Barnes, in the county of Surrey.

JOHN HIND has the honour to announce to builders, architects, capitalists, and others interested in the disposal of this eligible PROPERTY, that the Estate will be the object of SALE at GARRAWAYS, on MONDAY, 3rd JULY, at TWELVE o'clock.

Lot 1.—A plot of most desirable freehold building land and a new erected and the free, having a frontage on the south side of the Lansdowne-road.

Lots 2 to 11 (both inclusive) will be similar plots.

Lot 12. A plot of freehold building land, eligibly situate, and being on the north side of the Lansdowne-road.

Lots 13 to 15 will be similar plots.

Lot 16. A singularly desirable plot of freehold building land on the high road to the wood, close to Barnes-green, suitable for Shops, and below any of the entrance of the River-terrace West.

Lot 17. A most valuable building site adjoining the foregoing, and having a frontage of 40 feet, commandingly placed at the corner of the River-terrace West.

Lot 18. A plot of freehold building land, being a part of the River-terrace west, with a frontage the room.

Lots 19 to 26 are similar plots.

Lot 27. A plot of building land on the north side of the Lansdowne-road.

Lot 28. A similar plot.

After which the Tavern plot, situate at the corner of the Lansdowne and Lynhurst-roads.

Auction Offices, 42 Cannon-street road

Important Sale of valuable Materials of the Islington Cattle market; also, numerous Houses and Offices, to be taken down by the purchasers

MR. RICHARDS is favoured with instructions to DISPOSE OF by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, and following days, at 10, the whole of the BUILDING MATERIALS, comprising all the useful materials of the premises, and gates, cream tops of pales, 1,000 slate tiles, some slates of slating, 10,000 feet of York paving, a quantity of excellent timber, in roofs, floors, &c. about 1,000 feet of oak post and rails, granite paving, an iron pump in a state of very good repair, &c. May be viewed Monday prior to the Sale, and Catalogues may be obtained of Messrs. Lott, Esq. Solicitor 26, Lincoln's-inn; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

GREENWICH.—Valuable FREEHOLD IRON WORKS, convenient to the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard adjoining Thames-street, and known as the Greenwich Iron Works, for SALE by PUBLIC TENDER, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854. The premises comprise engineers' shops, model rooms, foundry, plate-workers' and other shops, boiling, large erections over and a good chimney shaft. They are let on lease to Messrs. Joyce and Co. for a term expiring at Midsummer, 1872, at a rent of 75*l.* per annum, the tenant having the option of a lease to be renewed and sewer rate. The premises are held for the vendors until Michaelmas, 1856, in the Head-mansion to the said the purchaser will be required to take an assignment of that policy, and to pay the premium on the premises and rent from 25th June, 1854. The tenants have an option of determining the lease at Midsummer, 1856. The lessee however, and at large sum in improvements on the premises, so as to adapt them to the extensive trade they are carrying on. Also, a PIECE OF GROUND at the rear of the above, now occupied by the Phœnix Gas Company, by two gas-holders, and to be let on lease to them at a peppercorn rent, for a term to expire also at Midsummer, 1872. The entire ground has a frontage of about 100 feet, by a depth of about 186 feet; and, from its proximity to the river, and its advantageous position for providing materials for furnishing, building and generally for making steam engines, &c. would be large many and receive many interest to the applicant. The title is unexceptionable. Tenders and Form, sealed up and endorsed, "Tender for Premises on Iron Works," to be addressed to the Directors of the Phœnix Gas Light and Coke Company, 7, Bankside, Southwark, on or before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. The Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. May be viewed by leave of the tenants. Particulars may be had at the offices of the Phœnix Gas Company, Thames-street, Greenwich; or Bankside, Southwark.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY JULY 7, at TWELVE, in lots, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS OF ten Houses, shops in Eastlane and Hubbard-st. Greenwich adjoining the Royal Hospital, comprising ab ut 170,000 good sound bricks, 40 tons timber in roofs and floors, glazed sashes, doors, partitions, floor boards, weather boarding, a large quantity of slate and pantiles and slates, lead gutters and pipes, stoves, coppers, and useful fixtures and fittings, &c. May be viewed on Thursday and morning of sale. Catalogues had at Mr. Hasler's office, 2, Cavendish-square; at the Office of Works, Greenwich Hospital; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Preliminary Notice.—The Valuable Materials of the Gilt-pur-street Prison and House of Correction.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to PREPARE for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JULY 25, and succeeding days, at TWELVE, in Lots, the whole of the external and internal valuable MATERIALS of the GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER and HOUSE OF CORRECTION. The Gilt-spur-street Prison stands upon nearly an acre of ground, and includes within its lofty walls, wards, cells, and dormitories for 300 prisoners, besides the governor's house, the infirmary, the chapel, and the necessary accommodation for the numerous officers of the establishment. Detailed particulars of this enormous mass of property will appear in a few days. The following is a short summary of it:—4,000,000 of the finest stock bricks, 12,000 feet of sheet copper on the roofs, 25 tons of lead in flats, gutters, tanks, and pipes, prime oak and fir timber of large and useful scantlings, glazed sashes, modern doors, marble chimney-pieces, and all the excellent interior fittings of the governor's house and officers' departments, 300 squares of sound floor-boards, 25,000 feet of York paving and landings, the essential Portland stone front, with cornice, sills, and strings, and 1,500 feet run of coping. In the staircases, the newing, pulpit, and fittings of the chapel, all the fittings up of the numerous cells, with their strongly-barred windows, stone floors, and iron doors, with locks and bolts of a peculiar construction, massive iron railed gates, guards, and fences, expensive hot water apparatus, with Perkins's coils of pipes complete, with machinery complete, by Cooper, wrought-iron steam boilers and fittings of the kitchens, coppers, stoves, ranges, cisterns, pumps, baths, pavements, and numerous valuable fixtures, which will be lots up of a superior description, and readily convertible for building purposes.—May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous; Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 80 Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Very important Freehold Building Land, being part of the Kilburn-park Estate adjoining the Paddington Estate.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION at GARRAWAYS, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, at TWELVE, in numerous lots, about 15 acres of very valuable FREEHOLD LAND, land-tax redeemed, situate at Kilburn, being part of the Kilburn-park Estate, held entirely for building purposes, adjoining the Paddington Estate, and being railway station in the Edgware and Harrow roads, and extending up to Kilburn-lane, and close to the Kilburn station of the North-west Railway. The estate will be subject to numerous lots, with frontages to the new streets or roads about to be laid Park, Cambridge, Percy, Malvern, Caddington, Post, and other roads, and Park terrace, in the parish of Willesden. Particulars and plans are preparing, and may shortly be had of Messrs. Bruce, Esq. Solicitor, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Bayley and Co. of the Red Lion, Kilburn; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, Lincoln's-inn-place, Strand

Day of Sale altered from the 5th to the 19th JULY

NOTTING-HILL.—Very valuable Plot of Building Land on the Ladbroke Estate, being the only unopened spot on this improved vicinity, a portion of the estates of the late William Ladbroke, Esq.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions from the Administrator to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAYS, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at TWELVE, in one lot, a very valuable and important PLOT of BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 120 feet to Kensington park-road, and 135 feet to Ladbroke-road, formerly Weller-street east, Nottingham, highly eligible for the erection of villas and detached residences being within a few minutes' walk of high road to Uxbridge and Lord Holland's park, and the only unbuilt piece of land in the vicinity. Separate lessees may be called in aligned by the parish act, direct from the freeholder, for terms of eighty-two years at nominal ground rents. May be viewed and particulars had of J. Andrews Ross, Esq. Solicitor, 11, Salisbury-street, Strand; of Garraway's, and of Messrs Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, Lincoln's-inn-place, Strand

No. 1, KENSINGTON-PARK-LANE, NOTTING-HILL.

MR. OUGHTON has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, JULY 7, at TEN for ONE o'clock precisely, the remaining STOCK and IMPLEMENTS in TRADE of a Bricklayer, Builder, Contractor, comprising three useful brick carts, long and short scaffold poles, an excellent saw bench complete, a small turning lathe, eight workbenches, grindstone, vice, two nailmans tools, useful chattels, a quantity of stone, bricks, stone jambs, tiles, drain-pipes, and numerous useful items appertaining to the trade. On view the day previous and prompt of sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises, or at the Auctioneer, Fulham-road, Chelsea.

PIMLICO IMPROVEMENTS.—Building Materials of Six large Houses, Jame-street, Pimlico, and

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JULY 4th, by direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, the BUILDING MATERIALS of SIX large HOUSES and PREMISES, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, James street, Buckingham-gate, comprising upwards of 40,000 capital stock bricks, excellent timber, sound flooring, slating, York-stone paving, fencing and sashes, several lots of lead, wrought iron railing, &c.; statuary and marble chimney-pieces, kitchen ranges, register stoves, and other useful fixtures and fittings. May be viewed two days prior to sale, and catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place; of JAMES PENNETHORNE, Esq. 7, Whitehall-yard; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, 31, Charing-cross.

TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

AN Architect in the country wishes to ENGAGE the services of a well qualified and talented ARCHITECT, to assist in preparing a set of drawings for a public competition. Gentlemen with good practice in Gothic preferred. Testimonials for talent and ability need not apply.—Address, Q. R. Y. Post-office, Oxford.

TO SHOP KEEPERS.

A FOREMAN WANTED in a shop consisting fifty joiners. None need apply who have not held a similar situation or two years.—Address, C. Office of "The Builder."

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS' CLERKS.

A CLERK WANTED in the Office of a London Builder, well qualified to make estimates, and accustomed to take out quantities, and measure up extra works. Address, H. Office of "The Builder."

SERPENTINE.—WANTED, an active AGENT for the sale of chimney pieces vases, and decorative works of art, executed in Cornish Serpentine, and also for the sale of blocks of the same material; he must be provided with eligible premises in a leading thoroughfare in London. Agents are also required in the principal provincial towns. Apply by letter, prepaid, to the LIZARD COMPANY, 24, Surrey-street, Strand; or to Mr. COX, Manager, Cadgwith, Lizard, Cornwall.

TO GLAZED SEWAGE PIPE MAKERS.

WANTED, a FEW MEN who have been accustomed to make Sewage Pipes and Firing Kilns.—Apply to T. and J. NELSON, Carlisle.

TO BUILDERS AND MASTER PAINTERS.

WANTED, by an experienced OIL or SPIRIT GRAINER, and likewise to make himself generally useful, a SITUATION. Can produce nine years recommendation from his last employer. Address, J. T. P. Mr. Varrall's, 9, Albert-place, Shepherdess-walk, City-road.

TO MASONS, &c.

WANTED, a Practical Man, to superintend, set out, make working drawings, and keep accounts, for a stone tomb, head and foot stone trade; he must write a good hand. A person that has been trading on his own account preferred. A reference required.—Apply by letter, to T. C. Post-office, Lower Norwood, Surrey

TO CLERKS OF WORKS.

WANTED immediately, an experienced and fully qualified CLERK of WORKS, for the superintendence of the finishing of twenty two Houses. As the engagement will not exceed two months, a liberal salary will be given.—Apply, either personally or by letter to Mr. S. LIPSCOMB SEYMOUR, City Surveyor's Office, St. Alban's-street, Oxford.

TO LIME DEALERS, &c.

WANTED, a Person to undertake the SALE of the well-known NORTHAMPTONSHIRE LIME in the London market. Any person having a connection can have samples forwarded by applying to G. G. GORDON, Guyton, Northamptonshire

WANTED, a FOREMAN of NAVVIES; a person who has a good gang of men at command preferred.—Address to JAMES THOMPSON, 1, John's-terrace, Walworth-road.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WANTED, by a Young Man of business habits, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN or MANAGER in a general Timber-yard. Unexceptionable references can be given as to character, experience, &c.—Address, W. Bucks Wharf, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND SAW MILLS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation as FOREMAN in a Timber Yard or Saw Mills. He has been in the trade for the last eleven years. Can have a good character.—Address (prepaid), C. J. C. No. 3, Vine Cottage, Cottage-lane, Commercial-road.

TO BUILDERS AND MASTER PAINTERS

WANTED, a SITUATION as WALKING or WORKING FOREMAN; can have a good character as to ability as grainer, painter, glazier, and the painting business in general, having filled the same situation for the last fifteen years. Direct, prepaid, to J. P. 4, Shard's-place, Bell-alley, London-wall, City.

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, who has just completed his apprenticeship in a joiner's shop, a SITUATION in an office. He has had a good education, and has some knowledge of drawing having attended the Schools of Design at Somerset and Marlborough Houses. Address, R. Pantechnicon, Belgrave-square.

WANTED, by an active, experienced Man, a SITUATION as FOREMAN, or to take charge of building works, and has been in the above capacity in town and country. Reference given. Address, B. C. Fowler's Library, 5, Tatchbrook street, Pimlico.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a steady, respectable Young Man, a SITUATION in the above lines. No objection to the country, or to go abroad under an engagement. Address to A. B. 14, Arundel street, Lower Marsh, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, &c.

WANTED, one or two years' experience, under either of the above, by a Young Man, a Carpenter, with a knowledge of drawing, at a moderate salary; write a good commercial hand, and can keep accounts.—Address, W. T. H. 14, Harp-lane, Farringdon-street, City.

WANTED to place a Youth as INDOOR APPRENTICE to a light, respectable business, where he would be treated as one of the family. A small premium will be given.—Address, Mr. RITSON, 17, Bridgewater-place, Pannier, City.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS AND SAW MILL PROPRIETORS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as TRAVELLER in the TIMBER TRADE, by a young Man who has left his situation where he has been engaged for the last eight years as Traveller and Collector.—Direct S. E. Mr. White's, Stationer, 5, Garnault-place, Clerkenwell.

TO BUILDERS AND PAINTERS

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, who fully understands his Business a CONSTANT SITUATION as PAINTER and GLAZIER, and can be Paperhanging if required. Wages, one guinea per week.—Direct to G. G. No 3 5, Hermes street, Pentonville

WANTED, by an active Young Man, aged 32, a SITUATION with a Builder or Contractor, as General Foreman, Clerk of Works, or Office Clerk. By trade a joiner, and has a thorough practical knowledge of drawings, plans, and measurement of all artificers' work; able to take out quantities, prepare specifications, and the general management of works. Can give good references.—Address, A. R. THOMPSON, 37, Moscow-road, Bayswater, London.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Draughtsman, by a Young Man of good character, about 26 years of age; he is a first-rate draughtsman, and is now present with a steam-engine and other machinery. Address, W. T. care of Mrs. C. Harry, St. Blazy, Cornwall

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION as FOREMAN of MASONS; is accustomed to Gothic work, house, church, tomb, and monument; also can give first-rate reference.—Address, L. D. M. care of Mr. Peebles, 23, Southampton-street, Pentonville.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, and can do painting and glazing, if required. No objection to go into the country. A good reference can be given. Address, post paid, to A. B. 62, East-street, Marylebone, London.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, a clever and experienced DRAUGHTSMAN, accustomed to prepare fair and working drawings, and has had considerable practice in Italian architecture, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, X. Y. Z. Mr. Brown's, Engraver, Michael's-grove, Brompton.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, Noblemen, Gentlemen, or where such may be required, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, and PAPER-HANGER. Understands steam-engine, bookkeeping, &c.—Address C. E. Howland's Library, Wellington-terrace Harrow-road, London. Country not objected to

TO ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, &c.

THE Advertiser, who is an experienced draughtsman, wishes for a SITUATION in an office, or to superintend works. Address to A. B. Mrs. Phillips's, 6, Artesian-place, Richmond-road, Bayswater.

OCCASIONAL ASSISTANCE, to BUILDERS, SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, &c. by a Gentleman of long practical experience, and thoroughly conversant with the preparing of coloured and working drawings, measuring, taking out quantities, estimating, valuations for rebate or otherwise, and the general arrangement of tradesmen's accounts. Terms, by arrangement or 1s. 6d per hour.—Address, J. W. B. Office of "The Builder."

BELL-HANGING, &c.—A Practical Man, a good BELL-HANGER and LOCKSMITH is now DISENGAGED, and ready to undertake any job by contract or day work. Good recommendation can be given.—Address, post-paid, B J No. 25, New Church-street, Marylebone.

AN ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, of long experience in town and country, will be glad of EMPLOYMENT.—Address, B. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

A CLERK of WORKS wishes for a SITUATION.—Address to Y. Z. 23, Northumberland-place, Westbourne-grove.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in Town. Understands perspective, the getting out of finished, working, and detail drawings, &c. Salary moderate.—Address A. B. C. No. 9, Elizabeth-street South, Pimlico.

AS WORKING FOREMAN of MASONS. A Young Man, aged 33; can set out work, make working drawings, carve and cut letters, can undertake the management of a general yard or a public job. Unexceptionable reference and testimonials.—Direct G. P. T. Office of "The Builder." No objection to the country.

AN ASSISTANT and good DRAUGHTSMAN who understands geometric, perspective and detail drawing, and can abstract and bill, is desirous of making an ENGAGEMENT with an Architect requiring a useful assistant.—Address, PALLAS, Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been brought up at the bench, and served three years as measuring clerk, and is conversant with the duties of a builder's office, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in town or country. None but respectable builders need apply.—Address, W. S. Office of "The Builder."

TO PAINTERS AND BUILDERS.

A THOROUGH Practical House Painter, understands Marbling and Gilding; has been leading man in a respectable firm several years. Wages not the object, but regular employment. No objection to the country.—A. B. 12, Granville-street, Somer's-town.

TO BUILDERS.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SURVEYOR and BUILDER'S ACCOUNTANT would be glad to undertake any MEASURING, VALUING, or ESTIMATING, &c. for builders, upon strictly moderate terms.—Address, R. S. F. 17, Penlington-place, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous of entering the office of the above as MANAGING CLERK. He is competent to take the responsibility of the usual routine in working drawings, specifications, quantities, superintendence of works, &c. having been in a London Office several years. Unexceptionable testimonials will be afforded.—Address, care of JOHN COE, Esq. the Bank of England.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, aged 27, desires to meet with EMPLOYMENT as CARPENTER and JOINER. Is a good bench hand. Wages not so great an object as constant employment. Reference as to character and ability can be given.—Direct H. M 38, Wellington place, Wellington-street, Blackfriars-road.

AS CLERK of WORKS, or a BUILDER'S SUPERINTENDING FOREMAN, with good references.—Address, M. H. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to meet with a SITUATION. Has a knowledge of taking out quantities; is a fair calculator and neat draughtsman. Salary moderate. Address, A. Z. Post-office, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

A THOROUGH PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER would be glad to hear of work.—Address, No. 8, Waterloo place, Kennington-road.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND SURVEYORS.

A GENTLEMAN, 36 years of age, of active business habits, who has had extensive practice as Land and Engineering Surveyor, and considerable experience in planning and carrying out of sanitary works under government and public companies, possessing a small capital and business connection, is desirous of a PARTNERSHIP or share in an old-established practice. Satisfactory references given and required.—Address, with real name and residence, to A. B. 29, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road.

GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs. Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's road, Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr HARRIS, at the Counting-house on the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grove road, near the Cock, Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr GREEN, at the Counting-house, on the Estate.—Apply for particulars as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, Guildhall.

BRENTWOOD, Essex, within 200 yards of the Railway Station.—To BUILDERS, SMALL CAPITALISTS, and Others. TO BE SOLD, or LET, on lease, a few hundred feet of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND (land tax redeemed), excellent drainage, and good supply of water, eligibly situate for the erection of small property, which is in great demand. Also for a factory.—Apply to W. K. PRESTON, Esq. Solicitor, Brentwood; or Mr. JOS. BALL, Queen's Arms, Newgate street, London; or G. BUCKLER, Esq. Hill house, Shenfield, Essex.

SYDENHAM.—To BUILDERS and Others. Some very desirable PLOTS of BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, on very moderate terms, situate within five minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace and Sydenham Station.—For particulars and plans, apply to Mr. SEWELL, Longton Lodge, Longton grove, Sydenham.

TO ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

WATERSIDE PREMISES.—TO BE LET, on lease, a capital WHARF, with a good frontage to the Thames, and in a rapidly improving neighbourhood, with a smith's business, punching presses, tools; also LAND TO LET, suitable for manufactories, or small houses.

TO BE LET, for building, EIGHT ACRES of MEADOW LAND (the whole or in parts), within twenty miles from London, on the Surrey hills.—Apply by letter (prepaid), to O. M. 7, Railway-arcade, London-bridge.

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FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, with BRICK EARTH, Islington.—TO BE SOLD or LET in one or more lots, about TWENTY-TWO ACRES of LAND, situate between the Upper Holloway and Hornsey roads, within about 2¼ miles from the Angel.—Apply to Mr. PEACHEY, 17, Salisbury square.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FOREST-HILL. TO BE LET, on building lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden, of nearly five acres in extent. The roads, garden and drains are being formed. Advances will be made to responsible parties.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery lane.

RICHMOND-HILL, SURREY.—Some eligible PLOTS of LAND TO BE LET, on long building leases in this delightful neighbourhood, where at the present time there is a great demand for houses. Respectable builders taking this land will receive assistance from the ground landlord in the supply of bricks at a low credit and in moderate cash advances.—For plans and particulars apply at the Offices of Mr. BLENKARN, Architect, 3, Sise-lane, City, and Richmond-green, Surrey.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND at KILBURN, for eight houses adjoining the Carlton-road, TO BE SOLD.—Apply to JAMES BOUTELL, 8, George-court, Piccadilly.

TO BE SOLD, at FINCHLEY, Middlesex, nearly FIVE ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, with a frontage to the great north road at its junction with the Finchley road, six and a half miles from the Regent's-park. This land is surrounded by building. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if required. Apply at the Offices of Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery-lane.

SPENCER LODGE, CLAPHAM STATION. FOR SALE, by Tender, on or before the 5th of JULY, 1853, the FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, with domestic and stable offices, conservatory, lodge, and pleasure-grounds, situated on the margin of Wandsworth-common, and is only a few yards distant from the Clapham Station on the South-Western Railway. The house, consisting of four stories, contains dining-room, drawing-room, library, butler's pantry, five bed-rooms, three dressing-rooms, three attics, kitchens, scullery, wine, beer, and other cellarage complete, and the usual appurtenances. The site contains 1a. 3r. 39p. and the ground is very valuable for building purposes,—the frontages immediately adjoining having sold at from 60s. to 73s. per foot.—Plans and conditions of sale may be had at the offices of the National Freehold Land Society, 14, Moorgate-street, London.

FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE.—Lot 31, on Cottenham Park estate, 33 feet front, 152 depth. Tithe free. Price 45l. Also, Six Drawn Shares for an estate at Hammersmith. Address, W. BARTLETT, 16, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

DESIRABLE FREE PUBLIC INN.—TO BE SOLD or LET, with immediate possession, or at Michaelmas, a very desirable roadside FREE PUBLIC INN, a short distance from a railway station in Essex; with excellent gardens, and suitable yards, cattle-walks, stables, sheds, &c. in substantial repair. The brewing plant, stock in trade, and part of the furniture, to be taken by valuation.

N.B. The building business might be added to the above with every prospect of success. Repository and other auction sales are frequently held at the house. For further particulars and cards to view the property, apply to Messrs. SURRIDGE and SONS, Halsted and Inworth Hall, Essex.

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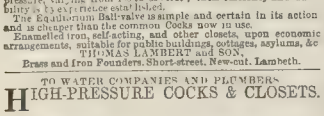

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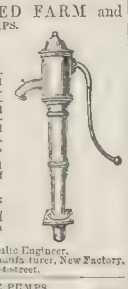

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PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps from 4 in. to double 16in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

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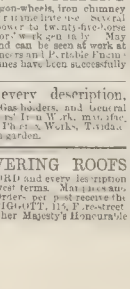
Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.



Patent Pump, complete £1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 11 feet of lead pipe attached and bolts and nuts ready for fixing 2 0 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Rooming, and Plant Houses, from cold ground water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade

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PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse-rail, complete. Strong, simple, permanent in use. Several are ready for delivery from six to ten power to twenty-five horse power, and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MERRYWEATHER and HALES, Engineers and Pump Makers, 63, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

STEAM BOILERS of every description. Wrought iron Girder Bridges, Gas holders, and General Castings, Cranes, Cables, and Chains; Iron Work, manufactured by MILLWARD and HUNSLEY, Phœnix Works, Toddington near Dunstable, and 5, Office, 78, Hatton-garden.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE and TWINE delivered upon the lowest terms. Manufactured temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post received with the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fleet-street City Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator admission of pure air for the through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants, and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time is the most supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, and Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable Ironmongers, Builders, &c

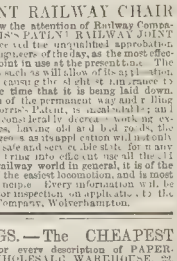
SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker

PURE GAS.—TO GAS COMPANIES, ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS and OTHERS.

PATENT CLAY PURIFICATION. No scrap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia, and the removal of the sulphuret of carbon, the monster nuisance of gas-lighting, has been given up in despair. Clay removes both these impurities, and which from the purifier—the bright jet of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The light of the gas is increased in proportion to its thorough purification. The proprietors of this patent are now ready to grant licenses for its use—terms, and directions for the employment of clay, may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, Agent to the Patentees, Gas Works, Wakefield.

HADLEY'S SEXTANT.—Wanted, by the Advertiser, a good second-hand, 4-inch HADLEY'S SEXTANT, complete, and perfect in every respect.—Apply, stating lowest price, to A. N. Post-office, Taunton.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.



J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are able to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, to open a note truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been supplied.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, simply turned.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved dampers, and regard on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Railway Companies and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS.—This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective economical and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is incalculable; and although more expensive in the first instance, is the most economical in the end. To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous as its application will instantly render the road in a perfectly safe and secure condition for many years, if, at the same time, bring into effectual use all the old and broken chairs. To the railway world in general, it is of the greatest value, as it adapts to any of the existing rails, and is most simple and cheap in principle. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GREGG'S, ENGLISH WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—JEFFREY, ALLEN and CO. Paper Stainers, beg to call the attention of the trade to their patterns of Paper hangings for the present season, which comprise every description of style and quality, from the most elaborate design to the cheapest paper that can be produced, and which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. J. A. and CO. also respectfully inform the trade that they have OPENED a WAREHOUSE at No. 500, OXFORD-STREET, where all goods can be obtained on the same terms as at the Factory.

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER FOR DAMP WALLS. J. A. and CO. are the sole vendors of this well-known remedy for Damp Walls.

115, Whitechapel, near the Obelisk, and 500, Oxford-street.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar square.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Eight o'clock till Seven), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission, One Shilling.—The original Panorama of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily from half-past Ten till Five. The Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, every evening, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening.

CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET, now OPEN, with a magnificent Panorama of Naples, exhibiting the Great Eruption of Vesuvius and Destruction of Pompeii, A.D. 79, with the present state of the Ruined City. These views have long been in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the resources of this vast establishment. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. Daily, at Three and Eight o'clock.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—His Grace the President has kindly directed the Grounds of Chiswick House to be opened for the reception of the Visitors to the Society's Garden at the NEXT EXHIBITION, on SATURDAY, the 6th JULY. Tickets are issued at this Office, price 5s., or at the Garden in the afternoon of the 6th July, at 7s. 6d. each.—21, Regent-street, London

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Under the Patronage of H R H Prince Albert.—The public is respectfully informed that this establishment is now placed UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT, and that alterations and improvements are in progress in all its departments, which it is hoped will render it even more worthy of the patronage of the public than it has hitherto been. All communications in future to be addressed to J. H. Pepper, Esq., the Resident Director. All the Lectures, Optical and other Exhibitions are continued as usual. Open Daily from Eleven till Five, and every Evening except Saturday from Seven till Ten. Admission, 1s., Schools and Children under Ten Years of age Half-price.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES from 50l. to 250l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES.—Prospectuses, forms, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rate 6l. each copy, or 1s. per post.

Note.—Four new classes are now in course of formation for London, and will immediately commence operations.

SMALL INVESTMENTS WANTED immediately. The persons selling their properties may retain power to repurchase after a fixed period when so desired.—Applications to be made to Mr. ALFRED COX, Surveyor, 68, New Bond street.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, dated 1st July, 1850:—

"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way, is that the contractors are bound to reduce the speed of the trains when for the Post Office, or Police, or certain other requirements, are hereafter introduced."

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

M'C COLLOUGH and CO.'S PATENT FELTS, viz. Asphalte Roofing Felt for covering temporary or permanent buildings. Price 2d per square foot.

Inodorous Felt for lining damp walls, iron houses, &c. Price 1d. per square foot.

Dry Hair Felt, for covering boilers, steam pipes, &c. which effects a saving of 25 per cent. of fuel. Prices according to thickness.

All particulars and samples furnished by J. M'C COLLOUGH and CO. 10, Lime-street, City.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—New Patent Law.—PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. The "Circular of Information," and plain instructions for the protection of inventions at home or abroad, may be had gratis, or sent by post on receipt of a letter, pre-paid, to Messrs. PRINCE and CO., 70, Chancery-lane, Patent Agents.

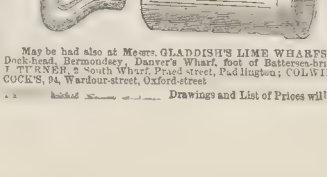
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be used for years, is tough and durable, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, &c. &c. It is peculiarly useful for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or better. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tube having resisted a pressure of 25 lbs. on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in lengths of 100 feet and upwards. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in houses, &c. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.—The present system of graining surpassed by the use of the Patent Tools is established beyond a doubt, for despatch and superiority of work. Any person can produce the most elaborate description in imitation of graining, which, when executed, is produced instantaneously; its merits having been tested by the most talented of the day, is announced to be an indispensable tool in the hands of grainers. The time of time is immense, and enables any person, however inexperienced, to produce first-class work as produced by the most accomplished Grainer. The tools can be obtained with all necessary information of J. BELLAMY, Vere-place, Upper-street, Islington, London, where specimens can be seen. A sample of the tools forwarded to the country, upon the receipt of one pound. Post-office orders payable at Islington Post-office, to JOHN BELLAMY.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. 30, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cleanliness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimate superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may require; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and intercepting plate, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. J. TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed street, Paddington; COLWILL Brothers, 68, Bridge-road, Covent Garden, and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

CLOSETS WITHOUT THE COMPLICATION OF CRANKS AND WIRES

WERE FIRST INTRODUCED BY GEORGE JENNINGS IN 1848.

That the arrangement was good is proved by other Manufacturers finding it answer their purpose to advertise that they NOW manufacture Closets without Cranks and Wires.

GEORGE JENNINGS respectfully calls the attention of Architects and Engineers to his

CLOSETS, URINALS, AND LAVATORIES FIXED THROUGHOUT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

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The Patentee has made such arrangements, that in a few weeks he will be enabled to supply any quantities and sizes up to 2 feet to order.

A Simple Closet, with Stool Cock complete, packed and sent to any part, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 30s.

A Book containing Illustrations, Descriptions, and Prices of JENNINGS'S HIGH-PRESSURE BIB, BALL, and STOP COCKS, SLUICE VALVES, and FIRE COCKS, URINALS, TORIES, PUMPS of all kinds, FOUNTAIN-JETS, GULLY TRAPS for STREETS, STABLES, or SINKS, &c. &c. can be had on application, or by post if two postage stamps are ed to

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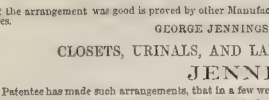
HN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOLPOTTERY, ST. HELEN'S



NE WARE PIPES, BENDS. JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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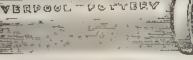
The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.

estimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

ENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham

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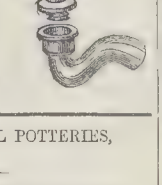
RAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

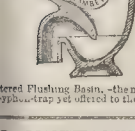
PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

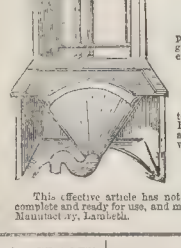
STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

erior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, ions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, ets White Glaze inside.

on Pan, with or without STEPHEN REEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



tered Flushing Basin, the most effective yphon-trap yet offered to the public.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.

R. & HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

O MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES and OTHERS.—A SHARE

e wish of a valuable Business in the above line, the works ated in Northamptonshire, with railway communication, and ches paved to it, of a nature superior description. The present rietors would either retain a share with a party who could s knowledge of the trade and a moderate capital into the ers, or would let the works on lease, with a royalty on the For particulars, apply to Messrs WILLIAM and HENRY AM, Merchants, 21, Bishopsgate-street Within, London ten applications, except from parties in the country, will not ended to.

BOURNE VALLEY POTTERY,

NEAR POOLE, DORSET.

Manufactory of Salt Glazed Stoneware, Pipes, Bends, Junctions, &c. from clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate on which the goods are manufactured; all inferior clay being at once rejected.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

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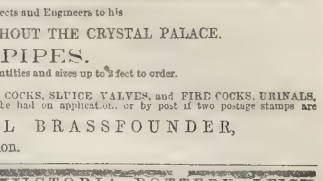


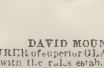
DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on the most moderate terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 85, Barksale, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

A FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hydrostatic Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth



SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patented machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipe and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N invites particular attention to the superior quality of the clays used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and renders it impervious to fluids.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Mill Bank. Martin and Woods's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horseshoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—W. Peters's, North Wharf, Paddington. C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Little C. Britt's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Bull and Sons and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED DRAIN PIPES.

Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS.

The price in future will be,

6s. 2d.	per foot for the 3 inch bore.		
6s. 3d.	"	4	"
6s. 6d.	"	6	"
7s. 3d.	"	9	"
1s. 2d.	"	12	"
2s. 3d.	"	15	"

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the hydraulic pressure of ordinary glazed pipes. The prejudice against red ware is now entirely removed, and it is well known that good earthenware, UNGLAZED, is the most natural discovered in a perfect state in Rome, Babylon, Nineveh, &c. &c.

Agent for Southampton, R. L. FLUDER, American Wharf.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs WILLCOX and CO invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Patterns forwarded on application.

LAMBETH STONE POTTERIES.—TO BE SOLD, a POTTERY BUSINESS, situate in High-street, Lambeth, in good working order, and offering an excellent opportunity for investment in this lucrative trade. For particulars apply to Mr. W. J. LOAT, Of Arch-buildings, Clapham-common.

TO POTTERS, PIPE-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, all that POTTERY, called "Parkstone Pottery," situate at Parkstone, Poole, containing two kilns. Also, a BRICK-KILN, in full work. A good bed of clay close to the works, with every kind of sand suitable for the trade. Pipes, pipe-moulds, and moulds on the premises ready for use. Capital moderate.—Application for terms to be made to Mr. BRYANT, Blackhill, Parkstone

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater strength than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, brass hose-stops, jets, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers, &c. fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solution and cement in tin rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Pipes and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BURGESS-HILL, near Hassock's gate, Sussex, on the London Brighton, and South Coast Railway. To BRICK MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and Others.—About 1,000 second-hand Bricks, and about 6,000 Paving.

MR. PEARE has received positive instructions to DISPOSE OF the above Property, at the auction mart, Bartholomew-lane, London, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, by order of the Proprietor, such will be offered in lots, to suit all classes engaged in building operations. The bricks and tiles are now lying in the field close to the Burgess-hill station on the Brighton railway. The rental of the 11¼ rods purchased can be effected with extreme facility, there being room on the land directly on to the railway; and can also be viewed previous to the sale, on application to the Keeper; may be viewed previous to the sale, at the White Hart Regate, Greyhound, and catalogues (which, at the White Hart Regate, Greyhound, Croydon, Fox and Hounds, Sydenham, Jolly Sailor, Norwood; Anchor, Forest-hill; and the Mart; and at Mr. PEARE's Farm-house, Anns, Forest-hill; the Mart; and at Mr. PEARE's offices, 44, Tooley-street, Southwark.

BARKING ROAD, PLAISTOW, ESSEX.

MR. J. T. FISHER is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the QUEEN ANNE'S HEAD, Plaistow, near the Turnpike, on THURSDAY, JULY 13, at 4 for 5 PRECISELY, TWO excellent, forty lots of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, with land-tax redeemed within a few minutes' walk of the Barking road station, on the Eastern Counties Railway, the immediate works of Messrs. MARE and Co. and other large factories, and the New Victoria Docks, the contemplated road to which is nearly opposite the property. This land is well adapted for the erection of a class of the uses, the demand for which is almost unlimited, and the rentals highly remunerative, and will give purchasers a vote for the southern division of the county. Plans and particulars may be had at the King's Head, Stratford; Crown and Anchor, Woolwich; Blue Board, Aldgate; of Messrs. J. and W. Shepherd, solicitors, 31, Old Broad-street; at the place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Barking-road, Plaistow.

TO BUILDERS, BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS. Balaam street, Plaist w, Essex.

MR. J. T. FISHER is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES as above, on TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1854, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock, in LOTS to be taken down, and cleared by the purchasers, the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS of a large Family Residence and Boundary Walls, comprising about 350,000 sound stock bricks, 4 tons of lead, quantity of timber in posts, girders rafters, &c. flooring, sashes and frames, doors and fittings, slating, paving, and fencing, &c.—may view the day preceding and morning of sale, and catalogues had at the Blue Boar, Aldgate; King's Head, Stratford; George, Barking; Bell and Anchor, North Woolwich-road; and of the Auctioneer, Barking-road, Plaistow, Essex.

The eligible FREEHOLD LAND to be sold in Plots, of which due notice will be given

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, COPPERSMITHS, IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, about three miles from Bishopsgate-street, on the banks of the River Lea, but a very short distance from the Tottenham Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and at the Wharf, Bailey's-lane, on MONDAY, JULY 3rd, and following days at ELEVEN o'clock each day, by direction of the executors of Arthur Craven, esq. deceased, in lots, without reserve, valuable MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK, a twelve-horse power condensing steam-engine, by Easton and Amos, pair of high-pressure marine engines equal to 24-horse power, eight wrought iron cylindrical steam-boilers, from 14 to 30 feet in length, 1,000 feet wrought and cast iron steam pipes, two self-acting screw-cutting machines, by Smith, Peacock, and Tannet, and Lewis; two self-acting shaping and drilling machines, powerful self-acting shaping and drilling machine, by Bramah and Robinson; self-acting planing machine, one circular revolving dutto, eight powerful screw-cutting, surfacing, boring, and turning lathes three self-acting; a highly finished amateur's lathe, by Holtzappfell, with chucks; three wall drilling machines, five very powerful self-acting boring bars for the largest cylinders, shearing and punching machine, by Parr, Curtis, and Madeley; screw-jacks, overhead cranes, foundry crane, crab and jib cranes, double action pulling-up machine, two excellent six-inch lap-seam bellows, 500 wrought and cast iron fanning, 50 spur, rigger, and pinion wheels, 20 pairs plummer blocks and brasses, hanging carriages, brackets, stan lards & ax in traulic lifts, hydraulic gates with double ram and pump, the machinery for making Jones's Patent Wrought-iron Wheels, two pairs of brass calendering rolls, pair 10-inch air-pumps, several grindstones, a hand turning fly-wheel, equal to one horse power three tons of steel tools, in lathe tools, drills, rimers, countersunks, &c.; sets of bright stocks, taps, and dies; a valuable assortment of wood patterns, 25 tons rod and bar iron, cast, shear, and blister steel, several tons of bolts and nuts, rivets, nails, &c; 300 gross washers, 200 gross wood screws, fittings up of smiths' shop, three tons smiths' tools, six anvils, compasses, swages, bending blocks, portable forges, cast-iron benches, 30 wrought-iron vices, screwing-post, capital boiler maker's truck, 200 tons of cast iron in pipes, elbows, girders, columns, 5 tons of sashes and frames, arches, furnace bars, and useful castings; 30 tons cast-iron tank plates, 20 tons cast-iron flooring plates, 60 tons of Tanfield Moor coke, two weighbridges to weigh ten tons each, two of Tooley's weighing machines, several smaller machines, scales, five tons iron weights, five-ton wharf crane, wrought and cast iron pans and cisterns, two cast iron heaters, 1 gallon brewing copper, copper boiler, two copper dome top pans, four large copper cisterns, copper pumps, two tons of copper plates, pipes, bolts, &c.; one ton of brasswork in cocks, valves, flanges, unions, &c.; brass lift-pumps, copper measures, funnels, and filling-out basins; a large assortment of gas-fittings, pipes, bends, elbows, T-pieces, sockets, &c.; brewing apparatus, oak vessels, tubs, working stages, casks, &c. and numerous other effects. To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, to admit two, which may be had (at 1s. each) of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Bolt er-street, City.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Northfleet, Kent (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract), the NORTHFLEET IRON WORKS and SHIP-BUILDING YARD, on the banks of the Thames at Northfleet, Kent, within an hour's ride of London by the North Kent or the Railway lines of railway. The buildings are most substantially erected, and include spacious turnery, lofty erecting shop, boiler makers' and smiths' shops, iron and brass foundries, pattern makers' shops, stores, draughtsmen's offices, counting-house, large yard enclosed by folding gates; also a large plot of ground adjoining, having a depth of 180 ft. by 66 feet, sufficiently capacious for the erection of three vessels of 1,000 tons each, for a long term of years at a ground-rent.—To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had, fourteen days previous to the sale, of Mr. SPARLAND, Solicitor, Gravesend; on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Bolter street.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854, and following day, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Northfleet, Kent, in lots, the MACHINERY and TOOLS of the NORTHFLEET IRON WORKS, including several self-acting lathes, by Whitworth, Collier and Smith, Peacock and Tannett, planing machine, screwing machine, self-acting drilling machine, drilling and boring machines, 20 ton overhead travelling crane, two high pressure steam engines of three-and-four horse power, the steam boilers, 15 feet by 6 feet, steam pipes, punching and shearing machine, rolls 5 feet wide, smiths' forges and tools, plate and angle iron furnaces, shaping tools, four cap lathes, patent iron, two foundry cranes, 30 cwt. each, 20 tons of backs, loam pipes and pit, one erected of dry bricks and air furnace, set of powerful shear steels, set of triangles, assorted small purchase crab screws, ten tons water crane boxes and benches, set of White and two Dee steel tools, a variety of stores, cast and shear steel, bolts and nuts, washers, felt, &c. strong boiler-maker's trucks, spring van, several trucks, flat ages of pattern maker's stores, draughtsmen's desks, office, and counting-house effects. To be viewed three days previous to the sale, on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th inst. when catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Bolter street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Sale of Machinery and Effects, Stamford-hill.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY beg to announce that Catalogues of the valuable MACHINERY and EFFECTS, Forming SALE-on and following DAYS, are now ready, and may be obtained at their Offices, No. 13, Bolter street, City, at one shilling each, to admit two persons.

The Sale will take place in the following order, and commence punctually at TWELVE o'clock each day. Conveyance from the Fleet-street, Bishopsgate-street.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 3rd and 4th. The valuable engineers' tools, steam engines, lathes, screwing, planing, and drilling machines, shafting, small tools, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th. Thirty tons new rod and bar iron, 5 tons of lead, 5 tons of copper, metal stores, 3 tons of leather straps, &c.

THURSDAY, JULY 6th. 300 tons castings in tanks, pipes, columns, 5 sitting wheels, &c. 60 tons best Tanfield Moor coke, &c.

FRIDAY, JULY 7th. Two 10-ton weighbridges copper pumps, large engines, chain, cranes, three large steam boilers, fittings of brewery, and pig-meat house, &c.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 10th and 11th. Builders' stock and implements, 250,000 countess slates, 20,000 new fire bricks, 1,000 batterns, 200 tons best Tanfield Moor coals, 3,000 yards tarred, 3 yards fine sand, 2 1000 barrs, 4 cob-wagons, stone truck, boiler truck, &c.

WOOLWICH, KENT. Valuable LEASEHOLD ESTATE, situate in Henry-street, Woolwich, three minutes' walk from the Ha'wich station adjacent to her Majesty's Dockyard and Royal Marine Barracks, consisting of Eight Brick Built Houses and Five Tenements, and of a Leasehold Residence, No. 1, Prospect-place, Woolwich, producing £42l. per annum, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MR JEWELL, at the AUCTION MART, opposite the Bank, on TUESDAY, the 4th of JULY, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, in Eleven Lots. May be viewed by leave of the tenants.—Part cullars and c nditions of sale may be had of Mr. Cogg, Esq. Solicitor, Woolwich; at the Edinburgh Castle; the principal Inns in Woolwich; at the Mart; and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 54, Spencer-place North, Brixton.

PADDINGTON.—To Builders, Carpenters, Building Material Dealers, and Others. Carcasses and Builder's Stock and Materials for unreserved sale.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the Trustees of Mr. William Dodd Bond to SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, Westbourne park near the Royal Oak, Paddington, on TUESDAY, JULY 4th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, the BUILDING MATERIALS, consisting of Pantile & and pine timber, a large assortment of good dry prepared floorboards, planks, deals, and battens, framing joists, scaffold boards, poles and ropes, mortlop, ladders, York paving, bricks, 2 tons of plaster and hair, nails, about 4 tons of sheet lead, various and miscellaneous effects.

Also, on the same day, at TWO o'clock punctually, will be SOLD, in Four Lots, without reserve, THREE substantial Brick-built FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES in CARCASS, each planned for fifteen rooms, and a plot of ground with two houses in the course of erection, and the foundation laid for another. Leases will be granted direct from the freeholder, for long terms, at very low ground-rents. May be viewed, and particulars and estate agreement on the premises; of Messrs Fry and Sons, 3, Ironmonger Wharf, Paddington; at the Royal Oak, Paddington; at Mr. Compton's Bricks, Durham-yard, Bayswater; of Messrs Powell and Trower, Solicitors, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn; and at Mr. MARSH's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

The Plant and Machinery of a Patent Manure Manufacturer and Bone Crusher, Gravesend, Kent.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Denton-wharf, Gravesend, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at TWELVE o'clock, in such lots as may be agreed upon, the PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and EFFECTS, including a chimney-shaft 45 feet high, a strong wrought-iron high pressure cylindrical boiler, a 4-horse high pressure steam engine, by Hick, Hargreaves, and Co. a bone extractor, a 500-gallon wrought-iron water tank, a 3-inch deep well pump, worked by engine, two wrought-iron shafts, a pair of stone edge runners, a 6-horse power bone crushing mill, a double fine grinding bone-mill, a sifting cylinder, a circular saw bench, a 2 8-gallon iron copper, pumps, crystallizing pans, reverberatory furnace, bone screens, sieves, implements, shovels, and numerous useful tools. The fittings of the laboratory include a chemical furnace, evaporating dishes, test glasses and tubing, &c. Also a few lots of household furniture, and miscellaneous items.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues obtained of Mr. WATKINS, on the premises; at the principal Inns of Gravesend; and at Mr. MARSH's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house

Freehold Building Land, Charterhouse-square.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, JULY 6, a very valuable plot of BUILDING GROUND, possessing a frontage of about 60 feet by 173 feet, occupying the site of No. 26, Charterhouse-lane, most advantageously situate close to Charterhouse square, and presents an opportunity seldom to be met with in this locality, either for the erection of ground-rents, or a building speculation of a lucrative character.—May be viewed, and particulars with conditions of sale obtained of FRANCIS PEARS, Esq. Seven Stars, Cloth-court, Bromley; Star, Maidstone; Crown, Tunbridge; also at the principal Hotels at Reigate, Gold Cup, Redstone, Worcester, Warford, Hereford, Chelmsford, Colchester; and the usual inns in the home counties; and at Mr. MARSH's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, London; or will be forwarded on application

Freehold Building Plots, on Surbiton-hill, Kingston, terracing the railway embankment, with extensive views, splendidly and adequately timbered, with a wide carriage-road and footpath, just retired from the turnpike-road to Epsom, and a few minutes' walk from the railway station.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th JULY, at TWELVE, an important parcel of BUILDING GROUND, forming a terrace of many hundreds of feet, which will be divided into lots of about 20 feet frontage to each—Particulars with plans, may shortly be had at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. John Dawson's Auction and Land Offices, Kingston, and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND—Surbiton-hill, contiguous to the Kingston Railway Station.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12 (unless previously sold by private contract), in one lot, FOUR ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND (practically level), well adapted for the attention of societies, or of a gentleman seeking a site for a villa-house; the ground is enclosed, the grounds are planted with timber. Particulars and Land Offices, Kingston, and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Mansion-house and Accommodation Land, situate at Eastwood, near Rotherham, in the County of York, with immediate possession. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MR. NICHOLSON, at the CROWN INN, in Rotherham, in the County of York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1854, punctually at THREE o'clock in the afternoon subject to conditions of sale, the whole or such parts as shall not in the meantime have been sold by private contract, the following valuable MANSION-HOUSE and LAND, freehold and tithe-free, being part of the Eastwood Estate, in the township and parish of Rotherham aforesaid, that is to say:—

Lot 1. The Freehold MANSION HOUSE, called EASTWOOD HOUSE, situate on the north side of the turnpike road from Rotherham to Doncaster, and about three-fourths of a mile from Rotherham, with a spacious conservatory, pinery, vinery, pleasure-grounds, and the stabling, cottages, and garden on the south side of the Doncaster-road. The mansion-house, which is substantially and handsome elevation, contains numerous sets of rooms and dressing rooms; noble and lofty reception-rooms on the ground floor, consisting of breakfast room, 18 feet by 17 feet 3 inches; dining-room, 21 feet 11 inches by 20 feet 8 inches; drawing-room, 37 feet 5 inches by 19 feet 8 inches; library, 25 feet 7 inches by 20 feet 6 inches the whole handsomely fitted up; spacious enclosed hall, 20 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 5 inches, approached from a portico; principal and secondary staircases, butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, servants' hall, and other servants' apartments, all of the same handsome character. The stabling, cottages, and numerous outbuildings are the pleasure-grounds are most tastefully laid out in lawns, sheltered and ornamented by forest trees and shrubs of many years' growth.

Detached, and on the south side of the Doncaster turnpike-road are three cottages for servants; two good stables, one for four and the other for three horses; loose box, two carriage-houses, coach-house for four horses, pigeon-cote, poultry-yard, with houses complete; two piggeries, two dog-kennels, with yards attached; gardener's house, four garden-sheds, mushroom-house; pinery, 36 feet by 12 feet; two well-filled vineries, one 15 feet by 14 feet and the other 46 feet by 14 feet, or thereabouts; peach-house, 60 feet by 14 feet; forcing-pit, 30 feet by 6 feet; and melon-frame, with a light. This lot contains on the north side of the Doncaster-road 1a. 1r. 17p. and on the south side 2a. 2r. 8p. making together 3a. 3r. 25p. and, with other property, is held by the present occupier, Robert John Bentley, esq. under a lease, dated the 7th day of April, 1842, notice for the determining of which, on the 25th day of June, 1854, has been given to Mr. Bentley. Possession of this lot may therefore be had on the completion of the purchase. The timber on this lot is to be paid for by the purchaser, in addition to his purchase money at an amount to be fixed at the time of the sale. Eastwood House is three-fourths of a mile from the Rotherham Station of the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway, a mile and a half from the Marsborough Station of the Midland Railway, and within easy distances from the usual meeting-places of two packs of fox-hounds. Lot 1 may be viewed during the fourteen days prior to the day of sale, by cards to be obtained of the Auctioneer, at the Crown Inn, in High-street, Rotherham, of Messrs. Solicitors.

Lot 2.—A close of land, containing 3a. 0r. 21p. at the back of the garden described in Lot 1, together with a right of road to the same close from the Doncaster-road, as shown on the plan.

This lot is held by Robert John Bentley, esq. under the same lease determined on the 25th June instant, as is mentioned in the description of Lot 1.

Lot 3.—A close of land, adjoining Dalton Brook and A. Sykes, the old river meadow 10 3

Lot 4.—A piece of land, abutting north on the river Don, and south on Fitzwilliam-road (the greater part arable), the rest pasture, and described in the plan as 8 3

Lot 5.—A piece of land, abutting north on the river Don, and south on Fitzwilliam-road (grass except a few square yards) 9 3

Lot 6.—A close of land, abutting north on Lot 8, and south on Fitzwilliam-road (grass) 10 1

Lot 7.—A piece of land, abutting north on Lot 8, and south on Fitzwilliam-road (arable) 8 0

Lot 8.—A close of land, abutting north on the river Don, and south on Fitzwilliam-road (arable) 15 0

Lot 9.—A piece of land, abutting north on the river Don, and south on Lots 13 and 23 (arable) 9 3

Lot 10.—A piece of land, abutting north on the river Don and south on Lots 11 and 12 (arable) 8 3

Lot 11.—A piece of land, abutting north on Lot 10, and south on Fitzwilliam-road (arable) 3 3

Lot 12.—A piece of land, abutting north on Lots 9 and 10, and south on Fitzwilliam-road (arable) 3 1

Lot 13.—A close of land, abutting north on Lot 9, and south on Fitzwilliam-road (arable) 3 1

The land comprised in lots 3 to 13, both inclusive, contains 65a. 1r. 4p. and will be offered in one lot; and if not so sold, it will be offered in two parts, as follows:—Lots 3 to 6, both inclusive, containing 15a. 3r. 19p. forming one of those parts, and the remaining 49a. 2r. 5p. the other of the parts; and if not so sold, then in the seven lots (lots 4 to 13) abovedescribed.

Lots 1 to 13, both inclusive, were lately in the occupation of Thomas Turner, and are now occupied by Mr. John Stothard, upon which arrangements have been made that the purchaser of any lot may have possession at a short notice, which will, however, before the time fixed for the completion of the purchase. The purchaser may be accommodated with a considerable portion of the purchase money in security of the land purchased by him.

Plans and more detailed printed particulars may be had of the Auctioneer, High-street, Sheffield; at the Banks in Sheffield and Rotherham; of Mr. Dyson, Tinsley; Messrs. Fawcett and Son, Sheffield; Mr. Rawson, Masbrough; Mr. W. G. Taylor, Solicitor, 24, John street, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. Lace, Rodgers, and Naylor, Solicitors, Doncaster; or Messrs. Powell and Broadbent, Solicitors, Rotherham, and 12, Bank-street, Sheffield.

Rotherham, June 3, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, PIANOFORTE-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, Erlestreet, Regent-park, THURSDAY, JULY 6th, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, 3 YELLOW, WHITE, and PINE PLANKS, deals, and battens, 200 feet of quarterings, 100 fourpanel doors, pair of sashes, and 4 window frames, building day cut stuff, in entrance plates and boards, slating battens, mahogany cut lots, wide boards, about 50 lots of best Stettin and Dantzic timber, &c.—May be viewed the day prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the premises; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston station.

DULLINGTON PARK.—Valuable Freehold Building Land, estimated to produce 70 per annum in ground rents.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 13, at TWELVE, in Nineteen lots, the extremely eligible BUILDING GROUND, with sewer in undisturbed soil, most favourably situate in a desirable position, with a frontage of 333 feet upon Devonshire road, Holloway-road, Holloway, near the New Church in Tollington-park, with easy and economical access to all parts of the metropolis, and well calculated for the erection of superior genteel villa residences.—Particulars and plans may shortly be had at the principal inns in the neighbourhood; at the Auction Mart; and of the Auctioneer, George-street, Richmond.

UPPER EAST SHEEN, SURREY. Valuable Building Ground.

MR. DREW is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, at TWELVE for ONE precisely, a valuable PLOT of BUILDING GROUND, in an eligible situation, containing nearly half an acre, with sewer in undisturbed soil, most favourably situate in a desirable position, with a frontage of 333 feet upon Devonshire road, Holloway-road, near the New Church in Tollington-park, with easy and economical access to all parts of the metropolis, and well calculated for the erection of superior genteel villa residences.—Particulars and plans may shortly be had at the principal Inns in the neighbourhood; at the Auction Mart; and of the Auctioneer, George-street, Richmond.

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The Builder.

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SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE

The EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED at St. Martin's Hall, long acre, on THURSDAY, the 6th JULY.

The following days and hours are appointed for Lectures and Conversational Meetings:—On Monday, 10th July, at Three p.m. the Inaugural Lecture "On the Matter of Help and Education," by the Rev. William Whewell, D.D. F.R.S. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; every successive Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday till 26th August, at Five and Eight p.m.; every successive Wednesday and Thursday, till 24th August at Three p.m.

The following is the scale of prices of admission, including the Lectures and Discussions:—

	£.	d.
Season Tickets	10	0
For the month of July or August	6	0
For one week	2	6
Single admission on Thursdays	1	0
" " on all other days	0	6

The "Exhibition" will be open daily from Nine a.m. till dusk.

By order,
P. Le NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.
Society's House, Adelphi, 4th July, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

BOSTON CORN EXCHANGE AND ATHENÆUM.—The Directors are prepared to receive Designs and Estimates for a CORN EXCHANGE and ROOMS for the ATHENÆUM at Boston, and hereby offer a Premium of £20 for the set of Plans, Elevations, and Specifications which shall be selected, but for the set next approved, and £5 for the set next approved, the selected Designs, Elevations, and Specifications to become the sole property of the Directors. In case the successful competitor be entrusted with carrying out the design, the first-mentioned premium will merge in the remuneration for his services.

The main object the Directors have in view is a Corn Exchange not less than about 100 feet long and about 45 feet wide, and of correspondent height, and either as part of this building, or on the ground immediately adjoining, the Directors desire to provide accommodation for the Athenæum. The whole of the buildings to be heated, lighted, and properly ventilated.

All the Drawings to be on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot, and to be sent under motto only to the Clerks on or before the 22nd day of JULY next, the signature to be given in an accompanying letter, sealed with the motto, and which will not be opened until the selection be made. The Designs not accepted will be returned.

Further information will be given to any gentleman desiring to send in designs on personal application to the Clerks. By order,

STANILAND and CHAPMAN, Clerks.
Boston, 14th June, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—STAPLETON CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Builders are hereby invited to submit TENDERS for TAKING DOWN the TOWER and NAVE of the present church at Stapleton, and for BUILDING on the same site a NEW CHURCH, according to plans and specifications prepared by Mr. NORTON, of 24, Old Bond-street, London. The plans and specifications will be deposited in the Vestry-room of the Church, where they may be examined by builders on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst. between the hours of NINE and SIX. The Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Rebuilding Stapleton Church," to be sent to Mr. NORTON [at the above address], or before the 24th inst.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

SEPARATE Sealed TENDERS for the performance of the following SERVICES, viz.:—

SERVICE 1.—Preparing the Terreplein and Ramparts of each and every one of the Seven Bastions at PENDENNIS CASTLE, Cornwall, for the reception of Dwarf Traversing Platforms, in the Salient Angles.

SERVICE 2.—Preparing Foundation, &c. for a Dwarf Traversing Platform; Erecting an Expense Magazine and Traverse; Erecting two Side-arm Sheds and Traverses, at the Half-Moon Battery, Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

SERVICE 3.—Enlarging one Embrasure, Heightening the Merlons, and Forming Banquette; Preparing Foundations, &c. for a Dwarf Traversing Platform; Erecting a Side-arm Shed; Erecting an Expense Magazine and Traverse, at Crab Quay Battery, Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

SERVICE 4.—Preparing Foundations for Twelve Dwarf Traversing Platforms; Taking Down, Reforming, and Extending the Parapet; Erecting an Expense Magazine and Shell-room; Erecting two Side-arm Sheds; and Forming Steps and Passages and Recesses for Shot Furnaces, at the Battery near St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall.

FOR SPECIFIC SUMS.

Will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 17th JULY, at Noon, addressed "To the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance," and endorsed "Tender for Work at Pendennis Castle Cornwall, or "Tender for Work at or Mawes Castle, Cornwall," on the left hand corner of the envelope.

Detailed specifications of the work to be performed, with the terms and conditions of contract, may be seen, and form of Tender and every information obtained at the Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from MONDAY, the 3rd, to SATURDAY, the 15th JULY, prox. both days inclusive

Royal Engineers' Office, Devonport, 29th June, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Dover District hereby gives Notice, that sealed Tenders will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 20th day of JULY, 1854, from persons desirous of Contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for the undermentioned Works and Repairs at the WESTERN HEIGHTS BARRACKS, Dover:—

SERVICE No. 1.—Enlarging the Gate-room and constructing a Plate-room at the Mess Establishment.

SERVICE No. 2.—Renewing Joists and Boarded Floors to Four of the N. Block Rooms, and New Steps and Risers to Nos. 3 and 7 Houses.

SERVICE No. 3.—Constructing Two Regimental Stores and a Sergeants' Mess-room under the Ground Floor of the Upper Range of Soldiers' Barracks.

Plans and specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE, Dover, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 6th to the 24th JULY, 1854, Sundays excepted.

The Party who Tenders may be required to complete the Works, will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and severally, to be bound under penalty of £—— for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders for the above Works to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London," and endorsed, "Tender for Works at the Western Heights Barracks, Dover."

N.B. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders

Royal Engineer Office, Dover, July 3rd, 1854.

THE TOWN of BURTON-UPON-TRENT ACT, 1853.—To BUILDERS, EXCAVATORS, &c. The Commissioners under the above Act will receive TENDERS for making an OPEN DRAIN, with Paved Invert, about 618 Yards long; also for making about 4,000 Lineal Yards of Underground Culverts, varying from 21 inches to 30 inches diameter inside, for making cross-drains, and for executing various other works connected with the sewerage of the town of Burton upon-Trent.

Plans, sections, and specifications may be seen, and all necessary information received, at the Office of Mr. THOMAS SPOONER, Town Surveyor, situate in Guadstreet, Burton-upon-Trent, on each MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY preceding the 29th day of JULY, 1854.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Sewerage Work," to be forwarded to me by post, or otherwise, on or before THURSDAY, the 27th day of JULY, 1854.

The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order,
WILLIAM COXON, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Burton-upon-Trent, June 28, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WANTED for the completion of a number of coachhouses and stables. Specifications may be seen at the Artesian Farm, Kensington-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.—Tenders to be sent to Messrs. UNDERWOOD and COLMAN, Hollis street, Cavendish-square, on or before the 14th.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh.
Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P.
Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the ST. MARGARET'S ESTATE, Twickenham, Middlesex. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after THURSDAY, JULY 6th, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, JULY 14th, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. St. Margaret's Estate." The executive committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.
33, Norfolk street, Strand, June 30th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

MARYPORT HARBOUR.—TO CONTRACTORS.—The Trustees of Maryport Harbour are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the EXCAVATION, MASONRY, and WORKS required for deepening the harbour and present dock, and MAKING a NEW FLOATING DOCK, within the harbour of Maryport.

Plans, specifications, and conditions are now lying at the Office of Mr. DEES, Civil Engineer, 33, Church-street, Whitehaven; and Tenders, sealed, and addressed to the Trustees of Maryport Harbour, will be received up to noon of the 12th JULY next, at the Harbour Office—By order,

R. HETHERINGTON, Clerk.
Harbour Office, Maryport, June 15, 1854.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

ALDERMASTON-BRIDGE.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the REPAIRS and NEW PILES of this BRIDGE may see the plans and specification, at my Office, No. 35, Chain-street, Reading, after WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. Tenders to be sent to me on or before WEDNESDAY, JULY 12. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. By order of the Committee.

J. B. CLACY, Berks County Surveyor.
Reading, July 3, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, 10,140 feet in length, or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Parish-street, Clarence-street, Cherry Garden street, Union-street, Blackheath-road, Lewisham-hill, and other streets and places in Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Greenwich, and Lewisham, in the counties of Surrey and Kent respectively; and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender may be inspected and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE and FOUR p.m. until the 10th JULY. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.
No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 28th day of June, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING a certain intended BRICK SEWER, 1,130 feet in length or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Manchester-road and Southampton street, Gospel Oak-fields, Kentish-town, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 10th inst. between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.
1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 5th day of July, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek street, Soho square, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of JULY, 1854, at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, 7,814 feet in length, or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Great Lennox-street, Talcomb-row, Coppice-row, Chapel-street, and other streets and places at Shoreditch, Saint Luke's, Old-street, Clerkenwell, and Islington, in the County of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 17th day of JULY. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.
No. 1, Greek-street, Soho square,
Dated this 6th day of July, 1854.

GUILDHALL, 3rd July, 1854.

THE COMMITTEE for LETTING the CITY'S LANDS will meet at Guildhall, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY instant, at NINE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for LETTING on LEASE for twenty-one years from Michaelmas, 1854, a HOUSE, No. 81, on the east side of Mark-lane, Peacharch-street. Further particulars and plans may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Arch tect's Office, Guildhall.

FERDINAND BRAND, Jun. Comptroller.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

CARLISLE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—SEWERAGE WORKS.—TO CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, and OTHERS.—The Local Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake the following CONTRACT No. 4.—FOR EXCAVATIONS and the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, GULLIES, MANHOLES, and other Works.

The drawings, may be examined, and copies of the specification, schedule, bill of quantities, and form of Tender may be obtained, together with any further information required, on application at the Office of the Local Board, Carlisle, or at the Offices of Mr. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster.

The charge for specification, bill of quantities, &c. will be 5s.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board of Health, Carlisle, before NOON of WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 4."

ISAAC CARTMELL,
Committee Clerk to the Local Board.

Carlisle, 28th June, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE SUBURBAN VILLA and VILLAGE ASSOCIATION are ready to receive ESTIMATES for making the ROADS, DRAINAGE, &c. on their Forest-hill Estate, Lee, Kent. Parties wishing to TENDER, are requested to make written application to W. B. MOFFATT, Esq. Architect, No. 2, Adelaide place, who will furnish particulars. Tenders to be sent in, addressed to the Secretary, 66, or before TWO o'clock on TUESDAY, 11th inst.

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

N.B. Agents to the Association required in town and country. A liberal commission allowed.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY MAINTENANCE. The Directors of this Railway Company will receive Tenders for the MAINTENANCE of WAY for the ensuing three years, on the following Contracts, viz

No. 1. READING CONTRACT.—Extending from a point about 1 mile from Paddington Station, terminating at Reading, and including the Windsor, Hungerford and Basingstoke branches, a total length of about 76½ miles.

No. 2. BIRMINGHAM CONTRACT.—Extending from Oxford to Birmingham, a distance of about 67¼ miles.

No. 3. GLOUCESTER CONTRACT.—Extending from a point near the Thame road station to Cheltenham, and including the branch lines at Glouce-ter, a length of about 97 miles.

Specifications may be seen at the Company's Office at Paddington on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant; and the Tenders are to be sent in (addressed to the Secretary at Paddington) before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd AUGUST next.

By order of the Directors.

1st July, 1854.

ST. GILES-IN-THE FIELDS and ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.—To SCAVENGERS and CONTRACTORS.—A Vestry Room, that the Committee for Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting these Parishes, will meet at the Vestry-room of St. Giles in the Fields on THURSDAY, the 27th day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, for RECEIVING PROPOSALS from such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for TAKING AWAY the DUST and ASHES, &c. from the houses and buildings of the inhabitants of the several squares, streets, and other places in the parishes aforesaid, and for cleansing the roads and the streets and passages thereunto belonging to the Founding Hospital (except), and the 24th day of JUNE next, a copy of the said Tenders are requested at the Vestry room at the time of the meeting. No Tender will be received after TEN o'clock of the morning of the 27th day of JULY next, and no Contractor or Contractors to let or assign his or their contract work, or works, to be done, or any part or parts thereof respectively, without the special consent of the Committee. Security to the satisfaction of the Committee will be required for the performance of the Contract, and the names, places of abode, &c. of the persons to be offered as sureties, to be sent with the proposal sealed. A draft of the Contract may be seen at the Clerk's Office, 21, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square. The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender, and will require the Contractor for the contract and bond. Payments to be made quarterly. By order of the Committee,

ROBERT FINNIS, Clerk

5th July, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR ROADS.

PARTIES who can undertake to CONTRACT for the MAKING of about 16 miles of common ROAD, in a granitic (foreign) country, where the rate of labour is cheap, and a certain favourable climate, may address me for further information, WM. YATES FREEBODY, C.E. 9, Duke-street, Westminster. Payments made when given portions of the roads are certified as complete.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

COKELY-BIGFIELD.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for RE-BUILDING this BRIDGE, may see the plans and specification, at my office, No. 3, Chancery-chambers, after THURSDAY next, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. Tenders to be sent to me on or before THURSDAY, JULY 13. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Border of the Committee.

J. B. CLACY, Berks County Surveyor.

Reading, July 7, 1854.

Sewers Office, Guildhall, July 4, 1854.

CITY of LONDON CEMETERY.—The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, acting as the Burial Board established by an Act of Parliament, will meet at Guildhall, on TUESDAY, the 11th JULY next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of the WORKS, WALLS, IRON RAILING, GATE, PARK FENCING, and for the CONSTRUCTION of DRAINS, GULLIES, &c. at the land chosen by the Cemetery Committee for the Burial of the Parishes of the City of London, in the parish of Little Ilford, in the county of Essex. Mr. JESSE HARTLEY, C.E. of 3, Great George-street, Westminster, will attend at the Cemetery, on the 10th day of JULY, at which time and place Tenders will be received. The parties tendering are to state the lowest sum for which they will undertake the whole of the works, and the time in which they will complete the same. Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Cemetery, and the plans and specification seen at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM HAYWOOD, 11, Old Jewry-chambers. Sealed Tenders are to be addressed to the Chairman of the Cemetery Committee, and delivered at the Guildhall Library, not later than one o'clock on the 11th day of July, at which time the Committee will meet to open the Tenders, in the presence of such of the Contractors as may attend. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, but will require the Contractor to enter into a bond with sufficient sureties for the due performance of the contract. Each Tender must be accompanied by a letter, signed by two householders, engineers, or surveyors, certifying that they have examined the plans and specification, and that they consider the sum at which the Tender is made sufficient for the execution of the works. Tenders must be delivered sealed, and addressed to the Chairman of the Cemetery Committee, at the Guildhall Library, before one o'clock on the 11th day of July, and endorsed "Tender for the City of London Cemetery." Any Tender received after that hour will be rejected.

By order,

WM. BANKS, Secretary.

TO BOARDS OF HEALTH, COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, DISTRICT AND ROAD SURVEYORS.

AUSTIN'S PATENTED SEWER and CULVERT BLOCKS, BRICKS, DRAIN PIPES, BRANCHINGS, &c. may be inspected at Asphalte and Ord's Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster. Trials are requested to prove the merits of the various articles.—Communications, address W. AUSTIN, 37, Holywell-street, Westminster.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inventor of Railway Bars and Fastenings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, seat doors for the same, hot water pipes, elbows, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6,000 lb. of water, without materially injuring the finest forms of joinery, the quality of which it improves. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great feel of fuel, hence of gas or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Deckhead, and several maltsters, millers, &c. throughout the country in London and country.—Apply or post to T. BOILEVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William street, City.

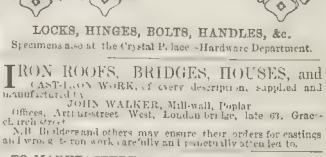
ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE, to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post. DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIE'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above buildings. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for one halfpenny. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all purposes, from 1l. DEFRIE'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 100,000 in use. See testimonies at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Euston square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. W. LEAD and CO. KING'S-ROAD CHELSEA. HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to the superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Boges, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Boges shows that heating by hot water is the most effective system at present in warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth, throughout the buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at a per cent.

HART AND SON,
IRONMONGERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT SELF ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.



LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, HANDLES, &c.
Specimens also at the Crystal Palace—Hardware Department.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and LAND WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.

Offices, Artillery-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Debruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, beg to call the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, by the BIRMINGHAM Barrel.

Builders, Contractors, and others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.

A complete LIST of which will be forwarded on application.

FREDERICK BEATH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO GAS COMPANIES, IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

FOR SALE, a small CAST-IRON TANK, about 22½ feet diameter by 9 feet deep, suitable as a tar tank for a large gas works, or for a small telescope gasholder, for which purpose it has been used. The gasholder, columns, girders, &c. will be sold with the tank if required.—Apply to R. WEST, Gas Works, Guildford, Surrey.

GATES and GEORGE, late LUARD, BEEDHAM, and CO. Caen, Aubigny, and General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London. Goods delivered to order, by land or water conveyance, and by ship to any part of the United Kingdom.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO having received the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete; specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale street, Manchester.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Pitmers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugate I and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Side Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY the 10th, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than the register-stoves in general use, was manufactured by D. and F. BAILEY, 377 and 378, High-holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Pin, Bars, Columns and Iron Work, Port Pipes, Ram water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palseding Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and completeness of their machines over those now in use, on which they can undertake to guarantee increased power and economy. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine-Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, FELLMONGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction, has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a slab of artificial stone with ribs of iron; the great strength and rigidity so formed, forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tile, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended by the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction within the ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be had of the Proprietor of the patent.—Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Peals, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and Hinged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 7, Warwick-n, Holborn (between 1 and 3½ p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place, Ex hange, Manchester.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

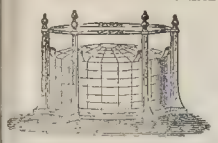
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc: it therefore combines the Softness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	16	oz.	per foot super.	
No. 13	"	"	"	20 oz. do. do.
No. 13	"	"	"	22 oz. do. do.
No. 14	"	"	"	26 oz. do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 1s. 6d

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 17s. 16s 6d.
1½ 1¼ 1 ¾ and ½ inch.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s. per doz. Hooping for bond, 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 2½d. per inch. Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 28s. 32 34 36 inch. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. each.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 30 34 40 inch. 66s. 68s. 69s. each.

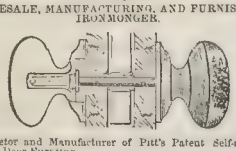
An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming Ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crauford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 4, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS, GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance of the London Docks,
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates. Fire proof Safes. Deed and Cash-boxes, Copying and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis.

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

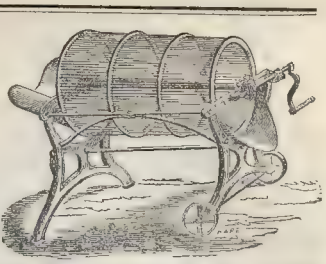
A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &c. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and cause detection at once to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.
CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c. is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.
CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of the brickwork, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.
CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.
CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS', BRASSFOUNDERS, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS of "M'Connell's Registered Model Water Closet." The model I set is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for living will out-last any service box, or lever work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.



FRANCIS ARDING, Engineer and Iron Founder, Albert Iron Works, Uxbridge, Middlesex, begs to draw the attention of Builders, Contractors, and others to the above useful Machine, manufactured by him, for sifting sand, gravel, lime, ashes &c. by the use of wheel one man and a boy can do the same amount of work as six men using the common sieve.

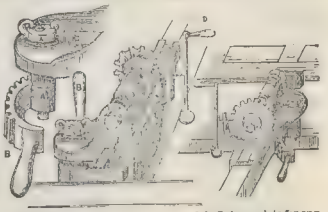
Prices, delivered in London,—

No. 1—3 feet cylinder	£6 6 0
No. 2—3 feet 6 inches cylinder	7 7 0
No. 3—4 feet cylinder	8 8 0

Architectural, structural, engine, and mill castings of every description.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE,
WOLVERHAMPTON, Manufacturer of Rim and Mortise Locks and Builder's Ironmongery.

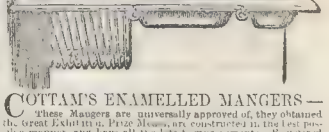


AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.
B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.
Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw fast. Turn the notched lever B in a line the joist, then by turning the handle D, the lever will grasp and fix itself and hold the cramp firm; the greater the strain, the more tightly it acts, owing to its action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in making the attention of Builders and others, as to the cramp possesses great advantages. It is a new cramp of the best kind, and is well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more in call, is less used than any yet brought out, and at the same time light and portable.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.

These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of the description. Also improved Stable Fittings, with Rack, Manger, and Water-trough, attached. New Pattern Manger and Water-trough combined. Ornamental Wrought Mangers. Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized Stable Furniture of every description. Iron gates, Railings, Hurdles, Sheep and Game Wire Netting, &c. JAMES BARTON, Ironmonger, Smith, &c. 270, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.

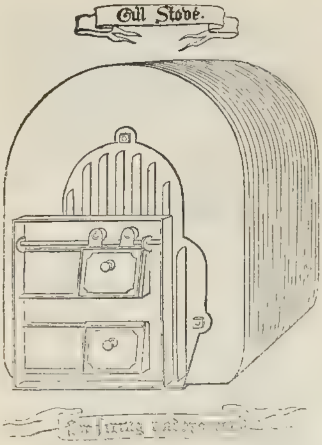
BRUCE'S PATENT ECONOMIC STABLE FITTINGS: sole Manufacturers, RANSOME and SIMS, Ipswich. To be seen at their stand, Suffolk Court, Crystal Palace. Drawings and full particulars, post-free. These are the best fittings yet brought out.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HALLEN, 9, Winsley-street, Oxford street, London.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELE and STEDDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (superior Process).—Works at the Regent's Canal entrance, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rainwater, Screwed Gas and Water Pipes, Hooping, Castings, Furnace pots, Bars, Boilers, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Skaife's Ironwork galvanized, D. Staples, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings on the simplest. J. SKAIFE is sole Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent malleable Plumbic Iron, both flat and corrugated, also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.



STUART AND SMITH'S
PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

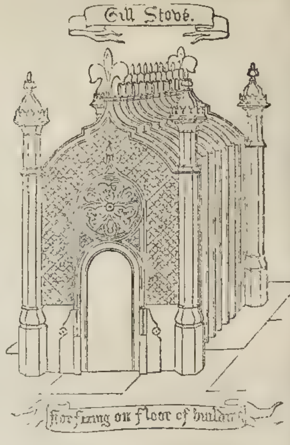
STUART AND SMITH,

ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

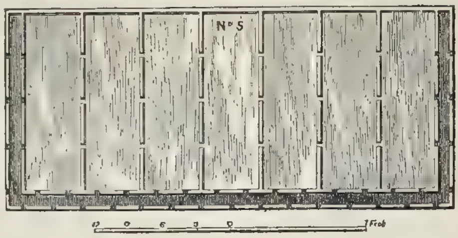
It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

COAL-HOLE PLATES. ILLUMINATING GRATINGS. PAVEMENT LIGHTS.



COAL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each.

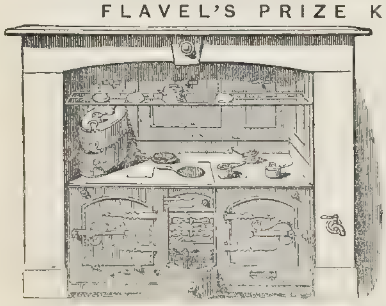
N.B. The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up.

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.



These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in LONDON for Gas Fitting, Pewtering, and Bellhanging. A Private Residence fitted up with four lights, complete, for 5l. Bells hung secret with Porcelain levers 8s per pull.—BARRATT, Gas Fitter, Pewterer, and Beer Engine Manufacturer, 12, Spa-road, Bermondsey. An Apprentice wanted.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's). J. J. JONES having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE.—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

MESSRS DAVID BOYD AND CO.

Gentlemen,—At the serious fire in Union-street yesterday, by which my counting house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE in which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.

27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 22, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool; London Depôt, 47A, Moorgate street, City.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing. Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

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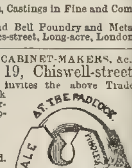

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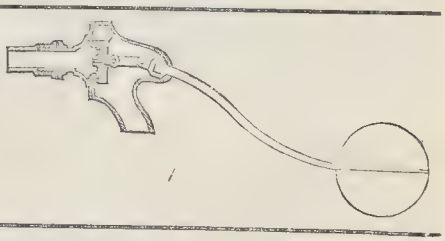

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B.B. Stove Front, which covers the face of Boiler, and entirely conceals it from view.

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The overflow can be carried into waste of Bath, or any convenient outlet.

F. Copper or Tinned Iron Bath, having three Pipes for Hot, Cold, and Waste Water, as indicated by the engraved levers on the cocks. The overflow is carried into Waste Pipe.

G. Inch Pipe from top Pipe of Boiler, and standing up 6 inches above bottom of Cistern. A branch from this Pipe supplies the Bath with Hot water.

H. Inch Pipe from side of Boiler to bottom of Hot Cistern.

These Pipes *G* and *H* should be cased in and well packed with sawdust, to prevent the heat being given off to the atmosphere.

I. Inch Pipe to supply Cold Water to Bath.

K. Inch Pipe to carry Waste Water from Bath into Soil Pipe, or other convenient outlet, and must be well trapped before entering a drain.

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The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reversionary

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 5l per cent	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 11 6	14 6 0
30	1,000	26 13 4	8 5 8	18 7 8
40	1,000	34 18 4	11 11 8	23 6 8
50	1,000	48 16 8	15 5 8	33 10 0
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The premium fund to more than	800,000
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30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 0 3	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 6	2 6 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	2 2 4	2 17 0	6 2 0	6 0 11

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

E resume our notes on and in the architectural portions of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, confining ourselves on the present occasion to the Byzantine nd Alhambra Courts.

Although objections—unreasonable as we tely thought have been made, to supposed eviation from chronological order in the repre-ntations of styles of art at Sydenham, the rcumstance of the relative positions of the wo "Courts" now to be noticed seems to ave attracted no attention. We however must gret, that an erroneous first impression will evitably be given to many, by finding the Sara-nic style apparently put forth as the imme-ate successor of the Roman.

The whole period of time, from the change of the at of empire by Constantine, about the year 330, to the thirteenth century, is one in regard to hich popular information is very deficient; and en amongst those who have paid some atten-n to the history of art, the characteristics d the sequence of the sub-divisions and off-oots of the Romanesque and Byzantine styles, e imperfectly comprehended. It has, indeed, t been easy to grasp the facts of the state of urope during "the dark ages," even with the l of the light thrown upon them by the great ork of Gibbon.

Although, during this long succession of years. ere was a time when art and learning in their cient seats seemed to have passed from the orld—although the end of all terrestrial things s the veritable belief of Europe in the tenth ntury, yet momentous influences were at work. fficult as may be the analysis of these, with-t it the rise and progress of the Gothic ystem of architecture, and other important diæval styles, cannot be understood. The ctual illustrative reflection of written history d architectural forms, is, indeed in no case, re appreciable. Every landmark of chronology however, required to apprehend the opera-n of changes which extended throughout the ions of Europe, in singular opposition to what uld forcibly strike the modern student—structions to communication by sea and land, lely different forms of religion, war and internal nmotion, and generally a low state of learn-, civilization, and art. If an erroneous im-ssion of one of the most important facts of ch a period be presented at the outset, the uirer will make many other mistakes before is set right.

The facts of the progress should, therefore re been adhered to, and the representation of Saracenic style should have occupied the ce of the Romanesque and Byzantine Court;" and the latter could then have been oed in proper order. The Saracenic style, re than any other, is not to be viewed as ring an independent course. It is now beyond estion that from it the arch of the Gothic s derived, and that its main elements con-uted to the production of the Renaissance. e Alhambra, however—not commenced till the ddle of the thirteenth century, and not com-ted till the beginning of the fourteenth,—carcely the best example of the Saracenic n of Byzantine influence.

We think it the more important to direct ention to this branch of architectural history, the Handbook to the Byzantine Court, ad-able as it is, leaves this point of the manner growth, and the character of the Saracenic c, barely referred to; and Mr. Owen Jones has chosen to give us a description of the Alhambra, with useful remarks on principles of decoration,—still without taking up the dropped link. The omission was one of editorship; but the facts, under the circumstance of the inverted order of the "Courts," should have been placed beyond the possibility of misconception. The General Handbook, explanatory of styles of architecture, has, indeed, to be written. That to the building is hardly addressed to the class of inquirers we are thinking of.

We have, however, been much gratified both with what has been reproduced at Sydenham, and with the literary labours of Messrs. Wyatt, and Waring, and Owen Jones. To include so much as we find, was, no doubt, a very difficult task. We would suggest, in future editions of the Books, lists of the works illustrative of each style, similar to the list in Mr. Scharf's "Handbook to the Roman Court." Tabular statements of chronology, and lists of buildings and architects, would also be of service.

The knowledge of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles should be gained from such works as those of Hope and Gally Knight, *as well as* from the Court itself. The "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy," will be found useful in understanding the features of the early Romanesque—to which, perhaps necessarily, little attention has been given; and the notice of the same work in the *Quarterly Review* of March, 1845, supplies, by small plans, a very necessary element for the understanding of changes which sprang from the modifications of ritual.

The early Christian churches were built in one or other of two forms—either that of the circle or the oblong,—in both cases, the columns being internal. The plan of the old Roman basilica was adopted in the latter case, and it is curious that the transept, which soon appeared in the plan, is shadowed forth also in the Pagan buildings. The principal new features in the interior were the arches springing directly from the capitals of the columns, and the absence of decoration to the wooden roof. The apse had existed previously. When the seat of empire was changed, the Romanesque style, left unaltered in Rome, received the addition of some marked features in Constantinople, which, from that time, became the centre to which we must trace the architecture of every part of Europe. Even Italy itself received a new contribution from the land of Greece. Constantine had transported works of Roman art to Byzantium,—as before, Paulus Æmilius, and Mummius, and Pompey, had transported Greek works to Rome. The original Greek element had, under the Romans, become overwhelmed with the very grossness of luxury, and the elaboration of ornament at last nauseated itself to inanity; but, once free from the constant presence of Roman tradition, and progress recommenced: it proceeded by slow stages, in which it developed few elements; but it had the principle of life. Rejecting the oblong plan, the circle within the square was crowned by a mighty dome, and the angles of the square by smaller domes, and a predominance of circular forms was also remarkable. The plan was adhered to—all the more determinedly, in the East—from the schism between the pope of Rome and the patriarch of Constantinople. The most remarkable example is the church of Santa Sophia, erected in the reign of Justinian, having been commenced about the year 532 and completed in 548.

The Byzantine form of Romanesque was, at the same time, carried to Italy. Ravenna, not Rome, was now the seat of government, and here—about the year 530, as the Handbook says, but much later in the reign of Justinian, according to, in this case, more reliable authorities—was built the interesting church of San Vitale, with its curious dome—a building which had the greatest influence, not only in developing the architecture of the Lombards, but also in the dissemination of Byzantine forms, at a later date, through the Rhine country—the cathedral of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle being built upon this especial model. The commercial activity of Venice led to the introduction of Byzantine art into that city, as seen in the churches of Torcello and in the later cathedral of St. Mark. In France, in the tenth century, a Venetian colony at Perigueux erected a cathedral, in which the general arrangement and the domes of the churches of Santa Sophia and St. Mark, were again reproduced. The same influence extended to the recesses of Scandinavia, and even in Ireland, long antecedent to any native development in England, a school of art of great excellence would appear to have proceeded in some way or other, from the same source. The circular plan and Romanesque forms are even found in Rhode Island, across the Atlantic, where recent investigations have tracked the Scandinavian discoverers of "Vinland."

The dissemination of Byzantine forms had begun at an early date. The controversies about images, and the fury of the Iconoclasts did not extinguish the love of ornament which had become characteristic of the Greek people. The persecuted artists carried their skill over the whole continent of Europe, and subordinating ability to design, and their skill in processes of art, to other conditions of ritual and opinion, gave birth to styles—varying in character, yet still obviously referable to the same origin.

Christian art, which rose in the catacombs, had been at first symbolic, and as a principle rejected that which was pagan. It is true that a common opinion that such rejection was universal is not correct; and it is not unfrequent to find the sarcophagus embellished with relievos illustrative of pagan ideas, made the receptacle for the body of a Christian martyr. Statues of the deities of Greece and Rome were defaced and buried; but wherever the form did not immediately suggest Pagan worship, there seems to have been no hesitation about adopting it: the association was thought to be removed by the introduction of a Christian emblem, or by consecration or purification. Moreover, there seems to have been little scruple about adopting what might be thought to suggest, indifferently, either of the two forms of belief. Where slight ability in art-workmanship had been attained, there was some temptation to use what was at hand. Indeed, much of the sculptural and pictorial expression of the new faith seems to have been specially designed in accordance with pagan notions, so as to avoid a violent revolution of ideas, and so rather to enlist converts. The *nimbus* or "glory" round the heads of the persons of the Trinity and saints, was derived from the pagan sculpture.

But, Christian symbolism became the chief characteristic of Byzantine art, and the five domes of the churches may even have been derived from the *nimbi* of Christ and the four evangelists. The Byzantine ornament is chiefly made up of adaptations of old Roman forms, and of the lily. The interlaced work is variously interpreted. Carved into the representations of twisted serpents and lacertine forms, it is found throughout the north of Europe, and it became the chief feature in the Saracenic architecture. In Irish art it is generally found, and is even more remarkable amongst the interesting works in the Isle of Man.

When the artists of Constantinople fled from persecution at home, they were received, amongst other nations, by the Saracens. The result of the connection thus established, was a new style of architecture. It will be seen that the obvious Christian emblems of the Byzantine style had to be rejected: for, all

representation of life was interdicted by Mahometans. Natural leaves, indeed, were the origin of forms, but highly conventionalized. A new element was brought into play in the profuse introduction of inscriptions. The polychromatic decoration which had become characteristic of the Byzantine style, was appreciated by a people remarkable for the richness of their costume, and the wealth and magnificence of their caliphs. The mosques of Cairo are the best examples of the architecture of the Saracens. The mosque of Amrou has, perhaps, the earliest form of the pointed arch, and dates as early as A.D. 641.

Of all the developments of the Byzantine architecture, the most interesting are to be found within the island of Sicily. But no works so much require to be examined by the light of an intimate knowledge of history. The political relations of Sicily, says a writer to whom we have referred, differed from those of all other countries of its age:—"a double Christian hierarchy; the *Greek succession*, depressed, but yet subsisting; the Latin succession flourishing, and yet compelled to acknowledge the existence of its rival; whilst the Mullah was still permitted to expound the Moslem law. The diplomas and charters of the sovereign exhibit the Arabic concurrently employed with the two great dialects of the Christian world. Laws and institutions of Byzantium flourished under the descendants of the Norman adventurer, who assumed the garb of the Greek Basileus, whilst the manners and customs of Bagdad or Cordova gave splendour, as well as enervating luxury, to his palace and his throne. Of all these various races, and customs, and modes of thought, mingled and yet not intermixed, the characteristics and tokens are found equally in the palace and in the church. Greek mosaic adorns the apse; 'billet moulding,' and 'dog-tooth moulding,' and 'chevron moulding,' enrich the arch; Cufic inscriptions, in bold and noble characters, declare the praises of the sultan-king."

Such was the condition of Sicily after a new element had been added to the old Greek and Saracenic art. The vigorous race of Northmen, who had colonized Neustria and conquered England, became the masters of the south of Italy and of the island of Sicily. It is scarcely likely that a band of adventurers brought with them more than a recollection of the version of the Romanesque, which prevailed in the land from whence they came; but the Normans readily adopted the form of Byzantine Romanesque on the continent, whilst in Sicily the skill of the native Saracenic workmen, whose practice was founded in Greek theory, together with the pointed arch, were appropriated by them. They also sought artists directly from the Greek capital; and the Cathedral of Monreale, commenced in 1174, is mainly in the style of Constantinople.

The best testimony that the Normans in the south were not artists, is shown by the fact that the round arch was used on the continent, whilst, according to the author of "The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy," the *Sicilian* Norman style was Saracenic in its arches, Roman in its pillars and capitals, Byzantine in its cupolas and mosaics, and Norman and Greek (that is, Sicilian Greek) in its enrichments.

So that the extensive influence of the Byzantine Romanesque was accompanied by very marked differences in details, even in countries immediately bordering upon each other. The Lombard architecture spread to the banks of the Rhine, where also Greek artists proceeded direct from Constantinople, but the same style had but slight influence in Rome, where the old forms were constantly maintained. Later in date, that is, in 1063, were commenced the remarkable group of buildings in Pisa, which, though Greek in some of their details, have the character of the Italian Romanesque. The Handbook—perhaps following Vasari, rather than the actual inscription—indeed makes the architect of the Duomo a Greek; but that must be a mistake.

In the difficult task which the architect of the Byzantine Court had to perform, he has given us some of the principal characteristics of the Byzantine styles, but has necessarily omitted many. The forms are principally selected from the Rhenish and German churches, and the pointed ornament and the representations of mosaic, from churches which he has himself studied in Italy and Sicily. We could have wished that real mosaic had been generally adopted. The nature of the original material will not always be apprehended. Real mosaic, we believe, could have been executed by English workmen, and a saving to the Company might have been worth considering; for, the injury done to decorations already by the carelessness of visitors, is precisely what we expressed our apprehension of.

Perhaps the oldest of the antiquities of which casts are exhibited, are the Irish and Manx crosses. They are placed, partly with some other Romanesque examples in the great transept, and partly in the Irish vestibule, as it is called,—one of the three 24-feet squares under the gallery. This vestibule is entered from the transept by the large chancel arch from Tuam Cathedral. Here also is the eastern triplet from Tuam, the Freshford Church door, and the round window from Rahan Church.

The position of the Romanesque Court, at the angle next the north transept, is a fortunate one, and the view through the arcades has a very striking effect. The architecture of the two fronts and the greater part of the interior is very elaborate in colour.—The arcades, and a cloister which occupy the greater part of the Court, have been taken from the cloisters of the Church of St. Mary in Capitolo at Cologne, which were completed at the close of the tenth century. The columns have the bracket capitals characteristic of the style, and decorated with Byzantine foliage and double-headed dracontine animals. The flat interlaced work of the brackets or imposts is of Lombard character. Some of the other more enriched varieties of capitals are placed in other parts of the Court, but we did not notice the common square form. The Romanesque pseudo-Corinthian variety is well illustrated in the capitals of the shafts of the cloister of St. John in the Lateran.

Amongst the painted accessories are portraits of Justinian and Theodora from the church of San Vitale, and others which well illustrate the costume of their respective periods, as also the chief characteristics of Byzantine pictorial art. The columns of the internal façade of the cloister are from Gelnhausen, in Swabia. The shafts are covered with ornament, deeply cut. The arched ceiling is enriched with ornament in colour and gold. The original studies followed in the decorations, were made by Mr. Wyatt, partly from St. Mark's, at Venice, and partly from the cathedral at Monreale. In the portion of the cloisters of St. John in the Lateran, real mosaic has been executed Roman artists having been engaged, under the superintendence of Dr. Emil Braun; but the accuracy of the fitting of pieces, whether resembling Italian examples or not, does not seem to us what would help to justify all that is said in favour of the Italian workmanship. Mr. Owen Jones, in the case of the Alhambra mosaics, argues that a certain irregularity in the original gives advantages not attained by the perfection of modern work. We have heard this reasoning before: it is plausible, and not without some foundation,—yet there is danger in it.

There are some good examples of German and English doorways, although, perhaps, not the best that could have been selected. We might mention that of St. Margaret's Church, York, as in our recollection a better example than what we see, and one which it might be desirable still to procure. The Kilpeck and Shobden doorways, with the monsters in which Mr. G. R. Lewis can discover so much fanciful symbolism, seem to us scarcely to do justice to the Norman artists. A complete series of the ornaments of mouldings, the distinctive characteristic of the style as we have it in England, and in which so much invention was displayed, might, we think, have been desirable. The doorways last referred to, are highly decorated in colour: for this, it is considered that there is sufficient authority. The elaborate bronze doors, with panels filled with scriptural subjects, found in Italy and Germany, are illustrated by examples from Augsburgh and Hildesheim. It is considered that they were in *cast* metal. In the centre of the Court is a copy in Derbyshire marble, of the fountain at the Abbey of Heisterbach, in the neighbourhood of the Drachenfels: it is of very good character, and is supposed to date between the years 1210 and 1233. In this Court also are fac-similes of six effigies of English kings and queens, from Fontevrand: these, as well as an effigy of Richard Cœur de Lion, from Rouen, are restored, with the original colouring of the dresses. The general subject of polychromatic decoration would have been more clear in the Handbook with the aid of a few cuts, showing the Roman and the late Italian varieties of mosaic as well as the Byzantine. The subject is especially worthy of attention in this country where the impurity of our atmosphere and the impurity of our gas together in a very few years quite obscure anything in the shape of painted decoration.

The work of latest date represented, is the ceiling of the upper church at Assisi, painted in fresco by Cimabue between 1240 and 1300. It shows the influence of Greek art even at that late date; though it is otherwise more Gothic than Byzantine. The painted imitation of panelling, on the mouldings, should be noticed.

We cannot look at many interesting objects of small dimensions, and the photographs, which have found place in the galleries, and we have left ourselves no room to do justice to the Alhambra Court. The radiant bloom which there is upon these walls is in common phraseology, a thing to be seen and not described,—or as the Moorish poet has written in the Palace at Granada—"When the spectator has attentively examined my beauty, he will find reality to exceed the most extravagant conceptions of his fancy." Here, indeed, we may "reap the benefit of a commentary on decoration." Book illustrations, valuable as they are, have failed to realize the bare suggestion of what we see. And yet the Court of the Lions, instead of being, as stated in the newspapers, about the same dimensions as the original at Granada, is not half the size, and all that there is at Sydenham is but a small part of the existing remains, which themselves are only a portion, and it is thought not the most elaborate, of the original palace. Besides the Court of the Lions we have the Hall of Justice, the Hall of the Abencerrages, and some other parts in progress, and there is a room appropriated to casts and engravings. The details are of the original size, but the smaller area has required many modifications of plan, and the constructive peculiarities of the original building, as the architect points out, are not shown to the best advantage. As it is, however, and although we have remarked, that in the study of the Saracenic style of architecture, works of earlier date should not be disregarded, we have here an exhibition of Moorish principles of decoration which cannot but prove of great value with relation to the future of English art.

DOORWAY FROM THE PALAZZO PUBBLICO, FERRARA.

THERE are few buildings in Italy that possess so high an interest, both historical and architectural, as the old Palazzi Pubblichi. Though essentially town-halls in the best sense of the term, they are something more than what we in England understand by such an expression. They differ somewhat from the French Hôtel de Ville and the German Rath Hauser. It was in these, in the middle ages, that the rival factions of the popes or emperors used to assemble and declare war—the war, not of nation against nation, but of town against town. These were as it were the parliament houses of small though highly-civilized territories, consisting often only of the town and a few square miles of adjacent country. The law courts were formerly held in these buildings,—in some cases, as at Palermo, are so still. They served as depositories for all the old archives connected with the town, and became a sort of municipal record office. Here are generally the police and passport offices, and often the town jail. If the town be too poor or too indolent to support a fine arts academy of its own, the Palazzo Pubblico will almost always contain a collection of pictures and sometimes a small museum.

DOORWAY, PALAZZO PUBBLICO, FERRARA.

As may readily be imagined, these buildings mostly Gothic, and date from the palmiest s of the Italian republics of the thirteenth fourteenth centuries. The finest examples this date are at Florence, Siena, Piacenza, rugia, Todi, and above all, Gubbio. There is ery fine later example at Salmona, the birthce of Ovid.

The Palazzo Pubblico, of Ferrara, is of nque-cento date, having been built in the s of the rule of the House D'Este. Its s differed probably somewhat from those of more ancient neighbours. Many of the al appendages to an Italian town-hall were ubtless transferred to the castle, while the lazzo Pubblico was probably often adorned the festivity, grace, beauty, and learning of ourt which, at that time, was only rivalled that of Urbino.

The Palazzo Pubblico of Ferrara is an imnse building of warm orange-coloured stone npletely covered with diamond rustics, and rned with elegant Cinque-cento pilasters. A y beautiful balcony is corbelled out at the gle, and in the centre of one of the fronts is curious doorway shown in the engraving.

A. B.

Practical Geometry.—Mr. Edward Blatchley, has designed a case of models, which, coupled h a pamphlet (published by the London Parquetry mpany), is intended for very elementary tuition in ctical geometry. It is proposed that students uld first exercise themselves by finding any given del in the box, by its fac-simile in the pamphlet, rk down its outlines on a sheet of paper, and afterrds find the *rule* for drawing it in the pamphlet.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF SOME EXTERNAL AGENTS ON THE DURABILITY OF BUILDING MATERIALS.*

When the very imperfect state of that part of meteorology which treats of the constituent parts of the atmosphere is considered, it cannot be a matter of surprise that little is known to guide us to any definite conclusions as to the causes which affect the durability of building materials, and to their modes of action even under ordinary circumstances. Experience and tradition are the only authorities upon a subject of such importance; and the rules at present adopted in the selection and employment of the various classes of building materials can hardly be considered other than empirical. In the following article it will, therefore, be my object merely to state what is known and acted upon; and at the same time to call attention to some phenomena which require explanation.

The influence of the atmosphere upon building materials is of a complicated nature: it is chemical, mechanical, and *medial*, under which term are included all the various modifications produced by moisture, heat, and electricity.

The chemical influence, or, in other words, the decomposition determined by chemical affinity, depends, of course, upon the composition of the atmosphere itself, and this is known to vary in an extraordinary manner in different localities. The normal composition of atmospheric air is considered to consist principally of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportions of 208 of the former to 792 of the latter; but there are also numerous other gases present such as the carbonic acid, ammoniacal, hydrochloric, nitrous, and sulphuric, with sulphuretted hydrogen; the proportions of all which are affected by local causes. Even in the same locality the composition varies with the elevation above the ground, and the application of some theoretical deductions have led to such signal failures, as to justify us in dwelling on the necessity for examining carefully the actual conditions of each position.

It is to Messrs. Dumas and Boussingault that we are indebted for the analysis of the atmosphere quoted above, and from the researches of numerous other philosophers it appears that the proportions of oxygen and azote are constant. Messrs. Boussingault and Levy ascertained that the quantity of carbonic acid gas varied from 3·253 to 2·989 parts of gas (in volume) in 10,000 parts of air, the former result having been obtained at Paris, the latter at Andilly, near Montmorency; but Michael Levy states that the quantity of this gas in suspension varies between 4 and 6 in 10,000, the smaller quantity being that most frequently found in the open country. Carburetted hydrogen is found most abundantly in the neighbourhood of marshes; nitrous acid gas in districts which are subject to violent storms, and it is supposed to be generated by the decomposition of azote by electrical action. M. Fresenius (Ann. de Chim. 1849, p. 208) states that he found the proportion of ammonia in the air to be in 100,000 parts in volume, 0·133 ammonia, 0·205 oxide of ammonium, and 0·379 carbonate of ammonia. But M. Boussingault's observations upon the quantities of ammonia in rain water show that it varies notably according to the position, from 1 to 5·45. Under all circumstances the air of the night is richer in ammonia than that of the day, a fact which may be accounted for by the theory of the nutrition of plants, and the precipitation of ammonia by the early morning dews.

M. Chevalier ("Journal de Pharmacie," 1835) found that the atmosphere of London contained sulphuric acid, generated, no doubt, by the combustion of coal. The same author also observed that the atmosphere of Paris contained the acetate and the hydro-sulphate of ammonia, which are to be attributed to the exhalations from the numerous cesspools of that town. M. Vogel, of Munich, has the merit of having ascertained the presence of hydrochloric acid in the atmosphere surrounding the waters of the Baltic and the Mediterranean. The action of the sea breezes upon some building materials, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer, appears to prove that this gas is not confined to these seas. As it is furnished by the evaporation of the ocean, it necessarily varies in quantity according to the season; and we may also suspect that other deleterious gases are from time to time suspended in the atmosphere, though their existence can hardly be demonstrated on account of their minute proportions.

The meteorological conditions of the atmosphere are subject to periodical variations, and they have distinctly marked phases of day and night, unless extraordinary phenomena occur. Thus, in clear weather, the atmosphere attains two maxima and two minima in its electrical state; the first maximum being between seven and nine in the morning, and the second between seven and nine in the evening; the first minimum about four in the morning, and the second between five and ten in the evening; but it must be observed that its hygrometric state frequently modifies these periods. The intensity of the sun's light, and necessarily of its actinic influence, has its maximum rather before mid-day, and two minima corresponding nearly with the periods of twilight. A maximum occurs in the temperature about two o'clock in the afternoon upon the average of the year, but there is a slight irregularity according to the seasons: a minimum occurs, generally speaking, when the sun occupies a position about 14° 47′ below the horizon, according to M. Bouvard's observations in Paris: the period of mean temperature varies in the different months. The atmosphere is driest about mid-day, and contains the greatest amount of moisture at night: the deposition of

* By Mr. George R. Burnell, C.E. Read at the ordinary General Meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, June 5th.

dew takes place to the greatest extent between midnight and sunrise, on account of the greater cold which then prevails. In our latitudes the disturbances of the barometric action are not marked by any regularity; but there is a tendency to increase in the morning, when the barometer generally rises: it falls about midday, rises again about sunset, and falls once more about midnight. It may, in fact, be considered that the meteorological fluctuations of every day are affected by the relative positions of the sun and the earth, and that they correspond more or less closely with the cardinal positions of the former at rising and setting, at mid-day and midnight.

The mean temperature of London throughout the year is 50° 50′, whilst that of the surrounding country is 48° 50′. The thermometer very rarely rises above 96°, and the greatest cold hitherto recorded in our metropolis is 5° below Zero. The mean barometric range amounts only to 2·07in.

One of the most important conditions of the atmosphere depends upon the rate of evaporation, and the amount of humidity in suspension; and the intensity of these agents is greatest at directly opposite seasons of the year. Evaporation is greatest in summer, and least in winter: the reverse takes place with respect to humidity. Mr. Daniell estimated the mean evaporation in the neighbourhood of London at 23·974 inches per annum, ranging in the various months from about half an inch in January and December to 3¾ inches in June, and 3¼ inches in July. Supposing the complete saturation of the atmosphere to be represented by 100; the humidity of the months of December, January, and February will then be expressed by 92. In the intervening months the humidity diminishes with tolerable regularity to the minimum of 78 at the end of June, except in the month of May, when a trifling irregularity occurs. It thus happens that the greatest amount of moisture is suspended in the air, to be absorbed by porous materials, precisely at the season of diminished temperature and exposure to the attacks of frost; while evaporation takes place at the period when the conditions of temperature are most favourable to the production and development of the salts by the previously absorbed moisture acting on the earthy bases.

Such we may consider the general properties of the atmosphere likely to affect the conditions of building materials, and we may trace their influence under circumstances apparently very dissimilar.

The various external agents produce effects, either by the new combinations they superinduce between the earthy bases, the metals, and the metalloids of the different classes of building materials and the gases they contain, or by the solution and removal of the combinations previously existing. There are few, indeed we may almost say that there are no conditions either of organic or inorganic chemistry which can be considered permanent; and as the gradual decay of rocks is a law of nature everywhere, and inevitably at work to renew the face of the world by apparent destruction, it is not to be expected that the insignificant quantities we deal with can be exempt from similar laws. The consideration of the circumstances attending the formation of the new compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, carbonic, ammoniacal, and hydrochloric gases with the bases above mentioned, with the action of the fermentation of woody sap, would lead to a lengthened investigation of the most abstruse branches of chemistry. The importance, however, of these compounds cannot be too strongly insisted upon, nor can the attention of scientific men be too decidedly called to them. Sometimes they act to destroy, at others to consolidate; but in all their influence is very marked, and calls for serious consideration from the architect. Limes, cements, and some descriptions of building stones, when properly employed, gain in strength and durability by the slow, but sure, action of the air. When injudiciously employed they rapidly decay, through the decomposition to which that element gives rise, or the mechanical agents to which it serves as a medium; while the destruction of the metallic or the organized matters employed is equally occasioned by the same cause. I shall now proceed to point out the various phenomena exhibited by the respective classes of building materials usually employed in London, not attempting, however, more than a very general description of a subject so vast and at the same time so complicated.

Granites present many varieties, differing greatly in their composition and the mechanical arrangement of their elements. Those from Devonshire and Cornwall contain a large proportion of schorl, and are frequently pervaded by masses of felspar, of such dimensions and so distinctly crystallized, as to cause them to assume a porphyritic character. According to Sir H. De la Beche, the granites of Ireland are of the same character, but the schorl occurs in smaller proportions. The granites of Aberdeenshire are more decidedly micaceous, and schorl is rarely found in them: they also differ from those of England and Ireland, in having their component parts more equal in volume, and more evenly distributed. In some cases hornblende takes the place of mica, and in others the quartz and the felspar are both so much affected in colour by the presence, doubtless, of hydrous oxide of iron, as to give a general rosy hue to the whole mass. An instance of this is the well-known granite of Peterhead. The granites of Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isles Chaussey, which are occasionally brought into the London market, resemble those of Cornwall; and, indeed, M'Culloch, in his "Classification of Rocks," states that they pass into the same variety. Their appearance is, however, sometimes diversified by the occurrence of large imperfectly shaped crystals of compact felspar, which give the whole mass either a greenish tinge, as in the case of the Guernsey, or a rosy one, as in that of the Jersey granite.

The decomposition of granites takes place from the action of the atmosphere upon their constituent particles. "The quartz is almost pure silicious earth in a crystalline form. The felspar and mica are very compounded substances: both contain silica, alumina, and oxide of iron. In the felspar there is usually lime and potassa; in the mica, lime and magnesia. When a granitic rock of this kind has been long exposed to the influence of air and water, the lime and the potassa contained in its constituent parts are acted upon by water and carbonic acid; and the oxide of iron, which is almost always in its least oxidized state, or in that of the protoxide, tends to combine with more oxygen: the consequence is that the felspar decomposes, and likewise the mica, but the first the more rapidly." Such are the words in which Sir H. Davy ("Agricultural Chemistry," p. 189) describes the mode of decomposition of granites; and they may be taken to express the present state of science so far as the granites usually employed in England are concerned. But there appear to be different conditions in the combinations of the bases of felspar which give rise to some apparent anomalies. Thus, the Egyptian porphyries, which contain a notable excess of rose-coloured felspar, resist the influence of the atmosphere in an extraordinary manner. Possibly this may be accounted for by the closeness of the grain (so to speak), which would, to a certain extent, prevent atmospheric moisture from communicating with anything beyond the immediate surface; or the more simple character of some of these porphyritic rocks may be favourable to their preservation; whereas the different rates of expansion of the ingredients must have a material mechanical influence in disintegrating rocks when they exist in considerable numbers. The difference between the rapid rate of decomposition of the porphyritic granites of Spain, Brittany, and Cornwall, and that of the Egyptian specimens appear to justify the inference that the cause last suggested has great influence upon their durability. The former are, in fact, composed of a greater number of ingredients than the latter, in which both mica and hornblende are wanting.

Practically it is found that the uniform character of the Aberdeen granites resists atmospheric influences in our latitude better than the more easily worked stones of Devonshire and Cornwall.

It may, perhaps, be as well to call attention to the fact that the modern application of the term "porphyry" is in some cases inconsistent with its derivation; the *grey* granites of Devonshire, Cornwall, and the N.W. of Spain, being occasionally called porphyritic, as well as the *purple* felspathic rock of Egypt. The latter is almost entirely composed of felspar, with occasional crystals of amphibole and quartz; but the colour is entirely owing to the felspar, which is of a beautiful purple occasioned by the presence of a large proportion of the hydrous oxide of iron. Ophite (green antique porphyry) and melaphyre (black porphyry) are instances of a similar disregard for the derivation of a generic name. A description of granite, known to mineralogists by the name Syenite, was also much used by the ancient Egyptians: it is remarkable for having the mica replaced by hornblendish amphibole, and is of a rose colour. The atmosphere does not appear to have much action upon this variety, at least in Egypt, if we may judge by the state of Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needle.

Whinstones, or basalts, become disintegrated unequally under the effects of exposure to the atmosphere, in consequence of the variable proportions of felspar they contain, and perhaps also of the particular combinations of alumina, lime, and magnesia, which, in connection with silica, constitute their base. If any potassa be present in combination with the silica in the shape of felspar, the action is more rapid than under ordinary circumstances, the humidity of the atmosphere decomposing the felspar into two substances, one of which is soluble, and easily removed by succeeding rains. Serpentines, and the diallage rocks, which are silicates of magnesia combined with hydrates of that base, yield easily to the attacks of acids when the silicates are in certain proportions, and alumina is present. The most beautiful varieties of these materials employed in the arts are obtained from the environs of Genoa, and from Zœblitz in Saxony; but it is much to be feared that the atmosphere of large towns, especially when containing sulphuric acid gas from the combustion of coal, renders the employment of even the best of these decorative materials very hazardous. It appears also that in parting with their water of crystallization upon exposure to the air, an unequal contraction takes place in the constituent parts of the serpentine obtained in certain localities, which in consequence breaks in an irregular manner.

The next description of building materials to be considered, in following the ascensional order of the geological series, are the slate rocks. Those worked for the supply of the London market are principally situated in North Wales, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, the former being a tolerably homogeneous clay slate, the latter being much more chloritic. Exposed freely to the action of the atmosphere both varieties appear to be tolerably durable, but Westmoreland slates decay very rapidly in damp positions, when the air around them is not frequently renewed. They decay, in fact, in the covered parts, probably from the decomposition of the silicate of iron, to which they owe their peculiar colour. The combination of silica and alumina in the Welsh slates appears to be more stable than that which prevails in any other material of the same nature; for their powers of resistance to atmospheric influences are greater than those of any slates employed in Western Europe or North America. As a general rule, the denser the slate the more durable it will be; and the most important condition to be observed in its use is, that water should not be allowed to percolate between the edges of the strata. Practically it is found that the smoother the surfaces of the slates, and the closer they lie, the greater is the pitch requisite to be given to the roof; because, under such circumstances, capillary action takes effect to a greater extent than when the slates present irregular and perceptibly large intervals.

The various sandstones, millstone grits, and conglomerates, are affected by the atmosphere, either through the decomposition of the material cementing their particles together, or by the mechanical effects of moisture. These last may consist, either in the removal of the cementing material, or in the destruction of the

cohesion of the particles by the expansion of the water in freezing. Many of the sandstones occur in regular layers, separated by thin films of a species of clay, as in the common Yorkshire flagstones, and when these films are sufficiently thick to offer an efficient resistance to the passage of water, to retain it, in fact, under the upper shale, the expansion during frost will almost inevitably destroy the stone. If the water should change its form from other causes, such as heat, the same effect will be produced; and it is therefore found that the Yorkshire stones of a very porous, and at the same time of a very fissile character, are unable to resist the extremes either of cold or heat. The best materials of this description are those of a homogeneous nature—such as the Park Spring, the Idle, and the Darley Dale stones, in all of which the minute subdivisions disappear, and the mass may be described as consisting of an assemblage of distinct molecules of similar nature, united by mechanical juxta-position.

The sandstones, in which the silicious molecules are united by a calcareous cement, are far more susceptible of decomposition than those united by a silicious cement, for it appears that in the former cases the chemical combination is rarely effected between the lime and the silica; as the latter is not in the state known as free silica, nor such as can easily form combinations with other materials. In the case of some of the millstone grits, however, the cementing substance, which is silicious, forms so energetic a combination with the molecules it envelopes, that both resist the action of external causes in an equal manner, and the durability of the Bramley Fall stone may fairly be compared even to that of granite itself. These remarks may be extended to the conglomerates, in all essential respects at least, because, in fact, generally speaking, they differ from the millstone grits only in the size of their elements.

The crystalline marbles vary in such a very marked manner, both in the nature and the proportions of some of their constituents, and they have been so modified by the accidental circumstances of their geological position, that it is more than usually difficult to trace the laws of their decomposition under the action of atmospheric causes. In many instances they are traversed by veins filled in with more perfectly defined crystals of the base of the rock, or the fissures caused by these veins are filled in with extraneous matters, such as clay, and sometimes even with minerals. Again, however regular the structure of the mass may seem, there is always a tendency in the more crystalline rocks to assume a distinct cleavage, which is often different from the direction of the planes of stratification. Under such circumstances, the moisture furnished by the atmosphere either furnishes the elements necessary for the decomposition of the materials introduced into the veins, or by the mechanical effects it produces in consequence of the changes of temperature, disintegrates the mass. The former class of phenomena may be most distinctly observed in the Breccias, or such marbles as the Brocatello and the Oriental Jasper: the white marbles very frequently exhibit the cleavage above alluded to, and are the most exposed to the injuries produced by the infiltration of water between the planes of division. It is to be observed that the species of false stratification indicated by the cleavage is most apparent in the rocks which, like the slate rocks, have been affected by proximity to igneous formations, and that the more crystalline the marble the more exposed it is to this inconvenience. At the same time it must be observed that the more perfectly crystallized carbonates of lime, under which denomination, in fact, nearly all the finer marbles may be included, resist the chemical influences of the atmosphere more successfully than similar substances where the forms are not so distinctly marked. It would appear as though the process of crystallization were accompanied by the development of some chemical affinity between the ultimate particles, similar to that which is noticed with respect to the various forms of silica, and which enables them afterwards to resist more energetically external causes of decay. In some marbles the joints assume different directions from either the lines of stratigraphical deposition, or from the planes of cleavage; but in the practical operations of building the consideration of this peculiarity may be neglected, because they are usually so distinctly marked as to place in reality the natural limits to the sizes of the blocks raised.

M. Durocher communicated to the Académie des Sciences a memoir "Sur l'Absorption de l'Eau Atmosphérique par les Substances Minérales," which throws some light on the subject of the decomposition of silicated materials, or those containing metallic oxides. From his experiments it appears that all substances of this description actually absorb water from the atmosphere, and undergo a commencement of hydration, which must necessarily facilitate the decomposition of mixed minerals, such as the silicates, and is apparently the commencement of that action. Messrs. Jamin and Bertrand have also shown that in porous bodies gases are condensed with remarkable facility, so that it is possible that the conditions of molecular aggregation influence the durability of mineral substances in the direct proportion of the facilities which are offered to the passage of air to the interior. From this we may infer that the existence of a crystaline structure is in itself a protection to the materials in which it may occur, because, under such circumstances, the porosity is usually less; or at any rate the intervals between the ultimate molecules are proportionally smaller than in the case of materials held together simply by aggregation without crystallization. Sir H. De la Beche notices the universality of this law (Geol. Observer, ed. 1851, p. 8), but he does not attempt to account for it.

The magnesian, the oolitic, and the ordinary secondary and tertiary limestones, are liable to decay under the influence of the atmosphere, with very various degrees of rapidity; and it is moreover to be noted, that the same formations yield materials varying singularly in their powers of resistance according to the position they occupied in the quarries, and the exposure of the building in which they are employed. The results obtained by the use of the Anston magnesian limestone, and the marked differences to be observed in the Bath, Caen, and Portland oolites, as well as in the several members of the tertiary series of the Paris basin, appear to show that no *a priori* laws can be laid down with respect to their durability when exposed to the air. All these classes of materials are supposed to have been deposited by waters containing their elements in solution; and if they were once in that state (*i.e.* of solution) it must be evident that they are always susceptible of passing into it again, if the necessary conditions are presented, unless the deposition should have been effected by the introduction of some additional element, or such element should have been supplied at a later period. There is another chemical agent at work in many cases to hasten the decomposition of the sedimentary rocks unaffected by Plutonic action, namely, the animal matter which they so often contain; and as the distribution of this matter is not subject to any definite law, it necessarily produces irregular effects. Occasionally, also, the body of the stones is traversed by numerous fissures which have been subsequently filled in by more crystalline materials of greater powers of resistance; and again, the chemical nature of these stones often varies, owing to the presence of more or less silica in combination with the ordinary bases. Every possible variety in the mode of disintegration may therefore be observed in these stones.

Experience has shown that the magnesian limestones are not more capable of resisting the effects of our London atmosphere than the carbonates of lime formerly used, when proper care has been exercised in the selection of the latter. Mr. Rogers indeed remarks (Brit. Assoc. 1849), that rain-water slightly carbonated takes up the carbonate of magnesia more rapidly than it does the carbonate of lime, and that the magnesian silicates are easily soluble even in pure water. Forchhammer also observes, that water which contains carbonate of soda acts easily upon magnesian rocks. Now it is very probable that the rain-water falling through the atmosphere of London should be charged at any rate with carbonic acid gas, and thus become extremely prejudicial to this class of materials; and it is possible that the rain may give rise to a catalytic action between the lime and magnesia contained in this class of stones, which would facilitate their decomposition. Every stone, as may be gathered from what has been said above, is exposed to decay in the precise ratio of its porosity, but in addition to this cause of disintegration, which acts principally by allowing water to exercise its natural mechanical powers, all the ordinary building stones are exposed to the peculiar process known by the name of nitrification, which, in consequence of the formation of the crystals of nitre, combined with a base, tends to disintegration of the surface. The magnesian limestones allow the development of this process as freely as the carbonates of lime, even if they do not offer extraordinary facilities for its action. The generally received opinion is, that the azote, furnished by the decomposition of the animal matters diffused through the rocks, combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere to form nitrogen, which latter gas in its turn combines with the soda, existing in small quantities in all sedimentary deposits, to form the nitrate of soda, or the saltpetre of commerce. Dumas says that azote and oxygen combine most readily under the influence of electricity, but that the energetic bases, lime and magnesia, may suffice, especially when moisture is present, to replace that intermediate agent. At any rate this chemical operation takes place in nearly all building stones of a porous nature, and it may confirm the common opinion, that of stones, of the same description geologically, the densest are the most likely to resist the action of the atmosphere.

The phenomena of the saltpetring of building materials are very little understood; but there are certain practical rules which may serve to guide the architect in his endeavours to avoid the inconvenience arising from it. They are,—

First. To employ, if possible, in damp positions, either granite, the mill stone grits, the conglomerates of a purely silicious character, or sandstones free from animal matter, and the sulphate of iron.

Secondly. If the cost of either of these classes of materials should render their employment impracticable, the use of any of the ordinary limestones should be avoided in positions where they are exposed to warm dampness, should it be desired to execute any coloured decorations upon the immediate surface of the walls. When from local considerations it may be advisable to employ these materials in basements, or other damp positions, they must be separated from the upper structure by the interposition of a layer of some impermeable material, to intercept the passage of the water, which would otherwise be absorbed by the capillarity of the upper stonework.

Thirdly. Every precaution must be taken to prevent the saturation of the ordinary limestones by sea water, and the use of sea sand in the mortar to be employed with them must be carefully avoided, because sea water furnishes the salts of soda most likely to assist in the formation of the nitrates, and sea sand is also highly impregnated with the same salts. It is equally known that the atmosphere of the seashore holds in suspension a notable quantity of the various salts which pass off by evaporation from the surface of the sea; and it is for this reason that stones which are exposed to nitrification suffer more rapidly in such positions than in the interior of the country.

Fourthly. To isolate decorative works effectually from the walls formed of materials in any way susceptible of saltpetring. Of late years attempts have been made in Paris, and some other continental towns, to revive the practice of mural decorations, but the results have generally been unfavourable, in consequence of the chemical action of the atmospheric moisture transmitted through the pores of the stones. So seriously has this cause been observed to affect internal decorations, that the architect of the new Hôtel du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, M. Lacornée, has lined the inner surfaces of the walls destined to receive either silk panels or paintings with sheet lead, and has then battened out independently of them. In the new church of St. Vincent de Paul the painting on the dome

behind the high altar has begun to fade from the effects of the transmission of the moisture of the atmosphere through the stone vaulting. This work has not been executed more than about twelve months.

It must be observed with respect both to the carbonates of lime and the magnesian limestones, that their principal elements exist only in the state of subcarbonates while the stones remain in the rock. They absorb carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and harden by exposure to the air; but as the hardening process would augment the cost of labour, and is moreover very slow in its action, it is rarely resorted to in practice. For many reasons, however, it would be desirable to quarry the stone required for an important building twelve months before it is to be employed, because the danger to be apprehended from frost would be avoided, and the carbonization would be more perfect. Another very useful precaution is to cover the exposed surfaces with a wash of some description, able either to close their pores or to produce a chemical action on the stones themselves. The practice of some London masons of painting the stonework, as it is carried up, with a thick slime of stone dust and water, acts in the former manner; the washing all exposed surfaces with an alkaline silicate acts in the latter, and it would be unquestionably preferable were it not that in some positions the addition of even the small quantity of soda requisite to hold the silica in solution might furnish the element of the saltpetre.*

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

AT the ordinary general meeting, held on Monday, the 12th June, Mr. F. C. Penrose in the chair, attention was called to Mr. Scott's report addressed to Sir William Molesworth on the state of the Royal Tombs in Westminster Abbey, and the measures proposed to be taken to arrest their decay. Mr. Papworth, fellow, gave a brief description of a bow and string rafter of a very light description used in Ireland. The paper read was "On Architecture as represented in Pictures," by H. Twining, Esq. and various engravings illustrative of the different schools of painting were exhibited. Mr. Richard Tress was elected as fellow. At the closing general meeting, held on the 26th of June, a paper "On the Topography and Antiquities of Constantinople," by the Rev. R. Burgess, was read.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

THE *conversazione* at the Architectural Museum, in Canon-row, Westminster, on Thursday, the 29th ult. was very numerously attended, and passed off most satisfactorily. Earl de Grey presided with that frank cordiality which distinguishes him, and opened the business of the evening by calling on Mr. G. G. Scott, the treasurer, to read his report. Various votes of thanks, including an appeal for assistance, were moved and spoken to by the Bishop of Oxford, Canon Wordsworth, Lord Nelson, Dr. Biber, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Powell, Mr. Godwin, Sir William Ross, and others. The speeches of the Bishop and Dr. Biber were particularly interesting.

We repeat the expression of our hope that subscriptions will be forthcoming for the support and enlargement of the museum; and we print some portions of the treasurer's report to show the want of such an institution, and explain what has lately been done.

"Our objects can be best appreciated by reflecting on the low state to which all the arts subsidiary to architecture had been reduced, and how little had been done, till a very recent period, again to elevate them. I am not, of course, speaking of the higher branches of art, as sculpture and painting, viewed in their received, academical sense. These noble arts, so far from being in a low position, seem to have elevated themselves on so lofty a pinnacle as to look down with scorn upon her who once was called their sister, and to feel that it would be almost a degradation to work hand in hand with her whose glory it once was to unite in one perfect whole the efforts of the three sister arts. It is not, then, of sculpture and painting in their loftier phases that I am speaking, but rather of those humbler varieties of these glorious arts, which architecture must now be content to enlist as her handmaids. It is the raising of *these* from their low estate which is the great object of the founders of this Museum. The public have never, I think, been led sufficiently to reflect on the absurdity of the present position of architectural art, and particularly on the great gulf which now lies between the Academic and the architectural sculptor. At all times during which architecture has held a really elevated position, she has enlisted under her banner the first artists in whatever department which the period could boast; so much so, that it is often difficult in works of those periods to distinguish between the architect and the sculptor, and to know whether the architecture was the work of the one or the sculpture a portion of the perfect conception of the other.

It has been reserved for the present age, and perhaps for our own country, to realise the reverse of this, and to draw the greatest possible line of distinction between the sculptor of the academy and the architectural sculptor. The former ranks, as heretofore, among the highest and most honoured of his compatriots: his works command prices only to be paid by the most wealthy: he is reckoned (and justly) among the great worthies of his age, and is the guest of nobles and princes. The latter is too often removed, in social position, but one degree above the ordinary stonemason from whose ranks he has in many cases raised himself by his own unaided exertions: his remuneration is calculated at so many shillings a day: he is perhaps a member of a trades' union instead of a Royal Academy: he can afford neither the time nor the money necessary to the proper study of his art; and if, as is very often the case, he has been blessed by nature with really artistic sentiment and noble aspirations, his only incentive to ambition, and the great object which urges him to exertion and effort, is the hope that he may at as early a day as possible escape from a servitude which depresses his spirit, and divert his talents to objects, no matter what, so that they are not subsidiary to architecture.

To fill this cup of bitterness to the brim only one thing was needed, and that we have till lately possessed, a public of which ninety-nine-hundredths could not distinguish between the basest and the most beautiful architectural sculpture, and of which the other hundredth treated the whole art with scorn, because of the degradation from which they never lent a hand to help it.

The project on which we are now embarked is a humble effort to remedy, however slightly, this lamentable state of things.

It is vain to hope that sculptors of the highest class will again (at least, in our day) go hand in hand with architects: our object then must be to elevate the humbler class of sculptors and architectural carvers on which we have to depend. The first difficulty our art-workman has to contend with is that, being dependent for existence on his daily work, it is impossible for him to find means or spare time to visit and study the works of better periods of his art. *Our* first step, then, *is to bring these objects within his reach:* the next difficulty is that the study of nature, as the great storehouse of types for architectural decoration, has been till lately almost lost sight of, and our workmen are quite unfamiliar with the use of such types.

Our next object, then, is by means of casts and other accurate representations of the productions of nature, placed side by side with casts of the finest works in which such objects have been followed as a guide, at once to familiarise the mind of the workman with these primary types, and to place before him the best examples of the mode in which they may be made use of in art.

Our work is, however, not only with the *artist*, but with his *employer*: it would be a poor encouragement to the former if we were to cultivate his taste and improve his skill only to leave him, as now, without the natural reward of success or the incentives to emulation, and it would be doing little for architecture were we to do no more than so to elevate our artist-workmen as to lead them to quit our ranks and seek better remuneration in working for illustrated newspapers or modelling embossed book-covers. We must do more than this, or we shall have rendered our work but futile. *We must endeavour to raise the public taste*, and to cultivate such an appreciation of architectural art-labour as to induce the employer to set upon it a higher pecuniary value, and offer such a premium for its advancement as to render it a hopeful field for noble and generous aspiration."

"A deputation from our body, kindly headed by our noble president, has, during the last few months, been honoured with an interview with Prince Albert, who entered most kindly and at great length into the discussion of our plans. He expressed himself most strongly as to the absolute necessity of some radical change in the art-education of our workmen, of whose deficiencies he spoke in terms so true, and yet so painful, as to redouble our determination to do our part for the removal. His Royal Highness also took the opportunity of giving us some home truths as regards our own profession, which, however wholesome, I will not now repeat, lest they should stir up as violent a storm as followed the philippics of Pugin or of Ruskin. He expressed himself as most anxious that any efforts made for the improvement of art-workmen should be so far allied to those carried on under the Board of Trade as to insure their not losing efficiency by doing the same thing imperfectly twice over, which might be done better by united effort; and also expressed himself as most desirous that we should make such arrangements as to follow up in our particular department the educational movement so vigorously pressing onwards under Mr. Cole and Mr. Redgrave; and the interview closed by our being requested to confer on the subject with these gentlemen. By them we were most kindly and favourably received, and they have since attended one of our meetings to discuss the best mode by which their movement and our own might be made mutually to aid in carrying out the same great object."

Let it *not* be considered that it is a matter in which architects are alone interested: this is far from being the case. Personally it concerns *us* no more than others whether our buildings are or are not real works of art. We work not for ourselves, but for the *public;* and it is not as professional architects so much as lovers of art, that we appeal to that public to aid us in elevating the humbler instruments employed in carrying out *their* work. It is *they*, not *we*, who suffer through the artistic defects of our buildings: it is *their own* eyes which are, or ought to be, offended every day by the barbarous and uncouth carvings which too often disfigure them; and it is for *their* interest even more than our own, that such causes of offence should cease. I lay the more stress upon this because we almost always find that attempts at architectural beauty and artistic touches in our works are viewed by our employers as *indulgences* to the fancies of their architect, and as rather good-naturedly, or perhaps unwillingly *permitted* as a concession to his whims, than *demanded* as necessary to the perfection of the building, and as affording daily enjoyment to those for whose use it is erected.

I will add a few words merely to state my own experience of the utility of the museum. It is my custom, when employing a carver, to insist on his spending some time in studying here the objects which strike me as best calculated to furnish hints for his work. I can truly say that the advantage derived has been prodigious; so much so as to exhibit a perfect revolution in their work. I have been this very morning at a church in a provincial town where this has been exemplified in a most extraordinary degree, and where, from a few days' study in our museum, the carver has turned out work such as I hardly know a parallel to in the country. In another case an obscure carver sent to our museum by a builder in North Wales, has executed in the hard marble of Anglesea a series of capitals emulating the delicacy of those in the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and has delighted himself in arranging, as his models, the wild plants from the neighbouring woods and hedges."

* To be continued.

THE WORKS OF NICKOLAS STONE, SENIOR.

THE WATER-GATE YORK-STAIRS.

In the last paragraph of your correspondent "A. W. H.'s" communication on the subject of the water-gate, York-stairs (p. 337), he writes, "Respecting the question of who designed the water-gate,' I will beg to suggest to your correspondent 'G. B.' that he would greatly aid in the solution of that problem were he to favour those of your readers who take an interest in such matters, with a full account of the other eminentt workes desined by the Master Mason Nickolas Stone.'"

I hasten, therefore, to follow the suggestion, and send you a copy of the list which I referred to in my note inserted in the *Builder*, p. 252, *ante*.

I may add that in the same book, which contains the accompanying list, are various memoranda relating to sums received by Stone during many years (from 1631 to 1642) for monuments, statues, fonts, chimney-pieces, pillars for sun-dials, &c.—some to a large amount; and amongst others—"1631. Dr. Done' (Dr. Donne), monument, 120*l.*; — Sir Dudley Diggs, a tappell and monument, 150*l.*; 1635. A statue of Jupiter, 28*l.*; 1636. Sir Julias Cæsar's monument, 110*l.*; 1638. Sir Edwd Coke, K[nt] Lord Chief Justice, monument, paid 400*l.*; 41. For a font of white marble and black marble wro[t] and sett in the new chappell in Lotthill Fields, in Westminster, 10*l.*;" also various chimney-pieces of 10*l.* 20*l.* 25*l.* and 30*l.* each. "G. B."

Some of y[e] most eminentt Workes that my Vncle Mr. Nickolas Stone, Senior, did in England, in Holland, and Scottland.

The Banqueting Roome att Whitehall.

The Chappell at St. James House, now standing.

The Staires and Water Gate at Sumerset House. Hee made y[e] figure Nilus and Mr. Harne y[e] other.

The fine Mozaicke Pavem[t] and Geometriall Glaires, and many other workes he did for y[e] Queene at Greenwiche House.

The fine Diall Stande, now ruiend in y[e] Prevy Garden at Whitehall. The famous Mr. Marr erected y[e] lines.

Many eminent Marble Chimney-peeces, noble Stone Gates and fronttises hee did for K. James y[e] 1st and King Charles y[e] 1st at Theobalds. Y[e] house is downe.

Hee did many stronge and good Stone Worke and Stone Carving[s] at Windsor Castle for y[e] King, y[e] K[n] allowing him 12[d] p. day for ever, a fee gift to him & and his heares, but sould to Sr. Marshall in Mr. John Stone's lifetime.

That noble Portico hee built at y[e] west end of St. Paules Churche. Mr. Inigo Jones his frinde and Mr. Stone's care in performing y[t] worke.

The Water Gate att Yorke House hee desined & built, & y[e] right hand Lion hee did, fronting the Thames. Mr. Kearne a Jarman, his brother in ma_ring * his sister, did y[e] Shee Lion.

The Gould smithes Hall in Foster Lane hee desined and built; it stands between 4 streetes, hath never a right angle, w[th] outside, and yett all the quare roomes w[th]in side, w[th] a noble entrance of y[e] Doricke order.

Hee desined & built at Holy Rude House for King James y[e] 1st in Scottland many curious workem[ts] and other workes w[th]inside y[e] K. house, which was well pade.

The curious Phisicke Garden hee desined & made y[e] entrances of stone att Oxford now to be seene.

The noble Fronttispeece w[th] twisted collums hee desind & built att St. Mary's Churche att Oxford.

In y[e] same yeare he desined Cornbury in Oxfordshere: he w[ntt] 33 journeyes, for w[ch] the Lord Cornbury gave him a 1,000*l.*—well pade.

Hee desined & built many curious workes for the Earl of Pembroke, at his hon[e] house att Wilton, near Salsbury—well paide.

Hee desined & built a fronttispece at Westerne Kirke, in Amsterdam, for his father-in-law, Mr. Hen. Kizer, master mason of y[t] citty; he carved y[e] 2 Lions at y[t] churche; by doeing y[m] Mr. De Kizer bestowed his daugheter on him, and partt of her portion was all y[t] Porttland stone y[t] built y[e] frontt of y[e] iner courtt of y[e] banqueting house at Whitehall, for Mr. De Kizer had a great partt of y[e] quarrey y[n] open in y[e] Ile of Porttland: this I know.

Hee did many more workes of eminence in many places, for he was maister mason of all y[e] King's houses and all y[e] Cinke portes: now there are 3 maister masons. He had 3 sonns—Hen. a fine painter; his 2[d] sonn Nickolas a curious sculpture; his youngest sonn was bred a scoller by Docttor busby: hee was an excelent architectt.

*Writ by Charles Stoakes. { * These words in the handwriting of G. Vertue.

G. B.

MOVES IN LONDON.

Royal Academy of Music.—We are informed that this national institution, to which we are indebted for many English vocalists, including the names of Birch, Dolby, Seguin, Ransford, and various eminent instrumentalists of the day, are likely to erect an academy upon a site offered by John Laurie, Esq. of Hyde-park-place, a late sheriff of London, in a central position in Cavendish-square. The council, we are told, are determined to have a building "that will vie with any in the kingdom, and not be outdone by any in Europe, for the cultivation of a science which is making rapid strides in this country, and is refining the taste of the community." Mr. Mayhew, their architect, has made plans for the site in question. Some comments on the management of the Royal Academy of Music have reached us, but we must find some other opportunity to allude to these. That improvements and reforms are necessary seems clear.

A Temperance "Palace."—An arrangement is on foot amongst the friends of temperance, offended by the sale of wine, &c. at Sydenham, to purchase the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and to erect a large building of glass. We have not yet the precise particulars before us, but understand that it is proposed to raise 100,000*l.* by 100,000 1*l.* shares, and that the gardens have been provisionally purchased for 25,000*l.*

The Mansion House.—Our fair correspondent "Fan C." will be glad to learn that our energetic Lord Mayor not only admits that her complaint of the state of the air in the Egyptian Hall is well-founded, but obligingly states that he has himself directed the attention of the City Architect to the evil, so that we may anticipate a speedy improvement. There may be difficulties in the way, but we are quite certain that Mr. Bunning will have but to take the matter in hand and the thing will be done. We have received loud complaints, too, of the want of ventilation of the City Justice-room, in the same building. Perhaps something will, at the same time, be effected here.

MAKING CHURCHES COMFORTABLE.

I HOLD a pew in the middle aisle of a neat little district church, built, probably, within the last ten or fifteen years. In this church there are a great number of free sittings for the poor, and there are galleries in which sittings may be had at a moderate rate. But the free seats are only half occupied, and the galleries are nearly empty, except where occupied by schools; and my own very comfortably furnished pew is nearly forsaken by myself and family. The incumbent is a good preacher; and, better still, he is exemplary in his life, and labours hard among the poor.

What, then, is the reason that this church is seldom more than about half occupied? Most persons would at once say it must be owing to the ungodliness of the neighbourhood. But let us not be so rash in our judgments.

Here is clearly an important question. Permit me to tender my evidence. Permit me to state why my pew is not regularly occupied; as the same cause may be operating to prevent other pews and sittings, not only in this, but in other churches, from being occupied. As an individual, my case is of small importance, but as such cases are, it is to be feared, far too numerous, it appears to be worthy of serious attention.

The fault, it is submitted, is mainly owing to the architects of churches.

To attempt to warm this church with stoves was clearly an after-thought; and the whole arrangement of the doors and windows is such, that people are cut to pieces with draughts in all directions, sometimes blowing our hair and the leaves of our books one way and then the other. The cold, the wind, and the utter discomfort are such, that people are heard coughing and sneezing all over the church. As for myself, I seldom escape without a toothache, or a general cold, which, on many occasions, has rendered it necessary for me to be nursed at home for some days to get rid of the mischief done to my constitution on Sunday. In a word, I declare solemnly that I cannot go to church to take care of my soul, except at the risk of doing mortal damage to my body.

In the House of Commons, the temperature is ordered to be kept up to 62 degrees; at least, I think I saw it so stated in a blue book. At any rate, this is a most important temperature to be observed in the warming of our dwellings; for if a person will sit quite still, as in reading, without any exercise, in a room the temperature of which is below 62 degrees, he will certainly find the mucous membrane affected, particularly during the months from March to September. Attention to this fact would save many a life. It is good economy to have a thermometer marked plainly at 62 degrees, and to order servants to light fires when the temperature drops below this in our sitting-rooms, especially in summer. But in church, we often sit or stand motionless for two hours, in a temperature not, perhaps, more than 50 degrees even in summer. Or if it happens to be warm, then some door or window is thrown open, causing a cold current of air to sweep across the church. In either of these cases, a full tenth of the congregation get deadly damage.

Why should the house of God be less comfortable than our own homes? The poor man in his humble room likes to sit free from draughts, and likes to keep himself and family warm and comfortable; and however poor he may be, he will generally find something soft and warm to sit upon. But at church he must sit on a painted board, with his feet on stone and his hair blowing about in all directions. A church is usually a miserable place, even as compared to the home of a poor person. To gratify the taste with fine architecture will not compensate for the infliction of personal suffering. The only time when I can go without terror to the church to which I refer, is of a winter's evening, when it is lighted all over with gas, which diffuses general warmth, and prevents the currents of cold air rushing so violently towards the stoves.

But, as it is of little use to complain without suggesting remedies, I beg to state what I would do if I had to order the building of a church.

Though I am an enthusiast in architecture and works of art, my first duty would be to study the health of the people, remembering that the object of a church is not merely to ornament a street or a square, but to provide convenient and really comfortable accommodation for a mixed congregation of old and young, weak and healthy. First utility, and then ornaments.

To warm and ventilate has ever been a great difficulty, because the two seem incompatible. But, as regards churches, the difficulty is not so great; because the church is not, or at least ought not to be, occupied by the congregation more than two hours, and less than that would be better. To warm is the main question; to ventilate is easy.

The church should not be warmed by stoves inside the church, but by some apparatus that would diffuse warmth over the whole building, and of sufficient power to raise the temperature to 62 degrees; and this should be watched by the wardens, and not left to the church servants. The doors should be double, about 6 or 10 feet apart, with springs; so that when the inner door is open, the outer door shall be shut; thus keeping out a great rush of cold air,

* *Sic.*

upon the principle of lock-gates, keeping back the main body of the stream.

All the windows should be close; but the church should be lofty, so that the foul air that would accumulate during two hours should not be sufficient to be offensive, and from the roof I would have means of clearing off the bad air between the services.

By this means warmth would be secured, draughts prevented, and the ventilation would be sufficient. H.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

High Roding.—The church of this place has been restored and re-opened. The general style of the building is perpendicular, except an east window, of the decorated style. The church is built in flint, with ridge tile on the chancel, slated nave, and bell gable. The south porch and the chancel are entirely restored. The architect was Mr. Pritchett, of Bishop's Stortford. There are forty additional sittings. The benches are of open stained oak, with carved poppy heads. The floor of nave and chancel is laid with encaustic tiles, red and straw coloured. The whole roof is open, with the original oak rafters, stained dark. There is a quatre-foil window, of coloured glass, above the larger west widow. A stone wall, with brick coping, has been put round the churchyard

Lincoln.—The statue, by Milnes, of the late Dr. Charlesworth, was to be placed on its pedestal last week.

Ipswich.—The following tenders were received for the erection of the depôt and hospital in Ipswich, for the East Suffolk Militia artillery:—

	Depôt.	Hospital.
Mr. Luff.....	£3,992 0 0	£606 0 0
Mr Gibbins	3,672 0 0	768 0 0
Mr. Simpson	3,620 17 1	605 1 4
Mr. Mason	3,440 0 0	680 0 0

The last tender has been accepted. The architect is Mr. R. M. Phipson, of Ipswich. The depôt will be of considerable strength, adapted not only for the security of guns and arms, but for the permanent quarters of a staff of thirty men. The main building, placed in the centre, will be loophooled and surrounded by a ditch. A drawbridge over this leads into the interior. During the past week, the workmen have dug the foundations, and commenced the erection of the principal outer wall, facing Anglesea-road.

Colchester.—The new church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was consecrated here last week by the Bishop of Rochester. The edifice is in the decorated style, in form of a cross, with nave, chancel, porch, and walls of Kentish rag stone, faced with flints, and dressings of Caen stone. It is lighted with numerous large and small windows, including one at the chancel over the communion of stained glass, on each side of which the ten commandments are engraved in stone. It has also some arches. The seats are open benches, and the timbers stained. There is a vestry for the preacher, and a gallery for children, in which an organ is shortly to be placed. There is an octagonal bell turret, 38 feet high, at the west-end. The edifice was designed by Mr. Barnes, architect, and executed at a cost of 2,625*l.* by Mr. Luff, of Ipswich, builder.

Newport (Isle of Wight).—The contract for the rebuilding of St. Thomas's Church, at Newport, according to the *Hampshire Advertiser*, has been taken by Mr. T. Dashwood, of Ryde, builder, whose tender was the lowest of four lodged, namely,—

Contractors.	Body of the Church.	Casing the Tower.	Total.
Dashwood, Ryde	£6,519	£1,810	£8,329
Bothell, Gosport	6,540	1,837	8,377
Myers, London	8,650	850	9,500
Pedley, Wilts	8,050	1,500	9,550

The casing of the tower, it is said, will not be contracted for till the funds allow of it. The contract for the whole work, it seems, on the plan of Mr. Daukes, was taken some years since, by Messrs. Myers, but as the committee were unable to proceed then from want of funds, the contractor, owing to the great advance in the price of labour and materials since, declined to fulfil his agreement under an advance of 35 per cent. The cash now in hand is 5,600*l.* and there are donations promised and subscriptions due, amounting to 1,200*l.* more. A vestry is to be called upon to consider the propriety of immediately proceeding with the work.

Winchester.—The new district church for the parishes of St. Maurice and St. Mary Kalendar will be consecrated by the bishop on 13th inst. There is still 250*l.* required to complete the permanent fund for carrying out future repairs, &c.

Stoke-upon-Trent.—The new congregational chapel about to be erected here is to be built from the designs of Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt, of Wolverhampton. They were selected by the committee from a considerable number submitted in competition.

Dudley.—The shareholders of the new association for the erection of improved dwellings have resolved, that in accordance with the suggestion of the London directors, the erection of family dwellings in connection with the Metropolitan association should be first proceeded with, the erection of lodging-houses being for a time suspended.

Warwick.—A new church, dedicated in honour of All Saints, is about to be erected at Emscote, a suburb of Warwick. The edifice will cost 3,000*l.* exclusive of a site presented by the Earl of Warwick. The foundation-stone will be laid by the earl in the course of a few weeks.

Stratford-on-Avon.—The sum of 1,959*l.* 5s. 6d. has already been subscribed towards the building of the new church of St. James, at Stratford-on-Avon. The expense of the intended tower and spire will, however, render a considerably larger amount necessary.

The Okement.—The first stone of a new bridge across the river Okement, between Hatherleigh and Monk-okehampton, on a line of road being the nearest route from that locality to the North Devon Railway, has been laid. The thoroughfare at this part of the river, hitherto, has only been passable by a foot-bridge, or "clapper," and a ford through the water, both of which were dangerous, and led to many accidents. The bridge is to be built by voluntary contributions.

Devonport.—The joint tender of Mr. T. Greenwood, builder, and Mr. King, builder, both of Devonport, for the erection of a sea-wall at Drake's Island, has been accepted by the Board of Ordnance Operations have been commenced by the contractors, and the work is to be completed in six months from the date of the contract, which includes the erection of a main sea-wall, built of heavy stone, on the west side of the island, from about high-watermark; another wall, receding from the main wall several feet, to support the foundation of a battery there, and a third wall some distance in the rear of the second. The execution of the work was taken for 2,421*l.* There were three tenders, that of Mr. Clift being 2,479*l.* 10s.; that of Mr. Harvey, 2,542*l.* 18s.; the lowest being that of Messrs. Greenwood and King.

Swansea.—Mr. Rawlinson, at the request of the local Board of Health, has reported to them preliminarily on the subject of water supply and sewerage. The present supply of water being both defective and of hard quality, he recommends the bringing of a good supply of fine soft water from the Clydach, through about seven miles of earthenware pipes, at a cost of about 6,000*l.* or 10s. a lineal yard, and capable of conducting one and a half million gallons in twenty-four hours. The works for collecting the springs, &c. are estimated at 4,000*l.*; and the system of reservoirs, service-mains, and branches, &c. at Swansea, at about 15s. a-head, or 22,500*l.* for a population of 30,000: to this add for compensation, land, &c. 10,000*l.*; making in all 42,500*l.* for complete water supply, capable of increase, without loss, so as to serve half a million people. The board are recommended to appoint a surveyor to prepare accurate sections of the streets, &c. to enable the engineer to devise and lay down a proper system of sewers and drains, as well as with reference to the improvement of the present water supply; but in the meantime Mr. Rawlinson estimates that 25,000*l.* will most completely sewer and drain the borough. The local board, we may here add, last week resolved to advertise for a surveyor, with salary of 160*l.* They have also made other new arrangements as to inspector of nuisances, an office which has been very properly handed over to the police inspector; salary 10*l.* The medical officer of health's office they have resolved, with rather more questionable propriety, to abolish.

Holyhead.—It is intended by the Hon. W. O. Stanley to erect a new market in this town. It has been long wanted, and now more than ever. The site is to be the Summer Hill, at present used for gardens.

Birkenhead.—The chief corner-stone of a new college was to be laid here by the Marquis of Blandford, on the 3rd inst.

Liverpool.—Trinity Church, St. Anne-street, after having been thoroughly renovated both in the interior and exterior, will be re-opened, according to the local *Journal*, to-morrow. The building, which had been reduced to a sad state of dilapidation, has been almost entirely reconstructed. The old roof and parapets of both church and chancel have been removed, and a new one formed, upon a different principle, with a new gable. The stonework throughout the exterior has all been pointed and repaired. The ceiling is also quite new, and three ornamental mouldings have been introduced down the centre. All the windows are also new, and of modern character. Ground glass has been selected for the windows. The pews, which have been re upholstered in green baize, and the church throughout, have been painted in oak. The chancel has also been re-painted and decorated. Stained glass has been placed around the margin of the communion window. The repairs have been made by the corporation, at a cost of upwards of 2,000*l.* The contractors were Messrs. Thomas Haigh and Co. of Liverpool, and the works have been superintended by Mr. Isaac Dixon, who has acted in the capacity of clerk of works to the corporation.

Harpurhey.—On Saturday before last the foundation-stone of a new congregational chapel at Harpurhey, to be called Union Chapel, was laid. The site is opposite Queen's-park. The cost is between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* towards which about 1,200*l.* have already been promised.

Stockport.—For the formation of the Edgeley main sewer, eight tenders were submitted, the amounts not including the cost of the tubular pipes of which the sewer is to be constructed and which had been purchased by the surveyor in order to prevent delay:—Messrs. Job Ralphs, of Stockport, 495*l.*; Joseph Henshall Edgeley, 675*l.*; Edwd. Bann, Stockport, 673*l.* John Oldham, Edgeley, 860*l.* 4s. 9d.; Job Ollerenshaw and Wilson Hudson, 530*l.*; George Braithwaite, of Strangeways, 414*l.*; James Bertram, Romiley, 521*l.* 15s. 6d.; and William Knight, of Strangeways, 454*l.* 18s. The contest lay between Mr. Bertram and Mr. Knight when it was finally decided in favour of the latter.

Thwaites.—The consecration of the new church here took place on Friday week. The style is Gothic, of the thirteenth century. The building consists of nave 62 feet long by 25 feet broad, and 50 feet high to ridge of roof, divided from south aisle of nearly same length and feet wide by five moulded stone arches, supported on cylindrical piers, with moulded capitals and bases. The chancel, 30 feet long by 18 feet wide, and 40 feet high to ridge of roof opens eastward from nave by a lofty ornamental arch. There is a vestry on the north aisle of chancel and a south porch. The masonry work was executed by Mr. Harrison, and the woodwork by Mr. C. Blades, both of Lancaster. The architect under whose superintendence it has been erected is Mr. E. G. Paley, of Lancaster. The cost is about 1,500*l.* which has been raised by public subscription. Of two sites generously offered, one by Mr. Laithwaite and the other by Mr. Postlethwaite, the latter was accepted on account of its close proximity to the old burial ground.

Ambleside.—The new church at Ambleside Westmorcland, was consecrated on 14th ult and the ground surrounding it as a cemetery. The church contains sittings for nearly 1,000 and is intended to be substituted for the old church, under the powers of the Act of Parliament of 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 70. The old church contains accommodation for about 500 persons only, and was incapable of enlargement: it

urchyard also is full, and did not admit of tension.

Howden.—The old parish church here was pened on Sunday week, after having had a new f "of the first pointed style of architecture" t on, according to a local newspaper authority. is work was contracted for by Mr. Robert gden, of Howden. The woodwork has been ecuted by Mr. S. Richardstone, of Armin, ir Goole. Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, l Goldie, of Sheffield, were the architects.

Sheffield.—The foundation-stone of St. Luke's urch, Hollis Croft district, was laid on ursday week. The site is an elevated piece land at the junction of Garden-street with lly-street. The edifice will be built under superintendence of Mr. Mitchell, architect, the Decorative style of architecture; and at north-west corner there will be a tower and re of the height of 130 feet. The interior is ided into nave, internal chancel, and aisles, l will accommodate about 800 persons. Two- rds of the seats will be free. The edifice, en completed, it is estimated, will cost about 000*l.*; but as the amount in hand is only out 2,300*l.* the contracts do not include the erior fittings, or erection of tower and spire. e contractors are Mr. W. Reynolds, mason; . A. Hayball, carpenter; Messrs. Law and nite, slaters; and Mr. B. Seale, plumber.——

St. Philip's Church, a window to the memory a late organist has just been placed, by sub- iption, on the south side. It is divided into r lights, and consists of seven figures, the principal of which are, David with the p, and Miriam with the timbrel. Each light divided into three compartments, by means an ornamental shaft, supporting a canopy ending itself over the head of each figure: ve these, and in the top of the window, is a otional figure bearing a scroll, on which is cribed, "Praise ye the Lord." The figures l canopy are all set in diapered back-grounds. e subscriptions received fall short of the pense of putting in the window, which has en executed by Mr. Crooks, of Sheffield.——

Thursday week, Mr. H. S. Cole met the ncil of the local School of Design, at their uest, to hear an explanation of their views as some recent minutes of the Science and Art partment of the Board of Trade affecting the ure position of the school in the event of a nge of master. It was arranged that the vernment would never require more than f the fees of the students to be devoted to salary of the masters, leaving the rest at the posal of the council for the working of the ool; the Government also undertaking to vide efficient and able teachers, and leaving whole management of the school in the ds of the local council.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM LAXTON.

WE have already mentioned briefly the death Mr. Laxton on the 31st of May last: let us t a few particulars. Mr. Laxton was born the 30th March, 1802, and received his edu- ion at Christ's Hospital. His father was a rveyor, and he was brought up to the same rsuit. In his youth he was an active member the "City Philosophical Society," who held ir meetings at a time when such associations re rare, at the house of Mr. Tatham, in rset-street, Dorset-square.

At an early period Mr. Laxton took a part in ilways. He surveyed and laid down several es at various periods, but did not obtain construction of any line. Among other dertakings, he was connected with the Hull l Selby, City and Richmond, Surrey Grand nction, Hull, Lincoln, and Nottingham, avesend and Brighton, Lynn, Wisbeach, and y, and Thames Embankment Railways. He o designed a viaduct to overcome the diffi- ties of Holborn Hill. In connection with draulic engineering he designed and laid out e water-works at Falmouth and Stonehouse, l designed works for Penzance and Brighton. e was connected with Mr. Robert Stephenson, .P. in the promotion of the Watford Water mpany for supplying London with water from e chalk formation.

In 1837, at which time the only architectural riodical was the *Architectural Magazine*, edited by the late Mr. J. C. Loudon, Mr. Laxton established the *Civil Engineers' Journal*, and edited it till very recently. A few years ago he purchased a weekly publication called *The Architect*, which had been issued in ungenerous imitation of the *Builder*, and had failed. After carrying this on for a short time he united it with his journal. The "Price Book," which bears his name, was originated by his father. In connection with his brother, Mr. Henry Laxton, he issued this, with such additions and corrections as were from time to time necessary, for thirty years. Amongst other appointments, Mr. Laxton was intrusted with the surveyorship to the Baron de Goldsmid's estate at Brighton, and was surveyor to the Farmer's Fire and Life Insurance Company.

He has left an only son, Mr. F. W. Laxton, barrister-at-law.

OPENING OF NEW ROOMS FOR SHERBORNE LITERARY INSTITUTION.

THE Sherborne Literary Society opened a new building in connection with their institution on Monday in last week. The new premises, including a lecture-room, capable of accommodating from 250 to 300 persons, a reading-room, class-rooms, house for the secretary, and other offices, are conveniently situated in Newland. The premises are warmed with hot-water pipes, are spacious and lofty, and are faced by a gravel carriage-way up to the door. The new rooms were decorated with evergreens for the occasion.

Mr. Robert Gordon, of Leweston, the president of the year, who is succeeded by Sir Wm. Medlycott, presided, and delivered a lively and humorous speech, in course of which, alluding to the suitability of such studies as those to be promoted by this society, amongst the sons of labour, he remarked that labour was deified amongst the heathen by Vulcan: it was found necessary to give him a wife, and whom did they select for him? Not a goddess connected with labour, but they married him to the Queen of Beauty. Labour was wedded to beauty. This led to a little wholesome advice to the ladies, although he wished to be

> "To their faults a little blind,
> And to their virtues ever kind."

Mr. Macready, at the close of the chairman's speech, addressed the meeting, entering pretty fully into detail as to the history and prospects of the institution, with which he identified himself; and then remarked that, strange as it might appear, while the utility and ameliorating influences of these institutions are acknowledged through the length and breadth of the kingdom —while there are upwards of a thousand of them in direct intercourse with the Society of Arts— whilst the flower of our aristocracy not only acknowledge their advantages, but are enrolled as patrons of them, and not unfrequently are found the advocates of, and zealous labourers in, them—while it may emphatically be said—

> "The Prince of all the land leads them on"—

while all this is going on around us, certain discerning individuals in our small and, in London phraseology, remote town, have made the discovery that our undertaking is based on a levelling system, and some of our opponents say it is upon *principle* they object to our association In this institution all, he admitted, did meet on an independent footing, as in a commonwealth, where self-imposed laws secure order, and a desire of rendering benefit on the one hand, and a due appreciation of it on the other, insure the respect of all, raising the individual in self-esteem, and exalting him in the opinion of his fellow-man. In this respect he found his own sentiments strengthened by those of a leading philosopher, Sir John Herschel,— "Nothing unites people," he said, "like intellectual enjoyment; it does more, it gives them mutual respect, and to each among them self-respect—that corner-stone of all virtue." Is it to these principles, as the foundation of a "levelling system," that exceptions are taken? He would request indulgence a little longer, whilst recounting an anecdote not altogether inapplicable to the defence he had attempted to set up. The first time he visited Canterbury he wished, of course, to see the cathedral. A gentleman there of the name of Austin, the surveyor and architect of the building, hearing of his intention, and being desirous of showing him civility, proposed to accompany him. This person had redecorated almost the whole of the interior, had restored the dilapidated portion of the western front, had built himself an excellent house in the cathedral grounds, and was, at the time he spoke of, in the enjoyment of a very comfortable income, and a most respectable position. He was the artificer of his own fortune, and had raised himself to this position from a state almost of actual destitution: he had formerly been the servant of a friend of his, and when he reached Canterbury had not half-a-crown in his pocket! In lifting himself to a level so far above his original condition, he might possibly shock the prejudices of the anti-levelling exclusionists! But this was not the story. Mr. Austin had directed his attention to everything worthy of notice; pointed out with the detective eye of taste the more recondite excellences of art throughout the building, and, with convincing accuracy, shed light on the historical traditions associated with it. It was opposite the western front that he stood with him before what seemed the site of a small shed or stall, then unoccupied, and said "Upon this spot a little barber's shop used to stand, The last time Lord Tenterden came down here, he brought his son with him, and it was my duty, of course, to attend them over the cathedral. When we came to this side of it, he led his son up to this very spot, and said to him, 'Charles, you see this little shop: I have brought you here on purpose to show it to you: in that shop your grandfather used to shave for a penny! That is the proudest reflection of my life! While you live, never forget that, my dear Charles!'" And this man, the son of a poor barber, was the Lord Chief Justice of England! What will "the levelling system" dissentients say to that? They may argue, perhaps, that it is an exception to the general rule. But, for that very reason, because the chances of great success are rare, we should surely spare no pains in improving the condition of all whom accident may depress, or fortune may not befriend. He exulted in the reflection, that through institutions like these, they will still at least possess the means of enlightenment and intellectual recreation:—

> "Not doomed to ignorance, though forced to tread
> From childhood up the ways of poverty,
> From unreflecting ignorance redeemed,
> And from amusement rescued."

The meeting was afterwards addressed by various other gentlemen, among whom were several clergymen, and appropriate resolutions in support of the objects of the institution were passed.

LIMITED LIABILITY IN PARTNERSHIPS.

HAVING long advocated the introduction of the principle of restricted responsibility in trade partnerships, it naturally gives us much satisfaction to find that this, like so many others of the desiderata advocated in our columns, seems to be in a fair way of being carried into effect.

An interesting and animated discussion on the subject took place last week in the House of Commons, on a resolution moved by Mr. Collier, to the effect "that the law of partnership, which renders every person who, though not an ostensible partner, shares the profits of a trading concern, liable to the whole amount of its debts, is unsatisfactory, and should be so far modified as to permit persons to contribute to the capital of such concerns, on terms of sharing their profits, without incurring liability beyond a limited amount." For several centuries, he remarked, the principle of partnership *en commandite* had been established in Italy. It was adopted in Genoa and Venice. It spread in France, and was adopted in Holland. It was owing to that law that the Dutch had executed many of their greatest works. It extended to Germany and Russia, and was finally adopted in America. These facts showed beyond doubt the beneficial working of such a law. It was alleged that it was in consequence of the law of *un*limited liability that the country had arrived at its present state of prosperity. He denied

this. He asserted, on the contrary, that they were indebted to the breaches of this law for the great works that had been carried out. Where would have been their railways, their canals, their docks, and their many other great works, but for the violations of this law? Even their greatest work of art in modern days, the Crystal Palace, would never have been erected if they had confined themselves to the letter of the law. The great effects he anticipated from a change in the law were the cheapening of capital, and the rendering it easy for small capitalists to become larger capitalists. And whilst it did this it would injure none; or if by possibility it injured any, it would only be the great capitalists, whose interest in this question was, in fact, the interest of monopolists. He had great faith in the operation of the principle of unrestricted competition. It was impossible to calculate the extent to which that principle was capable of being developed. He looked to it as bringing together capital and labour—the employer and the employed—and making the labourer better attached to the classes above him, and to the institutions of the country; and on these grounds he believed the change would be socially, politically, and economically beneficial.

After lengthened remarks by Viscount Goderich, Messrs. Cardwell, Lucas, Cobden, Glyn, and Malins, in which other members also took part, including Lord Palmerston, Mr. Ricardo, and the Attorney-General, the question was put, and carried amid loud cheers, no one venturing to divide against it.

In conclusion, we would wish the working classes to note that there can be no doubt the chief object which Parliament has in view in coming to so hopeful a conclusion is the promotion of *their* interests,—the interests of the working classes throughout the country.

SCIENCE AND ART IN PARLIAMENT.

On the sum of 55,225*l.* being proposed to be voted to defray the expenses of the establishment of the British Museum,

Mr. Pellatt complained of the number of days for the admission of the public to the British Museum being restricted to three a week.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore suggested that steps should be taken to print some of the valuable manuscripts in the possession of the Museum—the works of Wycliffe, for instance, which he was sorry to say, to the disgrace of this country, had never yet been printed.

Mr. W. J. Fox suggested that there should be a reading-room established, accessible in the evening. He had often heard young men express their regret that there was no such advantage open to them, and he knew that they would be willing to contribute towards any expense which it might cause.

Mr. Wilson said the subject of opening the Museum more frequently was at the present moment engaging the most earnest attention of the trustees.

Lord Seymour said the question of opening the library in the evening had been frequently mooted, but the library of the British Museum was different from a common reading library, and its real value was in being adapted for the use of persons who were engaged in the compilation of literary works. For such a purpose the library of the British Museum afforded more facilities than any other library in Europe. When the new reading-room came into full operation, further means might possibly be found for extending the accommodation afforded by the library. He thought it would be of great value if all European nations would combine in forming one universal catalogue, which would show all the various books printed in Europe up to a certain date.

Mr. Ewart thought that in a vast metropolis like London there should be more than one public library. A committee recommended last year that the metropolis should be divided into six municipalities, with a corporation to each, and, if this were done, it would be highly advisable to have a public library in connection with each.

Upon the vote of 101,142*l.* for new buildings,

Mr. Heywood said, there was an item of 61,000*l.*, "for the erection of a building within the interior quadrangle of the Museum, for the purpose of affording increased accommodation." He wished to know what kind of building it was for which so large a sum was required. If it was merely for the glass roof of the quadrangle, he thought the sum was a great deal too much.

Lord Seymour said, the expense of forming the new reading-room was undoubtedly considerable, but at present it was absolutely impossible to find room for the collection of books which found their way into the Museum. The new building would afford accommodation for many years to come, and, in addition, it would form a good reading-room for the use of double the number of readers who at present attended the library.

On the vote of 7,490*l.* for the National Gallery,

Lord W. Graham wished to know whether the rumour was well founded that it was in contemplation to appoint a salaried director, and to select an eminent German professor for the appointment?

Mr. Wilson said that the subject was under the consideration of the First Lord of the Treasury. He believed that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a salaried director very shortly, but there was no truth in the rumour that a German professor was to be selected.

Mr. H. D. Seymour saw that it was proposed to vote 27,000*l.* in the present estimates for a new National Gallery at Kensington-gore. Now, the Government had never said that they had fixed upon Kensington-gore as the site for a National Gallery, and from the form of this vote there were no means of judging what they intended to build there. Common sense suggested that the Royal Academy should be required to remove from Trafalgar-square, and that the apartments vacated by them should be given up to the Vernon Gallery. The Government had given 140,000*l.* for Burlington-house, and if it were right for the public to give rooms and accommodation to the Royal Academy, they might be located there.

Mr. Wilson said that the item of 27,000*l.* was merely a continuation of the vote of last year for the purchase of land at Kensington-gore. The Vernon Gallery had been left, on condition that it should be kept as a separate collection by itself, and her Majesty had given Marlborough-house for the temporary exhibition of the pictures there. At present there were no means of taking them elsewhere, and the public were, he believed, satisfied with their present place of exhibition.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

The Nursery in Portugal-street.—Your kind notice, on the 24th June, of the Infant Nursery in Portugal-street, encourages me to offer the following remarks.

From its commencement in March, 1853, the number of infants received daily has gradually increased, and the applications for admission have been, for the most part, made at the recommendation of those who have benefited by the institution. This is, perhaps, the most satisfactory evidence that the institution is duly appreciated by the industrious poor.

Those who frequent the nursery observe a very marked improvement in the health and disposition of the children who have been in any degree regular in their attendance; whilst those who have the superintendence are encouraged by an unmixed expression of gratitude on the part of the parents. The poor widow, before utterly destitute and incapable of helping herself, is thankful that she can now, without her family being neglected, earn a subsistence for herself and children. Many a poor mother, too, who has been, from the birth of her first infant, entirely dependent on the scanty earnings of her husband for the support of herself and offspring, is now enabled to contribute nearly, and in some instances quite, an equal share. I need not say that the condition of such a family is much improved: but I will record the observation of a poor woman who was declaring her thankfulness some few days since. She said, with tears in her eyes, "And, sir, my husband is so much kinder to me now than he used to be." She spoke volumes, and gave me a subject for deep reflection. Her husband is, I believe, a steady man, but a labourer, and then earning only 12*s.* per week.

There are considerations of a more general character. Who can say what may be the effect on the public weal of rightly training the minds of a number of children from their earliest infancy? Who can estimate the benefit of leading the poor to think that the interests of themselves and their children are really cared for by the rich? From a practical knowledge of the poor I am convinced that nothing will more tend to a reduction of our parochial burdens, and to an improvement in the religious and moral character of the poor than the bringing of rich and poor more immediately in contact, and teaching the latter to respect themselves as beings intended to occupy an important position in this world, and a glorious equality in the next; and I know of no better means by which this can be accomplished than by an endeavour on the part of the rich to gain the respect and love of the poor by acts of kindness to their infant offspring. Infant nurseries are, in my opinion, the first step towards the accomplishment of an object in which all classes of society are, of necessity, greatly interested.

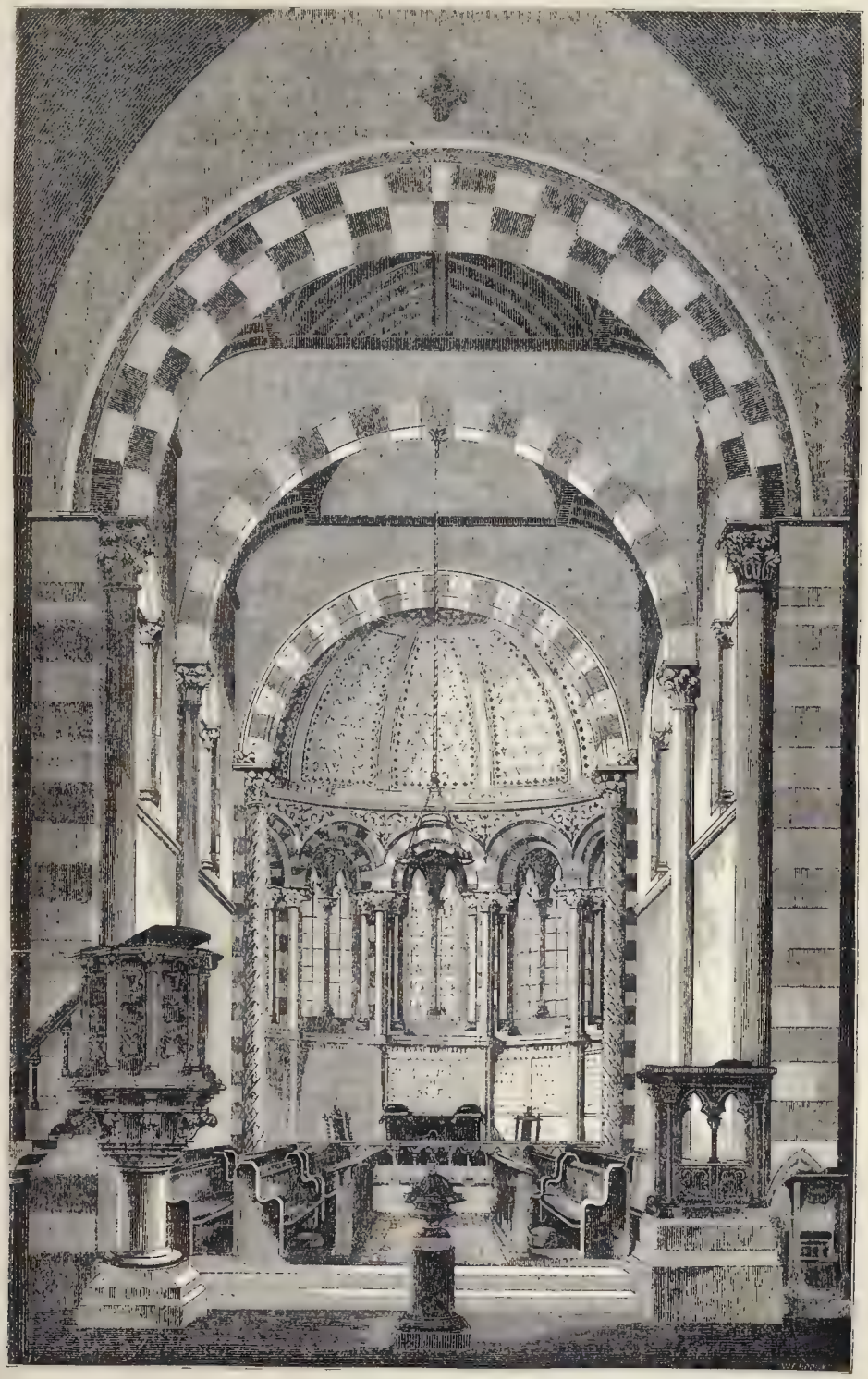
JOHN OLIVER,
Chaplain of King's College Hospital.

Bethnal-green.—Amongst those who are quietly labouring in a great field, we are impelled to mention a working man, E. Harris, who, feeling the want of instruction in the neighbourhood of Bethnal-green, took a room in March, 1851, and with his three daughters as teachers, commenced a Sunday school with nine children. In six months they numbered forty, and a twelvemonth ago, when we first found him out, there were ninety on the books. They have now on the Sunday afternoons from 100 to 120 children; and we have reason to believe, from personal inquiry, that he is effecting much good with very small means and trifling aid. To overcome the influence of bad example during the previous week is the great difficulty. The evils of intemperance is his great theme. Knowing, as we have before said, that there are some thousands of children in this vast metropolis who "are being educated in vice, fitted for disturbing and injuring society, forbidden from good," and who may if we please, and will take the right steps, be made decent members of society,—that there are thousands who will be either good citizens or a pestilence, according as they are trained,—we cannot too highly praise such efforts as these on the part of one who might easily have persuaded himself that to do good was a luxury not in his power.

CHANCEL OF CAMDEN CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

CAMDEN CHURCH, Camberwell, is one of those nondescript structures of which the type was cast half a century or more ago, and stereotyped for conventicles of all kinds. To tack on to such a structure a Byzantine chancel reminds one forcibly of Horace's fish-tail and the "*mulier formosa superne.*" Still it has been done by the exertions of the Rev. D. Moore, the incumbent, and others, and not unsuccessfully. By raising the flat roof of the old part and carrying a waggon-head the whole length of the building coincident with the chancel-arch, offending incongruity has been avoided. Our engraving represents the new chancel. The architect was Mr. Scott; the builder Mr. Myers. The cost was about 2,000*l.* exclusive of the adaptation of the roof, which, with other alterations, amounted to 800*l.* more. The stained glass window is by Ward, in Frith-street, assisted by hints from Mr. Ruskin (a member of the congregation), and is a present from the church-warden. Other stained windows are to follow in the apse. The carving is nearly all by Phillips. The decoration (from designs by the architect), are by Castell, in South Molton-street.

SURVEYORSHIP OF WALSALL.—Mr. James Clark, of Exeter, builder, has been appointed town surveyor of the borough of Walsall by the local improvement commissioners. There were thirty-four applicants for the situation.



THE CHANCEL OF CAMDEN CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.—Mr. G. G. Scott, Architect.

THE WELLINGTON CLOCK TOWER, SOUTHWARK.

Sir: By your criticism and protest you prevented the commissioners disgracing themselves by the erection of an imitation of a *stone* clock tower in cast-iron. Pray raise your voice again, if it be not too late, and solicit them to pause before they complete the monstrous obstruction to traffic which they have commenced in its stead. True, it is a stone building *in stone*, but it is twice as large as it ought to be,—a coarse hindrance to circulation, which, if finished, will be pulled down by subscription before a dozen years have passed away. It ought to have been an iron construction, designed in conformity with the material, and open at the bottom to afford refuge to crossing passengers. I do not hesitate to say, from intimate knowledge of the spot, that if the building which has been commenced be finished, it will be an enormous nuisance.

A Warning Voice.

FALL OF HOUSES, SAFFRON-HILL.

As the workmen were engaged on Tuesday last in pulling down some old houses in Great Saffron-hill, which were required to be cleared away for the formation of the new Victoria-street, from Blackfriars to Clerkenwell-green, shortly after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, two of them, viz. Nos. 24 and 25, Great Saffron-hill, suddenly fell with a crash into the cellars, and we regret to add five of the workmen sank with the ruins. Four of them were speedily rescued from their perilous positions, but it was about an hour before the fifth was taken out of the rubbish. All were forthwith sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; two, however, who were only slightly injured, left shortly for their own homes; the remaining three are unfortunately seriously hurt. The houses, which belonged to a row of five all in course of demolition, had been shored up on the inside, and every precaution, it is stated, that a long experience of pulling down the houses in the neighbourhood could suggest, was taken by the men in the service of Messrs. Pullen and Sons, the auctioneers by whom the property had been sold; but owing to the decayed state of the materials of which the buildings were composed, these precautions did not avail to prevent the accident. The houses literally tumbled to pieces, the bricks separating one from the other quite clean, the mortar crumbling to dust, and the joists, particularly where tenoned into the girders, were found to be quite decayed.

Extreme caution should be used in the removal of buildings of this class, but it is impossible to persuade the men working at it (and who are in most cases themselves the purchasers of the materials) that even the precautions taken are necessary, so reckless do they, from habit, become.

THE ARCILEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The congress at Cambridge has been opened satisfactorily. Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University, was present on Wednesday, when Dr. Guest, of Caius, read a learned paper on the Brent Ditches, and Professor Willis illustrated the Colleges. Professor Sedgewick made a pleasant speech. We shall give some account of their doings next week.

GREEN STAINS ON STONE.

A correspondent having made some inquiries concerning the green fungi on stone copings, Mr. C. H. Smith writes us as follows:—With regard to the green vegetation on the surface of new stonework, I am not prepared to recommend any mode of procedure that will certainly prevent it. Salts of various kinds, particularly that of urine, are all extremely favourable to this kind of vegetating green stain; and I think solutions of lime retard its growth. I have often observed on the surface of buildings, recently erected, with bath or other soft stone, that where the "*fine stuff*," or mortar, used in the beds and joints, has accidentally flowed over, while bedding or fixing the stones, so as to run down the upright surface of the ashlar, wherever the stone has been under the influence of the lime, not the slightest trace of green can be observed; whereas, in many places, a very distinct line of demarcation may be seen of a bright green tint, where the surface of the stone has not been overflowed or influenced by the lime.

Might not some plan be adopted to wash or smear over the stone, in parts where it is likely to become green, with thin lime-white or fluid mortar, immediately the stones are fixed in the building, the wash or smearing to be removed when the building is completed, at the time when the masons are doing what is usual to all buildings, that is "*cleaning down*" just before the scaffolding is removed.

HOLBEACH CEMETERY COMPETITION.

In reply to the first advertisment, it appears that forty-two sets of plans were sent in,—Mr. Drury, of Lincoln, receiving the first premium; Mr. Bellamy, of Lincoln, the second ditto; and Mr. Pennington, of London, the third ditto. Upon the second advertisement appearing in these columns, it seems that twenty-five sets of plans were sent in, and five arrived after the stipulated time. The designs of Messrs. Prickett and Sons, of York, were selected for execution; Mr. Browning, of Stamford, was awarded the second premium; and Mr. Wm. Rickwood, London, the third premium. The works will be commenced immediately.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

GILGAL.

At a recent meeting, Mr. Parker read a paper on the connection between Stonehenge and Gilgal. The Hebrew word Gilgal signifies literally a circular stone, but in the opinion of good Hebrew scholars may very well signify a circle of stones.* The Gilgal was a place for the assembling of the people, not only for the purpose of religious worship, but also for other purposes, such as great courts of justice—for Samuel judged Israel in Gilgal, and went in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpah: all of these were similar places, situated on high hills, and frequently called merely high places, and stone pillars or altars were set up in them. The Druidical circles are found in similar situations, adapted for the same purposes, and have stone pillars set up in them, which have continued to be objects of worship in some districts, especially Brittany, almost to the present day. The custom of assembling the people in these places on stated occasions was also continued to a late period, as in Scotland, mentioned by Mr. Logan. Crookem Tor, alias Parliament Arch, on Dartmoor, has been used from time immemorial as a court of justice until quite recently, and seats are cut in the rock of the Tor for the judge and the jury. At Pue Tor, near the village of Sampford Spinney, is a large square apartment hewn out of a rock, which seems to have been used for a similar purpose. Mr. Parker concluded by expressing a hope that some more competent person would take up this interesting subject, and investigate it thoroughly; he had merely thrown together a few hints to call attention to it.

* See "History in Ruins," p. 5.

GALVANIC RAILWAY SIGNALS.

By some of your late issues, I perceive that several plans for the prevention of accidents on railways have been lately attracting considerable public attention, and as it is of vital importance to all that some efficient plan should be contrived and generally adopted, for the prevention of the many disastrous and fatal accidents which are continually occurring, even on the best regulated lines, I take the liberty of directing your attention to a plan which I made public about two years ago.

The plan I proposed is as follows:—At certain points along the line, erect two posts (with a projecting arm to each), forty or fifty yards apart, and close to the outside rail. Between these arms extend a pretty thick wire, passing through insulators, and having one end connected with the earth. The wire should not be stretched tight, but allowed to droop slightly. The wire may be carried to any distance beyond the post, and before it enters the earth should be connected with an electro-magnet, and the requisite mechanical means for ringing a bell. Then let each engine have an insulated metallic rod projecting from the side of it, at such a height as to touch and slightly raise the drooping wire: this rod is to be connected with one end of a battery, carried by the engines, having the other end connected with one of the axles of the engine. By this simple and inexpensive means, whenever the engine approached the part of the line provided with this arrangement, the projecting rod on the engine would, by coming in contact with the drooping wire extended between the posts, complete the electric circuit, bring the magnet into action, and set the bell ringing for any length of time requisite, and at any distance in advance of the train. This arrangement might be applied to the whole line, or only to tunnels and abrupt turnings, or curves, where the engine or its light can only be seen for a short distance, and at the approaches to stations and crossings.

The bells in this single arrangement would give warning of the approach of a train, but would not tell in what direction it was proceeding; but if the same contrivance is carried out on another set of arms projecting from the same posts—in the manner already described, but about a foot lower,—and with another metallic rod projecting from the opposite side of the engine to that of the other rod, at such a height as to come in contact with the wire extended between the lower set of arms, and having a different toned bell, you could readily tell by the sound of the bells the direction in which the approaching engine was proceeding. Where a double line of rails is laid, this double arrangement should be applied to both lines (in which case four different toned bells should be used), when the engine-man would at once know—either by day or night, or in a fog—by the tone of the bell, whether the advancing engine was on his line of rails, and, if so, whether it was meeting, overtaking him, or he overtaking it. This plan would, I am certain, be found simple, cheap, efficient, and not liable to get out of order, and would make the most dangerous parts of the line, as now circumstanced, as safe as any other. The *Builder* lately noticed an "Electric Railway Signal," recently patented by Mr. Tyer, which in many respects is similar to that I have proposed, but which *promises* more. He says that, by his system, "the train itself, upon entering a station, will give notice to the station it has left that the line is so far clear,"—that is, providing no other train is on the line between these stations, which is not often the case on a busy line; and, besides, that is already done by the telegraph connected with the line.

M. T. H.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Architectural Association, held on the 30th ult. the following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the session 1851-52:—

President: Mr. T. M. Rickman. Vice-president: Mr. George Truefitt. Committee: Messrs. Alfred Bailey, B. J. Benwell, G. R. Clarke, J. K. Colling, Henry Hall, C. F. Haywood, W. Kerby, R. Richardson, S. Egan Rosser, and J. D. Wyatt. Secretaries: Messrs. Arthur Cates and T. W. Goodman.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

A meeting was held at the offices of the Institution, on Monday, the 20th ult. Mr. S. J. Stephens in the chair, when, after the disposal of the routine business, Mr. George Bird, the treasurer, brought forward a motion given at the previous meeting, purporting to reduce the sum necessary to be collected, previous to building almshouses, from 5,000*l.* to 2,500*l.* Mr. Bird stated, that it had taken seven years to obtain 1,250*l.* for that especial purpose, and as in accordance with the rules and original plan of the Institution, Almshouses were intended to be erected, and no other disposition could be made of the money obtained for that purpose, he thought they might commence when the amount should have reached the said 2,500*l.* and he also thought it but right that those who

had struggled to bring the Institution to its present position, and an arduous duty they had had to perform, should in their lifetime have the satisfaction of seeing some tangible result of the sums raised by the kindness and benevolence of the subscribers and donors. He was of opinion that the sum of 2,500*l.* would suffice for the purchase of six acres of land, draining, enclosing, &c. and when they had obtained that, it would give an opportunity to builders who might have a little surplus materials, such as stone, timber, bricks, &c. left at a finished job, to use them up in building an almshouse, of a plain, good, substantial exterior, but with every domestic comfort for the use of the inmates, and suited to their declining years. Mr. James Davis cordially seconded the motion, which was put, and carried unanimously. Mr. A. G. Harris, the secretary, having announced that Mr. William Lee, M.P. for Maidstone, had consented to act as president for the year ensuing, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

BUILDING LAWS OF MEDIÆVAL LONDON.

In an article on "Mediæval London," in the *National Miscellany*, some particulars are given of the Institutions of Fitz-Alwin, the first mayor of London, A.D. 1190 to 1213, which we will quote:—

While they speak plainly of the imperfect civilization of the age, they give us a pleasing idea of the wealthy citizen and of the discreet men, his assistants in the task, who had wit to see the defects and wants of their city, and courage to attempt such a reformation of them as must have given great offence to many of the 'vested interests' of the day. These institutions, which in the language of that day are termed the Assise, were framed, we are told, first in the hope of checking the fires by which the city was so frequently ravaged, and next, with the intent to obviate or decide the quarrels of neighbours whose houses adjoined, or infringed upon, or overlooked one another. And the striking peculiarity of the institutions is this, that wherever, of two neighbours, one was either more willing, or better able by reason of superior wealth, to conform to the rules laid down for an improvement in the construction of houses, full power was given to him to carry out such improvements in despite of the perversity or the poverty of the other. It was ordained that neighbours should at their common cost erect a party-wall between their houses, of not less than 16 feet in height, and 3 feet in thickness, of which 3 feet 1½ foot should be in each tenement; but that where one of the neighbours was too poor to defray the cost of building, he should give 3 feet of his land on which his richer companion should build the wall of the aforesaid height and thickness, and for their common use. They might, jointly, raise the wall to any height they pleased; but in case that one would not go beyond the prescribed 16 feet, the other might, on his 1½ foot of wall, carry it up higher at his pleasure: they might construct a gutter at common cost for the use of both houses, but if they could not agree to this, and each constructed his own gutter, he must then convey its contents on to his own ground, unless indeed he could carry them *on to the king's highway*. If both parties wished to form arches, each on his own side of the wall, such arches were only to be each a foot in depth, so that the wall might still be a foot in thickness. When any one had erected a wall of the aforesaid height and thickness entirely on his own land, his neighbour was bound to construct a gutter and carry off the water for him on to his, the neighbour's land, unless he could convey it into the king's highway. And if the neighbour, to whom the wall did not belong, had any corbels on it, he could not add to those corbels, or alter their position, or remove them altogether, without the consent of the party owning the wall. Several other advantages were conceded to the man who built the whole of the prescribed wall on his own land and at his own cost, in order (as the ordinances stated) to encourage the citizens in the erection of those buildings; and it was slily added, that the neighbour of such an one might obtain the same advantages, by the erection of a similar wall on *his* land. If, however, any one had quite overlaid a common wall with his roof of canvas or timber, his neighbour might affix corbels and beams to the wall for the support of his own premises. No cesspool was to be made within 2½ feet of the neighbouring tenement, when the tenements were divided by a stone wall; but when there was no such division, the intervening space was to be not less than 3 feet.

BUILDERS' CONTRACTS.

Where a builder contracts to perform certain work, and the work done causes damage to old work, it is held that the builder contracting is bound to make good such damage, and is liable for expenses incurred in making good the damage.

BENNETT v. WADE. The plaintiff in this action, in the Marylebone County Court, is the physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, residing at St. John's-wood, and the defendant is a builder. The action was brought to recover 14*l.* 11s. 1d. expenses incurred through the defendant's asserted negligence.

Dr. Bennett stated, that he was owner of some villas in Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, and had contracted with the defendant to make some alterations at two of them. In August last, the defendant engaged to make a dry area round one of the houses, according to a plan. The area was to be a 3-feet ditch, and was designed to free the house of damp. As soon as he commenced operations, the defendant waited upon witness, and said that the tenant in possession had suggested an improvement in the plan, and had further complained that the proposed plan would not effect the object intended. The design of the tenant was to make an excavation from the garden wall to the house, as well as the area round the house. Upon looking at the proposed plan of Wade, and the tenant's, he told defendant he did not think the proposition at all necessary, but eventually he gave his sanction with the stipulation that the new plan should not entail upon witness any further expense than the first contract between them, and that the deviation was not to injure the premises. After the work was done, it was discovered that the area or ditch was so badly constructed, that the water did not run off, and that in excavating the ditch near the wall, proper precautions had not been taken to prop up the wall, and that for want of such precaution, the wall had fallen in. Upon finding this to be the case, he applied to defendant to rebuild the wall, and rectify the drain. Mr. Wade refused to do either, but sent in his bill for 91*l.* and eventually entered an action against witness for this amount, but which action was settled by witness paying 35*l.* and costs.

In cross-examination, the plaintiff denied that he paid this 35*l.* with the understanding that the damage done to the wall was to be a set-off between 35*l.* and 91*l.* claimed. He further added, that the contract was for 8*l.* 10s. to make the area, and that he rebuilt the wall as soon as Wade left the premises.

Mr. Learmont said, the area was not properly laid, and after a shower of rain the water remained in it, and soaked through to the house. Another builder altered the area, and the water ran off. The wall bulged in and became dangerous. Omnibuses passed by this wall, but he could not say that they knocked the wall in.

Mr. J. Alfred White said, he was the district surveyor of St. John's-wood, and that a bricklayer named Jones, asked him to go and look at some work concerning his duties as district surveyor. Upon going to look at the wall, he found it did not concern a district surveyor's duties. He saw that there had been an excavation, and that the wall had been underpinned, but not properly. There was no proper support, and it had not been done in a workmanlike manner

Mr. Jones, bricklayer, said he rebuilt the area and wall. The area was not bricked at bottom, and the bad fall prevented the water running off. The wall was in a dangerous state, caused solely by defendant's bad workmanship, and not underpinning and propping it properly.

Defendant's counsel first urged that when the 35*l.* were accepted in satisfaction of the claim of 91*l.*, it was clearly understood that it settled the dispute between the parties as to the area and the wall If not, he contended that as the alteration was made at plaintiff's tenant's desire, the damage caused by the deviation from the first contract should lie at the door of the plaintiff or his tenant, for had not this deviation occurred, his client would not have touched the wall. He contended that it would be a hard case for builders to be held liable for mishaps like these, arising from the interference of third parties, and from the deviation from the original plans and contracts; and submitted that the defendant could only be held liable so far as the original contract was binding.

Mr. Wade said, when the deviation was agreed to, he did not stipulate to do it for 8*l.* 10s. The material alone cost that. He had been a serious loser by the job. Rather than go to trial, he accepted the 35*l.* on his claim, with the understanding that the abandonment of the remainder was to satisfy the present claim of the plaintiff. At the time the job was being done, he pointed out to Dr. Bennett the danger the wall would be in, and that it would be an expensive job. The plaintiff did not say he would be put to no more expense than the original contract. Had sent in a bill to the tenant for the alterations he directed to be made. Had not been paid it. The whole of the work was done as well as could be.

Mr. Lawrence, solicitor to defendant, gave it as his opinion that the acceptance of 35*l.* and costs was the abandonment of Dr. Bennett's claim for damages to the wall. Had Mr. Wade not so have considered it, he felt certain the action would have gone on.

The Judge (Adolphus) said the evidence satisfied him that the work Mr. Wade did was not properly done, and that Dr. Bennett had sustained damage to the amount claimed, and was entitled to receive the amount of such damage of the defendant. With regard to the settlement of the present claim at the time the action of the defendant against the plaintiff was in abeyance, the evidence was very conflicting. He thought the balance was in favour of the plaintiff upon this point, and that Dr. Bennett did not abandon his claim as at present brought. Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

VENTILATING GRATES.

CIRCUMSTANCES having prevented my customary regular perusal of your paper, I have only just noticed the excellent observations offered in your number of June 3rd last, by Mr. F Lloyd, on the "Warming and Ventilation of Rooms."

In reference to the principle of introducing pure warmed air into rooms, by means of the ordinary fire-grate (an idea which you very properly mention is far from being novel), I only wish to state that the manner suggested by Mr. Lloyd for carrying out the idea was, with a few variations, adopted by me sixteen months ago, in the execution of one of the new buildings in Cannon-street. The plan is as follows. A cast-iron hearth-plate, with perforations; a brick chamber underneath the same, into which the external air is brought, either directly, by an opening in the chimney-back, or by means of wrought-iron tubes between the joists. The entire back and sides of the grate are lined with fire-brick, so as to prevent the contact of any iron with the burning fuel. The whole space behind the fire-brick and from the hearth-plate upwards, forms a chamber for warm fresh air, which communicates again with a horizontal iron tube, extending along the top and front of the grate. In this last tube openings are provided, to conduct the air into the room, which may, of course, be made an ornament to the grate.

This mode of admitting the air into the room was thought preferable to that of admitting it over the mantelshelf, as by the latter method the air would be more likely to ascend to the ceiling before it had properly circulated in the lower portion of the room A valve and key are provided for regulating the supply of air.

These grates have now been in operation about twelve months, and have satisfactorily effected their purpose, viz. the ventilation of the rooms by a continual supply and circulation of fresh air, which may be warmed, or not, at pleasure. Should these few imperfect remarks be any encouragement to others seeking to attain the same end, I shall be glad.

HENRY DAWSON.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT AND LOCAL ACTS.

At Marlborough-street Police Court the other day, Mr. Thomas Perry, silversmith, Oxford-street, appeared to an information laid under the Marylebone Local Act, for causing a projection to be added to his house in Oxford-street, contrary, as alleged, to the provisions of the local statute in question.

Mr. Petersdorff was for the parish; Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Hawkins for the defendant.

It was admitted that the projection in question extended about 2½ feet beyond the line of houses in Oxford-street.

Mr. Petersdorff produced the Local Act, and argued that the projection was an illegal projection under the Act, and that the parish had a right to require the defendant to remove it, and to pay the fine.

Mr. Ballantine said the New Metropolitan Building Act repealed all previous Acts. The clause in the Local Act on which the parish relied was copied from the old Building Act, and as the old Building Act was

repealed, it followed that the clause in question was also to be taken as repealed.

Mr. Petersdorff said the Local Act was unrepealed definitively, consequently it must be regarded as unaffected by the new Act.

After discussion on both sides in support of the opposing views,

Mr. Hardwick said the question was very important, and he was, and always had been, of opinion that one of the higher Courts alone was competent to deal with it. He should recommend the parties to agree upon some case, and take it for discussion into one of the superior Courts.

Mr. Ballantine said there was a ready way of bringing the question to a speedy issue. Let the parish pull down the projection, and then an action would be brought against them to try their right to do so.

Mr. Petersdorff declined to adopt that course. There was an appeal pending, and set down for decision on the 6th of July. He hoped the Court would postpone judgment until the decision was known.

Mr. Hardwick had a strong opinion on the subject. He believed that the general Act must be taken to override Local Acts, but in deference to the request made to him, he would suspend his judgment till the 10th of July.

OUR STREETS.

Having lately had a good deal of experience of street communication and Charing-cross, I wish to call attention, through the medium of your journal, to some annoyances which, I think, ought to be remedied.

First, as to the street-crossings about Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and Pall-mall, at the Haymarket. These crossings, which require great watchfulness and alertness to escape the multitude of vehicles constantly passing, are swept by disgustingly dirty and half-naked children, who importune the passengers by asking alms, and putting out their hands before persons while in the roadway. I have daily witnessed great danger incurred. Besides, during the present wet summer, and the abundant use of the watering-carts, these roadways are in a perfect condition of slipperiness. The cunning urchins in most cases take care to sweep only a width of about 2 feet, forcing persons to give money to avoid a collision with their filthy persons, or to step aside into the dirt. The annoyance to ladies is peculiarly great, from a natural desire of keeping their dress from contamination, and from their usual timidity.

I venture to observe that, while we have scavengers and sweepers employed by the various parishes, some of these persons who are maintained at the expense of the inhabitants should alone be authorized to sweep crossings, wear a dress indicating their employment, and be forbidden to ask for alms.

Another serious evil in this populous neighbourhood is the want of "halting-places." It is true there are some, but they are so obscurely situated, that persons unacquainted with the neighbourhood are entirely at a loss where to find them. I suggest that placards should be placed in public situations, saying where these conveniences exist—on the same plan as we see the fire-plug notices on the walls of houses all over the metropolis.

Idler in London.

"SQUEEZING" MONUMENTS.

In one of the guide-books of the Crystal Palace it is said that "the churchwardens of Beverley Minster, Yorkshire, enjoy the privilege of being able to refuse a cast of the celebrated Percy Shrine." I do not know what reason the churchwardens have for refusing, but I do know, from my own observation, that "squeezers" have done a vast amount of injury to the exquisite carvings at Beverley. I have sketched many portions of the Percy Shrine, and also the niches and other work from the back of the altar, which is of similar character to the shrine, and, as Rickman says, "so full of ornament, and that ornament so minute, that few modern chimneypieces would require equal delicacy of execution;" and I can bear testimony to the injury which has been done by these *squeezers*. There are many portions of the foliage which have stems, acorns, and other parts so totally relieved and so delicate, that the least pressure will break them off, and they are being constantly broken off by persons taking casts. They also, in drawing off their clay, leave a great deal of it behind, which they do not afterwards take the trouble to clean out, consequently all the deeper parts are filled up with clay. I have had to get it out before I have been able to sketch, and in the clay thus got out is constantly embedded small portions of the carving which have been broken off. This is not only the case at Beverley, but at nearly every place where delicate work is found; but it is more particularly so at Beverley, which arises from the brittle nature of the stone and the extreme delicacy of the work. The parts thus lost are seldom noticed at the time; but if they are, they pass off as having been "done before." No one knows of this better than the *squeezers* themselves, but they, of course, are silent. Their anxiety is to get perfect casts; and when they have done that, they care nothing about the original. It is, however, a fact, that a vast amount of injury has been done in this way all over the country; but probably it will be said that those employed by the Crystal Palace Company never do anything of the kind; but I question that: they are most probably just as bad as others. I heard great complaints of them at Chichester Cathedral for the manner in which they had left a monument they had been *squeezing* there. I would beg to suggest that the authorities should have the Percy shrine copied without *squeezing*, having the carvings and sculpture modelled on the spot. Upon their engaging to do this, I think there would be little difficulty of their obtaining the desired permission.

J. K. Colling.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTION, WEST LAVINGTON.

The following curious inscription is from a brass at West Lavington, in the county of Wilts:—

"Heere doth in grave interred lye a Margueret by name,
Of John Dauntesay the last wyfe, a geme of peereles fame
Of children seven she mother was, so God did bleese that tree,
That yt shoulde not fruiteless remaine, but have posteritee:
But when death peerst her Howsebande deere, she past her wyddowes dayes
Lyke turtle true, of riche and poore she had and hath the prayse.
Twelve yeres a widdowe she did lyve, after her howseband dyed,
As chaste as ever anye did wythin this worlde most wide.
A matrone mylde she was most wise, just, godly, grave, and sage,
Her lyke, as triall truelye sheweth, is rare in this our age.
She never turnd away her eare from them that nyde did crave,
Her neyghbours poore, that lyvd in want relyeffee of her shoulde have:
The po're and comfortelesse from wronge she savd and defende,
Her prayse therefore doth live and laste though life be brought to ende.
Her wealth or verteous lyfe coulde not keepe her from darte of death,
Of January the nyneteenth she yeilded her last breath,
In yere of our Lorde a thousand five hundred seventy-one,
She felte the pangues of Death, that may eschewed be of none.
Her sowle wyth God assuredly endlesse joyes doth knowe,
Her bodye sleepes, and so shall rest untill the trumpe doe blowe."

"One thousande yeres, wyth hundreddes fyve and fyvtee
eyne full paste,
Jhon Dauntesay did change this lyfe for lyfe that still shall laste.
In the nyneteenth of Maye when springe all things unto mans use,
Even then this man that mortall wass his death coulde not refuse.
He had two wyves successivelye, by holy wedlockes right,
To whom he was as faythful as was ever any wight.
Seven children he had by the laste, and by the fyrst had fyve,
Through whom though lyfe be tooke awaye his name remains alive.
He was Esquyre, by office eake a Justice just also,
A proppe to poore, a frende to riche, to none at all a fo:
So when he had spent fortye yerres and fowre in vale of woe,
Death strooke, and strayte he was compelld out of this worlde to goe.
His carcas then that was but klay, to wrinkling worms is meate,
His sowle (hope is with God) possesdes in heaven a heavenly seate."

W. J. G.

Notices of Books.

Siluria. By Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S. R.I.A. &c. Murray, Albemarle-street. 1854.

This is a very valuable geological work by a standard author. It contains a history of the oldest known rocks, slates, sand-stones, &c. containing organic remains, with a sketch of the distribution of gold over the earth, which is generally associated with these rocks, and is found chiefly where igneous or quartz rocks are intruded among slate rocks, although neither the one kind nor the other, where they do not *come together*, contain any such substance, a fact which seems to countenance very benignly the doctrines of the ancient sages (now almost admitted by our best modern chemists) that gold is a compound, however undecomposible, which may be (and as the sages assert has been) artificially produced. The main interest of Sir Roderick's work, however, does not centre in the mere relation of these ancient rocks to gold, although his geological knowledge of them led him to *anticipate* the existence of gold in Australia. It is of their organic products and their relative positions with respect to other rocks, more or less ancient, coal strata inclusive, throughout the earth, that this elaborate work treats; and it is profusely illustrated with sketches and diagrams. On the utility of such a subject, professionally, to engineers, and even to architects and builders, we need not speak; but its theoretical interest to all intelligent readers renders it worthy of special recommendation apart altogether from its practical or professional interest. The work is got up in all respects in a superior manner. Appended is a coloured geological map of the western districts of England (chiefly Wales), prepared from the index map of the geological survey.

Miscellanea.

Architectural Exhibition.—The Architectural Association is now endeavouring to obtain a gallery, and to establish an architectural exhibition. By all means: sincerely do I hope they may succeed; but at the same time let not the profession forget the Royal Academy. The architectural exhibition, if established, will be visited by our professional brethren, and no doubt by many others who take an interest in the fine arts; but I think it is not the way to make our art known among those to whom we look for support, viz. to *isolate our position*. I think we should consider the Royal Academy exhibition a means of bringing our art most especially before the eyes of that class of people. Do not let us therefore separate ourselves from our fellow-labourers,—painters and sculptors: if a disposition be shown by them to turn us out of the walls of the Academy, let us not quietly walk away ourselves, but rather command their respect: let us make a renewed effort to uphold our dignity. Pray urge the profession to the preparing of elaborate architectural drawings, and to maintain and improve their position among the exhibitors at the Royal Academy.—An Architect.

The Yorkshire Architectural Society.—At the meeting of this society at Skipton, after visiting the church and the castle, a public meeting was held in the large room of the Devonshire Hotel. The chair was taken by the vicar of Skipton, and papers were read:—"On some of the Churches of Craven," by the Rev. Wm. Boyd, incumbent of Arncliffe; "On the Excavations now in progress at Fountains' Abbey," by Mr. J. R. Walbran, of Ripon, F.S.A.; and "On the Priory of SS. Mary and Cuthbert, at Bolton, in Craven," by Mr. W. H. Dyke, of York, architect. On the following day some of the party pursued the appointed route, to investigate several of the Craven churches and the ruins of Sawgate Abbey; while others preferred taking the excursion to Bolton, arranged for the previous day, which was stormy. At the abbey of Sawley, until a short time ago, there was but little to be seen above ground. By the care of the Earl de Grey, the whole site of the monastery has been cleared down to its original level, and the entire foundations brought to light. Mr. Walbran, under whose superintendence the excavations had been carried on, explained the arrangement and purposes of the various buildings. The nave of the abbey has recently received six stained glass windows, from designs by Pugin, representing the history of our Saviour from the conception to the ascension; but it was deemed a matter of regret that the body of the church, in its arrangements, ill consorted with the beauty and richness which evidently it once possessed. From Bolton Abbey the party proceeded to Knaresborough, where they examined the castle, the parish church, St. Robert's Chapel, &c. It was announced that the next meeting of the society would be held in August, at Bridlington.

Cellar-flaps in London.—The prohibition and restriction to the use of cellar-flaps appear to be but very imperfectly known by district surveyors and the public generally: it may not be amiss to draw public attention to this highly salutary clause: it is quite time the nuisance be put down by the strong arm of the law: adequate provision can and must be made other ways, and the flaps should be so arranged as to be hung vertically in place of being traps to catch the unwary and impede and obstruct traffic. Schedule E.—Projections from walls of buildings over public ways.—"And with regard to all buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt in reference to projections from the walls of such buildings, including steps, cellar-doors, and area enclosures, the walls of all such buildings must be set back so that all projections therefrom, and also all steps, cellar-doors, and area enclosures shall only overhang or occupy the ground of the owner of such building, without overhanging or encroaching upon any public way."—S.

CAUTION IN GIVING TESTIMONIALS. — In the Court of Common Pleas an attorney at Brentford brought an action against a builder at Camden-town, to recover damages on the ground that defendant had given to plaintiff a false representation as to character and respectability. The representation ran as follows: —"In answer to yours of the 11th, respecting Mr. Kingston, I can only say I have known him for a period of thirty years, and have done business for him, and should be very glad to execute his orders to any amount, as I believe him to be one of respectability and integrity." In consequence, as was alleged, of this testimonial, an agreement was prepared and executed, by which certain property was let to Kingston, upon the terms that he should pull down an old house and build new ones at a cost of not less than 1,200*l.*; paying nothing for the first year, but subsequently 65*l.* a year rent. Kingston, according to plaintiff's statement, took possession, and one part of his agreement he performed to the utmost, for he pulled down the house to its foundation, pulled up the drains to get at the old materials, and, as counsel said, "left not a brick behind." The materials were said to be worth about 400*l.*, but Kingston sold them all for 180*l.* and then took no steps to rebuild the new houses, and paid no rent. Plaintiff wrote to defendant about what had taken place, but got for answer that defendant could only repeat what he had already said of Mr. Kingston. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff: damages, 400*l.*

TRIPE BOILERS.—Which is the way to get rid of an intolerable nuisance? Our workshops (Rosamon-street, Clerkenwell) have a tripe-boiler's abutting on them, and the stench from this "lawful trade" is filthy in the extreme. Our foreman on first coming on Saturday last was made so ill by it that he was compelled to return home immediately and go to bed, where he remained half the day, and then was not fit for anything, and he was also confined to his bed all Sunday morning: how is it to be remedied? The leases of the various houses have just fallen in, and fresh leases are to be granted, and the writer distinctly understood the surveyor that tripe boiling would *not* be allowed, but arrangements seem to have been made for its continuance. I may here add that I have resided on the premises from Midsummer, 1849, to Lady-day, 1854, and although few persons had better health previous to my coming here, yet I have been laid up every summer since, and was under the doctor's hands from April to October last year. Again I ask,—how are we to get rid of such a nuisance?—ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED.

THE MOUSTACHE.—We are sorry to have statements made to us to the effect that workmen such as painters, masons, or others, who have adopted the moustache from sanitary motives, have been rejected while offering themselves for employment, for no other reason, as they conceive, than that they have taken this measure as a preservative of health in their employment. Workmen are certainly justified in using such precautions as may have been proved to be useful in such instances, and since they have strong medical and other testimony and recommendation in favour of this very simple and natural appendage, we hope that employers, on consideration, will not countenance an injustice and a prejudice which, had we been, as of old, a bearded nation, would have been quite as ready, but with more reason, to put down all attempts to remove the virile token as now to prevent the resumption of it.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION, ST. MARTIN'S HALL, was opened on the evening of the 4th, when Prince Albert was present and inspected the various collections. The purpose of the exhibition is most important, and good results must follow. The arrangement did not seem to us particularly clever, but we must take another opportunity to examine the exhibition.

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL, MARYLEBONE.—The pillar-stone of this building was laid by Lord John Russell on Tuesday in last week.

A PRIZE FOR ARCHITECTS.—In answer to a letter purporting to be from "A Young Architect," with the above prominent heading, which appeared in your journal of the 24th *ultimo*, I am induced to trouble you with this note. I assure "A Young Architect" I had no intention of offending the dignity of that honourable body of men of whom he professes to be one, nor from the result of my advertisement does it appear that I have done so, several highly respectable firms having thought it worth their while to enter upon the competition as well before as subsequently to the appearance of your correspondent's letter. I intended to offer such a sum as would adequately remunerate a professional man for his trouble, irrespective of advantages which might follow; and no one would regret more than I, should I have failed in doing this in the opinion of persons competent to judge.—THE ADVERTISER.

*** It is to be regretted that "the Advertiser" was not better informed.

THE ARCHITECTURAL CLASSES, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes to the classes of Art in the University College, took place on Friday, the 30th of June, the Bishop of S. David's in the chair. Professor Donaldson announced the awards for the classes in Architecture and Construction, as follows:—*Fine Art: First Year's Course.*—Prize and 1st certificate, H. W. Sich; prize and 2nd do. H. H. Smith; prize and 3rd do. John Hebb; prize and 4th do. E. A. Gruning. *Fine Art: Second Year's Course.*—Prize and 1st certificate, John Shaw, jun.; prize and 2nd do. C. W. Wilson; prize and 3rd do. equal, Thomas Sich and Charles Luck.—*Construction: First Year's Course.*—Prize and 1st certificate, H. H. Smith; prize and 2nd do. J. H. Stevens; prize and 3rd do. Martin Underwood; prize and 4th do. H. W. Sich. *Construction: Second Year's Course.*—Prize and 1st certificate, C. W. Wilson; prize and 2nd do. Thomas Sich; prize and 3rd do. Isaac Wilkinson; prize and 4th do. John Crawley.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SLAG INTO BRICKS, PIPES, &c.—I have been endeavouring for some years past to perfect this manufacture, but not having the command of the waste material, and living at present some distance from any ironworks, I have not been able as yet to persuade any one in the trade to try the necessary experiments, although I have machinery by me which only requires the slag to be run into the mould direct from the furnace, and when pressed, a perfect brick, of any form or shape, is made, fit to be turned out, and ready for annealing in less than two minutes; when annealed by the waste heat of the furnace, it is fit for use. So that the only cost of this manufacture to the *ironmaster* will be a little labour (perhaps less than the present labour in throwing it away), and the cost of moulds, presses, ovens, and moulding-shed, in addition to the iron smelting plant, not exceeding 300*l.* I have formed a joint-stock company to work my patents, and I trust we shall soon bring some superior articles into the London market, which will tend in a great measure to relieve the distressing diseases so ably shown in the leading article of your paper.—W. G. ELLIOTT.

THE UNPROTECTED WATER-GATE.—I was one of the jury on the trial anent this gate and the piece of land by the water-side which had been formed into an ornamental spot for taking the air by the inhabitants paying a certain rate provided for by act of parliament. I have reason to remember this case, for up to this day I do not feel satisfied with the verdict *required and therefore given*, being one of five who considered the trustees right. But the judge ruled, "if they were right, it was their duty to show that they were duly chosen according to the act of parliament," and consequently that their predecessors for a hundred years, the duration of the act, had handed down duly the right authority of election, &c. There was only one material witness—if my memory serve me, a chandler of some kind,—who alleged he could not land his coal as heretofore by reason of the new vigilance in keeping the place suitable for promenade. The solicitor, had he lost the trial, would probably have been *unprepared to pay costs*, which I have since heard was a heavy affair—*hundreds of pounds!*—and paid by those who never derived any other reward than the distinction of being chosen trustees out of respect and regard for their brother ratepayers. I fully expected to have heard they had carried the matter further, but "it is hard to kick against the pricks," and very like risking good money against the "winning ways" of a great mind who tries the public right for the public good.—O.

ENCLOSURE OF HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.—It appears that, notwithstanding the opposition of Lords Brougham and Campbell, of the answers of the Judges who have been solemnly consulted over and over again, and of five previous rejections by their own House, a majority of the Peers last week gave their assent to the second reading of the Hampstead Enclosure Bill—a measure now disguised under the less startling title of the "Finchley-road Bill," but it appears essentially the same Bill, although proposing but a precedent for the enclosure of the whole heath. "It would be too great a scandal if the decision were maintained," says the *Times*, "but happily there is a *tempus pœnitentiæ* for the Peers."

A WORD TO EMPLOYERS.—There is a limit to toil set by God. He who has given bounds to the ocean—who has placed the duration of light and darkness under rule—who has put all things under law—whose universe is an embodiment of order, has made it impossible to continue toil beyond a certain limit, without detriment. And if that limit be passed, injury succeeds. The man made rich by the long-hour system may be a murderer of men—the destroyer of morals and happiness—the adversary of souls; and may hold riches as Judas held the thirty pieces of silver: his gains may be the price of blood!—*Rev. S. Martin, Westminster.*

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—On Saturday, in the Lambeth County Court, an action was brought by Mr. Hooker, the landlord of the Red Cap Tavern, Camberwell, against Mr. Davis, the managing director of the Gresham Building Society, and formerly a director of the London Co-operative Benefit Building Society, to recover the sum of 10*l.* for the rent of a room in the plaintiff's house for the use of the society. The action was against the defendant in his former capacity. The defence was, that the sub-treasurer was the person who hired the room, and was therefore liable for the rent. The judge was of opinion that the defendant, as a director of the society, was liable. The plaintiff might have sued every director jointly or collectively. Judgment for the plaintiff, with full costs.

WAY OF USING WATER POWER: HYDRAULIC ENGINES. — Wherever water can be had from a height so as to constitute water power, or in whatever town an abundant supply of water, under pressure, either has been or can be provided, there the "water power" may be used to immense advantage, especially on a moderate scale, where high speed with small power is required, as for working printing-machines, or perhaps mortising-machines, turning-lathes, &c. instead of by steam-power, or for lifting, as by cranes in warehouses, or on quays, and for many other purposes of daily and hourly occurrence in towns, as well as in the country for farmyard and other operations. Thus with water issuing from a reservoir at an elevation of 400 feet, a pipe discharging only eight gallons a minute will give one-horse power; and so in proportion may additional power be had, to the extent of the supply provided; and as water can often be easily had from a height of even 1,000 feet to 1,500 feet, the quantity required for each horse power will, of course, be thus proportionally far less than if obtained from a height of 400 feet only. Moreover, the engines wherewith water power may be so scientifically and so economically worked with, are mere toys in comparison with steam-engines of the same power. Thus a water-engine (Sinclair's), in use at Dundee, for the printing of the *Dundee Advertiser*, and which works a machine weighing more than a hundred times its own weight,—namely, a one-cylinder machine of the largest size, weighing nearly five tons, and not easily worked by four men, producing 900 impressions an hour,—occupies no more space than would be required for a small box, and one fourth only of that required for the working of the ordinary fly-wheel. The size of the sole-plate on which the engine stands, is only 18 inches by 22 inches; the cylinders are only 2½ inches in diameter, with 5 inches length of stroke; and the top of the driving pulley is under 36 inches from the floor. Nevertheless, this little engine, without even a boy being required to attend to it, works the machine alluded to, at the rate of 1,200 impressions an hour. This kind of water-engine, it is true, has been said to give twice the power of some others of the same size, but even twice the size is a matter of minor importance compared with the convenience, the safety, and the other advantages. We have often urged the use of such engines, and anticipated that their immense importance and advantage would yet come to be appreciated, as we still are sanguine that they will.

TRADE FESTIVITIES.—At the opening of a branch railway at Corsham, connecting the Box-hill Ground Stone Quarries of Messrs. Randell and Saunders with their Corsham Down Quarries, and through them with the Great Western Railway, the workmen and employers, together with other friends, in all about 300, partook of a substantial repast under a tent erected on the ground, and afterwards adjourned to a musical entertainment by Dr. Shaw, whose services were engaged by the employers for the evening, when about 600 additional visitors were admitted, including the wives and children of the workmen, who were also treated with refreshments during an interlude.

VALUE OF LAND NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—A portion, perhaps a quarter, of the estate called Bevois Mount, bought by Mr. Betts of the late E. H. Hulton, esq. a few years ago for 25,000*l.* was offered for sale this week, by Mr. Perkins, at auction, when 13,000*l.* was offered for it, and refused, it being bought in at 14,000*l.* If the proprietor had been disposed to sell for the amount offered, he would have had land left of double the value, besides the mansion and park-like grounds. This estate was formerly the seat of Lord Peterborough, the friend of Pope, and the poet wrote some of his poetry here.—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

PROPOSED NEW CHURCH AT MILDMAY-PARK, NEWINGTON-GREEN.—On Thursday in last week a public meeting was held at Ball's-pond, Islington, to adopt measures for the erection of a new church in the district of St. Paul's. The church is designed to contain 1,070 persons, and estimated to cost about 4,900*l.* About 2,000*l.* remains to be raised by voluntary contributions. Resolutions in favour of the undertaking were unanimously adopted.

STATISTICS OF FIRE INSURANCE.—Mr. Hyde Clark has had printed a few pages containing some interesting statistics, of which we shall give a brief abstract. The total amount of the Government tax on fire insurances in the three kingdoms is 1,273,360*l.* representing property valued at 848,906,000*l.* exclusive of 60,984,423*l.* the value of farming stock insured. The total value of property in England insured is 818,944,000*l.*; in Scotland, 52,800,000*l.*; in Ireland, 38,145,000*l.* This property chiefly consists in buildings, furniture, and goods. Basing on these data the total value of property, uninsured as well as insured, in England alone, is estimated at probably 5,000,000,000*l.* Of sixty-one insurance companies throughout England, thirty-five are metropolitan. There are besides, eight Scottish and two Irish companies. Five of the metropolitan companies do 400,000,000*l.* of assurance, or nearly one-half the English business. Four Lancashire offices do 51,100,000*l.*, or more than both Scotland and Ireland together. Norwich is a great fire assurance centre, the five Norwich companies doing 60,600,000*l.* Mr. Clarke proposes either the total abolition of the obnoxious tax on insurance policies—a tax on prudence, as we have often said—or the raising of the present amount only, from all property, so diminishing its pressure on the prudent. In Norway, some Swiss cantons and some German states, assurance against fire is a compulsory obligation and constitutes a State tax, every householder being obliged to contribute to the common fund, and, in case of loss, receiving compensation from it. This is found to work well, and, in Mr. Clarke's opinion, could be as well administered here.

MONUMENT TO MONTGOMERY, THE POET.—Mr. John Bell has been selected, without competition, to execute the memorial to the late James Montgomery, to be erected at Sheffield.

CARRIAGES FOR THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.—A Sunderland paper states that a ship lying there, and bound for Alexandria, is taking in a number of first and second class carriages, intended for the Desert Railway. The first-class carriages are finished in good style, but the others are like luggage-vans. They are formed of iron, have no windows, except on the roof, and weigh about 2½ tons each.

SWISS RAILWAYS.—The formal opening of the works of the South-Eastern Railway of Switzerland, in the cantons of St. Gall and the Grisons, took place on the 21st ult. There were present the president of the company, Mr. André de Planta; Mr. Gurney, representing the English section of the board; and Mr. G. W. Hemans, the engineer-in-chief, and his assistant. The South-Eastern Railway of Switzerland is one of European importance. It commences at the Lake of Constance on the north, and at the Lake of Zurich in the north-west of Switzerland, and the two sections uniting at Ragatz, near the baths of Pfeffers, continue in one trunk to Coire, the capital of the Grisons, at the foot of the Alps. The line to this point, with a branch to Glarius, will be 107 miles long. When ultimately connected with the Sardinian and Italian railways, this line will form the shortest route to the Mediterranean and the East.

FOUNTAINS AT THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.—There have been recently erected along the line of docks, from George's to the Clarence, a number of fountains, supplying constantly pure water for drinking. Metal drinking-cups are attached. These fountains have been erected at the expense of an individual, Mr. Mellor, with the sanction of the dock committee. The water supply is provided by the water committee without charge. We have often urged the erection of just such an excellent accommodation to the temperate and the poor of London. If no public benefactor such as Mr. Mellor exists in the metropolis, might not our efficient Home Secretary order a few simple fountains with metal cups to be placed on the main lines of road and in the parks? He would have the heartfelt thanks of thousands every summer as its thirsting heats came round.

BOARD OF HEALTH "JOBS."—Under this title, the *Sherborne Journal* says, that at Taunton there were three tenders for the last drainage contract, and the local board accepted the highest, but that the person whose tender was lowest is now actually performing the work, having taken the job, at a figure very near to that in the lowest tender of him whose tender was accepted.

TO TAKE INK OUT OF MAHOGANY.—Mix in a teaspoonful of cold water a few drops of oil of vitriol, says a contemporary, and touch the spot with a feather dipped in the liquid. We have tried this, and are inclined to think that with a little management it may be useful, taking care neither to exceed nor to come short of the due quantity of acid; too little is doing no good, and too much only substituting one stain for another. In the latter case, or where the colour is made lighter than the rest of the wood, perhaps a little linseed oil would be the readiest and best restorative.

TENDERS

For St. Helier Cemetry Chapel, two lodges, and entrance, exclusive of iron gates. Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading, architects. Quantities supplied:—

J. E. Hobday	£1,085	0	0
C. Aubin	1,061	0	0
G. Benucamp	1,045	10	0
G. Le Huquet	993	0	0
J. Le Gros and F. Le Lueur	983	0	0
F. C. Hodel (accepted)	905	4	3

For six fourth-rate houses at Holloway. Mr. George Low, architect. Quantities not supplied:—

Bleukarn	£1,680	0	0
Robson and Co.	1,560	0	0
Elliott	1,490	0	0
Bishop	1,470	0	0
Riley	1,425	0	0
Barns	1,370	0	0
Grinder	1,344	0	0
Newby	1,320	0	0
B. and C. Hayne	1,295	0	0
Walker	1,260	0	0
May	1,200	0	0

For two third-rate houses at Highgate. Mr. George Low, architect. Quantities not supplied:—

Wells	£1,483	0	0!
Ashton	1,078	0	0
Cooch	774	0	0!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. C." "G. L." "C. H. E." "E. C." "F. W. P." "B." "Lord C." "J. S." "J. T. A." "E. G. A." "The Lord Mayor." "J. B." "Omega." "T. L. D." "T. G." "G. J." "T. G." "R. H." (cannot tell without seeing them). "W. F. P." "J. B. H." (under our mark). "P. F." (ditto). "T. and Sons" (ditto). "N. L. G." "S. S." (Somerset-House. A license is not required for making out builders' bills).

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books of find addresses.

NOTICE. All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.

THE ORIGINAL PLUMBERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY is removed from the Hen and Chickens, Great Suffolk-street, Borough, to the Star Inn, Blackman-street, Borough. The continuance of all support is still solicited.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

AN Architect, in full Practice in a Cathedral Town has a VACANCY for a PUPIL of good education and respectable connections. Every opportunity would be afforded for acquiring a practical knowledge of ecclesiastical and domestic architecture. Amount of premium would be of minor consideration with a youth who would be immediately useful.—Address, post-paid, A. B. Post-office, Birmingham.

BERMONDSEY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.—To CLERKS of WORKS.—The Commissioners for improving the Parish of Bermondsey, Surrey, will meet at the Stone Depot, Maltby-street, in the said parish, on FRIDAY, 14th day of JULY in last, at SIX o'clock in the evening precisely, to receive APPLICATIONS for the SITUATION of CLERK of the WORKS to the Commission. Testimonials will be required of the candidates of their experience and competence in making roads and paving streets, and in preparing plans and estimates for those purposes. Also to superintend and manage the lighting and cleansing the streets, and the collecting of the dust, and to perform the other duties of the office, which testimonials to be delivered at the Clerk's Office, 185, Bermondsey-street, on or before the 13th inst. at which place a schedule of the duties required to be performed may be inspected any day (Sunday excepted, between the hours of TEN and TWO. The salary will be 150*l.* per annum, with a house; and the person elected will be required to devote his whole time to the business of the Commission, and not to be engaged in any other business; and he must provide security by two approved sureties, in a joint and several bond of 200*l.*—By order.

GEORGE HENRY DREW, Clerk.

185, Bermondsey-street, 5th July, 1854.

CLERK WANTED, permanently, in the Office of a SURVEYOR and ESTATE AGENT in London. He must be competent to prepare plans and specifications of buildings of simple construction, be a good accountant, and willing to attend to the general duties of an estate office. Applicants are requested to state age, where last employed, and amount of salary expected and to enclose copies of testimonials. No notice can be taken of any application not complying with these requisitions; and it is requested that no person will apply who is not competent to the duties required, or whose character will not bear the strictest scrutiny. The office hours are from nine to seven, and security for 200*l.* will be required.—Address, A. P. T. Office of "The Builder."

CLERK of WORKS.—WANTED, a SUPERINTENDENT of DRAINAGE and WATER-WORKS. Salary, Three Guineas per week. None but thoroughly competent parties need apply.—Address to BETA, Office of "The Builder."

CHURCH of ENGLAND and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND ALLOTMENT SOCIETY, 22, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI.—WANTED, a Gentleman to act as SURVEYOR to the above Society. Parties intending to apply for the office, must send in their testimonials and terms, on or before the last TUESDAY in JULY inst. addressed to Mr. GEORGE STACEY, Secretary, as above

WANTED, a Person practically acquainted with railway works, as ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—Apply by letter only, with testimonials and stating salary required. Address, A. B. C. D. Post-office, Cardiff.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, in the neighbourhood of London, a respectable Youth from the country, as IN DOOR APPRENTICE to the CARPENTRY and JOINERY BUSINESS. To be treated as a member of the family, and taught the rudiments of the office in due time. A premium of 50*l.* required. Letters addressed to J. C. No. 2, Wellington-place, East-street, Walworth, will be attended to.

WANTED, a CLERK accustomed to Contractors' Accounts. He must be competent to take dimensions, compute quantities, &c. and able to keep the whole of the usual books. Wages, 30*s.* per week, and permission to reside in a cottage.—Letters to be addressed, W. T. care of Mr. Field, Printer, 3, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, Westminster.

WANTED, a trustworthy person at a Wharf to Superintend and Book the unloading of Bricks. He must be a competent judge as to quality and description.—Address, stating wages, to N. N. Office of "The Builder."

TO HOUSE PAINTERS

WANTED, HOUSE PAINTERS.—Workmen in the above trade who are desirous of three months' employment at country wages, can have further particulars by applying by letter, post paid, to Messrs. FOORD and SONS, Acorn Wharf, Rochester

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, by a London firm, an experienced respectable person as CLERK. He must be a thorough accountant, and conversant with the duties of the office.—M. M. M. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, in a Builder's Office, an experienced practical DRAUGHTSMAN, competent to measure all kinds of artificers' works. Address, stating age and salary required, to X. M. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a steady Person as MACHINE SAWYER. Also an ENGINE-DRIVER, who will be required to assist the former. Address, stating particulars and wages required, to W. W. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a STONE CARVER (a Young Man who wishes to improve himself would be preferred). Address, stating wages, to G. B. care of Mr. S. WEBB, Seedsman, Cleveland road, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

WANTED, a CLERK, as Bookkeeper. One who has been accustomed to the routine of a Brickmaker's or Builder's Office. Hours of attendance from six to eight o'clock. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES HAMBRIDGE, Esq. Architect and Surveyor, 7*d*, Coleman-street, City

WANTED, by a House and Land Surveyor, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Estate Agent, &c. of good practice, a well-educated Youth, from 15 to 16 years of age, as an APPRENTICE.—For terms, &c. apply by letter, to Y. Z. Post-office, Hunstanton.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Draughtsman, by a Young Man of good character, about 25 years of age; he is a first-rate draughtsman, and is conversant with the steam-engine and other machinery.—Address, W. T. care of Mrs. C. Harry, St. Blazy, Cornwall

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by an experienced, practical Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK of WORKS or General Foreman; is a good draughtsman, and can be well recommended. Address, R. O. No. 7, Orchard-street, Waverley-road, Paddington.

TO BUILDERS

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 35, a Carpenter and Joiner by trade, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GENERAL FOREMAN or as SHOP FOREMAN. Understands the measurement of work, construction of roads and sewers, &c. No objection to the country. Satisfactory testimonials as to ability &c. can be given.—Address, A. Z. No. 5, Pimlico-terrace, Church-street, Chelsea.

WANTED, by a thorough Accountant, a SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER or ASSISTANT in a Mercantile or Insurance Office. Writes a good bold hand, is quick and correct at figures. References as to character and exemption. Please address THETA, care of Mr. Roberts, Bookseller, 2, Arabella row, Pimlico

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as Plumber, Glazier, and Painter, in town or country.—Address, T. P. J. Bloomsbury Chambers, George-street, New Oxford-street, London.

WANTED, by a Practical Man, a Situation as PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER; can do a little writing or graining, if required.—Address, H. P. D. 5, Upper Queen's Buildings, Brompton.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, by a steady man, aged 35, a SITUATION as WORKING FOREMAN of BRICKLAYERS or PLASTERERS, or both, or to take work by the piece. Is practically acquainted with the building trade in all its branches. No objection to go abroad, having been on the continent nine years. Can be well recommended. Address, M. H. No. 8, Hornsey road, Holloway, London.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION in an Architect's Office. Can make fair and working drawings, assist in taking out quantities, and understands the general routine of an office.—Address, Y. Z. 27, Earl-street West, Edgware-road

WANTED, a SITUATION for a Young Man just from the country, who has served 4½ years to the Painting and Plumbing Business. He wishes to be ARTICLED for two years. Direct, A. PELL, 12, White Conduit street, Islington, London.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a Situation, he is thoroughly acquainted with the routine of the office, and has had experience in measuring and superintending works.—Address, H. W. H. 7, Hartley-place, Old Kent-road.

TO BUILDERS &c

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a practical and experienced person, as SHOP or OUT-DOOR FOREMAN, having fulfilled the situation for upwards of twelve years. References satisfactory. Address, Y Z care of Mr Nash, Tobacconist, 23, Mumrers, City, London.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, &c

WANTED, by a respectable, steady Young Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER. Has had two years' improvement in plumbing and glazing. Wages not so much an object as a constant situation. No objection to a job.—Address, S. J. A. in care of Mr. W. Coleman, Grocer, Banbury, Warwickshire.

WANTED, by an experienced Clerk of Works, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, having just completed several Railway Stations. Satisfactory testimonials as to ability can be given.—Address A. B. care of Mr. Huskisson, Penn-street, Birmingham.

TO PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS

WANTED, by a Young Man who thoroughly understands his business, a SITUATION as PLUMBER. Can do gas fitting or painting, &c. A good reference if required. Address, J. B. No. 30, Thayer-street, Manchester-square.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a highly respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as TIME or GATE KEEPER; writes a good hand, and can be strongly recommended by the gentleman he is about leaving.—Address, post-paid, to ALPHA, Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c

THE Advertiser, a thoroughly practical man, wishes for a SITUATION as PLUMBER, or Three branch Hand. Good reference if required.—Address, E. F. 16, Upper Exmouth-s, Pentonville.

THE Advertiser, who is a fair architectural draughtsman and has good knowledge of the Building profession, plans, specifications, working drawings, and generally the duties of an ENGINEER'S and ARCHITECT'S Salaried Assistant, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Address, A. G. Mr. Hodgkin's Library, 23, Bedford-street.

PLASTERING.—WANTED, by an experienced Plasterer, a few steady men, to take good work by the piece, or by the day, in the country. Address, PLASTERER, care of Mr Franks, 56, Grundy-street, Poplar, New Town, Middlesex.

BUILDER'S ASSISTANT.—An Architectural Draughtsman and Surveyor, who has had considerable practical experience in the Building Trades, DESIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT in London or the country. Satisfactory references and specimens of work. Terms, a moderate remuneration per week. Address, O. B. care of Mr Wardle, 76, Pole-street, N. Elleck Hospital

TO ARCHITECTS.

A SUPERIOR and EXPEDITIOUS DRAUGHTSMAN and DESIGNER is in want of a SITUATION. Undertakes perspective and working drawings, and sketch plans, taken out quantities or superintendence of works. Terms, a moderate remuneration per hour. Address, O. B care of Mr Wardle, 76, Pole-street, N. Elleck Hospital.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A SUPERIOR and EXPEDITIOUS DRAUGHTSMAN and DESIGNER is in want of a SITUATION. Undertakes perspective and working drawings, and sketch plans, taken out quantities or superintendence of works. Terms, a moderate remuneration per hour. Address, O. B care of Mr Wardle, 76, Pole-street, N. Elleck Hospital.

A YOUTH, between 16 and 17 years of age, is desirous of being articled to a BUILDER as APPRENTICE for five years to learn the Trade. Address, Builder, 1, J. M. 4, John-street, Lambeth-place, Southwark-bridge-road. A premium will be given.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 25, a very good draughtsman and writer, has had experience on parish roads, and is capable of taking charge of a DISTRICT. Salary moderate. Address, R. J. care of Mr Howard, 109, Blind School, St George's-fields. The Advertiser speaks French and Italian.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS &c

A STEADY YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the three branches, is in want of a CONSTANT SITUATION. Satisfactory reference as to ability, &c can be given.—Apply, A. Z. No. 10, Park-street, Dorset-square.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, OR BUILDERS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, with references of the highest respectability, with seven years' character as such, to take the MANAGEMENT of a BUSINESS or otherwise. Has had some capital experience, can be security, or unsecured. Salary constant. No objection to assist in the Shop. The country would be preferred.—Address, A. B. C. office of "The Builder," stating full particulars.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, &c.

AN Architectural Draughtsman, accustomed to prepare working, and sketch plans, perspective, measure up, prepare works, take out quantities, &c. is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Salary moderate.—Address, C. B. Mr. Cross's, Rose-lane, Norwich.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GOOD and expeditious Draughtsman, who is perfectly capable of getting up working and finished drawings, perspective, plans, sections, and understands the reading of an Architect's and measuring, an ENGAGEMENT. Salary moderate. Address, C. R. 5, Caledonia-road.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT either in the office of an Architect in town or on the continent. He is a quick and good draughtsman, is competent to finish the drawings, and is accustomed to prepare for and working detail drawings; thoroughly understands perspective and the colouring of drawings, and has a knowledge of landscape drawing.—Address, Y. N., Post office, Oxnaburgh-street, Regent's-park.

TO BUILDERS, MASTER PAINTERS, AND OTHERS.

A MAN of good character is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c. who understands the general routine of business, to which, he is an excellent writer & gold. Address G. G. 23 King-street, 6 well-st, Cavendish-sq.

TO BUILDERS AND DECORATORS.

A YOUNG MAN, 31 years of age, wishes to obtain a permanent SITUATION as Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger, and Jobbing Plumber; has held a situation as foreman, and can have 4 years' good character. No object out to the country.—Address, G. B. 14, Howley place, Belvedere-road, Lambeth.

AN experienced CLERK of WORKS, just returned from the country, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT.—Address, A. B. Cottrell Library, 8, Robert-street, Grosvenor-square.

TO BUILDERS.

AN IRONMONGER, thoroughly acquainted with the Builder's Ironmongery and Brass Founding Business, is in want of a SITUATION.—Direct A. Z. Mr. Brown's, 11, Railway place, Fenchurch-street.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GENTLEMAN of ten years' experience in the profession, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT of a permanent character, for the whole or a portion of his time. Unexceptionable references.—Address, A. Z. Paste-office, Haverstock-hill.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND SURVEYORS.

A GENTLEMAN, 36 years of age, of active business habits, who has had extensive practice as Land and Engineering Surveyor, and considerable experience in planning and carrying out of sanitary works under government and public companies, possessing some small capital in business connection, is desirous of a PARTNERSHIP or share in an old-established practice. Satisfactory references given and required.—Address, with real name and residence, to A. B. 29, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c.

MR. JOHN RICE, 79, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool, has ON SALE at all times a quantity of PLASTERERS' HAIR (free of all description, which he offers to the trade in general.—Price and terms on application.

TO GENTLEMEN, ENGINEERS, OR MECHANICS.

A GENTLEMAN, having no further use for one of Whitworth's Patent LATHES, is desirous to SELL it, at half the original cost which was 15l. It is quite as good as new, and is 6 feet 6 inches long, and will take in 14 inches in diameter. It has eight speeds, three chucks, full length guide screw, open nut and screw wheels, to render the slide self-acting for surfaces; also adapted for turning cones, sliding, or screw cutting. May be viewed at Mr. SMITH'S, Tudor-house, Groveland, Camberwell.

GENTLEMEN finding their own Material in the building trade, can meet with a practical Man to CONTRACT for the LABOUR of the BRICKWORK, CARPENTERS' WORK, and JOINERS' WORK.—Apply by letter, post-paid, to A. B. 10, Star-street, Edgware-road.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured expressly by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto rendered the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTORS', Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

ELECTRIC COLOURS.—The ELECTRIC POWER LIGHT and COLOUR COMPANY is prepared to supply Trade generally with their Colours, which for quality and firmness of tone are unequalled. Samples of the Colours may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 71, Pall-mall. A. Hess, W. PROSSER, Esq. Commercial Manager, Frogmore lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 3,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1852:—

"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way is, that the contractors are bound to replace those compositions, which have proved inferior. Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are here first adopted."

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E., the Manager; or Mr. WILLIAM HOWLEN, the Secretary, 20, Great George street, Westminster.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Railway Contractors and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS.—This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective economical and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest inclination to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The same in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses. To railway companies having old and bad roads, the principle is particularly advantageous as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old material it may consist of. To railway world in general, it is of the greatest value, and wonders of it are noted to be in it, and is most simple and economical in principle. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT TRAVELLERS can INSURE against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by the year, terms of years, or for the whole of life, on application to the Booking Offices at the principal Railway Stations, and at the Office of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, 3, Old Broad-street.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

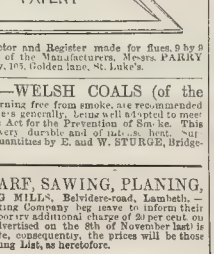
PURE GAS.—TO GAS COMPANIES, ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS, PATENT CLAY PURIFICATION.—No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia, and the removal of the bisulphuret of carbon is the monster nuisance of gas-burning has been given up in despair. Clay removes both these impurities, and when taken from the purifiers the bisulphuret of carbon is visible completely. Burning the clay. The light of gas is increased in proportion to its thorough purification. The proprietors of this patent are now ready to grant licences for its use on terms, and directions for the employment of clay, may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, Agent to the Patentees, Gas Works, Wakefield.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATOR has been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to Railway Stations, Steam Boats, &c. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a post-age stamp. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the sole patentee and sole maker.

VENTILATION.

D. and E. BAILEY beg to call the attention of Architects and others to their improved

CIRCULAR ARNOTT VENTILATORS,

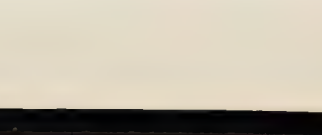


which are more sightly than the square ones in general use, much less in bulk to cut out of order, and the flaps, being done from the top, do not admit any smoke caused by down draught.

Price, finished, from 6s. 6d.

D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION of CHIMNEYS, by building in a contractor and register at the commencement of the flue, covering in the flue at the top, and inserting mouth-pieces for the escape of the smoke, to prevent the flues acting on each other, thus avoiding smoky chimneys, unsightly cowls, &c.



The Chimney Contractor and Register made for flues, 9 by 9 and 14 by 9.—To be had of the Manufacturers, Messrs. FARRY and SON, Atlas Foundry, 105, Golden lane, St. Luke's.

SMOKE ACT.—WELSH COALS (of the finest quality) burning free from smoke, are recommended by the Lords of Committee generally, as well adapted to meet the requirements of the Act for the Prevention of Smoke. This Coal will be also found very durable and of intense heat, supplied in large or small quantities by E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible dispatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Deal ends kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleaver), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned Deals and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from 4 inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S late W. Cleave's Flooring Manufactory Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices as under, for cash.

¾ inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¾-inch White, 16s. per square.	
¾-inch " 18s.	"	¾-inch " 17s.	"
1-inch " 23s.	"	1-inch " 21s.	"

Dantzic Timber, 8l. 8s. per load

Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road. RICHARD MAY, sole proprietor of the building premises, has business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery.

Norway and Swedish Timber, from 7s. per load.

Dantzic and Memel Timber, from 8l. per load.

Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 2d. per 12 feet.

Christiana Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 2d. per 12 feet.

Christiana Battens, Yellow 2s. 10d.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.

Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 8s. to 1l. per 12 feet.

Prepared Floor Boards, ¾ in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 6d. per square.

" " 1 " 19s.; " 17s. 6d. "

" " 1¼ " 22s. 6d.; " 21s. 6d. "

" " 1½ " 26s. 6d.; " 24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for Cash.—N. B. The extensive saw-mills now erecting on the wharf, are expected to be ready for work by the 1st of June.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also, an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine Deal Stuff, Battens, Planks, Boards, Oak Plank, Sash Bills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, if shipped on the docks, saved by patent machinery in the best manner and delivered at the lowest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial road, Pimlico, London.

VENEERS.—A quantity of excellent rose-wood and mahogany VENEERS with some maple PLANKS TO BE SOLD, at low prices. May be seen at Mr HAWARD'S, East Temple-chambers, 2, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

LIME-TREE.—To PATTERN MAKERS, TURNERS CARVERS, and OTHERS.—A few hundred feet of lime-trees, 7 inches to 12 inches diameter; felled last year; must be disposed of immediately; offered at 2s. 6d. per foot cube; delivered in London.—Apply by note to W. F. STANLEY, 6, Samuel-terrace, Queen's road, Pelham.

STAINING DEAL to IMITATE OAK, in Church, Chapels, School-rooms, &c.—Wood stained with WILSHER'S and CO.'S IMPROVED PREPARATION, and covered with their varnish can hardly be distinguished from oak, and the colour will never fade. Oak, 6s.; wainscot, 8s. per gallon, which will cover 100 feet. Strong body varnish, 12s. 16s. and 8s. per gallon.—Alexander-terrace, Bayswater.

TO FANCY WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method. For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, adjoining the Kingsland Saw-mills, Chelsea.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

A BARGAIN.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a CIRCULAR SAW-BENCH, with saws, iron fly-wheel and driving-wheel for working by hand, strap, &c. Apply to W. REED, Saw-mills, Backchurch-lane, Whitechapel.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WESTEND DEPOT, for York-shire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. MARTIN and WARD invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black, and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened choice

Pits, Blocks of good Veined and Sicilian, &c. &c.

Also, 50 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.

Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Barolla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Hyrstell, Park spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

LIZARD SERPENTINE COMPANY.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of SERPENTINE, in great variety of colour, and of the finest quality, in small blocks, as cut at the quarries of the Lizard, and Stuff Frank and Plinth, are now READY FOR SALE, at the Lizard, on terms to compete with marble. Seventy tons are on the wharf in the docks (ready for shipment. Applications to be made to the Manager, Mr. COX, Cadgwith, Lizard, Cornwall; or at 24, Surrey-street, Strand.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Carcoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

JNO. HOLMES, many years Manager to Mr. Thos. Jackson, Commercial-road, Pimlico, begs to inform his Friends that he has entered into PARTNERSHIP with Mr. T. THOMPSON, of 8, Crescent Terrace, Millbank, where their business of Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers, Auctioneers, and Builders' Agents, will be carried on till the completion of their new Offices and Wharf, at Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge. A twenty-ton travelling crane, for landing, &c, is in course of erection. Private residence, 1, Winchester-street, Pimlico.—July 1, 1854.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all customers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, King's-cross, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS,
QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS,
BATH.
(DEPOTS.)
Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.... BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipe, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

PAVING, in great varieties.—Sinks, sills, steps, &c.; rubbed coping; tooled ditto; rubbed and tooled sails; trapped and self-faced sash; rubbed York paving, pipes, pots, &c. all at low prices. Builders and masons are invited to inspect a list sent free on application to E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.—Established 1821.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to MARTIN and WOOD, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished Delivered to any part.
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

BRAMLEY FALL! BRAMLEY FALL!! Mrs. ANN HARLER informs Engineers, Contractors and Builders that she is able to supply the above stone to any extent. Will guarantee to supply any block of stone required.—Apply for samples, prices, &c. to SAMUEL TRICKETT, Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs.—Fire Bricks and Clays.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE. — Chimneypieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 113, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves, Cisterns and every description of Slab work, Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with plate-glass sides, for fish-zoophites, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice; 1½ inch Slate Paving, in runs, planed on one side, and squared, fitted to lay, warranted stronger than 3-inch York, 5d. per foot super. Baltic Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Work Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries, Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate the invaluable PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Build r, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict much injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear. N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Purbeck Slate Works, 30 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

A SLATE-SAWING MACHINE, Powerful CRUSHING-MILLS, FRENCH and PEAK MILLSTONES.—FOR SALE, a Large Self-acting Slate-sawing Machine; will cut twelve inches of thick slate per minute with one man only. Also, Powerful Iron and Stone Crushing-mills, or Edge-runners; French and Peak Horizontal Stones; a One-ton Portable Weighing-machine, and a Two-horse Steam-boiler. Can be seen.—Apply to C. T. CHRISTIE, Millwright and Engineer, 19, Broad-street, Lambeth, and 113, Vauxhall-walk.

LARGE YORK LANDINGS, SQUARED PAVING STONES, TILES, FIRE BRICKS, LUMPS, &c. TO BE SOLD Cheap; part of materials taken out of the Camden Place Glass Works.—For terms and particulars apply at Camden Works situate on the canal), Hawley crescent, Camden-town.

TO STONE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, THREE STONE DRAGS, in excellent condition; two are double-shafted, one calculated to carry 14 to 16 tons, the other 9 to 10 tons, and the single shafted 6 to 7 tons. Also, Two Stone Carts, in good repair, and a four-legged Crab, or Crane, capable of lifting 20 tons.—To be seen on the Premises, by application to Mr EVANS, Grouse Inn, Darleydale, Derbyshire.

TO BOILER MAKERS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS, requiring water at le premises.

TO BE LET on LEASE, a capital WHARF, with good frontage to the Thames, and excellent YARD, with good brick built, covered, and commodious carpenter's and smith's shop, with punching and shearing presses, tools, &c where a good smith's business is being carried on, and might be greatly increased together with store, counting-house, and stables. Is situate within half a mile below Greenwich College, in a rapidly improving neighbourhood. Also, WHARF LAND TO BE LET, and land suitable for manufactories or small houses, which are in great demand. Apply to Mr. W. DREW, Morden-wharf, East Greenwich.

GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's-road, Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr HARRIS, at the Counting house on the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grove-road, near the Cock, Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. GREEN, at the Counting-house, on the Estate. Apply for particulars as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, Guildhall.

BRENTWOOD, Essex, within 200 yards of the Railway Station.—To BUILDERS, SMALL CAPITALISTS and others.—TO BE SOLD, or LET on lease, a few hundred feet of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND (land-tax redeemed), excellent drainage, and good supply of water, eligibly situate for the erection of small property, which is in great demand. Also for a factory.—Apply to W. R. PRESTON, Esq. Solicitor, Brentwood; or Mr. JOS. BALL, Queen's Arms, Newgate-street, London; or G. BUCKLER, Esq. Hill-house, Shenfield, Essex.

BROCKLEY-HILL PARK ESTATE, FORES-HILL TO BE LET, on building lease, or SOLD, several eligible lots of BUILDING LAND, commanding a most extensive prospect, rivalling that seen from the Crystal Palace. A site has been appropriated for a church on the summit of the hill, in the centre of a proposed ornamental garden, of nearly five acres in extent. The roads, garden, and drains are being formed. Advances will be made to responsible parties. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

BUILDING LAND at CROYDON and at NEW CROSS.—TO BE LET, by TENDER, for a term of years, a Plot or Piece of LAND, well adapted for building private houses or shops, situate in the high road from London to Croydon, opposite the Croydon Railway Station, and adjoining the Fox and Hounds public house, having a frontage of 109 feet facing the high road, and a frontage of 131 feet facing the road leading from the high road to Broad Green-road. Also a plot or piece of land at New Cross, Surrey, adjoining the Railway Tavern, near the New Cross Station, having a frontage of 64 feet facing Hart's-lane, and a depth of 80 feet.—Plans of the ground may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Offices of Messrs. VANDERCOM, CREE, LAW, and COMYN, 23, Bush-lane, London, to whom Tenders for both or either of the plots must be delivered in writing on or before the 24th day of JULY instant. Satisfactory references will be required before any agreement is entered into with any party tendering, and security will be required for the due performance of the agreement. The Proprietor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender

HEREFORDSHIRE.—TO BE LET, on lease or otherwise, and either together or separately, extensive STONE QUARRIES, situate in a favourable situation for working, within 13 miles of a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, yielding an inexhaustible supply of paving, wall, and block stone of the finest quality and of almost any dimensions.
Also, an extensive BRICK, TILE, and PIPE MANUFACTORY, nearly adjoining the above, now in full work, and commanding a great extent of the finest clay suitable for the best quality of goods manufactured, and which are allowed to be equal to the Broseley.
Also, a LIME-KILN and extensive LIME ROCK, having a constant demand in the neighbourhood
The above have hitherto been in the hands of the proprietor of the estate.—Apply to Messrs. PARKER and GOLDINGHAM, Solicitors, Worcester.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO BE LET, on lease, for long terms, at moderate ground rents, most eligible FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for the erection of terraces, shops, and other residences, situate directly opposite the railway termini, where a first-class tavern is now being erected, and overlooking the Palace, park, and grounds, and at Central-hill, Norwood, near the Lion Tavern, where houses are in great demand and produce high rents. Also at Ilford, near the Barking-road station; and at Hackney, overlooking Victoria-park, near the station now forming, at Hackney-wick, comprising Regent's-canal, Eastern Counties, London and North Western and Tilbury Fort Railways. Situation, healthy, sewers and roads complete, with advances to respectable builders.—For plans and particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES BRAGG, Surveyor, 5, Devonshire Villas, Rotherhithe

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at Norwood, close by the station, term, 1,000 years; Stratford, near railway workshops, term, 100 years; Plaistow, adjoining Victoria Docks, term, 1,000 years.—Apply to Mr WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect and Surveyor, 19, Stainsby-road, Lunchouse.

RICHMOND HILL, SURREY.—LAND TO BE LET upon long Building Leases. The ground landlord is ready to supply bricks at low prices and long credit. Also moderate cash advances.—For plans and particulars apply to Mr. BLENKARN, Architect, 3, Size-lane, City, and Richmond-green, Surrey.

BUILDING GROUND TO LET, in Hanover-street, immediately adjoining Long-acre, having a double frontage.—For plan and particulars, apply to Mr. BARLOW, 11, Portman-street, Portman-square.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—TO be SOLD, in the parish of St. Pancras, a piece of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, suitable for building a six-roomed house, immediately; 71 feet 3 inches by 16 feet frontage. Price only fifty guineas.—For particulars apply at 15, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road.

TO BE SOLD, at Anerley, within a quarter of a mile of the Crystal Palace, a PLOT of FREEHOLD LAND, 55 feet frontage, 360 feet deep.—For particulars apply to T. C. T. 70, Charles-street, City-road.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, the Lease (of about 99 years) for half their cost, the six eventually-built CARCASES of a pair of semi-detached Villas, situated in the Seven sisters-road, Holloway. Half the purchase-money may remain unpaid.—Apply to T. H. 9, Queenhithe, City.

TO BE SOLD, at FINCHLEY, Middlesex, nearly FIVE ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, with a frontage to the great north road at its junction with the Finchley-road, six and a half miles from the Regent's park. This land is surrounded by buildings. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if required. Apply at the Offices of Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery-lane

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—For SALE, a few PLOTS, of 100 feet frontage by 285 feet deep, at 75l. per pot, delightfully situated in Surrey, a short distance from the Carshalton Station of the London, Croydon, and Epsom Railway, about eleven miles from London, in a road where several hundred feet of frontage have already been sold for building purposes. Apply to Mr SLADEN, Solicitor, 35, King-street, Cheapside; or Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street, London.

SANDWELL PARK ESTATE.—BUILDING LAND and proposed Parks for Birmingham and the South Staffordshire Coal Districts situate in the parish of Harborne and West Bromwich. The first division of the plan for laying out this magnificent estate for building purposes is now completed, and is thus arranged:
SANDWELL PARK, 250 acres of this is proposed to be kept as an open Park. 140 acres, surrounding this, and forming some of the most beautiful spots of Sandwell, will be appropriated for the erection of first-class villa residences, thus giving an opportunity to the lessee of adding to the comforts of his house, by attaching to it an extent of land, great or small, whether for pleasure-ground, or small farm, as he may desire.
SANDWELL FRONTAGES, adjoining for nearly a mile and a half the Birmingham and Wolverhampton turnpike road. These will be let in lots of any frontage, by a depth of 200 feet, for the erection of dwelling-houses of an annual value of 20l. and upwards.
SANDWELL BREECHES. This portion of the estate comprises between 40 and 50 acres of land in the most eligible part of West Bromwich, and will be appropriated for Shops, Warehouses, Offices, Inns, and other commercial purposes. The sub-division roads have been planned with much care, and every attention given for the thorough drainage of the premises.
The estate thus divided will be let on building leases for ninety-nine years, by which means the lessor is enabled to prevent the injury to property, and annoyance to occupiers which so often occurs, where good buildings are erected contiguous to small freeholds. The wealthy manufacturers and iron-masters will be enabled to enjoy a suitable and gentlemanly neighbourhood, on a healthy soil, in a beautiful country, most conveniently situated for the business of their large and populous towns adjacent. The managers and clerks of the numerous large establishments may unite with a profitable investment of their money a pleasant dwelling for their families, on the first or second rising the turnpike-road, with the fine timber and wood of Sandwell coppices at the back, whilst good roads, good drainage, and good ventilation will be secured to those who become the inhabitants of that part of the estate called Sandwell Breeches. Lithographic plans are now ready, and will be sent, with any other information that may be desired, on application to Mr NICHOLS, Architect and Surveyor, West Bromwich; Mr. MOUSLEY, of Sandwell, near Birmingham; and at the Offices of Mr. THYNNE, 11, Great George-street, Westminster.

LONDON and COUNTY FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, Central Offices, 4, Cannon street West, City. A. W. HAYMAN, Secretary.

SYDENHAM.—To BUILDERS.—Two CARCASES, ten rooms each, semi-detached villa residences, situated in Sydenham Park, are offered at a rent equivalent to five per cent. upon the money advanced upon them. The ground-rent is moderate; the sum required to build them about 440l.—For particulars apply to ALLEN, SNOOKE, and STOCK, 8, Duke-street, Southwark; or Mr. TUTTON, Railway Station, Sydenham.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar-square.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts will CLOSE upon SATURDAY, the 29th instant. Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—Their TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, from Nine till dusk. Admission, One Shilling.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission, One shilling.—The original Panorama of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily (by half past Eight till Five. The extraordinary Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, every evening, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening.

CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET, now OPEN, with a magnificent Panorama of Naples, exhibiting the Great Eruption of Vesuvius and Destruction of Pompeii, A.D. 79, with the present state of the Ruined City. These views have long been in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the resources of this vast establishment.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Under the Patronage of H. R. H. Prince Albert.—The public is respectfully informed that this establishment is now placed UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT, and that alterations and improvements are in progress in all departments, which it is hoped will render it even more worthy of the patronage of the public than it has hitherto been. All communications in future should be addressed to J. H. Pepper, Esq. the Resident Director. All the Lectures, Optical and other Exhibitions, are continued as usual. Open Daily from Eleven till Five, and every Evening except Saturday from Seven till Ten. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten Years of age Half-price.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square.—Popular Songs by Mr D L Hime and Miss Jacobs, Monday, at 2; Tuesday, 7:45; Thursday, 3; Chemistry, by Mr G. F. Ansell, Monday, 8:15; Wednesday, 3:15; Thursday, 8:15; Friday, 3:15—Frictional Electricity, by Mr. W. H. Birt, Monday, 7:45; Wednesday, 7:45; Saturday, 3—Voltaic Electricity, by Mr. S. Preston, Tuesday, 2; Friday, 2—Ventilation, by Mr. Puttuston, Tuesday, 3:15—Gold Mining, Thursday, 2—Rain and Hail, by Mr. Hogg, Friday, 3—Dissolving Views, Monday, 2—Songs and Sayings of Samuel Lover, by Mr. E. L. Hime, Tuesday, 7:45; Saturday, 3:15—Electrotyping, by Mr. Malcolm, Friday, 7:45. Messrs Heinke's improved Diving Apparatus (which received the prize medal at the Exhibition of 1851), in the Crystal Cistern, containing 8,000 gallons of water, daily at 2 45 and 7 30—Organ Performances, by Mr. W. H. Reed—Industrial Machinery and Manufactures explained at 1 and 8—Optics, Pneumatics, Illustrative of Handel's Serenata of "Acis and Galatea," with Organ and Vocal Accompaniments.—House of exhibition—Morning, 12 to 5, Evening, 7 to 10 (Saturday evenings excepted).—Admission, 1s. Schools, and children under ten, half-price.

GALLERY of SCULPTURE in MARBLE of Messrs. A. and F. TRISCORNIA, of Carrara, proprietors of quarries and dealers in marble. Commissions undertaken for all kinds of works in sculpture. On view, for Sale, a splendid Collection of Statues, Groups, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, &c. arrived from Italy, at 481, New Oxford-street, opposite Museum-street.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION, JULY 4, 1854.—NOTICE.—Artists intending to contribute to the Annual Exhibition of the above Institution, are respectfully reminded that the latest day on which their works can be received by Mr. GREEN, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, London, will be the 6th of AUGUST.

ANCIENT HOUSE FURNITURE

In order to supply the deficiency which has hitherto existed in Furniture suitable for the many Mansions that have been erected or restored in the MEDIÆVAL STYLES, Messrs. CRACE have directed their particular attention to this subject, in addition to their other works, and have prepared appropriate specimens in the various branches of Furnishing.

STUFFS for HANGINGS, in simple Worsted Damask, in Silk; also in Tapestry of Baudekin.

CARPETS, plain or in rich Velvet pile, with appropriate Borders.

PAPER-HANGINGS of various kinds.

OAK CABINETS, Buffets, Octagon Library and Occasional Tables, Benches, Chairs, and other useful and appropriate Furniture

The whole of the above-mentioned Furniture, &c. is designed by the late Mr. A. W. PUGIN, Architect.

To render this Furniture generally available, a considerable portion has been arranged in the simplest manner, consistent with its ancient character.

14, Wigmore-street, January, 1853

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NOW MANUFACTURE

1. PARQUET PANELS, from 2s. per square foot.
2. PARQUET BORDERS, in geometrical and spiral designs, from 2s. 6d. per square foot.
3. PARQUET BORDERS (Veneered) on a new system, fixed in or upon ready-made floors, from 1s. per square foot.
4. DECORATIONS FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS, in Wainscot, Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, Maple, &c. &c. from 2s. per foot super, including mouldings, fixing, &c.

N.B.—Persons building entire rows of first-class houses or villas, can be supplied with PARQUET BORDERS No. 3 for all the best rooms, at a material reduction in the prices.

Cards of admission to view Specimens may be obtained by Architects on application to

THE LONDON PARQUETRY,
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Specimens may likewise be seen at the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor. 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage. 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person. 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 10 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c. and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

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BEART'S PATENT BRICK COMPANY,

GOODS STATION YARD, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, KING'S-CROSS.

CASH PRICES FOR THE CURRENT MONTH:—

No. 1 quality..... 33s. per thousand. } These bricks are of an uniform WHITE COLOUR, and suitable for facing any class of buildings
No. 2 " ..... 28s. " } Are of more than usual hardness, well burnt, and quite equal to the very best stocks.

A GOOD SUPPLY ON HAND, AND NO DETENTION OF THE CARTS BEYOND THE TIME REQUIRED FOR LOADING.

London, June 1, 1854.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe, established 1838. Every description of Fine mastic and other Asphalte material fit for the best modern Asphalte or Railway Arches, duty per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte

Shipping Dep't, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON'S, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 16, FISH STREET HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Proprietors and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

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ABOUT 5,000 WHITE GLAZE TILES, square and octagon, 6-inch and 7-inch, at 2s. per hundred, for baths, &c. Also about 1,000 COLOURED TILES, 7-inch, at 4s. per dozen, and 8-inch, at 6s. per dozen, fit for making boxes, bordering of fire-grates, fireplaces, &c.—Apply at J. POWELL'S, White Glass Warehouse, near the Wellington Statue, Hammersmith

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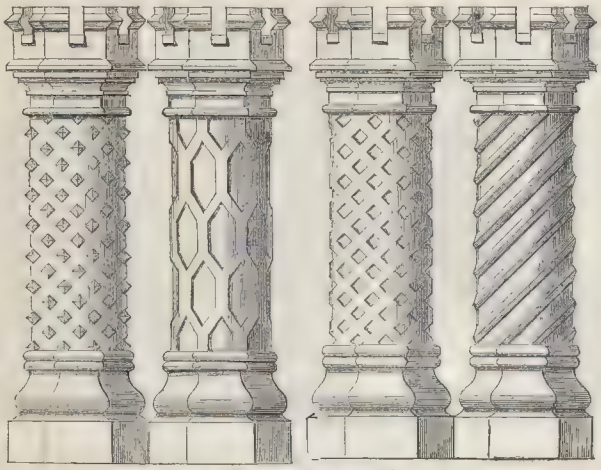

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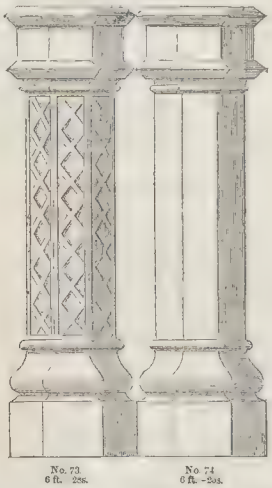

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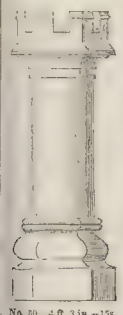

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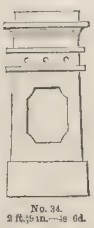

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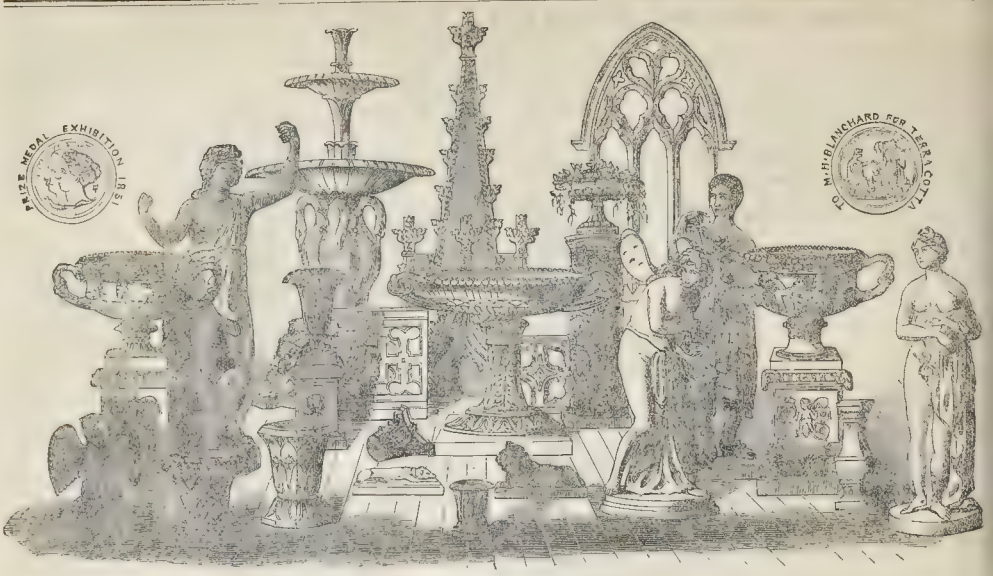

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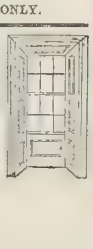

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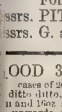

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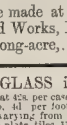

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ON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid ure.

AIN WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale s. Also, OG Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, ps, tank railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock. NCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, Blackfriars-bridge.

EEDS TERRA-COTTA and SANITARY TUBE WORKS.—Show-rooms, Great George's-street, near Town hall, Leeds.—WILKS and PERKIN, Manufacturers every description of Ornamental Terra-cotta and Sanitary es, Trusses, Fonts, Flower Vases and Pots, Chimney Tops, e Tiles, Watercloset Pans, Fire-grate Backs, Fire-bricks, rries, &c.

ERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. by . BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks ion, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Paddington basin where s and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by , Hiram Powers, &c. to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, the Minerva Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici, the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra- a. So are the fountains at the Royal Exchange, and the roof the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roof is of Terra-cotta and cement recently mixed. Since the execution of these works, . Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the ufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification ained.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of coverage, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK——LONDON——PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place to the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy reaped by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. H. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, wholesale and retail agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 50, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LEWORD and CO of 40, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint: it will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 6d. per cwt., casks inclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

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CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innocuous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is not in the place of white lead, possesses equal body, at 1 perfect y unchangeable in colour.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

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GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks for boilers and chimneys, Tiles, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, for the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

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PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 20, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements, are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the data duty of Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hucker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Whitehall-yard, Jan. 14, 1852. —In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta percha tubing for rising suction, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it is all cut lead through, in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours &c. C. Hucker." N.B. the Company's illustrated Circulars contain many directions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

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Deep and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

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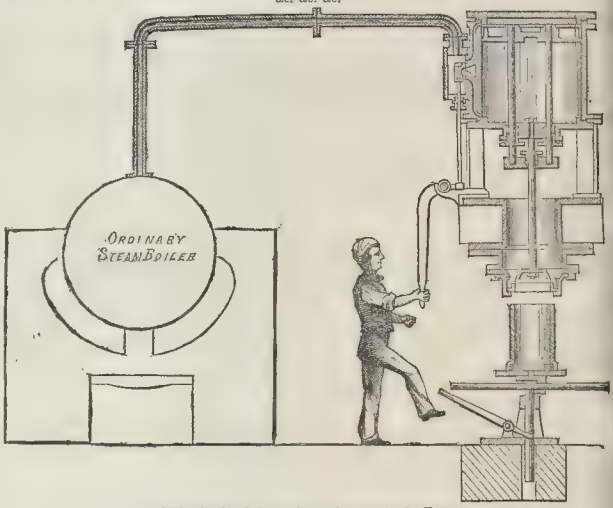

Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,

THOMAS SPENCER, PRESCOT.

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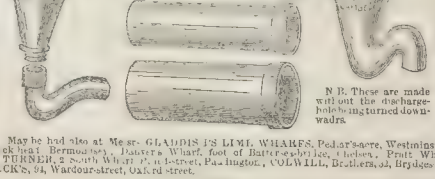

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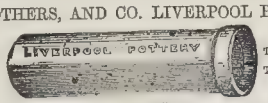

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WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

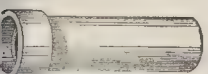
DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.
They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

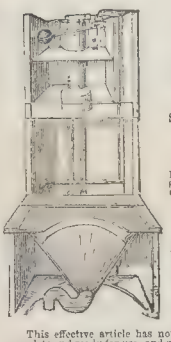
STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

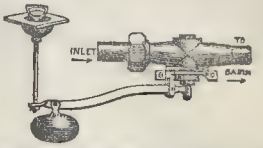
GIBBS, CANNING & Co
TAMWORTH

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c. &c.
Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Llwynenlyn, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING
LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

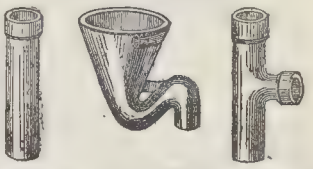
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf,
Praed street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

TO MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES and OTHERS.—A SHARE on the whole of a valuable Business in the above line, the works situated in Northamptonshire, with railway communication, and the clay proved to be of a most superior description. The present proprietors would either retain a share with a party who could bring knowledge of the trade and a moderate capital into the concern, or would let the works on lease, with a royalty on the clay. For particulars, apply to Messrs. WILLIAM and HENRY ELSAM, Merchants, 2., Bishopsgate-street Within, London. Written applications, except from parties in the country, will not be attended to.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,
NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED DRAIN PIPES.
Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS.

The price in future will be,

6s. 3d.	per foot for the	3	inch bore.
6s. 3d.	"	4	"
6s. 5d.	"	6	"
9s. 6d.	"	9	"
1s. 2d.	"	12	"
2s. 3d.	"	15	"

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the hydraulic pressure of ordinary glazed pipes. The prejudice against red ware is overcome by this manufacture. And it is well known that good earthenware, UNGLAZED, is the oldest material discovered in a perfect state in Rome, Babylon, Nineveh, &c. &c.
Agent for Southampton, R. L. FLUDER, American Wharf.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

LAMBETH STONE POTTERIES.—TO BE SOLD, a POTTERY BUSINESS, situate in High-street, Lambeth, in good working order, and offering an excellent opportunity for investment in this lucrative trade.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. J. LOAT, Church-buildings, Clapham-common.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Northfleet, Kent (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract), the GREAT IRON WORKS and SHIP-BUILDING YARD, on the banks of the Thames, at Northfleet, Kent, within an hour's ride of London by the North Kent or Tilbury lines of railway. The buildings are of most substantial erection, and include spacious turnery, fitty shop, boiler makers' and smiths' shops, iron and brass founding, pattern makers' shop, store, draughtsmen's office, counting-house, large yard enclosed by folding gates; also a large plot of ground adjoining, having a depth of about 300 feet, sufficiently capacious for the erection of large vessels. Held on lease for a long term of years at a ground-rent.—To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had fourteen days previous to the sale, of Mr. SHARLAND, Solicitor, Gravesend; on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854, and following day, at ELEVEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Northfleet, Kent, by order of the MACHINERY and TOOLS of the NORTHFLEET IRON-WORKS, including several self-acting lathes, by Whitworth, Collier and Smith, Bridges; slotting and planing machine, screwing machine, nut-shaping machine, steam saw, drilling and boring machines, 20 ton overhead travelling crane, two high pressure steam-engines, with connecting-rods complete, three steam-boilers, two shearing and punching machines, 5 ft. plate bending rolls 8 feet wide, smiths' forges and tools, plate and angle iron furnaces, shaping machine, four cupolas, patent fan, two foundry cranes, twenty tons of flasks, beam rings and plates, erecting or drying-stove and air furnace, set of powerful shear legs, set of triangles, double and single purchase crab cranes, portable wharf crane, vices and benches, set of Weatworth's taps and dies, steel tools, a variety of stores, cast and shear steel, bolts and nuts, washers, felt, strong leather for packing, spring van, several trucks, fittings of pattern maker's shops, draught-men's and clerk's offices, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on MONDAY, the TUESDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had, on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, E. adon

TO BUILDERS, COAL MERCHANTS, BRICKMAKERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the FARM and WHARF, adjoining Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, on MONDAY, JULY 10, and following day, at ELEVEN, by direction of the executors of Arthur Craven, Esq. deceased in lots, without reserve, BUILDERS' STOCK, MATERIALS, and IMPLEMENTS, 20,000 new Stourbridge fire-bricks, 100,000 second-hand fire and stock bricks cleaned and stacked, 25 tons Tanfield Moor coals, 150 chaldrons breeze, 250 tons river sand, 500 tons brickmakers' sand, 1,000 yards gravel, 200 tons burrs, four new iron coal-waggons, the ironwork for twenty coke ovens, 20,000 new contest slates, 40 square stone blocks, 200 new 14-feet battens, 600 new well-seasoned fir and pine boards, 10 loads of capital English oak, ash, and elm planks and boards, park fencing 3 tons shot lead and lead pipe, stock of oils and colours 200 scaffold boards, 200 poles, ladders, crowding, navvy, and mud barrows, barrow planks, tressels, benches, two timber carriages, whim, stone truck, two mortmills, gravel washing machine, well rods, furnace doors and frames, stoves, ironmongery, 6 cwt. pick-axes, 3,000 pantiles, 300 feet York paving, a large assortment of second-hand building materials, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed with the other effects, by catalogues only see preceding advertisement).

ENGINEERS' WATERSIDE PREMISES, with first-rate frontage to the River Thames

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Northfleet, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, at ELEVEN o'clock the LEASE of those extensive and substantial PREMISES, known as the NORTHFLEET IRON WORKS, admirably situated for business, and judiciously arranged for carrying on the various branches of an engineer, founder, boilermaker, iron and wood ship builder, &c. but equally eligible for any manufacturing business. May be viewed; particulars had at Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY'S Offices, 12, Billiter-street, London; and of G. E. SHARLAND, Esq. Town-hall, Gravesend.

Extensive Sale of Railway Plant and Contractor's Stock, Five Cargoes of Timber, &c. &c. at St. Stockton-on-Tees. Important to Contractors, Timber Merchants, Builders, Joiners, &c. &c.

MR. T. W. HORNSBY begs to announce that he has been honoured with instructions from Messrs. James Trowsdale and Co. in consequence of the completion of their Contract on the Leeds Northern Railway, to SELL by AUCTION without reserve, at the WORKS, near the Leeds Northern Railway Station, Stockton-on-Tees, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th days of JULY, 1854, the whole of the extensive and valuable RAILWAY PLANT, WORKING STOCK, and MATERIALS, consisting of locomotive engine in good working order, capital standing engine, forth-ten power, built by Timothy Hackworth and Sons, of Shildon; five excellent pile-engines and weights, five powerful travelling cranes, five patent winches, seven contractors' rails, forty earth waggons, forty barrows, 400 temporary sleepers, builders' and ld-polewns; scaffolding, 30,000 pressed bricks, two patent presses, brick machines, timber waggons, camp carts, five powerful draught horses in first-rate working condition, gears, stable utensils, &c.; the whole of the stock of blacksmith's tools, and an immense quantity of miscellaneous stock.

ALSO on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY, 1854, at the TIMBER YARD of Messrs. James Trowsdale and Co. near the old Stockton and Darlington Railway Station, Stockton, FIVE CARGOES of TIMBER, viz.:—*Ex Rhine*, 50 loads Memel Fir, 100 Crown Red Deals, 11 by 1. *Ex Bosco*, 50 loads Swedish Fir. *Ex Isaac*, 100 loads Norway Fir. *Ex St. Jorgen*, 20 loads Norway Fir. *Ex Fortagent*, 400 Norway Red and White Deals, 1,000 Battens; 300 Bards.

Catalogues after the 3rd July may be had on application to the Auctioneer, 131, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees.

The sale will commence each day precisely at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at half past Twelve an interval of half an hour will be allowed for luncheon, and the sale resumed at One o'clock.

131, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees, 23rd June, 1854.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.—Clothing Stores and Materials.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, at the STORE-YARD, Greenwich Hospital, on SATURDAY, JULY 22, at TWELVE PRECISELY, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, a large quantity of STORES, comprising blue woollen cloth, waistcoats, and trousers, cuttings of blue and white serge, linen and rags, coverlets, blankets, bed-ticks, linings and flannels, hats and shoes, copper and brass work, &c.; also a quantity of materials, copper boilers, and ironwork belonging to the Victualling Department.—May be viewed one day prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Office of the Steward and Inspectors of Works, Royal Hospital, Greenwich; and of the Auctioneers, 30, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

Day of Sale altered from the 5th of JULY to the 2nd of AUGUST.

NOTTING HILL.—Very valuable Plot of Building Land on the Lansdowne Estate, being the only uncovered spot in this improved vicinity, a portion of the estates of the late William Chadwick, esq.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions from the administrator to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, at TWELVE, in one lot, a very valuable and important PLOT of BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 275 feet to the Kensington Park-road, and 185 feet to Ladbroke-road, formerly Weller-street east. Notting-hill, highly eligible for the erection of villas and attached residences, being within a few yards of the high road to Uxbridge and Lord Holland's park, and the only uncovered piece of land in the vicinity. Separate leases may be had, if required by the purchaser, direct from the freeholder, for terms of eighty-two years at nominal ground-rents. May be viewed, and particulars had of J. ANDERSON ROSE, Esq. Solicitor, 11, Salisbury-street, Strand; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place, Strand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

250 Loads of excellent Baltic Timber, lying adjoining the Thames at Richmond.

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS and WALLEN will SELL by AUCTION, adjoining the bridge at Richmond on the Middlesex side, where the goods lie, on TUESDAY, JULY 11, at TWELVE, by lots, or in one lot, for 1 or 2 years, the boat tractors (who have just completed the laying of the main supply pipes of the Southwark and Vauxhall and West Middlesex Water Companies beneath the Thames), the SCANTLING and REMANENT TIMBER, which has been used in the construction of the coffer dams and other works, comprising about 250 loads of excellent Memel, Riga, and Dantzic timber, much of it as sound as new, and the whole of it very serviceable; also, the materials of the temporary workshops, counting-house, a capital shift, a punt, &c. The timber will be arranged in lots, convenient for 1 or 2 builders and contractors. Catalogues may be had, seven days before the Sale, of the Storekeeper, on the premises; also, at the Greyhound Inn, Richmond; Star and Garter, Pulney; and of Messrs. HUMPHREYS and WALLEN, 68, Old Broad street, City.

WOLVERHAMPTON SUBSCRIPTON BATHS.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. R. S. WALKER, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1854, without reserve, at the SWAN HOTEL, Wolverhampton, at SIX o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then produced, Lot 1, the newly-erected and extensive BATHS, built in the Arabesque style of architecture, situate near the Bath road, and adjoining the Wolverhampton Race course, consisting of an entrance hall leading to a spacious swimming-bath, 70 feet by 30 feet, large plunging-bath, 30 feet square, three-quarters deep, 12 large, on, ten private baths, fitted with Ruffell and Finch's patent baths, with pipes for hot and cold water, and shower-baths, ladies' waiting-room, clerk's office, with suitable water-closets also a Dwelling-House for bathe-keeper, consisting of a parlour, kitchen, brewhouse, and four bed-rooms. The buildings and baths are fitted in the most complete and efficient manner, and are heated with Haden's patent apparatus; they are all furnished with ceilings, bells, towel and drying pipes, and every other convenience. The above spacious premises are in every way eligible for public or subscription baths, having been erected at a great expense, and the land, with the site of the buildings, contains 2,740 square yards or thereabouts. Lot 2, a very valuable piece of parcel of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, adjoining the above premises on the north side, containing 1,596 square yards or thereabouts. Further information may be had of Mr. C. E. P. SPARROW, Solicitor, Queen-street; or the Auctioneer, Red Lion-street, Wolverhampton.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a few miles from town, a GENERAL MASON'S BUSINESS, established eight years.

MR. DOUGAL is instructed to effect an immediate transfer of the above capital business, the proprietor going abroad. Rent, 12l. Price, 50l. Compact large roomy house, two yards, stock, &c. Stock worth more than the money.—For address, apply to Mr. GEO. DOUGAL, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 17, Melina-place, Westminster-road.

WEST-HILL, WIMBLEDON-PARK.—Numerous very eligible Freehold Building Sites.

MESSRS. CHINNOCK and GALSWORTHY will SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, JULY 27, at the MART, numerous PLOTS of very desirably situate FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, comprising a portion of the most elevated part of West-hill, near Wandsworth, and close to the beautiful avenue bounding the magnificent domain of Wimbledon-park, commanding some beautiful views of the surr unding picturesque country; the approach being by a good roads, the soil gravelly, and the situation within easy and constant access by railway, renders these sites particularly adapted for the erection of villas of a moderate class, now in great request in this improving locality, which, from the increasing and select neighbourhood forming at West-hill, bids fair to become the most favourite and leading suburb of the south side of the metropolis.—Plans and particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers, 28, Regent-street Waterloo-place.

Important Sale of valuable Materials of the Islington Cattle-market; also of the Iron Palisades, Iron Gates of Wrought Iron Entrance Gates, 23 feet by 12, and five others; 23,300 feet of very stout excellent Wrought Iron Fencing, with gates, quantity of lead, and numerous effects to be taken down by the purchasers, by

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, and following days, at ELEVEN o'clock each day. The MATERIALS comprise upwards of One Million Stock Bricks of excellent quality, 5,000 squares of slating, 250 framed principals, and sound timbers of roofs of sheds 1,000 feet long, 180 squares of boarded and timber floors. The mantel fin. fittings of the 15 houses comprise 150 pairs of sash and frames, forty marble and other chimney-pieces, seventy six-panel and other doors, and fanges, counters, flights of stairs with mahogany handrails, recesses and other stops, Dennises, 21,000 feet of York-hire stone kerb, 9 in. by 7 in.; 200 Portland window sills, coping, York paving, pantiles, iron pumps, wash mill; 14,000 feet of oak joists and lath flooring, 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. and other sashing, and a vast quantity of nearly new and excellent materials. Catalogues, 6d. each, returnable to purchasers, may be obtained five days prior to sale; of Messrs. Sollett and Ralph's Inn; at the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Totteham, Middlesex. The materials may be viewed two days prior to sale

TOLLINGTON PARK.—Valuable Freehold Building Land, estimated to produce 15l. per annum in ground-rent.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 13, at TWELVE, in Nineteen lots, the extremely eligible BUILDING GROUND, with sewer in and road made, most desirably situate in an elevated position, with a frontage of 323 feet to Tollington-road, Horsey-road, Holloway, near the New Church in Tufnell-park, with easy and economical access to all parts of the metropolis, and well calculated for the erection of superior genteel villa residences.—Particulars and plans may shortly be had at the inns in the neighbourhood; of J. WYLES, Esq. Solicitor, 23, Percy-street, Bedford-square; at the Mart; and of Mr. LEREW, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PIANOFORTE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 42, Union-street, Somers-town, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12th, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, on account of the number of lots, 2,000 yellow, white, and pine PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, 500 feet wide pine boards, 200 feet flooring, 200 pairs of prepared flooring, dry cut stuff, fourteen ladders, four pairs of trestles, 200 poles, eight navvy barrows, 6 carts, shop and gas fittings, windlass, pantiles &c.—May be viewed the day before the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Mr. LEREW, Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road

Freehold Building Plots, on Surbiton-hill, Kingston, terracing the railway embankment, with extensive views, salubrious air, adequately timbered, with a wide carriage-road and footpath, put recired from the Kremlin-road to Epsom, and a few minutes' walk from the railway station.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, 13th JULY, at TWELVE, an important parcel of BUILDING GROUND, forming a terrace of many hundreds of feet, which will be divided into lots of about 50 feet frontage to each. Particulars, with plans, may shortly be had at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. John Dawson's Auction and Land Offices, Kingston, and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, Surbiton-hill, contiguous to the Kingston Railway Station.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12 (unless previously sold by private contract), in one lot, FOUR ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, centrally situate for building on, well deserving the attention of societies, or of a gentleman seeking a site for a good house; the view is extensive, the grounds ornamented with timber. Auction and Land Offices, Kingston, and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD LUMLEY will SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, on the PREMISES, No. 8, Commercial-road, Pimlico, on MONDAY, JULY 10, at TWELVE PRECISELY, the remaining STOCK-IN-TRADE of a timber merchant, comprising many thousand feet of fine Spanish and Honduras mahogany, ash, plank, board, and veneer, rosewood deal, and thirteen whole elm trees, two timber trucks, jacks, screws, and other useful implements.—May be viewed, and catalogues had on the Premises, of Messrs. WILLOUGHBY and COX, Scholton, Clifford's-inn; and of the Auction Offices, 12, Chancery-lane.

WEST HAM DISTILLERY.—Highly important Sale of the valuable Plant Steam engines, Machinery, Horses, Waggons, Stocks, and Effects, under levy warrants from the Inland Revenue.

MR. MURRELL is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES of Messrs. Davids, Land Gordon, WEST HAM, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, and following day, at ELEVEN, the very valuable and important PLANT, STOCK, and EFFECTS of the West Ham Distillery, the whole in the most perfect order and of the best manufacture; among some of the principal articles may be enumerated a very expensive still, capable of working 3,000 gallons of wash per hour; five large refrigerators, one 40 feet long by 36,000 gallon iron spun-pan; two wood ditto; three boiling backs, 30,000 to 40,000 gallons each; nine wash-backs, from 10,000 to 63,000 gallons; heating-apparatus; steam boiling and wort vessels; wash-pumps; six inch pressure steam engines, from fifty horse power downwards; tan steam-boilers, varying from 10 to 30 feet in length; one 37,500 gallon iron tank, with corrugated roof and supports; an aller d iffice, the property of French Incorporations; the machinery, shafting, and gear throughout the premises, including massive iron girders, &c. the chimney-shafts and flueing, 4,000 gallons of rum, 630 quarters of malt, 136 quarters of malt, 8,000 sacks, 120 tons of coal, twenty-one young and powerful horses in fine condition, seven nearly new waggons, two carts, harness, and the genuine contents of the establishment; the copper in the still and refrigerators is estimated at about fifteen tons.—May be viewed two days prior, and morning of sale. Catalogues had on the Premises; at the Office of the Solicitor to the Inland Revenue, Somerset House; the Collector's Office, Inland Revenue, Tower-hill; and of Mr. MURRELL, Auctioneer, &c. 1, Walbrook, Mansion-house.

The Valuable Materials of the Gilt-pur-strect Prison and House of Correction.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to PREPARE for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JULY 25, and succeeding days, at TWELVE, in Lots, the whole of the extremely valuable MATERIALS of the GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER and HOUSE of CORRECTION. The Giltspur-street Prison stands upon nearly an acre of ground, and consists of lofty walls, wards, cells, and dormitories for 500 prisoners, besides the governor's house, the infirmary, the chapel, and the necessary accommodation for the numerous officers of the establishment. Detailed particulars of this enormous mass of property will appear in a few days. The following is a short summary of it:—4,000,000 of the finest stock bricks, 12,000 feet of sheet-copper on the roofs, 25 tons of lead in flats, gutters, tanks, and pipes, prime oak and fir timber of large and useful scantlings, glazed sashes, modern doors, marble chimney-pieces, and all the excellent interior fittings of the governor's house and officers' departments, 893 squares of superior floor-boards, 25,000 feet of York paving and landings, the capital Portland stone flats, with corner quoins, and strenuous, and 1,500 feet run of coping, 10 stone staircases, the pews, pulpit, and fittings of the chapel, all the fittings-up of the numerous cells, with their strongly-barred windows, stone floors, and iron doors, with locks and bolts of a peculiar construction, massive iron railed gates, guards, and fences, expensive hot water apparatus, &c. &c. costly drying apparatus, with machinery complete, by Cooper, two eight iron steam boilers and fittings of the kitchen, coppers, stoves, ranges, cisterns, pumps, baths, 25 fixtures, and a large variety of materials, fixtures, and fittings-up of a superior description, and readily convertible for building purposes.—May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous; Catalogues had at the Auction Offices, Guildhall, and of PULLEN and SON, 90, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

BOW To Contractors, Builders, Building Material Dealers, and Others.—Excellent Surplus Materials

PULLEN and SON are directed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Heckfield place, Devonshire-road, near Bow church and the Bow Station, on TUESDAY, JULY 11, at TWELVE, excellent surplus BUILDING MATERIALS, taken down and removed from one of the large railway stations, comprising about 200 glazed sashes, glazed and panelled partitions, about 70 doors, various, shop fronts and shutters, marble and other chimney-pieces, stoves, ranges, iron rail and gates, stacks of useful wood, and various useful materials.—Catalogues had of PULLEN and SON, 90, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

TO PARISH and RAILWAY AUTHORITIES and OTHERS. Massive Four-light Lamp on Granite Pedestal

W. AND C. PUGH are directed by the Commissioners of Pavements for Southwark, to SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, at the RICHARD HOUSE HOTEL, London-bridge, on MONDAY, JULY 10th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, in consequence of the erection of the Wellington Clock Tower, the splendid FOUR-LIGHT LAMP now standing in the Southwark end of London-bridge, erected, at a large outlay, in 1810, from the munificent design of an eminent architect. The total elevation is 18 feet—the granite pedestal 5 feet 6 inches high by 4 feet 10 inches square. The scroll arms extend 5 feet each side, exclusive of the antenna. Conditions of sale may be had Pugh and Wing, Esqs. Solicitors, 31, Blackman-street, at the Bridge House Hotel; and at the Offices of the Auctioneers, 8, Blackman-street, Southwark.

7,500 Pieces of Paperhangings, and 40 Veins Marble Chimney-pieces ready for fixing

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL at his ROOMS, 259, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY, at TWELVE, upwards of 7,500 pieces of PAPERHANGINGS, of modern designs, suitable for the drawing and dining rooms, parlours, second-story apartments, hall, and staircases.—May be viewed, and catalogues had.

TO INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, WATERPROOFERS, AND OTHERS

A NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY, contiguous to Westminster-bridge, with a frontage of 75 feet, TO BE SOLD, or let on lease for a term of years, and possession may be given immediately, consisting of the whole of the premises recently erected by the parties retiring from that portion of the business, five stories high, with steam-engine and shafting force, and all the machinery required for cutting, masticating, and cutting India-rubber into sheets, threads, &c. the whole now in full working order. Term forty-two years; ground-rent, 25l. per annum.—Apply for further particulars at Mr. LAKE'S only Offices, 65, New Bond-street, London.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES required to be RENT, or PURCHASE the FREEHOLD. They must situate within ten minutes' walk east or south of the Royal Exchange, and contain a superficial area of about 4,000 square feet. Any old inn with booking offices, large residence with yard and premises adjoining, containing about the above area, and capable of conversion, or where the site can be cleared, will meet the case. Possession of the greater part would be required in not less than three years.—Full particulars to be addressed to Mr. ELLIS, Surveyor and Estate Agent, 130, Minories, City.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX Brothers and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 8, 1854.

The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.—NOTICE.—An EXAMINATION of Persons desirous to obtain a Certificate of Qualification for the Office of District Surveyor will take place on MONDAY, the 31st day of JULY instant.

Persons desirous to be examined must apply on or before the 20th inst. and the application must be accompanied by a preliminary statement proceeding in the course of examination prescribed in the rules for that purpose, copies of which may be had at this Office; or at Mr. WEALE'S Architectural Bookseller, 59, High Holborn.

ARTHUR AUSTIN,
Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings.

Office of Metropolitan Buildings, 6, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, 13th July, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of Members of the INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at the BAY-TREE TAVERN, St. Swithin's lane, for the purpose of transacting the usual quarterly business.

W. ALLARD, Secretary.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION of 1855.—Notice is hereby given, that all DEMANDS for SPACE should be SENT IN without delay to the undersigned Exhibitors IMMEDIATELY, or at LATEST on 1st AUGUST.—By order,

H. C. OWEN, Capt. R.E.

Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London, 13th July, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TAR CONTRACT.—The Directors of the Western (Cannel) Gaslight Company are prepared to receive, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, TENDERS for the whole or part of the TAR which may be produced at the Company's Works for the next seven years, or THREE YEARS from the 5th of OCTOBER next. This tar is superior in quality to that made from coals or coal. The Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Tar." The directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest Tender.

By order,
S. BARBER, Secretary.

Offices, 28, Argyle-street, Regent-street, July 8, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

THE GUARDIANS of the HOLBORN UNION will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 19th JULY instant, to receive TENDERS for WORKS proposed to be done at the WORKHOUSE situate in Little Gray's-inn lane, Holborn. Plans and specifications of the works, and a form of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at the Office of the Architect, Mr PERRY, of the Charterhouse.—Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. PERRY, or from the Clerk, at No 21, Ely-place, Holborn. Sealed Tenders, marked outside "Tender for Building Works," must be delivered to the Clerk on or before TUESDAY, the 25th instant. Dated 13th July, 1854.

EDWARD WALLWYN JAMES, Clerk.

SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—To CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS. Notice is hereby given that the Special Works Committee of the Southampton Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS from any person or persons willing to enter into separate contracts for executing the undermentioned Works, viz.—First. The construction of a Filter-bed in the Mansbridge-meadow. Second. The erecting and completely finishing, fit for occupation, a Cottage, &c. in the Mansbridge-meadow. Both the above works must be in accordance with separate plans and specifications to be seen at my Office in Southampton. Separate printed specifications can be obtained on application to me upon payment of 2s. for each copy. Sealed Tenders must be delivered to me at my Office on or before TWELVE o'clock at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. No pledge is given to accept the lowest or any other Tender.—By order of the Special Works Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON,
Clerk to the Local Board of Health.

Public Health Office, Southampton, July 6th, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous to TENDER for certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to be made to the REGENT-STREET BRANCH of the UNION BANK of LONDON, Argyle-place, are informed that they may inspect the drawings and specifications at the Office of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Architect, 57, Devonshire-street, Portland-place; and must deliver their estimates on SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, at TWELVE o'clock. Quantities will be furnished on the usual terms, but the Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Dover District hereby gives Notice, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 25th day of JULY, 1854, from persons desirous of Contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for the undermentioned Works and Repairs at the WESTERN HEIGHTS BARRACKS, Dover:

SERVICE No. 1.—Enlarging the Ante room and constructing a Pitchery in rear of the Mess Establishment.

SERVICE No. 2.—Renewing Joists and Boarded Floors to Four of the Soldiers' Rooms, and New Steps and Risers to Nos. 3 and 7 Houses.

SERVICE No. 3.—Constructing Two Regimental Stores and a Sergeants' Mess room under the Ground Floor of the Upper Range of Soldiers' Barracks.

Plans and specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE Dover, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 8th to the 24th JULY, 1854, Sunday excepted.

The Party whose Tender may be accepted for the Works, will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately, to be bound under penalty of 50l. for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders for the above Works to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London," and endorsed, "Tender for Works at the Western Heights Barracks, Dover."

N B The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineer Office, Dover, July 3rd, 1854.

ST. GILES-IN-THE FIELDS and ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.—To SCAVENGERS and CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Committee for Paving, Cleansing and Lighting these Parishes, will meet at the Vestry room of St. Giles in the Fields, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of JULY instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive PROPOSALS from such person or persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for TAKING AWAY the DUST and ASHES, &c. from the houses and buildings of the inhabitants of the several quarters, and the said other places in the parishes (Lincoln's-inn fields and the Rolls excepted), from and on the 1st day of the ensuing Michaelmas next, until the 24th day of JUNE, 1855. Persons sending Tenders are required to attend at the Vestry room at the time of the meeting. No Tender will be received after TEN o'clock of the morning of the 27th day of JULY instant. The Contractor or contractors not to let or assign his or their contract work, or works, to be done, or any part or parts thereof respectively, without the special consent of the Committee. Security to the satisfaction of the Committee will be required for the performance of the Contract, and the names, places of abode, &c. of the persons to be offered as sureties, to be met with the proposal sealed. A draft of the Contract may be seen at the Clerk's Office, 21, Herbert-street, Bloomsbury-square. The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender, and will defray the charge of the contract and bond. Payments to be made quarterly.—By order of the Committee,

ROBERT FINNIS, Clerk.

6th July, 1854.

SOUTH WALES MINERAL RAILWAY.—Parishes of Baglan and Michaelstone-super-Avon, near Neath.—To Contractors.—The Directors of the SOUTH WALES MINERAL RAILWAY will LET by TENDER the following works, viz.: A TUNNEL, 11 yards in length, with the formation of the railway at both ends for the tunnel, extending one mile and thirty chains in total length. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of J. K. BRUNEL, Esq. Engineer, 18, Duke-street, Westminster. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST next, by ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon; and persons tendering to be in attendance at the Craven Hotel, Strand, London. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. By order,

ROBERT PARSONS, Secretary.

6 July, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

ANY Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the BUILDING of new SCHOOLS at Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, are required to send in Tenders for the same, addressed to Mr. C. BISHOP, Llandovery, on or before the 5th day of AUGUST next. The Tenders are to specify the amount required for workmanship, exclusive of the materials, and also the amount for workmanship and all materials. The plans and specification may be seen, on application to Mr. HENRY OWEN, Crown Inn, Llandilo. Llandilo, 8th July, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of sending in TENDERS for the ERECTION of CHAPELS, LODGE, ENTRANCE-GATES, and PALISADING for the New Burial Ground of the Parish of Holbeach, in the county of Lincoln, may see the plans and specifications, and obtain the quantities at the Offices of Messrs PRITCHETT and SONS, Architects, Lendal, York, and at my Office in Holbeach, on the morning of MONDAY, the 17th of JULY instant, until SATURDAY, the 22nd instant. The Tenders are to be delivered at my Office before FOUR o'clock in the afternoon of the last-mentioned day, sealed and directed to me, and endorsed "Tenders for Cemetery Chapels, &c."

By order of the Burial Board,
E. G. AYLIFF, Clerk.

Holbeach, 8th July, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

THE SUNDERLAND and SOUTH SHIELDS WATER COMPANY are desirous to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of an ENGINE-HOUSE, BOILER HOUSE, CHIMNEY, TWO COTTAGES, COOLING POND, and other Works. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, in Fawcett-street, Sunderland on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of JULY next, where bills of quantities may be obtained at a charge of One Guinea each. Tenders are to be sent in on or before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of JULY next, to the directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, WILLIAM SAWHELL, Secretary.

7, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, June 30, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will receive at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of JULY, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, in different parts of the Parishes of Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, and Hammersmith, and places adjacent, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE A.M. and FOUR P.M. until the 24th inst. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 12th day of July, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of JULY instant, at HALF PAST TEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETELY FINISHING of certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, in the several parishes of Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, and Hammersmith, and places adjacent, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months.—Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE A.M. and FOUR P.M. until the 17th inst. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 6th day of July, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Raneleigh.
Right Hon. Sir C. Christopher, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the ST MARGARET'S ESTATE, Twickenham, Middlesex. Contracts may be entered into, may be seen at the Office of Mr. Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after THURSDAY, JULY 9th, between the hours of TWO and FIVE P.M. Tenders are to be delivered on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, JULY 21st, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. St. Margaret's Estate." The executive committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

33, Norfolk street, Strand, June 30th, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—STAPLETON CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Builders are hereby invited to submit TENDERS for TAKING DOWN the TOWER and PORCH of the present church, and for BUILDING on the same site a NEW CHURCH, according to plans and specifications prepared by Mr. NORTON, of 24, old Bond-street, London. The Plans and specifications will be open at the Vestry room till Church, where they may be seen and obtained on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. between the hours of NINE and FIVE and not elsewhere. Tenders are to be addressed "Tender for Rebuilding Stapleton Church," to be sent to Mr. NORTON, at the above address, or on or before the 24th inst.

OXFORD CITY WATERWORKS.—CONTRACT for PIPES.—WANTED, about 1,100 Yards of 15-inch, and about 700 Yards of 12-inch Cast-iron Socket pipes; also, about Three Tons of Items, Branches, &c. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the same may obtain particulars by applying to Mr. J. JONES, Engineer, City Waterworks, Oxford. Terms, and "Tender for Pipes," to be delivered at the Waterworks Office, Town-hall-yard, on or before the 7th day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

OXFORD CITY WATERWORKS.—CONTRACT for PUMPING-ENGINES.—WANTED, TWO 40 horse-power STEAM-ENGINES, with Pumps complete. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the same may obtain particulars by applying to Mr. J. JONES, Engineer, City Waterworks, Oxford. Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Engines," to be delivered at the Waterworks Office, Town-hall-yard, on or before the 7th day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

TO BUILDERS.

TO BE FINISHED by CONTRACT, according to specification, two second-rate semi-detached VILLAS in Bayswater, now in carcase. To see the specification and for further particulars, apply to Mr. MOORE, Architect, 4, Queen-terrace, Primrose-hill, Regent's park.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH for the BOROUGH of BRADFORD.—To SURVEYORS and OTHERS. WANTED, by the Board of Health, for this Borough, a competent person to act as CHIEF CLERK and ASSISTANT to the Surveyor. He must be capable of taking levels, and must be a neat and experienced draughtsman. A person having had experience of the method of conducting business in the surveyor's department, under a Board of Health, and possessing a knowledge of the most approved methods of "earth" works, will be preferred. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications may be forwarded to Mr. F. W. SHAW, Borough Surveyor, Bradford, stating age and previous occupation, and enclosing testimonials of character and competency, on or before the 28th inst.

By order,
W. H. HUDSON, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Bradford, July 4, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKMAKERS.

TENDERS will be received for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of BRICKEARTH, in large or small quantities from a well-situated freehold field, near Bayswater.—Address to S. C. 13, Delamere-street, West bourne-terrace.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous to CONTRACT for BUILDING SCHOOLS, with Dwelling-house for master and mistress, at Marchwood, near Southampton, may see the plans and specification at the office of Mr. GEORGE GUILLAUME, Architect, 81, Marlborough-chambers, Southampton. The Tenders to be sent in on or before FRIDAY, the 21st instant. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Quantities supplied.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

COKELY-BRIDGE, BINFIELD, Berks.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for RE-BUILDING this BRIDGE may see the plans and specification, at my Office, No. 21, Cow-street, Reading, after FRIDAY next, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. Tenders to be sent to me on or before 7 THURSDAY, JULY 27. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. By order of the Committee.

J. B. CLACY, Berks County Surveyor.

Reading, July 7, 1854.

ENGLISHMAN'S FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—TENDERS for ROADS, to ROAD CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for excavating the ROADS and SURFACE DRAINAGE on the Crystal Palace Park Estate, Beulah Spa, Norwood. The drawings and specifications for inspection at the offices of the Society, 69, Coleman-street, City. The Tenders are to be delivered at or before FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, the 24th inst. addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, Crystal Palace Park Estate." The Executive Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Copies of the drawings and specifications can be obtained

By order, GEORGE ASKE, Secretary.

69, Coleman-street, London, 7th July, 1854.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c.

MR. JOHN RICE, 79, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool, has ON SALE at all times a quantity of PLASTERERS' HAIR of the best description, which he offers to the trade in general.—Price and terms on application.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 3,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 4, 1854:—

"An important feature in the con tract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 2d. per ton per annum, wherever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced."

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MACE, C.E., the Manager, or Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 28, Great George-street, Westminster.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of the above Companies and Engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the most marked approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical and perfect joint in use at the present time. The saving of 2 tons each mile, as well as of its application to a single line of railway, is of great importance, as it enables the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock, by the application of Norris's Patent, is undeniable; and whoever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses. To railway companies having old and bad roads, the immediate profitable advantages to be reaped from this joint must be very great, as it renders perfectly safe and serviceable for many years, but, at the same time, trains more efficient as well as the old and broken chairs. Railway shareholders, all of the highest value, as the joints of the rails become more and more close and economical in practice. Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the Manager, at the Offices of the Company, Wolverhampton.

FRENCH POLISHING.—T. CHOWLES, French Polisher, &c. Warren-mews, Fitzroy-square. Builders' work estimated for and done at the lowest terms. Houses furnished out to let for and done in the country orders executed with despatch. Orders by post punctually attended to.

PUG-MILL.—WANTED immediately, a good second-hand PUG-MILL, complete.—Letters, stating price, addressed to J. H., care of Mr. Thomas Fowler, Painter and Glazier, High-street, Stratford, Essex.

THE PHŒNIX PERMANENT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY established July, 1851. Office 30a, Moorgate-street.

A PUBLIC MEETING to explain the principles of this Society and to enrol members will be held on WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, at ANDERTON'S HALL, Fleet-street, at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening. Shares, £2 each. Subscriptions, 5s. 1d. per week per share for fifteen years.

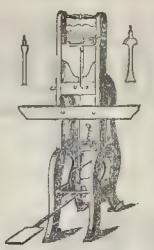
Members advance for fifteen years or fixed periods of six, eight, ten, twelve, or fourteen years, at 6 per cent. The Society is established upon equitable principles. The rules are approved by an actuary. Facilities are given to the purchase of freehold, and in case of necessity subscriptions may be temporarily suspended.

HENRY SMITH, Secretary.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 6s. 6d. each; 3 feet 6 inch, 7s. 6d. each; 4 feet, 8s. 6d. each. Also, Patent Flat Gutters, more or less broken, to be sold considerably below their usual price.—At J. JONES'S Yard, Bankside, Southwark.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRICTS, &c.—THE LIQUID MANURE and JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured of greater strength, and is of greater durability than any other description of hose. Having been manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water companies, for conveying waters pipes, or hich, &c. WATERING HOSE sold up to 6 inches bore. Jumbos, stone-cocks, rose, and 3 complete Yule sizes and patterns of suction pipes for pumps any length or age, to order. HOSE for washing, for brewers, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM, WATER JOINTS, &c. VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS and any SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India rubber rings, and for the joints of glass tubes, gauges, frames, &c. Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

KIMBERLEY'S Patent Mortising Machine, £12 each.
Kimberley's Patent Flooring Gramps, 8s. and 9s. each.
Kimberley's Patent Window Stays and Door Springs.
Kimberley's Patent Gas Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.
Kimberley's Registered Fancy Burns, and Shakspearian Brass Foundry.
Thousands of all are now in daily use.



These well established Articles to be had from ROBINSON, LANGTON, and CO., 7, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, London; or from the Patentee, Birmingham; or to be seen at, &c.

Books of testimonials and references to any extent through out the United Kingdom can be given.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON. House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, JOWIS, JAMES, and CO., 36, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very small, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three branches of work in one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill, more than like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or may be steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by
JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.
Offices, Ard-street West, London-bridge, late 61, Gracechurch-street.
N.B. Builders and Others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR-GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.
Sole Manufacturers of Bellstock's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct to Builders, Contractors, and others.—Supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO., having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles; for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co., after the model of the fences of this material in the Crystal Palace and Phœnix Park, Dublin, combines the property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES—Gateshead-on-Tyne
1, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas-works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Ware-houses, &c. Also executed on Lee's most reasonable terms. Patent Tip-up Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT and exhibited by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY the 17th, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than the stoves in general use, which manufacturing by B. and E. BAILEY, 271 and 272, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Commercial-wharf, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Plates, Bolts and Nuts, Keys and Tie, Bars, Columns, Girders, Screw Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Boiling and Rivetting Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, Loudon.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines, several of those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw mills for exportation, or otherwise.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron Railway Bars, Forge and Engine STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Nicholas-lane, London.

CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM AIR STOVES.—The only pedestal stove which gained a Prize Medal, class 27, at the Great Exhibition, especially adapted for warming halls and corridors, churches, chapels, schools, entrance-halls, and libraries.—Can be purchased at the Manufactory of CUTLER and SONS, Ironfounders, &c., 19, Great Queen-street, Long-acre, where a large stock is always ready for immediate delivery.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker street, Portman-square.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of Ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5id. 6d., 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 2l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 3os. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Gilling, 58s. Ditto, Scotch, 65s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

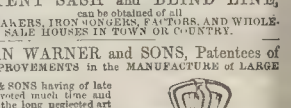
And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

TO GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

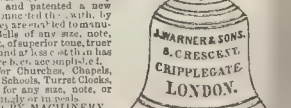
FOR SALE, of the surplus stock of the Dunn Water Meadow Company, 1,500 STAVELEY IRON PIPES, of 12-inch diameter, proved to a pressure of 300 feet, now lying at Amsterdam.—For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Amsterdam Hull Water Company, 18, Great Scotland-yard, London.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in LONDON for Gas Fitting, Pewtering, and Bellhanging. A Private Residence fitted up with four sights, complete, for 4l. Bells hung in secret, with Porcelain levers, 8s. per pull. BARRATT, Gas Fitter, Pewterer, and Beer Engine Manufacturer, 12, Spa-road, Bermondsey. An Apprentice wanted.

HART and SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
91, DRURY-LANE, and 83, 84, & 85, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.



PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

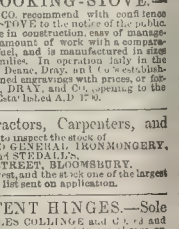


DR. ARNOTT'S, HARTS, AND SHERINGHAM'S VENTILATORS.
Specimens also at the Crystal Palace—Hardware Department.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process in the casting, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in tune, and of less cost than has heretofore been supplied.



Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, ready or in peals.
TUNED BY MACHINERY.
Stocked and wheels ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.
MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clips, cast, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and feeder department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post. DEANE, DRAY, and Co., opposite the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO., 64 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for counters, pews, railways, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and self-acting spring hinges, and superior cast fastenings at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

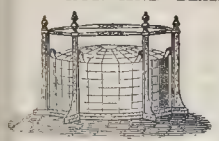
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc: it therefore combines the Softness of Zinc with the Durability of Lead. The Lead side (the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 3 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18 oz.	per foot super.	
No. 12	"	"	20 oz. do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23 oz. do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26 oz. do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 1s8. 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 18s. 6d. | 18s. 6d. | 17s. 6d. | 17s. | 16s. 6d.
{ 14 | 13 | 9 | 2½ | and 3 inch.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s per doz. Hoopiron for bond, 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 2½d. per inch. Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 26s | 32 | 34 | 36 inch.
{ 28s. | 30s. | 32s. | 34s. each.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 | 38 | 40 inch.
{ 56s. | 62s. | 69s. each.

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming Ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-PROOF DOORS and FRAMES, for strong Rooms. A large stock of the above of all sizes, made in the best manner, and of first-rate materials, fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, throwing from two to twenty bolts, constantly on sale, at very moderate prices. FIRE PROOF SAFES of every size, and Patent Detector Locks and Latches for all purposes.—C. C. CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London; and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hot-house Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple but effective method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

THOS. B. LAWRENCE and CO. Zinc Dealers and Manufacturers, No. 10, York-place, near the Orphan Asylum, Lambeth. Rain-pipes, 2 inch, 4½d. per foot; eaves, gutters, 4 inch, 4d. per foot; door and stall plates, and engraving in zinc or brass; perforated zinc, 4d. per foot; sheet zinc, 31s. per cwt.; plumbic zinc, 42s. per cwt.; ditto in rain-pipes and heads in proportion; galvanized iron and corrugated; skylight and other frames, Lawrence's roses an. waterin pots, Wardian cases, &c.; horizontal smoke-vents; the improved Fumivore, and various smoke and ventilating inventions. A prize medal awarded at the Exhibition of all Nations.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Bakers, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 16, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising Rock Salt from deep wells, boring tools, and well pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with Hour Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all description for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing for pianofortes, Rouge and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

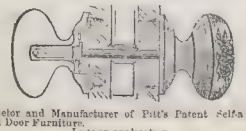
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Watch-case Works, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

GEORGE HART, 253, STRAND,
Near Temple-bar.
WHOLESALE, MANUFACTURING, AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER.



Proprietor and Manufacturer of Pitt's Patent Self-adjusting spindled Door Furniture.
Lists on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849. 20,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety means, fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carried out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, studies, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 55, King William street, City.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES' GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all purposes, from 1l. DEFRIES's celebrated DRY GAS METERS (sparks of safety) in use.—See testimonies at the Office, 145, Regent street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KINGS-ROAD CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large

buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Nooseless Box Shackles and Striking Plates, Fire proof Safes, Deed and Cash-boxes, Copying and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 55, Strand, gratis.

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Furniture, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, 2s. 6d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER late STURCH and BOOBBYER, established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the least price.
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Conochie's Registered Water-closet." This Water-closet is the only simple and effectual one introduced for household purposes and for having all the usual screwed work, &c. From its construction it is capable of external leakage is prevented by the use of the valve never being used on any branch, or the closet basin itself, at the Manufactory, as above.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture made. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

BRUCE'S PATENT ECONOMIC STABLE FITTINGS; sole Manufacturers, RANSOME and SIMS, Ipswich. To be seen at their stand, Sydenham Palace.—Drawings and full particulars, post-free. These are the best fittings yet brought out.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 309, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON WORK FOR OVENS, &c.

RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, City, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half-round and O G Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water or Gas, Flange Pipes, Hot Water Pipes and Connections, Cash Weights, and other castings; Iron-work for Bakers' Ovens of every description. Hot-air Stoves quite ready to be built in Churches, Chapels, &c. Prices equal to all competition. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW
ON THE 23RD INSTANT.

Gentlemen, At the second fire that has occurred yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I took with me from it a set of books and papers of importance, which were locked up in one of your Safes. The whole of the contents were found perfectly safe at the same time. You will please to inform me immediately on the receipt of this letter what steps are necessary for me to take, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.
37, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 26, 1851.
MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool;
London Depôt, 47a, Moorgate-street, City.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO, Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1853.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works.—MARK BOWDEN and CO. Bristol.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality, and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,

STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed by this Company.

J. FARRELL, Secretary

N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications,

"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF SEYSSEL ASPHALTE (FRANGY)

DIRECT FROM THE MINES.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE FOR VARIOUS WORKS FIFTEEN PER CENT.

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WORK GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

Offices, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, City.

PATENT METALLIC LAVA.

A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1848 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THEIR PATENT METALLIC LAVA IS FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER

THAN THE GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE OF MESSRS. O. AND A.

OR THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL CALLED BITUMEN OR ASPHALTE.

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CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

F. McNEILL and CO. of LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW, LONDON,

Manufacturers and ONLY Patentees of

THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.

Patronized by

HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
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HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
HONOURABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE,
HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,

And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great national shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under slates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover-square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and is a non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen, and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 25 per cent. in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in lengths best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION, as THE ONLY WORKS in Great Britain where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and Co.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts, the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other Buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE GLASS

JAMES HETLEY and CO. beg to inform Architects Builders, and the Trade generally, that their new Tariff of Prices for the above will be sent on application; they will also on receipt of particulars, forward estimates for any description of Glass now manufactured. Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown, and Ornamental Window Glass Warehouse, 35, Soho-square, London

FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS packed in cases of 200 feet, from 38s. to 42s. per case.

GLASS TILES ¼ of an inch thick, 37s. 6d. per case, containing fifty tiles.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE-GLASS, packed in boxes of 50 feet, from 10s. 6d. per box

SASHES GLAZED with good Crown glass at 3d. per foot, cartage included.

JAMES PHILLIPS, and CO. 116, Bishopsgate Street Without.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

GOOD 3rds 16oz. FOREIGN GLASS in cases of 200 feet each, average size 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 4ths, ditto ditto, 34s. Also 16oz. ground ditto ditto, 4d. per foot; crown and 16oz. sheet squares, in lots of not fewer, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 2d. per foot; 1-inch rough British plate tiles, 21s. per doz. Also crown and sheet glass in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS.—SNOXELL, Patentee, 96, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 135, Old street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons). Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

LEONARD SUGDEN, Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, and Frames, and Joiner to the Trade, 59, Grange-road, Bermondsey, respectfully invites Builders and the Trade in general to an inspection of his Stock of Goods, from which they can always be supplied with every kind of Joiners' work, which for superiority of workmanship, material, and low prices, cannot be equalled by any house in London.—P.S. A full list of prices on application.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 45, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, conducted in connexion with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas, of the newest designs, constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

FOREIGN WINDOW-GLASS.—Third quality, size from 33 by 28 to 42 by 32 inches, averaging 16oz. single cases, 30s. two and upwards, 28s.; fourth quality, 32s. single case, two and upwards, 31s.; Ground, 3½d. per foot. The above is imported direct from the best manufacturers, by WILLIAM HICKSON, 46, Long-acre, and is of first-rate quality. Terms, cash.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 28s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre,.....

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton, Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory Blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds executed on the most approved principles lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 101, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 8d.; best dittoon spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d. These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impaired when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 116, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam Smoke, Dust, and Heat Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a three stamps. Letters, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber Hall Factory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, York shire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

MOORE'S PATENT LEVER VENTILATOR and PATENT RESPIRATOR, Sekford Works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London, and the Furniture Court, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

SMOKE ACT.—WELSH COALS (of the finest quality), burning free from smoke, are recommended to the notice of Consumers generally, being well adapted to meet the requirements of the Act for the Prevention of Smoke. This Coal will be also found very durable and of intense heat.—Supplied in large or small quantities by E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

MARYLEBONE ASSOCIATION for IMPROVING the DWELLINGS of the INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their respective shares.
Capital, 100,000l. in 4,000 shares of 25l. each.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Joseph Grote, esq.

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The object of this Association is to take on lease or purchase such property in the parish of St. Marylebone as can be obtained, with the view of providing for the industrious classes, well drained, ventilated, and cleanly habitations at as low a rate as shall be remunerative; and it is confidently expected that this beneficial object can be carried out, and a fair rate of interest returned to the shareholders on the capital invested.

Shares to an amount exceeding 12,000l. have been already subscribed for, and the first call of 2l. per share is paid up.

Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary, 28, Dorset-street, Portman-square, where prospectuses, forms of application, and every information relative to the Association can be obtained, and the list of shareholders inspected.

ON HIRE.—STEAM DREDGER.—TO BE LET, by the month or for a fixed period, a twelve-horse power STEAM DREDGER, recently new fitted out: she will lift a fifty-ton barge per hour, and make 8 feet water; loads either at high or low water. She may be now seen at work in the Ave cut, at Limehouse, and examined on application at Brunswick Dock.—For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned, NATHANIEL BEARDMORE, 30, Great George-street, Westminster.

LEEDS TERRA-COTTA and SANITARY TUBE WORKS.—Show-rooms, Grant George's street, near the Town-hall, Leeds.—WILKS and PERKINS, Manufacturers of every description of Ornamental Terra-cotta and Sanitary Wares, Trusses, Fonts, Flower Vases and Pots, Chimney Tops, Ridge Tiles, Watercloset Pans, Fire-grate Backs, Fire-bricks, Quarries, &c.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases Terms, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c., by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Paddington-basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus di Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roofs of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, Zinc alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexpensive of these inferior paints, the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK LONDON—PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocious and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 63, King William-street, City; GEO. JACK and BRADY wholesale and retail agents, 3, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 9, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 48, Norfolk-street, Liverpool. Also are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting shops, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. by contract. Sold by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber Hall

OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs., and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 19, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 16s. and 24s. each casks exclusive

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 12s 6d each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 8s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges park railing, &c. 2s. per gallon

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4d. per stone.

LAMP WASH.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY Sole Manufacturers, now supply this luminous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, which sale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not regetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the no supply. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

THE Cambridge Meeting of the Archæological Institute has been productive of much interesting matter, and has passed off, on the whole, very satisfactorily. Although known to most persons, the attractions of Cambridge itself are very great: its buildings, its collections, its gardens, afford unfailing delight. It is less picturesque than Oxford as a town,—less beautiful,—but it has separate features (King's College Chapel amongst the ancient buildings, and the Fitzwilliam Museum amongst the modern) which the latter cannot match. Without attempting to give a complete account of the proceedings (the local papers have done so very fully), we may indicate the salient points, and quote a passage or two from some of the papers and speeches.

The local arrangements were very good: a brief "Itinerary" and a map of Cambridge were given to each member, and enabled them without any difficulty to find their way to the various buildings and other objects of interest,—the beautiful chapel of Jesus College, the fine area of Trinity, or the restored Round Church, St. Sepulchre's. The clearance of buildings at the east end of St. Mary's, to enlarge the Market-place, has made repairs and restorations necessary: something should be done inside too. The new Hall at Clare, under the direction of Mr. Salvin, is approaching completion. The works at the Fitzwilliam Museum are suspended for want of funds, so that the interior still retains its unfinished aspect. The new aisle, which has been put up against the well-known Saxon tower of St. Benedict's is Early decorated in style, and does not agree pleasantly with the tower. How it should have been done may be a question, but certain it is that the result of the course actually pursued is not satisfactory. Although the tower, with its long and short stones at the angles, and its baluster windows, is admitted to be Saxon, it was supposed that the body of the church had been erected in the thirteenth century. When, however, it was determined to rebuild the north aisle, and to place it a little further to the west, it was found that the nave also was of the Saxon period.

Looking into King's College Chapel, that—

> "Immense
> And glorious work of fine intelligence;"

with its

> "Branching roof,
> Self-poised and scooped into ten thousand cells,
> Where light and shade repose, where music dwells,
> Lingering—and wandering on as loth to die;
> Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
> That they were born for immortality,"—

we were forcibly struck by the injury to the effect of the stained-glass which has been produced by the recent cleaning and repairing, at an expense of something like 300*l.* each window. Its gem-like character is gone. It is to be hoped that the windows at present untouched will remain so.

The museum of the Institute was formed in the lecture-rooms of Trinity College, and contained many objects of interest; a fine collection of ivories, in the shape of book-covers and diptychs, Anglo-Saxon antiquities, the sword of Tiberius, so called, found at Mayence, and contributed by Mr. Farrer, and some ancient plate from the colleges. Oliver Cromwell's conical hat (should the printer put an *m* for the *n* it will not be a mistake), and a pair of metal "stays," if our lady-readers will pardon us for naming what some of them think unmentionable, were amongst the oddities of the museum. The stays are ascribed to the reign of Henry VIII.

At the inaugural meeting, on the 4th, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the president, who has greatly improved as a speaker, spoke of the possibility of discovering the works of classical authors once famous in Constantinople, and of the greater discoveries yet to be made in Nineveh and Egypt. The numismatist, the philologist, the archæologist, he said, were all the investigators of sciences which were the aids of history. Rawlinson, Layard, and others who had pursued their investigations in Assyria; and Champollion, Young, Wilkinson, and others who had laboured in the Egyptian field of antiquities, all belonged to the same category of inquirers. Dr. Guest had thrown a light on the history of his country in the period between Roman and Norman dominion that was before unknown. It was not history and kindred sciences that had alone been benefited by archæology, but the arts also had been influenced by it. Within the last few years they had gained some important knowledge in the art of staining glass; and archæological study had given a new and superior direction to the subject. It was through archæological research that we had of late years been induced to alter and improve the architectural character of our public buildings. Fifty years ago architecture was no study, and there was no correct taste observed; but the subject had been taken up by men of talent, with zeal and ability, and a great change had been effected.

The Disney professor (Marsden) read a dissertation, having more special reference to the archæology of Greece and Rome, to which his duties are restricted. He pointed out, that,—

"In the possession of Trinity College are several Greek inscriptions upon marble, of some importance. The principal of these is one well known as the Sandwich marble, having been brought to England by the Earl of Sandwich, from Athens, in the year 1739. It contains a list of contributions to the expenses incurred by the expedition for the lustration of the island Delos, in the third year of the 88th Olympiad. Another is a decree made at Ilium, and brought by Mr. Edwd. Wortley Montague, from Sigeum, in 1766: it was presented to the college by his son-in-law, the Marquis of Bute.

In the vestibule of the Public Library are certain inscriptions and pieces of sculpture, the principal part of which were brought to England by Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke. One of these inscriptions, which was brought from the Troad, was believed by Porson to be nearly as old as the Archonship of Eucleides, the era at which a well-known change took place in Greek Palæography, about 403 B.C. Another inscription is a sepulchral one, brought from Athens, to the memory of a certain Eucleides of Hermione, whom Clarke himself believed to be the celebrated geometrician; and under that impression he thought that he had found for it a congenial resting-place among the mathematicians of this University. But there is no evidence whatever that this Eucleides was the geometrician, and the probability is decidedly against it.

One of the most remarkable of Dr. Clarke's marbles is a mutilated statue of Pan, which was found in a garden, close by the grotto sacred to Pan and Apollo, below the Acropolis of Athens."

Mr. Cooper (town-clerk) mentioned, in the course of a paper on "Royal Visits to Cambridgeshire, and the ancient House of the King at Newmarket," that Inigo Jones furnished designs for a palace at Newmarket; and that there is also extant a drawing by him for the "Office of the Works at Newmarket."

Professor Willis, in the paper on "The Buildings of the University," read on the second day, when Prince Albert was present, showed that Cambridge was indebted to Oxford, so far as the management and architectural arrangements of the colleges were concerned. A college very much resembles a monastery.

"In a Benedictine monastery the elements were a church on one side of the quadrangle, and cloisters agreeably to the magnitude of the monastery. Then there was the refectory (or hall), the chapter-house, dormitories, and other offices appertaining to the monastic system of life. In a college we found a number of men living together, performing their devotions together, dining together; and we found the quadrangle and the hall, the chapel and the master's lodge, and in the larger colleges the cloister. At the beginning of the University system the students were lodged in hostels—places where they had to pay a price for their own maintenance. Those places were governed by University officers; and no student could benefit from the University, or take a degree, unless he lodged at a hostel; and these hostels had been said to correspond with the halls of Oxford. At the commencement, then, these colleges did not assume a regular form; they appeared to have had a common hall, but instead of a chapel the students were directed to attend their own parish church. When a college was to be founded, some tenement was taken and converted into a lodge, and buildings were added, next the hall, until a quadrangle was formed. He would show how the different colleges at Oxford and Cambridge succeeded each other. Merton College, Oxford, was founded in 1274, and Mary-hall in 1239. Peterhouse, Cambridge, was founded by Hugh de Balsham, in 1257; and at the same time he established students in St. John's Hospital. At Oxford, in 1249, was founded University College; and in 1326, Oriel. Then came our King's-hall and Clare-hall; after which Oxford took the lead, until the foundations of Pembroke in 1347, Caius in 1348, Trinity-hall in 1350, and Corpus in 1351. We next came to New College, Oxford, which was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England, in 1386. That was a great year in the history of collegiate buildings, all colleges up to that time having grown up in the manner he had described; but New College had a plan, and was designed by an ecclesiastical dignitary who was an accomplished architect. William of Wykeham designed the plan, and it was carried out under his inspection. New College had the quadrangle, the hall, the chapel, the library, and all in their proper places, which rendered the building the most comfortable and convenient of any at Oxford. After the erection of that college, we might expect to find it exercising a great influence on buildings that succeeded it, and those colleges were Lincoln and All Souls'. In our own University, within about seventy years, we had King's College founded in direct imitation of New College. King's was a college from the beginning, in which every office was set out with the most consummate skill, and faithfully copied from the plan of William of Wykeham: in that way this college was most carefully described in the will of King Henry VI.; but although the king's plan was never carried out, the magnificent chapel attested his beneficence and the splendour of his ideas."

Then taking the existing colleges *seriatim*, he described their architectural peculiarities, dwelling for a long time upon what King's was to have been, and the particularity of description of the plans in the will of the founder, the latter almost answering to the specifications given to a contractor at the present day. The professor showed how the original character of many of our collegiate buildings had been sacrificed to utility, by casings of stone, removal of gables, and other alterations; so that the spectator would not take them to be the original buildings unless he were to go behind them.

Professor Sedgwick spoke very happily afterwards, pointing out how much had been done at Cambridge within his academic life,—and he was a mere child, having only lived fifty years in the university,—and said there was great vitality in the university. There were questions before the public, he continued, that allowed of much speculation, and we found some men running wild into visionary theories:

but it struck him that the stern logic and love of truth taught at Cambridge—and there was no place in which empiricism was held in greater contempt or truth worshipped more—had their effect upon studies such as that institute was concerned with. The beautiful simplicity of Professor Willis's lecture originated in the severe logical lessons taught him in his youth. The process of inductive reasoning was the thing to make men excellent archæologists. It taught them to examine premises, and draw just conclusions from them. Archæological subjects were apt to lead the imagination astray, and mental restraint of this kind had a most salutary influence. He was once wandering with Wordsworth among the Cumberland hills, when the poet said, "I delight in your subject; it is so uncertain." They might laugh, but what the poet meant was, that it was not good for men to be concerned with demonstrative evidence only, but that the exercise of the imagination was as important as the exercise of the reasoning powers.

The Hon. Richard Neville gave an interesting account of his discoveries of early antiquities in Cambridgeshire and the northern parts of Essex; and the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne followed with an account of the Parliaments of Cambridge, at the close of which he said, with reference to minute entries, that they often formed the strongest links to hold together the entire chain of historical fact, and that those who trained themselves in a precise method of investigation would find the benefit of it.

In the evening Mr. Norris Deck read a paper upon "Rebuses, or the Singular Name-Devices so extensively used in the Middle Ages." After showing that they were employed as early as the days of the Roman Commonwealth, and also by the early Christians in the catacombs of Rome, he proceeded to mention those now remaining in England, commencing at Cambridge with the well-known device of Bishop Alcock, at Jesus College—a cock and globe; Lady Margaret's, at St. John's and Christ's Colleges—a daisy (Fr. *Marguerite*); Bishop Fisher's—a fish with an ear of wheat in its mouth; Ashton—an ash tree growing out of a ton; Keyton—a key and a ton; and the seal of Dr. Robert Woodlark, founder of St. Catherine's Hall—a woodlark with the word "Roberti" above it. He then mentioned several remaining at Oxford; and afterwards adduced examples of a large number remaining in the architectural decorations of our cathedrals, abbeys, and churches, such as Romridge, Islip, Silkstede, Goldstone, Winchcomb, Nailheart, and others. He then noticed the rebuses remaining on seals personal and municipal, mentioning among many others the borough seal, the river Cam flowing through a bridge, and the very curious instance of Saffron Walden—three sprigs of saffron surrounded by a fortified wall—saffron walled in.

Mr. Freeman described Wisbech Church, and a long conversation took place upon the subject of preserving inscriptions upon tombstones and monumental brasses.

Mr. Westmacott, the sculptor, read a paper on Thursday morning, "On Colouring Statues," which excited more conversation during the rest of the week than any other paper. The opinion of the writer was decidedly unfavourable to the practice of colouring statues. Whether intended to attain a closer imitation of nature, or to attract attention and gratify sense, he regarded it as opposed to the true principles and legitimate aims of art, and as a mere resort to trick and clap-trap. He denied that the use of colour by ancient and mediæval sculptors could be held to be conclusive of the question, and contended that there was nothing to show that the practice was employed by the best artists in their ordinary works, or in any except those which were executed under special conditions and for particular objects, within which category came the statues of Jupiter Olympus and Minerva by Phidias.

Mr. Hawkins and the Dean of St. Paul's both expressed themselves very strongly against the re-introduction of colour. The Dean did not believe it was the general rule with the great Greek masters. Mr. Scharf, jun. said, that having been connected with the Crystal Palace, he was anxious to express his objection to the practice of colouring sculpture. He believed, too, the use of colour by the ancients in that respect was quite exceptional.

St. Mary's, Cambridge, was described by the Rev. E. Venables, and its present condition commented on; and then there was an excursion to Anglesey Abbey and Bottisham Church, previously described by the Rev. John Hailstone. The latter church is particularly remarkable for a series of monumental arches. The arcade is carried the whole length of the south aisle under the windows both inside and out, and each arch encloses a stone coffin.

At night there was another sitting, when, amongst others, the Rev. Collingwood Bruce read some notes on the Roman Altars at Trinity College, ingenious and interesting, although we could not agree with all Mr. Bruce's readings. Mr. Bruce is a very valuable labourer in the archæological field.

On Friday the whole body went off by an early train to visit *Bury St. Edmunds*, the Suffolk Archæological Institute having invited them to do so. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey and others, of the Suffolk Institute, met them in the Town-hall, where Lord Hervey delivered an excellent address on the antiquities of the place, pointing out how strikingly its features agreed with Mr. Kemble's description of an Anglo-Saxon town. As early as the seventh century a Christian church was erected in Bury, but it was not till the body of King Edmund, slain by the Danes, was brought there, that Bedericsworth, as it was then called, became a place of note.

Edward the Confessor came here, and many illustrious persons had trod the soil they were about to tread—William the Conqueror, Henry II., and Richard Cœur de Lion, the latter having visited it twice. Such, indeed, was the estimation in which it was held at the time of this monarch, that when all England was compelled to contribute to the ransom of the monarch, and all the monasteries were spoiled of their gold and silver for that purpose, no one presumed or dared to touch the shrine of St. Edmund. The case of this shrine had fallen into the possession of Walpole, who cut it in two to exhibit the carvings, and placed it in his chapel at Strawberry-hill. It was no doubt sold at his sale; and if any one could trace it, and let the Suffolk archæologists know what had become of it, they would be conferring a favour. John came to Bury; but according to the sarcastic Jocelin of Brakelond, displayed his usual meanness, as his shabby offering consisted of a piece of silk—and that he had borrowed of the monks. Edward III. and Richard II. offered their vows upon St. Edmund's shrine; and Henry VI. spent his Christmas at Bury, in 1443, but it was not to be presumed that it was a very happy one, for he had sought refuge at the shrine of the saint from the memory of and consolation for his woes, and he knew that his implacable Queen was not far off! The prior's lodging had lately been excavated by the Suffolk Institute, and its proportions fully justified the liking of the King, who loved the place for "its comeliness, its gardens, its vineyards, and its waters." It is recorded of Abbot Sampson, that he opened the coffin of the martyr, and feeling for his nose, found it "*Valde grossum et eminentem.*" But the proudest boast, perhaps, in the chronicles of Bury Abbey was, that it was here Cardinal Langton assembled the Barons of England; and producing the articles which he had prepared as the foundation of a charter of liberties, read them amid the acclamations of the multitude: here it was that the Barons swore upon the shrine that they would never dissolve their confederacy until the Magna Charta should be the law of the land.

After some allusions to fasting not having been common to modern corporations, he entered upon the early institutions of guilds, and then said he should have the pleasure of pointing out to them a house believed to have been a Jewish Synagogue of the eleventh century, and there was no doubt they were early established here, as the abbot, probably, like other great landed proprietors, was frequently in want of ready money. Then they had "Heathen-man's-street," now Hatter-street, and the building he alluded to was called Moyses' or Moses' House: this, too, had survived for the same reason as the abbot's buildings, that the Jews were a moneyed people, and could afford expense; but there was this in addition, that they were a persecuted people, and when oppressed required a strong place in which to hide their poor heads.

The address was admirably delivered, and this being over, away they all went, under the guidance of Mr. Samuel Tymms, and his "Hand-book," to examine for themselves the monastic ruins, the Norman Gateway, St. Mary's Church, St. James's Church, and other buildings in the town. Bury St. Edmund's, with its two song-bird streams, the Lark and the Linnet, is full of interest, and some would gladly have stayed there the whole day. The *Norman Gateway*, notwithstanding a certain compo'd aspect given to it in the restoration, is the finest thing of its kind in England. Many of our readers will remember that it was restored a few years ago, under the direction of the late Mr. Cottingham. When looking at the gateway, Mr. J. H. Parker made some observations on early and late Norman work (the gateway is of the former), and urged that in the early work the axe only was used, and not the chisel. He could scarcely mean this to apply to the execution of capitals and enriched mouldings. The gateway is 86 feet high and 36 feet square.

The *Abbey Gate*, completed about 1377, is a good specimen of Decorated work. It is much decayed. The *Abbey Church* (Norman) was of immense size: little now remains but masses of concrete,—portions of the walls. For years the old church served as a quarry for the town. Notice the picturesque effect produced by the perforation through the buttresses of the ancient bridge, and then away to *St. Mary's Church*, a fine specimen of Perpendicular work, with one of the finest open timber roofs ever seen. It is partly of the hammer-beam construction, with large carved angels, and a figure at the foot of each principal as a wall-piece. The principal, at the east end of the nave, is painted and gilded, and from it John Barret, who originally paid the cost of the decoration, still exclaims, in black letter, "God me gyde," and "Grace me gouerne," as he does, too, from the ornamented roof over the east end of the nave's south aisle, formerly his chapel. The "Veronica," or *vernicle*, in the stone roof of the little north porch is interesting, and so, too, are some of the monuments. The little modern tablet on the wall there, you may as well read. It is in memory of Peter Gedge, printer, who started the first newspaper in the town, and died in 1818; and it says,—

> "Like a worn out type,
> He is returned to the Founder,
> In hopes of being re-cast in a better and more perfect mould."

There are two small glazed openings in the east wall over the presbytery arch, which seldom occur. Such have been called the "Eyes of Heaven."

The inhabitants of Bury did not forget that

f any nobleman or prelate came to Bury in ormer times with 100 horses, the abbot was bliged to keep them one night in his stables vithout pay, and they provided ample entertainnent at the Townhall. When this had been lisposed of, and some pleasant words spoken, he party started for *Hengrave Hall*, a well-nown example of ancient domestic architecture, ften illustrated. It was built in the time of Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Kytson. The entral doorway is a particularly fine example f late Tudor art.

The church, now disused (and bearing vidence that the owners are Roman Catholics), ontains some elaborate Elizabethan monuments o the Kytson family. The church has a round ower.

Risby Church, not far off, has also a round ower, without any architectural features: the ower-arch is semi-circular. The chancel arch pointed, but the mouldings and abacus are of he Norman style. Mr. Tymms, who read a brief escription of the church, considered that this ch had been semicircular in the first instance, id reused. There was little on the face of it lead immediately to that opinion; and in bsence of other evidence we should rather inine to the belief that the arch was of the ansitional period. A rood screen of fourteenth ntury work (the steps to the rood remaining), ith coloured niches in the wall, north and uth of it; a piscina; a low side-light on the uth side of the chancel, and a little stained ass, are the prominent points in the remainder the structure. The restoration of the screen as owing, it appeared, to the taste and zeal of rs. Alderson, wife of the incumbent.

At *Saxham Church*, which was also visited, ere is a round tower of greater beauty, a semi-rcular arcade and coupled semi-circular headed enings surrounding the upper story.

Some of the ancient bench-ends remain here. e tower is 56 feet high and about the same mber of feet in circumference. The tower-ch is semi-circular headed, the opening unually high and narrow—namely, 17 feet, and t 4½ feet wide. There is an elaborate monunt to Lord Crofts, Baron Saxham, who died 1677. The figure is leaning on the arm in the comfortable position peculiar to this period: rts, however, are well cut.

A semi-circular headed opening on the south e of the tower-arch, in the wall of the tower, unusual. It may have been intended simply a seat or disposable recess.

And now it was time to seek the train, and so ce more to Cambridge.

On the following morning *Audley End* and *Saffron Walden* were the objects aimed at. The skies re fortunately propitious, and everything was n that was marked out. The exterior of udley End is remarkable for its porches. The use was originally very much more extensive an it is now. The porches are in two stories, d have marble columns with richly ornamented ezes and parapets. There is a fine hall, and ny of the ceilings are good specimens of the of the period. Considerable works were ae about twenty-five years ago, under Mr. arrison. The chapel is a specimen of 1791 othic, worthy of Batty Langley himself. ne of the chimney-pieces in the house are bellent. The staircase, the pictures, Pope's air, and a score of other things would afford tter for a long talk, if we had time and ace, but we have neither. One of its most eresting features is the extraordinary collecn of British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities, lected by the Hon. Richard Neville in the urse of his excavations at Chesterford, Little ilbraham, Linton Heath, and other parts of mbridgeshire and Essex. The collection is of markable interest, and has been partly set forth by Mr. Neville in a fine volume noticed some time ago in our pages.*

In Mr. Britton's Essay on Ancient Domestic Architecture, in the "Architectural Antiquities," some particulars of Audley End are given,† with a plan, and views of the building, both as it was and as it is. The house appears to have been erected in 1616, at an expense including the furniture, of 200,000*l*. The original mansion surrounded two quadrangular courts. The greater of the two was destroyed, according to Walpole, by the advice of "that injudicious architect," Sir John Vanbrugh, who designed the present screen and stairs at the south end of the great hall. This screen and stairs, by the way, are very elegant.

Lord Braybrooke did not entertain his visitors but the corporation of Saffron Walden did, and the mayor (Joshua Clarke, Esq.) convoyed them across the park to the town-hall. Lord Carlisle joined them and spoke genially, as he always does. We hope, by the way, he intends to let us hear something about his travels in the East.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, in the course of a speech at the dinner, alluded aptly to the use of Saffron by Queen Elizabeth, but, he said, her Majesty did not get her saffron from Saffron Walden. On one occasion, however, at all events, she did, for in the minutes of the corporation there is an entry of the payment of 4*l*. for one pound of saffron, a present to Queen Elizabeth!

The church is for the most part Perpendicular, and has a noble arcade dividing nave from aisles: the columns, arches, spandrels, and clerestory have scarcely a parallel in any other parish church. In the shields ornamenting the spandrels in the south aisle, and in some other parts, the crocus (with reference to saffron) is introduced. There is a sculptured arcade in the north wall of the chancel aisle, perhaps worked in from an earlier building. In 1791-3 the church was restored and repaired at the cost of 8,000*l*. and some miserable work at the east and west ends of chancel and the west end of nave was put up. There is a good open timber roof, but we cannot agree with Mr. Freeman, who made some observations in praise of the church, in preferring it to the roof of St. Mary's, at Bury.

The spire, crocketted and not inelegant, was put up by Rickman, in 1832, in place of one of wood, and we fell over the following MS. entry in an account of the town at the museum:—

"Ward and Cheshire, for spire and tower	£2,923	0	0
Clerk of works.....	177	4	0
Rickman	216	5	10"

The museum is highly creditable to the town, and to Mr. Joseph Clarke, who has specially tended it, and is more particularly rich in specimens of natural history. Amongst its 'curiosities' may be mentioned a bowl of beginning of 16th century, and an embroidered glove given by Mary, Queen of Scots, to Marmaduke Dayrell, who, if tradition tell truth, put on a mask and cut off her head, being unable to find any one to do it.

Close to the museum are the remains of the castle of Walden, built, as some think, by Geoffrey de Mandeville, in the time of William the Conqueror. The concreted masses are so hard as to defy the edges of ordinary implements for their removal.

On Monday they went to Ely, but we cannot follow them farther. It must be sufficiently obvious that the week has not been wasted.‡

* "Saxon Obsequies, illustrated by Ornaments and Weapons, discovered by the Hon. R. C. Neville in Cemetery near Little Wilbraham."

† Hengrave Hall is also noticed. We were glad to see Mr. Britton at the meeting

‡ The architects who attended the meeting were Messrs. Bruton (Oxford), Talbot Bury, Donthorne, B. Ferrey, Godwin, G. Mair, Sharpe (Lincoln), George Vulliamy, T. Wyatt, &c. Let us add, for the information of a few, that the "Convivial Section" met as usual, and had very satisfactory sittings,—no reporters being present. "Let me play the fool," as Shakespeare says,—

> "Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
> Sit like his grandsire, cut in alabaster?
> Sleep when he wakes? and creep into the jaundice,
> By being peevish."

OPERATIVES' MEETING-PLACES.

Prior to any advance in house ownership on the part of workmen, the *incubus* of the "public-house" is to be thoroughly cast off, the danger there lurking to be carefully avoided, the waste there consumed to be vigilantly guarded against. Not, however, allow me here to say, in the way of any rigid annunciation of what is called the "temperance" cause, do I state this much, but solely as a prudential preventive of danger; for how, let any one soberly ask himself—and this, truly, is a *sober* question—how is the trades' unionist to suppose that anything really beneficial can result from deliberations conducted and resolves made amidst the tobacco fume of the heedless toper, and in the muddled and maddened condition of the intellect so common to such a scene? The mere fact itself, too, of working men conducting their associative proceedings in such places, is invariably taken hold of, and perhaps in a general way very properly, as proof that no good can be expected to originate in, or come from, so bad a source. Does not the reader, he who habitually sees the *Builder*—does he not recollect the statement therein made, on this very subject, some few months back, how, in describing what may be called the "natural history" of strikes, the beer-pot and the pipe were graphically set off as the chief points in the picture, thus compelling the mind to cogitate and to give its decision upon what must be the necessary ending of so bad a beginning?

Unfortunately, and latterly, perhaps, to a greater extent than ever has been the case before, employer and employed are arrayed against each other in a desperate struggle for supremacy, the one insisting upon an unconditional obedience to what he puts forth as his "commands," and the other as resolutely disputing such authority, and making his own claim for "rights." Thus are there two interests drawn up in the bitterest and most unflinching antagonism to each other; the labour-purchaser denying, and the labour-seller demanding, concession; and because the *one* workman can do nothing of himself with the *one* employer, so he seeks the help of his fellow-workers, and thus on until *all*, or a large majority of the same class, are banded into *united singleness* against the *single* master, him whose very individuality is the chief element of whatever success he may achieve. But how and where, let me again ask, as respects the worker,—where or how is this union of purpose and action to be brought about? Why—as we learn from the article to which reference has already been made, and also from similar statements in numerous other quarters—newspapers, pamphlets, and books,—from the pot-house and its "parliament," and not from such calm and close operation of the reasoning faculties as might be indulged in, in the properly-roofed and benched, well-lighted, and well-ventilated, spacious Trades' Temple? No, we have none of these things, not a single "temple, sacred, not to poesy and the arts, but to mechanic genius and industry," as a contemporary has praisefully remarked in describing the Panopticon: we have nothing but the public-house to shelter us; and there the whole routine of our gravest concerns is transacted; *there*, among bluster and beer, rather than where the thoughts would be less hurt and distracted, so that austere deliberation might be seen to sway, and impel, and consolidate, as men ought to deliberate who are about to imperil their closest interests.

J. D. D.

Crystal Palace Handbooks.—The fortunate possessor of the first edition of the eighteen handbooks to the Crystal Palace, may, to judge by the notices of new editions in several prefaces, expect daily to find his library *passé*. Would it not be far better, both for the public and the company, to supply from time to time, as may be desirable, an *appendix* to each handbook, either distinct or paged to "follow." Few, I think, would purchase a new edition, while few would fail to possess themselves of the appendices.—E. B.

ANCIENT KNOCKERS.

AT THE CONVENT OF LUNE (A.D 1347).

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, HAMBURG.

ON A HOUSE AT LUNEBURG.

STREET-DOOR KNOCKERS.

FROM time to time we have in the *Builder* given examples of door-knockers of various dates, and of different countries, hoping that they may be the means of suggesting fresh designs. Some may consider the matter trifling, yet more depends on the style and taste of street-door knockers than many persons will at a first glance at the subject imagine. We have often noted houses of goodly appearance, the window-blinds and the windows clean and neat, but the appearance of the knocker has been unsatisfactory—perhaps a little awry, or loose at the joint, or so objectionable in design that no one of the least taste would willingly expose himself to the task of frequently facing and handling a matter which affects the nerves of any one of good taste so much as discordant and unmusical notes. Experience has shown that this seeming trifle is, in the majority of cases, a true index of the condition of affairs. In the house on which is the untasteful knocker will be generally found looking-glasses with the frame of the form shown in a previous article, and other things corresponding. If the knocker is awry, loose at the joint, or not well polished, we advise those who may be seeking lodgings to beware of slip-shod waiting-maids and their usual accompaniments.

The street knocker has kept a house unle before now.

From the most remote periods it is certain that the lion's head has been a favourite device for door-knockers; and it is not a little curious to note the effect which an opportunity of viewing and becoming acquainted with the form of the animal has had upon the artists. On the knocker engraved, of 134 (from La Croix's book), is evidently a tra ditionary copy of the maneless lion of India which, in progress of art, has come into the hands of the sculptor. A comparison of the above with the lions on door-knockers of the reign of George III. will show that the travel ling menageries have been the means of pro ducing lions more natural and correct. It is however, curious to note the varied qualities o lion-headed knockers—some fierce, hirsute and terrible, others so mild and amiable that strange child in the nursemaid's arms would not hesitate to touch them: some are good a works of art, and others, as might be expected remarkable for their clumsiness and deformity.

That the street-door knocker has been con sidered a matter of importance, is shown by th numerous varieties of form and materials which they are composed. A nobleman, whos London residence is not far from Park-lane, ha a knocker composed of mosaic gold, and good design, fixed on the street door during th season. We will not mention the exact localit lest some of the young blood of Whitechap should sally forth in imitation of their better and make a midnight spoil of this costly articl

The wayfarer in the streets of London wi note knockers formed of the heads of the Egyptia sphynx, female faces of Greek and other style and of no style at all, in the form of harp wreaths of laurel and other plants: some a like the funeral devices upon coffins, son simple circles, and others square, oblong, a oval, and of long form like the handle of a pum

Many yet living will remember that in co siderable towns door-knockers were less n merous than at present. In the cathedrals (at Durham) and other religious edifices, wa the sanctuary knockers of which in former tim the murderer or other great criminal needed h to catch hold, and then bid defiance to the la But knockers fifty or sixty years ago were many places as scarce as umbrellas: a hospitable-looking sneck or latchet was comme Nothing would in most instances have giv more offence than to knock ceremoniously at friend's door.

We here give an engraving of a knocker formerly in use in Scotland, which at the time we saw it was on the door of the Old Mint in the Cannongate, but is now preserved in the valuable Museum of the Royal Scottish Society of Antiquaries. This description of "rasp," or "tirling pin," or knocker, is alluded to by the Scotch poet in "Sweet William's Ghost," as follows:—

> "There came a ghost to Margaret's door,
> With many a grievous groan;
> And ay he *tirled upon the pinne*,
> But answer made she none."

Throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, there are in the towns now few doors without knockers, except in the wretched and dilapidated abodes of the very poor, where the doors night and day are left often without bolt or other protection; their misery neither tempting the sudden and inconvenient call of friends nor thievish visits. The knockers as well as other matters which would raise a penny have been removed. Street knockers have now, however, become an important feature of our domestic edifices. There is am room for improvement in their design.

ON ARCHITECTURE AS REPRESENTED IN PICTURES.*

PICTURES exhibit, in a convenient manner for study, the different styles of architecture in direct connection with different kinds of scenery. As we are thus enabled to appreciate the relation of architectural buildings to the climate and character of different countries, we have great facility in selecting those styles or orders of architecture which are best adapted to the scenery, as well as the climate and conditions of our own country. Moreover the architecture which adorns pictures is exempt from those trammels which considerations of economy and site, and other hindrances, impose on the work of the architect; and it therefore possesses every facility and advantage for realizing the kind of edifice which, in the mind of the artist, appears most consistent and becoming.

As the kind of embellishment which architecture supplies for historical pictures was more resorted to formerly than at the present time, it is by considering the old masters that interesting facts may be chiefly elicited. One of the most striking points in connection with this subject is, that architecture seems to have been generally treated by them as a somewhat conventional ornament, adapted to the effect of the picture, but without reference either to the country, or to the period of the event represented. The style of architecture most usually selected was the Classic, which is frequently brought into connection with events taken from the Scriptures, and which therefore occurred chiefly in Judea. But notwithstanding the impropriety of introducing the Classic style of architecture into subjects which are entirely Eastern, the association of the simpler orders of such architecture with Scriptural subjects does not strike so offensively as might be expected—a proof, it may be considered, that this style is remarkable for its great purity, and for its suitableness for all dignified or elevated subjects.

It would be difficult to believe that the Saracenic, the Renaissance, or any other elaborate style of architecture, could by any contrivance be made to associate with events so solemn, and at the same time so decidedly local, as those which are borrowed from Scripture.

Raffaelle was one of the Italian masters who had most recourse to architecture for the embellishment of his pictures; and although he did not always avoid the inconsistencies and anachronisms which contemporary artists were apt to commit, he showed an attention to circumstantial facts and particulars which very few equalled. One of the earliest and most beautiful of his works, known as "The Marriage of the Virgin Mary," now in the gallery of Milan, is adorned by an elegant building of sixteen sides, with Ionic columns, probably intended for a synagogue, but not having anything Eastern in its style. Its appearance has, however, nothing offensive, but affords a pleasing accessory to this beautiful subject. In his painting of "Paul and Barnabas at Lystra," this great artist has shown the same attention to circumstantial details, and with the happiest results; for amongst the statues which decorate noble edifices, the statue of Mercury appears conspicuous, reminding the observer, at once, that the inhabitants believed St. Paul himself to be that God; and that they were about to offer sacrifice to him as such: it is plain how much the historical account is elucidated by such particulars. "St. Paul preaching at the Areopagus at Athens," likewise affords a successful proof how much Raphael enhanced the beauty of his historical pictures by means of tasteful architectural buildings, of which the classic orders, clearly defined, are perfectly and appropriately characteristic. In another picture (of which the cartoon is at Hampton Court) representing St. Peter and St. John healing the lame man at the gate of the temple which was called "Beautiful," he has introduced a number of spiral columns, richly and elaborately decorated; by which means he has marked impressively the characteristic splendour of the porch. But in this instance his attention to particulars does not appear to have been equally successful, for the effect is meretricious, and detracts from the solemnity of the subject. A simpler style of architecture, though perhaps less truthful, might have been better suited to the dignity of the composition.

Neither Michelangelo nor Leonardo da Vinci, although the first was an architect and the second an engineer, seems to have resorted much to architecture for the embellishment of their pictures. Nor did Correggio, who at Parma contributed so much by his frescoes to embellish the Duomo, avail himself of the beauties of architecture to enrich his most graceful subjects. The Venetian school of painting, however, borrowed a great deal from the sister art; and in this we may probably mark the influence of the architectural magnificence of the city.

Gentile Bellini was one of the earliest masters who painted architectural subjects; and during his residence at Constantinople he executed a large, and, at the same time, elaborate and highly finished picture of the church of Santa Sophia, which is now in the gallery of Milan.

Another picture of the Venetian school, very remarkable for its architectural interest, represents what was termed the "Miracle of the Ring," so famous in the Venetian annals. It was painted by Paris Bordone, and the background represents the beautiful and highly decorative architecture of the Palazzo Ducale almost as it now stands. But the artist of this school who gave the greatest importance to architectural ornament in his pictures was Paul Veronese. By the introduction of architectural monuments on a large scale he imparted great beauty and originality to his pictures. He often gave perspective depth and greatness to his compositions by representing these edifices at various distances. Further, by placing them in the most diversified situations he added in a remarkable degree to their picturesqueness. These architectural arrangements afforded him the means of diversifying the positions and attitudes of his figures, which he represented alternately ascending flights of steps, leaning over elevated balconies, or climbing up buildings, in order to overlook the principal scene of action.

The Dutch and Flemish, as well as the French painters, usually showed the same disregard for a style of architecture in accordance with Eastern subjects as did the Italians. For instance, Rubens, notwithstanding his extensive information, and his high position in society, introduced the Doric order of architecture in connection with "The Murder of the Innocents." Nicholas Poussin, who largely availed himself of the advantages afforded by architecture, introduced columns, apparently of the Corinthian or Ionic orders, in paintings of David and Goliah. "The Murder of the Innocents," by Le Brun, now in the gallery at Dulwich, is likewise enriched by edifices of Roman structure, having columns of the Corinthian order. We might have expected rather more antiquarian knowledge or attention to facts from so eminent and comparatively modern an artist.

But it is especially as an embellishment to the landscape that architecture attains the highest value, and often ennobles scenes which, without such ornaments, would appear tame or trivial.

Among the landscape painters, Claude de Lorraine availed himself most effectually of the resources which architectural subjects afford; and by the frequent introduction of temples, arcades, palaces, and other buildings, into his landscapes, he imparted to them an elegance, and an air of classic dignity, which it would perhaps have been impossible to attain without the elevating influence of this class of accessories.

The two Poussins were especially fond of that kind of embellishment which is furnished by architecture; and Gaspar Poussin, who was essentially a landscape painter, added by such means greatly to the interest and character of his landscapes. For instance, he marked the strength of any lofty situation by walls and fortifications; the particular aptitude of any site for being inhabited by a large and populous city; and the loneliness of a retired spot by tombs, obelisks, and mausoleums. He thus stamped more impressively the local character of each subject.

The Dutch landscape painters, as Poelemburgh, Berghem, and Leutherburgh, introduced buildings and monuments chiefly as ruins, in which forlorn, but venerable condition, these greatly enhanced their small pictures. But there is a class of artists who, instead of making architectural buildings serve as an ornament to their landscapes, completely spoil their compositions by great abuse of the resources which it affords. Amongst these may be mentioned Marco Ricci, Lingelbach, and sometimes Panini. They availed themselves of their sojourn in Rome to copy the numerous monuments of various periods which there abound. Thus they did, however, without taste and discernment; and in their pictures they introduced promiscuously, and in the greatest confusion, monuments of different periods, of different styles of architecture,—indeed of the most opposite character, accumulating these incongruous elements with a confused profusion of which Rome itself does not afford an example. In some instances they rendered this heterogeneous assemblage more ludicrous by intermingling figures of different dates and costumes with the ruins.

Modern landscape-painters have devoted themselves more exclusively to nature herself, and have availed themselves generally in a less degree of such means of embellishment as architectural buildings afford. However, the French marine artist of the last century, Joseph Vernet, frequently introduced architectural buildings, especially lighthouses, bridges, and aqueducts, with great taste and effect; and his English contemporary, Wilson, realised corresponding advantages by the ruins of such monuments. I need not remark that the late Turner, when not led by the fascinations of colour to neglect the resources of ornamental form, availed himself most advantageously of the decorative beauty of architecture in his landscapes, as may be seen by the grace and elegance which his picture representing "The building of Carthage" derives from its architectural monuments. We are aware that John Martin so completely commanded the resources of architecture that he thereby imparted a character of combined splendour and vastness to his compositions. In some of his pictures ancient cities surprise the observer by their extent, their remarkable situation, and the originality of the buildings. In others, as in "The Feast of Belshazzar," it is the magnitude of the palaces, and other edifices, which causes our admiration. In these subjects a style of architecture has been adopted which, though to some extent ideal, at least carries the mind at once to the time and the place of the event recorded, an attempt which had not been made by the landscape painters of olden times; and which, although till lately quite new in this branch of art, Martin carried out with the most complete success.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Donaldson said he considered that the painters who had introduced architectural subjects into their pictures might be divided into two classes: the first were real painters of buildings, such as Canaletto and Panini; the others, as Raffaelle, treated architecture merely in the light of an accessory, and to give contrast, by the repose of the structural masses, to the violent action and bustle of the figures. The Venetian School afforded good examples of the second class. It was obvious that though Raffaelle had exercised great thought and discretion in such accessories, he had committed some incongruities, as in representing strictly Roman architecture in buildings forming the background of the cartoon of St. Paul preaching at Athens. The introduction of architectural subjects into pictures might naturally have taken place in a city like Rome, abounding in ancient remains, which would work on the imagination of the great men composing the brotherhood of practitioners in art which existed there in the fifteenth century. Michelangelo was an architect by accident—painting and sculpture were more especially his forte,—and his particular case he would adduce as a reason why he entirely disagreed with Mr. Ruskin as to painter-architects alone deserving the palm of excellence. Palladio, Sanmichele, and Brunelleschi, on the contrary, were highly successful as architects,—great play of contrasts was exhibited in their works—but they were not painters. The Beautiful Gate of the Temple shown in one of the cartoons, might perhaps have been more correctly shown with columns of Egyptian character, but it might be supposed that

* Read by Mr Henry Twining at a meeting of the Institute of Architects, June 12th.

Raffaelle was himself ignorant of the real architecture of the place which he had undertaken to represent. Claude, on the contrary, introduced subjects taken from Italian ruins, finely grouped, and with great propriety, into his landscapes, and his example had been followed by our countryman Turner, who, by desiring to have one of his pictures hung between two by Claude, in the National Gallery, had evidently implied the estimate on which he set his own painting; and yet it should be remembered that Turner had accomplished no more than Claude had between 200 and 300 years previously, without any predecessor to instruct him, from whose productions he could obtain hints, and learn to avoid errors.

Mr. Scoles said that Northcote had excused himself for instructing his pupil to copy armour of the time of the Commonwealth in a painting representing a classic subject, by saying, it is better to copy what we can paint well than to attempt what we do not know. Turner's skill in introducing architectural subjects into his pictures might arise from the knowledge he had obtained in the office of an architect (the late Mr. Bonomi), where he was in fact employed to put in background to the drawings. The architecture introduced in the cartoon representing the Beautiful Gate of the Temple might not be so erroneous as had been supposed, as it should be remembered that Jerusalem, at the time represented, had been for years under Roman dominion, and that the gate in question was probably a comparatively recent construction.

Mr. Papworth had the impression that Raffaelle was said to have represented the Beautiful Gate in conformity with a tradition concerning its structure. Some of the most effective compositions of architectural subjects in pictures had been produced by artists who were strictly scene painters, such as Bibiena, the Quadratisti, and Servandoni—celebrated for his designs for fêtes,—while even architects, as Novosielski, Soane, and Smirke, had furnished designs for scenic decorations: Turner, in early life, had made numerous accurate drawings for architectural and topographical publications.

Mr. C. H. Smith (Visitor) said that though the great masters had committed such anachronisms in buildings and costumes, men of less note were often free from such faults. James Barry, in his painting of the Olympic Victors on the walls of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, had correctly represented a Greek temple, and the peculiar Greek head-dress, before the publication of Stuart's work on Athens, and the acquisition by the Government of the Elgin marbles had given accurate information on these points. Unfortunately, painters were apt to neglect the rules of perspective, and hence they could not grapple with architectural drawing.

Mr. F. C. Penrose, with respect to the anachronisms of the old masters, thought that they did not strain their imagination to produce representations of objects which were of necessity uncertain and beyond their reach. All the knowledge we possess should be brought to bear on the subject, but in the present day, entering into too much detail caused artists to lose sight of the main object by overscrupulous attempts at accessories, as might be seen in some paintings in the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

BUILDING MEMS. FROM IRELAND.

A FRANCISCAN Chapel is to be built at Willowbank, Ennis, from designs by Mr. P. Sexton.

A monster weaving establishment is stated to be in progress of erection in connection with the large flax factory of Messrs. Russell, at Limerick, and eighty masons at work thereon. We hear that, when completed, 800 hands will receive employment on the premises, and we heartily wish that such *industrial* projects were more general in Ireland.

The foundation-stone of a new parish church has been laid at Innishannon. 1,000*l.* have been contributed by the parishioners.

The line from Dublin to Bray has been opened for public traffic, having passed the inspection of Capt. Wynne, R.E. The completion of this railway affords greater facilities to tourists in visiting the beauties of Wicklow. The metropolitan terminus will be 345 feet in length and contain waiting-rooms, booking-offices, &c. It is stated that the covered area will be 254 feet by 30 feet. At Dundrum and Bray the stations are complete.

A religious edifice is to be built at Courtbrack, Limerick. Mr. W. D. Butler, architect.

A new church is to be erected at Milford, county Donegal, and that at Timahoe, Queen's County, is to be rebuilt.

The new butter weigh-house in connection with the Limerick markets has been opened for business. It is divided into three compartments, over the centre of which is a glass dome.

A contract has been entered into for completing the interior walls and ceiling of St. Mary's, Clonmel; amount, 1,780*l.* The skeleton and roof have already cost 4,000*l.* and were built from the designs of Mr. Keane, architect. The plan is cruciform, 136 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and the transepts extend 30 feet each; height of walls, about 48 feet; style of architecture, Ionic; the ceiling to be segmental. Three vestibules are formed in the front, and over the centre one it is intended to have a lofty bell-tower and dome, with a tetrastyle portico of limestone. We are told the entire expenditure will be about 8,500*l.* Mr. John Bourke, architect.

The foundation-stone of a new episcopal chapel at Ballysinnan has been laid.

A new convent is to be erected at Kilrush, county Clare, and we hear that a similar class of edifice is contemplated at Clondalkin, county Dublin.

A new Presbyterian meeting-house is intended to be built at Dungannon, on a site granted by Lord Templemore; also a Wesleyan meeting-house in same place.

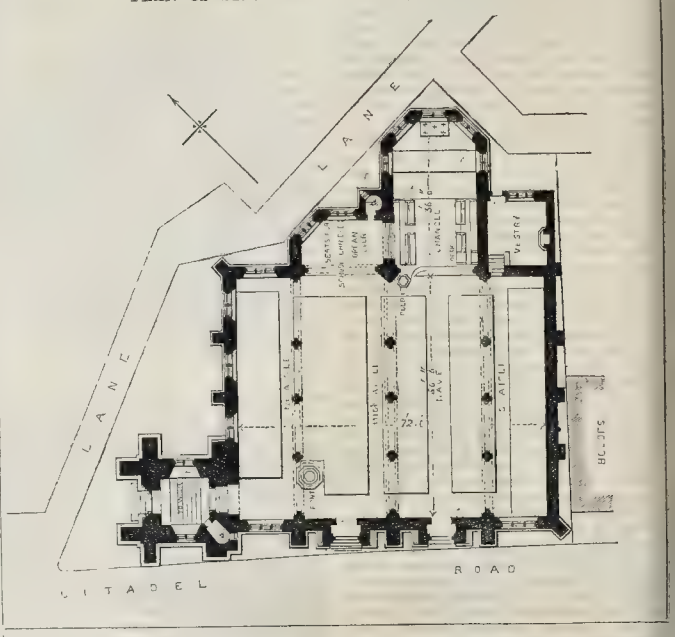
THE TOWER OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TAUNTON.

OUR readers will probably remember that the authorities of St. Mary's, Taunton, were not quite satisfied with the announcement of their architects that the tower of St. Mary's Church could not be repaired, but must be rebuilt. With proper caution, they decided on taking other opinions, and requested Messrs. Scott, Manners, and Cornish to report upon it. These gentlemen have just now announced the result of their examinations, and the substance of their report, we are told, is, that in order to effect the complete restoration of the tower, "the only safe course is that recommended by Mr. Giles and confirmed by Mr. Ferrey, to rebuild it exactly in its ancient design."

We are sorry to find this complete agreement amongst the architects appealed to: we had hoped, notwithstanding the deplorable condition into which the tower has been allowed to fall, that it might have been secured, restored where decayed, and so preserved.

Will the custodians of other beautiful specimens of ancient skill be warned by this, and wisely support and repair, to prevent the necessity of rebuilding?

PLAN OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PLYMOUTH.



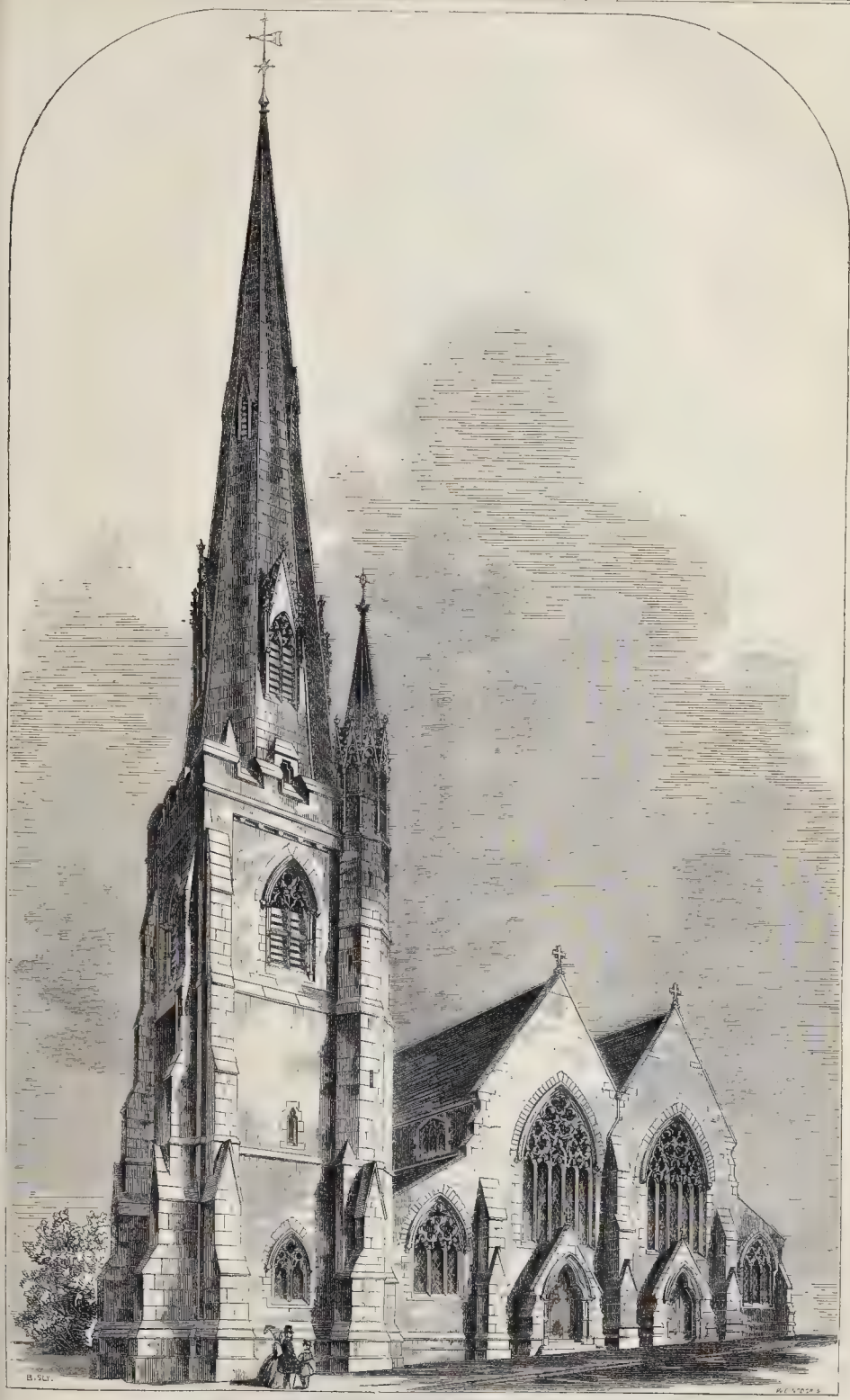
ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PLYMOUTH.

BY reference to the ground plan it will be seen that the site offered unusual difficulties for the erection of a large parish church. These have been overcome by the not unusual arrangement of an additional aisle, though the manner in which it has been carried out is original. Externally the church has the appearance of consisting of two naves (lighted on their outer sides by clerestory windows, and divided by a central arcade higher than the others) and two aisles, with a tower at the north-west corner. Internally, however, there is a marked difference in the character of that which may be termed the nave proper and the middle aisle, the former having a central passage leading to an apsidal chancel, whilst in the latter the passage is close to the piers. The organ stands in a short apsidal chancel aisle at the end of the middle aisle. The cost is under 4,000*l.* exclusive of the foundations, and the sittings accommodate nearly 800 persons. Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn was the architect.

SCARCITY OF PAPER.

A REWARD of 1,000*l.* is offered by the proprietors of a well-known newspaper to any one who can suggest a plentiful supply of any product cheap enough to supersede the material from which paper is now made. Without any *arrière pensée*, might I suggest that if a similar reward was offered to our chemists or manufacturers for a plan to reduce paper again to its primitive pulp, and then to discharge from it the printers' ink, the same end would be obtained. The old monks we are well aware destroyed many valuable MSS. for the sake of the parchment upon which they were written. In the present day there are tons of paper stained with productions of an ephemeral nature (returns to Parliament, to wit) which might do duty over and over again, with no loss to the public: on the contrary, there are few persons with even a moderate supply of printed material who would not be happy to contribute to the *paper bleacher*, saving both binding and shelf-room.

W. H. B.



ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PLYMOUTH.—Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, Architect.

PRIVATE HALLS AND COLLEGIATE ADDITIONS;

THEIR ARCHITECTURE AND ECCLESIOLOGY.*

THAT the architectural appearance of this university will be greatly affected, both by the additions contemplated by its existing institutions, and the erection of private halls, is very evident. Well considered, and conveniently grouped in their plan, and with their exterior effectively designed, they may add to its well-earned reputation; but let them fail in these important particulars, and we may long regret their erection.

That the object all parties are seeking to obtain—the education of a class of students somewhat below, in point of means, those who now resort here for university distinction—is more likely to be effected by the development of such munificent proposals as those laid before the Chancellor and the Crown by the Societies of St. Mary Magdalene and Christ Church, than by the establishment of private halls, however efficiently projected and administered, we cannot doubt. But that such halls may effect much good, and render much assistance towards the attainment of the same object, is not so extravagant a supposition; for, though independent halls, by reason of the rent, or per centage on the cost of their erection, can never compete with those colleges whose wealth enables them to erect suitable buildings for the reception of such students, without seeking any return for their capital, they may supply a void which will probably remain after the fulfilment of the promised benefactions of the before-mentioned societies. And they may, by adopting similar restrictions to those suggested by the report of the committee of the fellows of St. Mary Magdalene College, satisfactorily compete with the present halls.

If we examine in detail the ecclesiological requirements of these structures, we shall find, I believe, that their cost will not so far raise the annual payment of the student as to present an insuperable bar to their erection.

We shall find that college adjuncts, as well as private halls, with the sole exception of a chapel, will require the same separate arrangements. The committee to which I have before referred, believe it important that the particular adjunct to which their report relates should be a *distinct* part of their college, and that they should not use the same dining-hall, or be under the same officers as the other members of the college; and their own language so forcibly proves the necessity of this separation, that I am induced to quote therefrom. "For," says the report, "a system of strict and rigid economy can hardly be carried out as a part of, or, at least, mixed up with, a system requiring more latitude; because frugality in the poor scholars must be compulsory, not merely encouraged; and it can only add a new difficulty to have such brought into continual and unnecessary contact with a larger rule, and so into temptation; for it is not probable that they would do good to those on a freer system, but rather themselves receive harm. Add to which, the domestic character of supervision, and continual intermixture with, and guidance of, such a class as is an integral part of the idea of such an institution, cannot be carried on, unless all the students be together under the eye of those over them, and not scattered about among others not under such direction.

"Moreover, it is necessary that the meals of all such students should be in common;—in the first place, to relieve the necessity of extra servants, and so to cut off a very positive expense; and, in the second, by stopping all breakfast and other parties in private rooms—absolutely securing them from the various expenses so entailed; add to which, very great regularity of habits is secured by such a system. It would not be well that the existing college hall should be open for the breakfast and tea of part of the members only, for such distinctions are evil; nor, indeed, would the hall hold such a number, in addition to the other residents in college, if their dinner-hour was the same. It is therefore advised, that a dining-hall form part of the quadrangle built for their reception."

It is evident then, that, with the exception of the chapel, and apart from the endowment, such addition to the college would closely assimilate the several parts of a private hall.

We shall not, I believe, find the cost of the addition of a chapel one presenting such an obstacle as shall entirely prevent its erection; yet, if it were such, we have sufficient precedent for the use of a parish church: indeed, I believe that, previous to the fourteenth century, they were generally so employed, and that even such colleges as were then founded had no private chapel. * * * * * *

Several of the extinct halls, we find, were possessed of an oratory, or chapel; and, by reason of this distinction, are designated "important" by Ingram, in his "Memorials."

The first of the new chapels, or oratories, were probably attached buildings, the ground-floor serving some other purpose, as we find the first chapel used by the Society of Brazenose was over the buttery, and those of Lincoln and Exeter had chambers beneath them.

Now, although it cannot but be considered, generally, more desirable that an institution like that under consideration should have a chapel of its own, and that it cannot be *perfect* without it, I can conceive that cases may arise, where it may be very desirable (at least for a time) for the students to worship at the parish church; and I believe no interference with the accommodation of the usual worshippers would arise, as the habits of the parishioners generally are such as to leave sufficient accommodation, at those times when the attendance of the students would be expected: at those other times when the parish church would be filled by the ordinary parishioners, the students would attend the sermon appointed to be preached before the university.

It is obvious that the arrangement of these halls will greatly depend upon the sites which can be procured for their erection, and the number of students the projectors may contemplate providing for. And though the evidence given by the advocates of this system does not contemplate a less number than forty—for which a principal and vice-principal would be required,—I believe that a less number, under the supervision and instruction of the principal alone, may in some cases be desirable. The difficulty of finding a site, for instance, for a hall to accommodate such a number, may, among other circumstances, be a reason for confining the number of students within the scope of the powers of one individual. And as it is obvious that the cost of erection of a suitable building, if arranged according to the same details as are fitted for the larger number, would be too great to be borne, I propose to consider, first, the details, and probable cost of a building for forty students, and then of one for half the number.

The aspect which appears most desirable for a hall like that under contemplation is full south; and as it is necessary, for the perspicuous enforcement of my arguments, that we should have an imaginary site, I will assume that we have one with that desirable aspect, not because we cannot make another *site* suitable, but because others would require different arrangements, and I have adjusted the several parts of my plan in accordance with such an aspect.

The plan of the buildings, I think, should tend to the quadrangular form; not only because that form has become hallowed by ancient association, but also because that seems most convenient for providing access to the several portions of the establishment, and presents great facility of supervision. The south side of the quadrangle I would leave open to the street, because, in its necessarily limited size, it is desirable that every facility for the full admission of the sun's rays should be afforded; but, of course, it will be necessary so to enclose it, that ingress and egress shall be impossible by other than the legitimate portal. Around the other three sides of this quadrangle I consider it desirable that a cloister should be formed, giving a covered approach to the several portions of the building, and forming an ambulatory for the students. It is no argument against this, that the studies of the students would be darkened thereby, as, with the facility we have for the use of glass, wherever requisite, *that* is not at all a necessary consequence.

On the eastern side of this quadrangle I would place the principal's house, the front entrance to which should be in the cloisters, having a private entrance to this cloister from the street.

On the western side should be placed the principal wing for the students' rooms, the cloisters there having a similar, although more important entrance than that provided for the principal—the one being a private door, the other the main entrance to the hall: close to this would be the servants' room—they all in common acting as porter. Immediately above this, on the first floor, would be the vice-principal's apartments; the staircase forming the approach to these, and the upper sets of students' rooms being near this entrance.

On the remaining, or northern side of this quadrangle, I would place the refectory, or hall, with the kitchen and other necessary offices beneath it; while I would place the chapel above the hall, where its position could be plainly marked, and where it might receive the amount of decoration which is recognised as its due. As an approach to the hall and chapel—the floor of the former being raised a few feet—I would erect a small tower, the lower portion containing the staircase, and the upper serving as an extracting shaft for ventilating the building generally, while it might also contain the bell for chapel and the other bells—these being evidently necessary where all meals are to be taken in common, and where bells of different tone seem the only ready way of informing the student it is necessary for him to prepare for, or to attend, the repast then about to be served.

In continuation of these buildings I would place the library; the remainder of this side, and part of the eastern, being completed by the students' rooms, some of which would be over the library.

Assuming the principal to be a married man, I have considered that he would require for his private accommodation a dining-room, a drawing-room, and library, with three or four bedrooms, besides the necessary offices and bedrooms for servants. For the vice-principal I have supposed two rooms and a servants' room would be required; while for the students there would be but one room each, with a recess for a bed: those upon the ground-floor would have access from the cloisters by a lobby to every two, or sometimes three rooms, while those upon the first and second floors would open upon a corridor.

The accommodation for the principal would be treated entirely as separate from the hall, and need not be connected with any system of ventilation which might be adopted. All the students' and other rooms should be erected to admit of thorough ventilation, though whether heating by the hot-water, or other artificial system, would be found to answer, I am not prepared to assume: the system has been tried at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, but I cannot state with what amount of success.

I fear that cases may arise when, from illness or general delicate health, means of warming some of the chambers to a higher temperature than is desirable for the whole of the students, may be necessary; while if the *sans* fireplace system adopted at St. Augustine's were employed, this would be next to impossible. And though there is little difficulty in keeping a room, however large, to nearly an uniform temperature, I have not yet seen a system that will simultaneously insure the distribution of the heating powers to a number of small rooms: I fear some would be intolerably hot, while others would be scarcely temperate; and, with the usual results of a system not entirely under our government, we should find we have the hot rooms, or *vice versâ*, where we least desire them.

The supply of gas and water are also questions which require consideration: the cost of the former would be much less, and if judiciously arranged, would be considerably *safer*, than lamps or candles; while a supply of pure water, from a cistern above the level of the building, to each room, with a drain to carry

* A paper read before the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, by Mr. E. G. Bruton, Architect. It has been published, with plans, by J. H. Parker, Oxford and London.

away the waste and foul water, would save much labour; and a free supply of this essential would be a great boon to the students.

The arrangement under which I conceive gas might be supplied to the students' rooms would be thus: the main pipe should run along the corridor, or cloister, with taps on the outside to shut off the gas from each chamber; and as the whole might be turned off from the main each night, no danger could arise. It would then be the duty of one of the servants to go round the cloisters and corridors, and turn off the tap outside each chamber, so that the neglect of the student to turn off the gas at his burner would be of no moment, and thus no escape would occur when the gas was again turned on, as it would be the duty of the same servant to see that the taps of the burners were properly adjusted, before the gas was readmitted into the rooms.

Whether heating by means of open fires or by a system of hot-water pipes be adopted for the chambers of the students, I think the hall, chapel, and library should be heated by some such system; both because it is more economical, and open fires, in *large* rooms, do not equably distribute their heat.

Of the arrangements of the library and hall I have little to observe: the latter would be furnished much in the usual manner, save that I do not think a "high table" would be desirable: there might be two tables, running the length of the hall, the principal sitting at the head of one, and the vice-principal at the other, while the senior students would occupy the bottom, and also be placed at such points as may be found convenient.

The approach to the hall, as I have observed, would be by a staircase in the tower, the latter being considered desirable, for the reasons previously stated: the approach to the chapel would then start from that leading to the dining-hall, but would not be continued in the tower, but to the west of it, as the portion of the tower at the level of the chapel floor would serve as a small ante-chapel, or approach to the choir, which would thus be screened off at the arch of the tower, while this might be fitted up for the servants of the college and household of the principal.

We have now to examine the style and cost of this contemplated erection, and we must not fail to remember that it is in *Oxford*, itself famous for its architectural remains, that these buildings are to stand; and it should be our especial care, that nothing incongruous or in bad taste should be allowed to mar the venerable aspect our streets present.

In the erection of an institution so thoroughly English, in one of the most ancient of English cities, I hope there is no necessity to plead for the employment of English architecture, though a mere glance round this city will prove the necessity of such a plea; yet the want of *any* style, or the absence of a knowledge of principles which govern its employment, will be as strongly impressed upon those who examine our modern buildings, as that the style they affect is in bad taste, and totally unfitted for our habits or climate.

And lest I may be considered by some out of place in considering this question here, where the means will be necessarily limited, let me observe, that four walls and a roof, with mere slits for the admission of light, may, if honestly treated, be as worthy the name of architecture as the richest pile we can conceive.

Though I believe that English architecture is the only fit style for the purposes of this age, I feel some difficulty in expressing the exact type I would desire to see employed. I should like to be able to answer, *that of the nineteenth century*, though I fear you would be at a loss to imagine what particular specimen of the chaotic mass of erections the first half of this century has witnessed, I recognise as such; and really I feel unable to point to any. We will then take that style which reached its culminating point at the close of the first half of the fourteenth century, and we will suppose its principles adapted and incorporated with the requirements and appliances of the nineteenth, and try to conceive the ideal which I believe will arise, to mark the closing half of *this* century.

The erection of a building like that under contemplation I believe may be effected for a sum not exceeding 6,000*l*. The site—to allow of a garden or recreation ground—should not be much less than an acre: the value of this it is difficult to estimate, but, assuming that such may be procured at 2,000*l*., if we calculate the rent at 5*l*. per cent. upon the outlay, the charge upon each student for the use of his rooms would be about 10*l*. per year. These rooms may be comfortably furnished for about 20*l*. each, the charge upon which, including something for dilapidation, might be thirty shillings more; but as we must calculate upon providing a fund for the repair of the fabric, for insurance, and other charges, it appears that the student must not be charged less than 12*l*. per annum, or 4*l*. per term (Easter and Act counting as one). This sum, I think, is fully as high as some of the existing institutions charge, but it should be remembered that, if these halls are unendowed, they *must* be made self-supporting.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Haxey.—The improvements of the exterior of Haxey Church in former years, says the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, combined with the additional improvements recently effected in the interior and exterior, in the clock-face, &c. are useful and lasting decorations. The church was re-opened for divine worship on 25th ult.

New Bolingbroke.—St. Peter's Chapel here was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on Thursday in last week. It is in the decorated Gothic style, and built of red and black brick, with stone facings and tiled roof, with a tower and spire, 50 feet high, at the north-east corner. The interior comprises a nave, with north aisle, separated from the body of the chapel by five arches, supported by pillars. The seats are open, as is also the roof, which is of oak. The chancel is furnished with an altar-table and sedilia. The glass in the east and other windows is generally of a neutral tint. The building is 87 feet in length, 39 feet in width across the nave and north aisle, 20 feet in width (including the wall) at the chancel, and will accommodate upwards of 300. The site is on the west side of the main street, between the market-house and the road to Carrington. A parsonage-house, in the same style, has been erected close to the chapel. The total cost of chapel, parsonage-house, &c. has been about 2,600*l*. It has been endowed partly by the Fen Chapels' trustees, aided by Mr. W. Ostler. Mr. Teulon was the architect, and Mr. Andrews, of Stickford, the builder.

Frome.—The foundation-stone of a new church was laid in Vicarage-street by the Marchioness of Bath on Saturday in last week, when the parish church, formerly called St. Peter's, was dedicated (or re-dedicated) to St. John.

Chipping Sodbury.—It has been resolved by the inhabitants of this town to erect a gaswork, at a cost of 1,100*l*.

Cheltenham.—The gas company here are laying down new mains, of 12 to 14 inches diameter, along the principal streets, to supply the increased demand for gas in the town.—The receipts for admission to the Cheltenham Exhibition now average about 20*l*. per day, and it is understood that the exhibition will be kept open for another month. The aggregate receipts to this time are 2,000*l*. and upwards.

Penzance.—On Friday in last week, according to the *Cornish Telegraph*, the foundation-stone of Lariggan new bridge was laid by Mr. Gill, the contractor, under the superintendence of Mr. Matthews, town surveyor. On the foundation-stone being placed, two boys, one from Newlyn and one from Penzance, stood thereon, and proclaimed aloud that they "stood on the foundation-stone of Lariggan Bridge," and wine being handed them, they drank success to the undertaking. It is to be finished in three months.

Llannor.—The old parish church having become very dilapidated, steps were taken some time ago to have it restored; but when the walls and timbers were thoroughly examined, it was decided to pull down the whole building to the foundation, and erect a new church on the site, according to designs furnished by Mr. H. Kennedy, of Bangor. The parishioners have undertaken the carriage of all materials; but the deficiency still amounts to about 200*l*. On 30th ult. the laying of the foundation-stone took place.

Holyhead.—A plan for the construction of a Market-hall, with an Assembly-room above it, has been approved of, and the building will shortly be erected, at the cost of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P.

Sudbury.—The church of St. Peter having undergone alterations and improvements, at a cost of above 800*l*. it was re-opened for divine service on 29th ult.

Birmingham.—From particulars in the local *Journal*, as to the state of the sewerage works, it appears that the river Rea main is constructed from the outlet to a point near the Derby Railway Station, in Lawley-street, a length of 10,000 feet. It is also commenced in Lawley-street and Moseley-street, and will be entirely constructed to the Balsall-heath-road early next year, affording an outlet for the drainage of the whole of the borough south of St. Philip's Church; that the Camp-hill main for the drainage of Deritend and Bordesley, is commenced; that the Hockley Brook main is constructed from the outlet to a point near the Fazeley Canal, Aston-road, a length of 9,500 feet; and that the Blews-street, St. Paul's, and Hagley-road main is commenced. The sewerage is also either wholly or partially completed in numerous streets, forming a total of about nine miles of main sewers, constructed by the order of the council. This, added to the length of sewers constructed by the late commissioners (namely, six miles and four hundred yards), gives a total of fifteen miles four hundred yards of main.

Loughborough.—The drainage works of this town are also progressing, but the nature of the subsoil is said to present difficulties. A fall took place in the cutting leading from High-street and Baxter-gate to Market-place, on Monday in last week, but no other accident occurred, though fears were entertained that two houses which had to be propped and girded would have fallen.

Wellow.—The infant school recently built here has just been opened. The room is an oblong square, built of brick, with a porch covered with flat tiles.

Hulme.—A new church for 800 or 900 persons, and schools for above 400 children, are about to be erected in the Holy Trinity district, Hulme, Manchester, from the designs of Mr. G. Truefitt.

Brampton Bierlow.—The new church in the course of erection in the township of Brampton Bierlow, near Wath-upon-Dearne, according to the *Doncaster Gazette*, is making progress towards completion. It is erected of stone. The total cost of the building and its enclosure is estimated to be about 2,300*l*.; nearly the whole subscribed.

Leeds.—The tower and spire long wanted to St. Matthew's Church, have just been completed. The tower and spire are built in keeping with the church, after designs by Mr. Burleigh. The height from base to summit is 145 feet. The contractor was Mr. Charles Jackman.

Carlisle.—Mr. Rawlinson, who has prepared the plans for the drainage of this city, by volunteering an explanation in the council, as to the factious objections of "the dirty party" there, has succeeded in silencing that party, inasmuch as his vindication was formally acknowledged to be satisfactory by a vote of the council, *nem. con.*

Kirriemuir.—The water-works here are progressing towards completion. The large reservoir is being coated with asphalt. It will hold some 130,000 gallons; "and all," says a local paper, "are now satisfied that there will be abundance of water; even the former opponents of the scheme being loud in its praise, except the more senseless or venomous, who are content to be silent."

THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF BERZELIUS, by Professor Qvarnström, will shortly be cast at Munich. It is very simple and effective.

THE IRON TRADE.

EVER since the quarterly meeting masters constituted the self-elected rulers of this trade, so far as we recollect, their system of working the oracle consisted simply in ignoring all other authority and declaring their will as to prices in each future quarter with reference solely to those they had themselves announced for the preceding quarter. Thus, when the sum they had declared to be the market price of bar iron per ton was 10*l.* and when they wished that price to remain unaltered, their dictum was that it "remains the same." They have now, however, changed this principle; and while endeavouring to induce a belief that they desire prices to "remain the same," have actually declared them at 20s. a ton higher than before! The last prices fixed were—bars, 10*l.*; hoops, 11*l.*; sheets, 12*l.* The new decision is, "that the prices of iron remain the same, namely—bars, 11*l.*; hoops, 12*l.*; sheets, 13*l.*" This masterly equivoque has formed "the subject of much remark," and is pronounced to be "what the trade cannot understand," as well as a cause of "considerable embarrassment." There is not much difficulty in understanding it, however. The more golden side of the Minerva's shield is intended for the masters in the trade; the "same" side (with a difference) for the workmen, who begin to regard this as *their* oracle as well,—at least, while prices are in the *ascendant*. The quarterly meeting masters would willingly second the endeavours of those *inter*-quarterly coadjutors whom they have now so indirectly and so strangely recognised in their present decision, but they have the fear of rising wages, as well as other fears, to counterbalance this inclination. They seem to have been actuated by both of these opposing forces in the somewhat oblique course in which they have run between the two. We much doubt, however, that some clever fellow amongst the puddlers may be induced to look at the *other* side as well as the *same*, of this his Sphinx's riddle. Seriously, it is sad to think that such shifts as this should be resorted to for such purposes. The way was certainly well prepared for a rise in the interregnum; and the talk of 2*l.* has been to some purpose, since it has realized 1*l.* even though out equivocally after all, for such practices are by no means likely to promote that deference and respect of which the quarterly dictum needed so much to have an increase rather than a diminution. As it is, we are glad to see that authorities in the trade itself discountenance the present procedure as "rather a questionable mode" of doing.——An improvement in iron manufacture, under Stirling's patent, has been tested at Birmingham. By this process, it is said, that the worst kinds of pig-iron can be at once converted into good bar iron. The materials used are certain cheap oxides. The chief objection made is that the puddling process is too rapidly effected,—a fact which others attribute simply to the efficacy of the process, and declare to be an admission of its advantage, and not an objection at all.——Another invention, spoken of just now, is an American one, of which we think we have heard before, for the obtainment of wrought-iron direct from the ore, by means of a continuous operation, consisting in exposing the suitably-prepared ore to the action of flames and heated gases upon a series of tables, for the purpose of being deoxydised.

ADVANCES TO BUILDERS.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS.

Owen v. *Mawson*.—In the Queen's Bench, Guildhall, lately, Thomas Owen, a builder at Dalston, sued the defendant, Mawson, described as a gentleman of property, to recover damages for the breach of a covenant in a deed into which the parties had entered in the month of August last. By this deed the plaintiff mortgaged to the defendant certain land known as lot 54 of the Copse-hill Estate, Wimbledon; and the defendant covenanted with the plaintiff to advance him 75*l.* for every 150*l.* he should lay out in buildings on the said land. The defendant pleaded *non est factum*, and it was understood that he was going to rely as a defence upon the fact that he had never signed the deed. Evidence was given on the part of the plaintiff that when the deed was executed by the plaintiff it was delivered to the defendant's solicitor to be executed by the defendant; and, though it never had been signed by the defendant, it appeared from the deed, when produced in court, that it had a seal for the defendant, and a letter was read in which the defendant referred to the deed as made between the plaintiff of the one part and himself (the defendant) of the other part. The plaintiff relied upon this evidence as sufficient proof of the execution of the deed by the defendant, on the authority of the case of Cherry *v.* Heming and another, 4 Ex. 631.

Messrs. Broadbridge, J. B. Shepherd, and H. Laxton, were surveyors for plaintiff; and Mr. M. J. Stuteley, for defendant.

Lord Campbell intimated an opinion that the signature by the defendant, under the circumstances, was not necessary. The seal might well be the defendant's seal, and the letter read recognised the deed. The substantial question was, whether the plaintiff had fulfilled his covenant so as to enable him to call upon the defendant for the payment of the first sum of 75*l.* By the deed the defendant was to pay the plaintiff the sum of 75*l.* when the materials "to be used" on the land were ascertained and stated by the defendant's architect to be of the value of 150*l.* The issue raised on the record was whether the materials "used" on the land amounted to that value. It was proved that materials had been "used" to nearly that amount, and that a large number of old bricks and other materials were ready on the land "to be used;" but a difficulty arose in consequence of the plaintiff not being able to prove that materials of the value of 150*l.* had been actually used on the land, so as to support the affirmative of the issue, which lay on the plaintiff.

Mr. O'Malley, for plaintiff, submitted that, as the bricks and timber had been cleaned and prepared for being worked up, they might be considered as "used," so as to support the issue. At all events, he submitted the record might be amended, so as to decide the substantial question at issue, viz. whether the plaintiff had fulfilled his covenant.

Lord Campbell said he thought that, according to the proper construction of the deed, the materials were to be actually used up before the plaintiff was entitled to payment, and he declined to make any amendment.

Upon this intimation Mr. O'Malley elected to be nonsuited. Plaintiff nonsuited.

*** A correspondent, who directs our attention to this case, says,—"Will you define what is labour? All know it is material in the construction of a building: does it come under the category of 'material' as a valued commodity?" An answer to the abstract question would not touch the case in point, wherein it would of course depend on the wording and intention of the deed.

"SQUEEZING" MONUMENTS.

IN your Journal of last week Mr. J. K. Colling makes some remarks on the injuries he supposes the monuments and other elaborate carvings in Beverley Minster have sustained from the process of "squeezing," or taking moulds of them. Having at different times taken a very extensive series of casts from Beverley Minster, I feel bound in my own defence to offer a few observations in answer to what we may term, in the very mildest language, the *mistaken notions* of Mr. Colling.

The practice of taking casts from rich and minute architectural carvings by the process of "squeezing," or taking an impression in soft clay, is of comparatively recent date. Elaborate moulds in plaster of Paris have for a long time been taken from ancient and modern busts, statues, and other sculpture. The late Mr. Cottingham, the architect, was among the first who appreciated the value of casts of architectural details for the purpose of training workmen into a more intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of the different styles or periods of ecclesiastical architecture: for that purpose he made great efforts, and at much expense procured a very extensive and valuable collection of casts, the advantage of which, either for private or public use, is now generally admitted. The movement has been followed up by the Crystal Palace Company in forming their museums of art, and also by the formation of a school of art, in Cannon-street, Westminster, for the more effectual and careful training of art-workmen. "Squeezing," therefore, has become an occupation of considerable importance, and has engaged the attention of numerous persons throughout the country: of course it must be evident that with those engaged in such employment, it is a matter of deep importance to them to procure perfect casts. Yet I am quite certain that no honourable man would even allow such considerations to interfere with the watchfulness and care required for the safety of the monuments themselves.

The process of casting from ancient monuments, as now practised, is so simple, safe, and efficient, that works of the most minute, elaborate, and delicate description may, in the hands of skilful and competent persons, be taken without the least possibility of danger. I say this with the most perfect confidence, having within the last ten years taken, with my own hands, and with the assistance of workmen trained by myself, casts from some of the most elaborate examples of mediæval art in York, Lincoln, and Beverley Minsters; from St. Mary's, Beverley; St. Margaret's, York; Hedon, Patrington, Howden, Walsingham, Birken, and other churches, all of which casts I will venture to declare were taken without any injury whatever to the originals.

I can account for the clay that Mr. Colling found in the works at Beverley Minster in this manner. It has been the custom for a long time past for some of the persons about the minster to supply rough "squeezes" of the details of the various carvings to those who applied for them. These "squeezes" were taken by impressing a large piece of clay upon the part, and then drawing it away, and filling up the hollow clay mould with plaster of Paris. And the persons so engaged in taking these casts have not always been careful to remove the clay out of the deeper part. On one occasion I was myself accused of not sufficiently cleaning the object after casting; but on accompanying one of the churchwardens of the minster to inspect the same, the clay complained of was found to be quite damp and soft, and had evidently been recently placed there, whereas the works performed by me had been finished several months before.

One of Mr. Colling's statements I am disposed to receive with very great caution. He observes that he *constantly* found portions of the carving embedded with the clay in the deeper parts. Now, I can scarcely credit this: I know the minute and delicate portions of all the several exquisite monuments and niches in Beverley Minster well; and I know at the same time that they are wrought with great minuteness and delicacy. Yet they are very strong, and will in all cases bear a very great deal more pressure than is ever applied to them by persons "squeezing" them with clay.

I also have often had to remove clay out of the deeper parts before casting, but *never* have I in any instance found the most minute portion of the stone carving.

The stone of which the "Percy Shrine," in Beverley Minster, is composed, is a very fine, close, hard magnezian limestone, called Tadcaster stone, which appears to have been selected with great care, and is as hard and strong as fine statuary marble: wherever any delicate undercutting occurs, it is always carefully supported by the adjacent part, as I have often had occasion to remark; and from the quality of the stone, and the construction of the parts, I am convinced that a cast may be made of its most delicate portions without the least possible injury.

My own impression and firm conviction is, that there is not the *slightest* foundation for the apprehension entertained by the churchwardens.

All who have paid the least attention to the history of Ecclesiastical architecture in this country know that our ancient monuments suffered greatly at the Reformation, and also at the great rebellion, when men used to express their zeal to God, and the cause of religion, by defacing and destroying the monuments, shrines, and rich tabernacle work of a former age during these times. Beverley Minster must have suffered with other similar buildings; and as most of the mutilations have evidently been caused by very violent operations, I am convinced they may be attributed to these periods; and when we also take into consideration the accidents and casualties which would arise during a period of five centuries, it certainly seems very wonderful that the "Percy Shrine" should be in such a perfect state of preservation as it now is.

Mr. Colling's suggestion of making a model on the spot would be quite unsuitable for the object which the Crystal Palace Company have in view, as no drawing or model, however careful or elaborate, can supply the place of a fac-simile of the original for the purposes of art-education.

Hull. WM. DAY KEYWORTH.

INK SPOTS IN WOOD.—I see in last week's *Builder* a method to extract ink spots out of wood: I use spirit of salt (muriatic acid). To revive the colour, if drawn out, apply raw linseed oil with alkanet root steeped in it.—T. G.

BUILDINGS IN SIBERIA.

Two volumes of "Travels in Siberia," by Mr. S. S. Hill, recently published by Longman and Co. contain an account of two monuments of such interest, that I have ventured an abridgement, thinking that you may deem them worthy a place in your columns, especially at this period when facts connected with Russia are of more than usual interest. The volumes are not only replete with interesting descriptions of the manners of the people, but also of the physical geography of Siberia, and of scientific observations of much value; extending as they did, from "Moscow through Asiatic Russia to the sea of Ochotsk and Kamschatka." Near the important town of Kayan, in Russia, on the left bank of the Volga, stands a monument to commemorate the victory of Ivan IV. over the Tatars, and the triumph of the Russians over their ancient enemies, which followed upon the fall of Kazan. It consists of a pyramidal building, though not constructed exactly after the plan of those from which the name of this form of mausoleum is derived. It terminates in a flat summit about a fifth or sixth of its height from the point at which the angles would have met to form its apex had it been in the figure of a perfect pyramid.

The character of the building, indeed, is further raised from that of the true pyramid, by four elegant porticoes, with sculptured devices over them, apparently representing scorpions, and beneath every one of them is three doors. The monument was erected about twenty-five years ago. It is surrounded with iron rails, with stone supports, and its pyramidal portion rests upon a solid base of stone, which is ascended by steps at its four sides.

The door beneath one of the porticoes conducts into a small chapel, plainly and appropriately decorated: beneath this is the depository of the mouldering remains of the heroes departed. In the centre is a sarcophagus containing the remains of that more enduring portion of bodily substance which "*some suppose the soul's frail dwelling-house.*" At Krasnoyarsk, on the banks of the Teneseisk river, in Siberia, situate 56° 93′ east long. and containing a population of nearly 6,000, is a cathedral church, which, in 1848, when Mr. Hill visited the place, was nearly completed. Gaspodin (Mr.) Dentu, whose family were of French extraction, but who have been long settled in Russia, was appointed by the Government the architect. Mr. Hill states that "it is a noble edifice, of such dimensions and architectural beauty, as to strike all who behold it with wonder at seeing so grand an edifice in the midst of so scanty a population."

The length is 187 English feet by 96 feet broad, "*without taking in the projections, which form at least the similitude of the Greek cross,*" but which are not in this instance undue, or sufficient to break all harmony in the design, in the same degree which is observed in the greater part of the Russian churches. The height of the tower in front of the building is 198 feet, and that of the dome 182 feet. It has three great entrances, and the socle is of cut stone, and 10 feet in height, and forms a base of great stability to the building."

The origin of this cathedral is worthy of notice, and would be striking if it had arisen in a more refined country than the cold clime of Siberia.

A large number of the proprietors of the mines in the neighbourhood of Krasnoyarsk had assembled to celebrate the birth of the present heir apparent to the throne of the Czar, when great luxury was displayed. One of the proprietors, in comparing the state of many there present with what it was when they first entered Siberia, with nothing beyond the spirit of enterprise and adventure, suggested that in testimony of their gratitude to Almighty God for the riches he had vouchsafed to them, a temple should be raised, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, in honour of the new-born infant. The proposition met with universal approbation, and a subscription was entered into, and 60,000*l.* raised, of which sum 24,000*l.* were at once put down.

O. H.

Miscellanea.

BATTERSEA-PARK.—On a vote of 25,500*l.* being called for from the Commons, towards the cost of forming Battersea-park, a long discussion ensued on metropolitan improvements in general, and the sources whence they ought to be derived. Lord R. Grosvenor complained that while the Government disclaimed all trusteeship in the matter, no other authority was appointed to carry out improvements which were much needed for the health and recreation of the community. His lordship particularly referred to a subject we have often brought under notice,—the gradual extinction of all open spaces. The state of the sewerage and water questions also was particularly instanced. Mr. Hastie, misunderstanding Lord R. Grosvenor's remarks, objected to metropolitan improvements coming out of the public purse. Glasgow had just expended 90,000*l.* for public parks, and Government gave no aid whatever. The metropolis should pay for its own improvements. Lord R. Grosvenor afterwards explained that what he desired was some organized means of effecting this very object. The vote for Battersea-park was objected to by several members, but Sir W. Molesworth explained that a motion made against it, if carried, would lead to a positive loss in the public funds, as engagements would be broken, and sources of future profit on public property destroyed. The money was wanted for the completion of the park in the purchase of land, &c. The area of the park would be open to the public by Michælmas. The vote was ultimately agreed to, as also one for 35,000*l.* for the Thames embankment and roadway between Battersea and Vauxhall bridges, and approach from Sloane-street to Chelsea-bridge.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 1, amounted to 383,748*l.* and for the corresponding week of last year to 347,079*l.* showing an increase of 36,669*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above, to 177,741*l.* and for the corresponding week of last year to 160,985*l.* showing an increase of 16,756*l.* The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 1,846*l.*, on the Great Northern to 2,410*l.*; on the Great Western to 1,732*l.*; on the London and North-Western to 3,134*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 131*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 4,471*l.*; on the London and South-Western to 2,196*l.*; and on the South-Eastern to 836*l.*——The erection of tubular and other iron bridges across the streets and thoroughfares in Birmingham, is exciting displeasure from the serious accidents to which the noise of trains passing along them give rise by the frightening of horses. They have been complained of as a nuisance, but notwithstanding, a new one has been recently thrown across Great Charles-street, and a memorial to the Board of Trade is being got up to put them down.——The Clay Cross Company, in addition to a large number of cottages already erected, have just entered into a contract, amounting to about 5,000*l.* with Mr. Heath, of Chesterfield, builder, for the erection of forty dwellings of a superior kind, for the accommodation of their workmen.——A machine has been constructed by Mr Luther Whitman, of Winthrop (U.S.), for "siding," or sawing a slab from each side of a railway sleeper, by horse-power. The saw is a circular one, to which is attached a sliding carriage on which the sleeper is placed. this is made fast by a "dog" at each end, so constructed, that when one side is sawed the sleeper can be turned over without unclinching the "dogs," and the other side put through the same operation. The apparatus is portable, and costs between two and three hundred dollars.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING CONDITION OF LABOURING CLASSES.—The tenth annual meeting of this society was lately held in Freemason's Tavern, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, when the usual report was read, which stated that "the most remarkable and most gratifying feature of the past year has been the increasing fruits of the society's past labours, even while, from various circumstances, the society itself was unable to proceed further in the same course. In sixty-four parishes there were devoted to cottage allotments no fewer than 332 acres, furnishing allotments to 1,784 cottages. The model lodging-houses at Shadwell and Saffron Walden have been completed, and are partly occupied. At Blaina Iron-works, South Wales; in Bloomsbury, and in Camden-town, and other places, various lodging-houses have been built for the accommodation of the workmen, all showing the advantages dispensed by this society." The chairman and Lord Ebrington alluded to the influence of the society's proceedings abroad, similar societies having sprung up on the continent and in America, so that numerous improved dwellings had been raised in France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, and lately a Spanish architect had applied for information on the subject.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—From Quebec two cargoes of timber and one of deals arrived last week. The former, imported by dealers, is likely to be retailed from the quay—the latter sold at 14*l.* 5s. for seconds, 12*l.* 5s. per standard for thirds pine. From the lower ports a few cargoes have entered. St. John deals of good quality have realised 12*l.* per standard by the cargo. One large cargo, St. John, imported by a firm in the trade, has also come in during the week. From the United States a few parcels of pitch pine have arrived. The last sale made of this article, for arrival, was 2s. 6¾d. per foot, for a good parcel of about 300 logs, Savannah wood. There were no arrivals from the north of Europe last week.

THE WORKMEN'S NIGHT AT ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.—Dear Mr. Editor: I am going to complain to you, hearing that you always take the part of the ladies, and feel sure you will read my note (though not written on pink paper). I paid a visit last Thursday evening to the Architectural Museum, Canon-row, Westminster, and was highly delighted with the carving and sculpture, but more especially with the beautiful collection of casts taken from natural leaves. Of course it will be still more interesting when the catalogue is published. But the first words we heard on entering the room were these: "What! ladies come to a place of this kind? I am sure they will find nothing here to amuse them." Now I contend that ladies do not always go to public places with the entire view of being amused only, but also to gather instruction. I see no reason why they should not obtain as much information as they can on so pleasing a study as architecture. The speeches alone were sufficient of themselves to afford amusement to any lady with the slightest intellect, especially those delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ruter and Sir Charles Barry, and others, not forgetting the chairman, who commenced very tamely, but ended most enthusiastically amidst applause. After the conclusion, of course the chairman, the committee, and artizans, were thanked, with those who spoke, and *those who did not*; also every gentleman in the room, for the great kindness they manifested in coming out on such a wet evening; in fact, *all were thanked* excepting the *ladies*; of *them* no notice was taken, not so much as to offer them seats, which, considering the state of the stairs they had to mount, would have been but polite—each step having a puddle large enough to drown a moderate size kitten, beside the pleasant smell arising from damp clothes, added to the difficulty of finding the Museum, owing to the address being placed on the wrong street.—MINNIE.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF ART.—The annual meeting of donors and subscribers to the Government School of Art, at Birmingham, was held at the rooms of the local Society of Arts, in New-street, on Tuesday in last week, Lord Leigh in the chair, when the usual report was read and prizes distributed. The chairman stated in his address that while in 1843 there were only eighty-four pupils, now there were 782 students upon the books, and the masters instructed 347 persons in other schools connected with that institution, making a total of 1,129 pupils. A number of young persons who had left King Edward's School were rapidly progressing in the higher classes of instruction. The benefits of the school were also extended to female students, eighty of whom were now learning drawing. The accounts showed a balance in hand at last audit of 269*l.* 7s. 6d. The sum received last year for students' fees was 408*l.* 4s. 5d.; fees from the Governors of King Edward's School, 150*l.*; ground-rents, 19*l.* 7s. 4d.; donations and subscriptions, 219*l.* 10s.: total, 1,066*l.* 9s. 3d. The expenditure reduced the balance to 164*l.* 14s. 10d.

STOURBRIDGE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A brief address to the inhabitants of Stourbridge has been issued by this association, urging the necessity of cleansing the town, and bringing under notice the fact that many preventible deaths occur from fever and other diseases prevailing in the dirtiest and closest districts of it. This association at present merely represents the existence of nuisances to the proper authorities, and endeavours to disseminate sound information through lectures, papers, &c. regarding the various causes which affect health and life in towns, but the members hope to extend its operations. They thankfully receive donations of books on sanitary subjects, models, &c. Their praiseworthy exertions cannot but benefit the community to whom they belong.

USE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE ARTS.—Some of the Sheffield trades, the local *Independent* suggests, are of such a character as might derive great advantages from the photographic art; businesses which require copies of designs or exact representations of manufactured goods, which could be best and most readily furnished by photography. In the soft goods trade, we believe, this art has already been put to use, in reference to designs and patterns. A knowledge of its manipulations would be useful to manufacturing designers.

EXCURSION OF THE LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of this society made their annual excursion on Saturday in last week, when they visited Whalley, for the purpose of inspecting the ruins of the abbey, the old church, and the ancient grosses in the churchyard; also Little Mytton Church and Hall. At the latter place they were entertained by Capt. Yates. The church has undergone so many modifications by repairs and so-called improvements, as to leave little that is interesting to the antiquary. The party then returned to Whalley, where they were met by the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, son of Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley, and conducted over the ruins. An inspection of the church, which is at present under repair, also took place; and the whole party adjourned at three o'clock to dinner at the Whalley Arms, where Mr. John Hay presided.

AN IRISH NATIONAL GALLERY. — In the July number of the "Journal of Industrial Progress," published by Simpkin and Marshall, we find it stated in an article on "An Irish National Gallery," that the money raised by subscription to erect a public monument to Mr. Dargan, is to go towards the erection of a national gallery for Ireland, when reinforced by farther subscriptions, and if possible by a Government grant, which Ireland is surely as well entitled to as Scotland. The amount of the subscription already made does not exceed about 5,000*l.* and at least double that sum, it is estimated, will be requisite for the building itself. Already there are not a few offers or promises of works of art for the gallery.

THE WORCESTER ASSOCIATION FOR ERECTION OF WORKING-CLASS DWELLINGS.—A royal charter of incorporation, we hear, has been granted to this association. The liability of the shareholders will thus be limited to the amount of their respective shares. The society is now in a position to commence work.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1855.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening next, the 17th instant, at the Institute of British Architects, to receive statements from Messrs. Pockerell, Donaldson, and Scott, the committee for Architecture, appointed by the Board of Trade, in reference to the Universal Exhibition in Paris, in 1855, and to consider the steps to be taken by the profession, to secure on this occasion an adequate and efficient representation of the art. It is of importance that exertions should be made to do justice to the profession, now for the first time brought into competition with the most distinguished men of all nations.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—The committee of the Masters' Defence Fund have just issued their report, from which it appears that the total loss to the community by the Preston strike was 533,250*l.*—a pretty considerable sum, seeing that this is the only result of the strike.

TENDERS

For the Alterations and Enlargement of Surbiton Church, Kingston, Surrey. Mr. P. C. Hardwick, architect. Tower and spire not included in this estimate. The old material to be used as far as approved by architect.

Lucas	£4,620
Holland	4,420
Myers	4,365
Smith and Appleford	4,169
Hayward and Nixon	3,837
Pollock and M'Lellan	3,646
White (accepted)	3,490

For Melton Mowbray Corn Exchange and Public Rooms. Quantities supplied by the architects, F. Matlinson and Son, Melton Mowbray.

Caldwell, Melton	£1,997	2	6
Johnson, ditto	1,949	0	0
Woolton, Leicester	1,835	0	0
Smith and Rushin, ditto	1,799	0	0
T. Smith, ditto	1,760	0	0
Sudbury, Loughborough	1,751	0	0
Clifton and Hind, Leicester	1,749	0	0
Allen and Briggs, Nottingham	1,720	0	0
Norman and Son, Leicester	1,696	0	0
Miles and Barnes, Melton	1,692	15	3

For new Farm Buildings for Samuel Gurney, Esq. at Runham Hall, Essex, Mr. Wm. Beck, architect.

Revitt, Stratford	£5,075
R. Curtis, Romford	5,053
E. Curtis, Stratford	5,012
Hedges, ditto	4,949
White, Brentwood	4,665
Hammond, Warley (accepted)	4,681

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. P. R." "R. A." "W. C. T." "J. K. C." "R. L. S." "F. S. A." "G. L." "A. B." "J. W." "W. H. P." (it depends on various circumstances: we might mislead by replying). "J. N. H." "Constant Reader" (earthenware pipes could not be safely trusted under such a pressure), "E. B." "W. D. K." "An Architect's Pupil." "A Lover," "P. L." (as to pump,—yes, of course), "W." (Weyer's furnishing "quantities" are responsible to a certain extent). "C. H." "J. C." "G. C." "Dr. P." "G. T." "H. C. H." "R. S." "H. A." (short pithy article will be acceptable), "J. B." (Yarmouth (the material named will form a dry floor. Whether or not it would completely answer the purpose in the present case we cannot say: the damp might rise through the walls), "Essex. A. B. and Co." "E. L." (illegible), "R. J." "P."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS

THE ORIGINAL PLUMBERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY is removed from the Hen and Chickens, Great Suffolk-street, Borough, to the Star Inn, Blackman-street, Borough. The continuance of all support is still solicited.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A BUILDER at the West-end has a good opening for a respectable LAD, where he will be properly taught the carpentry and joinery, and have a general knowledge of the other branches. Premium required.—Address, J. J. C. 38, Berkeley street West.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

A CARPENTER about leaving England, wishes to TURN OVER an INDOOR APPRENTICE, 16 years of age, to a respectable Master. He has been at the trade eighteen months, and is a strong, useful lad.—Address, J. H. 20, Burdett-street, Walworth common.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY.—TWICKENHAM ALMSHOUSES.—A VACANCY has occurred in the above ALMSHOUSES. Applicants must be liverymen or freemen of the company, of the age of fifty-five years or upwards, or widows of liverymen or freemen of the company of the age of fifty years or upwards. Applications are to be left at Carpenters' Hall on or before the 29th JULY, 1854.—Forms of application may be obtained at the Beadle's office, at the Hall.
EDWARD B. JUPP, Clerk.

FAVERSHAM PAVEMENT.—SURVEYOR WANTED.—NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Faversham Pavement will, at their next meeting, to be held at the Guildhall, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to appoint a SURVEYOR. The salary will be 100*l.* per annum, and the nature of the duties to be performed may be ascertained by applying to the Clerk. Applications for the situation, with testimonials, must be addressed to the Commissioners, and delivered at the Clerk's Office, at Faversham, on or before TUESDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST next. By order of the Commissioners.
JAMES TASSELL, Clerk.
Faversham, 7th July, 1854.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, district of TORMOHAM.—SURVEYORSHIP.—The Local Board are ready to receive applications from persons desirous of filling the office of SURVEYOR. An Assistant Surveyor and Clerk of the Works is also employed. The salary is 80*l.* a year, with permission to take private practice. Parties applying should be accustomed to engineering, and be competent to conduct surveys, prepare plans, levels, drawings, and estimates, and to superintend works, &c. Application, with testimonials, must be forwarded on or before the 1st day of AUGUST next to the Clerk of the Board.
By order of the Board. GEO. E. HEARDER, Clerk.
Local Board's Offices, Townhall, Torquay, July 12, 1854.

SWANSEA LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. Notice is hereby given, that the above Local Board of Health intend to proceed to the ELECTION of a SURVEYOR, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. Salary, 150*l.* per annum, to include all expenses, except for offices and stationery.—Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 24th day of JULY instant, addressed, under cover, to the undersigned Clerk of the said Local Board, Fisher-street, Swansea.—By order,
Swansea, July 6, 1854. EDWARD STRICK, Clerk.

SWANSEA LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. Notice is hereby given, that the above Local Board of Health intend to proceed to the ELECTION of a COLLECTOR of RATES, who will be required to collect the usual local water and other rates made by the said Board, and to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. Salary, 130*l.* per annum, to include all expenses, except for offices and stationery.—Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 24th day of JULY instant, addressed, under cover, to the undersigned Clerk of the said Local Board, Fisher-street, Swansea.—By order,
Swansea, July 6th, 1854. EDWARD STRICK, Clerk.

TO CABINETMAKERS

WANTED, for an extensive concern in Glasgow, an active, energetic man as FOREMAN. To a trustworthy person, capable of conducting the factory with ability, permanent employment and suitable encouragement will be given.—Applicat ons, with testimonials, to be addressed to ARCHIBALD HILL, 26, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

TO BUILDERS, HOUSE-AGENTS, &c.

WANTED, as Clerk and Book-keeper in either of the above offices.—Apply, per letter, to A. G. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, an experienced PLUMBER, who can also get up plumbers' brass work, and do gas fitting. Apply to Messrs. SYLVESTER and CO. 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WANTED, an OFFICE BOY, who must write a good hand. Salary commencing at 5*s.* per week.—Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, to Messrs. SYLVESTER and CO. 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WANTED immediately, in a Builder's Office, a CLERK who has had good practice in a similar situation, and is thoroughly conversant with book-keeping and prices of work and materials. The references must be highly satisfactory.—Address, stating real name and place of residence, to A. B. C. H. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a CLERK, as Bookkeeper. One who has been accustomed to the routine of a Brickmaker's or Builder's office. Hours of attendance from six to eight o'clock. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES HAMBRIDGE, Esq. Architect and Surveyor, 7*a*, Coleman-street, City.

WANTED, in the Country, a steady, active Man as FOREMAN of JOINERS, and to make himself useful in the general trade of a builder and contractor. One who has held a similar situation, or where machinery is used, would be preferred. Unexceptionable references required.—Address, free, L. M. N. care of Mr. Rogers, Stationer and Bookseller, Market-street, Sheffield.

TO QUARRYMEN.

WANTED, a practical MAN, thoroughly conversant with the management of extensive freestone quarries, to take the SUPERINTENDENCE of a QUARRY, turning out 6,000 cubic feet weekly. No one need apply whose reference will not bear the strictest examination.—Applications, stating age and salary expected, to be addressed to GEORGE HEALD, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS, &c.

WANTED, by a steady Young Man, a permanent SITUATION, at moderate wages.—Address, S. Beehive Coffee-house, 7, Cumberland-place, Newington, Surrey.

WANTED, a SITUATION as SAW SHARPENER or BENCHMAN, with five years' character. Town or country no object.—Direct, R. M. 31, Exeter-street, Marylebone.

TO ENGINEERS, BRASSWORKERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man of regular steady habits, from the country, a SITUATION as above. Has been used to the vice and lathe, and has no objection to engage for a term, &c. if required.—Address to J. B. 1, Edward-place, Acton-street, Kingsland-road.

WANTED, by a Middle-aged Man, a Carpenter and Joiner, a SITUATION, as in or out door FOREMAN, or take the care of Building in general. Satisfactory reference can be given.—Direct to Mr. GRELLIER, Carver and Gilder, 3, Pond-place, Brompton. No objection to the country.

TO BUILDERS AT THE WEST-END.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a good Carpenter, from the country, an ENGAGEMENT as an IMPROVER. Would not object to engage for twelve months, if desired. Wages moderate.—Apply to A. B. 16, Great Marlborough-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a Builder's Accountant and Book-keeper of many years' experience upon prime cost, and pricing the trade's charges; also in adjusting disarranged accounts of magnitude in the metropolis and provinces. No objection to temporary engagement. Address, A. B. Mr. Carmick's, Carpenter and Undertaker, New street, Battersea-fields, Surrey

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS or GENERAL FOREMAN in town or country. References given as to general character and abilities.—Address, A. B. Mr. Stone's Post-office, Clapham.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Builder's Office, by an experienced young Man, aged 21 years. Can give satisfactory references.—Address, E. G. P. Office of "The Builder."

TO PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man who thoroughly understands his business, a SITUATION as PLUMBER. Can do gas fitting or painting, &c. A good reference if required. Address, J. B. No. 30, Thayer-street, Manchester-square.

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Young Man, 21 years of age, who is capable of making working drawings; has been accustomed to measure off works, and the general routine of a builder's office.—Address, E. Y. Mr. Ogge's Post-office, Gray's-inn-road.

TO PAINTERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man who perfectly understands his business, a permanent SITUATION as PAINTER and GLAZIER. Can hang paper, if required. Wages, 25*s.* per week.—Address, P. P. No. 1, Spring street, Portman-square.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED to APPRENTICE a YOUTH, aged 14. The country preferred.—Address, A. B. Mr. Turner, 12, Edgeware-road.

TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE AGENTS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, in town or country, a SITUATION as CARPENTER; or to collect rents and do general repairs. Wages not so much an object as a constant situation.—Address, X. Y. Z. 127, Tooley-street.

TO MEASURING SURVEYORS.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, either partial or otherwise, by a YOUNG MAN, of thorough integrity and steid business habits. Can be well recommended.—Address, J. P. Maze-pond, Bermondsey.

WANTED, by a practical YOUNG MAN, a PERMANENT SITUATION as PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER, in town or country.—Address, T. M. 11, New-street, Covent-garden.

WANTED, by a steady Man, a SITUATION as FOREMAN of PAINTERS; having fulfilled the situation for nine years. References, if required.—Address, W. G. 20, Brown-street, Bryanstone-square.

TO BUILDERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Young Man, a Carpenter, of commercial education, with a view to further experience in building generally.—Address, H. S. W. 9, Gilbert's-buildings, Westminster-road.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

THE Friends of a Youth, who has been at the bench upwards of two years, are desirous of placing him in a respectable firm as Carpenter and Joiner in the country, either in or out of doors. His tools will be found him.—Address, stating every particular, to MAYO, 44, High-street, St. Marylebone.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 25, who is a very good draughtsman, and who has had experience in an architect's office, an ENGAGEMENT either in England or abroad. The Advertiser has resided many years on the Continent, and speaks French and Italian.—Address, B. J. 21, Newington-crescent, Kennington.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a Young Man, aged 19, as IMPROVER in a CARPENTER'S and JOINER'S SHOP. Has been some time at the business, and will come for moderate wages. No objection to town or country.—Apply, by letter, to C. B. 23, Clayton-street, Caledonian-road, Islington.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

THE Advertiser, having had several years' experience in stairs and Handrailing (and author of a work on the subject), is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in the above branch.—Address, W. E. PERRY, 21, Palace-road, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, who is an excellent Draughtsman, and has a thorough knowledge of detail and construction, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, A. B. 1, Brunswick-place, Brompton

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, OR CONTRACTORS.

THE Advertiser, a quick and efficient draughtsman, surveyor, and lithographer, is OPEN to TEMPORARY or PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT—anywhere. Has had engagements to each profession, and on railway works; is steady, energetic, of good address, and qualified by knowledge of general business and integrity for a managing position. Salary, 2*l.* per week. Reference to late employer and others.—Address, A. Z. Office of "The Builder."

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—The Advertiser, who has had considerable experience in remedying defective flues, downward draughts, and other causes of an by chimney's, wants an ENGAGEMENT with a respectable builder or ironmonger Address, R. A. S. 113, Upper Cambridge-street, Manchester.

SAW MILLS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as SAW SHARPENER. Has had long experience in saw-mill machinery. Can work timber or deals, frames and bench saws; can convert timber, &c No objection to go abroad Can have good recommendation. Addre s T. L. 80, Borough road, Southwark.

TO BUILDERS, SLATERS &c

A FOREMAN of PLASTERERS is OPEN either to TAKE or MANAGE WORK in his own branch, as general foreman, or to introduce a new system of profitably saving fully thirty per cent from the present First rate references. Addre s FARIAN, Office of "The Builder."

TO GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, BRASSFOUNDERS &c

AN experienced Assistant in the above Trades wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT. No objection to the country. Address, Z. 12, Denmark-street, Soho

TO PAINTERS AND BUILDERS

A YOUNG MAN, Painter and Glazier, and can grain in oil and water colours, very tidy, is in want of a constant SITUATION. Specimens can be seen Good reference can be given.—Direct G. E B 11, Oxford-market, Oxford-street.

A YOUNG MAN, age 30, wishes to obtain a SITUATION as PAINTER, GLAZIER, and PAPER-HANGER, who thoroughly understands his business No objection to town or country; if the country please to send particulars. Address, F. E, in care of Mrs. Dormedy, 25, Isabella-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth

AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, having fourteen years' experience in the office and out work and assisted in competitions; is an artist, and, having the highest testimonials, is now desirous of a PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT—Address, A. Architect, 31, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly practical, having had great experience in general work both in design and construction, and which has also had important and difficult tunnelling operations and bridge work, as a contractor, is open to an ENGAGEMENT either in England or on the continent. Address, C. E MAILOCK, Bath.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND OTHERS

AN Architectural Draughtsman, who has a good knowledge of surveying, levelling, plotting, planning, plan and manuscript writing, mapping, water colour tinting, and drawing generally, is desirous of meeting with an engagement as DRAUGHTSMAN EMPLOYMENT. References to last employer Salary moderate—Address, A G. Mr. Hodgkin's Library, Old Bond-street.

TO COUNTRY BUILDERS

A YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to the general routine of a London Builder's Office, wishes for a similar ENGAGEMENT in the country Can produce testimonials for character and ability.—Direct to O. S. O, Office of "The Builder."

TO CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITORS AND OTHERS.

AN active intelligent Young Man, who has conducted a business of his own for several years as Plumber, &c, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT as attendant at the Crystal Palace; could look after engines, &c, pump machine urers, fitters, and other generally useful invention, or for any situation of trust. Good references can be given, and security if required—Address, postpaid, to ALPHA, Mr. Sunderland, 192, Brick lane, Spitalfields, London

TO BUILDERS, &c

A YOUNG MAN wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as APPRENTICE to a Carpenter and Joiner's trade A small premium will be given.—Address, C W. S Post-office, Chertsey, Surrey.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS

AS ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN.—An EMPLOYMENT WANTED by the Advertiser, age 20; is a good mechanical and ornamental draughtsman and colourist, capable of making per-pective, finished, and detail drawings A moderate salary only required.—Address, T. A. care of Mr. Archer, Ironmonger, &c, Castle-street, Well close square.

APPRENTICE.—The parent of a Youth who has just left school, is desirous of placing him under the care of a Builder, of some eminence, where he will have the opportunity of acquiring a perfect knowledge of every branch of his business, theoretically and practically, and where his moral and social culture will also be considered part of the engagement —Apply H E W 9, Kings-parade, Kings's road, Chelsea.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, &c.

A YOUNG MAN, a good draughtsman, who has just completed his articles of four years, wishes for a SITUATION where his services in tinting Designs, Working Drawings, Specifications, &c may be available Can be well recommended —Address, J. T K. Post-office, New Brentford.

TO ARCHITECTS

A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience as a Land Agent, Surveyor, and Valuer, is willing to JOIN an ARCHITECT whose practice is of such a character and extent as would render an amalgamation of the above branches desirable and remunerative to both parties—Address, C. E. Messrs. Vacher and Son's, 20, Parliament street, Westminster

TO QUARRYMEN.

WANTED to PURCHASE, TOOLS requis te for the working of a large QUARRY, as picks, wedges, crowbars, &c. Any one having good second hand serviceable tools to dispose of may effect a sale by send ng the particulars, weight, and price, to GEORGE HEALD, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London

TO ENGINEERS.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a Second-hand High Pressure STEAM-ENGINE (a portable one preferred), of about 15-horse power, in perfect working order, adapted for pumping —Application to be made by letter, stating price and full particulars, to W. H. Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 113, Fore-street, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

GOODYEAR'S VULCANIZED RUBBER. Steam packing from one sixteenth to one inch in sheets, or cut to shape, for manhole-plates, piston-rods, steam joints, steam-chests, cylinder-heads, &c; steam-engine and brewers' hose, gas tubing, machine belting from 2 to 14 inches width, railway belting from 9 to 16 inches width, washers, discs, valves and buffers, steam gauge pipe, India rubber cloth, bands, balls, and toys; cocks and locks, by the case in bond, or in stock. Crockett's Leather Cloth.—DODGE, BREWSTER, and CO. American Importers, 22, Coleman street, City, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, an established BUSINESS in the above line, in the county of Kent The premises are extensive, and well adapted for carrying on a large trade in timber and joinery, &c. A handsome residence attached. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN GOWEN, Strood, Kent.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, in full working order, with every convenience for the manufacture of engines, or any other kind of machinery, with the refusal of manufacturing two patent inventions, for which a demand both for railway companies and other manufacturers, during all some hundreds of them already. The premises are capable, with a house containing six good rooms attached to the works. The works may be seen by applying premises at present let rent The works may be seen by applying to JAMES WEBSTER, Engineer, Leicester. Capital required about £6, to be taken by valuation or otherwise. None but principals treated with.

P S Webster's Patent for Steam Gauges Patent right to be Sold for France and Belgium.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE. — Important to CABINET-MAKERS.—F. J. DAY'S celebrated extra large Glass Paper, 1s per ream; Cox's finest Scotch Glue, 87s per ton, 60s per cwt; finest Imperial Glue, 70s per ton, 5s per cwt; best London Glue, 48s per ton, 4s per cwt Russian, German, and Gelatine Glues, in great variety Wholesale and Retail, 5 and 7, New Inn yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London Country orders executed on receipt of a post-office order, payable as above.

GENTLEMEN finding their own Materials in the Building Department, can meet with a Practical Man to Contract for the Labour of the different Branches, or Superintend it; same for a moderate salary, in town or country.—Address, A B, Wright's Library, Stockbridge-terrace, Vauxhall-road, Pimlico.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING Messrs HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c beg to inform their friends and the public that they have retained in their OFFICES the valuable services of an eminent practical knowledge of the professional, all plans, designs, models, and instruments for every description. T & C. GUILLES removed to and enlarged, embrace nearly all the above enquiries, so that gentlemen who cannot attend at the offices can be attended at their residences in any part of the country by Mr. SMITH or Mr. LEWIS.—Specifications and full particulars may be had at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell square.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES Established by Messrs HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. For preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Builders, Engineers Street in Draughtsmen Measurers &c and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Perspective and Colouring Making Sketches, and Working Drawings, Preparing Speci fications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c &c—Terms Or Guinea per Quarter—For Prospectuses, &c, apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

TO ARCHITECTS

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr THOMAS BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 33, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

TO SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, &c.—Quantities taken out, estimates prepared works measured and builders' books kept by an experienced person, upon very moderate terms—Apply by letter (stamped), to A B No 24, Crossstreet Islington.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DECORATIVE ARTISTIC PAINTING —Messrs BEENSEN and KUCKUCK, Artistic Decorators to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and executors of the Byzantine Court, the Tent Colline the Freeze in the Renaissance and the centre portion of the Italian Courts, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, most respectfully beg to inform the public that they have removed from 200, Piccadilly, and have considerably increased their premises—Address, BEENSEN and KUCKUCK, 56 Pall mall, London.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Railway Travellers may obtain TICKETS of INSURANCE against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS for the journey, on payment of 1s 2d, or at by inquiring of the Booking Clerk at all the principal stations where they take a Railway Ticket Railway Passengers' Assurance-office, 3, Old Broad-street.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

MESSRS. RODGERS and STYRING, of SHEFFIELD beg to acquaint the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Architects, that they have made arrangements for the

DECORATION OF CHURCHES, MANSIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c

in the most correct style of Art, from Designs, and under the direction of H TAYLOR BULMER, Esq, of Shrewsbury Bank whose works may be seen at St Barnabas Church Pimlico, St Mark's, Fann street, Berkeley square, London, the great Hall of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institute; and numerous other works in town and country.

MESSRS. GALLI and COTTI, Ornamental Designers and Decorative Painters have the honour to acquaint the nobility, gentry, and architects that they undertake the decoration of all kinds of buildings, both public and private. Having had great practice in executing ornamental painting in the various materials of oil, fresco, distemper, encaustic, &c they are enabled to produce their work with despatch and economy. Messrs. G. and C. who obtained a medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851, have much pleasure in referring to work executed by them in London and the provinces.—Studio at 44, Frith-street, Soho-square. Hours from Ten till Four.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI (of SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two courses, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month; they already have 300 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Caledonian-road, Islington, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

Medieval Works, Memorials, Fonts, Screens, etc.

AT A VERY ECONOMICAL RATE.

SAMUEL CUNDY, Mason and Builder, PIMLICO MARBLE and STONEWORKS, Begrave-Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by improved machinery. The public are invited to view the stock, unequalled for quality and price.

A GOOD MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE FOR FORTY SHILLINGS.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

MARBLE WORK in all its branches, at a remarkably cheap rate, for HALLS, DAIRIES, LARDERS, &c, &c.

Circulars sent on application.

N.B. The "Royal Blue" Omnibuses pass the Works every ten minutes from the Bank

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall Bridge.

JNO. HOLMES, many years Manager to Mr. Thos. Jackson, Commercial-road, Pimlico, begs to inform his Friends that he has entered into PARTNERSHIP with Mr T. THOMPSON, of 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, where their business of Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers, Auctioneers, and Builders' Agents, will be carried on till the completion of their new Office and Wharf, at Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge At present in travelling ground for landing, &c, is in course of erection. Private residence, 1, Winchester-street, Pimlico July 1, 1854.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c; some pencil cheer.

Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c, &c.

Also 1000 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions

Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the Proprietor's own inventions, at their deve-opement in price and quality The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, slabs, &c at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge heath, Hackney.—WM. HUSTLER, Proprietor.

LIZARD SERPENTINE COMPANY.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of SERPENTINE, in great variety of colours and large and small blocks, cobbled at the quarries of the signal staff Treal and Polteeo, are now READY FOR SALE, at the Lizard, on terms to compete with marble. Apply to Mr. Rundle, at the Wharf in the Hayle Harbour, or to Mr. Varvill, Falmouth, Cornwall; or at the Lizard Serpentine Company's Furnishing Warehouse, 3, Vauxhall-bridge Attention to travelling ground for landing, &c, is in course of erection. Private residence, 1, Winchester-street, Pimlico July 1, 1854.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Orders is taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lefty's Waterloo bridge Offices: 346, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham, and Combe-down, and Farm Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices Farmwick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.

N B Stone and other goods landed and carted.

MESSRS. E. and W. STURGE have a good assortment of thick PAVING; Self-faced ditto; Hare-hill and Self-faced Flags; also, Sinks, Sills to bed and rubbed, various kind of Coping, &c.; Pipes, Pots, &c.; Slates; all at low prices Bridge Wharf, City-road.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE.—Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to WOOD and ROBARTS Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.

BRAMLEY FALL and PETTERNEWTON STONE.

HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.

SAMUEL TRICKETT,

STONE MERCHANT.

Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part. Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details of Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary. London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE. — Chimneypieces, Monumental Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed in the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices. Application to JAMES WHITE, Manufacturer, 112, Union-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

B R I C K S!

BEART'S PATENT BRICK COMPANY,

GOODS STATION YARD, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, KING'S-CROSS.

CASH PRICES FOR THE CURRENT MONTH:—

No. 1 quality..... 33s. per thousand. { These bricks are of an uniform WHITE COLOUR, and suitable for facing any class of buildings

No. 2 " ..... 28s. " { Are of mixed colours, sound, well burnt, and quite equal to the very best stocks.

GOOD SUPPLY ON HAND, AND NO DETENTION OF THE CARTS BEYOND THE TIME REQUIRED FOR LOADING.

London, June 1, 1854.

M AW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.
MAW and CO. send free, per post, their NEW BOOK OF DESIGNS,
ch prices, adapting this most durable, economical, and deco- ive production of mediæval art to entrance-halls, passages, con- servatories, verandahs, and every description of modern and ient building.
BENTHALL WORKS, near Broseley, Shropshire.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street.

M INTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, nservatories, Balconies, &c.; Antique, Geometrical, and Alham- o Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and reme durability, Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths, rings for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Orna- ntal Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had reat variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars- dge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, ffordshire.

B LUE TILES and BRICKS, DORDON, BY ATHERSTONE—J. SCARROTT, Manufacturer of ue Bricks, Blue Roof Tiles, Rugs and Red Quarries, Sewerage ore, Fire-bricks, and all Kinds of Blue Brick Materials for ilding, Kiln Tiles, Coping Bricks, Ridge Tiles, &c. &c. The ove works are one mile from the Coventry Canal, and two and a f from the Trent Valley Railway Station, Atherstone.

B RICKS.—From Kent Fields.—Grey Stocks, Shipping Paviors, &c.: also White Suffolk and Red Facing cks.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

B RICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, stantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a rter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests rchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, t to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. ese bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from rots; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for ernal facing.
pply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting house, Hoxton ckfields, Orange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
B. Loghr eel ured Pit Sand of approved quality, constantly on upon reasonable terms. Tate Sand, from its not containing salhue matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand

B RICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.
BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS;
Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

B RICKS, at the BELL GREEN PATENT BRICK, TILE, and PIPE WORKS, Lower Sydenham, t. All made by machinery.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
00,000 excellent STOCK BRICKS, TO BE SOLD, at 14s. per thousand, cleaned, and led into carts.—Apply at the Building, Chancery-lane, Fleet- et.

G REAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S O-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, ou—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, sup- d with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire cks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Cru-dering rforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete vel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

T HE well-known YARRELL'S CLAY WORKS, Dorset—Superior POTTERS' CLAY, of various lities, from these pits; also, best quality, White Facing and e Bricks. May be had on advantageous terms on application Messrs. DUNN and GIBBS, 7, Great Tower-street, City, where mples may be seen.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
V ICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.
t the recent division of profits the assets were valued at £176,861
he liabilities at 144,376

Leaving a surplus for division of £32,485
he reversionary bonuses to the assured averaged 53 per cent. on amount of premiums paid by them.
he business of the Company embraces every description of risk nected with life assurance.
oans continue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or ar security WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The whole Paid up and Invested for Half a Century.
G LOBE INSURANCE, Cornhill and Pall- mall, London. Established 1803.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, REVERSIONS.
James W. Freshfield, esq. M.P. F.R.S. Chairman.
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omas M Coombs, esq.	William Phillimore, esq.
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ert W. Grauseu, esq.	Robert Saunders, esq.
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ert Hawthorn, esq.	William Tite, esq. F.R.S.
n Hodgson, esq.	R. Westmacott, esq. F.R.S.
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he New Tables adopted by the Globe include Two Scales of Premiums, Participating and Non-Participating, combining, a moderate rate, those principles of solidity and security which e distinguished this Company from its formation.
Two-thirds of profits apportioned as Bonus.
One-third of the premium may remain unpaid as a debt upon policy.
Facilities afforded to Insurers.
Insurances to the extent of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS on a single approved life.
Every class of FIRE and LIFE Insurance business transacted.
Prospectuses, with full tables and details, and forms, may be had at the Company's Offices, or of the Agents.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

S COTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Instituted 1831.
PRESIDENT.
His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.
MANAGER—Robert Christie, Esq.
SECRETARY—William Finlay, Esq.
Head Office—26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

The Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of this Society was held at Edinburgh on 2nd May, 1854; William Stuart Walker, Esq. of Bowland, in the Chair.

The Report read to the Meeting, and which was unanimously approved of, contained the following particulars:—

The number of Policies issued during the year ending 1st March is 720, the Sums Assured thereby being 286,715l. giving an addition to the Income in Annual Premiums of 8,53d.

The Policies lapsed by death during the year are eighty-four, the Sums Assured by which amount to 49,850l. and the Bonus Additions to 8,482l. making together 58,332l.

In comparing these sums with the amounts for the preceding year, they exhibit an increase of seventeen in the number of new Policies, and of about 6,000l. in the Sums Assured. The increase, though of moderate amount, must be considered satisfactory, especially when regard is had to the great competition which now exists in the business of Life Assurance.

The number of Policies lapsed by death is four under that of last year, and the amount payable nearly 7,000l. less. Keeping in view the additions made to the business, and the increased age of the members of the Society, these are most gratifying circumstances.

The Sums remaining Assured amount to 4,234,538l.;
The Annual Revenue amounts to 152,615;
And the Accumulated Fund is increased to 839,354l.
*** Medical Referees paid by the Society.

VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND SITUATION OF THE SOCIETY.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1836....	£642,871	£21,916	£40,974
Do. 1843....	1,685,067	61,851	191,496
Do. 1848....	2,984,878	110,705	419,673
Do. 1854....	4,234,538	152,615	839,354

POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE.

By a Resolution of the Society, Policies may, after being of five years' endurance, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of Extra Premium for such travelling or residence. Special application must be made to the Directors for such privilege, however, and satisfactory evidence adduced that, at the time of his application, the Assured has no prospect or intention of going beyond the limits of Europe.

The Amount of Claims paid to the Representatives of deceased Members exceeds

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Copies of the Reports, Proposals, and all other information may be had on application to the Head Office in Edinburgh, to any of the Country Agents, and to the London agency, 126, Bishopsgate-street.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

London, June, 1854.

M ONEY on LOAN, at 3½ per Cent. per Annum.—ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Moneys to poor occupiers or trade rs resident within the City and Liberty of Westminster, that is to say within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Paul, Covent-garden. The amount of each loan is not to exceed 100l. is to bear interest after the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum, and is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two sureties. Printed Forms of Application, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying personally between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock in the day, at the office of the Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park.

By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENSON,
Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.

NOTE.—The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as have been sent in one clear week at the least before the first day of the month.—The sureties must be unexceptionable.

L OANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES, from 50l. to 250l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES—Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules, 6d. each copy, or 1s. per 25.
CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Resident Secretary.

B RITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASS, No. 44.—The Committee of Management of this Class hereby give notice, that having received numerous applications from members and others for shares in this class, they have agreed to issue a limited number of additional shares to investors, at a premium of 1l. per share beyond the entrance-fee which premium will be carried to the dividend fund of the class). Application for the new shares to be addressed to the Secretary, with the back subscriptions, entrance-fee, and premium, on or before the Sixth Subscription Meeting of the Class, on FRIDAY, 11th AUGUST next. A discount of 4l. 4s. will be allowed upon shares then fully paid up.—By order,
CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary to the Class.
17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, July 15, 1854.

B RITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Members of these Classes will take place on TUESDAY, 15th AUGUST next, at ROSHERVILLE. Arrangements as heretofore. Members desirous of being present will please intimate their wish by letter, addressed to "Stewards," at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on or before TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST next.—By order,
CHARLES JAMES THICKE.
17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 10th July, 1854.

G UTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf road, City-road, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 22.
H IGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

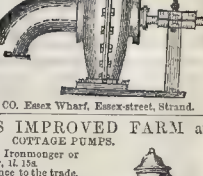
The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c.
THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.
H IGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE CUCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.
LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

C ENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold) to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to



GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

F OWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.
To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 15s.
The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE. The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 18in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.
W ARNER'S PATENT CAST-IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump.....	£1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing.....	2 0 0
Larger sizes if required.	

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,
JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.
Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.
The usual allowance to the Trade.

TO CONTRACTORS.
P ATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 99, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

S TEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought-iron Girder Bridges, Gas-holders, and General Castings, Chains, Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MERRYWEATHER and HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Tividale near Dudley. London Office, 78, Hatton-garden.

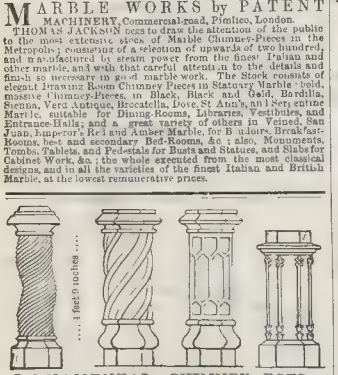
M'COLLOUGH and CO.'S PATENT FELTS, viz. Asphalte Roofing Felt for covering temporary or permanent buildings. Price 1d. per square foot.
Inodorous Felt for lining damp walls, iron houses, &c. Price 1d. per square foot.
Dry Hair Felt, for covering boilers, steam pipes, &c. which effects a saving of 33 per cent. of fuel. Prices according to thickness.
All particulars and samples furnished by J. M'COLLOUGH and CO. 34, Lime-street, City.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves Cisterns and every description of Slab work, Tuferns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with plate-glass sides, fr fish zoophites, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: 1½ inch Slate Paving in rubs, planed on one side, and squared, fitted to lay, warranted stronger than 3 inch York. 5d. per foot super —Baltic Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Herefordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Brabyn, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the chief of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to assure themselves that they are supplied from his manufactory, as he continues TO AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a counterfeit can be made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, and wherever there is much wear.
N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.
Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.
THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing Room Chimney Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Vera Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.



ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY-POTS.—More than 100 patterns of the above-mentioned articles are manufactured in artificial stone by J. SEELEY, at Austin and Seeley's Artificial Stone Works, 1 to 4, Keppel-row, New road.

LAMBETH STONE POTTERIES.—TO BE SOLD, a POTTERY BUSINESS, situate in High-street, Lambeth, in good working order, and offering an excellent opportunity for investment in this lucrative trade For particulars apply to Mr. W. J LOAT, Church-buildings, Clapham-common

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (to resist pressure with the above cataloue by the Commissioners of Sewers for Bends, Traps, Passpans, Jars, Baths, and every article in Stone Ware, on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall Orders executed from the above places, from Falconwharf, No. Battersea, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex

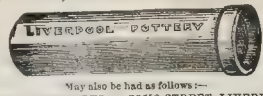
TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.
A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch Locks, Keys, Stops, Hydrants, Force and other Pumps, Hot Water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, &c. Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED DRAIN PIPES
Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS

The price in future will be,			
6s. 3d.	per foot for the 3 inch bore.		
9s. 0d.	"	4	"
12s. 0d.	"	6	"
18s. 0d.	"	9	"
18s. 0d.	"	12	"
22s. 3d.	"	15	"

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the hydraulic pressure of ordinary glazed pipes. The prejudice against red ware is overcome by the manufacture. And it is well known that stone ware, UNGLAZED, is the best material as covered in a perfect state in Rome, Babylon, Nineveh, &c &c
Agent for Southampton, R. L. FLUDER, American Wharf.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S



STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—
LIVERPOOL STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
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WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH...John Hird
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY ..... Guerin, Brothers.
PRESTON ..... J Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY...W and A M'Elwee.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN ....James Fairclough, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
May also be had as follows:—

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GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Bywa Quay.
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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.
The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.
They may also be had turned down.
PRICE 7s. 6d. each,
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCH
MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Waterfloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 3-FEET LENGTHS.
Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.
DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Waterfloset Pan with Syphon-Trap complete, connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

THE FARNLEY IRON COMPANY, WORTLEY, near LEEDS

Manufacturers of FIRE BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c., White Building Bricks, Fire-clay CHIMNEY-TOPS, in Norman, Egyptian, Saxon, Tudor, Grecian, Gothic, and Elizabethan styles.
TERRA COTTA
Fountains, Vases, Pedestals, Capitals, Trusses, Brackets, &c., in great variety, which for beauty and elegance of design are unequalled. The designs of Architects modelled with the greatest exactness.
Also of PATENT GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, &c., well adapted for pressure, being made expressed under "Spencer's Patent." Superior White Glazed CLOSET PANS, TRAPS, &c.

The Works of the Company are situated in the immediate vicinity of the well-known bed of WORTLEY FIRE-CLAY, and the manufacture of BRICKS, for the use of Forges, Gas Companies, Foundries, Potteries, and Glassworks, is confidently recommended all purposes where extreme heat is required. Their GROUND CLAY is also particularly adapted for the manufacture of CRUCIBLE MELTING POTS, &c.

OFFICES AND STORES:

LONDON .....No. 14, York-chambers, York-buildings, Adelphi; No 16, Bath-place, New-road; St. Ann's-wharf, Limehouse.	MANCHESTER..No. 46, Travis-street, and 23, 24, and 25, Bridgham street, London-road.
BIRMINGHAM..No. 7, Lancaster-row; also King Alfred-street, adjoining Bangley-hall and Lawley-street.	HULL.....No. 56 Queen-street, and Wellington-street.
BRISTOL .....No. 14, Nelson-street	BRADFORD ....Horton-road.
LIVERPOOL ....No. 9, Russel-street, 83, Renshaw street, and Shipping wharf, Leeds-street.	LEEDS .....Wellington-street, adjoining the Middleton Station, and Shipping-wharf, Victoria works, Hunslet;

Where Drawings, with Prices, &c. may be obtained; and at the Great Industrial Exhibition, Dublin.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and Co.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
1st, Strand, London.
67, Hope-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

MORTAR-MILL or EDGE-RUNNER WANTED.—Apply to Mr. PATTERSON, Victoria-street, Westminster.

LANDING WHARF and DRAWING DOCK, LETT'S WHARF, near Waterloo bridge, Surrey side.—Every accommodation is offered at this extensive wharf for landing, shipping, drawing, and warehousing goods. Excellent and foreign timber, iron, stone, bricks, sand, coals &c. &c. lighters from or to all parts of the river from a depth of 18 feet at low water, a thirty-ton crane for heavy goods, boilers, &c.; also a ten-ton crane.—Apply to ROUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

CLOSETS WITHOUT THE COMPLICATION OF CRANKS AND WIRES

WERE FIRST INTRODUCED BY GEORGE JENNINGS IN 1848.

That the arrangement was good is proved by other Manufacturers finding it answer their purpose to advertise that they NOW manufacture Closets without Cranks and Wires

GEORGE JENNINGS respectfully calls the attention of Architects and Engineers to his

CLOSETS, URINALS, AND LAVATORIES FIXED THROUGHOUT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

JENNINGS'S DRAIN-PIPES.

The Patentee has made such arrangements, that in a few weeks he will be enabled to supply any quantities and sizes up to 3 feet to order.

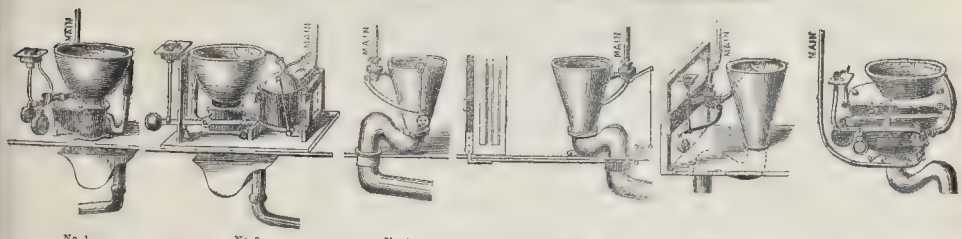
A Sample Closet, with Stool Cock complete, packed and sent to any part, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s.
A Book, containing Illustrations, Descriptions, and Prices of JENNINGS'S HIGH-PRESSURE BIB, BALL, and STOP COCKS, SLUICE VALVES, and FIRE COCKS URINALS LAVATORIES, PUMPS of all kinds, FOUNTAIN JETS, GULLY TRAPS for STREETS, STABLES, or SINKS, &c. &c. can be had on application, or by post if two postage stamps are inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'

PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6 No. 3.

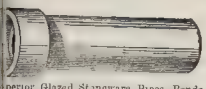
THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 2l. 4s.
No 2. J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE CLOSET, WITH PATENT "SERVICE BOX" ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 2l. 10s.
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 2l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 2l. 3s. extra, 4s. 6d.
No. 4 J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and castiron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d.
No. 5. J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 8s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. 1-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.
J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

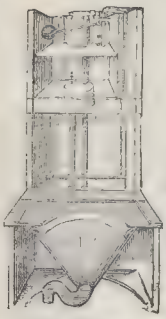


perior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, ctions Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, best White Glaze inside.

ton Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

tered Flushing Basin,—the most effective syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect
R. S. HOGGARD, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1853

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several used here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, LION POTTERY, No. 14,
VAUXHALL WALK, LAMBETH.

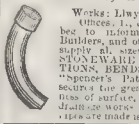
W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c &c Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and renders decomposition thereof impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rusher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Hurst's Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington.—D. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.



Works: Llwyncelyn, near Wrexham.
Offices, 1, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these wares are made is of first-rate quality.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf,

Praed-street, Paddington.

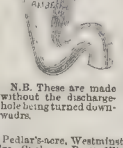
Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for strength and elegance. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

LMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 33, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required, as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior ware, far surpassing any other manufactured of Earthenware Stone Ware.

may be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Ahead, Bermondsey, Danver's Wharf, foot of Batter-sea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kingsroad, Camden New Town, WINNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD 178, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott

Russell's)—Messrs. WILLCOX and Co. avail themselves of this opportunity to inform Builders and Architects of their extensive assortment of articles in White EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.—Clothing Stores and Materials.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, at the STORE-YARD Greenwich Hospital, on TUESDAY, JULY 25, at TWELVE for ONE, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, a large quantity of STORES, comprising blue woollen coats, waistcoats, and trousers, cuttings of blue cloth, striped linen and rags, coverlets, blankets, bed ticks, linings and flannels, hats and shoes, copper and brass work, &c.; also a quantity of materials, copper boilers, and ironwork belonging to the Works Department.—May be viewed one day prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Offices of the Steward and Inspectors of Works, Royal Hospital, Greenwich; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

Important Sale of valuable Materials of the Islington Cattle Market, also fifteen Houses, three pairs of wrought-iron Entrance Gates, 22 feet by 12 feet, 23,300 feet of very stout excellent ... with Gates, Lead, and Fixtures, ...

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, and following days, at ELEVEN o'clock each day, in lots, to be taken down by the purchasers, upwards of one million stock bricks, 1,000 squares of slating, 200 framed principals and sound timbers of roof of sheds, 3,000 feet long, 180 squares of flooring, modern fittings of the houses, comprising 150 pairs of sashes and frames, 40 marble and stone chimney-pieces, 70 six-panel and other doors and frames, counters, flights of stairs, with mahogany hand rails, register and other stoves, balconies, 31,000 feet of Yorkshirestone-kerb, 9 inches by 7 inches, 2 Portland window sills, coping, York paving, pantiles, iron pumps, wash mill, ... feet of oak posts, and rail fencing, ... and slate troughs, paving, and a vast quantity of excellent materials. View two days prior to sale. Catalogues, 6d. each, may be obtained of G. LAKE, Esq. Solicitor, 10, Lincoln's inn; at the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

TO CEMENT AND LIME MANUFACTURERS.

MESSRS. DRIVER have been instructed to DISPOSE OF by PRIVATE CONTRACT, valuable MANUFACTURING PREMISES, with railway accommodation, erected and made at considerable expense, with kilns, machinery, and steam power sufficient for grinding 1,000 bushels a day, and with every facility for obtaining a supply of stone and all materials for manufacturing Roman, Portland, and Blue Lias Cements. The premises have a very large wharf frontage and are accessible at all times, and are capable of a great extension of business, and possess peculiar advantages. Also, an extensive Storehouse and Wharf, with a counting-house, above Bridge, London, for carrying on business. Early possession can be had of all the above premises, and the business can be taken as at present carried on.—Particulars and full information to be obtained by applying to Messrs. DRIVER, Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 5, Whitehall, London.

WEST-HILL, WIMBLEDON-PARK.—Numerous very eligible Freehold Building Sites.

MESSRS. CHINNOCK and GALSWORTHY will SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, JULY 27, at the MART, numerous PLOTS of very desirably situate FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, comprising a portion of the most elevated part of West-hill, near Wandsworth, and close to the beautiful avenue bounding the magnificent domain of Wimbledon park, commanding beautiful views of the surrounding picturesque country, the approach being by good roads, the soil gravelly, and the situation within easy and constant access by railway, renders these sites particularly suited for the erection of villas of a moderate class, now in great request in this improving locality, which, from the increasing and select neighbourhood forming at West-hill, bids fair to become the most favourite and healthy suburb of the south side of the metropolis.—Plans and particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers, 28, Regent street, Waterloo place.

The Valuable Materials of the Giltspur street Prison and House of Correction.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to PREPARE for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JULY ..., and succeeding days, at TWELVE in Lots, the whole of the ... valuable MATERIALS of the GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER and HOUSE of CORRECTION. The Giltspur-street Prison stands upon nearly an acre of ground, and includes within its lofty walls, wards, cells, and dormitories for ... prisoners, besides the governor's house, the infirmary, the chapel, and the necessary accommodation for the numerous officers of the establishment. Detailed particulars of this enormous mass of property will appear in a few days. The following is a short summary of it;—4,000,000 of the finest stock bricks, 12,000 feet of sheet copper on the roofs, 2... tons of lead in flats, gutters, tanks, and pipes, prime oak and fir timber of large and useful scantlings, glazed sashes, modern doors, marble chimney pieces, and all the excellent interior fittings-up of the governor's house and officers' departments, ... squares of sound floor boards, ... feet of York paving and landings, the capital Portland stone front, with cornice, sills, and stringing, and 1,... feet run of coping ... stone staircases, the pewing, pulpit, and fittings of the chapel, all the fitting-up of the numerous cells, with their strongly-barred windows, stone floors, and iron doors, with locks and bolts of a peculiar construction, massive iron rails, gates, guards, and fences, expensive hot water apparatus, by Perkins, costly drying apparatus, with machinery complete, by Cooper, wrought iron steam boilers and fittings of the kitchens, coppers, stoves, ranges, cisterns, pumps, baths, gas-fittings, and an immense variety of materials, fixtures, and fittings-up of a superior description, and readily convertible for building purposes.—May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous. Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 81, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

TO ENGINEERS, SMITHS, CAB PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW is instructed to LET, on Lease, desirable MANUFACTURING PREMISES, with stabling and good family residence, near the London and North-Western Railway station, Euston-square.—For further particulars, apply to Mr LEREW, Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston station.

MARK LANE.—Important Sale of Freehold Ground, recently cleared to carry out the City Improvements, the site of seven houses and warehouses.

MESSRS. ELLIS and SON are honoured with directions to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, at TWELVE, in Two lots (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the extensive plot of FREEHOLD GROUND forming the south-east corner of Mark lane and Tower-street, having a frontage of about 1.. feet by a depth of from 85 feet to .. feet, one of the most important positions in the metropolis, being in the immediate vicinity of the Corn Exchange, the colonial and produce markets, the docks, the Blackwall Railway, and in accordance with the great City Improvements, of which, by the judicious erection of first-class mercantile offices or warehouses it must form a very prominent feature, offering to capitalists or trustees an opportunity for investment of rare occurrence.—May be viewed. Printed particulars and plans may be had fourteen days prior to the sale of Messrs. KENDALL and SMITH, Solicitors, 34, Lime-street; at Garraway's, and of Messrs. ELLIS and SON, Auctioneers, &c. 36, Fenchurch street.

HIGHAM, KENT, near Rochester and Gravesend, on the London and Dover-road. Votes for the County.

MESSRS. DUNN and GIBBS will SELL by AUCTION, at the FALSTAFF INN, HIGHAM, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 1..., at TWO in the Afternoon, in lots, TWO truly valuable SMALL FREEHOLD FARMS, peculiarly situate for profitable occupation, for land speculators, or building societies, there being a most valuable frontage of upwards of 4,... feet; the whole let to two old and respectable tenants, at low yearly rents amounting to 12.. May be viewed by leave of the tenants, and particulars, with plans, had seven days prior to the sale of Mr STEVENS, Solicitor, ..., Westcook; at the King's Head Inn, Rochester; Sun Hotel, Chatham; New Inn, Gravesend; Mr. DUNN, Northfleet, and of the Auctioneers, 7, Great Tower street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOLVERHAMPTON SUBSCRIPTON BATHS.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. R. S. WALKER, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1854, without reserve, at the SWAN HOTEL, Wolverhampton, at SIX o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then produced. Lot 1, the newly erected and extensive BATHS built in the Arabesque style of architecture, situate near the Bath road, and adjoining the Wolverhampton Race-course, consisting of an entrance-hall leading to a spacious swimming-bath, 70 feet by 30 feet, large plunging-bath, twenty-three dressing rooms, reading room, ten private baths, fitted with Rufford and Finch's patent baths, with pipes for hot and cold water, and shower-baths, ladies' waiting-room, clerk's office, and suitable water-closets; also a Dwelling-House for baths keeper, consisting of a parlour, kitchen, brew-house, and four bed rooms. The buildings and baths are fitted in the most complete and efficient manner, and are heated with Haden's patent apparatus; they are all furnished with castings, bells, towel and drying pipes, and every other convenience. The above-spacious premises are in every way eligible for public or subscription baths having been erected at a great expense, and the land with the site of the buildings contains 2,740 square yards or thereabouts. Lot 2. A very valuable piece or parcel of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, adjoining the above premises on the north side, containing 1,350 square yards or thereabouts. Further information may be had of Mr C. F. SPARROW, Solicitor, Queen-street; or the Auctioneer, Red Lion-street, Wolverhampton.

TO WINDOW-GLASS MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, GLAZIERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MARSH has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of Messrs J. Laroche jun. and Co. of Old Trinity-house, Water lane, to announce for absolute and unreserved SALE by AUCTION, at the ROOMS, 28, Leadenhall street, City (removed for convenience of sale), on WEDNESDAY next, JULY 19, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock precisely, the valuable stock of WINDOW-GLASS, consisting of 123 boxes (each 100 feet) of 4th quality; nine cases (each 200 feet) of 3rds, 26 oz. ditto; thirteen cases of 3rds, 21 oz. ditto; thirteen cases of first quality, 16 oz. ditto; seventeen cases of 2nds, 16 oz. ditto; sixty-eight cases of 3rds, 16 oz. ditto; seventeen cases of 3rds, 14 oz. ditto; ninety cases of 4ths, ditto; seven cases of 16 oz. and 21 oz. ground glass, one case of fluted, 8,500 feet of coloured, 4,500 feet of cathedral, 600 feet of ornamental, a quantity of rosettes; office furniture, including a large fire-proof safe, copying machine, and miscellaneous items. About 100 boxes of the above are in bond. May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale; and catalogues obtained at the Rooms of Messrs. POOLE and POOLE, Solicitors, 58, Bartholomew-close; and at Mr. MARSH's Offices, in Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, SMITHS, and Others.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION by

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, 15, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1854, and following day, at ELEVEN, by direction of the assignees, in lots, stock of BLACK and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, twenty polished steel register stoves, richly mounted, fifty black register stoves, twenty kitchen ranges, twenty pedestal, hall, and shop stoves, three glass chandeliers for gas, ormolu and bronzed chandeliers and hall lamps, an assortment of gas-fittings, furnishing ironmongery, polished fenders, sets of fire irons, copper pans and scuttles, japanned baths and toilet services, black hollow ware, cabinet ironmongery, metal and plated goods, fittings of smith's shop, double forge, anvils, vices, weighing machines and weights, 1 ton rod and bar iron, 2 tons stove metal and castings, shop fixtures, &c.: also the household furniture of the usual description, and numerous effects.—To be viewed on Tuesday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs. Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's road, Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr HARRIS, at the Counting house on the Estate, and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grove road, near the Cock, Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. GREEN, at the Counting-house, on the Estate. Apply for particulars as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, Guildhall.

BRENTWOOD, Essex, within 200 yards of the Railway Station.—To BUILDERS, SMALL CAPITALISTS and Others. TO BE SOLD, or LET, on lease, a few hundred feet of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND (land-tax redeemed), excellent drainage, and good supply of water, eligibly situate for the erection of small property, which is in great demand. Also for a factory.—Apply to W. R. PRESTON, Esq. Solicitor, Brentwood; or Mr. JOS. BALL, Queen's Arms, Newgate street, London; or G. BUCKLER, Esq. Hill house, Shenfield, Essex.

BUILDERS and Others.—TO BE LET, FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND at Chertsey, Harrow, Merton, Mitcham, Norwood, Peckham, Stratford, and Wimbledon.—Apply to Messrs. BLAKE and SNOW, Solicitors, 22, College hill, Cannon-street, London.

BUILDING PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND. Important to Builders and small Capitalists who wish to purchase a few plots of really superior building ground in a neighbourhood where the great want of house accommodation for clerks and artisans never had a parallel, are invited to view the property opposite the Abbey Arms Inn, Plaistow, corner of Balaam street, a few minutes' walk from the Barking-road Station (North Woolwich line). Unlike the land hitherto sold near Victoria Docks (from which the estate is only a short distance) and the large manufactories, this property is on a high and dry gravelly soil, and bounded by main roads, to which there is a frontage of 1,000 feet. The vendor invites the public to view the property, knowing that nothing in the locality equal to it has ever before been in the market. The sale will take place at the Abbey Arms Inn, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854. Plans and particulars of J. T. FISHER, Esq. Auctioneer, Plaistow, opposite the estate; C. R. RANDALL, Esq. 14, Tokenhouse yard, City, and at the various Inns in the neighbourhood.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, adjoining Northumberland-terrace, Regent's-park-road, Primrose-hill park, for Six Houses. Rent moderate.—Particulars of Mr KNAPP, 4, Cirencester place, St. Marylebone.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, with Brick Earth, Islington.—TO BE SOLD or LET, in one or more lots, about TWENTY-TWO ACRES of LAND between the Upper Holloway and Hornsey roads, within 2½ miles from the Angel, in a most eligible situation, and containing brick earth of excellent quality.—Apply to Mr. PEACHEY, 17, Salisbury square.

TO PARISH OFFICERS, BUILDERS, AND PERSONS INTERESTED IN CEMETERIES.

PLUMSTEAD-PARK.—A FREEHOLD ESTATE of TWENTY FIVE ACRES of LAND, near the church, at Plumstead, is to be DISPOSED OF by PRIVATE CONTRACT. The property is admirably suited either for genteel villa residences or for a public cemetery, and is approached on three sides by excellent roads. The surface is beautifully undulated and wooded with fine trees, and there is a stream of water flowing from a natural spring within the grounds. The prospect is most extensive and beautiful. The distance from London is only about 8 miles, and the land is within a few minutes' walk of the Woolwich Station.—A plan of the estate may be inspected, and particulars obtained, at the Offices of Messrs. JOHN YOUNG and SON, 35, King street, Cheapside.

BUILDING SITES for Gentlemen's Villas, most delightfully situate on Surbiton-hill, within a quarter of a mile of the Kingston Station, South-Western Railway. Price ... per foot frontage. Lease 99 years.—Apply to Mr POWELL, House Agent, near the church, Surbiton hill, Kingston, Surrey. Beautiful villa residences just completed to be let or sold.

WESTBOURNE-GROVE, BAYSWATER. Two very eligible FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES TO LET. No objection to shops, or to a public-house, and stables and coach-houses in the rear.—Apply to Messrs. MAY and SWEETLAND, 14, Queen square, Bloomsbury.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND.—Advances made.—TO BE LET on long Lease, direct from the freeholder, in one of the most improving localities in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. It is admirably adapted for the erection of second and third rate buildings, a... villa residences, semi detached or continuous, and will be let in plots or otherwise as required. Advances will be made to a responsible person, progressive with the works which may be decided upon to be carried out. Roads and sewers already formed. Ground-rents moderate. Every information may be obtained, and plans of the property seen at the Offices of Mr HERBERT PRICKETT, Surveyor, Chancery-lane, and 23, Paddington-green.

TO BE SOLD or LET on LEASE, TWENTY ACRES of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, beautifully situated, adjoining to one of the most fashionable watering-places on the coast of Sussex, direct by rail. To speculators, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with, as they will have the benefit of the buildings already commenced on the estate, valued at upwards of 2,000l.—For particulars apply by letter to L. WHITLY, Architect and Surveyor, No. 1A, Osborn-street, Whitechapel.

FREEHOLD GROUND, most eligibly situated near St. James's-square.—TO BE LET or SOLD, a PLOT of GROUND, well adapted for building a church, chapel, museum, or any establishment requiring large space of ground.—Apply to Mr. J. M. NELSON, Architect, No. 38, Regent circus, Piccadilly.

SPACIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES on LEASE, for MALTING, Brewery, Distillery, Stabling, Dairy Factory, &c. having roomy lofts, malting floors or kiln, deep well, and good drainage, dry cellars, with entrance for horses and carts, abutting on Homer-street and the New-road West. Apply to view at 1, Homer-place, New-road, between Ten and Four p.m.

TO BE SOLD, the CARCASSES of SIX SIX-ROOMED and THREE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES, at Stratford, close by railway workshops; price 570l. Term, ... years from Christmas last. Ground-rent, 21l.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect and Surveyor, 19, Stainsby road, Limehouse.

NEW CROSS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, together or separately, to pay Ten per Cent. TEN substantially-built HOUSES, near the Railway Station. Term, ... years. Ground-rent, 34l.—Apply at the Offices of Mr. GEO. J... RHODES, Architect, Lincoln's inn-fields Chambers.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES required ... RENT, or PURCHASE the FREEHOLD. They must be situate within five minutes' walk east or south of the Royal Exchange, and contain a superficial area of from 2,... to 4,... square feet. Any old inn with booking offices, large residence, with yard annexed, or warehouse, containing about the above area, and capable of conversion, or where the site can be cleared, would meet the case. Possession of the greater part would be required within two or three years.—Full particulars to be addressed to Mr. ELLIS, Surveyor and Estate Agent, 15..., Minories, City.

GLAZING ROLLERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, TWO PAIRS of GLAZING ROLLERS, with standards complete, dimensions as follows:—length, 42 and ... inches; diameter, 17 and 10¾ inches.—For further particulars apply to Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, Brook's Wharf, Upper Thames-street.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar square.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts will CLOSE upon SATURDAY, the 22nd instant. Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS will shortly CLOSE their TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Gallery, 53, Pall mall, near St. James's Palace. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission, One Shilling.—The original Panorama of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily from half-past Ten till Five. The extraordinary Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT every evening, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening.

CYCLORAMA, ALBANY-STREET, n... OPEN, with a magnificent Panorama of Naples, exhibiting the Great Eruption of Vesuvius and Destruction of Pompeii, A.D. 79, with the present state of the Ruined City. These views have long been in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the resources of this vast establishment.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Under the Patronage of H. R. H. Prince Albert.—The public is respectfully informed that this establishment is now placed UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT, and that alterations and improvements are in progress in all its departments, which it is hoped will render it even more worthy of the patronage of the public than it has hitherto been. All communications in future should be addressed to J. H. Pepper, Esq. Resident Director. All the Lectures, Optical and other Exhibitions, are continued as usual. Open Daily from Eleven till ... and every Evening except Saturday from Seven till Ten. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten Years of age half-price.

GALLERY of SCULPTURE in MARBLE of Messrs. A. and F. TRISCORNIA, of Carrara, proprietors of quarries and dealers in marble. Commissions are taken for all kinds of works in sculpture. On view, for Sale, a splendid Collection of Statues, Groups, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, &c. arrived from Italy, at 481, New Oxford-street, opposite Museum-street.

REGENT-STREET.—THREE spacious GALLERIES TO BE LET, for Six Months, for Exhibition or Show rooms, of the following dimensions: 75 feet, 60 ... and 25 feet long. Possession about the 1st of AUGUST next. Apply at the Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 15, 1854.

The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

VOL. XII.—No. 598. JULY 22, 1854. PRICE FOURPENCE. *Stamped 5d.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of a vacancy having occurred by the death of Mr. J. C. Christopher, Surveyor of the district of Hammersmith, I am induced to present myself to your notice, and respectfully to solicit the favour of your appointment to the office.

I shall have the honour to lay before you copies of my testimonials, which I trust will prove satisfactory and insure your patronage on this occasion.

I have honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN TURNER.

8, Arabella row, Grosvenor-place, July 19, 1854.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for THE COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Owing to the lamented and untimely death of my esteemed partner, Mr. Christopher, with whom I have been connected for the last fifteen years, a vacancy has occurred in the District Surveyorship of Hammersmith, and I beg respectfully to inform you that it is my intention of canvassing for the appointment, and to solicit the favour of your votes and interest in my behalf.

I may remark that my position as partner of the deceased has rendered me familiar with much of the working of the Metropolitan Building Act, which, added to the testimonials which I shall have the pleasure of laying before you, will, I hope, prove my fitness to fill the office which I now seek at your hands. Should I succeed in being elected, I promise to devote my best energies and attention to its duties, and study to merit your approbation with the same earnestness which distinguished my late partner, Mr Christopher.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT GARLAND.

Thames chambers, Adelphi, July 19, 1854.

TO the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, — The District Surveyorship of Hammersmith becoming vacant by the melancholy fate of Mr. Christopher), I beg to offer myself a candidate for that appointment, and having on the last occasion been placed by your favour next on the poll to the successful candidate, I hope on the present one by the continuance of your support to secure my election. Intending to canvass no person personally, and to forward my testimonials for your consideration,

I have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
JAMES THOMSON.

57, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, July 20, 1854.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

PATRON.
Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. George Stanley Repton, Esq.
PRESIDENT.—Sydney Smirke, Esq. A.R.A.
TRUSTEES.
Sir Charles Barry, R.A. Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq. R.A. R.A.
TREASURER.—William Tite, Esq. F.R.S.

The List of Subscribers and Annual Rep it may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary. Subscriptions will be received by WILLIAM TITE, Esq. St. Helen's place, the Treasurer; or by Mr. GOULD, the Collector, 8, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

J. TURNER, Hon Secretary,
8, Arabella-row, Grosvenor-place.

COMPETITIONS.

SAINT MARY, ISLINGTON.—INFANT ORPHANS.—The Committee having carefully examined the plans sent in for the erection of this building, have, with the sanction of the Trustees, awarded the first premium of 50l. to those marked "No one can tell," and the second premium of 30l. to those marked "Veni, vidi, vici." The other plans will be returned to the several parties with their letters unopened on a proper description of the same being given at the Parochial Office, Liverpool-road.

W. STARLING, Clerk.

Islington, 12th July, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. | Samuel Morley, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. | W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whitbeacham, Esq.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS.

The Parties who submitted Designs and Tenders for Houses to be erected on Estates belonging to the Society, are hereby informed that the following have been accepted :—

BARNET ESTATE.—Design and Tender for Pair of Semi-Detached Villas, by Messrs. E. and A. Lawrance, Builders, New Barnet.

Design for Pair of Semi-detached Villas, by Mr. E. C. Robins, Architect, London.

CROYDON GROVE ESTATE.—Design for Detached Villa, by Messrs. Pinch and Parker, Architects, London.

ENFIELD ESTATE (No. 2).—Design for Pair of Semi-detached Villas, by Mr. George Elkington, Architect, London.

Tender for same, by Mr. Benjamin Wells, Builder, London.

Design for Pair of Semi-detached Villas, by Mr. L. R. Roberts Architect, London.

HADLOW ESTATE.—Design and Tender for Detached House, by Messrs. Cass and Church, Builders, Larkfield, East Malling, Kent.

The Designs, &c. not accepted will be returned on application to the Surveyor, 14, Moorgate-street, City.

July 17, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Dover District hereby gives Notice, that sealed Tenders will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 26th day of JULY, 1854, from persons desirous of Contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for the undermentioned Works and Repairs at the WESTERN HEIGHTS BARRACKS, Dover :—

SERVICE No. 1.—Enlarging the Artificers' room and constructing a Platform at the Mess Establishment.

SERVICE No. 2.—Renewing Joists and Boarded Floors to Four of the Soldiers' Rooms, and New Steps and Risers to Nos. 3 and 7 Houses.

SERVICE No. 3.—Constructing Two Retaining Stores and a Serjeants' Mess-room under the Ground Floor of the Upper Range of Soldiers' Barracks.

Plans and specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE, Dover, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'Clock, from the 6th to the 24th JULY, 1854, Sundays excepted.

The Party who's Tender may be accepted for the Works, will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and severally, to be bound under penalty of 50l. for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders for the above Works to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Board of Ordnance Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and endorsed "Tender for Works at the Western Heights Barracks, Dover."

N.B. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineer Office, Dover, July 3rd, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY the 8th day of AUGUST, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING with a certain intended BRICK SEWER, 12 inches in length, or thereabouts, of the respective sizes of 9 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches by 8 feet in the clear, with other works in connection therewith, to commence at a point near Cremorne-gardens, Chelsea, and thence proceed to Kings-road, Richmond road, Warwick-road, and the Uxbridge-road, in the respective parishes of Saint Luke, Chelsea, Hanover-square, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and specification of the above works together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 25th day of AUGUST. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 20th day of July, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain Intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, 5,915 feet in length, or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in Derby-street, Manchester-buildings, King-street, Pludyer-street, Downing-street, Whitehall, and other streets and places in Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 25th day of AUGUST. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 20th day of July, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of JULY, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING with intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, in Peter-street, Dean-street, Clarence street, Cherry garden-street, Union-street, Blackheath-road, Lewisham-hill, and other streets and places at Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Greenwich, and Lewisham, in the counties of Surrey and Kent respectively, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 24th inst. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 12th day of July, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING with intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, in the several parishes of Saint Mary, Lambeth, Saint George-the-Martyr, and Christ Church, in the county of Surrey, on the Tenth; 32,000 feet in length, or thereabout—Further, Road Pipe-sewers in other Works in connection therewith, in Greenwich, Great Guildford-street Wellington-street, Union-street, Bedford-street, Nelson-street, Duke-street, and other Streets and Places in the several parishes of Saint Mary, Newington, Saint George the Martyr, Christchurch, and Saint Saviour, Southwark, in the county aforesaid (in lieu of Tenders); 19,670 feet in length, or thereabouts of Brick and Pipe Sewers, with other Works in connection therewith, in Bermondsey Lower-road, Grange-road, Neckinger road, Jamaica-street, and other Streets and Places in the several parishes of Saint Mary, Bermondsey; Saint Thomas and Saint Olave's, Southwark, and Saint Joan, Horsleydown, Bermondsey aforesaid (in lieu of Tenders), and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 24th day of JULY. Any person or persons who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING with intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, in Peter-street, Dean-street, Clarence street, Cherry garden-street, Union-street, Blackheath-road, Lewisham-hill, and other streets and places at Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Greenwich, and Lewisham, in the counties of Surrey and Kent respectively, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 25th inst. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 12th day of July, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

UNION will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 26th JULY instant, to receive TENDERS for certain WORKS proposed to be done at the WORKHOUSE situate in Little Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn. Plans and specifications free of the Surveyor, and form of the Contract to be entered into, can be seen at the Office of the Architect, Mr. PEARS, of the Parish Offices, Further particulars may be obtained from Mr PEARS, or from the Clerk, at Nos. 2, 3, Ely-place, Holborn. Sealed Tenders, marked outside "Tender for Building Work," to be delivered to the Clerk on or before TUESDAY, the 25th instant. Dated 20th July, 1854.

EDWARD WALLWYN JAMES, Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the FINISHING of TWELVE HOUSES now in carcass at Kentish-town, can see the plans, specifications, and bills of quantities, and have copies of the same, at the Offices of Mr. W. MONON, Surveyor, 3, 5, West Strand, Charing-cross; he were the Lord's TEN o'clock FIVE. The Tender to be sent in on FRIDAY, 28th JULY, at TWELVE o'clock.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the SECOND TOWER HAMLETS FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the forming and completing the ROADS on an estate situate at Walthamstow, Essex. Plans and specification to be seen, at the Society's Offices, Nos. 4, St. James's-place, Hackney-road, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. between the hours of ELEVEN and FOUR. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

19th July, 1854.

WEST HAM BURIAL BOARD.—From Twelve to Twenty five Acres of FREEHOLD LAND are wanted in the parish of West Ham, Essex, or in the parishes of Barking, Hackney, or Leyton. Sealed TENDERS, describing the nature of the soil, the price, and the time when the land can be given up to the Board, free of all liabilities whatever, and stating whether the whole or any part of the purchase money may or may not be paid off by annual instalments, with interest, during the next twenty years. Such Tenders to be sent in on or before THURSDAY, the 27th inst. by TWELVE o'clock, and are to be addressed to Mr JOHN SUTTON, Clerk to the Board, Plaistow, Essex.—13th July, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of JULY, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING with intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, in Peter-street, Dean-street, Clarence street, Cherry garden-street, Union-street, Blackheath-road, Lewisham-hill, and other streets and places at Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Greenwich, and Lewisham, in the counties of Surrey and Kent respectively, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 24th inst. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 12th day of July, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

SOUTH WALES MINERAL RAILWAY.
Parastee of Badin and Michaelstone-super-Avon in the North. To Contractors.—The Directors of the SOUTH WALES MINERAL RAILWAY are DESIROUS of having the following Works, viz. A TUNNEL, 1,122 yards in length, with the formation of the Railway at both ends of the tunnel, every magazine and thirty chains of total length. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of J. K. BRUNEL, Esq. Engineer, 18, Duke-street, Westminster. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST next, before the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, and persons tendering to be in attendance at the Craven Hotel, Strand, London. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. By order,
ROBERT PARSONS, Secretary.
6 h July, 1854

TO BUILDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Enfield Local Board of Health will meet at their Office in Silver-street, Enfield, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of JULY instant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon precisely for the purpose of receiving TENDERS for ERECTING a BRIDGE at Cattle Hill, Enfield. Plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the said Board between the hours of TEN and FIVE o'clock daily previous to the 28th day of JULY instant endorsed "Tenders for Erecting Bridge at Cattle Hill." By order of the Board,
Enfield 18th July, 1854. JOHN SAWYER, Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of SCHOOLS. The plans and elevations, prepared by Messrs. WILSON and FULLER, Architects, will be for inspection at the Vestry-room of West Ham Chapel, Ness North-road, Stratford, on and after TUESDAY, JULY 31st to AUGUST 5th between the hours of SIX and NINE p.m. when bills of quantities will be supplied on the usual terms.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CARDIFF.—The committee for building the above chapel are prepared to receive TENDERS for the several WORKS connected therewith. The plans, specifications and form of Tender may be seen upon application to Mr. HENRY BOWEN, 1, East-terrace, Cardiff, to whom sealed Tenders must be sent on or before the 31st instant, endorsed "Tender for Chapel." The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Cardiff, July 19th, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the Excavators' and Bricklayers' Works in the FOUNDATIONS of the BUILDINGS for the 1st Royal Regiment of Surrey Militia, at Richmond.—Parties desirous of Contracting for the same may obtain a copy of the quantities and such other information as they may require by applying at the Office of the Architect, Mr. F. H. FOWNALL, No. 14, Whitehall place, Westminster, on and after MONDAY next, the 24th instant.
The lowest money do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
July 19, 1854.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Directors of the Midland Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a CARRIAGE SHED, CORP SMITHS' SHOP, and other works in connection therewith at the Derby station. The drawings and specifications may be seen upon application at the Engineer's Office, Derby, on and after the 24th instant. Tenders to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Way and Works Committee, Derby, not later than TEN A.M. on FRIDAY, the 4th day of AUGUST next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order, JOSEPH SANDARS, Secretary.
Derby, July 18, 1854.

LEOMINSTER TOWN-HALL and MARKET.—TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of delivering TENDERS for the ERECTION of the LEOMINSTER TOWN HALL and MARKETS, may examine the plans and specifications at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS SALE, Town Clerk, Leominster; and Mr. JAMES CRANSON, Architect, 2, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. Sealed Tenders are to be delivered to the Town Clerk on or before the 26th day of AUGUST next, addressed to the "Leominster Markets and Fairs Committee." The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
Leominster, July 17, 1854. THOMAS SALE, Town-clerk.

LEOMINSTER MARKETS.—TO ENGINEERS & Persons desirous of delivering TENDERS for the IRON ROOFING and other IRONWORK in the LEOMINSTER MARKET, may examine the drawings and specifications at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS SALE Town Clerk, Leominster, and Mr. JAMES CRANSON, Architect, 2 Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. Sealed Tenders must be delivered to the Town Clerk, on or before the 26th day of AUGUST next, addressed to the "Leominster Markets and Fairs Committee." The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
Leominster, July 17, 1854. THOMAS SALE, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS AND CABINET MAKERS.
PERSONS desirous of giving TENDERS for the general decorative and substantial REPAIRS in the HOUSE and PREMISES, and for MAKING and FIXING BOOKCASES in the library of MAULDETH HALL, near Manchester, are requested to send their names to Mr. CHRISTIAN, Architect, 5a, Whitehall place, London, before TUESDAY next, JULY 25. It is requested that no one will apply who can not give sufficient guarantee for the execution of the work in the best possible manner, and within a very limited space of time.

ROTHERHAM WATER-WORKS.—The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons for the execution of the several works comprised in the Scheme for the ERECTION of an ENGINE and BOILER HOUSE, and 2 cast-iron Cisterns, Culvert and Railway Fence. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of tender (in quantities must be obtained at the Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on or after MONDAY, the 31st inst. and sealed Tenders must be sent in to me on or before TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST next, endorsed.
By order of the Board, J. BARRAS, Clerk.
Rotherham, July 19, 1854.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH for the DISTRICT of WOOLWICH.—TO SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, and Others.—WANTED, a competent PERSON to act as CHIEF ASSISTANT in the Office of an Surveyor on the private improvement works, must be a neat and expert draughtsman, and capable of levelling. A person having experience in the execution of private improvement works, under the Metropolis Local Management Act, will be preferred. Salary at the rate of £90 per annum. Applications, enclosing testimonials, may be forwarded to Mr. JOHN BARNETT, Surveyor to the Local Board, stating age and previous engagements, on or before the 26th instant.
By order, EDWARD SARGENT, Clerk.
Town-hall, William-street, Woolwich, July 19, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

SUGAR REFINERY, Old Market-street, Bristol.—Parties willing to CONTRACT for the several WORKS to be done in RE-BUILDING the above REFINERY may inspect the drawings and specification at the Offices of Messrs. GABRIEL and SON, Architects, St. Nicholas-chambers, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FIVE p.m. The works are to be completed by the 31st December next, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be bound in a heavy penalty for the due performance of the Contract within the above time; and, further, must furnish two sufficient sureties to a bond in the amount of £1,000 each, to be approved by the Directors before the day of ACCEPTANCE of Tenders at the Offices of Messrs. GABRIEL and SON, Architects. Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
St. Nicholas chambers, Bristol, 20th July, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

THE SUNDERLAND and SOUTH SHIELDS WATER COMPANY are desirous to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of an ENGINE HOUSE, CHIMNEY, TWO COTTAGES, RESERVOIR, and other Works. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Company, in Fawcett-street, Sunderland, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of JULY next, where bills of quantities may be obtained at a charge of One Guinea each. Tenders are to be sent in on or before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of JULY next, but the directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order, WILLIAM SATCHELL, Secretary.
7, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, June 30, 1854.

TO BRICKCONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE COMMITTEE of the CITY of LONDON and COUNTIES FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are desirous of receiving TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, DRAINS, and other Works on an Estate at Sydenham. The specification and plans may be seen at the offices, 79, Farringdon-street, on and after TUESDAY next. Tenders may be delivered, endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c." before FIVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.
JAMES BIRKHAM, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of SCHOOLS, to contain 450 Boys and Girls, together with a Residence and Lecture Room; also several Houses, with other Buildings and Works, for RICHARD BARROW, Esq. may obtain further particulars on application to Mr. WATSON, at the Office of the Works, for MONDAY, 31st instant. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on or before SATURDAY, the 12th August next. Mr. BARROW does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Staveley Works, near Chesterfield, 19th July, 1854.

MARYLEBONE ASSOCIATION for IMPROVING the DWELLINGS of the INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES. Incorporated by Royal Charter, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their respective shares.
Capital, 100,000l. in 4,000 shares of 25l. each.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Joseph Grote, esq.

R. J. Bazalgette, esq. — S. H. Harlowe, esq.
F. Bridgman, esq. — Charles Heberden, esq.
R. F. Bromehead, esq. — Mr. George Pollard.
Sir E. N. Buxton, bart. — Lieut.-Colonel C. Stuart, M.P.
John Cunliffe, esq. — G. Spencer Smith, esq.
Frederick George, esq. — Josh. Wm. Throupp, esq.
W. G. H. Hersheon, esq.

HONORARY ARCHITECT.—W. G. Habershon, esq.
AUDITORS.—John O. Hanson, esq.; Thomas Hunt, esq.
BANKERS.—Sir Samuel Scott Lucy, and Co.
SECRETARY.—Mr. Charles Rooper Stoke.

The object of this Association is to take on lease or purchase such property in the parish of St. Marylebone as can be obtained, with the view of providing for the industrious classes, well drained, ventilated, and cleanly habitations at as low a rate as shall be remunerative; and it is confidently expected that this beneficial object can be carried out, and a fair rate of interest returned to the shareholders on the capital invested.
Shares to an amount exceeding 12,000l. have been already subscribed for and the first call of 2l. per share is paid up.
Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary, 28, Dorset-street, Portman-square where prospectuses, forms of application, and every information relative to the Association can be obtained, or the list of shares for inspection.

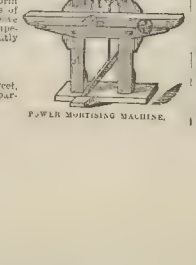
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
1, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON. House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinet makers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and CO.'s, Watling-street, City, and see in action the very small, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the other mortising machines introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.
P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co. having also had the unqualified approval of practical men, is most highly recommended for the best fencing for park and farm enclosures, or subdivisions for temporary agricultural enclosures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. (after the model of the fences of this material in the slopes and Home park, at Windsor), has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.
N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
1 or, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated Machines, both by the great Exhibition in London, and many scientific Institutions in Europe, and are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, contractors, coach and cabinet makers, railway carriage and wagon builders, merchants, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders, and also by the British and French Governments, for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, mortising, sawing, rebating, sawing and turning.
Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, and will execute all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost.


POWER MORTISING MACHINE.

Sold only by
WILLIAM FURNESS,
Inventor, No. 29, Hawke-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE invented by Dr. ARNOTT and exhibited by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY the 10th, insures perfect combustion economises fuel improves ventilation, requires much less attention than the ordinary stoves in general use, is manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 271 and 272, High-st. who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

THE SMOKE PREVENTION COMPANY, 19, CHARING-CROSS. PRIDEAUX'S SELF-CLOSING VALVES applicable to every description of furnace. Extensive experience has shown the action of these valves to be so perfect as to leave nothing to be desired. Not only do they entirely prevent smoke, but they do so with benefit to the action of the furnace in every point of view, boiling coppers, heated ovens, or getting up steam quicker, and saving from 10 to 15 per cent. of fuel. In no instance have the Company ever received a complaint of having impaired the action of a furnace.
N.B. One year's saving of fuel accepted, in lieu of any payment for royalty.

THE SMOKE PREVENTION COMPANY, 19, CHARING-CROSS. PRIDEAUX'S SELF-CLOSING VALVES applicable to every description of furnace. Parties who are dissatisfied with the imperfect prevention of smoke, waste of fuel, diminution of steam, or delay in any heating process, caused by this Prideaux-scheme, may obtain reference at the Office of the Company, which will enable them to satisfy themselves of the sterling character, and great value of this invention.
N.B. The Valve has proved itself as admirably adapted for brewers' coppers and bakers' ovens, as for steam-boilers. A month's trial allowed.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus.—Gas-works erected complete.—Any of the various parts of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms.—Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Side Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Ties, Bars, Chain, Sheeting, Socket Pipes, Rain water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON, TUPPER and CARR, Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY, Supply Patent Galvanized Iron in any of our brands, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
Warehouse to the London Docks.
GALVANIZING WORKS, REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE; BROAD-STREET AND BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART (LATE JOHN H. PORTER).
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON, (IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO. WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEETS IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being ensured.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction in ease of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEELE and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

CHEAP PEWTERING, GAS-FITTING, and BELL-HANGING.—Improved Moulded Counter-cogines, 6ds per pull; Private Residences fitted with Gas, Four Lights complete, 80s.; Bells hung in Secret, with best Porcelain Covers, 8s. per pull.—BAILEY, Pewterer and Gasfitter, Manufacturer, and Gas-Fitter, 12, Spa-road, Bermondsey.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
BENNETT'S LOCOMOTIVE and SELF-ADJUSTING CENTERING for SEWERS and CULVERTS, is to be commended as an invention saving time, labour, and loss of time, and is strongly recommended by Mr. BAILEY, C.E. Requiring only to be struck to be pulled together, three minutes only being required for a length of 20 feet, the striking being so arranged as to insure equal pressure on all parts, thereby dispensing with the risk of crippling or throwing the work beneath the invert, and requiring no cooking, move by, and resetting a length of 20 feet, which length is sufficient for any ordinary diverse curvilinear arch. Patentee and inventor of JOSEPH JEFFREY BENNETT, Dover, Kent; or of Mr. JAS. HOLDSWORTH, 21, Shaftesbury-crescent, Victoria-bridge-road, Pimlico.—Licences granted.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.

These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 16 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOODBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &c. each.

J. H. BOODBYER (late STURCH and BOODBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS are perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c. is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c. in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.

CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Check-staples and Striking Plates, Fire proof safes, Deed and Cash-boxes, Carving and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis.

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Offices, No. 7, Bisle-lane, London.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—
FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone with ribs of iron; a structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, slate, stone, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as lessening the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent.—Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

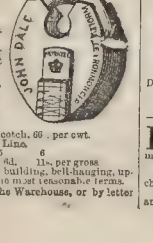
ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, & c. Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of Ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



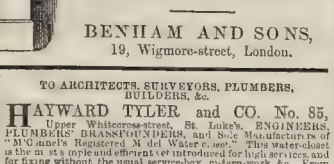
Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 8d. 7/4. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and hook boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
4 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 2l. 8s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
6 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and hook boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 45s. each
Air Grates, 4s. per cwt.
Best Town Coke, 5/6. Ditto, Scotch, 6/6. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter repaid.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connel's Registered Model Water-closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient ever introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford street, London.

BRUCE'S PATENT ECONOMIC STABLE FITTINGS; sole Manufacturers, RANSOME and SIMS, Ipswich. To be seen at their stand, Sydenham Palace. Drawings and full particulars, post-free. These are the best fittings yet brought out.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.

These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description to be had. Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing &c. JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 37, Oxford street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co. 83 and 85, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cut and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

HART and SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
91, DRURY-LANE, and 53, 54, & 5, WYCH-STREET, STRAND.

PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, IN WOOD, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

DR. ARNOTT'S, HART'S, AND SHERINGHAM'S VENTILATORS.

Specimens also at the Crystal Palace—Hardware Department.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by
JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.
Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.
N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK, also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, soot doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, 45 plugs, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c., also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILDEVIL'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6,000lb. of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stoves, or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vegan, Son, and Raymond, Dockhead, and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply per post to T. BOILDEVIL, Engineer for French Flour Mills Turbines, &c. 55 King William street, City.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEFRIES'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS upwards of 40,000 in use.—See testimonies at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the accompanying statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the large buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at a fair rate.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,

solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Gurnace and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Latches, and Stove-mountings. Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Prices and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fire-proof Doors, Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Cranes and Boilers, and every description of ironwork, to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality as described.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's), J. J. JONES, has to make great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS best to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Gates, Fencing, Railings, Gates, Hurdles, Lamp Brackets, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Stair cases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Sawed Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE.—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against
EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS. DODDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—At the serious fire in Union-street yesterday, by which my premises were destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.
27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 23, 1854.

MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool, London Depôt, 47a, Moorgate-street, City.

BATH.—A full-sized COPPER BATH for SALE, in framed wood case, solid mah gany top and lid, large lead lever, tape, stop-cocks, &c. Only once used, and fit for immediate erection.—Apply, 11, Portman-street, Portman-square.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogen or Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER
Lead-en Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and Iron Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Copper, Nickel, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERELDS, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

HYDRAULIC PRESS for SALE, warranted to withstand a pressure of 1,000 tons. Ram 14 inches diameter, 3 feet lift. Travelling Table, 3 feet 4 inches by 3 feet between the pillars. 6 feet upright space for goods, with a 3 feet between the pillars. 6 feet upright space for goods, with a cast-iron cistern and two brass pumps, all complete.—Apply to SCOTT and CO 38, Upper Thames street, City.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

JNO. HOLMES, many years Manager to Mr. Thos. Jackson, Commercial-road, Pimlico, begs to inform his Friends that he has entered into PARTNERSHIP with Mr. T. THOMPSON, of 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, where their business of Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers, Auctioneers, and Builders' Agents, will be carried on till the completion of their new Offices and Wharf, at Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge. A twenty-ton travelling crane, for landing, &c. is in course of erection. Private residence, 1, Winchester-street, Pimlico.—July 1, 1854.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 300 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal road, King's-cross, where they also have a large assortment of various descriptions sawn by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

PORTWAY MARBLE WORKS, Frome, Somerset. JOSEPH CHAPMAN, Statuarist, Builder, and General Contractor, having conditionally accepted a commission agency in Italy, is prepared to negociate with any person disposed to embrace an opportunity which but seldom offers of securing a business which has been established for nearly half a century. The premises are most eligibly situate in a public thoroughfare, within five minutes' walk of the railway station, and possess every facility for an extensive and respectable trade. An immediate guarantee of £1,000 is required. Parties desirous of the work on hand may be secured on reasonable terms. Applications, either personal or postal to be made at the above address.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Marbilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verde antique, &c. Portland, Bath, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES,

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened (choice).

Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.

Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.

Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, imported by the Proprietors own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble Statuary Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone sawing-mills, Cambridge heath, Hackney.—WM. HUSTLER, Proprietor.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôt, Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Wharf, Deptford. Offices 250, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beddham, and Co.) CAEN, AUBIGNY, and GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, are supplying the above and Portland, Ketsch, and other Stones, at the current prices, from WHARF, SOUTHERHITHE, LONDON. Goods delivered by land or water conveyance, and by vessel, to any part of the Kingdom.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and others that he continues to supply the Bath Old and Stone, Corsham Down, Combe down, and Farleigh Down Stone, of the best quality, at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, &c. cut to order.

N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Corsham, Chilcompton, Combe Down, Ranscombe, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town. STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their Stock of Bangor, Welsh, and Westmoreland Slates, Grindstones, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire flags, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

BRAMLEY FALL! BRAMLEY FALL!! Mrs. ANN HARLER informs Engineers, Contractors, and Builders that she is able to supply the above stone to any extent. Will guarantee a supply of 1,000 cubic feet per week if required. Apply for samples, prices, &c. to SAMUEL TRICKETT, Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs.—Fire Bricks and Clays.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimney-pieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 122, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.

London Agents—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. Manager—JAS J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway station....	PADDINGTON
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

CORSHAM-DOWN and other BATH STONE. Prices for the above, delivered either in town or country, may be had on application to WOOD and ROBARTS, Market-wharf, Regent's-park-basin

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.

BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.

HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.

SAMUEL TRICKETT,

STONE MERCHANT.

Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.

Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves. Cisterns and every description of Slab work. Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with plate-glass sides, for fish zoophites, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: ¼ inch Slate Paving, in runs, planed on one side, and squared, fitted to lay, warranted stronger than 4 inch York, 6d. per foot super.—Baltic Wharf, Commercial road, Lambeth.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—Mr. MAGNUS having, at great expense and hazard, and by dint of unwearied perseverance during a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, succeeded in obtaining for his invention of Enamelling Slate to imitate Marbles the PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, the Nobility of our nobility, and almost every Architect, Builder, and Decorator of any note, and having been rewarded with the MEDAL of the SOCIETY of ARTS and the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION, finds that his success has given rise to a number of petty imitators, who, though they may not affect him in a pecuniary light, inflict vast injury by their wretched imitations of his productions, which are, in most cases, passed off as "MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE." He therefore respectfully requests those who are disposed to patronize his establishment, to observe that the Slabs are supplied from his manufactory, as unfortunately AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST AND LABOUR NECESSARY TO SECURE PERMANENCY, a deception has been made which will not endure, and damages the reputation of his Enamelled Slate. This caution is particularly necessary in regard to the fittings of the retiring places at railway stations, where there is much wear. N.B. The Tariff for 1854 is now ready.

Pimlico Slate Works, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application to E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply an quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—South-wark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Joists, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

1 inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		1-inch. White, 16s. per square.	
1-inch	" 18s.	" 1-inch	" 17s. "
1-inch	" 23s.	" 1-inch	" 21s. "

Dantzic Timber, 8s. per load.

Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Cills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice. THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery, at the following reduced prices:—

Norway and Swede Timber, from 6l. per load.			
Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 7l. per load.			
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 2d. per 12 feet.			
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 8s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.			
Christiana Battens, Yellow, 2s. 1d.; White, 1s. 9d. per 12 feet.			
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 5s. 10d. per 12 feet.			
Prepared Floor Boards, 1 in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d per square.			
" " ½ " 18s.	" 17s. 6d.	"	
" " ¾ " 22s 6d.	" 21s. 6d.	"	
" " 1¼ " 24s. 6d.	" 24s. 6d.	"	

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for cash. N.B. The extensive saw-mills are now in operation.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method. For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills), Chelsea.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 6s. per gallon. Varnishes for W. NAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 4s., and 6s.; James-street, Oxford-street; also Manufact. for of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—R. HORNE, PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, 41, Gracechurch-street, City, invites builders and the trade to inspect his extensive stock of NEW DESIGNS in PAPER-HANGINGS, which, by the aid of powerful machinery, he is enabled to offer at the following prices, in stock quantities, for cash only, viz.:—

Stout lining paper.....	5d.	
Superior ditto	6d. and 7d.	20 Per Cent.
Bed-room papers, in great variety	4d.	
An excellent oak paper.....	4d.	
Sitting-room ditto, on blended grounds	7d. to 9d.	
Hand-made marbles	9d. to 1s. 6d.	
Good satin papers	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	
Flock papers	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	
Hand-made granites.....	8d. to 1s. 6d.]	

Every novelty in French and English panelled decoration always on hand; also excellent imitation of fancy woods.

N.B. Patterns sent into the country, by post, showing the style and quality of the above, on receipt of two stamps, and the goods despatched with promptitude on receipt of a remittance to the amount of the order given.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform Railway Directors, Public Companies, Landed Proprietors, Noblemen, Gentlemen, Solicitors, Land Agents, and others, that they EXECUTE every description of professional work on the most reasonable terms. Railways, roads, water-works, &c. planned, surveyed, and levelled. Engineering and mechanical subjects, plans, sections, and designs, prepared and executed. Estates, manors, parishes, and town-ships surveyed and mapped. Land, buildings, &c. measured and valued. House surveyed, and estimates of dilapidations given. Maps, plans, &c. drawn, copied, and reduced with accuracy and despatch. 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have fitted up their OFFICES with every requisite for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the profession, in all its branches, including modelmaking, instruction in levelling, &c. &c. They have also had premises taken and enlarged, embracing all the latest improvements. Gentlemen who cannot attend at the offices can be attended at their residences in any part of the country by Mr. SMITH or Mr. LEWIS. Prospectuses and full particulars may be had at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES Established by Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. for preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Builders, Engineers, Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Measurers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing and Modelling. Making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c. &c. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter. For Prospectuses &c. apply at the offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-bank, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—SKAIFE'S process for Galvanizing this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Gutters, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes, Hooping, Casting, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Sheet Iron-work Galvanized. Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, for Sale and contract; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Engravers' Presses and Substantial Stoves supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn park, Jan 19, 1852.

In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker."

N.B. The Company's illustrated Circular, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

GOODYEAR'S VULCANIZED RUBBER Steam packing from one sixteenth to one inch, in sheet or cut to shape, for manhole plates, piston rods, steam-pipe, steam-cheeks, cylinder-heads, &c.; steam-engine and brewers' hose; gas-tubing, gas line belting from 2 to 14 inches width, railway belting from 3 to 14 inches width, washers, discs, valves, buffers; steam-gauge pipe, India-rubber cloth, bands, balls, and toys; overshoes and boots, by the case in bond, or in stock. Crockett's Vulcanized Cloth.—DOUGH, BREWSTER, and CO. American Importers, 32, Coleman-street, City, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, BOAT-FOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Forestreet, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 6 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES SILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works.—MARK BOWDEN and CO. Bristol.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY,

296, OXFORD-STREET.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for

BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN AND SHEET WINDOW GLASS,

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED AND ORNAMENTAL GLASS,

May be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE TILES FROM 16s. PER DOZEN.
SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED WITH GOOD CROWN GLASS FROM 3½d. PER FOOT.
STRONG SHEET GLASS PACKED IN BOXES OF 100 FEET, FROM 12s. PER BOX.
THE NEW RUBY SHEET, THE BEST FOR EMBOSSING, FROM 1s. 3d. PER FOOT.

ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, ARCHITECTURAL, DOMESTIC, SCIENTIFIC, AND ORNAMENTAL GLASS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

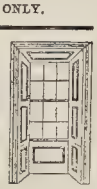
121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B. — ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.



Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 415, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington-Glass Works, Birmingham, do, in entirely new principle, effectually destroy the offensive and smoke which may hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices were destitutes and freedom from and are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, for the trade of our chosen; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTER'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London

FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS packed in cases of 200 feet, from 48s. to 42s per case.

GLASS TILES ¼ of an inch thick, 37s. 6d. per case, containing fifty tiles

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE-GLASS, packed in boxes of 50 feet, from 10s. 6d., per box

SASHES GLAZED with good Crown glass at 3d. per foot, carriage included.

JAMES PHILLIPS, and CO. 116, Bishopsgate-street Without

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 44, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, conducted in connection with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas of the newest design constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs. OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

GOOD 3rds 16oz. FOREIGN GLASS in cases of 200 feet each, average size 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 4ths, ditto ditto, 34s. Also 16oz. ground ditto ditto, 4d. per foot; crown and 16oz. sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 2d. per foot; ½-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per doz. Also crown and sheet glass in crates; British and patent plate fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. PARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

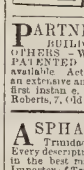
WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton. Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods secured, packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

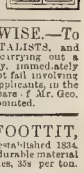
LEONARD SUGDEN, Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, and Frames, and Joiner to the Trade, 30, Grange-road, Bermondsey, respectfully invites Builders and the Trade in general to an inspection of his Stock of Goods, from which they can always be supplied with every kind of Joiners' work, which for superiority of workmanship, material, and low prices, cannot be equalled by any house in London.—P.S. A full list of prices on application.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade.



begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.



N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

PARTNERSHIP or OTHERWISE.—To BUILDERS, SASH-MAKERS, CAPITALISTS, and OTHERS.—WANTED, a party to AID in carrying out a PATENTED DESIGN of great public utility, immediately available. Actively prosecuted, this affair cannot fail involving an extensive and lucrative branch of business. Applicants, in the first instance, are requested to address to B. J. care of Mr. Geo. Roberts, 7, Old Jewry, when interviews will be appointed.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trunded Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe, established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trunded Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

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SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

THE creditable efforts now making in England to disseminate taste through the country, and to give all classes the means of appreciating and understanding various branches of ornamental art, give a more than usual interest to the subject, and invite every inquiry that may bear upon it.

The practical views of the age have at length acknowledged the necessity of giving to all portions of the community the same means of educating the eye, and few will now deny the propriety of uniting the decorative with the useful in objects of every-day requirement. For what hope can there be of general improvement in the "arts of production," if those who create them are ignorant of the simplest notions of taste, and cannot even comprehend the beauty of a design if presented to them? It is not by the education of the higher classes alone, nor by the patronage of the great, that taste is to be spread through a country: they may *contribute* so far as in their power towards this object, and the efforts now making by men of rank and wealth are both creditable and useful; but for the community to be imbued with a feeling for art of any kind, the study must be general, and the minds of those who make, as well as of those who require, works of taste, must be imbued with a true appreciation of the beautiful. I do not, however, by this remark, wish to imply that men of rank and wealth, in England or any country, are distinguished above the rest of the community by correct taste: the few who possess it are the exception, and the exhibition of objects of their choice too frequently demonstrates an admiration for meretricious ornament and faulty design.

One great impediment to the cultivation of taste is the notion that beautiful designs are only to be found in expensive objects, and are therefore out of reach of all but the wealthy; and, indeed, when there are few capable of making good designs, the conclusion is not drawn without some show of reason, making it all the more necessary to remedy this impediment by a more extended art-education. For, as long as taste is confined to a few individuals, and not introduced into the ordinary ornaments and utensils of common life, it will continue to be almost an exotic plant, and a mere luxury. "Arts of production" can only be beautiful in proportion as they depend upon "arts of design;" and as beauty of form and proportion, exquisite detail, and high finish, were sought for by the Greeks in their vases, lamps, and other common utensils, so may our ordinary objects, whether intended solely for ornament or for every-day use, be made beautiful as easily as they are now generally hideous and misshapen. This depends on the mind that devises them; and to despair of giving to the commonest object an elegant design, is to acknowledge incapacity and want of taste. The same maxims laid down by Vitruvius for architecture apply to them:—1st. That they should answer the purpose for which they are intended; 2nd. That they should be durable, or of solid workmanship; and 3rd. That they should possess beauty: and every one without these conditions must be faulty and imperfect. But beauty is not to be obtained by capricious *ornament*, such as overloads so many of our modern productions; and unless the maker knows *why* the peculiar form, and all the ornamental accessories, are given to his work, any splendour of decoration which may merely delight the ignorant, will only be looked upon by men of cultivated taste with horror and disgust.

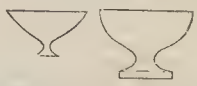
Taste, to be of use, must pervade all classes; and by this means, graceful and beautiful objects for every-day use will come into general demand, and be generally made.

They will also be obtained at moderate prices, and thus be placed within reach of all, instead of being confined to the wealthy few who happen to be possessed of cultivated taste. For it is not by making what is elegant dear to the purchaser that art and taste will flourish: this is an impediment, not an encouragement to them; and until good things are within the reach of all, and appreciated by the majority, it is vain to hope for excellence in any country.

I am, however, far from maintaining that the enjoyment of tasteful designs is even now *necessarily* limited to people of ample means; for many a simple and cheap object may be made in good taste, without any additional cost; and the humblest individuals may display an innate perception of the beautiful in the ordinary ornaments of a cottage, or in the coarsest materials. Owing, however, to the deficiency of taste in those who make articles of common use for sale, it is rare to find any that do not bear the stamp of utter barbarism; and there is little, indeed, to elevate the mind or correct the eye of the general mass. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that all should have the mind and eye directed to the perception of what is good; and, unless taste pervades all classes, so that both the maker and the purchaser may possess that knowledge, the production of beautiful objects will depend on accident or caprice. The one may manufacture them, but the other will not desire what he does not appreciate; and it will be equally vain for the latter to possess a taste he cannot gratify. Besides, as Mr. Laing observes, "what employs the industry and ingenuity of the many is of more civilising influence on society than what employs the genius of the few;" and as "much wealth locked up in gold and silver ornaments is a sign of a low progressive social condition," so good taste may be possessed by a few, while the rest of the community continues to be unconscious of its beneficent influence. In that case it is a mere luxury, and it generally happens that, in a condition of society where it is thus limited, the search for objects of art is rather a caprice than a real taste. Luxury is the enemy of refinement, the parent of *rococo*, and of splendid monstrosities. For taste to last, and become general, its rise and progress must be simple and gradual; it must be sown and reared, and will never flourish by mere transplanting.

It often happens in this country, when an approach to good taste has been shown in the design of some common object, that it turns out to be the result of pure accident, a copy, perhaps, of something selected at random, which, as the maker (on being questioned) admits, had merely the recommendation of novelty, being an imitation of something hitherto not known in his particular trade. Besides this, the copyist frequently spoils the original by some capricious change of his own, introduced without any reason, totally at variance with its general *motive*, and with no other plea than a crude notion "of varying" (or if he has the vanity to suppose it, "of improving") what he should have left unaltered. Hence, if you praise one of these accidental works, or suggest an improvement in another, or censure a bad alteration already introduced, the unconscious maker is at a loss to understand the reason of the praise, the necessity of any change, or the merits of the censure; and then, in order not to appear ignorant in the matter, having invited your admiration to some other object of the most unmitigated barbarism, he at once proclaims how pure an accident it was that led him to copy at all from a good work. You turn to another, and make a remark about its deficiency in a certain part, which has probably been one of his own "*improvements*;" when he thinks at once to overwhelm your objection by "The original, sir, from which that is copied, was found at Pompeii;" and remains fully persuaded that you know nothing about the matter. For to be found at Pompeii is his criterion of excellence; and his incapacity for judging prevents its occurring to him that, even if exactly the counterpart of a Pompeian model, it may still be faulty, even without the several *improvements* the work has been doomed to undergo during its transmutation from the ancient model to the English copy. Utterly ignorant *why* one thing is good, another bad, or how small an alteration may spoil the whole effect of the best work, these people still have preconceived notions; and it is curious to listen to the crude and fallacious dogmas they may have laid down, or borrowed from some worthless authority about the principles of beauty and form.

Among the many instances of this I will mention one, which though accustomed to their want of taste, I scarcely expected in a man engaged for so many years in the manufacture of works of ornamental art. It was while looking over his vases, that the form of one of them came under discussion, and led him to expound his views on beauty. A ponderous folio filled with well-executed drawings of every kind of vase, from the best and worst models, lay upon his table, showing that neither time nor trouble had been spared in making the collection; but when he pointed out the bad as models of perfection, it was evident that neither the possession of accurate copies of so many different works, nor the habit of selecting from them, had given a proper direction to his taste. He had no perception of *beauty*, but he had his own view of a *theory*, and every thing was to bow to his crude ideas about "flowing lines." A Greek cylix was, therefore, pronounced by this criterion to be the *ne plus ultra* of bad form, because "the bowl being so nearly at a right angle with the foot, the lines could not flow." His test of excellence was illustrated in the outlines of cups of this form, and the abrupt



contrast of lines in the Medici and similar vases was severely censured.

A visit to another artist in this line led to a different result. The fault was not in the maker, but in the public. He had copied, with the judgment of a man of taste, the most beautiful Greek vases, and had introduced upon them the graceful and classical designs of our ill-appreciated Flaxman; and any one might have expected that the growing desire for objects of good form would have ensured their sale and encouraged his efforts; but going one day to give him an order for another tazza, I found his shop crowded with the most tawdry, ill-proportioned vases of a different manufacture, each looking as if, while still in a plastic state, it had been pulled up by the neck to increase its length. "What," I asked, "has made you give up good things for bad ones? Have you abandoned all that was in proper taste for a new caprice, or did you only make good things by chance?" "It is not *that*," he said; "these things sell, and I must live; I can find plenty of purchasers for them, and few for the others." What could be said? It was the purchaser here who wanted taste; and as long as the public is deficient in it, vainly indeed may the manufacturer possess it. "But why not," I asked, "have them of good proportion, why so elongated beyond all reason?" "This," he said, "it is out of my power to prevent. I buy them; they are made by others, and I must take them as they are; for they are sold *by the height, at so much an inch!* and to

require the height to be diminished in accordance with the breadth would only be considered a *ruse* to decrease the price." And yet these profess to be objects of ornament and taste!

"Why," I remarked to an Italian, "do you not make copies of such and such beautiful objects so justly admired in Italy? you would find many to purchase them, and you would do good by causing them to be generally known." "I have already made several of them, but they did not sell, and now I confine myself to those that do;" and then showing me some of most commonplace ornaments, he said, "These I can always sell, and I have a family to support." Among them were dogs, and flowers, Canova's three lanky graces, and elongated vases equally deficient in proportion, form, and decoration.

And now having mentioned an Italian, I cannot abstain from acknowledging the debt we owe to the poor "image men" who wander through our streets; for I have no hesitation in saying that they have done more to improve the general taste, to place copies of known sculpture within the reach of all, and to familiarise the eye of the English public with what is good than any school (which a few only can attend), than any gallery (which the working classes seldom use), or any institution in the country; and when we recollect that English art paraded (without shame) through the streets was confined to cats with moving heads, green parrots, wooden lambs covered with cotton wool, or (if the figure of a man was attempted) a coarse boor holding an equally vulgar pot of beer; we may feel grateful for the change, so unostentatiously brought about by these humble foreigners.

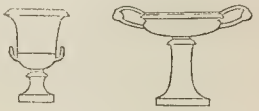
The taste, indeed, of many English who pretend to judge of art too often leans towards the mere matter-of-fact representation, both in statuary and in painting; and while the ancient Greek or the modern Italian would give his first sign of genius for art by selecting an object of graceful form, or by giving to the figure he moulded an exalted ideal character, English talent would manifest itself and obtain applause by the mere imitation of humble life in the figure of an ordinary peasant, or some graceless scene of common life.

It is hopeless for any one who has a real appreciation of the beautiful to seek for some object of good taste among the articles of use or ornament he purchases for his house, or to urge on the persons whom he employs to make them for him, the necessity of carrying out his suggestions, as long as they are incapable of understanding them. And how is this to be wondered at, when they are unconscious of proportion, form, beauty of outline, colour, adaptability of materials, and of the many conditions essential for excellence in design, destitute of the means of obtaining a knowledge of the subject, of guiding and improving their judgment, and of discriminating between good and bad? It were a miracle if men without the opportunity of understanding an art should succeed in practising it; and how, unless shown what to avoid and what to admire, can they form their taste?

And here I feel a pleasure in paying a just tribute to the good judgment which adopted this mode of proceeding at Marlborough House. For it is by the *negative* rather than the *positive* process that instruction is conveyed to the untutored mind in the most intelligible form; and when any one has to choose one out of twenty objects, it is far easier to make the selection if he begins by rejecting those he will *not* have, than by at once attempting to fix on the one he prefers. Let him rather say, "this I will *not* have, nor this, nor this," until he has reduced the number to two; and his final choice is even then more easily made by rejecting one of them, than by trying to decide on the best. But while I fully approve of the mode of instruction by showing what is *bad*, and *why* it is so, I must admit that a "chamber of horrors" should not be confined to one, but should include (under different gradations of censure) *every* room, except a very small *sanctuary*, privileged to contain a few really good specimens; and however gratefully I would acknowledge the condescension and the public spirit of any great person who sends objects of art to an exhibition, I would only commend and draw attention to such as are *worthy* of being imitated, and exclude those that are deficient in taste from the recommendation that they are "sent for study;" and where so little good is made, and where few can be expected to possess perfect specimens, or even perfect taste, no sensible person could be offended at such an exclusion.

It is of the highest importance for creating and improving the taste of the public that good designs should be constantly before them. Even those who are gifted naturally with a certain amount of it are liable to have it vitiated by frequently seeing bad models; and a more cultivated taste is occasionally warped and led insensibly towards the extravagant if, debarred from the contemplation of the beautiful, it has faulty designs constantly before it. Many again allow themselves to be deceived by the fiat of men whose names are thought to give weight to their opinion; and it is thus that some who might have arrived at a just appreciation of colour have had their judgment warped by reading the plausible theories of people totally ignorant of the subject, but not the less positive in their opinions. Nothing, indeed, is more likely to mislead than a theory propounded before the subject itself is understood: it is like the attempt to write a grammar before the language is known; and the theorist would do well to remember that languages were spoken long before grammars were invented. It is better to wait till colour is understood before theories respecting it are laid down; and had this been done, the blunders that have been propagated by a fallacious notion about accidental colours might have been avoided.

If those who have some kind of perception of the beautiful are misled, how hopeless it must be for the great majority who are destitute of this advantage to arrive at any knowledge of it without proper direction. Indeed, cultivated as was the graceful mind of the Greeks, we even find their taste sometimes failed to be correct, as in some parts of their beautiful vases, especially in the handles and the foot;



and some of the later ones of Apulia are wanting both in form and proportion; while many have the fault of elongated shape, so frequently found in those of modern Europe. And

though the drawing of the figures on the Apulian vases is remarkable for freedom of execution, the composition has not the same purity as on those of the age of Alexander, and the introduction of numerous figures on the same field, and a greater luxury of ornament, proclaim the decay of real taste, and the approaching downfall of art. It is this want of proportion that spoils the generality of the richly coloured glass vases of Bohemia; showing that the skill of the makers in the manufacture of the material far exceeds their taste and correctness of eye. And if really intentional, and not an accidental caprice, it is probably owing to some preconceived notion about height giving lightness and grace, which may easily mislead a person incapable of *feeling* the beauty of symmetry.

The Greeks generally excelled in the appreciation of form and proportion; and such was the beauty of their designs, both in small objects and on a great scale, that no people have ever approached, much less equalled, them. And even in the early infancy of their art we may trace the tendency they already had towards the perception and the practice of the beautiful. They had also this great advantage, that men of first-rate talent were ready to aid in the production of objects in common use; as was the case in Italy also during the flourishing periods of art; and it is of the greatest importance that industrial art should have the benefit of such assistance. Nor were they above adopting from those less refined than themselves, whatever hint could be obtained from their particular style of ornament: beauty was beauty to them wherever it was found; and it only remained to adapt it to their own wants in the most suitable way. If the advantages arising from this real feeling for the beautiful were better understood at the present day, we should not have decorative art left to the accidental caprices of a mere decorator, and depend for those articles of use which ought to be ornamental upon the misguided fancy of an uneducated mechanic, nor should we have the misshapen glassware, the hideous lamps, the monstrous tea-urns, or the whole furniture of our tables and of our rooms, that disgrace our civilization. But talent will be rare among designers so long as few are able to judge of the effects of their own compositions, or have any notion beyond "copying from the antique," *because* "it is antique," without entering into the true feeling of the original, or understanding in what its beauty consists. One therefore designs a cup or a tazza, and thinks he has produced a real "Pompeian article," *because* he has put together a certain number of details totally unconscious that a mere repetition of ornament is not a design, and that the whole when finished, having no *motive*, is utterly unmeaning. This putting together a number of parts to form a whole is indeed the besetting sin of incapable minds, and is too often witnessed in the productions of architects as well as of those who make ornamental models; and instead of the building or other work being conceived in the mind as a whole, of which the details are the necessary accessories, each part is added in order to *complete* the design; and as there is no keeping and no necessary connection between them, many a one is removed, altered or varied without any reference to the general composition.

In the furniture of our houses examples of similar additions without an object, either for ornament or use, are abundant. Of such a kind are tables with geese or swans striving to thrust their necks against its central pillar, with no apparent reason unless to turn their less graceful tails to the company, and serving no more purpose than the wooden scrolls of another that seem to have fallen on their backs upon the plinth.

It has been said by Pliny, that the Greeks combined the forms of several beautiful women in order to constitute a perfect model; but this notion of this compound figure is such as a Roman might, but no Greek artist of real talent would, entertain. The latter would form in his mind the conception of perfect beauty, more perfect than he might find in or individual; but he would not put together the material parts of different figures to create it and such a *construction* of a statue would imply an utter deficiency of genius.

The Apollo and the Venus were not so formed and it would be as unreasonable as to combine the parts of several faulty buildings to create a perfect structure.

It is not only to a deficiency in the artist who executes it that is to be attributed the blame of a faulty work: this, as I have shown is as often to be laid to the charge of the public or of the private employer; and when the model of a monument, or any work of art, is proposed by a designer who has real talent, it is not impossible that the *committee* assembled to pronounce upon it may be incapable of forming an opinion on the matter. Thus it happened that a architect of real talent, when requested to give a design for a certain building, was obliged to bow to the decision of an ignorant committee because they had a preconceived notion that particular feature was required for every large edifice. Nothing would persuade these worthies

hat a grand front could exist without a pedi-ent with figures in the tympanum, whether it as Gothic, Elizabethan, or of any other style. n vain the architect represented that in the articular one he had chosen for the building pediment would be a monstrosity; that build-gs with large roofs, like the Tuileries, or the own-halls of Flanders, had no place for a pedi-ent; and to have both roof at the top and able beneath it would be inconsistent. It was seless: they would not pay their money with-ut one, and it was to be introduced somehow the most conspicuous position. And thus e reputation of an architect was to suffer for e caprice of ignorant people; whose paradox mounted to this, that a man ought to appear ith one hat below his chin, and another on his ead.

And *who* was the committee? or *who* is any ommittee? It has been said of committees, of other boards, that they "have no con-iences:" it may be said with equal justice, hat they have no individuality; for when a de-sion is come to by a committee, *who* has ecided? no one knows; and no one is respon-ble for it. The principle is an unsound one. here is no objection to a committee of *con-ultation;* but every decision ought to be pro-ounced by *one* person of sound judgment, who hould be, and feel that he was, *responsible;* nd any one who knew that he would have to nswer for a hasty or improper opinion, would ake care to obtain and follow the best advice, hich, too, need not necessarily be confined to hat of his official coadjutors. Make a man *esponsible*, and he will take means to find out hat is best; and the simplest mode of select-g him would be by ballot among the members the committee itself, who would thus be elieved from the too common habit of giving ay to some troublesome, overbearing, member their body, who, being the most busy and resome in the inverse ratio of his talents, gets s own way, in opposition to less assuming and ore capable men.

And how are committees too often formed? ome members are chosen because their repu-tion pronounces them to be well informed, erhaps on this, perhaps on some other, subject; me because their incapacity is overbalanced r a sounding title; and some for various asons, which may or may not be valid; while any of them, when appointed, do not attend all, and none are responsible even if they do. ence we may pronounce this verdict, when eir decision is bad; that sums of money have en thrown away, and the taste of the country egraded, by the doings of "*some person or rsons unknown.*"

What undertaking that requires a head could e expected to succeed under, what army could be ommanded by, such a council? and in a country here the necessity of a chief is acknowledged y its institutions, it does seem rather incon-stent to leave questions of importance to the hance decision of numerous individuals, with-ut a *responsible* president.

Impediments of various kinds stand in the way f our general progress towards taste, and these equire first to be removed. Museums are of e highest importance for the instruction of the ublic; that the manufacturer, the artizan, and ie working man may have easy access to bjects of art. For it is not by the accidental ppreciation of it among some individuals, that aste of any kind will flourish, or become general n a country; and the arts of production being f elegant design, is a far surer criterion of its eing spread through the community, than the aost beautiful objects seen in the mansions of he rich. Ere the public can appreciate works f art, they must acquire a true feeling for the eautiful wherever it is found; otherwise they ay mimic and echo the approbation of ac-nowledged critics, while their judgment will be rude and uncertain; and it is to be regretted hat the habits of waiting for the opinion of ome other person, before they express (not to say orm) their own, is not unusual with the English. The great Exhibition of 1851 had therefore, mong its many beneficial results, the good effect of obliging them in some measure to judge or themselves, since the variety of objects, and he want of a ready counsellor, made it difficult o obtain any other opinion but their own. Their decision, it is true, was not generally the best, or the most refined; and some natural objects, as the "Boy with the broken drum," the "Dog defending the child from the ser-pent," veiled statues, and commonplace, un-elevated subjects, were their favourites. They perceived in them a resemblance to what was real; but they did not understand that such subjects present no idea fit to be commemorated in a material, and with a skill, that belong pro-perly to high art. Yet the effort of judging had its effect; and a still better opportunity for correcting the ordinary taste is now afforded by the varied collection of the Sydenham Palace.

The want of museums in our manufacturing and other provincial towns has been a great evil; and the few established there have been so deficient, that no notions of art, or correct taste, could be obtained from them. Hence the English manufacturer, or the decorative artizan, has long been in the habit of borrowing designs from France, the beauty of which is only com-prehended by him, because he finds they have been approved in the country of their birth. It is not *his* choice that teaches him to admire or adopt them, and he only appreciates their merits in proportion as they "pay." Nor is this to be imputed to him as a fault, for he cannot acquire taste when his eye is uneducated; and his inventive genius, if he has any, finds nothing to direct or develope it. The English, indeed, are particularly in need of such instruc-tion: and the readiness with which artizans and others seek to profit by it when offered to them, is shown by the published "Report of the Department of Science and Art." It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we hail the establishment of schools in various parts of the country, for primary instruction in draw-ing, and the means afforded to masters for studying at the central institution in Marl-borough House, preparatory to their taking the management of provincial schools. But this is not all that is required to give *general* taste. All cannot and need not draw, though all should be able to accustom their eyes to see and appreciate what is beautiful; and this can only be done by large *public collections*, and the constant contemplation of well-selected objects of art.

The schools of drawing, and the liberal manner in which books and useful models are offered for the study of artizans, as at Marl-borough House and other places, as well as the admirable lectures to which students may listen, cannot fail to operate satisfactorily; and even in some country towns the energy and exertions of individuals in forming annual exhibitions have done good service; but these laudable efforts are partial and small compared to the mass of the population, who have not the same means of visiting objects of good taste that is afforded to the working classes of Italy, France, Germany, and other parts of Europe. Indeed, it would be a miracle if a people, not naturally imbued with an appreciation of the beautiful, should possess that quality with so few opportunities of acquiring it.

These classes are by their employments debarred during six days in the week from visit-ing our museums of art; and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which is expected to be the best means ever offered for instructing them, is to be closed on Sunday. How then, with the British Museum, Sydenham Palace, National Gallery, and every other collection, closed, is it *possible* for our people to obtain any knowledge of things they have not the means of seeing? Nothing short of inspiration can make them appreciate works of art so carefully kept from them; and the eagerness with which they *do* visit such objects, when they have the opportunity, is plainly shown by the crowds that press to the British Museum at the Easter holidays. But an occasional visit after long intervals will not instruct the eye, nor accustom it to works of art; and if men who are working for their liveli-hood were to give up a day's wages every now and then to study art, we should indeed look upon them as more deeply imbued with the love of it than any Greek of ancient, or Italian of modern, days. How they are to arrive at that love of it would be difficult to explain; but certain it is that no one could expect either an inspired possession of it, or that they will sacrifice their wages to obtain it. In reply to this, some may answer, "Sunday is not a day for sight-seeing; it is a day of rest:" and so it is of rest from *labour;* and those who have other six days to instruct themselves and divert their minds, need not then visit any collection of art. They may or they may not; though many a rigid talker scruples not to do so when abroad. It is the working man, who has six days' confine-ment, for whom an innocent and useful recrea-tion is wanted; and we should not "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," by leaving the gin-palace open to him and closing institutions which would lead him to select and indulge in better pursuits.

Others again imagine that it would interfere with church service; but this would be obviated by not allowing a gallery or museum to be open till after two o'clock; and if it is not discovered that the great encourager of crime, the gin-palace, interferes with the church, it is difficult to understand why the contemplation of human-ising art should do so. Such improvement to the mind is not like the mere love of amuse-ment or excitement, as at a theatre; and indeed from this last no one is excluded by business or work during the evenings of the other six days; nor should the excuse of want of refresh-ment be permitted to sanction any buying and selling; and at the Sydenham Palace all that is for sale should be shut up as as in a shop. The opposition to the Sunday opening of museums of art is not surprising; for what useful innovations were ever proposed in England without it, from public coaches, machinery, steamboats, railways, and the rest, down to Minié rifles? And it requires years and years to get rid of a Smithfield-market, intramural interment, or any other nuisance. Great hostility was even shown to Sunday schools, when in 1781 they were first established for instructing those in humble life in the usual routine of education. It is therefore only consistent that *this* Sunday school for another improving branch of instruction should be opposed; but the time will come when a more practical generation will wonder at our blindness, which might be an innocent one if it did not commit an injustice.

Nowhere is wholesome recreation so much required as in England, where the frequent occurrence of wet weather so often prevents the working man from seeking it in the country, and drives him to idle amusements and to drink. For it is folly to pretend that men who have been working six days will not seek, and do not re-quire, some kind of recreation; and if a good one is not provided for them they will too fre-quently be tempted to what is bad. So far from tending to irreligion, it will make them less animal and more intellectual, consequently, more soberminded and religious; and we shall do better to provide a remedy for ignorance and drunkenness, than persist in their encourage-ment.

Shut the gin-palaces, and give the people innocent recreation and instruction; you will then confer on them a benefit, and will discover that Englishmen are not worse than French or Italians, nor less Protestant than the Prussians of Berlin; while you will find them less drunkards than they are now, and capable of understanding what you expect them to see, without having it presented to their sight.*

GARDNER WILKINSON.

POETIC SCULPTURE.

WE have lately viewed with much gratifica-tion a monument by Mr. J. Edwards, sculptor, to the memory of the late William Hawkins, esq. and Mary, his wife, about to be erected by their sons, one of whom, Mr. W. Warwick Hawkins, is the member for Colchester. It includes a figure of Hope, in high relief, the size of life, with an anchor and the Bible by her feet, and a vase at her side, inscribed *Mors est janua melioribus vitæ*, and bearing, amongst other emblems, the monogram of our Saviour, the poppy, the cocoon, from which the butterfly is escaping (the soul quitting its earthly habita-tion), and the Egyptian winged globe, the symbol of eternity. On the Anchor will be

* To be continued.

found, "It is good that we should hope," "Hope is the anchor of the soul," "Hope to the end." Above the upturned head of the figure, which is surmounted by a lambent flame, is the morning star, and the dispelled clouds, shown on the tablet forming the background, give a slightly indicated "glory." The work is remarkable for pure devotional feeling, and is most carefully and delicately finished.

In the studio of Mr. Edwards we saw several other very charming designs of elevated character, enough to convince us that if he receive proper aid, we may look for some fine works from this gentlemen. We give part of his own description of a sketch purporting to represent a philosopher directing the attention of a youth to the precept "know thyself," inscribed over a niche containing a bust of Thales, the great father of ancient philosophy, and author of the precept. "It is designed," he says, "to foreshadow some great *future* philosopher rather than represent any one of the *past* time—to foreshadow a venerable man in whom true wisdom, knowledge, and goodness, will happily meet together and glow with an intenser, brighter radiance than they ever have or ever could, perhaps, in any one even of the most illustrious in the by-gone historical period—a man in whose large clear mind all the higher sciences, when far more perfected than they are at present, will find an ample and a fit abode; and whose large heart will direct all their concentrated light to bear upon the above fine old precept of Thales, for the purpose of dispelling the prejudices and ignorance which have long darkened the minds of so great a number of mankind, and for the purpose too of infinitely increasing their comforts and happiness by the multiform means proceeding from a true knowledge of themselves—a knowledge of all the laws, mental, moral, and physical, whereby the Incomprehensible regulates the human family in the shadow stretching from the cradle to the grave."

Truly as Plato writes,—"To know oneself is wisdom." It is less easy to assent to the *dictum* of Xenophon (as quoted by Mr. Edwards), "By knowing yourself you will pass your days in happiness."

There is another sketch with which we were more particularly struck,—"The Weary Reassured." The worker has fainted in his well-doing,—doubting the usefulness of further effort: the question, "What's the good?" has prostrated his energies and saddened his heart; when, Lo! a solemn vision, "Telling of things," as Milton sings, "which no gross ear can hear." The idea is admirable. There is the right stuff in Mr. Edwards, or we are much mistaken, and we cordially wish him the means of achieving the success he is capable of.

THE LATE MR. J. C. CHRISTOPHER, DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

It is with deep regret, in which many of our readers will join, that we have to record the death lately of Mr. James Charles Christopher (of the firm of Garland and Christopher), who had held the office of district surveyor of the parish of Hammersmith, Middlesex, from the date of its first creation. The circumstances out of which grew a result so calamitous were briefly these:—It appears that the deceased had left London by a late train on Thursday evening in last week, and that after partaking of a hospitable entertainment given to the gentlemen forming the committee of the District Surveyors' Association by Mr. Gutch, at Greenwich, he proceeded on his journey, with the intention of joining his brother, first lieutenant of the *Lizard*, to witness the embarkation of the French troops at Calais, destined for the Baltic. While on this fraternal mission, and as his brother's vessel, the *Lizard*, was nearing the *Algiers* line of battle ship, her top-mast got foul of the yards of the *Algiers* and snapped; and the falling spar in its descent on deck struck the back part of Mr. Christopher's head, and caused his almost instantaneous death. The high spirits the deceased was in up to the very moment, it might be said, of the accident casts an additional shade of melancholy on an occurrence which has deprived the profession of an energetic and much-respected member, and his immediate circle of a warm-hearted and zealous friend. His untimely loss points a moral we should all profit by. Many will echo our words when we say with real sorrow,—poor Christopher!

THE PROPOSED OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

To increase the value of the collections illustrative of natural history, and to aid the school of natural science in the university, it is thought desirable that a general university museum should be formed with distinct departments under one roof, together with lecture-rooms and apartments for the use of professors, and working rooms for the students. Designs have been accordingly advertised for, and a statement of the requirements prepared.

It has been determined that this museum shall be a building of two stories in height, in the form of three sides of a quadrangle, and the area covered in by a glass roof; the fourth side being so adapted as to admit of extension of the building at some future period.

With the exception of Mr. Hope's entomological collection, for which special apartments are to be assigned, it is proposed to distribute the collections illustrative of the several departments of natural history through the area on the ground floor, and in galleries, and to arrange the lecture-rooms, sitting-rooms, library, work-rooms, &c. in the three sides of the quadrangle. The ground on which it is proposed to erect the museum is an area of four acres, nearly square, at the south end of "the parks." It is nearly level, and has a frontage in every direction. The building, from the nature of the site, will be visible from all sides. A carriage-road runs along the west and south sides, and a public path along the east.

The departments for which accommodation is required are as follow:—Medicine, anatomy, zoology, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, experimental philosophy, natural philosophy, astronomy, and geometry.

The delegates have offered a first prize of 150*l.* a second of 100*l.* and a third of 50*l.* But if convocation decide that one of the plans to which prizes are adjudged be carried into execution, the premium will not be paid to the architect employed. No plan will be entertained of which the estimated cost exceeds 30,000*l.* Can the building required be obtained for this amount?

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

It was our privilege to give the first illustrations of the buildings erected for the International Exhibitions in England, Ireland, and America, and we are glad to maintain our position by publishing to-day a transverse section of the structure which is now in the course of erection for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. In a previous number (p. 158, *ante*), some particulars of the construction will be found. It is of stone externally, and the contract was taken by Messrs. Goldsmid and Co. at 11,327,000 francs. M. Viel is the architect. There will be two wings, which will cost 6,000,000 francs more, and various temporary buildings. The main structure now illustrated is a parallelogram in three spans, about 820 feet long and 354 feet broad. The width of the centre span is 157 feet, and the height in the centre 108 feet. The gallery will extend over the whole width of the side divisions, about 79 feet.

The Exhibition will commence on the 1st of May, 1855, and will close on the 31st of October, in the same year. Articles for exhibition, whether French or foreign, will be received only through the committee of the department or country which the exhibitor inhabits. The list of those who are admitted must be sent to the Imperial Commission by the 30th of November next, at the latest.

We would especially point this out to such of our countrymen as are disposed to assist in carrying out the wishes of her Majesty and the Government. They should at once signify their intention to the respective committees, and state what amount of space they will require. Unless this be done, our Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, to whom the arrangements have been entrusted, will be unable to obtain such accommodation for Great Britain and Ireland as is desirable.

Objects to be exhibited will be received at the Exhibition Palace from the 15th of January to the 15th of March inclusive.

"Considering," as the decree says, "that one of the most efficient means of contributing to the progress of the arts is a Universal Exhibition, which, by throwing open a competition amongst all the artists of the world, and by placing so many various works in face of each other, ought to be a powerful motive to emulation, and present an occasion for fruitful comparisons,—

That improvements in manufactures are closely connected with advancement in the Fine Arts,—

That, nevertheless, the exhibitions of industrial products, which have been hitherto held, have admitted the works of artists in only a very insufficient proportion,—

That it belongs especially to France, whose manufactures owe so much to the Fine Arts, to assign to them in the coming Universal Exhibition the place which they merit,—

A Universal Exhibition of the Fine Arts will be held at Paris, at the same time as the Universal Exhibition of Industry."

Inventions not patented will be protected. Rewards will be given by a great international jury, divided into thirty special juries, corresponding with thirty classes named. The following are the special arrangements for the Fine Arts:—A French jury, instituted at Paris, will decide on the admission of the works of French artists. The members of the French jury of admission will be nominated by the section of the Fine Arts of the Imperial Commission. The jury of admission for the Fine Arts will be divided into three sections. The first will comprise painting, engraving, and lithographic works; the second, sculpture and die-sinking; the third, architecture.

Each of these sections will decide with respect to works belonging to its special department. The exhibition is open to the works of all French and foreign artists, alive on the 22nd of June, 1853, the date of the decree which constitutes the exhibition of the Fine Arts. Artists can present to the Universal Exhibition works which have been previously exhibited, but there cannot be admitted—

1st. Copies (excepting such as may reproduce a work in a different manner, on enamel, by drawing, &c.)

2nd. Pictures and other objects without frames; and

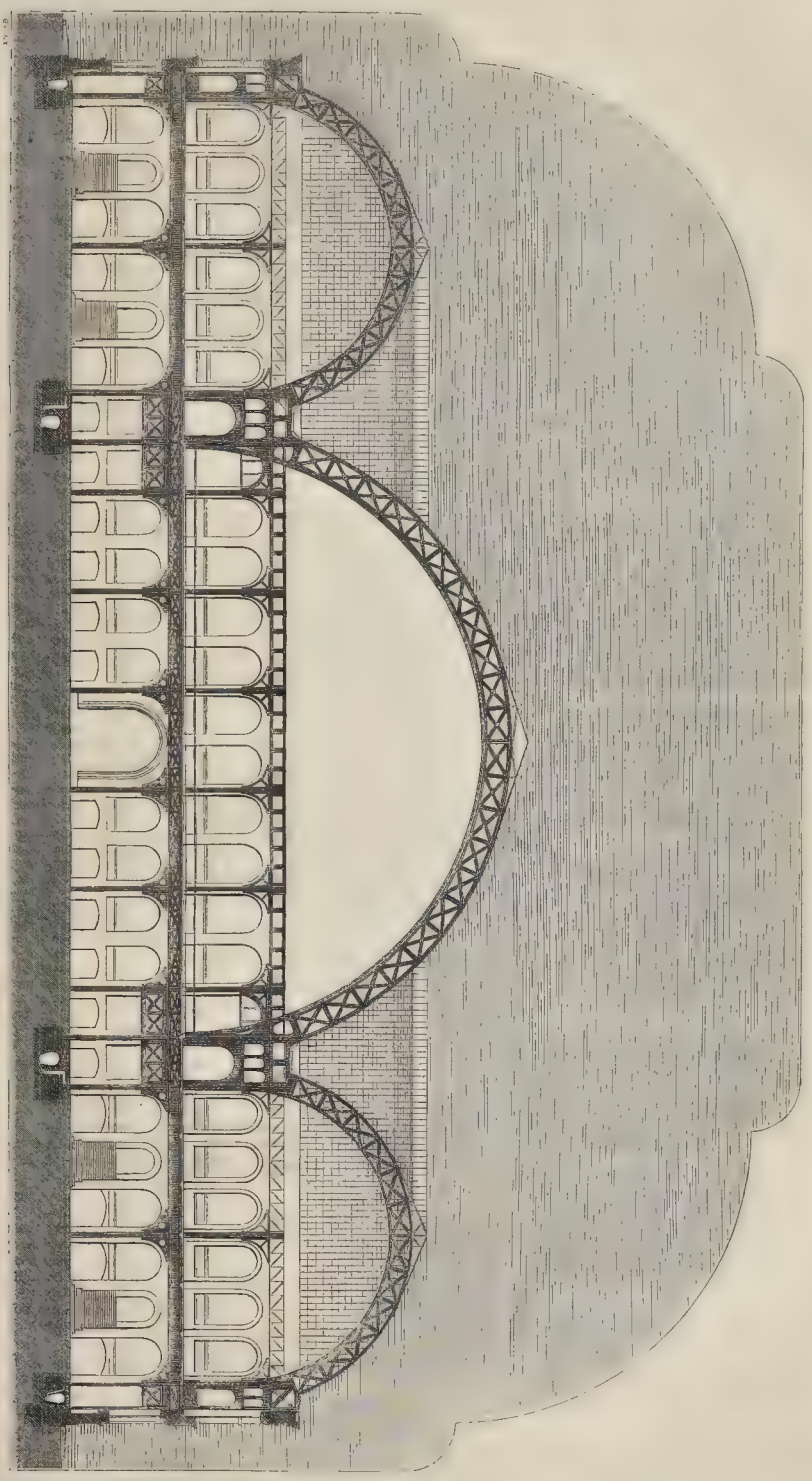
3rd. Sculptures in unbaked clay.

Liberal and kind-hearted hospitality is promised to all foreigners.

Our Government Department of Science and Art, we may here mention, have given notice that forty prizes of the value of 8*l.* are to be awarded to those students, under the Department, throughout the kingdom, who take medals in the greatest number of stages in each of the exhibitions. Twenty prizes are to be awarded in the autumn examination of 1854, and twenty prizes in the spring exhibition of 1855; and these prizes are to enable the most deserving students to visit the Paris exhibition. Each student will be required to make a written report of his observations on that exhibition.

A meeting of the Institute of Architects was held on the 17th, when the committee appointed by the Board of Trade, with reference to the Paris Exhibition — Messrs. Cockerell, Donaldson, and Scott—made an exposition of their views, and invited suggestions. Mr. Redgrave, R.A. attended to give such information as might be needed. It was ultimately resolved "That this meeting desire to express their concurrence in the objects of the Exhibition and that the members of the Institute will individually advance its purposes by every means in their power."

It seems difficult to define what will and what will not be admitted: this must be left in a great measure to the committee of selection which will, we suppose, be formed.



SECTION OF BUILDING FOR PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—M. Viel, Architect.

THE APPROACHES TO LONDON BRIDGE STATION.

No one, I think, who has noticed the approaches to London-bridge Station during the past few weeks can doubt that some very increased accommodation must be given, especially to pedestrians, who are, in the afternoon, much inconvenienced at the crossings by the multitude of carriages waiting for parties from the Palace. To extend laterally will be expensive, besides that every such enlargement widens the crossings, and renders the pathways more circuitous.

It appears to me that the cheapest and most convenient mode of relief would be to make a series of footways *through* the first-floor of the station, and *over* the crossings and carriages, and I think without anything unsightly or any hindrance to the traffic of the streets, these raised footways might be carried to the foot of London-bridge.

All round the front of the station there is a verandah covering the pathway. Let this be converted into a balcony or gallery, having access through the present windows to the first-floor of the building. Then let stairs be made *in* the building *to* each ticket station, and *behind* the building *from* each arrival platform.

A similar balcony, connected with this by a bridge, will have to be made on the first-floor level along the south side of the arcade in front of the station.

The gallery will then pass on columns over the footway to the wall of the station, and then across Duke-street, by a bridge, to the corner of Wallis's Tavern. To continue it *round* this tavern would interfere too much with the street traffic, besides giving an inconvenient terminus.

I propose that it should pass *through* the first-floors of the tavern and hatter's, converting these floors into an arcade with shops on either side. We thus are brought to Tooley-street, just east of the bridge over it; and by an extension of this bridge eastward, or the erection of a platform to its level, there would be ample room for a wide staircase and landing, avoiding the ordinary stream of passengers. The hat-shop projects forward beyond Fenning's Wharf, so that if the widening of London-bridge eastward, which has been talked of, takes place, it would be easy to carry the gallery past it to the bridge.

A bridge from the south-west corner of the Dover station to the north-east corner of the St. Thomas's garden would carry off the passengers going southward; and a branch, taking the line of the present gateway to the station (which might be improved by an ornamental bridge over it) to the north-west corner of the same garden, would render the gallery a convenience to passengers between London and Southwark, at crowded times of day.

The advantages of this would be,—

1. A great relief to the ground-floor of the station, as many of the refreshment and waiting-rooms might be put on the first-floor.

2. A direct exit from each arrival platform, instead of the circuitous course which has now to be taken. This might be rendered still better if the gallery were continued on to the platforms with steps at intervals, a gallery like the external one being constructed within, and at the back of the station.

3. Means of direct communication between station and station.

4. As I would suggest bars to be put up to prevent porters or persons with bulky luggage using it, there would be always a clear and rapid mode of approach and exit, nearly, so far as the eye can guess, on the level, and clean and comfortable.

5. By the proposed terminus at the bridge, there would be ready access, without any interference with the ordinary public, or with the architectural symmetry of Wellington-street.

6. The cost would be far less than that of any other plan, as involving very little purchase, and that probably almost repaying itself. The only purchase, indeed, would be the two or three houses in Wellington-street; but the conversion of their first floors into shops would doubtless much increase their letting value; and the formation of shops in the first-floor of the arcade in front of the station would also increase its value.

I am not an architect, as I dare say your readers may discover, and I may have overlooked difficulties or impediments; but I feel strongly convinced that, at least so far as the conveying of passengers—especially arrival passengers—*over*, instead of *round*, the station, this plan would be an incalculable relief to them, and to the officials of the station. M. D.

THE JOINERS in the employment of Mr. Wm. M'Kenzie, of Westminster, held their annual festival on the 17th inst. at the King's Arms, Hampton Court, when very kindly feelings were expressed towards their employer.

HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES RECENTLY BUILT AT FLORENCE.

SOME time since (p. 154, *ante*) we gave the particulars of a building recently erected in Florence, under the direction of Signor Enrico Guidotti, for 100 families, and by the kind assistance of Mr. Henry Roberts we are now enabled to publish a plan showing the ground-floor and upper stories of the building, and the elevation. We may repeat, that the undertaking has been carried out by a society consisting of shareholders, and presided over by the Marquis Torrigiani, who obtained from the corporation, in the new quarter of the city, between the Piazza Maria Antonia and the Fortezza da Basso, a very eligible site, containing about 4,800 square yards, at a greatly reduced rent.

The building is three stories in height: its external dimensions are 344 feet 6 inches by 126 feet 3 inches: it is divided, internally, by five parallel courts, each 60 feet 6 inches by 27 feet 9 inches, connected together by a series of archways one story in height, which form a continued line through the centre of the building.

The pile of building, as shown by the plan, is divided into twelve sections: each has its own stone staircase, and together they provide 101 tenements, besides twelve stores or warehouses, and a large bakehouse.

The tenements differ in size, and consist of sets of two, three, four, and five rooms, generally larger than those in the London model houses. Each set has a communication with one of the internal courts, where wells for the supply of water, and stone troughs for washing, are provided. Each compartment of four and five rooms has, in addition, an underground cellar: every set of rooms has one of them fitted up as a kitchen, with fireplace, and also its own closet. The living and bed rooms have no fireplaces. The height of the rooms is from 10 to 11 feet. The basement, or cellar story, and the ground-floor, are arched with brick: the upper floors and roof are of the ordinary construction.

The tenements are subdivided in the following manner;—Twenty-two sets of five rooms, the annual rent of which is from 6*l.* to 8*l.* per set; fifty-one sets of four rooms, from 4*l.* to 6*l.* per set; fourteen sets of three rooms, from 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* per set; fourteen sets of two rooms, from 1*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* per set; making 101 sets in the whole.

The outlay on the building, including the direction of the works and keeping the accounts, &c. amounted to about 9,400*l.* sterling.

The annual income derived from the rents, exclusive of unoccupied apartments, of the ground-rent (redeemable at 4 per cent.), of the taxes, superintendence, keeping in order, and repairs, amounts to 470*l.* sterling, which is equal to five per cent. on the outlay. It is gratifying to find that the model houses in Florence have had a similar effect to that which has been found in other places,—in obliging the proprietors generally of houses occupied by the working classes to improve, and render them more fit for human habitations.

Half the plan, on left side, shows the ground-floor; the other half shows the floor above.

The following *References* will explain the plans:—

Ground Floor.

a. Stores.
b. Tower and store-rooms, for ventilation.
c. Office of agent for the society.
d. Entrance to the dwellings.
e. Entrance to the vaults.
f. Dwellings of five rooms each.
g. Dwellings of four rooms.
h. Ditto in interior.
A. Corridors, and courts divided by railings.
B. Wells and washing-places.
C. Staircases for twelve sets of apartments which form the basement.

First Floor.

1. Dwellings of five apartments each.
2. Dwellings of four apartments.
3. Ditto ditto.
4. Ditto of three apartments.
5. Ditto of two apartments.

The second floor is arranged the same as the first.

BETTER DWELLINGS, OR PROFITABLE CHARITY.

MEN of money! shrewd and skill'd
In putting capital to nurse,
Ready to pull down streets, or build,
If either helps to fill the purse,—
Now let me tell your wit a plan
How to reap a royal rent
Out of—doing good to Man,—
Charity, at cent. per cent.

From Belgravia cease awhile,
Cold, repulsive, stern, and white,
Where each huge palatial pile
Frowns the poor man out of sight;
From Tyburnia's dreary squares
Turn your energies aside,—
And look to how the workman fares
Who built those stuccoed haunts of pride.

In stagnant cellars, dim with stench,
In putrid alleys, choked by drains,
Or where the reeking gutters drench
Some garret, rotten with the rains,
Beggar'd of water, light, and air,
And every good that gladdens life,
The poor mechanic festers there
With pallid babes and haggard wife!

Can yonder neighbouring flashy shops,
Glorious in plaster, glass, and gilt,
Where Hebrews ticket showy slops,—
And bankrupt trade is overbuilt,
Can these repay your risk and cost,
Or make you half so blest or rich
As finding homes for those half-lost
Who crowd the dunghill and the ditch?

Build a broad street, a hive of homes,
Where workmen mostly go and come,
—A thousand weekly rented rooms
Will make a pretty yearly sum,—
Build it for cleanliness and health,
And judge it wisdom well to build,
Lest—foul miasma blast your wealth,
And that—your lodgings may be fill'd.

Build it for comfort, ay and pleasure,
For winter's warmth, and summer's cool,
With reading-room for evening leisure,
And—why not chapel, hall, and school?
The good mechanic's homestead-college
Where, with his homely flock and friends,
Work over, he may feed on knowledge
Or gather up its odds and ends.

Better than shop-fronts, gaudy-gay,
Better than mansions, let or sold,
Will such a wise investment *pay*,
And prove a mine of good and gold;—
Of good,—for so shall honest men
In healthy dwellings live content;
Of gold,—your well-used money then
Shall yield the builder cent. per cent!

M. F. TUPPER.

DRAINAGE WORKS IN ALTRINCHAM CHESHIRE.

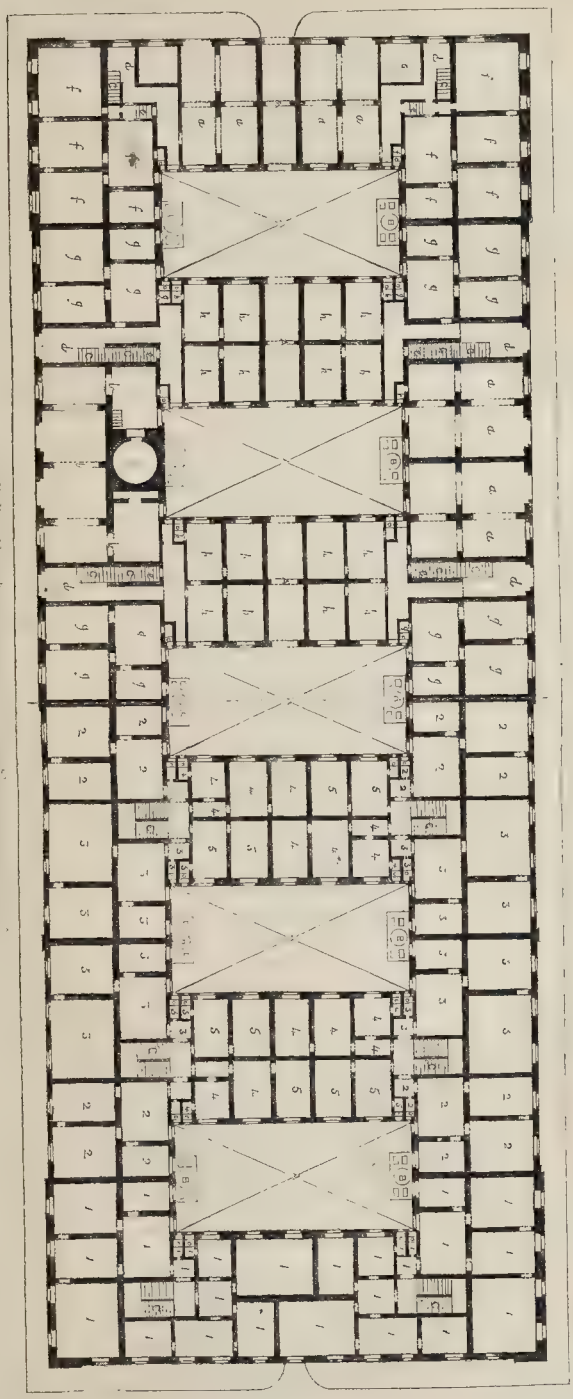
ALTRINCHAM is a small town of about 7,000 inhabitants, situate in the county of Chester, and distant from Manchester about eight miles. The Public Health Act was applied there (upon petition) some time ago, and the local board have just completed their works of sewerage.

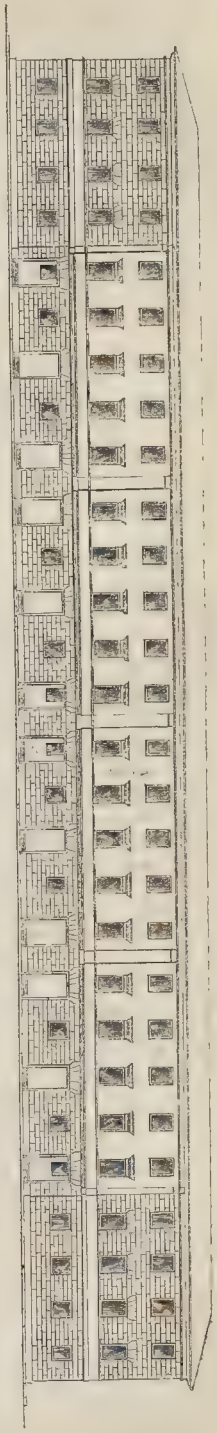
Egg-shaped pipes have been used throughout, the largest 25 inches by 18 inches, the smallest 6 inches by 4 inches.

There are public sewers to the extent of 7,041 lineal yards, laid at an average of 8 feet deep; the total cost, including gullies, manholes, engineering charges, superintendence, &c. 2,984*l.* 15s. 6d. or about 8s. 6d. per lineal yard. Brick sewers, large enough for a man to go up, would have cost very much more, of course; and we have now to see how these will act: at present, we are informed, they are working successfully.

The private drains, at an average of 6 feet deep, extend to 1,747 lineal yards, complete as above, and have cost 251*l.* 2s. 4d. or an average of about 2s. 10½d. per yard.

The local board are wishful to construct water-works for the district, and are in treaty with the Earl of Stamford for land, the water of certain springs, &c. The water will require to be pumped about 120 feet vertical. The estimated cost is 7,000*l.*





HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES, AT FLORENCE.—Signor Enrico Guidotti, Architect.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF SOME EXTERNAL AGENTS ON THE DURABILITY OF BUILDING MATERIALS.*

OF late years attempts have been made to cast doubts upon the correctness of the generally received opinion, that it is essential to place stones on the same bed as they occupied in the quarry. With some few stones when in place, it may be true that the position of the layers is a matter of indifference; for the roche de St. Cloud, and the Villebois stone of the neighbourhood of Lyons, amongst the secondary and tertiary limestones, have been employed without reference to the planes of bed for many centuries without inconvenience. But these cases are decidedly exceptional; and, even in them, the powers of the stone to resist a crushing weight are less when it is applied in a direction parallel to the beds, than when it is applied transversely. In almost every other case it will be found that when stones are used the wrong way of the bed, to employ a workman's phrase, they disintegrate in parallel plates. Great care requires to be exercised to ascertain the precise direction of the natural beds, because many stones present the appearance of inclined planes of deposition, which cut the beds and joints under every modification of angle. When, from the stones having been worked in the quarry, it is difficult to ascertain the precise bed, it is possible that the mason may be misled by the greater facility with which they work in one direction, and may mistake this cleavage for the real bed. The only remedy appears to be to cause the stones exposed to this danger to be marked in the quarry, but, fortunately, the examples of its occurrence are rare.

The principal danger of exfoliation arises from the expansion of the moisture contained in the stone, under the influence of frost; and a very elegant process was invented by M. Brard, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable extent due to this cause. M. Brard, in his experiments upon the resistance of stones, caused them to be boiled for half an hour in a saturated solution of the sulphate of soda. They were then withdrawn and allowed to stand in a flat vessel, at the bottom of which was a small quantity of the same solution. The first efflorescences were washed off, and the degradation of the stones during the next five or six days, under the effects of the continued efflorescence, were taken as an indication of the probable extent to which they would be affected by frost. In the first volume of Rondelet's "Art de Bâtir," page 307 (ed. 1842, Paris), M. Brard's process is described in detail; but some very curious experiments recorded in vol. 7, 1re. "Série des Annales des Ponts et Chaussées," by M. Minard, together with an article by M. Vicat, inserted in the same volume, throw very considerable doubts upon the exact amount of dependance to be placed on its indications. M. Vicat, indeed, very properly observes, that it still remains to be proved that the expansive action of water in freezing is identical with that of crystallization, which can only produce energetic effect at temperatures between 68° and 86° Fahr. According to this very accurate observer, stones which are exposed to a southerly aspect, on the north of the equator, are more affected by frost than those exposed to the north; and the most efficient protection to materials of this description of a porous nature is a coating of oil paint, or any other fatty pigment which prevents moisture from being driven or absorbed into the stone. M. Minard recommends that stone should be quarried in the spring, and not employed in a building until it has been exposed to the effects of one winter at least.

In many varieties of the oolites, the fossil shells are to be observed left in high relief upon the surface by the decomposition of the materials in which they were embedded; and in Bath stone the veins of calcareous spar frequently become detached. It appears that the cause is the same in both cases, and that the shells and the veins protrude in consequence of the resisting powers of the more perfectly crystallized carbonate of lime, of which they are composed, exceeding those of the amorphous mass in which they are embedded. When nodules of flint or chert occur in the numerous varieties of carbonate of lime, the stone around them is usually more durable than the general mass of the rock, doubtless because it contains a portion of the silica in combination with the lime. It is known, indeed, that the application of a solution of soluble silica will at all times add much to the durability of the purer carbonates of lime; but it is very desirable that the conditions under which such a solution should be employed should be made the subject of close and careful experiments.

There are some varieties of arenaceous limestones and sandstones with calcareous cements, and a very remarkable silicious deposit to be met with in the upper secondary and tertiary formations, which may eventually serve to throw light upon the chemical changes produced by the atmosphere, in consequence of the very decided character they assume. For instance, the sandy beds of the Kentish rag perish in consequence of the mechanical removal of the sandy cement which binds together the particles of limestone. The grès or sand stones of Fontainebleau and Windsor forest as frequently decompose in consequence of the removal of their calcareous cement by moisture, or by the action of the air; whilst the silicious beds of the lower chalk appear likely, from Mr. Way's experiments, to furnish materials of inestimable value to plastic art, and also afford a convenient and economical supply of the soluble silica required to compensate the deficiencies in other more generally employed materials.

With respect to the gypseous formations, it appears that where they occur in sufficient abundance to be used as ordinary building materials, they absorb moisture from the atmosphere with extraordinary facility; while they decompose with such rapidity that the municipal authorities of Paris have forbidden their being used for the walls of houses. Occasionally, however, rubble plaster stone is used for enclosure walls, but it rarely lasts more than from twenty to thirty years, when exposed to the weather near Paris. The cause of this rapid decay, according to Gmelin, is to be found in the fact that the sulphates with an earthy base (gypsum being a sulphate of lime) are soluble in water. It is also to be observed that many of the gypseous deposits, especially those found near Paris, are impregnated with an extraordinary proportion of organic matter: this decomposes on exposure to the air in warm and damp positions, and gives rise to the formation of nitrous salts to such an extent, that the saltpetre used by the French powder manufacturers during the last war was almost entirely obtained from cellars constructed of rubble masonry set in plaster in the style usually adopted in France. It is possible that the gases which are present in rain water, or in the atmosphere, may give rise to a species of decomposition by relative affinity, in combination with the sulphuric acid of the gypsum.

Atmospheric influence upon bricks, tiles, and other building materials obtained by the burning of plastic clays, depends very much on the chemical composition of the clays, and on the degree of burning. Thus any distinct portions of limestone present in them would be converted into quick lime in the kiln, and when the bricks were thoroughly wetted would expand in such a manner as to disintegrate the mass. If the clay used is too poor, that is to say, if it contains an excess of sand, the bricks will not become sufficiently fused, and upon exposure to the weather their constituent parts will separate. It is to be observed that in bricks, as in stones, decomposition does not take place with the greatest rapidity where constant moisture exists, but rather where, from the influence of capillarity, variable according to the moisture furnished by the atmosphere either directly or indirectly, a series of alternations of dryness and humidity prevail. The foundation walls of buildings do not, in fact, suffer so much in the parts immediately upon the ground, as they do in those at a height of from 1 to 3 feet, according to the permeability of the materials employed. When bricks made of clay containing free silica are laid in mortar, and moisture can pass freely from either one or the other, it may be observed that the edges in contact become harder than the body of the bricks. No doubt this arises from the formation of a silicate of lime and alumina, the lime being furnished by the passage of the water through the bed of mortar.

Upon limes and cements the effects of the atmosphere are very marked, although at present they are considered to be of far less importance than formerly. All the materials of this class, whether the hydraulic, or the rich limes, the cements, or the plasters properly so called, have a remarkable avidity for water, and abstracting it from the surrounding atmosphere assume the form of hydrates. If these occur in the conditions requisite to enable them to pass into the carbonates, or sulphates, a species of confused crystallization or aggregation takes place. But it must be evident, from what was said in the commencement of this notice, that the quantity of carbonic acid gas the atmosphere is capable of furnishing within a moderate period is exceedingly small, and the theory that limes or cements harden originally by the absorption of that gas and the consequent conversion of the lime into carbonate of lime must be abandoned. There can be no doubt but that the conversion of the lime into the carbonate must increase its cohesion, but the rapid setting, to use a workman's phrase, cannot be accounted for in this manner. It appears, so far as we are able to judge in the actual state of applied chemistry, that mortars harden in consequence of the formation of an insoluble silicate of lime and alumina, the silica being either furnished by the limestone itself, or by the sand, pozzolano, or other ingredient mixed with the slacked lime. When the setting has been once effected, the absorption of carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere may tend to harden a thin external film; but the very perceptible character of this film militates against the supposition that the cause producing it can act upon the interior of the mass.

Nevertheless, the numerous classes of limes, cements, and plasters, exhibit very marked differences in their manner of resisting the action of the atmosphere. The purer carbonates of lime when used for the preparation of mortar, are excessively soluble in water; and if the mortar obtained from them be much exposed to the weather, or to the action of running water, it will be rapidly removed. The argillaceous limestones, on the contrary, furnish the elements necessary to form an insoluble double salt of lime with the silica and alumina; and if the mortars made from them be protected from running water during the period required for their setting, the action of either weather or running water subsequently will rather tend to increase their powers of resistance. The practical lesson to be drawn from these facts would appear to be, that none but the limes obtained from argillaceous limestones should be employed in damp situations. With respect to the use of plaster, the observations before made upon the gypseous stones will apply here perhaps with even greater force. Indeed, the marked difference between the external aspects of the applied plaster and the natural stone, would show that in the process of calcination some element we are unable to ascertain must be driven off. It may be that the burnt plaster yields more readily on account of the absence of this very element; but certain it is that plaster of Paris very rapidly decays when exposed to the influence of the atmosphere.

Temperature appears to act in a distinct manner upon limes and cements, for if they are used in summer, without the adoption of any precautions to defend them from the sun, they invariably crack; and of course, if their water of crystallisation becomes frozen in winter, the whole mass will disintegrate. The more rapidly limes or cements solidify, the more they appear to be exposed to the danger and inconvenience of cracking in warm weather, and it would appear that the most favourable condition for their resistance is when a certain degree of uniform moderate dampness prevails. It must also be observed, that sea air has a marked influence upon the durability of some limes, because the minute particles of sea-water it contains hold in solution many salts with which free lime has more affinity than with silica.

The decay of wood superinduced by atmospheric action, is affected by a different class of phenomena from those which tend to destroy

* See p. 338, *ante*.

stones and metals, namely, those connected with organic chemistry; although, at the same time, the changes produced by inorganic elements are as powerful in the one case as the other. From the day when wood is felled to the day it is used, it requires care and attention, and when it is in place, precautions should still be taken to insure its durability. Currents of air which are either renewed with too great rapidity, or are too dry, a temperature too elevated, constant moisture at high temperatures, alternations of dryness and humidity, absence of ventilation producing wet rot, the accidental transport by the atmosphere of the seeds of certain cryptogamous plants producing dry rot, and the attacks of insects, together with the fermentation of the sap of the trees, may be cited amongst the numerous sources of danger from which it is necessary to secure wood either when in store, or when employed.

When wood is exposed to frequent currents of air, especially at high temperatures, the moisture it contains evaporates too rapidly, and gives rise to cracks and fissures which either destroy the resistance of the material, or open a passage for the water contained at other times in the atmosphere to penetrate to the interior of the mass. If the temperature to which wood is exposed, whilst any sap remains in it, is too elevated, the vegetable fluids ferment; the tenacity is diminished, and when the action is carried to its full extent, the wood quickly becomes affected by the dry rot. Exposure to the atmosphere in positions where rain can lodge in quantity, contact with the ground, and application in damp situations deprived of air, will render wood liable to the wet rot; and however well seasoned it may have been previously to being brought within the influence of any of these causes, it will infallibly suffer. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, that, whether in the merchants' stores, or subsequently, when placed in a building, wood should be preserved from contact with the ground, and that air should have free access to it in every direction. The germs of destruction are often communicated whilst the wood is in store from neglect of these simple precautions: if they be once implanted, the progress of decay can never be subsequently arrested. It has been supposed that keeping wood in water tends to prevent the commencement of dry rot, because in that position the sap is washed out of the pores. If this theory is correct, it must be evident that the oftener the water is changed, the greater will be the probability of its producing the desired effect, because, if it be allowed to stagnate, it must become saturated with the sap in course of time, and unable to take up any additional quantity which may be present. Duhamel observed, that if wood were immersed immediately after it was felled, it would be less liable to decay than if put in water at a subsequent period: he also found that immersion tended to preserve the wood from the attacks of insects, and even to arrest the progress of some kinds of decay, but that a notable portion of the strength was lost. The drying and seasoning take place with greater rapidity after immersion, probably because the water displaces the sap, which does not evaporate so rapidly as the thinner fluid. Duhamel asserts that the process of charring the ends of posts, &c. built into the ground, is very inefficient, and that it is only of use to the extent of interposing an extraneous substance between the wood and the earth: in his opinion, it would be better to enclose the lower ends in sand, stone, cinders, or other materials, which would easily carry off the water supplied by the surrounding media.

When wood is converted and placed in a building, its durability may be greatly increased by covering it with a coating of paint, or other substance which will prevent the moisture of the atmosphere from obtaining access to it. But it is essential that the wood so covered should be free from sap, or internal moisture, or the very perfection of the coating will be found to accelerate its decay. Care must be taken to prevent water from finding its way into the joints; and if the wood be exposed directly to the action of the sun, it should be painted of a colour able to reflect rather than to absorb heat. It is desirable that it should be planed before being painted, in order that the paint may be applied in an equal manner over the surface. It is important also to observe, that the moisture in the atmosphere not only affects the volume of the wood, but frequently alters the position of the fibres by producing a torsion analagous to that which may be observed in hygrometric cords.

Of late years the processes of Kyanizing, creosoting, and immersing timber in solutions of mineral salts, have been applied with various success for preserving it from rot and the attacks of worms or ants. Of these, Kyanizing, which employs a solution of deutochloride of mercury, appears to be most satisfactory; and among some striking illustrations of its results may be cited the fence of the Regent's-park, the posts of which were inserted in the ground without being painted, at least eighteen years since, and remain at the present day in very tolerable condition. For railways and harbour works, English engineers appear to prefer the system of creosoting, or immersing the timber in the rough oil of tar, until it has absorbed at least seven or eight pounds per cubic foot. The difficulty of injecting so large a quantity of oil is overcome by exhausting the sap and moisture from the wood in vacuo, and then forcing in the oil under great pressure: a species of artificial drying is, however, frequently necessary, and indeed the success of this process appears to depend entirely upon the extent to which the original moisture is withdrawn. Both corrosive sublimate and oil of tar are capable of resisting the causes of decay communicated by the atmosphere, and the latter is said to be an effectual preservative against the attacks of boring animals; but it is to be feared that the ordinary manner of applying them does not insure their penetration to a sufficient depth to attain the objects desired. The use of the sulphate of copper, and of the other metallic salts has hitherto been unsuccessful.

In the bent timber bridges which have been constructed on some of the recent lines of railway, although every ordinary precaution was taken in selecting the timber, immersing it in solutions of the metallic salts, and in painting it when in place, the wet rot has exhibited itself in so many instances as to render it almost necessary to abandon a system which appeared to have many recommendations. It is, however, to be observed, that these bridges decayed solely because their elasticity caused them to yield upon the passage of every train. The play thus produced caused the joints to open; and moisture, furnished by rain or the condensation of vapour, found its way into the interior of the beams. The failure of the bent timber ribs in such situations does not, therefore, in any manner affect the propriety of using that construction on more suitable occasions. A valuable lesson is, however, to be learnt from the above fact, viz. that it is difficult, if not impossible, to protect complicated systems of carpentry from the effects of the atmosphere, when exposed to the occasional action of heavy loads able to produce a disturbance of their main parts.

In the theatre at Munich a soluble glass was applied to the woodwork and scenery for the purpose of preserving, and, as far as possible, rendering them incombustible.* This glass was in fact a solution of free silica in caustic alkali; and if the wood was properly seasoned, there can be no doubt of the value of the application, especially if it was injected under pressure. Professor Way's researches into the silica beds of the lower chalk prove that a solution of this nature could be obtained easily and economically; and the advantages it offers certainly render its application desirable.† G. R. B.

Extensive New Building for the Tower Hamlets Militia.—On Thursday, at the meeting of Middlesex magistrates, the county treasurer made a representation to the court that he had been informed by the clerk of the Liberty of the Tower, that the sum of 14,500*l.* would be required for the erection of store-houses and dwellings for the two regiments of Tower Hamlets militia. This matter was referred to the committee for financial and general purposes.

* This process was first suggested in the *Builder* several years ago.

† To be continued.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Having in view the very interesting and instructive character of the Educational Exhibition, now opened at St. Martin's-hall, in Long-acre, by the Society of Arts, we are anxious to commend it to the attention of all persons professionally or otherwise concerned in education. The exhibition illustrates the actual condition of education, not only in the United Kingdom and in some of the colonies, but also in France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, and the United States; and is highly suggestive of improvements in the modes and means of public and private instruction. It is very desirable that all persons engaged in education, and especially the teachers of normal and elementary schools, should be enabled to profit by the advantages which this Educational Exhibition is calculated to confer upon those who carefully study it; and it is to be hoped that the civil authorities, ministers of religion, patrons, and managers of schools, and all persons of authority and influence, will promote the making of arrangements which may enable scholars, tutors, governesses, schoolmistresses, and others engaged in education, to resort to London, and to visit the Educational Exhibition before the 31st of August next, when it will close.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Yarmouth.—The inhabitants are grumbling a good deal about the delay in opening the new bridge, the balancing of which, it would appear, has not even yet been adjusted. It is said to be now about four years since the work was begun; and for months past it has always been about to be opened. There must be some bungling in the arrangements. The bridge, as we have already noted, is on the tubular principle, and opens upwards in two leaves, the iron balances being originally so adjusted, that when the leaves are raised the balances meet the surface of the water, when the difference of specific gravity is so great that it requires double the number of men to complete the raising; and again in lowering, the pressure of the water is so great that almost as much difficulty is found in getting the ballast out of the water. This appears to be rather an awkward state of matters.——A new Independent chapel is about to be erected at the corner of King-street. The first stone, according to the *Norfolk Chronicle*, will probably be laid forthwith by Mr. Peto, M.P.

Norwich.—The tenders for fitting up the galleries and seats in the Hall, St. Andrew's, for the Norwich festival of September were delivered on 12th inst. and are as follow:—

Messrs. Lucas, Brothers	£297	0	0
Stannard (Norwich)	210	0	0
Griffin	205	0	0
G. Lacy	185	0	0
Gilbert (accepted)	174	17	0

Architect, Mr. E. E. Benest, city surveyor. Quantities not supplied.

Market Rasen.—The commissioners of the Bawtry and Hainton turnpike trust a short time since advertised for tenders for the building of two bridges, one over a small stream at Market Rasen, the other over the river Rase, at West Rasen. The following tenders were sent in, viz. for the West Rasen bridge:—

Sanderson (Rasen)	£691	0	0
Hewitt (ditto)	681	0	0
Kirk (Lincoln)	578	0	0

For the Market Rasen bridge:—

(Sanderson (Rasen)	£250	0	0
Chapman (ditto)	200	0	0
Kirk (Lincoln)	216	0	0

For both bridges:—

Croft (Gainsborough)	575	0	0

Swindon.—On Tuesday in last week, the Church of St. John the Evangelist, lately erected at Swindon, in the parish of Wombourn, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield. The edifice, which is of the Early Geometrical style of English architecture of the thirteenth century, consists of chancel 22 feet by 18 feet, nave 65 feet by 20 feet, and north aisle 65 feet by 10½ feet, and affords accommodation for 400 worshippers in open pews on boarded floors. It is built entirely of red sandstone, with yellow

stone dressings externally, from the quarries at Gornal. The aisle is divided from the nave by five bays or arches. The whole of the pillars and arches inside are of deep red stone. The roofs, which are open, with the framed timbers exposed, are principally covered with brown tiles. There is a stone bell-cot over the west gable. The chancel, which is elevated, is partly laid with encaustic tiles, and the aisles are laid with chequered pavement. The churchyard is enclosed with a stone wall, and a lich-gate is intended to be erected over the principal gateway. The cost of the church, including churchyard walls, has been about 1,400*l.*

Evesham.—On Monday before last, the tenders for the new bridge over the Avon were opened at a meeting of council, when the tender of Mr. Taylor, of London, was accepted, being for 8,865*l.* odd. Several other tenders were sent in.

Ledbury.—Great improvements, according to the Worcester papers, have been made during the last few months in the works and plant belonging to the Ledbury Gas Company: old and inefficient mains have been taken up and new ones of larger dimensions substituted, additional mains laid down where wanted, and the gasometer is being enlarged.

Hanley.—The new church of St. Luke (Wellington district church), was consecrated on Thursday week. It is in the Decorated style, and is built entirely of stone from the Werrington quarries. It consists of nave, 69 feet long and 24 feet wide; north aisle, same length and 15½ feet wide; chancel, 22½ feet long and 20 feet wide; north porch, and the base of a steeple at south-east angle of nave. The character of the church as to its proportions is broad and rather low. The nave and aisles are divided by a range of pillars and arches; and the chancel and tower also by arches from the nave. The interior is fitted up with open seats of deal, stained; and the roofs are also of open timber, stained. The chancel is laid with Minton and Co.'s encaustic tiles, given by Mr. H. Minton, in addition to a subscription of 100*l.* towards the church. A gallery for children runs across the west end, and is approached by a stone staircase from the outside, enclosed in a turret, which is carried up above the roofing of the church, so as to form a feature in the composition, and is surmounted by a vane of copper gilt. The windows are all filled in with tracery of a simple character. All the gables are surmounted with stone crosses. The roofs outside are covered with tiles arranged in pattern, as are the aisles inside. The edifice will accommodate (including the children's gallery) about 670 persons. The cost of its erection is about 1,900*l.* exclusive of warming and fencing (not yet done), and architects' commission. The architects are Messrs. Ward and Son, of Hanley. This is the second church consecrated in the district within the last six weeks, and built from designs by the same architects. The carvings were executed by Mr. G. Gladwin, of Penkhull; and the font by Mr. Hodsman, foreman to Messrs. Heap, Naylor, and Co. Southowram, near Halifax, the contractors for the completion of the building. There is a deficiency still in the building fund.

Cheltenham.—The foundation-stone of the new Roman Catholic Chapel in St. James's-square was laid in week before last.

Llanvair Waterdine.—On 4th inst. the new parish church here was opened by the Bishop of Hereford. It has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thos. Nicholson, architect to the Hereford Diocesan Board, and is in the Decorated style, consisting of nave and north aisle, divided from each other by an arcade of four arches and pillars, a chancel, separated from the nave by a moulded arch, a vestry, and a turret at north-west angle of nave, surmounted with a spire. The roofs are all exposed to view, and are of trussed-rafter form, stained and varnished. The benches are open, and are in part free. The church is capable of accommodating 250 persons, wholly on the ground-floor, galleries having been avoided. The space within the communion-rail and the aisle to it are laid with Godwin's encaustic tiles, and inlaid with Early English and various other devices, manufactured for the edifice at Lugwardine. The windows are filled with Powell's stamped quarries, with enriched borders. The building was executed by Mr. Jones, of Brecon.

Newcastle-under-Lyne. — The new covered market here is now completed, and was formally opened on Saturday in week before last. The principal front to Penkhull-street is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, in red brick chequered with blue, and has Hollington stone dressings. An oriel window stands in relief, with the doorway immediately beneath. The building, which is surmounted by a castellated parapet and gable, is three stories in height, and has a frontage of 41 feet. On the ground-floor are shops. The first floor contains two rooms, let as offices. These rooms are 13 feet 6 inches high, and the larger one is 25 feet square. The rooms on the second floor are also to be let for offices. The market is in three divisions, separated by flights of steps. The first division is for butter, eggs, poultry, and fruit. This division is 80 feet long, 40 broad, and 30 feet in height. The central market is approached from the above by a flight of twelve steps, and is fitted up with stalls for the sale of provisions and light wares. It is 60 feet long, 53 wide, and 30 feet high. The butchers' market is next approached by a similar flight of steps. It is fitted up with stalls, &c. for forty-seven butchers. In this market are also two fish stalls. This division is 101 feet long, 53 feet broad, and 36 feet high. The whole of the walls are strengthened and relieved by Gothic arches and buttresses. The roofs are of wrought iron. The markets are lighted by longitudinal turrets, with alternate sashes and glass louvres. The roofs of the central and butchers' market are in two spans, and are supported by a single row of columns and girders, in the perforations of which are shields emblazoned with the borough arms. The whole of the ironwork is painted light blue, relieved with narrow stripes of white. In connection with the building is the out-pensioners' armoury (a fire-proof erection, which is already occupied) and the sergeant's house. The buildings are all slated, with the exception of those fronting the streets, which are covered with ornamental tiles. Mr. Robert Chapman, of Newcastle, was the contractor for the works, and, it seems, also designed them.

THE LONDON SMOKE ACT AND THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

IT is a legal fiction that every one knows the law. As matter of fact, very few know anything about it. Let us, therefore, deserve the thanks of the community by telling them that Lord Palmerston's Smoke Consumption Act for London, the penalties of which are to come in force from the 1st of August, applies not only to smoke, but also to offensive effluvia. Tripe-boilers, catgut-makers, candle-makers, gas manufacturers, vinegar-makers, whitening-makers, bone-boilers, and a vast number of other very industrious persons who have hitherto been poisoning the lieges, had better lose no time in sweetening their processes, or in getting a handsome balance at their bankers' to meet heavy penalties.

The following is a short statement of the provisions of this—we hope that we may soon call it, very valuable—Act.

Section 1. After August 1, 1854, every furnace of a steam-engine, and furnace of every mill, factory, printing-house, dye-house, iron foundry, glass-house, distillery, brew-house, sugar refinery, bakehouse, gas-works, water-works, or other building used for trade or manufacture, is to be so made or altered as to consume its own smoke.

And if any person shall, after that day, use any such furnace not made to consume its own smoke, or shall so negligently use such furnace as that its smoke shall not be consumed, *or shall carry on any trade or business which shall occasion any noxious or offensive effluvia, or otherwise annoy the neighbourhood or inhabitants*, without using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting such smoke or other annoyance, the offender, being owner, occupier, foreman, or other person employed, shall forfeit for the first offence from 40*s.* to 5*l.*; second, 10*l.*; third, 20*l.*; fourth, 40*l.* and so on, doubling every time.

But glass-works and pottery-works, established before August 20, 1853, are exempted, except as to steam-engine furnaces and slip-kiln furnaces.

Section 2. Steamers on the Thames above London-bridge are to consume their own smoke under the same penalties.

Section 3. Justices may remit penalties on proof that smoke is consumed as far as possible.

Section 4. Police constables may enter buildings and steamers and examine furnaces. 20*l.* penalty for obstructing them.

Section 5. No information to be laid for a penalty under the Act, except under the authority of the Home Secretary or the Commissioners of Police.

Section 6. "Metropolis" to mean the same as in the Metropolitan Burials Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, taking in the cities of London and Westminster, Southwark and neighbouring parishes as far as Hampstead, Islington, Stoke Newington, Bow, Bromley, Woolwich, Clapham, Camberwell, Streatham, and Putney.

Section 7. City Sewers and Whitechapel Improvement Acts not to be affected.

Section 8. Penalties to be recovered under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, so that they must be sued for within six months after the commission of the offence.

SURVEYORS' FEES.

LOCKWOOD *v.* AMOR.—This action was brought in the Marylebone County Court, before Mr. J. L. Adolphus, to recover 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Keene, solicitor, appeared for Messrs. Lockwood, surveyors, and Mr. Herring was for the defendant, who described himself as a surveyor and house-agent.

Mr. Lockwood stated, that Mr. Parker, who was clerk to the defendant, called at witness's office, and informed his clerk that Mr. Amor had a house of his own, at 3, Hinde-street, which he wanted surveyed. He accordingly surveyed the house, which was a large one, and his estimate of the dilapidations came to 26*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* His charge was 2*l.* 2*s.* for the survey, and five per cent. upon the estimate, and the remainder of the claim was for fair copy of estimate, specification, and other matters appertaining to the survey. The charge was fair and usual.

By Mr. Herring.—The defendant's clerk did not say that Mr. Amor was a surveyor, and could take the survey himself, but the house being his own, he wanted a disinterested party to take the survey. It was not agreed that witness should take the survey for one guinea—would not have accepted the offer.

Mr. Parker, architect, gave it as his opinion, that the claim was fair, and less than what he should have charged.

Mr. Herring contended that the charges were exorbitant. His client was a surveyor and neighbour of the plaintiff's, and thought it a neighbourly action to offer the plaintiff a guinea for the survey. It turned out that plaintiff's services were valueless, and that he had charged over and over again for the same work. Of what use was a survey without a written copy of it? The two guineas charged for the survey were amply sufficient, without adding charges for written copies of it. His client had paid 2*l.* 12*s.* into court in full satisfaction.

Mr. Parker, managing clerk to the defendant, said he called at the plaintiff's office, and gave the clerk to understand that Mr. Amor would pay one guinea only for the survey, as he could do it himself, but felt a delicacy, as the house was his own. Went over the survey with Mr. Lockwood, and it did not occupy more than two hours.

By Mr. Keene.—They profess to be surveyors. Had heard that Mr. Amor had been a fishmonger. Considers the charge high. Mr. Amor calls himself an architect and surveyor. Mr. Keene commented upon parties styling themselves surveyors, and acting as such, when in reality they knew nothing about the profession. He urged that the evidence of Mr. Parker, the architect, who was brought up to the profession, and who swore that the charge was fair and customary, was deserving of more weight than the opinion of the fishmonger.

The Judge said, it appeared a very large sum for the business done, but he was of opinion that surveyors were entitled to charge for survey, estimate, specification, &c. separately. He should, however, deduct, 1*l.* 1*s.* off the commission. Verdict for plaintiff accordingly, with costs.

BOSTON CEMETERY COMPETITION. — The first premium has been awarded to Messrs. Pritchett and Son, of York; and the second to Mr. Barry, of Liverpool.

THE METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.

At a vestry meeting of St. Marylebone, on Saturday in last week, Sir B. Hall announced that the Home Secretary intended to introduce the representative system into the Metropolitan Sewers Commission continuance Bill, as well as ultimately when the general subject of metropolitan corporate or municipal reform was carried out; that his lordship proposed that six commissioners should be appointed by the Government and six by the metropolitan members of Parliament, who, together with a paid chairman as heretofore, would constitute the Metropolitan Sewers Commission during the temporary continuance for another year. Among the clauses which would be introduced into the new Bill was one that separate accounts should be kept of the sewage of the metropolis and its expenditure for the north and the south side of the Thames. The main trunk sewers, projected under the sanction of Sir R. Stephenson, Sir W. Cubitt, and other engineers, were to be carried out. These reports and plans were now out, and a sum of 300,000*l.* was proposed to be raised for the construction of these great main outlets to the sewage of the metropolis. Sir Benjamin stated that Lord Dudley Stuart and he desired the parishes of Marylebone to select their own representatives at the new board, and arrangements are being made to that end.—A special court was held by the present Commissioners in the beginning of this week, at which it was stated, in a return read by the secretary, that during the last twelve months, there had been constructed 177,571 feet of brick sewer, or nearly 34 miles, and of pipe sewers there had been laid down 31,894 feet, or about six miles, making a total for the year of about 40 miles of new sewers, and that it would be recollected, that last year it was reported that 43 miles of new sewers had been executed; so that during its two years of office the commission had constructed 84 miles of sewerage works. Now, the cost of the 40 miles length of sewers was 160,929*l.*; the cost of repairing sewers was 10,353*l.*; cost of side entrances, air shafts, gulleys, &c., 11,304*l.*; cleansing, 19,865*l.*; incidentals, 5,704*l.*; making the total sum expended on works during the last twelve months, 208,155*l.* Moreover, there were in hand now very large contracts.

BUILDERS' BILLS: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

In the Westminster County Court, an action was brought by a builder and surveyor, named Foreman, against Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P. for the City of London, to recover the sum of 31*l.* In December, 1845, the plaintiff was engaged by the late Baroness Rothschild, wife of the defendant, to effect an alteration in the orangery at their seat at Ealing, for which the contract was 200*l.* One part of the alteration was to remove the slate roof and substitute glass, the plaintiff, as usual, deeming the old materials to be his property. He was afterwards required to survey and give in an estimate for alterations at the town residence at Piccadilly. On plaintiff requesting the slates, he found they had been used; and on presenting a receipt for 20 guineas (his charge), defendant put down 10*l.* which plaintiff took up, and with the receipt, walked away without giving an acknowledgment. Plaintiff's demand for the retention and value of the slates was 20*l.* which, with 11*l.* he considered he ought to have been paid in addition to the 10*l.* mentioned, amounted to the sum he sought to recover. The defence set up was, that the claim for the slates was not valid, and that the claim had been made for work done more than seven years ago. The judge said not only was the plea of the Statute of Limitations fatal, but that the plaintiff, having received the 10*l.* after this charge was demurred at, did so in liquidation of all demands.

Notices of Books.

Sound and its Phenomena. By the Rev. Dr. Brewer, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Longman and Co. 1854.

This pleasantly written little book constitutes the first part of a series of lectures on Common Phenomena adapted especially to schools, the industrial classes, teachers, and the mothers of families. It contains much interesting information in regard to musical instruments of all sorts from the bagpipe "cry of a nettle" cut into joints, to the "soul of a violin" and the minute structure and vibrations of the cathedral organ, together with some little information (we wish it had been more) on the subject of resonance in reference to structures, sound reflectors, orchestras, &c. The human voice is pretty fully treated of, together with the voices of birds, and even of reptiles and insects; but the principal portion contains some curious and entertaining information on the subject of wind and stringed instruments, such as reeds and violins, pianofortes, organs, seraphines, accordions, serpents, &c. and an introductory part of several chapters on the laws of sound in general. The type is clear and large, and the book is illustrated with woodcuts.

Miscellanea.

The late Mr. Mackenzie.—Some friends of the late Mr. Frederic Mackenzie, the well-known architectural draughtsman, are endeavouring to raise by subscription a provision for his widow and daughter, who, by the sudden termination of his useful and laborious life, have been left without that moderate competence which his application and talent might have justified them in expecting. It is understood that his want of success in a pecuniary point of view can be ascribed to nothing but the failure of certain enterprises carried on by him in an honourable spirit, and to losses sustained in the benevolent endeavour to assist those who were at the time in a position less prosperous than his own. To these causes may be added the deficiency of profitable employment which Mr. Mackenzie experienced during the last few years of his life, arising from the changes of appliances incidental to those particular branches of the art—topographical and architectural design—from which he was accustomed to derive his principal resources. The Society of Painters in Water-colours have presented the sum of 110*l.* to his survivors; and we sincerely hope that means will be raised to purchase an annuity for the maintenance of his widow and daughter.

Celebration of the Union between England and France.—Being called upon to lend our aid in the promotion of the proposed National Festival in celebration of the union between France and England, —a happy union, even though established in a state of war,—we most willingly do so, as doubtless its originators also do, in no mere heedless spirit of merrymaking at a period of peril and of human sacrifice to which one overweening, self-seeking Moloch devotes hundreds of thousands of his own hosts as well as of those of the curbers of his insane ambition, every soul in either of them just as precious and as life-worthy as his own. There are such things as Solemn Festivals, and this is one. That it may tend to the establishment of a lasting peace and friendship between the two rival nations who are about to celebrate it, is our most earnest prayer and hope. We are glad to hear that subscriptions are coming in from different towns throughout the country as well as from the metropolis, in which the Festival is to be held. The chief difficulty, doubtless, will be to arrange the entertainment most worthy of our distinguished guests, as well as most honourable to ourselves. It is to be hoped that public bodies and influential persons will cordially co-operate with the committee, who appeal to them for aid in the promotion of the objects in view.

New Crystal Palaces.—A crystal palace, it is reported, is to be built at Naples. The king, it is said, has approved of the plan, and pointed out the Villa Reale, close to the sea, as the site.—In the construction of the Berlin Crystal Palace, it appears that 30,000 cwt. of iron and 215,700 feet of glass have been employed. The ground plan is cruciform, the elongated portion, running east and west, 800 feet, and the arms, north and south, 280 feet. The breadth of the transept is 160 feet, the square superficies of the whole 134,400 feet, the maximum height 80 feet, that of the transept 80 feet, and the minimum of the lateral alleys and branches 60 feet. The transept is divided into five parallel alleys by columns 20 feet high, serving as bases to the arches. The materials are, as usual, iron and glass.

Dangerous Crossing in the Strand.—A correspondent, "Humanitas," draws our attention to a suggestion in the *Globe*, that at the very dangerous crossing in the Strand, between Wellington-streets, north and south, a couple of refuges for foot passengers, should be constructed, one on either side of the road. Care, of course, would require to be taken that they should not be of such dimensions as to form any positive obstruction to the traffic. The parish authorities ought to see to it.

Improvements in Bridges.—Mr. Baker, of Chillington Colliery, Wolverhampton, has lately invented some improvements in the construction of railway and other bridges, and the method of lifting them after sinking by mining operations. The invention is said to give greater stability to the bridge, and little or no preparatory work is required prior to the lifting process. The slightest indication of danger from sinking may, it is said, in a short time be remedied, and the bridge can be lifted at an inconsiderable expense, and without much loss of time.

The Iron Trade.—The Birmingham trade correspondent of the *Morning Herald* admits that already "the high price of beams, girders, and other materials has impeded, and, in some instances, suspended, the progress of important building operations in various parts of the kingdom," and adds that "it is desirable to mitigate this evil as much as possible." The *Staffordshire Advertiser* of last week, while intimating that orders have slackened since the declaration of the preliminary quarterly meeting, states that "from America there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of orders, since it became known there that the rates of prices generally obtained (?) would be declared to be the ruling ones, for the Americans can now manufacture iron for less money than they have to pay for the English article, but as yet by no means to the extent of their requirements." The *Cambrian* thus speaks of the recent doings in this trade:—"The advance of 20s. per ton upon iron has been anything but satisfactory, particularly the circumlocutionary way in which it was effected. The meeting of masters resolved that prices should *remain the same*, and in the same resolution they quoted the prices at an advance of 1*l.* per ton upon the three leading kinds of iron. The consequence has been that buyers hardly know how to purchase, whether to insist upon the declaration of the first part of the resolution, or comply with the advanced price in the latter. The resolution is no doubt intended to convey that prices are to remain the same as *were said* to have been obtained during the quarter, and not the duly declared prices of the previous quarter day; but this is held by the trade generally to be a very objectionable mode of dealing with the price of an article so essentially necessary for the manufacturing purposes of the district. This curious resolution was, I understand, the result of a disagreement in the meeting relative to the proposal for an advance. By many masters it was then, and is now, considered highly impolitic, and calculated to injure the trade of this district, and benefit, in a corresponding degree, rival manufactories in other parts where prices are not so extravagantly high."

Manchester School of Art.—The council of the Manchester School of Practical Art have issued a circular to other schools for their co-operation in some arrangement for bringing before Parliament next session the subject of the recent decision of the Government Department of Science and Art, to diminish the grants to provincial schools of art, for the purpose of encouraging a spirit of self-support and local subscription for the sustainment of these schools. The council of the Manchester School have passed a series of resolutions deprecating that diminution of Government grant, and expressive of an opinion that the provincial schools are fully as much entitled to the support of the State as the metropolitan school, which is not aided by private or local subscription at all. The recent withdrawal of the full amount of usual aid by Government, they conceive, will disorganize the committees, and retard the progress of art and taste in the provinces.

Strike of Stonemasons.—On Monday in last week, about a hundred stonemasons in the employ of Mr. Armstead, builder, of Preston, struck work. Their employer, it appears, is erecting a church at Leyland, and a house at Chaigley, and the masons there employed asked for an advance of 2s. a week as extra allowance, as customary when sent out to job-work in the country. The employer declined to apply this principle to the contract work in question. Nearly the whole of the men struck work. A summons was issued against one for breach of contract, but on promise to resume work, the case was not proceeded with. The men afterwards returned to their employment without any advance.

The Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.—This very useful institution has been somewhat remodelled under the active superintendence of the new resident manager, Mr. J. H. Pepper, whom many of our readers must already know as an able and pleasant lecturer at the Polytechnic. Amongst the numerous novelties now to be seen there, are M. Dubosco's experiments with the electric light, which we early brought under the notice of the public. These include the illuminated iridescent fountain, first exhibited in Paris.

Steam Superseded.—An ingenious Swedish mechanician, Mr. P. Lagergren, has invented a new power engine intended to supersede steam. The moving force is the pressure of the atmosphere, which acts on a vacuum in a copper reservoir connected with two cylinders provided with pistons, as in a common steam-engine. The vacuum in the reservoir is produced by the admission of a certain quantity of alcohol and of atmospheric air each time the machine makes a stroke. Explosive air is hereby produced, is fired at each turn, and instantly burns away: one of the pistons being at the same time opened, an atmospheric pressure is obtained equal to 15 pounds on the square inch.

NEW CLUB-HOUSE, REGENT-STREET.—A general meeting of the members of the Junior United Service Club was held on Tuesday, to ballot for plans for the new house. Those submitted by Mr. T. M. Nelson were adopted. The new club-house is to occupy the site of the present house, at the corner of Regent-street, Waterloo-place, as well as the St. Alban's Hotel, in Charles-street, and the houses forming one side of St. Alban's-place

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—Permit me to correct an error into which one of your correspondents has fallen. At page 367, "An Architect," writing on the subject of the Architectural Exhibition, says, "The Architectural Association are now endeavouring to obtain a gallery and to establish an architectural exhibition." This is not the case. The Architectural Association having, in the spring of 1849 and in the autumn of 1850, organised and carried out free exhibitions of architectural drawings (held at the New Water Colour Gallery, Pall-mall), at a public meeting held in Lyon's-inn Hall shortly after the close of the Exhibition of 1850, handed the entire management of the enterprise over to a committee of the profession, which was then appointed for the purpose, and it is to the exertions of this committee to procure a suitable gallery that, I presume, "An Architect," intends to allude.—THE HON. SEC. OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Board of Public Works are at present busily employed. The old mansion adjoining Lord Harrington's, in Whitehall, being prepared for the new Secretary at War, the mansion of the late Duke of Leeds, in St. James's-square, and lately occupied by Mr. Lane Fox, has been purchased for the Copyhold Department, the business of which has heretofore been carried on in Whitehall. It is in contemplation to surround the whole of Greenwich Park with an iron railing.—*Advertiser.*

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The foundation-stone of the new Baptist chapel, Stratford-grove, Essex, Mr. A. Trimen, architect, was laid on the 6th inst. by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire. The Rev. Dr. Angus gave the address, and the Rev. S. Davis, of Bow-road, offered prayer. In the evening a public meeting was held at Rokeby House, at which Mr. Alderman Wire presided, and the Revs. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A. G. W. Fishbourne, pastor, W. Deering, S. Murch, J. Hooper, and J. Woodward took part in proceedings. An additional sum of between 50*l.* and 60*l.* was promised towards the new chapel.

REPORT ON PUBLIC-HOUSES, &c.: OPENING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ON SUNDAY.—The select committee of the Commons appointed to examine into the system under which public-houses, dancing-saloons, coffee-houses, theatres, and places of public entertainment, are sanctioned and are regulated, have agreed to their report, and placed it before the House. The committee recommend a more stringent system of licensing for public-houses, and the closing of them further on Sundays and at night on week days. In respect to other places of public resort and recreation on Sundays, they state that they think it "expedient that places of rational recreation and instruction, now closed, should be open to the public on Sunday afternoons, at the hour of two o'clock; and that so far as any such places are now closed by the operation of the law, such laws should be so far amended as to enable the Lord Chamberlain, or other competent authority, to determine what places should be permitted to be so opened and for what length of time." They allude to the great advantages that had been derived by the public of Dublin, in consequence of the Zoological Society, in the Phœnix-park, being opened for 1d. admission on Sundays; and remark upon "the incousistency that suffers the singing saloons of Manchester and Liverpool, and Cremorne and the Eagle Tavern-gardens, to be open on the Sunday, and shuts, in the face of all but the proprietors and those who have free admission, the gardens of the Zoological Society, and the vast and varied school of ocular instruction provided within the grounds and building of the Crystal Palace," as "too glaring for continuance." But there are other places of public instruction, they observe, the complete closing of which throughout Sunday seems less excusable, viz. the National Gallery, the British and Geological Museums, and the exhibitions at Marlborough and Gore Houses. It is seldom possible, they remark, for working men, or any considerable part of the fully employed population, except on Sunday, to visit the national institutions without the cost, to them a serious one, of a day's wages. The committee are not aware of any serious difficulty in the way of a register of persons willing to serve on Sundays at such places being kept at the several institutions, and it would not even be needful, they add, that the same persons should attend on consecutive Sundays.

TRIPE BOILERS.—It may be as well for the tripe boilers, not only in Rosamon-street, Clerkenwell, but in the other parts of London, to look at our notice on another page of the London Smoke Act.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At committee meetings of this society, lately held, an application from the Bishop of Brechin about St. Paul's Church, Dundee, was considered, and also the proposed rebuilding of the nave of the Priory Church of New Shoreham. The designs for the enlargement and restoration of St. Chad's, Stafford, by Mr. Ward, were examined. They showed the curious discovery of complete arcades, surmounted by clerestory windows of Romanesque date, embedded and concealed in the present side walls of the nave. It was agreed to advise that these remains should be preserved as far as possible, but that the new work required in the church, and especially the east end of the chancel, should be restored in the Pointed style, in accordance with the remaining buttresses and other details. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Chief Commissioner of Works in support of the principles advocated in the architect's report on the restoration of the royal tombs in Westminster Abbey.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—This magnificent hall is now rapidly approaching completion, and already the public are enabled to form a tolerably accurate idea of its vast size and architectural beauty. Externally it is almost finished, the greater portion of the terraces being flagged over, the broad stone steps perfectly arranged, and in a few days the workmen will have fixed the whole of the stone balustrade which surrounds the hall, as well as the massive double-columned granite pillars which stand at the bottom of the steps opposite the portico, and at that portion of the inclosure where the handsome bronze gates are to be erected. Huge blocks of stone, portions of granite pillars, massive flags, and vast pieces of timber, still cumber the ground, but soon they will be removed, and the noble area in front being cleared, the greatest architectural ornament of our town will stand revealed in all its grandeur. Internally, the numerous workmen daily occupied in the building are rapidly bringing their duties to a conclusion. The beautifully-arranged mosaic floor is nearly completed, and adds greatly to the general magnificence of the hall. It may be described as consisting generally of three circular devices, the central and larger one having its interior compartment occupied by a brilliantly executed emblazonment of the royal arms, surrounded by annular designs, conspicuous among which are a series representative of Neptunian and commercial triumph, executed in yellow and brown encaustic, exterior to which are rings of geometric design in brilliant colours. To the north and south of this central design there are subordinate figures of similar form, the centres of each being occupied by the shield and arms of Liverpool, also in brilliant colours. Exterior to the circles, the floor is tesselated in comparatively sober tones of colour, so arranged as to form a harmonious internote with the bright and telling tints predominating in the narrow or raised platform which surrounds the principal floor, and cuts it off from communicating with the walls. The whole of the galleries are being cleared and painted, and the seats for the spectators placed wherever practicable, though many of them will be evidently useless for those who wish to see what is going on in the body of the hall.—*Liverpool Times.*

SICKNESS.—At the last ordinary meeting of the Institute of Actuaries, a paper was read entitled "Observations upon the Sickness and Mortality experienced in Friendly Societies," by Mr. Henry Tompkins, wherein it was stated that the duration of sickness was in the inverse ratio to susceptibility of attack, as shown in the proportion of persons attacked with sickness. Thus, in the northern parts of England nearly 20 per cent. were yearly attacked with illness, while in the midland districts 30 per cent. were so attacked; but, on the other hand, the proportion of sickness to each sick man in the north amounted on the average to fifty days, while in the midland districts it reached only to thirty-six days; the liability to attack being balanced by the duration, thus making very little difference in the amount of sickness experienced in one part of England when compared with another. The report divided labour into two classes, viz. light labour and heavy labour, and each of these again into the two sections—labour in the open air and labour under shelter; and the results showed a great difference in their ratios of sickness and mortality. The most healthy condition of existence appeared to be "light labour in the open air."

THE LATE STRIKE AT BLACKWALL.—On the 14th, several summonses on assault charges, arising out of the strike at Mr. Mare's establishment, were heard at the Thames Police Court. In consequence of Mr. G. Wyatt, a confidential person in Mr. Mare's employment, having gone to his native town, Plymouth, and brought to town 100 shipwrights, who were employed by Mr. Mare, he had been exposed to much annoyance, and had run the risk of being killed by a missile which narrowly escaped striking him on the temple and seriously injured him. Mr. Mare had offered 20*l.* reward for the discovery of the aggressor, but as yet without success. Three workmen, however, were summoned for other assaults and threats against Mr. Wyatt, and two of them were fined 3*l.* each or one month's imprisonment, and the third ordered to find bail of 10*l.* to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

WROUGHT IRON FRAMES.—Mr. James Boydell, of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, has invented a method of rolling wrought-iron bars with longitudinal groove at each end suitable for the sliding in of panels of glass or other material; and in order to make them into the proper form for the uprights of the frame of a hand-glass or other such articles, he further rolls them so as to bend into angle-iron.

GILTSPUR-STREET PRISON SITE.—The Corporation of Christ's Hospital have memorialized the City Corporation for the disposal to them of the Compter in Giltspur-street, to make way for an enlargement of the hospital, and for which they have offered 15,000*l.*, or agreed to refer the question of value to the surveyors of the two corporations. The City Corporation, while refusing these offers, have referred the matter to the Committee of City Lands that a farther opportunity of negotiating might be afforded. Mr. COX, one of the City Corporation, said, during the discussion as to this reference, that he would be happy to give 10,000*l.* more than the offered sum, and was sure the property could be disposed of to vastly greater advantage.

THE MONUMENT TO THOMAS HOOD, by Mr. Matthew Noble, erected in Kensal-green Cemetery, was inaugurated on Tuesday, the 18th, when an able address was delivered by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON. — The foundation-stone of a new building, intended for a medical school, in connection with the above hospital, was laid on 12th inst. by Earl Manvers, president of the institution. The building is intended for the reception of 200 medical students. The locality is on the west end of the hospital, with which it will correspond in architectural style. The estimated cost will be 5,000*l.* The architect is Mr. T. H. Wyatt.

TENDERS

Delivered at the Court-house, St. Marylebone, for roads, drains, and sewers, to be formed at the St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley.

	Gravel found by Contractor.	Gravel dug on Estate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
F. Molton	4,265 0 0	
Fraser		4,177 5 11
Phillips	4,412 0 0	4,052 0 0
Glenn	3,498 0 0	3,220 0 0
Wm. Norris	3,647 0 0	3,527 0 0
Pound		4,368 0 0
J. Culverhouse	3,255 0 0	2,922 0 0
Messrs. Culverhouse	3,230 0 0	2,897 0 0
Higgs and Collingford	4,393 0 0	4,075 0 0
Maynard and Knight	4,295 15 0	3,979 7 9
S. and R. Eustace	4,596 0 0	4,431 0 0
G. Rodgers	3,682 0 0	3,482 0 0

[There was another tender (from Mr. Johnson) more than double in amount the highest of these, but as this was apparently founded on some error, we have omitted it.]

For erecting twenty-two houses at Yates-grove, Earl's-court, Brompton. Mr. W. MOXON, architect.

Mackenzie	£17,550
Ashby and Sons	16,950
Myers	16,480
Taylor	13,158

For the erection of a pair of semi-detached villas in Ravensbourne-park, Lewisham. Mr. T. W. Constantine, architect. The quantities supplied by Mr. H. T. Northcroft.

R. Smith	£3,000
J. F. Sergeant	2,963
J. Marsland	2,875
J. and G. Wrigglesworth	2,740
S. Wilson	2,650
W. Paull	2,645
J. Trevers, jun.	2,637

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H and R." "G. W" "J. B." Islington (the Palm house at Kew has been illustrated in our pages). "A Subscriber," "E R." "R G." "W. O." "H. D" "H. B." "T. C" "J C" "Policecourts," "D. M." "Old Gardens," "J. J. M." "Archi" (shall appear), "J. L." "J. P." (under our mark), "F. C." (ditto), "A. B." (ditto), "S. S. T." "H. S." "R. J. H." "A. P. H." "T. W." "J. F." "J. B." Greenwich, "J. S. P." "T. B." "J. K. C." (unnecessary; adds nothing to the argument), "W. P." "W. C. T." "J. B." (London), "W. M. C." "S. H." (thanks).

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or bad addresses.

NOTICE. All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale of Materials at Islington.

MR. RICHARDS begs to announce that the second portion and final SALE by AUCTION of the valuable MATERIALS of the Islington Cattle market, will take place on MONDAY, JULY 31 and the following days.—Catalogues may be obtained of Messrs. BARR, Esq. Solicitor, No. 1, Lincoln's-inn; the Plower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

TO CEMENT AND LIME MANUFACTURERS

MESSRS. DRIVER have been instructed to DISPOSE OF by PRIVATE CONTRACT, valuable MANUFACTURING PREMISES with railway accommodation, erected and made at considerable expense, with kilns, machinery, and steam power sufficient for grinding 1,000 bushels a day, and with every facility for obtaining a supply of coke and all materials for manufacturing Roman, Portland, and Blue Lias Cements. The premises have a very large wharf frontage, and are accessible at all times, and are capable of a great extension of business, and possess peculiar advantages. Also, an extensive Storehouse and Wharf, with a counting-house, above Bridge, London, for carrying on business. Early possession can be had of all the above premises and the business can be taken as at present carried on.—Particulars and full information to be obtained by applying to Messrs. DRIVER, Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 5, Whitehall, London.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—To Builders, Carpenters, Building Material Dealers, and Others.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the Assignees of Mr. A. J. Horscroft, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, St. John's-road St. John's hill, Park Cottage, Union-row, and Wandsworth-road, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, at TWELVE o'clock, the BUILDING MATERIALS and EFFECTS, comprising about 32,000 stock and place bricks, Swedish timber, deals, planks, battens, pullogs, quarterage, scantlings, scaffold-poles and boards, work benches, a quantity of lime, slates, Portland, York, and other stone; nails, about 1½ cwt. of white lead, pails, ladders, brush, &c.; also a small quantity of household furniture, and numerous effects.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues obtained on the premises of WILLIAM PENNELL, Esq. Official Assignee, 3, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

NOTTING HILL.—Very valuable Plot of Building Land on the Ladbroke Estate, being the only uncovered spot in this improved vicinity, a portion of the estates of the late William Chadwick, esq.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions from the administrator to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAYS, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, at TWELVE, in numerous lots, a very valuable and important PLOT of BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 272 feet to the Kensington park-road and 138 feet to Ladbroke-road, formerly Weller-street east, Notting-hill, highly eligible for the erection of villas and attached residences, being within a few minutes of the high road to Uxbridge and Lord Holland's park, and the only uncovered piece of land in the vicinity. Separate leases may be had, if required by the purchaser, direct from the freeholder, for terms of eighty-two years at nominal ground-rents.—May be viewed, and particulars had of J. ANDERSON ROSS, Esq. Solicitor, 31, Salisbury-street, Strand; at Garraway's; and of Messrs FARBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place.

SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL.—To Ironmongers, Smiths, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Undertakers, and Others.

MR. BILLINGAY is instructed by Mr. Pettigrew to SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, upon the PREMISES, No. 23, Skinner-street, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, and the following days, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock, the STOCK in TRADE, comprising locks, hinge-bolts, wrought and cut nails, files, screws, coffin furniture, carpenters' and other tools, sothes, reaping and hanging hooks, sickles, pulleys, grindstones, a variety of chaff-cutting knives, axle-arms, springs, blister, and spring steel; coach springs, axles, brass-foundry goods, black hollow ware, fry pans, shovels and spades, register stoves and grates, an excellent wrought-iron warehouse crane, and safe; also a few lots of furnishing ironmongery, including cutlery, electro-plate, japanned goods, &c. May be viewed the day prior and on the morning of sale, when catalogues may be obtained upon the premises, and of the Auctioneer to the Metal Trade, 21, Coleman-street, City.

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS are prepared to engage the services of a few unmarried young men to be employed in the Colonial Survey of New South Wales.

Preference will be given to men from the country districts accustomed to straight line work and fine chaining, and to grooms, carters, bricklayers, carpenters and labourers, especially to such as have been employed as assistants to railway surveyors and engineers.

The men who may be selected will be provided by the Commissioners with a Free Steerage Passage to Sydney, and on their arrival in the colony, with full rations and wages at the rate of 36l. per annum.

They will be chiefly employed in the country districts at a distance from towns, and will have to live in tents whilst engaged on service in the field.

The equipment of the surveyors will be provided by the Colonial Government, and will consist of all the requisites for carrying and cooking their food, and for the ordinary comforts of a surveyor's life in New South Wales. The men, therefore, will be at little expense while in the bush, except for clothes, and they have are most of their wages, which will commence on landing in the colony.

The accepted applicants will be required to sign a bond before they embark, to serve the Colonial Government for three years in the surveying department.

Application to be made at the Office of the Commissioners, on MONDAYS, the 31st JULY and 7th AUGUST, between the hours of Nine and Ten o'clock, and on other days between the hours of Eleven and Four. By order of the Board,

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
3, Park-street, Westminster, 20th July, 1854.

BUILDERS' FOREMAN.—WANTED, for a permanency, in the country, an active, intelligent Person, about 35 years of age, who has a good general knowledge of the building trade. He must be capable of measuring and working from measuring and taking out quantities. A practical carpenter and joiner would be preferred, as he would occasionally have to fill up his time at the bench. The salary to commence at 30l. per annum, to be increased, and eventually an interest given in the business. No person need apply unless he is thoroughly competent, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Applications to be by letter addressed to Mr. C. SMITH, House Decorator, 43, Upper Baker-street.

COUNTY of WORCESTER.—To ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS.—Notice is hereby given, that at the next Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held at the Shire hall Worcester, in and for the said County, on MONDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1854, the Justices then and there assembled will APPOINT a COUNTY SURVEYOR, at an annual salary of 175l. such salary to include his travelling and all other expenses. A printed statement, showing the nature and extent of the duties to be performed by the county surveyor, may be had upon application to me. Candidates are requested to forward testimonials as to their character and competency to the office to the Clerk of the Peace, Shire-hall, Worcester, endorsed "The County Surveyor," before FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next.

WM. NICHOLS MARCY, Clerk of the Peace
Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shire-hall, Worcester, July 15, 1854.

TO EXCAVATORS.

EXCAVATORS desirous of Three Months' EMPLOYMENT in the country, can have further particulars by applying, by letter, post paid, to Messrs. FORD and SONS, Acorn Wharf, Rochester.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH for the BOROUGH of BRADFORD.—To SURVEYORS and OTHERS.—WANTED, in the Office of the Surveyor of this borough, a competent person not as CHIEF CLERK and ASSISTANT to the Surveyor. He must be capable of taking levels, and must be a neat and experienced draughtsman. A person having had experience of the method of conducting business in the surveyor's department, under a local Board of Health, and possessing a knowledge of the most approved methods of draining towns, will be preferred. Salary, 120l. per annum.—Applications may be forwarded to Mr. E. W. SHAW, Borough Surveyor, Bradford, stating age and previous occupation, accompanied by testimonials of character and competency, on or before the 24th inst.

By order, W. H. HUDSON, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Bradford, July 4, 1854.

TO PLUMBERS

WANTED, a good, practical, WORKING PLUMBER; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches may meet with a permanent situation, at liberal wages. State qualifications, &c.—Address, J. HALES, Plumber and House Decorator, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

N.B. None but good workmen, whose character will bear strict investigation, need apply.

TO GLASSCUTTERS AND GLAZIERS.

WANTED, a Young Man, well acquainted with his business, as Cutter, under a Foreman.—Apply by letter, stating where last employed, references, &c. to A. B. Post-office, Soho. Security will be required.

TO PAINTERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.

WANTED, a FOREMAN who practically understands every department of the Painting, Plumbing, Glazing, and Paper-hanging Businesses, and can measure and estimate for the various works. References as to character and competency will be required to accompany the application, stating the rate of salary required. No application need be made unless a similar situation has been held.—Apply to Mr. H. J. BUCHAN'S House Decorator, No 159, High-street, Southampton.

WANTED, in a Builder's Shop, a Young Man to act as SECOND FOREMAN. He will be required to mark out the stuff, and take charge of the shop during the absence of the foreman. This situation offers excellent opportunities for improvement.—Apply by letter only (prepaid), and stating salary required, to A. Z 16, Hamilton-street, Camden-town.

TO BUILDERS' FOREMEN, CLERKS OF WORKS, &c

WANTED, an active, energetic MAN, capable of setting out, superintending, and measuring work, making working plans, and keeping accounts.—Address, with age, references, &c. to Mr. STEPHEN LEWIN, Boston.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, an OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE to learn the Graining, Writing and Decorative Painting, Marbling on Glass, &c. He will be continually with his master, as he has no other apprentice, which advantage is not often met with.—Address, J. E. 30, Vaughan-terrace, Sheppard's-walk, City-road. At home every evening after Seven o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, in the Office of an Architect and Surveyor. It is requisite he should have some taste for drawing, and write a good hand. No salary will be given.—Address, F. F. F. (post-paid), to the Office of "The Builder."

TO BRICKLAYERS.

WANTED, a steady FOREMAN of BRICKLAYERS, one who fully understands furnace work will be preferred; none but good and experienced workmen need apply. Wages, two guineas per week, and permission to reside in a cottage.—Letters to be addressed, S. R. care of Mr. Field, Printer, 3, Princes-street, Storey's gate, Westminster.

WANTED, by a Young Man, 20 years of age, an ENGAGEMENT in a Builder's Office; has a good knowledge of drawing (geometrical and perspective); competent to assist in taking out quantities, abstracting and making up accounts and measuring; no objection to work occasionally at the bench, at which he is able to make sashes, doors, &c. and is acquainted with the staircase department; can give unexceptional references as to integrity and ability.—Address, A. M. care of Mr. Nickerson, 3, Love-lane, Eastcheap, City.

WANTED, by a respectable married Man, a SITUATION as CLERK in an Office, or YARD CLERK, or to assist in the Counting-house, take orders, &c. in the upholstery trade; he would have no objection to fill up his time in the cutting out and stuffing department, if required, as he is practically acquainted with upholstery.—Address, with terms, to E. S. S. 2, Soho street, Reading, Berks.

TO MASTER PAINTERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as WALKING or WORKING FOREMAN. Can have a good reference as Grainer, Painter, Glazier, or as to the Painting business in general, having filled the same situation for the last fifteen years.—Direct to J. P. 4, Shard's-place, Ball-alley, London wall, City.

TO HOUSE AGENTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Permanent SITUATION as PAINTER, GLAZIER, and GRAINER. No objection to a little paper-hanging.—Address A. Z. 39, James-street, Southampton-street, Camberwell.

WANTED, a constant SITUATION, as GRAINER. No objection to turn his hand to plain painting.—Apply J. W. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, by a STAIRCASE HAND of good experience, a SITUATION. Good reference can be given.—Address, H. P. 46, St. Paul-street, New North-road, Islington.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGER. The advertiser is competent to take the entire management of a business in the above line, having for many years had the direction and superintendence of one of the largest works in the kingdom, and thus gained an amount of experience in every department of the trade which qualifies him to discharge the duties of the situation he advertises for to the satisfaction of those who may need his services.—Please apply, N. M. care of Mr Chambers, Marble rooms, Birmingham.

TO MASTER PAINTERS, &c

THE Advertiser is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as Grainer, Marbler, Writer, &c.; fully competent to undertake the management of work, having been seven years in his last situation at the West-end. No objection to the country. Address E. W. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

THE Parents of a respectable Youth, 17 years of age, are anxious to procure him a MASTER, where he will learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner. Has been at the trade before. West-end preferred.—Address, A. Z. 100, East-street, Manchester-square.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser having for many years been in the constant habit of putting up Staircases and Handrails of every description, solicits your favours in the compartment, and you may rely on my executing the work in the best manner. Estimates given. Patent veneered handrails.—Address, W. STARR and SON, No 88, Dean-street, Soho, London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS of HEALTH.—A SURVEYOR, practically acquainted with the duties, age 35, requires an APPOINTMENT. Salary from 120l. or according to duties required.—Address by letter, T. O. Office of "The Builder."

TO CABINET-MAKERS, &c IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

THE Parents of a respectable YOUTH wish to place him as an APPRENTICE to the above Trade. The advantages offered and Premium can be forwarded to B. Shoe-warehouse, 1, Queen's Head-row, Newington, Surrey.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and PUBLIC COMPANIES, who are about to build, make alterations, or repair property.

THE Advertiser offers his SERVICES to prepare plans, sections, elevations, and explanatory drawings, specifications, estimates, measure up work, &c.; and generally superintend the buildings to their completion, at a reasonable per centage or fixed salary. Has had a great deal of experience, practically and theoretically, in every description of building, including the most improved arrangements of farm-buildings, workmen's dwellings, drainage, &c.; has a thorough knowledge of the properties and value of materials and labour, the direction and management of workmen, &c. No objection to go to Scotland, Wales, or Ireland. Testimonials will be furnished.—Address A. Z. Mr. Eldershaw's, Newspaper Agent, Brown-stree, Manchester.

TO CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, LIME MERCHANTS, &c.

THE Advertiser, aged 35, of some experience, is in want of a SITUATION. The highest references to his present employers.—Address, A. Z. Office of "The Builder."

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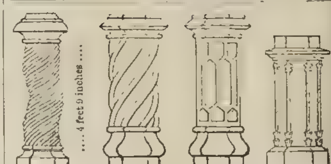

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RAIN-WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale ces. Also, O G Gutters, flash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, mps, bomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS ch cans and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock. Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.
E. WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, ar Blackfriars-bridge.

IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, to cure and avoid Smoky Chimneys. Unsightly Cowls, &c. Cast on Chimney Contractor, Register, and Chimney Bar, all in one, de for Flues 14 by 9 and 9 by 9. Also, Cast Iron Mouth-pieces the horizontal escape of the smoke.

To be had of the Manufacturers, Messrs. PARRY and SON, Atlas Foundry, 105, Golden-lane, St. Luke's

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of building, as well as to withdraw steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a pre-paid stamp. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, York re, who is the patentee and sole maker.

TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c. MR. JOHN RICE, 79, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool, has ON SALE at all times a quantity of PLASTERERS' HAIR of the best description, which he offers to the trade in general.—Price and terms on application.

ON HIRE.—STEAM DREDGER.—TO BE LET, by the month or for a fixed period, a twelve-horse power STEAM DREDGER, recently new fitted out, 8 ft. 6 in. wide, fifty-ton barge per hour, and make 8 feet water; loads either in 36 feet long, and 13 feet beam, with about 2 feet 6 inches draft of water. She may be now seen at work in the Lee cut, at Bromley, and examined by application at Britannia-lock. For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned, NATHANIEL HARDMORE, 30, Great George-street, Westminster.

SEEDS TERRA-COTTA and SANITARY TUBE WORKS.—Show-rooms, Great George's-street, near Town-hall, Leeds.—WILKS and PERKINS, Manufacturers of every description of Ornamental Architectural Terra-cotta for Friezes, Trusses, Fonts, Flower Vases and Pots, Chimney Tops, Cane Tiles, Watercloset Pans, Fire-grate Backs, Fire-bricks, Quarries, &c.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c., by Mr. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West India Docks station, and sold at No. 1, Pineda-street, Paddington-basin, where casts and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by Mr. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Medieval Court. The statues of Australia, Venus di Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta. At Alexandra Court. The Pompeian roof is of Terra-cotta and cement combined. Since the execution of these works, Mr. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification obtained.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced in price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK.—LONDON.—PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurcous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchasers of such oxide becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents, in London, Messrs. CHARLES DUVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRADY, wholesale and retail agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 30, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, is purple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 superficial feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 4 cwt. at 8s. 1½s and 2½s each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint; is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 16s 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gall. in ordinary colours. Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, bar es, park palings, &c. 2s. per gall.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS. PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finishing in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innoxious substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, whole sale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is now the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well-known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality, and a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements. It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the best cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monop ly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and Co have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr ASPDIN), much improved the quality of this Cement with out any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London, at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTH FLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their Works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

TO BOARDS OF HEALTH, COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, DISTRICT AND ROAD SURVEYORS.

W. AUSTIN'S PATENTED SEWER and TUNNEL BLOCKS, BRICKS, DRAIN PIPES, IRON TRAP GRATINGS, &c await inspection, at Aspdin and Ord's Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster. Trials are requested to prove the merits of the various articles.—Communications address W. AUSTIN, 27, Holywell-street, Westminster

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JAMES BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Steel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that is to say, is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, Lime Burners, and Fire-bricks. Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, Sand Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME. The natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell there left for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Globe, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SEYSSELS, FAVIERS, STOCKS, and other Bricks.

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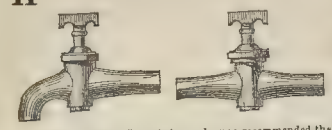
GROUND ABERTHAW LIME (for Hydraulic Works), Blue Lias Cement, Cambrian Plaster, Caustic Flour of Lime (for Agricultural and Gardening purposes), and Portland Cement, shipped at Cardiff, in barrels, to all parts of the world, or forwarded by railway direct out of the works, in sacks or barrels, to any part of the kingdom.—JAMES BIRD and CO. Cambrian Cement Works, Cardiff.

ELECTRIC COLOURS.—The ELECTRIC POWER LIGHT and COLOUR COMPANY is prepared to supply the trade generally with their Colours, whose purity and lowness of price are unequalled. Samples of the Colours may be seen at the Offices of the Company, No. 11, Pall-mall. Address, W. PROSSER, Esq. Commercial Manager, Frogmore lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by HANSOME'S FILTERING SYSTEM. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 5o, 10o, 15o, and 20o gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements, are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. Reference to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

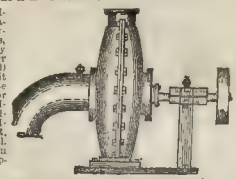


The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, 30s. 6d. each, or wire

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers to the Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold) to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

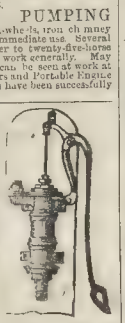
TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING

ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to Contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWAY and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, &c. Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to



JOHN WARNER & SONS'

PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, reducing the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Hot and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

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WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescopic suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to be cut off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3 inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
White Friars-street, Fleet-street, London.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park, Nine Elms, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM-ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Cranks, &c.

N.B. Several High-Pressure Engines for Sale.

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought-iron Girder Bridges, Gas holders, and General Castings, Chains, Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MELROSE and HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Tividale near Dudley. London Office, 75, Hatton-garden.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS. MAW and CO. BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, Salop, manufacturers of the Closter Pavement of Medieval Court, and

THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM,

in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of CLOISTERS of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace. M. D. Wyatt, Esq., in Official Hand Book, forward without charge, designs and estimates adapted to any given dimensions of Entrance-halls, Conservatories, Verandahs, &c. in every style.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street, London.

BRICKS.—From Kent Fields.—Grey Stocks, Shipping Parlors, &c.; also White Suffolk and Red Facing Bricks.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Parlors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at the KILNS, Brockley-rise, are only a pleasant walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests Parties going to inspect him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Stock Bricks, Malm washed Stocks, and Place Bricks also on sale.

Specimens are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for ex. ornamental facings.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Old-town, Hoxton-rise, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

Malm Lime and Pit Sand of approved quality, constantly on sale at reasonable terms. This sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

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Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and FIXING of LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders, and others to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

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BRICKS!

BEART'S PATENT BRICK COMPANY,

GOODS STATION YARD, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, KING'S-CROSS.

CASH PRICES FOR THE CURRENT MONTH:—

No. 1 quality..... 33s. per thousand { These bricks are of an uniform WHITE COLOUR, and suitable for facing any class of building.

No. 2 " ..... 28s. " { Are of mixed colours, sound, well burnt, and quite equal to the very best stocks.

A GOOD SUPPLY ON HAND, AND NO DETENTION OF THE CARTS BEYOND THE TIME REQUIRED FOR LOADING.

London, June 1, 1854.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT. Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS. BLUE VITRIFIED BRICKS; Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles. CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6 SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 38s.; Cowley Stocks 38s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE-DRAIN WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles, and Clay. Patent Malting and Cross-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 37, Regent-street.

FIFTY THOUSAND RED FACING BRICKS to be SOLD at a low figure for immediate delivery.—Apply to Mr. B. GOUGH, 37, Newington-crescent, Newington-butts.

500,000 BRICKS WANTED, for CASH. New and old, good Stocks, in one or more Lots, delivered upon the Kilburn Park Estate, Edgware-road. Price and particulars to be forwarded to Mr. LAY, Architect and Surveyor, 15, Portland-new-terrace, Kilburn-gate.

ASHES and BREEZE.—To Brickmakers, Farmers, and Others.—500 CHALDRON of ASHES and BREEZE, of the best quality, collected from the Foundling Estate, TO BE SOLD at 2s. 6d. per chaldron, put on board boats in the Regent's Canal, or fetched in carts.—Apply to Mr. C. STARKEY, Office, Maiden-lane, Islington.

N.B. Approved bills at three months taken, if required.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain, about 500 Yards of excellent sifted SAND and GRAVEL, may be had at 1s. 6d. per yard.—Apply at the Lamb and Flag, High-street, Homerton, about five minutes' walk from Hackney Road Station.

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SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Theobald's-road, Holborn (between 1 and 4 p.m.), or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Sale, 18, Dean-place, Ex Indoor, Manchester.

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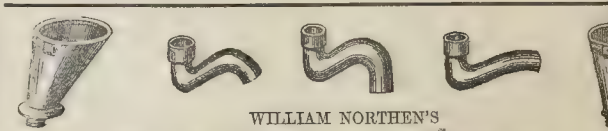
LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', brickmakers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machine Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.

Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead road.

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c. &c., FIRE BRICKS, Turned Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c.—Agents.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS: manufactured upon an improved principle, insuring with ease cranks, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Power FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS (approved by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals). Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete, 35s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 4, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

A. ALLEN, 24 Wharf, Harrow-road, Paddington, Manufacturer of Glazed Stone Ware Drain Pipes, Syphons, Bends, Junctions, Closet Pans, &c. Manufactory, Warwick, near Bristol. All applications to be made to A. ALLEN, 24 Wharf, Paddington.



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WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,

UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

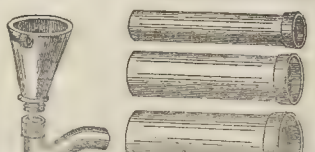
W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PAN, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

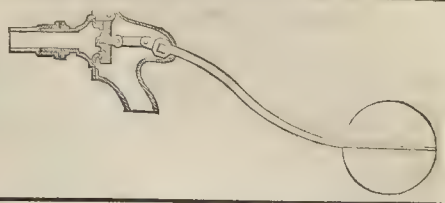
The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves the estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assortment of Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations in which they may be required; and also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and of superior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin, Old-street-road, Bermondsey, Danvers Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea, Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden-town; T. TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 33, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCKS, 81, Warwick-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spindles, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and cannot by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are so arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water when most required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water.

	½ inch.	¾ inch.	1 inch.	1¼ inch.	1½ inch.	2 inch.
Complete with Balls:—Plain shank	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	8s. 3d.	12s. 6d. each.
" " Screw ferrule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 3d.	14s. 6d. each.	

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B. Architects are respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

J. TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND BUILDERS.

G. JENNINGS

IS FITTING UP A SANITARY COURT ON HIS OWN PREMISES,

FOR THE

EXHIBITION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SANITARY WORKS (in action) WHEN COMPLETE.

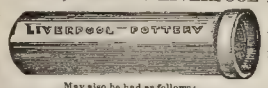
The attention of all interested in Sanitary progress will be called to it.

A Book containing Illustrations, Descriptions, and Prices of JENNINGS'S HIGH-PRESSURE BIB BALL, and STOP COCKS, SLUICE VALVES, and FIRE COCKS. URINALS, LAVATORIES, PUMPS of all kinds. FOUNTAIN-JETS, GULLY TRAPS for STREETS, STABLES, or SINKS, &c. &c. can be had on application, or by post if two penny stamps are enclosed, to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

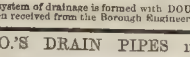
May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Mattheson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH	John Hird
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY	Guerin, Brothers.
PIFESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY	W. and A. M'Elwee.
KENDAL	Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN	James Farebrother, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Mason, Kinnecote Mills Wharf.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEICESTER	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad quay.
SALISBURY	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

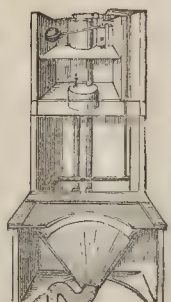
The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

-uperior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, ...ctions, Traps, &c. Hopper an ...ther Pans, ...h best White Glaze inside.

...phon Pan, with or without STEPHEN ...N GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

...tered Flushing Basin,—the most effective ...syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers, Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at 57, Strand House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above place, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Surrey, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

REDUCTION of PRICE in UNGLAZED DRAIN PIPES.

Manufactured by CHAS. FRANCIS and SONS, NINE ELMS.

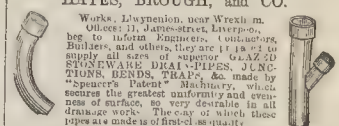
The price in future will be

0s. 2½d.	per foot for the	3	inch bore.
0s. 3d.	"	4	"
0s. 5d.	"	6	"
0s. 8d.	"	9	"
1s. 3d.	"	12	"
2s. 3d.	"	15	"

These pipes are made under steam pressure, and burnt to great hardness, and are capable of bearing nearly double the hydraulic pressure of ordinary glazed pipes. The porosity against red ware is overcome by this manufacture. As it is well known that good earthenware, UNGLAZED, is the oil at material discovered in a perfect state in Rome, Babylon, Nineveh, &c. &c.

Agent for Southampton, R. L. FLUDER, American Wharf.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.



Works, Llwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool.

beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The easy of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf,

Praed-street, Paddington.

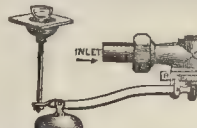
Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott

Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Parties are forwarded on application.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING

LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under constant pressure of forty 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short street, New Cut, Lambeth.

ECCLES-HILL MANOR POTTERY, near

Leeds Yorkshire. W. WOODHEAD, Manufacturer of Stoneware Tubes and Pipes, Closet-pans, Drain Bends, &c. Best vitreous Fire bricks, free from expansion at any temperature, Fire bricks, and Building Bricks, White and other Glazed, with Quarry Tresses, Bracket, Antique Inclined Paving, Tiles, and Borders, to any pattern; Ornamental and other Chimney-pots, Flues, &c. CHAS. HEMINGWAY, Agent, 17, Holloway-place, Holloway, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.—Clothing Stores and Materials.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, at the STORE YARD, Greenwich Hospital, on TUESDAY, JULY 25, at TWELVE for ONE, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, a large quantity of STORES, comprising blue woollen coats, waistcoats, and trousers, cuttings of blue cloth, striped linen and rags, coverlets, blankets, bed-ticks, linings and flannels, hats and shoes, copper and brass work, &c.; also a quantity of materials, copper boilers, and ironwork belonging to the Works Department.—May be viewed one day prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Offices of the Steward and Inspector of Works, Royal Hospital, Greenwich; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

WEST-HILL, WIMBLEDON PARK.—Numerous very eligible Freehold Building Sites.

MESSRS. CHINNOCK and GALSWORTHY will SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, JULY 27, at the MART, numerous PLOTS of very desirable FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, comprising a portion of the most elevated part of West-hill, near Wandsworth, and close to the beautiful avenue bounding the magnificent domain of Wimbledon park, commanding beautiful views of the surrounding picturesque country; the approach being by good roads, the soil gravelly, and the situation within easy and constant access by railway, renders these sites particularly adapted for the erection of villas of a moderate class, now in great request in this improving locality, which from the increasing and select neighbourhood forming at West-hill, bids fair to become the most favourite and leading suburb of the south side of the metropolis.—Plans and particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers, 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 25. The SALE of the MATERIALS of the GILTSPUR-STREET PRISON.

PULLEN and SON beg to inform the public that the CATALOGUES of this important SALE of BUILDING MATERIALS are READY for delivery, and may be obtained at their Offices, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate, or will be forwarded by post on application to them.

80, Fore-street, July 20.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Extensive Sale of Building Materials, Newgate-street.

PULLEN and SON respectfully announce, that they are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, JULY 31, at TWELVE, in lots, all the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS of Four Large Houses, 93, 94, 95, and 96, Newgate-street, and a House in the rear, to be taken down for the purpose of widening the street; comprising a large quantity of good sound brickwork, several tons of lead, plain and pan tiling, oak and fir timber in stout roofs and floors, sashes and frames, variety of doors, wainscoting partitions, sound floor boards, shop fronts, cells and coping, and a large assortment of useful fittings-up.—May be viewed on Saturday previous. Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore street, Cripplegate.

The Valuable Materials of the Giltspur-street Prison and House of Correction.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JULY 25, and succeeding days, at TWELVE, in Lots, the FIRST PORTION of the capital and extremely valuable MATERIALS of the GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER and HOUSE of CORRECTION. The Giltspur-street Prison stands upon nearly an acre of ground, and includes within its lofty walls, wards, cells, and dormitories for 500 prisoners, besides the governor's house, the infirmary, the chapel, and the necessary accommodation for the numerous officers of the establishment. Detailed particulars of this enormous mass of property (the largest of the kind that has been offered to public competition for many years) appear in the catalogues. The following is a short summary of it:—4,000,000 of the finest stock bricks, 12,000 feet of sheet copper on the roofs, 25 tons of lead in flats, gutters, tanks, and pipes, prime oak and fir timber of large and useful scantlings, glazed sashes, modern doors, marble chimney pieces, and all the excellent interior fittings-up of the governor's house and officers' departments, 300 squares of sound floor-boards, 2,000 feet of York paving and landings, the capital Portland stone front, with cornice, sills, and stringing, and 1,500 feet run of coping, 10 stone staircases, the pewing, pulpit, and fittings of the chapel, all the fitting-up of the numerous cells with their strongly-barred windows, stone floors, and iron doors, with locks and bolts of a peculiar construction, massive iron railed gates, guards, and fences, expensive hot water apparatus, by Perkins, costly drying apparatus, with machinery complete, by Cooper, wrought-iron steam boilers and fittings of the kitchens, coppers, stoves, ranges, cisterns, pumps, baths, sash fittings, and an immense variety of materials, fixtures and fittings-up of a superior description, and readily convertible for building purposes.—May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous, Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore street, Cripplegate.

HACKNEY.—Important Sale of the Materials of Messrs. Loddiges' extensive Hothouses and Conservatories, Pits, and Frames, with the celebrated Palm-house, including 1,000,000 stock Bricks.

PULLEN and SON, in conjunction with Mr. J. C. STEVENS, respectfully announce that they are instructed by Messrs. Loddiges, in consequence of the disposal of their celebrated collection of Plants to the Crystal Palace Company, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, at TWELVE, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS-UP of the celebrated Palm-house, extensive ranges of Hot-houses and Conservatories, Pits, and Frames, Sheds, Potting, and various buildings, covering a very large extent of ground, in Mare-street, Hackney, comprising 1,000,000 excellent stock bricks, 2,000 feet run of glazed lights and frames, about a superficial acre of glass in the hot-houses and conservatories, two miles of 4-inch iron flange pipe, with 14 large wrought iron boilers, and all the hot water heating apparatus complete, 10,000 feet of York paving, a most expensive conservatory ... with copper ... and framing, 5,000 feet ... stages, pan and paving tiles, seed drawers, counters, and all the implements of trade, and a variety of valuable materials and fittings-up particularly adapted for horticultural purposes.—May be viewed two days previous, catalogues had of Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Valuable ... Building ground, Ewell, Surrey.

MR. W. BUTCHER is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, JULY 28, at TWELVE, in three or eight lots, as may be decided on at the time of sale, about TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of highly valuable LAND, tithe-free and land tax redeemed, immediately adjoining the Worcester park estate, with an extensive and commanding frontage to the main turnpike-road from Ewell to Kingston, and nearly midway between the Ewell and Kingston Railway Stations, being about two miles distant from each of them, and presenting a delightful position for a residence, with a pleasure-farm surrounding it. Also two very inviting plots of eligible Land for the erection of villas, situate between the towns of Epsom and Ewell, and about ten minutes' walk from the Epsom Railway Station, with the immense accommodation of thirty six trains per day.—May be viewed any time preceding the sale, and particulars, with plans attached, obtained, fourteen days previously, at the Old Ship, Brighton; Mount Ephraim Hotel, Tunbridge wells; Artichoke, Newington-causeway; Spring Hotel, Ewell; at the Auction Mart; of T. B. CARTWRIGHT, Esq. Solicitor, 4, Lothbury, London; of W. H. CARTER, Esq. Solicitor, 71, Brewer-street, Woolwich; and of Mr. W. Butcher, Estate Agent, Epsom.

GRAY'S INN LANE.—To Builders, Carpenters, and Others.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, JULY 25th, at TWELVE for ONE, on the PREMISES, Reid's Lead ward, removed by order of Mr. Brabner, from ... Gray's-inn-lane, for convenience of sale the remaining STOCK and useful MATERIALS, comprising scaffold-poles, boards, ends, putlogs, Spanish and Honduras mahogany, weather boarding, useful stuff, eighty-two four-panel doors, sashes, office fittings, paving, slates, 4,000 old bricks, pantiles, &c. May be viewed and catalogues had on the Premises; and at the Auction Offices, 2, Cardington street, Hampstead-road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, 9, Osborn-street, on FRIDAY, JULY 28, at ELEVEN, by order of the mortgagees, a spacious, light, and lofty IRONFOUNDRY, with smiths' shop and turnery over, store-rooms, stabling, large yard, counting-houses, and comfortable dwelling house. Held for a term of twenty-three years at a rent of 12*l.* per annum. To be viewed till the sale.—Particulars may be had on the Premises; of Messrs TERRELL and CHAMBERLAIN, Solicitors, 30, Basinghall-street; of Messrs. LINDSAY and MASON, Solicitors, 84, Basinghall street; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter street, City.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, GAS ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on FRIDAY, JULY 28 at ELEVEN, on the PREMISES, 9, Osborn street, Whitechapel, by direction of the Trustees of S. and W. Stocking, PLANT, TOOLS, and MACHINERY of a FOUNDRY, four cupolas, fan blowing machine, core shank, and hand ladles, powerful foundry-crane, fittings of stove, store-trucks, fifty tons flasks, rings and plates, two four-horse power steam-engines, steam boiler, two punching and shearing machines, two lathes, drilling machine, shafting-wheels and straps, crab cranes, twenty tons bar and plate iron, two tons rivets, weighing-machines and weights, valuable patterns in iron and wood, horse and cart, counting house fittings, and other effects. To be viewed on Thursday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—Valuable Leasehold Premises, George-street, Oxford-street. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, at ELEVEN, on the PREMISES (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract), by order of Mr. Henry Thrupp, who is retiring from business, the valuable MANUFACTURING PREMISES, for many years occupied by the eminent firm of Messrs. H. E. Thrupp and Sons, erected under their superintendence and arranged expressly for carrying on the business of a coach smith and founder in all the branches and on a large scale. The premises are spacious and most substantially erected, and comprise a lofty ground-floor building, 120 feet in length, occupied as smiths' shop and foundry manufactory or turnery of four floors, with brass foundry on the basement, finishing and trimming shops, store-rooms, and six dwelling-houses, Nos. 5 to 10, George-street, Oxford-street, five of which are let off at rents amounting to 200*l.* per annum, the other is occupied as offices, and as a clerk's residence. The whole held for an unexpired term of seventeen years, at a moderate rent.—To be viewed till the sale by cards only. Particulars will shortly be ready, and may be obtained on the Premises; of Messrs. BURGOYNES, CLARK, and MILNES, Solicitors, 160, Oxford-street; and with cards to view, of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, COACHBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16 and following days, at ELEVEN each day, on the PREMISES, George street, Oxford-street, by order of Mr. Thrupp, who is retiring from business, in lots, without reserve, unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract, the valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK in TRADE, together with the right to use the name and stamp axletrees "Collinge's Patent," as successors to the late John Collinge, the patentee. The plant, &c. includes a six-horse power high-pressure steam-engine, two Cornish boilers, self-acting screw-cutting lathe, several engine and foot turning lathes, screwing and drilling machines, punching machines, fly-presses, shafting, riggers, and driving gear, nail-making machine, rumbler, two cupolas, crane, drying stove, and case-hardening furnace, eight smiths' forges, 3 tons smiths' tools, anvils, vices, and benches, 20 tons rod and bar iron, 5 tons pig iron, 10 tons flasks, loam rings and plates, air furnace, brassfounders' boxes and tools, 500 carriage arms, with patent boxes; a large assortment of springs, Collinge's axles, and coach-smiths' work of all descriptions, 3 tons coach bolts and nuts, 2 tons copper and brass; a large and valuable collection of patterns, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

Berks, Bucks, and Middlesex, Slough, Colnbrook, and Fifield Valuable Freehold Building Frontages, Houses, and Meadow Land.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND and SON have been favoured with instructions from the Proprietors to SELL by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1854, at TWO for THREE o'clock, at the CROWN HOTEL, Slough (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), the following superior FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

AT SLOUGH.—Several PLOTS of fine BUILDING FRONTAGES, situate in the very best part of the rising and increasing town of Slough, adapted for shops of the first-rate character, and respectable residences, commanding an extensive frontage to the public roads.

LANGLEY.—An eligible Property, known as the HARROW P.H. in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Gough, with Farmyard and Homestead, comprising good barn, stable, cow-house, cart-sheds, &c. nearly new, and an excellent orchard adjoining, forming a long building frontage to the public road. This property is copyhold, subject to a small fine certain, and nearly equal to freehold.

COLNBROOK.—Also, at the same time, will be submitted for sale, an eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, with capacious buildings thereon, known as the Catherine Wheel Inn, situate in the High-street of the town of Colnbrook, commanding a long frontage to the Bath road. The buildings in the rear of this property are very extensive, and capable of being turned to good account for cottages or other offices.

FIFIELD.—Likewise TWO PADDOCKS of rich FREEHOLD PASTURE LAND, containing about 8½ Acres, situate at Fifield, Berks, adjoining the Hare and Hounds, in the occupation of Mrs. Sarah Dael, together with a Freehold House and Carpenter's Shop, and a detached piece of Garden Ground, in the occupation of Mr. Simmonds. This property possesses a large portion of frontage to the public road leading from Bray to Fifield, and is within a short distance of the town of Windsor.

The whole of the foregoing freehold property will be submitted in convenient lots to suit purchasers, and is highly deserving the attention of the public for safe and good investment.—May be viewed any day prior to the sale, by application to the several tenants, and particulars, with conditions of sale and plans of the several properties may be obtained ten days previous, at the offices of H. Darvill, Esq. Solicitor, Windsor; at the Crown Hotel, Slough; and of the Auctioneers, Park-street, Windsor, or forwarded by post, on request.

No. 230, OXFORD STREET.—Unreserved Sale of the well-known Stock in Trade of Mr. Thomas Brown, Artists' Colourman.

MESSRS. GREEN (28, Old Bond-street), have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 230, Oxford street, between North Audley street and Park-street, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, and two following days, at TWELVE, in lots, to suit the trade and private purchasers, the extensive and well assorted STOCK in TRADE of Mr. Thos. Brown, Artists' Colourman, comprising an immense variety of prepared and unprepared oil and water colours, drawing boards, sketching frames, easels, and portfolios, prepared panels and millboards, japan and other boxes, pallettes, brushes, pencils, and crayons, drawing papers, prepared canvass, oils, varnish, &c.; expensive printing frames, tube drawing machine, two lathes, benches with grinding-stones, water-colour press, frames and dies, carpenters' benches, anvil, vice, portable forge, shears, weighing machine and weights, trade utensils, and numerous valuable effects. Also, the Lease of the Premises, most commandingly situate, as above, between North Audley street and Park-street, with roomy premises in the rear, abutting upon North-row, held for a term of nineteen years, at a low rental. Messrs. GREEN beg to call the particular attention of artists to this important stock, which is well known to Royal Academicians, whose patronage Mr. Brown has largely and deservedly enjoyed.—May be viewed two days preceding the sale, and catalogues obtained of Messrs. VAN SANDAU and CUMMING, King-street, Cheapside; Messrs. EDWARDS and SMITH, 19, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons, and of Messrs. GREEN, 28, Old Bond-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Interesting Freehold Property in Oatlands park, Surrey, only ten minutes' walk from the Walton Station, on the South-Western Railway.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 26, at TWELVE, in one lot, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising what was purchased by the proprietor as 13 lots of building ground, with frontage of 1,355 feet, situate on either side of the Victoria-road, leading from, and being near to, the Oatlands-park-drive, to the Walton Station, less than a mile distant. The ground on one side of the said road is preparing for a meadow, and is in part planted with fruit trees, the opposite side is laid out with much taste as pleasure grounds, a partly walled garden with stabling and other buildings, and an elegant Elizabethan cottage, substantially built and well finished with plate-glass sashes, &c. containing as much comfortable accommodation as can be conceived of in so compact a form, viz. dining room, drawing-room, and preparation for a third room, entrance, water-closet, kitchen, scullery, pantry, larder, and cellars, and four bed chambers with closets. Note. A gentleman wishing to superintend the erection of a larger residence, would find in this snug cottage a comfortable temporary abode, with the enjoyment of the delightful grounds, on which a large outlay has been expended, and which are ornamented by many noble beech, oak, and fir trees.—To be viewed with orders from the Auctioneer. Particulars and plans may shortly be had at the Inns at Weybridge, Walton, and Chertsey; at the Auction Mart; of W. G. LITT, Esq. Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, Solicitor; and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON's Auction and Land Offices, Kingston, Surrey, and Marlborough chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

TO LAND SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.—Fifteen Acres of Freehold Pasture Land, eligibly situate on Weybridge-heath, Surrey, a spot unrivalled for healthfulness or scenery; contiguous to Oatlands-park, St. George's-hill, &c.; and a few minutes' walk only from the Railway Station, which is a mail station, and the junction with the Chertsey line.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 27, at TWELVE, a valuable ENCLOSURE of good PASTURE LAND, containing 15 acres, freehold, tithe-free, and free from land-tax. The form of the land is admirably adapted for extensive sub-division, it has nearly 600 feet of frontage to the beautiful heath, and otherwise bounded by Earl Ellesmere's plantations, and the Fir-grove Estate. The timber, fir clumps, &c. will be included in the purchase. There are several brick built cottages, and some most conveniently arranged farm buildings, which may be purchased at a fixed sum or removed at the option of the purchaser. Also, in distinct lots, two comfortable Cottages, with gardens, on the Walton-road side of the railway. To be viewed by permission of the present occupiers. Particulars and plans may shortly be had at the Inns, Weybridge-heath, Weybridge, and Walton; at the Auction Mart; of C. COOKE, Esq. Solicitor, 12, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON's Auction and Land Offices, Kingston, Surrey, and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall mall.

ESHER, SURREY.—A Freehold Residence, with walled Gardens, Pleasure grounds, and Meadow Land, together above 16 acres; capital Stabling, Entrance lodge, and all that characterises a gentleman's country home, and within an hour of London by the South Western Railway.

MR. JOHN DAWSON has instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16th, at TWELVE, that truly desirable RETREAT "West End Lodge," a very complete house, on a moderate scale, standing in its own grounds, which have peculiar natural beauties and are maintained in high order, with capital walled gardens, greenhouse, and conservatory, two rich meadows surrounded by wood walks, and ornamented with finely grown timber. From the higher parts of the boldly undulating grounds are delightful views, extending over Windsor-park and Castle and the Surrey hills. The stabling is very superior, with hunters' boxes, coach-houses, and accommodation for stable horses, a cottage, entrance-lodge, cow-yard, &c.—Particulars, with plans, are being prepared, and may shortly be had at the neighbouring Inns; of Messrs. COX, WILLIAMS, and JAMES, 62, Lincoln's-inn fields, Solicitors; at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON's Auction and Land Offices, Kingston on-Thames, and Marlborough chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

Freehold Cottages, with Gardens, and numerous Plots of Building Ground, near the Richmond-park gate, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL by AUCTION, at the SUN HOTEL, Kingston-on-Thames, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of AUGUST, 1854, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, NINETEEN LOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, having an aggregate frontage of 570 feet by 170 feet, situate near the park gate, Kingston-hill and Combe Warren, a few minutes' walk only from Norbiton Church and the town. Also, in Six Lots, TWELVE SEMI DETACHED COTTAGES and SIX-ROOMED HOUSES, with Gardens, all let to tenants paying weekly or quarterly rentals, amounting to a gross aggregate sum of 185*l.* per annum, and another valuable Plot of BUILDING GROUND, with frontage on the New-road and on the Park road.—Particulars, with plans, may be had of Messrs. W. and J. WALTER, Kingston, Solicitors; and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON's Auction and Land Offices, Kingston, Surrey, and Marlborough chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

A Vote for East Surrey.—Small secure Investment in a Freehold Messuage, conveniently situated in the Bottoms, a few yards only from the public road at Town's end, Kingston.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL by AUCTION at the INN HOTEL, Kingston-on-Thames, on THURSDAY, 3rd of AUGUST, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, a commodious, substantially-built DWELLING-HOUSE, in good repair, now in the occupation of Mr. James Bullock, at seven shillings a-week. As two distinct tenements it would probably realise half as much more.—To be viewed by previously applying at the Auctioneer's Office. Particulars of SAMUEL PAYNE, Esq. 15, Chancery-lane, Solicitor; at the Sun Inn; and at Mr. JOHN DAWSON's Auction Offices, Kingston, and Marlborough chambers, 49, Pall mall.

Freehold Building Land and Dwelling-house, Peckham.

MESSRS. H. BROWN & T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 27, at TWELVE, in lots, several acres of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, being a further portion of land sold at a former sale, and on which houses have been erected, situate in Gordon-road, leading from Harder's-road to Nun green, Peckham. The land lies high, and will be divided into lots of various sizes; also, THREE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, with gardens, being 1 to 3, Gordon-road.—May be viewed, and printed particulars had of Messrs. SHEPARD and BAKER, Solicitors, 6, Old Jewry; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS, 23, Throgmorton street.

Freehold Ground Rents, Dwelling-houses, and Building Ground, Old Kent road.

MESSRS. H. BROWN & T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, JULY 27, at TWELVE, in lots, FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, amply secured, amounting to 9*l.* ... per annum, arising out of thirty four houses in Cooper's-road and Earl street, two freehold dwelling-houses, Nos. 1 and 2, Mawbey-road, and blacksmith's shop in Earl-street; also about 800 feet frontage of building land in Cooper's-road and Mawbey-road, Old Kent-road. The roads and sewers are made, and the vaults are built.—May be viewed, and printed particulars had of Messrs. SHEPARD and BAKER, Solicitors, 6, Old Jewry; at the Mart; and of Messrs. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS, 23, Throgmorton street.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 22, 1854.

The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 31st instant, at THREE o'clock, when the Governors and Subscribers are respectfully requested to attend, to receive the Report for the past year; to elect the Officers for the year ensuing; proposed alteration of Rule 16, Sec. 3, relative to the age of 50; for building almshouses to accommodate Nine Widows; to fix the periods for elections of Pensioners; and for granting a sum not exceeding £5 towards defraying the necessary expenses of pensioners' funerals, and other matters connected with the welfare of the Institution.
July 26, 1854. A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held at CHESTER, from AUGUST 22 to 26, inclusive. Excursions will be made to examine the castles, abbeys, and other ruins in the neighbourhood, including also a visit to Llandaff Cathedral. The Inaugural Address of the Historic and Antiquities of Western, Raglan, Chepstow, Newport, &c. will be read on the spot. Tickets and Programmes may be obtained of the Secretaries, and of the Treasurer, T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq. 8, Saville-row, of whom also may be had the 9th vol. of the Transactions of the Society, just published

CHARLES BAILY, F.S.A.
THOS. RUGG, M.A. F.S.A. } Hon. Secs.
J. R. PLANCHÉ, Rouge Croix }

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.
The SECOND of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly intended for the benefit of Art Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, AUGUST 7th, "On the Distinctive Characteristics of Greek and Mediæval Sculpture," by C. H. ROCKERELL, Esq. R.A.
Hour of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.
Cards for the whole Course of Lectures will be presented to Art Workmen and others on application at the Museum any day (excepting Saturday), between Ten and Four.
HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.
14, Montague street, City, July 26, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.
TRUSTEES.
Richard Cobden, esq. M.P. | Samuel Morley, esq.
Charles Gilpin, esq. | W. A. Wilkinson, esq. M.P.
STAFFORD—James Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, Esq.
TO BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PAIR of SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, on the Estate at BARNET, Herts, purchased for the Society. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, to whom the Tenders are to be sent, on or before MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, endorsed "Tender for Houses at Barnet." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
14, Montague street, City, July 26, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.
TRUSTEES.
Richard Cobden, esq. M.P. | Samuel Morley, esq.
Charles Gilpin, esq. | W. A. Wilkinson, esq. M.P.
STAFFORD—James Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, Esq.
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14, Montague street, City, July 26, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE WORKS.—Sealed Tenders, for CONSTRUCTING a BASIN and an EMBANKMENT at BULL POINT, near Devonport, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 17th day of AUGUST, 1854, at NOON, addressed "To the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance," and endorsed "Tender for Works at Bull Point." Detailed Plans may be seen, and specifications, Form of Tender, and all other necessary information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Bull Point, between the hours of NINE and FOUR, daily, from the 24th of JULY to the 15th of AUGUST next, Sundays excepted.
Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, 20th July, 1854.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—To BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the above named BUILDING may inspect the plans and specification, and obtain all other information, at the Offices of the Architects, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, from MONDAY, the 24th inst. to SATURDAY, the 29th inst. and at the Rev. W. G. HILLMAN'S, from the 1st inst to the 5th of AUGUST next. Tenders sealed and endorsed, to be sent to the Rev. W. G. HILLMAN, 18, Hill-street, Stoke upon Trent, by NOON of MONDAY, AUGUST 7th. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.
BIDLAKE and LOVATT, Architects.
Market place, Wolverhampton

BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF.—To EXCAVATORS and CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATION of a NEW TIDAL DOCK, and the formation of a BREAKWATER to protect the same on the east side of the entrance of the present docks. The plans, specification, and quantities may be seen on application at the Office of JOHN LEWIS, Esq. C.E. at the Bute Docks, Cardiff. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute, and endorsed "Tender for Tidal Dock and Breakwater," must be delivered at the Dock Office on or before WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender

LEOMINSTER TOWN-HALL and MARKETS.—To BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of delivering TENDERS for the ERECTION of the LEOMINSTER TOWN HALL and MARKETS, may examine the drawings and specifications at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS SALE, Town Clerk, Leominster; and Mr. JAMES CRANSTON, Architect, 2, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. Sealed Tenders must be delivered to the Town Clerk on or before the 5th day of AUGUST next, addressed to the "Leominster Markets and Fairs Committee." The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
Leominster, July 17, 1854. THOMAS SALE, Town-clerk.

LEOMINSTER MARKETS.—To ENGINEERS, &c.—Persons desirous of delivering TENDERS for the IRON ROOFING and Other IRONWORK in the LEOMINSTER MARKET, may examine the drawings and specifications at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS SALE, Town Clerk, Leominster, and Mr. JAMES CRANSTON, Architect, 2, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. Sealed Tenders must be delivered to the Town Clerk, on or before the 5th day of AUGUST next, addressed to the "Leominster Markets and Fairs Committee." The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
Leominster, July 17, 1854 THOMAS SALE, Town Clerk.

ROTHERHAM WATER-WORKS.—The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons for the execution of the several works comprised in Contract No. 1, namely, the ERECTION of an ENGINE and BOILER-HOUSE, Engineman's Cottage, and a Boundary Fence. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of tender with quantities may be obtained at my office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on or after MONDAY, the 31st inst. and sealed Tenders must be sent to me on or before TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST next ensuing.
By order of the Board, J. BARRAS, Clerk.
Rotherham, July 18, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of SCHOOLS, to contain 400 Boys and Girls, together with a Reading and Lecture Room; also several Houses, with Outbuildings and Works, for RICHARD BAILEY, Esq.; may obtain further particulars on application to Mr. WATSON, at the Office of the Staveley Works, after MONDAY, 31st instant. Sealed Tenders to be delivered or be forwarded on or before SATURDAY, the 12th August next. Mr. BARROW does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Staveley Works, near Chesterfield, 19th July, 1854

MODEL DWELLINGS, DUDLEY.—The Dudley District Committee of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the FIRST BLOCK of their PROPOSED DWELLINGS in the DOCK-LANE, Dudley. Plans and specifications may be seen, together with a copy of the contract, at the Head-Office, 19, Coleman-street, City, London, and at the Offices of Mr. W. WIGGINTON, Castle-street, Dudley, the Architect of the British Association, on and after MONDAY, the 31st instant. Tenders to be forwarded to the Committee, under cover, to the Secretary, not later than the 11th of AUGUST. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Local Committee.
Dudley, July 25, 1854. W. BARNS, Local Secretary

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE, at Sydenham, Kent, may inspect the plans and specification at the Offices of Mr. R. J. WOODCOCK, Architect and Surveyor, Adelaide Chambers, Gracechurch-street. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on or before the 8th day of AUGUST next. The proprietor reserves to himself the right of refusing the lowest or any other Tender.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY the 8th day of AUGUST, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING a certain intended BRICK SEWER, 12,600 feet in length, or thereabouts, of the respective sizes of 9 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches by 8 feet in the clear, with other works in connection therewith, to commence at a point near Cremorne-gardens, Chelsea, and thence proceed to King's-road, Richmond-road, Wards-road, and the Uxbridge-road, in the respective parishes of Saint Luke, Chelsea, and Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for the calendar months. Plans, sections, and specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 7th day of AUGUST. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.
E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.
No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 24th day of July, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, 5,815 feet in length or thereabouts, with other works in connection therewith, in the streets, Mews, and other lines, Kingsroad, Park-road, Downshire-street, Whitehall, and other streets and places in West Ham, in the County of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months.—Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 7th day of AUGUST. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.
E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.
No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 24th day of July, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING the following Works, namely, about 1,400 feet in length, of Brick and Pipe Sewers, with the Works in connection therewith, in Upper Stamford-street, Walnut-tree-walk, Saunders-street, Devonshire-street, and other Streets and Places in the several parishes of Saint Mary, Lambeth, and Christ Church, in the county of Surrey (in one Tender); 2,200 feet in length, or thereabout, of Brick and Pipe Sewers, with other Works in connection therewith, in Green-man-lane, Great Gardiner-street, Wilmington-street, Coin-street, Leonard-street, Accommodation-street, and other streets and Places in the several parishes of Saint Mary, Newington, Saint George the Martyr, Christchurch, and Saint Saviour, Southwark, in the said county aforesaid (in one Tender); 1,350 feet in length, or thereabouts, of Brick and Pipe Sewers, with other Works in connection therewith, in Bermondsey Lower-road, Grange-road, Nicklinger-road, Thomas-street, and other Streets and Places in the several parishes of Saint Mary, Bermondsey, Saint Thomas and Saint Olave's, Southwark, and Saint John, Horsleydown, in the county aforesaid (in one Tender); and for the maintenance of such Works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 7th day of AUGUST. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.
E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.
No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of SHOPS. The plans and drawings, prepared by Messrs. WILSON and FULLER, Architects, Bath, will be for inspection at the Vestry of the West or Church, Sea North Road, Hampton, on or from ADELAIDE to be delivered on or before SIX and NINE a.m. when sealed quantities will be supplied on the usual terms. The Trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender.

TO CARPENTERS, FENCE-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ENCLOSING of about THIRTY ACRES of LAND, with OAK PALE FENCING, at Ashwood, may see or obtain by post on application to Mr. Carter, the Park Keeper at the Office of Messrs. W. G. and E. HARRISON, 59, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, and immediate application should be made by letter or otherwise.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CONTRACTORS.—The Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for WIDENING the RAILWAY between Primrose-hill and Kensall-green tunnels. Parties desirous of tendering may see the drawings and obtain assistance as to the quantities at the Engineer's office, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at this office, to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, at TEN o'clock, a.m. By order,
CHARLES E. STEWART, Sec.
Secretary's office, Euston Station, London, July 27, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

PARTIES are invited to submit TENDERS for ERECTING and FINISHING a MANSION HOUSE at LOPPICES, one mile from Rhayader, in Radnorshire, and for which the foundations are laid and a small portion of the walling built. The plans and specification can be seen on application at Builders' Arms, Rhayader, and at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS NICHOLSON, Architect, Hereford, of whom all particulars can be obtained. The Tenders are required on or before the 24th of AUGUST next, and no pledge is given that the lowest one will be accepted.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE at Kent Town, East Moulsey, Surrey. The plans and specification may be seen at the Office of Mr. J. P. PATMAN, Architect, &c., 4, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, between the hours of ELEVEN and FOUR on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The quantities supplied on the usual terms.

CROYDON.—Building Materials and Land.—Messrs. PRICKETT and SON are open to receive TENDERS for the whole of the BUILDING MATERIALS, in one lot, excepting the external walls), now upon the ground, where the recent sale took place, at South End, Croydon, Surrey.—Likewise, Tenders for the Sale or Letting of the Freehold Land, in one or more lots. Auction Offices, 34, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, and Croydon.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.—MAW and CO. BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, Salop, manufacturers of the Choicest Pavement of Medieval Court, and
THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM
in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of CLOISTERS of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, Esq. in Official Hand Book), forward without charge, designs and estimates adapted to any given dimensions of Entrance-hall, Conservatories, Verandahs, &c. in every style
Specimens at 11, Adelaide-street, London.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and CO. 2, Portland-street, Southampton. Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application.

BRICKS.—The Rugby Patent Brickworks Company beg to state that they can now supply a most superior white brick for frontages of mansions or houses at moderate prices. Lunford-road, Rugby, July 29.

TO BRICK MERCHANTS

WANTED, 200,000 good STOCK BRICKS, delivered at or near the Croydon Station, on the Brighton Railway.—Address, A. B. C. Mr. Miller's, Stationer, Bridge-road, Lambeth.

BAKER'S PATENT PERFORATED BRICKS are made by hand by patent mould, and can be worked on tables in use, and as expeditious as solid, saving 25 per cent. in fuel, clay, carriage, and other advantages. For particulars & apply to MARY WEDLAKE and CO. 13, Fenchurch-street; or CHAS. BAKER, Patentee, Southampton

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, to stand on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and judge for themselves.
Mixed Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks also on sale. These breaks are sound, will burst, and must ally free from dirt, &c., a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for a red facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Ashes and good Pit Sand (approved quality) constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not coming under the same matter is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS from COWLEY and KENT.
Also WHITE, YELLOW, and RED FACING BRICKS.
BLUE VITRIFIED PAVIORS' BRICKS;
Fire Bricks, Lumps, and Tiles.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S TILE WORKS, ARISLEIGH, HONITON, WITNEY, BANKSIDE, Southwark. Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods, Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Retorts and Burning Apparatus. Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Grit, & Founders' Loam. White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

WANTED, from FIVE to TEN ACRES of good BRICK EARTH, within an easy distance of the London market, by water or rail.—Apply to W. W. Post-office, Hayes.

TO ENGINEERS AND WATER COMPANIES.
W. FLETCHER, Burnham, Somerset, Inventor of the best and cheapest Filtering Medium ever discovered. It is manufactured in enclosed Cylinder Moulds of different forms and sizes, to filter by immersion, and in oblong cells and flat slabs, which can be applied very cheap, and to great advantage for filtering water by ascension in reservoirs, tanks &c. Small Filters, 10 gallons per day, 4s. each; Flat Slabs of various sizes as used for superior food. Specimens may be seen in the Trade Department at the Exhibition in Bridgewater; and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

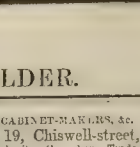
THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, Inspector of Railway Iron and Castings, 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Mason-yard, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Rails, and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, Kent-road.—THOMAS WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all parties to their 22-inch planing and moulding wood to the straight or curved outlines of their machines over those now in use, which are more expeditious and less expensive. Drawings and estimates for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

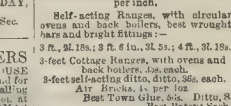


Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 19s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 45s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per 100
Best Town Glue, 8½d. Ditto, Scotch, 6d. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.					
1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brassfoundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler.

30	32	34	36-inch.
28s.	30s	32s	34s

Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

34	36	38	42-inch.
5os.	56s.	58s.	63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe {	2	3	3 inch.
	1½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 1½d. per yard.

O G Gutters {	3	4½ inch.
	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. per yard

Best Cut Clasp {	¾	1	2	3 inch, and larger.
and Rear }	21s. 6d.	29s.	36s. 6d	48s. 6d. per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 27s. per cwt.

1 inch Cut Lath, 20s. 6d.	Cast Lath, 19s. 6d.

Patent Line {	3	4	5	6
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d. 1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

IRON GATES.—WANTED, a PAIR of GATES, from 11 to 12 feet opening, 9 or 10 feet high, with wicket in one gate, and iron pillars for gates to hang on. State full particulars. Address, W. NORTHEN, Union Stone Pottery, 14, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 68 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for cabinet, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a scale of a two weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by
JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.
Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.
N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

FIRE—ROBBERY—VIOLENCE—PILLAGE—MILNER'S HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, the strongest safeguards in the world against.
EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.
MESSRS. DAVID HOUSTON and CO.
Gentlemen, At the serious fire in Union-street yesterday, by which my counting-house was destroyed, I owed the preservation of my books to the MILNER'S SAFE to which they were kept. The contents of a wall safe were totally destroyed at the same time. You will please send me immediately another "Milner" of the same size as the one I had, being thoroughly satisfied of their safety, after the test I have just seen.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN DODDS.
27, Union-street, Glasgow, Feb. 22, 1854.
MILNER'S PHŒNIX SAFE WORKS, Liverpool; London Depôt, 17a, Moorgate-street, City

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER,
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,
a complete LIST of which
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Rezent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Comb action, Iron and Brass Tubing Turnpike-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Bells, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

PATENT CAST IRON SINKS, with TRAP complete, of the following sizes:—2 feet, 7s. 6d. each; 2 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d. each; 3 feet, 9s. 6d. Also, about Ten Tons of Half-round Gutters, more or less broken to be sold considerably below the usual prices.—At J. JONES'S, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark.

HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE WANTED. The Eastern Counties Railway Company require an ENGINE of 20 horse power, with boiler complete. Any person having a new or second-hand one to dispose of, may forward a plan and description of the same, with price, &c., and where it may be inspected to the undersigned. If the Engine is not a new one, it is indispensable that it should be in first-rate order.
J. B. OWEN, Secretary.
Bishopsgate Station, London, July 20, 1854.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—The ONE GUINEA TONGS.—To GASFITTERS, MILL OWNERS, RAILWAY and WATER COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, &c. WORMALD and POLLARD'S Self-adjusting Pipe and Nut Wrenches, never offered to the mechanical world. The pipe-wrench in an instant takes from ¼ to 2 inch pipe, or ten different sizes. The nut-wrench takes any size to 5-inch. Can be placed to the greatest nicety
Companies now using the Patent Wrenches:—Woolwich Arsenal; South-Eastern, Brighton, and other Lines; Crayford Gas-works; Price's Patent Candle Company; Easton and Amos; and others, numerous to mention which may be known at the Wholesale and Retail Depôt, Mr. JEWELL'S, 136 Southwark-bridge-road; Manufactory, Bond-street, Vauxhall.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEEL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one smithing the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
149, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Side-line, London.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Banks, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.
IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Brandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE,

IN CHINA, GLASS METAL, IVORY, &c.
HART AND SON,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.
Specimens also at the Crystal Palace—Hardware Department.

THE SMOKE PREVENTION COMPANY, 38, CHARING-CROSS. PRIDEAUX'S SELF-CLOSING VALVES applicable to every description of furnace.—Extensive experience has shown the action of these valves to be so perfect as to leave nothing to be desired. Not only do they entirely prevent smoke, but they do so with benefit to the action of the furnace in every point of view, boiling coppers, heated ovens, or getting up steam quicker, and saving from 10 to 15 per cent. of fuel. In no instance have the Company ever received a complaint of having impaired the action of a furnace.
N.B. One year's saving of fuel accepted, in lieu of any payment for royalty.

THE SMOKE PREVENTION COMPANY, 38, CHARING-CROSS. PRIDEAUX'S SELF-CLOSING VALVES applicable to every description of furnace. Parties who are dissatisfied with the imperfect prevention of smoke, waste of fuel, diminution of steam, or delay in any heating process caused by such useless schemes, may obtain references at the Offices of the Company, where will easily learn to satisfy themselves of the peculiar character and great value of this invention.
N.B. The Valve has proved itself as admirably adapted for brewers' coppers and bakers' ovens, as for steam-boilers. A month's trial allowed.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (gas works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Hay way Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed in the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Gross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durabi Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11	Gauge weighs	about 18	oz.	per foot super.
No. 13	"	"	20 oz.	do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23 oz.	do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 18s. 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 1½ 1s. 6d. 1¾ 1s. 9d. 2 2s. 3d. 2½ 3s. 6d. 3 4s. 6d. 3½ 6s. 6d. 4 8s. 6d. 4½ 11s. 6d. 5 17s. 6d. 6 26s. 6d. } per cwt.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s. per doz. Hooping for bond, 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 8s. 6d. per gross. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each. Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 3½d. per inch. Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 28 29s. 32 30s. 36 32s. 40 inch. } Best Self-acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 36 55s. 28 58s. 40 60s. each. }

An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Letters, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CABB,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Casings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Flooring, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
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IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS
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PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
BENNETT'S LOCOMOTIVE and SELF-ADJUSTING CHIMNEY-SWEEPING for SEWERS and CULVERTS is recommended as an immense saving of labour, materials, and all sorts of time incidental to striking, moving, and resetting. It consists of such a sweeping cart as to insure an equal pressure on all parts thereby dispensing with the risk of stopping or throwing down the work; five minutes only being required for striking, moving, and resetting a length of 20 feet, which length is sufficient for any one turn of sweeping. Further particulars can be obtained of JOSEPH JEFFREY BENNETT, Dover, Kent; or of Mr. THOMAS HOLDSWORTH, 16, Shaftesbury-crescent, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Pimlico.—Licences granted.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentee, POWIS, JAMES and CO. 26 Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-acting, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.
P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO having received the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fixed by R. S. Newall and Co after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.
N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
6, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE
invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, MAY the 10th insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and requires much less attention than the register stoves in general use, was manufactured by D and E BAILEY, 271 and 272, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co's establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co (opposite to the Monument), London bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Iron Surgery, Brass Foundry, Nails, wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furniture of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles, Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c 6s. 6d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash-boxes, Copying and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depot, 32, Strand, gratis.
STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE-PROOF DOORS and FRAMES, for strong Rooms. A large stock of the above of all sizes, made in the best manner, and of different strengths, fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, throwing from two to nine bolts, constantly on sale, at very moderate prices. FIRE-PROOF SAFES of every size, and Patent Detector Locks and Latches for all purposes.—C. CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hot-house Builders, either in Wood or Iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and clergymen to their simple but effective mode of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 20,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, in hurricane 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOLLEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOLLEVE, French Engineer, 55, King William-street, City.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas-Boilers from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all occasions, from 1l. DEFRIES'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS upwards of 50,000 in use.—See testimonies at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Rogers, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Hood shows that of heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warmbuildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and gives perfect ventilation with a uniform comfort throughout the whole of the rooms in each of the buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, South, &c. 37a, Oxford street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Lukes, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of W. C. and C. Registered Model Water-closet. The water-closet is the most simple and efficient ever introduced for high services and for Laying without the usual Separate Cistern Work, & From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented. A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, and obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented Fern article, or Stable Furniture enamel. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

BRUCE'S PATENT ECONOMIC STABLE FITTINGS; sole Manufacturers RANSOME and SIMS, Ipswich. Tube Iron and Cast-Metal Sciolum Pans, Hay-racks and full particulars, post-free. These are the best fittings yet brought out.

CHEAP PEWTERING, GAS-FITTING, and BELL HANGING.—Improved Moulded Counter-engines, 6ds per pull; Private Residences fitted with Gas, Four Lights complete, 60s; Bells hung in Secret, with best Foreign Leaders, 8s per pull. BARRATT, Pewterer, Bell-hanging Manufacturer, and Gas Fitter, 12, Spa Road, Bermondsey.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Hearthstones, Ledgers, Sills, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS

MESSRS BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal road, King's cross, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES,

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c some opened choice.

Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.

Also 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.

Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

MARBLE.—Messrs. FRANCIS EDWARDS and CO. Proprietors of Carrara Marble Quarries in the Duchy of Modena, and importers of their produce in the United Kingdom, beg to inform parties connected with the marble trade that they have always in London an extensive depôt of Veined, Sicilian, and Statuary Marbles, to be viewed at the Western Wharf, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—For further particulars apply at their Offices, 18, Cannon-street, City.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the Proprietor's own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs &c at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge heath, Hackney.—WM HUSTLER, Proprietor.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and others, that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham-down, Coombe-down, and Farleigh-down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Portland and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.

N B Stone and other goods landed and carted.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts. Box Ground Stone, Scailett Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stone work for building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for laying, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimney-pieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Tombs, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 112, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 19, Trinity square, Tower hill, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.

London Agents TRIGGELLAS and TAYLOR, 3, Panier's-court, 103 Broad-street Manager, J. S. J. STEPHAN, Liskeard. This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

DEPOTS.

Great Western Railway Station..... PADDINGTON
Great Western Railway Station..... BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.

BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.

SAMUEL TRICKETT, STONE MERCHANT.

Prices and samples if required. Delivered to any part Address VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

LARGE YORK LANDINGS, PAVING TILES, FIRE-BRICKS, LUMPS, &c TO BE SOLD CHEAP, part fine materials used out of Cane Hill Estate Works. Persons in want of materials can by attending WORKS obtain on the spot. Hillview-crescent, Camberwell-green

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Battersea place, Pimlico, Patronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, architect of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society of Arts, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found unrivalled for its vastly superior strength to any other, and admirably adapted for sinks, Cisterns and every description of Slab work, Covers, Steps, Slate Paths, with plain bevel, or fancy edges, &c. &c and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: 11 inch Slate Paths can be supplied, planed on one side, and squared, at 1s 6d per foot super. Bristol Wharf, Commercial-road, Limehouse.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

BOXED CHIMNEY-PIECES, not to be surpassed for price, beauty, and durability, may be purchased from 7s 6d each. Also HEARTHSTONES and KITCHEN HOBRINGS laid down at 3d per foot; Window Sills finished, 9 inches by 3 inches, at 9d per foot run; ditto, any size, at 1s per foot run. Caps for Columns, Coping, &c. at equally low prices.—WYATT and CO. Pilgrim street, Upper Kennington-lane.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Chatham Works, Model Prisons, Penitentiaries; and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, &c. They are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Ant que, Brocatella, Dove, St Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES. The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem will meet at BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for taking on LEASE, for twenty-one years from Christmas, 1854, the HOUSE and PREMISES, numbered 2, in Riches-court, Threadneedle-street; now on lease to Mr. John Young. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Premises, Riches court," must be delivered at the Clerk's Office, Bridewell Hospital, before TWELVE o'clock on the 25th of AUGUST next; and parties offering are to be in attendance. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Printed particulars, with the form of Tender, may be had at the Clerk's Office any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock.
Dated the 28th of July, 1854. B. WELTON, Clerk.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD WATERSIDE and other PREMISES, at Wapping.—The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem will meet at BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 29th of AUGUST next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for TAKING on separate LEASES, for twenty-one years, the following PREMISES, viz.: The Wharf and Premises on the south side of the High street, Wapping, numbered 231, 232, and 233, abutting westward on Wapping Dock-stairs, now in the occupation of Messrs. Fletcher and Wilson, from Christmas, 1854; the Wharf and Premises on the south side of the High street, Wapping, numbered 234, 235, and 236, now in the occupation of Mr. Chas. Morgan Hallah, from Lady day, 1855; the Wharf known as Sharpe's wharf, on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, together with several extensive stacks of warehouses or granaries in Newmarket-street, Wapping; the Messuage or Tenement, occupied by Mr. Major Usborne, from Michaelmas, 1854; and a small House and Shop, now unoccupied, on the west side of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, numbered 27, from Michaelmas, 1854. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for Premises at Wapping," must be delivered at the Clerk's Office, Bridewell Hospital, before TWELVE o'clock on the 29th of AUGUST next, at which parties offering are to be in attendance. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tenders. Printed particulars, with the form of Tender may be had at the Clerk's Office any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. B. WELTON, Clerk.
Dated July 26, 1854.

TO BE LET, extensive and convenient PREMISES, near the railway station, Lewisham, suitable for builders or others. They comprise stabling for eight horses, pig-houses, cart-sheds, large joiner's shop, drying shed, plasterer's shop, and every requisite convenience. Terms moderate.—Apply to X. Z. care of G. L. Beetholme, Esq. 3, Great James-street, Bedford-row

REPAIRING and BUILDING LEASES, SHOOTER'S-HILL.—TO BE LET, a DETACHED PAIR of RESIDENCES, with good gardens. Also, several very eligible Building Sites, from half an acre upwards. The situation is perfectly healthy, and commands very extensive and picturesque views.—Apply to Mr. JOHN COLLIER, Surveyor, 7, Clement's-lane, City.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UNDERTAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. STRANSOM is instructed TO LET, in consequence of the death of one of the partners, a very excellent concern, embracing the building and undertaking business, with extensive premises, established more than half a century, situate in the centre of the capital market-town of Uxbridge, near to a railway station. The stock to be taken at a valuation, which will be regulated to meet the views of the parties desirous of taking.—For further particulars apply to Mr. STRANSOM, Auctioneer and Valuer, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

TO BE SOLD, at FINCHLEY, Middlesex, nearly FIVE ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND with a frontage of the Great North road at its junction with the Finchley-road, six and a half miles from the Regent's-park. This land is surrounded by building. Part of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage, if required. Apply at the Offices of Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, 5, Chancery lane.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A FEW most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames TO BE LET on building lease. Money advanced to respectable builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane

DOWNSHIRE-SQUARE, READING.—TO BE LET, on the top of the Castle Hill, the most elevated part of the town, FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, FRONTAGES FOR A TERRACE, for detached or semi-detached villas, and for third rate houses. May be viewed to-morrow and Tuesday. Apply to RUPERT CLARKE, Esq. Solicitor, Reading; or, GEORGE MORTAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET.—An Eligible PLOT of GROUND situate on PECKHAM RYE-HILL, facing the Common. Frontage 56 feet 9 by deep. Long lease.—Apply to J. S. 16, Warwick-place, Peckham-rye.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS &c

SPACIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES on LEASE, for Mahogany Brewery, Planing, Sawing, Dining, Parlour, Factory, &c., having rooms both, making floors for kiln, deep well, and good drainage, dry cellars, with entrances for horses and carts, abutting on Homerton-street and the New-road West. Apply to view at 1, Homerton-place, New-road, between TEN and FOUR, p.m.

GROUND TO LET, for Building, in the parish of SHOREDITCH, at the rear of Messrs. Bellingham's Distillery, Queen's road Dalston, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. HARRIS, at the Counting-house on the Estate; and in the parish of ISLINGTON, at Grove-road, near the Cock, Upper Holloway, in Plots, which will be pointed out by Mr. GREEN, at the Counting-house, on the Estate.—Apply for particulars as above, or to D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 12, Gresham-street, Guildhall.

BUILDING SITES for Gentlemen's Villas, most delightfully situate on Surbiton-hill, within a quarter of a mile of the Kingston Station, South-Western Railway. Price 8s. per foot frontage. Lease 99 years.—Apply to Mr. POWELL, House Agent, near the church, Surbiton-hill, Kingston, Surrey. Beautiful villa residences just completed to be let or sold.

TO BUILDERS

TO BE LET by CONTRACT, the LABOUR in BUILDING several HOUSES. None but responsible parties will be dealt with. The contractors will be required to take a few plots of building ground on advantageous terms. —Apply to Mr. SPUN, 3, Newton-road, Bayswater.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

TO BE LET, FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, fronting the Edgeware-road, in a situation where good houses are much wanted. Ground-rent moderate. Advances made; and bricks may be had on the ground. —Apply to Messrs. TEMPLE and WINDSOR, 4, Bloomfield street, Finsbury-circus.

LANDING WHARF and DRAWING-DOCK, LETT'S WHARF, near Waterloo-bridge, Surrey side. — Every accommodation is offered at this extensive wharf for landing, shipping, drawing, and warehousing goods. English and foreign timber, iron, stone, bricks, sand, coals, &c. &c. 130 feet river frontage for floats of timber, large sawpits, a thirty-ton crane for heavy goods, boilers, &c.; also a ten-ton crane.—Apply to ROUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

TO CONTRACTORS, CARMEN, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

A SPACIOUS COVERED WHARF, on the Regent's Canal, well adapted for landing bricks, timber, &c. A very low charge will be made, and the wharf is well situated for all parts of the West-end, Camden-town, &c.—Apply to Messrs. ROBARTS, Stone and Lime Merchants, Market Wharf, Regent's-park-basin.

TO INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, WATERPROOFERS, AND OTHERS.

A NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY, contiguous to Westminster-bridge, with a frontage of 75 feet. TO BE SOLD, with the connection thereto belonging in consequence of the parties retiring from that portion of the business; five stories high, with steam-engine and shafting forge, and all the machinery requisite for preparing, masticating, and cutting india-rubber in sheets, thread, &c. the whole now in full working order. Term, forty-two years; ground-rent, 95l per annum.—Apply for further particulars at Mr. LAHEE's (only) Offices, 65, New Bond street, London.

LANDWADE HALL, near NEWMARKET, CAMBRIDGESHIRE—TO BE SOLD, the MATERIALS of the ancient Elizabethan mansion, erected after designs of Mr. Buckler, F.S.A. The materials consist of handsome bay and oriel windows in stone, carved battlements, finials, noble stone staircase, richly carved stone chimney-pieces, ornamental chimney shafts, carved oak screens and doors, 900 000 bricks, 3,500 cubic feet of stone, 4,000 feet of timber, and the usual fixtures and fittings belonging to an extensive mansion, which upwards of 70 feet have been expended within the last six years. Tenders for the above to be delivered to Messrs ISAACSON and TATTERSALL, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Newmarket, on or before the 15th day of AUGUST next If no satisfactory Tender be received, the above materials will be sold by auction in the month of September, of which due notice will be given in future advertisements.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 3,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, dated January 16, 1854:—

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III. THE DRAMA.
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V. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
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The Builder.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

IN our present number will be found a view of the so-called MEDIÆVAL COURT, in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, — which comprises a collection of great interest.*

Without disparagement of the value of the Courts" at the Crystal Palace, we have been ontinually anxious to guard against any opular idea that the isolated examples dislayed would supply the place of independent tudy. We doubt whether any other hands ould have performed the task of arrangement —one even more difficult than that of carrying ut entirely new works—better than the archiects of the Sydenham "Courts" have done. he Handbooks also are full of valuable inrmation.

But we have, at the same time, tried to show at only part of what makes up the expression architecture is exhibited; and we especially luded to the Courts now before us, as instances this peculiarly exceptional treatment. Exmples of the sculpture and ornament of Gothic t are displayed; but the real character of the *chitecture* is not shown at all. The progresve changes of styles are not explained in the ndbook, nor are the characteristics of winw tracery exhibited in the Courts,—and the ief forms of doorways are not shown. Doubtss, the main features of outline and perfective effect, in the fine cathedrals of our n country, are not unknown to non-professonal persons; and the literary exposition of othic architecture has now run over the lves of a large library; but we should still ve wished to see something here, which might t help to perpetuate the delusion that archictural expression is produced by quantity of nament, and elaboration, alone.

It might be inferred from what we have said, st such illustrations of structural architecture there are, are mainly afforded by the tombs id other minor forms, worthy of attention ther as the furniture of Gothic buildings, than integral parts of the wonderful combination—ade by distribution of plan, concentration force, and calculated thrust and counterise—the general welding of the element of auty with structural office—which makes up e distinctive character and highest merit of e style.

We cannot now attempt an exposition of the neral subject, or speak at any great length, of ese departments of the study which are illusated. But we may be able to lead to a right prehension of one branch of the style which s received less attention at Sydenham than ight have been expected.

Of the erroneous views which might be taken m a study of monuments and altar fittings ely, the Gothic works of Italy would afford idence. There is not a fact in the history of art tter capable of demonstration than that of the reign character of the style in that country. alian *Gothic* architecture, whatever may have en written to the contrary, is a thing which we light almost say there is not. In England, no oner was the Gothic element fairly introduced an all the peculiar Norman ornaments, with one two exceptions, were discarded. But in Italy, amples of Gothic architecture are either traceble to exceptionable foreign origin, or the orks present two distinct characters of art side y side, but not conjoined. The art is *Tedescan*, it was indeed called, rather than Italian; or, as in Venice, there is as much to be attributed to Saracenic influence as to any genuine native *union* of Italian spirit with German forms. In the work of Orcagna, though called Italian Gothic, we recognise little that might not pass under some other appellation. Certainly, we hardly discover a Gothic character in the altar from Or San Michele in the present collection, and little more in the beautiful Loggia dei Lanzi, which indeed has semicircular arches.

But in Rome, so far as buildings are concerned, there is no Gothic architecture at all; and this fact is apparently due as much to the constant presence of the best works of Roman art, as to the commotions of which the city was the seat. Therefore, there might have been some danger of mistakes—had the present collection given many illustrations of Italian Gothic art, presuming that these would have been confined to minor forms. Such works as there are in Rome have great interest; but the altar-pieces and *ciboria* are not even as much structural parts of buildings as many of the English works which are exhibited.

That building in Italy which most displays a Gothic element, and which we have heard named as the best example of so-called Italian Gothic, is not so much Italian as English. The church of St. Andrew, at Vercelli, has the square form of the east end, characteristic of English examples—the apsidal end of Westminster Abbey being the only important exception—and its main forms are what we recognise as Early English. The church was, in fact, founded by Cardinal Guala, who had held an important position in England in the reigns of John and Henry III. St. Andrew had been the patron saint of one of his English benefices. But so little had the Gothic style gained a position in Italy, that works which were carried out at Vercelli after the death of Guala were in the Romanesque, and like contemporary recognition of opposite systems, such as we have been in the habit of thinking peculiar to the nineteenth century, is found in other cases.

There are, of course, marked differences between the Gothic architecture of one country and that of another. The Romanesque element, as seen in the plan, prevailed longer on the continent than with us. Still, deducting the examples of Gothic architecture in Italy, which, like the cathedral of Milan, were the work of foreigners, we discover more features of resemblance between the architecture of England, France, and Germany, than between that of Italy and any of those countries. The real distinctive features of the Gothic style were, in fact, wanting. These we should probably not explain precisely as would be inferred from the Handbook. The Pointed arch was characteristic both of the Norman style of Sicily and the architecture of the Saracens; yet these were not Gothic. Even that marked feature, the window-tracery, by which we are best able to classify buildings, had been anticipated in the Saracenic. The use of natural forms is more characteristic of the later Renaissance than even our own Gothic. But no other style had given the same importance to the perpendicular line, and to loftiness of proportion generally; and it is in the full recognition of this element that the Italian Gothic seems to us deficient. Inasmuch as it was practised by those whose prepossessions were opposed to it, its position was not unlike that of the Gothic of the early revival about the commencement of the present century, or of an earlier period,—which, in fact, it resembles even more than it does the true Gothic. Nowhere else was the problem of a Gothic dome, which once engaged the attention of some of our correspondents, a likely one to be presented, as it was to Arnolfo in 1294.

It is not, however, to be inferred that the Italian Gothic art had no merits of its own. But it is in the works of painting and sculpture that these are most to be discerned: and it is the Trecento period generally, which we must study, if we would understand the growth of that remarkable style which forms the subject of illustration in the next Court. But, except the altar we have named, and one or two figures by the Pisani, we have no Italian works in what is called the French and Italian Court. The early works, by Nicolo Pisano, are spoken of—principally in the Handbook to the Renaissance Court,—although they had no doubt, as mentioned, great influence both on the Early Gothic of Italy and that of other countries.

Before stating generally what is to be seen in the "Courts," let us say that we doubt the advantage of retaining the term Mediæval for the particular styles. Those who would use it for the Gothic architecture which prevailed during the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, are, of course, not unaware of the fact that the Romanesque, Saracenic, and Renaissance styles also prevailed during these periods. But the general student is long *misled* by any such want of perspicuity; and it is worth some trouble in unlearning, on the part of professional inquirers, to have the matter set right. To the word Gothic there is not the same objection. It was once used in reproach, but it expresses the fact which we have been endeavouring to show—that certain styles especially were carried out by the descendants of the Gothic races.

It will be inferred, from what we have said, that there is no arrangement of the examples in the order of dates. The want of this, though difficult of attainment in most cases, is much to be regretted, as, for example, where we find Early English bosses inserted in Decorated groining.

The space appropriated to what is called the "English Mediæval Court" occupies an area of 72 feet by 48 feet. The "German Mediæval Court" is to the north of this, filling a space of 48 feet by 24 feet, and the "French and Italian Mediæval Court" has a similar space at the south. Besides these, there is the portion of the gallery at the back—24 feet wide, and the length of the space occupied by these courts; and there are some objects in the Court of Monuments of Christian Art at the central transept, and in the nave,—so that, altogether, a large area is given to the Gothic styles.

The Handbook, we may remark, has evidently been prepared before the several works were finally arranged. Plans and references, therefore, are in some disorder.

The main front of the English Court to the nave, is formed by the arcade of the cloister of Guisborough Abbey, Yorkshire, with the entrance doorway from Tintern Abbey. The fronts of the side courts are formed by clustered shafts, and arches. The principal portion is a good example of the Decorated period. But we do not suppose that the exterior of a building—which every one will see this is intended for, by the buttresses—is assumed to have been painted. The cuts in the Handbook show the jointings of the stonework, and these are, indeed, marked, though very lightly, on the plaster. The character of Gothic architecture is supposed to be, in great part, derived from the appearance of these numerous jointings; and with that effect, external polychromy would appear to be inconsistent. We must leave it, then, to be explained, whether erroneous representation is consistent with the asserted educational object, or whether the profuse decoration which prevails, has been calculated for a result in the public eye, which it was supposed could not be attained without it. The commercial object, at least, should have been secondary to the other. There is, of course, no authority for the painting of the particular figures which are placed at the sides

* See page 402.

of the doorway. The angels in the spandrils are, we must say, beautifully executed by Mr. Bulmer.

In front of the Court are the tombs of Bishops Kilkenny and Northwold, from Ely Cathedral, figures from Wells, and some other works. The use of figures of different scale, and the union of a style having the same relation to the general architecture, as the painted architecture of the Pompeian houses to their main forms, a subject upon which there has been much speculation, is worthy of attention, as being exemplified here.

The main part of the area within the façade is arranged as a cloister, and is elaborately decorated in colour and gold, in what is supposed to have been the style of the Gothic buildings,—on evidence resting rather upon the existence of ornaments similar to those introduced, in many different buildings, than in any one example. At one end is the doorway of Prince Arthur's chauntry, from Worcester Cathedral. The *fleur-de-lys* on the door of this Late Gothic example presents more than usual resemblance to the common form of Early English foliage, which no doubt was derived from the Saracenic, or the Byzantine. The stained glass in the small lights above, representing Peace and War, is well designed and executed. The door at the opposite end is from Bishop West's Chapel, in Ely Cathedral, and is remarkable for the admixture of Renaissance ornament which is to be observed in it. The small roll moulding with various animals amongst the foliage, has not been mentioned, but seems to us worthy of Ghiberti. The sides of the Court are divided into spaces by buttresses, each buttress supporting a tabernacle, in which is one of the figures from the front of Wells Cathedral. We suppose, the peculiar form of niche has not been copied from any example. It has all the appearance of instability, and resembles in character what used to be called "Carpenter's Gothic." On the upper part of the wall, spandril spaces are formed for figures from the "angel choir" of Lincoln Cathedral, and beneath the arched surface-mouldings, which are carried from buttress to buttress, are a number of bosses from Lincoln and Tewkesbury; foliage from Stone Church and elsewhere, being grouped about them. The effect of the foliage is much injured by the injudicious use of gilding, applied in the manner which we felt compelled to object to in our notice of the Roman Court. It is positively impossible to make out the design of the ornament from Bath Abbey Church, to which attention is particularly directed in the "Handbook." We do indeed believe, that gilding is always detrimental to the delicately chiselled undulations of foliated ornament; but if it was employed by the Gothic architects, the whole leaf was gilded, as in other parts of the courts;—the gold was not employed so as either totally to change, or to confuse the effect of the form.

Speaking of this subject of polychromatic decoration—although we had intended to defer it for distinct notice — we cannot allow the present opportunity to pass by without a further protest. The principal entrance to the gallery is formed by the door of the Chapter-house at Rochester. We saw the original, some years since, in all the beauty of its recent restoration. We remarked the exquisite beauty of the carved heads and foliage then, and when we saw the present copy in its state of clean plaster. All this beauty is utterly destroyed, or exchanged for a profusion of petty enrichments in colour, designed in a manner for which we venture to say there is no authority, either in precedent or in taste. The cast from the tomb of Bishop Beckington at Wells Cathedral, — "coloured and gilt on the spot in precise fac-simile of the original,"—but which, on the evidence of one of the best authorities, we believe, is not so coloured—by no means justifies, even as in the cast, the colouring which has been adopted in the doorway. We may see, that, as we said above, the leaves wholly, and not the mere stems, or edges, should be gilt.

The natural colours are seldom followed in the old works as they are here. In one example at Ely, the leaves are gold, the berries red, and the *stems* green. But we are thinking of the degree of taste which is shown in this extravagant production. There is nothing which requires so much moral courage and self-denial as polychromatic decoration. The thing is enticing, and the artist is lured on from ornament to ornament, until he finds that he has totally destroyed the *form*. This, we repeat, is just what has been done here, at an expense of something approaching to 100*l*. in one doorway, and that is what seems to be the besetting sin of the Crystal Palace architects. The countenances of the heads have positively *lost* their expression by the inartistic painting with which they have been covered. The white edges to the coloured leaves change the very form of leaf. And how is it possible to appreciate the beauty of any one of the ornaments which have been stencilled on, whilst *every* space and shaft is ornamented?

We should at the same time say, that the whole system adopted for the preservation of the works, is not satisfactory. We have never seen better executed casts than some of these were: the greatest care seems to have been given to them, and many parts have been restored, as in the Walsingham font in the centre of the Court. But much of this beauty is now lost by the thick coat of yellow slime with which most of them have been covered, and which clogs up many of the interstices which contribute so much to effect. It is not for us to say how casts should be preserved; but certainly not thus. Recent discoveries might have suggested experiments with a view to a better system. Let any one compare the effect of the Walsingham font, happily still unpainted, with what is around.

The entrances to the court, north and south, are by doorways modified from the triforium of Lincoln Cathedral, and are similar to each other. There is no representation of the best form of Early English doorway with isolated shafts and dog-tooth ornament.

Niches from Beverley Minster and Ely Chapter-house, the Easter sepulchres from Hawton and Lincoln, the tomb of Humphrey de Bohun from Hereford, the oriel from John O'Gaunt's Palace, and one of the doors of Lichfield, are amongst the principal works which we must leave unnoticed, besides the tombs of Queen Eleanor, Edward II. Edward the Black Prince, and William of Wykeham.

The view which we have engraved, however, shows the principal objects. The Court is seen from the right side as you enter from the nave, looking towards the gardens. The monument on the right-hand side, in the foreground, is that of William of Wykeham; the monument on the left, Queen Eleanor's. Behind these are monuments of Edward II. and Edward the Black Prince. The Walsingham font is in the centre; and right and left of it, against the wall at the back, Humphrey de Bohun and the Hawton sepulchre. The doorway to the German court, John O'Gaunt's window, the upper part of figures from Henry's VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and some of the Lincoln angels (in the spandrils above), are seen on the left-hand side of the view.

In the gallery we have the Arderne tomb, that of Richard II. and Anne of Bohemia, and those of John of Eltham, Bishop Conrad of Weinsburgh, Henry IV. Joan of Navarre, Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, and Sir Giles Daubeny, and the work called "the Deposition," from Mayence. In the gallery, opposite the Rochester door, is a window with good stained glass, representing painting, sculpture, and architecture: the plan of the Houses of Parliament is displayed as part of the latter subject. The centre space of the gallery is groined: the capitals of the piers are well-selected examples from Southwell Minster.

Of the two other Courts, we have little room to speak. Italian art, as we said, has but few illustrations. But, there is a fine series of sculptures from Notre Dame, which also extend along the west wall of the gallery, and there is a copy of the ironwork from one of the doors of the same building. The German Court is very interesting, from the several doorways which there are—presenting new forms of art, even to our professional readers—for the series of monuments to the Archbishop Electors of Mayence, and for the beautiful sculptures by Adam Krafft and Veit Stoss. Without the study of German art, it is scarcely possible to understand fully of what sculpture in Gothic art was capable.—Here is the figure of St George and the Dragon from Prague.

The Court of Monuments of Christian Art contains the monument of the Lady Abbess from Chichester Cathedral, so greatly admired by Flaxman, the shrine of Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford, and the monuments of Edward III. from Westminster, the Priest from Beverley Minster, Bishop Bridport from Salisbury, and Abbot Wakeman from Tewkesbury.

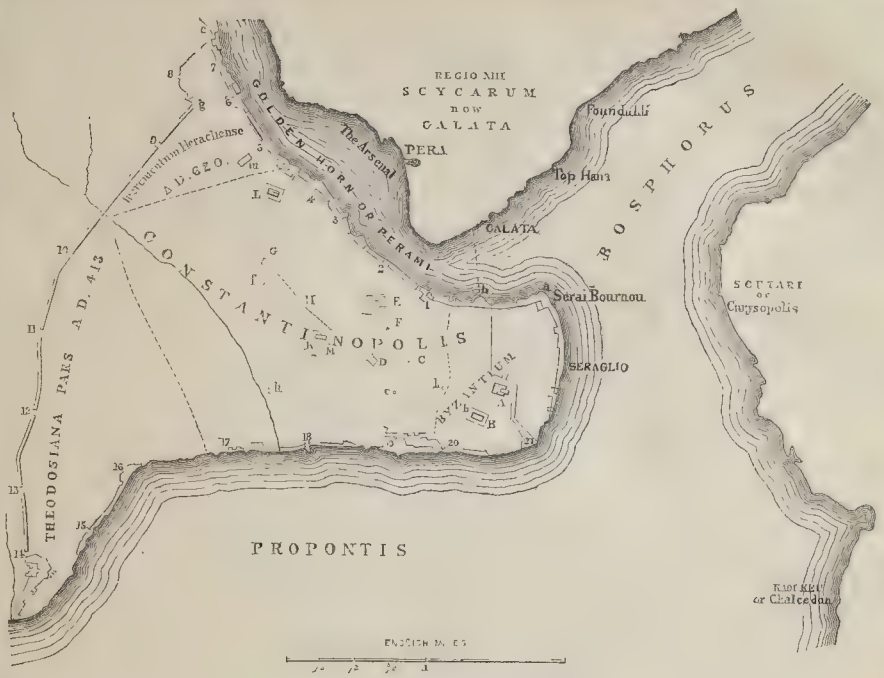
The collection of illustrations of monuments and of details of ornament at the Crystal Palace, is therefore most interesting and valuable; and we trust that some means will be found by which the directors may allow opportunities for study. These would be turned to good account by architectural students. We have regretted some things in what we have examined, but this will not prevent us from testifying to the value of the collection, and the skill of many sorts displayed in it.

ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.*

I HAVE some doubts as to the success of this experiment which I am about to make. Through a succession of seasons I have been indulged with a hearing once a year, and the scene of my antiquarian excursions has hitherto been limited to the ancient metropolis of the Western Empire. Events which occupy the mind of Europe, rather than any particular wish of our own, have transported us to the shores of the Bosphorus, and perched us, in spite of ourselves, upon the heights of Scutari. But launching forth from the Tiber to the untried waters of the Bosphorus, I do not navigate without chart and compass, nor am I about to describe a city I have never seen. It was my lot in 1834 to cast anchor in the Perami, and wander for some days about the Bosphorus and the Euxine Sea. It is the result of my poor researches into the Topography and Antiquities of Constantinople that I propose to give you. I shall endeavour to make my paper consistent with the requirements of these conversazioni. I must bear in mind that I address architects, who, though not averse to an occasional reference to the modern city, will naturally look for the vestiges of those works which were made under the Greek emperors before the arts declined, and ere classic architecture fell before mosque and minarets: we must begin with a page of ancient story.

658 years B.C. the navigator Byzas, said to be the son of Neptune, arrived at the eastern promontory of Europe, and there he founded the celebrated city which was called after his own name, Byzantium: its first inhabitants were probably not much better than the followers of Romulus. They seem to have been the Bashi Bazouks of those early days, who we may freely translate to signify plunderers, rascals. The situation of this city was admirably selected; and it enabled the Byzantines to che

* By the Rev. R. Burgess, B.D. Read at Meeting of the Institute of Architects, June 26th.



PLAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

e kings of Bithynia, and to fight with success ainst Philip of Macedon, and to stem for hile the inundations of the Gauls when they shed into the centre of Asia Minor. Pausanias, e Spartan general, after the defeat of Xerxes, tified the place, and I shall shortly point out s limited space which was occupied by the iginal city. The advantageous position of zantium was soon discerned by the Roman perors. It is thought that Augustus con- ved the idea of transferring the seat of vernment to the Bosphorus, and not im- obably the splendid Ode, lib. iii. ode 3, which claims the vengeance of Juno upon the empt, was written by Horace with the view deterring the emperor from the audacious erprise. 300 years elapsed, and then Dio- tian revived the idea of fixing the seat of pire nearer to Asia. The first Christian peror determined to carry the plan into ect, and he drew the line of his fortifications hin sight of the scene of his good fortune. was at Chrysopolis (now Scutari) where he ined his final victory over his rival for empire, ich made him the undisputed master of the man world. When Constantine began to ild the city which still bears his name, he nd an ample supply of materials within a few rs' reach. The forests of the Black Sea nished him with wood: the neighbouring and of Proconnesus afforded abundance of rble: the cities of Greece and Asia gave up works of Phidias, Lysippus, and Praxitales; even Rome contributed of its stores of art to bellish the new capital: it was finished and dicated in 334. 150 years after, during the gn of Arcadius and Honorius, who divided the pire between them, a catalogue was made of the public buildings in each quarter, like the rionaries of Victor and Rufus at Rome. This ument is extant, and is known under the title the "Notitia:" the author is unknown. It s first published by Guido Panciroli, and it ped Gyllius to find his way in the compara- e Topography of the two capitals of the man Empire. But Constantinople received a considerable addition to its extent under Theodosius II., 413, as I shall have occasion to point out when we come to make the circuit. Another portion added by Heraclius in 620, must also be taken into account before we get the whole of what is now enclosed by the triple wall of Stamboul. The lively waters of the Bosphorus, after rushing out of the Euxine Sea and flowing in a winding channel for 20 miles, break against a triangular shaped promontory, which forms the eastern extremity of Europe. They are then parted into the Propontis and the canal of Perami, which forms the magnificent harbour of Stamboul. The ancients compared this canal, with its winding branches, to a stag's horn, and it is called by Strabo the Horn of the Byzantines; but the antlers are now broken off. It is capable of containing 1,200 ships of the largest size. On the side of the Horn opposite to Galata rise the mosques and habitations of Constantinople. The city is a triangular figure, about 13 miles in perimeter, along a shore extending from east to north to a distance of 3 miles, forming *one* side of the triangle. There were anciently twelve gates which opened upon the port: most of them still remain in their original sites, and retain their ancient names in the present Turkish designations,—the one at the Seraglio Point, called the Porta Eugenii, (*a*)—another, nearly opposite St. Sophia, called Porta Neoria, or Naval Gate (*b*), and now, in Turkish, Tchifout Capoussi, are no longer in use. It was from the Porta Navalis that the chain was suspended which (drawn across to what is now Galata) shut up the entrance into the Golden Horn. I have, in former times, fought so many battles over the Gates of Romulus, which, after all, may never have existed, that I should feel reluctant to engage in a controversy about the names of the Gates of Constantine, particularly as we should have not only to cope with various readings of Greek, but to adjust the value of a Turkish translation. To proceed with our gates.—No. 1. Ghemi Iskelè, or the Fruit Gate, called also Zindan Capoussi: it was anciently called the πυλη των καραβιων, or Gate of Boats, and it is at this time the principal landing-place for the caiques crossing the port from Pera. No. 2. Oun Kapaneu Capoussi, anciently the Porta Farinaria, the gate by which the corn was taken into the city: it is now closed. No. 3. Djubali Capoussi, or the Glazier's Gate: I cannot find an ancient name for this. No. 4. Aia Capoussi, that is πυλη αγια, the Holy Gate, so called because the people landed there to go to the Church of S. Theodosia; and it is remarkable that the Turks should have annexed the Greek adjective αια, or αγια, holy, to their Turkish substantive of Capoussi. We come now to the Fanar, which is the quarter of the city that has been inhabited by the Greek princes and nobles ever since the fall of the Greek empire. The heroes, descendants of the Cantecuzene and Palæologi, who went forth to fight for freedom in 1820, were principally Fanariotes. The Fanar Gate is still called by the Turks, No. 5, Petri Capoussi, or the Gate of Peter. Indeed, the whole district was named after the Apostle of the circumcision. The Regio Petri is celebrated in the siege of Constantinople, 1453. When Mahmoud II. had transported his light ships overland from the Bosphorus, not being able to force the chain drawn across from the Porta Neoria, he launched his boats nearly opposite the Gate of Peter. Notaras defended the gate with great valour, but his abject submission to the conqueror afterwards, tarnished his renown. If he had had a single screw steamer, the multitude of light ships which had been carried over the heights of Pera had never shaken the Gate of the Fanar. This gate, like all the rest on the port, is narrow and low, a mere opening in the curtain of the wall: just within it stands the house of the Greek patriarch, and the patriarchal Church of St. George, to which we shall again recur. No. 6 is the gate which leads to the Jews' quarter, called Balat, which, in all probability, is a corruption of Palatium, for the gate formerly was the βασιλικη πυλη, or Royal Gate, leading to

an imperial residence, of which there are some remains. No. 7 is Haivan Hissari, anciently called Cynegeton, or the Gate of the Vivarium, the place where wild beasts were kept for the use of the amphitheatre, which was situated at this extremity of the city. The Chiloporta (c) at the very angle of the city is closed. Before leaving the enclosure of the Balat, we have the Egree Capoussi (No. 8), anciently called Charsias. Towering above the city walls, we see the structure of a building which is called the Palace of Constantine, but ought rather to be called the Palace of Heraclius, for we are now in that portion of the city which was added by that emperor in 620. From hence we strike across the continent to pursue the line of walls which stretch from the Perami Canal to the Sea of Marmora, a length of about four miles, and forming the base of the triangle or harp, to which may be likened the form of Stamboul. No. 9, the Edrene Capoussi, or Hadrianople Gate, anciently Poliandron, may be considered as the first that occurs in the walls of Theodosius. A few words of general description will be in place here.

These walls present a triple line, and have retained, in a great measure, their original appearance. The inner wall is the highest of the three ranges, and it is strengthened by lofty towers, indifferently square, circular, or octagonal. The second or middle wall is much lower, and the towers less, being generally circular; and the third, or outer wall, with batteries running along the top, serves as the barrier of the ditch or fosse that runs before it. "The intervals between these walls are 18 feet wide, and are in many places choked up with earth and masses of fallen ramparts." The materials are almost invariably stone and brick, in alternate courses. The towers in some parts are completely clad with ivy, in others half ruined and half overshadowed by the fig-tree, which has caused the rent, "mala robora ficus." The solitude beneath these ramparts is as complete as it is in the vicinity of the walls of Rome, and it is saddened by the melancholy groves of cypress trees which stand over the Mussulmans' graves. Passing the Edrena Capoussi, we must stop for a few moments at the next, No. 10. It was called S. Romanus: the Turks now call it Top Capoussi, or the Cannon Gate, on account of the great event which took place in 1453. It was here that the last of the Constantines bravely fought and fell before the overpowering force of Mahmoud II.: his body was found after some days under heaps of slain, and was only recognised by the silver eagles upon his slippers:—if ever

> "The city won for Allah from the Giaour,
> The Giaour from Othman's race again may wrest,"

the great struggle will be at the Top Capoussi: there the assailants would be beyond the reach of war vessels in the ports, and the heights of Scutari are too distant to afford protection: in short, the whole line of wall, from the Blachernæ to the seven towers, would require to be covered, if 50,000 Russians should ever cross the Balkan. A little further, and we arrive at the Mevlanè Yeni Gate, No. 11, called in former times Melandisia. It bears upon the long lintel, which rests upon two consols, a Greek inscription, and the following in Latin:—

> "Theodosi jussis gemino nec mense peracto
> Constantinus ovans hæc mœnia forma locavit
> Tam cito tam stabilem Pallus vix conderet arcem."

Nos. 12 and 13 are respectively the Selivri and the Kapaneu Gate, anciently the Porta Quintii, and the Porta Attali. We now arrive at the enclosure which surrounds the Golden Gate, and the Yedi Kouleler, No. 14, or Seven Towers. Considering the Seraglio Point, where the Sublime Porte exists, to be the seat of government, we are now at the farthest extremity of the city. Behind the trees which hang from the walls, and flanked by two large square marble towers, is discerned the Porta Aurea, or Golden Gate: this was, in fact, a triumphal arch built by Theodosius, to commemorate his defeat of Maximus. Compared with similar monuments at Rome, there is nothing remarkable in it for richness of ornament, or elegance of construction: on the top of it stood a statue of Theodosius, which, after being thrown down by an earthquake, was replaced by a statue of Victory. The inscription upon it, which is still legible, is this—

> "Hæc loca Theodosius decorat post fata tyranni
> Aurea sæcla gerit qui portam construet auro."

In the time of the Greek emperors there was a fortress at this extremity of the walls: it was called Cyclobion. The Latin armies, who attacked Constantinople by the golden gate, destroyed it. John Cantacuzene rebuilt it, but it was in ruins when Bajazet threatened the city. Mahomet II. the conqueror of Constantinople, finally rebuilt the fortress on the same site, and added several towers. The Greeks called them Heptapirghion; the Turks, Yedi Kouleler, the seven towers. I could only discern four rising conspicuously above the outer walls of the city; in one of these, that nearest the Golden Gate, the foreign ambassadors used to be stowed whenever they displeased the Sultans. The times are changed, and perhaps the Sultans might find a lodging in the same tower, if they chance to displease the foreign ambassadors. This may be called the Bastile of Constantinople. It was within these gloomy walls that Brancovan, Prince of Wallachia, with his wife and four sons, were put to death; while Demetrius Cantemir, who had betrayed the unfortunate prince, was satiated with the favours of Sultan Achmet. During the French wars, a Russian ambassador, Count de Bucalof, was imprisoned here for nearly two years; also a French ambassador, Rufin, who was severely treated. Even as late as half a century ago, Sir John Arbuthnot was threatened with a lodging in the seven towers. There might be no objection perhaps to grant a lodging there now to a Russian ambassador. But at present the successor of Baraguay d'Hilliers and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, may look at the Yedi Kouleler with as little apprehension as I did on the last day of July, 1834. We have now to run along the third side of the triangle, which extends from the seven towers to the Seraglio, and is washed by the waters of the Propontis. The first gate that occurs is the Gate of the Bombshells, Narlen Kapou (15). The second retains its Greek appellation, Psamatia (16), or the Sandgate, and it gives the name to the quarter of the city to which it immediately leads, in which there is a considerable population of Greeks and Armenians. It contains churches, dedicated to St. Nicolas, St. Polycarp, and St. Basilius: it is probable that St. Nicolas is the least popular at this moment! The walls now recede from the line of shore, and form an angle at the Gate of Daoud Pascha (17), probably the ancient port of S. Emilianus. From here begins a valley which runs across to the Perami, and divides the city of Constantine from that of Theodosius. It is a thinly inhabited quarter, with a towering mosque. Gardens, not warehouses, occupy much of the space, and the whole has the appearance of a Turkish village. The next, that is, the fourth gate on this side, is Yeni Capoussi (18), or Newgate. We next arrive at Koum Capoussi (19), another Sandgate; and from here to the Seraglio we obtain in our circuit glimpses of the original work of Constantine, patched by Genoese and Venetian construction,—towers built upon rows of columns inserted lengthways, and fragments of marble starting out of crumbling heaps in admired disorder: this portion of the line of wall which ends at the Tchatladi Capoussi (20), is a faithful representative of the Turkish empire. Like these walls, it is built up of heterogeneous materials, and fragments kept together by cement got by foreign aid, capable of little resistance, and presenting a motley sort of construction of the Arabesque order. The last gate (21), Akhour Capoussi, or the Stable Gate, so called because it leads to the stables of the Harem, and from it begins the enclosure of the Seraglio. With these mysterious walls we round the promontory which forms the eastern extremity of Europe, and represents the apex, somewhat flattened, of the triangle whose perimeter we have now measured. Bondelmonte reckons from the angle at Blackernes to the Golden Gate 180 towers; from these to the Cape S. Demetrius, 110; and he makes the whole circuit of the walls eighteen miles; but this must be meant to include Galata, on the other side of Perami,—a suburb of Constantinople we have yet to describe. In order to proceed with this, I must take you in a light caique from the Seraglio Point, Serai-Bournou, across to Tophanè, and we arrive at Galata, to which must be added Pera. These two suburbs separated from the Stamboul of the Turks by the Perami canal or harbour, were possessed by a colony of Genoese. After the holy wars had ceased, at the end of the thirteenth century, they obtained the suburb as a fief from the elder Andronicus, and they surrounded and fortified it with walls. The Venetians attempted to wrest it out of the hands of their rivals, but in 1352, the Genoese were victorious. They engrossed the commerce of the East for a century, and their wealth enabled them to overawe the enfeebled power of the Greek empire. They made a struggle against the formidable Mahmoud II. but were involved in the general ruin of Constantinople. The walls of their city have stood unto this day. They run from the artillery barracks of Tophanè, to the mariners', near Cassim Pacha, along the shore of the Perami: they ascend the hill in a zigzag line to the tower of Galata, and descend to the vicinity of the grand mosque of Mahmoud. They are built of small square stones, with numerous fragments of antiquity filling up the voids. The towers are round or square, as it happens, and it appears the colony was governed by a Podestà. I copied this inscription—"*Spectabil Nobil Ilarius Imperialis Potas Pere*," but I know nothing more of this respectable noble Ilarius than this inscription. I found the dates 1433—1447 upon the towers, and it was only six years after the latter date that Constantinople was taken by the Turks. This district now known as Galata, was anciently called the "Regio Sycarum," or the fig-trees: in the ancient "Notitia," it is registered as the XIII. Region; and it bears about the same relation to Constantinople proper, as the Transtiberine Region at Rome bears to the Seven hilled City on the left bank of the Tiber. The Emperor Honorius built a forum and theatre here, and there was a temple of Amphiaraus and another of Diana Lucifera. The Emperor Justinian joined this region to the main city by a bridge thrown across the harbour, and he gave it the privileges of a municipality, with the name of Justianopolis; but the name is now only to be found in the pages of Procopius. A few broken columns employed in the Genoese houses, or lying in the corner of the streets, are all the vestiges that can be found of the ancient monuments. I need not bring you back to Galata and Pera, for, except the arsenal of Cassim Pacha, we should find few objects worthy of a Cicerone. We now embark again in our light caique at Tophanè, and cross the Bosphorus to the port of Scutari, a distance of two miles. If we ascend to the top of Bouyaloue, we obtain a magnificent view of the cities we have already surveyed. We see into the gulf of Nicomedia, and the eye runs along the western shore of the Bosphorus: the mountains of Asia appear to fall in azure folds: in the distance we look over the fields of Europe and catch a view of the Propontis. Chalcedon now Kadikeu, lies at the foot of the mountain and the name of St. Euphemia preserves the remembrance of the famous council held in 451 when the heresy of Eutyches, to which the Armenians still adhere, was condemned: the founders of Chalcedon have become immortal by contempt, for having selected so ineligible a position for a city, when they had the promontory before them, on which Byas, with more discerning eye, founded his city thirty years after. But Kadikeu or Chalcedon still serves for our topography, for as the Bosphorus begins to expand its waters into the Propontis it passes between Byzantium and the ancient Chalcedon. From Kadikeu we may ascend to the vast cemetery of Scutari: this is a forest of cypresses extending for several miles, and in the deep recesses of its gloom are interred the remains of pious Mussulmans of many generations. Every true follower of Mahomet prefers the country of the prophet for his last resting-place: he considers Asia, not Europe, his home: he believes his mortal remains will be better protected from the profanation of the infidel: but perhaps none of the myriads which now sleep in the dust ever dreamt that some 25,000 Giaours or infidels would, in the year of Hegira, 1270, be taking their pastime among the cypress groves of Scutari. This Asiatic suburb, although

said to be as large and populous as Smyrna, has more the aspect of a village than a large town, except about the port. I speak of its ordinary appearance. It occupies the site of the ancient Chrysopolis, and was in the time of the Crusades covered with the armies of Godfrey de Boulogne. I have already said that it was upon those heights above the port where Constantine triumphed over the last of his rivals for empire, the unfortunate Licinius was taken captive to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. The barracks which are, or have been occupied by the British troops, were originally built by Sultan Selim, and after being burnt in the Janissary war of 1832, were reconstructed as they now exist by the father of the present Sultan. The gaiety which reigns around the open fields and barracks of Scutari, contrast strangely with the gloom of the sepulchres. Life and death appear to go hand in hand. Under the shade of the cypress-trees are groups of females in gay attire, resting against the painted turbans on the tombs, and squatting on the graves of their relations: the merry laugh goes round, and not a thought of gloom appears to cross their revelry. The Arlabats which jingle past are saluted from the tombs as gaily as from the balcony, and the grave which has not yet grown green is the scene of life among the dead. The most imposing tomb I saw was formed of a canopy resting on four columns, covering an ample space: it was the resting-place of no distinguished warrior or statesman, but the tomb of Sultan Osman's favourite horse. The great sight at Scutari is the performance of the howling dervishes, but the description of "this religious liberty" I leave to "our own correspondent."*

* To be continued.

OUR CATHEDRALS AND SHOW RUINS.

TIME allowed me to stop a few hours at St. Alban's yesterday; and as the old abbey is always a subject of great interest both to the antiquary and the architect, at the inn I stopped at I made inquiries as to the way to this noble relic of the piety, as well as the wealth, of by-gone days. I had to get *my ticket* at the inn, for which I paid the sum of sixpence. If the tower is to be seen, or the view from the top of it, you have to get another ticket, and to pay an extra shilling. I could not help reflecting, as I walked along, that it was an odd kind of proceeding that a publican should sell tickets to view a church;—hardly decent, is it? However, in I went, and presented my ticket, as I should have done had it been a theatre. At the same time, as I walked in, a gentleman entered and just looked at a window, a screen, or something else. He, unfortunately, did not know of this ticket system, and when asked, appeared somewhat surprised, and offered to pay; but, no, the ticket must be obtained from the publican—and only through the publican and sinner can you enter this church. So after trying to get another glimpse at the sacred edifice, the stranger was somewhat rudely directed, by the official in a rusty black robe, to retire. He did retire, and, I suppose, somewhat in disgust, for all the time I was there he did not again appear. These are petty annoyances that ought not to be. Some short time after a pair of enthusiastic photographists entered with all their paraphernalia, and commenced fixing their machine; but Rusty Robe was soon after them, and from what I could see, and the energetic expressions visible in their countenances, not very gentle words passed between them. The result appeared to be a rush to obtain the rector's permission—I dare say, no very difficult task. But why all this fuss in England?—there is none abroad, except in the Protestant Church. At Rouen, all the churches are open and free—no ticket is required, except in one instance, the Protestant church. There a clerk, or sexton, or dirty girl is to be sent for before you can get into the church, and you find your patience and time running fast from you. This is all very contemptible.

I have travelled over great part of England, and by dint of patience and small coin have seen most of the finest works in the country; and as it is a general satisfaction to John Bull to know, I have paid for it too. The difficulty of seeing has not been my only trouble, for in many instances my pencil has been stopped,—"You mustn't sketch," has frequently annoyed me. Not at St. Alban's, though. Some time ago, at Canterbury, my flying note-book gave great umbrage to the woman who acted as *showman;* and the little rambling notes were accompanied by the awful prohibition, interspersed with very *lucid* descriptions of the great and the unknown, whose dust mingles with the soil of the sacred charnel-house; but as my book contained merely written notes with a few illustrative lines, I still persisted in viewing the cathedral in my own way.

Canterbury Cathedral is not the only "mustn't sketch" place. At New College, Oxford, the same law is enforced, and at Fountains Abbey: here you are led about by a guide, after paying your shilling. It happened in my case that I stopped at Ripon on purpose to obtain some particular information at Fountains: it was five o'clock when I arrived there; scarcely a dozen people in the place. I innocently took out my book, when the "mustn't sketch" was announced. As to getting an order, that would have been impossible then; so that if I had not kept my book open (a small octavo), and proceeded to write and to scratch, I should have been put to considerable expense for nothing.

I cannot for the life of me understand why a poor follower of the art may not make use of his only weapon of offence and defence (the pencil) without exciting the jealousy or what not of the rich possessors of the works of art. It ought to be commended and encouraged rather than prevented; for it is only by the study of these great works that art is likely to advance in this country. It is now about a year since I visited Fountains. The restriction may have been removed: I trust it is so, not only in this but in all other cases. ARCHI.

WHITEHALL AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THERE have been frequent discussions of late upon the necessity of further accommodation for the Government Offices. I will not at present stop to remark upon the wasteful manner in which the vacant ground at the lower end of Downing-street and Fludyer-street has been suffered to lie unproductive for twenty-five years, while heavy rents have been incurred for private houses in various inconvenient situations, but will venture to offer another suggestion, which, if carried out, would, I think, completely remedy the want complained of, and at the same time effect a grand and striking improvement in the principal approach to the Houses of Parliament.

The Banqueting House at Whitehall (now the Chapel Royal) is one of the most beautiful buildings in London, but from its being in the form of a parallelogram and of uniform height, it is less effective as a substantive building than it would be as a wing to a larger erection: indeed, it is well known to have been only a portion of Inigo Jones's original design. Now, what I would propose is, that a corresponding structure should be erected at the southern extremity of the ground, abutting on the Duke of Buccleuch's garden, and that these two wings should be connected by a handsome centre of somewhat lower elevation, with a large open archway (or archways) in the middle to afford a direct entrance to Privy-gardens, instead of the present circuitous one.*

It seems to me that so broad a street as Whitehall requires buildings on each side to give it a proper effect, and the one proposed would harmonise extremely well with that on the opposite side, comprising the Council Office, Board of Trade, and Home Office. The whole site is Crown land, and is already in the possession of Government, except the small portion occupied by Lady Dover's stables, which I presume is only held on lease.

I do not by this scheme contemplate interfering at all with the present use of the Royal Chapel. Even if it could be dispensed with as a place of worship, it would be a profanation of Rubens's celebrated ceiling to cut up the interior for offices; and I have no doubt that the proposed centre building and south wing would afford ample space for what is required.

A MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATE.

* This, however, is by no means an essential part of the plan, if it is thought that the space can be better employed.

SPLENDOUR IN ANCIENT ORIENTAL EDIFICES.

IN Neale's new work on "Islamism; its Rise and Progress; or the Present and Past Condition of the Turks," lately published by Madden of Leadenhall-street, are some vivid sketches of Eastern magnificence, in temples and other structures, of which we shall give a few particulars.

The Palace of Khosrus, in Persia, was a subject of astonishment to the Islamites during the conquest of that country. "Amongst the astonishing wealth and luxury found within its halls, we are informed that the wardrobes were full of brilliant apparel, and all the suites of rooms furnished throughout with Oriental luxury. A silken carpet covered the flooring of one vast room, and had been wrought to represent a garden. The petals of various flowers were represented by appropriately-coloured gems and pearls, whilst all the leaves were emeralds, and the fountains were diamonds and sapphires. In the hall of audience, the vaulted roof was constructed to represent a firmament, with golden spheres and corresponding movements, to represent the planets and the zodiacal signs: a jewelled crown of immense weight hung suspended from the ceiling by a strong gold chain, immediately over a magnificent throne supported on silver columns. * * * We are told that the fifth portion of the spoil, sent according to usage to Medina, formed heavy loads for 900 strong camels; and though well accustomed to the frequent arrival of rich booty, the caliph and the people were astonished and rejoiced beyond measure when this extensive caravan reached its destination. A mosque was built out of part of the proceeds; and the superb carpet already alluded to, after many discussions between the caliph and the wise counsellors of Medina, was literally cut into pieces, without attention to the pattern, and so divided amongst the chiefs of Arabia. One share alone is said to have fetched 8,000 drachms of silver."

The Indian Pagoda of Sumnaut, as it appeared to these conquering hosts, is thus described. "The lofty and magnificent roof was sustained by not less than fifty-six pillars covered with thick plates of gold, and inlaid at intervals with precious stones from the mines of the upper provinces of India. * * * On entering, with their hands yet firmly glued to their gory sabres, the plunderers drew back, awhile overawed at the magnificent interior. One pendant lamp in the centre illumined the whole of the spacious fabric; being reflected from the innumerable jewels with which the walls were bespangled, and mingling in its glorious rays of light every hue. In the centre stood the supreme idol, Sumnaut himself, composed of one entire stone of immense dimensions,—fifty cubits in height, forty-seven of which were under-ground. * * * Around the dome were scattered thousands of minor images, in gold and silver, of various shapes and dimensions, this temple being not only dedicated to the worship of the grand idol Sumnaut, but a sort of Pantheon, wherein were collected specimens of all the many-handed and many-fingered sawmies which are adored by the superstitious natives, even to this day, over the greater portion of the vast continent of India. * * * When the crafty priests, who alone possessed the secret of the immense wealth of the idol, offered Mahmoud for its preservation a treasury in money and jewels equal in valuation to ten millions sterling—that prince rejected the offer. Huge sledge-hammers were wielded by the most powerful men in his army. One powerful arm rent the strong fabric in twain: all along the centre was an artificial hollow, that had been scooped out unreckoned centuries before, but which had served as a receptacle till crammed up to the very summit, when the top was ingeniously cemented over. The idol of countless generations tottered upon its pedestal

for a moment; and, as it fell, the fragments flew all over the temple, and then, forth upon the centre of the floor rolled one immense heap of diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, exceeding in value, it is said, at least a hundred-fold the original ransom offered,—a ransom which, in any age, would be considered as munificent. Thus fell the idol of Sumnaut—the superstitious object of veneration to a hundred ages."

The table which Tarik found at Toledo, and which was attributed to Solomon, the son of David, merits a place beside these Eastern splendours. "Its fabric was of pure gold, set with the most precious pearls, rubies, and emeralds: around it was a row of each of these valuable gems, and the whole was, besides, covered with jewels, so large and bright that never did human eye behold anything comparable to it. Toledo being the capital of the kingdom, there was no jewel, however costly, no article, however precious, which could not be procured in it: this and other causes concurred to ornament and embellish that inestimable object. When the Moslems entered Toledo it was found on the great altar of their principal church."

CHURCH BUILDING NEWS.

Lowestoft.—The new district church of St. John, in South Lowestoft, which has excited great interest throughout the district, was consecrated on the 15th inst. The first stone was laid on 27th of July, 1853, and, except the spire, the church is very nearly completed. The style is Decorated. The plan consists of a nave, two transepts, a south aisle, and a chancel at the south-east corner. The tower from which the spire is to spring is placed. The general dimensions are as follow:—Length of nave from west window to chancel arch, 82 feet 6 inches; ditto width, 25 feet 6 inches; length of chancel, 27 feet 9 inches; ditto width, 20 feet; north to south across the transept, 96 feet; width of transept, 23 feet 6 inches; total length of nave and chancel, 110 feet 6 inches; height from floor to cornice of nave, 25 feet 6 inches; ditto from floor to ridge, 45 feet 9 inches; height from floor to cornice of chancel, 21 feet; ditto from floor to ridge, 38 feet; ditto from floor to cornice of transept, 23 feet; ditto from floor to ridge, 42 feet; width of tower at base, 11 square feet; height from ground to spring of broach, 65 feet; total height of tower and spire combined, 135 feet. The edifice has three entrances—one within a porch at south-west end of nave, and the other two at the transepts; and seventeen windows give light to the interior, their different designs adding much variety to the details. The materials of which the fabric is built consist of Kentish rag facing, with Caen stone dressings to the angles, windows, doors, buttresses, and gables. The roofs are slated with green grey Welsh rags, and crested with ornamental earthenware ridge cresting. The gables of nave, chancel, and south transept are finished with stone crosses. The interior of the church is somewhat spoiled by want of length in the nave; but this, it is hoped, will be remedied by a future extension, provision for which has been made on the north side by piers and arches, at present temporarily fitted in with windows, though having a permanent appearance. The east window is short in its proportions, but this is sought to be obviated by stilting the cowinson arch and making it concentric with the curved ribs of the chancel roof, and fitting in the spandril with a quatrefoiled circle and foliated ogee tracery. All the roofs are open timbered. The font stem is composed of two squares piercing each other on the plan, forming thus the eight angles of the base and bowl. These angles are also moulded with the wave bowtell, and finished at bottom with a chamfer stop, and at top with a foliated niche head stop. The bowl is moulded on the top edge, and the angles sunk and enriched with ball flowers. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the church is the hagioscope. This is pierced through the piers of the north transept and chancel arches, and enables most of the congregation behind to see both the pulpit and reading-desk. Its adaptation in the present instance to a useful purpose is worthy of imitation. The sittings are of deal, and will be stained and varnished. Those in the nave and north transept will be enclosed by doors. It is to be regretted that the funds did not allow of more ornamental sittings, and the materials to be of wainscot. The alleys and space in front of the pulpit and reading-desk are paved with Portland cement on concrete. The chancel is paved with Peake's terro-metallic tiles, blue and red in ornamental patterns. The church is calculated to contain 750 sittings, 300 free. The architect was Mr. J. L. Clemence, of Lowestoft, and the total cost of the church will be upwards of 6,000*l.*

Yarmouth.—On Wednesday in last week, the first stone of the new congregational chapel was laid in this town by Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P. The chapel, which is to be built in the Norman style, from designs by Mr. Kerr, formerly of Norwich, is estimated to cost 2,500*l.* and will provide sittings for 900 persons. At each angle, a tower, 56 feet in height, will be placed.

Orsett.—Mr. T. J. Wallis, son of Mr. John Wallis, of Orsett, Essex, has constructed, after six months' labour, a model of Orsett Church, restored under the direction of the rector, the Rev. J. Blomfield. The model is constructed to a scale of one-tenth of an inch, and shows both the exterior and interior arrangements of the church. The pews, organ, monuments, and painted windows are minutely shown. Mr. Wallis has been requested to place it in a public exhibition. This, however, he has declined, but he will be happy, it is said, to show it to any one visiting Orsett.

Algarkirk (Lincolnshire).—The church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in this parish, which has been in course of restoration during the last three years, will shortly be re-opened. The repairs and decorations have been done in accordance with the original design, at the sole expense of the rector (the Rev. B. Beridge), under the superintendence of Messrs. Carpenter and Crece, of London. Amongst the alterations, not the least is the lowering of the floor of the church, by which means the loftiness of the interior is increased to the extent of 3 feet, and thereby a better proportion of the edifice is secured. The doors, windows, and seats are all new. The large windows at the east and west ends are stained and covered with emblematic designs, &c.

Winchester.—The new church of the Holy Trinity, recently erected near the North Walls, between the Middle and Upper Brooks, in this city, was opened on Thursday in last week. The church has free sittings for between 700 to 800 persons, and the Rev. G. A. Seymour has endowed it with the sum of 3,333*l.* The building was commenced in June, 1853, by Messrs. Gover, Brothers, from a design in the Early Decorated style by Mr. Woodyear, of Guildford, and cost about 4,000*l.*

Melbury.—On 9th inst. the church of St. Mary, Melbury Bubb, Dorset, was reopened for the first time since the rebuilding and restoration. The works, which have been in progress for the last twelve months, comprise the complete rebuilding of the nave and chancel, as nearly as possible on the old foundations. The old tower has been retained, but has received, where requisite, certain restorations. The new building consists (as did the old) of a nave and chancel, with tower rising from south side of nave. It is built entirely of stone with Ham stone dressings. The roofs and benches are all of oak, and the external coverings of lead. The chancel is fitted up with carved oak screen and stalls, pulpit, and reading-desk, executed from the architect's designs by Rattee, of Cambridge. The bench ends in nave have also enriched panelling. The paving is of red and black tiles in nave, and figured encaustic in chancel. The cost of building will reach nearly 1,000*l.* principally contributed by the Earl of Ilchester, the Rev. J. J. Matthews, the rector, and Mr. H. Dickson, with a small contribution from the parish. The architect engaged to superintend the building was Mr. R. H. Shout, of Yeovil.

Leigh.—Some extensive alterations and improvements are being made at this church, under the same architect, for the Rev. N. G. Smart, the incumbent, consisting of the addition of a new north aisle, and beautifying the chapel by the insertion of new windows; fitting up in same carved oak stalls, &c. and in the nave a new oak pulpit and reader's desk, with other necessary alterations and renovations.

Hove, Plymstock (Devonshire).—The new church of St. Anne, for this parish, is drawing towards completion. It will seat 400 without galleries: it has a nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch, and bell-cot at the west end. Mr. William White is the architect, and Messrs. May, of Devonport, are the builders.

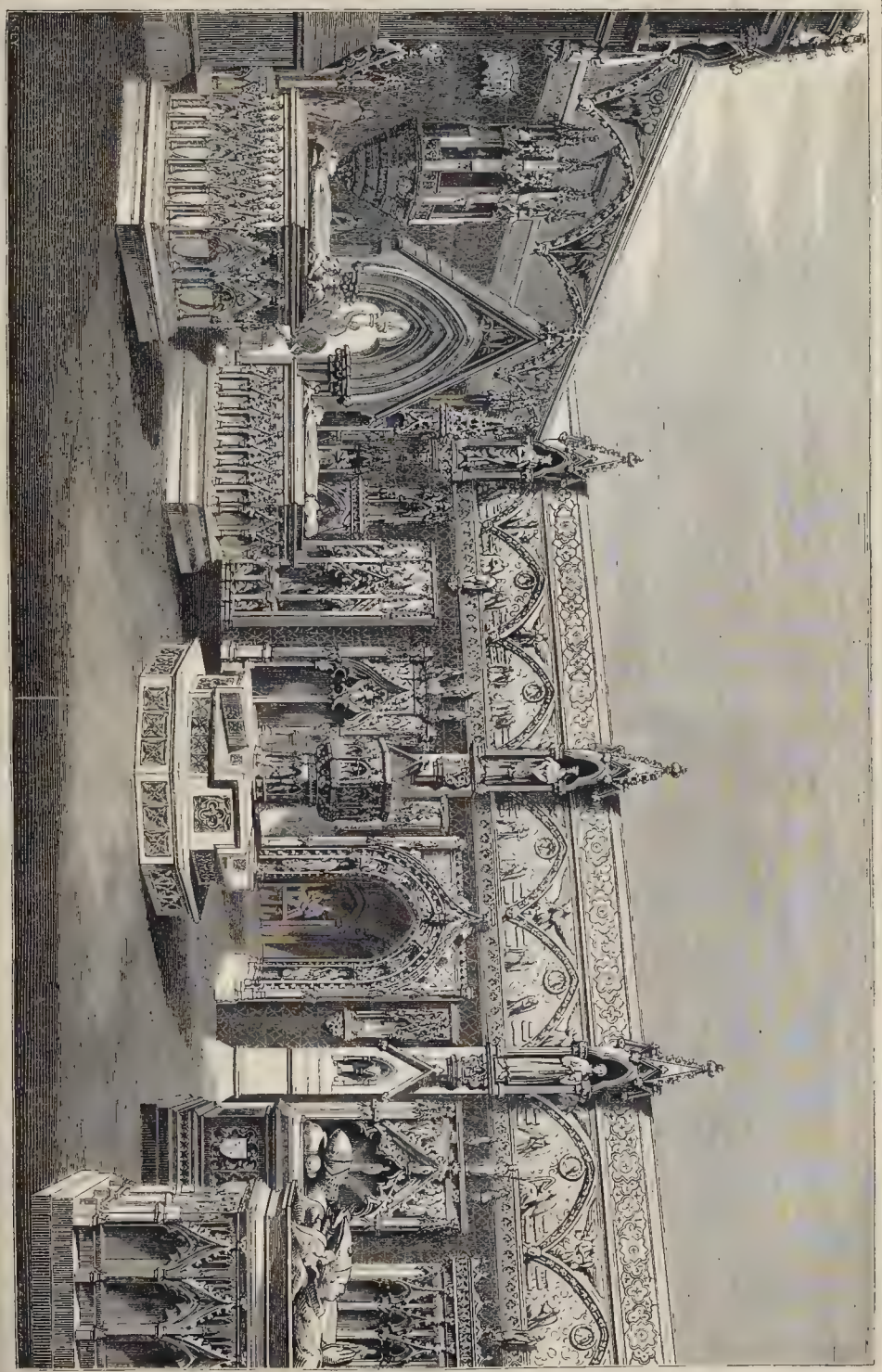
Stanton-on-Arrow.—The church of this village has been lately rebuilt, and was opened on 14th inst. The old church has been taken down, and the present stone-turreted edifice has been erected, chiefly by Mr. J. King King, M.P. The architect was Mr. Nicholson. The floor of this edifice is laid with encaustic tiles manufactured by Godwin, of Lugwardine.

Lysway's Hall.—A mural monument to the memory of the late Mr. C. S. Forster, of Lysway's Hall, and intended for erection in the church of that parish, has just been completed by Mr. Peter Hollins, of Birmingham, in whose studio, according to the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, it will remain for a short time. It consists of a Greek sarcophagus, at each end of which is placed a figure—one with averted face, and holding a torch reversed, being the personification of Grief; and the other of Consolation, the latter having in the right hand a wreath, as the emblem of immortality. The sarcophagus is surmounted by a scroll and cross. The background is composed of a black marble slab, against which is placed a Grecian pyramid, bearing the arms and crest of the deceased gentleman, over which a pall is placed.

Smethwick.—The chief stone of the new church of Smethwick, near Birmingham, was laid on Saturday before last, by the Earl of Dartmouth. The architect is Mr. James, of London, and the builder, Mr. Samuel Briggs, of Birmingham. The style is Late Decorated. The edifice includes a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north and south porches, bell turret for two bells, organ chapel on south side of chancel, and vestry on north. The extreme length of exterior is 97 feet 7 inches; interior nave 65 feet 7 inches long, chancel 23 feet 9 inches, and 20 feet broad. The extreme breadth of nave and aisles is 47 feet. The nave is 41 feet high, and the chancel 38 feet. The interior roof will be of stained timber, of equilateral pitch, and seats stained. The upper part of nave walls will be pierced by quatrefoils, as a clerestory. The material employed is Hampstead stone, from the Earl of Dartmouth's quarries at Tower-hill, with Bath stone dressings. The church, which will cost about 3,000*l.* is calculated to accommodate five hundred worshippers, a large proportion free. It is also in contemplation to erect a parsonage, land for which, as well as for the church, has been presented by Mr. Unett.

Haslingden.—The chief stone of a new congregational chapel was laid here on Monday in last week. The building is already raised several feet above the ground. The chapel will be of Early English style, and will afford sittings for 800 persons. Estimated cost (including land) 2,200*l.* The design was furnished by Messrs. Cooper and Peet, of London, architects. The contractors for the works in the building of the chapel are—Messrs. William Clough and John Simpson, masons; Messrs. Henry and Thomas Holden, joiners and builders, Haslingden. On the completion of the new building the old chapel is to be converted into Sunday-schools.

Doncaster.—Christ Church is being both externally and internally repaired and redecorated. The interior walls are distempered in warm stone colour, with the ornamental parts relieved; and the ribs of the vaulting over the side galleries are rendered deeper in shade than before. The woodwork is stained, grained, and varnished in imitation of dark oak. Eight stone quatrefoil ventilators have been let into the walls of the nave over the galleries, and two similar ones on the landings leading thereto. The whole of the pews have been repaired. The floor of the church, the roofs, and boundary-wall of the churchyard, and the exterior of the church, have been pointed and repaired. The restoration of the pinnacles and other injured parts of the ornamental work of the exterior is in progress.



THE ENGLISH GOTHIC COURT, SYDENHAM.

[See page 397, ante.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The numerous writers on this question seem to overlook that this is not a mere what-is-ordinarily-called working man's question. They seem to ignore the fact that there are thousands and thousands of persons in this metropolis who are entitled by birth and education to call themselves gentlemen, who are as much precluded from the *use* of our museums and public institutions from onerous official and private duties as the artisan of the lowest grade. It is very true that they are not in a position to say that they have never been to such or such places, but what I wish to enforce is, that they have no opportunity of making a habitual and ordinary *use* of them. The listless and monotonous manner in which this class of men pass the Sunday afternoon and evening is notorious. Their excuse is patent. They must either do this or obtain the unenviable name of being *fast*. It is true that a quiet cigar contributes to the revenue, and that our periodical press is highly indebted to this state of things; but why should the question be fought under false colours? You know, I know, every one knows, that the afternoon and evening services of the Church are left principally to tradesmen and servants: what becomes of the *balance*, as our American friends say? It is either *fast* or torpid—excellent things, no doubt, in a horse or turtle—but a *man* requires rest, *not inertness*—rest from, in many instances, the mere mechanical duties of every-day life, by bringing into operation the higher faculties of the mind, and exercising and developing a taste for objects to be met with in our museums, exhibitions, and galleries.

W. H. B.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Spalding.—The design for the new Corn Exchange-hall here includes a tower 7 feet higher than the roof, and in which a clock, it is expected, will be fixed.

Ipswich.—The foundation-stone of the Artillery Depôt was laid on Wednesday in last week by Earl Stradbroke, lord-lieutenant of the county, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable assemblage. The site is a high piece of ground, overlooking the town, on the north side of the Anglesea-road. Mr. R. M. Phipson is the architect, and Mr. F. Mason, the contractor for the works. The point of the building which the chief stone occupies is the corner of the north-east bastion.

Brighton.—It is intended forthwith to erect a new college here, to be conducted on the same principles as the college at Hurstpierpoint. The site chosen for the new building, which, according to the local *Gazette*, is to be on a larger scale even than the Hurstpierpoint College, is at the back of the inn called the Pad, on the road between Old Shoreham-bridge and Lancing.

Burslem.—The Sewerage Committee of the Burslem Local Board of Health, according to the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, have reported to their board, that considering the statements of Messrs. Lee and Stevenson, the engineers, that the sizes of the sewers in the altered plans were as large as they could conscientiously recommend, that they would answer the purposes designed, and that the General Board would not sanction any plans for larger sizes, the committee recommend that they be adopted, on the distinct understanding that the responsibility of the plans rested entirely with the engineers and the General Board. It was resolved by the board "that the report of the Sewerage Committee be received and adopted, also the plans as now altered, with the estimates, namely,—for public works, 13,194*l.*; for private improvements, 12,581*l.* 9s.: total, 25,775*l.* 9s.; it being, however, distinctly understood that the responsibility of the plans rests entirely with the engineers and the General Board."

Bridgnorth.—Contracts have been entered into with Messrs. Powell and Foxall, of this town, to erect two chapels, a lodge, boundary walls, &c. to the new public cemetery at Tipton's Cross. Mr. Thomas Powell undertakes the carpentry and wood work, and Mr. Foxall the masonry, &c. They have already commenced operations.

Chester.—The new erections of the waterworks company already in progress are a subsiding reservoir and filtering tanks. The former, into which the water will be pumped by the engines at the river side is enclosed by a brick wall, and a bank of about 20 feet in width. Its dimensions are 74 feet by 170 feet, and 10 feet in depth; and it will hold 500,000 gallons of water. The water will flow thence through large cast-iron pipes into filtering tanks, three of which will be made at once, and a fourth at some future period when the wants of the city require it. Two of these filters will be in length and breadth 77 feet by 64 feet, and 6 feet in depth; the third and smaller one 54 feet by 64 feet, and the same depth as the others. From these filters the water will flow into a pure water tank, or reservoir for filtered water. This tank will be of an irregular four-sided figure, 115 feet in its greatest width, and 122 feet 6 inches greatest length, depth 6 feet. It will be covered over with 2-inch flags supported upon cast-iron girders, and the top will be covered with soil and sown with grass seeds. Close to the pure water tank a circular brick building will be erected 62 feet in height, upon the top of which will be placed an iron tank, 12 feet deep and 70 feet in diameter. This tank will be roofed with slates. The water will be raised to the top of the tower by two engines within the building, and thence it will descend to be carried through 15-inch cast-iron mains from Boughton to the supply of the city. The height from which it flows is such that it will throw up a jet of 80 feet at the Cross. The works will be competent to supply one million gallons of water per day. Messrs. Sigley and Shawcross, of Manchester, are the contractors for the erection of the subsiding reservoir and tanks, and Mr. Hartwright, engineer, superintends the works as the representative of Mr. Bateman. The building of the water tower is not yet contracted for.

Merthyr Tydvil.—The Local Board of Health of this borough have appointed Mr. Henry, C.E. of Manchester, to be engineer and surveyor to their Board. They are about to execute extensive water-works, and to carry out a system of drainage for the district.

Liverpool.—The chief corner-stone of the new St. Aidan's College, which is to be erected on a site to the rear of Claughton Firs, was laid on Tuesday in last week, by the Marquis of Blandford. The new institution is an extension of that founded some years ago by the Rev. Dr. Baylee, of Birkenhead. The edifice, when completed, will consist of a quadrangle; but, in the meantime, it is proposed to proceed with no more than the principal or northern front, and portions of the eastern and western sides. The building will be of Tudor style, containing in the centre the main entrance, the principal's house on one side, and residences for the students on the other. The roof will be high-pitched, and surmounted by a cresset. The west wing will be appropriated to the master's room, the refectory, and the students' residences. The centre will embrace the entrance-hall and grand staircase leading to the college library and museum. The students' chambers will contain thirty residences, and will be so constructed as to serve both for sitting-rooms and reading-rooms, but the dormitories will be separate. The remaining portions of the edifice will be constructed when sufficient funds have been obtained. When completed, the college will occupy an area of about 19,000 square yards, or nearly four acres of ground, and will contain commodious residences for a large number of students. The architects are Messrs. T. H. Wyatt and Henry Cole, and the contractors for the erection of the building are Messrs. J. and W. Walker, of Birkenhead. The building operations are being carried on under the superintendence of Mr. H. Cole.

Bolton.—The progress of the new market-house has been delayed for some time, in consequence of the groined arches which are to support the flooring of the market having given way under the pressure of their own weight, which is said to have been made unequal in the construction. Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, of Manchester, C.E. having been consulted, has examined the structure, and reports that it will be necessary to take down the whole of the arches, and he advises that they should be rebuilt on an altered and cheaper plan, and at a cost of 500*l.* This plan the Markets' Committee have resolved to carry out.

Morpeth.—A commencement has been made in the works for the erection of the proposed County Lunatic Asylum, near Morpeth. The site is near the racecourse, on land purchased of the Earl of Carlisle. The building will be on an extensive scale.

Sunderland.—A coloured lithograph of the plan for an improved entrance to Sunderland Harbour, designed in 1849, by Mr. Meik, C.E. engineer to the Wear Commissioners, has been published by Messrs. Lambert, of Newcastle. The advantages of the plan as set forth are, that by carrying the entrance further seaward an increased depth will be obtained; that the extension of the north pier will be a protection against the disturbing effect of the sea in that direction, and that the navigation will be tranquillised by the swell into the mouth of the harbour expending itself upon the beaching ground.——An extensive educational establishment, at Bishopwearmouth, erected through the exertions of the Rev. J. P. Eden, the rector, was covered in during week before last. The building, standing in the "Rector's-park," consists, according to the *Gateshead Observer*, of three large school-rooms. The first-class boys' school-room is 55 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in height. There is also a class-room attached, 21 feet in length by 15 feet in breadth. The second-class boys' school-room is 76 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth; adjoining which is a large class-room, with an open roof. The girls' school-room is of same dimensions, and lighted by three large skylights of Hartley's rough plate-glass, and four large windows in the side. There is a commodious dwelling-house for head master and governess.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The report on the proposed new bridge over the Tyne, by Mr. Brooks, engineer of the Tyne Commission, proposes the removal of the ancient bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle, substituting a new bridge adjoining, and immediately below, the High Level Bridge, the piers to be founded upon Mitchell's screw piles, by which great delay and cost will be avoided, and the bridge easily completed in two years, at a cost of less than 45,000*l.* The bridge to have a breadth of 60 feet, or roadway of 40 feet, with footways of 10 feet each. The two arches in mid-channel to be of the same width as those of the High Level Bridge, with two side arches of 60 feet each, the northern in two leaves of 30 feet each, lifted by water power. 60-feet quays below the new bridge may be constructed on screw bearing piles in the vicinity of the bridge, so as to allow the same waterway for the discharge of the land-floods as is now provided for the waterways of the High Level Bridge. Plans, according to the *Newcastle Courant*, are being prepared to be submitted to the corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead.

Glasgow.—The new fish-market at the north end of Hutchesontown Bridge has been formally opened. The market is 96 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 28 feet high from the lower floor to the ridge. The front of the building is occupied by eight retail shops 12 feet by 13, fitted up with stone counters, and perforated water-pipe. The wholesale department consists of a flat below, laid with asphalte, easily accessible by boats on the river, and to which an entrance is had from the front by two flights of steps, as well as a roadway at the east end for carts. The building is lighted by 7 feet on either side of the ridge of the galvanized corrugated iron roof being glazed with plate-glass. The market can be extended at both ends.——The range of buildings on the north side of Gordon-street, between Buchanan-street and West Nile-street, is being demolished, to make way for a new building to be erected for the Glasgow branch office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, at present doing business in Virginia-street. The architect, builder, and all the tradesmen engaged upon the new bank, with the exception of the plumber, says the *Glasgow Gazette*, are from Edinburgh. The stone with which the edifice is to be faced is likewise to be brought from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and is to be the same as that of which the Royal Exchange is built.

THWAITE'S SECRET WRITING.

THE means of communicating secretly with persons at a distance, for diplomatic, commercial, and other purposes, being necessary in the present artificial and untrue condition of society, numerous modes have been devised from time to time, some of them so transparent, by the way,—so pregnable when attacked mathematically, that it is surprising they should still be used. We have lately examined a system invented by Mr. Thwaites, of Bristol, which appears to possess great advantages. The arrangement is simplicity itself,—a great recommendation. It consists of a square tablet of wood, on which are a number of alphabets, say six, in upright lines. Next to each of these is a groove, in which a slip of wood, having on it two alphabets, printed in red ink, one letter under the other, can be moved up and down. A key word has to be agreed upon by the parties who are to correspond, and, beyond this, the letter against which the key word shall be formed. For example, if we adopt the word *Ursula* against G, the moveable alphabets are brought down or pushed up until the red letters form against the fixed G's, in a horizontal line, the word agreed on; and then in writing the despatch the red letter, whatever it may be, which stands opposite the proper letter required to spell the word, working from left to right, is written, instead of the black letter, and is afterwards read by the person to whom it is addressed by setting the tablet to the word agreed on. The permutations, it will be seen, are numberless. Even this, or any one word, will give, of course, twenty-four entirely fresh arrangements, by forming it against the different letters.

Mr. Thwaite's system, as it seems to us, deserves the attention of Downing-street and all bankers.

HINTS FOR THE MUSEUM AT CANNON-ROW.

WHEN an intelligent workman associates with those of his own calling, he feels as much confidence in conveying his common sense opinions to them as the ablest statesman in doing so to those of his own class; but if he be called upon to extemporise before those who move in a more elevated circle, it unnerves him—he feels abashed, is unable to find words, or give utterance to his sentiments, which, under more favourable circumstances, might prove instructive. This was precisely the position in which some of our intelligent artisans were placed at a meeting on the 6th July, at the Architectural Museum, in Cannon-row, Westminster. Many were anxious to express their gratitude for the kind feeling displayed by the gentlemen who addressed them, but had not assurance enough to do so. Were these meetings more frequent, this want of confidence would be found to disappear; and the presence of employers on such occasions would instil into the minds of workmen obligations that would not easily be effaced. It is social meetings of this kind that will create a mutual understanding between them.

Mr. Scott, in pointing out the superiority displayed by foreign artists when compared with our own, very truly remarked that he did not consider this difference emanated from any intellectual incapacity on our part; but our illustrious neighbours possess many advantages for improvement that we do not, and one, not the least among them, was that of having every facility rendered them for studying from the most eminent works of ancient masters—a very great boon, indeed—but, in my opinion, they have another advantage which is of far greater importance—they have ample time allowed them for studying every object which they may have to carry out. Their works of art are not made so much a matter of £. s. d. as ours. Our carvers have to study quantity more than quality. With them, quantity is made a secondary consideration, if noticed at all. Of this we have an excellent example at Mr. Hope's house in Piccadilly, carved, I believe, by French artists, to whom every credit is due for their studious and easy working habits. And why should not our workmen enjoy the same privilege as they? This is where the great evil lies. Works of art cannot be properly carried out unless the artist has ample time allowed him to study properly every feature of the object upon which he may be engaged; and this, I am convinced, never will be unless our architects, in conjunction with employers, pursue a very different course to that which is now generally practised by them. Carving, if properly managed, could, in many cases, be well finished with no greater expense than is now incurred in doing it in a slovenly manner. This portion of the work, like most others, is often included in the builder's contract, the architect occasionally reserving to himself the right of appointing his own carver; but the latter has then to make his own arrangement as to price, &c. with the builder, by whom he is screwed down, with promises of having every assistance to facilitate the work. If it be executed in soft stone, he may pay him 2s. 6d. or 3s. each for human heads or common size bosses. Every one of these, if properly carried out, would require a day's studious application; but to earn wages and pay him for his time, he has to carve four in a day. Should he refuse the unreasonable terms offered, and is compelled to solicit the interference of the architect, he is then no better off—obstacles are thrown in the way—with much difficulty he gets his scaffolding erected. If the work happens to be outside, he is left exposed to the glaring sun, with no covering to protect him, has to leave off when it rains, and is put to many other inconveniences, and and not the least among them is that of inserting the hardest and coarsest of the stone where carving is to be introduced. All this would have been obviated had he accepted of the builder's terms. Being in this position, let the carver be ever so well inclined, how is it possible the work can be efficiently carried out? The result is, that those parts which require the feeling of the artist remain untouched, the foliage is shaken by hammering too heavily upon it, the undercutting neglected, pencil lines are drawn in for shadow, the scaffolding struck, and thus the architect is often deceived, vegetation accumulates on the rough surface, and symptoms of decay are soon observed, yet the carver is often compelled to adopt some such plan to make it pay him for his loss of time. I am now speaking of those who would act fairly if they were fairly treated. I am sorry to say there are others who will take every mean advantage, treat them as you will.

One of the greatest benefits architects will derive from the Museum in Cannon-row is the facility which will be afforded them of making a selection of those from among the students who may be best qualified for the different works they may have to carry out. At the same time, I would impress upon gentlemen whom it may concern the necessity of giving carvers ample scope for variety. They are now too often made mere machines of, meant but to copy.

W. T.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE question of the necessity for some communication between guards, drivers, and passengers, which we long urged single handed, is at length on the way to a settlement. The London and North-Western and the Midland Companies have secured the right to use on all their lines a plan claimed by Professor Gluckman as his own invention; and the Great Northern and other Companies, it is believed, will speedily follow the example, as the Board of Trade appear to be impressed with a sense of the necessity for an efficient communication between guards and drivers, and determined to insist on its adoption. This is a fair beginning, and will doubtless lead to the adoption of some safe and allowable means of effecting a communication between passengers and guards—often no less urgent and important than that between guard and driver, but best of all accomplished by personal contact, through such arrangements as may enable the guards easily and at all times to pass along from carriage to carriage. This we have frequently urged, pointing out the numerous instances in which it was essential to the safety of passengers and trains, and at length it was even specifically recommended by the Railway Commissioners as a most important desideratum. We are still hopeful of its being carried out, in order to complete the system of inter-communication in trains during transit.

The preamble of the North Metropolitan Railway has been declared proved by a committee of the House of Commons. This interesting and novel undertaking will commence at the General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and proceed beneath the streets and roads of the metropolis all the way to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington. The entire distance will be four and a half miles. It will cross Smithfield, and proceed along the Fleet Valley to the New-road, taking Coldbath-fields Prison in its way. For the removal of this building the promoters have made an arrangement with the Middlesex magistrates. The promoters of the railway are to build a prison for the county of Middlesex, not less than six, and not more than nine miles from London—the building to contain accommodation for 1,500 prisoners. Three miles of the North Metropolitan Railway will run underneath roads, or unoccupied property, which will considerably lessen the expenses incident to the construction of the line. The entire estimated cost is 1,000,000*l*. The Subterranean Railway will join the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, and Great Western lines. The stations are to be at Victoria-street, Clerkenwell, King's-cross, Euston-square, Hampstead-road, Osnaburg-street, Baker-street, Edgeware-road, and opposite the Great Western Hotel, with a branch to the Great Western station. Trains will start every five minutes. The time required to perform the journey will be a quarter of an hour, and the fares for the whole distance will be 2d. for the third-class, 4d. for the second-class, and 6d. for the first-class carriages.

Notices of Books.

Illustrations of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, with Architectural Description. By the Rev. J. F. Dimock, M.A. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

WE have in this folio volume ten illustrations in lithography of the very interesting Norman structure, Southwell Collegiate Church, scarcely precise enough for professional students, but serving to convey a good idea of the structure to general readers. In the Introduction, Mr. Dimock disposes of several of the errors in Mr. Dickenson's "History."

The chapter-house is an exquisite example of the Geometrical period of Gothic architecture, not later in date probably than the end of the thirteenth century.

The Poetry of Christian Art: translated from the French of A. F. Rio. Bosworth, Regent-street. 1854.

THIS is a charming volume, containing a large fund of detail, chiefly on the subject of early Italian painters and their pictures. Though not much known in this country as yet, Rio's work has been referred to and quoted by more than one distinguished English writer on art. Mrs. Jameson, in her "Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art," speaks of the author as one "to whose charming and eloquent description of Christian art I refer with ever fresh delight." The present pleasantly-worded translation (by a lady) of this little work is likely to be read by many, and, indeed, deserves to be perused by every lover of art who would wish to become intimately acquainted with the early Italian painters. The book opens with a chapter on Christian Painting,—first in the Catacombs, afterwards in the Basilicas, and on the progression of the Romano-Christian School, contrasted with the retrogression of the Byzantine. The School of Siena is next treated of, with Guido and others. Then follow Cimabue and Giotto, with a review of the progress of art during this first period. The next chapter treats of the loss of unity in Christian art, and its invasion by Paganism. Then follows the new era formed by the frescoes of Masaccio, and the development of Naturalism, with a review of the century, inclusive of the Florentine painters in the Sistine Chapel. There are a couple of chapters on the Mystical School, followed by one with opening remarks on the great reform attempted by Savonarola in the sciences, arts, and public education, and another treating of the purely religious school formed under his influence, and the decline of art and enlargement of the domain of Paganism. The last chapter treats of the Venetian School, the Byzantine, the Pagan, and the stability given by Giovanni Bellini to the purely religious school, the whole concluding with sketches regarding Bellini's disciples, remarks on the distinctive qualities of the Venetian School, and on religious and patriotic enthusiasm. Throughout every part of the volume there are interesting biographical and other details regarding painters and their works. Every page is full of animation and of interest, mingled, it may be, now and then with a little sprinkling of enthusiastic extravagance which adds a zest.

PAINTERS' ESTIMATES.—Please oblige several of us by inserting the following tenders given to the churchwarden for painting the outside of St. Mary's Church, Rotherhithe:—

Boyne, Paradise-row.....	£94	10	0
Cable, Church-street.....	85	0	0
Vellenometh, Paradise-row ...	75	0	0
Knight, Rotherhithe-street ...	51	0	0
Stevens, ditto	49	0	0
Durrant, Seven Houses.....	47	12	0

—A. B. & C.

Miscellanea.

THE HAT SMASHERS.—As it is generally understood that the Metropolitan Building Act is under consideration for amendment, allow me through your paper to suggest an item for the consideration of those who are framing the amended Act. Long and many have been the complaints made by the community at large, with the exception only of the hatters, against that abominable nuisance—the outside shop blinds. Could not a more definite clause be inserted in the said Act for the prevention of these hat smashers? Projections from front walls beyond a certain extent, so as to overhang the public way, are forbidden by Schedule E of the present Act, and surely these may be deemed projections under the meaning of the Act. If not they should be made to come within the meaning of the clause referred to, or else be kept a certain height above the footway. A crush-hat is very convenient for evening assemblies, but a crushed hat is anything but convenient or elegant to parade in during the bright part of the day. I am aware there is some law as to keeping these blinds 8 feet above the pavement, but whose duty is it to see the same carried out? Your interference will greatly oblige the tall public, and even the moderate-height public, who on wet days may be seen dodging about in all manner of directions to prevent their umbrellas coming in contact with the iron rods and canvas blinds, or to avoid the sudden pleasure of seeing their hats rolling into a *muddle of pud*.—DIS.

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of this society was held on Monday week in the Mechanics' Institute, Banbury, Mr. R. Goffe in the chair. The Rev. P. Hookins, one of the honorary secretaries, read the report, which stated that an increase of members had taken place, both of clergy and laity. The meetings during the year had been well attended. At the quarterly meeting, in December, a paper had been read "On the Uses of Archæology," by Mr. Hookins; "On some Monumental Slabs found in Bloxham Church," by Mr. Hewett; "On Roman Sites in the Neighbourhood, and the Coins lately found at Evenley," by Mr. T. Beesley. On the 4th of April, the Rev. Mr. Payne, the rural dean, had given the explanation of an unpublished letter of Charles I.; Mr. Miller had read notes "On the Siege of Banbury;" Mr. Rye, "On the Town and Camp of Madmarston;" and Mr. Bruton, "On the Influence of Archæology in Decorative Art." A room was intended to be procured for a museum; the articles presented during the year being considerable, and others promised when the depôt is procured. A paper "On the Madmarston Tumulus," was read by Mr. Thomas Beesley, and Mr. Rye read a paper "On Monumental Brasses." Colonel North, M.P. was appointed President of the Society, and other office bearers were elected. The dinner took place at the Red Lion Hotel; the Mayor in the chair. The excursion, on Tuesday, from Banbury to South Newington, Rollright, Little Compton, and Chipping Norton, was well attended, and after examining churches, works of antiquity, art, and curiosity, the party dined at the White Hart Inn, where the Mayor of Chipping Norton presided. The closing meeting was held in the Town-hall, Chipping Norton, where various antiquities were exhibited. Mr. Beesley read a paper "On the Rollright Stones," and supposed this a place of sepulture from Celtic times to that of Pagan Saxon. Mr. W. Wing read a paper "On Cold Norton Priory," and the Rev. Mr. Jordan one "On Ancient Title Deeds."

MODERN UGLINESS.—Take any modern London street, examine the houses in detail, or look at them in the "block," with their brown plastered sides, the grim attempts at ornamentation here and there perceptible, their squared doors, squared windows, angular parapets, the ghastly array of tin or zinc pipes, propped with iron rods, and with strange gyrating cowls, all incessantly showering masses of pitchy carbon upon the passers-by. Or turn, if you please, to the bustling throng below: pay attention for a moment to the attire of the first half-dozen: when you have seen enough, cast your eye upon the huge cumbrous cruelty-vans that crowd the roadway, with their motley load of passengers some four or five and twenty in number, drawn by two poor reeking, panting horses, one moment mercilessly flogged in order to outstrip a rival, the next, pulled up sharply on the hard granite, till their trembling limbs, protruding but usually sightless eyeballs, and bleeding mouths, too plainly tell the mute agony that nothing but the knacker's knife will end! Having sufficiently inspected this repulsive exhibition of British brutality, cast your eye for a moment on yonder train about to start, and answer conscientiously whether it is possible to conceive anything much more clumsy or more thoroughly frightful than the boxes into which some 200 passengers are being stowed, unless it be the snorting and shrieking machine they are about to pursue.—*New Quarterly*.

LECTURES AT THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.—On the 24th, Mr. E. W. Cooke delivered a lecture "On the Use of Natural Productions as the Basis of Ornament." On the 7th of August, there will be one "On the Distinctive Characteristics of Greek and Mediæval Sculpture," by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A.; August 21, "On the Progressive Changes in Ornament, in the Successive Styles of Mediæval Architecture," by Mr. Scott; September 4, "On Colour and its Use in Architectural Art," by Sir Walter C. James, Bart.; September 18, "On Sepulchral Brasses and their Art-Manufacture," by the Rev. Charles Boutel; October 2, "On Mathematical Curves suitable to Architecture," by Mr. Penrose; October 16, "On the Utility of Art-Museums, as Means in Fine-Art Education," by Mr. Bruce Allen. Cards of admission will be presented on application at the Museum.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Dear Mr. Editor,—I was present at the Haymarket last night, on the first representation of Mr. Stirling Coyne's new drama, "The Old Chateau," and would bear delighted witness to its moral and elevating tendency, as contrasting refreshingly with some recent adaptation from the French stage, which many like myself do not feel the better for having seen. It is something to attain when our thrill of sympathy and admiration is roused by a noble sentiment or a great deed—worse than nothing when it is excited by an appeal to our less worthy passions. I thought that the ball-room in the second, and the moonlight scenery in the third acts were effective and satisfactory. The Spanish Dancers are valuable ethnologically.—PHIL. J.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly committee meeting of this society was held in the rooms, Minster-yard, York, on 6th inst. The chair was taken by the Rev. Canon Randolph, and several new members were duly elected. The Rev. J. B. Scriven, of Clifford, called the attention of the society to the works in contemplation, or in progress, in the churches of Spofforth and Aysgarth, in the former of which it was proposed to replace the chancel by one of meagre dimensions, and in the latter to remove the rood-screen, originally brought from Jervaulx Abbey, and some carving. Resolutions were adopted, which it was agreed should be sent respectively to the Archdeacons of Craven and Richmond, expressive of regret, and with suggestions for the obviation of what was deemed objectionable. Other cognate resolutions were passed, and it was agreed that the next general meeting of the society should be held at Burlington during August.

REWARDS OF LABOUR.—As a subscriber and constant reader of your valuable paper, I have observed, with delight, the deep interest you feel in the welfare of your fellow countrymen, but especially of those who are oppressed and wronged. The zeal with which, from time to time, you have advocated their rights, has induced me to call your attention (and through the *Builder*, the attention of the public), to a growing evil which should be discouraged by all those who feel interested in the advancement of the arts and sciences, the progress of sound education, and the elevation of the working classes. I allude to the miserable pittances offered through advertisements and otherwise, and actually given, too, to persons of good education and superior abilities, as a compensation for their services, with which they are expected to keep up a respectable appearance (in fact, *must* do so in the present day or lose caste), and very generally give security to the amount of some two or three hundred pounds, from which it is to be inferred that the situation is one of trust. Should they succeed in procuring the security, are duly qualified, and can give satisfactory references, the enormous sum of sixty, seventy, or even eighty pounds per annum, may perhaps be obtained, and that by persons not only acquainted with book-keeping, and the usual duties of an office, but *practically* acquainted with some mechanical art,—persons who have not only received a good education, but been articled or apprenticed to some trade or profession, and have by perseverance and close application obtained a complete knowledge of their business. I would quote an advertisement from the *Builder* of the 8th inst. where a person who is a good accountant, capable of keeping *all* the usual books of a contractor, understands the measurement of artificers' work, &c. is required from six to eight o'clock (which is equal to seven and a half days a week), for which he is to receive thirty shillings weekly, whereas a journeyman bricklayer, carpenter, or mason, would receive at least thirty-seven shillings and sixpence for the same time. And this, though bad, is not so bad as many I could quote of recent date, not only in builders' offices, but surveyors', engineers', and others, in which ability and a practical acquaintance with their several branches is indispensable. This week again, I see a clerk wanted in a surveyor's office, the same number of hours, and I have reason to believe the salary, or weekly stipend, would be about the same. T. C.

SCOTCH FIR.—The purposes to which Scotch fir may be applied, particularly when the firs attain a large size, will be seen from the following extract from the *Inverness Courier*, dated the 4th June, 1834, in which it is stated by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in his tour through Scotland, that he visited Gordon Castle, where, in the entrance-hall, he saw a fir-plank, 6 feet in breadth, with the following inscription on brass, which he took the pains to copy, and which our readers may not be disinclined to read:—"In the year 1783, Wm. Osbourne, esq. of Hull, purchased of the Duke of Gordon the forest of Glenmore, the whole of which he cut down in the space of twenty-two years, and built during that period, at the mouth of the River Spey-by-Garmouth, where never a vessel was built before, forty-seven sail of ships, of upwards of 10,000 tons burden. The largest of these, 1,050 tons, and three others but little inferior in size, are now in the service of his Majesty and the Hon. the East India Company. This undertaking was completed at the expense of labour alone of about 70,000*l*. To his Grace the Duke of Gordon this plank is offered as a specimen of the growth in the above forest by his Grace's most obedient and humble servant, W. Osbourne. Hull, 26th September, 1806." The sum for which the Duke of Gordon sold his forest of fir-wood in Scotland was 10,000*l*. It is said that, for warm climates, Scotch fir-built ships are far superior to oak-built ships.

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—On Saturday before last, one end of the Mediterranean Submarine Telegraph rope was dropped in the harbour of Spezzia by the *Persian*, which left immediately for Corsica, uncoiling the rope as she went.——Mr. R. Green, of the Flint-glass Works, Brettell-lane, Stafford, has patented the forming of insulators entirely of glass or porcelain, and with a screw of same material for connecting it to the support.——Mr. J. L. Clarke, of Islington, has patented a method of insulating wire, to obviate the effects of return or inductive current: wires, insulated by coatings of gutta percha or india-rubber, are to be further inclosed in a cheaper insulating matter, resinous or bituminous matters being preferred for the purpose.——The Earl of Dundonald has just taken out a patent in the United States for a composition of asphaltum for the covering of telegraphic wires, as well as for the making of foundations for piers and lighthouses, preservation of all wood under water, and making of pipes, tanks, &c.——In the United States they seem to manage to construct the electric telegraph at a cost not exceeding 30*l*. per mile; and to farmers and settlers residing along the lines, they allow the use of the telegraph for their own purposes, gratuitously, as a compensation for watching the wires and repairing them when necessary, for which purpose they are furnished with the requisite tools and instructions. In this way an entire population, among whom the telegraph passes, are interested in its preservation. In 1846 there were 10,000 miles of telegraph in the United States.

EMPTY HOUSES IN MANCHESTER.—It has been calculated that there are not fewer than 8,000 dwelling-houses in Manchester without tenants at the present time,—a larger number than was ever before known. The high price of provisions and want of employment have induced many families of the working classes either to go into lodgings or to live in dual groups—that is, two families in one house. The building trade is much slacker than at same period last year, and a large number of joiners are out of work.

WORKMEN.—We are glad to hear that all opposition to the use of machinery and machine-prepared work at Nottingham amongst the carpenters and joiners is at an end, there being now no shops in this neighbourhood in which the men have the power to prohibit them. They seem so generally to have altered their opinion of the whole matter, as to regret the course they have pursued, though a few of the more violent continue to show a bad feeling.—— The masons of South Shields are on strike for an advance of wages from 27s. to 30s. a week, a demand with which, it is said, few employers have complied. —— The Dublin operative painters have struck work, and sent deputations to England for assistance.

LIQUID QUARTZ.—Mr. H. Hardinge, of New York, has taken a patent for manufacturing liquid quartz or silex, to be used in the manufacture of certain compositions for ornamental and useful purposes. The inventor claims—1. The introduction of steam under pressure into the pulverised agitated mass, thereby lessening the quantity of boracic acid, or other solvents, heretofore used, thus saving the cost, and rendering the liquid quartz so formed sufficiently cheap to be useful; 2. Condensing the steam or vapour produced in the process, so as to save the particles of liquid quartz that are carried off with the steam in the form of capsules; 3. The introduction of liquid quartz, made by the above process, into various compositions.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society took place on Wednesday in last week, at North Walsham, and excursions were made on that day and Thursday to various places of interest within convenient reach. The proceedings of the day commenced with an assembly in the National School-room, where various antiquities were exhibited. Sir Willoughby Jones took the chair. Mr. Harrod, honorary secretary, then read the programme, and the company at once started to the first place on the route, Trunch Church, giving a passing glance at Swafield Church. The company then hastened on to Knapton Church: here the Rev. J. Gunn officiated as guide, and pointed out the features of interest. From hence the party proceeded to Paston Church, where Mr. Gunn was again *cicerone*. From Paston a short drive brought them to the principal object of the day's excursion, Bloomholm Priory, where refreshments were handed about; after which Mr. Harrod read a paper on the early history of the Priory, and by the aid of a plan of the ruins, made in 1822 by Mr. Spurdens, was enabled, although the foundations had now to a great extent disappeared, to give his auditory a pretty clear idea of the form and proportions of the original building. The homeward route was taken by Edingthorpe, where a few explanatory remarks were made by Mr. Gunn, and North Walsham Church, where the Rev. R. Eden accompanied them round the edifice, and showed the Paston monument. The dinner took place at the King's Arms Inn. Between fifty and sixty ladies and gentlemen sat down under the presidency of Sir Willoughby Jones. They assembled again in the National School-room, at eight o'clock, when some papers were read, including one by the Rev. C. R. Manning (from Mr. Greville Chester), upon "The Antiquities of the Valley of the Yare and Waveney;" by the Rev. S. W. King, on "The Antiquities recently discovered at Hempnall;" and by Mr. Harrod on "The Felmingham Antiquities." The proceedings of the day terminated with a visit to the vicarage, where they partook of tea and coffee, at the invitation of the Rev. R. Eden. On the following day an excursion was arranged, including Worstead, Tunstead, Smallburgh, Barton Turf, and Irstead, and the company were hospitably entertained by the Rev. J. Gunn, at the latter place.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1750, a view of Westminster-bridge as then finished is given, with a memorandum which is interesting:—"The first pile," it says, "was driven in 1738, and the whole was finished and ready to be opened for use in autumn 1747, when it was discovered that the fifth pier from Westminster side was sinking, and soon after some stones fell out of the arch next to it. It was necessary, therefore, to take off the arches that rested on the pier, which was done with great care by replacing centers under them, like those on which they were turned. The sinking pier was then loaded with 12,000 ton of cannon and leaden weights, in order to sink and settle it: this and the deliberation how to repair the defect took up above a year, but in the summer 1749, materials being ready, it was set about and entirely finished for use, and opened Nov. 17, 1750, at midnight, having been retarded three years. The pier that had failed was freed from its burden by a secret arch, now not to be seen. This structure is certainly a very great ornament to our metropolis, and will be looked on with pleasure or envy by all foreigners. The surprising echo in the arches, brings much company with French horns to entertain themselves under it in summer; and with the upper part, for an agreeable airing, none of the public walks or gardens can stand in competition." For the protection of passengers over it at night there was at this time a watch of twelve men!

THE SIZE OF MARKETS.—The *Manchester Guardian* gives the following estimate of the size of different markets:—St. John's, Liverpool, with shops, 549 feet by 135 feet, area, 8,235 square yards; Birkenhead, with shops, 440 feet by 130 feet, area, 6,355 square yards; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with shops, 337 feet 6 inches by 241 feet 3 inches, area, 9,047 square yards; Smithfield, Manchester, open space covered with roof—mean length 442 feet by 244 feet, area, 11,441. And if we add the following—uncovered space (Manchester), 512 square yards; butchers' market, 978 square yards; line of two and three story shops, 1,465 square yards; fish market, 544 square yards; it will be seen that the actual area of market space at Smithfield is 14,940 square yards; being 5,898 square yards more than that of Newcastle, the largest of the above markets.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—Deputations from the three parishes in the borough of Marylebone have met, and selected Dr. Augustus Sayer, for nomination by the borough members of Parliament, as one of the new Commissioners of Metropolitan Sewers. The Kensington ratepayers have selected Dr. M. Truman, of Norland-square.

SCULPTURED OBELISKS AT ARBROATH.—There are three obelisks in the churchyard of St. Vigeans, at Arbroath, which the *Northern Warder* thus describes:—On one of them is an inscription in characters bearing a mixed resemblance to the old Anglo-Saxon, or the older Erse, and said by those who pretend to know about the matter to be Pictish, and the only inscription of the kind in Scotland. So far as we are aware, it has never been read, and does not seem likely to be. These monuments, the relics of the times that have no other record, were long unnoticed and unknown to antiquaries until the late Mr. P. Chalmers, of Aldbar, employed an artist to take copies of them. For their present state of excellent preservation they are mainly indebted to the Rev. Mr. Muir. However, one of the finest of them has been placed in an upright position against the wall of the church, close to one of the doors, and thus, unfortunately, has been already greatly mutilated by the attacks made upon it on wintry Sabbaths by heavy-shod and shallow-pated Vandals attempting to kick the snow from their shoes before entering the church. As the slab is of a very friable nature, a few winters will infallibly destroy it. Casts of the obelisks have been taken by Mr. H. Laing, and purchased by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. The moulds used are not likely to have been destroyed, and might answer the same purpose again.

DISCOVERY OF AN IMMENSE EXCAVATION UNDER JERUSALEM.—The *Bristol Times and Journal* contains a detailed communication received from Jerusalem, in which it is stated that a portion of the northern wall of the city, about 200 yards east of the Damascus gate, having given way, and broken through the roof of what then appeared to be a natural cave, the wall was repaired by order of the pasha, and the broken strata closed up with masonry, without exciting much curiosity. Rumours, however, having got afloat, through the workmen, that the place closed up was of no ordinary character, a few individuals lately succeeded in obtaining access, among whom was the writer of the communication itself, who describes it as evidently nothing else than a vast underground *quarry*, large enough, even as far as it has been explored, to have furnished the materials for the building of the temple and the walls of Jerusalem. It extends south-east of Mount Moriah in the direction of the Mosque of Omar. The windings and the sections of this amazing excavation are so intricate and complex, continues the writer, that we frequently found ourselves returning to those spots from which we had successively started, without either knowing or recognising them again, in spite of the landmarks which we had set up for ourselves as we went along. The roof of this enormous excavation, which took us above three hours in perambulating, is supported at intervals of about 20, 30, or 40 yards, by square massive tower-like bastions, or pillars of various heights and dimensions, formed out of the native rock. As some of these supporters are decaying at the basement, the roof may at no distant day give way at that part, and become the tomb of the houses and the people above. Those portions of the cut away rock which lie exposed to the action of water, were coated over with a thick incrustation of stalactites, which showed the remoteness of the age of the excavation, yet the marks of the chisel on the dry portion of the rock looked as new and fresh as if the workmen had only just retired. We proceeded onwards, encountering in our way only such objects as tended to heighten our curiosity, and to excite inquiry, such as, why and wherefore were deep niches cut here, and a flight of steps there? or to what class do those animals belong, over whose burrows we were stumbling? or how and when had the human skeletons that lie on yonder ledge of rock been brought hither? All these gave way to an object of much greater interest, almost affecting. Within a retired solitary place, hidden from the gaze, stood a grey-looking circular basin of about 3 feet in diameter, scooped out with great regularity in the solid rock, receiving in its bosom the water that was filtering through the sides and the ceiling above. Close to it lie scattered broken pieces of pottery, remains of vessels used for drinking, and which appeared as if they had only just dropped out of the hands of the hurried workmen when coming hither to quench their thirst.

THE LIVERPOOL FOUNTAINS.—We are informed by a Liverpool correspondent, that the fountains to which we lately alluded, were suggested and carried out by Mr. Charles Melby, of the firm of Melby, Romilly, and Co. at his own cost. We wish some metropolitan would follow this gentleman's excellent example.

VENTILATION OF POLICE-COURTS.—A correspondent with a "distracted headache," from attendance at one of our crowded yet ill-ventilated police-courts, complains of the noxious atmosphere which prevails in these courts, and expresses his surprise that the police magistrates do not insist on their proper ventilation.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—A very interesting "List of the Openings to be made, and Passages to be improved and enlarged in the City of London, pursuant to an Act of the last Session of Parliament," is given in vol. xxvi. p. 325, of the *Universal Magazine* for 1760. This shows what ground the City authorities can give up when they feel so inclined.—W. P.

"BETTY MARTIN."—There is a statue in the National Gallery, I think, of Minerva, in a sitting posture, which has acquired from its proximity to St. Martin's Church, the venerated name of "Betty;" but instead of the proper respect being paid to so prominent a figure, they have disfigured it by placing a chimney-pot, or some such inelegant contrivance behind it, so that the poor lady is deprived of the sun all day, and we see her ever in the shade. Is this in mode, or is it some weak invention of the enemy, to spoil the said National Gallery at both ends? I hope some day to see your suggested street at the east end, and then perhaps "Betty" will be allowed to shine out in her proper proportions at the west.—T.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL AT NOTTINGHAM.—The new theatre here has been completed and opened. The architect was Mr. Robert Clarke, of Nottingham, and the building of the interior portion has been completed under the superintendence of Messrs. Rook and Clarke. Mr. Casson, the machinist of the theatre, laid down the stage, with its traps. The scenery, scroll ornaments, proscenium, ceiling, and decorative part were done by Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Dyer, of Nottingham, completed the gold panelling.

A "BLACKGUARDS' PORTRAIT GALLERY" is in course of formation at Glasgow, where the chief constable designs to daguerreotype all the principal thieves and desperadoes of both sexes with whom the city is infested. It is thought that such a collection, when complete, will freshen the recollection of plundered people, and materially forward the ends of justice.

TENDERS

For the erection of warehouse and dwelling at the corner of Fell-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, for Mr. White. Mr. William Reddall, architect.

Scott and Cornwell	£1,824	0	0
Grimsdell	1,754	0	0
Ashby and Sons	1,754	0	0
Haynes and Co.	1,655	0	0
Johnson	1,598	0	0
Carter and Ellis	1,593	0	0
Burton, Henry	1,563	0	0

Received by the City of London Commissioners of Sewers for inclosing with wood and iron ninety acres of land, at Ilford, for a cemetery.

Myers	£9,096	0	0
Emmett	9,073	0	0
Philips	8,955	0	0
Hack	8,450	0	0
Watts	8,320	0	0
Hill	8,293	0	0
Munday	8,200	0	0
Holmes	7,448	0	0
Carey	6,825	0	0
Geust	6,797	0	0
Crook (accepted)	5,887	0	0

For additions and alterations to a warehouse in Bread-street, for Messrs. Bouch and Coath. Mr. James Tillott, architect. Quantities supplied.

Jay	£5,347	0	0
Mansfield	5,170	0	0
Lock and Nesham	4,840	0	0
Wilson	4,693	0	0
Haward and Nixon	4,400	0	0
Haynes and Eyre	4,380	0	0
Brass and Son	4,293	0	0
Lawrence and Son (accepted)	3,942	0	0

For hotel, Walsall, for Mr. David Hawkins. Mr. G. B Nichols, architect. Quantities supplied.

Briggs, Birmingham	£2,250	0	0
Croft, Walsall	2,250	0	0
Burkett and Nelson, Wolverhampton	2,095	0	0
Rowley, Walsall	1,828	18	0

For residence at West Bromwich, for W. J. Kite, esq. Same architect. Quantities supplied.

Burkett and Nelson	£1,634	0	0
Briggs	1,520	0	0
Harley	1,436	0	0
Smith and Naden	1,423	0	0
Fisher	1,374	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. C. jun." "J. B" (centreing has been mentioned). "Amicus." "H. A. B." "J. G." "A. C. H." "J. W. H." "S." "J. T." "Bath." "E. G. B" "F. and A." "S. C." "C. W." "Mr. H." "C. F. H." "E. R." "J. C." "W. T." "E. H." "Constant Reader." "G. W." (not in time). "Lover of Justice" (architects in Ireland who do not find their works mentioned should send us the particulars). "G. F." "E. E. M." "W. K." "York and Co." "J. L." "Subscriber," (tenders for Westminster-bridge have appeared). "W. J." (several remedies have been given). "H. R. L." "D. F. F."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Extensive Sale of Building Materials, Newgate-street.

PULLEN and SON respectfully announce, that they are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on the PRIDAY, JULY 21, at TWELVE, in Lots, the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS of Four Large Houses, 93, 94, 95, and 96, Newgate-street, and a House in the rear (to be taken down for the purpose of widening the street), comprising a large quantity of good sound brickwork, several tons of lead, plain and fan tiling, oak and fir timber in stout roofs and floors, sashes and frames, a variety of doors, wainscoting, partitions, sound floor boards, ship-fronts, sills and coping, and a large assortment of useful fittings-up.—May be viewed on Saturday previous. Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th -Second Portion of the Materials of the Giltspur-street Prison.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to inform the public that the SALE of the SECOND PORTION of the valuable MATERIALS of the GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER will take place on THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, and following days, and will comprise the House of Correction (as divided), the infirmary, and the chapel, and all the remaining cells and buildings in the rear of the governor's house.
80, Fore street, July 18.

SECOND PORTION.—The Valuable Materials of the Giltspur-street Prison and House of Correction.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, and succeeding days, at TWELVE, in Lots, the SECOND PORTION of the capital and extremely valuable MATERIALS of the GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER and HOUSE of CORRECTION. Detailed particulars of this enormous mass of property (the largest of the kind that has been offered to public competition for many years) appear in catalogues. The following is a short summary of it:—4,000,000 of the finest stock bricks, 12,000 feet of sheet copper on the roofs, 21 tons of lead in flats, gutters, tanks, and pipes, prime oak and fir timber of large and useful scantlings, glazed sashes, modern doors, ma ble chimney-pieces, and all the excellent interior fittings-up of the governor's house and officers' departments; 300 squares of sound floor-boards, 25,000 feet of York paving and landings, the capital Portland stone front, with cornice, sills, and stringing, and 1,600 feet run of coping, 10 iron cisterns, engine, pulpit, and fittings of the chapel, all the fittings-up of the numerous cells, with their strongly-barred windows, stone floors, and iron doors, with locks and bolts of a peculiar construction, massive iron railed gates, guards, and fences, expensive hot water apparatus, by Perkins, costly drying apparatus, with machinery complete, by Cooper, wrought-iron steam-boilers and fittings of the kitchens, coppers, stoves, ranges, cisterns, pumps, baths, gasfittings, and an immense variety of materials, fixtures, and fittings-up of a superior description, and readily convertible for building purposes. May be viewed two days previous; Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

HACKNEY.—Important Sale of the Materials of Messrs. Loddiges' extensive Hot-houses and Conservatories, Pits, and Frames, with the celebrated Palm-house, including 1,000,000 Stock Bricks.

PULLEN and SON, in conjunction with Mr. J. C STEVENS, respectfully announce that they are instructed by Messrs Loddiges, in consequence of the disposal of their celebrated collection of Plants of the Crystal Palace Company, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 17th, at TWELVE, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS-UP of the celebrated Palm-house, extensive ranges of Conservatories, Pits, and Frames, Seed-rooms, and various buildings, in Mare-street, Hackney, comprising 1,000,000 excellent stock bricks, a large quantity of sheet lights and frames, about a superficial acre of glass in the hothouses and conservatories, two miles of 4-inch iron flange pipe, with 14 large wrought iron boilers, and all the hot water heating apparatus complete, 10,000 feet of York paving, a most expensive Conservatory 150 ft. long by 20 wide, with copper sash-bars and framing, 5,000 feet of shelves and benches, copper pan and garden tiles, implements of trade, and a variety of valuable materials and fittings-up.—May be viewed two days previous; catalogues had of Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Second Portion of the Materials of the old Terminus, Paddington.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, at Paddington, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, at TEN for ELEVEN, in consequence of the number of Lots, the very valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of the Arrival Platform and Sheds; also the substantial range of Buildings containing the board-room and offices, carriage-sheds, &c. comprising 30 square of dladches- and other slates, sound timber, principals, and rafters, suitable for re-erection; the stout planking of platforms, board and timber floors, weather boarding, quatterins, linings boards, capital panelled and baize doors, sashes and skylights, eight iron columns 13 feet 6 inches high, gas lamps and pipping, fined cisterns, fittings of water-closets, stoves and chimneypieces, several tons of lead 10,000 feet of zinc covering, sound stock bricks, granite pitching and curb, barrel bell, and other effects; also about 100 large tooled York landings.—May be viewed two days previous, and catalogues had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange

KENSINGTON GORE.—First portion of the materials to clear the site purchased by the Royal Commissioners of 1851.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Royal Commission to SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, Kensington Gore, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at TWELVE for ONE, the excellent MATERIALS and FITTINGS of SIX HOUSES, being Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Kensington Gore, and one House in Cromwell-lane, comprising a large quantity of sound timber in roofs, joists, girders, and floor boards, panelled partition, doors, sashes, and other fittings, slates, stone paving, iron railing, several tons of lead, the capital brickwork, and other effects. May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, at the Commissioner's Office, Whitehall Place; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

VICTORIA DOCKS.—Barking-road, seven minutes' walk from the Barking-road station (North Woolwich line), are 61 Plots, from Shoreditch or Fenchurch-street), opposite the Abbey Arms Inn, and the corner of Balaam-street, Plaistow, Essex.

MR. JOHN T. FISHER is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the ABBEY ARMS INN, Barking-road, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, about NINETY PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, land-tax redeemed, most favourably situate in the only eligible part for building purposes in this locality, surrounded by extraordinary facilities for transit by road, railways, and river, having noble frontages to Barking-road and Balaam-street, on a gravelly sub-soil many feet higher than the marsh, with capital drainage into brick sewers, within a few minutes' walk of the factories of Messrs. Mare and Co. where 4,000 well-paid artizans are employed, nearly all of whom have to walk long distances to obtain residences, and directly opposite the road to the New Victoria Docks, which are within half a mile, and for position, capability, and extent, will be the largest and most splendid docks in the world, which, with the many factories already existing, and those on the eve of commencement, will convert the whole of this locality into a busy hive of human industry. The demand for houses in this neighbourhood is really enormous with such highly remunerative rentals as are without a parallel in the metropolis or suburbs. The public seeking plots of building ground as investment, speculation, or the realization of ground-rents, are invited to view the estate, as nothing equal to it in point of eligibility in the neighbourhood has ever before been in the market.—Plans and particulars of C. R. RANDALL, Esq. Solicitor, 14, Tokenhouse-yard, City; of the Auctioneer, Barking-road (opposite the estate); and the Inns in the neighbourhood.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NORTH WOOLWICH. Freehold Building Land

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, at TWELVE, in Four Lots, FOUR Valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, each containing a frontage of 50 feet upon a good road by a depth of 70 feet; situate at North Woolwich, near to the Pavilion Tavern and Pleasure Grounds, and the Victoria Docks.—May be viewed, and particulars obtained of J. Orton Smith, Esq. Solicitor, 17, High-street, Highgate: and of Messrs. Prickett and Son, Auctioneers, &c. 54, Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.

FORTIS-GREEN, FINCHLEY-COMMON.—Freehold Building Land

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, at TWELVE, TWO Desirable FREEHOLD BUILDING PLOTS, with frontages upon a good road, close to Fortis-green, leading from Finchley-common to Hornsey, and sewer made. Lot 1 has a frontage of 34 feet by a depth of 200 feet; Lot 2 has a frontage of 42 feet, with a side frontage upon a footway of 160 feet.—May be viewed, and particulars obtained on application to J. Orton Smith, Esq. Solicitor, 17, High street, Highgate; and to Messrs. Prickett and Son, Auctioneers, Highgate, and 54, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

IN BANKRUPTCY. To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Plumbers, Ironmongers, Firewood Dealers, and Others.

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS has received instructions from the Assignees of Mr John Todd Merrick, Builder, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, in Hereford-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST next, to commence punctually at TWELVE o'clock, in consequence of the number of lots, the FIRST PORTION of the ENTIRE STOCK of a BUILDER, comprising about 1,500 squares of well-seasoned flooring board, timber in balk, planks, scantlings &c., 5,000 white and yellow deals, 10,000 feet architraves and other mouldings, laths and lath wood, prepared joiners' work, in doors, sash-frames, and sashes, mahogany in planks and boards, joiners' work benches, painters' trestles, pipe and sheet lead, closet-pans, copper taps and balls, general ironmongery, in locks, ranges, &c; a large stock of scaffolding, 300 poles, ladders, stone paving, slates, bricks, sand, lime, cement, and plaster, counting-house desks and fittings, &c &c.—May be viewed two days prior to the day of sale, and catalogues had of the Official Assignee, No. 26, Basinghall-chambers, Basinghall-street, City; and at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 14, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACT.—Office of Metropolitan Buildings, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, 13th July, 1854. Notice, an EXAMINATION of persons desirous to obtain a CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATION for the office of DISTRICT SURVEYOR, will take place on MONDAY, the 31st day of JULY instant. Persons desirous to be examined, must apply on or before the 29th instant, and the application must be accompanied by a preliminary statement, according to the course of examination prescribed in the rules for that purpose, copies of which may be had at this Office, or at Mr. WEALES, Architectural Bookseller, 59, High Holborn.

(Signed) ARTHUR SYMONDS, Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings.

COUNTY of WORCESTER.—To ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS.—Notice is hereby given, that at the next Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held at the Shire-hall, Worcester, in and for the said County, on MONDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER, 1854, the Justices then and there assembled will APPOINT a COUNTY SURVEYOR, at an annual salary of 175l such salary to include his travelling and all other expenses. Printed statements, showing the nature and extent of the duties to be performed by the county surveyor, may be had upon application to me. Candidates are requested to forward testimonials as to their 200 feet run of glazed "He County Surveyor," before FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next.

WM. NICHOLS MARCY, Clerk of the Peace.
Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shire-hall, Worcester, July 15, 1854.

MIDDLESEX.—METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, 7th and 8th Vict. cap. 84.—Notice is here by given, that the Court will proceed on THURSDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next, to the ELECTION of a SURVEYOR for the District of Hampstead, in the said county, in the room of Mr. Christopher, deceased, and such election will be subject to the standing orders of court as to districts and district surveyors; and that no person will be elected a candidate unless duly qualified under the Act and such standing order; and every candidate must, on or before SATURDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST next, address to me in writing a statement of his name, residence, age, and qualification; and must also personally appear before the Committee for General Purposes appointed by the Court, at TWO o'clock precisely, in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 21th day of AUGUST next, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, and produce to them satisfactory evidence that he is of the full age of thirty years, and a certificate from the Board of Examiners appointed under the Act of their approval, and also such other testimonials of character and qualification as he may deem expedient or the Committee may require, and if approved by the Committee will then be sanctioned by them to be a candidate for the said district.

C. HEATON ELLIS, Clerk of the Peace.
Sessions House, Clerkenwell, 20, 1854.

TO PARENTS, &c.

AN opening now presents itself for a quick active Youth, of respectable family and good education, in a Timber Merchant's Office and Business, as an OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE, and where he will have every opportunity of learning the wholesale deck trade as well as retail in all its branches. A premium required.—Apply at 40, Great Peter-street, Westminster

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS' CLERKS

A CLERK required in a Builder's Office in London, accustomed to take out quantities, measure extra works, and well acquainted with accounts.—Address to C. Office of "The Builder."

TO FOREMEN, CLERKS OF WORKS, &c.

A CLERK of WORKS WANTED, to Superintend some Works in London.—Address to H. Office of "The Builder."

TO CARPENTERS.

CARPENTERS desirous of EMPLOYMENT in the country, at country wages, can have further particulars, by applying by letter, post-paid, to Messrs. FOORD and SONS, Acorn Wharf, Rochester.

WANTED, immediately, a respectable WORKING FOREMAN of BRICKLAYERS, to build a house in the country (about fifteen miles from London, near a railway station).—Any first-rate workman, with good reference, may address A. Z. Office of "The Builder."

TO WHEELWRIGHTS AND CARPENTERS.

WANTED, several MEN, who have been accustomed to railway works and waggon making. Wages, 5s. per day.—Letters to be addressed to S. R. care of Mr. Field, Printer, 3, Princes-street, Storey's gate, Westminster.

TO CARPENTERS.

WANTED, a steady, active Man, as FOREMAN on PUBLIC WORKS; wages, two guineas per week, with permission to reside in a cottage.—Letters to be addressed to W. T. care of Mr. Field, Printer, 3, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, Westminster.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

WANTED, a party competent to supply Text and Drawings for a work on Machinery, &c.—Address letter, X. Y. Z. care of Adams and Gee, Printers, Middle-street, Cloth Fair, London.

TO PAINTERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.

WANTED, a FOREMAN who practically understands every department of the Painting, Plumbing, Glazing, and Paper-hanging Businesses, and can measure and estimate for the various works. References as to character and competency will be required to accompany the application, stating the rate of salary required. No application need be made unless a satisfactory situation has been held.—Apply to Mr. H. J. BUCHAN, House Decorator, No. 153, High street, Southampton

WANTED, in a Brick, Tile, Pavement, and Drain-pipe Yard, an experienced steady Man, capable of superintending, making, and burning all descriptions of ware. One practically acquainted with glazing and burning drain pipes and fancy ware preferred. A cottage on the premises. Also a man thoroughly acquainted with the lime and ice burning business. Apply by letter, prepaid, addressed BUILDER, Post-office, Norwich.

WANTED, in a Brick, Tile, Pavement, and Drain-pipe Yard, an experienced steady Man, capable of superintending, making, and burning all descriptions of ware. One practically acquainted with glazing and burning drain pipes and fancy ware preferred. A cottage on the premises. Also a man thoroughly acquainted with the lime and ice burning business. Apply by letter, prepaid, addressed BUILDER, Post-office, Norwich.

WANTED, a Young Man of 20, who has some knowledge of Carpentry, and wi has for IMPROVEMENT. He must be steady.—Address, stating wages, &c. to J. O. R. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK in a Builder's Office. He is a good draughtsman and a fair calculator; also understands bookkeeping and the general routine of office duties, and can have satisfactory references to ability and character.—Direct, A. Z. 33, Sidney-street, King's-cross.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF MARBLE AND STONE WORKS

WANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGER. The advertiser is competent to take the entire management of a business in the above line, having for many years had the direction and superintendence of one of the largest works in the kingdom, and thus gained an amount of experience in every department of the trade which qualifies him to discharge the duties of the situation he advertises for to the satisfaction of those who may need his services.—Please apply, N. M. care of Mr. Chambers, Marble rooms, Birmingham.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as PAINTER, GLAZIER, and PAPER HANGER. Wages not so much an object as constant employment.—Address, C. S. 2, Regent-street, Lambeth-walk No objection to the country

TO BUILDERS AND IRONMONGERS.

WANTED, by a good SMITH and FITTER, a RE-ENGAGEMENT; is a good gasfitter, locksmith, and bellhanger; has erected apparatus for the heating of buildings on every principle.—Address, L. M. Plym's Post-office, Bretton terrace, Chelsea

WANTED, to place a Youth 18 years of age, who has a knowledge of the business, with a respectable Builder or Carpenter and Joiner. Wages no object if the home offered is comfortable.—Address, B. B. B. 19, Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road.

TO BUILDERS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, by an active and Practical Man, who is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the building trade, a SITUATION as Walking or Working Foreman, or to take the entire Management of a Builder's Business.—Address, by letter, X. Y. Z. care of Mr. G. W. Banks, South-East London Branch Age Assurance Company, Old Kent-road, London.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, by a respectable Youth, aged 16, a SITUATION in an office as above. He is a good accountant, writes a fair hand, is a tolerable draughtsman, and acquainted with the routine of office. Salary only required.—Address, E. W. H. 7, South Wharf-road, Paddington.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Man, a SITUATION as GATE-KEEPER. TIME-KEEPER, &c. Has some knowledge of accounts, writes a plain mercantile hand.—Address, prepaid, to G. F. M. 133, Lillington-street, Vauxhall-bridge road, Pimlico.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a respectable person aged 35, who is well acquainted with accounts, can prepare and finish working drawings. He has been with a first-class Architect and surveyor for the last twelve months. The Advertiser being anxious for employment (and not being wholly dependent), a small salary will be accepted.—Address, C. L. at Mr. Shaw's, No. 7, Brecknock-cresent, Camden-town.

TO BUILDERS, PAINTERS, AND DECORATORS

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN of PAINTERS. Good reference.—Address, J. B. 6, Eccleston-place, Pimlico.

TO CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

WANTED, to place a respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE.—Address, G. I., Queen's-head-row, Newington, Surrey.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS, &c.

WANTED, by a steady Young Man, a permanent SITUATION at moderate wages.—Address, J. Mr. Coudell's, 3, Broadway, St. Thomas's-street, Borough.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, &c.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 20, an ENGAGEMENT, either in England or abroad. Has a good knowledge of surveying, plotting, mapping, taking out quantities, &c. A moderate salary only required.—Address, Mr. WILLIAMS, Bouvilstone, near Cardiff. The advertiser speaks French.

WANTED, by a middle-aged person (who has been with his last employer upwards of four years), a SITUATION as CLERK at a Wharf or Brickfield, as Timekeeper, or any similar employment. Respectable references can be given. Address, post-paid, to R. S. 63, Brunswick street, Blackfriars.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Young Man, who has worked at the bench three years, and is well acquainted with the duties of a builder's office, is capable of measuring up works and making working drawings. Aged 21.—Address, N. A. J. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a Practical and Experienced Person, a SITUATION as SHOP or OUT-DOOR FOREMAN. Capable of making drawings, taking out quantities, and measuring up work, having had fourteen years' experience. References satisfactory.—Address X. Z. Mr Nash's, Tobacconist, 23, Minories, City, London.

TO SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, who has a few hours daily unemployed, OFFERS his SERVICES to the above; he is well acquainted with the routine of the office, plain drawing, and measuring work.—Address, H. A. H. Post-office, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and PUBLIC COMPANIES who are about to build, make alterations, or repair property.

THE Advertiser offers his SERVICES to prepare plans, sections, elevations, and explanatory drawings, specifications, estimates, measure up work, &c.; and generally superintend the buildings to their completion, at a reasonable per centage or fixed salary. Has had a great deal of experience, practically and theoretically, in every description of building, including the most improved arrangements of farm-buildings, workmen's dwellings, drainage, &c.; has a thorough knowledge of the properties and value of materials and labour, the direction and management of workmen, &c. No objection to go to Scotland, Wales, or Ireland. Testimonials will be furnished.—Address A. Z Mr. Eldershaw's, Newspaper Agent, Brown-street, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, &c.

THE Advertiser, aged 22, who has had considerable experience in land and engineering surveying, and is a neat and expeditious draughtsman, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT with an Engineer or Architect. A small salary would be accepted where the opportunities for improvement were great.—Address A. B. 4, Northampton-place, Canonbury-square, Islington.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, who is a first-rate Bench Hand in Joiners' Work or in Cabinet Fittings, and has had good practice in shop-fronts, &c. wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as WORKING FOREMAN, or to take charge of a job. Reference as to ability and character. No objection to the country.—Address, post-paid, to J F. W. New-street Cottage, Kennington-cross.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS &c.

THE Advertiser, a Young Man, offers his services to prepare Plans, Sections, Elevations, explanatory Drawings, Specifications, Estimates, Measure up, Work, &c. upon very moderate terms. Address, Mr. SMITH, 13, Wells-row, Highbury.

TO BRICK, LIME, AND CEMENT MERCHANTS.

THE Advertiser, aged 35, is now open for ENGAGEMENT (in any of the above businesses) to fulfil the capacity of CLERK, to take the management of a wharf, or otherwise, and can take the out doors business, being well known amongst builders.—Address, A. B. Office of "The Builder."

BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS (the former preferred).—A Young Man wishes for a SITUATION, has a knowledge of taking out quantities; is a fair calculator and neat draughtsman. Good reasons will be given for leaving his present employer.—Address, C 59, Huntingdon-street, Thornhill-square, Islington.

A GENTLEMAN, who is well acquainted with, and accustomed to, the superintendence of works connected with the drainage and water supply of towns, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT; is used to levelling making sections, and the other routine of a surveyor's office.—Address, B. Y. Office of "The Builder."

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in one of the above offices; is a good draught-man, and well acquainted with the general routine of an architect's office. Good references can be given.—Address, Y. Z. 11, Royal Exchange.

A RESPECTABLE and EXPERIENCED PAPER-HANGER is in want of EMPLOYMENT in town or country, at per piece or otherwise.—Address to P. R. Office of "The Builder."

TO PLUMBERS PAINTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who can turn his hand to the Plumbing, Painting, Glazing, Paperhanging, and Gasfitting, would be glad to meet with a permanent SITUATION. Wages not so much an object as a constant situation.—Address, W. T. 12, Arundle-place, Loam-pit-hill, Lewisham, Kent.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Builder's Clerk is open to an ENGAGEMENT in town or country. He is an excellent draughtsman, writes a fine hand, understands book-keeping by double and single entry, measuring, taking out quantities, and the whole routine of the business. Most satisfactory references as to character, &c. and security, if required.—Address to W.S. care of Mr. Kennett, 14, York-street, Covent-garden.

A DESIGNER, DRAUGHTSMAN, and good ARTISTIC COLORIST OFFERS his SERVICES in the preparation of perspective views, the tinting of backgrounds, and the introduction of landscape: also in general drawing and lithography. Terms very moderate.—Specimens of ability can be seen by addressing A. Z. 20, Denbigh-place, Belgravia.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A SUPERIOR and expeditious Draughtsman and Designer is in want of a SITUATION; understands perspective, working drawings, and details, and has a good knowledge of Gothic.—F. C. 12, Amwell street, Pentonville, London.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, a Bricklayer, wishes to ENGAGE himself for twelve months in a builder's firm, or under a house agent, one who is used to all repairs.—Address, C. ALVEY, 3, Saville-street, Marylebone street, Foley-place.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, who has a good knowledge of surveying, levelling, plotting, planning, plain and ornamental writing, mapping, and civil engineering (drawing, being also well versed in mathematics, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT. Reference to last employer. Salary moderate.—Address, A. G. Mr. Hookham's Library, Old Bond-street.

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, well acquainted with the various styles, and having a thorough knowledge of construction, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in an ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. A moderate salary will be accepted.—Address, A. G. Office of "The Builder."—The highest testimonials can be given.

TO ARCHITECTS.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. References unexceptionable. Address, A. E. B. Office of "The Builder."

AS CLERK of WORKS, or otherwise, at a very moderate salary, a middle-aged, experienced Man, and well versed in accounts and penmanship, having met with an accident in the left hand is desirous of ENGAGEMENT, where integrity and sobriety is indispensable. Can give unexceptionable references.—Please to address A. Z. Honeysett's Library, Camden-town.

PARTNERSHIP.—To ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS. A Gentleman, possessing capital and experience, wishes to UNITE with a well-established LONDON ARCHITECT.—Particulars to be addressed to A. B. care of Messrs. Ricketts and Co. 6, Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, City.

TO PLUMBERS GLAZIERS, AND PAINTERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established BUSINESS in the above line, in Banbury.—For further particulars, apply to 7,264, "Guardian" Office.

TO MUSIC SMITHS AND SMITHS IN GENERAL.

TO BE SOLD, with immediate possession, a thriving BUSINESS at the West-End, with lease of house and furniture if required. A steady person with a small capital would find it a good opening.—Apply, G. D. 5, Carburton-street, Portland-road.

TO BE SOLD, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, in carcase, situate at STRATFORD, near railway workshops. Term, one hundred years from Christmas last. Ground-rent, 6l.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect and Surveyor, 19, Stainsby-road, Limehouse.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—Instituted 1843.

Copies of the works for the first year (1843) are required for new subscribers. The DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE, commenced for the year 1852-53, is supplied to members on payment of the annual subscription of one guinea.

Treasurer, THOMAS L. DONALDSON, Bolton Gardens, Russell-Square.

Honorary Secretary, WYATT PAPWORTH, Esq. 14, Great Marlborough-street, from whom a list of the works issued can be obtained.

GOODYEAR'S VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Steam packing from one sixteenth to one inch, in sheets, or cut to shape, for manhole-plates, piston-rods, steam joints, steam-chests, cylinder-heads, &c.; steam-engine and brewers' hose, red-tubing, machine belting from 2 to 14 inches width railway belting from 3½ to 16 inches width, washers, discs, valves and buffers; steam-gauge pipe, India rubber cloth, bands, bails, and buffers; overshoes and boots, by the case in bond, or in stock tops; overshoes and boots, by the case in bond, or in stock Crockett's Leather Cloth.—DODGE, BREWSTER, and CO. American Importers, 22, Coleman-street, City, London.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Instituted 1831.

PRESIDENT.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.

MANAGER—Robert Christie, Esq.

SECRETARY—William Finlay, Esq.

Head Office 26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

The Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of this Society was held at Edinburgh on 2nd May, 1854; William Stuart Walker, Esq. of Bowland, in the Chair.

The Report read to the Meeting, and which was unanimously approved of, contained the following particulars:—

The number of Policies issued during the year ending 1st March is 620, the Sums Assured thereby being 283,715l. giving an addition to the Income in Annual Premiums of 8,393l.

The Policies lapsed by death during the year are eighty-four, the Sums Assured by which amount to 49,850l. and the Bonus Additions to 8,482l. making together 58,332l.

In comparing these sums with the amounts for the preceding year, they exhibit an increase of seventeen in the number of new Policies, and of about 6,000l. in the Sums Assured. The increase, though of moderate amount, must be considered satisfactory, especially when regard is had to the great competition which now exists in the business of Life Assurance.

The number of Policies lapsed by death is four under that of last year, and the amount payable nearly 7,000l. less. Keeping in view the additions made to the business, and the increased age of the members of the Society, these are most gratifying circumstances.

The Sums remaining Assured amount to 4,234,598l.;

The Annual Revenue amounts to 152,615l.;

And the Accumulated Fund is increased to 839,354l.

* * Medical Referees paid by the Society.

VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND SITUATION OF THE SOCIETY.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulate Fund.
At 1st March, 1836....	£643,871	£21,916	£40,974
Do. 1842....	1,805,067	61 851	141,496
Do. 1848....	2,964,878	110,700	445,673
Do. 1854....	4,234,598	152,615	839,354

POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE.

By a Resolution of the Society, Policies may, after being of five years' endurance, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of Extra Premium for such travelling or residence. Special application must be made to the Directors for such privileges, however, and satisfactory evidence adduced that, at the time of his application, the Assured has no prospect or intention of going beyond the limits of Europe.

The Amount of Claims paid to the Representatives of deceased Members exceeds SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Copies of the Reports, Proposals, and all other information may be had on application to the Head Office in Edinburgh, to any of the Country Agents, and to the London agency, 126, Bishopsgate-street.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

London, June, 1854.

ESTABLISHED 1838

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.

At the recent division of profits the assets were valued at £176,861

The liabilities at 144,376

Leaving a surplus for division of £32,485

The reversionary bonuses to the assured averaged 53 per cent. on the amount of premiums paid by them.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with life assurance.

Loans continue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or other security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.

RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Alderman, Deputy-Chairman.

Colonel Michael E. Bagnold.	William Morley, esq.
Francis Brodigan, esq.	Robert Francis Power, esq. M.D.
Alexander Robert Irvine, esq.	Archibald Spens, esq.
John Inglis Jardein, esq.	Frederick Vallance, esq.
James John Kinloch, esq.	Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.
Henry Lawson, esq.	

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums. Policy-holders participate in profits after payment of five annual premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of May, 1854, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that the Assurances in 1853 considerably exceeded those effected in any previous year, the number of Policies issued being more than 400, and the annual income thereon being upwards of 7,500. It also appeared that, except in 1849, when the visitation of the cholera took place, the claims arising from deaths were, in every year, much below their estimated amount.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 33½ per Cent should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:—

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 33½ per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 11 6	14 6 0
30	1,000	25 13 4	8 1 8	17 11 8
40	1,000	33 18 4	10 13 8	23 4 8
50	1,000	48 16 8	15 7 8	33 9 0
60	1,000	75 17 6	23 18 0	51 19 6

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

14, Waterloo-place, London.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The whole Paid up and Invested for Half a Century.

GLOBE INSURANCE, Cornhill and Pall-mall, London. Established 1803.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, REVERSIONS.

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The New Tables adopted by the Globe include Two Scales of Life Premiums, Participating and Non Participating, combining, with moderate rates, those principles of solidity and security which have distinguished this Company from its formation.

Two thirds of profits apportioned as Bonus.

One-third of the premium may remain unpaid as a debt upon the policy.

Facilities afforded to Insurers.

Insurances to the extent of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS on a single approved life.

Every class of FIRE and LIFE Insurance business transacted.

Prospectuses, with full tables and details, and forms, may be had at the Company's Offices, or of the Agents

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—

The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that no additional charge of 2 per cent. on their mouldings as advertised on the 9th of November last is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the

colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS

(late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock

of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

¼-inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¼-inch White, 16s. per square.	
½-inch " 18s.	"	½-inch " 17s.	"
¾-inch " 23s.	"	1-inch " 21s.	"
1¼-inch "	"		

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load.

Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

WALNUT VENEERS, of choice figure,

TO BE SOLD. Mahogany or Oak in the log would be taken in exchange, at a fair price.—Apply to E. SIMMS, Timber-yard, Wilton-road, Pimlico.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE

by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers. For particulars of prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 41, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—FOR SALE,

1,000 SLEEPERS, lying in the South Basin, West India Docks, of the following measurement:—440 half-round, 8 inches by 10 inches, 9 feet long; 303, 4½ inches by 9 inches, 9 feet long; 121, 6 inches by 8 inches, 9 feet long; 130, 4 inches by 8 inches, 7 feet long. The above to be sold at a great sacrifice.—Samples may be seen at Messrs. CROSBY and CO.'s, 2, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge,

Old Kent-road. RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery, at the following reduced prices:

Norway and Swede Timber, from 63s. per load.

Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 70s. per load.

Geffe Deals, Yellow, 4s. 8d.; White, 4s. 3d. per 12 feet.

Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 4s. 3d. per 12 feet.

Christiana Battens, 2s. 1od.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.

Petersburg and Fine Planks, from 8s. 10d. per 12 feet.

Prepared Floor Boards, ¼ in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d. per square.

" " ½ " 18s.; " 16s. 6d. "

" " ¾ " 22s. 6d.; " 21s. 6d. "

" " 1¼ " 26s. 6d.; " 24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills are now in operation.

STAINING WOOD to IMITATE OAK,

Wainscot, or Satin Wood. For Churches, Chapels, School rooms, Staircases, &c. Brings out the grain of the wood in a beautiful manner, and when used with the proper varnish will never fade or blister. Oak, 6s.; Wainscot, 5s. per gallon. Varnish, 8s. 10s. 12s. per gallon.—Address, WILSHERE and CO. Varnish and Colour Merchants, Bayswater.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST

HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 23, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c.

THE Advertiser PREPARES and COPIES FAIR and WORKING DRAWINGS, Specifications, &c. at his own residence. Terms, 1s. 6d. per hour. Reference given to several eminent members of the professions.—Address, C. R. Mr Bowden's, Artists' Colourman, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SMOKE ACT.—WELSH COALS (of the

finest quality), burning free from smoke, are recommended to the notice of Consumers generally, being well adapted to meet the requirements of the Act for the Prevention of Smoke. This Coal will be also found very durable and of intense heat.—Supplied in large or small quantities by E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, &c.—The Architects', Builders', Civil Engineers', and Mechanics' Drawing Classes, conducted by T. J. HILL, Architect, assisted by Mathematical and Mechanical Masters, Offices, 15, Old-street, City-road. Day and Evening Instruction given in Geometrical, Civil Engineering, and Mechanical Drawing and Colouring, Perspective and Ornamental Drawing &c preparing specifications, measuring, taking out quantities, and making estimates, &c &c. Prospectuses to be had on application at the Offices.
N B.—Patentees, Engineers, and Builders assisted

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform Railway Directors, Public Companies, Landed Proprietors, Noblemen, Gentlemen, Solicitors, Land Agents, and Others, that they EXECUTE every description of professional work in the most reasonable terms. Railways, roads, water-works, &c planned, surveyed, levelled, and completed. Engineering and architectural plans, sections, and designs, prepared and executed. Estates, manors, parishes, and townships, surveyed and mapped. Land, timber, buildings, &c measured and valued. Houses surveyed, and estimates of dilapidations given. Maps, plans, &c. drawn, copied, and reduced with accuracy and despatch. 24, Guildford street, Russell-square

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING. Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c beg to inform their friends and the public that they have refitted up their OFFICES with every requisite for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the profession in all its branches, including models and instruments of every description. The PUPILS are all remodelled and enlarged, embrace all the latest improvements. Gentlemen who cannot attend at the offices can be attended at their residence in any part of the country by Mr. SMITH or Mr. LEWIS. Prospectuses and full particulars may be had at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES, Established by Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. For preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Builders, Engineers, Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Measurers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing and Colouring. Making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c &c Terms One Guinea per Quarter.—For Prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

IMPORTANT TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

J. M. CASENTINI (successor to the late R. Armstrong, esq.) desires to acquaint his numerous friends and others connected in the trade, that he has just received from the continent a splendid collection of CASTS in the style of Louis XIV and XV., Gothic Relievos, Trophies, Vases, Italian, and other orders of architecture, suitable for internal and external decorations of mansions, villas, first and second rate houses; and may be finished in any of patented colours or gilding.
Modelling executed by J. M. C. to any order or style, with promptitude and despatch on the most reasonable terms. Estimates given for plan'ing and enrichments, and general repairs, or alterations amongst Architectural figures, animals, caps, trusses, consoles, spandrils, centre flowers, brackets, vases, friezes, bed moulds, &c of every description always on hand. Country orders attended to with despatch.—Address, 21, Hercules buildings, Westminster-road, London

SMOKE CONSUMING.—MR. BOOTH begs to acquaint the owners and proprietors of furnaces that he has a plan for consuming smoke upon true chemical principles, by which alone the smoke can with certainty be wholly consumed. The plan can be adapted to any furnace, whether for land or marine engine, and is so simple and inexpensive that it recommends itself in this respect only with its certainty and completeness to offer. Any communications addressed to No. 9, Portland place Wandsworth-road, will meet with immediate attention. Mr. BOOTH may be consulted, in the first instance, and will afford every information, without charge, to the parties requiring the same.

PATENT SOLID SEWAGE MANURE COMPANY, incorporated by Acts of Parliament, 1853 and 1854

For Purifying Sewage and other Feculent Waters, without expense to the atmosphere.
For Fixing and Precipitating their Ammonia, Salts, and other Fertilising Matters; and
For condensing all the Fertilizing Ingredients into a solid manure.
Effected by one continuous operation under covered sheds.
The Directors are prepared to grant LICENCES to Town Councils, Local Companies, Engineers, and others, for the application thereof in any district of the Company's Patent processes under their four existing Patents with all future improvements.
The complete efficiency of the processes has been proved on a large scale at Leicester, and the extensive permanent Works of the Company for purifying all the Sewage of that Borough, containing a population of between 65,000 and 70,000, are now approaching completion, and will be in operation in the course of a few months.
By the Company's Act of the present Session, all Town Councils, Commissioners, and other Public Functionaries are empowered to enter into contracts with the Company without obtaining a special Act for the purpose.
Information as to terms of licence may be obtained on application to the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. WILSON and BRISTOW, 3, Copthall-buildings, London; or to the Secretary, THOMAS PHIPPS, Esq. 44, Gracechurch-street, London.
By order of the Board,
London, July 17, 1854. THOS. PHIPPS, Secretary.

M'COLLOUGH and CO.'S PATENT FELTS, viz. Asphalte Roofing Felt for forming temporary or permanent buildings. Price 1d. per square foot.
Tarboard Felt for lining damp walls, trunk cases, &c. Price 1d. per square foot.
Dry Hair Felt, for covering boilers, steam pipes, &c which effects a saving of 25 per cent. of fuel. Prices according to thickness.
All particulars and samples furnished by J. M'COLLOUGH and CO. 54, Lime-street, City.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Busts, Consoles, Bas reliefs, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Midwall, Proof Pier, West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Paddington basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Nineveh Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roof is of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.
The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.
Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactured, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—
HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT.
If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.
Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of whitelead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.
The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that may be sold at cheap rates as Pure (oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.
The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MOSELEY and CO., sole to the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. wholesale agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, wholesale and retail agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 30, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO of 46, Norfolk street, Liverpool, who are also sole wholesale Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO Timber-merchants. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.
The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.
For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, and when applied to any building only weighs the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 1 yard superficial with two coats. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 12s and 21s. each, casks exclusive.
PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for bath, kitchens, schoolrooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 12s 6d each
PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 6s.
Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 2s. per gallon.
PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4d. per stone.
DAMP WALLS. PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy for which they are rendered fit for papering or painting in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 100 square feet.
PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Lehanche Sel's Patent.)
CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this luminous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, whole sale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe
Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and is perfectly unchangeable in colour.
Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known but long established articles, and others, painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum hitherto unattained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of fire and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combines with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are required. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.
Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.
Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.
ASPDIN, ORD, and CO beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.
A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Westminster, London, at their Works, Wates, head-on-Tyne; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable. Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the absolute advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Lathe, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME for its natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf walls, docks, &c and for concrete, it is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.
Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods
ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and L'AS Cements of the best quality.
SQUOINS, PAVIORS' STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

GROUND ABERTHAW LIME (for Hydraulic Works). Blue Lias Cement, Cambrian Plaster, Caustic Flour of Lime (for Agricultural and Gardening purposes), and Cambrian Cement, shipped at Cardiff, in barrels, to all parts of the world, or forwarded by railway direct out of the works, in sacks or barrels, to any part of the kingdom.—JAMES BIRD and CO. Cambrian Cement Works, Cardiff.

ELECTRIC COLOURS.—The ELECTRIC POWER LIGHT and COLOUR COMPANY is prepared to supply electric colours generally with the requisite quality and lowness of price are manufactured. Samples of the Colours may be seen at the Offices of the Company, No. 31, Pall-mall.—Address, H. PROSSER, Esq. Commercial Manager, Frogmore lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the Stone and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 20, 30, 40, and 120 gallons per hour, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfied. Supplied in quantities up to 50 gallons per hour, may be obtained on application at the depot, 71, Baker-street, Portman square, London.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE. G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of ladders, excavators', brickmakers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges.
Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead road.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

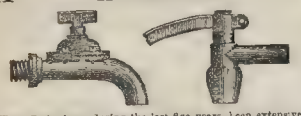
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 22.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 330 feet; their efficiency and durability by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 15s.

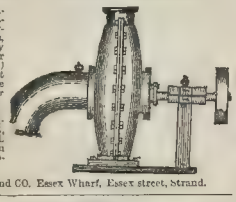
The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids (hot or cold) to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES,

mounted on strong wagon-wheels, iron chimney horse shoes complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired as a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS', Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park,

Zinc Plate, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM-ENGINES (portable and Stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

N.B. Several High-Pressure Engines for Sale.

STEAM BOILERS of every description,

Wrought-iron Girder Bridges, Gas-holders, and General Castings, Chains, Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MELROSE and HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Tividale, near Dudley. London Office, 73 Hatton-garden.

STEAM BOILER for SALE, 12-horse

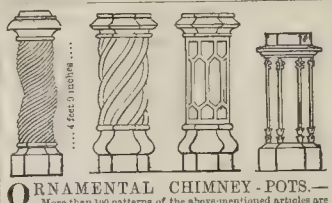
power high-pressure, spherical ends, 17 feet 8 inches long, 4 feet diameter, with all the necessary steam fittings, comprising two safety valves, a steam stop-valve, Holme's patent whistle and float, blow through and blow off valves, man-hole, cover, bolts, &c. all complete; has lately been proved to 160 pounds to the square inch, and is only required to be replaced with a much larger boiler. Price Forty-five Guineas, delivered in London. Apply to Messrs. H. and M. D. GRISSELL, Regent's-canal Ironworks, near City-road, London.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRICTS, LIQUID MANURE, &c. JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER PIPING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater durability than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water-works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, showers, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber steam pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; Hose for fire engines, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for SELL'S and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass doors, sashes, frames, &c. Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

FRENCH POLISHING.—T. CHOWLES,

French Polisher, &c. Warren mews, Fitzroy square. Builders' work estimated for and done on the shortest notice. Houses of furniture contracted for and done by the year. Country orders executed with despatch. Orders by post punctually attended to.

LAMBETH STONE POTTERIES.—TO BE SOLD, a POTTERY BUSINESS, situate in High-street, Lambeth, in good working order, and offering an excellent opportunity for investment in this lucrative trade.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. J. LOAT, Church buildings, Clapham-common, Surrey.



ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY-POTS.—

More than 100 patterns of the above-mentioned articles are manufactured in artificial stone by J. SEELEY, at Austin and Seeley's Artificial Stone Works, 1 to 4, Keppel-row, New-road.

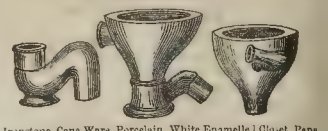
MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).

Messrs. WILLCOX and CO invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—For sea fare forwarding information.

A. ALLEN, 24 Wharf, Harrow-road,

Paddington, Manufacturer of Glazed Stone Ware Drain Pipes, Syphons, Bends, Junctions, Closet Pans, &c.—Manufactory, Warmley, near Bristol. All applications to be made to A. ALLEN, 24 Wharf, Paddington.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.



Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

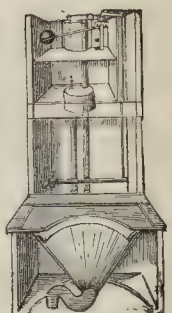
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Fenchurch-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1833.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

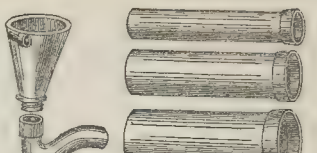
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability are universally admitted, while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danvers Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,

COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

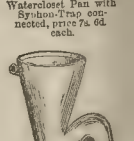
Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

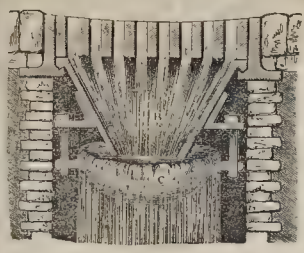
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.





JENNINGS'S PATENT GULLY-TRAPS.

THESE TRAPS are applicable to the SMALLEST SINK, or most PUBLIC ROADWAY, as also for STABLES, AREAS, &c. They are in use at the Brewery Stables of Messrs. Elliott and Watney, Messrs. Hodges and Co., the Distillers; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., Bank of England, Dissecting Rooms of the London Hospital, Institute of Engineers, &c. References to several Towns can be given where they have for Twelve months acted most satisfactorily.

JENNINGS'S IMPERISHABLE CLOSETS, URINALS, AND LAVATORIES.

VISITORS to the CRYSTAL PALACE are invited to inspect GEORGE JENNINGS'S Sanitary Arrangements.

JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN PIPES.

ARRANGEMENTS are now making to establish Depôts in different parts of London, and in every Town in the United Kingdom. As no extra charge will be made for these Pipes, above that now charged by respectable manufacturers FOR THE OLD-FASHIONED SOCKET PIPES, the Patentee solicits the patronage of Engineers, Architects, and Builders.

JENNINGS'S PATENT SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES

Shoe, and secure, Shop Shutters at HALF THE COST of the troublesome and destructive shutter-bar.

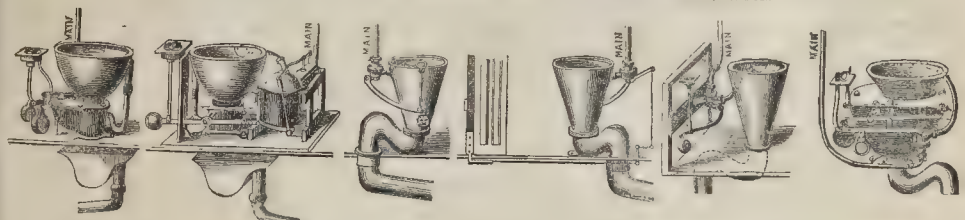
A Book containing illustrations, descriptions, and prices of Jennings's various Sanitary Inventions can be had on application, or by post, if two stamps are inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
No. 29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'

PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6 No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 3*l.* 4*s.*
No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 3*l.* 10*s.*
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat cross handle, 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3*l.* 3*s.* extra, 4*s.* 6*d.*
No. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast iron trap, 1*l.* 13*s.* Enamelled Iron Trap, Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4*s.* 6*d.*
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door action, 1*l.* 13*s.* This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2*l.* 3*s.* Enamelled Iron Trap, 4*s.* 6*d.* extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. 1-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14*s.* 6*d.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.
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JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

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DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	CARLISLE.....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Podhuister.
WATERFORD.....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH...John Hird
CARNARVON.....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY.....Guerin, Brothers.
PRESTON .....J. Armistead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY...W. and A. M'Elwee.
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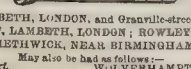
The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

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WORCESTER.....	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY.....	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Reason, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON.....	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH.....	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
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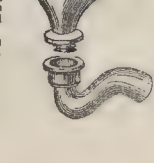
STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7*s.* 6*d.* each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1*s.* 3*d.* each extra.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, crank, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 2*l.* 8*s.* and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 22, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES,

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, Fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Llwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool.
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipe and sockets, the disadvantage of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's Park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, N.—6, Upper Thames-street.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington.—G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, 9, Osborn-street, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, at ELEVEN, by order of the mortgagees, a spacious, light, and lofty IRONFOUNDRY, with smiths' shop and turnery over, store-rooms, stabling, large yard, counting-houses, and comfortable dwelling-house. Held for a term of twenty-three years at a rent of 12[illegible] per annum. To be viewed till the sale.—Particulars may be had on the Premises; of Messrs. TERRELL and CHAMBERLAIN, Solicitors, 31, Basinghall-street; of Messrs. LINDSAY and MASON, Solicitors, 84, Basinghall-street; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, GAS ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, at ELEVEN, on the PREMISES, 9, Osborn-street, Whitechapel, by direction of the Trustees of S and W. Standing, PLANT, TOOLS, and MACHINERY of a FOUNDRY, four cupolas, fan blowing machine, crane shank, and hand ladles, powerful foundry-crane, fittings of stove, store trucks, fifty tons flasks, rings and plates, two four-horse power steam-engines, steam boiler, two punching and shearing machines, two lathes, drilling machine, shafting wheels and straps, crab cranes, twenty tons bar and plate iron, two tons rivets, weighing-machines and weights, valuable patterns in iron and wood, horse and cart, counting-house fittings, and other effects. To be viewed on Thursday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS. Valuable Leasehold Premises, George-street, Oxford-street. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2[illegible], at ELEVEN, on the PREMISES, unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract, by order of Mr. Henry Thrupp, who is retiring from business, the valuable MANUFACTURING PREMISES, for many years occupied by the eminent firm of Messrs. H. L. Thrupp and Sons, erected under their superintendence and arranged expressly for carrying on the business of a coach smith and founder in all the branches and on a large scale. The premises are spacious and most substantially erected, and comprise a lofty ground-floor building, 1[illegible] feet in length, occupied as smiths' shop and foundry, manufactory or turnery of four floors, with brass foundry on the basement, finishing and trimming shops, store rooms, and six dwelling-houses, Nos. 5 to 1[illegible], George-street, Oxford-street, five of which are let off at rents amounting to [illegible] per annum, the other is occupied as offices, and as a clerk's residence. The whole held for an unexpired term of seventeen years, at a moderate rent. To be viewed till the sale by cards only. Particulars will shortly be ready, and may be obtained on the Premises; of Messrs. BURGOYNES, CLARK, and MILNES, Solicitors, 160, Oxford-street; and with cards to view, of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, COACHBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23 and following days, at ELEVEN each day, on the PREMISES, George-street, Oxford-street, by order of Mr. Thrupp, who is retiring from business, in lots, without reserve, unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract, the valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK in TRADE, together with the right to use the name and stamp axletrees "Collinge's Patent" as successors to the late John Collinge, the patentee. The plant, &c. includes a six-horse power high pressure steam-engine, two Cornish boilers, self-acting screw-cutting lathe, several engine and foot turning lathes, screwing and drilling machines, punching machines, fly-presses, shafting, riggers, and driving gear, nut making machine, rumbler, two cupolas, crane, drying stove, and case hardening furnace, eight smiths' forges, [illegible] smiths' tools, anvils, vices and benches, 2[illegible] tons rod and bar iron, [illegible] tons pig iron, [illegible] tons flasks, loam rings and plates, air furnace, brassfounders' boxes and tools, 500 carriage arms, with patent boxes; a large assortment of springs, Collinge's hinges, and coach-smiths' work of all descriptions, 3 tons coach bolts and nuts, 2 tons copper and brass; a large and valuable collection of patterns, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

No. 2[illegible], OXFORD-STREET.—Unreserved Sale of the well known Stock in Trade of Mr. Thomas Brown, Artists' Colourman.

MESSRS. GREEN (28, Old Bond-street), have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 2[illegible], Oxford-street, between North Audley-street and Park-street, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, and two following days, at TWELVE, in lots, to suit the trade and private purchasers, the extensive and well-assorted STOCK in TRADE of Mr. Thomas Brown, Artists' Colourman, comprising an immense variety of prepared and unprepared oil and water colours, drawing boards, sketching frames, easels, and portfolios, prepared panels and millboards, japan and other boxes, pallettes, brushes, pencils, and crayons, drawing papers, prepared canvass, oils, varnish, &c.; expensive printing frames, tube drawing machine, two lathes, benches with grinding stones, water colour press, frames and dies, carpenters' benches, anvil, vice, portable forge, shears, weighing machine and weights, trade utensils, and numerous valuable effects. Also, the Lease of the Premises, most commandingly situate, as above, between North Audley-street and Park-street, with roomy premises in the rear, abutting upon North-row, held for a term of nineteen years, at a low rental. Messrs. GREEN beg to call the particular attention of artists to this important stock, which is well known to Royal Academicians, whose patronage Mr. Brown has largely and deservedly enjoyed. May be viewed two days preceding the sale, and catalogues obtained of Messrs. VAN SANDAU and CUMMING, King-street, Cheapside; Messrs. EDWARDS and SMITH, [illegible], Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons; and of Messrs. GREEN, 28, Old Bond-street.

ISLINGTON CATTLE MARKET.—The final portion of the valuable materials of the Market, and seven Houses and Banking-houses, two pairs of wrought-iron Entrance Gates, 22 feet by 12 feet, five others, and effects, by

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, JULY 31, and following days, at ELEVEN o'clock, comprising upwards of [illegible] stock and malm bricks and paviors, [illegible] squares of slating, 12[illegible] principals and [illegible] of sheds, [illegible] feet long, [illegible] squares of boarded and Memel timber floors. Fittings of the houses comprise 100 pairs of sashes and frames, 30 marble and stone chimney-pieces, 40 panel and other doors and frames, flights of stairs, with mahogany handrails, register and other stoves, balconies, [illegible] feet of York stone kerb, Portland window-sills, coping, York paving, 5,[illegible] pantiles, wrought mill, extensive ironwork for windmill, copper, large copper cocks, strong chain, [illegible], 7,[illegible] feet of oak post and rail fencing, 3[illegible] slate and wood troughs, quantity of loose materials, two truck carts, &c. On view. Catalogues 6d. each, returnable to purchasers, may be obtained of Geo. [illegible], Esq., Solicitor, 1[illegible], Lincoln's-inn; at the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.—July 26, 1854.

DAY OF SALE ALTERED from 2nd to 16th AUGUST.

NOTTING HILL. Very valuable Plot of Building Land on the Ladbroke Estate, being the only uncovered spot in this improved vicinity, a portion of the estates of the late William C[illegible], Esq.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions from the administrator to SELL, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, at TWELVE, in one or numerous lots, a very valuable and important PLOT of BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 275 feet to the Kensington park road and 1[illegible] feet to Ladbroke-road, formerly Weller-street east, Notting-hill, highly eligible for the erection of villas and attached residences, being within a few yards of the high road to Uxbridge and Lord Holland's park, and the only uncovered plot of land in the vicinity. Separate leases may be had if required by the purchaser, direct from the freeholder, for terms of ninety-two years at nominal ground-rents. May be viewed, and particulars had of J. ANDERSON ROSE, Esq., Solicitor, 11, Salisbury-street, Strand; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN BANKRUPTCY. To Builders, Carpenters, Building Material Dealers, and Others.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the Assignees of Mr. A. J. Horscroft, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, St. John's-road, St. John's hill, Park Cottage, Union-road, and Wandsworth-road, on TUESDAY next, AUGUST 1, at TWELVE o'clock, the BUILDING MATERIALS and EFFECTS, comprising about 5,000 stock and place bricks, Swedish timber, deals, planks, battens, putlogs, quartering, scantlings, scaffold-poles and boards, work benches, Portland, York, and other stone; nails, about 1½ cwt. of white lead, paint, ladders, truck, &c.; also a small quantity of household furniture, and numerous effects.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues obtained on the premises of WILLIAM PENNELL, Esq. Official Assignee, 3, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street; and at Mr. MARSH's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Unreserved Sale. Magnificent Furniture. Groups of Sculpture, Large Bronzes, Sevres, Dresden, and other China; Choice Paintings, Noble Library of 2,[illegible] Volumes, Herd of 8[illegible] Head of Deer, Deer and other Iron Hurdles, and Iron Fencing to the extent of upwards of six miles; Orange Trees, Greenhouse Plants, and other effects, at Hylands-park, two miles from Chelmsford, late the Residence of John Attwood, Esq.

MESSRS. BEADEL, SON, and CHANCELLOR have received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, and FOLLOWING DAYS, without the least reserve, the whole of the sumptuous FURNITURE and WORKS of ART contained in the above mansion, comprising nearly 80 Rooms, furnished in the most complete and perfect manner, and in accordance with the princely style of the whole establishment. Amongst the furniture may be enumerated more particularly, in the Principal Drawing-room: Superb crimson silk brocade curtains for 4 windows; carved and gilt cabriole chairs and sofas, covered *en suite*; tables, in satin wood and gold; brilliant pier glasses, with console tables; chimney glass, a magnificent Tournay carpet, cut glass chandelier, horizontal grand piano, inlaid, by Zeitter and Co. In the Principal Dining-room—Noble dining table, 21 feet 6 inches long; richly-carved sideboards, side tables and chairs, all in pollard oak; 5 sets of crimson Utrecht velvet curtains, and superb Tournay carpet. In the Library—Elegant furniture, in solid rosewood and gold, covered with green morocco leather, velvet piled Brussels carpet, book-cases in rosewood and brass, bronze and glass chandelier, 4 sets of very rich crimson and gold silk brocade damask curtains. In the Private Drawing-room: Suite of furniture, in white and gold, covered with amber silk damask, pier glass and console tables. In the Private Dining-room: Set of massive mahogany tables and sideboards, with chairs covered in morocco leather. In the Billiard-room: Slate billiard table, by Thurston, in excellent preservation, together with the appendages; sets of green Utrecht velvet curtains, velvet pile carpet. In the Ladies' Boudoir: Complete suite of elegant furniture, in maple, covered with rich crimson silk damask. In the Bed rooms: Rich state and other four-post, French, and Arabian bedsteads; with chairs, wardrobes, chests of drawers, sofas, wash-stands, and dressing-tables, in Spanish mahogany, maplewood, and white and gold, with rich damask tabaret and chintz furnitures; spring, hair, and wool mattresses; feather beds, Witney blankets, rich Brussels and velvet-pile carpets, &c. Throughout the mansion are some exquisite groups of sculpture in Carrara marble. Porphyry vases, noble life size bronzes, busts, and candelabra; curious Sevres, Dresden, and Oriental china. A few pictures by Weenix, Comte D'Orsay, Bateman, and others; fine proof engravings in massive frames, and several exquisite French pastels. The noble Library consists of upwards of two thousand volumes in elegant bindings, together with several volumes of Parliamentary Papers. The kitchen comprises a large assortment of copper and other culinary utensils, massive tables, and the requisites for an extensive establishment. In the gardens and conservatories are upwards of twenty noble orange trees, rare and choice exotics, and ornamental plants. The herd of deer includes about 700 head of fallow and about 60 head of noble red deer, which, with about six miles of strong iron hurdles and fencing, surrounding the whole of the park and plantations, will be offered at the same time. Messrs. BEADEL, SON, and CHANCELLOR with great confidence submit the above property to the public. The furniture has been supplied within a very few years by the first manufacturers in London, without reference to cost. The works of art and the library of books have been selected with great taste and judgment, and the whole is now in the finest state of preservation.—The furniture may be viewed between the hours of Ten and Five o'clock, from the 1st to the 5th of August, by catalogues of 2s. 6d. each, which will admit two persons, and may be obtained after the 31st of July, in London, of Messrs. BEADEL and SONS, 15, Gresham-street; and of Mr. COLEMAN, 46, Coleman-street; also at Messrs. BEADEL, SON, and CHANCELLOR's Offices, Duke-street, Chelmsford, Essex.

IN CHANCERY. Important and valuable Freehold Waterside Premises, known as Hartley's British and Foreign Steam-wharf, occupying an area of nearly 8,000 square feet.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST will SELL by AUCTION, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, in certain causes, Jenkins v. Briant, and Jenkins v. Cross, at the AUCTION MART, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, at TWELVE, in one lot, the very valuable and extensive FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in Lower East Smithfield, opposite Burr-street, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, near the St. Katharine Docks, formerly known as the Berwick and Leith Wharf, but now as the British and Foreign Steam-wharf. The premises occupy a frontage to the river Thames and to East Smithfield of 9[illegible] feet, extend in depth about 8[illegible] feet, and comprise a substantial stack of warehouses of four floors, with jetty in front (but being on sufferance by the conservators of the river is not considered as belonging to the freehold), a capital dwelling house, extending over the gateway, containing, on the upper floors eight rooms; first floor, two parlours and kitchen; ground-floor, counting-house, store, and cellars under. The Hoy and Helmet public-house, now forming part of the warehouses, containing two counting-houses, four rooms over a bonded warehouse, and cellars, with yard, stores, offices, and other conveniences. The entire premises are now in the occupation of Mr. Hartley, and are let upon lease granted to Joseph Robinson Pim, Esq. of Liverpool, for a term, of which seven years are unexpired, at a very low net rent of 1,000*l*. per annum. The property may be viewed by permission of the tenants, and particulars and plans had (gratis), twenty one days prior to the Sale, of Sir GEORGE ROSE, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; of Mr. J. W. FLOWER, Solicitor, 17, Gracechurch-street; of Messrs. WILKINSON and GURNEY, Solicitors, Nicholas-lane; of Messrs. UNDERWOOD and COLMAN, Solicitors, 13, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; of Mr. J. R. RUSH, Solicitor, Austinfriars; of Messrs. [illegible] and M[illegible], Solicitors, 5[illegible], Lincoln's-inn fields; of Mr. F. REMNANT, Solicitor, 53, Lincoln's-inn-fields; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Valuable Freehold Estate, at Lower Beeding, on the Brighton-road, in the county of Sussex.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the MART, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, at TWELVE, in two lots, CRABTREE FARM, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, beautifully situate at Lower Beeding, in the county of Sussex, about [illegible] miles from Brighton, and adjoining the estate of — Baldero, Esq. and St. Leonard's, late the property of — Beauclerk, Esq. It comprises about [illegible] acres of arable, meadow, and ornamental woodland, with buildings, cottages, &c. and will be divided into two lots. Lot 1. About [illegible] acres of Arable and Meadow Land, with the farm and buildings, wheelwright's shop and shed, and two cottages. This lot is bounded by the high road to Brighton, and partly extends to the pleasure grounds adjoining the residence of — Baldero, Esq. Lot 2. Thirty-six acres of Arable, Meadow, and Wood Land, with two cottages thereon, nearly opposite lot 1. This lot has a very considerable frontage to the Brighton road, also to another road, is close to St. Leonard's, and offers very beautiful sites for building. The scenery extends over the whole range of the South Downs, and is very extensive, varied, and beautiful. The whole is at present in the occupation of Mr. Chairman, but early possession may be had.—May be viewed, and particulars had at the Crabtree Public-house, Lower Beeding; of Messrs. ROUMIEU, WALTERS, ROUMIEU, and [illegible], Solicitors, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; of Messrs. CATTRON, 8, Whitehall-place; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Freehold Estate, adapted for Building, on the road from Elmer's-end to West Wickham, and a Leasehold Grocer's Shop, Dwelling house, &c. in the village of Beckenham, in the county of Kent.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the MART, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, at TWELVE, in five lots, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, eligibly situate on the road from Elmer's-end to West Wickham, opposite Eden-park, and adapted for building. Lot 1 will consist of eight cottages and gardens, having a frontage to the road of 165 feet, with a piece of meadow in the rear. Lot 2. A valuable piece of building land, having a frontage to the road of 135 feet, and containing 1a. 0r. 8p. Lot 3. A piece of rich meadow land in the rear of lot 2, containing 2a. 0r. 32p. Lot 4. An enclosure of arable land adjoining, containing 3a. 0r. 28p. Lot 5. Two enclosures of arable and a small piece of wood land, partly adjoining the estate of Lewis Loyd, jun. esq. and containing together 6a. 0r. 12p. Lot 6. A valuable leasehold double fronted grocer's shop, warehouse, dwelling-house, yard, and premises, situate in the village of Beckenham; held on lease for an unexpired term of eleven years, and underlet to Mrs. Rogers for the whole term, at a rental of 20*l*. per annum.—May be viewed, and particulars, with lithograph plans, shortly may be had at the George, Beckenham; Swan, West Wickham; Messrs. PATERSON and LONGMAN, Solicitors, 68, Old Broad-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

In Middlesex, about half a mile from the village of Hayes, and near the capital market towns of Uxbridge and Southall.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the MART, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, at TWELVE, in Seven Lots, the following valuable FREEHOLD, Tithe-free, and small part Copyhold ESTATES, the property of the late George Fillingham, Esq. viz.:—Lot 1. Four Enclosures of excellent Meadow Land, situate adjoining the brickfields lately worked by Mr. Norton, at Yeading, in the parish of Hayes, about three miles from Southall, four from Uxbridge, and containing together about 32 acres. This property is approached by good roads, it contains very valuable brick earth, and being bounded on one side by the Paddington Canal, an easy and economical mode of transit for bricks to London and other markets is afforded. Lot 2. A comfortable Farm-house, situate close to Yeading-green, containing several bed-rooms, two parlours, kitchen, and offices, with large garden, barns, stabling, cattle-sheds, and other buildings, also two thriving orchards and two labourers' cottages, with gardens, containing together 2a. 2r. 24p. Lots 3, 4, and 5. Three valuable Enclosures of excellent Accommodation Meadow Land, situate near to Lot 1, and containing together about 26 acres. Lot 6. A valuable Enclosure of excellent Pasture Land, known as the Allotment on Yeading-green, situate close to lot 1, abutting on the road to Hayes, and containing 1a. 2r. 22p. Lot 7. Two Freehold Cottages, situate near the preceding properties, with out-buildings, gardens, and orchards in the rear, in the occupation of Mrs. Hill and Mrs. G[illegible]wlett, at rents amounting together to 20*l*. per annum. The whole of the property, with the exception of lot 7, is in the occupation of Mr. Smith, who is under notice to quit.—May be viewed, and particulars had at the White Horse Hotel, Uxbridge; Red Lion, Southall; Adam and Eve, Hayes; of Messrs. CARDALE, ILIFF, and RUSSELL, Solicitors, 2, Bedford-row; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

CITY of LONDON.—Important Freehold Property, in close proximity to Lombard-street, the Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England, with early possession.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, a very valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate No. 10, St. Swithin's-lane, bounded on the south by Salter's-hall, and on the north by the extensive premises of Messrs. Rothschild, and within a few doors of King William-street, one of the best situations in the City of London. It comprises a commodious residence, containing four attics; on the second floor, four good rooms, water-closet, and square landing; first floor, three large offices; ground floor, four offices, washing closet, kitchen, and scullery, and spacious entrance-hall, with capital cellarage for wine, beer, and coals, and water-closet on the basement. The premises have a frontage of about 45 feet, occupy a considerable area, and from their advantageous position are admirably calculated for conversion into offices of a superior description, for which first-class tenants would be readily found at highly remunerative rentals.—May be viewed by permission of the tenants, and particulars had (fourteen days prior to the sale) of Messrs. HUNT and STEPHENSON, 4, Parliament-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

MUSWELL-HILL. Valuable Freehold Building Land, beautifully situate, close to the Colney-hatch Station on the Great Northern Railway, the whole land-tax redeemed.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the MART, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, at TWELVE, in lots, several acres of valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, part of the Muswell-hill Park Estate, commanding extensive and picturesque views, and most conveniently situate, between Colney-hatch and Muswell-hill, a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and only six miles from the metropolis. The land possesses capital frontages to wide roads of upwards of 3,4[illegible] feet, and will be subdivided into twenty-two lots, presenting most delightful sites for the erection of detached and semi-detached villas.—May be viewed, and particulars, with plans, had of CHARLES KING, Esq. Solicitor, 1, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; Messrs. DALTON and HALL, Solicitors, 49, Coleman-street; at the Inns at Hornsey, Muswell-hill, and Southgate; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Thirteen Acres of very valuable Freehold Building Land, between Lower Norwood and Dulwich.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the MART, in AUGUST, in Thirty-three Lots, unless the whole should be previously disposed of by private contract, valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, land-tax redeemed, formerly part of the Thurlow-park Estate, situate in Rosendale-road, between Lower Norwood and Dulwich, only six miles from the metropolis, within half a mile of the Crystal Palace, possessing most eligible sites for the erection of semi-detached villas and offering a very profitable speculation to capitalists and builders. Each lot will have a frontage of about 90 feet by a depth of about 1[illegible] feet.—Particulars and lithographic plans are preparing and may shortly be had at the Inns at Norwood and Dulwich, at the Mart, and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

EISDELL and ASHCOMBE will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, North-lodge, Enfield-chase, Middlesex, 1,[illegible] OAK TIMBER TREES and POLES, also, 5,2[illegible] OAK FAGGOTS, in suitable lots. May be viewed on application to the Bailiff, North lodge, of whom catalogues may be had; also at the Offices of the Auctioneers, Enfield, Middlesex, and 27, Bucklersbury, London.

C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE, 21, Munster street, Regent's-park. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c. to his stock of plumbers' closet-basins, plug ditto, brass-work, &c. &c. sheet-lead, and patent pipe, plate, patent plate, sheet and crown glass, white-lead, oils, colours, &c. 20s. PER CWT. GIVEN for OLD LEAD; GLASS ILLUMINATORS for FLOORS, AREA VAULTS, &c.

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The Builder,

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The SECOND of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly intended for the benefit of Art Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, AUGUST 7th, "On the Distinguishing Characteristics of Greek and Mediæval Sculpture," by C. R. COCKERELL, Esq., R.A.

Hour 7 precisely, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

Cards for the whole Course of Lectures will be presented to Art Workmen and others on application at the Museum any day excepting Saturday, between Ten and Four.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Cobden, esq. M.P. | Samuel Morley, esq.
Charles Gilpin, esq. | W. A. Wilkinson, esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Watson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, Esq.

TO BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of FIFTY-EIGHT CONSTABLE'S HOUSES, on the Estate at BARNET, Herts, purchased for the members. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, to whom the Tenders are to be sent, on or before MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, endorsed "Tender for Houses at Barnet." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

31, Moorgate-street, City, July 26, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh.
Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P.
Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, &c. on the WIMBRIDGE ESTATE, West Surrey. The drawings and specifications may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. Wimbridge Estate," to be sent on or before FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, AUGUST 14, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. Wimbridge Estate." The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

33, Norfolk-street, Strand, July 28th, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh.
Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P.
Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, &c. on the WIMBRIDGE ESTATE, West Surrey. The drawings and specifications may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. Wimbridge Estate," to be sent on or before FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, AUGUST 14, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. Wimbridge Estate." The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

33, Norfolk-street, Strand, August 3, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE at Kent Town, East Moulsey, Surrey. The plans and specification may be seen at the Office of Mr. J. P. PALMER, Architect &c. 4, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, between the hours of ELEVEN and FOUR on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY next. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The quantities supplied on the usual terms. The Tenders are required on or before WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of FOUR VILLAS, on the St. Margaret's Estate, near Twickenham, may inspect the drawings, at the Offices of the Architect, on and after MONDAY, AUGUST 7th next. The Architect does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE MORGAN, Architect, 3, Chancery-lane.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE WORKS.—Sealed Tenders for CONSTRUCTING a BASIN and an EMBANKMENT at BULL POINT, near Devonport, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 8th day of AUGUST, 1854, at NOON, and addressed "To the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance," and indorsed "Tender for Works at Bull Point." Detailed plans may be seen, and specifications, form of Tender, and all other necessary information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Bull Point, between the hours of NINE and FOUR, daily, from the 24th of JULY to the 15th of AUGUST next, Sundays excepted.

Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, 19th July, 1854.

BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF.—To EXCAVATORS and CONTRACTORS for PUBLIC WORKS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATION of a NEW TIDAL DOCK, and the formation of a BREAKWATER to protect the same on the east side of the entrance of the present Docks. The plans, specification, and quantities may be seen and inspected, at the Office of JOHN FLEWS, Esq. C.E. at the Bute Docks, Cardiff. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute, and endorsed "Tender for Tidal Dock and Breakwater," must be delivered at the Dock Office on or before WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

ROTHERHAM WATER-WORKS.—The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons for the execution of the several works required in Contract No. 1, namely, the ERECTION of an ENGINE and BOILER HOUSE, and Engineman's Cottage, and a Boundary Fence. Duplicate copies of the drawings and specification may be seen, and forms of Tender (on which only they can be obtained) at the Office, and at the Offices of the Engineers, Messrs. LEE and STEVENSON, 7, Duke-street, Westminster, on or after MONDAY, the 31st inst. and sealed Tenders must be sent in to me on or before TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
Rotherham, July 26, 1854. J. BARRAS, Clerk.

LUTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—Persons desirous of delivering TENDERS for upwards of 1 and laying about 3 miles of 15 inch and 700 feet of 12 inch SEWER PIPE, with the necessary gully, trapped branch drains, manholes, and ventilating and laying about 1600 feet super of 24 YORK PAVING, with curb, and granite water tables, may meet the Board and specifications at the Office of Mr. T. D. EVANS, Surveyor to the Board. The Tenders to be delivered on TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

GEORGE BAILEY, Clerk.

TO EXCAVATORS

SEALED TENDERS for a SPECIFIC SUM, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, up to noon the 14th AUGUST next, for the EXCAVATION and REMOVAL of certain BOULDERS of SLATE ROCK, EARTH, &c. from the Devonport Lines, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Saltash entrance. The detailed plan may be seen, a Specification of contract, together with every requisite information, may be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at the Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 7th to the 26th of AUGUST next, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, July 28, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a MASTER'S and MISTRESS'S HOUSE to the schools at Peters, Surrey, can see the plans and receive forms at the office of Mr. B. FERREY, 1, Tenter-place, Pharing-cross, where the Tenders are to be delivered before SATURDAY, the 5th AUGUST. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

MODEL DWELLINGS, DUDLEY.—The Dudley District Committee of the Metropolitan Association for improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the FIRST BLOCK of their PROPOSED DWELLINGS in the LOCK LANE, Dudley. Plans and specifications may be seen, together with a copy of the contract, at the Head-Office, 19, Coleman-street, City, London, and at the Office of Mr. W. WIGGINTON, Castle-street, Dudley, the Architect of the Branch Association, on and after MONDAY, the 31st instant. Tenders to be forwarded to the Committee, under cover, to the Secretary, not later than the 14th of AUGUST. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Local Committee.

Dudley, July 26, 1854. W. BARNS, Local Secretary.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS willing to TENDER for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE, at Sydenham, Kent, may inspect the plans and specification at the Offices of Mr. R. J. WOODCOCK, Architect and Surveyor, Adelaide chambers, Gracechurch-street. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on or before MONDAY, the 14th August. The proprietor reserves to himself the right of refusing the lowest or any other Tender.

UTTOXETER, Staffordshire.—To Builders and Others.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a NATIONAL SCHOOL and MASTER'S HOUSE, may inspect the plans and specification, on application to Mr. THOMAS BRADLEY, Architect, Uttoxeter. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Building Bradley Mount National School," must be sent in not later than SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, addressed to the Rev. HENRY ABUD, Vicarage, Uttoxeter.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the COMPLETION of TEN HOUSES, at Peckham, may inspect the plans and specification, at the Office of Mr. DAY, the Architect, 74, Coleman-street, City. The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a PARSONAGE HOUSE and Outbuildings, at Leeds near Maidstone, can see the plans and specification of the proposed works at the office of Mr. MARTIN BULMER, Architect, Maidstone. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Parsonage House, Leeds," are to be delivered at the above Office on or before WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16th. The lowest Tender will not be accepted unless it is satisfactory in every respect, and deposits for the due performance of the works will be required. Maidstone, July 29th, 1854.

BUILDING LAND at CROYDON and at NEW CROSS.—TO BE LET, by TENDER, for a term of years, a Plot or Piece of Land, well adapted for building private houses or shops, situate in the high road from London to Croydon, opposite the Croydon Railway Station, and having the Farm and House in part in use, having a frontage of 126 feet facing the high road, and a frontage of 131 feet facing the road leading from the high road to Broad Green road. Also a plot or piece of Land at New Cross, Surrey, adjoining the Railway Tavern, near the New Cross Station, having a frontage of 61 feet facing Hart's-lane, and a depth of 96 feet. Plans of the ground may be seen and further particulars of same (at the Offices of Messrs. VANDERCOM, CHILLCOTT, LAW, and COWEN, 24, Bucklersbury, London), to whom Tenders for both or either of the plots are to be delivered. Satisfactory references will be required before any agreement is entered into with any party to the same, and a security will be required for the due performance of the agreement. The Proprietor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

TO BE LET, by TENDER, the BUILDING of several large HOUSES, on an estate near London. A part of the said Estate, one of the Lots, and built with Houses, may be viewed. Apply, for full particulars, to Mr. J. P. PATMAN, Architect and Surveyor, 4, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, between the hours of Eleven and Four, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and Others.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Sewers' Office, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK SEWERS, 2 of 67 inch long, 1 of 54 inch, 1 of 42 inch, 1 of 36 inch, and 1 of 24 inch, with sets of Lateral and Communicating Drains, and all necessary Junctions, Inlets, and Manholes, in the several streets and Public Places in Upper Lambeth, Limehouse, and Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of the same in complete repair, for the ensuing twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and further information obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commission, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 14th instant. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and the party whose Tender shall be accepted shall be required to enter into Contract for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 3rd Day of August, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and Others.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Sewers' Office, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, Gullies, and Junctions, with Lateral Drains, and all necessary Inlets, Manholes, and Lamps, in the several streets, courts, and places at Bethnal Green, Bow, Old Ford, Mile-end, Limehouse, Poplar, and Blackwall, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of the same in complete repair, for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and specification of the above works, and the form of Tender, may be inspected, and further information obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commission, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 14th instant. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and the party whose Tender shall be accepted shall be required to enter into Contract for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 3rd day of August, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of SCHOOLS, to contain 40 Boys and Girls, together with a Reading and Lecture Room; also several Houses, with other Buildings and Works, for RICHARD HARROW, Esq., may obtain further particulars on application to Mr. WATSON, at the Office of the Sewers Works, after MONDAY, 31st instant. No Tender can be entered into before SATURDAY, the 26th August next. Mr. HARROW does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Stanley Works, near the Church, 19th July, 1854.

TO PLASTERERS

TO BE LET, by CONTRACT, SIXTEEN third-class HOUSES to PLASTER (labour only). None need tender who cannot find security to the amount. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BLEASDALE, Railway Tavern, Tufnell Park, Middlesex.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

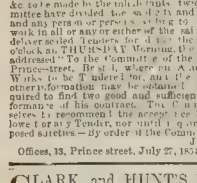
CONTRACTS.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—AMENDED SPECIFICATION for CLEANSING.—The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health hereby give Notice that they are ready to receive TENDERS for SWEEPING and CLEANSING, in the WAY HEREAFTER prescribed, such sweeping and cleansing to commence on Monday, the 25th SEPTEMBER next, the carriageways of all the streets, squares, courts of every description, yards, lanes, passages, and places within the city and parts of Bristol included in the Bristol Improvement Act, 1847, and the Bristol Improvement Act, 1850, and the roads, streets, and footpaths adjoining thereto, and also to be made by the inhabitants twice in each week. The Committee have divided the said streets and courts of the district into 4 sections, and any person or persons willing to contract for performing the work in all or any or either of the said divisions are requested to deliver sealed Tenders for doing the same, on or before 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY Morning, the 11th day of AUGUST next, addressed "To the Committee of the Local Board of Health," 3, Prince-street, Bristol, where the Amended Specification of the Works to be Undertaken, and the form of Tender, and such other information may be obtained. Each Tender will be required to find good and sufficient securities for the due performance of his contract. The Committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance of the lowest, or any Tender, nor until inquiry and approval of the proposed sureties.—By order of the Committee,

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk

Offices, 13, Prince street, July 27, 1854.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 14, Shoreditch



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Ovens and Boilers.

	30	42	48 inch.
	28s.	36s.	42s.

Register Stoves, with Oven and Boiler, Bright Bars—

	24	30	36	42 inch
	54s.	68s.	80s.	90s.

Set of Dimple Stoves with Extra Back and Solid Bar, per set 24l.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 6d.
Best Kitchen Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Pipes, 4s to 10s each
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 3 4 inch. 1id. 1s 6d. 1s 8d per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d per yard. 4 4½ inch.
O G Gutters { 1s. 4d. 1s 6d per yard
Best Cut Clasp } 1½ 1¾ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
and Rose } 2s. 6d. 2s. 9s. 6d 10s. 6d 13s per cwt
Cut Bills 1 Brass, 17s per cwt.
1 inch Cast Lath, 20s. 6d. Cast Lath, 12s 6d
Patent Line { 2 3 4 5 6 4d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
6-inch Rd. Ward Mortice, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s per cwt.

Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s 6d each
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron
Brick Moulds kept in stock Any size made to order

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY now selling by PEEL and SPEDDIE, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors with the point and all staples complete for fixing at one shilling the foot

R S NEWALL and CO's Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street Manchester

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-on-TYNE, Manufacturers of the Iron Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron tools and STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS & WATER PIPES Offices, No. 7, St-Lane, London.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tubing and Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tube Cocks, Levers, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c &c

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 11, 11, and 2, Charles-street, Lonesgate, London

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application

FREDERICK HEATH,

Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,

Representable, BIRMINGHAM;

or at 16, Credition-street, LONDON.

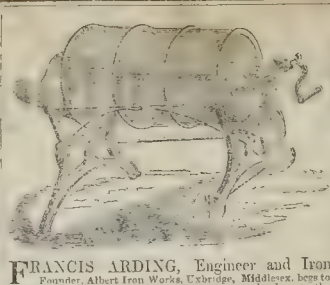
COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE, 41 Co. 42 and 43, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on View for Building, Cabinet, and Upholstery purposes, and for Gates and Doors of large and small dimensions. A gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Old-fashioned hinges, Latches, or Gravitating Springs, can be fitted with them, and can be removed and replaced in an instant. Registered Self-acting Spring Hinges, and superior Gate Fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge," about, from both" Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, steer-carts, &c

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co's Wire Rope and Wire Fencing Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, is confidently recommended as the most effective for park and farm inclosures, or sub-divisions, for temporary and permanent purposes (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other description of fencing. The Strands, or Wires, are first Galvanized, and then covered with a composition, which effectually preserves the metal from oxidation. The Fence is now in use in the Home-park, at Windsor, as the inclosure for a portion of remaining exactly similar, under any variations of temperature.

N B Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES. Gateshead-on-Tyne
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.



FRANCIS ARDING, Engineer and Iron Founder, Albert Iron Works, Uxbridge, Middlesex, begs to draw the attention of Builders, Contractors, and others to the above useful Machine, manufactured by him, for sifting sand, gravel, lime, coal, &c., by means of which one man and a boy can do the same amount of work as a dozen men with the common sieve.

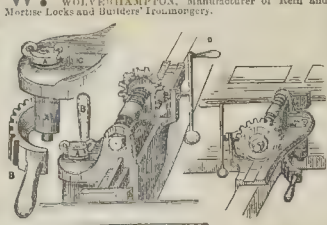
Price, delivered in London,—

No 1 size to sift	£6 6 0
No 2 ——— Steel cylinder	7 7 0
No. 3. 4 feet cylinder	8 8 0

Architectural, structural, engine and mill castings of every description.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON, Manufacturer of Rein and Mortise Locks and Builders' Ironmongery.



AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.

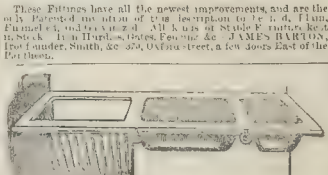
B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the size of the joist, then fix the set screw also. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually raise itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more rigidly, by its eccentric action, will the lever hold. The Patentee, in asking for attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a new cramp of the first kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principle, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quick and safe to use than any yet brought out, and at the same time is light and portable.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for steam, water, or otherwise.

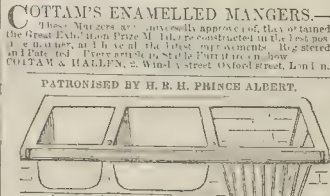
BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.

These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented combination of the description to be had. Plain, Fancy, and Ornamental Mangers, with Iron or Slate Fronts, kept in Stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c. JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal. They are constructed in the best manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented Fronts, giving Stable Proprietors a good appearance. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Wind-yard, Oxford-street, London.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled. Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, as fixed in the new revistered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 64 each.

J. H. BOOBYER (late STURCH and BOOBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the Lowest prices.

14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security: also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Bar-staples and Striking Plates. Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash-boxes Copper and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 32, Strand gratis.

STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose for which locks are required, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHIESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.

CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its applicant has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in fact a beam of artificial stone with ribs of iron; the whole having great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's).—J. J. JONES, having made great additions to his PATTERNS begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and Jack Wheels, &c.

BAKER'S OVEN WORK, Force Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c always in stock.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS, 88, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.

GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, an I Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal, Ash-pit and Soot Door, adapted for Furnival work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Dormer-sashes, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fire-proof Doors, Book safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of Ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,

168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, and others, doing such work are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and CO. 98, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and cheap Machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like other inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Tie Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Railing and Palisading Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Cliswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of Ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, of table backs, 6d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 5d 6d. 7d. 8d and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and 2 back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and 2 back boilers, 28s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.

Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.

Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s per gross

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

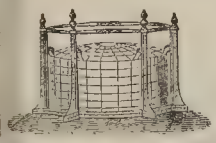
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc, it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durability of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Pas-sages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11	Gauge weighs about	18 oz.	per foot super.
No. 12	" "	20 oz.	do. do.
No. 13	" "	24 oz.	do. do.
No. 14	" "	26 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IRONMONGERY, NAILS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

AT WALMSLEY'S,

126, 127, and 128, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, SMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Best Sheet Floor-brads, 1s. 6d.

Best fine Cut Clasp and Rose { 1s. 8d. 1s. 6d. 1s. 4d. 1s. 3d. 1s. 2d. / ½ 1 1½ 2 2½ 3 inch.

Sash Weights. Air Bricks, 3s. per doz. Hooping for bond, 12s. per cwt. Cast Lath, 11s. 6d. per cwt. Sash Pullies, 3s. 6d. per gross.

Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. each Elliptic Stoves, with double backs, 2½d. per inch.

Register Stoves from 5d. per inch.

Improved Self-acting Ranges with oven and boiler { 28 inch. 26s. / 32 inch. 30s. / 34 inch. 32s. / 36 inch. 34s. / 40 inch. each.

Best Self acting Ranges, with oven and boiler, wrought bars and bright fittings { 30 inch. 56s. / 38 inch. 68s. each.

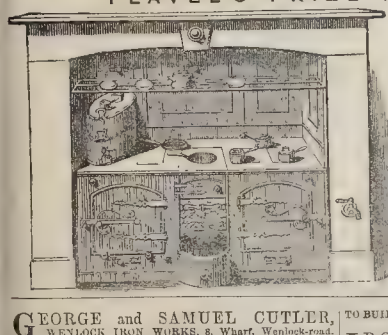
An extensive stock of bright and black Register Stoves in every variety of design, at remarkably low prices. A large assortment of Rim, Drawback, Mortise, Iron Gate, and every other kind of Locks and Latches. Finger-plates, Levers, and Bell-pulls, en suite.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET, AND ROD IRON. RAIN-WATER PIPES AND GUTTERS, ALL SIZES.

The Stock of this Establishment is too extensive to be described in the limits of an advertisement, and the most correct idea that can be given of it is by saying that every trade consuming ironmongery can here select whatever they require at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WALMSLEY'S new Show-rooms are now open with a Modern and Choice Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery unequalled in variety, and all at unprecedented low prices.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.



These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS, 19, Wigmore-street, London.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London,—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated Iron and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Rail way Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Screw Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER, and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Conochie's Registered Model Water closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for hotels, services, and for using without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented. A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agents and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London; removing out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

BENNETT'S LOCOMOTIVE and SELF-ADJUSTING CENTERING for SEWERS and CULVERTS, is recommended as an immense saving of time, materials, and loss of time incidental to striking, moving, and resetting. The striking has been so arranged as to ensure an equal pressure on all parts thereby dispensing with the risk of crippling or throwing down the arch.—five minutes only being required for striking moving, and resetting a length of 20 feet, which length is sufficient for any quantity of sewer.—Further particulars can be obtained of JOSEPH JEFFREY BENNETT, Dover, Kent; or of Mr JAS. HOLDSWORTH, 11, Shaftesbury-crescent, Vauxhall bridge-road, Pimlico.—Licences granted.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, Wrought and manufactured by JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.

Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 31, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may send their Plans and Tracings and Weights for Work carefully and promptly attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, Plain or Corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An Allowance to the Trade

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL DOCK LIVERPOOL;

BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

LONDON OFFICE, 5, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS, GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE, of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON Superior Process Works at the Regent's-canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes, Hip pans, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, bolts, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings by complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts in Worcester, MAY the 14th, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, improves ventilation, and gives as much less attention as Oven, than other stoves in general use, was manufactured by T. and E. BAILEY, 271 and 272, Holborn, who are prepared to supply new, or adapt old stoves to the principle.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their NEW OVEN COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, ease of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove in Tender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment, where may also be obtained particulars with prices, or forwarded free by post. DEANE DRAY and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. ESTABLISHED 1700.

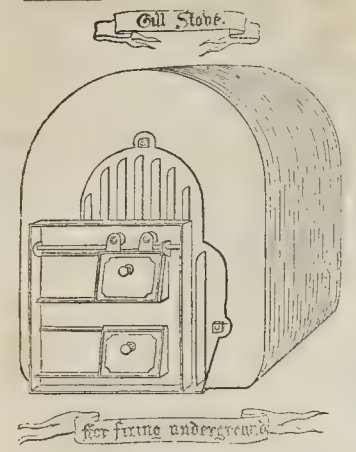
NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths, fixed complete, with a warm bath ready for use in three minutes. Cooking and heating stoves for all classes, from 10 DEFRIES and SONS' IRY GAS WELLS, which force in new atmosphere at the other 10, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Pitzroy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. W. EVANS and CO. KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, hot-houses, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the economical statement in the "Builder" of July 31, 1852, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Rogers, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Evans shows that using hot water is really the most effective system to provide a warm, wholesome, and regular temperature in large buildings. It is free from all objections, requires no attention in working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform agreeable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, cable and coal frames, furnace grates, soot doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, sockets, syphons, throttle valves, stop cock, flanges, bracket elbows, &c., also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron Timber Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOULTON'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6 cwt. of water, without altering the finest forms or any superficialities of the most precious articles. The Calorifere warms 1 room only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Soap, at Hayward's, Dock-head, and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country.—Apply per post to T. BOULTON, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 25, King William-street, City.



STUART AND SMITH'S
PATENT GILL STOVE,
FOR
HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

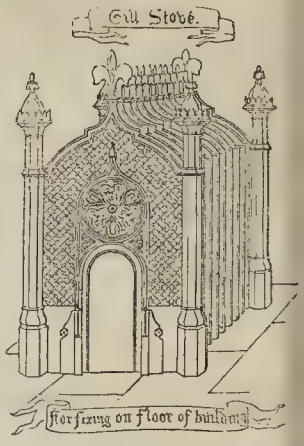
The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

STUART AND SMITH,
ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



PRIZE MEDAL OF 1851 FOR FIRE-LUMP GRATES
AND
PYRO-PNEUMATIC FRESH-AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE-GRATES.

PIERCE'S
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,
JERMYN-STREET, REGENT-STREET.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRATE FOR ALL USEFUL PURPOSES IS
PIERCE'S UNIVERSAL FIRE-LUMP GRATE,
Which requires no fixing, being made in one piece, having strong octagon bars and bottom, with capacious and safe hobs, complete. Prices 11s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 23s. 6d. and 25s.

PIERCE'S IMPROVED COTTAGER'S GRATE,
FOR WARMING TWO ROOMS WITH ONLY ONE FIRE. Price 30s. and 35s.
ALSO HIS
ECONOMICAL RADIATING FIRE-LUMP GRATES,
Made in extensive variety of Patterns, from the simplest style of ornament to those of the most splendid design, suitable for Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Libraries, &c. &c.

AND HIS NEWLY-INVENTED
PYRO-PNEUMATIC WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE-GRATE,
FOR CHURCHES, HALLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BANKING HOUSES, SCHOOLS, &c.

For which the Society of Arts, after many months' trial of this Grate in use, warming their Large Model-room, in John street, Adelphi, presented the Inventor with the Large Silver Medal, given by H.R.H. Prince Albert, at the Distribution of Prizes, in July, 1849.

MANUFACTORY: 5, JERMYN-STREET, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,
SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

THOMAS EDINGTON,
IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings,
17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

HART AND SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
53, 54, & 55, WITCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.

LOCKS, BOLTS, HINGES, HANDLES, &c.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of PITT'S PATENT SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE.
Specimens also at the Crystal Palace, No. 32, Hardware Department.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

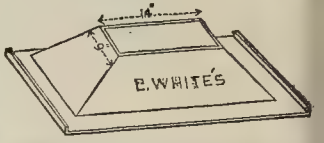
ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,
PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS

CHEAP PEWTERING, GAS-FITTING, and BELL-HANGING. Improved Moulded Counter-cranes, 6s. per lb.; Private Residences fitted with G.s, Four Lights complete, 20s.; Bells hung in Secret, with best Porcelain Levers, 8s. per pull. BARRATT, Pewterer, Beer-engine Manufacturer, and Gas-Fitter, 13, Spa-road, Bermondsey.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c. The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

TO GAS MANUFACTURERS.
FOR SALE, a small GASHOLDER, 18 feet diameter and 8 feet deep, with counterbalance weights, pulleys, chains, and columns. Has been in use only about twelve months.—For further particulars apply to Mr. HENRY HARRISON, Surveyor, Eton College, Eton, Bucks.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.



REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building. Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.
CASE-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.
IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.
RAIN-WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O-G Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.
With single pulley. From 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d.
These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable Ironmongers, Builders, &c.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

SMOKE ACT.—WELSH COALS (of the finest quality), burning free from smoke, are recommended to the notice of Consumers generally, being well adapted to meet the requirements of the Act for the Prevention of Smoke. This Coal will be also found very durable and of intense heat. Supplied in large or small quantities by E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
W. and T. WILLS, FIGURE and ORNAMENTAL MODELLERS, Designs made and modelled in all styles.—13, Harrison street, Gray's-inn-road.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—R. HORNE, PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, 41, Gracechurch-street, City, invites builders and the trade to inspect his extensive stock of NEW DESIGNS in PAPER-HANGINGS, which, by the aid of powerful machinery, he is enabled to offer at the following prices, in stock quantities, for cash only, viz.:—

Stout lining paper	5d	Prices.
Superior ditto	6d. and 7d	
Bed-room papers, in great variety	at 6d.	
An excellent oak paper	at 8d.	
Sitting-room ditto, on blended grounds	7d. to 9d.	
Hand-made marbles	9d. to 1s. 6d.	
Good satin papers	1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d.	
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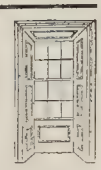

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

THE weather disposes one to excursionize and gossip: we succumb with good motives, glad to find that the road which pleases us is the right one. ife would be pleasanter with many if they ould contrive to make these two points coinide oftener than they do. Our course last week as westward,—Bristol, Chepstow, Tintern, loucester, &c. and there are two reasons why e mention it,—first, that we may allude to e dinner of the Canynge Society, at Bristol, stablished to aid in the restoration of St. ary Redcliff,—and secondly, because the ritish Archæological Association will meet at hepstow on the 21st, and a few precursory otes may be useful, in leading some of the wellers in close towns, where "sewers pollute ie air," to get away into the country, and to vigorate both body and mind by communion ith nature.

The Canynge dinner was presided over on is occasion by Mr. Richard Poole King, and ne collection at the church and the muster at ne dinner-table showed, to those who needed ne evidence, the estimation in which that genman is held by his fellow citizens. Able, pright, and generous, he most worthily repreents the merchants of Bristol.

The mayor made an excellent speech. Shame ndeed, he exclaimed, as Canon Moseley had aid in his sermon in the morning,—shame ould it be to the memory of the merchant rinces of Bristol, and to her citizens in this or ny other age, if they permitted this building, at nce the pride of the archæologist and the grati cation of the antiquary, to become a matter of istory. It did afford him great satisfaction to ee the benefits which had arisen from the exertons of the Canynge Society, and he had much leasure in acknowledging how much their abours had been aided by that philanthropic erson, whoever he or she might happen to be, who had done such great things under the name f '*Nil Desperandum*.' Through the aid received rom that source, they saw parts of the building tanding out in a freshness and a vigour which ave confidence that the entire work would be ompleted sooner or later. He then glanced t the various works going on in Bristol,—new hurches, new hospitals, the orphan asylum at Horfield, where 300 children are clothed, housed, nd fed, without one shilling of funded property r a single known subscriber; and then urged ll to do something while they lived,—somehing which might last all time, and keep them n the kindly remembrance of posterity.

The Lord Bishop of the diocese, in the course f his address, mentioned an intention that had passed through his mind of building a spire n St. Mary Redcliff, but which circumstances oad led him to change into the erection of a hurch in his own parish.

Mr. Scandrett Harford, in proposing "*Nil Desperandum*," bore testimony to the manner in which the work of the north porch had been executed. In the revival of learning, observed the speaker, the cities which took the lead were principally the commercial cities, as Pisa, Florence, Venice, and Genoa; and their merchant princes were the foremost in the great work. There was an existing edifice at Pisa, much larger in proportions, but not equal in beauty to that of St. Mary Redcliff, which was the fruit of the liberality of the Pisans of those days. Many other edifices also had their rise in those times, from the same feelings. There were Canynges in Italy in those days. He need not allude to the princely house of the Medicis, or the Dorias, or others who took the lead in enterprises of this kind; but he merely mentioned the fact to remind the company of what commerce had effected, and what it ought to effect in these days.

Mr. Proctor, whose early exertions were loudly recognised, mentioned an interesting fact during his speech connected with the north porch. When the work was about to be commenced, in 1848, the committee applied for estimates of the cost, and he was astonished to find the accuracy with which the calculations of the parties tendering had been made. Messrs. Willcox and Son, of Bristol, sent in a tender for 2,500*l.*; Messrs. James and Co. of Bristol, 2,559*l.*; Messrs. Broad and Son, of Bristol, 2,618*l.*; and Mr. Myers, of London, 2,750*l.* The donor of the funds was not then prepared to make an engagement for so large an amount, but he undertook, if men were engaged by the week and stone bought, that he would supply money. The result had been, that the cost of the work so executed was about 2,600*l.* and he thought it highly creditable to the gentlemen who had tendered.

The architect being named, Mr. Godwin described what had been done, gave the particulars of a stained window for the south transept, for which funds had been raised by some ladies of the parish, and urged that if the works were not carried on more rapidly, a catastrophe would one day startle the west, and make it necessary to rebuild instead of repair.*

On hearing this, Mr. Harford offered 100*l.* towards the work, if nineteen other persons would give the same sum. Mr. Proctor said, he should be proud to be the second. The chairman added his name to the list, and the bishop, if we understood rightly, expressed his readiness to be the fourth.

Mr. Britton made an energetic and humorous speech; and allusion having been made to the circumstance that Mr. Charles Hill and others had come from London expressly to attend the dinner, the proceedings terminated. The report of the committee showed that since the last anniversary the society had contributed 350*l.* towards the restoration.

And now as to the road to be taken by the British Archæological Association, which circumstances led us to tread. On the first day (Monday) the association will confine themselves to their place of meeting, where the castle, church, remains of priory, the town, and the walls, with papers in the evening, will supply ample materials for employment and enjoyment. On Tuesday there will be an excursion to Mathern, Moynescourt, St. Pierre, Caldicot Castle, and various churches. The next day they will go to Piercefield-park, Wynd Cliff, and Tintern Abbey. On Thursday to Llandaff, Cardiff, Newport, St. Woolas, and Malpas Priory. Friday will be devoted to Caerleon, Usk, with its castle, church, priory remains, and encampments, and Raglan Castle. And on Saturday, Caerwent, Llanvair Castle, Penhow Castle and church, and Pencoed Castle, will be visited previously to the closing meeting.

The ride from Bristol to Aust, the Old Passage, is a pretty one, and when those who are with you are of the class who can find not merely "sermons in stones," but a moral essay in a buttercup, a lecture on taste in the lowly pimpernel, discomfort nowhere, and pleasure in everything, its enjoyments are immensely increased. The design for a bridge over the Severn here, with its openings of 1,100 feet each, talked of some time ago, has not been carried out. The rapidity of the current and the nature of the coast make it the worst important communication in the country: great delays and serious accidents often occur and lead to the hope that a bridge may one day be obtained here. Difficult as the task might be, its accomplishment is mainly a question of money.

When done it is to be hoped it will not be quite so ugly as the bridge over the Wye, at Chepstow, lately completed by Mr. Brunel, wherein the roadway over the water-way is supported by a wrought-iron tube 309 feet long, carried at each end on towers. Cast-iron cylinders filled with concrete carry the rest of the bridge, and the whole cost was about 65,000*l.* Without a word against the construction in point of science, in the art point of view it is the most unmitigated piece of ugliness that was ever perpetrated and deforms a noble view.

The Castle at Chepstow has not been properly investigated and illustrated yet. Its extent, the period over which its erection extends, the curious character of the building now called, erroneously, as it seems to us, the Chapel, would all lend additional interest to the investigation. The mass of the structure is of the Norman period (it was founded by Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, soon after the Conquest), but each of the three succeeding centuries has left its impress. The little chapel in the upper part of the keep deserves notice, and the carved figures on the merlons of the battlements will not escape it. The position of the Castle on a rock overhanging the river is very fine, and the masses of foliage in the ditch make it a beautiful object on the land side.

A thunderstorm here was a sight worth seeing. It began magnificently. First there was a dead stillness; then slowly and majestically passed up from the west a great wind, bending down the distant trees, and rushing steadily on, with a hoarse roar, till all its vassals, high and low, had bowed their heads before its omnipotence. Keeping them in subjection for some seconds, it shook off their leaves in showers, and then, satisfied with this exhibition of its power, it gradually relinquished its grasp, and each branch sank back to its usual quiet drooping. Down came the heavy storm-drops—slow and sullen at first, soon quick and petulant: loud roared the thunder, and faster fell the rain, till, presently, out shone the bright sun again, kissing away the storm-tears, and smiling soothingly on the sweet face of nature, rendered doubly beautiful by the struggle through which it had so meekly passed.

The church at Chepstow is Norman, and retains some interesting portions of the old work, in the west front especially, but it has been sadly dealt with by its repairers.

A short ride brings you to the Wynd Cliff, and a more exquisite scene than that which spreads before the eyes of the traveller when he reaches the top of it is not to be found in or out of England. Rich and luxuriant foliage mingled with bold crags spread away and away far below, deceiving the eye for a time as to the height from which the whole is viewed. Around the Wye spreads a natural amphitheatre of hills, and over these, bathed in a flood of golden sunlight, is the "princelie Severne" and its richly clothed banks. Rocks, wood, and water sparkle in the bright light, the colours varying every instant: now the masses of foliage grow dark and solid, and then the sullen stream darts into clearer view, a flood of glittering quicksilver.

* The scheme of the stained window being executed by Mr Wailes, may be thus described:—It is a lofty wind w in three stories The upper range is to illustrate the foundation of the Mosaic and Patriarchal temple, consisting of rites and ceremonies without permanent resting-place, exemplified by figures of Melchisedec, Abraham, Moses, Joshua, and typologies of Melchisedec offering bread and wine, sacrifice of Isaac, Burning Bush, Passing over Jordan. The second row is to illustrate the founding and building of the visible temple, exemplified by figures of David, Solomon, Ezra, and Nehemiah, and by subjects of David showing plan of temple to Solomon, building of first temple, Ezra receiving permission of Artaxerxes to rebuild the temple, building of the second temple The lowest range shows the Christian temple, to which the party commemorated made so large a contribution, as set forth in the figures of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John: and in the subjects of feeding the hungry and giving drink to the stranger, clothing the naked, taking the stranger in, visiting the sick and prisoners.

We have time only to indicate,—not describe. Tintern Abbey was the next object sought, and right beautiful the well-kept ruin looked when it broke upon us, snugly lying in its peaceful valley. It is a grand specimen of the Geometrical style, belonging to the end of the thirteenth century, and will afford matter for a good paper. A merry party, from the High Sheriff of Gloucester the custodian said, had been shot into it, and were perseveringly sketching at all points. It is a noble ruin, and was then even fuller of beauty than usual.

The railway helped us to Gloucester next day, and then to London. Gloucester, with its beautiful cathedral, is very readily accessible from London. The excursion train is a good schoolmaster: the pleasure that will be given by its means, and the knowledge that will be imparted, are incalculable. We hope it will be taken advantage of to a great extent, and that, too, at once. "Divers," says Seneca, "have overpassed their life in only employing themselves in seeking out the instruments of life. Look into every particular, and consider the whole, there is no man's life but is aimed at to-morrow. Thou askest me what evil there is therein? Infinite; for they live not, but are to live; they defer all things."

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF TASTE IN ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.*

In mentioning "schools of drawing," I may be thought to have used a strange, unknown expression, as custom has called them "schools of design;" but I can find no other meaning in *écoles de dessin*, or *schuole di disegno*; and drawing has no need of being ashamed of its name. Another and a better title, "schools of art," has now been applied to them, and it is satisfactory to know that the talents of those to whom their management is committed are a guarantee for the instruction they afford, and are calculated to allay the apprehensions of any who might be disposed to think the original title tended to encourage the students in a belief that their particular calling was to invent "*designs*."

Hitherto drawing in this country has been ill-fated, though of such importance to every artist that none deserves the name unless he excels in it; and the neglect it meets with at once accounts for the faulty execution in this country of the many common subjects which are so admirably executed in France by the same class of draughtsmen. It is an indifference to the necessity of drawing that leads many a tyro, who scarcely has learnt to draw a line correctly (much less to make accurate studies of the human form, or to understand the art of grouping figures in a composition) to lay aside the pencil and adopt the brush, when he wonders, too late, that he has never been able to display the talent or obtain the credit of an acknowledged artist. And many even excuse their ignorance of drawing by some fallacy, such as, "there is no outline in nature," as if a real object could be delineated without *circumscribing its limits*.

But while drawing is so essential, it must be recollected that the use of the hand, and the direction given it by an accurate eye, will not suffice to *form taste*: they only afford the means of execution; and while we admire the skill of the French in drawing, and admit their inventive talent for design, we cannot be blind to their deficiency in that purity of feeling which marks the taste of Greece, or of Italy. They have the desire to excel, and the full conviction of their success; both useful in their way, for too great diffidence impedes exertion; and if their works often err in overwrought ornament, they may find an excuse in the injury received by their taste from the splendid monstrosities of Louis XIV. and the *rococo* of his successor. They have also long shown great proficiency in decorative art, as the palaces of their kings have proclaimed in the period of the Renaissance, in the embellishment of which both native as well as Italian artists were employed; and whoever may have been the sculptors who executed the statues at Rheims, and some other cathedrals of France, it is evident that good art was highly appreciated and executed even at the beginning of the thirteenth century in that country. And while mentioning the skill of the French in design, it would be unjust not to speak with commendation of that of Belgium, which is the more remarkable as it is not confined to decorative art; and every one will admit the high position that country has taken in sculpture and the highest branches of wood carving. But whatever praise may be justly bestowed on French taste in certain branches of decorative art, and however much they may have encouraged it, it is by no means desirable that we should follow them as models; for while many of their ornamental works are creditable, they are too often deficient in breadth of style, in grandeur, or simplicity, and disfigured by elongated proportions, broken outlines, and meretricious ornament. Nor can an exaggerated sentiment be compensated for by invention, fancy, or minuteness of detail. Their figures, too, offend from a voluptuousness and theatrical treatment, as well as from too much of the academic study; and they fail in ideality and the elevation of high art. They are also apt to appear conscious of being looked at, and you feel sure if they could speak, it would be in French. Indeed, if Gallicism is found to have done an injury to the taste of Benvenuto Cellini (as shown in his Diana of Fontainebleau and various works he executed in France), as well as to that of some other Italian artists, we may feel sure that the French, talented as they are, should not be blindly imitated.

The great point, both in enabling the hand to execute, and in giving the power of appreciating the beautiful, is the education of the eye; for, as the ear is the judge of sound, so the eye perceives the harmony of proportion, form, colour, and every other condition, on which beauty depends. Proportion I place first, because it speaks most immediately to the eye; and no amount of excellence in form or details will compensate for a disregard of it. Nor would the most elegant Greek vase, or the most classical building, continue to be beautiful, if its proportion were altered. What would so many Italian monuments that command our admiration be without it? and the beautiful fountains before St. Peter's, at Rome, if copied by an unskilful eye, might easily be made to assume the graceless and unmeaning character of our dumb-waiters. The column of water is also as necessary for the maintenance of proportion as the basins into which it falls; and arbitrary or incongruous combinations should be avoided, whatever the character of a fountain may be: thus, an elephant spouting forth water is unnatural and monstrous; nor should the water run down stairs, for though the caprice was adopted by the Arabs and by the Italians, it is the result of bad taste and poverty of invention. Nor should a fountain obtain any merit for throwing up a column of water to an immense height, beyond that of being the largest of squirts; and its claims for precedence should be laid among hydraulic machines, instead of works of taste.

In no country of the present day is the harmony of proportion so well understood as in Italy; and no where is its importance so clearly perceived as in the buildings of that country, where it oftentimes happens that at first sight you are charmed with the effect of an edifice which, on closer examination, is found to be deficient in form and in many of its details, or replete with the barbarisms of broken outlines and the excrescences of a debased style. And when such imperfections of form as well as of details are concealed by the general effect produced by the symmetry of proportion, it is evident how essential this last is for captivating the eye and giving the impression of beauty.

As the perception of proportion, like the accuracy of the ear in judging of sound, is a natural gift to some persons, it may be improved by, and requires, study; and it may be taught, like music, to all who are not destitute of every feeling for harmony. Some, indeed, are incapable of comprehending it, as some are unable to distinguish colours; but the habit of seeing and having the attention drawn to it, may even go far towards instructing the generality of men, who, at all events, would otherwise be left in a wilderness of error. It is, indeed, easier to detect imperfections in form and detail than in proportion; and as the perception of this taste is of the highest importance in judging of effect, and as it has the greatest influence on the eye of all who appreciate beauty, so it is the last to which the uncultivated taste attains. Professor Cockerell observes, "that we begin by admiring ornaments, details, and forms, but it is in a more advanced stage only that we make all these subordinate to that sense of mythical proportion and that harmony of quantities which affect the mind like a mathematical truth; and like a concord of musical sounds on the ear, are perceived, and confessed as obvious and unalterable." . . . "Custom, convention, and often incapacity of discernment, reconcile us to those proportions we are most used to, and we are blind to those defects which a fresh and accomplished eye is at once shocked at; yet the sense of vision so studied by the Greeks is to be educated, like a real moral sense and every other, by the diligent culture of science." . . . "The informed artist recognizes the claim which this great element of art has above all others on his studious attention." . . . "He seizes with delight any rule that will conduct his works to the excellence so apparent and so universally admitted in the Greek proportions; he rejoices in any of the slightest elements of the grammar and syntax, by which he can attain to their eloquent language; and he confesses that without them all is confusion, hazard, and fashion."

Good and well-defined rules are, indeed, most necessary in this, as in every other, study: even those few who possess a natural perception of the beautiful are benefitted by them; and the generality of men cannot receive proper impressions without their aid. Nor can instruction be imparted to a beginner without enabling him to understand what the eye is taught to admire. Rules, too, are required for correcting such caprices as tend to mislead the taste; and the unfledged beginner must be content to be guided by them, until he has received the power of independent flight. But taste while kept in order and directed by rules, should not be wholly *dependent* on them: they may be the leading-strings of the tyro, not his crutches, on which, when grown up, he is to rely; and unless he can then afford to act without being dependent upon them, he will never rise above mediocrity and conventional art. Nor can rules be framed until a subject has been long studied and thoroughly understood. It was too great a subserviency to fixed rules that cramped the arts in ancient Egypt, which never escaped from the trammels of conventionalism. The conventional is of its own age and country, and is destined to perish. Not so real taste, which is of all ages, and of every country which has the talent to comprehend it; and flourishes in proportion as it is free. The genius of the Greeks could not submit to be fettered; and it is right to bear in mind that no new successful effort of genius was hampered by, or dependent on, mere rules.

Rules embody, and convey to students, what experience has established, and they guard against error; but no art ever began with rules, as grammars never formed a language; and what Horace says of words,—

"Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus;
Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi,"

holds equally true with regard to ornamental design. But the changes or innovations must be such as taste and good judgment can sanction; and though genius may be encouraged to invent, arbitrary ornament should not be tolerated, nor changes be made for a mere desire of novelty. No ram's horns should be substituted for volutes in an Ionic capital; no copies of natural objects should compose a work of decorative art; and no borrowing from a design of a totally different character should be resorted

to in order to make up a deficient corner. It should have one motive or intention throughout:

"Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet;"

and many a Horatian maxim laid down for poetry may well be applied as a rule in æsthetic art.

The early steps made by the Greeks were gradual and judicious: they borrowed much from the styles of older people with whom they came in contact, and the same adoption and adaptation of other notions (*parce detorta*) are seen to the last in the various details borrowed from "the barbarian," but which, by being made really beautiful, became their own. They did not borrow *in order* to compose a new design, but because what they selected suited it. This remark is of course only applied to their ornamental art, not to their sculpture of the human figure; and though this last had in early times a rude character, owing to their imperfect skill in representing it, they gradually improved and attained to a nearer approach to truth as they advanced. But neither at first, nor after their taste had become formed, did they confine themselves to conventional rules; and even their architecture was free from the trammels to which we have subjected it. The proportions of a temple were not laid down according to fixed measures, without reference to the position it was to have: they consulted their eye rather than their compasses; and a column was not necessarily of the same number of diameters *because* it was of this or that particular order. Hence it happened that no two Greek temples,—no two sets of columns of the same order in different buildings,—were of the same proportion; as no two temples were confined to the same kind of site.

Among many mistakes made in modern Europe is the custom of representing pictures on materials ill-suited for the purpose: another is to make ornaments in decorative art direct imitations of material objects. Even certain materials are suited to particular kinds of art; and thus panel, canvas, and the fresco wall are those most proper for paintings. In all of these, near and distant objects and the various degrees of distance can be represented with proper effect, by the distinctions of colour as well as by the effect of aërial perspective. But when metal, stone, and similar materials are employed to represent landscapes, or a number of distant figures in bas relief, it is evident that they attempt what is out of their province: the absence of aërial perspective in the metal or stone confuses the foreground with the distance, and they both continue to appear (as they are) on the same plane. Sculpture, therefore, should abstain from a mode of treatment beyond its own sphere. It has its own vocation distinct from that of painting, and it only injures its own credit by aiming at that which belongs to the sister art.

The error abounded in the middle ages; but the Greeks were satisfied in bas-relief with figures in the foreground; and the same maxim recommended by Horace for the stage,—"*Nec quarta loqui persona laboret*,"—led them to avoid the introduction of figures four deep upon the stone. They had no bas-relief in marble or bronze representing the battle of Marathon, still less that of Salamis: similar subjects were reserved for painting; and it was for the tasteless Romans to disregard that principle, by representing the confusion of battles upon such unsuitable materials. Nothing but the exquisite skill of a Ghiberti could make us tolerate background landscape, and distant as well as near figures in bas-relief, or the different actions of the same persons, on one field; and however we may admire the execution of the beautiful gates of the Florence baptistery, the introduction of background in bronze or marble is an unjustifiable liberty. Stone and metal are suited to statues and bas-reliefs, not to *pictures*; and the same applies to wood and other materials, where objects are carved upon them; nor should a landscape be tolerated on a fictile vase, nor even as a coloured painting on a porcelain cup. This is one of several faults in the sumptuous vases of Sèvres manufacture; which also not uncommonly offend in proportion, and in an extravagant richness of decoration. There, too, we often find the picture of a landscape or a build-

ing not only disagreeably contrasting with the tawdry gilding or the heavy colour of the surrounding groundwork, but placed in a square compartment at the front (or back), which is therefore cut in half as you walk to the side, and ceases then to form part of the ornamentation or general effect. A subject to decorate a vase should be so placed upon it, that some equally interesting portion of it should always be before the eye; like those bas-reliefs so admirably introduced on the best Greek vases. And when, which is sometimes the case, the Greeks placed figures as a central picture, it may either find an excuse from the vase having been intended to stand where it could only have been seen in front, or may be used as one of many arguments to show that even *they* were not always right, and must not be *blindly* imitated for their name alone. The same adaptability of material applies to the representations of pictures on tapestry, worsted work, and the like; which, after all, are only imperfect copies of copies; and however well they may be executed, they only excite our admiration in proportion to the difficulty or the improbability of success on such unsuitable substances. They aspire to what is out of their sphere, and they fail to succeed in what they profess; for, after all, the picture, be it ever so good, is always inferior as a picture, and all the labour has been spent to produce what is imperfect. To attempt what can only be deficient must necessarily be a wrong principle; and what can be farther from art, than a design in worsted work, where every line is broken up into a minute staircase?

Whatever belongs to decorative design, must be subservient to its conditions; and if, as is sometimes permitted, a small picture forms part of that design, it must conform to the general effect, as in the ceilings of the Vatican and other Italian buildings, where medallions and vignettes are admitted into the general decorative composition. Even fresco painting is bound to suit its effect to the ornamentation of a building, and whatever is part of a design, must accord and harmonize with it; while this must itself be subordinate to, and depend upon, the general features of the building. No better examples can be given than by Giotto's chapel of the Arena, at Padua, and the library of Siena Cathedral; which also present admirable specimens of the mode of decorating large flat surfaces with paintings, and a perfect effect of richness of colour and unity of design.

Pictures on panel and canvas are not subject to the same condition of ornamentation as wall-paintings; they claim, and have obtained, a separate place and distinct admiration, irrespective of the decoration of the wall on which they hang, and of which they form no part.

The imitation of natural objects for ornamental purposes usually disagrees both with the materials used and the place where introduced. It is also an indication of poverty of invention, and a deficiency of taste for design. In a carpet where roses and other flowers are figured, we find the same impossibility of correct representation already mentioned: the very best rose is always unlike the reality, while the imagination is diverted from the general effect by the comparison of this imperfect copy with the natural flower. The same objection applies to imitations of architecture, or any other real object on a carpet; and the nearer the resemblance, the more glaring the inconsistency of making you appear to crush roses, or trip over the tracery of a Gothic window.

Not so with patterns, which are what they pretend to be, which aim at proper effect in form and colour, and which answer their real purpose—ornament—without disturbing the imagination or proclaiming their own incapacity. They decorate instead of affecting to represent; and thus it is that the graceful combinations in Saracenic, Byzantine, and other patterns delight the eye, while they perform most completely the object they have in view. Nor are they limited in their colour, as when nature is copied; and they assume whatever use may suit the general harmony of the whole design without violence to truth.

The Greeks were fully alive to this. Their mouldings were not servile copies of flowers or other natural objects: they took the idea, the *motive*, of the object and made it an ideal imitation, which was much more pleasing to the eye than the imperfect attempt at representation in an unsuitable material; and it is evident that no copy of a real honeysuckle would have been as beautiful an ornament as the conventional flower and leaf we see in a Greek building. The same idea was carried out by them in fancy borders, on walls, vases, furniture, dresses, and objects of common use; and, generally speaking,

in all ornamental decoration where figures were not introduced. It was only in the decadence of art that they adopted a somewhat closer imitation of real flowers, as on the vases of Apulia. With the Greeks "the beautiful and the good" were closely allied; and if they did not, like one great German writer, include the good in the beautiful, or consider the latter the higher of the two, they thought that nothing in art could be good without being beautiful; and to be καλος και αγαθος, "beautiful and good," was the highest merit even in man.

The same feeling and ideal conception of the beautiful enabled them (as I have already observed) to perceive, in the ornaments of people less cultivated than themselves, whatever possessed the germ of beauty, and whatever they did borrow they improved. Nor was this unworthy of their genius; and it would be well for us to recollect that the most accomplished minds have not been above the adoption of what was beautiful from other sources. They preferred what was good to what was merely new. Nor was novelty the same recommendation to the Greeks as to us; and when our vendors of ornamental works assure us that they are the "newest" instead of the "best," and when good things go out of fashion to give way to some fanciful novelty, we may vainly hope for taste either in the maker or the public. The Greeks, on the contrary, repeated the same favourite design for years, when once pronounced good; and when brought within the reach of all, it was common without being considered "vulgar:" old types were also reproduced under new forms, and new ones were not devised by them because new ones were required, but because they were suggested by their genius. Theirs was not a manufacture of novelties, nor did their talents pander to the cravings of wealthy caprice, and neglect the more important duty of beautifying objects of daily use and humble life.

Among the common errors of people deficient in judgment, and particularly of the English, are a blind admiration for the works of foreigners, often without the necessary inquiry into their merits, and a disregard for greater talent in their own countrymen. Nowhere is this more striking than in the slight regard paid to the wonderful genius of our Flaxman, who, had he been Herr Flackmann, might have obtained the praise he merits here, and obtains abroad. We disregard the "prophet in his own country," and take the "*ignotum pro magnifico*" with complacent innocence; as we pronounce many manufactured articles imported from France to be far superior to our own, without dreaming of their being the re-imported productions of English artisans; and a vocalist might have less chance of admiration under the name of *Mrs. Green* than under that of *Signora Verde*.

The mixture of dissimilar substances and counterfeit imitations are to be avoided, equally with the unsuitable materials already mentioned. The union of bronze (and above all of bright brass) and wood is also objectionable; and even some of the much-prized tables of Florence, in *pietre dure*, imitating birds, flowers, and other natural objects, do not accord with right principles. These are objects of wonderful skill and costly magnificence, exciting a feeling of surprise at the execution, rather than of admiration for the design.

The same may be said of the rich cabinets

inlaid with brilliant stones and costly jewels, where the artist seems to have sought to make splendid what he failed to make beautiful; and where the tortured outlines, the twists, scroll-formed mouldings, and distorted framework, which usually form a conspicuous part of them, proclaim the absence of all feeling for elegance and purity of design; and if a higher style of work is attempted, by the substitution of human figures for the legs, it falls as far short of nature and of art as the sculptures of the South Sea islanders. Such pieces of furniture excited the general admiration of their time; though a clumsy superstructure, on slender deformed legs, might call to mind the corpulent body and emaciated limbs of some old-fashioned dotard.

Again, a statue or a temple, made of glass, is inconsistent and objectionable; and even a vase, originally executed in stone, and designed for that material, rarely bears the same character when copied exactly in metal, pottery, or other substance; and form, treatment, and design must often vary according to these conditions. False imitations are mean: a cast-iron vase can barely find an excuse in its durability for intruding where a fictile one would not be safe; and a painted counterfeit has the sad pretensions of a rouged face. Nor can a pretended bronze statue of painted gypsum find a good excuse in cheapness, however we may allow it to the common, unpretending, white cast. Again, the glass body of a vase, with a metal handle, foot, or border, besides inconsistency, conveys a disagreeable feeling of insecurity in its use, from the greater and less durability of the two materials; and you fear lest some accident should leave the handle alone in your grasp. A want of skill in the maker is also implied by the completion of his work in a different substance.

Many a glass or porcelain vase might remain without handles if the maker did not apply in his embarrassment to a friend in another trade; and as the good-natured smith has come to the rescue on one occasion, he is naturally appealed to on another. A glass, therefore having accidentally come out as a long cup (fig. 1), without a foot to stand upon, the smith is again solicited to supply the deficient member; and lest any superior invention should contrast too strongly with the poverty of the original cup, the metal stand humbly imitates its companion, and finds its own security in a mass of nondescript ground-work, or imaginary vegetation (fig. 2). It

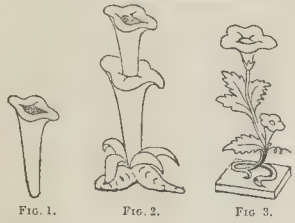

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig 3.

will be fortunate, too, if its deformity is not increased by the contrast of metals of two different colours, besides that of metal and porcelain in the flower, as so often seen in fanciful candlesticks, and other objects supposed to be ornamental (fig. 3).

But mixture of materials is not always resorted to in order to escape from a dilemma: it is frequently thought to be an improvement, and a sign of taste; and a brass, gilt, or silver snake is coiled round the glass, for the double purpose of ornament and support (fig. 4). Sometimes, however, the dependence on metal being scorned, the woman-loved reptile is of the same material, and an opaque blue glass snake winds round the transparent bottle (fig. 5). This may remove one objection, but still leaves that of poverty of design; as when a glass imitates a pineapple, which, too, is generally found to borrow the foot of a tumbler to adapt it for use (fig. 6).

Still more objectionable are the combination of two different ideas and two incompatible natures to form a design; and the union "of the ugly fish and the beautiful woman," "the dolphin in the wood and the boar in the sea," denounced by Horace, are not more inconsistent than many of the anomalies produced daily by our *constructors* of designs. In one a man sits on a truncated column, with the branches of a candlestick growing luxuriantly from his head, while he plays a lyre, like "Orpheus, the mover of woods" (fig. 7): in another a stork performs the

Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 8.

unbirdly office of holding a light or a cornucopia in his beak for the same purpose, as if to add another inconsistency, and to show how little one part has any connection with the rest (fig. 8). These faults are frequently made worse by the same use of two different substances already noticed.

Even in copying from good designs, and in the selection of others of uncertain merit, the feelings and proportions of the former, and the excellence or the defects of the latter, are not always understood; and we often see blunders such as these, where the basin is altered into a size too small for the ewer (fig. 9); and the spout of

Fig. 9. Fig. 10. Fig. 11.

the classical *prochous* is immoderately thrust up (fig. 10), while another is spoilt by the lip being abruptly cut off (fig. 11).

Arts of design have a totally different office, and are guided by very different principles from arts of imitation. The former must be inventive, and independent of *direct imitation* of nature, from which the *idea* alone should be taken; and this is the more to be urged at the present moment, as some still maintain that natural objects should be chiefly selected for decorative art, and that workmen should be furnished with casts from real leaves, &c. in order that they may *imitate* them in architectural mouldings and ornamental work,—an error, as I have already shown, not committed by the Greeks and others most remarkable for good taste.

This ornamental work is of course distinct from subjects adapted to the higher branches of sculpture and bas-relief.

But while insisting on the false principles of direct imitation for architectural designs, I admit of certain exceptions to this as to every rule; deviations from which must depend on the discrimination of a talented artist. Thus the rope moulding, so admired on the tower of Belem and other buildings, and a mixture of natural objects in certain kinds of mural decoration (as on walls and ceilings of Italian and Pompeian rooms), are allowable, provided they are subservient to—and the accessories, not the staple, of—the general ornamentation.

A glaring inappropriateness of subjects to particular materials and to particular places, is observable in the silver ornaments of our dinner tables and their plateaus. Here, in our massive and costly centres, and other pieces of decorative plate, instead of figures gracefully grouped to form a subject worthy of the material, or some composition showing a feeling for ideal beauty, are the horses of Mamelukes and knights, palm-trees, dogs, or other imitations of common-place objects from real life, proclaiming the usual want of invention, and being thoroughly unmeaning and out of place. As no effort of genius led to the design, so no idea of taste is connected with them; they are more or less like the reality, but suggest no talent beyond the skill of the copyist and of the workman; and as the "*faber incertus*" is guided by chance in his selection from the menagerie, a horse may come forth, or an elephant, according to his momentary caprice. Reason, taste, and ideal beauty have no part in such a selection; and where a more extended work is required, a number of parts are generally put together to complete the required dimensions, without combination or a "motive." Again, when figures of men are introduced in several compartments, they are frequently of various sizes, and characters, in different stages, totally unconnected with any *general design;* and when classical drapery is imitated, it is not the figure wearing it, but the drapery, that is designed, which, too, is thrown by a gale of wind into fluttering folds, and has all the mannerism and extravagance of the worst Cinque-cento style. Or if an effort is made at composition, the fanciful is generally substituted for the ideal; and its deformity is increased by overwrought ornament and crowded details.*

Gardner Wilkinson.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF SOME EXTERNAL AGENTS ON THE DURABILITY OF BUILDING MATERIALS.†

The action of the atmosphere upon metals is even more complicated than that which takes place upon stones, because the electro-chemical changes are more efficient, and the metallic bases are susceptible of combining with a greater number of gases than the earthy bases or the metalloids. In building operations the metals commonly used are iron, lead, copper, tin, zinc, with the mixed metals, brass or bronze, and to them we will confine our attention.

Iron, whether cast or wrought, becomes rusted on exposure to the air or water under certain conditions; that is to say, the outer portions of the metal are converted into a hydrous oxide, and can be detached in scales, or flakes. Many systems have been proposed to obviate the danger, and many substances applied to correct the evil arising from this cause, full information concerning which is contained in Mr. Robert Mallet's papers in the "Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science." His experiments appear to show that gas tar applied hot is the most efficacious for iron work exposed to cold water; and that a coating of caoutchouc varnish resists the longest in hot water; but that neither of them can be considered a durable defence. Cases cited by M. Vicat are within the knowledge of every architect who has examined this class of phenomena, which prove that in some waters, as in some positions in the open air, iron work, totally unprotected, will last an indefinite period. These exceptions are, nevertheless, so rare, and the destruction of iron unprotected is generally so rapid, both in air and in water, that constant care and attention are required to guard against the destructive tendencies of these agents. If iron work be exposed to the air in positions which render the renewal of the latter difficult, and at the same time retain it in a marked degree of dryness, the iron will become covered with a coat of rust, through which the atmosphere cannot penetrate to attack the metal beneath. If the water in which iron is immersed contains a very small portion of some of the earthy salts the decomposition will take place slowly. But it is necessary to observe that these remarks only apply to iron of considerable dimensions; small wires decay rapidly on exposure to either of these causes of disintegration.

Should iron, however, be exposed to confined air in damp positions, the decay attains its maximum. Carbonic acid gas contributes much to this, for, under its influence, iron passes (to use the words of Vicat), into the state of the carbonate of protoxide, which, absorbing fresh doses of oxygen, transforms itself into a hydrate of peroxide. It is indeed generally considered that oxidation cannot take place to a dangerous extent unless carbonic acid be present; and it is precisely for this reason that iron, bedded in fresh masonry or concrete, resists the action of the air, because either the mortar absorbs the carbonic gas, which has a greater affinity for lime than it has for iron, or the masonry is sufficiently dense to protect the iron from con-

* To be continued. † See p. 290, ante.

tact with the atmosphere. The investigations of the Commission in 1850, respecting the fall of the bridge over the Maine, at Angers (recorded in "les Annales des Ponts et Chaussées," vol. 29, 2nd series, page 394), appear to prove that the preservative action of the lime depends upon its being in immediate contact with the iron, and that if a space, however small, be left between the two substances, moisture will insinuate itself, and in course of time produce active oxidation. M. Vicat, in a note inserted in the "Annales des Ponts et Chaussées" for May and June, 1853, appears to doubt the correctness of this conclusion, but even he admits that the preservative action of the lime depends upon its absorption of carbonic acid gas, and that directly its hardening ceases, it loses its power of resisting the action of the atmosphere on the iron.

M. Payen found that the addition of very small quantities of the sub-carbonate of potassa, or of sodium, to pure water, was sufficient to render it innocuous either to cast or wrought iron, and the same property existed in nearly all alkaline solutions; whilst, on the contrary, the addition of a small quantity of the chloride of sodium rendered the process of oxidation much more rapid than it usually is in pure water. It appears that grey cast-iron is more susceptible of destruction by oxidation than either wrought iron, or white cast iron; and that wrought iron resists the action of sea water more effectually than cast. It is a peculiar fact connected with this subject, that iron exposed to frequent displacements, shocks, or vibrations, is less affected by oxidation than when it remains constantly in one place, without disturbance. Thus, anchors in constant use are less exposed to rust than those preserved in the magazine: the rails of the main-lines of railroads are less corroded than those in the sidings: iron steamers rust less when in active service than when in dock. But the positions in which iron decomposes with the greatest rapidity, are those where it is fixed, and alternately exposed to the air and immersed in sea water. Ammoniacal and sulphuric acid gas exercise very serious effects upon the durability of cast and wrought iron. It is important, therefore, to prevent their use either in urinals, roofs over gas-works, or the engine-sheds of railway stations. There appears also to be some danger in using iron in contact with sulphate of lime, or in fact under any circumstances where it is likely to take up sulphuric acid gas, for which it has great affinity.

The galvanization of iron, which, as generally practised, consists in forming a superficial coating upon the metal by immersing it in melted zinc, appears to constitute an efficient protection, so long as the iron is covered. The contact with the zinc brings the iron into an electro-negative state, and it is known that, so long as the latter prevails, there is little tendency on the part of the iron to combine with oxygen. From a series of experiments made at Brest between the years 1842 and 1851 (see note by M. Dehargne, "Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1851"), it appears that the zincing process does not, in any sensible degree, affect the tenacity or the ductility of the iron; but it is important to secure the protected metal from any shocks, or friction, likely to remove the surface.

Zinc, when exposed to the atmosphere in its ordinary state, becomes rapidly covered by a whitish efflorescence, which adheres to the metal, and forms, as it were, a species of varnish, capable of arresting any further decay. This efflorescence is considered to be a carbonate of zinc; but if the atmosphere should contain any sulphuric or hydro-chloric acid (as in London and in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea), compounds are formed of a nature to compromise the solidity of the metal. In the purer atmosphere of Paris, and other continental towns, where wood is the ordinary fuel, and to which the sea air does not reach, zinc is employed successfully for roofing purposes: in London and on the sea-shore, its durability is very limited; and at all times its combustibility must be a serious objection to its use externally, especially for roofs.

Copper resists the action of the atmosphere very successfully, and the presence of some of the gases mentioned above does not seem to affect it in any material degree. A film of oxide, or carbonate of copper, is rapidly formed over the surface, and secures the metal from further decay. It is found, however, that a mixed metal or bronze, made of copper and zinc, resists the influence of the atmosphere, and sea water, more successfully than pure copper alone.

Lead undergoes little change upon exposure either to air or water, especially when the latter contains small proportions of the salts of lime. According to Brande, when lead is kept in distilled water, to which air has access, small crystalline scales of oxide of lead are formed, a portion of which dissolves in the water, and is again slowly precipitated in the form of a carbonate. Soft water also, or that without the salts of lime, appears to be more likely to attack lead than that containing lime. The use of lead for cisterns must, therefore, be regulated by the nature of the water to be preserved in them: for all roofing or analagous purposes, there do not appear to exist any philosophical reasons to object to the use of this metal, or to limit its application to any particular districts.

A very important remark with respect to the use of metals must be made; viz. that when two of them are used in contact in positions where moisture, in any form, has access to them, a species of galvanic action is established, which causes them to decay with great rapidity. Illustrations of this may be observed in iron railings, when the bars are secured to the stone curb with lead, and the decay is most evident when the iron is of the best and most malleable description. A similar phenomenon may also be observed when copper, or bronze, is in contact with iron in sea water: though the iron decays rapidly, it appears to exercise a protective influence upon the copper.

The laws of electricity, developed by the contact of two metals with a liquid containing a solution of an alkaline salt, are treated at some length in Vol. 1, "Gmelin's Hand-book of Chemistry," p. 364. From this authority it appears that zinc, tin, and iron, protect copper in sea water. Zinc protects iron and tin plate, but it is not so effective for the defence of iron in sea water if air be present, and it is itself rapidly corroded when used with iron in the sea. In that element tinned iron decays unequally, the iron oxidating whilst the tin remains intact; and it appears that the decay, superinduced by the contact with tin, is greater than that resulting from the contact with copper. The corrosion of copper may be considerably retarded by fastening to it at several points pieces of cast or wrought iron, or of zinc, when sulphureted hydrogen is likely to be present. Water containing bicarbonate of lime will deposit the lime if placed in contact with zinc and copper, the deposit taking place upon the copper; and when water of this description flows through leaden pipes, the carbonate of lime is deposited at the solder joints (composed of an alloy of tin and lead), on the brass cocks, and on any piece of iron or silver which may be introduced. The inconvenience arising from the stoppage thus produced may be obviated by the use of a lateral pipe fitted to the main at intervals, and furnished with plugs of a metal likely to deposit the calcareous matter, which can thus be withdrawn from the main.

The class of atmospheric influences included under the term medial action in the early part of this paper acts more powerfully upon some of the metals than on other building materials. Thus the tenacity of the former increases or diminishes with the temperature, and the electrical state of the atmosphere frequently modifies their powers of resistance. The most elaborate observations which have been made on this subject have been exclusively connected with the changes superinduced in iron, perhaps on account of its more general employment. They are to be found in Mr. Fairbairn's Treatise on the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron, and in a communication by M. Wertheim to the Annales de Chimie et Physique (3rd series, Vol. 12), from both of which it appears that the co-efficient of resistance of the metal diminishes with an increase of temperature in a more rapid proportion than the dilatation. Below and near the freezing-point cast iron becomes exceedingly brittle, but between about 40° and about 120° Fahrenheit there does not appear to be much change in its elastic powers. The lineal dilatation of metals, and indeed of all building materials, requires to be carefully attended to in all constructions. Very useful tables upon the subject are to be found in Weale's Engineers' and Contractors' Pocket-book for 1854, and in the Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes.

Glass under certain circumstances is affected by the action of the atmosphere, for the potash and soda employed in its manufacture are susceptible of being decomposed and removed by the moisture, or the gases contained in it; and according to Gmelin the decomposition takes place with greater ease in proportion as the glass is richer in the above-named alkalies, and the temperature of the moisture of water is higher. Glass in which there is a deficiency of silica is exposed to this description of decay, which may often be distinctly perceived in window glass, the alkali from which is gradually attracted ("Knapp's Applied Chemistry," vol. 2, p. 8) by atmospheric moisture and washed away, whilst a thin layer of silica or silicate of lime remains upon the surface and exhibits a play of prismatic colours. An analagous decomposition takes place in the glass used in stables in consequence of the ammoniacal gases; and, according to Knapp, glass containing oxide of lead is liable to blacken on exposure to air impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen.

The chemical changes produced in oleaginous and metallic pigments by the gases contained in the atmosphere are subjects of the highest importance to the decorative artist, but as the examination of them would extend this paper too far beyond the usual limits, I must refer the architect who would investigate them to the researches of M. Chevreul in the Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, 1850 (vol. 22). I may, however, state that M. Chevreul attributes the solidification of paints to the oils they contain absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere, and states that the driers act by facilitating the power of absorption. The various substances introduced to communicate colour appear to affect the rate of absorption; and the surfaces upon which the paints are applied have an influence independent of their mere capacity of taking up moisture. The varieties in the rates of drying upon the several woods and metals, experimented upon by M. Chevreul, indicate some peculiar differences in this respect, which have not hitherto been sufficiently examined.

G. R. Burnell.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Ripon.—The Cathedral east window is now placed. The cathedral is thrown open to the public from 1st to 15th August, between 11 and 6 each day.

Naburn.—On Thursday in last week, a new church was opened and consecrated at Naburn, near York. The entire cost of the church is about 2,400*l.* obtained chiefly by subscriptions, but there still remains a deficiency of nearly 200*l.*

Lincoln.—On Thursday in last week also, the foundation-stone of the new church about to be erected in the parish of St. Michael-on-the-Mount, Lincoln, was laid by the Earl of Harrowby. The church, when finished, will consist of a nave with ritual chancel, having an apsidal termination, a transept on south side, and a triforium, caused by variation of levels on the north side. The church will have a south-west porch, constructed for a future tower. It will be lighted at the west end by a five-light window, and by double-light windows on the north and south, except the transept, which will have a four-light window. The ritual chancel will be elevated above the nave, and divided by a low breast wall, and on the south from the transept by an open screenwork of wood — the arcading of the triforium being trefoliated upon shafts of polished Lincoln stone. A small belfry will surmount the sanctury arch. The building, it is said, has been designed with regard to its proximity to the cathedral below which it stands. Mr. S. S. Teulon is the architect, and the building is entrusted to Mr. C. Ward, of Lincoln, builder. About 1,800*l.* have been

raised towards the cost—the Governors of Christ's Hospital contributing 300*l.* besides proposing to place a stained glass window at the east end of the church.

Halstead (Essex).—A new vicarage-house has just been erected here for the Rev. D. Fraser, at a cost of 1,200*l.* Mr. William White, of London, was the architect, and Mr. Woollard, of Essex, was the builder.

W tford.—The external walls of St. Andrew's Church here, are nearly completed. There is still a deficit of about 600*l.* in the sum required to complete the works. The contract with Messrs. Fassnidge amounts to 2,400*l.* of which 1,500*l.* are due when the external walls are completed. To put on the roof requires a further sum of 350*l.* Mr. Teulon is the architect of this building.

Chalfont St. Peter.—On 21st ult. the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the parish church of Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. The chancel of the ancient church had been re-built, and a new south aisle added, and the church otherwise enlarged and re-modelled. The work has been executed under Mr. Street, of Oxford, the diocesan architect.

Newport.—St. Thomas's Church, says last week's *Hampshire Advertiser*, will in a few days be rased to the ground. The work of demolition had already begun.

Warwick. — The foundation-stone of All Saints' Church, at Emscote, was laid by the Countess of Warwick on Tuesday in week before last. Mr. Murray is the architect.

Coalbrookdale.—The new church of the Holy Trinity was consecrated on Tuesday in last week by the Bishop of Hereford. The church is in the Decorated style of fourteenth century, and consists of nave and side aisles, with chancel and chancel aisle. The interior dimensions are 106 feet by 44 feet, and the church has accommodation for 420 adults and 108 children. It has an open timbered roof, with principals resting on carved stone corbels. The seats have oak bench-ends, made by the London Patent Carving Company. The window at east end of chancel, and the window in chancel aisle, are glazed with Powell's patent embossed quarries; and one of the windows in south aisle is filled up with some foreign stained glass. The font, of Caen stone, is placed at the west end of south aisle. The edifice is provided with an organ, by Walker, of London, the gift of a lady, and cost about 500 guineas: it is enclosed in an oak carved case, and illuminated by Willement, of London. The building will be heated with warm water, and lighted with gas. The tower is erected at the south-west angle of the church. The architects are Messrs. Reeves and Butcher, of London. The site for this structure and for the burial-ground is the gift of Miss Adelaide Anna Darby, and the building has been erected and endowed by Mr. Abraham Darby.

Chester.—The Church of St. John the Baptist and the Blue Coat Hospital in Chester was re-opened for Divine service on Sunday in last week, after a lapse of nearly thirteen months, occupied in the repair and restoration of the exterior and the re-arrangement of the interior. The pews have been replaced by open seats or stalls, mostly free. The tables containing the Decalogue have been restored to the east end, whence they were removed about fifteen years ago; and over them is placed an ornamental window, containing in the centre a figure of St. John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness. In a panel above is placed a figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the cross, and in the margin on either side is a running branch of the vine, interspersed with ears of corn, emblematical of the bread and wine. The ornamentation of the window has been executed by Mr. S. Brown, of Chester. The whole of the work of the interior has been stained and varnished in imitation of oak by Mr. Tasker, also of this city.

Sale Moor (Manchester).—The church of St. Anne, Sale Moor, was opened on 14th ult. The church, which is built on a site presented with a donation of 500*l.* by Mr. Samuel Brookes, of Manchester, is in the decorated style of fourteenth century. The tower is at the north-west angle of nave, and is three stages high. In the basement is the principal entrance, beneath a bold canopied doorway; above this a two-light window, with tracery. At the corners of the tower are angle buttresses, over which, supported by gargoyles, are crocketed pinnacles, terminating in finials, the summits of which are 70 feet above the ground line. The parapet is composed of open tracery. Surmounting the tower is a spire, 60 feet high. At the east end is a five-light window; at the west-end, one of four lights; the side windows two and three lights alternately: the transepts have three-light windows, the whole filled with tracery. The buttresses are in two stages, the whole being built of stone. The extreme length of the building is 100 feet, and across the transepts 60 feet. Part of the roof is open timbered, the intersection of nave, chancel, and transepts having a groined ceiling, in imitation of stone arching. The edifice has been completed from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. W. Hayley, of Manchester, architect. The cost, including endowments and fittings, is 4,200*l.* nearly all raised by voluntary contributions, chiefly from the neighbourhood. The building contains nearly 600 sittings, one-third free. A marble font has been presented to the church by Mr. Earl, and a stained window for the vestry by Mr. Hurlbutt.

Pennington, Leigh. — Pennington Church, Leigh, near Manchester, was consecrated a few weeks back by the Bishop of Manchester. This church originated with the dissatisfied parishioners of the vicar of Leigh. The minister of Astley collected 1,000*l.* the largest subscription only amounting to 2s. 6d. and the lowest to 1½d. the greatest number being in single shillings. The church is built of Yorkshire stone, and is in the Perpendicular style. It consists of nave and side aisles, with clerestory supported by six arches on each side. The church is 70 feet by 50 feet. The chancel is 33 feet by 20 feet, with an open-timbered roof, stained and varnished. There is a tower that will hold eight bells. The principal entrances are by the tower and south porch. The edifice was built from the designs of Mr. E. H. Shellard, of Manchester, by Mr. Mark Fogget, of Manchester, the contractor; and the work was superintended by Mr. Samuel Drinkwater, as clerk of works. The building seats 800, partly free. There remains to be erected a parsonage-house and schools, for which funds are yet to be collected.

Shotton.—The church at Shotton, in the county of Durham, was consecrated on 11th ult. The new edifice will be a chapel of ease to the parish of Easington. The church, which is from a design by Mr. P. Hardwick, is in the Early English style. Mr. Thomas Punshon, of Durham, was the builder.

THE VICTORIA LONDON DOCKS.—A SKETCH OF THEIR PROGRESS.

So enormous has now become the extent of London, that works of the greatest magnitude are carried on almost unknown, except to those dwelling in the particular neighbourhood; and as the spot on which the Victoria Docks are situated is a place scarcely inhabited even now, few of the people of London know that this great work has been commenced, and fewer still that the largest dock in the world will be open for reception of shipping early next year.

The engraving shows the present appearance of the works, although it is difficult, in one picture, to give a true idea of the extent. The plinths of pillars, &c. which stand up from the excavated space are intended for warehouses and quays. There will be four of these large warehouses. They will be three stories in height above the water.

The Victoria Docks are situated on the northern bank of the Thames, on an open tract of land extending from Bow-creek to Galleon's-reach, known as the Plaistow-marshes, and will have ready access to the heart of the City, and be placed in direct communication with all the great railways in the kingdom.

The works, which are authorised by the act of Parliament, are a wet dock and a tidal basin on the western side, with an entrance from the river a little below Bow-creek, as well as a canal on the eastern side of this dock, with proper basins and gates, to form another entrance from the Thames at Galleon's-reach. It is intended to confine the undertaking, for the present, to the formation of the western dock and tidal basin, and to the purchase of the land which will be necessary for the formation of the canal and other extensions at some future time.

The western dock and tidal basin will afford, together, an area of water accommodation of 90 acres, and upwards of a mile of quay and wharfage room, together with 160,000 feet of fire-proof warehouses, adapted for the reception of every description of merchandise. The landing jetties and warehouses will be fitted with rails communicating with the main line of railway, so that goods may be taken from the ship to all parts of the kingdom, without the delays, waste, and cost attendant upon housing and unhousing, and repeated removals from one place to another.

The dock shown in the engraving, only one of those which are proposed, is formed by the excavation of upwards of 2,000,000 cubic yards in quantity. It is 311 feet long, and 8 feet in width, with 10 feet of water at Trinity low-water level. The quantity of land purchased for the whole undertaking is 200 acres, at a price of 425,000*l.*

A short time ago the site of the Victoria Docks was a lonely and solitary place; and it is curious to consider that the embankment of the Thames, which forms the background of the picture, is of very remote antiquity. In the course of the works, various ancient British and Roman coins have been discovered, some Roman urns, a circular shield of tin, bones of deer and some other animals. The ground, which has been excavated, consists of the deposit of the Thames, which, like a huge lake or sea, formerly covered all the now green marshes of Essex. At a depth of 15 feet below high-water mark, a layer of peat, 7 feet in thickness, is met with: below that (in all 22 feet) is gravel.

The dock shown in the engraving will contain about 90 acres of water, and will, from the peculiarity of its position, cost less, it is said, than any at present formed.

	Capital.	Area of Water Accommodation	Cost per Acre.
	£	Acres.	£
St. Katherine's	2,152,800	11	195,640
London Docks	3,933,310	28	140,654
East and West India Docks, including Canal and Pond	2,003,000	112	17,884
Proposed Victoria Docks, estimate for Works and Land, to be occupied therewith	450,000	90	5,000

It is surprising to consider the immense increase of commerce of London, which, like the population, is growing at a compound rate of multiplication. In the five years, 1823 to 1827, both inclusive, the average number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels and of colliers and coasters which entered the port of London was—

From beyond sea, 5,006 vessels = 917,087 tons.
Colliers and coasters, 18,913 vessels = 2,304,528 tons.

And in the five years, 1847 to 1851, both inclusive, there were—

From beyond sea, 9,839 vessels = 1,943,348 tons.
Colliers and coasters, 21,679 vessels = 3,154,180 tons.

In 1851, the number of British and foreign steamers which entered the port of London (exclusive of steam-tugs and pleasure and passenger steamers) was 2,641, with a tonnage of 717,969 tons.

Since 1849 the importation of animal food into the Thames has largely increased the numbers.

The company is empowered by the Act of Parliament to provide pasture accommodation for the large quantities of Scotch and foreign cattle which are now brought for the supply of the metropolis, and which, arriving in an exhausted and deteriorated condition, are driven to market without the rest and refreshment necessary for their recovery.

The basin will be formed partly of brick and partly of concrete and stone. Mr. Bidder is the engineer, and Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey are the contractors.

PROGRESS OF THE VICTORIA LONDON DOCKS.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Oxford.—It was stated some time ago, that it was in contemplation to rebuild the chapel, library, and rector's lodgings at Exeter College. Plans for this purpose, says *Jackson's Journal*, have been submitted by Mr. Scott, the architect, and have met with general approval. The chapel will be rebuilt on its present site, but extended eastward over a part of the ground now occupied by the rector's house. A new and enlarged quadrangle will take the place of the small court known as St. Helen's, two sides of which will be occupied by the new library. Some additional buildings will also be erected in Broad-street, where the poplars now stand. It is intended to commence operations shortly, but the whole work will be extended over a space of at least two years.——Considerable improvements have been effected at the Radcliffe Library, with a view to make it more useful, and better adapted for literary and scientific meetings. Gas has just been laid on, and the building will be illumined by fourteen lamps, arranged in various parts of the upper gallery, a number placed on the reading-tables below, and a branch light in the centre. The building, which was formerly heated by gas stoves, is now heated by hot water, the apparatus for which has just been completed. These improvements are mainly owing to the present librarian, Dr. Acland. The whole of the heating and lighting apparatus has been entrusted by the trustees, under the advice of Mr. G. Gutch, their architect and surveyor, to Mr. J. H. Monks, of London, by whom the bronze gas pillars ranged round the library were manufactured.——On a recent occasion the directors, and Mr. Gardiner, the builder, of the new Crescent on the Park Town Estate, on the Summertown-road, entertained all the workmen, about 130 in number, who have been employed on that large undertaking, which is now nearly brought to completion. The architect is Mr. S. L. Seckham.

Sandon.—In June, 1848, it may be remembered, Sandon Hall, the residence of the Earl of Harrowby, was almost entirely destroyed by an accidental fire. The new building is rapidly nearing to completion. The site of the present edifice is the same as that of the former mansion. The building is of the style of James I. and is erected after the designs of Mr. William Burn, of London. It is built wholly of freestone quarried in the park. It has two principal fronts, the northern facing the ancient church of the parish of Sandon; the latter commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Trent. The offices lie to the west, and also occupy the basement story. The south façade exhibits the whole length of the building, extending 220 feet. The windows are surmounted with rich scrolls, bearing the initials of various members of the Harrowby family. A cornice, surmounted by a balustrade, runs along this front, and a number of light pinnacles spring from it. The chimneys are of stone, and ornamental, some being spiral, with mouldings and caps. The north front is far more varied in character than the opposite one. In the centre a large porch projects, supported by pillars, ornamented in accordance with the style of the building. A cornice, with an open balustrade, surmounts the porch, in the centre of which the arms of the Harrowby family are carved. At the angles of this porch square turrets rise to the parapet of the building, above which they are octagonal. They are covered by ogee roofs, surmounted by gilded vanes. The entrance porch opens into a saloon, to the right of which is the grand staircase, and to the left the billiard-room. This front is approached by a carriage drive through the park. The first stone of the new mansion was laid by Viscount Sandon on the occasion of his attaining his majority, January 16th, 1852. The clerk of the works is Mr. M'Leish, and the contractors are Mr. Parker, who has executed the masonry, Messrs. Jas. Paton and Sons, who have done the wood work, and Mr. James Annan, the contractor for the plastering.

Huntingdon.—The Hunts County Hospital has been completed and opened. It stands on an eminence on the northern side of the town. The entrance-hall, in the centre of the building, faces the north: the principal front is to the south; the females' entrance at the west, and the men's at the east. The building has the shape of a parallelogram, the entrance-hall forming a central pediment. The style of architecture is Roman, of or about the period of Palladian. The building was begun on 28th of May, 1853. The architect was Mr. T. Smith, of London; and the builder was Mr. Bird, of Huntingdon. The hospital contains four wards; two of ten beds each, and two of four beds each. The length of the building is 104 feet; height, 34 feet to cornice; and width, 72 feet. The cost was about 5,000*l.*; and the subscriptions raised were between 8,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*

Nottingham.—The plans, &c. for the new Nottingham Government School of Practical Art, for which a site has been secured on the angular elevation of Waverley-street and Peel-street, adjoining the north-western lodge of the Arboretum, are now being exhibited at Nottingham. The ground plan exhibits a front colonnade and vestibule entering on a square central hall, surmounted by central ceiling, and lighted by dome lights in the angular spaces. The great hall is flanked by two oblong apartments for museum and library. Behind it are smaller gallery stores, and in the rear of all a rotunda, with a central circular ceiling light.

Wolverhampton.—The formal opening of the new building for the Wolverhampton School of Practical Art was to take place on Tuesday, in presence of Lord Granville. The building, which has been erected from the designs of Mr. Edward Banks, of Wolverhampton, architect, is situate in Darlington-street, near the centre of the town. The style is Grecian. The exterior design consists of the principal façade towards Darlington-street, having projecting wings at each end, and the entrance façade in a new street leading from Darlington-street to Salop-street. The architectural features of these elevations consist principally of a rusticated basement and Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a cornice, the door and windows having characteristic dressings. In the Darlington-street front there are several panels of stone, which are intended to be sculptured at some future time. The basements, pilasters, cornices, and window dressings are of Bath stone, and the walls of white brick. The interior design consists of a basement, with house for the assistant secretary, and cellars to be let off; a ground-floor story, with committee-room, master's room, and large elementary and modelling rooms, and a one-pair, or upper floor, with library, painting room, and large antique room, lighted by skylights.——The Wolverhampton Baths, erected by a company of shareholders, having been found unremunerative, have been sold, with 1,350 square yards of building land adjoining, for 1,700*l.* to the town clerk, for himself and others, by whom the baths will be continued to the use of the public. It is said to be the wish of the company to construct on the adjoining piece of ground an open bath, applicable to the requirements of the working classes. The property cost the original shareholders 4,000*l.*

Merthyr.—The surveyor newly appointed by the local Board of Health is to have a salary of 250*l.* a year. There were thirty-two applicants, out of whom five were selected, who attended at a meeting of the board, when the decision was unanimously made in favour of Mr. Henry.

Liverpool.—A new gas company is about to be established here to supply the borough with gas at 3s. 6d. a thousand cubic feet, while yielding a profit of 10 per cent. and with a promised reduction of price to 3s. as soon as the profits exceed 10 per cent. The Legislature bound the old (amalgamated) company to reduce their price in a somewhat similar way, but for years they have managed to evade the law by expending their extra profits beyond 10 per cent. as additional capital in laying miles of pipes beyond the borough boundaries, so as to afford a pretext for reaping their 10 per cent. on the whole of this comparatively waste capital, as well as on the nominal amount of their original shares, and thus the public have been deprived of the advantages designed by the Legislature to be reaped by them and not by the shareholders. We advise the people of Liverpool to make it a *sine quâ non* that there shall be no more amalgamations, which work wonderfully well for the public advantage *theoretically* speaking, while all the practical benefit goes into the pockets of the amalgamators. Not only do the new company propose to reduce the price of gas, but what is still more essential in the present instance, to improve its quality. The old company regularly reap their 10 per cent. or highest legal profits on an exaggerated amount of capital, nevertheless they supply an article which is perpetually complained of for its badness as well as for the unworthy means whereby its price is upheld beyond the intention of the law as laid down in its charter of incorporation.

Preston.—At the last half-yearly meeting of the Preston Waterworks Company, prior to the works passing into the hands of the local Board of Health, a dividend was declared of 3*l.* 10s. per share—equal to 14 per cent. per annum. The previous half-year's dividend was 3*l.* 7s. 6d. The proprietors, according to the local *Chronicle*, will receive out of the purchase-money of the works about 116*l.* 10s. for each 50*l.* share, free of all payments. The entire working expenses, on the average of the last five years, were only 18 per cent. on the income. The company has between 13,000 and 14,000 customers, nine-tenths working class, occupying houses at 10*l.* a year and under, average charge for water, 8s.

Stockton-upon-Tees.—The *Gateshead Observer* remarks that fifty years ago, a ship-building yard at Stockton-upon-Tees was occupied at an annual rental of 30*l.*; and that part of it has recently been sold for iron ship-building at 4,000*l.*

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The foundation stone of the ragged schools of this town was laid by the mayor on Tuesday in last week, at Garth-heads, New-road. The new building, according to the local *Courant*, will be a plain unpretending structure of brick. It will contain boys' school-room, 53½ feet by 18½ feet; boys' work-room, 37 feet by 28½ feet; class-room, 19 feet 7 inches by 16 feet; girls' school-room, 53½ feet by 18½ feet; girls' work-room, 30½ feet by 28½ feet; store closets, each 10 feet 9 inches by 6 feet; two baths and wash-rooms, 18 feet by 6 feet; a committee-room, 15 feet by 11 feet. The building will be one story, except the master's house. This will contain three stories, the uppermost dormitories for the children. The builder is Mr. Gibson. The estimated cost of erection is about 2,500*l.* It is expected that the schools will be completed and ready for use about January next.

Shields.—Labourers are excavating for the foundation of the new Sailors' Home at North Shields. Mr. Elliot, the contractor, is erecting sheds for the stone dressing. The stonework for the foundation will be proceeded with immediately. The chief stone will be laid by the Duke of Northumberland some time in the spring of next year, and the whole, it is anticipated, will be completed in the latter part of 1855. The building will be erected under the inspection of Messrs. Green.

Edinburgh.—This city, it is said, is to have a new post-office, the present building not admitting of suitable extension.

Jersey.—At the St. Catherine's Bay works, according to a correspondent of the *Jersey Times*, much has been done during the last two years. The verclut or northern arm of the breakwater is nearly completed: the whole of the lower portion is finished; and the upper portion is completed to 1,500 feet from the inner angle, which is 100 feet from the main land. The promenade-walls are completed to 1,300 feet, and are within 200 feet of that distance filled in: the southern end of the breakwater, not yet completed, is proceeding rapidly, as are also the inside walls and quay. The outside walls have a curve of one in three, according to the plan of the late Mr. Wilkinson, who was Mr. Walker's engineer on the works when they were commenced. About six months will serve to complete this arm of the breakwater. The arm from the Archiroudel Tower, without which the harbour would be worse than useless, has not been worked at since 1850. It would have to be carried out about 3,000 feet. 150 men only are now employed on the works: they are said to be picked men, however, and receive 3s. a-day.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

We have noted with interest, in a Return just now issued by the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes, the gradual but increasing progress of the business of the baths and wash-houses in the London district, and we insert in this place a table of the numbers of the bathers and washers, and the receipts at nine establishments which are conducted under or in accordance with the Acts 9th and 10th Vict. c. 74, and 10th and 11th Vict. c. 61:—

Period of the Year.	Bathers.	Receipts.	Washers.	Receipts.	Total Receipts.
1854.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lady-day Quarter	144,502	2,140 3 0	84,822	1,607 18 4	3,748 1 4
Midsummer ditto	318,967	4,325 14 10	69,171	1,204 13 0	5,530 7 10
Total	463,469	6,465 17 10	153,993	2,812 11 4	9,278 9 2
Same time last year	370,880	5,299 10 8	122,450	1,801 0 1	7,100 10 9
Showing an increase in six months in this year	83,589	1,166 7 2	31,543	1,011 11 3	2,177 18 5

In the enumeration of the business in the metropolis during the half-year ending on the 30th of June last, we must not omit to mention that the receipts at the George-street, Euston-square, and Lambeth establishments, which are not regulated by the public Acts, have amounted to the further sum of 1,847*l.* 1s. 3d. being the revenue derived from 83,278 bathers and 64,619 washers additional.

When it is borne in mind that in the year 1848 there were but two establishments open in the metropolis, and, moreover, that the income from the bathers and washers then amounted, *during twelve months*, to only 2,896*l.* 5s. 1d. it will at once be apparent that the large increase in the practice of bathing is owing, in a great measure, to the extension of the system. We think these results may be regarded with much satisfaction, and it affords us pleasure to learn likewise "that two establishments are now in course of erection in the important district of St. George's, Hanover-square; and also that the commissioners appointed by the ratepayers in Clerkenwell parish will proceed to build baths and wash-houses so soon as they can meet with a site of adequate dimensions in a suitable locality, and convenient of access for the inhabitants of that densely-crowded district."

Before concluding, we would venture to remark, that the material aids of health are cleanliness of person and apparel: no pains, no expense should be spared to preserve the life and health of the great mass of the people, the working poor.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The July meeting of this society was held on the 5th inst. Mr. D. M'Evoy, Urlingford, presented a magnificent specimen of the antique bronze cauldrons which seem to be peculiar to Ireland. It was found on the 23rd May last, in cutting turf in the Bog of Allen, property of John Latouche, esq. The bottom piece of the vessel presents an admirable specimen of hammered work, forming in itself, without joint or seam, a perfect bowl, 6 feet 6 inches in its greatest circumference, and diminishing upwards to 6 feet. This remain of antiquity obviously must have been in the position in which it was found for very many centuries, as not only was it lighted upon at a depth of 7 feet from the surface, and at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the arable land forming the outside margin of the bog, but the surrounding peat had evidently never been disturbed.

Mr. Feehan presented an ancient cast-iron chimney-back, in size 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 3 inches. The margin was adorned with raised scroll-work and flower patterns, and it bore in the centre a bas-relief representing a thief unsuccessfully tempting with meat a dog which was guarding the doorway of a house. Above was the motto, "*Fides dona superat*;" and below the date 1656.

Mr. Graves took occasion to mention another instance of the good feeling fast growing up in the community with respect to the preservation of antiquities. The ornamental stone chimneys of the old house of the Roth family, commonly known as Wolf's Arch, having become dilapidated and dangerous, he had offered to have them repaired at the expense of the society, as he apprehended either that they would fall, or that the authorities would order them to be taken down as a nuisance to the public, which would seriously deface one of the finest of the Elizabethan houses remaining in Kilkenny, as had already been the case with regard to two of the old houses in High-street. Mr. Preston had, however, at once taken the expense on himself, declining to allow the necessary reparation to be a burthen to the society, and he had taken down and carefully re-erected the stonework of the chimneys, preserving strictly their ancient character.

Sir Erasmus D. Borrowes, bart. forwarded the following curious extract, with others, from the old Dublin newspaper termed *Pues Occurrences*, vol. 35, No. 8, January, 1737-8: "John Walsh, who keeps the Kilkenny stage-coach, gives notice, that he will set out from Dublin and Kilkenny precisely at seven o'clock in the morning, on every Monday and Thursday, during the summer, and run through in two days (accidents excepted). Twenty pound weight of luggage will be allowed to every person, and 1d. per pound to be paid for all weight over."

Mr. H. P. Clarke described a small stone sepulchral cist, discovered at Kilcreene, near Kilkenny, in May last. He said:—"As to the age of this tomb, which evidently belongs to the period when it was the custom to burn the dead, I understand this practice had totally disappeared about the eighth century, the practice having been expressly forbidden by Irish ecclesiastical canons about this period; so that we cannot, according to this view, assign to it a less antiquity than 1,000 years."

Papers were then read "On the Irish Pewter Coins of James II." by Aquilla Smith, M.D. M.R.I.A.; "On the Runic Crosses of the Isle of Man," by Mr. John Windele; &c.

IRISH BUILDING NEWS.

The Commissioners of National Education intend building a large District Model School at Belfast, at the junction of Ardmoulin-street and the Falls-road. The main buildings facing the Falls-road will have a frontage of 126 feet by a depth of about 120 feet, with boys', girls', and infants' playgrounds, and all requisite out-houses. Central, on the principal story, is an entrance-hall. A boys' school-room, 81 feet 10 inches by 30 feet, with pouch, cap, and class-room; and an infants' school-room, 60 feet by 30 feet, with cloak and bonnet-room in connection therewith, and staircase leading to girls' school, &c. Urinals, privies, and sheds, are provided in the playgrounds. The style of architecture is that which prevailed about the year 1600; the front elevation presenting a centre projection, 23 feet wide, with cut stone pilasters, terminated by finials, and a semi-circular oriel (with mullioned and transomed lights and characteristic tracery at top), corbelled over entrance doorway; the whole terminated by a gable with projecting finial. Mr. F. Darley is the architect.

The large railway hotel at Killarney has been opened. The plan is quadrangular, with projecting wings. The front is faced with granite from the county of Wicklow, procured at a considerable expense. An assembly-room, 80 feet by 20 feet, with ornamental ceiling, and retiring-rooms off same, also private apartments for small families, with, we believe, 130 bedrooms, are provided. The furniture is supplied by Messrs. Jones and Son, Dublin; the gas manufactured by the company, and ironmongery by Mr. Glenton, London. Mr. Darley is the architect. In the competition for this building instructions were issued by the company that the expenditure should not exceed 6,000*l.*; but we are credibly informed that 18,000*l.* is nearer the sum incurred in its erection. Messrs. Atkins and Brash, of Cork, were each presented with a 50*l.* premium.

New buildings have been lately completed in connection with the Kingstown railway terminus, but the style of the flank elevation at the harbour side (which consists of a series of projecting piers and a continuous frieze, with massive corbels, surmounted by a parapet), is stated to have an inharmonious effect with the classic style of the main building. Mr. Mulvany was the architect.

COMPENSATION CASE.—PIMLICO IMPROVEMENTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE RALPH WARD, ESQ.

On Friday, the 28th July, a jury was sworn before Francis Smedley, Esq. in his court, as High Bailiff of Westminster, to ascertain what damages would be sustained and what recompense should be made to the owners of certain property, situate in Charlotte-street, Stafford-row, and Stafford-place, Pimlico, required for improvements round Buckingham Palace.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Henry Willes, appeared for the commissioners; Sir Frederic Thesiger and Mr. Charles Pollock for the claimants. Messrs. Tooke, Hallowes, and Price, were the solicitors for the latter.

The property included the Gun Tavern, and various houses in Stafford-row.

Mr. Edward Roberts, Mr. C. Lee, Mr. Thos. Little, and Mr. George Godwin, were the witnesses called for the claimants; and their valuations were as under:—Mr. Roberts—23,075*l.* 16s.; and 25 per cent. for compulsory purchase, 5,768*l.* 19s. 0d. Mr. Lee—21,015*l.*; 15 per cent. for compulsory sale, 3,152*l.* Mr. Little—21,332*l.* 9s.; 20 per cent. for compulsory sale, 4,266*l.* Mr. Godwin—22,754*l.*; 15 per cent. for compulsory sale.

On the part of the commissioners, Mr. D. Norton gave evidence that he valued the property at 15,001*l.* which included 10 per cent. for compulsory sale. Mr. Tite said he valued it at 15,103*l.* making same allowance for compulsory sale. Mr. Shaw valued it at 15,293*l.*; Mr. Hardwick at 15,670*l.*; and Mr. Pennethorne, at 15,272*l.*

The jury retired for a short time, and then gave a verdict for 20,750*l.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

What benefit will the country derive from the Crystal Palace? is a question often asked, and a question it may be well to answer. It will encourage taste. Before men have seen perfect works (if the word may be used) they are content with inferior ones: neither do they always perceive the essential points required in the imperfect work until they have seen the standard work, when the difference immediately strikes them. The Sydenham collection of architectural specimens, carefully selected by men of experience, will doubtless have a good effect in purifying the design of many of our future buildings. The mongrel edifices that are now-a-days erected in the shape of dwelling-houses around the metropolis are monuments of the want of taste and ill-judged design of the houses for the situations they are placed in. Styles should be suited to localities. A country villa does not look well in a large town; and some houses are more adapted for one situation than another. What can be more odious than our streets in the metropolis and suburbs, built some fifty years ago or more, as Baker and Harley streets, and the King's-road, Chelsea, the New-road, and others of this kind? The tendency of the age is towards improvement, and if the rising generation of architects and the public made the Crystal Palace their studio, we need not despair of being witnesses to works creditable alike to

the designers and to those who furnished them with the means of instruction. The encouragement of a better taste for architecture will not stop there—it will lead to general improvement. Who would leave a pretty house surrounded with a wilderness or dirty streets? The general effect would require consideration and improvement, each surrounding object contributing in some measure to the beauty or uniformity of the whole. It does not require much foresight to perceive how this subject branches off and connects itself with social improvement. The terraced gardens and park, with the engineering and mechanical contrivances, may also be regarded as conducing to the improvement of the taste of the people.

Lastly, it remains but to be hoped that the people will take advantage of what has been done for them by the Crystal Palace Company, and warmly give their support to an undertaking that has for its end their own improvement, remembering that should it fail, the historian will have it to record that the enlightened Englishmen of this generation neglected the means procured for them for increasing their knowledge of true art, to their own loss, and to the cost of their posterity. W. S.

THE TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION AT HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

THE chapel has been enlarged at the expense of one individual. Mr. C. Hayward, architect.

A new bay has been added to the nave, a new chancel and vestry, &c. built, while the interior of the roof has been remodelled.

A side arch in the chancel has spandrils enriched with the olive and vine, and the passion flower and wheat intertwined, with appropriate inscriptions, and is filled in with a screen of metal. The east window has some stained glass by Hedgeland, and represents passages in the life of St. John, the centre being that apostle at the foot of the cross. A memorial window is about to be added on the south side.

MONUMENTS.

A STATUE to the memory of the hero of Trafalgar and Aboukir has just been placed in the Market-place, Norwich. The sculptor is Mr. Milne, of London. The features are copied from a cast taken by Chantrey and a bust by Gahagan. The dress is a representation of that actually worn by Nelson at the moment when he received his death-wound on the deck of the *Victory*, and the statue is cut from a block of fine Sicilian marble. The statue is the first which has been placed in Norwich, and the committee under whose directions it has been erected have not evinced very great discretion in the selection of a site. Nelson is known as the Norfolk hero, and his statue deserved a prominent place in the capital of the county. This honour, however, has been denied it. The centre of the market-place is occupied by four gas-lamps, and these remain undisturbed, while the statue has been placed on a very inadequate pedestal in the corner at which the Guildhall stands. The citizens generally are loud in their reprobation.——The Sheffield papers state that Mr. F. Milnes, of London, sculptor, is another candidate for the execution of the Montgomery monument. Mr. Milnes made a bust of the late poet in 1851. —— A monumental tablet, designed by Thornycroft, has been put up in Shirrall parish church, to the memory of a lady, the late Miss Smyth, of Rock-terrace. The monument is fixed against the east wall in the south transept of the church, and consists of a polished tablet of statuary marble, relieved by a Sicilian marble background. The tablet (which is of Grecian design) has a plinth and base with mouldings, and a cornice ornamented with a *guilloche* band and other enrichments, finished by a segmental arched pediment. Portions of the geometrical lines of the tablet are concealed by drapery, which falls in folds from the pediment to the base on each side. A votive wreath of lilies, sculptured in *alto relievo*, occupies the central or *fess* portion of the monument, and the artist has emblematized the rupture of earthly ties by the introduction of a full-blown flower torn from the parent stem.——A monument has been erected at Montrose to the memory of a late local celebrity, the Rev. Dr. Smith. The monument consists of a base, nearly 3 feet in height; die, 4 feet 8 inches; cope, 1 foot 2½ inches; and an urn, 3 feet; the total height being about 12 feet. It is formed of Aberdeen granite, and the sides of the die are polished. The work was executed by Mr. Donald, of Aberdeen, sculptor.

THE TRIM OF TRAINS IN TRANSIT.

ONE of the strongest reasons why railway guards should have a regular watchman's beat along a train in transit, so as to constitute them really guards or watchmen, we have again and again urged to be the fearful opportunity for the committal of numerous crimes, such as robbery, assaults, abuse of women, and even murder, afforded by the present system. Of such crimes we have had but too frequently occasion to adduce specific instances, as well as other and no less urgent reasons for the particular mode of obviating them on which we have so frequently insisted,—such as, for instance, the singular manifestations of insanity which have been found to be occasionally excited during railway transit—why, it may be difficult to explain, but unquestionable as a fact—independently of all additional risks from the presence of the previously insane; or again, as another instance of actual occurrence, where an engine with a train was flying onwards at the rate of fifty miles an hour without either driver or stoker to guide or stop its course, and when a guard had to scramble over all the carriage tops at the redoubled risk of his life to reach the engine. In all such cases, and in many others, nothing short of a safe and ready means of enabling the guard to pass along from carriage to carriage, and, indeed, nothing less than an established practice of so passing regularly along such a watchman's beat, will (in conjunction with a simple and practical system of signals) secure the public safety during railway transit. Even were it found prudent to allow every passenger the liberty of stopping the train by signalling the guard or driver, of what use would such a liberty be where a robber, a murderer, or other criminally-disposed persons or persons, with whom an unfortunate passenger was cooped up alone, had premeditated the committal of crime under circumstances so unprecedentedly favourable? Good care would be taken, in such cases, that no mere mechanical signal should reach the guard; and we know that even the loud screams of imperilled life are not to be depended on amid the rattle of running trains. The recent occurrence of a death struggle between two ferocious criminals and a policeman, who was nearly murdered in spite of his cries before the train stopped, as it did not do till it reached the usual station, has revived this important question, and startled the public into a consciousness of the necessity for providing against such not unfrequent contingencies. Earl Fitzhardinge has brought it before the House of Lords, and the *Spectator* and other papers before the public; but still all that is insisted on, except by ourselves, is a signalling system between passengers and guards or drivers. Such a system is certainly most desirable, and must be established: even *per se*, it would certainly be vastly better than no preventive means at all. But useful as the signalling system cannot but be, especially when established between guard and driver (and much as we have ourselves urged its adoption), still it is not sufficient, *per se*, as we have said, fully to secure the public safety: it requires as an essential adjunct the arrangement for the guards of some means of passing freely from one carriage to another, so as to enable them to know, and see, and judge for themselves what is going on in every carriage at any time they may choose to appear at its window. It will not do for us to be told that such an arrangement is not possible: it is not only possible, but practicable; and not only practicable, but has actually been adopted on American lines, and also on some Continental ones. On this account an American traveller intimates in the *Times*, that so perillous does he conceive the English system to be (by comparison with the American), that he never travels in an English railway carriage without having a loaded revolver in his pocket, for fear of madmen and escaped convicts!

It must have been the same conviction which induced Earl Fitzhardinge to say, in the House of Lords, last week, that "as matters now stood, the surest place in which a man could with impunity commit an offence of the greatest magnitude, such as murder, robbery, or violence to women, was a railway carriage." and the same that induced the *Spectator* newspaper lately to remark that "of all places there is practically none so solitary for the purpose of the murderer as a railway-carriage. When once the train is in motion, he is absolutely protected against all interference; he may undisguisedly and frankly own his purpose, and the victim has only the choice of remaining at the disposal of his fellow passenger, or jumping out to destruction." It is to be earnestly hoped, then, that we shall not now have much further occasion to reiterate our oft-revived suggestion and warning, ere the only effectual means of prevention, namely, a regular watchman's beat along every train, be enforced by Parliament, whose own "commissioners," some years since, adopted that suggestion, and urged it as a special recommendation to railway companies, by whom it was treated with that silent contempt which was cast upon the signalling system itself till now that the public attention has been determinedly fixed upon it, and that, accordingly, railway directors begin to find that system perfectly practicable, although for many years they resisted its adoption.

Miscellanea.

OLDHAM LYCEUM AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The accommodation of the members of the Oldham Lyceum having been very inadequate, the Working Men's Hall in Horsedge-street, erected by the defunct Socialists, has been taken and adapted by enlargement to the purposes of the Lyceum, under the superintendence of Mr. Dittensor, a local architect. Two large additions have been made, so that now it is, what it was not before, a room sufficient for public meetings. The two additions are corrugated iron structures, put up by Messrs. E. T. Bellhouse and Co. of Manchester. One is 20 yards by 16 yards, occupied by machinery in motion, forming part of an industrial exhibition opened in it in connection with the Lyceum. The other measures 16 yards by 8 yards, and is fitted up as a baronial hall. The area covered by the main building is 30 yards by 20 yards, and for use as a meeting room the space has been largely increased by a deep gallery carried round three sides of the interior. It is lighted at night by the invention known as the "sun-light burner," and first described in the *Builder*, seven or eight years since, as an effective mode of lighting in imitation of sun light, emanating exclusively from the ceiling, but which appears to have been recently appropriated by a Liverpool gentleman as his own invention, although it had even been realised by its true inventor, "J. E. D." in a Scottish theatre some years before it was described by him in the *Builder*. The sun-light burner has since been found to be an excellent ventilator, and it is used in the Oldham Lyceum for this purpose also. The exhibition in the newly-appropriated building comprises numerous objects of industrial and art interest, and was inaugurated on Monday in last week by the Earl of Wilton, the corporate authorities of Oldham, the Bishop of Manchester, and others, who afterwards held a banquet, in the town-hall, of about 200 persons, including a large number of ladies.

ISLINGTON POOR-HOUSE COMPETITION.—It will, no doubt, seem strange to some of your readers when they see by an advertisement in your paper of July 22, that premiums have again been awarded for the Islington poor-house. We were instructed to make out working drawings, &c. and awarded the first premium twelve months ago, but we have now been obliged to put it into our lawyer's hands; so it will be unnecessary for us to make any further observations upon the matter until it shall come before the proper authority. We hope, after the various notices that have appeared in your valuable paper, you will be so kind as to notice this.—JONES & PARKER.

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—Intelligence has been received that the first portion of the great Mediterranean Submarine Telegraph has been successfully laid down, from Spezzia, in Piedmont, to Cape Corso, in Corsica, as well as the communication across the Straits of Bonifaccio, from Corsica to the island of Sardinia. It is also understood that the contractors, Messrs. Tupper and Carr, are nearly ready with the remainder, to connect Cape Spartivento, the southern point of Sardinia, with the African coast, where it will join the Algerian lines, and whence it is ultimately intended by the projector, Mr. Brett, that new lines be sent eastward through Egypt, with the view of approximating towards the East Indian telegraphic system.——The dividend declared at the last half-yearly meeting of the Electric Telegraph Company, appears to have been at the rate of 7 per cent. free from income-tax. It was stated that, notwithstanding a reduced tariff, the revenue shows an improvement, just as we anticipated while in vain urging the company to reduce their tariff, and so obviate the formation of new lines, which the company *now* express themselves ready enough to compete with *ad libitum*. The operations of the company are now identified with fourteen lines of railway, including the Crystal Palace, and nearly 3,700 miles of new wires are in course of completion. The Act granting the company limited liability now only awaits the royal assent. The reserved fund is stated at 61,033*l*.

REPORT ON METROPOLITAN BRIDGES.—The report of the Select Committee of the Commons on Metropolitan Bridges has been published. The reporters state that, except Blackfriars and Westminster, the whole of the bridges are in a durable condition. They report on the necessity for further means of communication across the river, and state that the sites proposed by Messrs. Tite, Page, McLean, Bennoch, and others, are,—Tower-hill below London-bridge, St. Paul's, Charing-cross, and Horse-ferry-road. They recommend distinct rates to defray the cost of bridge accommodation

St. Mary, in Romney Marsh.—The rector of this parish, the Rev. Henry Macharness, is striving to give his church something like propriety of appearance, by restoring the chancel, clearing away the whitewash from off the stonework, and repairing where needed. It is a very poor parish, however, with a population of not more than 100 souls, so that he gets little help. Some public-spirited Kentishman, or Man of Kent, seeing this notice, may perhaps be led to help him. At Dymchurch, where Mr. Macharness acts as curate, he is doing much good with quiet energy.

Royal Association for Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.—The annual general meeting of this association was held on Saturday before last, in the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, which was filled on the occasion by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The prizes to be distributed among the subscribers were displayed behind and in front of the platform. The Dean of Faculty was called to the chair. He was accompanied to the platform by Lord Neaves, Colonel Cadell, Sir William Johnston, Professor Christison, James T. Gibson-Craig, Esq. and numerous other gentlemen of influence at Edinburgh. In course of his address the Dean of Faculty said that he considered such an institution as this to be well entitled to claim for itself the character of national; for although it was sometimes publicly said to be maintained for the benefit and encouragement of art, it had, in truth, a higher duty and a nobler end; and if it diffused benefits and encouraged artists, it was only in so far as they contributed to that end—only in so far as they might be regarded as the servants of the public—the instruments whose skill and excellences of all kinds were faithfully reflected in every successive stage of the improvement of the public taste. That there had been a great advance in the public taste in our day he thought few would be found to deny. He said so not merely because of the production of works of great merit in the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting among ourselves, but rather because we see it sometimes in those matters of a much more homely kind,—in the internal decoration of our houses, in the arrangement of our gardens, and in the fashion, form, and materials of the most common implements and utensils of domestic life. Now, these he regarded as very precious symptoms indeed, because they indicated the presence of a taste which was no longer the mere frigid admiration of classical models, but which had a vital action and a pervading character. The report was adopted and the prizes were then ballotted for in the usual manner.

The British Contribution to the International Exhibition of 1855 at Paris. The Treasury have sanctioned an estimate of 50,000*l.* as the sum required to be voted in the year ending 31st March, 1855, for expenses to be incurred in the management of the British department of the Universal Exhibition at Paris next year. A correspondence as to the details and mode of procedure has been held between the Department of Science and Art and the Treasury, and a sum of 3,000*l.* already voted to defray preliminary expenses.

Chimney Climbing. At Churchbridge, Cheslyn Hay, on Wednesday week, a climber, named Chimney Tom, went up a stack 60 yards high, for the purpose of affixing a lightning conductor to the chimney. The plan adopted seems to have been much the same as that of Steeple Jack. A large square kite was made to carry a string over the top of the chimney, and by means of it other lines were hauled over it, until one of requisite strength was got over. To one end of this latter was attached a chain 20 feet long, which lay over the mouth of the chimney, and to the end of the chain was fixed a small single block, through which was reeved another line leading to the ground. To one point on this line was secured two 56 lbs. weights, which having been drawn up to the block, the other end was secured to the person, who by a very little exertion was in less than a minute run up to the chimney top, around which he walked with much ease and confidence. The chimney had been struck by lightning some time ago, and is now supplied with one of the improved lightning conductors manufactured by Messrs. Wood man and Lewis, of Manchester, who are said to have applied during the last few months upwards of 100 conductors to high chimney stacks, church spires, &c.

Roads. Tenders for road-making and drainage upon the "Crystal Palace Park Estate," Norwood, the property of the "Englishman Freehold Land Society." Mr. Joseph Springbett, acting surveyor. Mr. R. J. Woodcock, consulting surveyor:—

Hyes	£3,340
Holledge (accepted)	2,250
Campbell	2,134
Cooke	1,912
Wood and Wheeler	1,892
Rogers	1,680
Gregory	1,150!

Destroying Bricks; with Brutal Assaults.—Two police-constables and another man having been set to watch a croft at Garden-lane, Manchester, about midnight they perceived a gang of men destroying the bricks. The officers and watchman immediately ran towards them, on which the men beat them with sticks, kicked them in the most violent manner, and stabbed one of them in the side. Several thousands of bricks were likewise destroyed. On several previous occasions bricks had been destroyed, and a reward of 10*l.* had been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators.

Iron and other Metals.—The puddlers *are* showing a determination to have a small share in the declared rise of price. They demand the modest enough sum of 1*s.* a ton out of the 20*s.* of increase which some have even maintained to be only one-half of the subsequent rise. The South Staffordshire puddlers threaten a strike, and the masters have met and resolved to resist their demand. One of the items of reason given by the masters is, "that considering the price at which manufactured and other iron can be bought in other districts, it is very doubtful how far the present prices of Staffordshire iron can be maintained!" One authority in the trade, while reporting this resolution, expresses the opinion that "it is to be regretted that some of the workpeople are so unwise as to threaten a course which may disturb the present steady position of the trade." Now, we think that if it be so "very doubtful" how far the rise so recently resolved upon can be maintained, it is indeed to be regretted that the masters of these workmen should have set them so pernicious an example, and have been themselves "so unwise" as to disturb the late "steady position of the trade." As it is, the puddlers are likely henceforth to hang as a wholesome dead-weight at the heels of the flying Pegasus which their masters ever and anon appear so prone to mount. It is hard indeed, however, that these will not allow their humble dependants to hang on by the tail. They even threaten to kick them out of all connection should they persist, for "the masters," we are informed, "have adopted measures to prevent the workmen gaining their object by taking the works in detail, so that if the workpeople are so ill-advised (as they have been by their masters' quarterly declaration of a rise in prices) as to persevere in their demands, it is to be feared the result will be a general and simultaneous stoppage of nearly the whole of the ironworks in South Staffordshire,"—a hopeful prospect this the last quarterly meetings have opened up! The working coal and ironstone miners in this same district also threaten a strike for a rise of wages—6*d.* a day! This, too, the coal and ironstone masters have "unanimously determined to oppose." Pig-iron is falling in price. Copper remains firm and in good demand. the prices quoted at Truro, 20th July, were, "Average standard, 136*l.* 11*s.*; average produce, 6⅛; average price per ton, 6*l.* 6*s.*; quantity of ore, 4,327 tons; quantity of fine copper, 287 tons 7 cwt.; amount of money, 27,341*l.* 3*s.* Last sale: average standard, 137*l.* 17*s.*; average produce, 6⅞. Standard of corresponding sale last month, 141*l.* 4*s.*; produce, 6⅜."

Removal of Gasworks from London.—A letter has been sent by Mr. Samuel Clegg, jun C.E. to the Home Secretary, in which he informs his lordship that a committee of gentlemen, with Mr. James Simpson, the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, as chairman, proposed to form a new company to manufacture gas for the metropolitan gas companies at a distance from London; the gas to be supplied to the companies in their own retorts in a purified state, prepared and ready for the consumers. The sanitary and other advantages of this plan, Mr. Clegg remarks, would seem to entitle it to the support of the Government, more especially as after mature consideration the prefects of the Seine had seen fit in their new contracts with the Parisian gas companies expressly to stipulate that in 1858 all their gasworks are to be removed out of Paris,—a plan identical with that proposed, only in the present instance the companies will be put to no expense whatever in such removal, the new company bearing the cost.

Large Painting on Glass at Munich.—The largest picture, it is said, on glass of modern times has just been finished at Munich. It is to cover a window in the church of St. Catherine, at Hamburg, 45 feet high and 14½ wide. It has been painted by M. Fensser, from designs by Overbeck, representing Our Saviour teaching the Apostles to pray. The work has been executed at the cost of M. Vorbeck, of Hamburg.

New Sewers Commission.—The parochial authorities of Hackney, Whitechapel, and other districts in the borough of Tower Hamlets, have selected Mr. George Offor, the Chairman of the Property, Income, and Assessed Tax Board, for nomination by the borough members as a metropolitan sewers' commissioner.

Alleged Forfeit in Contract.—In a trial which took place lately at Banbury, Mr. John Chesterman, of Abingdon, builder, plaintiff, and Messrs. H. and E. Austen, of Banbury, grocers, defendants, the action was brought to recover 189*l.* balance of a contract for building defendants' premises in High-street, Banbury. The only plea in defence was a set-off, claimed because the plaintiff did not get the work done within the time specified in the contract, whereby 1*l.* a day had been forfeited. Evidence was given which showed that one of the defendants had repeatedly led to delays himself, and that extra works approved by the architect, Mr. Bruton, were also done, and other delays incurred for which plaintiff was not responsible, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff to the full amount claimed.

Liverpool Street Improvements.—At the suggestion of the borough engineer, the health committee have adopted a plan for renumbering the houses in many parts of the town, rendered necessary in consequence of alterations in premises and erection of new buildings. The mode suggested is to mark the old numbers black and the new ones red.

Coal in the Metropolis.—The quantity of coals brought into London, by rail and canal, from January 1 to June 30, 1854, was 447,106 tons, being an increase of 40,423 tons on that of same period last year.

Glass Bricks:—Amongst the more recent inventions patented by manufacturers, we hear of one by Mr. Summerfield, of the Glass-works, Birmingham Heath, for what are termed chromatic glass, or glass-faced grooved bricks. By Mr. Summerfield's process, red or other clay can be combined with glass, and this will secure durability, entire resistance to moisture, and give an ornamental appearance to the building. The form of the brick is also, by means of a groove at the side and end, made so as to add greatly to the strength of the erection, the joints by this means being brought close together, and the mortar acts as a dowell from the shape of the groove.

Steam-hammers.—Mr. Thomas Sumner, of Paterson (U.S.), has taken out a patent, under which he varies the direction of the blow, employing for that purpose a hinged or rocking guide frame for the hammer to descend in, with lever to direct the descent, which he does not claim.——Mr. W. Rigby, of Glasgow, has patented some improvements in steam-hammers and pile-driving machinery, by which he claims the use, in those steam-hammers in which the steam is used to raise them only, of a hammer-block, in the form of a ram or plunger, passing through stuffing-boxes, so that on the steam being admitted into the cylinder, its pressure will raise the ram to the required height, and the ram will fall by its own gravity, guided by the cylinder and stuffing-boxes. In those hammers in which the steam is used both to raise and depress the hammer, he claims a method of making the ram work through the bottom only, so that the top of the ram forms a piston for the steam to act upon, both in its ascent and descent.

TENDERS

For alterations to No. 32, Regent-street, for the Royal British Bank. Mr. T. M. Nelson, architect. Quantities supplied.

Gordon	£1,298 0 0
Pollock and M'Lennan	1,297 0 0
Todd	1,199 0 0
Carter and Ellis	1,167 0 0
Macey	1,160 0 0
Rowland and Evans	1,094 0 0
Fish	1,015 0 0

For alterations to No. 3, Norfolk-street, Strand, for the Royal Farmers' Insurance Company. The same architect. Quantities supplied.

Green and Cobb	£1,755 0 0
Fish	1,510 0 0
Todd	1,499 0 0
Macey	1,480 0 0
Pollock and M'Lennan (accepted)	1,262 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*To Restore Writing*." A correspondent asks to be informed what will make visible old writing on paper, that has become partly obliterated through age.

"A. W. H." "A. W. M." "Draughtsman," "F. S. A." "Young Architect," "W. H. S." "J. B." "E. C. R." "G. O." "Echo" (we cannot pretend to advise in the abstract). "Constant Reader," "J. S." "P. H. S." (Stevens's stain is much used), "M. H." "T. O." "Holborn Union," "Non Operative." "P. W." "Jack," "A. B. C." "B. C." "surveyor" (it would be fair to charge a higher commission for measuring "labour and mortar"). "Piccadilly" The height of the Victoria Tower, to the top of the turrets at the angles, will be 346 feet). "E. A. D." "District Surveyor." "A. W. H." "A Subscriber," "*Non Nobis*," "A. H." "W. G. D." "A. W. H." "W. H. W." "T. L. D." "J. R." "J. R. C." "J. W. M." "Tottenham." "W. C." "H. J. Y." "R. L."

"*Books and Addresses*." We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE. All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MIDDLESEX.—METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, 7th and 8th Vict. cap 84. Notice is hereby given, that the Court will proceed on THURSDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next, to the ELECTION of SURVEYOR for the District of Hammersmith, in the said county, in the room of Mr. Christopher, deceased, and such election will be subject to the standing orders of court as to districts and district surveyors; and that no person will be admitted a candidate unless duly qualified under the Act and such standing orders; and every candidate must, on or before SATURDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST next, address to me in writing a statement of his name, residence, age, and qualification; and must also personally appear before the Committee for General Purposes appointed by the Court, at TWO o'clock precisely, in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST next, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, and produce to them satisfactory evidence that he is of the full age of thirty years, and a certificate from the Board of Examiners appointed under the Act of their approval, and also such other testimonials of character and qualification as he may deem expedient or the Committee may require, and if approved by the Committee will then be sanctioned by them to be a candidate for the said district

C. HEATON ELLIS, Clerk of the Peace.

Sessions House, Clerkenwell, July 20, 1854.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

AN opening now presents itself for an intelligent active Youth in a Window Glass Warehouse as an OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE, where he will have every opportunity of acquiring the business in all its branches. A premium required, and wages given after the first month.—Apply (prepaid) to H. W. No. 8, Riding-house-lane, Regent-street.

ENGINEERING PUPIL.—A Civil Engineer of long standing, and holding a public appointment where works of importance are being carried out, will receive an ARTICLED PUPIL into his family. With a gentee l well-educated youth, the premium required would be moderate.—Address, for particulars, to C. GAMON, Esq., Solicitor, 74, George-street, Manchester.

WANTED, immediately, an ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED, WORKING FOREMAN, fully competent to superintend, assist, direct, and carry out, in the very best and most economical manner (from commencement to completion), the several works required in the erection of dwelling-houses, &c. of first-rate character. A thorough knowledge of the quality, prices, and conversion of materials, the quality and prices of workmanship, and management of workmen, is indispensable. Any active person answering the above description, with good references, may address, free, to S. W. Office of "The Builder."

TO MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS

WANTED, a RESIDENT FOREMAN, to superintend the management of machinery, in a large manufactory, where water and steam power are used. Address by letter only, with particulars and references, to X. Y. Z. Hastall's Library, 94, Ebury-street, Pimlico, London.

WANTED, in an Architect's Office, a respectable Youth who can write a good hand, and whose services would be given for the advantages he would gain.—Address, M. A. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, in the Country, a good CARPENTER and JOINER, well acquainted with all the branches of a builder's business, and with some knowledge of drawing and accounts, as he will be required to superintend a branch concern. Apply by letter, stating terms, to B. A. care of Mr. Randall, 10, Staple-inn, Holborn, London.

WANTED, a SALESMAN in a Gas-Chandelier and French Shade Warehouse.—Apply to B. WHEELER, Plumber, &c Albert street, Nottingham. References from last situation.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, one generally conversant with Domestic Architecture about town and its environs, also capable of measuring up works and the several duties connected therewith.—Address with particulars, to G. H. 10, Portsdown Terrace, Kilburn, Edgware-road.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS

WANTED, in a Builder's Office, a respectable Young Man as CLERK. None need apply but those who have been engaged in a similar capacity, and thoroughly understand the routine of the office.—Apply, by letter only, to H. J. Office of "The Builder," stating age, salary required, and where last engaged.

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1st January, 1854.

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TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention. WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Forest-street, City-road, Calculator, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

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SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3 p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place, Exchange, Manchester.

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, under peculiar circumstances, the GOODWILL of a BUILDER'S BUSINESS, with a Commission Yard, doing a good trade, and capable of great extension. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Mr. LEREW, Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.

TO UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND HOUSE-AGENTS

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE and GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS, situated in one of the principal suburban thoroughfares which has been successfully carried on for the last fifty years. The premises are well arranged, comprising spacious and light workshops, stable, coach house, and extensive back area, together with convenient dwelling-house, all adjoining, offering a fine opportunity to a person of moderate capital.—For particulars and cards to view, apply to Mr. GEORGE REREY, Estate and House Agent, 8, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square.

TO BUILDERS

TO BE SOLD, cheap, the GOODWILL and LEASE of a large old established BUSINESS, close to St. Paul's; more than all the rent let off on lease.—Inquire of Mr. PATCHING, 35, Cranbourne-street, Leicester square.

TO MUSIC SMITHS AND SMITHS IN GENERAL.

TO BE SOLD, with immediate possession, a thriving BUSINESS at the West-End, with lease of house and furniture, if required. A steady person with a small capital would find it a good opening.—Apply, G. D. 2, Carburton-street, Portland-road.

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.

FIRST-RATE JOBBING BUSINESS, with good ready-money connexion, in a popular neighbourhood within five minutes' walk of London-bridge, FOR SALE. The present proprietor is about leaving town in consequence of family's ill-health. This is a *bona fide* business, and a person with a small capital could command it.—For further particulars, &c. apply at 110, Dover-road, Borough.

TO CONTRACTORS, CARMEN, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

A SPACIOUS COVERED WHARF, on the Regent's Canal, well adapted for landing bricks, timber, &c. A very low charge will be made, and the wharf is well situated for all parts of the West end, Camden-town, &c.—Apply to WOOD and ROBARTS, Stone and Lime Merchants, Market Wharf, Regent's-park-basin

LANDING WHARF and DRAWING DOCK, LETT'S WHARF, near Waterloo-bridge, Surrey side.—Every accommodation is offered at this extensive wharf for landing, shipping, drawing, and watching goods. English and foreign timber, iron, stone, bricks, sand, coals, &c. &c. 15 feet river frontage for floats; timber, large sawpits, a thirty-ton crane for heavy goods, hoists, &c.; also a ten-ton crane.—Apply to ROUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

TO INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, WATER-PROOFERS, AND OTHERS

A NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY, contiguous to Westminster-bridge, with a frontage of 75 feet, TO BE SOLD, with the consent of a thereto belonging in consequence of the premises not being from that portion of the business, five stories high, with steam engine and shafting forge, and all the machinery requisite for preparing, masticating, and cutting india-rubber in sheets, &c. the whole now in full working order. Term, forty-two years; ground-rent, 28l. per annum.—Apply for further particulars at Mr. LAHEE's (only) Offices, 65, New Bond-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON are instructed to SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, in one lot, FOUR PAIRS of SEMI-DETACHED CARCASSES, situate near to Notting-hill.—Apply at their Office, No. 34, Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.

TWELVE PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD, four plots eligible for shops, situate at Sydenham, near the Crystal Palace. Roads and sewers made. Or the proprietor would have no objection to exchange the same for weekly houses in London in a diapidated condition.—Address, X. care of Mr. Pewtress, 67, Newington-causeway

TO BE SOLD, for 500*l.* FIVE 4-Roomed COTTAGES in a neighbourhood where such property is much in demand. All well let, and producing 65*l.* per annum; ground-rent, 10*l.*; term, ninety six years.—Apply to Messrs. HARE and WHITFIELD, Solicitors, 1, Mitre-court, Temple.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, the Lease of the Premises, and goodwill of an old established BUSINESS at the West End, doing a good trade. A capital opportunity for a young man commencing business in the above line. Full particulars at Mr. H. FOSTER'S Auction rooms, 410, Oxford-street, near Soho-square

TO BUILDERS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS

A DESIRABLE PLOT of FREEHOLD LAND, three miles west of the Marble Arch. TO BE SOLD, or LET on LEASE, at a low ground-rent, on a large estate requiring a public-house, which is already built in carcase, and land for six or seven houses adjoining. Money can be advanced to a responsible party.—Further particulars on the Premises, of Mr. LLOYD, Surveyor, Avenue-road, Shepherd's-bush

TO BUILDERS.

TO BE SOLD, by order of the Mortgagee, at the amount of the mortgage, THREE COTTAGES, nearly finished, subject to 9 ground-rent each, for 99 years, well worthy of notice as a good investment. Purchase, 600*l.* The freehold of the land could be had, if desired, at twenty-five years' purchase. Apply on the Premises, Avenue-road, Shepherd's-bush, three miles west of the Marble Arch. The Starch green omnibuses pass every quarter of an hour.

LANDWADE HALL, near NEWMARKET, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, the MATERIALS of the above mansion, erected in 1791 from designs of Mr. Buckler, F.S.A. The materials consist of handsome bay and oval windows in stone, carved battlements, finials, noble stone doorcases, stone chimney-pieces, ornamental chimney-shafts, carved oak screens and doors, 200,000 bricks, 200 cubic feet of stone, 4,000 feet of timber, and the usual internal fittings belonging to a gentleman's mansion, on which upwards of 10,000*l.* have been expended within the last six years. Tenders for the above to be delivered to Messrs. ISAACSON and PATTERSALL, auctioneers and Estate Agents, Newmarket, on or before the 15th day of AUGUST next, when satisfactory tenders received, the whole materials will be sold by auction in the month of September, after which notice will be given in the Cambridge papers.

WEST HAM BURIAL BOARD.—From TWELVE to TWENTY FIVE ACRES of LAND are wanted in the parish of West Ham, Essex, or in the adjacent districts, for a Burial Ground.—Sealed Tenders, describing the nature of the soil, the price, and the time when the land can be given up to the Board, to be sent on or before THURSDAY, the 10th AUGUST, by TWELVE o'clock, addressed to Mr. JOHN SUTTON, Clerk to the Board, Plaistow, Essex.

25th July, 1854.

THE BUILDER.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or also being likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—

Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ... }

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse dauby appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That it is impossible to be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON —PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands unequalled, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 1s. 8d. and 1 2s. each, carriage inclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 1ls 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superseding, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 8s. Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, 12s. per gallon; and 2s. per gallon extra.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4d. per stone.

DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in all colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 1 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innoxious substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under Hand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price-list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known and stucco dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few hours. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PORTLAND CEMENT. 6, South Wharf, Paddington.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above-superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for all work where all the above qualities are required. It is manufactured on the only principle that Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by CHARLES RICHARDSON, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, at their Works adjacent to the Bristol and Exeter Railway, two miles north of Bridgewater, and adjoining the Duntall Wharf, on the River Parrett.

These Cements are, they confidently believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying scientitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which so obnoxious in Cements chemically manufactured.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward terms by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

Mt. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and Co. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (protected by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, at Messrs. Robins's Wharfs, Rotherhithe-street, Bricklayers' Arms, Kingsland, Regent's Canal, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. JOHN BAZLEY FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster: and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Firebricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Hedging &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf walls, docks &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The blue lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SLOANE'S BATH RED STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

GROUND ABERTHAW LIME (for Hydraulic Works). Blue Lias Cement, Cambrian Plaster, Coast Coal of Lime for Agricultural and Gardening purposes; and Portland Cement, supplied in casks or barrels, to all parts of the kingdom, or forwarded by railway direct out of the works, in casks or bags, to any part of the kingdom.—JAMES BIRD and CO. Cambrian Cement Works, Cardiff.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Paddington-basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus di Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roof is of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS. MAW and CO. BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, Salop, manufacturers of the Cloister Pavement of Mediæval Court, and

THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM,

in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of CLOISTERS of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, Esq. in Official "Hand-Book"), forwarded without charge, designs and estimates adapted to any given dimensions of Entrance-halls, Conservatories, Verandahs, &c. in every style.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street, London.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, Mill-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

A rich red-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BENJAMIN GOUGH, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage with which he has been favoured during more than twenty-one years in the brick and stone trade, beg to announce that he has disposed of his interest to Messrs. MILLS and PRICE, and strongly recommends those gentlemen as his successors, to the continued support of the building trade in general.—37, Newington crescent, Newington butts, August 1, 1854.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS,

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS

Also Yellow and Pale Malm, Seconds, Cutters, Paviors, Stippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington butts.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour.—Address, Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MUST be cleared, 100,000 good old BRICKS, cleaned and loaded, at 16s per 1000. Inquire on the Premises, now being pulled down, of DAVIS, Old Bailey, Wood street, Cheapside. Also at corner of Chancery lane at 12s.—Inquire on the Premises, or of J. W. BROOKER, Dealer in Building Materials, New Kent-road.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices copings, labels, &c. at about one third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and Co. 2, Porti ad-street, Southampton. Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 33s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Oast-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate. Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfied, duly supplied with quantities up to 3,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to JOHN WARNER & SONS' PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price and lerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Papermakers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all others who may have water, water liquids in store, or to raise well, find it their interest to use these Pumps for ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, with chimney horse and complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power nominal, adapted for all purposes where permanency is not required. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS', Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 91, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM-ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

Now Ready, Several High-Pressure Engines for Sale.

TO ENGINEERS, &c.

WANTED, immediately, a Six-horse High-pressure Portable STEAM-ENGINE, with boiler and pumps complete, fitted up with wheels so constructed as to be thrown at pleasure off its beamings, and adapted to a fixed position for lifting water from a well 40 feet deep, and also for raising the same into a reservoir 25 feet from the surface. The pumps to consist of 3—7 or 8 inch clear diameter barrels, the spout on to be copper, 6 inches clear diameter, with flange joints and with rose end. The rising main 5 inches clear diameter of copper, with joints as before. An engine adapted for the above purposes combined with arrangements for boosting materials is preferred. The pumps can be furnished either with or without suction and rising main.—Address to Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS, Burton-on-Trent.

STEAM POWER TO BE LET.—Apply at the Premises, No. 7, Johnson's-place, Holland-street, Southwark.

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought-iron Girder Bridges, Gasholders, and General Castings, Cranes, Tanks, and Coverings for Iron Work, manufactured by MILLER & HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Tividale, near Dudley.—London Office, 73, Hatton-garden.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hueser, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 1, 1853. In answer to your inquiries respecting the suitableness of the Gutta Percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least although it will cast lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed and a more perfect job. Yours &c. C. Hueser." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circular, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, hunting tools, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

GOODYEAR'S VULCANIZED RUBBER. Steam packing from one-sixteenth to one inch, in sheets, or cut to shape, for manhole plates, piston-rods, steam joints, steam-cheeks, rubber-heads &c., steam engine and brewers' hose, gas tubing, machine belting from 2 to 11 inches width, railway belting from 4 to 16 inches width, washers, discs, valves and buffers; steam-gauge pipe, India-rubber cloth, bands, bolls, and toys; cushions and beds, by the case in bond or in stock. Crockett's Leather Cloth.—POLHILL, BREWSTER, and CO. American Importers, 22, Coleman-street, City, London.

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These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

HHHH for drawing on wood.	F light and shading.
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HH for engineering.	B black for shading.
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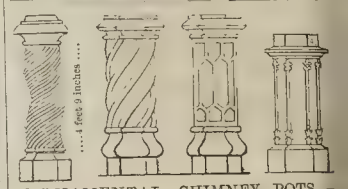
M medium.
Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

MESSRS. RODGERS and STYRING, of SHEFFIELD, beg to acquaint the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Architects, that they have made arrangements for the DECORATION OF CHURCHES, MANSIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

in the most correct style of Art, from Designs, and under the direction of H. TAYLOR BULMER, Esq. of Shrewsbury. Bank, whose works may be seen at St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico; St. Mary's, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, London; the great Hall of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institute; and numerous other works in town and country.

TO CAPITALISTS

A GENTLEMAN, the Proprietor and Patentee of THREE useful INVENTIONS of great public utility at present on sale, will be glad to treat on equitable terms for the SALE or LEASE of the same. For particulars apply to Messrs. ARMSTRONG and WESTBROOK, Solicitors, No. 4, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.



ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY-POTS.—More than 100 patterns of the above-mentioned articles are manufactured in artificial stone by J. SEELEY, at Austin and Seeley's Artificial Stone Works, 1 to 4, Keppel-row, New-road.

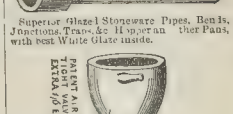
MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's), Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the Leviathan of London. Particulars forwarded on application.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Llwyncoo, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES, FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.



Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Huperan ther Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective S-yphon-trap yet offered to the public.

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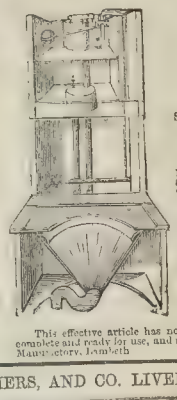


This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGARD, Engineer.

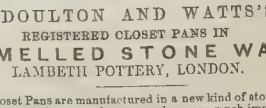
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S.

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPE

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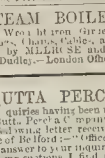
The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

DOULTON AND WATTS'S
REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN
ENAMELLED STONE WARE,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.



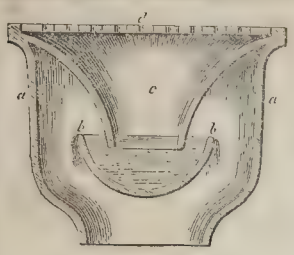
These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.



JENNINGS'S PATENT TRAPS.

THESE TRAPS are applicable to the SMALLEST SINK, or most PUBLIC ROADWAY, as also for STABLES, AREAS, &c. They are in use at the Brewery Stables of Messrs. Elliott and Watney, Messrs. Hodges and Co. the Distillers; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co.; Bank of England, Discasing Rooms of the London Hospital, Institute of Engineers, &c. References to several Towns can be given where they have for Twelve months acted most satisfactorily.

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VISITORS to the CRYSTAL PALACE are invited to inspect GEORGE JENNINGS'S Sanitary Arrangements.

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ARRANGEMENTS are now making to establish Depôts in different parts of London, and in every Town in the United Kingdom. As no extra charge will be made for these Pipes, all are that now charged by respectable manufacturers FOR THE OLD-FASHIONED SOCKET PIPES, the Patentee solicits the patronage of Engineers, Architects, and Builders.

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Shoe, and secure, Shop Shutters at HALF THE COST of the troublesome and destructive shutter-bar.

A Book containing illustrations, descriptions, and prices of Jennings's various Sanitary Inventions can be had on application, or by post, if two stamps are inclosed to

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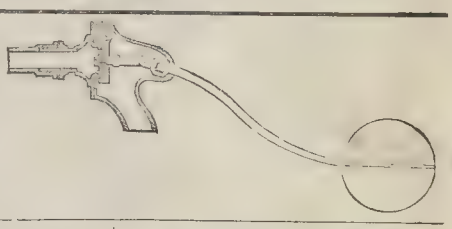
J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spindles, slides, and cumbrous fittings, so fatal to Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and cannot by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are so arranged as to accumulate the power of the thing against the column of water when most required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water.

	½	¾	1	1½	2
Complete with Balls: Plain shank	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	1 Inch. 12s 6d each.
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N.B. Architects are respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

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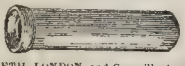
HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

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W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

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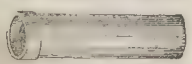
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,

COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

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Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required, as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Brook-head, Bermondsey, Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Bridge-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCKS, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

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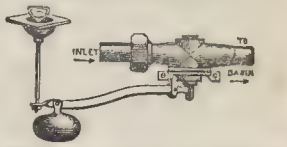
LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING

LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 10 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS LAMBERT and SON,
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Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

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Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

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NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on reasonable terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall Stairs, and Brick-wall Wharf, Rotherhithe; Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cisterns, cranks, wire, lead traps, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals.—Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 22, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS. Valuable Leasehold Premises, George-street, Oxford-street. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at ELEVEN, on the PREMISES (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract), by order of Mr. Henry Thrupp, who is retiring from business, the valuable MANUFACTURING PREMISES, for many years occupied by the eminent firm of Messrs. H. E. Thrupp and Sons, erected under their superintendence and arranged expressly for carrying on the business of a coach smith and founder in all the branches and on a large scale. The premises are spacious and most substantially erected, and comprise a lofty ground floor building, 130 feet in length, occupied as smiths' shop and foundry, manufactory or turnery of four floors, with brass foundry on the basement, finishing and trimming shops, store-rooms, and six dwelling-houses, Nos. 5 to 10, George-street, Oxford-street, five of which are let off at rents amounting to 200l. per annum, the other is occupied as offices, and as a clerk's residence. The whole held for an unexpired term of seventeen years, at a moderate rent.—To be viewed till the sale by cards only. Particulars will shortly be ready, and may be obtained on the Premises; of Messrs. BURGOYNES, CLARK, and MILNES, Solicitors, 160, Oxford-street; and with cards to view, of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, COACHBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, and following days, at ELEVEN each day, on the PREMISES, George-street, Oxford-street, by order of Mr. Thrupp, who is retiring from business, in lots, without reserve, unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract, the valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK in TRADE, together with the right to use the name and stamp axletrees "Collinge's Patent," as successors to the late John Collinge, the patentee. The plant, &c. includes a six-horse power high-pressure steam-engine, two Cornish boilers, self-acting screw cutting lathe, several engine and foot turning lathes, screwing and drilling machines, punching machines, fly presses, shafting, riggers, and driving gear, nail making machine, rumbler, two cupolas, crane, drying stove, and case-hardening furnace, eight smiths' forges, 3 tons smiths' tools, anvils, vices, and benches, 20 tons rod and bar iron, 5 tons pig iron, 10 tons flasks, loam rings and plates, air furnace, brassfounders' boxes and tools, 500 carriage arms, with patent boxes; a large assortment of springs, Collinge's hinges, and coach-smiths' work of all descriptions, 3 tons coach bolts and nuts, 2 tons copper and brass; a large and valuable collection of patterns, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON STEAM SHIP BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY are instructed by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers (who are concentrating their works at their iron ship-building establishment at Poplar), to DISPOSE OF, by Private Contract, the very complete ENGINEERING WORKS, at Orchard-place, Blackwall, immediately contiguous to the East and West India Docks, and the extensive establishment of Messrs. Mare and Co., a most desirable situation for a marine engineer. The premises have a water-side frontage of 250 feet on the river Lea, near the junction with the Thames, were planned by the present firm, and are complete, and in all respects suitable and ready to carry on the manufacture of marine engines and general engineering works without any additional outlay. The position and arrangement of these premises allow the erection of steam machinery in any vessel moored in the wharf, without the necessity of docking, which can be safely effected by reason of the absence of steam traffic on the river, and for additional security for vessels lying alongside a deep stratum of chalk has been placed on the bed of the river. Coals can be landed direct from the colliers, and the transit of goods, either coastwise, by canal, or railway, effected with the greatest facility. The buildings are mostly substantial, they were erected for the present owners by Messrs. Cubitt and Co. but a few years since, and are arranged as commodious, light, and lofty workshops. The machinery and tools are by the first makers, and with all modern improvements. There are suitable foreman's and watchman's houses attached to the works. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or the premises will be let on lease at a rack rental subject to the machinery only being paid for at a valuation. Further particulars may be had of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Plumbers, Ironmongers, Firewood Dealers, and Others.

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS has received instructions from the Assignees of Mr. John Todd M[illegible], Builder, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, in Hereford[illegible], Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th of AUGUST, to commence precisely at TWELVE o'clock each day, the SECOND PORTION of the STOCK, comprising about [illegible] well-seasoned floor-boards, 2,000 white and yellow deals and battens, 500 pine planks, a quantity of [illegible] and laths, [illegible] feet mouldings, timber in balk, joists, and quartering, joiners' work, in doors, sash frames, and sashes; mahogany in planks and boards, joiners' work-benches, painters' trestles, pipe and sheet lead, closet-pans, copper taps and balls, general ironmongery, in locks, ranges, &c.; a large stock of scaffolding, [illegible] poles, builders' stone paving, slates, bricks, sand, lime, cement, and plaster; counting-house desks and fittings, the materials composing the extensive workshops and offices, and other miscellaneous effects. May be viewed two days prior to the day of sale, and catalogues had of the Official Assignee, No. 36, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, City; at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 14, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square; and on the Premises, Hereford-road, Bayswater.

QUEEN'S-ROAD AND BATH-ROAD, PECKHAM. Villa Residences and Building Ground for absolute Sale.

MR. F. G. DEBENHAM will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, at TWELVE, in four lots, TWO handsome newly finished RESIDENCES, situate in the Bath-road, known as Queen's-road, Peckham, at the corner of the King's-road, estimated annual value, 50l. each; an elegant Gothic Villa, No. 1, Montpelier-villas, lately let at 38l.; and Two well built Residences, Nos. 1 and 2, Banks-villas, Bath-road, at present unoccupied, but capable of producing a rental of 70l. per annum, with a plot of building ground adjoining, affording a frontage for the erection of three pairs more; the whole held upon lease direct from the freeholder, for long terms, at moderate ground rents. The last lot is especially adapted for a builder, small capitalist, or member of a building society. May be viewed. Particulars obtained on the Premises, at the Mart, of F. T. DONNE, Esq. Solicitor, 1, Princes-street, Spitalfields; and at Mr. DEBENHAM'S Auction and Estate Offices, 80, Cheapside.

Cov[illegible] Society's Estate, Tottenham-green.—Standing Oak and Elm Timber of large dimensions.—Excellent Materials of Spring-house, 110,000 Stock Bricks, about 4 tons of Lead, Fixtures and Effects, Materials of Greenhouse, 50 feet long, coach-house, stables, sheds, and outbuildings, by

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, near Tottenham High Cross, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, at ELEVEN o'Clock, in Lots, by order of the proprietor; the MATERIALS comprise sixty squares of [illegible] floors, [illegible], 6-panel and other doors, French doors with plate glass, forty-five pairs of sashes and frames, flights of stairs, closets, marble and other chimney-pieces, dressers, and shelves, partitions, three Findon's patent waterclosets, with fittings; capital force and other pumps, cisterns, with pipes, coppers, stoves, oven, hot-plate, verandah, and porticoes, iron [illegible] fences, Portland stone landings, 500 feet of York paving, sills, coping, 2,000 plain and [illegible] tiles, paving ditto, [illegible] slates, and a variety of excellent materials. Also a Baker's patent mangle, [illegible], chandelier, balusters, and [illegible]. View, catalogues [illegible] [illegible], of Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] at the [illegible] Bishopsgate-street, on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HACKNEY.—Important Sale of the Materials of Messrs. Loddiges' extensive Hot-houses and Conservatories, Pits, and Frames, with the celebrated Palm-house, including 1,000,000 stock Bricks.

PULLEN and SON, in conjunction with Mr. J. C. STEVENS, respectfully announce that they are instructed by Messrs. Loddiges (in consequence of the disposal of their celebrated collection of Plants to the Crystal Palace Company), to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 17th, at TWELVE, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS-UP of the celebrated Palm house, extensive ranges of Conservatories, Pits, and Frames, Seed-rooms, and various buildings, in Mare-street, Hackney, comprising 1,000,000 excellent stock bricks, 2,000 feet run of glazed lights and frames, about a superficial acre of glass in the hot-houses and conservatories, two miles of 4-inch iron flange pipe, with 14 large wrought iron boilers, and all the hot water heating apparatus complete, 1,000 feet of York paving, a most extensive conservatory 1[illegible] ft. long by 2[illegible] wide, with copper sash bars and framing, 500 feet of shelves and hurdle stages, pan and paving tiles, implements of trade, and a variety of valuable materials and fittings-up. May be viewed two days previous; catalogues had of Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

SECOND PORTION.—The Valuable Materials of the Giltspur-street Prison and House of Correction.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 1[illegible], and succeeding days, at TWELVE, in Lots, the SECOND PORTION of the capital and extremely valuable MATERIALS of the GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER and HOUSE of CORRECTION. This important division of the property will include the infirmary and the chapel, the house of correction (east side), and all the remaining cells and buildings in the rear of the governor's house, comprising about 1,500,000 of the finest stock bricks, 40 cwt. of sheet copper on the roofs, 10 tons of lead in flats, gutters, tanks, and pipes, capital oak and fir timber in roofs and floors, 100 squares of sound floor boards, 6,000 feet of York paving, 500 feet run stone coping, stone sills and lintels, stone staircases, oak and iron doors and fittings of the cells, the pewing, pulpit, and fittings of the chapel, massive iron gates, rails, bars, and fence, expensive hot water apparatus, cisterns, brass barrel pumps, gas fittings, and an immense variety of materials, fixtures and fittings-up. May be viewed two days previous. Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Without Reserve.—Further Portion of Freehold Building Land, at Carshalton, Surrey.

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, at TWELVE, without the least reserve, ELEVEN PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, consisting of upwards of 700 feet frontage by 265 feet deep, delightfully situate near the Carshalton Station of the Croydon and Epsom Railway, about 11 miles from London.—Printed particulars may be had of Mr. PARSONS, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street, City.

SOMERS-TOWN.—To Carpenters, Builders, Cabinet and Pianoforte Makers, and others.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 42, Union-street, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, at TWELVE for ONE, the capital DRY STOCK, comprising 7,000 feet dry Spanish and Honduras mahogany, 1,000 feet American birch, 1,300 yellow, white, pine, and spruce planks; deals and battens, 5,000 feet wide pine board, 3,000 feet quartering, dry cut stuff, 55 squares 1¼ inch and 1 inch prepared yellow flooring, 20 squares ⅞-inch prepared white ditto, two [illegible] ladders, eight navvie barrows, two light carts, two brick carts, a few old materials, &c. May be viewed the day before the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, 2, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—Important Sale of Building Materials.—To Builders, Dealers, and Others.

MR. GEO. DOUGAL has been honoured with instructions to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 7, at ELEVEN, removed, for the convenience of sale, near the PALACE HOTEL, Lower Norwood, the SECOND PORTION; comprising scaffold-poles, quartering, doors, deals, girders, rafters, die-squares, flooring-boards, window-sashes, carpenters' benches, ladders, the surplus materials which are not required in the contract in the building of the Exhibition.—May be viewed. Catalogues had on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Westminster-road.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Second Portion of the Materials of the old Terminus, Paddington.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES at Paddington, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, at TEN for ELEVEN, in consequence of the number of lots, the very valuable MATERIALS and FITTINGS of the Arrival Platform and Sheds; also the substantial range of Buildings containing the board room, and offices, carriage-sheds, &c. comprising 200 square of duchess and other slates, sound timber, principals, and rafters, suitable for re-erection; the stout planking of platforms, board and timber floors, weather boarding, quartering, lining boards, capital panelled and baize doors, sashes and skylights, eight iron columns 14 feet 6 inches high, gas lamps and pipes, lead cisterns, fittings of water closets, stoves and chimneypieces, several tons of lead, 1,000 feet of zinc covering, sound stock brickwork, granite pitching and curb, turret bell, and other effects; also about 100 large tooled York landings. May be viewed two days previous, and catalogues had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.—Tallow Melter's Plant.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are instructed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Public Works and Buildings to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Flower-and-dean-street, Spitalfields, on MONDAY, AUGUST 21, at TEN for ELEVEN, the valuable PLANT, Fixtures, and Utensils of a TALLOW MELTER and Candle Factory, comprising large coppers on [illegible], [illegible], scales and weights, and numerous other items. May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had at the Office of JAMES PENNETHORNE, Esq. 7, Whitehall-yard; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

KENSINGTON-GORE.—First portion of the Materials to clear the site purchased by the Royal Commissioners of 1851.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Royal Commissioners and from W. Jackson, esq. to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Kensington-gore, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at TWELVE for ONE, the excellent MATERIALS and FITTINGS of SIX HOUSES, being Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Kensington-gore, and one house in [illegible] well lane, comprising a large quantity of sound timber in roofs, joists, girders, and floor boards, panelled partition, doors, sashes, and other fittings, slates, tiles, stone paving, iron railing, several tons of lead, the capital brickwork, and other effects.—May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, at the Commissioners' Office, Gore House, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENT.—Materials of eighteen Houses, to complete the thoroughfare from Spitalfields to Shoreditch.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have received instructions from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Public Works and Buildings to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th, at TWELVE for ONE, the MATERIALS and [illegible] of [illegible] EIGHTEEN HOUSES, in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Spitalfields. May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, at the Office of JAMES PENNETHORNE, Esq. No. 7, Whitehall-yard; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES.—The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem will meet at BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for taking on LEASE, for twenty-one years from Christmas, 1854, the HOUSE and PREMISES, numbered 2, in Riches-court, Lime-street; now on lease to Mr. John Young. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Premises, Riches-court," must be delivered at the Clerk's Office, Bridewell Hospital, before TWELVE o'clock on the 29th of AUGUST next; and parties offering are to be in attendance. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Printed particulars, with the form of Tender, may be had at the Clerk's Office any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock.
Dated the 26th of July, 1854. B. WELTON, Clerk.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD WATERSIDE and other PREMISES, at Wapping.—The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem will meet at BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 29th of AUGUST next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for TAKING on separate LEASES, for twenty-one years, the following PREMISES, viz.:—The Wharf and Premises, on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, numbered 231, 232, and 233, abutting westward on Wapping Dock-stairs, now in the occupation of Messrs. Fletcher and Wilson, from Christmas, 1854; the Wharf and Premises on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, numbered 234, 235, and 236, now in the occupation of Mr. Chas. Morice Hullah, from Lady-day, 1855; the Wharf known as Sharpe's-wharf, on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, together with several extensive stacks of warehouses or granaries in New-market-street and Cinnamon-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Major Usborne, from Michaelmas, 1854; and a small House and Shop, now unoccupied, on the west side of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, numbered 64, from Michaelmas, 1854. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Premises at Wapping," must be delivered at the Clerk's Office, Bridewell Hospital, before TWELVE o'clock on the 29th of AUGUST next, and parties offering are to be in attendance. The committee do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tenders. Printed particulars, with the form of Tender, may be had at the Clerk's Office any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. B. WELTON, Clerk.
Dated July 26, 1854.

ANERLEY and SHIRLEY.—To Builders and Others.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases for long terms of years, or TO BE SOLD, a PLOT of LAND, in Oakfield-road, Anerley, near the Crystal Palace, 201 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth. Also a Plot of Land at Shirley, near Southampton, with a frontage of 150 feet next the turnpike-road from Southampton to Romsey, and a depth of 67 feet or thereabouts. Also another Plot of Land, at Shirley, near the above. For terms and further particulars, as to Anerley land, apply to JOSEPH ARCHER, Esq. Solicitor, 11, Tokenhouse-yard, City; and as to Shirley Land, to Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS, Land Agent, 2, High-street, Southampton.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, fronting the Edgeware-road, in a situation where good houses are much wanted. Ground-rent moderate. Advances made, and bricks may be had on the ground.—Apply to Messrs. TEMPLE and WINDSOR, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus.

TO BUILDERS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

TO BE LET, upon Building Leases of 99 years, from One to a Hundred Acres of capital FREEHOLD LAND, situate at Woodstone, county of Huntingdon, one mile and a quarter from Peterborough, abutting upon the turnpike-road from Peterborough to Oundle, with a frontage of 850 feet, for villas, tenements and gardens, as may be agreed on.—For particulars, inquire of Mr. SANDERSON, Surveyor, 5, A[illegible] terrace, near Peterborough; and W. M. LOADEN, Esq. 28, Bedford-place, Russell-square.

MANUFACTURING PREMISES.—TO BE LET, in the neighbourhood of Soho-square, large and commodious WORKSHOPS, with stables, coach-house, and cart entrance. Steam power attached. Apply to Mr. COX, 1[illegible], Glass-house-street, Regent-street.

TO ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, SMITHS, &c.

TO BE LET, on the Banks of the Thames, a WHARF, with a good river frontage, large yard, brick-built workshops, punching and shearing presses, forges and smiths' tools, which may be taken with the premises, at the option of the parties.—Apply to Mr. W. DREW, Morden Wharf, East Greenwich, Kent.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—TO BE LET, on lease or otherwise, and either together or separately, extensive STONE QUARRIES, situate in a favourable situation for working, within 1½ miles of a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, yielding an inexhaustible supply of paving, wall, and block stone of the finest quality and of almost any dimensions.

Also, an extensive BRICK, TILE, and PIPE MANUFACTORY, nearly adjoining the above, now in full work, and commanding a great extent of the finest clay suitable for the best quality of goods manufactured, and which are allowed to be equal to the Broseley.

Also, a LIME-KILN and extensive LIME ROCK, having a constant demand in the neighbourhood.

The above have hitherto been in the hands of the proprietor of the estate. Apply to Messrs. PARKER and GOLDINGHAM, Solicitors, Worcester.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A FEW most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, TO BE LET on building lease. Money advanced to respectable builders. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

DOWNSHIRE-SQUARE, READING.—TO BE LET, on the top of the Castle Hill, the most elevated point of the town of Reading, upon building lease, FRONTAGES FOR A TERRACE, for detached or semi-detached villas, and for third rate houses. Money advanced to respectable parties. Apply to RUPERT CLARKE, Esq. Solicitor, Reading; or, GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

BUILDING SITES for Gentlemen's Villas, most delightfully situate on Surbiton hill, within a quarter of a mile of the Kingston Station, South-Western Railway. Price 5s. per foot frontage. Lease 99 years.—Apply to Mr. POWELL, House Agent, near the church, Surbiton hill, Kingston, Surrey. Beautiful villa residences just completed to be let or sold.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, ONE CORN MILL, consisting of one pair of 4 feet 3 inches French stones, one pair of 2 ft. 8 in. ditto, and one pair of [illegible] feet [illegible] ditto, fixed with governors to each, upon one frame, with the necessary gearing complete. Also ONE DRESSING MACHINE with gearing complete. The whole, quite new excepting the stones, which are equal to new, will be sold either together or in parts. Also, nearly new, an excellent TIMBER SAW FRAME to take in 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, quite complete. Also ONE high pressure vertical STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 5 inches diameter, 15 inches stroke; and One Horizontal Ditto, cylinder 6 inches diameter, 10 inches stroke.—For particulars, apply to GIMSON and CO. Engine Works, Welford-road, Leicester.

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The Builder.

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THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM,
Canon-row, Westminster.

The THIRD of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly intended for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered at the Museum, on MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, by the Rev. Professor "on the Progressive arrangement of Ornament in the successive Styles of Mediæval Architecture," by GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. Admission by Ticket, which may be obtained at the Museum, and others on application at the Museum any day excepting Saturday, between Ten and Four.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon Sec.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS

THE Committee for the RESTORATION and REPAIR of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Durham, are desirous to receive PLANS and ESTIMATES to be sent to the Chairman, JOHN HENDERSON, Esq. Leazes House, Durham, not later than SEPTEMBER 1st.

JOHN SHIELDS.
WILLIAM TRUEMAN, } Secretaries.

Durham, August 1st, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh.
Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P.
Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c. The Executive Committee is prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS and DRAINAGE on the WEYBRIDGE ESTATE, Surrey, Mr. Heex. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 8th, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent in or before TWELVE o'clock on MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads &c. Weybridge Estate." The executive committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

3, Norfolk-street, Strand, July 28th, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh.
Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P.
Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee is prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, &c. on the WEYBRIDGE ESTATE, West Surrey. The drawings and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Surveyor, Mr GEORGE MORGAN, on and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent on or before FOUR o'clock on MONDAY, AUGUST 14, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. Weybridge Estate." The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3, Norfolk-street, Strand, August 3, 1854.

PORTSMOUTH GASWORKS TO BE LET. The Portsea Island Gaslight Company will be prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE of GAS, and supplying the Island, on or before the 14th day of SEPTEMBER next. The works have been lately remodelled, at a great expense, and are now capable of manufacturing double the present requirements, and are equal to any works in the kingdom; they are close to the water's edge, and convenient for taking in coals.—Full specifications and particulars are preparing, and may be seen at the Company's offices, on and after the 25th inst.—Gasworks, Portsea, August 3, 1854. By order of the Committee of Management,

JAMES F. ABSALOM, Clerk to the Company.

CONTRACTS.

TO EXCAVATORS.

SEALED TENDERS for a SPECIFIC SUM, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 17th AUGUST next, for the following services, viz. REMOVAL of certain BLOCKS of SLATE ROCK, EARTH, &c. from the Devonport Lines, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Stoke entrance. The details plan may be seen, and specification of contract, together with every requisite information may be obtained daily on days excepted at the Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 7th to the 16th of AUGUST next, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, July 28, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer in the London District hereby gives notice, that sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, will be received at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, on or before the 25th AUGUST, 1854, for the ERECTION of a RANGE of CASEMATES and a TOWER BATTERY against the line wall on the north-east front of the Tower of London. The specification and plans for the above service may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineers' Office, No. 11, James-street, Pimlico, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 11th to the 24th AUGUST, 1854, inclusive. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineers' Office, London District,
7th August, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Hon. the Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for CONSTRUCTING a NEW BRIDGE at PURFLEET, Essex, and that such persons as may wish to TENDER for the same may inspect the plans, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. GARET WRIGHT, Clerk of Works at the Royal Engineers' Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; or to Mr. MACNAMARA, Foreman of Works, at Purfleet, on or before the 24th of AUGUST, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders upon the printed form, prepaid, to be delivered at the office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 30th AUGUST, 1854, addressed "To the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked "Tender for Work at Purfleet."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 8th August, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of FOUR DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES at Wadham Stow. Plans, specification, &c. may be seen, at the offices of Mr. W. E. WILLIAMS, Architect and Surveyor, No. 25, Coleman-street, City, on and after the 22nd AUGUST, between the hours of TEN and FIVE o'clock. Mr. W. E. WILLIAMS does not bind himself to accept the lowest or either of the Tenders.

TO BUILDERS.

NEW NORTH-ROAD, HOXTON. — The Trustees for ERECTING SCHOOLS for 1,000 children, will meet in the VESTRY ROOM of the Wesleyan Chapel, on FRIDAY Evening, at SIX o'clock, AUGUST 18, to receive TENDERS. The plans can be seen any evening from SIX to NINE, and bills of quantities obtained. The Trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. August 10, 1854.

MODEL DWELLINGS, DUDLEY.—The Dudley District Committee of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes, are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the FIRST BLOCK of their Model Dwellings in the DOCK LANE, Dudley. Plans and specifications may be seen, together with a copy of the contract, at the Head-Office, 19, Coleman-street, City, London, and at the Office of Mr. W. WIGGINTON, Assistant Surveyor, Dudley, Architect of the Branch Association, on and after MONDAY, the 31st instant. Tenders to be forwarded to the Committee, under cover to the Secretary, not later than the 23rd of AUGUST. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Local Committee,

Dudley, July 28, 1854. W. BARNS, Local Secretary.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous to TENDER for the ERECTION of FARM BUILDINGS, at LEA, near Malmesbury, for the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. may inspect the plans and specification upon application to Mr. DAVID REEVES, of Wilkinson & Farm, Leicester after the 15th instant. Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, 72, Parliament-street, on or before the 28th instant.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous to TENDER for the ERECTION of a FARM HOUSE and HOMESTEAD, on HESTON VICARAGE FARM, near Hounslow, may inspect the plans and specification, on application, at the Red Lion, and at the offices of Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, 72, Parliament-street, on and after the 15th instant. Tenders for the proposed works to be forwarded to Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, on or before the 30th instant.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a PARSONAGE-HOUSE at West Hartlepool, may see the drawings, specification, and conditions, and obtain copies of the bill of quantities on application to Mr. WEST, Clerk of the Works, at the Church, West Hartlepool, or at the Office of the Architect. Tenders for the whole, or any portion of the works, must be sent not later than the 29th AUGUST, addressed to Mr. E. B. LAMB, Architect, 26, Charlotte-street, Portland-place London. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—July, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST instant, at ELEVEN o'clock am precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK SEWERS, 2 feet 6 inches in height, or thereabouts, with their Main-connections therewith, in Park-lane, Curzon-street, Chesterfield-street, Old Knightsbridge, Lewisham-hill, and other streets and roads in the Parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and Lewisham, in the counties of Surrey and Kent respectively, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and specifications of the said works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 14th instant. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 3rd day of August, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST instant, at ELEVEN o'clock am precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, 10,000 feet in length or thereabouts, with other Main-connections therewith, in Park-lane, Curzon-street, Chesterfield-street, Old Knightsbridge, Lewisham-hill, and other streets and roads in the Parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and Lewisham, in the counties of Surrey and Kent respectively, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and specifications of the said works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 14th instant. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Sohosquare,
Dated this 3rd day of August, 1854.

LOUGHBOROUGH TOWN-HALL.—TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the TOWN HALL at Loughborough may inspect the plans and specification of the proposed Works, at the Room in Market-place, Loughborough, late in the occupation of B. Brook, Esq., and after MONDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST instant. Sealed Tenders to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER next, endorsed "Tenders for the erection of the Town Hall, Loughborough," in three distinct sections, and further specifications to be had by applying to the architect, Mr. WILLIAM HAVELL, of New Inn, Strand, Numbers 12, 13, 14, Arthur-street. Architect, Loughborough. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract, and the committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. INGLESANT, }
A. HUCKNALL, } Hon. Secretaries.

Loughborough, Aug. 7, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of FOUR VILLAS, on the St. Margaret's Estate, near Richmond, may inspect the drawings and obtain a copy of the specification on the 10th instant, at the Architect's office, No. 3, Chancery-lane, after MONDAY, AUGUST 14th. Tenders to be delivered to or before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY next, the 17th inst. The Architect does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. GEORGE MORGAN, Architect, 3, Chancery-lane.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. — The DIRECTORS of the MIDLAND RAILWAY are prepared to receive TENDERS to contract for the execution of the WORKS necessary to complete the Station, Engine and Buildings on the North Branch of the Midland Railway from Derby to Leeds, in proper and efficient repair for a term of seven years. The said works are situate chiefly in the parishes of Normanton and Sandal, in the county of York, and about eight miles from the town of Wakefield. Plans, sections, and specifications of Tender obtained, upon application at the Engineer's Office, Derby, on and after MONDAY next. Tenders to be forwarded to the Secretary at the Wakefield Station, and addressed "Tenders for Works," to be delivered by TEN a.m. on TUESDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, JOSEPH SADLER, Secretary.

Derby, August 9, 1854.

IMPORTANT BUILDING GROUND.—The City of LONDON Brewery Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for BUILDING LEASES and SALE of PLOTS of GROUND in Throgmorton-street and Bartholomew-lane. A plan of the ground and Form of Tender may be obtained at Mr. HARRIS'S Office, where particulars may be had, and at the Brewery, Cutler's-hall-gate, Leadenhall-street, where Tenders are to be delivered on or before THURSDAY, the 23rd day of the present month, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, after which no Tender can be received. The committee will meet on the following day, FRIDAY, the 25th of OCTOBER, to open the Tenders, when the Leases will be signed and sealed. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

SAMUEL FISHER, Clerk to the Company.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

THE MALVERN IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1854. To CASH LEDER MAKERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, and others.—The Malvern Improvement Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for the following WORKS, connected with supplying the town of Great Malvern with Gas, pursuant to an Act which they will engage to complete in two years:—

CONTRACT No 1.—About 12,300 Yards of MAIN PIPING, with Siphons, Bends, and all other requisites; laying the same, and supplying 315 street-lamps, with 6 hours' lighting, &c.

CONTRACT No 2.—BUILDING REQUISITE HOUSES, Coke Parlour, Meter, and Governor Houses, Cottage Workshops, Offices, and Boundary Wall, Retaining and Foundation Walls, Gas-holder Tank, Retort & Dry Well, Water Wells &c.

CONTRACT No. 3.—Retorts, Connections, Purifiers, Condenser, Exhauster, Governor, Siphons, Valves, Hydraulic Main, about 80 Yards of Cast-iron Main, 70 Yards of 7-inch cast-iron Pipes, &c.

Plans and specifications of the several works may be seen on application at the Office of the Commissioners in Great Malvern, between the hours of 11 and Two o'clock.

Sealed Tenders, addressed "Tender for Gas-works, Contract No ——," are to be delivered at the Commissioners' Office on or before the 31st day of AUGUST, 1854.

The commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Board,

JOHN SECKA, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Great Malvern, 7th August, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR EXCAVATORS, BRICKLAYERS, AND OTHER WORKS.

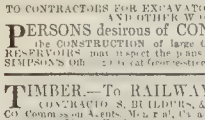
PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTION of large COVERED and OPEN RESERVOIRS may inspect the plans and specifications at Mr SIMPSON'S Office, 20, Great George-street, Westminster.

TIMBER.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—MACKINNON and CO Commission Agents, Montreal, Canada, and Agents in North America for Messrs Rathbone Brothers, Manchester, &c. &c are prepared to make offers for any quantity of Canada first class, assorted Red and White Pine Timber, Boards, & Deals, either in Rafts or specified Lots, or cut to any scantling such as suitable for railway Station Buildings, Bridges, &c. &c. Timber may be manufactured, flooring or roofing purposes, sheet piling, &c. &c. thereby saving much waste, freight, and all inside cost of cutting up in England. MACKINNON and CO are also prepared to state prices (in sterling money) of staves, delivered free on board, at Montreal or Quebec.

Montreal, 17th July 1854.

Reference.—Messrs W Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester; Messrs Laurie, Clark, and Co Liverpool.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.



Improved Self acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36 inch.
28s 30s 32s 35s
Best self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 42-inch.
54s 56s 58s 63s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Base, per inch, 5d.
Best Cast Iron, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 3½d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s to 70s each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	11d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d per yard.			
O G Gutters		4	4½ inch.
		1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. per yard
Best Cut Clasp	1½	1¾	2	2½	3 inch, and larger.
and Rose	8½. 6d.	10s. 12s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	18s. per cwt.

Cut Bolted Brass, 17 per cwt.

1 inch Cut Latch, 20s. 6d.			Cast Latch, 19s. 6d.		
Patent Line	2	3	4	5	6
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot.

6-inch Rad Wood Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d each.

An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.

Brick Moulds kept in stock. Ale vessels made to order.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all persons in want of sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and superiority of their machines now in use, which are both economical and effective. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for any country or climate.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to call at the Stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND LEAD, IRONMONGERY, at PEILL and SONS', Nos 4 and 5, Broad-street, Blomsbury. The prices will be found the lowest and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Rope and Conductors with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES, Gateshead-on-Tyne,
1, Sir, Strand, London,
65, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow,
37, Dale-street, Manchester.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron Railway Plate Forge and Engine Work, Castings, Forgings, &c.

STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Bucklersbury, London.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with Bells, Bell-hangers' Brass Work, Gas-fitters' Brass, Iron, and Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornices, Rods, and Lacquered Cast Tablets for Picture Rods, Brass Rods & Sockets, Cocks and Valves, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Metal, &c. &c.

ROBINSON EVERETT, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouse, Nos. 10, 11, and 12 Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, at the BIRMINGHAM PRICES.

Builders, Contractors, and others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,

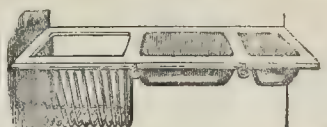
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BEVIS,

Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,

Repository, BIRMINGHAM;

or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

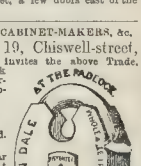


COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture as above. COTTAM & HALLES, 2, Wineley-street, Oxford-street, London.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description. JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 4d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 5d. 6d. 7d 8d. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings—

3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 8s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 60s. each.

Air Bricks, 4d. per foot.

Best Town Glue, 5½d. Ditto, Scotch, 6½d. per cwt.

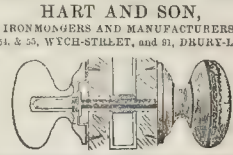
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

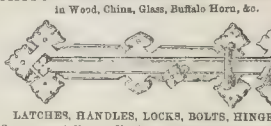
And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

HART AND SON, IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 81, DRURY-LANE.



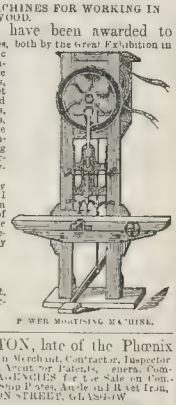
PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE, in Wood, China, Glass, Buffalo Horn, &c.



LATCHES, HANDLES, LOCKS, BOLTS, HINGES, &c. Specimens at No. 33, Hardware Department, Crystal Palace.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated Machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific institutions. They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, contractors, coach and cabinet makers, railway carriage and waggon builders, mathematical, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders, and also by the British and French Governments for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, mortising, grooving, rebating, sawing and turning.



Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood and will perform all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost.

Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, No. 2, Lambert-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

POWER MORTISING MACHINE.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Plant and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent. WANTED AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of Scotch Pig Iron and Ship Plates, Angle and Bar Iron, Tinned Plates, &c.—1, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 2, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hot-house Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and surveyors to their complete system of warming horticultural buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849. A Calorifere for warming by hot air only, 45 horses Fahrenheit, in burning 15 lbs of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, thus making it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifère has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 65, King William-street, City.

THE DEFIANCE LOCK.—200 Guineas Reward.—Messrs. PARNELL and PUCKRIDGE are still willing to hand over the above sum to whoever may succeed in picking this lock. Any person desiring to make the experiment on application at the Depot, 73, Strand, London, will receive immediate attention, and be made acquainted with the requisite particulars.

These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability and perfect security.

Also, Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box staple and Striking Plate. Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash-boxes, Copying and Letter Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depot, 73, Strand, gratis.

Street-door Latches, with small neat keys, warranted safe from picklocks, 15s. each, with two keys.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions: China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr Arnott's Ventilator, and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 50 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON and FIRE PROOF DOORS and FRAMES, for strong Rooms, a large stock of the above of all sizes, made in the best manner, and of different strengths, fitted with CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, throwing from two to twenty bolts, constantly on sale, at very moderate prices. FIRE-PROOF SAFES of every size and Patent Detector Locks and Latches for all purposes.—C. CHUBB and SON, sole Manufacturers, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

WIRE STRAND FENCING as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO, having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosure (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. (after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor), has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
37, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.

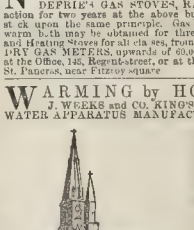
JAMES LAURIE and CO. Warehouse, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street, supply Railway Chairs and Sleepers, Fishing Pieces, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes and Trenails, Bars, Columns, Girders, Socket Pipes, Rain-water Pipes, Gutters, Roofing and Paloising Bars, and all kinds of Iron Castings. Also, Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction and easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment, where they may be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post. DEANE, DRAY, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEFRIES'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 60,000 in use.—See testimonials at the Office, 148, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the extensive establishment in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge observed that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs JOHN WEEKS and Co will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent



RAIN-WATER PIPES.—O-G and Half-round Gutters, Sash Weights, Railway Bars, Air-bricks, &c. J. JONES, Iron Merchant, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, has the largest Stock in London of the above and other Ironwork of the very best quality. Also cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or drainage; bends, tees, &c.; flange and hot water pipes, with all the usual connections; hoop-posts and rods, stable fittings, pump troughs, &c. &c.

J. JONES, IRON MERCHANT, IRON-BRIDGE WHARF, No. 6, BANKSIDE, LONDON, near the Southwark Iron Bridge.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS, THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

CASTING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Lead-lined Chambers, or any lead-lined vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

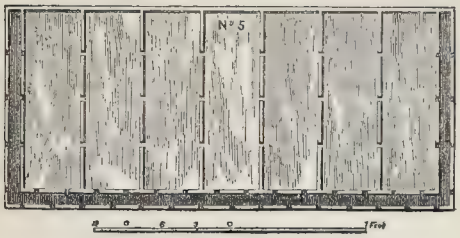
CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

COAL-HOLE PLATES.

ILLUMINATING GRATINGS.



PAVEMENT LIGHTS.

COAL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each

N.B. The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up.

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c. Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS. DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc, it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those Atmospheric influences to which it is liable, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc is not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, in consequent much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11	Gauge weighs about	18 oz.	per foot super.	
No. 12	"	"	20 oz.	do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23 oz.	do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

BENNETT'S LOCOMOTIVE and SELF-ADJUSTING CENTERING for SEWERS and CULVERTS, is recommended as an immense saving of labour, materials, and loss of time incidental to striking, moving, and resetting the striking has been so arranged as to insure an equal pressure on all parts thereby dispensing with the risk of crippling or throwing the arch—five minutes only being required for striking moving, and resetting a length of 9 feet, which length is sufficient for any quantity of sewer. Further particulars can be obtained of JOSEPH JEFFREY BENNETT, Dover, Kent; or of Mr JAS HOLDSWORTH, 11, Shaftesbury-crescent, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Pimlico.—Licences granted.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co. 64 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for on metal sash, rails, gates, shutters, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions made of an unusually light weight and with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental Hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and a great variety of other Hinges at moderate prices. Notice genuine names marked "Charles Collinge, patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axle-trees, sugar-mills, &c.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by

JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.

Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL LOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Tube and Water pipes, Hanging Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. which are ready, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, Bolts, &c. sent ready Galvanized. Estimates given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Mr Rowland Rogers's Patent Corrugated Iron, both plain and corrugated; also for Morewood and Roger's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Sanitarial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. Gas-works erected complete. Also manufacturers of Wrought-iron Girders, all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed in the best and most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smiths' Work. The best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE,

Established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman square.

COTTAM, JUN. AND CO.

ST. PANCRAS IRON-WORKS, OLD ST. PANCRAS-ROAD,

(Five minutes' walk from the Great Northern and North Western Railways and Dock Junction Railway).

IRONFOUNDERS, SMITHS, &c. &c.

BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS REQUIRING CASTINGS IN IRON, WILL FIND EVERY ATTENTION GIVEN TO THEIR ORDERS AS TO QUALITY AND PUNCTUALITY.

Estimates given on application for Iron-work of every description. Carefu1 and experienced Foremen sent to measure and receive orders.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING AND TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older dangerous introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

WHAT MASTER WOULD GIVE HIS MEN TEN PAIR OF TONGS TO CARRY WHEN ONE CAN DO THE WORK?

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—The ONE GUINEA TONGS.—To GASFITTERS, MILLOWNERS, RAILWAY and WATER COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, &c. WORMALD and POLLARD'S Self-adjusting Pipe and Nut Wrenches, are the most useful tools in the mechanical world. The pipe-wrench is an instant takes from 2 to 2 inch pipe, or ten different sizes. The nut-wrench takes any size to 5 inch. Can be placed to the greatest nicety.

Companies now using the Patent Wrenches:—Woolwich Arsenal; South-Eastern, Brighton, and other Lines; Crawford Gasworks; Price's Patent Candle Company; Easton and Amos; and others, too numerous to mention, which may be known at the Wholesale and Retail Depôt, Mr. JEWELL'S, 136, Southwark-bridge-road; Manufactory, Lond-street, Vauxhall.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEE, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for various minerals, &c

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CHEAP PEWTERING, GAS-FITTING, and BELL-HANGING.—Improved Moulded Counterweights, 63s. per pull; Private Residences fitted with Gas, Four Lights complete, 60s.; Bells hung in Secret, with best Porcelain Levers, 5s. per pull. BARRATT, Pewterer, Bell-hanging Manufacturer, and Gas-Fitter, 12, Spa-road, Bermondsey.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, Battersea-park, Nine Elms, Manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM-ENGINES (portable and stationary), Pumps, Sawing Machines, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

N.B. Several High Pressure Engines for Sale.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—For SALE, at Strood, near Rochester, Kent, a very superior PUMPING-ENGINE, by Boulton and Watt, of 40-horse power, 3 feet 6 inches cylinder, 9 feet stroke, 3 feet 6 inches brass pump, with two boilers. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply at the Office of the Locomotive Department, Bricklayers' Arms, Old Kent-road, London. TENDERS must be lodged with the Secretary on or before THURSDAY, the 1st instant.

G. S. HERBERT, Secretary.

STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER.—TO BE SOLD, a Ten-horse Power High-pressure STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, both quite new constructed for the purpose of being worked in the factory where they now are, but not now required for that purpose.—Inquire of Messrs. BUNNETT and CO. Engineers, New cross-road, Deptford.

STEAM BOILERS of every description, Wrought-iron Girder Bridges, Gas-holders, and General Castings, Chains, Cables, and Contractors' Iron Work, manufactured by MELROSE and HUSSEY, Phœnix Works, Tividale, near Dudley.—London Office, 78, Hatton-garden.

Medieval Works, Memorials, Fonts, Screens, etc.

AT A VERY ECONOMICAL RATE.

SAMUEL CUNDY, Mason and Builder, PIMLICO MARBLE and STONEWORKS, Belgrave-Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by improved machinery. The public are invited to view the stock, unequalled for quality and price.

A GOOD MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE FOR FORTY SHILLINGS.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

MARBLE WORK in all its branches, at a remarkably cheap rate, for HALLS, DAIRIES, LARDERS, &c. &c.

Circulars sent on application.

N.B. The "Royal Blue" omnibus passes the Works every ten minutes from Bank.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bancer Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Baths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their stock as above, where everything will be chanced at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to

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MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established in London the most extensive Depot of statuary, Veins, Sicilian Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Cresent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade exactly on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.

Mr. J. Fabbricotti begs that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

N.B. The well known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout Italy, England, and America.

THE MARBLE WHARF, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers and Contractors, and Italian Agents. Every description of English, Italian, Belgian, and other Marbles. Temporary Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank.—General Landing Wharf.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into a contract with the ANZOLINI COMPANY, Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy and the first two carnose, consisting of Statuary, Veins, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, Kingsgross, where may also be found a large slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery.

H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing Twenty Blocks of Large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened to view.

Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.

Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.

Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the Proprietors own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. WM. HUSTLER, Proprietor.

CAEN AND AUBIGNY STONE.

GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beddham, and Co.) CAEN, AUBIGNY, and GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, are supplying the above, and Portland, Yorkshire, and other Stones, at the current price, from CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE, LONDON. Goods delivered by land or water conveyance, and by vessel, to any part of the United Kingdom.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Veri Antique, Brocatella, Dove St. Anns, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amier Marble, for Boudoirs Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c. also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

GALLERY of SCULPTURE in MARBLE of Messrs. A and F. TRISCORNIA, of Carrara, proprietors of quarries and dealers in marble Commissions undertaken for all kinds of works in sculpture. On view, for Sale, a select and Collection of Statues, Groups, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, &c. arrived from Italy, at 481, New Oxford-street, opposite Museum street.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham-down, Coombe-down, and Farleigh-down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.

N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.—ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scalleit Block, Ashlar, Rancework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD POLISHED GRANITE.—Chimney-pieces, Monuments, Columns, Pedestals, Vases, Monumental Urns, &c. executed on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices, on application to JAMES WRIGHT, Manufacturer, 122, John-street, Aberdeen; or A. and F. MANUELLE, Granite Merchants, 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.

London Agents TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. Manager—JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard. This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge

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BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.... BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the Kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK STONE.

BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.

HARI WOOD GRINDSTONES.

SAMUEL TRICKETT, STONE MERCHANT.

Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part. Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY invite particular attention to their SLATE in SLABS, which will be found on inspection to be vastly superior in strength to any other, and admirably adapted for shelves, Cisterns, and every description of Slab work, Cisterns, Sinks, Slate Tanks, with plate-glass sides, for fish zoophites, &c. and every description of Slab work wrought and fixed on the shortest notice: 14 inch Slate Paving, in rugs, planed on one side, and squared, fitted to lay, warranted stronger than 3-inch York, 3d. per foot super.—Baltic Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary. London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

IMPORTANT to MASONS and BUILDERS. A. BREWSTER begs leave to inform builders and the trade that by his newly-improved system of machinery he is enabled to execute all kind of MARBLE and STONE TURNING at unprecedented low prices; also to supply superior made STONE BOXED CHIMNEY-PIECES, at 10s. 6d. each.

N.B. Country orders punctually attended to.—Direct, No. 8, Market-street, Millbank street, Westminster.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire who is the sole inventor and sole maker.

MOORE'S PATENT LEVER VENTILATOR and PATENT RESPIRATOR, Sekford Works, St. James-road, Pentonville, Holloway, London, and the Furniture Court, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

FOR SALE, a bargain, FOUR beautiful circular BASSO-RELIEVO MEDALLIONS, illustrating the four seasons, executed in Coade, in terra-cotta, in 1793; are in fine preservation. To be seen at Mr. FORD'S, Builder, Stre-tham-place Brixton-hill, Surrey.

FRENCH POLISHING.—T. CHOWLES, French Polisher, &c Warren-mews, Fitzroy square. Builders' work estimated for and done on the shortest notice. Houses of furniture contracted for and done by the year. Country orders executed with despatch. Orders by post punctually attended to

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TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 113, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL ORDINARY MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, at the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of AUGUST instant, at ONE o'clock precisely, for the General Purpose of Business. The Transfer Books will be Closed on the 15th instant, and will not be re-opened until after the said Half-yearly General Meeting on the 26th instant.

By order of the Directors,
FREDERICK G. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

South Wales Railway Office, 10, Finsbourne-terrace, Paddington, London, August 3, 1854.

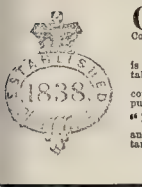
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manures, Drain and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small hollow diameter tubing resisted a press ure of 25 lbs on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c. JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also made to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order. HOSE for brewers' use, fire engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass-doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

GOODYEAR'S VULCANIZED RUBBER. Steam packing from one-sixteenth to one inch, in sheets, or cut to shape, for manhole-plates, piston-rods, steam joints, steam-chests, cylinder-heads, &c.; steam-engine and brewers' hose, gas-tubing, machine belting from 3 to 14 inches width, railway belting from 3½ to 16 inches width, washers, discs, valves, and buffers; steam gauge pipe, India rubber cloth, bands, bills, and toys, overshoes and boots, for the case in hand, or in stock. Crockett's Leather Cloth.—DODGE, BREWSTER, and CO. American Importers, 22, Coleman-street, City, London.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,

STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.



CLARIDGE'S PATENT. — Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious material), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed by this Company. J. FARRELL, Secretary

N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications,

"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

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REDUCTION IN THE PRICE FOR VARIOUS WORKS FIFTEEN PER CENT.

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ORSI AND ARMANI.

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CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.

Patronized by

HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
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HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
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HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,

And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great national shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under slates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of 25 per cent in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in lengths best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION, as THE ONLY WORKS IN GREAT BRITAIN where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts, the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament. A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

ANCIENT HOUSE FURNITURE

In order to supply the deficiency which has hitherto existed in Furniture suitable for the many Mansions that have been erected or re-toned in the MEDIÆVAL STYLES, Messrs. CRACE have directed their particular attention to this subject, and in addition to their other works, and have prepared appropriate specimens in the various branches of Furnishing.

STUFFS for HANGINGS, in simple Worsted Damask, in Silk; also in Tapestry of Bauderkin.

CARPETS, plain or in rich Velvet pile, with appropriate Borders.

PAPER-HANGINGS of various kinds.

OAK CABINETS, Buffets, Octagon Library and Occasional Tables, Benches, Chairs, and other useful and appropriate Furniture

The whole of the above-mentioned Furniture, &c. is designed by the late Mr. A. W. PUGIN, Architect.

To render this Furniture generally available, a considerable portion has been arranged in the simplest manner, consistent with it ancient character.

14, Wigmore-street, January, 1853

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Pimpo of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, PORCONCEAUS BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL. N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

OAK TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery, at the following reduced prices:

Norway and Swede Timber, from 6s. per load.
Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 7os. per load.
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 9d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 8s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Battens, Yellow, 2s. 10d.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 8s. 10d. per 12 feet.
Prepared Floor Boards, 1¼, Yellow, 17s.; White, 18s. 9d. per square.

"	"	¾	"	18s.;	" 17s. 6d. "
"	"	¾	"	22s. 6d.;	" 21s. 6d. "
"	"	1¼	"	26s. 6d.;	" 24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for cash. N.B. The extensive saw-mills are now in operation.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export. Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Clearer), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory Wilton-road Pimlico Basin

SEASONED FLOORING.—A large stock of dry WHITE and YELLOW FLOORING, prepared by machinery, always on sale, at reduced prices, as under, for cash.

¼ inch Yellow, 17s. per square.		¼-inch White, 16s. per square.	
¼-inch	" 16s.	"	¼-inch " 17s. "
1-inch	" 26s.	"	1-inch " 31s. "

Dantzic Timber, 80s. per load.
Mouldings by machinery in very great variety.
ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings, as advertised on the 8th of November last, is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers.—For particulars of prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 41, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

PREPARED BOX-WOOD, possessing the advantage of NEITHER WARPING nor SHRINKING
RAILWAY CURVES of any radius.
DRAWING CURVES; Pistolets of every design.
T and SET SQUARES.
FOLDING and other PALETTES.
FOLDING and other DRAWING BOARDS.
MODELS, demonstrating the Theory of Shadows by Day and Artificial Light. Also of
STEREOMETRY, in three different sets.
COLLECTION of 100 of the choicest FURNITURE WOODS, with Name Description, &c
ELEMENTS of LINEAR DRAWING and PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, illustrated by Models, Engravings, &c.
Manufactured and prepared by the LONDON PARQUETRY; and to be had Wholesale and Retail of E. W. STUART, 30, Leicester-square; also at Porch 1, Upper Gallery, Royal Panopticon of Science and Art.
N.B. Specimens of most of the above will be exposed at the Society of Arts' Exhibition, St. Martin's Hall.

TO THE CLERGY AND TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.
STEPHENS'S WOOD STAINS as a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT, and at less than half the cost, and without the disagreeable smell and deleterious consequences of paint, well adapted for Churches, Chapels, Schools, or other public buildings, as well as private dwellings, giving the effect of Oak, Mahogany, or Satin Wood. Those who noticed the Entrance Doors of the Crystal Palace of Peal, which were executed with these stains, would be struck with their beautiful effect.—Prospectuses, giving full particulars, and specimens sent free to any part of the kingdom
HENRY STEPHENS, 54 Stamford-street, London.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 6s. per gallon. Varnishes for W. NAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 44, and 86, James-street, Oxford-street, also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

GUILD of LITERATURE and ART (incorporated by Act of Parliament, 17 Vict. cap. 60) to ENCOURAGE LIFE ASSURANCE, and other provident habits among authors and artists, to render such assurance to both as shall never compromise their independence; and prospectively to found a new institution, where honourable rest from arduous labour shall still be associated with the discharge of congenial duties. The council is now ready to enrol members, and to receive subscriptions in conformity with the rules set forth in the printed exposition, of the objects and constitution of the Guild. Copies of this document (containing the names of the officers and council, and of the subscribers; an abstract of the Act of Incorporation, the proposed by-laws, and tables of premiums for life assurance, deferred annuities, and the sickness fund) may be had, free of charge, at the Chambers of the Guild, No. 10, Lancaster place, Strand; of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; at the Athenæum; of Mr. George Simms, Bookseller, Manchester; of Messrs. Webb and Hunt, Booksellers, Liverpool; Messrs. Simms and Son, Booksellers, Bath; Messrs. Evans and Arrowsmith, Booksellers, Bristol; Messrs. Rogers and Fowler, Booksellers, Sheffield; Mr. Sang, Bookseller, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Bell, Bookseller, Birmingham; Mr. J. Menzies, Bookseller, Edinburgh; Messrs. Murray and Son, Booksellers, Glasgow; Mr. M'Glashen, Bookseller, Dublin; and also by post, on receipt at the Guild Chambers, of a stamped and addressed envelope W. HEPWORTH WILLS, Secretary.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform Railway Directors, Landed Proprietors, Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Others, that they EXECUTE every description of professional work on the most reasonable terms. Railways, roads, water-works, &c. plans, levels, surveyed, levelled, and completed. Engineering and architectural plans, sections, and designs, prepared and executed. Estates, manors, parishes, and townships, surveyed and mapped. Land, timber, buildings &c measured and valued.

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TO ARCHITECTS

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 33, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

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LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES, from 50l. to 250l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules, 6d. each copy, or 1s. per post.
CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Resident Secretary.

WANTED, 1,000l. or 1,200l. on mortgage for three or four years, or underlease, paying one or two hundred per annum, of good leasehold property held under a City company, for about fourteen years unexpired, and bringing in 300l. per annum. A small commission fee for procuration would not be objected to. The property has been valued at 2,000l. Address to W. Post-office, P, Moorgate-street, City.

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THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established in 1838.)

MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square. W. S. VARDY, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.

At the recent division of profits the assets were valued at £176,861
The liabilities at 144,376

Leaving a surplus for division of £32,485

The reversionary bonuses to the assured average 53 per cent. on the amount of premiums paid by them

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with life assurance.

Loans continue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or other security. WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted in 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

THE SCALE of PREMIUMS adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the profits, are assigned to policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the premium on insurances of £100 and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of £50 and upwards, on the security of policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY. Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed capital of £500,000, of which nearly 140,000 is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the subscribed and invested capital, will be seen by the following statement:—

On the 31st October, 1853 the sums assured, including bonus added, amounted to	£2,500,000
The premium fund to more than	800,000
And the annual income from the same source to	100,000

Insurances, without participation in profits, may be effected at reduced rates. SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING

The whole Paid up and Invested for Half a Century.

GLOBE INSURANCE, Cornhill and Pall-mall, London. Established 1803.

FIRE LIFE ANNUITIES, REVERSIONS

James W. Freshfield, esq. M.P. F.R.S. Chairman.
Fowler Newsam, esq. Deputy-Chairman.
George Carr Glyn, esq. M.P. Treasurer.

Henry Alexander esq	Robert Lucas, esq.
William Chapman, esq.	Basil Montagu Pickering, esq.
Royce Corbyn, esq.	Sheffield Neave, esq.
Thomas M. Coombe, esq.	William Phillimore, esq.
William Dent, esq.	W. H. C. Plowden, esq.
Robert W. Grayson, esq.	Robert Saunders, esq.
Sir J. L. Goldsmid, bart. F.R.S.	Sir Walter Stirling, bart.
Robert Hawth on, esq.	William Tite, esq. F.R.S.
John Hodgson, esq.	R. W. Wetherall, esq. F.R.S.
John Edward Johnson, esq.	Josiah Wilson, esq.
Richard Lambert Jones, esq.	Benjamin G. Windus, esq.

The New Tables adopted by the Globe include Two Scales of Life Premiums, the one low, and Non-Participating, combining with moderate rates those principles of security which have distinguished the Company in public estimation.

Two-thirds of profits appropriated to Policies.

One-third of the premium may remain unpaid as a debt upon the policy.

Facilities afforded to Insurers.

Insurance to the extent of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS on a single approved life.

Every class of FIRE and LIFE Insurance business transacted.

Prospectuses, with full tables and details, and forms, may be had at the Company's offices, or of the Agents.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE A-SURANCE SOCIETY,

14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.
RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Alderman, Deputy-Chairman.

Colonel Michael E. Bagnold.	William Morley, esq.
Francis Brudigan, esq.	Robert Francis Power, esq. M.D.
Alexander Robert Irvine, esq.	Archibald Spens, esq.
John Inglis Jerdin, esq.	Frederick Valiant, esq.
James John Knill, esq.	Rev. P. W. J. Vickery.
Henry Lawson, esq.	

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The Profits are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy holders under their own immediate superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premium. Policy-holders participate in profits after payment of two annual premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of May, 1854, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that the Assurances in 1853 considerably exceeded those effected in any previous year, the number of policies issued being more than 400 and the annual income thereon being upwards of £15,000. It also appeared that, except in 1849, when the visitation of the cholera took place, the claims were from deaths were in every year, much below the estimated rate.

The Members present at the Meeting were much satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 33½ per Cent. should be made in the current years Premium payable by all Policy holders now entitled to participate in the profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:—

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured	Annual Premium originally paid	Allowance of 33½ per cent	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 11 8	14 5 10
30	1,000	25 3 4	8 1 8	17 1 8
40	1,000	31 18 4	10 13 8	21 4 8
50	1,000	43 18 8	15 7 8	28 11 0
60	1,000	72 17 6	24 18 9	51 19 6

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

14, Waterloo-place, London.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1848. Copies of the works for the first year (1848-9) are required for new subscribers. The DICTIONARY of ARCHITECTURE complete for the year 1853, is offered to subscribers on payment of the subscription, £1 1s. per annum.

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Honorary Secretary, WYATT PAPWORTH, Esq. 14, Great Marlborough-street, from whom a list of the works issued can be obtained.

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Name of Paper	Price per Single Quire. £	s.	d.	Price per Quire for Five Quires. £	s.	d.
Antiquarian	3	0	0	2	15	6
Antiquarian, 2nd quality	1	5	0	1	2	6
Double Elephant	0	13	0	0	12	0
Atlas or Colombier	0	10	6	0	9	6
Imperial or Elephant	0	7	0	0	6	3
Super Royal	0	5	0	0	4	6
Royal	0	4	0	0	3	9
Medium	0	3	3	0	3	0

WHATMAN'S DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

Double Elephant	0	11	6	0	10	6
Ditto 2nd quality	0	9	0	0	8	0
Imperial	0	6	6	0	6	0
Ditto 2nd quality	0	5	0	0	4	6

STRONG CARTRIDGE FOR BUILDERS' WORKING DRAWINGS.

Double Elephant	0	6	0	0	5	6
Imperial	0	3	9	0	3	6
36 by 24	0	3	0	0	2	9
36 by 24 second, 20 lbs.	0	2	0	0	1	10
Ditto ditto 40 lbs.	0	1	8	0	1	6
Ditto ditto 30 lbs.	0	1	4	0	1	3

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54 inches wide ..... per yard run, 1s.
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Inches.	s.	d.	Inches.	s.	d.
30 by 50..... per quire	3	0	30 by 41 Thick.. per quire	8	0
30 by 40.....	6	0	60 by 40 Ditto	17	0
60 by 40.....	13	0	30 by 40 Extra Thick	10	0
30 by 30 Glazed.....	4	6	30 by 30 Double Thick	14	0
30 by 40 Ditto.....	9	0	28 by 20 Vellum Tracing	10	6
30 by 20 Thick	4	0	Transparent Drawing Paper	12	0

Leon's French Tracing Paper in continuous lengths of 31½ yards, 43 inches wide, at 2½d. per piece, or 1s. per yard run, or in sheets of 30 inches by 40 inches, yellow wove, 11s. per quire.

Papier Végétal & calquer, cream sizzle, 23 in. by 40 in. per quire, 20s.

PATENT TRACING LINEN.

18 inches wide.....per yard	0s. 8d.	per piece (24 yards)	£0 14s. 0d.
28 " ..... "	1 0	"	1 2 0
36 " ..... "	1 3	"	1 6 0

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

THE main purpose of Mr. Ruskin's new pamphlet, entitled, "The Opening of the Crystal Palace considered in some of its Relations to the Prospects of Art,"* is to repeat his protest against the restoration Gothic buildings, now going on in Europe, d to propose the formation of an association ganised so as to maintain active watchers in ery important place, who should first furnish e society with a *perfect* account of every monu- nt of interest in the district, and afterwards rnish a periodical report on the state of these onuments, and of the changes proposed to be ade on them; "the society then furnishing nds, either to buy, freehold, such buildings or her works of untransferable art as at any time ight be offered for sale, or to assist their pro- ietors, whether private individuals or public odies, in the maintenance of such guardianship was really necessary for their safety; and xerting itself, with all the influence which such association would rapidly command, to event unwise restoration and unnecessary struction."

We said this was the main object of the mphlet: in truth, however, beyond a proper rotest against the ignorance which puts for- ard the Crystal Palace as the result of a new *der of architecture*, it is its only object, occu- ring fifteen out of its nineteen pages, so that e title is a misnomer, and serves but to mis- ad. In the case of a less known and less rnest writer, this would be regarded as a sort trick to take advantage of the life in a current pic. Mr. Ruskin is not likely to be so mis- epresented, but it nevertheless seems to us to e an error in judgment open to animadversion.

In his introduction the writer bears honourable stimony to the value of the extraordinary llection formed at Sydenham, and to the me- anical ingenuity displayed in the erection of he Crystal Palace.

"For the first time," says he, "in the history f the world, a national museum is formed in hich a whole nation is interested; formed on scale which permits the exhibition of monu- ents of art in unbroken symmetry, and of the roductions of nature in unthwarted growth,— ormed under the auspices of science which can ardly err, and of wealth which can hardly be xhausted; and placed in the close neighbour- ood of a metropolis overflowing with a popula- ion weary of labour, yet thirsting for know- edge, where contemplation may be consistent ith rest, and instruction with enjoyment."

And he properly estimates the influence of he institution on the minds of the working lasses. "How many hours once wasted may ow be profitably dedicated to pursuits in hich interest was first awakened by some ccidental display in the Norwood palace,—how many constitutions, almost broken, may be re- tored by the healthy temptation into the country air,—how many intellects, once dor- ant, may be roused into activity within the rystal walls, and how these noble results may go on multiplying and increasing and bearing ruit seventy times sevenfold, as the nation ursues its career,—are questions as full of ope as incapable of calculation."

Most fully do we accord in this belief, and most anxious are we that the thousands, taught "how to observe," should be led to avail them- selves of the advantages it offers. Here are illustrations of the works of all peoples and of all times, and weighty and valuable are the lessons they will teach, and the delights they will confer, if conscientiously and properly studied. Each time that we walk through its glittering precincts we feel more fully its value as an educational institution, and greater fear lest this should be overlaid. An important step is being made by affixing to each example concise particulars, its date and author's name, as we early urged should be done. Our present busi- ness, however, is not with the palace, but the pamphlet.

We go fully with the author in his desire to preserve the fine works of the past for the coming generations, and grieve with him at the tendency of modern improvements to make "a world without a record, and without a ruin;" though we can scarcely suppose, as he does, that it is because there is something in the solemn aspect of ancient architecture, which in re- buking frivolity and chastening gaiety has be- come at this time literally *repulsive* to a large majority of the population of Europe:—

"Examine," he writes, "the direction which is taken by all the influences of fortune and of fancy, wherever they concern themselves with art, and it will be found that the real, earnest effort of the upper classes of European society is to make every place in the world as much like the Champs Elysées of Paris as possible. Wherever the influence of that educated society is felt, the old buildings are relentlessly destroyed; vast hotels, like barracks, and rows of high, square-win dowed dwelling-houses, thrust themselves for- ward to conceal the hated antiquities of the great cities of France and Italy. Gay prome- nades, with fountains and statues, prolong themselves along the quays once dedicated to commerce; ball-rooms and theatres rise upon the dust of desecrated chapels, and thrust into darkness the humility of domestic life. And when the formal street, in all its pride of per- fumery and confectionary, has successfully con- sumed its way through the wrecks of historical monuments, and consummated its symmetry in the ruin of all that once prompted to reflection or pleaded for regard, the whitened city is praised for its splendour, and the exulting in- habitants for their patriotism—patriotism which consists in insulting their fathers with forgetful- ness, and surrounding their children with temp- tation."

The value of an ancient building is not suf- ficiently estimated;—its importance as a land- mark in history, its power as a chastener of the feelings, and its worth as a teacher. New streets may be built at any time and any where, but the footprints of the past once destroyed can never be reproduced.

Mr. Ruskin, however, goes farther than we do. In his previous work, already referred to, he says, the necessity for restoration is "a necessity for *destruction*. Accept it as such, pull the building down, throw its stones into neglected corners, make ballast of them, or mortar if you will; but do it honestly, and do not set up a lie in their place;" and in the pre- sent pamphlet he says the same thing, though not in such precise terms. Now, in the case of what is simply a memorial, this doctrine might, perhaps, be supported, although even then, if it were a beautiful design, it would surely be a matter for consideration whether, if it were utterly decaying, it would not be better to re- tain an honest restoration of it—even an artis- tic copy—than lose the "thing of beauty" alto- gether?

But in the case of our cathedrals and churches, to which the inquiry more particu- larly applies, these are structures with a pur- pose—structures needed—often with fine sound interiors, though crumbling to ruin externally; and the apathy and ignorance of former times having failed to maintain them, we have no alternative but careful and artistic restoration. To discourage this is to commit wrong. To put into the mouths of the numerous class who would do nothing the cry that the architect who urges the necessity of restoration is but seeking to obtain "a large and steady income," is as unwise as it is unjust, and should be com- bated by all who are interested in the architec- tural antiquities of the country. Care, of course, in such works, cannot be too constantly insisted on. These buildings belong to the heart of pos- terity.

With regard to the association proposed by Mr. Ruskin, the conductor of this journal sought, some years ago, to lead the "Society for Opening Public Monuments" to resolve itself into a society for their Preservation, and to arrange an organization throughout the country on the model of the French "Historical Committeee of Arts and Monuments;" but was not successful. At the present moment it might be effected with less difficulty, a central body entering into correspondence with the numerous provincial and continental archæo- logical and architectural associations which now exist. As to the provision of funds for the purchase of ancient buildings, we should not have much hope; but great good might be done without this, by bringing public opinion to bear in favour of threatened antiquities.

To those who have the care of our ancient edifices—shrines of thought, houses of memory— we would say, as we have often said before,— Maintain, in order that restoration may not be required; remove the causes of evil; keep the earth from the walls and the water from the roof; point the joints, repair the decaying por- tions, and support the whole with a loving hand; so shall they long remain to tell us of our fore- fathers, and how they thought and how they worked; to calm the thoughts of the eager strivers of to-day, and to gladden the hearts and tutor the eyes of thousands yet unborn. A Gothic church, says Coleridge, "is the petrifac- tion of our religion." Every old building is the petrifaction of a page of history: let us religiously preserve them.

* London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1854.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION OF 1855 AND ENGLISH ARCHITECTS.

THE French have thrown down the gauntlet to the whole world, as we did in 1849, and invited the arts, manufactures, and commerce of every civilized nation to enter into competi- tion with her, and exhibit the productions of their skill and intelligence at Paris in 1855. With greater respect for the fine arts than we had, the French Government have set apart a special and no insignificant portion of the struc- ture to receive the works of the painter, the sculptor, the architect, engraver, medallist, and, in fact, of every class of the arts of design. For above 300 years the French Government have done all in their power to naturalise the arts in France as they are in Italy, and have spared no expense to further the studies of the artist, and afterwards by munificent commis- sions to render his talents available for the honour of the nation and delight and instruction of the people. But there has also been a deeper purpose, and that has been to render France the centre of attraction for all Europe, and the productions of her artisans, in which taste could be displayed, such as to supersede those of any other country; and the result has been that her textile fabrics, her paperhangings, and her fur- niture have exclusive possession of many foreign markets, and they obtain a preference on account of their elegance before others of even superior merit for texture and durability.

The glove is down then to our architects as it is to every other class of our artists, and it behoves them to be up and doing to indicate their pretensions to take rank with the men of other countries. We have no apprehension of the result if our countrymen will only do justice to themselves. We have men of genius, men of earnest temperament, capable of great things, when the opportunity presents itself, if they will but give themselves fair play. The Govern- ment, whether Tory or Whig, has been scan- dalously indifferent to the progress of architec-

ture. They have shirked miserably almost every opportunity of embellishing the metropolis, and where in other countries the authorities would have eagerly seized an occasion of erecting a fine monument, the cry here has been, for how little can it be executed? It is whispered already that the contemplated new buildings for Downing-street are to be as bare of adornment as possible, and perchance they will be of brick with scanty stone-dressings. If Government be niggardly in such matters, it depresses and throws back individuals and public bodies, who become infected with the like spirit. London cannot vie with the monumental magnificence of Paris; but there are other fields of success open to our architects, and of these they have nobly availed themselves, and their productions may vie with those of other nations, that is in the application of architecture to the ordinary purposes and necessities of every-day life. We must leave royal palaces to the French, and the supremacy of sumptuousness of Roman Catholic splendour to her Madeleine, her Notre Dame de Lorette, or her S. Vincent de Paul, upon each of which several millions of francs have been expended. How rare the instance in which *private*, not municipal, munificence has bestowed 10,000*l.* upon any single church of the Anglican ritual But we have of late years built our thousand parish churches, and for ten or twenty or thirty thousand pounds we have seen spring up around us fanes, effective, practical, and eminently religious in sentiment: witness also our splendid clubs, our town-halls, and county courts, some of our town residences and country houses, our prisons, hospitals, asylums, colleges, museums, and occasionally a union workhouse. In each class of these we would undertake to find many specimens of enlarged intelligence and good taste. Germany may send her Walhalla, her glyptotheques and pinacotheques, and other pseudo-Greek or pseudo-Italian or pseudo-mediæval erections; but we doubt whether, with the exception of her Berlin Museum and her Dresden theatre and picture gallery, and some of Schinkel's noble efforts, she will maintain the glory that shines around her name. Italy's time is past for the present, to rise once more, we hope, and ere long to take her stand in the onward course of Europe's progress in the arts and sciences. So we augur well for our countrymen, and trust they will not let the occasion slip. The Greeks of old engraved on slabs of marble and plates of brass the names of her gallant band of heroes who beat back the Persians, and the victors at the sacred games received special honours in their native towns. The names of those of our architects who now press forward to maintain the honour of their country and their art, will deserve to be enshrined. The nation will honour the zealous exertions of those who on French ground successfully contest the palm with the most distinguished men of all nations.

The instructions issued are more precise and clear than we expected could be the case. The works contributed may consist of drawings or models of useful and ornamental architectural works or designs, in illustration of—1. Modern subjects; 2. Studies from celebrated antiquities; 3. Approved structural inventions, contributing to architectural beauty and magnificence; and 4. Parts and details. Such works may have been executed at any period of the architect's life, and may have been previously exhibited. In all cases the architect only is to be the exhibitor; and whatever models or designs are accepted for exhibition, must have been professionally tendered by architects of established reputation. In all drawings, unnecessary width of frame or margin must be avoided, and the frames must be rectangular.

Proposing exhibitors must, on or before the 15th inst. send in, filled up, a form, which can be procured from Marlborough House, containing a description of the works proposed for exhibition, their size and value; which form must be sent in to Capt. Owen, and not to Paris, as no communications will be received on the subject but through the commissioner appointed by each country for the purpose; and every endeavour will be made to save all exhibitors individual trouble and expense, the conveyance to and from Paris, as also insurance, being at the charge of the two Governments.

As of course the space for exhibition will to a certain extent be limited, a careful selection is indispensable: and we feel assured that the committee for architecture, appointed by the board, will exercise a sound discretion, consistent with the duty they have to perform of admitting only such works as shall be creditable to the English school, and ensure an honourable representation of the art and science of architecture of the empire; but also so as to do justice to individual merit. The time for sending the various objects will be towards the end of the year.

We feel confident that our architects, English, Scotch, and Irish, will nobly respond to the invitation of the French people, and earnestly co-operate in this national object of giving that position to English architecture, among the schools of Europe, which will place in a prominent point of view the skill, the intelligence, and taste of our countrymen: the opportunity lost can never be regained. Praise to those who do their best to vindicate the honour of Old England in any branch of intellectual excellence.

ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.*

We now leave the Asiatic suburb of Constantinople, and for a general survey of the places I have so far described, I shall ask you to accompany me to the top of the Seraskier's tower (F).† It stands within the inclosure of the old Seraglio, and on the highest ground in Stamboul. From this advantageous position the spectator may trace the outlines of the seven hills on which the city of Constantine, like Rome, was built. The space occupied by these seven hills was divided into thirteen regions: the one on the opposite side of the canal made the fourteenth, although it was the thirteenth in numerical order. The XIV. regions were, no doubt, in imitation of the internal arrangements of Rome, made by Augustus: by the help of the "Notitia," and by the measurements given in it, we may ascertain much of the topography of the ancient city.

The Seven Hills of Constantinople.

The number seven is all the resemblance that exists between the hills of Rome and those of Constantinople: no renown hovers above the Byzantine topography: the hills have not even names, and glory has not left so much as her twilight to preserve them from oblivion: they may, however, be traced, and their outlines be as strongly drawn as the Esquiliæ and Viminal, and the Quirinal of Rome, which is not saying much. A topographical survey of the city of the East is not complete without them, but I shall do little more than point out to you their positions, by citing the most conspicuous buildings which stand upon each. The first may be limited by the Seraglio walls, and comprises all the space on which St. Sophia and its appendages now stand (A): the second may be traced from the Mosque of Sultan Achmet (B), in a line towards the Osmanea (C); and the Bezestein, "the burnt pillar," to which we shall shortly return, stands on the most elevated part of it, and its outline may be followed towards the Propontes at the Tchatladi Capoussee (20): these two hills may be considered as comprising the site of the ancient Byzantium. The third hill is crowned by the splendid Solimanea (E) and its extensive dependencies: it comprises the ground on which stands the Mosque of Sultan Bajazet (D), including the Seraskier's Tower on which we are supposed to be standing, and reaching to the Validè Han, falls away towards the port. The fourth hill begins with the Aqueduct of Valens, and comprising the ground which rises above the old quarters of the Janissaries, it ascends to Sultan Mahomet's Mosque (G), and turns by the south side of the Fanar into the valley west below the old Seraglio. The fifth hill is distinguished by Sultan Selim's Mosque (L), and comprises all the Fanar down to the Golden Horn. The sixth hill, if hill it may be called, includes about one-third of the entire space within the circuit of the walls, extending lengthways from below the Mosque of Sultan Mahomet to the seven towers. In the year 413 Theodosius enclosed this space, and thirty years after, when the wall had been thrown down by an earthquake, it was restored by the Præfect Cyrus, whose glory so far eclipsed that of Theodosius the younger, that the people proposed to change the name of that part of the city, and call it Cyropolis. Theodosius became jealous of the restorer of the walls, and it is said put him within the strong walls of a monastery, after having caused him to be shorn, and there he died of grief. The remaining hill reaches beyond, and comprises the quarter of the Blachernæ which was left without the walls of Theodosius. The Emperor Heraclius added this to the city, and so entitled it to be called seven-hilled. The most conspicuous object on this seventh hill is Meribos Sultana Djami. I have already remarked, that as there were seven hills, so were there also fourteen regions: each contained a number of public buildings which are enumerated in the "Notitia," but little remains of any of them to tell the tale, or to give the antiquary the pleasure of disputing. Time, war, fire, and the destructive tendencies of the Turks, have effaced the monuments of former ages, and if we would enjoy the view from the Seraskier Tower, we must invoke the muse of history, rather than the sullen genius of antiquity. We are here on the theatre of the world's exploits. A narrow channel divides Asia from Europe, those two quarters of the world which until modern times had monopolised the human race and those arts which adorn its existence: the very waters of the Bosphorus are immortalised by deeds consigned to the lasting page of history. Over it once passed the innumerable phalanxes of Darius, the ten thousand warriors of Xenophon, and the crusading hosts of the pious Godfrey. Upon it the celebrated Doria destroyed three hostile fleets in a single battle. Beyond it rises the first city in Asia, Scutari, the ancient Chrysopolis. Near it, keeping one of the portals of the Propontis, is Kadikeu or Chalcedon, the school of sacred learning, but the scene of religious disorder. Around us at our feet are the hills we have just been tracing out, marked by some conspicuous object which tells us we are in the city of the Sultans. The gigantic Mosque of St. Sophia is not entirely despoiled of that reverence which belonged to it in the days of John Chrysostom. The eye runs over the magnificent port crowded with skiffs, and carrying a whole city of souls upon its buoyant waters. Opposite is Galata, the work of the Genoese, once the emporium of the world, and still distinguished by the colossal towers which defend it. The countless habitations continue as far as the view extends up the Bosphorus and the Canal. On the south glitter, on the Sea of Marmora, the Isles of the Princes, Akalki, Antigone, and Proti, the alluring retreats of the idle and wealthy; and finally the horizon is bounded by the azure tops of 1,000 far-famed hills, amidst which, as a sovereign among his subjects, towers the lofty Olympus. We shall now descend into the streets of Constantinople, and see what the ravages of time and fire have left for the antiquary and the topographer, and what recompense we have under the Mahommedan regime for the loss of our Roman buildings.

Constantinople under the reigns of Arcadius and Honorius (who divided the empire between them into East and West, A.D. 380) contained 4,388 houses: besides fourteen extensive palaces or mansions, it contained eight thermæ or large bath establishments, two basilicas, two forums, two senate-houses, two theatres, fifty-two porticoes, 153 private baths, twenty public swimming schools, the purple column, two other honorary columns, and one colossus, a mint, a capitol, four harbours, a circus, together with cisterns, nymphæa, and other objects necessary for a great city: thirteen curators and sixty-five vico-magistri had the care of the whole; and there were at that time only fourteen churches. It will be seen from the above enumeration, that the City of the East bore no comparison to Imperial Rome, either in the splendour or quantity of public edifices. The Goths and Vandals spared more of Rome than the Turks have done of Constantinople, and the basilicas and museums, supplied by popes, have by far outshone in splendour and magnitude the

* See page 401. † See plan, p. 399.

mosques and hanès of a line of sultans. The Hippodrome (d) is the first object of antiquity that attracts our notice, and upon its now disfigured arena, "we are met by the shades of Justinian and Belisarius." The Turks call it by a name which denotes its original purpose, Atmeidan, or the place of horses. Septimus Severus first made a circus in the midst of the ancient Byzantium, modelled, no doubt, after the Circus Maximus at Rome, and this afterwards became the Hippodrome: the space which was the arena is yet clear of buildings. Three monuments of antiquity remain in their original positions—1. A half-ruined pyramid of stone, which it appears from an inscription was covered with bronze by Constantine Porphyrogenitus; 2. The twisted column of the bronze serpents; and 3. An Egyptian obelisk: all these stand in a line, and I have little doubt they formed some of the ornaments of the Spina: there is a bas-relief on the obelisk which I take to be a representation of the Spina: from the stone pyramid to the twisted column I measured forty-seven paces, to the obelisk twenty-two: the whole length of the Hippodrome I calculated at 1,000 feet, that is about half the length of the Circus Maximus at Rome. I need not stay to describe the Pyramid of Stones: it is a rude work and merits little observation; but the twisted column is one of the most interesting classical monuments in existence: no one ever doubted that this curious relic was brought from the Delphic temple, and was the consecrated offering of the Greeks after the glorious defeat of Xerxes. Gibbon dwells upon this relic with delight, and even his sceptical mind admits that it is genuine. It now stands about 11 feet above ground: three serpents' tails are twisted together into a column: their heads supported the golden tripod, which, of course, has disappeared. Mahmoud with a stroke of his battle-axe broke one of the serpents, and the other two heads have gone with the golden tripod. If this relic were still at Delphi, it might be doubtful whether it should follow the destiny of the Elgin marbles; but our allies, the Turks, are little curious upon these classical subjects: they have long ago scratched Arabic characters upon the folds of this Delphic column, and in the hollow of the bronze they have amused themselves by inserting stones. Under these circumstances I would encourage the idea of enriching our national depository of antiquities with the Twisted Column, and I should imagine that a piece of cannon, being of equal weight with the bronze, would be considered an ample equivalent for a useless piece of antiquity. The obelisk was set up in the reign of Theodosius, as it appears from inscriptions still legible on the lower plinth of the pedestal. It would occupy me some time if I were to attempt to describe and translate the bas-reliefs, and inscriptions, Greek and Latin, which are seen on the four faces of the obelisk. I hope the task may be performed by some of our centurions during the vacancy at Constantinople. The four steeds of brass now glowing before St. Mark's, at Venice, "their gilded collars glittering in the sun," were taken from this Hippodrome, and most probably stood over the Porta Pompæ, that is the gate by which the processions entered the arena, through the middle of the "Carceres." The factions of the blues and greens, which once shook the walls of this Hippodrome, have long since ceased; but the scenes of cruelty and bloodshed of which this arena was the witness, inflicted such a wound on Oriental Christianity, that Mahommedanism had at last an easy victory. The Moslem has now enjoyed his triumph of a thousand years: his dusky wings have overspread the fairest regions of the East.

"While blasted by his crescent's dreadful glare,
The bloom of science and of genius dies!"

There were several triumphal columns in Constantinople, one in honour of Theodosius, which stood on the seventh or most remote hill, and on each side were the statues of Arcadius and Honorius. These are no longer existing, except in the pictures of Gentile Bellini; but near to the Avret Bazaar there stands a pedestal sustaining the Torus of a column's base, and this was the pillar of Arcadius. Not far from the Shah Zadi Dgiami (M), or mosque of the sultan's son, stands a column called by the Turks "Kistash," or the Virgin's stone (F): the basement and pedestal are of marble, the shaft of granite, and it has suffered by fire: on the upper plinth we can still decipher the three words *Quod Tatianu sopus:* but the English traveller, Wheeler, read the whole inscription. It was erected to Tatian, by the Emperor Marcian, who ascended the Byzantine throne in 450. The capital is a ponderous weight of marble placed on a tall shaft, and it would require all the skill and knowledge of this Institute to explain the winged figures and the monograms which appear on the capital and the pedestal. Such caprices generally mark a period of decline in art and genius, not unlike some authors, who, for want of originality, fill up their pages with inapt quotations, and try to conceal the theft. The aqueduct of Valens is best seen near the At Bazaar, or horse-market: its origin, no doubt, is Roman, but its conspicuous rows of arches are chiefly the patchwork of the sultans. The next object of antiquity worthy of notice is the Burnt Pillar, which has attracted the special notice of travellers (*e*): it is of porphyry, the shaft composed of several pieces, the jointures concealed by garlands: it is now bound in several places with iron bands to keep together the calcinated pieces loosened by the fire: it is said to have been brought by Constantine from Rome, and on the top was a statue of Apollo; on the upper part is an inscription bearing the name of Manuel Comenus as the restorer. When Mahmoud II. entered Constantinople, the Greeks had a prophecy, that when the invaders arrived at the Burnt Pillar they would be stopped by the destroying angel; but the prophecy did not come true. Pocock observes, that Arius died near this column: very near to it are the subterraneous cisterns, two of them now dry, and only used for spinning silk and making ropes: in one of them (h), I counted five divisions supported by thirty-two granite columns of perfect symmetry: the second is said to have 1,001 columns, which is just the number of stories in the Arabian Nights Entertainment, but I did not take the trouble to verify the number. There is a third cistern which still serves the original purpose (k): it is called Batan Serai, and Gyllius counted in it 336 columns: it best explains the nature and objects of those large works made by the Greek Emperors for supplying the city with fresh water: they appear to have attracted the attention of our countrymen more than any other object of antiquity, and I can conceive a practical engineer, or even the commissariat, preferring the Cisterns to the Burnt Pillar or the Twisted Column. The rest of the antiquities of Constantinople must be sought for in the walls of mosques and in the gardens of the inhabitants: fragments of marble are frequently turned into stepping-stones in the street, and pieces of statues inserted into houses: you occasionally stumble over a broken shaft, or you may hurt your shin against the corner of a votive altar: you may fancy you have found an inscription which is to throw light upon your topography, but approaching to read, it turns out to be a verse of the Koran, or Mahommed is his prophet. There is yet, however, much that an antiquary, if he had time and a pickaxe, might evolve out of "the double night of ages and of ignorance;" and perhaps this new sort of a column into which English, French, and Turks are twisted now, may lead to some excavations that will bring to light a work of Phidias, or one of the oboli dropped into the begging bag of Belisarius! I did not profess to attempt any account or description of the modern buildings of Stamboul,—not for want of matter, but for want of time; but before I conclude this paper, I will venture upon two specimens of existing objects respectively belonging to the religion of Turks and Christians, I mean a mosque and a church. The mosque of Sultan Achmet, erected in 1610, is doubtless one of the finest buildings the Turks ever produced: it is the only one that has six minarets. The Osmanea, built by Osmyn III. is also worthy to be mentioned. The Validè, built by the mother of Mahomet IV. is another of the chief Turkish temples, but the mosque I shall take as a specimen is the one I obtained access to, the Solimanea. The Sultan Soliman XIV. Emperor of the Turks, was fully entitled by the laws of the Koran to erect a temple, for he had subdued provinces in three out of the four quarters of the world; he was contemporary with Charles V. and struck terror into the European sovereigns. Returning from his conquests of Rhodes and Bagdad, he reared this stately mosque, where the rules of Mahommedan architecture are strictly followed: it was mainly built out of the spoils of the ancient Chalcedon. A fine quadrangular court, like the cloister of a monastery in form, is supported by ancient columns of granite and porphyry: in the midst is the fountain for the religious ablutions of the Mussulmans: the whole magnitude of the interior is displayed to the eye of the stranger at his first entrance. There are no nefs or subdivisions to obstruct the full comprehension of the whole space enclosed. The dome, supported upon four splendid granite columns, covers the whole space on which we stand, and, Pantheon-like, gathers and eats up all the air around it. The lamps suspended and crossed in all directions, add as little to the simplicity and dignity of the interior, as the innumerable wax-lights and festoons of the Romans add to their basilicas. On the side opposite the entrance are several stained glass windows, reported to have been done by some artists from Persia: the colours are rich, but generally much deeper than in our cathedrals. The Keblè, or Caaba, is on the same side: here the chief Mufti says his prayers: on his left he has an elevated pulpit from which he expounds the Koran: opposite this are the seats of the Mollah: these are arranged as systematically as any of our modern Sedilia. On the right, but not conspicuous, is the Sultan's seat whenever he chooses to pray at the Solimanea: behind the pillars and in the recesses of the walls are seen the worshippers, some praying, and others reading the Koran aloud, copies of which, as our Bibles used to be in days of scarcity, are chained to the walls. We walk round the whole of the interior with shoeless feet upon smooth matting (the Caaba only is carpeted), and a Mollah keeps an eye upon the Giaours and their piastres, as they dare to violate this sanctuary of Islamism. Near to this mosque, in a garden, is the Mausoleum of Soliman and his relations, an octagonal building covered by a neat dome, but I must omit the detailed description. The number of imperial mosques are seven in all, a remarkable coincidence with the seven basilicas of Rome: these (I mean the mosques), are—S. Sophia, Sultan Mahomed, Sultan Selim, the Solimanea, Sultan Achmet, the Osmaynea, and the Sultan Bajazet. Except the one of Sultan Achmet, they have all four minarets each, and large groups of cupolas.

As the specimen of a Christian place of worship, I shall take the patriarchal church of St. George, which stands just within Petri Capoussi, a gate of the Fanar. In entering the court the visitor is seized with a shuddering fit when he is told that he is passing under the beam to which the aged patriarch Gregory was suspended, in his pontifical robes, on Easter Sunday, 1821. The Jews took his body, and with mockery and insult threw it into the canal, mutilated and bleeding. The thrilling effect which this inhuman murder produced throughout Christendom, contributed greatly to the Greek cause, which issued in independence. The interior of the cathedral boasts of no richness of material, but it is kept clean: there is a screen in better taste than in most of the Greek churches. They show the episcopal chair of burnished wood, which is said to be the cathedral of John Chrysostom, but this seems to be too much even for the credulity of an Asiatic Greek Christian. The column to which they say the Saviour was bound, is held in greater veneration: the expounder did not seem to be aware that there were several others in the Latin part of the world. The frieze under the gallery is painted by some Italian artist, who, perhaps, followed in the steps of Bellini from Venice. A coarse mosaic of the Virgin, and some ordinary Greek paintings, decorate the walls around the inner sanctuary, and the gilding of the screen is perhaps the richest ornament the Oriental church possesses. This cathedral, for such we must call it, can accommodate 600 or 700 persons at one time, and it is the largest and best conditioned Christian

temple in Constantinople: close adjoining to it is the patriarch's dwelling, a remarkable contrast with the splendid palaces of his brother of the west. "The most Holy Anthemos" seemed to me to be more happy with one chamber to sleep in, and another in which to drink his coffee, than his more fortunate competitor for sacerdotal dominion, with eleven hundred chambers at the Vatican, and a palace at Castel Gandolfo. But here we pause. I dare not venture up the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, although there are many objects of classical interest which that excursion would afford. If the Peace Society should allow the war to go on for another of your sessions, I shall think it my duty to tell all I know of Beicos Bay, and the fortresses on both sides the stream, built by French engineers during the latter half of last century, perhaps for French artillery to knock down during the present. Constantinople has its Campagna as well as Rome, and the coast of the Euxine Sea is now becoming as celebrated as the Lavinian shores. We do not know what another year may bring forth, but some great change is inevitable.

It is still possible we may have an excavation in Constantinople, and a free admission for Franks into Santa Sophia. The patriarch may possibly get an additional wing to St. George, and the Crescent and the Cross may appear on the same standard which is to wave on the ruins of Sebastopol and avenge Sinope; "*sed nos hæc gaudia haud cognamur*,"—you will not be surprised to hear, "that the weapon which my Spirit yields is of another temper." I have more confidence in a Peace Society which was instituted eighteen centuries ago, and which has been waging war with the powers of evil ever since, but its legitimate weapons are not of steel, nor its artillery of brass and iron: it proposes to overcome, and finally to triumph, by the simple proclamation of "Peace on earth and goodwill towards men;" and I look forward to the sower going out to sow in peace when the battle of the warrior has ceased. The highway to the East will be made for all nations, and who knows but the Jews may dwell in their own land. The artist may make his cheap excursion in the same steamboat which will carry the biblical student to the land of Armenia; and the architect may still measure the columns which are concealed at Derbe and at Lystra where the gods were supposed once to have come down in the likeness of men. The gates of Constantinople shall stand open to receive the civilising influences which always follow in the train of the Christian missionary: witness New Zealand and Sierra Leone, and the regions round about Abbeokouta. A summer excursion will be more easily made than it was in 1834, when the humble individual who has now tried your patience, gathered up the materials which have enabled him to compile this paper, chiefly out of his own book, on "The Topography and Antiquities of Constantinople."

R. Burgess, B.D

REMAINS OF CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE IN ROME.

At a recent meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society, Mr. Plenderleath, B.A. read a paper, illustrated by photographs and drawings, on "The Remains of Classical Architecture in Rome," in the course of which he said,—To the long period of the republic Italian architecture owes but very little. Among what it has left us, however, I may mention the tabulariums upon the Capitol, now crowned with the Palace of Senator (in Canina's speculative restoration of which I am afraid I cannot agree), portions of several fine viaducts, and the tombs of the Scipios, and of Cecilia Metella. The latter, the

> "—— Stern round tower of other days,
> Standing with half its battlements, alone,
> And with two thousand years of ivy grown,"

which Lord Byron so eloquently describes, is to me one of the most striking of these venerable buildings, bringing down to us as it does the name of a simple Roman matron, while the fame of so many of her great political contemporaries is now lost, and their mausoleum levelled with the dust. It has always been a favourite theory of mine, although I have no authority for it, to connect the name of Cecilia Metella with that exquisite nameless veiled figure in the first room of the Vatican, which few persons can fail to remember.

Coming to the period of the emperors, I shall begin with that extraordinary mass of mind known as the Palace of the Cæsars, which was commenced by Augustus about the time of our Saviour's birth upon the Palatine, and subsequently enlarged so as to take in part of the Forum, and of the Capitol, Cælian, and even Esquiline hills. Some remains of panelling and fresco here are curious; and equally so, a small pointed squinch, which I discovered in a corridor round what the local guides call the theatre, which comes to a singular angular termination. I deeply regret to say that a portion of what was the palace has been enclosed within the grounds of a miserable sham-classical building, known by the unmistakeably indicative designation of the Villa Mills, a wretched red-and-yellow summer-house belonging to which occupies the most prominent position upon the summit of the hill.

To Augustus we owe those three exquisite Corinthian columns now universally recognised as having formed a part of the Græcostasis. In saying "universally," however, I should except Mr. Bunsen, that Archæological Niebuhr, who appears to consider no theory worth anything which has ever been held by any human being before himself. He considers it to have belonged to a temple of Minerva Chalcidica, but this idea is, I conceive, entirely without foundation.

The pyramid of Caius Cestius, the only one in Rome, and also that noblest, though simplest of all ancient remains, the Pantheon, date from the reign of Augustus. The latter was the first and the last thing that I visited, and never shall I forget the effect of that matchless portico. "It consists," says Murray, "of sixteen Corinthian columns of Oriental granite, with capitals and bases of Greek marble. Each column is composed of a single block, 46½ English feet in height, and 5 feet in diameter." The interior of the Rotunda, too, still in all its ancient perfection, the only temple which seems adapted for its new use as a Christian church, is wonderfully striking.

I may here mention two very interesting architectural relics, which are preserved in the cloister of St. John Lateran, viz. a column from Pilate's house at Jerusalem, and one from Herod's temple. The latter is reported by tradition to have stood between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies, and to have been rent in two at the same time as the veil. Certainly there is no trace of art in the scissure, and there seems considerable collateral proof of the truth of the tradition.

One of the most striking features in a Roman landscape is the viaducts, many of which are very perfect. In one near Gaieta, I counted no less than 148 contiguous arches, one of which was built on the skew principle.

I must not omit to mention the Flavian Amphitheatre or Coliseum, a building so well known to every one as hardly to need description. I had the good fortune once to see this under peculiar circumstances, viz. illuminated. This is a sight which is usually granted only to regal or distinguished personages; but last winter, a number of English gentlemen obtained permission from the authorities to have it illuminated, upon the condition that no Italian should be invited to be present. And so well was the secret kept, that, among the thousands of spectators, I did not hear a single accent of the Italian tongue. The illumination was effected by a number of Bengal lights placed in concealment, and suddenly lighted at the sound of a bugle. The effect was wonderful: every stone in the old walls was thrown into brilliant relief, and the lower arches glowed like the furnaces of Vulcan with the strong red lights within.

Architectural Museum.—On the 7th, Professor Cockerell, R.A. delivered a lecture "On the Distinctive Characteristics of Greek and Mediæval Sculpture," at the Architectural Museum. We shall give an account of it hereafter. On the 21st, Mr. Scott will lecture "On the Progressive Changes in Ornament in the Successive Styles of Mediæval Architecture."

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Aldham.—On the 1st inst. the foundation-stone of the new parish church of Aldham, Essex, was laid by the lord of the manor. The porch and many parts of the metal-work of the old church are known to most of our readers from the illustrations in "Brandon's Analysis." These, we understand, will be carefully preserved and reproduced in the new church, which will in fact be a restoration or rebuilding of the old church on the new site, with the addition of a tower and spire. The inconvenience of the former site, added to the miserable state of decay into which the old church had fallen, determined the parishioners, under the able guidance of the rector, the Rev. C. Bannatyne, to adopt this course, and an excellent site has been procured, central as regards the parish, the gift we believe of the lord of the manor. Interest was excited on this occasion by the fact of the "first stone" being supplied from the old church, doubtless between 600 and 700 years old, and forming the base of one of the columns of the nave, which had ceased to exist in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, their places being supplied by wooden posts, and the stones in question being found hidden beneath the paving. The architect is Mr. E. C. Hakewill; the builder, Mr. Luff, of Ipswich; and the contract is for 1,477*l*.

Woodford.—According to the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, the new church just completed at Woodford-bridge, and dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated on 18th ult. by the Bishop of London. The church is a Gothic structure, with a spire, and has been built, chiefly by voluntary contributions, on a site given by Lord Wellesley, for the benefit of the outlying parts of Woodford parish. It is intended hereafter to build a parsonage.

Aylesbury.—It is affirmed by several builders of the town, says a local paper, that the contractors employed to reseat the church, instead of using Riga oak (according to the terms of their contract), which would cost 10½d. per foot, have been using inferior oak, known as Memel, or pipe staves, which would only cost 3d. or 3½d. per foot. Mr. Benson, the honorary secretary to the committee for reseating the church, is in communication with the contractors on the subject.

West Barsham.—The parish church is about to undergo a thorough repair. New floors, seats, and roofs are to be supplied by Mr. Goggs, of Swaffham, and the works will soon be progressing rapidly.

Stourbridge.—A stained window has been placed in Kinver Church, to the memory of the late Mr. James Foster, of Stourton Castle. It contains six figures, the principal of which are Our Saviour, St. Peter (to whom the church is dedicated), and St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter being on the right, and St. John on the left of Our Saviour. It is executed by Messrs. O'Connor and Son.

Frampton-on-Severn.—Estimates from builders, &c. have been received by the minister and churchwardens of the parish for repaving the church and other works, as advertised for. Mr. Niblett, architect. The following are the several tenders for repairing and other alterations:—

Spire	£641	0	0
Hadley	500	0	0
Clarke	490	0	0
Coleman	471	0	0
Burr and Hewlett	470	0	0
Morgan and James	423	0	0

For boundary fence, the following were lodged:—

Waites	£428	0	0
Harding	425	0	0
Coleman	424	0	0
Butt and Morgan	381	0	0
Butt and Co.	367	0	0
Coole (accepted)	304	0	0

Aberdare.—St. Fagan's Church here was consecrated on Monday before last. It contains about 700 sittings. The nave is 68 feet long by 22 feet wide. The chancel is 29 feet long by 19 feet wide. The aisles are of same length as nave, and 11 feet in width. There are sittings for about sixty children provided in a chapel at east end of south aisle. The design is Early English. The materials of which the walls are

built is the Dufferyn stone, with dressings, &c of Bath stone. Memel timber, stained and varnished, has been employed in constructing the roofs and the seats. Red and black tiles have been employed for the paving of the chancel. A gallery has been erected at the west end of nave, against the wish of the architect according to the *Cambrian*, but yielding fifty additional sittings. The architect was Mr. Talbot Bury, of London: the builders were Messrs. James and Price, of Cardiff.

Charlton Kings.—The following tenders for the erection of a boundary fence (consisting of dwarf stone wall and iron palisading) round the churchyard and new burial-ground at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, have been sent in. Mr. George W. Sadler is the architect:—

	New Burial-ground.	Churchyard.	Total.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Niblett, Gloucester	783 0	349 0	1,132 0
Parry and Son, Charlton Kings	—	370 7	
Accepted, Cheltenham	650 0	350 0	1,000 0
Mallory, Cheltenham	516 10	260 0	776 10
Cornish, Cheltenham (not accepted)	459 0	226 0	685 0

Doncaster.—"Means are to be taken forthwith," says the *Doncaster Gazette*, "to stop the decay which is becoming apparent in the surface of the old Brodsworth stone now used for the internal ashlar of the new church. It is to be washed over with a thick wash, composed of lime and stone dust, frequently used for that purpose, which will completely exclude the action of the weather, until the church is roofed and glazed; and then it will be scraped off by the same drag which puts the final surface on the stone itself; for after it is covered in no further decay is to be expected. The internal mouldings and arches, however, are to be of new Brodsworth stone, power having fortunately been reserved in the specification to require new, if there should be any reason to doubt the expediency of using the old stone in these parts. It appears to be well known, that old stone refaced is more liable to decay than stone fresh from the quarry. The pillars, we stated some months ago, are to be of the much harder Crookhill stone, which seems to cut almost like cast-iron."

Liverpool.—The foundation-stone of the church to be erected by the Liverpool Church Building Society, in the Vauxhall-road district, and dedicated to All Souls, was laid on Tuesday week. The site is in Eaton-street. The plan of the church is in a great degree identical with that of Grassendale, Aigburth. There will be seat-room for 1,000 persons; and in lieu of an endowment fund, 650 of these will be free. The space beneath the church being already excavated, a crypt containing an area of nearly 500 square yards, and 8 feet high, remains to be appropriated. The Privy Council do not recognise schools in such situations, but so large a space could not be thrown away, especially in a district where so much is actually required. This large apartment, therefore, will be divided into a series of work-rooms, so that the young of both sexes may be in some degree familiarised with industrial and remunerative occupations.

Farnham.—The parish church of Farnham, near Knaresborough, has been restored and re-opened. As restored, the church consists of a Norman chancel, lighted by three windows (with two smaller ones above) on the east, and a like number on each of the north and south sides. The body of the church, with the exception of the shafts of the columns on the north side, which are like the chancel (Norman), is Early English. The tower, which is of the Tudor era, is built inside the nave, at its west end, the belfry arches supporting it being of a debased Early English, in imitation of those of the nave. The stonework of the arches has been freed from its many coats of plaster, and redressed. The roof has been restored to its original pitch, the intervals between the rafters in the nave being stencilled. The pews and gallery have been taken away and the body of the church fitted up with low open seats of the inverted Y form, and free to all. The windows of chancel have been filled with stained glass by Wailes, presenting on the north side—1, The Annunciation; 2, The Nativity; 3, The Epiphany: east end—4, The Ascension; 5, The Crucifixion; 6, The Resurrection: south side—7, The Sermon on the Mount; 8, Healing the Sick; 9, The Magdalene anointing the head of the Saviour. The two additional upper lights at the east end are the gift of Mr. Wailes. The chancel is floored with tiles by Minton (those within the rails encaustic) and fitted up with stalls, and is divided from the nave by a dwarf screen. The whole of the works have been completed under the auspices of Mr. G. G. Scott, Messrs. Bellerby, of York, being the builders.

Rushall.—The population of Rushall, a village and parish about a mile north-east of Walsall, having increased from 693 in 1831, to upwards of 2,000 at the present time, and the church also being out of repair, and accommodating only 200 worshippers, it was determined that the entire of the old fabric, with the exception of the tower, should be taken down, and a new edifice erected. On Wednesday in last week, the corner-stone of the new building was laid by Mrs. Mellish, of Hodsock Priory, Notts, the wife of one of the patrons of the living. Mr. Cranston is the architect, and Mr. I. Highway the builder.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The John Knox Church, erected in West Clayton-street, near the Catholic cathedral, was opened on Thursday in week before last. The building is of stone, with ornamental open timber roof. It consists of a nave 66 feet by 34 feet, interior measurement, the side-wall of same 26 feet high and 50 feet to apex of roof. It has a side aisle 48 feet by 15 feet, divided from nave by four arches: height of roof 38 feet. There is a tower at north-west angle 22 feet square, which, when finished with spire, will be 115 feet high. The building is Early English in style, with treble windows at west end of nave, with joint columns, having an arcade and porch underneath. The east end of nave finishes with five lancet windows, intended to be filled with coloured glass, the points extending considerably into the roof. The aisle which fronts Clayton-street is lighted by seven lancet windows, having a buttress between each, terminating with a battlement. The interior is filled up with open seats capable of accommodating 510 hearers. The building is heated with hot water, lighted with gas, and ventilated. The whole is from the design of Mr. Dobson, architect. The masonry has been executed by Messrs. Wilson and Gibson; and the carpentry and ornamental joiner work by Mr. Ralph Reed. The total cost of the building, including the site, is about 3,000*l.*

NEW BUILDINGS IN GLASGOW.

Some considerable works are in progress at Glasgow, including an Established Church in Patrick-road, behind Sandyford toll-house; architect, Mr. Emmett, of London: and a schoolhouse in the vicinity of the College Church, High-street, in the old Scottish style; architects, Messrs. Baird and Thomson.

The *Commonwealth* gives a long list, of which we may mention a Unitarian Chapel in Terrace-street, at the end of Bothwell-street; architect, Mr. Rochead, of Glasgow. The estimated cost of this is 3,000*l.* A free church in Duke-street, close to Wellpark Brewery; architect, Mr. Hay. The New Wynd free church, situated near the ancient Cross of Glasgow. A Congregational Chapel in Great Hamilton-street; architect, Mr. J. Burnet: and a United Presbyterian Church in Main-street, Gorbals.

An application has been made at the Dean of Guild Court for leave to erect a new post-office building on the piece of ground at the corners of George-square and Hanover-street. The plans are of the Roman style of architecture. The building will be three stories high, exclusive of a sunk story to George-square, with a return of about 30 feet of the same height to Hanover-street, the rest of the building in that street being of a single story only, and lighted from the roof. According to our authority, the buildings will be far inferior to those erections which are put up every year by merchants for the convenience of their business.

NEW MUSEUMS, &c. TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The accompanying engravings illustrate the new museums and lecture-rooms now in progress of erection at Trinity College, Dublin, under the direction of Messrs. Deane and Woodward, noticed in a former number of this journal.* It will be seen that the general style of the building is the Venetian form of the Renaissance or Cinque-cento style. The mouldings and carved work are, however, intended by the architects to be of somewhat earlier character, that is to say, as far as is attainable, Tre-Cento or "Giottesque." The general effect will mainly depend on the decoration and recessing of the openings, the carved string-courses, and bracketed cornice. The latter is a stone gutter with the dog-tooth notching and cable moulding on the lower edge, resting on double consoled brackets, between which are carved panels.

All the windows in the building are formed with semicircular arches with carved and notched mouldings, borne by square pilasters, or rather piers, with capitals and bases, those on the upper story having carved panels on the face, and, together with the arches resting on them, recessed in two orders. The lower ones are plain, but have carved capitals. Of the latter there are 108 on the exterior of the building alone, and it is proposed that of these scarcely two are to be exactly alike. The architects are seeking to carry out views lately advocated, by leaving the *design* of the ornament to the workmen themselves, in order to obtain variety; the only assistance afforded being verbal instructions from the architects as to the arrangement by geometrical forms, &c.

The piers between the groups of windows are relieved by lunettes or disks, filled with specimens of the various coloured marbles of Ireland red, green, purple, &c. after the manner of those on the Venetian palaces. The angles of the building are decorated with the Venetian twisted quoin moulding, finished with capitals and bases at the principal and middle cornices and base mouldings. All the exterior dressings are of Portland stone, the wall-facing being of county Dublin granite.

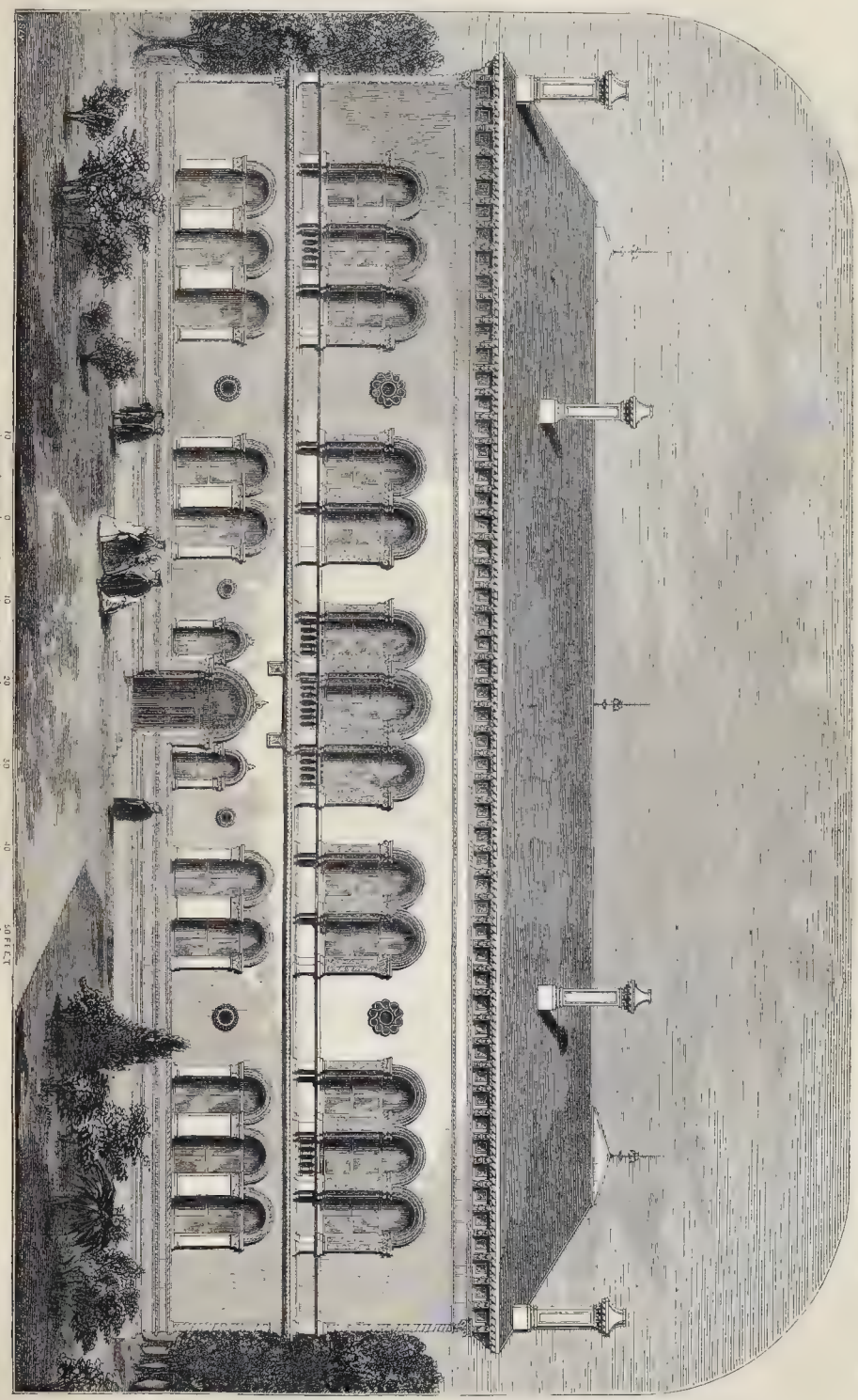
In the interior the dressings and the wall-lining of the outer and inner halls are of Caen stone: the staircase is also to be of Caen stone, with a polished marble hand-rail, and native marble of different colours is to be used in string courses and columns. The inner hall, and the corridors opening to it, at each end, by open arches, are to be covered by dome vaulting of hollow bricks, coloured and enamelled on the soffit, and discharging arches of the same material are to be turned over the Caen stone mouldings of all the arches. There will be bands also of ornamental open tiles round the walls (connected with the ventilation). By these means and a tesselated or encaustic tile pavement, a good deal of natural colour will be obtained, contrasting agreeably with Caen stone. The museums will have open timber roofs, the other rooms framed timber ceilings, with lath and plaster panels between the timbers. The inside dressings to the windows of the first-floor are to be in coloured bricks, similar to those used in the vaultings of the hall. The contractors are Messrs. Cockburn and Son. The amount of the contract is 25,000*l.* exclusive of galleries in the museums, and fittings.

The ventilation of the building is to be provided for in the following manner:—For the ingress of fresh air, a fresh air drain or pipe of earthenware, 18 inches diameter, is laid under the floors of the hall and lecture-rooms (these floors are 6 feet above the ground), from the east to the west sides of the building, opening into the air at each end by apertures above the plinth in the west elevation, at a height above the ground of 4 feet 6 inches, and opening into the hall, at the middle of its length, under the staircase, by means of a vertical branch pipe. The fresh air is supplied to the several rooms from the hall (which is to be considered as a reservoir of air for the purpose) by means of hollow bricks laid in the walls, the openings of which are to be covered by the bands of open tiles before alluded to. There is

* See vol. xi. page 430.

DOORWAY, TRINITY COLLEGE MUSEUMS, DUBLIN.

to be no regulation of the supply of air, no "exhausting" or "forcing-in powers," but as much vitiated air as is withdrawn (by its own levity) from the lecture-rooms, &c. so much and no more fresh air is to enter (in theory) to supply its place. There is to be no warming of the air for the purpose of heating the apartments, but means will be provided of slightly tempering it in very cold weather, by passing it through earthenware pipes fixed in a hot water cistern. The system of heating recommended by the architects, but not finally decided on, is by stoves constructed on a principle of heating by direct radiation alone. It only remains to describe the means provided for the exit of foul air, viz.,—small earthenware trumpet-shaped tubes are fixed between the joists on the lath and plaster, 18 inches from centre to centre, forming a sort of *diaper* over the whole of the ceilings (ground-floor). Through these, the vitiated air passes into the spaces between the joists, which thus become foul air trunks, opening into the external atmosphere at each end by openings in the middle cornice, and the wind passes through from one side to the other, cleansing them out, while any tendency in the vitiated air (or the wind) to fall back is to be prevented, it is hoped, by the form of ventilator, which rises to within half an inch of the under side of the slates forming the counter-flooring. The readers of our journal will not fail to recognise the source of some of the architects' inspirations.



TRINITY COLLEGE MUSEUMS, DUBLIN.—Messrs. Deane and Woolward, Architects.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Norwich.—Plans for the new free public library and museum have been submitted to the corporation committee. One plan has been approved. The front elevation is plain, and extends from the present museum to the corner of Duke's Palace-street, and the building will be 74 feet in length, and 55 feet in width. The basement is to include an additional room for the museum, 54 feet by 26 feet, a reading-room, 44 feet by 33, and a vestibule and hall at the corner. The first floor is intended to include two rooms for the literary institution, one 26 feet by 17 feet, and another 36 feet 3 inches by 36 feet; also a room for a library, 33 feet by 29 feet 6 inches, a back committee-room and private room, and a small reading-room.

Lydd.—Concrete of lime and beach sand has been extensively used here for the erection of walls and cottages, and is said to be as durable as bricks, and much cheaper.

Lurgashall, Sussex.— A new rectory house, with offices and stables, has just been built here for the Rev. S. Fairles. The walls are of Blackdown sandstone, in random courses, with dressings of the same material. Mr. William White was the architect, and Mr. Joseph Butler, of Sussex, was the builder.

Abingdon.—The local commissioners of paving here have entered into a contract with Mr. Tilney, of Leeds, for laying down 5,000 feet of Yorkshire paving-stone immediately in the footways where most wanted. The wearing away and tearing up of the asphalte has left many parts in bad plight, and their repair has become absolutely necessary.

Bath.—The committee appointed with the view of increasing the attractions of this city have determined to revive and extend the old Improvement Society, and various plans have been suggested; but the town council, as trustees of a large amount of property, in possession or reversion, should, it is thought, take the initiative, contributing from the city rates in proportion to the large property they hold.

Uttoxeter.—The ground in the market-place of this town is being broken up for the purpose of putting down a weighing-machine. The building, to combine the uses of a pump and weighing machine, will be erected on the site of the old conduit, and be of stone. The plan is Tuscan, with four sides, each presenting a front consisting of four pilasters supporting a pediment, on the apex a gas-lamp, the whole crowned by a semi-circular dome. The design is by Mr. Thomas Fradgley, of Uttoxeter, architect, and the whole is to be finished in about a month.

Manchester.—The new market here is rapidly progressing to completion, under the contractor, Mr. James Heywood, of Derby. The first column was raised on 18th January last, since which period the whole of the drainage, paving of the market and streets, and the covering in, has been completed, save some 1,500 square yards; and the local *Courier* calculates that the whole will be finished by the end of next month. The erection was entrusted to Mr. Robert Dawes, under the superintendence of Mr. James Heywood, jun. The bays are spanned with iron principals, 8 feet distance, the ends being set down on cast-iron girder gutters, which convey the water from the roof, and carry it down the columns to the drains. The roof is supported by cast-iron columns, the bottom plates being bolted through, and bedded in stone blocks 5 feet square and 2 feet thick, having a foundation of concrete. The internal columns are 11 inches in diameter, with foliated caps, with escutcheons over, covering the girder joints. The internal columns to Oswald-street are 13 inches in diameter, and have foliated caps and escutcheons over, with pierced elliptical spandrel arches supporting the cornice and girders. At the ends of Oak-street, Higher Oswald-street terminating each line of columns, are square-pierced pilasters, 18 inches by 18 inches, with foliated caps, from which spring bold open frame wood arches and screens glazed with strong sheet glass of Sunderland manufacture. There is 28 feet in width of strong rough sheet glass the whole length of each bay. The ventilation is by louvres the whole length: the remainder is covered with boards laid reversed diagonally from purlin to purlin, and covered with Welsh slate. The lighting after dark will be by gas lamps, six in each bay, suspended down the centre. The approximate weight of cast and wrought iron approaches nearly to 700 tons, the whole of the castings being made at the Phœnix and Derwent Foundries, Derby.

Bolton.—On the 29th ultimo, we stated, that in consequence of the groined arches which were to support the flooring of the new market house having been "made unequal in the construction" of them, they had fallen under the pressure of their own weight. To prevent misconstruction, we are asked to say, that it was from inequality in construction, to some extent destroying their equilibrium, as stated in Mr. Fairbairn's report, and not from defective design, that the arches came down; and, moreover, that the accident, in the words of that report, "is not, however, of that nature to affect the ultimate security of the structure," if properly executed.

North Shields.—The baths and washhouses just opened in Saville-street and Church-way, stand on a piece of ground belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. Should the present building be found too small, it is hoped, according to the local *Gazette*, that the convenience of those residing at the two extremities of the town will be met by the erection of others, at the Low Lights, on one side, and Milburn-place or the Bull-ring, on the other. The architects for the present building are Messrs. Ashpitel and Whichcord. The boilers and cockle are placed under the washhouse, and on the ground-floor are two first-class ladies' baths, three first-class, and seven second-class men's baths, and a vapour bath, which, besides the pay office and the superintendent's house, occupy the front part of the building. The main portion behind, is a department for women, and contains twenty washing stalls, with drying closets, a pay office, and four second-class baths. The south end of the building comprises the two principal entrances, an office, and apartments above for the residence of the superintendent and family. The whole of the baths and washhouses are upon one floor. The largest room in the place is the washhouse department, which contains twenty distinct recesses. The contractors were Messrs. Rutter and Towns, of North Shields, for the builders' work; and Mr. Thomas Potter, of London, who had the engineers' work ——The new building in Norfolk-street, nearly completed, consists of an addition to the Albion Hotel, and three shops with extensive cellars underneath. The shop fronts are ornamental, with arched tops, carved caps, consols, &c. Each window is filled in with one square of plate-glass. Above the shops, archway, &c. and extending the full length of the building, is the large hall, which is 84 feet 6 inches long, 36 feet wide, and nearly 30 feet in height. The walls are panelled with wood to the height of 6 feet, and behind this a current of air can be regulated. Between the circular windows are pilasters with carved caps, having a truss running up to meet the moulded beams which divide the coved ceiling into compartments. There are three stone fire-places, with pilasters, carved caps, and trusses. Above the staircase is a gallery or orchestra, capable of accommodating above 100 persons. It is entered by a circular staircase. Behind the hall entrance are dressing and cloak rooms for ladies, fitted up with wash basins and other conveniences. Underneath the gallery is an ante, or coat room, for gentlemen. There are entrances to the hall from the Albion Hotel, as well as by a wide staircase from Norfolk-street. The hall is intended to be lighted with four circular chandeliers, each having sixty jets. The exterior of the building is of polished ashlar. The mason work and stone carving are by Mr. J. Ridley Robson, and the joiner work by Mr. Thomas Dawson, both of North Shields; the plastering by Mr. James Aitken; and the wood carving by Mr. Jobson, of Newcastle. The whole has been carried out from designs by, and under the superintendence of, Mr. J. E. Watson, of Newcastle, architect.

Glasgow.—The plan of Sir Joseph Paxton for the decoration of the West-end Park has been received by the city council, and is described in the local papers. It is proposed to form an island on the low grounds of Kelvingrove, a little to the north of the mansion-house, which will be connected by two rustic bridges. About the site of the present Kelvingrove-gardens, a circular flower-garden of 200 feet in diameter is shown on the plan, which is recommended to be covered in with glass, and formed into a winter-garden or promenade. There are three principal entrances to the park—one situated to the south-east corner of Clifton-street, another at the north end of Kelvingrove-road, and a third at the north-west extremity communicating with the road to Hillhead. The terrace in front and circling the whole ridge of the hill is approached by the steps at present in course of erection, and will have a public esplanade 30 feet in width, skirted by a flower margin and undulating surface in front. Along the wall enclosing the private pleasure ground appropriated to the fenars of the upper terrace, Sir Joseph proposes to form alcoves, or shady retreats similar to those on the terraces at Sydenham. The carriage-drive in and around the park will be 30 feet in breadth, and extend about two miles. The only drawback to the completion of the whole scene is the filthy river which forms the western boundary to the park, and the committee should see to its purification, which, it is said, can easily be done by the formation of a sewer parallel with Pinkston burn.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTRAST OF PARIS AND LONDON.

THE Council of the Society of Arts, considering that great public advantage would arise from contrasting the architectural state of Paris with that of London, have resolved to appoint a committee to consider the improvements which are in progress in the city of Paris, ascertain the cost and the system on which they are paid for, and report what suggestions they appear to offer for the improvement of the metropolis, especially with reference to the Thames and the principal thoroughfares.

The idea is a very excellent one, and we hope it will be effectively carried out.

THE TOWER OF ST. MARY'S, TAUNTON.

A MEETING of the ratepayers was held last week to take into consideration the report of the architects appointed at a previous vestry meeting to examine the tower of St. Mary's.

The following resolution was proposed by the churchwardens:—"That this meeting is satisfied by the report of Messrs. Manners, Cornish, and Scott, in confirmation of those of Mr. Ferrey and Mr. Giles, that no complete restoration of the tower can be effected without taking down and rebuilding the same; and that therefore the churchwardens be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to proceed forthwith to take down the said tower, and to rebuild the same, adhering strictly to the original design, down to the minutest details, and to use for that purpose the sums already authorised to be borrowed for the restoration of the tower."

After some discussion a poll of the parish was determined on; the result of which was—for pulling down the tower, 83; against, 295: majority against, 212.

The churchwardens stated that the subscriptions already obtained, amounting to 860*l.* were given for "the complete restoration of the tower," and must be repaid to the subscribers if anything short of such complete restoration be attempted without their consent. The expense already incurred, amounting to about 1,000*l.* including the scaffolding, would, in such case, fall wholly on the parish, and, they said, in a considerable measure be wasted.

We cannot suppose it is intended to allow the tower to fall to pieces, uncared for. It will be the duty of the churchwardens now to take the steps best calculated to consolidate and maintain it.

THE ART-UNION of LONDON EXHIBITION is now open in the Suffolk-street galleries, and will be found to contain a number of excellent works, especially in the landscape department. The places of honour in the large room are occupied by pictures by Mr. S. Cooper, A.R.A. and Mr. Uwins, R.A.

SCHOOLS OF PRACTICAL ART.

Cheltenham.—The annual vacation meeting of the School of Art, established in Cheltenham about a year and a half ago, was held on Saturday, in week before last, in the School-room, Winchcomb-street, where a number of specimens of drawings executed by the students, were exhibited. The attendance was composed chiefly of ladies. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Brown, the chairman, and Mr. Tartt entered more fully into the history of the school. According to the statements made to the meeting by Mr. Tartt, the number of quarterly tickets issued by the Cheltenham school during the past year, was six hundred, thus giving an average attendance upon the different classes, of 150, exclusive of the classes in the training and other schools, to which instructions were given at their respective school-rooms. It is satisfactory to learn that, although not yet self supporting, sufficient interest has been manifested in the movement initiated for art education in Cheltenham, to afford reasonable ground for hope that its future progress will prove of a more encouraging character.

Wolverhampton.—The opening of the school for Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire took place on Tuesday in last week, when the proceedings attracted a large and highly respectable assemblage. For the purposes of the school, as we have before noticed, a new building has been erected. The lower school-room of this building was almost completely filled by ladies and gentlemen, including the Earl Granville, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lyttleton, Lord and Lady Hatherton, the Hon. A. Wrottesley, the Hon. E. R. Littleton, M.P. Mr. Thomas Thornely, M.P. Mr. J. Neve (Mayor of Wolverhampton), and numerous other persons of influence. Earl Granville having been for some time delayed on the rail, Lord Hatherton temporarily took the chair, and addressed the meeting, as did Mr. Cole, who in course of his remarks said that if we wished to infuse a love of art into the people of this country they must be taught its elements in their infancy. There were five schools connected with the school of design in Wolverhampton, and he hoped that when they next assembled together, the remaining ten or twelve schools in the town would be connected with it. He urged upon the corporations of towns to promote the teaching of elementary drawing in our public schools, and asserted that the permanent success of the Wolverhampton School of Design depended upon the seeds of art-education being sown broad-cast among the poor people of the town. He urged upon those present who could not draw to join the day classes for ladies and gentlemen, and by paying their guinea a quarter, contribute to support the institution, and train their clumsy fingers. He deprecated the maintenance of such an institution being made a matter of charity: begging subscriptions of people to teach artisans to draw well in order that manufacturers might make more money, and workmen get better wages, seemed to him repulsive and degrading. Earl Granville shortly after arrived. His lordship delivered a practical and sensible address. While alluding to the reasons why France had gone ahead of us in art as applied to manufactures, he deprecated an inclination which he believed still existed on the part of manufacturers to conceal the name of the artists who designed for them. In France it was absolutely used as a sort of puff to the article, to advertise as much as possible the name of the person who gave the design. And this, of course, gave a great stimulus to a man who had a character to support in this respect. In concluding his address, his lordship said,—"As a Staffordshire man, as a collier, and as an ironmaster, I do feel some pride that it is in the land of the tall chimneys, in the land of the blazing furnaces and almost eternal fires—undeterred by fire, or smoke, or soot—not discouraged by the eminently useful and practical character of the operations which are daily going out—that you should have set the example to the whole country of erecting a really magnificent temple of art—doing that without any extraneous assistance whatever, but carried on by the liberality, the energy, and the intelligence of the district itself." At this stage of the proceedings an address from the artisans' committee of the town was presented to Earl Granville. The address was engrossed upon parchment, and bound up in the form of a book, in morocco, gilt. The book was enclosed in a papier-maché case, designed and executed by the workmen of Messrs. F. Walton and Co. richly ornamented with pearl, the centre of the lid being formed of glass, with an inscription in gold on light ground. After the conclusion of the proceedings at the school, a company, numbering about 300, sat down to luncheon in the Corn Exchange, which had been decorated with banners, evergreens, &c. for the occasion. Earl Granville occupied the chair, and after the repast various other speeches were delivered, of which we regret that our space prevents us from giving any account.

Chester.—This school has been little more than a year in existence, but is said to be proceeding favourably. During the past year seven medals were awarded to the Chester students by the Government Department of Science and Art. The central school is held in the Mechanics' Institution rooms, and was to be re-opened after vacation on 2nd inst. It comprises various classes, including some for ladies and gentlemen and for daughters and wives of artisans, as well as for artisans themselves.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The seventh annual general meeting of this charity, founded for granting pensions and giving relief to aged and decayed members of the various building trades and their widows, was held last week, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report, and upon other business; Mr. G. Bird in the chair.

Mr. A. G. Harris, the secretary, read the report, which stated that, during the past year, there had been two elections of pensioners, and three deaths—making the total now upon the funds twenty-four, viz. fourteen males and ten females. The sum paid for pensions since the commencement of the institution amounts to 1,390*l.* The annual ball held at Willis's Rooms realised a profit of 136*l.* 5s. 6d. being an increase over the preceding year of 15*l.* 19s. The report, after stating that Mr. W. Lee, M.P. for Maidstone, had consented to act as president for the year ensuing, and that the directors had determined to reduce the sum necessary to be collected previous to the building of almshouses, from 5,000*l.* to 2,000*l.*, concluded by expressing a hope that efforts would not be spared to increase the funds of the charity, and thus to make it one of the foremost among the many noble institutions which adorn this land. The subscriptions and donations received during the past year amounted to 1,206*l.* 18s. The directors have added to the funded stock 700*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, and the building fund has been increased by 400*l.*, making the total amount 4,350*l.*, divided as follows, viz., 3,050*l.* to the relief fund, and 1,300*l.* building fund.

The adoption of the report was carried *nem. dis.*; and after the usual complimentary votes of thanks, the meeting separated.

THE ORIENTAL AND TURKISH MUSEUM.

St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park Corner, which seems to have an ethnological mission, illustrating with completeness now the Chinese and then the Kafirs, is at this moment the site of a very interesting exhibition, setting forth Turkey and the Turks, objects of considerable regard at this time. There in their habits as they live, or rather did live, because the magnificent costumes of the country are being fast superseded by European modes of dress, we have the Sultan and his court, the Janissaries, officers of the Turkish army, religious functionaries, some of the beauties of the Sultan's harem, a bath, a shoe-shop, the delicate little slippers speaking flatteringly for—

"The fair forms which terminate so well;"

the famous porters, and, in fact, specimens of all sorts and conditions of men and women, including a group of Bashi-Bozouks, or irregular volunteers of the present Turkish army, — *very* irregular volunteers, if the accounts be correct. These fellows come from all parts, many of them from Albania; and the title means literally, it seems, disorderly head-gear. A glance round the Exhibition will remind visitors, what is the fact, that every rank and profession was formerly designated by its peculiar turban (very curious some of them are), and those persons who had no calling, and, therefore, no special head-dress, were called Bashi-Bozouks.

We need scarcely add, that we advise a visit to the Turkish Museum. Going on at this rate, we shall soon know all people better than we know—ourselves.

MISMANAGEMENT OF A BUILDING SOCIETY.

LAMBETH COUNTY COURT.

Gregory v. *Lighton.*—This was an action to recover 6*l.* and the evidence disclosed the way in which the Union Building Society, of Southwark, is *managed*. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant were, until recently, directors of the Union Building Society, and the latter feeling dissatisfied at the way his colleagues were conducting the affairs of the society, got himself into hot water, and attacked the management upon every opportunity. In July, 1852, a special meeting of the society was called, for the purpose of a sale of shares, and the defendant did his best to prevent the sale, by bidding against the promoters of the sale. The plaintiff and other directors, inimical to the defendant, bantered and insulted Mr. Lighton, telling him that he had no money to bid; and at last the plaintiff put 6*l.* into the defendant's hand, who told him if he persisted in forcing the money upon him, he should give it to some charity, which laudable object was duly carried out. The plaintiff now sought to recover the money back. In the course of the inquiry, the defendant acquainted the court with what occurred at this special meeting, when Mr. Lighton made the following revelation. He said he attended the meeting to state a few plain facts, and oppose the sale of shares. From the commencement of the society, in 1845, to 1850, there were 195 shares sold at a premium of 65*l.* to 55*l.* each member receiving an average of 60*l.* 4s. 8d. each share, which proved that the society was then in a most prosperous condition. In 1850 some of the directors agreed to have a speculation amongst themselves, and resolved to have a sale of shares, although the society had no money to lend, nor had the directors any money to offer the society as security, or any shares of their own to take up. He, defendant, bid at this sale, and ran the shares up to 55*l.* premium, which was a fair price, but higher than the directors intended to give, consequently only one share was taken. His colleagues told him he had done the society a great injury, by preventing the sale of fifty shares, but they would call another sale, and have them at their price; and if he would not bid against them, he should have as many as he liked, at the same rate as themselves. At the next sale he bid up to 44*l.* premium. The plaintiff and another director would not bid against him, and he could not bid against his own bidding, upon which he left off, when the plaintiff and another took fifty shares at the same low rate. Another sale was called, at which fifty more shares were sold to two of the directors, at 29*l.* 5s. premium. He told the board building societies were not intended for such gambling transactions, and he was censured for so doing. It had also been agreed that the chairman was to have five shares at half price, but he prevented this by bidding against him. The defendant at great length detailed some other extraordinary measures of the directors, and swore that the plaintiff had received 8,000*l.* on property not worth 4,000*l.*

The judge (Tayler) said it was not in human nature for a man to have such charges publicly made against him, and not feel hurt. He therefore thought the plaintiff was not likely to lend Mr. Lighton 6*l.* for the purpose of assisting him in his opposition to the plaintiff. He thought that the money was put in defendant's hands to insult him, and against his wishes.—Verdict for defendant, with costs.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Is there no one in the architectural profession who has the inclination, time, or opportunity, to make some efforts to establish an Architectural Lending Library?

I believe the want of such a thing has been long felt by the greater part of the profession. At a time when many are striving for architectural honours, and few of that many can obtain the best works on their subject, and on the sciences connected with it, such an institution is very desirable. The greater part of the professional works now published—and, what are of far greater importance, the works of the old masters—are entirely beyond the reach of students of the present day. Were such an institution as I am advocating introduced, by furnishing the student with lists of books, on the particular subject he wanted, it would enable him to choose those which he thought proper, and place him in a position to obtain a thorough knowledge of the subject. As it is, he reads that such and such a book is very valuable, and should be read by every student; but apart from his never having heard of it before, in nine cases out of ten, he cannot procure it. Doubtless such a thing could be made self-supporting.

H. J. T.

VALUE OF LAND AT SYDENHAM.

A jury was empanelled on Saturday, July 29th, at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, to assess the value of 3a. 1r. 4p. of land situate at the back of the North Surrey Industrial Schools, and facing the high road from Anerly station to Norwood, belonging to Mr. E. R. Adams, required for the formation of the West-end and Crystal Palace Railway. Mr. Adams's claim of 10,133*l.* including severance (being 9,000*l.* for land and 1,133*l.* for severance), was supported by Messrs. J. G. Hammack, Henry Crawter, George Smith, and Thomas Little. For the company were Messrs. R. A. Whithall, Charles Lee, William Rogers, H. A. Hunt, and D. Hoggart. The jury returned a verdict of 2,000*l.* for the land, or 610*l.* per acre, and 750*l.* for severance; together, 2,750*l.*

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

IN reply to the complaints of "Archi," permit me to submit to his consideration and that of your other readers the following plain statement of facts. St. Alban's Abbey is simply a parish church, open only on the days appointed for public worship. In former times the casual visitor had to find the clerk, take him from his business, and for the trouble of accompanying him to the Abbey and around its curious antiquities, to present him with a handsome gratuity. When this worthy official died the rector sought to correct this unsatisfactory state of things. To ensure, therefore, greater facilities to the public, he provided for the constant attendance of a person at the Abbey itself, charging a moderate fixed fee of 6d. and making the verger a settled annual salary; any surplus that might arise being appropriated to those little expenses and reparations for which the parish was not liable. The rector considered it desirable to avoid the unseemly appearance of receiving money at the church, consequently tickets are issued to booksellers and other tradesmen in the town; and to meet still more the convenience of travellers, the landlords of two respectable inns have tickets, so that their customers may at once procure them without the trouble of going to any other place. Your correspondent complains that an additional 1s. is charged for going up the tower; but the truth is, that to meet the varied wishes of all parties, there are two classes of tickets, the one for admission to the lower parts, charged 6d.; the other for inspection of the lower and upper parts of the Abbey, charged 1s. the extra 6d. being a moderate remuneration for the additional necessary attendance—a not unreasonable charge, considering the paucity of visitors, the height the attendant has to mount in order to guide the frequently solitary visitor through the intricate passages, and to prevent accidents to incautious explorers. Objection is taken that special permission is required for making sketches. When it is considered how liable to damage are the delicately-carved monuments, and the frail nature of the soft Totternhoe stone of which they are built, as also the wanton destructiveness of unscrupulous curiosity collectors, it can hardly be considered superfluous to require personal application to be made at the rectory, immediately close to the church door, in order that from personal inquiry the *bonâ fide* character of the applicant may be ascertained; which being satisfactory, the permission required is granted at once, and the student is free at all times to enter and draw as much as he likes. In case of the rector's absence, the verger is empowered to afford every facility. It is due to this highly respectable officer and his modest, respectful daughter, who acts as his assistant, to state, that hitherto no complaint has ever been made of their conduct: on the contrary, their intelligence and obliging civil attentions have been the theme of general approval. Whatever may be the case at other buildings, it is ungenerous, by implication, to mix up the authorities of St. Alban's Abbey with the reputation of irregularities elsewhere.—M. I. B. A.

Notices of Books.

VARIORUM.

"THE Smoke Question simplified" is a lecture on a very important subject by one thoroughly qualified to treat of it—namely, Mr. T. S. Prideaux, patentee of the graduating valve for furnace-doors, and manager of the Smoke Prevention Company, Charing-cross, where the pamphlet is published, as well as by Mr. Weale, of High Holborn, whose "Economy of Fuel," it may be remembered, was written by the same able inventor. The lecture under notice was delivered before the United Service Institution, at the request of their own council.——"The Prudent Man; or, How to acquire Land and bequeath Money by Means of Co-operation" (Ballière, Regent-street, and the Friendly Societies' Institute, Pall-mall), is a little work by Mr. William Bridges, secretary to the institute just named, and comprises chiefly a system of Co-operative Colonization, together with rules for an Emigration and Land Society, by Mr. A. Scratchley, M.A. a well-known author.——"Elements of Geometry and Mensuration, with easy Exercises,—Part I. Geometry as a Science," by the Rev. Thomas Lund, B.D. is a sort of abridged and popularized Euclid, with practical exercises, and is designed for schools and adult classes. It is recommended as a preparation for "Geometry as an Art," which is to form the second part of the work. —— "The Prevention of Strikes, Lock-outs, and Turn-outs, by Means of Arbitration and Mediation," constitutes the tenth annual report of the Central Committee of the National Association of United Trades, presented to the annual conference held on 5th June last, and printed for the association. Its main object appears to be the national or universal organization of trades, and the transfer of all power as between masters and workmen into the hands of a workmen's association; at least, we cannot draw any other conclusion from the contents of the present "Report," which details, amongst other things, the active and organised assistance given by this "central committee" to various bodies of men engaged in positive or negative strife with their employers; and urges the deficiency of all present organizations for such purposes, and the immense advantages of a *national* organization of all trades.——"Orr's Circle of the Sciences," published by Messrs. W. S. Orr and Co. of Paternoster-row, has reached its thirty-first twopenny number, containing a portion of Professor Ansted's "Treatise on Geology," in which cements and mortars, building-stones, and other subjects of interest are treated of. A previous number constitutes a portion, on Algebra, of the Rev. J. F. Twisden's "Treatise on the Mathematical Sciences."—— The "Special Report of Sir Charles Lyell," on the "New York Industrial Exhibition," has been published by order of Parliament. It treats of mining and mineral products, and contains a sort of epitome of the geological formations of the United States, with an account of its natural building stones, limes, and other minerals, as well as its metals, &c.——A Report, by Mr. T. Wicksteed, C.E. on the most advantageous mode of dealing with the sewage matter of the metropolis, with a view to the preparation of sewage manure, has been published by authority of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. The construction of works on the solid manure principle, on at least four separate sites, and at a cost of not more than 1,000,000*l.* for the whole metropolis, is proposed.

Miscellanea.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.—To gratify the curiosity of the public as to the sites in the Baltic to which attention is now directed, Messrs. Dominic Colnaghi, and Co. have issued a series of views, from sketches on the spot, of Cronstadt, Sevastopol, Odessa, &c. To these they have just now added "Swenborg and Helsinfors," from sketches taken by Mr. E. T. Dolby, and various official documents; showing in a bird's-eye view the nature of the islands forming the fortifications of Sweaborg, the construction of the batteries, and the guns mounted upon them; together with the picturesque city of Helsinfors. It is executed in double-tinted lithography, by Mr. W. Simpson, and printed by Messrs. Day and Son.

BRISTOL ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of this society was held at the Philosophical Institution, Park-street, Bristol, on Tuesday in last week, Mr. T. Garrard in the chair, when Mr. George Pryce read a paper on "The Religious and Secular Guilds and Fraternities in Bristol during the Middle Ages;" at the conclusion of which a conversation on the subject ensued. Mr. Garrard then announced his intention to read at next meeting a memoir of Dr. White, founder of the almshouse in Temple-street; and Mr. Pryce his intention at some future time to treat upon a subject which he might call "The Underground Architecture of Bristol." It was extraordinary, he said, what beautiful cellars there were attached to many houses of the city, many of which he was surprised to find, when viewing them, had splendid groined roofs. He had recently walked through the subterranean passage leading from the river to the Guard House, and was about to explore the one leading from it into Wine-street.

CAMBRIDGE FREE LIBRARY.—Messrs. Gray and Son have undertaken, at a cost of 133*l.* to convert a chapel formerly occupied by members of the Society of Friends to the purpose of a free library. Two other tenders were sent in; viz. Messrs. Quinsee and Attack for 134*l.*, and Messrs. Bell and Son for 139*l.* The library will be formed by a horizontal gallery, and the basement of the building is estimated to hold about 200 persons. There will be no attempt at ornamental display, and it is calculated that the work will be completed by the month of September next.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.—A large house *in wood*, the walls ornamented with paintings and the roof with bas-reliefs, is said to have been recently uncovered.

TURNER'S BEQUEST TO THE NATION.—After discussion in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, as to Turner's pictures, it has been ordered, "that the pictures, drawings, and engravings shall, with the consent of the trustees of the National Gallery, who appear by counsel and submit to be bound by this order, be removed from Queen Anne-street to the National Gallery, to be there deposited in the rooms Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the ground-floor, for safe custody, and there to remain, subject to the control and direction of this Court; and it is agreed that the pictures, drawings, and engravings shall not be shown or exhibited to, or inspected by, any person, or in any manner dealt with without the order of the executors; but that the same pictures, drawings, and engravings, when in the National Gallery, be in all respects considered as in the legal and actual custody of the executors. Let the executors transfer the insurances now effected, the keys of the rooms to be sealed up by the executors, or some one or more of them, and left in the hands of Mr. Uwins, or the keeper of the National Gallery for the time being, and held by him for and on the behalf of the executors."

THREATENED OMNIBUS STRIKE.—The metropolitan omnibus proprietors have held a meeting in resistance of a regulation issued by Sir R. Mayne, the chief commissioner of police, requiring that between the cushion on the seat and the shelving roof immediately behind the passenger, there shall be a clear height of 40 inches, and 54 inches from back to back, giving to each passenger 27 inches for his legs. The proprietors, of course, contend, that the requirements are unnecessary, and they talk of a withdrawal of their vehicles, unless Sir Richard's requirements be withdrawn. The Paris omnibuses, we believe, as well as those at Glasgow, Liverpool, and elsewhere, are much higher, wider, and more commodious than those of London, and why the proprietors of the latter should not expand their dimensions to those of the former, we cannot see, more especially considering the way in which they oblige the metropolitan public to submit to their capricious and exactive requirements.

SCHOOLS.—The Infant School at Lamberhurst, was publicly opened on 25th ult. It has been built entirely at the expense of Mr. W. C. Morland, and is of brick and stone, with a lofty open roof, and of late Gothic design. The residence for the mistress has a living room, kitchen, and two bed-rooms. The west window of the school is partially filled with painted glass, and the porch paved with encaustic tiles. The architects are Messrs. Caveler and Hooker, of Margate; the builder, Mr. Tompson, of Maidstone.——The foundation stone of a new Infant School for the parish of Gravesend and district of St. James, was laid by the Earl of Darnley, on Saturday in last week ——New Roman Catholic Schools have been opened at Claughton, in Lancashire. The building stands near Claughton Hall and Claughton Chapel. The design, comprising schools for boys and girls, was furnished by the late Mr. Tuach, architect, and the erection was entrusted to Mr. John Thompson, of Fleetwood, builder. The building is in the domestic style prevalent in the fifteenth century. The north front presents three gables, and two entrances. The interior comprises five compartments—a boys' schoolroom, 27 feet by 17 feet, a library and instruction room, 24 feet 6 inches by 20 feet; a girls' school, 27 feet by 17 feet, and cloak-rooms to each school, 12 feet by 8 feet. The material is stone from a quarry near Lancaster.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, BIRMINGHAM.—A general meeting of the members of this institution, was held on Wednesday in last week, Mr. William Fairbairn, F.R.S. president, in the chair. The first paper read was by Mr. E. A. Cowper, of London, and gave a description of the iron roof of the central railway station, in this town. It was illustrated by drawings on a large scale; and an account was given of experiments made for testing the roof. In a paper by Mr. S. H. Blackwell, of Dudley, a description was given of Kind's apparatus for boring. A third paper was by Mr. Fairbairn, "On Dunn's Improved Steam Travelling Crane." Another paper read was "On a new Steam-engine Boiler," by Mr. Thomas Forsyth, of Wolverton. An instrument by Fessel, of Cologne, exhibiting the stability of the axis in a rotating body, was brought under notice by Mr. Siemens.

LIGHT, HEAT, AND MOTIVE FORCE FROM WATER.—The *Worcester* (U.S.) *Spy* announces that "Mr. Paine has overcome the difficulty arising from electric explosions, and has perfected his invention for producing light, heat, and motive power from the decomposition of water."

THE SEA-BOUNDARY.—The long-disputed question as to the boundary between land and sea has been at last settled. The Lord Chancellor, in a recent case, decided that the average medium of all tides, spring and autumnal, formed the limit of the right of the Crown.

Railway Matters.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for week ending July 22, amounted to 397,321*l.* and for the corresponding week of last year to 362,012*l.* showing an increase of 35,309*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis, amounted for the week ending as above to 183,711*l.* and for the corresponding week of last year to 168,356*l.* showing an increase of 15,355*l.* The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 3,281*l.*; on the Great Northern to 2,939*l.*; on the London and North-Western to 3,616*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 356*l.*, on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast, to 2,946*l.*; on the London and South-Western to 703*l.*; and on the South-Eastern to 1,936*l.*: total, 15,777*l.*; but from this must be deducted 422*l.* decrease on the Great Western, leaving the increase, as above, 15,355*l.*——The London and North-Western dividend for the past half-year will be at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with a balance of about 30,000*l.* to be carried forward to the December, or better half-year. Revenue, it is said, has been burdened to the utmost extent with everything that can be legitimately charged against it.——A new difficulty has arisen amongst the engine-drivers. About 100 of the drivers and firemen employed by the North-Western Company met lately at the Monarch Tavern, Hampstead-road, on the subject of certain grievances, to which, as they allege, they are subjected by the present management of the locomotive department of the southern division of that line. It appeared that, among the things they particularly object to, is the contract system. Lists were handed in from various stations, requesting Mr. Rawlins, the solicitor for the men, to lay their names before the directors as objecting to the contract system, and praying inquiry into the management of the locomotive department. A committee was appointed to conduct the negotiation on the part of the men.

A Novel Reading-room.—Several stands for newspapers have been placed along the promenade of the new "Lion Arcade" at Huddersfield, and the *Times* and several local journals placed upon them. Placards are posted up in the town inviting the working classes to visit the arcade, free of charge, a request which the *Leeds Intelligencer* says has been amply responded to. The object of the proprietor is said to be to make the arcade a rendezvous for the working classes.

Builders' Holidays.—We have had notices of very pleasant holiday doings, to which several masters had of late invited their workmen. As these very commendable manifestations of good feeling on the part of masters are becoming general, it would appear to be somewhat invidious to single out a few for special notice.

New Engines, Steam, and Air.—Mr. Thibbets, of Washington (U.S.), has invented a steam-engine, the peculiarity of which is, that it has no boiler, but at each stroke of the engine a small quantity of cold water is forced through a small generator, consisting of an inner and outer cylinder, the water occupying the space between, and thus becoming heated into steam.——A hot-air engine has lately been patented by Mr. Philander Shaw, of East Abington, Massachusetts. The cylinder is an oscillating horizontal one. The air-pump takes in air from the compressor, where it is maintained at 60 lbs. on the square inch: from this it is admitted into the tubes. The heater is composed of a series of tubes, forming a coil, connected with a perforated rotating top plate, moved round by the vibrating beam. This heater gives time for the air to be heated. The hot air, after acting upon the piston, is employed to feed the fire, thereby effecting a considerable saving in fuel. It is intended to have a stream of cold water circulating through the compressor, so as to carry off the heat of air developed by compression, and thus have the air in as condensed a state as possible when it enters the heater. The engine, it is alleged, has been approved of by several scientific and practical engineers.

Disfiguring Church Doors.—I wish I could induce you to condemn a barbarous practice in vogue with churchwardens, viz that of screwing boards containing public notices upon the doors of churches, not in the blank parts only, but on the *most ornamental parts* of these doors, whereby many beautiful designs are completely marred. The fine south entrance to Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, has lately been treated most ignominiously. The carved panelling in the semicircular part of the door, which is, indeed, worthy of inspection, is now entirely hidden by the churchwardens' board. The same thing has been lately done to an iron-gate to St Paul's Churchyard, Covent-garden.——I congratulate you upon the improved form of the "mod-rateur lamp." The strictures which, from time to time, you have made upon the original lamp from France, would appear to have made impression in the right quarters.—A. W. H.

Devon Society of Architects and Engineers.—A society, established through the instrumentality of a few architects and engineers at the early part of last year, but now numbering upwards of twenty members, called the "Devon and Cornwall Society of Architects and Engineers," held its ordinary monthly meeting on the 11th inst. the president, Mr. A. H. Bampton, M.I.C.E. in the chair. A communication from Mr. Brunel, on the objects of the society, was read. The following extract from the minutes of the previous meeting, which was held at Exeter, in June, will give some insight into the proceedings and objects of the society:—"The members present, ably guided by Mr. Hayward, visited the cathedral. A general feeling of regret was expressed at the want of sentiment shown in the restorations and alterations now being carried on; a remarkable instance being presented in the window of the nave by the north porch, which, in want of energy and general effect, exhibited a marked contrast with an old one of a similar pattern closely adjoining. Many internal fittings, especially the seating of the Morning Chapel, betrayed also the hand of the carpenter rather than of the architect, and much regret was expressed that so noble an edifice should so suffer from want of proper professional restoration." The subjects of various papers for preparation by members were suggested; as, for instance, the probabilities of wrought superseding the use of cast-iron for general purposes; the causes of failure in tubular drainage; any method of preventing damp, so frequent in walls in this locality, &c.

Re-opening of the Tumulus on Uley Bury.—This tumulus, after a lapse of thirty-four years, has been re-opened by permission of Colonel Kingscote. It was first opened by the Rev. W. Lloyd Baker, of Uley, father of Mr. T. B. Ll. Baker, of Hardwick Court. Among those who were at the re-opening, were the Rev. John Earle, professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford; Mr. T. B. Ll. Baker, and family; and the Rev. S. Lysons, nephew of the antiquary. Mr. J. Freeman, who was also present, delivered a short speech, in which he expressed his persuasion of its very high antiquity, stating that it was no doubt far anterior to the Roman invasion, and belonged to what antiquarians designated the stone period. Dr. Thurnham laid before the meeting a ground plan of the building. He gave the dimensions as follows:—the whole length 22 feet, height 5 feet. There are two chambers in a straight line from the entrance, and also two smaller ones on the left. It is supposed there were formerly two corresponding small chambers on the right, thus giving to the erection the form of a double cross. Over the entrance was placed a very large stone (a correspondent of the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, thinks this stone weighed six tons). Dr. Thurnham believed that the whole had been many times opened by several races, for the purpose of depositing their dead. In this way it had been divested of some of its architectural features. It was evidently built when edge-tools were not in use. It could not be less ancient, he maintained, than 700 or 1,000 years before Christ.

Great Extension of the Liverpool Docks.—An important report has been presented to the Dock Committee of Liverpool by the sub-committee appointed to consider the arrangements for dock extension and improvement. It has reference to an extensive scheme for the construction of new docks on land at the north end, proposed to be purchased from the Earl of Derby, Mr. John Shaw Leigh, and others; the improvement of some of the existing docks, the erection of additional warehouses, purchase of land, &c.; the whole to cost 3,416,686*l.*, composed as follows:—New docks, improvements, works, &c. 1,561,527*l.*; Harrington dock estate, 200,000*l.*; warehouses, 952,459*l.*; land, 702,700*l.* The price asked for the Earl of Derby's land was 105,000*l.* but has been reduced to 90,000*l.* or about 8*s.* a yard. The purchase is proposed to extend over a period of eleven years, at the rate of 300,000*l.* a year, and next session application to be made to Parliament for powers to carry out the scheme. The report was to be considered at the ensuing meeting of the Dock Committee.

Cyclorama of Naples and Pompeii.—These new dioramic views are now rendered more interesting by the manner in which the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79, is exhibited: the view of the excavated city of Pompeii conveys an exact idea of its present state.

The Tottenham Sewage.—A pipe sewer is made through Tottenham to take the sewage to the river Lea. It acts to perfection, as both eyes and nose will prove; yet water is supplied from that source by the East London Company. There is a sewer made as far as Ponders' End, Enfield, to empty the drainage in the low water of the Lea, and a cut made to supply the company's works from the high water, which is more pure. The drainage of the towns lower down go into the said high water, which ought to be altered directly.—Inhab.

The Wolverhampton Baths.—These baths were sold by auction on Wednesday in last week. The property cost the original shareholders about 4,000*l.* and included, besides the building, 1,350 square yards of land adjoining. The final bidder was Mr. Thomas Walker, the town clerk, who purchased the property for 1,700*l.* Since they have been closed, it is said, the want of them has been severely felt. There seems, however, to have been no bath applicable to the requirements of the working classes, open at a low price, namely, a penny or twopence each time of bathing, whereby a considerable income might have been realized.

Deodorizing Water in Sinks and Closets.—Mr. Horace Dobell has, from purely sanitary motives, and to prevent appropriation by patent-eaters, published a suggestion of his own, whereby chlorinated water may always be supplied to the refuse and sewage of houses, by simply enclosing a small quantity of chloride of lime in a perforated box, in such a position as to impregnate the water with the deodorizing chlorine of the chloride, and which may be done, as he states, at the cost of one shilling. Were such a practice to become general, the benefit would be municipal as well as individual, and large quantities of sewage matter would be much more completely deodorized in this way than by deodorizers applied in the mass.

Restoration of Ilkeston Church.—A historical sketch of this church, with an appeal in favour of its restoration and enlargement, has been published in form of a tract; from which it appears that the works proposed by the plans already prepared by the architect appointed by the building committee and the Duke of Rutland, namely Mr. T. L. Walker, of Leicester, will cost, in round numbers, 3,000*l.* two-thirds of which have been realised, including 500*l.* contributed by the working classes of Ilkeston; and the committee now appeal to all in the county, as well as in the town itself, who take an interest in church architecture, for help towards completing the requisite sum.

Glass Shop-fronts.—Dr. Lloyd, of Birmingham, has patented some flint-glass pillars, or sash-bars, for shop-fronts, which have a novel appearance. The price varies from 7*s.* per foot up to 21*s.* These flint-glass sash-bars are also applicable for other purposes.

A Mountain of Mineral Paint.—Spanish brown, almost in inexhaustible abundance, is said to have been discovered near Elytown, Alabama.

TENDERS

For the erection of a warehouse in Falcon-square, City, for Mr. H. Owen; Mr. James Tillott, architect. The quantities supplied:—

Grimsdell	£1,686 0 0
Hayward and Nixon	1,650 0 0
Ashby and Son	1,622 0 0
Brass and Son	1,596 0 0
Haynes and Eyre (accepted)	1,595 0 0

For model lodging houses, in Marylebone; honorary architects, Messrs. Habershon. Quantities supplied:—

Reed	£2,900 0 0
Piper and Son	2,740 0 0
Locke and Co.	2,673 0 0
Wilson	2,340 0 0
Clever and Co.	2,340 0 0
Tolley	2,275 0 0
Harmer	1,998 0 0
Newbey	1,919 10 0
B. and C. Haynes	1,845 0 0
Johns	1,839 0 0

For model dwelling-houses for 108 families, to be erected in Nelson-street, Snow's-fields, Bermondsey; Mr. Charles Lee, architect. Quantities supplied.—

I'Anson	£18,985 0 0
Grimsdell	17,987 0 0
Rowland and Evans	17,746 0 0
Sanders and Woolcott	17,350 0 0
Smith and Pearce	17,330 0 0
Glenn	17,297 0 0
Myers	16,770 0 0
Mark Patrick and Son (accepted)	16,890 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. W. S." "G S." "W. C" "A. G H" "J. B" (it depends wholly on the terms on which he was employed). "J. R. C." "J. C." "F. N." "F. R." (there is nothing to prevent him from fitting himself to act as "a road surveyor." A license is not needed, nor is apprentice-ship indispensable. Such appointments, however, are not very numerous, "R. M." "R. R." "W. H." we are not disposed to interfere). "R. D C." "E. W. C." "P. and W." "A Non-operative." "C. W." "Alpha." "T. L. W." "W. W. H." "J. K. T." "R. L. S." "M. D. H." "T W" "R. P." (thanks. "N. R." shall appear). "W. W. W." "H. V" "R. G. F." "R. M." "H. K." "T. C. C" "J. L." "J. B." (Norwich). "J. W. L." "W. H. B." "S. S."

Erratum.—Victoria Docks." An accident led to an error in the dimensions given in our notice of the Victoria Docks, last week. The dock now being constructed is 4,65- feet long, and 1,000 feet wide

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

Notice. All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all communications should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A DESIRABLE PLOT of FREEHOLD GROUND (land-tax redeemed) TO BE LET on lease for the term of ninety years, situate in the Upton-road, West Ham, Essex.—For particulars, apply to Mr. T. J. GAGEN, Surveyor, Coborn-street, Bow-road.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PREMISES TO BE LET on lease, with immediate possession, consisting of large workshops, cellar, shed, yard, and stable, with dwelling-house adjoining, containing nine rooms and other conveniences, situate in a populous neighbourhood and good thoroughfare, where the business of a carpenter and builder has been carried on for many years.—For particulars and cards to view, apply to SINCLAIR and SON, House and Estate Agents, 4, Finsbury-terrace, City-road, and 14, Southgate-terrace, Southgate-road, De Beauvoir Town.

UPPER TOOTING, near Wandsworth and Clapham Commons, six miles only from the Royal Exchange. TO BE LET, on Building Leases, an exceedingly eligible FREEHOLD ESTATE, of about Eight Acres, suitable for the erection of detached or semi-detached villa residences. The neighbourhood is highly respectable, healthy, and conveniently accessible. A site has been appropriated on the estate for a new church, which is now in course of erection.—For particulars, apply to Mr. LAMBERT, Surveyor, 4, New Basinghall-street.

VICTORIA DOCKS.—PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, for two or more fourth-rate houses, at 26s. per foot frontage, on the estate directly facing the Abbey Arms Inn, Bark-ne-road.—For particulars apply to the owner, Mr SCALES, 395, Shoreditch.

BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD, or LET, on long building lease, in plots, at Ealing, Putney, Woodgreen, near Hornsey, Ware-road, Hertford, Brockley-hill, near Forest-hill, Round-hill-park, Brighton, Enfield, and Castle-hill, Reading.—Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

LANDING WHARF and DRAWING DOCK, LETT'S WHARF, near Waterloo-bridge, Surrey side. — Every accommodation is offered at this extensive wharf for landing, shipping, drawing, and warehousing goods. English and foreign timber, iron, stone, bricks, sand, coals, &c. &c. 160 feet river frontage for floats of timber, large wapples, a thirty-ton crane for heavy goods, boilers, &c; also a ten-ton crane. Apply to ROUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

HOWARD-ROAD, ALBERT-TOWN, STOKE-NEWINGTON (five minutes' walk from Kingsland-gate).—A convenient HOUSE for a family, with office and large manufacturing premises in the rear, TO BE LET on very moderate terms.—For particulars inquire of Mr. HARVEY, on the premises.

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PARTNERSHIP in a VALUABLE PATENT.—An established firm is desirous to offer to any one possessed of a moderate capital, a SHARE in their business, either as ACTIVE or DORMANT PARTNER, to work a patent, promising results the most lucrative of any of the present day, and the only one in this country. A very large sum of money has already been expended in perfecting and erecting the machinery, which will very shortly set to work. None but principals or their solicitors will be treated with. For particulars apply to S. HAMILTON, Esq. Solicitor, 20, King's-road, Bedford-row.

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WANTED, immediately, in the country, a thoroughly well qualified ARCHITECT and BUILDER'S ASSISTANT, capable of designing and preparing well-finished drawings, and superintending the taking out. To a perfectly competent and trustworthy person, the situation would probably be permanent, and a good salary given.—Apply by letter, stating age, terms, and other particulars, to A. B. Post-office, Newport, Shropshire.

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WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, the MANAGEMENT of a WHARF, or other business; has had charge of a wharf business three years; good recommendation from last employers. -W. H. 52, York road, Lambeth.

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WANTED, by a Person of education, respectability, good address, and active habits, a SITUATION as MANAGER or ASSISTANT in a large Establishment. Has been extensively in business for himself as house-painter and decorator, and is personally known to most of the nobility; has a practical knowledge of painting and decorating in all its branches; gilding, plasterers', and carpenters' work, and great taste for the upholstery business; has no objection to connect the situation of foreman with the other occupations. Advertiser generally understands the alterations and fitting up of noblemen's mansions, and will make himself generally useful; is competent to keep accounts, measure, and make out estimates. Most respectable references can be given.—Apply by letter, to C. Decorator, 106, Tottenham-court-road, London.

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VALUABLE and PROMPT ASSISTANCE, upon moderate terms, is OFFERED by a proficient PRACTICAL PERSON to BUILDERS, &c. whose accounts are in arrear (or otherwise), and who may require plans or estimates prepared, works measured, quantities taken out, or any other office business transacted. Apply to A. B No 24, Cross-street, Islington.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Fact street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to the Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days —CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no drowning.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster: and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties: that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Lathe, Blushes, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-pots, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shelf time for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Pencil-terr, Paddington-basin, where pieces and designs can be seen at all times. Examples of Terra-cotta, by J M blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roof is of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby large and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS, MAW and CO. BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, Salop, manufacturers of the Cloister Pavement of Mediæval Court, and
THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM,
in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of CLOISTERS of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace. M. D. Wyatt, Esq. in Official "Hand Book"), forward with out charge, designs and estimates adapted to any given dimensions of Entrance-halls, Conservatories, Verandahs, &c. in every style.
Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street, London.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c; Antique, Geometrical, and Alhambra Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability, Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths, Curbs for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Dances, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-waisted Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Lucky-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS
MR. BENJAMIN GOUGH, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage with which he has been favoured during more than twenty-one years in the brick and stone trade, begs to announce that he has disposed of his business to Messrs. MILLS and PRICE and strongly recommends those gentlemen as his successors, to the continued support of the building trade in general.—37, Newington crescent, Newington-butts, August 1, 1854.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS
COWLEY, KENT and ESSEX BRICKS.
Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters, Paviors, Shippers, &c.
KENTISH RAGSTONE of the FINEST QUALITY.
MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour. Address, Mr WM WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and CO. 2, Portland-street, Regent-street. Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 38s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Bullers, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Cow-clipping perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Coarse Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, a BRICKFIELD, now in full work, well situated, within a few miles of London. Lease, 99 years.—For particulars apply by letter to HUNT and CO. Printers, High-street, Borough.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERED STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Publicans supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50 130, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfied with the Filtered Water in quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman square, London.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1854:—

"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 5d per rail per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are here after introduced."

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager; or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George street, Westminster.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 24, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT CHEAPER than any other house in the trade Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

FOR SALE, about 3,000 SCAFFOLD POLES (from 28 to 45 feet in length), and 6,000 PUTLOGS. The above are to be disposed of at a low price. Lying at LETTS'S Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth. Apply to Mr. JONES

BATH.—A full-sized COPPER BATH for SALE, in framed wood case, and mahogany top and lid. Large brass levers, taps, stop cocks, &c. all complete, ready for immediate erection.—Apply, 11, Portman-street, Portman-square.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 3 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being translucent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 8 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT; OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works. MARK BOWDEN and CO. Bristol.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

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JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

WINDOW GLASS.—GREAT EASTERN DEPOT.—H. PAGES, 195, Whitechapel-road:—

Price of Crates, CC	33s.
" " CC	38s.
" " 4th	42s.

16 oz. good sheet, 21d. per foot per crate.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—

These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Jetmoor Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the offensive and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and others where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTON'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 44, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, conducted in connection with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas, of the latest designs constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs. OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

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ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

GOOD 3rds 16oz. FOREIGN GLASS in cases of 200 feet each, average size 40 by 30, at 42s. per case, 18s. ditto 18s. Ale 16oz. ground ditto ditto, 4d. per foot. Crown and Rock sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 2d. per foot; 4-inch rough Brit. Plate tiles, 1s. per doz. Also crown and sheet glass in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass cutters &c. Silver lead pipe, putty, lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c. H. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE GLASS JAMES HEPLEY and CO. beg to inform Architects, Builders, and the Trade generally, that their new Tariff of Prices for the above will be sent on application; they will also on receipt of particulars, furnish estimates for any description of Glass now manufactured. Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown, and Ornamental Window Glass Warehouse, 33, Soho-square, London.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS—SNOXELL, Patentee, 99, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 335, Old-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted therewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 53, York-road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

SASH and DOOR MANUFACTORY, 59, GRANGE-ROAD, BERMONDSEY.—I. SUGDEN respectfully invites Builders and the Trade in general, to an inspection of his stock of manufactured joiners' work, prepared from the best material, at the lowest possible price.

P.S. A full list of prices on application.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock. By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY. The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 7, Rutland-street, Brompton. Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory Blinds, shop Blinds, hexagon Blinds and Sun Blinds, executed on the most approved principles lower than any other house. The trade supplied with sprints. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with de-patch.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cornhill, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 3s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 8s. Transparent cloth in great variety. Estimates, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 29.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 150 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

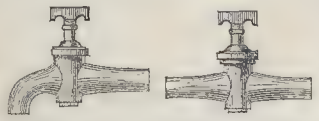
Lb. smelted iron, self acting, and other castings, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and stations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 10, 15s.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ships, barges, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and for wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE! The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

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WARNER'S PATENT CAST-IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump	£1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing	3 0 0

Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Parsonage and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

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Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade.

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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for mansions, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

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Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails	36s. per doz. painted
Ditto	48s. per doz. galvanized.

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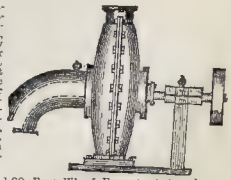
Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water or other liquids (hot or cold, to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to



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PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS', Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 99, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s. The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open. with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of '79, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr McNevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1852. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price

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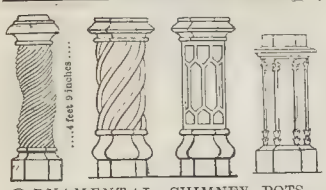
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Under entirely new Management.—Course of Monday Evening Lectures, specially addressed to the Industrial Classes, to which they and their families will be admitted on payment of Sixpence each, on producing a ticket signed by the foreman or superintendent of the works to which they belong. The Inaugural Lecture of this Course will be delivered by the Rev. A. Bath Power, M.A. F.C.S., on Monday Evening, the 14th inst. at Eight o'clock, on the Advantages of a Knowledge of Science, illustrated by experiments. A full programme of the course may be had on application. The great & entirely novelty of Dubosco's Illuminated Cascade every evening, except Saturday, at Nine o'clock, in addition to all the Lectures, Optical Exhibitions, Photographic Portrait Gallery, &c. &c. &c. The ventilation and lighting by John Leslie, esq. maintains an equal and cool temperature in the hottest weather. A Band of music under the direction of Mr. Waud, of the Royal Italian Opera.

M'COLLOUGH and CO.'S PATENT FELTS, viz. Asphalte Roofing Felt for covering temporary or permanent buildings. Price 1d. per square foot.

Inodorous Felt for lining damp walls, iron houses, &c. Price 1d. per square foot.

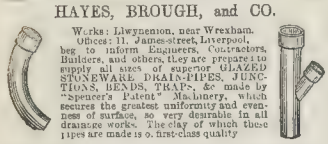
Dry Hair Felt, for covering boilers, steam pipes, &c. which effects a saving of 25 per cent. of fuel. Prices according to thickness.

All particulars and samples furnished by J. M'COLLOUGH and CO. 54, Lime-street, City.



ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY-POTS.—More than 100 patterns of the above-mentioned articles are manufactured in artificial stone by J. SEELEY, at Austin and Seeley's Artificial Stone Works, 1 to 4, Keppel-row, New-road

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.



Works: Llwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES &c

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, Hose and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Joints, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE.

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 30, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-Wharf, Stratford, Essex.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, discharging with cocks, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals.—Drawings, testimonials, references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 23 Old-Fish-street near St. Paul's, London.

LAMBETH STONE POTTERIES.—TO BE SOLD, a POTTERY BUSINESS, situate in High-street, Lambeth, in good working order, and offering an excellent opportunity for investment in a lucrative trade. For particulars apply to Mr. W. J. LOAT, Church-buildings, Chapman-common

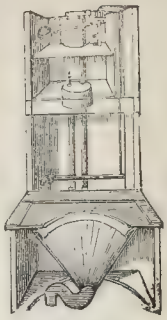
LAND-DRAINING PIPES.—WANTED, about 2000 tons of Land-drainage pipes, from 1½ to 6 inch bore, to be delivered at the stations on the Eastern Counties Railway:—Romford Station, 150,000; Stratford Station or Bankside Wharf, 1000: Barnes will supply the whole or part of the quantities are requested to send their tenders. The delivery to commence by the 20th of September. Address Messrs DAVIS and VIGERS, 3, Frederick-place, Old Jewry, London.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps &c Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin.—the most effective syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

LICENSES GRANTED

FOR THE USE OF

SPENCER'S PATENT;

VIZ. FOR

DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-PRESS, SOCKETING DIES,

These Dies are used without crosses or arms);

DIES FOR HOLLOW EARTHENWARE,

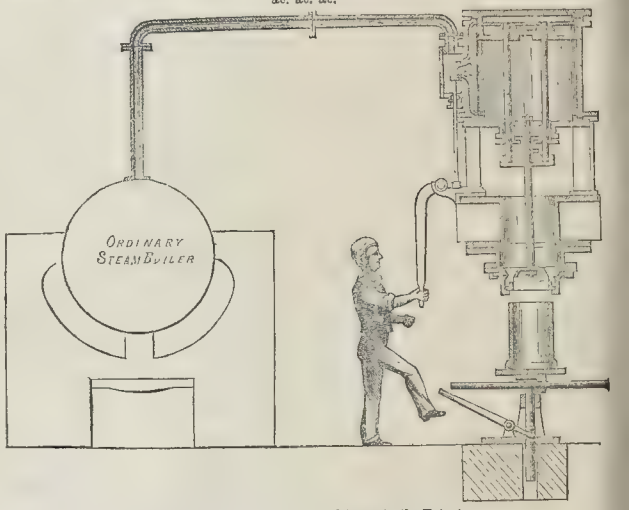
(As Garden-pots, Pans, Basins, Crucibles, &c.);

Bends direct from the Machine, Stilts and Kiln for Vitrifying and Burning;

FOR MAKING

SANITARY TUBES, DRAIN-PIPES, EARTHENWARE,

&c. &c. &c.



Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,

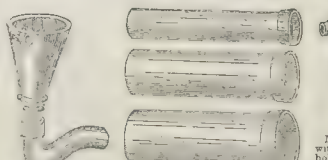
THOMAS SPENCER, PRESCOT.

N.B. Licenses are already granted to parties in London, York, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Darlington, Birmingham, Liverpool, Wrexham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, or their localities.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, strength, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimation superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required, as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pellatt-grove, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Peckham, Bermondsey, Dancer's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea, Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; T. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 39, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCKS, 24, Warwick-street, Oxford-street

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

THE SUPERIORITY OF JENNINGS'S CLOSETS ARE NOW GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

THEY ARE TO BE FOUND IN NEARLY EVERY HOSPITAL, ASYLUM, AND UNION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

They are IMPERISHABLE in their material, free from all complication, save the Lead trap, displace no impure air, are as easily understood and fixed as a Cock to a sink. Are cleaner and more efficient than any closet before the public.

As a proof of the latter only one fact will suffice. Nearly three years ago THIRTY-SIX of these Closets were fixed in GUY'S HOSPITAL, since then TWENTY more have been introduced, and their action has been so satisfactory, that H. CURRY, Esq. the Architect to ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, has just introduced them throughout that building, as also JENNINGS'S LAVATORIES, URINALS &c.

THE ROYAL APARTMENTS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ARE FITTED WITH THESE CLOSETS,

And Architects will find on inspection that they are fit for the MANSION or COTTAGE.

To prevent Cholera and Fever, all Drains should be properly trapped.

JENNINGS'S TRAPS

Will be found to work without stopping up, and the removal of the grating does not affect the principle of the Trap.

JENNINGS'S PATENT SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES SHOE AND SECURE SHOP SHUTTERS AT HALF THE COST OF THE TROUBLESOME AND DESTRUCTIVE SHUTTER-BAR.

A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES of JENNINGS'S various SANITARY INVENTIONS can be had on application, or by post, if Two Stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, LONDON.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'

PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

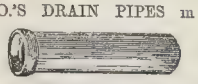
No 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal hand e. 2l. 4s.
No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 5l. 10s.
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 3l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 3s.
No. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 3l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d.
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door-action, 1l. 12s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. 1-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

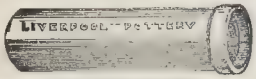
May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nesbit, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Horse Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:
LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Mathieson, Hope street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh T. Bunner.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co.	COCKERMOUTH	John Hird
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY	Guerin Brothers.
PRESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY	W. and A. Milner.
KENDAL	Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN	James Fairclough, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Preston, and other cities

DOULTON AND WATTS'S

REGISTERED CLOSET PANS IN

ENAMELLED STONE WARE,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

These Closet Pans are manufactured in a new kind of stone-ware, HIGHLY GLAZED, vitreous, of a white colour, are much improved in form, and are used and recommended by the engineers connected with the General Board of Health.

The Traps are smaller at the inlet, gradually enlarging towards the outlet, as a security against the introduction of improper substances into the drain.

They may also be had turned down.

PRICE 7s. 6d. each,

The same as for ordinary stone-ware, and may be had fitted with copper fans of the best construction at 1s. 3d. each extra.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).

—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application

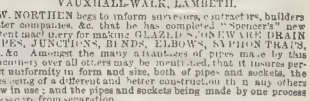
TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connel's Registered Mode, Water closet"—This Water closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf,

Pmed-street, Paddington.



Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 34, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the fitting of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process never separate from separation

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in this manufacture, which is equal to glass, and renders leakage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's Park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—C. Richardson's South Wharf, Paddington.—Smith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Nixon and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbett's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON STEAM SHIP BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY are instructed by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, who are concentrating their works at their iron ship-building establishment at Poplar, to DISPOSE OF by Private Contract, the very complete ENGINEERING WORKS, at Orchard-place, Blackwall, immediately contiguous to the East and West India Docks, and the extensive establishment of Messrs. Mare and Co., a most desirable situation for a marine engineer. The premises have a water frontage of 250 feet on the river Lea, near the junction with the Thames, were planned by the present firm, and are complete in all respects suitable and ready to carry on the manufacture of marine engines and general engineering works without any additional outlay. The position and arrangement of these premises allow the erection of steam machinery in any vessel moored on the wharf, without the necessity of docking, which can be safely effected by reason of the absence of traffic on the river at this point. Coals can be landed direct from the colliers, and the transit of goods, either coastwise, by canal, or railway, effected with the greatest facility. The buildings are most substantial, they were erected for the present owners by Messrs. Cubitt and Co. but a few years since, and are arranged as commodious, light, and lofty workshops. The machinery and tools are by the first makers, and with all modern improvements. There are suitable foreman's and watchman's houses attached to the works. Part of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage, or the premises will be let on lease at a rack rental subject to the machinery only being paid for at a valuation. Further particulars may be had of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London.

TO COACH SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS. Valuable Leasehold Premises, George street, Oxford-street. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at ELEVEN, on the PREMISES (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract), by order of Mr. Henry Thrupp, who is retiring from business, the valuable MANUFACTURING PREMISES, for many years occupied by the eminent firm of Messrs. H. E. Thrupp and Sons, erected under their superintendence and arranged expressly for carrying on the business of a coach-smith and founder in all its branches and on a large scale. The premises are spacious and most substantially erected, and comprise a lofty ground floor building, 100 feet in length, occupied as smiths' shop and foundry, manufactory or turnery of four floors, with brass foundry on the basement, finishing and trimming shops, store-rooms, and six dwelling-houses, Nos. 5 to 10, George-street, Oxford-street, five of which are let off at rents amounting to 90l. per annum, the other is occupied as offices, and as a clerk's residence. The whole held for an unexpired term of seventeen years at a moderate rent.—To be viewed till the sale by cards only. Particulars will shortly be ready, and may be obtained on the Premises; of Messrs. BURGOYNES, CLARK, and MILNES, Solicitors, 160, Oxford-street; and with cards to view, of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, COACHBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23 and following days, at ELEVEN each day, on the PREMISES, George-street, Oxford-street, by order of Mr. Thrupp, who is retiring from business, in lots, without reserve, unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract, the valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK in TRADE, together with the right to use the punch and stamp axletrees "Collinge's Patent" as successors to the late John Collinge, the patentee. The plant, &c. includes a six-horse power high pressure steam-engine, two Cornish boilers, self-acting screw-cutting lathe, several engine and foot turning lathes, screwing and drilling machines, punching machines, fly-presses, shafting, riggers, and driving gear, nail making machine, rumbler, two cupolas, crane, drying stove, and case-hardening furnace, eight smiths' forges, 3 tons smiths' tools, anvils, vices and benches, 20 tons rod and bar iron, 5 tons pig iron, 1 ton flasks, loam irons and plates, air furnace, brass-founders' boxes and tools, 500 carriage arms, with patent boxes; a large assortment of springs, Collinge's hinges, and coach-smiths' work of all descriptions, 3 tons coach bolts and nuts, 2 tons copper and brass; a large and valuable collection of patterns, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

KENSINGTON GORE.—First portion of the Materials to clear the site purchased by the Royal Commissioners of 1851.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are honoured with instructions from the Royal Commissioners and from W. Jackson, esq. to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Kensington-gore, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at TWELVE for ONE, the excellent MATERIALS and FITTINGS of SIX HOUSES, being Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Kensington-gore, comprising a large quantity of sound timber in roofs, joists, girders, and floor boards, panelled partitions, doors, sashes, and other fittings, slates, tiles, stone paving, iron railing, several tons of lead, the capital brickwork, and other effects. May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, at the Commissioner's Office, Grove House; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

HACKNEY.—Important Sale of the Materials of Messrs. Loddidges' extensive Hot-houses and Conservatories, Pits, and Frames, with the celebrated Palm-house, including 1,000,000 stock Bricks.

PULLEN and SON, in conjunction with Mr. J. C. STEVENS, respectfully announce that they are instructed by Messrs. Loddiges, in consequence of the disposal of their celebrated collection of Plants to the Crystal Palace Company, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 17th, at TWELVE, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS UP of the celebrated Palm house, extensive ranges of Conservatories, Pits, and Frames, Seed rooms, and various buildings, in Mare-street, Hackney, comprising 1,000,000 excellent stock bricks, 2,000 feet run of glazed lights and frames, about a superficial area of glass in the hot-houses and conservatories, two miles of 4-inch iron flange pipe, with bends, wrought-iron boilers, and all the hot water heating apparatus complete, 10,000 feet of York paving, a most expensive conservatory 100 ft. long by 30 wide, with copper sash bars and framing, ... of shelves and boarded stages, pan and paving tiles, two large slate tanks, each 40 feet long, and the implements of trade, and a variety of fittings-up.—May be viewed two days previous; catalogues had of Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

TO BUILDERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, and OTHERS.—Upwards of 7,000 Pieces of Paperhangings, and Forty capital Statuary and Vein Marble Chimney-pieces ready for fixing.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL at his ROOMS, 259, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY next, AUG. 16, at TWELVE, upwards of 7,000 PIECES of PAPER HANGINGS, of new and modern designs.—May be viewed and catalogues had.

Valuable Freehold Farm and Building Land, Berkshire.

MR. LOUIS ENGLAND is instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION, in one lot, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24th, at TWO for THREE o'clock precisely, at the ROSE INN, Wokingham (unless previously disposed of by private contract), a very compact FREEHOLD PROPERTY, land-tax redeemed, known as Stokes Farm, Wokingham, consisting of 104a. 1r. 10p. of freehold building, arable, and meadow land, in a good state of cultivation, a superior farm house and farm-buildings, two cottages, also a building eligible for a chapel or school, the whole in substantial and good repair. Immediate possession may be had. It is only thirty miles from London, seven from Reading, four and a half from Twyford, and five from Ascot.—May be viewed, by application to Mr. WILLIAM RAND, the proprietor, at the Farm, where printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had, and also at the offices of HENRY MARSHALL, Esq. Solicitor, Godalming and Guildford; GEORGE HILL, Esq. York-town, Blackwater; at the Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, 4, Shepperton-street, New North road, Islington, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Freehold Building Ground and Three substantial brick-built semi-detached Villa Residences, close to the Station at Ealing, Middlesex, for unreserved sale, by order of the proprietor, leaving England through ill health.

MR. PETER BROAD has received instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, Change-alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30th, at TWELVE o'clock, THIRTY FIVE PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, in a first-rate situation for the erection of houses of moderate pretensions, which are in great demand in the neighbourhood. Also TWO SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES, each containing ten rooms, coach house, stable, loft, &c. suitable for the residences of respectable families, the whole delightfully situate, and within 400 yards of the railway station. Also, a SEMI-DETACHED brick-built DWELLING-HOUSE, containing seven bed-chambers, handsome drawing and dining-rooms, connected with conservatories and on to the back and front lawns, also stabling for two horses, coachhouse, loft, man's room, poultry-house, and large kitchen and flower gardens.—May be viewed and particulars had at Garraway's; of Messrs. WRIGHT and BONNER, London street, City; or of Mr. PETER BROAD, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

Near the Victoria Docks.—Very eligible Freehold Building Land, fronting the Barking-road, in the North Woolwich-road.

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS and WALLEN are instructed by the Trustees of the late John Stock, esq. to SELL by AUCTION, at the VICTORIA TAVERN, opposite the Barking-road station, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, at TWELVE, in numerous lots, adapted for large and small purchasers, the FIRST PORTION of an ESTATE of TWELVE ACRES, situate in so commanding a position as to secure all the advantages appertaining to building ground, in this new and rapidly progressing district, being opposite the Barking-road station, within a few yards of Mr. Mare's renowned ship-building yard, and other great works, and but a short distance from the Victoria Docks, the largest in London. Particulars and plans will be ready in due time.—18, Old Broad street, City.

Building Materials, on the Camden Station of the London and North Western Railway.

MESSRS. DENT and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, by order of the Directors, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, at TWELVE, without reserve, the MATERIALS of ELEVEN small HOUSES, in eleven lots, containing very sound stock brick work, slating, floors, joists, timbers, stoves, and fittings. The houses were built by the company for their servants about twelve years since, and are now required to be moved for alterations on the station. Particulars to be had at the Adelaide Tavern, Pancras-vale; the Lodge, in Pancras-vale; and at the Offices of Messrs. DENT, Camden-town, and 36, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.

KENT.—Important Sale of Oak Timber, oak top and other fagots, cord wood, and use poles.

MR. WILLIAM HODSOLL is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the BULL INN, Dartford, Kent, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1854, at TWO o'clock, 413 fine Oak Timber Trees, and 540 smaller ditto, felled and most of them drawn together in lots convenient for removal, situate in the several parishes of Kingsdown, Shoreham, Eynsford, Orpington, and St. Mary's Cray, all in the county of Kent. Also 8,000 oak top and other fagots, 20 stacks of cord wood, and 1,280 use poles. Catalogues may be had eight days previously, at the principal Inns at Greenwich, Bexley, and the Crays, Orpington, Bromley, Sevenoaks, Shoreham, Eynsford, Kingsdown, Wrotham, Gravesend, at the Place of Sale; and of Mr. WILLIAM HODSOLL, Auctioneer, &c. Farningham, Kent.

Fifth Sale of the Surplus Property belonging to the North London Railway Company, with votes for the county of Middlesex.

MESSRS. BEADEL and SONS have received instructions from the Directors of the above Company to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, the 12th SEPTEMBER, at TWELVE, in numerous Lots, the Fifth Portion of the valuable FREEHOLD SURPLUS PROPERTY adjoining the railway in Bromley, with frontage to Devon's-lane and Shepperd-street; at Hackney, eligible Building Plots fronting Church-road and New-road, with long leasehold Building Land at Kingsland, close to the Railway Station, and abutting upon the road leading to Dalston.—Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. TYRRELL, PAINE, and LAYTON, Solicitors, Guildhall-yard; and of Messrs. BEADEL and SONS, 25, Gresham-street, London.

WIMBLEDON.—Sixteen Acres of Freehold Building Land, possessing valuable road and river frontages, and deserving the attention of Freehold Land Societies, Builders, and Others.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, at TWELVE for ONE, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising 16 acres of land, eligibly situate in the parish of Wimbledon, close to Summers-town, Wandsworth, and near to the Lambeth Cemetery, together with a roomy detached Residence, now divided into and forming two houses; and small Cottage and Stable. The estate possesses a frontage of about 900 feet on the road from Merton to Wandsworth, and upwards of 1,100 feet on the river Wandle, admirably adapted for the erection of manufactories, or small property, which, from the different important works going on in the neighbourhood, is in much request.—Particulars, with plans, are preparing, and may be had fourteen days prior to the day of sale, of EDWARD BECKETT, Esq. Solicitor, 16, Warwick street, Golden square; at the Plough, Summers-town; Spread Eagle, Wandsworth; Garraway's; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

Four Plots of valuable Freehold Building Ground, York-road, Battersea, facing Messrs. Watney's Distillery.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, at the SPREAD EAGLE, Wandsworth, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, at TWO for THREE, in four lots, FOUR PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, each 15 by 110 feet, suitable for the erection of fourth-rate houses, situate opposite Messrs. Watney's Distillery, York road, Battersea, and contiguous to Messrs. Price's new Works, and other important manufactories, which render the erection of the above rate of house in this locality a most safe investment. May be viewed; and particulars had of EDWARD BECKETT, Esq. Solicitor, 16, Warwick-street, Golden-square; at the Place of Sale; at the Swan, Battersea-bridge; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

Without Reserve.—Further Portion of Freehold Building Land, at Carshalton, Surrey.

MESSRS. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, at TWELVE, without the least reserve, ELEVEN PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, consisting of upwards of 700 feet frontage by 200 feet deep, delightfully situate near the Carshalton Station of the Croydon and Epsom Railway, about 11 miles from London.—Printed particulars may be had of Mr. PARSONS, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street, City.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CABINET AND COACHMAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.

ROBERT WARD has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Bermondsey New road, Southwark, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 6th and 7th SEPTEMBER, 1854, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock, in consequence of the premises being let, the entire STOCK of a Timber Merchant, consisting of about 2,000 dry yellow pine planks, deals and battens, 1,500 white and yellow deals and planks, 100 pieces Baltic timber, 50 English oak trees, 40 loads of dry English ash plank, dry beech and oak planks, 10,000 oak spokes, 10,000 feet of elm board and plank, elm stocks, dry mahogany in planks, boards, and veneers, cut deals, oak posts and rails. Also two timber carriages, cart, truck, chaise, and phaeton, three young powerful cart-horses and chaise mare, harness, utensils in trade, and household furniture, &c.—May be viewed two days prior and morning of sale. Catalogues had in due time, and of the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Ironmongers, Firewood Dealers, and Others.

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS has received instructions from the Assignees of Mr. John Todd Merrick, Builder, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, in Hereford-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, on THURSDAY, the 17th of AUGUST, to commence at TWELVE o'clock precisely, the SECOND PORTION of the STOCK, comprising about 10,000 well-seasoned flooring boards, 2,000 white and yellow deals and battens, 500 pine planks, 50,000 feet of mouldings, timber in balk, joists, and quartering; a large quantity of cut stuff, various thicknesses, mahogany in planks and boards, lath-wood, fire-wood, &c. joiners' work, benches, painters' trestles, lead pipe, closet pans, copper taps and balls, builders' ironmongery, in locks, ranges, &c., and other miscellaneous effects. May be viewed three days prior to the day of sale, and catalogues had of WILLIAM PENNELL, Esq. the Official Assignee, No. 36, Guildhall-chambers, City; at the Auctioneer's Offices, No. 14, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square; and on the Premises, Hereford-road, Bayswater.

N.B. The House Property, consisting of forty houses and shops, finished and unfinished, will be submitted to Public Auction at an early date.

CAMBERWELL.—To Builders, Plumbers, Glass-cutters, Paper-hangers and Others.

MR. FREDERICK INDERMAUR has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15th, at TWELVE, on the PREMISES, No. 2, Addington place, Camberwell-road, rolls of sheet lead, crates of crown and sheet glass, stained and ornamental ditto, rolls of lead pipes, lift-pumps and brass work, white lead and colours, Hopper's closet pans and basins, 1,800 pieces of paper, capital horse, spring cart, &c. May be viewed on Monday and morning of sale. Catalogues had at the premises, and at the Auctioneer's Office, 71, Union-street, Borough.

DAY OF SALE ALTERED from AUGUST the 16th to SEPTEMBER the 6th.

NOTTING HILL.—Very valuable Plot of Building Land on the Ladbroke Estate, being the only uncovered spot in this improved vicinity, a portion of the estates of the late William Chadwick, esq.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE have received instructions from the administrator to SELL, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th, at TWELVE, in one or numerous lots, a very valuable and important PLOT of BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 275 feet to the Kensington-park-road and 185 feet to Ladbroke-road, formerly Weller-street east, Notting-hill, highly eligible for the erection of villas and attached residences, being within a few yards of the high road to Uxbridge and Lord Holland's park, and the only uncovered piece of land in the vicinity. Separate leases may be had, if required by the purchaser, direct from the freeholder, for terms of eighty-two years at nominal ground rents. May be viewed, and particulars had of J. ANDERSON ROSE, Esq. Solicitor, 11, Salisbury-street, Strand; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—ADVANCES upon buildings erected on the various estates will be made in the following manner:—The whole of the amount of loan will be advanced without any deduction whatever, and the interest, the costs of mortgage, release, and surveyor's fees for approval of plans and surveys, included in the monthly repayments. One half the cost up to that time advanced when building is roofed in, and two-thirds of the total cost when building is completed. The monthly repayment, 1s. per cent. per month until house is completed, and then 12s. per cent. per month for a fixed term of seven years from completion. Redemption of a mortgage, without any costs or fees, may be made at the end of any quarter, according to a published table. The above plan offers an advance of 100l. upon a carcase say for six months, and an advance of 200l. for a further period of twelve months at a cost of 25l. 9s. 4d. in full of interest, law costs of mortgage and release, surveyor's fees as above, and all office charges. The plan also offers this important advantage, that the balance of mortgage supposed to be paid off in the preceding example at the end of twelve months, amounting to 187l. 11s. 4d. may be paid off by monthly instalments of 3l. 4s. extending over six years. The sale, therefore, of a house, as in the above example, is materially facilitated, for supposing the purchase money 300l. the mortgage due to the society, 187l. 11s. 4d. may be transferred at a cost of 30s.; and thus the purchaser is only required to produce 112l. 8s. 8d. at time of purchase. According to ordinary practice, when the money is lent through a solicitor to a builder, the mortgage money is called in upon sale or transfer. Builders, by becoming members and taking allotments, may build upon their own freeholds, and seven-eighths of the purchase-money of the land may remain on mortgage. Advances only made to members qualified by rights of choice, on terms and conditions to be had at the office. Shares of 50l. paid up in full with the fees, 52l. 4s. 6d. bear interest at 5 per cent.; entitle members to immediate rights of choice to land in any of the estates; and enable a member to borrow, for building purposes, 50l. in addition to the 50l. paid on a completed share.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY. Established 1850. Offices, 48, Bedford-row, Holborn. A PUBLIC MEETING, to explain the objects of the above Society, and to enrol members, will take place at the WHITE HART HOTEL, MITCHAM, Surrey, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 1[illegible]. Chair to be taken at SEVEN o'clock precisely. Trains leave London bridge for Mitcham, quarter past two, quarter to five, and half-past six. A BALLOT for RIGHTS in the Mitcham Estates will afterwards take place. All shares issued, on which one month's subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot. Monthly subscription, 4s.; entrance and rules, 1s. 6d.

R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, a good HOUSE and SHOP, with good jobbing business in the best part of Islington, with benches and gas-fittings, and everything required for the trade. For particulars inquire at 4, Cumberland-row, Islington-green, from Six to Eight o'clock in the evening.

BUILDER'S BUSINESS.—An old established and improving business in the above line, situate in a country town, TO BE DISPOSED OF. From 1,200l. to 1,500l. will be required.—Principals only may apply by letter prepaid, addressed to E. W. 322, Regent-street, London.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—New Patent Law. PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. The "Circular of Information," and plain instructions for the protection of inventions in the United Kingdom or foreign countries, may be had gratis, by applying personally, or by letter, prepaid, to Messrs. PRINCE and CO.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c.

MR. JOHN RICE, 79, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool, has ON SALE at all times a quantity of PLASTERERS' HAIR of the best description, which he offers to the trade in general.—Price and terms on application.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper. Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3½ p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place, Exchange, Manchester.

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The Builder

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Having been declared by your committee, on Monday last, a qualified candidate for the appointment of District Surveyor of Hammersmith, I beg most respectfully to solicit the honour of your support. It is my intention, should I be elected, to reside within the district, and to devote myself to the faithful discharge of the duties which the appointment so honourable confers upon the Metropolitan Building Act.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

JAMES THOMSON.

57, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The THIRD of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly intended for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, AUGUST 21st, at 8 o'clock, on "On Progressive Changes in Ornament in the successive Styles of Mediæval Architecture," by GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. Architect.

Door of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

Cards for the whole Course of Lectures will be presented to Art Workmen and others on application to the Curator on any day except Saturday, between Ten and Four

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon Sec.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Committee for the RESTORATION and REPAIR of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Durham, are desirous to receive PLANS and ESTIMATES. To assist the Chairman, JOHN HENDERSON, Esq. Lenges House, Lutham, not later than SEPTEMBER 1st.

JOHN SHIELDS,
WILLIAM THUEMAN, } Secretaries.

Durham, August 1st, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the parish of Chippenham, Wilts, are desirous of receiving DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for the building of TWO MORTUARY CHAPELS, either in one or separate buildings, with a suitable entrance and a Lodge or Cottage, at the new Burial-ground, with a plan for laying out the ground. The Board to have the option of having the design approved or rejected, or employing the party as their architect on the usual commission. The design, plan, and estimate must be sent to me (free of expense, on or before the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next. Further particulars may be had on application at my office.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Clerk to the Board.

Chippenham, August 12, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer in the London District hereby gives notice, that sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, will be received at the Office of Ordnance, Pall mall, on or before the 25th AUGUST, 1854, for the ERECTION of a RANGE of CASEMATES and a TOWER BATTERY against the sea wall on the north-east front of the Tower of London. The specification and plans for the above service may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineers' Office, No. 11, Great-street, Pimlico, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 11th to the 24th AUGUST, 1854, inclusive. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Aqya. Engineers' Office, London District, 7th August, 1854.

COUGHBOROUGH TOWN-HALL.—TO BUILDERS. Persons desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the TOWN-HALL at Loughborough may inspect a plan and specification of the proposed works, at the House in the Market-place, Loughborough, late in the occupation of Mr. Brock, esq. on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST instant. Sealed Tenders to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER next, endorsed "Tenders for the Erection of the Town-hall, Loughborough," addressed to the Secretary; and further particulars may be obtained by application to the architect, Mr. WILLIAM SLATER, of New Adelphi-chambers, 13, John street, Adelphi, London. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract, and the Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the Lowest, or any Tender.

J. INGLESANT,
A. HUCKNALL, } Hon. Secretaries.

Loughborough, Aug. 7, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for ERECTING NEW DRAWING-ROOMS, &c at the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, Woolwich common, and that such persons as may wish to TENDER for the same, may inspect the plans, and obtain copies of the specification and Form of Tender for the work, by applying to the Clerk of Works at the Royal Engineers' office, Royal Artillery Barracks, on or before the 28th AUGUST, 1854.

Tenders upon the printed form) to be delivered, prepaid, at the Office of Ordnance, Pall mall, London, on the 30th AUGUST, 1854, addressed "To the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance," and marked "Tender for New Drawing-rooms, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich common."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 8th August, 1854.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. | Samuel Morley, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. | W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, Esq.

TO BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PAIR of SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, on the estate at Enfield, Middlesex. The drawings and specification may be seen, on and after TUESDAY next, at the Offices of the Surveyor, to whom the Tenders are to be sent on or before MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, endorsed "Tender for Houses at Enfield." The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

14, Moorgate-street, City, August 17, 1854.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The DIRECTORS of the MIDLAND RAILWAY are prepared to receive TENDERS to contract for the execution of the whole of the WORKS necessary to be done in keeping the Stations and Buildings on the North Branch of the Midland Railway from Derby to Leeds in proper and efficient repair for a term of 21 years. The specification and draft contract may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, upon application at the Engineer's Office, Derby, on and after MONDAY next. Tenders to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Way and Works Committee, Derby Station, on or before TUESDAY, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
JOSEPH SANDERS, Secretary.

Derby, August 9, 1854.

IMPORTANT BUILDING GROUND.—City of LONDON.—The Merchant Taylors' Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for BUILDING LEASES of several Plots of Ground in Threadneedle street and Finch-lane. A plan of the ground and Form of Tender may be obtained at Mr. HARDWICK'S Office, Hemlet street, Cavendish-square, and at the Clerk's Office, Merchant Tailors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, where Tenders, sealed and duly delivered on or before THURSDAY, the 19th day of OCTOBER next, by FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, after which no Tender can be received. The committee will meet on the following day, FRIDAY, the 20th of OCTOBER, at TWO o'clock, to open the same, when the parties will be expected to attend. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

SAMUEL FISHER, Clerk to the Company

THE MALVERN IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1853.—To GASHOLDER MAKERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, and Others.—The Malvern Improvement Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for the following WORKS, connected with supplying the town of Great Malvern with Gas; persons tendering will be required to state in their Tenders the shortest time within which they will engage to complete the works:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—About 18 300 Yards of MAIN PIPING, with Siphons, Bends, and all other requisites; laying the same, and supplying fifty street-lamps with columns, fittings, &c.

CONTRACT No. 2.—BUILDING RETORT HOUSE, Coke, Purifying, Meter, and Governor Houses, Cottage Workshops, Office, and Boundary Wall, Excavating and Constructing Gasholder-tank, Tar-tank, Dry Well Water Wells, &c.

CONTRACT No. 3.—Retorts, Condensers, Purifiers, Station-meter, Gasholder, Governor, Siphons, Valves, Hydraulic Main, about 80 Yards of 6-inch and about 70 Yards of 7-inch connecting-pipes, &c.

Plans and specifications of the several works may be seen on application at the Office of the Commissioners in Great Malvern, between the hours of TEN and TWO o'clock.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Gas-works, Contract No. ," are to be delivered at the Commissioners' Office aforesaid on or before the 31st day of AUGUST, 1854.

The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SKEY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Great Malvern, 7th August, 1854.

SHREWSBURY GENERAL CEMETERY. Parties willing to PROPOSE PLANS for FENCING and LAYING OUT the intended PUBLIC CEMETERY at SHREWSBURY, and for ERECTING TWO CHAPELS thereon, are requested to send such plans, with an estimate of the probable cost, to me the undersigned Clerk to the Burial Board, on or before the 9th day of SEPTEMBER next. A premium of £20 will be paid for the plan which shall, in the opinion of the Board, be the best and be also well adapted for the purpose, on payment of which premium the Board are to be entitled to the plan, but are not by such selection to be in any way bound to employ the party furnishing it. A plan of the ground, which is 20 acres in extent, may be seen on application to me, or to Mr. TISDALE, the Surveyor to the Board.

J. J. PEELE, Clerk to the Burial Board.

Guildhall, Shrewsbury, August 8, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

WARE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT for GRANITE CURB STONE, Rockhill Paving, and Granite pitching.—The Local Board are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties willing to CONTRACT for the Supply of a quantity of the above Material. Particulars and every information on may be obtained by applying to Mr. WALTER HITCH, the Surveyor of the Local Board at Ware on and after THURSDAY, the 24th instant. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Board on or before MONDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER, and the Board do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender. The Contractor will be required to give sufficient security for the due performance of the Contract by order,

NATHL. COBHAM, Clerk to the Board.

Ware, August 17, 1854.

WARE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—The Local Board are prepared to receive TENDERS from part es willing to contract for LAYING DOWN PAVING, CURBING, and OTHER WORKS, required in forming paths, &c. in a small portion of the town of Ware. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. WALTER HITCH, the Surveyor of the Board, at Ware, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th instant, between the hours of ELEVEN and THREE. Tenders to be delivered at the office of the Board on or before MONDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER, and the Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The contractor will be required to give sufficient security for the due performance of the contract.

By order, NATH. COBHAM, Clerk to the Board.

Ware, 17th August, 1854.

KINGSTON BURIAL-GROUND.—To BUILDERS and Others.—Parties desirous of CONTRACTING for ERECTING and completely Finishing the Chapels, Lodges, Fences, and Approaches connected with the above Burial-ground, may see the plans and specifications on and after SATURDAY next, the 22nd inst. and obtain any further particulars connected therewith, at the Office of Messrs. AICKIN and CAPES, the Architects, No. 9, Financial-chambers, Poultry. Tenders to be sent to my office on, or before the 6th SEPTEMBER, addressed, "Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Solicitor, Kingston-upon-Thames." The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

WM PHILLIPS.

10th August, 1854. Clerk to the Burial Board.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. TO PAVIORS and OTHERS.—The Local Board of Health of the City and County of Bristol hereby give Notice, that they intend to CONTRACT for three Years, commencing the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, viz.:—CARRIAGE WAYS.

1st. For Hauling Stones from any place within the City and County of Bristol, and Laying the same in the Streets.

2nd. For Relaying Old Pebble Stones.

3rd. For Hauling and Laying Rag Pitching.

4th. For Relaying Rag Pitching.

Any person or persons willing to engage in the above works are requested to deliver in their estimates at the Offices of the said Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, on THURSDAY morning, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock precisely, when the Committee will meet to determine upon the same. Printed specifications of the work to be done, and a form of Tender, may be personally had, either upon personal application to the Surveyor, Mr. FREDERICK ASHMEAD, C.E. or by letter, to be paid, addressed to the Clerk, at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, Bristol. The party tendering will be required to give the names of two sufficient sureties for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The Committee will not hold themselves bound to recommend to the Local Board the acceptance of the Lowest or any Tender by or for any Committee.

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Local Board of Health Offices, 13, Prince-street, 10th August, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.

THE Trustees for Lighting and otherwise Improving the Hamlet of Hollin-hill Town will meet at the TOWN HOUSE, Mile end road, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening precisely, to CONTRACT for THIRTY IRON LAMP POSTS, agreeable to pattern, 11 feet 1 in. high, to watch up and down as may be wanted with wrought-iron scroll, and ladder, and lantern irons moulded, at per ton, to be weighed previous to delivery, and to be delivered free of all expense at the Town House, Mile end road, where a pattern may be seen.

JAMES SADGROVE, Clerk to the Trustees.

14th August, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Guardians of the Watford Union will be willing to receive TENDERS for REPAIRING, Painting, and Whitewashing the Union Workhouse at Watford, Herts. Pursuant to specification to be seen at the workhouse on application to Mr. LONG, the Master, any day before the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of TEN and FOUR in the day time. Sealed Tenders to be sent to me free of expense on or before TUESDAY, the said 5th day of SEPTEMBER. The Tenders will be opened at the Board to be held at the workhouse the next day. The guardians, although they thankfully receive Tenders, do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Board,
Watford, August 9th, 1854 RICHARD FUGH, Clerk.

LUTON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—DRAINAGE of HIGH TOWN.—Persons willing to CONTRACT for PROVIDING and LAYING about 4,000 feet of 12-inch SEWER PIPE, with the necessary gully-pots, traps, and branch drains, may inspect the plans and specifications at the Office of Mr. T. L. EVANS, Surveyor; and by addressing a line to him may, on receipt of five shillings, receive a copy of the plan and specification

G. BAILEY, Clerk.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

BOROUGH of WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS. To BUILDERS.—TENDERS for the ERECTION of a new GENERAL MARKET-HOUSE, and a FISH MARKET-HOUSE, in the parish of Melcombe Regis within the above borough.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING to ERECT the above BUILDINGS and perform the different works connected therewith, or either of them, according to the respective plans and specifications now lying at the Town Clerk's Office, the contractor or contractors finding all materials necessary for the above works, in addition to those on the respective premises, are requested to send sealed Tenders for executing the same to the Town Clerk's Office, on or before TEN o'clock, in the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of AUGUST instant. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—Any further particulars can be obtained of the Architect, Mr TALBOT BURY, 5, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London. By order of the Council,

FREDERICK CHARLES STEGGALL, Town Clerk.

Weymouth, 10th August, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

TO BE LET, by TENDER, the BUILDING of several large HOUSES, on an estate near London. A party that would take some of the land, and build with advances, would be preferred.—Apply, for full particulars, to Mr. J. P. PATMAN, Architect and Surveyor, 4, Serjeants' inn, Fleet street, between the hours of Eleven and Four, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, SINKERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD by TENDER, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST instant, an excellent Horizontal High-pressure Double-powered STEAM-ENGINE, of about 70 horse power, with three boilers and fittings, together with powerful bell cranks and balance weights, with timber framing, and other appendages, complete as now standing at the new sinking of the Sunderland and South Shields Waterworks Company, situate at Fulwell, near Sunderland. Also, certain Gins, Crabs, Rope Shears and other like Apparatus. Conditions and further particulars may be had on application to me.—By order,

W. SATCHELL, Secretary to the said Company.

Sunderland, August 1854.

The Company reserve to themselves the option of selling either the whole of the boilers, or one only.

LEEDS SEWERS.—To BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS. The Council of the Borough of Leeds are prepared to receive TENDERS or PROPOSALS for the EXCAVATING, BUILDING, and COMPLETING of several miles in length of the principal BRANCH SEWERS, for the more effectual drainage of the district of Leeds, Hunslet, and Holbeck, within the said borough. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th AUGUST, on application to Mr. J. W. LEATHER, Civil Engineer, Leeds, and a draft of the contract required to be entered into may be seen at the Town Clerk's Office, Leeds. Tenders or proposals to be delivered, sealed up, at the Town Clerk's Office, before ELEVEN o'clock in the morning of FRIDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER 1854. The council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. By order,

JOHN ARTHUR IKIN,
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Council.

Town Clerk's Office, Leeds, 11th August 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

MILITARY DEPOT for the COUNTY of DENBIGH at WREXHAM.—Any person willing to CONTRACT for BUILDING the new MILITARY DEPOT, for the custody of the stores, arms and accoutrements of the Royal Denbighshire Rifles, and for erecting a Hospital adjoining, with a house for the sergeant-major, also for building Six Cottages for the permanent staff, together with all necessary outbuildings, and for forming the Parade ground, may see the plans and specification, after the 29th inst. upon application to Mr. WHITTAKER, at the Turf Tavern, near the railway station at Wrexham, or at my Office at Oswestry. Sealed Tenders to be sent, addressed to me at Gwersyllt hill, on or before the 12th of SEPTEMBER, endorsed, "Tenders for the Military Depot at Wrexham." The contractor will be required to enter into security, with sufficient sureties, for the due completion of the works. The lowest Tender may not be accepted, without having due regard to the eligibility of the parties. Any further information may be obtained at my Offices at Oswestry, and Gwersyllt hill, near Wrexham.

THOMAS PENSON, Architect.

Oswestry, 10th August, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

DEWSBURY, YORKSHIRE.—Parties willing to TENDER for the ERECTION of SCHOOLS, TEACHER'S RESIDENCE and PARSONAGE HOUSE at the above town, are requested to communicate with the Architect by letter forthwith, addressed to 20, Brunswick square, London, or Wellington-road, Dewsbury.

Brunswick square. E. W. TARN, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES who wish to TENDER for the ERECTION of a MANSION-HOUSE at LILLESDEN, Hawkhurst, Kent, are requested to apply to the Architect, WM. REID CORSON, 5, South parade, Leeds, Yorkshire, who will forward particulars as to the time when the plans will be on view. They will be for inspection at Elm hill, near Hawkhurst, which is 4½ miles from Etchingham Station.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of FOUR DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES at Walthamstow. Plans, specification, &c. may be seen at the offices of Mr. W. E. WILLIAMS, Architect and Surveyor, No. 75, Coleman-street, City, on and after the 22nd AUGUST, between the hours of TEN and FIVE o'clock. Mr. W. E. WILLIAMS does not bind himself to accept the lowest or either of the Tenders.

TO LIME BURNERS, TAR DISTILLERS, AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the CHARTERED GAS COMPANY are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the PURCHASE of BREEZE, to be removed from their Westminster Station; also of TAR, to be taken from their several stations, viz. Horseferry-road, Westminster, Brick-lane, Old-street, and Curtain-road, Shoreditch, during a period of twelve months. Quantity of breeze, between [illegible] and [illegible] chaldrons, at per [illegible]. Quantity of tar about [illegible] gallons, at per gallon. Payments to be made monthly in cash.—Proposals to be sent in on or before THURSDAY, the 24th instant, addressed to the Secretary, Horseferry-road, Westminster, and endorsed, "Tender for Breeze," or "Tar," as the case may be.

12th August, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a PAIR of HOUSES at Eltham, Kent, occupying [illegible] feet frontage by a depth of [illegible] feet, may see the plans and specification on application at the Office of Mr. T. CHESTER HAWORTH, Auctioneer, Eltham, Kent, on and after the 21st instant. Tenders for the proposed Works to be forwarded to Mr. T. CHESTER HAWORTH, on or before the 28th instant. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

TO BUILDERS

NEW BANK at BRISTOL.—Parties desirous of submitting TENDERS with a view to CONTRACT for the whole or any part of the ARTIFICERS' WORKS, to be done in the erection of a new building for the "West of England and South Wales District Bank," are invited to forward their [illegible] [illegible]. Lithographed copies of the specification and also of the quantities (taken by Mr J. WILLIAMS, Surveyor, of London) will be sent to all parties [illegible] one [illegible] for the same, which will be returned to those from whom tenders may be received.

WILLIAM BRUCE GINGELL, } Architects.
T. ROYCE LYSAGHT,

St. Werburgh's Chambers, Bristol; and
12, Parliament-street, London.

CONTRACTS.

CONTRACT for CAST-IRON PIPES.—The Local Board of Health for the Borough of Preston are prepared to receive PROPOSALS from parties willing to CONTRACT for about 2,000 TONS of CAST-IRON PIPES, of which [illegible] tons are 26 inches in diameter. The specification and form of Tender may be seen at the Office of the Engineer on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. and parties residing at a distance intending to propose may be supplied with a copy of the specification and form of Tender upon payment of 10s. Tenders must be lodged by the 7th of SEPTEMBER, 1854.—Further information that may be required may be obtained from the Engineer.

HENRY WRIGG,
Engineer to the Preston Board of Health.

Preston, 15th August, 1854.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Parties desirous of TENDERING for the EXECUTION of SUNDRY WORK to be done to increase the depth of the stage, &c. can see the specification and drawings by applying to Mr. T. N. NELSON, Architect, 33, Regent-street.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE CORPORATION of NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE will be prepared, on or before the 30th instant, to receive TENDERS for the several WORKS required to be done in the ERECTION of the NEW TOWN HALL, MUSIC-HALL, and PUBLIC OFFICES, in St. Nicholas-square. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. JOHNSTONE and KNOWLES, 17, Clayton-street West, Newcastle, on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, where bills of quantities may be obtained. Tenders to be sent in, under cover, to the Town Clerk's Office, endorsed "Tender for Public Building, St. Nicholas square." By order of the Building Committee.

August 10th, 1854.

CHATHAM LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. DRAINAGE WORKS.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—The Local Board of Health for the district of Chatham extra hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the OUTLET WORKS, PENTSTOCK and TIDE FLAPS, and also a MAIN BRICK SEWER, to commence at Holborn-wharf, continuing under and across Watts'-place, Globe-lane, Military-road, and along the course of the Middle Ditch for a length of 1,948 feet or thereabouts, with side entrances, gullies, air shafts, and other works connected therewith.

The contract drawings, specification, and general conditions, may be examined on and after MONDAY, the 21st INST. and printed bills of quantities, with form of Tender, may be had upon payment of 5s. for each copy, with any further information, at the Office of the Local Board, 311, High-street, Chatham, or at the Office of Mr. EDWARD GOTTO, C.E. 35A, Great George-street, Westminster.

Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the said Local Board, Chatham, by or before ELEVEN o'clock on FRIDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, addressed to the Local Board of Health, and endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1."

N.B. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Local Board,

THOMAS HILLS, Clerk.

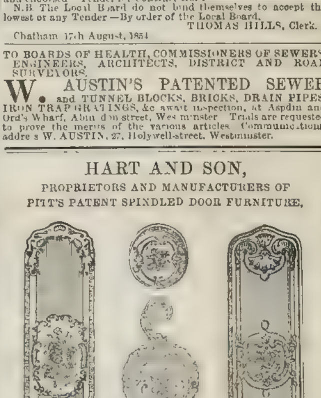
Chatham, 17th August, 1854.

TO BOARDS OF HEALTH, COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, DISTRICT AND ROAD SURVEYORS.

W. AUSTIN'S PATENTED SEWER and TUNNEL BLOCKS, BRICKS, DRAIN PIPES, IRON TRAP GRATINGS, &c. await inspection, at Aspdin and Ord's Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster. Trials are requested to prove the merits of the various articles. Communications, address W. AUSTIN, 27, Holywell-street, Westminster.

HART AND SON,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PITT'S PATENT SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE,



in China, Glass, Metal, Ivory, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.
Specimens at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, No. 32, Hardware Department.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
168, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument), London bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

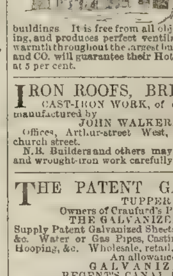
HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK: also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace grates, soot doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle valves, stop cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6,000 lb. of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Dockhead, and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country.—Apply per post to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIE'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEFRIE'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 60,000 in use.—See testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully



soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge showed that heating by hot water is truly the only effectual system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by

JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.

Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for casting and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crauford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS: GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions, Guttering, Rain water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for exportation. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized, Dock-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductors being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

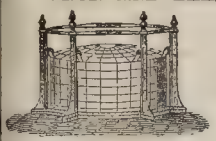
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 3 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot super.	
No. 12	"	"	20	oz. do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23	oz. do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26	oz. do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.

These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 16 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

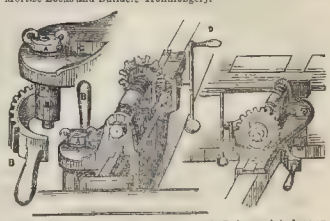
ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE,

WOLVERHAMPTON, Manufacturer of Rein and Mortise Locks and Builders' Ironmongery.



AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.
D. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw FIRM. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a novel cramp of the best kind, and as well suits for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS

give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all a size, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.

CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c is simple in construction, low in price, and quite secure. The keys are particularly neat and portable.

CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the falling of brickwork, timber, &c in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars.

CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS

was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Founder's Nails, wrought and cast), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the Lowest prices.

1a, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—

FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought iron rolled in one piece, and constructed to receive a flat floor; it becomes to other a beam of artificial stone when hardened; the arch structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, being superior to the necessity for employing timber and brick arches, and is free from the great inconvenience of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, when the cost is no more.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,

can be obtained of all

ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, PAINTERS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

WIRE STRAND FENCING,

as furnished with all its fittings, by H. S. NEWALL and Co. having effected the most perfect practical union of simplicity, economy, and durability, is confidently recommended as the most effective, and cheapest form of fencing for parks, farms, gardens, and plantations, for fencing round arable, pasture, or meadow lands, for rabbit warrens, and for all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by H. S. Newall and Co. under the patent, is formed of wire rod and rail in the Staples and Rail principle, at Wood or Iron posts, and presents a row of round rails, equally tight and rigid, and as durable as if they were part of the post.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, &c. complete with posts, staples, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gate-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, London.
67, Hungerford-street, Rhumney.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.

Improved Self acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler.

30 32 34 36-inch.
26s. 30s. 32s. 34s.

Best Self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

34 36 38 42-inch.
54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 9½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch. 8d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 2½ 3 inch.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
O G Gutters ..... { 4 4½ inch.
1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard

Best Cut Clasp } 1½ 1¾ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
and Rose } 20s. 19s. 19s. 18s. 17s. per cwt.
Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 20s. Cast Lath, 12s. 6d.

Patent Line { 2 3 4 5 6
4½d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

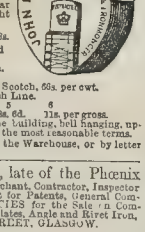
BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEILand STEDALLS, Nos. 5 and 8, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct. Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES. A complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application. FREDERICK BLYTH, Nail Manufacturer and General Factor, Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM; or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c. JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 4d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 8d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 65s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent.—WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Kiret Iron, Tinned Plates, &c.—17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

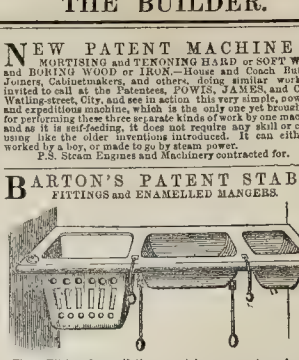
COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas-works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general, IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

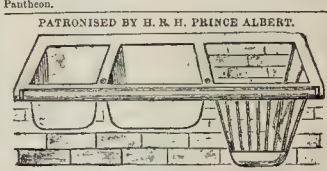
NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.
P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.

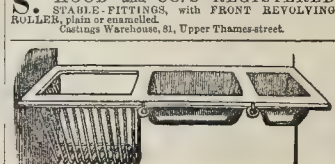


These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description to be had, Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in Stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c.—JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled. Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—Those Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HAILEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

KIMBERLEY'S Patent Mortising Machine, 12l. each.
Kimberley's Patent Flooring Cramps, 20s. and 28s. each.
Kimberley's Patent Window Stays and Door Springs.
Kimberley's Patent Gas Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.
Kimberley's Registered Fancy Burns, and Shakspearian Brass Foundry.
Thousands of all are now in daily use.
These well-estabished Articles to be had from ROBINSON, LANGTON, and CO. 7, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, London; or from the Patentee, Birmingham, or to be seen at, &c.

Books of testimonials and references to any extent throughout the United Kingdom can be given.

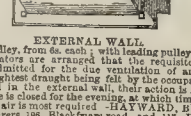
ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER.—TO BE SOLD, a Ten-horse Power High-pressure STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, both quite new, constructed for the purpose of being worked in the country where they now are, but not now required for that purpose.—Inquire of Messrs. BUNNETT and CO. Engineers, New-cross-road, Deptford.

CHEAP PEWTERING, GAS-FITTING, and BELL-HANGING. Improved Moulded Counter-engines, 63s. per pull; Private Residences fitted with Gas, Four Lights complete, 6os.; Bells hung in Secret, with best Porcelain Levers, 8s. per pull. BARRAT'S, Pewterer, Beer-engine Manufacturer, and Gas-Fitter, 12, Spa-road, Bermondsey.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an



EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d. These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 186, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building. Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.
CASE-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.
IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.
RAIN-WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O-G Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS, with caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, to cure and avoid Smoky Chimneys, Unsightly Cowls, &c. Cast Iron Chimney Contractor, Register, and Chimney Bar, all in one, made for Flues 14 by 9 and 9 by 9. Also, Cast Iron Mouth-pieces for the horizontal escape of the smoke.

To be had of the Manufacturers, Messrs. PARRY and SON, Atlas Foundry, 105, Golden lane, St. Luke's.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Lathe, and Fire Goods.—WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.
Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.
N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

THE MARBLE WHARF, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers and Contractors, and Builders' Agents. Every description of English, Italian, Belgian, and other Marbles. Temporary Office, 9, Crescent-terrace, Milbank.—General Landing Wharf.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, King's-cross, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Harehill, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

ITALIAN MARBLE.—W. WALTON, of Carrara, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, begs to inform the trade that he has made an arrangement with Mr. John Foot, of Western-hard, Abingdon-street, Westminster, for the Sale of his Marble. A constant and well-selected stock will always be at the wharf. Orders received for shipments direct, or delivered in dock.—Abingdon-street, June 13, 1854.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES, Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster. Now landing, Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened (choice). Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c. Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions. Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the Proprietor's own invention, that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney.—WM. HUSTLER, Proprietor.

MESSRS. E. and W. STURGE have a good assortment of thick PAVING; Self-faced ditto; Hare-hill and Self faced Slab; also Sinks, Sills (toaled and rubbed), various kinds of Coping, &c.; Pipes, Pots, &c.; Slates; all at low prices.—Bridge Wharf, City-road.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS,

QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS,

BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON

Great Western Railway Station..... BRISTOL

Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL

Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath ine Office, Corsham, Wilts.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK

SPRING STONE.

BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.

HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.

SAMUEL TRICKETT,

STONE MERCHANT.

Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part. Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY

beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they er into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for chitectural Work of any description, for which estimates will given on application.

London, 8, John-street, Adelphi. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge,

Camden-town. STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W wling, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their ck of Bangor slates, lathes, plaster, Roman, Portland, and ene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' r, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, ent-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for den paths, ballast, sand, &c Materials landed, wharfed, and ted.

CAEN AND AUBIGNY STONE.

ATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beed-

ham, and Co.) CAEN, AUBIGNY, and GENERAL ONE MERCHANTS, are supplying the above, and Portland, rkshire, and other Stones, at the current price, from CAEN HARF, ROTHERHITHE, LONDON. Goods delivered by d or water conveyance, and by vessel, to any part of the United ngdom.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—

P. BOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes ped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any uantities. Depôts—Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's sterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the ewnhall.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western

Railway, Paddington—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully ins rms Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to ply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsehill Down, Combe-down, d Farleigh-down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest ces. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, ddings, or slabs of any thickness.

N B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.

ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts. e Ground Stone, Scalleit Block, Ashlar, Rag-stone, &c. pplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ady for bating, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. ces in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, linney pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

GRANITE. — The Chacewring Granite

Company, Liskeard, Cornwall

London Agents—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's art, Old Broad-street Manager JAS J THATHAN, Liskeard. This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—

As miserable imitations of this much-admired material being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves m the Manufactory, 20 and 40, Upper Belgrave place, Pimlico, tronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, architects of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society of ts, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition.

SLATE SLABS.—THREE CARGOES of

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS, containing upwards of 40 000 t of 1 inch, 20,000 feet of 1¼ inch, and 4,500 feet of 1¾ inch, are now being LANDED, and on SALE, at the VALENTIA SLATE HARF, Millbank-street, Westminster.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—

The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs w supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. ey have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, ichen Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, odel Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting ors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race tid at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in e quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley street; and at Messrs Braby's, Belvidere-d, where terms may be obtained.

CORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge,

Old Kent-road. RICHARD MAY informs the build public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn harf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, l all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery, at following reduced prices:

Norway and Swedish Timber, from 65s. per load.

anzig, and R ga Timber, from 70s. per load.

elle Deals, Yellow, 4s 6d; White, 4 . 2l. per 12 feet.

Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 4s 9d per 12 feet.

Christiana Battens, Yellow 2s. 10d; White, 2s 6d. per 12 feet.

Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 5s 10 l. per 12 feet

epared Floor Boards, 3 in. Yellow, 17s; White, 15s 6d per square.

" " 1 " 18s.; " 17s.6d. "

" " 1 " 22s 6d.; " 21s.6d "

" " 1¼ " 28s 6 ; " 24s 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for h.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills are now in operation.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED

ROWLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the ionies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest ces of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also uildings in great variety. A large stock of Battens always kept hand for export.—South-wark-bridge Wharf, Bankside

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS

(late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg ost quant Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very ge Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL REPAKED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width l thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber ds, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills Mouldings prepared by chinery, Laths, &c. —Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's ooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING,

and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. — The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customs that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TIMBER.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c —MACKINNON and CO Commission Agents, Montreal, Canada, and Agents in North America for Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester, &c. &c. are prepared to make selections and purchases in Canada, of oak elm, ash, birch, red and white pine, spruce, hacmatac, &c. either in bulk or specified lengths, or cut to any scantling such as suitable for railway sleepers, railway waggon and carriage manufacture, flooring or roofing purposes, sheet piling, &c. &c. thereby saving waste, freight, and additional cost of cutting up in England. MACKINNON and CO are also prepared to state prices (in sterling money) of above, delivered free on board, at Montreal or Quebec

Montreal, 17th July, 1854.

References—Messrs W Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester; Messrs. Laurie, Clark, and Co. Liverpool.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of veneers prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Sills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice — THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills), Chelsea.

BUILDING LAND, in a picturesque part of the country, fifteen miles from town, and within 300 yards of a station on the North-Western Railway. TO BE SOLD, FIFTEEN ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, upon which good building frontages can be obtained, and would be found worthy the attention of land and building societies.—For particulars, apply to Messrs TOPLIS and SON, 16, St. Paul's Churchyard.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES.

The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem will meet at BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for taking on LEASE, for twenty-one years from Christmas, 1854, the HOUSE and PREMISES, numbered 2, in Ribbon-court, Lime-street; now on lease to Mr. John Young. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Premises Ribbon-court," must be delivered at the Clerk's Office, Bridewell Hospital, before TWELVE o'clock on the 29th of AUGUST next; and parties offering are to be in attendance. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Printed particulars, with the form of Tender, may be had at the Clerk's office any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock.

Dated the 26th of July, 1854. B. WELTON, Clerk

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD WATERSIDE

and other PREMISES, at Wapping.—The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem will meet at BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 29th of AUGUST next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for TAKING on separate LEASES, for twenty-one years, the following PREMISES, situate on Wapping Dock-stairs, now in the occupation of Messrs. Hatcher and Wilson, from Christmas, 1854; the Wharf and Premises on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, numbered 234, 235, and 236 now in the occupation of Mr Chas Morse Hudson from Lady day, 1855; the Wharf known as Sharpe's wharf, on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, together with several extensive stacks of warehouses or granaries in Newmarket-court, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Sharpe, Major Usborne, from Michaelmas, 1854; and a small House and Shop, now unoccupied, on the west side of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, numbered 164, from Michaelmas, 1854. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Premises at Wapping," must be delivered at the Clerk's Office, Bridewell Hospital, before TWELVE o'clock on the 29th of AUGUST next, and parties offering are to be in attendance. The committee do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tenders. Printed particulars, with the form of Tender, may be had at the Clerk's office any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. B. WELTON, Clerk.

Dated July 26, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c. requiring strong roomy premises, with powerful Cranes, Steam-engine, &c &c.

TO BE LET or SOLD, by Private Contract,

the LEASE of an IRONFOUNDRY, sixty-seven years unexpired, situate in Kingsland-street, Gibson-street, near the South Western Railway station, Waterloo road, London The plan, with particulars, may be had by applying to WM. ELKIN, Lessee, on the premises.

P.S. If this property should be employed in another business, the ironfoundry trade will be carried on in the neighbourhood.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—

A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Lease Money advanced to respectable builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion street, Richmond.

BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD, or LET,

on long building lease, in plots, at Ealing, Putney, Woodgreen, near Hornsey, Wanstead, Hertford, Brockley hill, near Forest-hill, Round-hill-park, Brighton, Enfield, and Castle-hill, Reading Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq 5, Chancery-lane.

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE LET, within two minutes of the Marble Arch and overlooking Hyde-park, a HOUSE, with garden in the rear, admirably adapted for the erection of a town mansion, having a frontage of 26 feet and depth of upwards of 100 feet. A lease for a long term will be granted.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs E. and C. KITCHEN, Ironmongers, 3, Oxford-street.

TO BUILDERS.

TO BE LET, close to the House of Lords, a large YARD, WORKSHOPS, DRYING-SHEDS, STABLES, &c. Rent 55.—Inquire of Mr. LARKIN, 4, Canon-row, Westminster.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL ESTATE.

Nutland-park, Haverstock-hill. Land tax redeemed.—TO BE LET, for a term of ninety nine years from Christmas, 1852, eligible SITES on the above estate for Semi-detached Villas, Rows of Houses and Shops.—Plans may be seen and particulars obtained by application to the Secretary at the Office of the Corporation, the Architects, Messrs. WEINERT and ASHDOWN, 43, Charing-cross; or Messrs. FERRELL and CHAMBERLAIN, Solicitors, 30, Basinghall street JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary. Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

CARSHALTON.—FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET or SOLD, in plots, ELEVEN ACRES of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND within 300 yards of the Carshalton Station on the Epsom Railway. Eighteen trains to and from London daily. Soil chalk.—A plan of the ground may be seen, and particulars obtained at the Office of Mr. ROBERT CORDY BAXTER, Architect, 147, Leadenhall-street.

BLYTHE, HAMMERSMITH, and COPSE-

HILL, WIMBLEDON.—Several valuable frontages of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE LET or SOLD, in plots.—For terms and particulars apply to J. TROUGHTON, 33, Harley-street, Chelsea.

VICTORIA DOCKS.—PLOTS of FREE-

HOLD BUILDING GROUND, for two houses (40 feet frontage, on the estate opposite the Abbey Arms Inn, Barking-road. To effect a speedy sale, 60l per plot will be taken.—Apply to the owner, Mr. SCALES, 193, Shoreditch.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET for 1,000

YEARS, money advanced; at Plaistow, near Victoria Docks; and at Norwood, close by the station; also at Stratford, near railway workshops. Term, 100 years.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect and Surveyor, 19, Stansby-road, Limehouse.

TO INVESTORS, BUILDERS, AND THE ENTERPRISING

TWO ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND,

and a large COTTAGE, capable of being made into two tenements, finely situated in an improving neighbourhood, twenty-seven miles south of London. The price asked is only 280l.—Apply by letter, R. E. X. Sanders's Coffee house, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

TO INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, WATER-

PROOFERS, AND OTHERS.

A NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY, contiguous to Westminster-bridge, with a frontage of 75 feet, TO BE SOLD, with the connection thereto belonging (in consequence of the parties retiring from that portion of the business), five stories high, with steam-engine and shafting force, and all the machinery requisite for preparing, masticating, and cutting india-rubber in sheets, thread, &c. the whole now in full working order. Term, forty-two years; ground-rent, 25l per annum.—Apply for further particulars at Mr. LAHEE'S (only) Offices, 93, New Bond-street, London.

OXFORD-STREET.—TO BE LET, in the

best part of Oxford street, a convenient HOUSE and SHOP, with handsome plate-glass front —For particulars, apply to CHARLES BOSOTTI, Looking glass Manufacturer, Cabinet Maker, and Upholsterer, 398 and 399, Oxford-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE, at Anerley Station.—

TO BE SOLD, or LET for building, for ninety years, a PLOT of eligible FREEHOLD GROUND, 37 feet front by 190 deep, adjoining which three houses have been built in view of the palace, and only a few minutes' walk from it. Price 80l or rent 8l. net.—Address, Mr. ELLIS, 18, Elder-street, Norton Folgate.

BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET, on

long leases, several PLOTS of GROUND for building villa residences. Situation elevated, commanding extensive views, and within a short distance of an omnibus station, plying to most parts of London. This is a most eligible opportunity for any gentleman wishing to display his own taste in building a residence. For particulars apply to J. BIRKHEAD, 143, Cheapside.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND UNDERTAKERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, an old-established BUSINESS in the above line, situated in a good locality near London, with workshops, gas fittings, &c requisite for the trade. Premises very moderate. The stock will be reduced, as the present proprietor has taken another business in the country.—For particulars, apply by letter, prepaid, addressed J. P. at the Office of "The Builder."

TO CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND OTHERS

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with an early possession, an old-established CABINET and UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS, in a greatly-improving country town, where houses and premises are in every way adapted, and the coming in will be considered by any good tradesman in this branch of business, having a capital of 500l or 600l would find this opportunity well worthy of his attention For further particulars and to treat for the same apply to Mr. J. C. SALMON, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Highworth, Wilts

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a good JOBBING BUSINESS in the parish of Clerkenwell. The premises consist of a convenient dwelling-house, and large workshop holding eight benches, yard, and cellarage under shop. Also Two Shops and Parlours adjoining, with plate-glass fronts, let to respectable tenants. Rent of premises, 46l; goodwill, 16l.; stock in trade, &c will not exceed 20l. The business at the present time averages from 1,200l. to 1,500l. per annum.—Address, for further particulars, to C. D. Office of "The Builder."

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by private contract, the well-known and old-established concern, the GROVE IRON FOUNDRY, Guildford street, Southwark, the present proprietor retiring from business. The premises are extensive, with steam-power and every other convenience for carrying on and extending the business —For particulars, apply on the Premises, between Ten a.m. and Two o'clock p.m.

TO PAPER-MAKERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the GROVE PAPER MILL, South wark, with 40 horse steam power, 4 rag engines, paper machine with 6 drying cylinders, &c It has a never-failing supply of capital water, with every other requisite for a paper-mill, in the most perfect working condition, the present proprietor retiring from the business.—For particulars, apply between Ten a.m. and Two o'clock p.m. of Mr. JEFFERIS, Grove Foundry, Guildford-street, Southwark.

BUILDER'S BUSINESS.—An old-

established and improving business in the above line, situate in a country town, TO BE DISPOSED OF. From 1,200l. to 1,500l will be required.—Principals only may apply by letter prepaid, addressed to E. W 324, Regent-street, London.

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, under peculiar circumstances, for 60l. the GOODWILL of a BUILDER'S BUSINESS, with a commission yard, doing a good trade, and capable of great extension. Rent no lease.—For further particulars apply to Mr. LEREW, Auctioneer, Carrington-street, Hampstead-road

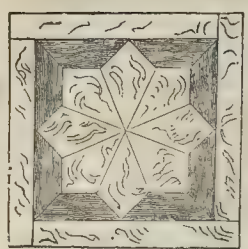
THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY

call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 2,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1854 —

"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 50l per mile per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced."

Every information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E the Manager; or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.



THE LONDON PARQUETRY

beg to announce that, notwithstanding the great high prices of Baltic Woods, they continue to MANUFACTURE PARQUET FLOORS, in simple but tasteful designs, and of the best-figured Wainscot, from 1s. 6d. per foot super. upwards (including laying down, &c.)

ALSO

PATENT WALL DECORATIONS AND VENEERED BORDERS.

Designs, Estimates, and every requisite information forwarded to Architects (or Builders introduced by Architects) on application to

THE LONDON PARQUETRY,
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N.B. WANTED, A FEW GOOD JOINERS.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

Name of Paper.	Price per Single Quire. £	s.	d.	Price per Quire for Five Quires. £	s.	d.
Antiquarian	3	0	0	2	11	6
Antiquarian, 2nd quality ..	1	5	0	1	2	6
Double Elephant	0	11	0	0	10	0
Atlas or Colombier	0	10	6	0	9	6
Imperial or Elephant	0	7	0	0	6	3
Super Royal	0	5	0	0	4	6
Royal	0	4	0	0	3	9
Medium	0	3	3	0	3	0

WHATMAN'S DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

Double Elephant	0	11	6	0	10	6
Ditto 2nd quality	0	9	6	0	8	0
Imperial	0	6	6	0	5	6
Ditto 2nd quality	0	5	0	0	4	6

STRONG CARTRIDGE FOR BUILDERS' WORKING DRAWINGS.

Double Elephant	0	6	6	0	5	6
Imperial	0	3	9	0	3	6
28 by 21	0	2	0	0	1	9
26 by 21 second, 20 lbs.	0	2	0	0	1	10
Ditto ditto 40 lbs.	0	1	8	0	1	6
Ditto ditto 30 lbs.	0	1	4	0	1	3

CONTINUOUS DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

54 inches wide ..... per yard run, 1s.
Ditto, second quality ..... per yard run, 9d.

IMPROVED TRANSPARENT TRACING PAPER.

Inches.	s.	d.	Inches.	s.	d.
10 by 20 ..... per quire	3	0	30 by 40 Thick .. per quire	8	0
20 by 40	6	0	30 by 40 Ditto	17	0
40 by 40	11	0	30 by 40 Extra Thick	10	0
40 by 30 Glazed	4	6	30 by 40 Double Thick ..	14	0
40 by 40 Ditto	9	0	38 by 30 Vellum Tracing	10	6
30 by 20 Thick	4	0	Transparent Drawing Paper	18	0

Leon's French Tracing Paper in continuous lengths of 24 yards, 43 inches wide, at 20s. per piece or 1s. per yard run, or in sheets of 20 inches by 40 inches, yellow wove, 11s. per quire.

Papier Végétal à calquer, grand aigle, 23 in. by 40 in. 1 er quire, 20s.

PATENT TRACING LINEN.

18 inches wide .... per yard 8s. 6d.	per piece (24 yards)	£0	14	0d.
28 " .... " 1 0	"	1	2	0
36 " .... " 1 3	"	1	6	0

Tracing cloth paper, 38 in. wide per yard, 1s. 3d.

*** In ordering Drawing Papers, it is advisable to state if required Rolled or Unrolled.

WATERLOW and SONS, MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT STATIONERS,
65 to 68, LONDON-WALL, AND 49, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON
MILL AGENTS FOR WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL

ARRANGEMENTS.—The Palace is open daily on Mondays at 9 a.m. and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. On these days the charge for admission is one Shilling. It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is Five Shillings.

SPECIAL TRAINS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace Station every week-day as follows at 7.30, 8.10, 9.10, 9.40, 10.10, 10.40, 11.10, 11.40 a.m., and 12.10, 12.40, 1.10, 1.40, 2.10, 2.40, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10, 4.40, 5.10, 5.25, 5.40 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at 11.20, 11.50 a.m. and 12.20, 12.50, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.20, 3.50, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.50, 6.20, 6.50, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50 p.m.; and further additional trains will run whenever the traffic requires it necessary.

The 7.10, 8.10 and 9.10 a.m. Down Trains, and the 4.20, 5.55, 6.50, and 8.20 p.m. Up trains call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The Crown and Iron Companies run boats which will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London Bridge, at intervals of ten minutes during the day, and at those hours, when increased numbers require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at these piers.

The following are the fares to the Crystal Palace and back, including admission to the Palace:—

Shilling Days	.....	First Class, 2s. 6d.
"	"	Second Class, 2s. 0d.
"	"	Third Class, 1s. 6d.
Saturdays	.....	First Class, 2s. 9d.
"	.....	Second Class, 2s. 0d.
"	.....	Third Class, 1s. 6d.

In order to afford every facility to the public, and to prevent any delay at London Bridge, arrangements have been made to issue the above tickets previously, at offices in different parts of London. Passengers taking their tickets at these offices will be admitted to the London Station by a separate entrance.

Fares between London Bridge and the Crystal Palace Station, not including admission to the Palace:

Single Tickets	.....	First Class, 1s. 3d.
"	.....	Second Class, 1s. 0d.
"	.....	Third Class, 0s. 9d.
Return Tickets	.....	First Class, 2s. 0d.
"	.....	Second Class, 1s. 6d.
"	.....	Third Class, 1s. 0d.

The last-named tickets can be obtained at the London Terminus, and at the Company's Offices, 4, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Special first-class return tickets from London bridge to the Crystal Palace Station are'd back, will be issued on shilling days to holders of Crystal Palace season tickets, at a reduced charge of 1s. 6d. each. These tickets can only be issued on production of a season ticket to the Crystal Palace.

Every endeavour will be made to afford at all times a sufficient number of first-class cars, but in order to obviate disappointment, it is necessary to announce that, in cases of a great concourse of persons, no particular class of carriage can be guaranteed.

No change can be given either at the London-bridge, or at the Crystal Palace Stations; re-seegers must therefore provide themselves with the necessary silver.

Children under twelve years of age will be charged only half the above rates.

Season tickets, including conveyance by railway, 2l. 2s. each; without conveyance by railway, 1l. 5s. (the usual discount allowed to families), may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.—By order,

MUNDEN HAMMOND, Agent, No 27, Lombard-street.
August, 1854

TURKISH EXHIBITION and MUSEUM,

HYDE PARK CORNER. Ten months having been devoted to the most elaborate preparation and careful arrangement for this superb and unique COLLECTION of MODELS from LIFE, illustrating the Turkish nation, "past and present," realized by correct costume, including every minute detail of arms, &c. is now completed, and exhibited at the St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park Corner Piccadilly. Open daily from ELEVEN a.m. to TEN p.m. with the exception of Saturdays, when it will be closed at SIX p.m. Price of admission 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.; Family Tickets admitting five persons, 10s.; on Saturdays, 5s.; Children, 2s. 6d. Family Tickets may be previously secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 34, Old Bond-street. A Handbook to the Exhibition is published with Illustrations price 1s.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s.

—The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half-past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Musical Two till Five, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open.

with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of '71, and present state of the excavations, painted by Mr. Morris, from sketches taken by himself in 1852.—Day at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

54 inches wide ..... per yard run, 1s.
Ditto, second quality ..... per yard run, 9d.

IMPROVED TRANSPARENT TRACING PAPER.

Inches.	s.	d.	Inches.	s.	d.
10 by 20 ..... per quire	3	0	30 by 40 Thick .. per quire	8	0
20 by 40	6	0	30 by 40 Ditto	17	0
40 by 40	11	0	30 by 40 Extra Thick	10	0
40 by 30 Glazed	4	6	30 by 40 Double Thick ..	14	0
40 by 40 Ditto	9	0	38 by 30 Vellum Tracing	10	6
30 by 20 Thick	4	0	Transparent Drawing Paper	18	0

Leon's French Tracing Paper in continuous lengths of 24 yards, 43 inches wide, at 20s. per piece or 1s. per yard run, or in sheets of 20 inches by 40 inches, yellow wove, 11s. per quire.

Papier Végétal à calquer, grand aigle, 23 in. by 40 in. 1 er quire, 20s.

PATENT TRACING LINEN.

18 inches wide .... per yard 8s. 6d.	per piece (24 yards)	£0	14	0d.
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36 " .... " 1 3	"	1	6	0

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PATRON—H R H PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

THE spread of the modern plague renders necessary a renewal of our sanitary exhortations, and calls for earnest endeavours to lessen its power on the part of who have means and authority. We are not be considered as mere alarmists on the roach of danger. At a time when cholera ot we did not fail to point out again and in the existence of a condition of things ourable to its progress, and to ask for that vision against the enemy which science and erience have shown to be potent. Those o have the care of the lives of multitudes, who when the time of seeming safety had ne, discharged the officers of health, with view towards a paltry saving, and in e of all warning allowed matters to go on the old-established manner, have incurred at responsibility. It is true that certain es shown to be abominable and disgraceful e been improved, but it is also true that se remain unnoticed and unremedied.

holera has entered into a new and a more n ever appalling phase of its existence. In ner years it passed successively round the be, so that we had, as it were, but one or two gue-spots on the face of the earth at any time; but now it is a fearful fact that it sts at one and the same moment in every rter of the globe,—east, west, north, and th. The subject, therefore, is at present upying the anxious thoughts of men in every ie and country. With the risk of universal we have the dread of universal pestilence: a terrible time, whatever may be its issue; that this issue will be for good to the an race we do not for a moment doubt,—d, however, which is to be attained, it would ear, only through and beyond a terrible al. Full time it is that every town and in the nation, and every nation in the ld, were engaged, in thorough earnest, in adoption of those well-known means and sures whereby the virulence of this pest be neutralized, and whereby its very exist- might, under Providence, be rendered ossible. Amongst these preventive measures re is probably not one more important a the general adoption of means for constant purification of the air in ellings and in towns. This is a question which every one is interested, more espe- ly those of course who dwell in towns, most especially those who reside in near the poorer, closer, and more crowded icts; but scarcely less interested than se latter are those who dwell even in openest and otherwise least unhealthful es; for it is a law of nature that impure generated in one locality, immediately uses itself far and wide, palliating the mis- f certainly at its source, but only by diffusing t mischief elsewhere all around. Thus as . Hopley remarks, in a recently published ure on "Respiration,"—"Thousands of the don poor are daily saved because the poisons erated about their homes are rapidly spread ough the surrounding atmosphere; and ugh they thereby become diluted and are s rendered proportionally innocuous, yet that y do contribute to the contamination of the breathed by every member of the metropolis, n the Queen on her throne to the beggar in cellar, is a truth as indubitable as the best ublished fact in natural philosophy."*

Pure air is the vivifier of the blood; indeed, it is the perfecter or completer of the dissolved and chylified food into the form of blood. The vital air, moreover, is not only that which contributes life to the dead blood or chyle, but that which converts it into the fibrinous strength of the body. This fact is only now beginning to be seen by physiologists, but it is one essentially involved in the principle which we announced some years since in this journal, while noticing a work by Liebig on respiration and other vital and chemical functions of the living organism. We there intimated reasons for the belief that the precise nature of the energy or vigour contributed to the blood by the vital oxygen of the atmosphere was *concentrative*. It is under the influence of such an energy that every process of composition and consolidation, as well as every effort of physical strength or muscular contraction, takes place,—nay, that every concentrative effort of the brain is effected. Of truly vital importance, then, to the health and strength—to the life and spirit—of the community is the subject of respiration, and the question of the purification of the air of dwellings and towns.

True it is, that "to purify the atmosphere for a nation is to purify a nation's blood; and to purify a nation's blood is to improve the entire nation physically, intellectually, and morally."

In all places, both at home and abroad, which the cholera has visited, we find it governed by the same laws, destroying numbers in places ill drained, overcrowded, or in which human and vegetable decomposition is permitted to go on amongst the dwellings of the living. In 1849 and 1850, the cholera attacked most of the towns in the United States of America, and it is curious to note how closely the neighbourhoods visited resemble those attacked by it in London, and the large towns of England. In a report of the cholera in the United States in 1849, prepared by Dr. James Wynne, and printed in our parliamentary reports (Vol. 20, A.D. 1852, in the British Museum), Dr. Buel, one of the medical men attached to the New York dispensary, being called to attend some cases of cholera in No. 20, Orange-street, New York, thus describes the locality:—

"This place, so to speak, having been the birthplace and natal soil of cholera, is perhaps deserving a moment's notice. It will be found no matter of surprise that here cholera selected its first victims. A more befitting birthplace could hardly be found within the limits of this or any city.

No. 20, Orange-street, lies about thirty or forty yards in a south-easterly direction from the 'Five Points.' The entrance to the rear lot is gained by an opening scarcely 2 feet in width, or more than 6 feet in height, pierced through the front house; and, passing through this a distance of 40 feet, you reach the rear lot, on which are two old and ruinous tenements, one a prolongation backwards of the front house, the other standing across it at right angles. The adjoining houses are extended backwards in the same manner, thus cutting off almost completely all ventilation, or admission of fresh air. The small area left unbuilt upon is covered with black pools of filthy water.

The apartment, where the first cases occurred, is a basement or cellar, in one of these buildings, sunk entirely below the ground level. The room is about 10 feet or 12 feet square. The door had fallen from the hinges: the sashes of one or two small windows were destitute of glass. There was not in the room, bed, chair, or table, or a single movable, except two empty barrels: the door, removed from its hinges, and laid across these, formed the only substitute for a table. On my first visit, on the 16th May, 1849, five human beings,—one man and four women—lay upon the floor in different stages of cholera. There was nothing under them but mud and filth, and nothing over them but a few rags of the filthiest condition. It is not easy to conceive of human beings reduced to a more abject condition. Civilization and a great city could only offer a parallel to this scene. They were lower than the savages, because the latter would at least have the sky above them, and the pure air of heaven to breathe. They were actually lower than the brutes."

In this locality, in a circle of a few yards, the cholera continued without touching any other neighbourhood for fourteen days. The next place seized was about a mile distant. At the time of the first attack the weather was so cold that it was necessary to light fires for the comfort of the patients. The spring had been cold and wet. In June intensely hot weather set in, and then the disease spread throughout the city.

As is the case in London, there were in many of the sixteen districts of New York crowds of Irish and Germans. This city had also districts which agree with our Agar-town, Maiden-lane, and others: for instance, the sixteenth district or division, was less crowded than other parts; "but," says the report, "there were in operation local causes which sufficiently explain the mortality." There were numerous pigs and pools of stagnant water. "Horse-killing and bone-boiling establishments send forth their putrid miasmata: these, with glue, starch, and soap manufactories, produce a combination of villainous odours without parallel."

When the pestilence was sweeping with the besom of destruction over the neighbourhood, *and not till that time of alarm*, did the authorities of New York begin to inquire into and put a stop for a time to these nuisances; when they found in places piles of bones partly covered with flesh putrefying in stacks, and other noxious matters which we will not pain our readers by describing. In the excess of zeal and perhaps fear, these places, as we have already stated, were abruptly closed, and then no other provision having been made for the reception of dead animals, they were thrown here and there—some into the river, where horses, in different stages of decay might be seen moved about by the tide, and lodged in various places to the damage and death of many. Surely this ought to be a lesson to us not to wait, but rather, as we have before observed, to use the greatest exertions before the danger comes, and at a time when these efforts will be attended with benefit instead of evil.

In New York those portions of the city occupied by wide, airy, and well-drained streets, and inhabited by a population whose circumstances and habits of life, by reason of diet, ventilation, and cleanliness, are favourable to health, enjoyed almost a total exemption from the ravages of the pestilence.

The number of deaths in New York, in 1849, amounted to 5,071: of these, 2,219 were Irish, 1,627 natives, and the remainder from different countries.

Dr. Wynne alludes to the number of deaths in New York from cholera in 1832 compared with those in 1849. In the former year the deaths were about double the number of the latter, and the population had increased one-third. "But," says Dr. Wynne, "New York had in the interval between the former and the last epidemic *undergone a considerable change for the better*."

"The introduction of the Croton water likewise exerted a decidedly beneficial influence in all parts of the town, and contributed largely to the prevention of the rapid spread of the disease."

Our space will not allow us to enter into many

* Churchill, New Burlington-street. 1854. This fifty-seventh "tract" is intended to form the sixth of a series of plain and simple lectures on the education of man, written with a view to delivery in London, but now separately published as a timely contribution towards the sanitary exhortation addressed to the middle and upper classes, which the advent of the plague to our metropolis renders so advisable at the present moment.

particulars respecting the condition of other cities in the United States: many were, however, as ill off as New York. In East Boston, where whole streets are built on made-ground without means of carrying off the water, there were a number of fatal cases. In New Liverpool-street, a locality similar to Orange-street, New York, —in every instance, says the medical officer, as far as could be ascertained, the houses which were visited by the pestilence *were without proper drains*, while others in the *same locality* and in other ways similarly circumstanced, but well drained, escaped untouched. The cellars in Boston which are inhabited, are said to be numerous: some are used in front for the sale of goods, and the back parts are damp dungeons, without light, —places in which it is wonderful how the lamp of life, under such circumstances, continues to burn for even a day. "It is, perhaps," says the physician, "as great a wonder that such a state of things should in this community be suffered to exist."

Our object is not to alarm, but to encourage, by showing how dependent the disease is on conditions which we have the power to change.

In 1665, the year after the Great Plague, E. Coates, printer to the Company of Parish Clerks of London, published a series of tables showing the particulars of "London's dreadful visitation." In this valuable mass of statistics the bills of mortality beginning 27th December, 1664, and ending 19th December following, are given for each metropolitan parish. The worthy printer, in introducing his sheets to the "Courteous Reader," observes, "I presume that the candour of thy ingenuity is such, that thou wilt not rashly condemn me of imprudence in reprinting these sad sheets; first understanding the reasons moving me thereunto, and then I am somewhat confident thou wilt approve my design." The printer then at some length exhorts his readers to take benefit by the warning and experience they have, and says, "But I am a *printer*—no preacher; I shall therefore waive such discourse, and briefly yet perspicuously render faithful account why I undertake this publication."

"In the year 1625 the stroke of the Lord's hand was heavy upon this city and suburbs, which year was ever since called the *Great Plague*.* Now, though thou hast probably seen several printed general reports given by the parish clerks in that year, yet I am not able to recover all the particular weekly bills thereof: the sight of them hath been much desired these times, but it is beyond my power as yet to answer expectation. That posterity may not again have such loss, I resolved to communicate to the nation these subsequent leaves."

More exhortation follows, and the printer concludes by expressing a hope that "neither myself nor any other of my profession may have occasion for the future to print such dreadful lines." What he did is valuable.

Although it would not be without its use or interest to trace the progress of that great pestilence from parish to parish, and mark its increase and decline as shown in the Parish Clerks' report, we will briefly give a few particulars which are illustrative of our present views:—

The first death from plague mentioned in the report occurred in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the week beginning December 20th, and ending December 27th, 1664. The second death from plague occurred in the same parish in the week commencing February 7th, 1665. From April 18th to the 25th, two deaths from plague are reported in St. Giles-in-the-Fields' parish. All the other 129 London parishes are reported clear. From May 9th to the 16th, we find one death from plague in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and two in St. Clement's Danes.

It will be seen by the above statement, that the plague at three different times attacked the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and left the rest of London untouched. This circumstance is suggestive. It is the popular opinion that the disease was imported from abroad; but the fact that it broke out at intervals during a period of upwards of four months, goes far to prove that, like the cholera and typhus fever, the plague was influenced by local causes.

During the whole time of the visitation of the plague, this particular parish was not for a single week clear; and although the population at that time was small compared with that of other parishes, 3,216 persons perished there of the plague.

The number of deaths from plague in some of the other London parishes in 1664-65 was as follows:—

St. Clement's Danes	1,391
St. Giles's, Cripplegate	4,838
St. Botolph's, Aldgate	4,051
St. Andrew's, Holborn	3,958
St. Margaret's, Westminster	3,742
St. Mary's, Whitechapel	5,583
Stepney parish	6,583
St. Saviour's, Southwark	4,235

And so the population of the parishes was swept away by the pestilence—a scourge so great as to be but feebly understood even by the aid of these figures. Within the metropolitan bills of mortality, says the Parish Clerks' report, 68,596 persons perished; and at that time, it is almost needless to say, St. Pancras, Marylebone, Islington, Paddington, and other immense districts were not in existence.

A comparison of the present with the past is cheering. We see how enormously even the too slow progress of improvement has tended to the preservation of life. The ravages of the cholera in 1849 with an enormously increased population were small as compared with those of the plague in 1664. Nevertheless, it then carried off 14,000 persons in London, to say nothing of those who have fallen victims to this disorder in Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other parts of the kingdom.

It is a frightful thing to think of—but, nevertheless, a fact—that these deaths were caused mainly by our own ignorance and perverseness. We say this, however, not in complaint, but as a reason for acting differently now.

We learn from a valuable body of statistics deposited in the Guildhall Library, that of the 729 deaths by cholera within the precincts of the City, in 1849, 174 occurred in 77 houses; and 4 deaths by cholera took place in each of the following houses, viz. in No. 7, New-street, St. Andrew's-hill, Blackfriars; at No. 13, Seacoal-lane, Snow-hill; and at No. 8, St. Dunstan's-court, Fleet-street. Three hundred streets, courts, alleys, &c. were returned by the nine City registrars as having in each one or more deaths by cholera. Sixteen deaths by cholera occurred in Fleet-street, 9 on the north side and 7 on the south; 12 in Poppin's-court, Fleet-street; 11 in Farringdon-street, 10 on the west side and 1 on the east; 11 in Plumtree-court, Shoe-lane; 9 in Upper Thames-street; 8 in Shoe-lane; 8 in Ludgate-hill; 8 in Sevenstep-alley; 8 in Harp-alley; 8 in Half-moon-street; 8 in Whitefriars-street; 7 in Peahen-court; 7 in Fleet-lane; 6 in Seacoal-lane; 6 in New Bridge-street; 6 in Black Horse-court, Fleet-street, &c.

In the City without the walls, containing 8·2 inhabitants to each house, and 16·2 square yards to each person, there was one death from cholera in each 137 persons.

In the City within the walls, containing 6·6 inhabitants to each house, and 32·0 square yards to each person, there was one death from cholera in each 245 persons.

In the City liberties one in each 171 persons died of cholera.

In London, north of the river Thames, exclusive of the City, the deaths from cholera in 1849, were 6,263, in a population of 1,320,306, or one death from cholera in each 211 persons.

In London, south of the river Thames, the deaths from cholera were 7,133; the population 503,346, or one death in each 71 persons!

In London, within the bills of mortality, exclusive of the City, the deaths from cholera were 13,396, population 1,823,652, or one death in each 136 persons.

It will be seen that the comparative immunity of parts of London may be stated thus: 1st, the City within the walls; 2nd, London north of the Thames (exclusive of the City); 3rd, the City without the walls; 4th, London on the south of the Thames. In the latter division the fearful mortality of 1 in each 71 of the population took place: this was the natural consequence of its ill-drained state—the multitude of cesspools, open ditches, dilapidated dwellings, noisome trades, and those sure accompaniments, a large amount of abject and degraded population, who increase the evil by a manner of living for which the atmosphere they breathe forms too ready an excuse, and, in fact, is in many instances a leading cause.

The following table will explain itself:—

LOCALITY.	Deaths by Cholera.	Percent. of the Total.
In 91 narrow streets, lanes, alleys, &c. there were	239	33
„ 108 courts, yards, &c.	221	30
„ 45 open streets, docks, wharfs, &c.	113	16
„ 53 squares, buildings, places, gardens, rows, rents, &c.	99	14
„ East London Union House	33	5
„ West London ditto	14	2
„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital—Deaths by cholera of persons belonging to the City	110	15
„ Ditto, not belonging to the City	88	12

The registrar's returns for the last fortnight show with frightfully vivid distinctness, by the results, that the same causes are now in operation*!

Several deaths, as we have shown, took place in Fleet-street, yet few in comparison with those in Poppin's-court and other courts, if we take into consideration the difference of extent. The houses in Fleet-street are generally ill drained, and it must be noticed that, in many of the large printing establishments which abound here, both drainage and ventilation are neglected. In most instances the boilers of the steam printing-presses, and the presses themselves, are in the cellars: each room is usually thickly crowded with workmen, and on the staircases there are generally two or three offensive water-closets. In summer nights the blazing gaslights overheat the atmosphere, ventilation is neglected, and a state of things is produced, calculated to lower the standard of health and shorten life. This is a question which concerns us all vitally.

As the Registrar-General observes in his last report,—"The prolongation of the life of the people must become an essential part of family, municipal, and national policy. Although it is right and glorious to incur risk, and to sacrifice life, for public objects, it has always been felt that length of days is the measure, and that the completion by the people of the full term of natural existence is the groundwork of their felicity. For untimely death is a great evil. What is so bitter as the premature death of a wife, a child, a father? What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as the unnatural death? The poets, as faithful interpreters of our aspirations, have always sung that in the happier ages of the world this source of tears shall be dried up."

* This plague carried off 68,596 in London, besides upwards of 10,000 who died of other disorders.

* Out of 617 deaths from cholera in the metropolis last week 460 occurred on the south side of the river!

Common sense, energy, and science have here a grand work before them, and one comparatively easy. Look at this one simple fact made obvious by the last census. The mean "lifetime" in Liverpool is but twenty-five years, while the mean "lifetime" in Surrey is forty-five years! The people die twenty years on an average before their time in Liverpool, tried even by the result of a defective state of things in Surrey. The mean "lifetime" of all England is about forty years. *If all England were to form themselves into one large "Society for making the average Lifetime Seventy," and would one and all carry out the rules which science and experience point out and God permits,* THEY WOULD EFFECT THEIR PURPOSE! We should be saying only what we believe to be feasible if we suggested a Society for Living to a Hundred! Who'll join?

The new president of the Board of Health, Sir Benjamin Hall, takes office at a momentous period. In his address to the Marylebone vestry last week, the president said,—"Perhaps you are not aware that the General Board of Health has no jurisdiction within the metropolis. Anything I do must be by suggestions and recommendations. I shall not attempt to interfere in an arbitrary manner in a district over which I have no authority by statute, and in the other districts of the kingdom I think the board should be one of supervision, advice, and counsel, rather than of arbitrary character. I think—and this I wish to go forth—that those who are interested in matters of this kind in their several localities (that is, the ratepayers), ought to undertake as much as possible themselves. But, at the same time, if I find that local authorities having powers given to them essentially for the public good choose to be inactive, and that they allow evils to exist contrary to the good and welfare of the community, then I think it is the duty of the Minister to step in and to take part with the public." It is sincerely to be hoped that he will vigilantly act up to this promise. If he content himself with "advising," little will be done.

At the present moment the most energetic measures should be adopted in the metropolis and all over the country. Not a day should be lost. Every pound spent wisely will save ten even in a pecuniary point of view. As a first step, let us remove all decomposing refuse of every description; lessen the overcrowding of dwelling-places as much as possible; look to the drainage; obtain a good supply of water for all on *Sundays* as well as week-days, and appoint proper inspectors to see the necessary regulations carried out. To those who are nervous personally, and with this we will close our present article, written not to create despondency, but to inspire confidence—not to create a panic, but to organise a resistance certain to be successful,—we would suggest that good spirits resulting from good deeds are amongst the best preservatives.

IS THE NATIONAL GALLERY INDISPENSABLE TO ART CULTURE?

THE public is periodically reminded of the existence of the National Gallery by a fierce paper war, in which imputations are cast either on its management, the originality, or the cleaning of its pictures. To settle these numerous periodical disputes, a committee of the House of Commons examines witnesses—the heated combatants of the number—arranges the collected evidence with great skill to fit a preconceived formula, and publishes a Blue Book. In all these annual controversies, the importance of the gallery is taken for granted, whereas this is far from being an established invincible truth. To me, the attempt to raise art and taste by ancient example appears fraught with inconsistencies, abortive in its results—in a word, rotten with objections. A few years ago such an opinion would have been scouted—it is now, however, gradually becoming a public conviction. I shall disregard, therefore, those secondary and more ordinary questions concerning either management, picture cleaning, or originality, to discuss the one of primary import, and endeavour to prove to those as yet unconvinced, *that the National Gallery is not indispensable to the art culture of the country.**

This institution did not emanate from any spontaneous feeling on the part of the people that it was needed, nor from any deliberate consideration on the part of the Government, whether it might or not be the most direct means of cultivating taste, but from that very fertile source of error in this country, the propensity to imitate the educational systems of nations differing fundamentally in their political constitution from our own, and consequently unadapted to English circumstances and character.

The most celebrated art epochs were not created by national collections of a more ancient art—such galleries are peculiarly of modern institution. If history be interrogated it bears unequivocal testimony to the important fact, that the most distinctive styles of art did not emanate from peoples enslaved by the conventions of pre-existing styles, but from those who wrought at once from nature inspired by the more genial influence either of faith or philosophy. There has never been any attempt, that I am aware of, to prove that the Hindoo, Egyptian, Grecian, Gothic, &c. were tastes created, nurtured, and perfected by galleries of antiquities—scarcely a step can be taken in the investigation of this subject without discovering overwhelming evidence to the contrary, as well as of the ill effects of the modern system; for it may be observed that those nations which possess the best national stores of ancient art—unless as mere formal luxuries—exhibit the least originality. Whenever a nation anchors its art-faith in ancient or foreign example, it only attains a second or third rate position in painting, sculpture, and architecture, and, like the hindmost chariot-wheels, is destined

"Still to be near, but ne'er to be the first."

Rome robbed Greece of her artistic treasures, but after all was only able to heap her spoils together incongruously. Look at Italy and Spain, with their centuries of art, their cathedrals and palaces literally embalmed in painting and sculpture, surpassing both in quantity and quality any possible aggregation of old masters in our National Gallery, yet what is its educational power? What is the modern art and taste resulting from its presence? Many a provincial church even in these countries would be a far better school than the collection in Trafalgar-square if ancient example had power to re-establish the vitality of art, instead of merely encouraging effete ecclecticism.

The historical value of ancient art cannot be denied, but æsthetical and historical value are not necessarily co-related; neither is it unimportant that a people advanced in art should possess memoranda of the various epochs of art: for these purposes, however, the possession of the originals is not necessary; copies, engravings, and casts would answer every purpose required at a far less cost than at present, and without incurring the stigma of spoliation—a spoliation oftentimes sacrificing the decoration as well as the building; for a work of art removed from the position for which it was designed can give but a fragmentary notion of the triumph of successful adaptation—a triumph which may be ranked perhaps as the greatest achievement of art.

Not having a code of simple and perspicuous art principles which will bear the logical scrutiny characteristic of science to satisfy the judgment and guide sense, the proper temper for contemplating ancient art is one of doubt. If there were such criteria, then, indeed, we might affirm or deny the claims of Grecian and Italian art to be considered the *ne plus ultra* of human attainment, criticism might then exercise its high prerogative, judge past and present efforts, emancipate art education from all trammels, and pilot the taste of the future; but, instead of scientific, we have, for the most part, diffuse mystical treatises, which might be a reprint from the age of astrology and alchemy, so little do they partake of the clear practical spirit of the age. The cause of this appears to be the very fashionable but false notion that mystery is the essential element of the poetic. It was, perhaps, oftener and more necessarily so in rude ages, which were not in a condition of mental development to comprehend the higher poetry of real knowledge, which substitutes for the undefined the grandeur of definite conceptions. The mysticism of art compared with the certainty of scientific theory will, perhaps, be better understood by assuming the following positions, viz.:—If all the results of modern science were to be destroyed, these could be presently reproduced, because the criteria or pure theory is possessed which governed their production; but were all the famed Grecian statues and Italian paintings to be destroyed, would art feel that it had merely lost instances, not creative power? If it be affirmed that the creative power of art would not be affected by such a catastrophe, the independence of modern art is virtually acknowledged; if, on the contrary, such a loss be pronounced irremediable and fatal to modern practice, it must be from a consciousness that the true principles of art production do not exist. If modern art works on regardless of galleries of ancient art, why have them? If the true principles of æsthetics be known, why go to the cost of examples we could do without? If we are ignorant of the true principles of practice and judgment, why collect what is not understood, that of which we cannot with any certainty affirm the rectitude? In short, if the true principles of art be known, ancient example is unnecessary; and if they be not, it is useless, because not understood.

It has been often asserted that art power is totally distinct from scientific knowledge; the former is said to be instinctive, and too ethereal to be grasped by the firm apprehension of science: so inconsistent are the opinions which pass current on art topics, that the skill which is one moment exalted with the appellation of "divine," is the next debased, and declared to be the offspring of instinct. If instinct be the ruling power, why lament the degeneracy of art? which in this case must result from an inherent deficiency for which there can be no human remedy; and if this instinct does exist in the people, why spend hundreds of thousands on its past manifestations, which must be useless to a faculty, the charisteristic of which is spontaneity? Unless judgment be superior to instinct, all attempts to ameliorate taste must be futile.

Mere imitation, it is true, does not require that higher exercise of the faculties demanded by art. Art begins where imitation ends—art is the essential separated from its accidents. The end of art no less than that of science, is to discover "amidst the mass of fleeting phenomena, the stable pole:" until this invariable point is found, taste must be synonymous with caprice, and we must remain without a criterion by which to rectify the bad influences of fashion and false education, which reconcile men to the grossest absurdities. Habit is the stronghold which holds out longest against truth.

We have been taught to venerate Grecian and Italian works as standards of perfection—our eyes have been moulded to them, and we have been taught to reason from them as established truths; whereas these should conform to principles independently established. Until this be achieved, we must remain in the dark, and must either trust or doubt;—a blind trust is the fruitful source of most art superstitions, but the doubt of true minds is the first step to real knowledge. The conflict of opinion which would result from an abatement of our blind veneration would liberate truth in the long-run, establish taste and modern practice on a more catholic basis, and render picture dealers and art committees quite unnecessary; in fact, a state of things might be brought about in which the profession of the artist might be honoured, and the capacity of its members to rule in matters of taste be acknowledged, and which would finally put an end to that insult-

* Admitting the truth of much that is said by the able writer of the following remarks, we must not be understood as concurring in the full issue of his objections.—ED.

ing and ignorant non-professional interference to which no contemporary profession is subjected

If it were proposed to read Euclid backwards or to commence teaching in any branch of education with the more difficult instead of the easier forms, the theory would not meet probably with many advocates, yet this is precisely the system of educating by old masters and antiques. Those who uphold the present system declare "that it requires immense acumen and study to understand the perfect, and still more to penetrate the motives of injured examples of ancient art;" and yet from these premises draw the absurd conclusion that therefore such works are well adapted to tutor the student and the public, who are comparatively ignorant in such matters. In the arts as in mathematics there is no royal road to knowledge—there is no magic spell whereby art may be called forth perfect as Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, it must submit to grow and obey the true laws of progression. The same sources of information are open to the moderns as to the artists of the middle ages and of antiquity, why should they not therefore derive directly from these their facts and principles? If the moderns had continued to pin their faith to ancient philosophy as long as they have to ancient art, there would have been no practical science, and it is now familiar to most people that a new era commenced as soon as Bacon convinced the world that it had too trustingly believed in the infallibility of antiquity, and taken for granted dogmas that stood very much in need of verification. It is in the course of nature that arts and sciences should degenerate after their principles have been used for a long period deductively. The experience by which they were built up is forgotten, and the principles themselves are either perverted or misunderstood: an art or science, like an edifice, dates its decadence from the striking of the scaffold, passing through all the lapses of decay, and subjected to all the tamperings of ignorance till it lies an utter ruin.

The arguments opposed to the study of ancient art are often thought to be shaken by the following question:—Are we, it is asked, to cast aside the experience of ages and begin over again? This question, however, arises from a misconception of the exact position taken—experience is confounded with its results. We have the results of the ancient masters' experience, and that is all. The vital "nous" by which these were produced has no record wherein the steps of the experience and the induction of those art canons which were realised can be traced with any degree of certainty. During the great art epochs, experience was transmitted in unbroken succession from master to pupil, and the progressive development of Grecism and Italian art may be observed under the influence of this vital power; but, as with other ancient arts, the transmission of experience ceased in ages past, leaving us mute example instead of speaking principles. There are but two courses to pursue, therefore, —either to think for ourselves, or to imitate what has already been accomplished.

Those who throw off allegiance to the past, however, must bear in mind—a point which cannot be too strictly enforced—that mere literal imitation is inadequate to attain the heights of art. The aphorism which has been so frequently repeated of late, "Imitate nature," is calculated to set the young artist contented at the base of knowledge, instead of awakening that spirit of inquiry and investigation which mounts from facts to principles. Instead of exhorting the student to "imitate nature," it would be far better to exhort him to "study." Imitation will never lead him to comprehend nature, but study may. "Imitate nature!" Why, what else is there to imitate? Photography obeys the injunction. Is the art student to be a camera or a thinking being? As the philosopher and man of science respectively seek to know the central laws of moral and physical phenomena, so, in like manner, the true artist aspires to know and realize the central forms and aspects of the visible world.

If the system of art education by ancient example were correct in theory, there would be insuperable difficulties against its realization in this country. In the first place, we have no one who is qualified to guarantee the originality of works purchased for the national collections, nor do we believe that any one at all conversant with art can conscientiously assert that judgment at all approaching infallibility is possible in this respect. It is quite possible, however, to forge "old masters" without much fear of detection. Artists, dealers, and critics have been deceived over and over again, and will still be deceived as long as the present absurd system is maintained. If the nation buys Raphaels, Correggios, &c. at all, therefore, it must necessarily be at the "mercy" of the dealer and parties interested in the sale of pictures, whose policy it is and will be to abuse all purchases till they get the power of recommending on their own account, and then everything will be well varnished and original.

The *chef d'œuvres* of ancient and mediæval art are guarded with jealous care, and are seldom to be obtained at any price from the continental cities and towns to which they belong. The opportunities, therefore, for purchasing first-rate works, must consequently be very, very rare. The possession of dingy paintings, however, being fashionable, and therefore much coveted, this morbid taste must be appeased by second or third rate works, which, if not forgeries, are from the scum of antiquity, which is constantly floating into the English market.

Let, however, the supposition be entertained for a moment, that specimens may be obtained of unimpeachable originality; yet, as examples, they would still be imperfect, not merely from artistic short-comings, but from those deteriorations effected by time and chemical changes, which are far from inconsiderable. The least acquaintance with the nature of the vehicles and pigments used, would be sufficient to convince most persons, that even such masterpieces would neither be faithful representations of what they were when fresh from their author's hands, nor of the intentions of those who may have painted them. At best, therefore, such specimens are calculated to mis-educate; for these very imperfections come at last to be esteemed beautiful by force of habit. The power to separate truth from its obscuring accidents could scarcely be expected from those who are taught to revere these works as the criteria of judgment. The only objects successfully accomplished by the present system, appear to be the encouragement of the old-master mania—the "keeping up" of the exorbitant prices of old pictures, and the patronage of imposition by the premium offered to deception.

If the present system of art-education be false in principle, it may be asked, what is to be substituted? To which it may be replied,—Continue to improve the system of general education; insist that ocular and aural art be included in that education. The more general education is improved, the more elevated will taste become,—the greater will be the demand for the exercise of art, and the greater the stimulus to achieve excellence. Employ art more extensively in public buildings; let the National Gallery be entirely modern—chiefly, but not exclusively, English; let there be specimens of the talents of eminent foreign artists as well as of our own. These are — as they always have been—the only successful methods of raising and fostering art. We are told that "Greece and Italy demanded sculptures and mural paintings,—the one to commemorate its heroes and realise its mythology, the other to adorn its churches and altars with illustrations of faith;" that "art gradually rose through successive gradations, rising from the feebleness of infancy and the beauty of youth to the grandeur of manhood;" and that "in the pre-Phidian and pre-Raphaelite babyhood, art merely endeavoured to imitate the individual, but as it grew in years and strength, better reason led to the contemplation and realization of the ideal." Why, then, if the excellence of the result of this progressive development be acknowledged, should another course be adopted under the false impression that art may be forced to culminate by unusual means. It is as vain as would be the attempt to make infants wield the weapons and armour of men. Imagine the stimulus modern art would have received had the more common-sense means indicated been adopted, and the hundreds of thousands spent in the purchase of old pictures been devoted to the employment of English artists. All that is necessary to insure the progress of art is to educate the people properly and employ the artist. But no, — non-professionals have the presumption to set themselves up as teachers, and lord it over those immeasurably more capable. From these it would appear that the English artist is not to be trusted; he is so ignorant, base, and indolent, that a committee of taste must teach, chastise, and rouse. We do know that such tribunals embarrass invention, give the artist many heart-pangs, and ultimately enfeeble his work. Has not art struggles enough in this country, without this "break" upon its progress? Away with this absurd system,—employ the accredited only, if the talent of unaccredited men cannot be discerned, and let them act without interference. The nation may wait long enough for the perfecting of art, if artists are not employed. It is the business of the nation to set talent into activity, to make it worth men's ambition to devote their energies to the study and improvement of the fine-arts, not to interfere with the legitimate pursuits of artists. It may safely leave the rest to that spirit of emulation which perfected art in ages past. At present England has to look forward to the possessors of industrial wealth for its art-future; their sympathies are not with dead forms, but living ideas. They are becoming extensive purchasers of easel pictures, and, in some cases, have even commissioned mural paintings. Their example will, by and by, be followed by public companies in their halls and buildings; and there can be but little doubt that, in the course of time, our railway stations will be decorated with paintings, offering, as they do, splendid surfaces for the display of historic and poetic art.

METER.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Fishtoft.—The parish church (St. Guthlac's) having undergone various decorations and restorations, has been re-opened. In scraping away the yellow plaster, three windows were revealed, evidently of early Norman architecture, and two aumbries in the chancel, of same period; thus rendering it probable that the present nave and aisles were added to the old Norman building. The old square pews are replaced with open oak seats; the west gallery, which blocked up the tower arch, has been removed; and the chancel screen has been restored. The walls throughout have been stripped of plaster, and pointed, the sacrarium repaved with encaustic tiles, and the altar raised on its foot-pace, and elevated. The organ now stands at the east end of the south aisle. The east window, it is hoped, will soon be filled with stained glass.

Spilsby.—Hundleby Church, which has for a long time been mouldering to decay, is being demolished preparatory to a new one being built on its site. The contractors for its erection are Messrs. Ruddall and Thompson, of Peterborough.

Louth.—The foundation-stones of two chapels at the new burial-ground on Julian Bower-hill, were laid on Friday week. One of these chapels is intended for Dissenters, and the other for those of the Established Church. Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln, are the architects, and Mr. Levitt is the contractor. The grounds will be entered by arches, or gates, from the east and west,—the latter, on the London-road, in the old baronial style.

Newport (Isle of Wight).—The foundation-stone of the new church of St. Thomas is to be laid on 24th instant, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, according to the *Hampshire Advertiser*. The interior fittings of the old church and the roof are being removed, and a large north-eastern portion of the outer walls will be levelled so as to arrange most conveniently for the laying the foundation-stone, it being intended to have standing room for at least 2,000 persons on that occasion. The numerous vaults, which appear to cover the whole area of the interior, will scarcely be disturbed in any way. A quantity of square mozaic paving tiles—black, white, and yellow—have been found under the pew flooring. Mr. Halls, artist, has made several sketches of the

old church, giving different views of the exterior; and Mr. Frampton has just published a view of the interior by Mr. Philip Brannon. It is said to be the intention of her Majesty to erect a monument to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. who was buried in this church, and whose remains were found in a vault near the altar, in 1793, when the churchwardens removed an old copper-plate from the churchyard wall (placed there *over* an inscription to the memory of an old pastor of the parish, who "disliked that dead bodies should be buried in God's house"), and inserted it into a stone near the altar, with an inscription on the back of it, to the memory of the princess.

Northfield.—The parish church, the chancel of which was restored a few years since by the rector, Rev. H. Clarke, is undergoing repair. The flat ceilings which have hitherto disfigured the edifice have been removed, and the original oak principals are being worked as far as possible into the new roofs, which will be open, and in conformity with the original design. The south wall is being restored, new buttresses having been added; as also mullions and weather mouldings to the windows. In the chapel in the south aisle, a decorated piscina (indicating the former existence of an altar) has been brought to light. The sum necessary for the completion of the work, about 500*l.*, has been raised chiefly by subscription. The Rev. H. Clarke has, at his own expense, recently restored the chancel of Cofton Hacket, one of the chapels of ease to the parish church.

Mold.—On Thursday week, according to the *Chester Chronicle*, the corner stone of the new apse, which is now being added to the parish church, through the liberality of Mr. J. W. Eyton, of Leeswood, was laid by Mr. Eyton.

Liverpool.—A local correspondent sends us some further particulars as to the new church of All Souls, to be built for the Vauxhall district. The style is Early Decorated, the plan cruciform, the porch being under the tower, which will be surmounted by a broach spire. The nave and transepts are in one span, and galleries will be erected across their extreme ends. Mr. A. H. Holme is the architect. The local prints inform us that "the interior will be free from unsightly pillars in the nave and every other part," and that Grassendale Church (with which it is almost identical in plan) has given great satisfaction to the public. Our correspondent adds, "As this church seems to be considered a model in Liverpool, it may be as well to point out some objectionable features in it. The absence of the 'unsightly pillars' gives place to an ungainly breadth of nave and transepts, while the apsidal chancel (by no means a large one) looks especially dwarfed by the contrast of the broad nave: for the same reason the side-walls are comparatively low; so that the small windows are not sufficient to light the more elevated pulpit, which has therefore to be lighted by a square skylight in the roof, which is anything but an addition to the beauty of the building. The pews are made after the model of last century, plain square boxes, and the whole of the interior mouldings, bosses, corbels, and other ornaments, instead of being carved in wood and stone, are shabby imitations in stucco and plaster. The chief defect in the comfort of the church arises from the huge expanse of roof, which, being exposed to the sun, causes great heat during summer. It is to be hoped that some of these defects will be avoided in the new church of All Souls. It would also be well to avoid the use of chimney-pots on the exterior, and especially one *sticking out of the side of the spire*, as at Grassendale. A new organ of considerable power and sweetness is now being erected in this church."

Birmingham.—The foundation-stone of a new chapel, about to be erected in Long-acre, Nechell's-green, in this town, for the Primitive Methodists, was laid on Monday in last week by Mrs. Sarah Cooke, of Aston Manor. The building will be erected by Messrs. Cornish, builders, of Bloomsbury, from a design by Messrs. Fallows and Smith, of this town, and will afford accommodation for about 250 persons.

Wem.—The new cemetery for the parish of Wem has been consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield. The chapel is entirely composed of Grinshill stone, and is in the Early English style of architecture. A shafted doorway forms the entrance, the arch being enriched with the tooth ornament. Above this is a triangular window, which, with one of three lights at the opposite end, is filled with stained glass. The side walls contain single lancet lights. The roof is of the trussed rafter description, and open, and the timbers stained to imitate oak. The flooring of the entire building is of the Staffordshire red and blue tile. On the exterior effect is gained by elevating the building on a terrace about 18 inches above the general level of the ground. The cemetery is surrounded by a wall, the main front having an arched entrance with ornamental gates, the walls on either side being relieved by buttresses, finished by a moulded coping. Mr. Dodgson, of Shrewsbury, executed the several works, which it appears he also designed. The land comprises nearly an acre.

Elvaston.—Some time ago a painted window was erected in Elvaston Church to the memory of the late Earl of Harrington, by the Countess Dowager of Harrington. A voluntary memorial to the late earl has now been added in the form of a carved oak screen, under the superintendence of Mr. H. I. Stevens, of Derby. The screen stands in the chief arch under the tower, beneath the window, but about 16 feet in advance, and bears an inscription in Gothic characters.

Clifton (Derbyshire).—The foundation-stone of a church school was laid on Tuesday in last week at the village of Clifton, near Ashbourne. Mr. W. Evans, of Ellastone, is the contractor for the building, which will contain a teacher's residence besides the school.

Salford.—St. Stephen's, Salford, has been further restored at a cost of between 400*l.* and 500*l.* The body of the church has been repainted fawn colour; the pillars supporting the galleries and the roof painted in imitation of Sienna marble, and the old green baize on the pews has been taken off, and the whole stained. The front of the galleries has been painted in imitation of oak, with gilded mouldings. The chancel is painted in light green and drab, and on each side of the stained glass window placed there some time ago, niches are left open upon which to paint the Decalogue. The windows have been restored, and, at the same time, of altered shape. One gentleman has presented a medallion window, by Howe, of London, for the baptistry, the subjects being the Presentation in the Temple, and other events in the early history of our Lord. Another for the south side of the church is in preparation, by Hardman, of Birmingham. These, together with the east window, given a few years ago as a memorial of the late incumbent, will make three stained windows. A gentleman has offered a sum for the decoration of the new apse, also built a few years ago, which will be proceeded with as soon as the design is completed. The entrance into the body of the church has hitherto been by two side doors opening directly upon the aisles, exposing these parts of the edifice to draughts. The entrance is now through porches converging first into the baptistry, and then opening into the centre of the nave.

Crosby.—The foundation-stone of the new parish church of Crosby-upon-Eden was laid on 3rd inst. by Mr. W. N. Hodgson. The design was furnished by Mr. R. H. Billings, architect, and will be carried out by Mr. Charles Armstrong, builder.

THE SALTAIRE ALPACA MILLS, NEAR BRADFORD.

WE have, at different times, mentioned and described the enormous establishment erected in the valley of the Aire, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, by Mr. Titus Salt. The accompanying engraving represents the principal front of the mill proper, and we give also a plan of the ground floor. The architects were Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson; and Mr. Fairbairn, who has given full particulars of it in his recent work "On the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes," reviewed at the time in our pages, was the engineer.

The size of the building is colossal. The floor area is about 12 acres. The main range of buildings, or the mill proper, runs from east to west, nearly parallel with the lines of railway from Shipley to Skipton and Lancaster. This pile is six stories high, 550 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and about 72 feet in height. A bold Italian style has been adopted, and it is carried out in stone. Immediately behind the centre of the main mill, and at right angles with it, runs another six-story building, devoted to warehouse purposes, such as the reception and examination of the newly-manufactured goods; and on either side of this, again, lie the combing-shed, or apartment, wherein the fibres of the alpaca, mohair, wool, &c. are combed by machinery, and the handsome range of buildings devoted to the reception of offices, and the great shed for weaving by power-looms.

The mill has a cellar-story 10 feet high, extending on either side of the engine-houses to the extreme ends of the mill. The first story is 16 feet from floor to floor; the next four stories are each 14 feet high; and the fifth, or attic story, measures 8 feet from the floor to the tie-rod, and a further distance of 9 feet 6 inches from the tie-rod to the apex of the roof, making the total height of this attic story 17 feet 6 inches. It must be further remarked, that this top story, being above the levels required for the entrance archway and the two engine-houses, extends from end to end of the building, 550 feet; and is supposed to be the largest room in Europe, not excepting the Long Gallery of the Louvre at Paris. The whole of this building is fire-proof, with stone walls, cast-iron columns, and hollow brick arches. The side-walls throughout the entire length of the structure are made hollow. Through these openings a supply of pure fresh air to each room is admitted and regulated a few inches above the floors; and corresponding outlets for the heated or vitiated air are provided above. Each room is longitudinally divided by a single row of columns: and it was found expedient to form two unequal spaces, in order to accommodate the machinery, and leave in the centre a thoroughfare free from obstruction. The divisions are, therefore, respectively, 27 feet 6 inches and 22 feet 10 inches. In its construction as a fire-proof structure, the mill varies from the usual practice in one important particular, the arches for supporting the floors being constructed of hollow bricks.

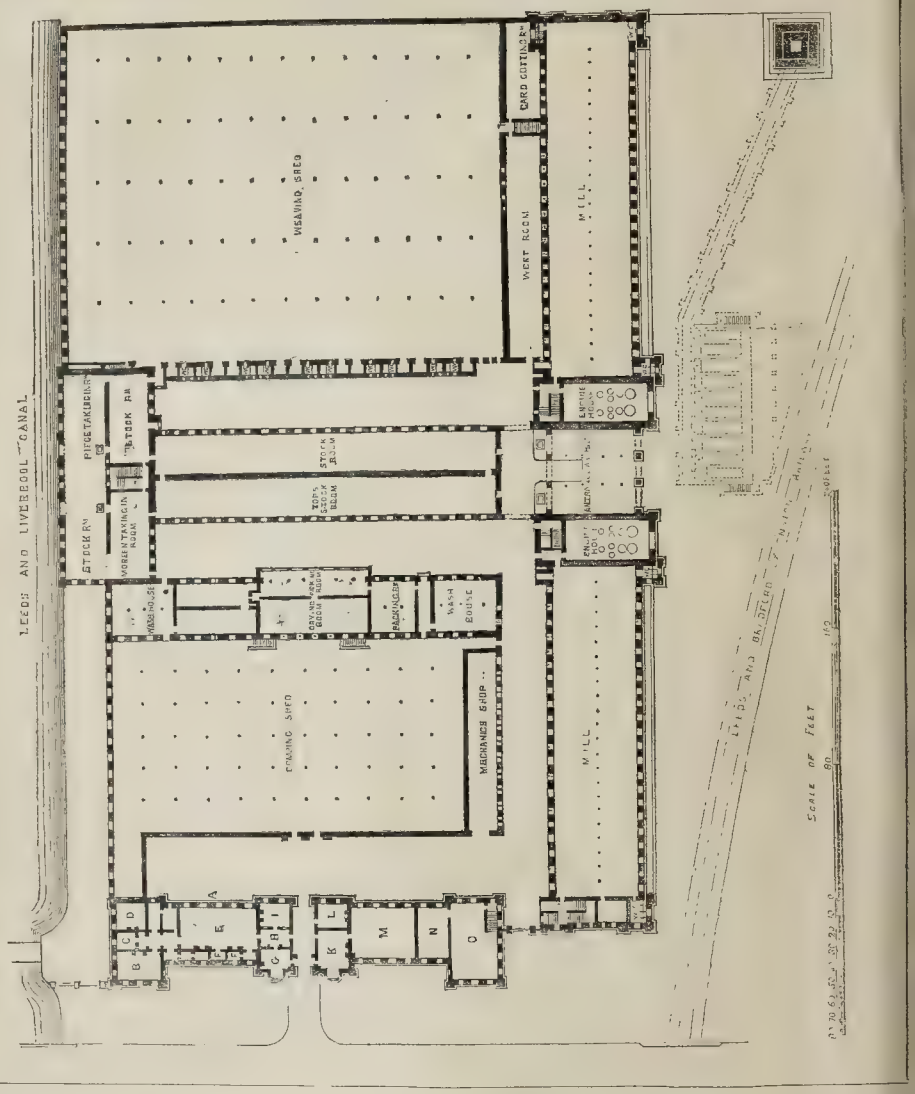
The roof, like the other parts of the building, is entirely fire-proof. It is composed of 128 principals, formed of T-iron, angle-iron, and tie-rods. The ends of the principals are fitted into cast-iron shoes, which rest upon the walls; and to these again are attached horizontal transverse rods, which support the principals, and retain the whole in form. From the top, on each side of the ridge, and along the whole length of the building, the room is lighted with glass, and the position of the frames is so situated as to render the room at once light and cheerful in appearance.

In the large weaving-shed, on the plan, it will be observed that it is divided into parallelograms of 36 feet in one direction, and 18 feet in the other. At the angles of each division cast-iron columns are fixed, which support thirteen lines of cast-iron gutters; and these gutters are constructed of such dimensions as to form entablatures for the columns, and supports for the reception of the roof, which extends from east to west, in the same direction; as also the glass divisions in every compartment which face the north, and give nearly at all times of the day a steady uniformity of light.

The peculiar features in this department are, that the mill-work and driving-gear are all below the floor; and the whole of the immense area is free from the obstruction of straps, wheels, drums, or other impediment, tending to obstruct the view. The result of this is, that the overlooker has full command of the whole room at a single glance.

The gas-works are situated at the lowest point of the land, between the canal and the river; and the gasometer-tank, 62 feet diameter, and 20 feet deep, is sufficiently low to be filled either from the large water-pipes or reservoir intended to supply the town of Saltaire, or from the canal, which flows at a level of about 23 feet above the bed of the river. The gasholder is 60 feet in diameter, 18 feet deep, and contains 50,000

GROUND PLAN OF THE SALTAIRE MILLS.



cubic feet of gas, or a supply sufficient to maintain 5,000 lights. The works are supplied with soft rain-water collected from the roofs, and the condensed water from the steam used in heating the mill.

The prime movers of the Saltaire mills are two separate pairs of condensing steam-engines, situated, as shown on the ground-plan, at each side of the main entrance. These engines are calculated to exert collectively a force of not less than 1,250 horses, calculated according to the usual rule of a horse-power, being equal to a weight of 33,000 lbs. raised one foot high in a minute. The flame and gases from the boiler-furnaces are gathered into one main flue, which runs direct to the chimney-shaft. The shaft stands at some little distance in front, and rises to a height of 250 feet! It is built of stone, in the style of an Italian campanile; but to preserve the column from the action of the heated currents, and to preserve a parallelism of flue from bottom to top, it is lined with a casing of fire-brick, which leaves a space of warm air protecting the external walls, and maintaining a perfectly uniform and efficient draught.

The total length of shafting is upwards of 10,000 feet, or very nearly two miles, varying from 14 inches to 2 inches diameter, weighing upwards of 600 tons, and revolving at velocities varying from 60 to 250 revolutions per minute.

The capabilities of Saltaire mills may be measured by the statement, that it will contain within itself the means, of every kind, of preparing, from the raw material, the supply for not less than 1,200 power-looms; and that the daily yield or production of these 1,200 looms is the astounding total of 30,000 yards of alpaca, or mixed cloth per day, or upwards of 5,000 miles per annum.

REFERENCE.

AA. Office buildings.	H. Entrance-lobby.
B. Private dining-room.	I. Waiting-room.
C. Store-room.	K. Porter's-room.
D. Bed-room.	L. Foreman's counting-house.
E. Principal counting-house.	M. Small store-room.
FF. W.	N. Silk warping-room.
G. Private counting-house.	O. Warp Stock-room.

Amongst the collateral works, we may mention that only upwards of 700 houses and cottages for the workmen, with shops, &c. form part of the design, about 150 of which are now in hand or completed. Baths and wash-houses, a covered market, schools, church and parsonage, and model lodging-houses for the work-people are also projected, and will steadily be proceeded with. The gas works, constructed on White's hydro-carbon principle, are on the point of completion, while a tubular girder bridge, in 5 bays of about 70 feet length each, spans the canal and River Aire, thus giving access to the property lying on the left bank.

Our Roads.—Nothing short of granite masonry, it seems, and hardly that, is adequate to the incessant wheel traffic of a London highway; but admitting this, might not part of the benefit of the departed wood pavement be retained by a side border of wood or of an elastic body to deaden the noise and intercept the vibration from the houses, thus conducing to their longevity and the comfort of their occupiers. The latter half of the advantage, at all events, will be admitted by readers of the *Builder*.

T. T.

THE SALTAIRE MILLS, NEAR BRADFORD.—Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, Architects.

RAILWAY REFORMS.

In your paper of the 5th inst. you notice very properly the inefficiency of our railway carriage system; and though many letters have appeared on the subject, there is a certain defiant position taken by these monopolists which can only be checked by a decree of Government.

On arrival at a junction or a terminus station, frequently a detention of ten or fifteen minutes takes place to collect the tickets, and sometimes much more before you can obtain your luggage from the van in which it is piled by ignorant porters, regardless of strength or weight; but remonstrance is useless, and a station-master is a mere myth. Now Crystal Palace detentions are excusable, they being pleasure excursions only; but when (considering the monopoly of all land transit) business is delayed by King Rail's mismanagement, it becomes a matter for a Government remedy, and more especially, as you notice, from the danger to the fair sex. The traveller, it appears, is no more secure than, in Dick Turpin's day, were Hounslow-heath and Shooter's-hill; or in the present day those unfortunate countries infested by Bashi-Bozouk *protectors*.

England is a most wonderfully enlightened country, but it appears the Far Westers beat us. However, leaving them far away, only cross the Channel, as I have frequently done since the time that the railway *convois* superseded those of Van Gend and Co. and enter the station at Ostend. Your luggage is weighed and ticketed, and you receive your duplicate: all the luggage which you have yourself pointed out is placed in a large van, divided into compartments, with the name of each station indicated. The carriages have *hand*-bars and *foot*-boards on each side, along which the guard can pass safely; so that as soon as a station is passed he enters the carriage and collects the tickets for the next, and so on to the end of the journey. On arrival, the luggage for that station only is taken from its compartment, and the traveller claims his own by his ticket.

Now this is not an affair of yesterday, but what occurred sixteen years back, and in a country which is considered primitive compared with this; and further, each carriage contains a danger-signal, which, on being sounded, brings the guard, and assistance of course.

R. D. C.

ZINC AS A COVERING.

In Mr. Burnell's last article in your paper, "On the influence of some external agents on the durability of building materials," he comes, as it seems to me, to a groundless conclusion respecting the fitness of zinc for roofing purposes.

Professor Berthier, of the French Scientific Academy, and other eminent French chymists, unite in the opinion, that the coating referred to is an oxide of zinc harder than the metal itself; and which forms itself immediately the sheets are exposed to the air, and adhering to them (without becoming any thicker), forms a permanent protection against the attacks of gases, and the impure atmosphere, in a similar manner to the verdigris on the ancient bronze statues.

The results of the numerous experiments made on this subject are confirmed by facts. Mr. Burnell is mistaken in saying it is only used in Paris, and other towns, where wood is the ordinary fuel. It is very generally used in the coal mining and manufacturing districts of Liege, and it certainly could not be put to any greater test than when applied as a covering to gas works, as at Charleroi, and I believe at other places. At Brussels coal is the usual fuel, yet the use of zinc for roofing is constantly on the increase, and the covering on the principal theatre there has had no repairs since it was laid on, now thirty-five years ago. And although it is employed in most of the French and Belgian seaport towns, I cannot choose a better example than Marseilles, where it is subject to the sea air, and noxious gases arising from the bad state of the water, increased by the great heat.

I think, however, I can give the real reason of the results not having been so satisfactory in England

It is well known by numerous experiments and examples that, in order for the oxide to protect the sheet, there must be a sufficient thickness of pure metal between the two coats of oxide, otherwise they will meet, and so consume the sheet; and it is for this reason that the thin layer of zinc over galvanized iron is so soon destroyed. It is, therefore, necessary to use a proper thickness of metal, which is very rarely the case in London, but if employed, would render zinc as advantageous a mode of covering here as on the continent, where the principal argument in its favour is its durability.

R. G. F.

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1851.

THE PROGRESS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

The concluding volumes of the results of the Census of 1851, recently published, contain the ages, civil condition, occupations, and birthplace of the people, with the number and ages of the blind and dumb, and the inmates of workhouses, prisons, asylums, and hospitals.

The mass of information collected, and here tabularized, under the skilful direction of the Registrar-General, and his able coadjutors, Dr. Farr and Mr. Horace Mann, will sufficiently account for the length of time that has elapsed (since March 1851) before these volumes have appeared.

In former numbers of this journal,* a brief account will be found of the number of people, families, and homes.

The portion of the present Report referring to the ages and civil condition of the people, is replete with the most interesting and important facts, and summary tables of vast importance, presenting for the first time facts upon the most interesting social questions, and opening a field of philosophical inquiry, by which truth will supersede theory, and exact knowledge of facts will not only influence legislation, but regulate and improve the social condition of the British race.

A census being a national as well as a topographical survey, it is necessary, so as to reach the interest of all, to give, as far as is practicable, detail returns; and this accounts for the size of the present abstracts, for they give, not only county, but district returns of all males and females of the age of 20 and upwards, with their birth-places and occupation; their civil condition; whether unmarried, married, or widowed; of the blind and deaf—a branch of statistics hitherto comparatively unexplored; with a return of inhabitants of all public institutions. But the most interesting page, perhaps, is that to which Mr. Petermann's map is annexed, which he has compiled from the tabular data, and which shows the distribution of employment over the country, illustrated by means of ingenious symbolic devices representing the manufactures and crafts in which the masses are employed. Neither have the industrial or agricultural statistics been overlooked, for here is a return of the number of men employed by masters, and masters employing men, both in trade and labour, with the acreage of farms, cultivated and uncultivated; and although these latter may not be quite so complete as may be wished, and for which several reasons are given, yet the deductions made from the returns obtained may be received with faith, considering they have been compiled by men so well skilled in the science of statistics.

It is impossible in the limited space of a journal like the *Builder* to give anything more than a few of the prominent facts.

In previous returns of ages the number of males under 20 years of age and of 20 and upwards were considered nearly equal; but more elaborate deductions from those of 1851 reveal the facts that, with the army, navy, and merchant service omitted, the males of 20 years and upwards (5,475,540) exceed the males under 20 (4,779,313) by 696,227.

The number of the population of the age of 20 and upwards in 1851 exceeds that under the age of 20 by 2,068,782.

The Report states that the increase in the population under 20 years in the 30 years (1831-51) has been 2,577,046, whilst that of 20 and upwards has been 4,185,163. The males from 20 to 40 in the same period has increased 1,226,832, and the females 1,243,073. The population under 20 years has increased during the 30 years 37 per cent. whilst that of 20 to 40 years has been 60 per cent.; 40 to 60 years, 55 per cent.; 60 to 80 years, 45 per cent.; and that at the extreme period of life, after 80 years, only 34 per cent.

Assuming that the population under the age of 10 years and at 70 and upwards are ineffectives, and chiefly sustained by the industry of those from the age of 20 to the age of 60, it will follow that in 1821 the 6,367,991 persons of the two middle ages sustained 4,355,166, or 68 per cent. of the ineffectives; while in 1851 only 5,797,295, or 57 per cent. were sustained by 10,082,296 of effectives. Tested by these facts the strength of the nation has increased faster than its numbers.

In showing the proportion that enter each of the five ages that are characterised, the Report says, "If 100,000 children, born at the same time, are followed and numbered at equal intervals in the journey through life, it is found that, according to the present mortality in England, 66,061 enter at the age of 20 the second; that 53,824 enter at 40 the third; that 37,998 enter at 60 the fourth; that only 9,382 live through the four, and at 80 enter the fifth age, which it is not probable that more than one or two will pass over."

The *probable lifetime* of a male at birth in England is 45 years. The mean *lifetime* that males live after birth in England is 10·36. The mean age of the male population of Great Britain in 1851 is found to be 25·87. The average age of marriage in England is 25. The number of persons in 1851 under 25 being 11,573,377, and 25 and upwards, 9,611,633. The proportions of the married in the population of Great Britain, amount to 33 in every 100 males, and to 32 in every 100 females, of all ages.

If the women of Great Britain at the age of 20 and upwards are compared with the *men at home* only, the numbers in excess are 540,579, and at the age of 20—40 the excess is 261,060. Many women of this age are, however, married to men of ages further advanced.

Great Britain contains 3,391,271 *husbands*, and 3,461,524 *wives*, 382,969 *widowers*, and 795,590 *widows*. from the age of 20 and upwards the *bachelors* amount to 1,689,116; the *spinsters* to 1,767,194.

The Report, after considering at some length the principle and progress of population, concludes by stating, "that there is nothing, in the past or in the present conjugal condition of the population to inspire any apprehension of a redundancy or a scarcity of population in Great Britain, but a great deal to encourage the policy of further improvement in their condition—in the training of the young, in the circumstances in which children are born and families live; so that the British race, growing better and greater, may increase in numbers at home, and continue to send out every year thousands of new families to the colonies." The abstracts of occupations which follow, show how the 21,000,000 of people individually are employed. The greatest value must be attached to these, as numerous important results can be deduced, and much statistical information gathered of the state of industry and agriculture in the several classes.

The difficulties encountered in correcting and tabularising the errors of nomenclature were very great. The whole population had to be passed in review, and the several thousands of names classified under their respective heads. An alphabetical list, amounting to 1,260 distinct occupations, is given of males and females under twenty, and twenty years of age and upwards, from which any one can with ease make a classification for his own use. The double occupations were a source of great difficulty, as, for instance, a member of Parliament is often an occupier of land, and an innkeeper a farmer; but difficulties such as these have been surmounted, and a classification adopted, on which, "at a future census, such inquiry may be made into the industry of the country, in all its ramifications, as may be in every way useful, and tend at once to extend science, to promote production, and dissipate subversive theories." The distribution of the population is into two

* Aug. 6 and Nov. 12, 1853.

great groups, (1) those that work, and those (2) who have no definite occupation; and a due deduction being made for infirm persons, and parties retired from trade or professions, the number of the second class will not be found great.

Those engaged in definite occupations are arranged into fourteen distinct classes, and these again into sub-classes, so that producers, distributors, and consumers, can be ascertained at a glance.

The annexed table shows the occupations of males and females of Great Britain and Isles and London:—

OCCUPATIONS.	GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLES.				LONDON.			
	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total	4,764,743	4,737,635	5,458,815	5,998,384	474,013	493,260	632,545	762,418
Persons of Specified Occupations and Conditions	4,750,536	4,704,455	5,404,029	5,924,604	473,388	488,799	621,186	749,124
CLASSES.								
THE QUEEN	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country	1,486	89	71,191	2,526	367	7	18,960	219
2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country	7,773	—	88,711	—	1,101	—	17,948	—
3. Persons in the Learned Professions (with their immediate Subordinates), either filling Public Offices, or in Private Practice	12,451	58	98,279	1,410	2,631	28	21,782	656
4. Persons engaged in Literature, the Fine Arts, and the Sciences	4,092	8,318	41,618	64,336	861	1,345	8,881	11,562
5. Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, and Relatives*	3,389,492	3,780,565	21,779	3,227,150	363,559	409,145	3,160	386,389
6. Persons engaged in Entertaining, Clothing, and Performing Personal Offices for Man	120,504	498,168	512,209	1,329,292	15,587	68,849	88,176	266,811
7. Persons who Buy or Sell, Keep, Let, or Lend Money, Houses, or Goods, of various Kinds	20,372	2,890	180,389	56,010	6,078	969	35,994	8,266
8. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages	100,345	5,423	285,686	7,479	24,800	153	61,055	535
9. Persons Possessing or Working the Land, and engaged in Growing Grain, Fruit, Grasses, Animals, and other Products	385,193	129,600	1,421,354	454,421	1,261	167	13,348	2,490
10. Persons engaged about Animals	12,454	225	86,528	1,055	1,054	3	9,810	40
11. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed in combination	121,928	5,288	624,593	11,617	16,690	2,791	114,476	5,332
12. Persons Working and Dealing in Animal Matters	91,087	84,383	293,531	162,863	7,791	3,421	10,004	16,321
13. Persons Working and Dealing in Matters derived from the Vegetable Kingdom	192,976	185,229	651,859	341,950	14,805	2,303	86,110	16,368
14. Persons Working and Dealing in Minerals	209,970	24,428	677,476	34,336	6,974	259	47,058	1,581
15. Labourers and Others, Branch of Lab ur undefined	61,320	2,461	322,788	9,217	7,187	206	45,240	832
16. Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation	614	1,868	88,681	136,536	122	277	7,818	25,652
17. Persons supported by the Community, and of no specific Occupation*	17,879	15,667	39,444	84,412	1,807	1,355	2,390	6,620
Other Persons, of no stated Occupation or Condition	14,207	33,080	54,786	73,780	1,625	4,501	11,347	13,284

* Classes 5 and 17 include only those of the Persons described who are not returned in any of the other Classes.

As an example of the manner of the sub-division, the following Tables of Classes III., IV. and XI. are given, as being of more direct interest in these pages:—

	GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLES.				LONDON.			
	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.	
CLASS III. *Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, &c.*	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
Sub-class 1. Clergymen and Ministers	70	—	29,977	—	5	—	2,388	—
,, 2. Lawyers	7,3	—	17,709	—	160	—	5,703	—
,, 3. Physicians and Surgeons	2,094	—	20,289	—	531	—	5,100	—
,, 4. Church Officers	172	8	4,401	893	28	3	590	526
,, 5. Law Clerks, Court Officers, and Stationers	5,664	1	13,495	12	1,530	—	5,401	8
,, 6. Chemists and Surgical Instrument Makers	3,738	41	12,408	505	377	25	2,690	122
CLASS IV. *Persons engaged in Literature, &c.*								
Sub-class 1. Authors	138	3	2,728	112	33	2	1,099	63
,, 2. Artists	954	62	7,646	486	362	29	3,357	309
,, 3. Scientific Persons	24	3	442	22	10	—	141	5
,, 4. Teachers	3,676	8,250	30,802	63,716	457	1,314	4,285	11,185
CLASS XI. *Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions.*								
Sub-class 1. Books	10,390	1,909	31,034	3,655	3,231	1,022	13,206	2,114
,, 2. Plays (actors)	116	179	1,389	630	36	90	535	264
,, 3. Music	1,783	180	8,999	719	866	55	4,551	254
,, 4. Pictures and Engravings	2,126	129	7,834	299	674	51	3,719	174
,, 5. Carving and Figures	744	1,667	2,428	1,055	361	1,381	1,467	1,440
,, 6. Shows and Games	615	218	2,311	841	174	64	846	347
,, 7. Plans and Designs	863	15	4,925	31	168	2	1,229	5
,, 8. Medals and Dies	123	6	372	8	19	—	105	6
,, 9. Watches and Philosophical Instruments	4,008	135	17,899	336	860	11	5,505	82
,, 10. Arms	1,820	46	5,954	187	182	5	1,097	50
,, 11. Machines	10,256	263	45,563	370	982	—	5,997	9
,, 12. Carriages	2,591	20	14,040	169	442	6	4,545	75
,, 13. Harness	2,871	187	15,037	544	269	18	2,392	78
,, 14. Ships	5,981	—	25,905	28	596	—	4,473	4
,, 15. Houses	66,729	19	389,147	747	6,988	3	59,451	126
,, 16. Implements	6,583	2	34,541	110	227	—	2,368	13
,, 17. Chemicals	4,329	413	18,046	1,278	534	83	2,940	293

It must be remarked, that each of these sub-classes is divided into further detail, *ex. gra.*—In Class III. in Great Britain, Sub-class No. 1 comprises 18,587 clergy of the Establishment, and No. 2, 3,111 barristers, and 13,256 solicitors; whilst in No. 3, 2,321 are returned as physicians, and 15,163 surgeons and apothecaries.

In Class IV. the sub-class 2 includes 4,915 painters, many being drawing-masters, whilst many of the 2,971 returned as architects in Great Britain (1,114 of whom are in London), are undoubtedly builders; "and here," says the Report, "the want of a better nomenclature is felt." To account for the singular few returned under No. 3, many undoubtedly are returned under the learned professions.

In Class XI. No. 15, comprises nearly 7 per cent. of the total males, of twenty and upwards of Great Britain. amongst these are 2,595 surveyors, 11,741 builders, 155,254 carpenters and joiners, 58,848 bricklayers, 87,338 masons and paviors, 6,255 slaters, 15,036 plasterers, 1,529 paperhangers, 51,382 house-painters, plumbers, and glaziers. Besides these, there are many connected with building that appear under other classes. Class XIII. includes 3,821 timber merchants, 32,436 sawyers; and in Class XIV. 23,333 are engaged as stone, 6,122 as slate, 5,423 as lime quarriers; 1,287 are marble masons, 23,374 men, and 6,586 youths, brickmakers; 4,873 are carvers and gilders. The copper, tin, lead, and iron mines employ 18,468, 12,912, 16,680, and 27,098 males respectively. The locksmiths' and bellhangers' are 6,332, and in the manufacture of nails, 28,533 persons are employed, 18,548 are males; 40,046 males are returned as engaged on railways, *exclusive* of 10,032 as road labourers specifically so returned.

In the elaborate tables of the *birth-place* of the *inhabitants* which have been framed, it appears that the soldiers and seamen abroad being deducted, 20,959,477 remain as the population of Great Britain: of these 17,234,490 were born in England and Wales, 2,754,360 in Scotland, 122,808 in the islands in the British seas, 733,866 in Ireland, 41,316 in the British colonies, and 72,637 abroad, 12,774 of the latter being British subjects. Of foreigners in Great Britain, there appear to be 56,665; but the number of British subjects abroad who are not counted in the population greatly exceeds these; 20,357 alone being returned as living in France.

The returns of the blind give a total of 21,487, or *one* in every 975 of the total population; but nearly one half of these are above sixty years of age.

The number of deaf and dumb is 12,553, or *one* in every 1,670. The number of the public institutions was given in the first Report: by further investigation, the present reports more accurately their numbers, ages, and occupations.

The concluding note in the Report states that the cost of the last census of England and Wales, exclusive of postage and printing, was at the rate of 5*l.* 9*s.* for every 1,000 of the population; whilst in 1851, when the inquiry was greatly exteuded, it was but 5*l.* 4*s.*

OCTAVIUS HANSARD.

WHITEHALL AND DOWNING-STREET.

IN my last communication, I suggested a design for a range of public offices on the site of Gwydyr House, Whitehall, to form a large and handsome building in continuation of, and in unison with, the Banqueting-house or Royal Chapel. By a curious coincidence, a discussion arose about the same time in Parliament, on the oversight of the Government, in having suffered the lease of Montague House to be renewed. Upon this point I shall not presume to offer an opinion, but there is no doubt that had the Government of the day thought proper to retain possession of the Crown lands adjoining Whitehall, as the leases fell in, they would have had ample space *for all the public offices in London*, and they might at the same time have let off a very valuable frontage towards the river for building private houses of the first class, like those of the Marquis of Ailsa and Sir Robert Peel!

Instead, however, of thus availing themselves of land already belonging to the Crown, they

purchased, nearly twenty-five years ago, at a very great expense, a large block of houses in Downing-street, Fludyer-street, and King-street, and so great was their haste to obtain possession of the ground, that they also bought up the interest of the leaseholders, and even compensated tenants-at-will for waiving the customary notice. The houses were pulled down without delay, and yet, from that day to the present, not a single brick has ever been laid for any new building, and high rents have been paid all the time for private houses in various situations. What an enormous loss has thus been occasioned to the public! whereas, if the old houses had been kept up till the ground was actually wanted, all the compensations, except to the ground landlords, would have been saved, and the rents would have brought in a large annual return for the original outlay. The present Government are of course not answerable for this serious blunder, but there must have been a great fault somewhere, and a reckless neglect of the public welfare and interest.

We are now given to understand that it is intended to rebuild the Secretary of State's offices on this site, and whenever this is done, I hope it will be a part of the plan to leave a handsome opening, with an ornamental gate, into St. James's-park, at the end of Downing-street, which would form a striking vista in a line with Richmond-terrace. I think it would also afford a distant view of Buckingham Palace. This entrance into the park might in time supersede the dark and gloomy one by the Horse Guards, and relieve the public offices in that building from the constant noise and vibration of carriages passing under the archway.

I have a strong opinion that Richmond-terrace, with such a termination towards the park as I have here suggested, would have been the best line for the new Westminster-bridge. It would then have been removed to a sufficient distance from the houses of Parliament, and would have fallen better into the line of the Bridge-road, at Lambeth, than the old course does; but the plans of the Government seem too far matured for so important an alteration to be entertained.

A Middlesex Magistrate.

THE HOLIDAY QUESTION.

We have 365 days a year; 52 Sundays and 313 working-days,—six working-days to one Sunday. Taking these figures, a reverend divine has made a very sensible suggestion. He says that the 52 Sundays have been consecrated for a special purpose, in which we are all very specially interested; that, as we consist of body and soul, and both must be attended to in order that we may be altogether happy, the 52 Sundays must be considered as the soul's days, and the 313 working-days as the body's days. "But then," say some, "we are so terribly hard worked on the 313 days, that we cannot attend to our souls' affairs properly on the 52 days; therefore let us have some of the 52 days for the ease of our bodies." "No," says he, "that is bad logic. The 313 days are for the good of your bodies; not for the bad of your bodies. If you overwork your bodies on the 313 days, you are misusing these days." "But we cannot help ourselves," say they: "the 313 days are working-days, and we must work them out." "O! ho," says he, "that's your logic again. Now, if you cannot stand 313 days' hard work in the year, without being so overworked as to force you to rob your soul of some of the 52 days, you must work less than 313 days a year: you had better begin by turning 13 of these days into holidays. You will then have 52 days for your souls; 300 days to work for your bodies, and 13 days to let your bodies take their ease." I do not mean to say that these are Dr. Cumming's words; for he is a gentleman who is a great preacher, and, of course, likes to say things grandly: but this is the short of what he says, and very sensible it is. Why, on earth, are we to work ourselves to death in order to live? Why are we to overwork our bodies so as to hurt both them and our souls? Why are people in other countries to have week-day holidays and we to have none? Why are we to rob Peter to pay Paul? Why are our employers to force us to spoil our Sundays in order that they may get 311 days' work a year out of us,—that is, 313 days, less Christmas Day and Good Friday? Now, I am a very hard-working man, and I know what overwork is, and I know also the good of moderate work. I was lazy till 16; then I had five years' moderate work: when I came of age I was all the better for not having been overworked before I came to my strength. For nearly thirty years I have worked about as hard as any man in London, scarcely ever taking a holiday; but I find that it will not do to go on so. I am obliged to make holiday now,—to cut down my 311 days to less than 300. And if 311 days' work would be too much for me, who was not overworked when young, it must be far too much for those who had, as too many of our working men have had, some of their pith taken out of them while they were growing.

But many will say, "We cannot afford to give up 13 working days: what shall we do for wages?" That is all nonsense: if every man, woman, and child kept 13 holidays a year, we should all be as well off as now. You say, "A fair *day's* wage for a fair *day's* work:" try another cry, and say, "A fair *year's* wage for a fair *year's* work." If we all kept the 13 holidays we should get the same wages in the year as we do now. We could do more in 300 days, with 13 holidays to give us a spring every now and then, than we can do in the 313 days without the spring. Nothing is so bad for a horse as all collar-work: I have tooled a four-horse stage-coach in a hilly country in my younger days; and I well recollect how we went up a hill when we had just had a bit of down hill, with a hand gallop along the little bottom between the two. That is just what we want on our journey through this world,—a steady trot through 300 days, with a springing hand gallop on 13 days every here and there, and a quiet rest at the end of every one of the 52 stages.

N. R.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Alverstoke.—The following tenders were delivered on 2nd inst. for alterations and additions to the Alverstoke House of Industry, near Gosport, Mr. W. Pines, of Portsea, architect; quantities supplied:—

Rogers (Gosport)	£856	0	0
Willis and Senior (Gosport)...	787	16	0
Camwell Portsmouth)	761	0	0
Rapley (Gosport)	760	0	0
Smith (Portsea)	719	0	0
Bramble (Portsmouth)	713	0	0
Absalom Portsea)	688	0	0
Aylen (Portsea)	675	0	0
King (Portsea)	628	0	0
Callaway (Southsea)	613	11	0
Dotterell (Gosport, accepted)	580	0	0
Hodges (Portsea)	540	0	0
Davis (Southsea).....	523	0	0

Swansea.—The centre, or great point stone, of the entrance-gates of the dock works was laid, with some formality, but without public demonstration, on Tuesday in last week, by the mayor of the town and secretary of the dock company, Mr. G. G. Francis, F.S.A. The stone came from the Craigleith quarries near Edinburgh, and weighed seven tons. Under it were placed the various current coins of the realm, expressly obtained from the Bank of England, together with plans and detailed statement of the works, &c. The contractor, W. Pickering, and resident engineer, Mr. Neill, proved the levels to be correct.

Wallasey.—The local Board of Health have resolved to obtain plans and estimates of the best system for the general drainage and sewerage of the district; also, to obtain the opinions and estimates of competent engineers on the best and most economical water supply for the district. The chairman read a letter which he had prepared to be forwarded to Lord Shaftesbury, expressive of confidence in the General Board of Health, and testifying to their general courtesy and consideration whenever consulted

Grantham.—The waterworks company, established on the constant supply principle, has found difficulty, it is said, in providing its customers with even an intermittent supply. No cisterns are used. The question is asked whether the company, having failed in its contract, can compel payment for the water. The deficiency is attributed to a leakage in the earthenware pipes from the spring at Stroxton to the tank on the top of Spittlegate-hill. This conclusion is arrived at from a calculation showing that much less water flows from the pipes into the tank than enters them at the spring. As these pipes traverse a distance of four or five miles, and pass under corn-fields, the attempt to discover the leakage is regarded as almost hopeless.

Grimsby.—A discussion has recently taken place in the local Board of Health on the merits of a letter received from Mr. H. Austin, engineer to the late general board. Mr. Austin was of opinion that the waterworks, as proposed by Mr. Rendel, could not be carried out for less than 30,000*l.* and thought the proposed works perfectly unnecessary: he stated that a complete system of more suitable and more efficient works than those before the board could be carried out for the sum of 17,000*l.* It was at length determined to send a copy of the letter to Mr. Rendel, who, it is said, gave evidence in the House of Commons, when the private Act was obtained, and stated that these works could be carried out for 15,000*l.* Mr. Austin, on the other hand, states that at the present price of materials and labour, 30,000*l.* must be required to carry Mr. Rendel's plans out, and that a rate of 3s. in the pound will be required to meet the expenditure, or one-half as much more as the Act provides for.

Kelso.—At a recent meeting of the local police commission, reported in the *Kelso Chronicle*, the report and estimates of Mr. Brunlees, of Manchester, engineer, for the sewerage and water supply of the burgh, with the relative plans, sections, &c. were laid before the commissioners. The engineer proposed a system of sewerage with three outlets, at a cost of 3,500*l.* in all, exclusive of a manure tank (160*l.*) at the principal outlet, and from which he estimated that an annual profit of about 300*l.* would accrue. The principal sewers, he proposed, should be brick barrel culverts and rubble side walls and arch, and the minor sewers earthenware pipes. The water supply might be drawn from the Tweed by pumping, from West Broomlands by draining and pumping, or from Eden water about Stitchel Linn, on the gravitation principle. The last, though the most expensive to begin with, was recommended in preference to either of the others. A large reservoir near the Shoulder of Mutton would be also required. The cost of pipes and reservoir would be about 1,500*l.* The whole cost of supply would be 3,473*l.* and the annual charge of management, including interest of capital, the engineer estimated at 224*l.* The annual income would be 250*l.* and an annual profit of 26*l.* would result.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION AND WORKMEN.

Among many sects it is thought from time to time advisable to have what are technically called revival meetings, when it is considered necessary, either from dormant zeal, or more enlarged views of usefulness, to give a fillip to a congregation. The latter course, we are pleased to see, was alone the object of the large gathering at this institution on Monday evening last, when an inaugural lecture was delivered by the Rev. Bath Power, principal of the Diocesan Schools of Norwich, on the Advantages of a Knowledge of Science, introductory to a course of Monday evening lectures, to which the industrial classes will be admitted at the reduced charge of 6d. each, the foremen of factories being provided with tickets, for distribution, giving the right of admission on these terms.

The world of London need not be told, that if a new discovery in science is made, either in Europe or America, they have not long to wait before all that can be known on the subject is brought before them in a popular shape, either by the present director, Mr. Pepper, or his worthy coadjutor as lecturer, Dr. Bachhoffner. The thousands who have from time to time received amusement and instruction at the Polytechnic, have now an additional pleasure to reflect upon, that is, that their contributions as admission fees will enable the director to afford to a wider circle the advantages of the institution; and if the reception afforded to the lecturer on Monday night, and the evident relish with which his remarks were listened to, afford any index to the *success* of the experiment, that end is a "fact accomplished."

THE NEW MUSEUMS, &c. TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

I WAS not a little surprised on looking over your publication of last week to find in it a description of the new museums, &c. now in course of erection in Trinity College, Dublin, attributing to Messrs. Deane and Woodward the whole and sole direction of it. I was unwillingly obliged, on a former occasion, to appear in your columns in order to set the public right as to the truth of the circumstances connected with this building. How much the more does it grieve me now to be obliged again to appear in print to disabuse the minds of your readers respecting this building, which is now being erected, *on my plans and under my superintendence*, the elevations and external decorations being from the office of Messrs. Deane and Woodward. I must regret the temerity which has caused your informant to give so unfair and incorrect a statement to the public. I wish in no way whatever to appropriate to myself the portions of this building which have been designed by Messrs. Deane and Woodward, or rather (as the paragraph, in one case, correctly states) by the workmen; but while giving those gentlemen all merit for their portion of the edifice, I am quite as determined that the plans and internal arrangements which have been made by me, and to one line of which they have not the most remote title, shall not be put to the credit of the Messrs. Deane and Woodward.—JOHN MCCURDY. [It is due to ourselves to say that in the correspondence we had on the subject with the Messrs. Deane and Woodward, Mr. McCurdy's name was never mentioned, and that all the working drawings of the exterior, to which our illustrations refer, are signed by the first-named architects alone. This, it will be seen, is quite consistent with Mr. McCurdy's claim; but a little more candour, if that claim be correct, would have prevented misconstruction.]

DESTRUCTION OF MR. THOMAS CUBITT'S ESTABLISHMENT.

OUR readers, we are sure, will hear with great regret, that the establishment of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, at Millbank, which we have more than once noticed with special reference to its appliances for the advantage of his workmen, as well as for its many other improved and extensive arrangements, was destroyed by fire, on the night of Wednesday last. A want of water unfortunately paralyzed the exertions of the firemen, and the flames spread with wonderful rapidity, throwing a singular glare over the river and its opposite bank. It happened that we saw the outbreak of the fire, and in a space of time surprisingly short, it seemed as if a town were in a blaze. We shall but give expression to the feeling of all who know Mr. Cubitt, when we say that we sincerely sympathize with him, and hope that his loss personally may not be large.

Notices of Books.

The Gilbart Prize Essay on the Adaptation of Recent Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Art to the Purposes of Practical Banking. By GRANVILLE SHARP. Third edition. London: Groombridge and Sons. 1854.

WE have already noticed this essay with commendation. It now assumes the form and dimensions of a substantial volume, much matter having been added both to the essay itself and in the shape of an appendix containing a large collection of curious matter, such as engravings showing improvements and novelties in a multitude of instances, in any way capable of promoting the safety, convenience, healthfulness, or comfort of banking edifices, and even forms of envelopes, wax impressions of office seals of an improved description, &c. &c. Amongst the engravings, too, are portraits of Mr. Gilbart and Mr. Sharp.

In respect to arrangement of the work as it now appears, it may be a question whether it would not have been better to have sacrificed the original form of the prize essay to the acquirement of a more strictly methodical form and order of parts in the whole composition. This may yet be carried out in a succeeding edition, which will doubtless be called for.

VARIORUM.

THE August number of the *Ecclesiologist* contains a valuable paper on the Royal Monastery of Batalha, in Portuguese Estremadura, by the Rev. J. M. Neale, with an illustrative plan. Santa Maria da Victoria, at Batalha, is well known to us all by the work of James Murphy, to whom, probably, we are indebted for the preservation of the structure by the regard for it which he induced; but his views were published at a time when Christian art was little understood; and, according to Mr. Neale, "there are gross and absolute blunders in many of them, which it is wonderful that any professed architect could have made.——"The Travellers' (Shilling) Library" of Messrs. Longman and Co. still thrives and multiplies. No. 65 is on that very interesting modern Mahomet, "Schamyl, the Sultan, Warrior, and Prophet of the Caucasus," and is a translation from the German of Dr. F. Wagner and F. Bodenstedt, by Mr. Lascelles Wraxhall. No. 64 is a reprint, with corrections, from the "Geographical Dictionary," of McCulloch's "Treatise on Russia and Turkey;" and Nos. 65 and 66 form the first series, in two parts, of Laing's "Notes of a Traveller on the Social and Political State of France, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, and other parts of Europe during the present Century." All of these are well timed as well as interesting numbers of "The Traveller's Library."——Gilbert, of Paternoster-row, has just published a new edition of "Ince's Outlines of English History," for the use of schools. It is revised and considerably enlarged, though not increased in price.

Miscellanea.

OPENING OF THE BRIDGEWATER EXHIBITION.—On Saturday in week before last, Bridgewater was in complete holiday attire, and seems to have formed one great flower-show in the midst of a forest of firs. Triumphal arches spanned the thoroughfares at every main point, and the vessels in the river were dressed in flags. The occasion was the opening of the Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, Antiquities, &c. for behoof of the church restorations. The paintings were hung round, and completely over, the walls of the Nisi Prius Court; specimens of natural history, articles of virtu, medals, coins, autographs, &c. crowding every available space. In the centre of the court is a fountain, in which are a number of gold fish. The other court is filled with Parian statuary, jewellery, plate, bronzes, drapery, pottery, stained glass, and articles of a miscellaneous character. Every accessible part of the building—courts, halls, galleries, staircases, grand jury room, in which is held a bazaar—contains objects vieing with each other in attractiveness and beauty. At the opening, the galleries were filled with a brilliant assemblage of ladies. The Choral Society were present, and the vicar read an address to the mayor on the objects of the Exhibition, and its origin and progress. Now that so good an idea has been so successfully inaugurated, it is to be hoped that due justice will be done to it and its excellent purpose by a crowded and continued attendance. The management ought to be able very handsomely to complete and decorate the church with the proceeds.

THE HACKNEY BROOK.—A deputation to Lord Palmerston from Stoke Newington, Kingsland, West Hackney, Stamford-hill, &c. on Wednesday in last week, represented to his lordship the necessity of having the noxious open sewer in that district built over through the parish of Stoke Newington. The cost, it was stated, would be about 20,000*l*. Lord Palmerston, after listening attentively to what was urged, expressed his strong interest in the subject, and advised the deputation to repeat their application on the reassembling of Parliament, in February next, or it might be in November preceding, as the Sewers Commission were not in a position to be able to do what was required previous to that time, and as there would then be fresh arrangements. Meantime, he assured the deputation that the matter would not escape his attention. There may be serious results before that time comes.

AUGHNACLOY (IRELAND).—The Jackson's Almhouse, which stands in a commanding situation at one end of the town, was opened on the 10th ult. The building is of the Late Tudor period, from the design of Mr. S. Symes, of Dublin, architect, and is executed in the sandstone of the neighbourhood, laid in random courses, having wrought-stone dressing, together with bold projecting eaves and ornamental gables. It contains fourteen sitting-rooms, with chambers over same, to which are added baths and wash-houses for the male and female departments, together with a room for the committee or general purposes. The grounds are laid out in terraces and slopes. This almshouse for unfortunate persons 50 years of age, was built and endowed under the bequest of the late Mr. Alexander Jackson, M.D. of Dublin, who left for this object the sum of 10,000*l*. Aughnacloy was the birthplace of Dr. Jackson.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL MATTERS.—The archæologists of Royston have just discovered under the heath near Cambridge, numerous passages, chiefly of a circular form, about 2 feet in width, and at the depth of about 6 feet from the surface, surrounding central blocks of chalk, also perforated into chambers or grottoes. From the circular passages others diverge, and several have been traced into a trench. In the principal passages, surrounding one of the central blocks, may be seen *columbaria*, resembling the ancient catacombs of Rome. In the grottoes beneath this block was found a Roman urn. Fragments of ancient British ware have also been found.——A stone with a Roman inscription has lately been turned up at Irchester. This inscription, it seems, has puzzled many, but on being referred to Mr. Roach Smith, it was soon deciphered. It appears thus on the stone:—

D. M. S.
AMICIVS · SATVRV
STRATOR COS · M · S · F

Mr. Smith says it is as follows:—

Diis Manibus Sacrum. Amicius Saturus Strator Consulis Monumentum Sibi Fecit.

——The opening of the ancient barrow on Gallibury Down, Isle of Wight, has commenced; but, from its dimensions and height, the large number of workmen employed had made but little progress at the end of the first day. It is composed of hundreds of loads of rough flints, with merely a covering of earth and turf about a foot thick.——On Thursday in last week an excursion took place under the direction of the Bedfordshire Archæological Society. The company met at Cranfield, where they were conducted to the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Mr. Langstone exhibited a quantity of Roman, Mediæval, and later coins found in the parish. The company next proceeded to Marston Moretaine. This church contains many objects of interest. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The visitors next drove on to Wootton Church, which is also dedicated to St. Mary. They then proceeded to Kempston Bury, first visiting the old mansion-house formerly belonging to Sir Wm. Long, and lately purchased by Mr. Talbot Barnard. Thence they proceeded to the church. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Barnard's invitation to the Hoo was accepted. Here a collation awaited them as a termination to the proceedings, and to which a party of upwards of forty sat down.

THE CHEMISTS AND THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of metropolitan chemists' and druggists' assistants was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday in last week, when measures were resolved on for closing the chemists' and druggists' shops at eight p.m. on week-days, and on Sunday throughout. A pamphlet is to be prepared, containing a plain statement of the grievances of this very hard-worked and meritorious class of the community, whose vigilance in the distribution of drugs to the public really absolutely requires that their attention should not be exhausted by long hours of labour, even out of mere regard to the safety of the public itself, were it for no other reason. It is urged, and it appears will be shown from statistics, that the purposes for which their services are required on Sundays, and after eight p.m. on week-days, have very little to do with the health of the public. Having taken a part in originating the early closing movement, we shall learn with pleasure that the chemists' and druggists' assistants have succeeded in their endeavour. A meeting of their employers, we understand, will shortly be held in favour of the movement.

NEW PIER AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—Workmen are driving piles on the south side of Blackfriars Bridge, for a landing pier, 200 feet long and 6 feet wide. The new pier is to be named "The Royal Surrey Watermen's Pier."

SHAM BUILDING.—A walk to Pall-mall just now would be most instructive to any one who would judge of the fitness and *truthfulness* of the *style* and *mode* of building now adopted, for there a respectable brick building or "core" may be seen, which might speak well for itself if allowed to do so, but in its present state it seems to imply that the *architectural character* of the work is yet to come,—sundry props and other like things doing the work hereafter to be done by finely polished columns of granite or porphyry. It would be very satisfactory if the architect or building committee would or could inform the public what use, advantage, or beauty is sought for in this net-work or casing of columns and cornices, that for the present do not either carry themselves or each other much less the main building: they really never will or can be anything else than a very expensive and ornamental packing case or crate framed about the solid package within, which, though perhaps good in itself, is not allowed to be seen. Can anything prove more thoroughly the falsity and unfitness of our style of building as thus practised.

NON NOBIS.

Strike of Crown Glassmakers.—Shields, August 12: The crown glassmakers of the Tyne and Wear are on strike. More than twelve months ago an arrangement was come to between the masters and men, that in case of a rise in glass the men should have a proportionate advance, and if prices should fall, the men should allow wages to come down. Until within the past two or three months the crown glass trade has been brisk, but in consequence of a stagnation in the building trade, the glass manufacturers have considerable stocks on hand, and about a fortnight ago they gave notice to the men of their intention to reduce their wages 6d. per 100 tables. The men, however, instead of complying with the reasonable request of the masters, have struck work, and in one house disgracefully left eight pots of metal unwrought. Like most workmen's strikes, this one is ill-advised and ill-chosen. For some years past sheet glass has been gradually superseding crown in the market, and this strike will, of course, further injure it. The sheet glass trade is very brisk, and the manufacturers can dispose of as much as they can make.—*Times*.

Iron Manufacture.—Mr. H. Brownentt, of Liverpool, has patented a method of treating scrap and waste iron so as to render the same more readily available in the manufacture of iron. The inventor takes scrap and waste iron, and collects it together in a box, frame, or binder, and submits it to great pressure, thus forming blocks or masses convenient for stowage and carriage.

Open Spaces.—There is an article in the *Law Review* for the present month titled "Where shall the New Law Courts be built?" The author objects strongly, on sanitary grounds, as we do, to the occupation of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and advocates the site proposed by Mr. M. D. Hill, between Bell-yard and Clement's-inn, and recommended by Sir C. Barry in preference to the Fields. As truly observed by the writer, —"Take Lincoln's-inn-fields and you create a nuisance: take the Strand site and you destroy one"—and what is more, convert a positive nuisance into a comparative benefit, even though still to be so far occupied by buildings. The advocates of Lincoln's-inn-fields site are still, it seems, bent on their project. We must urge, therefore, more than ever, the necessity of carefully and jealously preserving it amongst our few remaining open spaces.

Boston Corn Exchange and Athenæum Competition.—Fifteen designs for this building have been received. We understand three have been selected for final discussion, bearing respectively the signatures of "Fides," "Fidelitas," and "London."

A Willow Dock.—Such a dock is now being built at La Crosse, Michigan. It is constructed entirely of willow twigs, about 12 feet long, bound in bundles 1 foot thick, which are so ingeniously arranged and woven together that it is impossible for sand to work out or the water to work in. Each bundle contains about 100 small trees, and it will take 50,000 of these bundles to complete the work. It is said that the willows will sprout and grow, rooting firmly together, thereby forming a living superstructure which will last for ages without the least tendency to decay. Docks like these occur very frequently on the banks of the Rhine in Germany.

"The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society" announces its first anniversary meeting at Salisbury on the 13th of September, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, whose fine mansion of Wilton House, with its interesting galleries of art and literature, will be freely opened to the members one day. The unique cathedral, the bishop's palace, ancient churches, and domestic buildings in the city, with Old Sarum, Salisbury plain, with its almost countless castrometations, barrows, and British earthworks; and lastly, the wonder and mystery, *Stonehenge*, will afford abundant objects for amusement, study, and reflection to the members and visitors.

Banbury.—I was truly sorry, on visiting Banbury, Oxon, yesterday, to see that they were about to pull down the old gaol, a building in good order, with walls above 4 feet in thickness. It is a great pity, being one of the few (remaining) old buildings in Banbury; one where many a Cavalier and Roundhead by turns have been confined. Do try and avert its doom.—H. K.

St. John's Church, Lowestoft.—With reference to a notice of the opening of this church, which appeared in our journal lately, we have received statements from Mr. John Brown, whose design was originally accepted, and Mr. Lacey, the builder who sent in the lowest tender for the execution of that design, complaining, singly, of the course which was pursued towards them, and reflecting on the conduct of those by whom the church has been erected. The architect, they state, was the clerk of the builders, and the builders, at least one of the firm, were on the committee for obtaining designs, and erecting the church.

Telegraphic Progress.—The British Telegraph Company has completed an arrangement with the Europeau, by which the two become one, under the former title. The purchase has been effected by the payment of 100,000*l.* in shares of the British, and 30,000*l.* in cash. The public are interested in this arrangement, as a more complete system of communication is established with more moderate charges, which, in some instances, amount to as much as one hundred per cent. on the cost of a message, besides which the fee for porterage is abolished, and the number of words contained in names and addresses are no longer subject to charge.——The project of connecting, telegraphically, Great Britain with America is still, it would appear, seriously engaging the attention of scientific and commercial men. Daring engineers are sanguine of the practicability of laying a submarine cable directly across the Atlantic, from Galway to Cape Race, in Newfoundland. The chief question is, whether, if a line were laid, an electric current can be passed through three thousand miles of cables? Professor Faraday and others, as we have already noted, believe that it could not. Hence the greater number of scientific men are said to favour the route to America *vid* Scotland. "To escape the at present dubious ocean path," says a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, "it is proposed to carry the cable from the northernmost point of the Highlands of Scotland to Iceland, by way of the Orkney, Shetland, and Ferroe Islands—to lay it from Iceland across to the nearest point in Greenland, thence down the coast to Cape Farewell, where the cable would again take to the water, span Davis' Straits, and make right away across Labrador and Upper Canada to Quebec. In no part would the cable require to be more than 900 miles long; and as a sand bank seems to extend to Cape Farewell, there would be little difficulty in mooring to a level and soft bottom. The only obstacle that we see is the strong partiality of the Esquimaux for old iron. The mere expense of making and laying the cable would not be much more than double that of building the new Westminster-bridge." Another obstacle besides the Esquimaux seems to have been as yet overlooked, except by ourselves, namely, the dragging influence of icebergs from the Arctic regions, which frequently plough up the bottom of the ocean, and must inevitably cross the path of the proposed telegraph *vid* Iceland and Davis' Straits.

Exhibition of the Belfast Fine Art Society.—We are glad to hear that the modern works of art lately exhibited at Belfast have sold well. The paintings were numerous, and a good many have been sold at prices ranging from 73*l.* 10s. downwards. Amongst those sold we may note a few, such as G. E. Herring's "Gulf of Spezzia," A. G. Woolmer's "Birds' Nest," T. Lound's "Pembrokeshire Coast," Fanny Geef's "Meditation," G. Bonavia's "Enfans Egarés," C. L. Nursey's "Muslin Sewer," C. Springer's "View in Groenlo," G. Stubbs's "From Market," E. G. Müller's "Santa Maria della Salute, with the Dogana, Venice," &c. &c. The success in effecting sales appears to have been much greater than could have been anticipated.

Aylesbury Church.—Observing in your last number a statement (from a local paper), highly prejudicial to the contractor for the execution of the fittings in Aylesbury Church, I beg to give at once my opinion that the statement is unfounded, and has arisen from the miserable jealousy of unsuccessful candidates for the work. I have reason to believe that the material is excellent, and of the quality specified.—Geo. Gilbert Scott.

New Parks in the Metropolis. — A parliamentary paper just issued, shows the amount contributed by the public to each of the new parks. Primrose-hill: purchase-money, 23,442*l.* defrayed out of land revenues of the Crown in 1842: expense of enclosure and bridges, 3,205*l.* 17s. 11d. Kensington: given by Duchy of Cornwall: expense of formation estimated at 3,554*l.* 19s. 7d. of which 720*l.* raised by local contributions. Victoria: cost 129,718*l.* 2s. 9d. of which 115,683*l.* 14s. 4d. produce of sale of York House: remainder defrayed out of land revenues of Crown: annual expense of maintenance, 2,000*l.* of which about 500*l.* from grazing rents, and remainder voted by Parliament. Battersea: cost up to 31st March, 1854, 222,079*l.* 6s. 5d. of which 200,000*l.* advanced by Public Works Loan Commissioners, and remainder voted by Parliament: about one-half of land purchased to be appropriated as building ground towards defraying cost.

Quicklime in Scotland.—A large mountain, Zore-More, near Applecross, on the west coast, on being accidentally excavated, presented a substratum of pure quicklime, within 5 feet of the surface; and by a further excavation, it was ascertained that the whole mountain, except an average surface of 20 feet, consists of lime fit for building or agricultural purposes. On the summit volcanic remains have been found.

The Plate-Glass Insurance Company.—A general meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday in last week, when it was stated that it had been found necessary to extend the guarantee of plate-glass insurance to the provinces, as well as to Scotland and Ireland; that in one week 17,500 shares in the Plate-glass Universal Insurance Company were subscribed for; and that that company would now assume the direction of affairs. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared. The statement of accounts showed on the debtor side an amount (including 614*l.* 11s. 8d. surplus) of 2,290*l.* 2s. 4d. and on the credit side (including 529*l.* 14s. 6d. balance at bankers and in hand) a like amount. The chairman observed that the success of the undertaking had far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and was rapidly increasing. The report was unanimously adopted.

The National Armoury at the Tower.—Having on several occasions exposed the mismanagement of the national collection of armoury at the Tower, we may add to what has already been said that in the quarterly "Journal of the British Archæological Association," printed for the Association (by Richards of Great Queen-street), we find the following statement, in an article, by Mr. Planché, "On English Helmets," in reference to French purchases:—"The plate accompanying this paper gives to the public a *second series* of helmets, of the principal forms from the fifteenth up to the twelfth century, all drawn from the originals discovered in this country! Alas, that so many should have been suffered to leave it; that we must seek in the *Musée d'Artillerie*, at Paris, for such unique specimens of the armour of our ancestors! I have just returned from an inspection of that interesting and finely-kept collection, and can safely declare that the majority of the rarer examples of helmets contained in it has been obtained from England at four and five times the sums offered by the parties to whom is entrusted the conservation and management of our national armoury."

Great Bridge in Canada.—A letter from Montreal, July 24, says—"The preparations for receiving the first stone of the Montreal Victoria Tubular Bridge—the connecting link between the Far West and the Atlantic seaboard—have been completed. Mr. Hodges is the manager of the affairs of the contractors.

Statues of Lord President Boyle and Lord Jeffrey.—Permission of Government is said to have been obtained for placing these statues in the recesses formerly used as Lord Ordinaries' Courts, on the East side of the Outer House of the Court of Session at Edinburgh. Lord Jeffrey's statue will probably be placed in its position before the meeting of the court in November.

Ancient Remains at Gloucester.—During the sewerage excavations in Westgate-street, the workmen came upon a part of the foundations either of Holy Trinity Church, removed about a century and a half ago, or of its tower. A stone ring, which is supposed to have once formed the upper part of the font, also turned up. In laying down the drainage-pipes in some of the streets where a deep cutting is necessary, a tunnel has been made with openings at short intervals. This plan of carrying on the works has been adopted in Longsmith-street; and while working in one of these headings, the excavators came upon the corner of a Roman tesselated pavement, in excellent preservation. Another tesselated pavement was found in the same street, about 20 feet from that first discovered, and 10 feet from the surface. An encaustic tile floor is spoken of as having been discovered in Westgate-street.

TENDERS

For the erection of national schools and teachers' residences, in the parish of Charles, Plymouth. Mr. W. Damant, architect. Quantities supplied by Mr. R. Elliott:—

J. Hicks	£5,610 15 3
W. Roberts	4,944 0 0
J. Matcham	4,900 0 0
W. H. Pethick	4,857 16 4
J. Marshall	4,600 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"On the Present State of Taste."—We are forced to postpone the completion of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's papers.

"City Cemetery Tenders."—The second tender for the enclosure of new City cemetery was from Mr. Gerish, not Gent.

"F. and W." "E. L. C." "W. S. I." "T. R." "H. R. L." "J. B." "G." "H. S. B." "An Architect." "O. H. H." "F. P." "D. M." (declined with thanks), "J. V." (we cannot assist), "F. P." (there is no method that can be depended on). "F. T." (the total cost of St. Paul's, including the railing, was 747,954*l.*)

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A SURVEYING ENGINEER and LAND AGENT, of good practice, wishes to take an ARTICLED PUPIL, who would be one among the family, and treated as a member of the family. Terms and particulars may be known on application to Mr LEVER-EDGE, Taunton, Somerset.

WANTED, a FOREMAN of MASONS, for general work.—Apply, by letter (post-paid), stating where previously employed, and amount of salary expected, to A. B. C. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a respectable Lad, as an APPRENTICE to a CARPENTER and JOINER.—Apply at 20, Charlton-place, Islington.—A small premium will be required.

WANTED, a BUILDER'S CLERK, accustomed to the usual routine of the office. Early hours expected. Address, by letter only, stating terms and where last employed, to A. B. 139, Leadenhall-street, City.

WANTED, a Young Man, competent to make neat and accurate TRACINGS, and to make himself generally useful in the office.—To apply by letter, stating qualifications, age, and salary required, addressed G. H. 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London.

TO SURVEYORS, ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, &c.

WANTED, in an Engineer's Office, a clever, steady, and trustworthy ASSISTANT, experienced in general field and office duties, but more especially in town drainage and waterworks. He must, in addition to other duties, be able to lay out works, prepare sections, take out quantities, and make neat working and other drawings.—Address, stating qualifications, experience, reference, age, and salary required, to M. J. Post-office, Leeds.

WANTED, a good DRAUGHTSMAN, to assist in getting up a set of competition drawings.—Address, naming reference and terms, A. B. care of Mr. Halliday, Stationer, Oxford-street, near the Regent-circus.

TO ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, an experienced ASSISTANT. Address in the first instance to J. P. P. 4, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, stating age, terms, qualifications, &c. and where last engaged.

TO FOREMEN OF CARPENTERS.

WANTED, an active, energetic Man, who thoroughly understands the General Trade.—Apply to B. C. at Mr Mister's Manor-lane, Queen-street, Chepside, on Monday morn ng between the hours of Ten and Eleven.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, a competent Person.—Send name, address, and qualifications to Mr. RIDGWAY, 111, Regent-street.

WANTED, a steady active young Man, as YARDSMAN and TIME-KEEPER, and to Book Materials &c where about sixty men are kept. The situation is constant if suitable. A good HOUSE PAINTER and GLAZIER is also wanted.—Apply to Mr. ERSWELL, Builder, Saffron Walden.

TO STONE MASONS.

WANTED, a NUMBER of good HANDS to work on SOFT STONE, at St. George's Church, Doncaster. Wages 4s. 6d. per day.—Apply personally to the Foreman on the Works, or by letter to Mr. CHAS. IRESON, Jun. Builder, Newland, Nr Rotherham.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION as Clerk of Works, is also a good draughtsman and accountant. Can have first-rate reference, and seven years' recommendation from last place. No objection to town or country.—Address to C. E. Mr. Rey's, Bookseller, 18, Westbourne-place, Paddington.

TO PAINTERS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a permanent SITUATION, who has served his time to a painter, glazier, and plumbing plumber. Wages required, 21 at a week.—Address to J. J. 38, Cromer-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION by the Advertiser, who is thoroughly acquainted with the routine of the office, and has had experience in measuring and superintending works. Address Post-office, Dockhead, Bermondsey.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a Situation as CLERK of WORKS, or BUILDER'S FOREMAN; has just concluded an engagement as Manager of some extensive works, from which he can be highly recommended.—Address, J. G. 11, 44, Guildford place, Kennington lane.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as WAREHOUSEMAN or SALESMAN in an Upholsterer's establishment or in a Builder's yard. References as to character &c can be obtained on application to A. B. C. 23, Trinity-street, Islington.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, who understands plans, details, perspectives, specifications, surveying, &c. a SITUATION.—Address, H. C. 6, Dorset-terrace, Clapham-road.

TO BUILDERS, BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as CLERK in the OFFICE; is competent to measure works, estimate, keep books, understand the prices in measured and day work. Terms moderate.—For particulars, apply by letter, pre-paid, to HIRAM, to be left at Mr. Miller's, Stationer, Wandsworth bridge road, Lambeth.

TO BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c.

WANTED, by an experienced GRAINER and MARBLER, CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT. No objection to fill up his time with plain painting.—Address, A. B. 3, Johnston-street, Clarendon-street, Somers-town.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, aged 21, a SITUATION as CLERK in a BUILDER'S OFFICE. Has been accustomed to book-keeping for nearly two years; would have no objection to assist in drawings, &c.—Address by letter, to A. J. S. 11, Ann-street, Brighton.

TO CLERKS OF WORKS, BUILDERS' FOREMEN, &c.

WANTED, by a Gentleman having on hand a considerable house property in London, chiefly let by the week and month, a middle-aged Man, to take the entire superintendence of the work men employed in the repairs, and to assist in the rent collection and general management. Unexceptionable references will be required as to honesty, sobriety, industry, and accuracy in keeping the men's time and repair accounts, as well as regards a thorough knowledge of the building trade. Salary to commence at 100l a year with house-rent free.—Apply by letter to X. Y. Z. Post-office, Cobham Surrey.

WANTING, as JUNIOR CLERK, in a BUILDER'S OFFICE, Understands book-keeping.—Address, M. K. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a Permanent SITUATION as Plumber and Gas-fitter. Has a good knowledge of fitting-up hot water apparatuses for heating houses or supplying baths with hot water.—Direct to A. B at Mr. Burnham's, 32, Ashford street, Pitfield-street, Hoxton.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a Practical Man, a SITUATION as WORKING FOREMAN of PLASTERERS; has been in that capacity for years; he has also a knowledge of building generally, having been in the line from his youth.—Address, X. Mr. Kay's Library, Bridge-place, Harrow-road, Paddington.

TO PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man who thoroughly understands his business, a SITUATION as PLUMBER. Can fill up his time with painting and glazing. A good reference if required.—Address, W. A. D. Mr. Harris, 83, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as GENERAL FOREMAN by a good practical Bricklayer and Accountant, who thoroughly understands his business, having superintended several extensive buildings in London, Thames embankments, and having just completed a large contract for sewer under the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.—Address, A. J. 34, Crescent-street, Euston-square.

TO PLASTER BAKERS.

WANTED, a Man who thoroughly understands the BAKING of PLASTER of PARIS. He must be steady, sober, and have a good character from his last employer.—Apply personally or by letter, to Mr. C. J. HILTON, Cement Works, Faversham, Kent.

WANTED, by a Young Man, 21 years of age, a SITUATION in a BUILDER'S OFFICE.—Address, H. L. 11, King-street, Baker-street.

TO PAINTERS AND GRAINERS.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, or a situation as PLAIN WRITER and GRAINER. Address to B. Painter, 3, Brighton place, Halsing-road, Croydon.

TO CEMETERY COMPANIES, MASONS, &c.

THE Advertiser, a Young Man (age 26) who has had considerable practice in LETTER CUTTING, wishes to obtain EMPLOYMENT at a Cemetery or elsewhere.—Address, WILLIAM DIBLEY, Rock terrace, Higher Tranmere, near Birkenhead, Cheshire.

TO PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.

THE Advertiser, a respectable young Man, aged 21 years, is desirous of further IMPROVEMENT in the Plumbing. Wages no object.—Address W. N. 7, George-street, Finsbury-place.

TO BUILDERS AND MASTER PAINTERS.

THE Advertiser, a respectable Married Man, is seeking a SITUATION as FOREMAN or otherwise. No objection to town or country.—Address, B. B. at the Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, aged 20, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT in an ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. Is a good draughtsman (mechanical and ornamental), understands perspective &c but not being conversant with the routine of an office, would accept a small salary at first.—Address, T. A Mr Archer's 89, Cable-street, Wellclose-square.

TO BUILDERS MASTERS, CARPENTERS, HOUSE-AGENTS, AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, a Middle-aged Man, a bricklayer, wishes for PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENT; has a thorough knowledge of building, jobbing, fire work, &c.; would take work at a price if required. No objection to a time-keeper's place, or otherwise.—Address, A. B. 27, Edith street, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

THE Friends of a respectable Youth, age 16, strong and active, are desirous to APPRENTICE him for 3, 4, or 5 years, where he could board with the family. He has been for some time a pupil at Marlborough-house, and possesses considerable ability in drawing. Price 5l. M. 1, Cullum-street, Fenchurch street, London. References will be given and required.

PLUMB No. &c.

THE Advertiser, having some surplus labour which he is desirous of employing, is desirous of TENDERING for any quantity of PLUMBING or PAINTING in town or country, with or without materials. Any party requiring work done will find this worthy their notice.—Address, F. S. 10, Dorset-street, Portman-square, London.

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BUILDERS or Others requiring an experienced active person with an incumbrance, of respectability, integrity, and a desire to promote the interest of an employer, as Representative, Clerk of Works, &c. can address for an interview to A. JAMES, 17, Kinsland-road, near Shoreditch Church, London. Weekly salary two guineas.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, accustomed to the routine of an architect's office, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION in any of the above offices. Is an excellent draughtsman, and can give good references. Address Y. Z. Mr. Wilson's, 11, Royal Exchange.

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AN ASSISTANT is desirous of a SITUATION in an Office or on Works.—Address to E. F. Mrs. Phillips, No. 6, Artes-sa., Jane, Richmon l-road, Bayswater.

A PRACTICAL MAN, with some knowledge of land surveying, competent to prepare complete sets of architectural drawings, can measure, &c. wishes for a SITUATION as SUPERINTENDENT on an Estate, or Clerk of Works, or Assistant to an Architect or Surveyor.—Address, ALPHA, No 4, Carthusian-street, Charterhouse-square. N.B. Good references.

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PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Publishers supplied with the necessary and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 30, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements, are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

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IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. ADVANCES upon buildings erected on the value of estates will be made in the following manner:—The whole of the amount of loan will be advanced without any deduction whatever, and the interest, the costs of mortgage, release, and surveyor's fees for approval of plans and surveys, included in the monthly repayments. One-half the cost up to that time advanced when building is roofed in, and two-thirds of the total cost when building is completed. The monthly repayments after the balance of mortgage supposed to be paid off in the preceding example at the end of twelve months, amounting to 18l. 11s. 4d. may be paid off by monthly instalments of 3l. 1s. extending over sixty years. The sale therefore, of a house, as in the above example, is materially facilitated; for supposing the purchase money 300l. the mortgage due to the society 180l. 11s. 4d. may be transferred at a cost of 38s. and thus the purchaser is only required to produce 121l. 8s. 8d. at time of purchase. According to ordinary practice, when the money is lent through a solicitor to a builder, the mortgage money is called in upon sale or transfer. Builders, by becoming members and taking allotments, may build upon their own freeholds, and seven-eighths of the purchase-money of the land may remain on mortgage. Advances only made to members qualified by rights of choice on terms and conditions to be had at the office. Shares of 50l. paid up in full, with the fees, 52s. 6d. 6d. bear interest at 3 per cent.; entitle members to immediate rights of choice to land in any of the estates; and enable a member to borrow, for building purposes, 50l. in addition to the 50l. paid on a completed share.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN,
33, Norfolk-street, Strand, 17th August, 1854.

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The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. THE PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK LONDON—PATENT.

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Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use on application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 7s. 10s and 21s. each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, uncharcoable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 8s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Blue, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railings, &c. 2s. per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 100 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 3, Wellington-street Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Lancaston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innoxious substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paste, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, at their Works situate on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, two miles north of Bridgewater, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they confidently believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality in a degree seldom never before attained in Portland Cements. It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combines with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office (New Wharf, Abingdon-street), Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; at Messrs. Rosher's Wharf, Holland-street, Blackfriars, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increased demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering pure sets, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties: that it is not affected by frost, and does not re-state in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of this description. It is also particularly adapted for stucco. Orders received by 13, London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-relievi, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Pratt-street, Paddington-basin where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian reliefs of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS. MAW and CO. BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, Salop, manufacturers of the Cloister Pavement of Mediæval Court, and

THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPY'S ALEXANDRINUM,

in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of CLOISTERS of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, Esq. in Official "Hand Book"), forward without charge, designs and estimates adapted to any given dimensions of Entrance-halls, Conservatories, Verandahs, &c. in every style.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street, London.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick-fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brick-fields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS.

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters, Paviors, Shippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour.—Address, Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and CO. 2, Portland-street, Southampton.—Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 23s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED LONDON STOCK WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Best Malting and Copper-dyeing perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

BRICKFIELD TO BE LET or SOLD (the Freehold), in full work; makes a good stock brick, which sells well in Brixton, Streatham, Norwood, Croydon, &c. Large washing, office, and cottage on the ground. Apply to Mr. WM. COOK, Lorrimore-square, near the New Church, Surrey Zoological Gardens.

TO BE LET or SOLD, a BRICKFIELD, now in full work, well situated, within a few miles of London. Lease, 99 years.—For particulars apply by letter to HUNT and CO. Printers, High-street, Ilow, Middlesex.

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MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square. W. S. VARDY, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.

At the recent division of profits the assets were valued

at	..£176 861
The liabilities at	.. 144,376
Leaving a surplus for division of	£32 485

The reversionary bonuses to the assured averaged 83 per cent. on the amount of premiums paid by them.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with life assurance.

Loans of annuue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or other security. WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE. Chief Offices—27, King-street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1717.

Rates of Premium moderate. Five Years.

Short-period Policies granted.

Rent Insured.

Losses promptly and liberally settled.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. Kings-street, Covent-garden, London.—Established 1836.

Life Assurance in all its branches effected.

Eight-tenths of the Profits divided among the Assured.

A Division of Profits every Five Years.

The Bonus added in has amounted to One-half the Premiums paid on the Policies.

Assurances with at profits at reduced rates.

Any information respecting either Fire or Life Insurance, with prospectuses, forms of application, may be obtained on application at the Office.

W. M. BROWNE, Secretary and Actuary.

Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852. —In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, though it will eat lead through, in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours &c C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purpose it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

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BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works, Bristol; or at the Agent's Offices, London, where a variety of Specimens may be seen.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

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CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

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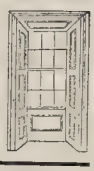
MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.



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CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

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DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

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PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTON'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 44, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, conducted in connexion with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas of the newest designs, constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs. OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

WINDOW GLASS.—GREAT EASTERN DEPOT.—H. PAGES, 195, Whitechapel-road:—

Price of Crates, CCC ..... 39s.
" " CC ..... 38s.
" " 4th ..... 42s.
16 oz. gold sheet, 2½d per foot per crate.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 20, SOHO SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 298, Oxford street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 10s. per dozen.

Sashes Primed and Glazed with good Crown Glass from 3½d. per foot.

Strong Sheet Glass packed in boxes of 100 feet, from 12s. per box.

The new Ruby Sheet, the best for embossing, from 1s. 3d. per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

GOOD 3rds 16oz. FOREIGN GLASS in cases of 200 feet each, average size 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 4ths, ditto ditto, 34s. Also 16oz. ground ditto ditto, 4d. per foot; crown and 16oz. sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 8d. per foot; ¼-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per doz. Also crown and sheet glass in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

SASH and DOOR MANUFACTORY, 59, GRANGE-ROAD, BERMONDSEY. L. SUGDEN respectfully invites builders and the trade in general, to an inspection of his stock of manufactured joiners' work, prepared from the best material, at the lowest possible price.

P.S. A full list of prices on application.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner: Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 7, Rutland-street, Brompton, Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles, lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

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ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES, Established by Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. For preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Builders, Engineers, Surveyors, Draughtsmen. Measurers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing and Colouring. Making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c. &c. Terms One Guinea per Quarter. For Prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

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COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 33, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DECORATIVE ARTISTIC PAINTING.—Messrs. BEENSEN and KUCKUCK, Artistic Decorators to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and executors of the Byzantine Court, the Irish Court, the Frieze in the Renaissance, and the centre portion of the Italian Courts, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, most respectfully beg to inform the nobility and gentry that they have removed from 20, Piccadilly, and have considerably increased their establishment.—Address, BEENSEN and KUCKUCK, 58, Pall-mall, London.

ECCLESIASTICAL DECORATIONS.—A. O. P. HARRISON, Heraldic and Mediæval Artist Gothic Writer, &c. 30, Great Titchfield-street, Portland-place.

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MORGAN and CO. Oil Grainers to the Trade, 7, James-street, Goswell-road, London, in a superior style, and with despatch.

LIST OF PRICES IN TOWN:—

Walnut	1s. 6d. per yard.
Maple	10d. "
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Oak	3d. "
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Country orders punctually attended to.

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The attention of the Trade is called to

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PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

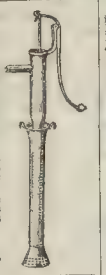
which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slides and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.



The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump, for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and not galvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

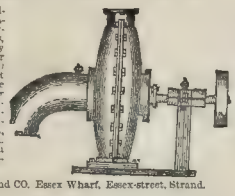
Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids to drain or to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps. For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse-shafts complete. Strong 5-nuple, for immediate use several are ready for delivery, from 6-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted for contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with self-acting valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE sold to Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary awnings made to order, per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

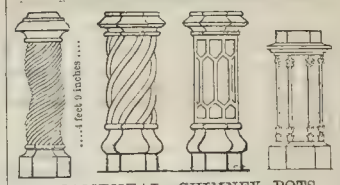
C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE, 21, Munster-street, Regent's-park. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c. to his stock of painters' oils, turpentine, driers, &c. &c. ground in oil, white-lead, oils, colours, &c. &c. PRICE CURRENT GIVEN for OLD LEAD. GLASS ILLUMINATORS for FLOORS, AREA VAULTS, &c.

FOR SALE, a SET of THREE DRY-LIME PURIFIERS, with central valve, &c. complete, capable of purifying 250 000 cubic feet of gas per day, and a SET of EXHAUSTERS of the same power. Also, a quantity of serviceable 4-inch arc. pipes, ascension-pipes, sockets, bends, and double-flange pieces, adapted for a complete setting, with D retort, mouth-pieces, lids, and cans. May be seen on application to the Engineer, at the London Gasworks, Vauxhall; and offers to be addressed to the Secretary, at No 26, Southampton-street, Strand.

GOODYEAR'S VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Steam packing from one-sixteenth to one inch, in sheets, or cut to shape, for manhole-plates, piston-rods, steam joints, steam-chests, cylinder-heads, &c.; steam-engine and brewers' hose, gas-tubing, machine belting from 2 to 14 inches width, railway belting from 4½ to 16 inches width, washers, discs, valves and buffers; steam gauze pipe, India rubber cloth, bands, balls, and toys, overshoes and boots, by the case in bond or in stock. Crockett's Leather Cloth. DODGE, BREWSTER, and CO. American Importers, 22, Coleman-street, City, London.

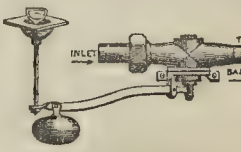
TO BE SOLD, FOUR good WORKING CART-HORSES.—Apply to Mr. ELDRED, Builder, Bleeding Heart-yard, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, between the hours of ONE and FIVE o'clock p.m.



ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY-POTS.—More than 100 patterns of the above mentioned articles are manufactured in artificial stone by J. SEELEY, at Austin and Seeley's Artificial Stone Works, 1 to 4, Keppel-row, New-road.

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers. White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



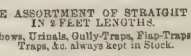
Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,
MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,
COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



Watercloset Pan with Syphon Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

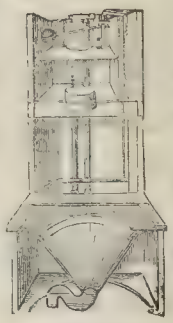
DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin.—the most effective syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1849.

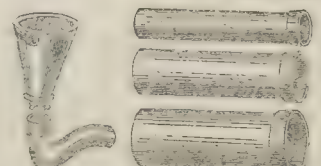
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

Marble had also at Messrs. GADDESDEN'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, Cornwall Wharf, City Basin; Beckhead, Bermondsey, Dover's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town, LUDWIN, South Wharf, Broad-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 33, Bryanston-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

THE SUPERIORITY OF JENNINGS'S CLOSETS ARE NOW GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

THEY ARE TO BE FOUND IN NEARLY EVERY HOSPITAL, ASYLUM, AND UNION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

They are IMPERISHABLE in their material, free from all complication, save the Lead-trap, displace no impure air, are as easily understood and fixed as a Cock to a sink, are cleaner and more efficient than any closet before the public.

As a proof of their efficiency, one fact will suffice. Nearly three years since THIRTY-SIX of these Closets were fixed in GUY'S HOSPITAL, since then TWENTY more have been introduced, and their action has been so satisfactory, that H. CURRY, Esq. the Architect to ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, has just introduced them throughout that building, as also JENNINGS'S LAVATORIES, URINALS, &c.

THE ROYAL APARTMENTS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ARE FITTED WITH THESE CLOSETS,

And Architects will find on inspection that they are fit for the MANSION or COTTAGE.

To prevent Cholera and Fever, all Drains should be properly trapped.

JENNINGS'S TRAPS

Will be found to work without stopping up, and the removal of the grating does not affect the principle of the Trap.

JENNINGS'S PATENT SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES SHOE AND SECURE SHOP SHUTTERS AT HALF THE COST OF THE TROUBLESOME AND DESTRUCTIVE SHUTTER-BAR.

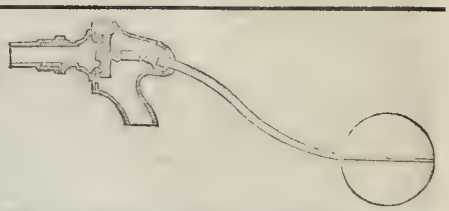
A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES of JENNINGS'S various SANITARY INVENTIONS can be had on application, or by post, if Two Stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, LONDON.

G. JENNINGS solicits an inspection of his

NEW DRAIN-PIPES AND CONNECTIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spindles, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and cannot by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are so arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water when most required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water.

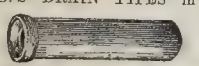
	½	¾	1	1¼	1 inch.
Complete with Balls:—Plain shank	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	12s. 6d. each.
" " Screw ferrule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 3d.	14s. 6d. each.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B. Architects are respectfully informed that there are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

J. TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, Kirk-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

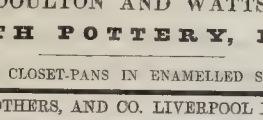
DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



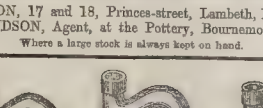
TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—
LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg street.	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN	Rush Podhunter.
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co.	COCKERMOUTH	John Bird
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY	Guerin Brothers.
PRESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY	W. and A. M'Elwee.
KENDAL	Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN	James Fairclough, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

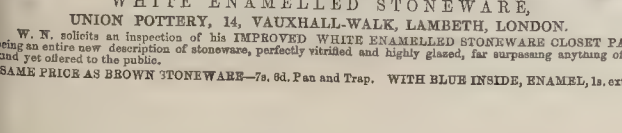
REDUCTION of PRICE in SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the



NEAR POOLE, DORSET; TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER LIST PRICE.

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S

WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,

UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

WATER CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals.—Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 5s. and perfect action guaranteed. Five Improvements to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 23 Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

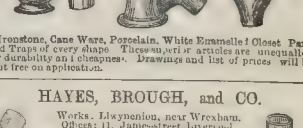
TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connell's Registered Model Water-closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern, or valve. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf,

Praed-street, Paddington.



Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works, Llwynonion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool.
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first class quality.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES,

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-Valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 9 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the Rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at 20 Lord House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above place, or at Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON STEAM SHIP BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY are instructed by Messrs Samuda Brothers (who are discontinuing their works at their iron ship building establishment at Poplar) to DISPOSE BY by Private Contract the very complete ENGINEERING WORKS, and Boiler Making Plant, including all the machinery and tools of the Engineering Department. The premises have a desirable situation for a shipbuilder, having a frontage to the river Lea, near the junction with the Thames were planned by the present firm, and are in complete, and in all respects suitable and ready to carry on the manufacture of marine engines and general engineering works without any additional outlay. The position and arrangement of these premises allow the erection of steam machinery of any kind moored on the wharf, without the necessity of docking, which can be safely effected by reason of the absence of steam traffic on the river, and a sufficient depth of water at all states of the tide, a deep stratum of clay having been placed on the bed of the river. Vessels can be launched direct from the building, and the trade of goods, either coastwise or abroad, or raising, effected with the greatest facility. The building carried on by Messrs. Samuda, they were erected for the present owners by Messrs. Cubitt and Co. but a few years since, and are arranged as commodious light, and lofty workshops. The machinery and tools are by the first makers, and with all modern improvements. There are suitable foreman and watchman's houses attached to the works. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or the premises will be let on lease at a rack rental subject to the machinery being paid for at a valuation. Further particulars, may be had of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Bilbiterstreet, Lond n.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS Valuable Leasehold Premises, George-street, Oxford-street. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at ELEVEN, on the PREMISES, unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract, by order of Mr. Henry Thorpe, who is retiring from business, the valuable LEASEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES, for many years occupied by the eminent firm of Messrs. H. E. Thrupp and Sons, erected under their superintendence and arranged expressly for carrying on the business of a coach smith and founder in all the branches and on a large scale. The premises are spacious and most substantially erected, and comprise a lofty roundfloor building, 160 ft in length, occupied as smiths' shop and foundry manufactory or turnery of four floors, with brass foundry on the basement, forging and trimming shop, store rooms, and six dwelling houses, Nos. 61 to 66, under reserve at undersigned, five of which are let off at rents amounting to £ 7 per annum, the other is occupied as offices, and as a clerk's residence. The whole held for an unexpired term of seventeen years, at a moderate rent.—To be viewed till the sale by cards only. Particulars will shortly be ready, and may be obtained on the Premises; of Messrs. Burchells, Clark, and Mayes, Solicitors, 160, Oxford street; Bilbiterstreet, Oxford-street; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

TO COACH-SMITHS, IRONFOUNDERS, COACHBUILDERS, AND OTHERS—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23 and following days, at ELEVEN each day, on the PREMISES, George-street, Oxford-street, by order of Mr. Thrupp, who is retiring from business, in lots, without reserve, unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract, the valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK in TRADE, together with the right to use the name and stamp, unless "Collings's Patent" also necessary to the late John Collings, the patentee. The plant, &c includes a six-horse power high-pressure steam-engine, two Cornish boilers, self-acting screw cutting lathe, several engine and foot turning lathes, screwing and drilling machines, punching machines, flypresses, slotting, tapping, and drilling gear, nail making machine, rumbler, two cupolas, vane, drying stove, and case-hardening furnace, eight smiths' forges, blowing machine, 10 la. stools vices and benches 20 tons of malleable iron, 5 tons pig iron, 3 tons bricks, loam moulding plates, air furnaces, brass foundry boxes in t. ds, 500 carriage arms, with patent boxes; a large assortment of springs, Collings's hinges, and coach-smiths' work of all descriptions, 9 tons of coals, 3 tons coke, 3 tons copper and brass; a large and valuable collection of patterns, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on Friday and Tuesday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Bilbiterstreet, City

KENSINGTON-GORE.—First portion of the Materials to clear the site purchased by the Royal Commissioners of 1851.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE are instructed by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Kensington-gore, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at TWELVE precisely, the MATERIALS of BUILDINGS of SIX HOUSES, being Nos 12 to 15, 17, 20, and 21, Kensington-gore, comprising a large quantity of sound timber in roofs, joists, girders, and floors, with wainscoted partitions, doors, sashes, and other fittings, slates, tiles, stone paving, iron railing, several tons of lead, the capital brick work, and other effects. May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, at the Commissioner's Office, Grove House; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament street or Coal Exchange.

Fifth Sale of the Surplus Property belonging to the North London Railway Company (with votes for the county of Middlesex).

MESSRS. BEADEL and SONS have received instructions from the Directors of the above Company to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, at TWELVE, in numerous lots, the Fifth Portion of the valuable FREEHOLD SURPLUS PROPERTY, adjoining the railway in Bromley, with frontage to Devonshire and Shepperdsfield, to Hackney, eligible Building Plots fronting the Richmond and New roads, with the Freehold Building Land at Kingsland, close to the Railway Station, and valuable Ground Rents. Plans and particulars may be had to obtain of Messrs. Tindal, Paine, and Layton, Solicitors, Guildhall; and of Messrs. Beadel and Sons, 25, Gresham-street, City.

Freehold Building Ground and Three substantial brick-built semi-detached Villa Residences, close to the Station at Ealing, Middlesex, let at a genteel rent, by order of the proprietor, leasing Easter Monday next.

MR. PETER BROAD has received instructions to OFFER for SALE by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, Change-alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at TWELVE, in TWO LOTS, the PLOT of BUILDING GROUND, in a first-rate situation for the erection of houses of moderate pretensions, which are in great demand in the neighbourhood, having a frontage of 50 feet to Uxbridge Villa Road and Spencer-road, and containing ten rooms each house to be let, &c suitable for the residences of respectable families, the whole adjoining the main road, and within a few minutes of the station. Also, a SEMI-DETACHED brick-built DWELLING-HOUSE, containing seven bed chambers, handsome drawing and dining rooms, gardening conveniences and on the beds and front lawns, also stabling for two horses, coachhouse, loft, man's room, pony-stable, and large kitchen and flower garden. May be viewed and particulars had (previously) of Messrs. Wright and Bowen, London-street, City; or of Mr. Peter Broad, 29, Twickenham-street, Covent garden

Early Sale of Most rn Building Materials of the St Alban's Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's, erected within the last twenty-five years, the building now pulling down.

MR W. FIELD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, at TWELVE, by order of the proprietor, the site of ground (as now fenced), with the Minor Interest reserved in the excellent BRICK and MATERIALS comprising several lots of fresh, large flats, pipes, gutters, &c, fifty pairs of sashes and frames, boxshutters, marble slabs, jambs, mantels, wainscoting, marble and Portland chimney-pieces and hearths, interior fittings, floor boards, joists, bathroom arches with plate glass, iron railing, with the sound bricks down the ground floor as marked. May be viewed, three days prior.—Catalogues on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, corner of Osnaburgh-place, New-road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Thirteen Acres of very valuable Freehold Building Land between Lower Norwood and Dulwich.

MESSRS NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the AUCTION MART, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of SEPTEMBER, in one lot, unless the whole should be previously disposed of by private contract, valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, land-tax redeemed, formerly part of the Thurlow Park estate, situate in Rosendale-road, between Lower Norwood and Dulwich, only six miles from the metropolis, within half a mile of the Crystal Palace, possessing most eligible sites for the erection of semi-detached villas, and being a very profitable speculation to capitalists and builders. Each lot will have a front age of about 90 feet by a depth of about 190 feet.—Particulars and lithographic plans may be had at the Mart; and of Messrs. Dulwich; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Norton, Hoggart, and Trist, 62, Old Broad street, Royal Exchange.

Brick s by Auction, near the Ferry House and Charlton Steam-boat Pier, New Charlton, Kent.

MR. H. W. ROWLSTONE has been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd AUGUST, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, without reserve, the remaining STOCK, consisting of about 200,000 bricks, stocks and place in the yard, with the plant in trade and fixtures comprising pug mill, wheelbarrows, iron, 11 inking, &c. &c.—May be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues had at the United Service Tavern, Charlton-pier; at the Field, and of the Auctioneer, Mr. Rowlstone, 1, North Kent-terrace, Woolwich.

STRAND.—Capital Materials of a large House and Premises, Duke-street, Adelphi, some Stock Bricks, quantity of Lead, Iron Palisade Fence, &c.

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, No. 32, corner of Buckingham-street, Strand, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, at TWELVE o'clock, in lots. The materials comprise forty squares of 9 and batten and other floors, with stout oak and fir joists; Lamb's of roof sashes and frames, panel and other doors, closets, flights of stairs, partitioning, marble chimney-pieces, register and other stoves, ranges, hob-plates, copers and other fire-grates, about four tons of lead, in flats, gutters, pipes, and cast cistern, 10,000 plain tiles, York coping and paving, Portland sills, iron palisade fence, with kerb, and a variety of materials.—May be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues had on the Premises; at the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

Conservative Land Society's Estate, Tottenham-green. Standing Oak, Elm, and Ash Timber. Excellent Materials of Spring-house, 140,000 Bricks, about four tons of Lead, Fixtures and Effects, Greenhouse, 56 feet long, Materials of outbuildings, 700 feet of close fencing &c &c.

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, near Tottenham High Cross, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1854, at ELEVEN o'Clock, in Lots, by order of the proprietors; the MATERIALS comprise forty panel and other doors, French doors with plate glass, sixty squares of batten and other floors, thirty-five pairs of sashes and frames, flights of stairs, closets, marble and other chimney-pieces, panelling, three patent waterclosets, with fittings; four and oth r pumps, lead cisterns, copers, stoves, ovens, hot-plate, verandahs, and portico, iron palisade fence, Portland stone landings, 50 feet of York paving, sills, coping, 2000 yards plain tiles, paving ditto, countess slates, and a variety of materials. A Baker's patent mangle, iron chest, and effects.—View day preceding; catalogues at the Offices of the Society, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand; of Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, Solicitors, 14, Boswell-court; at the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

WINDSOR and CLEWER, BERKS.—Valuable Freehold Estates Building Frontages and House Property.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND and SON have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the CASTLE HOTEL, Windsor, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, at TWELVE for one, unless previously disposed of by private treaty, all that important and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as Bell Farm, in the parish of Clewer, within a short distance of the town of Windsor comprising about 72 acres of fine land, the greater part of which is rich arable, rising from the elevated and thickly studded with fine park-like trees, formine a complete avenue to the residence, with a compact farm homestead standing in the centre of the estate, and approached by a carriage road. This property is situated in a highly respectable locality, being bounded by the beautiful domain of St. Leonard's, Clewer Lodge, &c. and is admirably adapted for the immediate or early erection of villa residences, or would form one complete estate for investment or occupation. A portion of the land is arable, and forms a long frontage to the Bath-road, including the handsome crescent to Dedworth green, where building land is in great request, and will be submitted in convenient lots. House Property in Windsor in the High-street, Bachelor's Acre, and Bridge-street, near to Windsor-bridge, in the occupation of Mr. T. Hunt; two houses and shops situate in Thames-street, in the occupation of Mr. Berlin and Mrs. Morley; eight houses situate in Blackland, in the occupation Mr. Wood and others, twenty-one houses in Garden-court, in the occupation of Messrs. Goodall, Judson and others. Houses situate in Eton; six houses and shops situate in High-street, near to Windsor-bridge, in the occupation of Mr. Seaman and others; also seven houses in the rear of the above, in the occupation of Mr. White, Jewell, and others. The whole of these valuable properties will be sold in suitable lots, and may be viewed on application to the several tenants.—Particulars, with conditions of sale and plans of the property, may be had ten days previous thereto, of H. Daniel, Esq and H. Gyars, Esq Solicitors, Windsor; of Messrs. Haslam and Buckland, 2, Cannon-street West, City; and of Messrs. Buckland and Son, Auctioneers, Land Surveyors, Park-street, Windsor.

WINDSOR, BERKS.—Important Sale of Twenty-six first-class Freehold Villa Residence and valuable Building Frontages.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND and SON have been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the WHITE HART HOTEL, Windsor, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1854, at NINE for TWO o'clock, in lots, the following valuable and important PROPERTY, which will be found worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, in consequence of the failure of the contractors to fulfil their agreements. TWENTY-SIX first-class semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCES, now in the course of erection, containing eight rooms each, of large dimensions, substantially built on the best and most improved principle, with good garden. Twelve of the houses are nearly completed, and the remainder are in course of progress. A long range of superior Building Frontages adjoining, which will be subdivided in suitable lots. This most desirable property is situate on the Fitz Estate, near to the Queen, in the vicinity of the New Trinity Church; and the villas now about to be sold are in good keeping with, and intended to carry out the design of the whole terrace of that handsome quarter. For the general improvement of the town of Windsor, which is rapidly rising into estimation, and affords an unusual opportunity for profitable and safe investment. May be viewed any time previous to the sale, and to Mr. Jennings, on the Clarence Estate, and particulars, with conditions, may be obtained ten days previous to the sale, of Messrs. Dodd and Gambier, Solicitors, 6, Gray's-inn-square, London; of Messrs. Haslam and Buckland, 2, Cannon-street West, City; and at the Offices of Messrs. Buckland and Son, Auctioneers, Land Surveyors, and Valuers, Park-street, Windsor.

TO BRICKMAKERS, RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. R. P. DUNN, in the yard and stables at the SWAN INN, Tomas-street, Windsor, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854, at HALF PAST TWELVE for HALF-PAST ONE o'clock punctual by SEVEN very superior young and fine aged bay, brown, grey, and black CART-HORSES, (and some bay broughamhorse, five years old; two new Scotch carts, builder's ditto, two other ditto, stone, brick, or timber truck and waggon, 9-inch wheels, capable of carrying 15 tons; capital pleasure van, on eight springs, to carry twenty persons; ten sets of very strong and nearly new Yorkshire made thill and trace harness, clothed and complete, twenty-two corn-sacks, nose-bags, and stable utensils. On the day time previous to the sale Catalogues to be had at the Swan; the lots in the neighbourhood; of Mr. C. Wyly, Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer, Peascod-street; and at Mr. R. P. Dunn's Office, Windsor, Berks.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock at Noon, in the BROKER'S SHEDS, BRUNSWICK and TOXTETH DOCKS, Liverpool.

500 logs Havana Cedar.

700 logs Cuba Mahogany, being the cargo (save 110 logs Cedar, landed in time for the sale of the 9th instant), now unloading ex *Alberina*, from Manzanilla de Cuba.—Apply to Messrs. J. W. Carr and Co. Merchants.

650 pieces, of which 98 are Curls, City St. Domingo Mahogany, being the cargo, now landing, ex *Enterprise*, from the City of St. Domingo. On account of the Importer.

29 tons City St. Domingo Lignum-vitæ, of unusually large dimensions and superior quality, some being 26 inches diameter.—Apply to Messrs Dirks and Tomlinson, Merchants

80 logs Cuba Mahogany, 100 logs Havana Cedar, 602 Lancewood Spars (which were growing in June last), 30 tons Cocuswood, being the cargo just arrived per *John*, direct from Cuba. On account of the Importers.

308 planks Rio Rosewood, just landed, ex *Lusitania*, from Rio direct.—Apply to Messrs. A. W. Lyon and Co and Messrs. Todd, Naylor, and Co. Merchants.

53 logs Black Walnut, ex *Montmorency*, from Quebec.—Apply to Messrs M'Calmont (Brothers) and Co. Merchants.

150 planks Italian Walnut, measuring 1154 feet, ex *Danube*, from Ancona. On account of the Importers.

504 logs Pencil Cedar, just landed, ex sundry vessels. On account of the Importers.

The first following the sale of Havana Cedar, say HALF-PAST TWELVE o'clock, and to accommodate the trade.

966 logs Honduras Mahogany, lately landed, ex *Ceres* and *Raindeer*, from the several ships' holds, but to all a distribution will be performed the day previously to, and on the day of sale.

The cargo of Cuba Mahogany and Cedar is perhaps the finest imported this place for some time found, large diameter, ranging up to 34 inches, and long lay, well made, and having about 100 logs Mahogany, meriting individual lotting. Of the second cargo of Cuba Woods, it may be only needful to remark that the Lancewood Spars were selected for Mr. Williams' ship; and they were actually growing until the month of June last. But, the cargo of City St. Domingo Mahogany, ex *Enterprise*, is brought to this market, personally, by the ex-president of the City, who will himself present it to the company: It is said to be one of the finest cargoes ever brought to Europe. Of the wood landed, some of the mahogany is 3½ feet deep.

The Rio Rosewood contains a mark for which the importers, previously to this auction, have refused 34l. per ton; and no pains have been spared to collect together the finest possible wood for this sale, the planks being inexpressibly superb, and weighing each to upwards of 22 st.

The Bahia Rosewood is chiefly large and sound, being very valuable as clear wood, with some Queen Planks.

Of Zebra wood (though not named above), there is a splendid assortment.

Of Walnut wood the assortment is first rate. Canadian in log, and Italian in plank. To the former especial attention is invited, for it is cheap and most useful just now. The planks are very fine, averaging upwards of 16 feet per plank.

The Importers have personally brought together an assortment of the best wood, such as the Liverpool mode of business can alone induce, under its system of free and fair trade in this important branch.

A Catalogue may be seen at the Office of this Paper on Monday next.

EDWARD CHALONER, Broker.

6, East side, Queen's Dock, Liverpool.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CABINET AND COACH MAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.

ROBERT WARD has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Bermondsey New-road, Southwark, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 6th and 7th SEPTEMBER, 1854, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock, in consequence of the premises being let, the entire STOCK of a Timber Merchant, consisting of about 30,000 deal yellow pine battens, 1,500 white and yellow deals and planks, 100 pieces Baltic timber, 500 English oak trees, 40 loads of dry English ash plank, dry beech and elm planks, 10,000 oak spokes, 1000 feet of beech plank, elm stocks, oak posts and rails, dry mahogany in planks, boards, and thicker, cut deals, &c. Also two timber carriages, cart, trucks, and drays, three powerful cart horses and chaise-mare, harness, utensils in trade, and household furniture, including a pianoforte, &c. May be viewed two days prior and morning of sale. Catalogues had in due time of the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street.

Eight Hundred Good Mats, of various Sizes.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by

MR. W. BROWN, in the COURT-YARD of the JUDGES' LODGINGS, at Aylesbury, Bucks, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of AUGUST, 1854, and three following days, at SEVEN o'clock each day, by direction of the Visiting Justices of the County Prison, at Aylesbury, EIGHT HUNDRED MATS, made of the very best coco-nut fibre by the prisoners confined in the County Prison at Aylesbury. Fifty Lots will be offered each Saturday; each lot comprising four mats of similar size and quality. Samples may be seen any day prior to the days of sale, at the County Prison, Aylesbury, on application to the governor or store-keeper there.—Aylesbury, 8th August, 1854.

TO BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FIRST PORTION of the BUILDING MATERIALS on the SITE of the NEW JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE, Charles-street, St. James's, TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. Robins, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1854, at TWELVE precisely, the Fittings of the Houses, Nos 14, 15, and 16, St. Alban's-place, comprising sashes and frames, doors, chimney-pieces, staircases, closets, skirtings, linings, stoves, ranges, gratings, and other fittings and fixtures of the above detached modern houses, in excellent condition, and readily convertible to building purposes.—The Premises may be viewed, and further information with forms of tender may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. NELSON and INNES, 38, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, where the Tenders are to be delivered on THURSDAY, 31st AUGUST, at TWELVE o'clock.

WANTED, SCHOOL PREMISES, for an endowed Ward School, within ten miles from London, easy of access, and containing sufficient accommodation as to number of rooms, &c. for about thirty children, and with adequate ground. Rent not to exceed 90l. per annum.—Applications to be by letter (post-paid), addressed to Mr. LOFT, Solicitor, 43, Bow-lane, Cheapside.

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidation Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c.—Architects, Builders, or Employers, in town or any part of the country, requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find it much to their advantage to put out any business of this nature, combined with a scale of moderate charges, on application to Mr. A. ANDERSON, Offices, 62, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

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The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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TO the MAGISTRATES for the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I lose no time in offering you my most grateful thanks for having returned me the successful Candidate for the office of District Surveyor to the Parish of Hammersmith, rendered vacant by the untimely death of my late friend and partner, Mr. James Charles Christopher, and to again assure you that I will use my utmost endeavours so to acquit myself in the performance of its several duties, as to warrant your perfect approval of the appointment which you have this day conferred to my charge.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obliged and humble servant,
ROBERT GARLAND.

Thames-chambers, Adelphi, August 24, 1854.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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The List of Subscribers and Annual Report may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary. Subscriptions will be received by WILLIAM TITE, Esq. St. Helen's-place, the Treasurer; or by Mr. GOULD, the Collector, 8, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

J. TURNER, Hon. Secretary,
8, Arabella-row, Grosvenor-place.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

THE FOURTH of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly intended for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, "On Colour and its Use in Architectural Art," by Sir WALTER C. JAMES, Bart.

Hour of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

Car is for the whole Course of Lectures will be presented to Art Workmen and others on application at the Museum any day excepting Saturday, between Ten and Four.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.

COMPETITIONS.

CITY of ELY.—DESIGNS for NEW BURIAL-GROUND CHAPELS.—Premium of 10*l.*—The Burial Board for the Parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary in Ely, hereby offer a Premium of 10*l.* to the architect or other person whose design for the above Chapels shall be selected for adoption. Two Chapels will be required, one for the use of Members of the Church of England, the other for all other Denominations. The City contains upwards of 6,000 inhabitants. The cost of the Two Chapels not to exceed in the whole 1,000*l.* The Design, with an estimate of the expense, accompanied by working drawings and specifications complete, to be sent to me on or before FRIDAY EVENING, the 8th SEPTEMBER next, at SEVEN o'clock, when the examination will take place. The Board does not pledge itself to employ the architect whose design shall be accepted.—By order of the Board,

Ely, August 18th, 1854. WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clerk.

TO ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

WIDENING of BIDEFORD BRIDGE, DEVON.—The Feoffees of the Bideford-bridge Trust and the Town Council of Bideford are desirous of receiving DESIGNS and PLANS for WIDENING the BRIDGE to the extent of 16 feet for carriages and from 8 to 10 feet for foot passengers at least, accompanied by estimates of the expense. A premium of 50*l.* will be given for the best design, 30*l.* for the second best, and 20*l.* for the third best, and 10*l.* for the fourth best, and a preference will be given to the design which combines the greatest economy with efficiency and durability. The bridge may be inspected at any time by applying to the Bridge Steward, or to Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, Bridgewarden; and the designs and estimates are to be sent on or before the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, free of expense, to Mr. C. HOLE, Bridge Steward, Bideford, from whom any further information may be obtained. The Advertisers do not pledge themselves to adopt either of the designs.

Bideford, 22nd August, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a SPECIAL CONTRACT for ERECTING NEW DRAWING-ROOMS, &c. at the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, Woolwich common, and that such persons as may wish to TENDER for the same, may inspect the plans, and obtain copies of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to the Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer's office, Royal Artillery Barracks, on or before the 29th AUGUST, 1854.

Tenders upon the printed form to be delivered, prepaid, at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 30th AUGUST, 1854, addressed "To the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance," and marked "Tender for New Drawing-rooms, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich-common."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 8th August, 1854.

ORDNANCE.—NOTICE to BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.

Sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, will be received until NOON of THURSDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER next, at the Ordnance office, Pall-mall, London, from parties willing to CONTRACT for the CONSTRUCTION of TWO EXPENSE POWDER MAGAZINES and TWENTY-NINE SHELL RECEIPTACLES, at Gosport Lines, Priddy's Hard, and Fort Monckton, Gosport, Hants.

Forms of Tender, together with specifications and all further particulars, may be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, where may be seen the plans, elevations, and sections.

Attendance will be given at the Royal Engineers' Office, Gosport, at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock, a.m. precisely, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst. to proceed round the works to point out the sites and afford any further information required.

N.B. The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Expense Powder Magazines and Shell Receptacles, Gosport."

Royal Engineer's Office, Portsmouth, 21st August, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT. The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a special CONTRACT for BUILDING a RIVER WALL, on the Essex side of the Thames, and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plan, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CARF. WRIGHT, Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineer Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 4th of SEPTEMBER, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders upon the printed form to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1854, addressed to the secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked "Tender for Work at Woolwich."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 23rd August, 1854.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.—TENDERS required for the necessary work to be done in LAYING DOWN PIPES and providing and fixing the necessary FITTINGS, &c. for the supply of GAS to the CAVALRY BARRACKS at York. Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Board of Ordnance will receive TENDERS on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th SEPTEMBER, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to perform the above-mentioned works. Specifications for these works are to be seen, and forms of Tenders obtained, with every other information, on application at the Royal Engineer's Office, No 5, New-walk-terrace, York, any day (Sundays excepted) between TEN and FOUR o'clock, until TUESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Royal Engineers' Office,
No. 5, New-walk-terrace, York, 17th August, 1854.

BOSTON BURIAL BOARD.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the TWO CHAPELS and ENTRANCE-LODGE on the new burial-ground for this parish, and for Wood Fencing, Planting, and Draining the proposed cemetery, and for laying out the walks thereon, may inspect the plans and specifications for the same at the office of Messrs. PRITCHETT and SONS, 18, Lendal, York, from THURSDAY, the 24th inst. to MONDAY, the 4th of SEPTEMBER; and at the office of Mr. SIMPSON, Solicitor, Boston, from that day until TUESDAY, the 12th of SEPTEMBER. Further information may be obtained on application to the Architects, Messrs. PRITCHETT and SONS, of York. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Burial Board Tender," are to be sent to me before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 14th of SEPTEMBER. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Board,

Boston, Aug. 21, 1854. D. S. SIMPSON, Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a CHURCH at SUTTON-HILL, five miles from Ludlow, in the county of Salop, may inspect the drawings and specification, at the Feathers Hotel, in Ludlow, on and after the 23rd day of AUGUST. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Rev. THOMAS UNDERWOOD, of Corfton, near Bromfield, Shrewsbury, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of NOVEMBER, at ELEVEN a.m.—Further information may be obtained by application to the Architect, P. BRANSDON, Esq. 75, Great Russell street, London. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, but such as may be considered most eligible.—August 22, 1854.

BUILDERS desirous of TENDERING for a small DRAIN-PIPE WORKS, to be erected at Higham, near Rochester, for Messrs. SINGER and GREEN, may see the plans, &c. on and after the 30th inst. at the Office of Messrs. AIGRIN and CAPPE, 3, Farnaval's-inn, to whom Tenders are to be addressed by the 13th SEPTEMBER.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST inst. at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK SEWERS, 4 ft. 6 in. feet in length, or thereabouts, with other Works in connection therewith, in Carrington-street, Chesterfield street, Charles-street, Davies-street, Manchester-square, Lower Berkeley street, Portman square, Hyde street, Charles-street, Manchester-square, and other streets and places in Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 28th inst. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLMYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 18th day of August, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court house, No 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, 6 ft. 3 feet in length, or thereabouts, with other Works in connection therewith, in Fall-mall, Saint James's-street, Marlborough-square, and other streets and places in the parish of St James, Westminster, and county of Middlesex, and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until the 28th instant. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLMYCH, Secretary.

1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 18th day of August, 1854.

PLUMBING, &c.

THE Advertiser, having some surplus labour which he is desirous of employing, is desirous of TENDERING for any quantity of PLUMBING or PAINTING in town or country, with or without materials. Any party requiring work done will find this worthy their notice.—Address, T. S. 19, Dorset-street, Portman-square, London.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.
Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. Samuel Morley, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wylson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, Esq.

TO BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PAIR of SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, on the property of the Society at Enfield, Middlesex. The drawing and specification may be seen, on and after TUESDAY next, at the Offices of the Surveyor, to whom the Tenders are to be sent on or before MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, endorsed "Tender for Houses at Enfield." The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

14, Moorgate-street, City, August 17, 1854.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.
Richard Cobden, esq. M.P. Samuel Morley, esq.
Charles Gilpin, esq. W. A. Wilkinson, esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wylson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, Esq.

TO BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PAIR of SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, on the Brooklands Estate, Cambridge. The drawings and specification may be seen on and after TUESDAY next, at the Offices of the Surveyor, to whom the Tenders are to be sent, on or before MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, endorsed "Tender for Houses at Cambridge." Drawings and specification may also be seen at Cambridge, by application to Mr DAVIS, the Clerk of Works on the Estate. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

14, Moorgate street, City, August 24, 1854.

CONTRACT for CAST-IRON PIPES.—The Local Board of Health for the Borough of Preston are prepared to receive PROPOSALS for entering into a CONTRACT for about 2000 TONS of CAST-IRON PIPES, of which 1,700 tons are 36 inches in diameter. The specification and form of Tender may be seen at the office of the Surveyor on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. and parties residing at a distance intending to propose may be supplied with a copy of the specification and form of Tender upon payment of 10*s.* Tenders must be lodged by the 7th of SEPTEMBER, 1854.—Further information that may be required may be obtained from the Engineer.

HENRY WRIGG,
Engineer to the Preston Board of Health.

Preston, 18th August, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
TO PAVIORS and OTHERS. - The Local Board of Health of the City and County of Bristol hereby give Notice that they intend to CONTRACT for Three Years, commencing the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, viz.:—CARRIAGE-WAY-
1st. For Granite Stones from any place within the City and County of Bristol, and I agree the same in the Streets
2nd For Rubbing Oil Boiled Setts
3rd. For Hewing and Paving Rag Pitching
4th For Red ym Rag Pitching
Any person or persons willing to engage in the above works are requested to deliver their Estimates at the Offices of the said Board of Health, No. 18, Prince-street, on THURSDAY morning, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten o'clock precisely, when the Committee will meet to determine upon the same, and then the Committee will meet to be open, and a Form of Printed specifications of the work to be done, and a Form of Tender, may be personally had on application at the Office of the Surveyor, Mr. FREDERICK ASHMEAD, C.E., or by letter, post-paid, addressed to the Clerk, at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No. 18, Prince-street, Bristol. The parties tendering will be required to be present at the opening of such Tenders for the purpose of entering into a contract.
The Committee will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender. Any further particulars can be obtained of the Architect, Mr. TALBOT BURY, 30, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London.—By order of the Council,
FREDERICK CHARLES STEGGALL, Town Clerk
Weymouth, 10th August, 1854.

HORNSEY DRAINAGE.—To BRICKLAYERS and GENERAL CONTRACTORS.—The Highway Board for the Parish of Hornsey are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATING, CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETING a portion of certain intended BRICK CULVERTS and DRAINS, and for other works in connection therewith, at Maynard-street, in that parish. Plans sections, and specification of the above works may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Office of the Board, 17, High-street, Hornsey, on the hours of NINE and ELEVEN, on and after Saturday the 19th AUGUST. Tenders to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 28th AUGUST. Tenders to be sent in on or before MONDAY, up to FOUR p.m., the 4th SEPTEMBER, and mark "Tender for Drainage Works," addressed as above to Mr. HENRY M. RAMSAY, Surveyor to the Board. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.—By order,
JOHN SMITH, Chairman.
A. C. BACHAM, Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.
PARTIES who wish to TENDER for the ERECTION of a MANSION HOUSE at Lullenden, Hawkhurst, Kent, may inspect the plans and specifications at Mr. Hill's, near Hawkhurst, on TUESDAY the 29th, and following days, until SATURDAY, the 2nd SEPTEMBER, on which day Tenders are to be delivered. Schedules of quantities and forms of Tender will be supplied at Flimwell, on application to Mr. ATKINSON, Clerk of Works.
WM. REID CORSON, Architect.
7, South-parade, Leeds.

TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY NEXT, at FIVE o'clock, at the Offices of the Architect, Mr. W. E. WILLIAMS, No. 7, Coleman-street, for the erection of FOUR DETACHED VILLAS at Walthamstow. The plans, specifications, &c. may be seen between the hours of TEN and FIVE daily.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.
CARMARTHEN SEWERS.—The Carmarthen Local Board of Health are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of BRICK SEWERS, for a portion of the Town of Carmarthen, and which is to be under the Streets. Parties desirous of Tendering can see the plans and specification at my office, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. Tenders will be received up to Noon of later than SATURDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER next.—By order of the Board,
GEO. THOMAS, Clerk.
Carmarthen, August 21, 1854.

CHATHAM LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
DRAINAGE WORKS.—To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS. The Local Board of Health for the Borough of Chatham extra hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the LENGTH WORKS, DRAINS, SEWERS, CULVERTS, and TIDE FLAP, in a MAIN BRICK SEWER, to commence at High-street, Brompton, at the end next to Watts-place, to the Lime Quarry, in and near the said Borough, to include a length of 1,800 feet or thereabouts, with side entrances, gullies, air shafts, and other works connected therewith.
The contract drawings, specification, and general conditions may be examined on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., and printed bills of quantities, with form of Tender, may be had upon payment, of 2s. 6d. each, which will be returned on application at the Office of the Local Board, 10, High-street, Chatham, or at the Office of Mr. EDWARD GOTTO, C.E., 5, Great George-street, Westminster.
Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the said Local Board, Chatham, before the hour of ELEVEN o'clock on FRIDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, addressed to the Local Board of Health, and endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 3."
N.B. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.—By order of the Board,
THOMAS HILLS, Clerk.
Chatham, 17th August, 1854.

LUTON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—
DRAINAGE of HIGH TOWN.—Parties desirous of CONTRACTING, either separately or jointly, for SUPPLYING or LAYING about 4,000 lineal feet of GLAZED PIPES, with necessary gullies, traps, and branch drains, may inspect the plans and specifications at the Office of Mr. T. L. EVANS, Surveyor to the Board, Luton, where forms of printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on payment of 1s. Papers must be sent by SIX o'clock on TUESDAY Evening, the 29th inst., addressed to the Chairman.
JOHN BAILEY, Clerk.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
MILITARY DEPOT for the COUNTY of DENBIGH, at WREXHAM.—Any person willing to CONTRACT for BUILDING the new MILITARY DEPOT for the county of the aforesaid, and comprising the Royal Denbigh Militia, are required to enter into a satisfactory and sufficient surety for the due completion of the works. The lowest Tender may not be accepted, with at least one further reduction thereof by the parties. Any further information on the subject may be had at my Office at Chester, and always held on at Wrexham.
THOMAS TENSON, Architect.
Chester, 10th August, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

SHREWSBURY GENERAL CEMETERY.
Parties willing to PROPOSE PLANS for FENCING and LAYING OUT the intended PUBLIC CEMETERY at SHREWSBURY, and for ERECTING TWO CHAPELS thereon, are requested to send their plans, with an estimate of the cost, to me the undersigned Clerk to the Burial Board, on or before the 9th day of SEPTEMBER next. A premium of £5 will be paid for the plan which shall, in the opinion of the Board, be the best, and be also well adapted for the purpose, on payment of which premium the Board are to be entitled to the plan, but are not by such selection to be in any way bound to employ the party furnishing it. A plan of the ground, which is 20 acres in extent, may be seen on application to me, or to Mr. TISDALL, the Surveyor; and the Board.
J. J. PEELE, Clerk to the Burial Board.
Guildhall Shrewsbury, August 8, 1854.

SHREWSBURY GENERAL CEMETERY.
THE EXTENSION of TIME for PLANS and LOANS. The TIME for sending in plans for the intended cemetery at Shrewsbury, has been EXTENDED to the 9th day of SEPTEMBER next. Parties willing to ADVANCE LOANS for the above undertaking are requested to state in writing the amount proposed to be lent, and the rate of interest required, to me, on or before the 16th day of SEPTEMBER next. It is proposed to pay off annually one-twentieth of the principal money borrowed.
J. J. PEELE, Clerk to the Burial Board.
Guildhall, Shrewsbury, 21st Aug. 1854.

TO BUILDERS.
DEWSBURY, YORKSHIRE.—Parties willing to TENDER for the ERECTION of SCHOOLS, TEACHERS RESIDENCE, and PERSONAGE HOUSE, at the above town, are requested to communicate with the Architect by letter forthwith, addressed to 20, Brunswick-square, London, or Wellington-road, Dewsbury.
E. W. PARR, Arch tect.

LEEDS SEWERS.—To BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS.—The Council of the Borough of Leeds are prepared to receive TENDERS or PROPOSALS for the EXCAVATING, BUILDING, and COMPLETING of several miles in length of the principal BRANCH SEWERS, for the more effectual drainage of the district of Leeds, Hunslet, and Holbeck, within the said borough. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th AUGUST, on application to Mr. J. W. LEATHER, Town Clerk, Leeds, and a draft of the contract required to be entered into may be seen at the Town Clerk's office, Leeds. Tenders or proposals to be delivered, sealed up, at the Town Clerk's Office, Leeds, before 12 o'clock in the morning of FRIDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1854. The Council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. By order,
JOHN ARTHUR JAIN,
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Council.
Town Clerk's Office, Leeds, 11th August, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS
THE ENFIELD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the WORKS and MATERIALS for the WATER SUPPLY and SEWERAGE of their district as follows, viz.—
CONTRACT No. 1.—For Cast-iron Water-pipes and other Castings.
CONTRACT No. 2.—For Sluice-cocks, Hydrants, or Fire-cocks.
CONTRACT No. 3.—For Engine-house, one Steam-engine, Pumps, &c.
CONTRACT No. 4.—For erecting of an Engine-house, Compensating Reservoir, &c.
CONTRACT No. 5.—For making and completing a 18-in. Artesian Well, Brehole, &c.
CONTRACT No. 6.—For constructing an 18 in. Brick Sewer, &c.
CONTRACT No. 7.—For Stoneware Drain and Sewer Pipes, &c.
CONTRACT No. 8.—For laying the Cast-iron Water-pipes, Sewer-pipes, &c.
Either of the above specifications and conditions of contract may be obtained upon payment of five shillings each, and the plans, drawings, and sections inspected by application at the office of J. PILBROW, C.E., Tottenham Enfield, to the Board.
Tenders must be sent in sealed and marked with the number of the contract on or before the 9th day of SEPTEMBER next, addressed to the said Local Board of Health, Enfield, Middlesex.
By order of the Board, JOHN SAWYER, Clerk.
Enfield, Aug. 22, 1854.

LOUGHBOROUGH TOWN-HALL.—TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the TOWN-HALL at Loughborough may inspect the plans and specification of the proposed works, at the House in the Market-place, Loughborough, late in the occupation of Mr. Brooks, esq., on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of August instant. Sealed Tenders to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 11th day of SEPTEMBER next, endorsed "Tenders for the erection of the Town-hall, Loughborough," addressed to the undersigned; and further particulars may be obtained by application to the architect, Mr. WILLIAM SLATER, of New Adelphi-chambers, 12, John-street, Adelphi, London. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract, and the Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
A. BROOKS HALL, Hon. Secretary.
A. BROOKS HALL, Hon. Secretary.
Loughborough, Aug. 7, 1854.

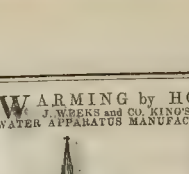
TO BOARDS OF HEALTH, COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, DISTRICT and ROAD SURVEYORS.
W. AUSTIN'S PATENTED SEWER and TUNNEL BLOCKS, BRICKS, DRAIN PIPES, IRON TRAP-GRATINGS, &c. await inspection, at Aspdin and Co.'s Wharf, Abbey-street, Westminster. Parties are requested to prove the merits of the various articles.—Communications, address W. AUSTIN, 27, Holywell-street, Westminster.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any extraneous metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—
DEANE, DRAY, and CO.'s compact, neat, and economical IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE is the object of the public. It is designed and constructed on so simple a construction, easy of management, capable of dressing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for any purse or any kitchen. An experience daily in operation in the ironmongery department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment, where may also be obtained every variety of kitchen ranges, and heating stoves for all classes, from 21 to 200 guineas.—See illustrations of the Cooking-stove, in the Illustrated London News, of August 19th, page 173.
Deane, Dray, and Co., 46, London-bridge, and 21, King William-street.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—
HEPPEL'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action daily, may be seen at the above building. A great saving in coals from 15 to 25 per cent. Gas Baths from 2d. to 1s. A good warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 21. to 20 guineas. Heppel's GAS MITTENS, upwards of 50,000 in use.—See testimonials at the Office, 345, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, Gravesend, St. Pancras, near Pitfroy square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—
J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully

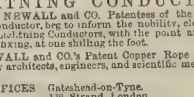


soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Boge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Boge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 6 per cent.

CHUBB'S LOCKS & FIREPROOF SAFES.
INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT UPON THE STRONG ROOM OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, LIVERPOOL.
"London and North Western Railway Company,
"Liverpool, May 17, 1853.
"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the iron door and locks of your make, which secure the strong room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money chest on the night of Thursday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.
"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"GEORGE PALMER.
"Messrs. Chubb and Son."
FROM MR. OTWAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, C DIVISION
"8, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1853.
"Gentlemen.—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Superintendent C Division of Police.
"Messrs. Chubb and Son."
CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock.
Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.
CHUBB and SON, 16, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER; 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; and Horsley fields, Wolverhampton.

FIRE-PROOF! FRAUD-PROOF! THIEF-PROOF!—GEORGE PRICE (late Noake and Co.), Cleveland Works, Wolverhampton, Manufacturer of improved strong wrought iron Fire, Fraud, and Thief-proof Book-safes, Plate-chests, Iced and Cash Boxes, Iron Doors and Frames, &c., fitted with Chubb's or any other patent lock, and for security, style, finish, and cheapness, cannot be excelled.—Delivered free, in London, Liverpool, or Bristol. Patterns and prices sent by return of post to any part of the kingdom. Established 1815.

CUT NAILS.



Established A.D. 1783.
1½, 19s. 6d.; 1½, 18s. 9d.; 2, 17s. 9d.; 2½, 17s.; 3, 16s. per cwt.
HAYWARD, BROTHERS, IRONMONGERS,
196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—
R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete, at one shilling the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarde to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Iron Safes, Nails wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions: China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c. and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &c. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late SCHURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 30 years for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
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PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, dural lity, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Bevagale Detector Plates, for proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Carpring and Iron Doors.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 58, Strand, gratis
SUBTERRANEAN DOOR CATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON-WORK FOR OVENS, &c.
RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. 86, St. Ann's Wharf, Upper-east, City, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half-round and O.G. Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water Closets, Plunge Pipes, Hot Water Pipes and Connections, Sash Weights, and other Castings; Iron Work for Bakers' Ovens of every description, fitted complete, to be had in sets or in parts. Prices paid to all connections. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—
Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the Original Inventor of Wire Rope for Lightning Conductors, Sash Lines, and other purposes, directs attention to his large and well manufactured Stock, for which he has obtained the sixth patent since 1838.—Office, 89, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

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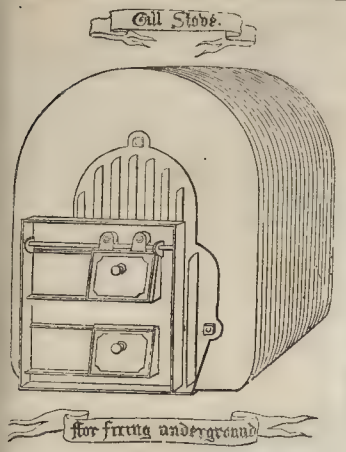

STUART AND SMITH'S

PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

STUART AND SMITH,

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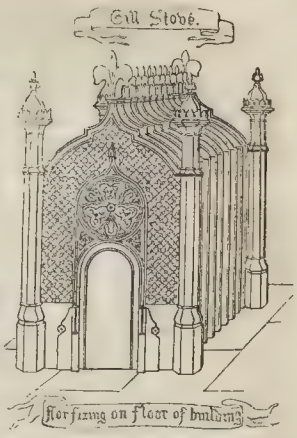
confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses.

Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

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STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

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ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.

DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

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Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

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MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc. It therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18 oz.	per foot super.		
No. 12	"	"	20 oz.	do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23 oz.	do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Door-plates, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

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NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BLYTH,

Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,

Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;

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IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK of every description, supplied and manufactured by

JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.

Offices, Arthur-street West, London bridge, late 63, Gracechurch street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade

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BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

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PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process) Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Casings, Furnace-pans, Barbs, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck Iights, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

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RAIN-WATER PIPES.—O-G and Half-round Gutters, Sash Weights, Railway Bars, Air Bricks, &c. J. JONES, Iron Merchant, Iron Bridge Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, has the largest stock in London of the above and other castings, of the very best quality. All cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or drainage, bends, tees, &c., flange and hollow pipes, with all the requisite junctions; lamp-posts and retorts, stable fittings, pressed tools, &c. &c.

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WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or sub-divisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

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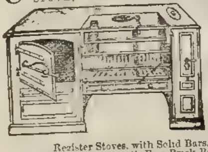
CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.



Improved Self acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36 inch.
28s. 30s. 32s 34s.
Best self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 42-inch.
54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 / 11d. 2½ / 1s. 2d. 3 inch. / 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d per yard.
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Patent Line { 2 / 4½d. 3 / 5d. 4 / 7d. 5 / 9d. 6 / 1s. per knot.
6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

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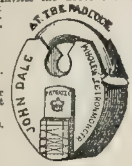
LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent.—WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Tinned Plates, &c.—17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general,

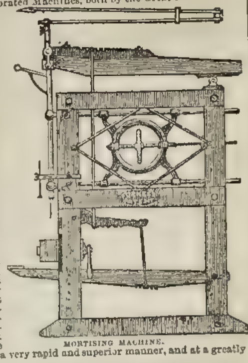
IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.
P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated Machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific Institutions.

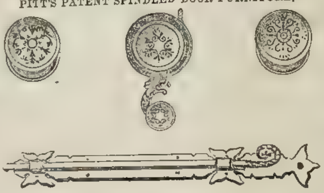
They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, contractors, coach and cabinet-makers, railway carriage & waggon builders, machinists, agricultural implement makers, ship-builders; and also by the British and French Governments, for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, grooving, mortising, rebating, sawing, and boring. Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, & will perform all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost.



MORTISING MACHINE.

Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, 20, Lawton street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

HART AND SON,
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PITT'S PATENT SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE,



in China, Glass, Ivory, Metal, &c.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description. Manufacturer of KITE'S Patent Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Caps. 160 of this principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 35s. each.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hot-house Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple but efficacious method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green-houses. The Calorifère has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, French Engineer, 55, King William-street, City.

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a four-horse power upright Condensing Engine, well finished.—Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Battersea.

TO BE SOLD, a Three-horse High-pressure STEAM-ENGINE, and Six-horse BOILER, and fittings, complete, in capital order. Can be seen in motion. Price 50 guineas.—Apply to H. E. WARDLE, North Kent Saw-mills, Woolwich, Kent.

STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER.—TO BE SOLD, a Ten-horse Power High-pressure STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, both quite new, constructed for the purpose of being worked in the factory where they now are, but not now required for that purpose.—Inquire of Messrs. BUNNETT and CO. Engineers, New-cross-road, Deptford.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

SMOKE CONSUMING.—Mr. BOOTH, Civil Engineer, is desirous that the public should understand that, from an experience of more than twenty years' practice as a furnace engineer, he is in a position to prove that, for the purpose of consuming smoke effectually, each particular furnace will require an apparatus adapted to its dimensions, and peculiar construction, so that in no two cases can the same plan be beneficially adopted. Mr. BOOTH is prepared to submit suitable PLANS for FURNACES and OVENS of every description, which will consume the smoke, and effect a considerable saving of fuel, as proved in many instances.—Apply No. 9, Portland-place, Wandsworth-road, London.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.)—NOURSE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

WANTED, a WEIGHBRIDGE for Carts and Waggons, or for Carts only, in good working condition. Also two WET-LIME PURIFIERS.—Apply by letter, to Mr. HANSON, Crystal Palace, District Gas Company, Sydenham.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery, at the following reduced prices:—

Norway and Swede Timber, from 65s. per load.
Dantzig and Riga Timber, from 70s. per load.
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 2d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 6s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Battens, Yellow, 2s 10d.; White, 2s. 6d per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 5s. 10d. per 12 feet.

Prepared Floor Boards,	⅝ in.	Yellow, 17s.;	White,	15s. 9d.	per square.
"	"	¾	" 18s.;	"	17s. 9d.	"
"	"	1	" 22s. 6d.;	"	21s. 0d.	"
"	"	1¼	" 26s. 6d.;	"	24s. 6d.	"

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills are now in operation.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ½ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers.—For particulars of prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

TIMBER.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—MACKINNON and CO. Commission Agents, Montreal, Canada, and Agents in North America for Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester, &c. &c. are prepared to make selections and purchases in Canada, of oak, elm, ash, birch, red and white pine spruce, haematac, &c. either in balk or specified lengths, or cut to any scantling, such as suitable for railway sleepers, railway waggon and carriage manufacture, flooring or roofing purposes, sheet piling, &c &c. thereby saving waste, freight, and additional cost of cutting up in England. MACKINNON and CO. are also prepared to state prices (in sterling money) of above, delivered free on board, at Montreal or Quebec.
Montreal, 17th July, 1854.
References—Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester; Messrs. Laurie, Clark, and Co. Liverpool.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 6s. per gallon. Varnishes for W. NAYLOR'S Stains may be had of the Factory, 44, and 56, James-street, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

STAINING WOOD to IMITATE OAK, Wainscot, or Satin Wood. For Churches, Chapels, School rooms, Staircases, &c. Brings out the grain of the wood in a beautiful manner, and when used with the proper varnish will never fade. Oak, 6s.; Wainscot, 5s. per gallon. Varnish, 8s. 10s. 12s. per gallon.—Alexander-terrace, Ledbury-road. WILSHERE and CO Varnish and Colour Merchants, Bayswater.

SAWING and PLANING MILLS.—A first-rate concern TO BE LET, at the west-end of London. The goodwill, machinery, &c. to be taken at a valuation, which will be about 1,200l.—Apply to Messrs MAY and SWEETLAND, Solicitors, 14, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c

MR. JOHN RICE, 79, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool, has ON SALE at all times a quantity of PLASTERERS' HAIR of the best description, which he offers to the trade in general.—Price and terms on application.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 3 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works, Bristol; or at the Agent's Offices, London, where a variety of Specimens may be seen.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 325, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTOR'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 44, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, conducted in connection with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas of the newest design, constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs. OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 23, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WINDOW GLASS.—Good 3rds, 16 oz. foreign, in cases of 200 feet, upto 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 48hs, ditto, ditto, 34s.; also 16 oz. ground ditto, ditto, 4d. per foot. Stained Glass from 1s. per foot. New sashes primed with good oil colour and glazed from 3½d per foot. Crown Sheet, British Patent Rough and Rolled Plate, and every description of glass on the lowest terms for cash.—J. TONGE and CO 17, Upper Wellington-street, Strand.

GOOD 3rds 16oz. FOREIGN GLASS in cases of 200 feet each, average size 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 48hs, ditto ditto, 34s. Also 16oz. ground ditto ditto, 4d per foot; crown and 16oz sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 12 by 10 upwards, 9d. per foot; 1-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s per doz. Also crown and sheet glass in scales; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c. G. FARMILOE and SON, 116, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS.—SNOXELL, Patentee, 66, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 135, Old-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 500 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lamb.th. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons). Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

SASH and DOOR MANUFACTORY, 59, GRANGE-ROAD, BERMONDSEY.—I. SUGDEN respectfully invites builders and the trade in general, to an inspection of his stock of manufactured joiners' work, prepared from the best material, at the lowest possible price.

P.S. A full list of prices on application.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 3s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton. Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles, lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landing, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.

Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, MARBLE BROKERS, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from all the principal quarry owners at Carrara, for sale on commission only, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.—The Marble Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge. Temporary Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank.

THE MARBLE WHARF, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers and Contractors, and Builders' Agents. Every description of English, Italian, Belgian, and other Marbles.—Temporary Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Milbank.—General Landing Wharf.

ITALIAN MARBLE.—W. WALTON, of Carrara, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, begs to inform the trade that he has made an arrangement with Mr. John Foot, of Western-wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster, for the Sale of his Marble. A constant and well-selected stock will always be at the wharf. Orders received for shipments direct, or delivered in dock.—Abingdon-street, June 13, 1854.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, King's-cross, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery.

H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.

Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Now landing, Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened (choice).

Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.

Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.

Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station.... PADDINGTON.
Great Western Railway Station.... BRISTOL.
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant ..... LIVERPOOL.
Castle-fields ..... MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depôts, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.

BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.

HAREWOOD GRIT STONES.

SAMUEL TRICKETT, STONE MERCHANT.

Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part. Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.

London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

CAEN AND AUBIGNY STONE.

GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beedham, and Co.) CAEN, AUBIGNY, and GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, are supplying the above, and Portland, Yorkshire, and other Stones, at the current price, from CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE, LONDON. Goods delivered by land or water conveyance, and by vessel, to any part of the United Kingdom.

MESSRS. E. and W. STURGE have a good assortment of thick PAVING; Self-faced ditto; Hare-hill and self faced Slabs; Sinks, Sills (sailed and rubbed), various kinds of Coping, &c.; Pipes, Pots, &c.; Slates; all at low prices.—Bridge Wharf, City-road.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied in London at a price far below any other description of stone, either in block, rubble, or ashlar. The stone is easily worked, of a beautiful colour, and of durable quality.—For prices, samples, &c. apply by letter to J. C. SPENCE, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

LARGE YORK LANDINGS, PAVING TILES, FIRE-BRICKS, LUMPS, &c. TO BE SOLD CHEAP; part of materials taken out of the Camden Plate-Glass Works.—For terms and particulars, apply at CAMDEN WORKS (situate on the canal), Hawley-crescent, Camden-town.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham-down, Coombe-down, and Farleigh-down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.

N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.—ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scalleted Block, Ashlar, Raugework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries, also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall. London Agents—THEWLIS and TAYLOR, 3, Pinners-court, Old Broad-street. Manager—JAS. J. PRATHAN, Liskeard. This Granite is selected for the New Westminster Bridge

SLATE SLABS.—THREE CARGOES of VALENTIA SLATE SLABS, running upwards of 40,000 feet of 1-inch, 2,000 feet of 1½ inch, and 1,500 feet of 1½ inch, are now being LANDED, and on SALE, at the VALENTIA SLATE WHARF, Millbank-street, Westminster.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—
The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works Mod l Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—
As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply them only from the Manufactory, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.
THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and is manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in a marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble, inlaid, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Barnila, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St. Anna's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, Fan Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Bedrooms, Breakfast Rooms, Best and secondary Bed-Room, &c; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES.
The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem will meet at BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely to receive TENDERS for taking on LEASE, for twenty-one years from Christmas, 1854, the HOUSE and PREMISES numbered 2 in Riches court, Lime-street; now on lease to Mr. John Young. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Premises Riches court," must be delivered at the Clerk's Office, Bridewell Hospital, before TWELVE o'clock on the 25th of AUGUST next; and parties offering are to be in attendance. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Further particulars, with the form of Tender may be had at the Clerk's Office any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock.
Dated the 25th of July, 1854. B. WELTON, Clerk.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD WATERSIDE and other PREMISES, at Wapping. The Committee for conducting the affairs of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem will meet at BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on TUESDAY, the 25th [illegible] AUGUST next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for TAKING on separate LEASES, for terms of twenty-one years the following PREMISES, viz.: The Wharf and Premises on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, numbered 231, 232, and 233, abutting westward on Mr. Joseph Beadnell's premises in the occupation of Messrs. Fletcher and Wilson, from Christmas, 1864; the Wharf and Premises on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, numbered 231, 232, and 233, now in the occupation of Mr. Chas. Morse Hullah, from Lady-day, 1859; the Wharf known as Sharrock wharf, on the south side of the High-street, Wapping, together with several extensive ranges of warehouses or granaries in Newmarket-street and Cinnamon-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Major Usborne, from Michaelmas, 1854; and a small House and Shop, now unoccupied, on the west side of Gravelene, Wapping, numbered 64, from Michaelmas, 1854. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Premises at Wapping," must be delivered at Bridewell Hospital, before TWELVE o'clock on the 25th of AUGUST next, and parties offering are to be in attendance. The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any Tenders. Printed particulars, with the form of Tender may be had at the Clerk's Office any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. B. WELTON, Clerk.
Dated July 25, 1854.

CARSHALTON.—FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET or SOLD, in plots, ELEVEN ACRES of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, within the parish of the Carshalton Station on Epsom Railway, Epsom from and to and from London daily. Soil chalk.—A plan of the ground may be seen, and particulars obtained at the office of Mr. ROBERT CORBY BAXTER, Architect, 147, Leadenhall-street.

FREEHOLD LAND, WOOD-GREEN, near Hornsey Station.—TO BE SOLD or LET, on Building Leases, with option to purchase the Freehold, THREE eligible PLOTS of LAND, for the erection of Private Residences or Cottages. Also a reserved Site for Public-house, with a considerable side frontage, suitable for shops. Plans may be seen, and particulars obtained, at the Offices of Mr. LAMBERT, Surveyor, 4, New Basinghall-street.

COMMONS.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, a FREEHOLD ESTATE of about EIGHT ACRES, eligibly situate for the erection of villa residences. The neighbourhood is highly respectable, and six miles only from the Royal Exchange. The new Church adjoining the property in question is on the estate.—Plans may be seen, and particulars obtained, at the Offices of Mr. LAMBERT, Surveyor, 4, New Basinghall-street, City.

EAST-INDIA-ROAD, POPLAR.—TO BE LET or SOLD, a most commodious LEASEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE, suitable to a family, if required, two distinct houses, with stabling, can be house arranged with or without the large garden, pleasure grounds, and land, situated within a few minutes' walk of the East and West India Docks and of the West India Dock and Limehouse Railway Stations. For cards to view, apply to Messrs. H. and G. LAKE, Solicitors, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; or to Mr. CARTER, 53, High-street, Poplar.

THE RAILROAD, the STEAMBOAT, and the OMNIBUS.—The ST. MARGARET'S ESTATE, on the banks of the Thames, between Richmond and Twickenham, as laid out with ornamental gardens, is admitted to be one of the most picturesque properties in the vicinity of London for villa residences. Persons desirous of acquiring any of the few remaining eligible sites on this valuable estate are requested to apply to the SECRETARY of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, where every information will be given, and the best mode of obtaining advances for building on any of the society's estates.

ST. MARGARET'S MANSION, near RICHMOND.—The Executive Committee of the Conservative Land Society are now open to OFFERS for the magnificent MANSION, with the whole or any portion of the unsolicited land, including the river frontage.—For plans and particulars of sale apply to G. Mottley, Esq., in the Surveyor, at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand. Cards to view the mansion and grounds may be had on application to
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

Name of Paper	Price per Single Quire. £	s.	d.	Price per Quire for Five Quires. £	s.	d.
Antiquarian	3	0	0	2	15	6
Antiquarian, 2nd quality	1	5	0	1	2	6
Double Elephant	0	13	0	0	12	0
Atlas or Colombier	0	10	6	0	9	6
Imperial or Elephant	0	7	0	0	6	3
Super Royal	0	5	0	0	4	6
Royal	0	4	0	0	3	9
Medium	0	3	3	0	3	0

WHATMAN'S DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

Double Elephant	0	11	6	0	10	6
Ditto 2nd quality	0	9	0	0	8	0
Imperial	0	6	6	0	6	0
Ditto 2nd quality	0	5	0	0	4	6

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

WE invite our readers now to enter with us the *Renaissance Courts* of the Crystal Palace. They will miss there the symbolism and pious feeling which they have seen in the works of the earlier period, but they will nevertheless find forms of beauty, and much to interest. We give an engraving of the principal Court,* but shall confine ourselves on the present occasion to some observations on the growth and progress of the style.

Whilst, in northern Europe, one remarkable style of architecture, through its various stages, culminated and declined—in Italy, changes were being effected of very different outward character, but which were not the less destined ultimately to influence England and the whole continent. We have seen that Gothic architecture in Italy was a foreign importation, and it retained that character. It was adopted by two of the religious orders, the Franciscans and the Dominicans, and the labours of the greatest artists of the time were exercised upon it; but the recollection of ancient art, no less than the *prestige* of the Roman name, had survived the long night in which all learning had been eclipsed. The study of the antique revived, though the great works of sculpture in Rome still remained where they had been buried. Even as late as near the middle of the fifteenth century, Poggio Bracciolini could discover but six antique statues.

Early, however, in the thirteenth century, we find that the Pisans had made their commercial intercourse with countries once under the Roman sway, subservient to the collection of a large number of works, and from these the Pisani, though Gothic architects, formed a style of sculpture which had mainly the character of the antique. The predominance of sculpture as an element in architecture remained, the architect and sculptor were one and the same individual, and it must be allowed that never were these two arts in their mutual relations, more fortunately circumstanced, in some respects, than during this early period.

Whatever the merit or otherwise, of the Gothic *architecture* of Italy, or the defects of sculpture in other parts of Europe, as to anatomical correctness, neither art has regained the especial value which it had everywhere by the union under the Gothic system. It is the existence of a purpose which makes high art; and as we have somewhere read, a group without a background seems little more than a chimney ornament at best.

Moreover, there were attributes of excellence which seem to germinate in the early growth, in all countries where art is destined to reach a flourishing state of cultivation. The outline of the matured leaf is not perfected, before the earlier development at the stem has been touched by the progress of decay.

So far, then, as the recognition of certain higher qualities of art is concerned, those are right who have great admiration of the works of the thirteenth century. Unfortunately, however, there are essentials, which some overlook, required to expand the conception of the sketch into the finished work of architecture, sculpture, or painting. It is this technical but necessary process, that later art has to effect. The old spirit will, perhaps, evaporate, but the object is necessarily to be pursued. Incompleteness is ever far from being the purpose of art, and what we admire in the early work—supplemented by our own thoughts—is exactly that which we should not even reach to, by divesting ourselves of what later art has—however unsuccessfully in particular cases—endeavoured to supply. There is a lesson to be gained by observation of certain excellences, but there is no going back.

Doubtless, had the Italian Gothic architecture ever been fully infused with the spirit of the Gothic system, we might have had to regret more than we do its speedy subversion. But the very advantages of position as regards the antique, prevented a full amalgamation between classical architecture and Gothic sculpture. Nicola Pisano, with all his merits as a sculptor, was never either able to dispense with the old *forms*, or wholly conscious of the value of nature *combined with* right use of the antique. His successors lost something of his learning, but gained in that *sentiment*, which appears to have created the beauty of the true Gothic sculpture, far advanced at that early period, as it would seem, even in England. No true union, however, of Italian art and Tedescan was perfected. It was hardly to be looked for, and was, perhaps, not even to be desired.

The revival of classical art was sure at one time to follow the revival of classical learning and literature; and unless we are prepared to consider as an unmixed disadvantage what took place in the one case, we should not repine at what occurred in art. What did occur, in fact, was very different from what has been often represented. Oh! that the "revival" of Gothic architecture in the nineteenth century had as much of the true re-birth as the *Rinascimento* of classical architecture! Modestly called a "revival," developed, indeed, in great part, if not wholly, out of the remains of antiquity, it was a very different thing, alas! from what *we* see everywhere around us. We find it even stated in a recent publication, to which the author's name gives authority, and we know it is no uncommon view, that the characteristic of the Cinque-cento art, "the real goal of the Renaissance," was the exclusion of all elements not of the classic ages. It *may* be so in one sense; but what would modern art be, possessed of a power of recombination, like that which moulded the forms of classical architecture? Such a power is the most valuable of possessions; there is no exercise of genius without it; it is itself invention. Thus the very artists who dug out the fragments of column and entablature from the filth of Rome, who regarded the authority of Vitruvius, or calculated proportions of orders by modules and minutes, were precisely those who year by year, were adding forms and elements, which at least are not those generally characteristic of the old Roman architecture, or of which mention can be found in the works of Vitruvius. Thus, whatever may have been the case as to ornament, the progress of architecture seems to us rather from, than towards the reproduction of the mere classical orders. We should indeed not conceal from those who have studied the orders, as though comprising the whole expression of the Roman style, that there is very much more than these mere forms to be found—both in Italy and the extremities of the empire; and if we suppose that the view of Brunelleschi and his fellows, extended to works of a late period, we may find many of the details which were developed by the mediæval Italians. Still without going very deeply into the question, enough may be found in the architecture of the so-called "revival," that is very different to what we know of ancient Roman examples. Surely, there is such originality of treatment in the Strozzi Palace, and other buildings at Florence and Sienna,—in the rich and boldly-projecting cornices, and in the use of balustrades. The earliest example of the latter, on the Pitti Palace, by those who assume that Brunelleschi had no originative talent, has been supposed to have been derived from some old work; but we are not aware what there is to justify this opinion. Besides, the "balusters" there, are not in one of the usual forms, but are merely diminutive columns.

The architectural style of Brunelleschi was, in truth, a revival of the Romanesque and Lombardic architecture. The old church of the Apostoli at Florence was the type to which he reverted, and the noble church of Santo Spirito has as much due to the artist's mind, as to the basilicas of Rome. To the design of Arnolfo for the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, which he carried out, he added the *tambour*, or drum of the dome,—a feature not due to his studies of the Pantheon, and the first step to the result attained by the same form as treated by Sir Christopher Wren. Alberti amongst the early architects, and Palladio amongst the later, were not less remarkable for their knowledge of the Roman works; but all that we need say of them here, may be limited to the fact that many of their designs have a certain resemblance to the antique, though they have even more, features of their own. The particular combination of major and minor orders devised by Palladio, as seen in the Basilica of Vincenza, shows very strikingly, how an architect may derive all the members of a composition from previous works, and yet produce an effect truly novel and original.

But we are getting on to the sixteenth century, as it may appear, whilst our present notice should refer to the fifteenth. The truth is that the historical sequence of style is less clearly marked, or at least the architecture has not the character of *regular progression*, such as may be remarked in other cases. Thus the style which we should commonly designate "Renaissance," prevailed down to a late period in the sixteenth century, more especially in France. Some architects, like Cellini, practised two distinct styles,—Renaissance and Italian. The doors in the Italian vestibule in the Crystal Palace, from the Cancellaria, are, not without reason, placed with works of the sixteenth century, though the Roman palace was designed by Bramante at the close of the *fifteenth* century. In the last few years of the fifteenth century even, must we place the earlier works of Raffaelle and Michelangelo.

The history of ornament alone, does not present the same oscillations of influence in its progress: but here we should acknowledge the debt which we think, all students are under to the Professor of Ornament at the Department of Art, whose elucidation of the several characteristics of the Renaissance and its off-shoots, in the course of his lectures, exhibits, we think, perceptive and analytical powers of no mean order. Those who would understand the branch of architecture referred to, cannot do better than examine the collection of casts at Marlborough House, where much will be found that is not at the Crystal Palace; and the Illustrated Catalogue lately published, we may say, contains some portion of the explanation to which we have referred.* The work has a considerable number of illustrations, and is cheap at 1s. We cannot say there are *no* defects of drawing in it; but these are not numerous, and it is, we think, highly creditable to the officers of the department and the young ladies.

Therefore, looking at the Renaissance Court itself,—just as we should have erred in forming ideas of certain other styles of architecture from ornamental details or partial exemplification, so should we misapprehend the character of art during the period which now concerns us, did we regard only the specimens in the several "Renaissance" and "Italian" Courts. As we have endeavoured to show, observation of the mere mouldings and structural members of the archi-

* See page 451.

* Board of Trade Department of Science and Art:—"Catalogue of the Ornamental Casts of the Renaissance Styles; being Part of the Collections of the Department." By R. N. Wornum, Keeper. With Illustrations on Wood, engraved by Female Students of the Wood Engraving Class. Published by Authority. Longman and Co.

tecture of the fifteenth century, and of the Renaissance ornament, might lead to opposite deductions.

We are met at once in our inquiry, by the perversions of a phraseology very embarrassing in all cases, to the architectural student, but which we hardly know how to rectify. The term "Renaissance," like many others, has been used in more senses than one. Applied to the revival of classical art, it has been made to embrace—scarcely "an epoch," as we venture to consider, but—a long period of gestation. During this period was practised a varying character of ornament, classed under the other application of the word "Renaissance." We might say, that the progression was *towards* a definite epoch, and *that*—the complete re-establishment of classical art, assumed to be the characteristic of the sixteenth century; and we can indeed hardly attach too much importance to the admiration of ancient literature and art which became one of the great characteristics of the Cinque-cento period. Rome speedily gave forth more of the remains of antiquity than were first found by Poggio Bracciolini. He himself discovered the manuscript of Vitruvius. Men were enamoured of ancient art; studied from it—imitated it. But that was not all. We have endeavoured to show, that the greatest ardour of investigation which perhaps the world has known, did not make men forget that they were artists. There is some resemblance between the frescoes of Raffaelle, in the Italian Court, and the decorations of the Pompeian House, between the designs which he made, and the drawings which he collected from the baths of Titus; but there is not positive identity. The world has said differently: but here is one of the uses of the Crystal Palace: the works are under the same roof, and may be compared. Give all the credit that can be fairly given to the old model, and great will be the evidence of art and of mental conception which will remain. These merits in the modern works are, we may say, accurately set forth in the Handbook to the Italian Court. Therefore, though it is right to say that true Cinque-cento art, as opposed to that called "Renaissance," is characterised by the absence of all elements not those of the antique, it is not to be assumed that *art* was dead; and it is least of all to be assumed in the case of architecture. And that statement is not to be modified by the fact that, as practised, true "Renaissance" and Cinque-cento art were concurrent as styles, and even, as of course also, intermingled.

The earliest architecture of the Renaissance period then was, as we have shown, formed concurrently with a patient investigation of Roman remains. The style of the Roman palaces, availed itself of the best features of the Florentine school, and improved still further in general character, upon the antique. Peruzzi, Sanmichele, Sansovino, and others, all modified details, introduced new forms, and impressed each a different character upon their designs. The same may be said of Palladio, than whom no one was more distinguished for the use he made, at the same time, of the antique. An odd illustration or so, from the progress of structural architecture during the general period of "the revival" has been given in the Italian Courts; and the "Hand-books," with no inadequate skill in moderate space, endeavour to supply the rest. Let us try to give what our readers will expect—our own help to the examination of that which is more sufficiently illustrated.

In the architecture of Italy of the period which we noticed in a former article, the principal features had been the scroll-work of foliage —chiefly conventional—and intricate interlacings, in later styles called strapwork. The round arch and the pointed arch were both used, and, in some measure also, the orders. Byzantine and Saracenic influences were both observable.—The next step in ornament was similar to what took place in our own country. Conventional forms were no longer the rule, but natural forms were the direct models of imitation. This new condition is fully expressed in the bronze gates to the Baptistery at Florence, by Ghiberti, casts of which are shown. The originals were gilt.

These gates, the second executed by Ghiberti, were commenced in 1425 and finished in 1452; but the principle of natural imitation had been commenced still earlier by Jacopo della Quercia, who died in 1424. Respecting his influence, we have the direct testimony of Vasari. The altar tomb, however, in the collection was not executed before 1413. During this early period, the Grotesque, improperly termed "Arabesque" ornament, which led the way ultimately to that seen in the works in the Loggie of the Vatican by Raffaelle, seems to have been introduced. The elaborate panels of the pilasters from the Certosa, in the collection, show these several elements of design. The scroll form is, however, common; and here the serpentine character of the Gothic scroll is exchanged for one approaching nearer to the Roman character. Representation, and not symbolism, was the object in the treatment of relievos: and instances of the application of perspective are shown in some extraordinary works in the collection. The arrangement of receding planes was managed with great skill by Ghiberti, but ultimately formed part of that confusion between the several branches of art which has never since, been wholly corrected. The rules of perspective had been lately demonstrated by Paolo Uccello, of Florence, as the "Handbook" says,—by Brunelleschi, according to others. If the former had been the discoverer, as he was born in 1397, the discovery must have taken place early in his life, and close before the application of the principles by Ghiberti. In other respects, the characteristics of the Trecento period were retained, and amongst them, tracery or interlaced work is very common. Mr. Wornum also puts the introduction of the cartouch or scrolled shield—which became so common at a later date, as in the style of James I.—to the date 1450. Medallions with portraits were still earlier. Such was the Quattro-cento style, the commencement of the Renaissance.

The several elements which have been named, developed themselves with varying prominence, so as to cause remarkable differences. At this period Gothic architecture was in vogue throughout the whole of northern Europe, and it was not till changes were taking place in the architecture of Italy, that the original Renaissance influence passed to France and other countries. Whilst in Italy, a style was developed by the Renaissance in which the cartouches and strapwork were rejected; elsewhere they became the most prominent characteristics; and few persons, unless their attention were directed to the several points in the question, would discover the reason for classing the architecture of the Elizabethan vestibule, skilfully arranged from Holland House, under the same general head of Renaissance, as the elaborate ornament and sculpture of the Certosa at Pavia, or even as that of the Chateau d'Anet and the Chateau de Gaillon. In the sixteenth century, indeed, the cartouche, the scrolled shield and tracery, were the prominent characteristics of the *Renaissance* of that period, rather than the natural, or the revived classical, elements of the same style. Those formed the characteristic of the Cinque-cento. In the English style of the time of Elizabeth, the strap and shieldwork are prominent, whilst in the architecture of James I. the pierced shield alone, is the general form.

We are not likely to controvert the arguments in favour of the union of architect and ornamentist; but it is curious, that whilst the Cinque-cento style produced little that was valuable in the way of furniture; the Renaissance was turned to good account in that respect; and in France it has remained till this day. It prevailed, as we have suggested, concurrently with the production of some of the best works of Italian architecture in France,—so that men like Cellini could be Italian Cinque-centisti in their great statues in bronze, and Renaissance artists in minor metal work and jewellery.

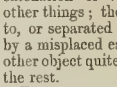
We have thought these preliminary remarks important to a correct apprehension of the several styles exhibited; and in a future article we shall examine what there is in the courts themselves.

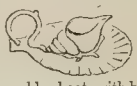
Our view represents the Renaissance Court as seen looking towards the nave, and includes the *loggia*. The façade next the nave is from the Hotel Bourgtheroulde at Rouen. The window at the extremity of the view, on the right, is from the Certosa, at Pavia, as are many of the architectural details of the court. Near it is the enclosure of a Well from the Ducal Palace, Venice, surmounted by the figure of the "goose man" from Nuremberg. There is a second Well from the Ducal Palace, on the opposite side. In the foreground are two single figures, female and male, from the series which surround the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian at Innspruck; and behind these are the St. John (left) and the David (right), by Donatello, both beautiful works. The original of the Vase Fountain in the centre is from the Chateau de Gaillon, now in Paris. The copy we have here is in terra cotta, executed by Mr. Blashfield.*

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF TASTE IN ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.†

The putting together of different objects to form a design, is a common fault; and we may see a chandelier, composed of a concatenation of vases, lyres, and other things; the whole attached to, or separated from, the ceiling by a misplaced eagle, a hand, or other object quite at variance with the rest.

To copy some utensil in order to make one for a totally different purpose, and in a different material, is another sign of poverty of invention; as when a porcelain bowl imitates the yellow colour, and the construction of a wooden tub, which is rendered still more objectionable if it affects to be bound with blue ribbons in lieu of hoops. False pretences are always bad, both in a moral and artistic point of view. Of a similar kind is a bed-candlestick, made of two shells, with a branch of coral tortured into a handle;





or a golden boot, with bootjack, intended to decorate a lady's writing-table, and to perform the duty of a box of lucifers; and as Romans sinned in designing for a lamp a human sandalled foot of bronze, the same is adopted by us for some other equally irrelevant purpose. Thus *decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile.*

Nor are we alone in this inconsistency. The combination of incongruous objects is not wanting in France. Thus a clock is composed of unmeaning elements, often with figures equally at variance with the idea, and with the dimensions, of a dial-plate; or it takes the form of a chariot wheel, or a sun flower, for no other reason than because they suit its shape; as the hermit crab takes possession of an unoccupied shell. Lamps and other articles of use, are similarly composed; love of decoration too often in that country overbalancing what is necessary or useful, so that splendid ornaments are frequently contrasted with a deficiency of the most common requisites in the unseen portions of a house. This was also the case in the houses of ancient Rome; and in the same apartments where "gold and ivory shone forth," where the external decoration that caught the eye was splendid and costly, objects not intended to be seen were common and unfinished. It must, however, be admitted that Greek and Etruscan taste had introduced there a prevalence of good form in ordinary utensils; and the saucepan and the strainer, the amphora and the lamp, were as remarkable for their elegance as for their finish; and it would be difficult to find among them the uncouth forms of our wine-bottles, or of the usual utensils in our houses. It was, however, to others more polished than themselves that the Romans were indebted for their selection of good works; and as taste was not natural to them, but acquired, they sought them as a luxury. Greece, therefore, was plundered in order that Romans might gratify a pride rather than a pleasure in their possession. Indeed, they were so far from real appreciation of art, that they spoilt what they borrowed whenever

* Some specimens of terra cotta exhibited by Mr Blashfield in the industrial department deserve notice and praise.

† See page 410, *ante*.

they attempted any change in it, as their architecture sadly demonstrates; and though Horace affects to say they painted and danced more skilfully than the Greeks, they were always deficient in art. Their calling was, as they boasted, conquest; and Virgil has given their sentiments in these well-known lines,—

"Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento,
Hæ tibi eruut artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos:"

which end with the most odious doctrine of a savage conqueror, that no mercy was to be shown to a people who dared to defend their liberty.

The Etruscans, on the other hand, appreciated the arts they had derived from Greece; and whether or no an early Pelasgic relationship may have contributed towards their original taste, aided by an influx of Greek settlers at a later period, they became the zealous encouragers of Greek talent, and often its successful imitators. And this, with the pervading Greek element in Magna Græcia, may well account for the taste inherited by the Italians. For though a blank period intervened, taste was *inherited* by them; nor did they imitate the antique without having a capacity for feeling its intention; and while they have surpassed all others in copying from classical models, they have also given to painting a grace of design, and a grandeur of conception, to which no others have attained, and which we may presume was never surpassed, if even equalled, in Greece.

But it is a mistake to suppose that Greek legends alone offer subjects for high art: the history of no country is deficient in them; and many scenes from a Dante, a Milton, a Shakspere, a Spenser, or other poets, and, above all, from the Bible and Testament, are far superior to any of a classical age. Christian story abounds in feelings of a far more exquisite and exalted kind; and it is to be regretted that modern sculpture has been interfered with by the imitation of Pagan ideas. It is the fault of modern days that the antique is too slavishly copied; and that subjects for which we can have no real feeling are forced upon us, to the discouragement of efforts of independent genius. An ideal figure of youthful beauty must be a nymph; exquisite form in man or woman must be confined to a heathen deity; the emblems of death must be Pagan; and that most graceful conception, the angel, must give place to some ancient one, with which we have no kind of sympathy. Natural talent and invention are thus cramped; and the "servile herd of imitators" excite our anger and ridicule, by an exclusive and affected admiration of what to them is a conventional idea.

It is well to contemplate "day and night" the merits of "Greek models," and to comprehend the real sentiments that guided their talented authors; but this differs widely from mere imitation, which, after all, only produces an inferior copy, and depends on the eye, without calling forth the efforts of the mind.

What, indeed, can be more ridiculous than representing our kings and conquerors in the garb of ancient heroes? It only finds a parallel in the Greek temples represented by old masters in scriptural subjects, with the men in mediæval armour; or in that absurd custom (unheeded at the time) of dressing our actors, when in the characters of Cæsar and other personages of a Roman play, in European costume; which we only laugh at now in the "Comic Latin Grammar."

Indeed, the insight we have obtained into Oriental manners, costumes, and scenery, as well as architecture, is of the highest importance to modern artists in the representation of scriptural subjects, and should by no means be neglected.

There is often a tendency in persons, incapable of distinguishing between good and bad art, to censure at first sight what is presented to them, with a view to cover ignorance, and affect discrimination; and if anything can be discovered to excite ridicule, it is eagerly laid hold of to conceal the want of real criticism. This has been fully exemplified in the statue of George III. where the pigtail has served as a most useful scapegoat for ignorance; and the merits of the rider, placed so admirably in his saddle, the resemblance of a horse to a horse (both of them rare in equestrian statues), and the oneness of conception in the whole subject, are unperceived; and even the secondary recommendation it possesses, of not being placed too high above the eye, has been found fault with, merely because custom has sanctioned the mistake of sacrificing art to honour, or to caprice, by an over-elevated position. For it is an obvious error to place an equestrian statue at such a height, that the soles of the rider's boots and the belly of the horse shall be presented to the spectator as its most conspicuous features; or (if looked at from a proper distance), that it shall cease to be distinctly seen. What, again, is more inconsistent than raising a statue on a column? where neither the art of the sculptor, nor the features of the hero, can be discovered; and no greater poverty of invention can be shown, than by extracting one member of a building, and depriving it of the office for which it was created, of supporting an entablature, in order that it may render the individual it exalts almost invisible; while, "*stans pede in uno*," it might be the solitary remnant of a ruined temple. This was the result of Roman bad taste, which also introduced the truncated column to support a bust, in lieu of its own head.

Deficiency of taste, and a total misunderstanding of proper sentiment, are also frequently shown in the treatment of funereal monuments. It is a mistake, and a disagreeable one, to represent the person thus honoured as a dead corpse: this can only convey a painful impression; and it is not his body that was honoured in life, but his virtues, his mind, and the various qualities of his soul. The body is now in its last resting-place,—the grave; but should not be dragged out of it to present an unseemly sight to the spectators, and to be an improper subject for art; and, above all, no skeleton, skull, or bones should disfigure the monument, by detailing the horrid *consequences* of death. Whatever representation is given should have reference to the character of the deceased when alive, or commemorate the affection of his friends and their regret at his loss; and those sculptors were right who alluded to some act of his life, or with proper religious feeling introduced him in a posture of devotion, as in mediæval times.

It is not only the genius for design that is deficient in this country, the English want correctness of eye; and many fail to perceive a false proportion even when pointed out to them. But though accuracy of eye is so important, it is only one of many essentials for attaining to excellence in execution, and for appreciating beauty. The nice perception of the Chinese enables them to copy with surprising accuracy; but still they are deficient in a knowledge of good form; and much has to be learnt before the merits of good design can be understood in decorative art. Still more so in the appreciation of the highest branches of painting; and as the ear may detect the least discord in sound, or an imperfection in time, without attaining to any knowledge of music, so the eye without instruction may remain for ever ignorant of the merit of true pictorial art. This can only be the result of study and well-directed experience; and no one ever was imbued with a real feeling for it until long and diligent attention had cultivated his natural taste.

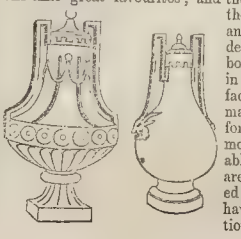
Indeed, the errors that men of celebrity in their day have fallen into, while pronouncing an opinion on paintings, afford a striking illustration of this fact; and it was not till lately that in England the general admiration extended far beyond a Guido, a Carlo Dolce, a Guercino, the Caracci, and some others of the Ecclectic school; and the staple of our collections consisted of Dutch masters, who copied from nature, and not always those subjects most remarkable for refinement. Even now, the generality of those who visit a gallery are far more attracted by the compositions of *naturalisti* than by those which represent a more elevated sentiment; and scenes from common life are general favourites. Such subjects are easy of comprehension; they put before us what we see daily, and know to be truly represented, and it requires little effort of the mind or cultivation of the taste to feel their merit. The appreciation of ideal beauty, and of elevated sentiment, in the composition of a first-rate Italian master is a very different acquirement; and while we may rejoice to find that this is at length beginning to be acknowledged, and even to be considered a necessary accomplishment for all who pretend to judge of painting, it is only fair to admit that it is as yet seldom possessed, and the rare exception to the usual character of English taste. To the *general* public it is utterly unknown; and this is the less to be wondered at, since in a country like Spain, which has obtained eminence in sacred and historical composition, her first artists never attained that same perfection of elevated ideal expression as the Italians; and the Madonnas even of Murillo, with all their sweetness, are merely women. Nor will it be denied that the Beggar-boys of that master, and such like subjects, find far more admirers in this country than his sacred pictures.

It is not surprising that the uninstructed should begin by admiring what they can understand; and this shows the necessity of that tuition which may enable them to appreciate a higher class of art. The most refined nations began with the rudest designs, before they were capable of producing the nobler conceptions of a more advanced age: improvement is the result of time and study; and perfection in the knowledge, as well as in the practice, of art can only be brought about by gradual steps.

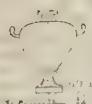
It is curious to observe how some persons in England, who have not had the means of forming correct opinions respecting works of art, begin their experience and gratify their incipient taste. Sensible of their deficiency, and yet desirous of possessing pictures, they abstain from purchasing any which they are unable to pronounce to be the works of old masters, and confine their selections to those of modern painters, by whom they know for certain that they were executed; and such are the prices they often pay, that modern artists have no reason to complain of want of patronage. Nor are good works, or those recommended by the names of men of note, the only ones they purchase: indifferent pictures often take their fancy; and it sometimes happens that the veriest tea-board productions are bought by them at higher prices than are paid at sales for works of early masters, and the purchase of many a painting is influenced by a predilection for some favourite commonplace subject, or by its convenient size.

But my object is to treat of ornamental design and art-manufactures, not of taste for pictures; and following out the negative process, I shall introduce some faulty objects which are to be avoided; beginning with those that err chiefly in want of proportion, as in the four given in this woodcut, which are too lengthy for their breadth.

Some of the most intolerable in form were at one time great favourites; and the richness of their colour, and the evidence of the labour expended in their manufacture, only make their deformity the more lamentable. They are unmitigated horrors, and have the additional fault of

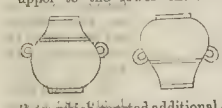


having the union of metal top and handles with a body of porcelain; and many a vase of Sèvres manufacture shows that richness of material is no voucher for excellence of taste.



High shoulders are never becoming, either in a man or a vase; but when meretricious ornament is added, and that in bright metal, as brass or or-molu, the deformity is still more glaring; and a vase made of a shell bound in metal, with rampant dragons for handles, is a still worse instance of inadaptability and bad taste. Sometimes a

headless hybrid, between a bottle and a cup, reverses the extravagant breadth from the upper to the lower extremities; but whether placed on its head or on its foot, it offends equally against all beauty of form; and I have seen one of these which courted additional censure for having its two ill-placed handles in the shape of elephants' heads. Nor will a whimsical character or elaborate finish compensate for the absence of true principles of design: nor because one is faulty in one way must another be perfect because it avoids the same defects; and heavy rotundity may be deficient in grace while it departs still further from it in its tasteless adjuncts. Nor will antique details reclaim what is faulty, still less when they are badly copied; and if masks for handles are an unpardonable misapplication, they become doubly offensive when they caricature what they pretend to imitate. Arbitrary deformities too often shift their places with suitable caprice, and thus some vases appear to borrow from a companion a cup to stand upon; while others take a neck from one, a body from another, and a foot from a third, all of different characters, by way of variety.



G. W.*

THE SMALL DEGREE OF TEMPERATURE THAT AFFECTS A METALLIC BAR.—The report of the committee on weights and measures states that the effect of a change of 0.01 deg. or 0·02 deg. Fahrenheit, is sensible in the measure of the length of a bar.

* To be concluded in our next.

CHIT-CHAT IN OUR OWN PROVINCE.

THE building for the Paris Universal Exhibition is making rapid progress. Two or three correspondents have asked for information as to the asserted failure of the great central roof. One writes,—"I examined the roof myself very carefully after the accident, and have my own views on the subject; but I feel more anxious to suggest, through your valuable journal, a faithful investigation of what really did happen, than to indulge in what I may believe to have been the cause of it. The accident was undoubtedly one of a very serious character, and its investigation would be of much professional interest." If we understand rightly, it was the effect of a storm. We shall be glad to receive the particulars. Probably there was a report on the subject to the French Government. We have no reason to doubt that the whole is perfectly sound at present, but we are told that the iron ribs forming the roof are twisted to an extraordinary extent. There seems to be some contradiction in the aspect of the structure. Viewed externally, it is a stone building: internally, it is a construction of iron. Knowing the taste of our neighbours, we nevertheless anticipate it will be an interesting work when finished.——A paper has been started, called, *Le Palais de l'Industrie* (the specimen number is before us), which is to be the organ of the exhibition, and moreover to represent "those liberal ideas of commercial enterprise, those friendly rivalries, and those discoveries, which result from exhibitions like that held in London in 1851." The English department is to be edited by Mr. W. Blanchard Jerrold.——The illuminations and decorations in Paris last week on the occasion of the emperor's birth-day *fête* showed much art.——Talk of *art*, indeed! Just look at the lamp-post put up at Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, and see how much art can be found in that. We should be glad to know what board or department is entitled to the credit of having erected this piece of unfit ugliness. The Government Department of Art might give an eye to such matters, if it be too expensive to employ an architect.——The lecture by Mr. Scott, at the Architectural Museum, Parliament-street, on Monday last, was well attended by men of all classes, including a good sprinkling of those for whom these lectures are intended, namely, the workmen. It treated of the progressive changes in ornament in the successive styles of mediæval architecture. It will receive proper attention at our hands before long. At the close of it, the Rev. Canon Woodsworth took occasion, Westminster Abbey having been spoken of, to urge that the defacement of the abbey with inappropriate monuments had been the act, not of the chapter, but of those who were now finding fault, namely, the omnipotent Parliament of England. There were some good specimens of wrought-iron work exhibited, a little overdone, without the maker's name, and some brass standards for Newark Church, by Messrs. Skidmore and Son, of Coventry, which deserve praise. The opening lecture at the museum was by Mr. E. W. Cooke, A.R.A. and treated ably of the use of natural productions as the basis of ornament. Mr. Cooke is an ardent student of nature in every form, and brought all his collections to bear illustratively on his subject.——Mr. Cockerell's lecture we shall give *in extenso* next week.——A knowledge of *construction* is evidently not universal. Here is a paragraph from the programme of the Greek University, given in the *Times* the other day:—"Justice, that holy arch, that sacred tie of society, is the corner-stone of our public liberties. We shall respect, and cause to be respected, the independence of the tribunals employed to administer it." Justice is a "holy arch;" an arch is a "tie;" and a tie is a "corner-stone." Very clear, gentlemen, certainly!——Operations are going on in Threadneedle-street, at the back of the Royal Exchange, which will quite change its appearance. Mr. Hardwick is putting up a building for the Australasian Bank (at the corner of Finch-lane): next to this, westward, is a stone-fronted house for Mr. Banister, for whom Mr. Henry Currey is the architect; and farther westward still, a large house of irregular shape, which makes it look like two, is being erected for Mr. Lemann, under direction of Mr. John Shaw. The latter is of brick, with a dash of colour. The line of frontage is set back very considerably, so that Threadneedle-street will have a wide mouth. It is to be hoped that some consideration will be given to the necessity of preserving air-way at the backs of the houses as well as in the front. On this head we would refer to a letter signed "Oxygen," in another part of our paper, for which we would especially ask the attention of the Merchant Tailors' architect. —— In Throgmorton-street large offices are being erected, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Cole, architect, for Messrs. James Capel and Co. which have internal arrangements deserving of future consideration.——In New Cannon-street, warehouses and offices are still being erected, costly, and for the most part destitute of a bit of beauty.——Touching abuse of one's town, Professor Aytoun (some of our readers will remember his lectures at Willis's Rooms), has been amusing a select circle of readers, under the name of Percy Jones, with what he calls a "Spasmodic Tragedy,"—Firmilian; and being, perhaps, somewhat "riled" by Mr. Ruskin's abuse of Edinburgh, brings that writer to the stake as a heretical "graduate," and thus describes his last doings:—

"FIRST GENTLEMAN.
Did he confess his guilt?

SECOND GENTLEMAN.
In faith, not he!
His speech was worse than any commination.
He curs'd the city, and he curs'd the church
He curs'd the houses, and he curs'd their stones.
He curs'd, in short, in such miraculous wise,
That nothing was exempted from his ban.
Then, sir, indeed, the people's wrath was roused,
And a whole storm of cats came tumbling in,
Combined with baser missiles. I was fain,
Not wishing to be wholly singular,
To add my contribution to the rest.
Yet he curs'd on till the Familiars gagged him—
Bound him unto the stake, and so he died."

Poor Mr. Ruskin! But he will live through it. The tragedy, "Spasmodic," does not seem to us to bear out the professor's reputation. And with this morsel of fault-finding we will end our present chit-chat.

THE MERCHANT TAILORS IN THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

ON Monday a large board was affixed to a part of the Merchant Tailors' premises immediately to the left of their grand entrance in Threadneedle-street, informing the public that "this house and extensive back premises" were to be let on building lease. A few years since this wealthy company let on building leases the few feet in depth of frontage before their ancient and in some respects fine, hall, so that it is entirely hidden from public view. Not content with this, they now wish to cover a breathing place, the only one left, within the large stack of building surrounding their hall. This is to bad. On no principle can it be defended. The company possess the "potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." As a question of finance it is quite contemptible: to their surrounding tenants it is altogether unjust; and as a question of public health the "court" should really be ashamed of themselves. To you who have done so much for metropolitan improvement, both artistic and sanitary, this appeal is made for health. Do get us poor creatures who are penned here for eight hours a day, little fresh air, or room to breathe the poor stuff we are obliged to inhale.

Instead of troubling you I would appeal to the livery had they the power; but, poor things, except being invited to dine twice or thrice a year, they know nothing of their own affairs. Instead of being asked by the court, when a vacancy occurs, to recommend one of their own body for election, the remaining members of this select body fill up the vacancy without consulting the large and respectable body of livery at all. Had the livery looked after their own interests it is probable that instead of being called upon to take their mess of pottage instead of their birthright, and applaud the miserable commonplace which is heard from the "court table," there would be chosen by popular election men who could turn the wealth of the company more to the livery's advantage and to public improvement.

OXYGEN.

AN ACCOUNT OF DUNDRY STONE.

I HAVE examined the stone quarries and old buildings on Dundry-hill, near Bristol. The Dundry stone is of marine origin, and forms part of the lower oolitic rocks, resting immediately upon lias. It seems to be a good shelly oolite, of a light brown colour, with a slight appearance of lamination, or "sand beds." The component parts are almost entirely carbonate of lime, in the form of ova, and small fragments of shells. The interstices generally contain a sort of earthy ochre (iron alumina), in a powdery, loose, incoherent state: with this exception, the stone is firmly consolidated into a mass, with a strong calcareous cement.

There are several very extensive quarries in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, on Dundry-hill; some open, others subterranean; and, judging from the inequality of surface, which is now covered with vegetation, including many large trees, no doubt immense quantities of stone have been obtained in this district, from a remote period. The quarries are covered with a head of earth, and thin rubbly limestone, averaging from 6 to 12 feet in thickness: there are several beds, which are nearly level: in some places the corresponding beds are inclined to the horizon, at an angle of 20 or 30 degrees. The beds vary from 1 foot to 3 feet in thickness. The joints are very irregular, but large stones may be obtained, occasionally, from all the beds, even from those near the surface of the ground, large enough for the usual architectural, and general building purposes. There does not appear to be any important difference in the quality of the various beds: some are rather more shelly and coarse than others; but in all oolitic limestone rocks, similar to those at Dundry, the most durable stone is obtained from the uppermost beds. They are sometimes too coarse for minute work; but the finest grained stone of the oolitic series will seldom resist weather in exposed situations, so well as the coarser and more shelly kind.

The coarsest varieties of Dundry stone resemble in many respects the stone which is obtained from Ranville, near Caen in Normandy, and which has been extensively used for docks, piers, sea-walls, &c. at Havre de Grace: it has also been used in the construction of the new harbour at Dover. In all cases Ranville stone appears to stand wind and water amazingly well; and by analogy I have good reason to suppose that the rough-looking Dundry stone might be advantageously used for similar purposes.

On viewing a vertical section—that is, a plain face across the beds of this stone—something like an irregularly laminated formation may be observed; consequently it may be imagined that it is important to place Dundry stones in a building on their natural bed; but in cases where long stones have been required for an upright position, such as mullions and jambs of windows, &c. the Dundry stone has been used with complete success. In the old buildings hereafter named, many instances may be seen where the stone has been long exposed to the weather, in a vertical position, without any appearance of exfoliation or decay on one surface more than another; therefore I consider it may be safely used in any way, without reference to its position in the quarry.

The identical specimen examined and experimented upon was selected by myself as it lay in the rock, never having been disturbed. It was forwarded direct from the quarry to London for this especial purpose, and may be considered a fair average sample of the stone which the quarries respectively produce. There is no reason to suppose that, in chemical composition, or physical properties, the stone from any of the other quarries differs essentially from this. The avoirdupois weight, or density, absorption, &c. were ascertained with an accurately squared 6-inch cube (1-8th of a cubic foot): the specimen was first weighed in the state in which the stone is usually employed for masonry, having only been squared and placed under an open shed, exposed to the atmosphere for a week, and found to be 15 lbs. 12 oz. 4 dr. The same cube was then immersed in water twenty-four hours, so as to become well saturated, and the weight ascertained immediately after it was taken out, and wiped with a dry cloth: in this state it weighed 16 lbs. 13 oz. 12 dr. It was then thoroughly dried in a hot air chamber for several days; in the meantime being frequently weighed, until ultimately it ceased to decrease in weight: it then weighed only 15 lbs. 8 oz. 10 dr. Thus it will appear that the weight of a cubic foot of Dundry stone, in its ordinary state, is 126 lbs. 2 oz.; when thoroughly wet, 134 lbs. 14 oz.; when dry, 124 lbs. 5 oz.; and that a cubic foot of the stone will absorb 10 lbs. 9 oz. of water; which is, by measure, rather more than a gallon in the foot. This may seem a large quantity, but many stones are much more absorbent: for example, some of the varieties of Caen stone will hold as much as 16 lbs. of water in a cubic foot. A stone may be very porous, consequently very absorbent, and yet extremely durable. Its durability depends upon the cementing substance, which holds the grains together, being strong enough to resist the chemical and mechanical actions of wind, rain, frost, &c. By this statement, I do not mean to infer that absorption is a desirable quality: a stone may be comparatively like a sponge, and yet last for ages, without any material decomposition; but if two kinds of stone were equal in every other respect, that which soaks up least water will certainly be the most durable.

The Dundry stone appears to have been the principal material used for architectural and ordinary building purposes in the neighbourhood of the quarries during a very long period, consequently there is sufficient evidence as to its durability and fitness for masonry or ornamental works. The dwelling-houses, boundary-walls, and other buildings throughout the village have unquestionably been constructed many years since with stone from quarries in the vicinity: in all these erections scarcely a trace of decay is visible, although evidently used without judgment or selection. The poor-house of the parish is an old building with a four-centred arched doorway, not less than two centuries old, the masonry of which is at this time in excellent condition. In the churchyard, lying on the ground near the south porch, there is a large cubical block of stone, measuring 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, and weighing about 5 tons, probably used by our ancestors as a pay-table, which is as free from decay as when first placed there. Near the west door of the church are the remains of an ancient cross of large dimensions, and considerably ornamented: it has been re-constructed and some parts left out, but the stone is in fine preservation. As is generally the case in a parochial district, the most important edifice at Dundry is the village church, erected during the thirteenth century: the tower, of about the fifteenth century, is in parts minutely elaborated, and nearly covered with lichens: it is surmounted with clustered pinnacles and battlements perforated so as to present an exceedingly light and delicate appearance, more like metal-work than masonry: inscriptions on these open parapets and turrets inform us that some were repaired in 1632, others in 1827: a few of the stones are harder and more shelly than others, but all seem to be of the same mineralogical character, and present the same weathered appearance as if likely to last for ages. Situated on the top of a lofty hill, completely insulated, therefore exposed to all aspects and the most severe weather and atmospheric influence of all kinds, Dundry Church tower has borne the rude blasts and tempests of four centuries without exhibiting any material dilapidation or disintegration of the stone. Viewing this sacred structure collectively, it may be considered a satisfactory example of the durability of stone from some of the neighbouring quarries; for although the building is slightly decayed in some parts, it is nearly perfect in others.

I have not prolonged this report with a detailed account of elementary particles, because I do not consider that chemical analysis will render much assistance in determining the goodness of a stone for architectural purposes. The most accurate investigation of a chemist will give no certain test, either of resistance to atmospheric influences, or of rapid disintegration, when exposed to weather. The same elements, united in the same proportions, do not necessarily generate the same body: common white chalk, Carrara white marble, and many other varieties of limestone, when chemically examined, are all found to be composed of very nearly the same elements, consolidated in the same relative quantities; yet we know they produce substances totally different in many respects. The precise causes of decay or of duration in mineral bodies, such as building stones, are so complicated, that they often baffle our endeavours to represent them and their reactions by exact chemical formulæ: it is by some mysterious process of nature, which we do not at present understand, and generally cannot imitate. Nevertheless, the visible distinction between durable and perishable stones may frequently be correctly ascertained, if diligently sought for.

According to traditional reports, it is generally supposed that the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, at Bristol, was constructed with Dundry stone; but upon comparing the condition of the stonework of the sacred structure at Bristol with that of the church and other buildings in the vicinity of the quarries, I have great doubts upon that point. The two buildings are about the same age: the stone of one is comparatively perfect, whereas that of the other is in so decayed a state, as to be considered dangerous to those passing near it: hence, they cannot be of similar materials. And it would be unreasonable to suppose that the church of Dundry, situated on the summit of a lofty hill, and erected when the roads were so bad as to render the carriage of heavy stones up so steep an eminence almost impracticable, was constructed with any other materials than such as were to be procured upon the spot, and which were, in every respect, fit for the purpose. Therefore, it is pretty certain that the church of Dundry is built with Dundry stone, and that the church of Redcliff is built with a very different, and certainly a very inferior, material.* CHARLES H. SMITH.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Haverhill.—The first stone of new gasworks has been laid here.

Beccles.—The gas and water company have proceeded so far as to make a first call of 3*l.* per share. As the works are by no means of an extensive character, it is hoped that they will be speedily completed.

Castle Donington.—Successful progress has been made with a subscription for the erection of parish schools here, and the committee were to have the foundation-stone laid on 22nd inst. The design of the building (which is intended for 260 children) is the production of Mr. T. C. Hine, architect, Nottingham. The site is near the old castle.

Salisbury.—The chapel attached to the hospital of St. Nicholas, East Harnham, supposed, from its style, to be coeval with the cathedral, is being re-roofed and re-stalled with oak, and entirely restored, at a cost of 1,000*l.* by the Master, the Rev. G. E. Howman, Rector of Barnsley, Gloucestershire, under the direction of Mr. Butterfield.

Nantyglo.—The new church here has been opened. It was built by subscription—one-half the cost being subscribed by the Messrs. Bailey, and the remainder obtained by the Rev. D. Morgan, the incumbent of Nantyglo, in public subscriptions, and donations from building societies, &c. The design was furnished by Mr. Daniells, of Crickhowell. The style is modern, with a gallery at one end; and the material is blue and white limestone. The internal painting, which is of an oak colour, was executed by Mr. Saunders, of Brynmawr. The iron railing outside was presented gratuitously by Mr. Henry Bailey. The edifice is calculated to hold about 600 persons, and the expense of its erection was 1,300*l.*

Rhyl.—The town improvement commissioners have at last entered into a contract for the erection of the Town-hall and covered Market-place. The foundations are laid out, and the works are to be proceeded with at once.

Chester.—The church at Ince, which has

* A note of a visit to Dundry, and a view of the church tower, will be found in our Vol. VIII. p. 310.—ED.

been rebuilt after the designs of Mr. Hodkinson, of this city, architect, was consecrated on Tuesday in last week by the Bishop of Chester. The church is perpendicular. The nave has been entirely rebuilt from the foundations, and the tower and chancel have been restored, with a new roof to latter. The restoration has been effected at the sole cost of Mrs. Parke, of Ince Hall.

Barnsley.—It is finally agreed that the new east window for St. George's Church, in this town, is to be executed by Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham. There were two other competitors—Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, and the St. Helen's Plate Glass Company.

Bacup.—The Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church here on Monday week. Christ Church has been erected at the sole expense of the Rev. James Heyworth, of Henbury-hill, near Bristol, at a cost of upwards of 3,000*l.* in addition to his giving the site. Mr. Heyworth has also invested 1,500*l.* as an endowment, and 200*l.* as a repair fund for the church. Messrs. Sharpe and Paley are the architects. The church contains sittings for 500 persons, 168 free.

Blackburn.—Plans for additional lunatic wards to the workhouse here have been presented to the guardians by Mr. Walsh, architect. The erection of a new workhouse, instead of laying out money on the old building, is talked of. It is urged, however, that there is immediate need for increased accommodation for lunatics, and the estimate having been limited to 300*l.* it was agreed to unanimously, and the clerk was ordered to advertise for tenders.

Halifax.—The inauguration of the Halifax Waterworks took place at Ogden Clough, near Ovenden, on Friday last, by the ceremony of laying the first stone of the crowning arch of the Ogden reservoir. The whole of the town council, besides the borough magistrates and several officials connected with the town, took part in the proceedings. The Ogden reservoir, when completed, will cover forty acres of ground, and contain some 300,000,000 gallons of water. This is the compensating reservoir, formed partly to supply the town, and partly to supply the millowners. The Ogden tunnel will be 537 yards in length, and go through the hill to Mixenden. This tunnel will be 3 feet circular. Beyond Moor End is another tunnel 940 yards in length. At Ramsden Wood there is forming another reservoir as a service reservoir to contain the spring water, which will be conveyed to Victoria reservoir. The tunnel to Ramsden Wood will be 2 by 3 feet in width, and 2,950 yards in length. The length of these open cuttings and tunnels, added together, make 7,750 yards to Victoria reservoir, or something like four miles in length. The town has been hitherto supplied with 63,000 gallons of water per day for all purposes, or about two gallons per head per day. When the present works are completed, the supply will be 1,450,000 gallons per day, or to each individual forty gallons per day, and to families of five each, an average of 200 gallons per family per day.

Doncaster.—On Monday week, a meeting of the local Cemetery Commissioners was held, to receive tenders for the erection of the boundary wall. Messrs. John Wardale and George Gill, Mr. John Elsworth, Messrs. John Green and George Cooke, Mr. W. Wray, and Mr. Enoch Price tendered for the work. The competition was unanimously decided in favour of Mr. John Elsworth. The most remarkable part of his offer, says the local *Gazette*, was, that he would build and complete the undertaking for 6s. less per rood of walling stone from the quarries of Warmsworth than those of Cusworth, although at the latter he had the use of the stone at a nominal cost to cover the expense of getting. The distance of the two places, and the hard nature of the stone of one in comparison with the other, more than counterbalanced the value of the material. The contract is to be completed with as little delay as possible.

Coatham.—The new church at Coatham, near Redcar, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, on Thursday in last week. The site of the church and churchyard, as well as the entire cost of the building itself, have been given by Mrs. Newcomen, of Kirk Leatham Hall. The church is in the Early English Decorated style. There are two principal entrances, one on the north side under the tower, which latter, when complete, will be 112 feet high; and the other on the west side through a plain porch, on the top of which is a foliated cross. The entrance to the churchyard is through a lych gate, built of oak. The interior of the nave is 61 feet high. There are also two aisles on each side, and a clerestory above. The chancel is 27 feet high, and the floor consists of tessellated pavement, supplied by Minton and Co. of London. The floor of altar is of same material, with Scriptural figures and emblems. A wheel window, to be filled with stained glass, is placed at the end of the altar. The apex of the chancel terminates with a foliated cross. There are no galleries. The columns terminate in foliated capitals, the labels ending with the figure of each of the Apostles. These consist of Caen stone. The roof is stained mahogany colour. The church will be heated by hot water from beneath. Pipes are also laid down for gas. The seats are open stalls, mahogany stained, and will accommodate 680 persons. The windows are of diamond plate glass. In the clerestory these are equilateral. In a few months it is expected the building will be quite finished, when it is anticipated a peal of six large bells will make the whole complete. The cost will be about 4,000*l.* in addition to which Mrs. Newcomen has endowed it with 50*l.* a year out of freehold land in the neighbourhood. There is also provision made for repairs. The architects are Messrs. Coe and Goodwin, of London; contractor, Mr. George Beadnell, of Brotton; Caen stone work, Mr. George Brady, of London; carving in Caen stone, Messrs. Boulton, of London; carpenters, Messrs. Laing and Wilkinson, Coatham; slater, Mr. Percy, of Stockton; plumber, Mr. Goland, of Skelton; glazier, Mr. Bulmer, of Redcar.

Batley.—A public hall has just been completed in Batley: it has been erected principally for the accommodation of the Mechanics' Institute. The style of the building is Italian, and it contains a news-room, library-room, lecture-room, class-room, ante-rooms, a room for the Local Board of Health, a house for the keeper, and a large concert-room capable of seating 600 persons exclusive of the orchestra. The latter room is lighted with two sun-lights, each consisting of sixty-three gas jets, fixed in the ceiling. The room is 22 yards by 12 yards. The funds required for its erection have been raised by means of shares of 2*l.* each; the total cost being about 2,400*l.* The architect was Mr. M. Sheerd, jun.

Ormesby.—A new town is to be built on the property of Capt. Pennyman, at North Ormesby, near Stockton. Sites for 300 houses are already marked out, together with a church, market-place, and other erections, and it is expected that in two years the whole will be occupied. The discovery of iron ore in this district is said to have imparted extraordinary value to all the adjoining property.

Lambton Castle.—It is reported that Lambton Castle is in a critical state, owing to some of the main walls having sunk to a serious extent, and affording reasons for caution, if not for alarm. It is believed that the workings of a neighbouring colliery have been carried under the entire house.

Arbroath.—The mason-work of most of the new public buildings in this town, says a local paper, are now advancing towards completion. Among the more conspicuous are noticed the market-place, the British Linen Company's bank, a factory belonging to Mr. A. Lowson (this factory, which is three stories high, will be the largest in the town), a goods station in connection with the Dundee and Arbroath Railway. Tenders have been received for widening the Brothwick-bridge. The alterations contemplated are widening the bridge, and raising a parapet. This improvement will be made partially at the expense of the British Linen Company, whose new bank it fronts.

Stirling.—The foundation-stone of a new high school was laid on Thursday week with great ceremonial observance. The site is in Cowane's-yard, and was given free by the town council besides a donation of 100*l.* The basis of the building fund consisted of 1,000*l.* granted by Colonel Tennent in 1852, and which has been increased by subscription to nearly 5,000*l.* The design was furnished by Mr. Hay, of Liverpool, architect. The building will consist of four sides of a square, the higher portion of the elevation, for a large hall, fronting the entrance.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL QUERY.

WAKEFIELD.

In the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. ii. pp. 101-104, is a notice of a work by Messrs. Buckler, on the Wayside Chapel on Wakefield-bridge. From this it appears that the authors assign its erection to the time of Edward II.: the writer of the notice is, however, inclined, "upon the evidence of costume," to assign it to the latter half of the fourteenth century, and the reign of Edward III. The Handbook for the Mediæval Court of the Crystal Palace states it to have been built by Edward IV. for the souls of his relatives slain at the battle of Wakefield, December 31, 1460. I believe that this is the popular opinion; but is it not erroneous? And has it not originated in the founding of a royal chantry by Edward IV. in the already existing chapel? There can surely be no difficulty in discriminating between a building of the time of Edward III. and one erected a century later. Will some correspondent kindly inform me whether the Handbook is not in this instance incorrect?

In the same Handbook, p. 61, Southwell Minster is spoken of as being in Lincolnshire instead of Notts. I mention this that a manifest, though trivial, slip of the pen may be amended in a fresh edition. Beta.

EVASION OF THE "SMOKE ACT."

It is too apparent that up to the present time the intolerable London smoke is as thick as it was prior to the "Smoke Act" coming into operation, and the wholesome provisions of the Act are set at defiance by the smoke-makers. From Chelsea to London-bridge the river is at times enveloped in smoke. Gas-works, waterworks, distilleries, breweries, potteries, and all sorts of factories, emit more smoke than usual, as if daring the Home Secretary's mandate. The bakers have united to oppose the Act in a way truly formidable, for it is said that the whole of the metropolitan bakers have resolved to close their shops upon the first conviction of one of their fraternity, and not to open them until they are absolved from the provisions of the Act. Lord Dudley Stuart brought the bakers' case before the House of Commons, and stated that none of the appliances for the consumption of smoke were applicable to their oven furnaces. The Home Secretary admitted there were some difficulties in the way, but invited the bakers to the Home Office to inspect a smoke consumer which would obviate the difficulty. The sugar bakers at Whitechapel have not attempted to comply with the Act, and the immense volume of smoke from their not over tall chimneys at times is unbearable. The steamboats above bridge still favour passengers with smoke and steam combined. The Chelsea fleet, by the bye, have risen their fares twenty-five per cent. upon the pretence of dear coals and the rapid combustion by the smoke apparatus. This is not defensible: the Crystal Palace brings an immense increase to their traffic, for it appears that since its opening no less than 200,000 passengers landed and left one of their piers for the Surrey side.

It does not appear at present whether the Home Secretary intends to let the Smoke Act become a dead letter. It is to be desired that some stringent measures should be enforced to abate the nuisance.

The Masons' Strike at Doncaster Church.—The masons employed at the rebuilding of the Doncaster parish church, having struck work on the refusal of their employers to agree to their demands, have published an explanation, in which they state these demands to be that no rubble wallers or others shall be employed by the contractors in doing masons' work, that names be called over on masters' time, and that work begin on Mondays at 7 a.m. and end on Saturdays at 4 p.m. They also complain of their employers discharging five of their number as leaders in the disagreement. The contractors have since been procuring new hands at 4s. 6d. a day, the wages paid to the turn-outs.

THE BENVENUTO CHAIR IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

[For Page 452, note.]

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

MR. J. F. CAMPBELL, barrister, late secretary to the Duke of Argyle, is appointed assistant secretary to the Board, at 600*l.* per annum; Mr. H. Austin, C.E. consulting engineer, at 1,000*l.*; Mr. Ranger, C.E. superintending inspector, at 800*l.* Mr. Rammell and Mr. R. Rawlinson, late superintending inspectors, were offered appointments, and have declined. There are to be two superintending inspectors. One appointment remains to be made. The appointment of Mr. Tom Taylor, as secretary, with salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, was announced earlier.

CONFESSIONAL WINDOW, BUCKLAND CHURCH.

AN ancient window has been discovered in Buckland Church the construction of which leads to the supposition that it was intended to serve as a confessional. This name has no doubt been assigned to many "low windows" and "lychnoscopes" that present no characteristic features of the confessional. But in this respect the window in question may possibly be unique. The glass line is external to the saddle-bars, which clasp the upright stanchion of iron in the usual way by means of collars. These collars, therefore, project through the plane of the casement, and show that the window could not have been glazed continuously from side to side: the upright bar also rises out of the centre of the glass groove,—another proof that the centre line of the window must have been open from top to bottom, while the width of the foramen would correspond with the thickness of the saddle-bar collars. The window was undoubtedly glazed, for when it was discovered strips of lead still remained attached to two of the bars, the casements having been torn away from their ties. It should also be remarked that iron hooks appear on the frame of the window, indicating the use of a shutter, which was manifestly required for the imperfectly glazed opening. The rebate into which this shutter closed forms the internal reveal of the frame.

Further, this window was one of more than usual importance; for when the grout work was cleared away from the splayed niche formed in the thickness of the wall, the splays were found to be smoothly stuccoed, and embellished with outlines of considerable elegance, in deep carmine; the Virgin and Child being represented on the east side, and a female figure, coronetted and kneeling with the hands joined in prayer, on the west side. Each of the heads is encircled with an aureole, that around the Saviour's head being broken into rays. It also appears that this window had been subject to great violence; the casement had been torn from its place, the internal arch (of clunch) was shattered and cut back behind the plane of the wall surface, and the label (a continuation of the string course) was cut away and plastered over: one piece, however, escaped, having been broken off and used to fill a hole left by a dislodged portion of the label, and from this piece the label has been reconstructed by a clever and experienced mason, Mr. Whitehead, of Royston. The springing stones of the arch were found *in situ*, showing splayed stops, while the mutilated arch formed a camber-headed opening.

Now, if the window were glazed in the manner indicated by the glass groove and saddle-bars, the glass being either coloured or opaque, such a niche would exactly answer the purpose of a confessional. The mural drawings show that it was of more than ordinary importance. The determined mutilation of the window, and its careful obliteration by being blocked in with flint and mortar and smoothly rendered like the rest of the wall, within and without, would indicate that the associations connected with the window caused every trace of it to be carefully concealed when these associations were no longer tolerated.

In any ordinary case it might not be intelligible why the penitent should be sent into the open air to confess, but in this case there would be a peculiar propriety in such an arrangement, for a nunnery formerly existed at Buckland, dependent upon the foundation of the Knights Hospitallers in London, and this window would permit the nuns to make their confession to the parish priest without appearing in public. The foundations of this nunnery are still to be traced in the mounds and moats of the adjoining "Bury-yard," the term "Bury" being the Saxon "Burh," or mansion.

If I am wrong in calling this window a confessional, I shall be glad to be corrected by some one of your correspondents, who will also perhaps favour me with the probable reason for the very peculiar position of the glass groove with reference to the saddle-bars.

Buckland Rectory. W. W. HARVEY.

THE FIRE AT THAMES-BANK.

WE are glad to find that the statements which have been made as to the probable amount of loss to Mr. Cubitt, caused by the late disastrous fire, are much exaggerated. Still it will be heavy. Having confidence in his arrangements, only a small sum was insured upon the buildings, something under 7,000*l.* on the parts actually damaged; and there was a larger quantity of prepared work on the premises than usual, including a number of sashes glazed with plate-glass. The buildings destroyed, or nearly so, occupy the areas, 220 feet by 60 feet; 48 feet by 120 feet; and 50 feet by 120 feet; partly three stories in height, partly four; and including the machine-room. The parts destroyed form perhaps one-fifth of the whole of the buildings on the ground. The men's cooking-place and the dining-room, which latter is used as the school-room in the evening for the boys, escaped; so too did the foundry, the drying-rooms, engines, &c.

No time was lost in useless lamentation: the whole of the men engaged at the time of the fire, 609, were set to work on the rebuilding and in such shops as remained, and now there are even more employed. The girders and joists for the one-pair floor of the joiners' shops are on, and, in a very short time, the whole will be restored. So much for the owner's well-known energy. Some of the daily papers have stated that, "previous to the commencement of clearing the ruins, the outer walls were all sounded, and it is understood that in those buildings that were not built as fire-proof the walls will be sufficiently strong, with a little under-pinning, to stand, but in the construction of the other houses a great deal of iron was employed so as to make the roofs, as was considered, fit to withstand the action of fire, if, unfortunately, one should occur in any part of the premises. The moment the iron became red hot, it expanded, and forced the walls either down or so weakened them that it is feared they will have to be rebuilt."

It is not desirable that the inference to be drawn from this (namely, that the erection of buildings fire-proof is not simply of no avail but positively injurious) should be adopted unquestioned. It appears that the buildings destroyed were those first erected, when time was an object, and were never regarded as fire-proof: those put up at either end of this nucleus were differently constructed, and remain unhurt. One of the piles burnt down had floors of tile-arches and girders, and an iron roof, but it was filled with deal presses and combustible materials, the whole of which were in flames, and had brought the whole construction to an intense heat before water could be obtained. The result was, that when the water did come it acted very prejudicially on the iron. The importance of party-walls in long ranges of workshops and warehouses cannot be overrated: not walls with openings in them, when provided even with iron doors, for these never happen to be closed when a fire happens, but good *bonâ fide* party-walls, going right through the roof and cutting off all connection between the parts. The convenience of internal communication cannot wisely be put against the risk involved.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW JAIL, SOUTHAMPTON.—In striking some arches at a great height from the ground, as reported in the local *Advertiser*, three of them gave way on Wednesday week, not being sufficiently set, and fell 20 feet into a story below, which, however, withstood the crash. Two men were injured, one seriously so. The jail will be finished, it seems, in about a year.

CONDITION OF ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM.

HAVING seen the results of your invaluable services to the health of our great metropolis, and not of that only, but also of other cities and towns, where I have known your remarks and suggestions to have had great force, I send you a few lines for insertion, in the hope they may draw attention to an evil. Having occasion to leave town on a professional visit to Rochester, I, as usual,

"Took my walks abroad,"

and was grieved to see the filthy state of the lanes and alleys abutting on the High-street, and which, I may say, are full of human life. Nauseous matter is allowed to accumulate until the rain comes to wash it away. Passing behind the Town-hall, I saw a large open gutter or drain full of filth, and apparently almost stagnant, and sufficient to vitiate the atmosphere far around. All at once a dreadful effluvium, bad enough to germinate the direst of plagues, seemed to fill the air, which I found to proceed from the large open yard of a slaughter-house. I was informed that the refuse matters of this yard were often removed in the middle of the hottest days, which, a few days afterwards, I saw verified, when, if possible, the stench was worse than before. Only last evening, a child who lived in a house adjoining this yard died from an attack of English cholera after a few hours' illness. This morning I learn that another is dangerously ill. Passing down the high street, I reached the "Banks," where I found a long, open ditch or drain, filled with stagnant refuse matter, from which nauseous gases must be constantly ascending to poison and vitiate the surrounding atmosphere. Extending my walk into Chatham, I there found the gutters in the same filthy condition, and around some of the sink gratings, offal of the worst description had been thrown, and was suffered to remain till nearly the middle of a sultry hot day. Turning up one of the streets which led to the New-road, I found the gutters also in a filthy state, and the effluvium was so bad as to compel me to walk with my pocket-handkerchief to my nose

Surely it is time, with cholera at our doors, that such matters were looked into. AN ARCHITECT.

NEW MUSEUMS, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

FEELING that Mr. M'Curdy's letter in your last publication is calculated to mislead the public; in justice to ourselves we think it necessary to reply, and lay before you the following facts:—

In the autumn of 1852, the Board of Trinity College invited Sir Thomas Deane and two other architects (their services being paid for), to make *ground* plans, showing the arrangements of a certain given number of rooms, of a given size, in a given length of building. The ground-plan sent in by Mr. M'Curdy was considered the nearest to what they required, and they finally adopted a modification of it, made by themselves, and then proceeded to make a proposal to Sir Thomas Deane, that he should design, jointly with Mr. M'Curdy, the elevations and the whole of the superstructure. That proposition was respectfully but at once declined on our part, and an intimation made, that if the designing of the superstructure were confided to us, and the superintendence of the execution of our designs were given to Mr. M'Curdy, such an arrangement would be acceptable to us; and on this understanding, as is distinctly expressed in the resolution of the Board, we were "employed to design the building," taking as a basis the modified ground-plan mentioned above. The elevations, sections, and decorations, external and internal (to which Mr. M'Curdy admits he has no claim) include everything in a building that is properly called architecture. It is clear that, on the same ground-plan (*i. e.* arrangement) may be erected the worst possible architecture as well as the best. We know very well that the ground-plan has an influence on the general form of the superstructure, and, therefore, the first thing we did on receiving the instructions of the Board was to obtain their consent to an alteration of the ground plan, from a form somewhat resembling a Greek cross to a simple parallelogram, the general design of the building as now in course of erection having been originally preconceived by us in that form.

The ground plan and plan of the upper story, upon which alone there could be any difference of opinion, were by *authority* directed to have written on them, "*designed* on the basis of Mr. M'Curdy's ground plan, as modified by the Board) *by* Sir Thomas Deane, Son, and Woodward. J. M'Curdy, superintending architect."

In our former communication to you we could not place Mr. M'Curdy's name in a position that would be perfectly acceptable to him; therefore we confined ourselves to a description of the building.

THOS. DEANE, Knt. SON, and WOODWARD.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART.

The introductory lecture by Mr. W. Williams, the newly-appointed master of the School of Practical Art of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, was delivered on Thursday in last week in the theatre of the association, in Cannon-street. The subject was, "The importance of Scientific Knowledge to the Working Man." While objecting to the once common phrase that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," the lecturer remarked that it is ignorance that is now seen to be a dangerous thing. Scientific knowledge is becoming a stern necessity to the working man, especially to those engaged in manufacturing industry. The future prosperity of Birmingham must mainly depend on its being first in the field to turn to account the new powers which the discoveries of the philosopher places in the hands of the intelligent and skilful manufacturer. For example, a new metal has recently been discovered, or more properly speaking it has been rendered accessible in large quantities; he meant the metal aluminium. It is said that it possesses properties which render it highly valuable for various manufacturing purposes. So says the chemist: but the mere chemist is scarcely able to decide that question, neither can the mere mechanic. The one can tell whether it is easy to work or intractable; the other what are its relations to the atmosphere, to acids, what alloys it may form, &c. The mechanic who knows something of chemistry can soon decide the whole question, and, if it is of value, turn it to account, to the benefit of himself, his fellow-townsmen, and the whole community.

In allusion to the sort of education herctofore given to the young in schools, and to the fact that the most useful part of early education (beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic) was obtained not by the aid, but in spite of, the schoolmaster, the lecturer remarked, that this led him at once to the radical basis of the chief defects of the great majority of our educational institutions. They are regarded as places for producing scholars, not for developing useful men and women. But when we speak of a great scholar, we do not mean a man who knows more than other people about soap and candles, or iron, timber, cotton, metals, sugar, air, and water, yet the scholar will at once admit that these are of more importance to us than the siege of Troy or the labours of Hercules. He meant no disrespect to scholarship; but it ought not to be made the leading object of general education.

The lecture concluded with some details as to the mode of instruction to be adopted in the School of Art.

LYNN.

Two events of very different complexion have just occurred at Lynn,—one the inauguration of the Athenæum, and the other the sudden fall of the workhouse.

The Athenæum was inaugurated on the 16th inst. in the hall of the new building, in presence of various public bodies, including the Mayor and Corporation. Lord Stanley also was present, and in course of his address compared the progress of this country with that of others in regard to facilities of access to books. Nearly every great town in this country, he remarked, either has now, or is about to establish, a free library. The number of mechanics' institutions was last year 800, and they are now increasing. As far as they go, they are useful; and in the north of England they are spreading and extending in all directions. Looking at the present, and comparing it with the past here, we have some cause for satisfaction, but when we change the point of view, and compare the present state of things in England, not with the past, but with other countries, I am afraid that the cause of satisfaction will vanish altogether. I was looking the other day over a statistical table, showing the educational means prevailing in various countries. We are in this respect behind other nations in Europe. Taking the number of books available to the public in free or public libraries, I found in Austria, in Prussia, in France, in Belgium, and several German States, and even where one would hardly expect, in Tuscany, the number of books is far greater than it is here. Taking, as an example, large public libraries containing 10,000 volumes, in France there are four millions of volumes deposited, in Austria and Prussia two and a half millions, in England less than two millions; and if we extend the comparison to smaller collections, we shall find the disproportion is even greater.

The new Athenæum building is situated in the centre of the town, on Baxter's Plain. Messrs. Orrso and Maberly, of Lynn, were the architects, and Messrs. J. and W. Purdy, of Lynn, the contractors, who tendered to erect it for 4,150*l.* being the lowest of six tenders. The contract was a losing one, according to the *Norfolk Chronicle*, which states, however, that the work has been well executed. The building presents an ornamental front, and includes the following compartments:—On the basement a corridor 78 feet in length, with rooms on each side, for classes, &c.; conversazione-room, 33 feet by 25; news-room, 33 feet by 18; music-hall, 32 feet by 45, with recess for the organ. This music-hall is well lighted by five windows. The walls are ornamented with pilasters with bold cornice at the spring of the ceiling. The height of the ceiling from the floor is 32 feet. The hall is well ventilated and lighted at night by a gas chandelier. At the east end there is an organ, and orchestra for musicians. The museum-room is 70 feet by 32, with an open roof and glazed lantern, also with large galleries all round. The upper floor includes a subscription library-room 50 feet in length, with two adjoining reading-rooms. There is another large room on the upper floor called the Stanley Library-room and Reading-room, with separate staircase and entrance.

The central tower or main portion of the workhouse, an old building dating from about the fourteenth century, and originally a chapel, suddenly fell into a mass of ruins on Sunday last, while, most fortunately, those who usually inhabited it were elsewhere, the young girls at church and the boys outside, so that very few were injured, but amongst these one old man was killed, and the clockmaker, together with the governor of the house, were buried in the ruins, the latter little injured, but the former, it was found, dead. The building had given repeated warnings of insecurity both by audible and visible cracks and by the stopping of the clock, and some investigation had even been made, but a builder is said to have reported that there was no danger. There were about 160 inmates. An inquest jury have exculpated the authorities from blame.

THE HAMPSTEAD WATER COMPANY.

Observing your observations on the particular necessity at the present time of a daily or constant supply of good water to all parts of London, I take the liberty of informing you that the Hampstead Water Company, which supplies Kentish and Camden-towns, the lower part of Hampstead, the Hampstead-road, and the adjoining neighbourhood, has not improved the mode of supplying these districts. The water is sent into the cisterns three days a week only, viz. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; no supply from the morning of Saturday till mid-day on Tuesday being given; the consequence of this and the limited quantity sent in is, that the tenants of respectable houses are without water before Tuesday, and if the respectable houses feel the evil, how much more so must the poorer classes be inconvenienced?

All the metropolitan water companies were pledged to the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the water supply to the metropolis in 1852, to give a daily supply, except on Sunday; this has been complied with by all but the Hampstead Company; the New River Company now give it on the Sunday likewise.

The Hampstead company have no excuse to offer except that of £. s. d. for the greater part of the water which is supplied to the tenants is obtained from the New River Company, which company will willingly furnish any quantity required.

A Ratepayer to the Hampstead Water Company.

OLD-STREET EXTENSION AND NEW OXFORD-STREET JUNCTION.

The great desirability of a better communication west and north-east has long been felt, recognised, and paid for by the public: how to get from the western district to the Eastern Counties Railway, Hackney, Dalston, Homerton, and other large neighbourhoods, without traversing the crowded city and adding one-third to the distance and time occupied in transit, is a problem difficult to solve and a matter worthy of some consideration.

Whilst lines of streets, greatly inferior in pretension and in usefulness, have been carried at great expense and difficulty, it is not a little singular that this line, so much needed, and, in fact, imperatively demanded, has been suffered to remain in abeyance, for the facilities of its execution are probably greater than could be found in any other line.

Old-street abruptly ends and is terminated by a screen-wall of the Charter-house grounds: thence to St. John-street, is unoccupied ground, available for building purposes: crossing St. John-street, a very poor neighbourhood, and St. John's-square is reached, forming the requisite opening: passing a very small distance thence and Farringdon-street is reached: this would have to be crossed by a viaduct, so as to preserve the high level throughout; thence to Reid's brewery, King's-road, Theobald's-road, and Bloomsbury-square. These last, with comparatively small alterations, would, in point of fact, constitute the new line a direct one, and in this respect superior to many new lines of street which cannot claim directness, but are a poor sort of compromise between the old and new—a course of proceeding greatly to be deprecated, and perpetuating an evil which becomes every day more apparent.

R. L. S.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.

CHOLERA—PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

At a general meeting of commissioners, held on 17th inst. the secretary reported that the amount in the hands of the treasurer, on 17th inst. was 31,532*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and after payment of certain charges, the available balance would be 31,117*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The amount of the deposit account was 100,000*l.*

The Chairman, after a short consultation with his colleagues, then entered into a long statement, for the purpose, chiefly, of showing that, under present circumstances, it would be difficult for the commission to take any special or local measures palliative of cholera other than those in course of progress, as a staff of 100 persons would be required, and there were difficulties in the way as to the enforcement of powers given to the commission, and various other public bodies, by the Removal of Nuisances Act; whereas, on the other hand, such local authorities as vestries and poor-law guardians, who also had power under that Act, and more particularly by order of the Privy Council, while pestilence is raging, were so situated as to have practically much more in their power, and such bodies ought to exert their power and influence in the removal of nuisances, which they could in many instances do at the public charge, where owners or occupiers were too poor to do so themselves, while the commission were compelled to proceed against all such persons, without regard to their disability to pay. There were forty boards of guardians within the metropolitan districts, who might with peculiar advantage undertake the removal of nuisances, for the cost of which they could in many cases charge the poor-rates.

In course of his remarks, the chairman stated that, after the commission had obtained power last session, to borrow 200,000*l.* some difficulty arose, and a good deal of negociation took place with the government. The result was that the commissioners did not find themselves in a position to expend this money in accordance with their own wish, on what might properly be termed the main drainage works — the Hackney-brook sewer and the southern drainage; and that when they were enabled to come to a decision as to how they should appropriate the money, they determined to reconstruct the Counter's Creek sewer, and also entered into a contract for 28,000*l.* for the drainage of the Ravensbourne and Greenwich districts. They further entered into contracts for the reconstruction of a portion of the great Ranelagh sewer, and executed several large works in the Hammersmith and Fulham districts. These were some of the larger lines to which this 200,000*l.* was appropriated, but they had ordered works to a great extent also at Lambeth, Rotherhithe, St. Mary's, Newington, and elsewhere. They had also obtained from Parliament power to raise 300,000*l.* more, and it would be for the consideration of the new commission, which is expected shortly to issue, how that money should be appropriated. They had given a decided opinion that it should be appropriated to a portion of the Hackney-brook sewer, which would relieve Stoke Newington; and next, to a portion of the great southern drainage, which would relieve Camberwell, Rotherthithe, Bermondsey, and Lambeth. A much larger sum would be required to complete these works. The public must not suppose that they would arrest the cholera at present; but if London should be visited with the same disease next year, their effect would be beneficially felt.

Lieut. Colonel Dawson suggested the issue of a circular to the boards of guardians; and, after a few words, the motion was agreed to.

New Flux for Metals and Glass. — Mr. B. L. Phillips, of 15, Cobourg-place, Upper Kennington, London, has introduced a new flux in the manufacture of iron and other metals, as well as of glass. The agent is applied in a liquid form to melted metals, in the furnace or cupola, and has the effect, it is said, of increasing their strength by the expulsion of impurities, and consequently rendering them more close and solid in texture than is attainable by the ordinary methods employed. Several engineering firms are said to have declared that the use of this flux greatly augments the strength of iron. The tests employed were those of deflexion and fracture by active means, in both of which the extra resistance was said to be much greater than on the same iron cast without the use of the new flux. A great improvement in glass, in its crystalline and cohesive properties, is also said to result from the use of the same material.

Miscellanea.

The Timber Trade of America.—The spirit of traffic seems to have seized upon the whole world, and notwithstanding the great number and size of ships, the fastness of their sailing, and the shortening of the distances, we are far from being supplied with vessels, and much further than when the trade to the Pacific first opened. We formerly had shipyards at the mouths of the river, that the materials might be floated down the streams; but the ship-timber forests have long since disappeared. Then the railways made the woods of the interior accessible; and by them now are most of our shipyards supplied. Trees that are worthless in the interior of New Hampshire and Vermont have gone up in value; and even to the wilderness of Canada the landholder, in estimating his lands, will mark all the trees, and perfectly well knows their worth for spars or ship-building. The hunting up of knees and keel pieces away back upon the hills a hundred miles is what the last generation of carpenters never thought of. Lately, more than heretofore, the carpenters have looked south for materials, to the immense pine and oak fields from Virginia to Florida. Some of our carpenters have recently been south, and, we understand, made extensive purchases of lands.—*Newbury Port Herald.*

Telegraphic Progress.—Nimble female fingers, we are pleased to hear, were busily engaged, at the closing of Parliament, in transmitting her Majesty's speech by electric telegraph to the provinces and the continent from the old company's central station. The lady-clerks, it appears, are no less excellent as telegraphers in Mercury's service than in Cupid's. The girls are superintended by a matron telegrapher. Some of them, it is said, transmitted the speech at the rate of thirty-five words a minute, and sent the whole to the continent (*vid* the Hague) in twenty minutes. The Electric Telegraph Company merit the best thanks of the public for thus setting the example of affording a wider scope than heretofore to female employment. If the "spirited young men" who stand behind our national shop-counters would but occupy a like position, instead, behind our Eastern entrenchments, the "girls they left behind them" would be very willing, we dare say, to "mind the shop" in their absence, and so enjoy another opportunity of earning an honest and fitting livelihood for themselves,—of a somewhat less irksome and laborious kind than shirt-stitching, even though aided as it now is by machinery. The art of telegraphing has the additional advantage of exercising the mental faculties as well as the fingers, but unfortunately the number of females to whom this branch of business will open up a new field of employment cannot be very great, even at the utmost. The great point is to destroy the opinion that a lady who earns her own subsistence by an honourable occupation loses position.

St Martin's, Birmingham.—Remains Discovered.—Behind the brick casing of the tower, two arched recesses were discovered in the north wall close to the basement, and which Mr. Hardwick anticipated would be found to contain the remains of the founder or of special benefactors of the church. Search was accordingly made, and four skeletons were found in tombs cut in the foundation of the tower, each about 2 feet deep and 16 inches wide. The recesses, according to the local *Journal*, are to be restored with the utmost decoration which the period will allow. Messrs. Branson and Gwyther are pushing on the work with vigour. The masonry is about visible above the boarding which encloses the churchyard, and it is anticipated that by the beginning of November, the tower will be completed. The spire still depends on the state of the restoration fund. The interior of the church has undergone a much-needed renovation and cleansing. By alteration of pews, about a hundred sittings have been added to the accommodation, all to be free.

Narrow Escape of Mr. Peto.—The *Norfolk News* states that at the recent ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel, Mr. Peto, M.P. had a narrow escape. He had just deposited a bottle containing historical reminiscences of the church in the appointed recess, and the workmen were lowering the stone (a huge mass of granite) when the rope from which the pulley block was suspended gave way, and the mass fell with a heavy crash, splashing up the mortar in every direction. Much consternation was occasioned, but the pastor soon allayed the excitement by announcing that no injury had been sustained by any one.

Wide again.—Please insert the enclosed tenders delivered for proposed National Schools and residence in carcase only, Sandown, Isle of Wight. Mr. Woodman, architect, Brighton:—

Jolliffe	£1,207	0	0
Attrill	1,060	0	0
Damp	947	12	0
Cooper	864	14	6
Pelley	692	16	6

Tynemouth.—We leave to our readers the task of judging how much of the following announcement, by the *Gateshead Observer*, may be fact, and how much "banter," as they call it in the North. Perhaps, like Solomon in his celebrated judgment, they may feel inclined to "split the difference":—"*The Royal Commission on the Tyne.*—We have been favoured with an early copy—a *very* early copy—of the report of the coming Commissioners of Inquiry into the Conservancy of the Tyne. The commissioners, appointed at the instigation of Shields, report, *à la Solomon*, in favour of cutting the river in two! They are not agreed, however, as to the line of bisection. One of them would build a wall right across, somewhere about Howdon; and the Shields people seem to be of this commissioner's opinion. Another, however, thinks it would be fairer to build the wall in midstream, from the bar to Blaydon, thus giving each party a parallel half of the navigation; while the third, copying the cross tailor who, to spite his wife, deposited himself in bed diagonally, inclines to this mode of dividing the river; but South Shields and Tynemouth cannot agree (and no wonder!) upon the side of the harbour from which the wall should commence!"

Chandeliers for St. George's Hall, Liverpool.—Ten chandeliers in brass are being manufactured by Messrs. Messenger and Son, of Birmingham, for the principal room of St. George's Hall. Each chandelier weighs about a ton, and, in the design for them, some regard, it is said, has been had to the Grecian style of the interior decorations of the building, though intervolved with emblematic representations, such as that of the Liver.

What is a House?—Will you have the kindness to let me know the definition of a house? I presume a house is not a house if it has no doors, windows, or chimneys; but what I especially want to know is, whether a house is a house which has neither closet, *latrine*, or other convenience of a like kind. I am induced to ask you this question, as I presume the Metropolitan Buildings Act has some clause which makes it imperative that such accommodation should be supplied, and as an instance of such neglect I refer you to Blakeney's-buildings, Parsley's-court, &c. &c. opposite the Peacock at Islington.—W. H. B.

Norwich School of Design.—This school will be reopened at Michaelmas, and it is to be hoped that it will be conducted on a more satisfactory and peaceable system than heretofore. Mr. Claude L. Nursey, of the Belfast School of Art, has been appointed master in the room of Mr. Heaviside, whose differences with the local committee led to his retirement.

New Boring-machine.—At the Birmingham Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Samuel H. Blackwell, of Dudley, lately described "Kind's improved apparatus for boring." It is said to be in successful use in the coal mines of Belgium and salt works in France. The bore hole is made larger than usual—about 10 or 12 inches diameter; but a centre core is left solid, of about two-thirds the diameter of the bore hole; and this solid portion is brought up by the boring tool, in cylindrical pieces about a foot in length. These show the formation of the strata bored through, and afford the means of measuring the angle of dip of the strata, and also the direction of the dip, thus preventing useless outlay in sinking pits. A considerable economy is said to be effected in the cost and time of boring, by an improvement in construction, by which the rods are prevented from falling with the heavy chisel, so that a light wood rod can be employed instead of the heavy iron rods.

Railway Matters.—The Halesworth, Beccles, and Haddiscoe Railway, which forms a junction with the Norfolk line at Haddiscoe, is so far completed, that it is expected to be opened for traffic in the course of September. Stations have been erected at Beccles and Halesworth.——The branch railway to Bishop Auckland from Durham is progressing. A stone bridge, erected across the old Newcastle road at the head of Framwell-gate, has recently been completed. A larger one, of ten arches, crosses the new north road a little to the south-east of the county hospital. The bases of the columns rest upon wooden piles, 40 feet in length.——The works on the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway have commenced.——The half-yearly report of the London and North-Western Company states the working plant of the line to consist of 679 locomotive engines, 677 tenders, 1 state-carriage, 600 first-class mails and composite carriages, 571 second-class, and 409 third-class carriages, 26 travelling post-offices and tenders, 286 horse-boxes, 253 carriage-trucks, 238 guards, parcels, and break-vans, 29 trucks, 10,903 goods waggons, 232 sheep-vans, 26 trolleys, &c. 5,150 sheets, and 162 horses.——Mr. John Hinde, of Schenectady, N. Y. proposes to protect the surface grading and the embankments of railroads, by simply covering the surface with a coating of coal tar, combined or not with sand, gravel, &c.

Grand Trunk of Canada Railway.—The first meeting of shareholders in this company was held on 27th July, at Quebec, the Hon. J. Ross, president, in the chair, when Sir C. Roney, the managing director, read the report, which was adopted, and from which it appears that the amalgamation of companies was completed in July, 1853, and the organisation of the company in the traffic department effected, under the control of Mr. S. P. Bidder, its general manager, The principle of the London Clearing-house had been adopted. Arrangements have been made for proceeding with the works so that the line shall be opened from Montreal to Prescott and between Toronto and Stratford (210 miles) next autumn, and the other sections (total length, 867 miles) in October, 1856. The works postponed comprehend 245 miles, and an outlay of 2,000,000*l*. The capital account showed to 30th June that 1,860,265*l* had been expended—237,793*l*. for works, stock, &c. between Montreal and Portland; 589,425*l*. for ditto between Montreal and Toronto; 363,397*l*. between Toronto and St. Mary's; 537,350*l*. between Quebec and Richmond; 63,172*l*. east of Quebec; and 57,020*l*. for Victoria-bridge. In June last, 13,821 men and 1,856 horses were employed on the works.

Bedfordshire Archæological and Architectural Society.—A council meeting of this society was held on Tuesday in last week, Dr. Paris Dick in the chair, when some new members were elected and presentations of books and antiquities announced. The old Manor House at Wood End, Cople, formerly the seat of the Luke family, in a secret apartment of which it is supposed that Butler wrote his "Hudibras," being shortly to be demolished, it was resolved that a party be formed to visit it, and one or two of the neighbouring churches, on the 21st instant.

New London Churches.—Several new churches are about being commenced in the metropolitan districts. In Paddington three new churches are to be at once commenced, the Bishop of London having subscribed 1,000*l*. towards that object. In Coventry-street, Haymarket, between Rupert-street and Princes-street, a church is to be erected, her Majesty the Queen having subscribed 500*l*.; the Bishop of London, 1,000*l*.; Viscount Sydney, 25*l*.; and Mr. W. T. Egerton, M.P. 25*l*. for that purpose. Three churches are to be erected in Clerkenwell, an influential committee, of which Lord Shaftesbury is at the head, having been formed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. In the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, a large church is to be erected at the sole expense of Mr. J. Gellibrand Hubbard, a site having been given by Lord Leigh. At Limehouse a church is to be built at the sole expense of Mr. William Cotton. "A Merchant," whose name has not transpired, has volunteered to build and endow a church in any part of London the bishop of the diocese may point out. In Kensington, Isleworth, Hammersmith, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, and other densely-populated districts, churches are to be built.

Health from the Pulpits.—I have read with much pleasure your sanitary articles, in which you took the lead some years since. Had your various suggestions been energetically taken in hand by local authorities, a number of those now in dust would have been yet living members of society. Pulpits resounded with the judgments of God as a punishment, instead of which, had they preached a sermon once a month, taking the arguments of the *Builder* for their texts, and excited their congregations to set their own houses in order, and incited them to aid and assist in adopting plans in their parishes to promote your constant appeals, they would have done more service than by a cart-load of such sermons as have been delivered. I hope still you will go on: truth requires constant repetition when opposing ignorance, uncleanness, and local interests.—B. H.

Masters and Workmen.—At the police-court, Willenhall, last week, a workman was charged with neglecting the work of his employer, a lockmaker. The complainant put in a written agreement, and stated that he gave the prisoner some shackles to forge: he took the materials, but refused to proceed with the work. The accused attempted to show that he had only contracted to do "best work," but there was a clause in the agreement specifying that he should perform any work connected with the "branches" of the trade, and the bench decided that he should return to his employment, and pay the expenses.

Antiquarian Discoveries at Exeter.—In taking down the old school-house or church, the workmen have brought to light various ancient relics, one of them being a stone coffin which lay underneath the west buttress of the building, and 2 or 3 feet beneath the surface. Near the south-east corner, and quite embedded in the wall, a small stone crucifix was found. It comprises the figure of our Saviour on the Cross, and two female figures, one on either side, in relief. The ground-work is stained scarlet. Mr. John Rawlings, of Hendford, builder, has the crucifix.

Surveyors and Nuisance Inspectors: Faversham.—The principle of live and let live does not appear to apply to the profession of the surveyor: there seems to be a determination, on the contrary, to sink that profession altogether into the cesspool of nuisance inspection and the fitting livelihood for that useful sanitary office. In short, there is an insanitary, or, at any rate, an insane propensity amongst local authorities, such as boards and commissioners, to run a-muck against the poor surveyors, and to hand over their livings, at least, if not their lives, to the nuisance inspector, and actually now to the sewer-rate collector! The Faversham Commissioners of Pavements having advertised for a surveyor and nuisance inspector, superintendent of paving, draining, and watering, clerk of works, and foreman, accountant, and pay-clerk—we are attempting to describe the duties of an individual not of a staff—and offering a salary of 100*l.* a year,—shortly after repented of their undue extravagance, and sent a printed circular to the candidates, intimating their "regret"—why then did they do it?—that they had revoked—repudiated it should have been—the offer of 100*l.* for the staff-officer required, and that upon second thoughts they would only give 70*l.* and also require the stick who should accept of it, over and above his other multifarious duties, to collect the rates! The Faversham Commissioners *may* procure some stray and starving nuisance inspector out of place to accept their liberal offer and remunerate himself by walking off with the rates and wages, but they ought not to be likely to obtain a surveyor.

Insurance of Workmen's Tools.—No workshops are destroyed by fire, without the poor workmen losing all their tools, and very frequently the public are solicited for pecuniary aid in replacing the loss. I would beg to suggest to the large building firms the policy of insuring their workmen's tools against loss by fire. I know one joiner's shop which contains more than 100 benches, and nearly 100 chests of tools. Value them all round at 50*l.* each, making a total of 5,000*l.* This sum might be insured for an annual payment of about 8*l.* or about 1s. 8d. for each chest; and I am sure the majority of workmen would hail such an arrangement with their employers as a great boon; and the evil effects inseparably connected with eleemosynary aid would be avoided.—E. M.

A Question for Solution.—For the amusement of your scientific readers, I beg leave to propose the following question: Suppose the pitch of a roof to be at an angle of 45 degrees, and the position of the depth of the purlin at right angles to the plane of the pitch, the purlin to be 6 inches deep;—required, the length of a line that would coincide a right-angled intersection with the hip rafter or valley piece, otherwise called the down level.—F. P.

Value of Land in South Devon.—A fortnight ago, an estate of 132a. 1r. 21p. of arable, meadow, orchard, and pasture land, in the parish of Stoke Fleming, was sold by auction for 6,100*l.* about thirty-eight years' purchase upon present rental.

Metals.—Mr. W. Newton (for a correspondent), has patented the coating cast-iron permanently with copper, by depositing the copper by galvanic action, from a solution prepared by first taking a saturated solution of sulphate of copper in water and precipitating with carbonate of potash, and then re-dissolving in cyanide of potassium, whether the copper be deposited directly on the surface of the cast-iron or on zinc previously deposited thereon. The second part of this invention consists of coating cast-iron with brass, by first coating with copper, or zinc, or both, and then depositing the brass thereon, by galvanic action, from a solution formed by mixing with the solution of copper employed in the first part of the invention, a solution of zinc prepared in substantially the same manner. The iron articles thus coated, may be subsequently coated with gold or silver.—— Mr. Harris, of Pottsville, Pa. (U.S.), has patented some improvements in rolling railroad iron, which are thus described:—"Instead of the one set of rolls containing the nine grooves, by the new process there are nine separate pairs of rolls, each having but one groove—arranged in one continuous line, with close ducts or boxes between; so that the 'pile' (the hot ball of metal), is fed in at one end, and comes out at the other a railroad bar!"——From the specifications of the processes patented by Mr. M. Stirling, and Mr. Talbot for the improvement of iron manufacture, it appears that into the moulds, or chills, into which molten iron is run, a mixture of any of the purer oxides of iron, combined with combustible matter, is introduced. Chemical action ensues, and the nature of the pig-iron is changed, so that, when afterwards subjected to the process of puddling, it is made ready converted into malleable iron; the quality of which is improved, and may be changed, by the addition of other oxides, salts, &c. The combustible matters employed by the patentees vary according to locality, including ligneous matter, turf, resinous, oily, and fatty matters.

School at Claycross.—Fifteen years since the only dwellings at Claycross were cattle-sheds in the midst of pasturage. Now there is a town containing between five and six hundred houses, a church, three chapels, and a population of more than 3,000. Of these about 1,000 are coal-miners, the rapid progress of the place being solely attributable to its rich coal strata. These miners earn from 24s. to 36s. a week, with constant employment, and there is still a continual demand for labour. Under such flourishing circumstances as these, and by way of celebrating the laying of the foundation-stone of a new school, some pleasant festivities took place on Tuesday in last week, the hosts present being Messrs. Peto and Jackson, who, together with Mr. Betts and Sir Joshua Walmsley, constitute the Claycross Company, under whose enterprising auspices all this life has been concentrated at Claycross. A large number of influential gentlemen interested in the moral elevation and the physical well-being of the industrial population of this coal-mining district, took part in the festivities, in course of which all due honour was paid to the memory of one to whose sagacious foresight the present successful prosecution of the Claycross enterprise was due, namely, the late celebrated George Stephenson, himself originally a working collier, and the introduction of whose name under such circumstances was peculiarly appropriate, even though he had never anticipated anything connected with Claycross, inasmuch as being a working collier himself, he ever spoke with regret of the want of that education, in his own youth, which it was the benevolent purpose of the Claycross Company, on the ostensible occasion of the late festivity, to promote amongst the children of the working colliers at Claycross.

Zinc as a Covering.—If any of your readers have a doubt of the preserving nature of the coating zinc derives from being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, I can assure them from practical experience that the powerful acid, spirits of salts, zinc workers use for soldering, has no action on zinc so exposed; in fact, the zinc has to be scraped quite clean before the salts will act.—H. D.

Lincoln Architectural Society.—This society will hold its annual meeting this year at East Retford, some time in the month of September next. The society's operations extend to the archdeaconry of Northampton, the county of York, the diocese of Lincoln, and the Architectural and Archæological Society in the county of Bedford.

The British Archæological Association are holding their meeting at Chepstow, and are passing over the ground we have already indicated.

Damp of Limestone Walls, how caused.—Are they damp? It is worth inquiry whether the appearance of damp does not arise from the compactness, the close grain of the stone which cannot imbibe. When the atmosphere is charged with moisture and the temperature rises, the vapour which comes in contact with colder surfaces is speedily condensed, and has the appearance of exuding from walls which really reject it, whilst a more porous material rapidly takes it in. Observe the difference of a wall oil-painted and another merely coloured: the former may be seen covered with pretty globules of water when the latter has no appearance of them. So with a china plate and unglazed pan held over steam. The supposition that limestone was in itself damp cost me both trouble and cash.—D.V. in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Decorations in France. — Art-ecclesiastical seems to be as busy in France just now as art-industrial. The chain of chapels surrounding the ample church of St. Eustache in Paris is in process of decoration with gilding and coloured ornaments, designed according to due precedent in the style of the *Renaissance*. Great care and cost have been expended on the work, but not a wise or true taste in choice of colour,—since the avoidance of pure and bright tints is attended, not by the effect of sober richness, which it may be presumed was tried for, but by that air of faded finery which is neither gay nor grave. Nothing more dismal can be well fancied than the aspect of these chapels must become when such freshness of novelty as they possess has passed away. Let us hope that time and pains will be more judiciously bestowed elsewhere. The movement goes on throughout France. Last year, a tourist glancing at Brittany, had occasion to notice certain works at Rennes, and the new church by M. Lassus at Nantes. This summer a note from the same hand, dated Strasburg, apprises us that "a careful restoration and completion of the painted glass in the minster is in progress. Many of the gorgeous old windows have been cleaned and eked out with new matter. Some fine specimens, purchased from a Protestant church, have been placed in one of the side aisles; and an entire new window, made, I believe, at Metz, may be pronounced equal to the Bavarian contributions to the cathedral at Cologne, by Herren Hess and Ainmuller. The vault of the central lantern or cupola and four large corner spaces are about to be painted in fresco."—*Athenæum*.

How Shops are built.—In the outskirts of the town a row of houses is built with gardens before and gardens behind. In process of time the houses find themselves in town, and are no longer desirable residences for people of any income. They abandon them, and people with livings to get take their place. The first process is, that a front garden is covered with a shop, shutting out the prospects of the neighbours on either hand. The front of the shop is all glass, to get as much light as possible. Another and another succeeds. After a time a house is built over the shop, and whether by Building Act or want of perception, the house is built of heavy brick and mortar, as the original house was, and contrivances are resorted to for supporting the wall by masked supports of wood or iron posts, and the house gets to wear the appearance of a brick wall supported on a glass basement. So in streets of private houses changing into houses of business, the practice is to knock out the pier between the two lower windows, and carry the brick wall on a brest-summer of timber. Then, show space being still needed, the side piers are knocked away, and two strong posts applied. Then a large fascia board is applied over the brest-summer. After a while this is carried higher, and the window is carried out over the area; and then it is made to mask a portion of the wall, showing a lofty shop outside and a very low one inside. And, strange to say, when the building is decrepid and pulled down the new one is built in imitation of the original expedient, like the patchwork on the Chinaman's new coat.—*Journal of Society of Arts*.

Labourers' Cottages.—The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society have awarded the premium for the best plans and specifications of labourers' cottages to Mr. Leversedge, of Taunton.

Destruction of Houses by Fire.—At the village of Moretonhampstead, near Exeter, on Thursday week, twenty-one houses were burnt, ten in one street and eleven in another.

TENDERS

For New Schools at Hoxton. Quantities supplied by Mr. Wells:—

Turner and Sons	£2,543	0	0
Rowland and Evans	2,489	0	0
East	2,485	0	0
Brown	2,398	0	0
Hocken	2,395	0	0
Smith (Ramsgate)	2,351	10	0
Hopkins and Co.	2,350	0	0
Page	2,336	0	0
B. H. Hayne	2,240	0	0
Smith	2,233	0	0
Soper	2,160	0	0
Scarbro (Bow)	2,167	10	0
Bowman	2,073	0	0
Clever and Co.	1,987	0	0
Ebb	1,980	0	0
Wilson (Pimlico)	1,951	0	0
Newbey (accepted)	1,850	0	0

For a New Congregational Church at Dulwich. Messrs. Habershon, Architects. Quantities supplied.—

Piper	£2,249	0	0
Higgs	2,222	0	0
Glenn	2,172	0	0
Rutkin	2,160	0	0
Newbey	2,130	0	0
Harmer	2,100	0	0
Hayne	2,100	0	0
Rowland and Evans	1,918	0	0
Clever and Co.	1,890	0	0
Johns	1,883	0	0
Constable (accepted)	1,670	0	0

For a Model Lodging-House in St. James's. Messrs. Habershon, Architects:—

I'Anson	£1,810	0	0
Locke and Co.	1,760	0	0
Reed	1,620	0	0
Rowland and Co.	1,567	0	0
Cockburn	1,549	0	0
Harmer	1,548	0	0
Tolley	1,494	10	0
Ruthers	1,393	0	0
Clever and Co.	1,280	0	0
Newbey	1,250	0	0
Johns	1,175	0	0
B. and C. Hayne (accepted)	1,140	0	0

For a Congregational Chapel in Poplar:—

Humphrey	£2,363	0	0
Hocken	2,330	0	0
Burton	2,285	0	0
Wood and Son	2,240	0	0
Walborton	2,186	0	0
Colemans (Brothers)	2,155	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Constant Reader," "Ants" (remedies have been suggested in our pages), "Sir T. D." "J. P." "C. D." "B. H." "A. W. W." (the right orthography is *templet* the etymology is unknown), "A. S." "G. B." "G. G. S." "D. and Co." "B. W." "F. R." these places have been commented on by us again and again. See "London Shadows"), "J. L." (the lists published are seldom to be depended on), "J. H." "C. R. C." "N. M." "J. J. G." "B. and L." "E. L. C." "E. B. L." (send us particulars), "Mr. H." "W. W." "W. L. G." "The Hermit," "W. A." "J. T." "Ex-official," "W. H. T." (par. was in type).

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED THOMAS WILMSHURST, of No. 13, FOLEY-PLACE, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex do hereby give notice, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between me, the said THOMAS WILMSHURST, and THOMAS WALKER OLIPHANT, of No 25, GOLDEN-SQUARE, in the same county, as Artists and Stained Glass Painters at No 13, Foley-place aforesaid, has been this day DISSOLVED by me, pursuant to the provisions of the articles of copartnership subsisting between us, by reason of the said THOMAS WALKER OLIPHANT having, contrary to the same articles, accepted in the name of the partnership firm a bill of exchange, without my consent or knowledge, not on account of any partnership business or transaction, but for his own private debt. And I do hereby further give notice, that I will not be responsible to any person or persons with whom the said THOMAS WALKER OLIPHANT may incur any liability in the name of the firm, or on account of the said partnership. And I desire that all debts owing to the said copartnership may be paid to me alone.—Dated this twenty-second day of August, 1854. THOS WILMSHURST.

TO CLERKS OF WORKS, BUILDERS' FOREMEN, &c.

X.Y.Z. who advertised in the "Builder" of last week for a Foreman and Collector, having received several hundred replies, begs to inform such applicants that he will not attend to any communications unless they are sufficiently explicit as to their former situations and employers to enable him to decide whether suitable to his requirements or not.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A FIRST-RATE GRAINER and WRITER has a VACANCY for a respectable Youth as an Apprentice. Moderate premium required.—Address, W. S. 14, Lower Queen's-row, Pentonville

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, AND GLAZIERS.

A WORKING FOREMAN WANTED for a business in the country, capable of keeping the books, and a good plumber.—Apply to Mr. TOWNSEND, 74, Queen's-road West, Chelsea.

GAS ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted, immediately, by a Metropolitan Gas Company, a good ACCOUNTANT. A gentleman who has filled a similar position, if really efficient, would be preferred. It is particularly requested (with the view of saving trouble) that no second-rate person will apply.—Applications, by letter only, stating all particulars of former engagements, salary expected, and quoting testimonials, to be addressed "Gas Accountant," care of W. Thomas and Co. General Advertising Agents, 19 to 21, Catherine-street, Strand.

WANTED, an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE, by a Builder, in an old-established business, about four miles south of London.—Apply to E. M. N. 110, Leadenhall street, City.

WANTED, in an Engineer's Establishment in town, a YARD and DELIVERY CLERK. He must write a good hand, and have filled a similar situation before.—Address, stating salary expected, and last situation, to O. P. Office of "The Builder."

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WANTED, by a General Mercantile and Builders' ACCOUNTANT, an ENGAGEMENT, permanent or temporary; town or country; of experience in getting out prime cost and pricing the building trades' charges.—Address, A. B. Messrs. Gardner and Son's, Ironmongers and Smiths, Wandsworth road, Surrey.

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WANTED, by an experienced Grainer, Plain and Ornamental Painter, a SITUATION. Would make himself generally useful. The best reference for particulars. Apply by letter, to A. C. care of H. Mann, Herald Painter and Writer, 4, Caveudish-street, New North-road, Hoxton. No objection to the country.

TO BRICKLAYERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a Young Man aged 21, EMPLOYMENT as a BRICKLAYER, as improver or to article himself for two or three years. Wages not so much an object. Small premium if required. Direct, A. B. Mr. Bailey's, 7, Upper John-street, Tottenham Court road.

WANTED, by a respectable well-educated YOUTH, aged 16, a SITUATION in an Engineer's, Architect's, or Builder's Office. He has a taste for drawing. Most respectable reference can be given.—Address to A. B. 5, Beaumont-street, Mile-end.

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WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION. He is thoroughly acquainted with the three branches, and is conversant with measurements and superintending work. No objection to the country.—Address, post-paid, to J. H. M. care of Mr. Chalmer, Queen's Arms, Harnet.

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WANTED, by a Young Man (aged 26), a Carpenter and Joiner, a SITUATION as Foreman, or to collect rents and superintend the general repairs of houses, an estate, or a business for a widow. Understands the building trade generally, drawing, book-keeping, &c. and would make himself generally useful. Most unexceptionable reference as to character, &c. can be given. No objection to town or country.—Address, A. B. care of Mr. Messent, 5, Trafalgar-street, Walworth.

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WANTED, in-doors, for a well-grown Youth, 16 years of age, a MASTER, in this line, for five years, either in London or at a moderate distance from it, the latter preferred. State terms.—Address, Mr. SPENCER, 211, Blackfriars-road, London.

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WANTED, by a respectable, middle-aged Man, a SITUATION as GATEKEEPER, TIMEKEEPER, &c. or any place where he could make himself useful to his employer. Writes a fair plain hand, has a knowledge of accounts, and can give security.—Address, prepaid, G. F. N. at C. Cole's, Baker, 17, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Pimlico.

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WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION as BRICKLAYER'S FOREMAN or MANAGER of WORKS. Has just finished some extensive works, from which he can be highly recommended. Town or country.—Address A. B. 44, Guildford place, Kennington-lane.

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WANTED, by the Advertiser, a Situation as SHOP or GENERAL FOREMAN, or to take charge of a country job.—Apply, by letter, addressed J. W. H. 25, Northampton-square, Goswell-road.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, as FOREMAN in the above line. The Advertiser is thoroughly conversant with the details of the business, having had large and practical experience as a workman and manager for several years. Unexceptional references to ability and general conduct may be obtained of his late employer.—Address to W. H. H. No 19, Berwick-street, Pimlico

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SPECIAL TRAINS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace Station every week-day as follows, at 7 10, 8 10, 9 10, 9 40, 10 10, 10 40, 11 10, 11 40 a.m. and 12 10, 12 40, 1 10, 1 40, 2 10, 2 40, 3 10, 3 40, 4 10, 4 40, 5 10, 5 25, 5 40 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at 11 20, 11 50 a.m and 12 20, 12 50, 1 20, 1 50, 2 20, 2 50, 3 20, 3 50, 4 20, 4 50, 5 20, 5 50, 6 20, 6 50, 7 20, 7 50, 8 20, 8 50 p.m; and further additional trains will run whenever the traffic renders it necessary.

The 7 10, 8 10 and 9 10 a.m. Down Trains, and the 4 50, 5 50, 6 50, and 8 50 p.m. Up Trains call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The Citizen and Iron Companies' steam-boats will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London-bridge, at least every ten minutes during the day, and at those hours when increased numbers require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at these piers.

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"	Third Class,	1s. 6d.
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August, 1854.

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By order of the Board,

London, July 17, 1854. THOS. PHIPPS, Secretary.

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THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permancuy of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface, it is not affected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all the apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it is on produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy real sed by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. Wholesale Agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 89, Upper Thames street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO., of 49, Norfolk street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting shops, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in Kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks nine contracts effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK — LONDON — PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not lecompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 200 to 300 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 6d. and 8s. each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint; is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s. 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unobjectable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges park rooms, &c. 8s. per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 1s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finishe l in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Lawson Scott's Patent.)
CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply it in Powder as the best substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and is perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—
FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland Cement at Bath Cement, at their Works situate on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, two miles north of Bridgewater, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parret.

These Cements are, they confidently believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—
CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious properties, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vecetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.
Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by numerous of a recent discovery (patented) by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; at Messrs. Rooker's Wharfs, Holland-street, Blackfriars, Kings'and Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days —CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seed-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cement tious properties, that it is not affected by frost, and does not crack in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, BULL Light and Dark, equal to any made Manufacturers, Builders, and Plasterers in Plaster, Paris White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Firebricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco finishers received by London Agents. BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects and Contractors, of the above, is the best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co's Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SEconds, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Pratel-street, Paddington Green, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Medial Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the Fountains at the Renaissance Court and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roofs is of Terra-cotta and real cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING, is the result of practical experiments and long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering, it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster. London Agents Messrs. J. and G. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

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HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD WHARF, Holywell, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Apply to RIGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS, MAW and CO. BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, Salop, manufacturers of the Cloister Pavement of Medieval Court, and
THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPY'S ALEXANDRINE
in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of CLOISTERS of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, Esq. in "Official Hand-Book"), forward without charge, designs and estimates adapted to any given dimensions of Entrance-halls, Conservatories, Verandahs, &c. in every style.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street, London.

OLD TILES.—WANTED, from 15,000 to 20 000 OLD RED TILES, of the usual square shape They must be of good quality and colour. Apply to Mr LLOYD, Elliotbank, Sydenham hill.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 35s. per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 6 inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d. per 1,000 Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS.
COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.
Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.
MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington butts

WHITE SUFFOLK FACINGS.—Any number of very superior SOLID WHITE BUILDERS on sale at the Patent Suffolk Brick Depôt, Devonshire-street Station, Eastern Counties Railway, Mile-end Price 35s.—Apply to THOMAS FOX and BROTHERS, 47, Morpeth-street (near the Depôt).

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickers of a very superior quality and colour.—Address, Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and CO 2, Portland-street, Southampton.—Illustrated list of prices or samples for warded on application.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying Tiles, Patent Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 97, Regent-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND EMIGRANTS.
FOR SALE, TWO capital BRICK MACHINES (Hart's Patent), capable of making from 20 000 to 25,000 bricks each per day, together with a seven horse power Portable Steam-engine, all in capital working condition, and very suitable for exportation. Will be sold separate, or together, as the engine is suited to any agricultural purposes. The boiler may be seen at work, and full particulars obtained, on application to Mr. H. H. COLLINS, Architect and surveyor, 34, Montague-place, Russell-square. Also, a capital Brick-field to be Let, with Plant, &c. complete.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
TO BE LET and entered on at Michaelmas next, a BRICKFIELD, containing an immense bed of white brick earth of superior quality, and a large Iron-roofed Kiln, with substantial drying-sheds, and every convenience for carrying on a large business in the brick and tile trades; it is situated on the St. Ives and Wisbeach line of rail, and a siding may be laid in from the main line if required; all the machinery and moulds may be taken at valuation or otherwise, as agreed. The town of Chatteris presents a good opening for a good builder with a little capital, and the present proprietor has a good stock of bricks, tiles, pipes, &c. which he offers to the public on most eligible terms.—For particulars apply to Mr. E. L. LEIGH, Stamp-office, Chatteris.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE.—Important to CABINET MAKERS.—F. J. DAN'S celebrated extra large Glass Paper, 1½s. per ream; Cox's finest Scotch Glue, 77s. per ton, 8½d. per cwt.; finest Imperial Glue, 53s. per ton, 5½s. per cwt.; best London Glue, 48s. per ton, 4½s. per cwt. Russian, German and Genuine Glues, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail, 6 and 7, New Inn-yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London. Country orders executed on receipt of a post-office order, payable as above.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, st bles, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

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Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N B The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 78s. per doz painted, Ditto .... 48s. per doz galvanized.

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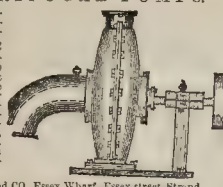
Contractors, Builders, Farmers, Paper-makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquid (hot or cold) to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to



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PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong wargon-wheels, iron chimney frame shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-in ch power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, M.15s.

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PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ships, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE! The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12 in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

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FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST-IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump.....	£1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing.....	3 0 0

Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

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Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

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The whole Paid up and Invested for Half a Century.

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Two-thirds of profits apportioned as Bonus.

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At the recent division of profits the assets were valued at £176,861
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Leaving a surplus for division of .. £32,485

The reversionary bonuses to the assured averaged 33 per cent on the amount of premiums paid by them.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with life assurance

Loans continue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or other security. WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

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Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf Rotherhithe.

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PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PIDDINGTON, PROPRIETOR OF BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 34, FISH STREET-HILL. N B Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, rose, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass doors, sashes, frames, &c —Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 11*, Fore-street, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

M'COLLOUGH and CO.'S PATENT FELTS, viz. Asphalte Roofing Felts for covering temporary or permanent buildings. Price 1d. per square foot.

Inodorus Felt for lining damp walls, iron houses, &c. Price 1d. per square foot.

Dry Hair Felt, for covering boilers, steam pipes, &c. which effects a saving of 25 per cent. of fuel. Prices according to thickness.

All particulars and samples furnished by J. M'COLLOUGH and CO. 54, Lime-street, City.

MESSRS. RODGERS and STYRING, of SHEFFIELD, beg to acquaint the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Architects, that they have made arrangements for the

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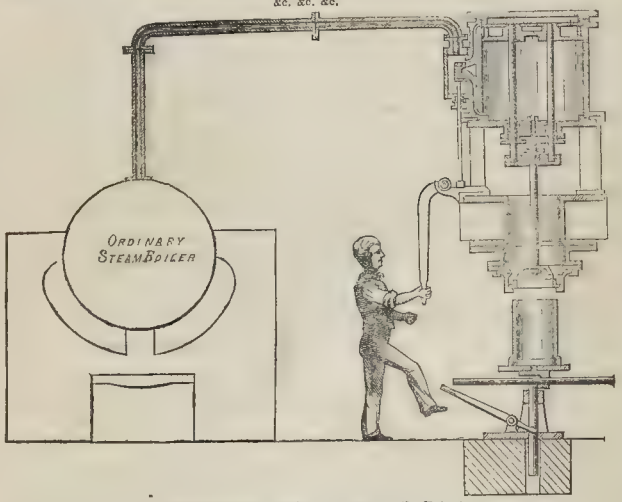

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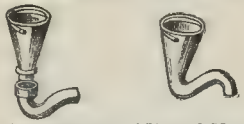

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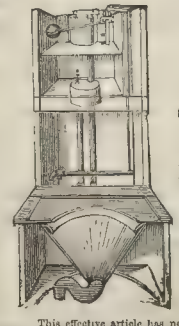

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TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

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I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

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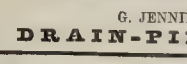

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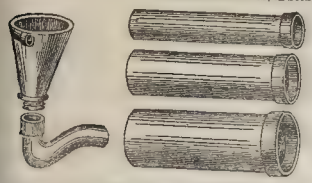

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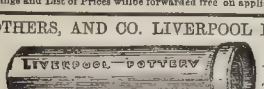

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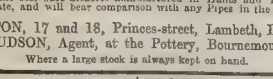

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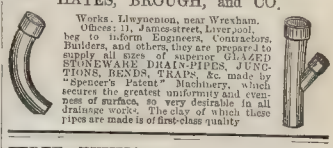

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Offices: 31, James-street, Liverpool.
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality

FREE EXHIBITION.—ART-UNION of LONDON.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS selected by the prize-holders of 1853 will be OPEN to the PUBLIC, without tickets, from TEN till SIX, at the Society of British Artists' Gallery, Suffolk-street, daily, from MONDAY next, the 28th inst, till SATURDAY, the 2nd SEPTEMBER.

GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary
LEWIS POCOCK, } Secretaries.

August 26, 1854.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s. The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half-past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of '79, and present state of excavated City, painted by Mr. McNevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1853.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, for a term of years, and that the EXHIBITION will OPEN EARLY in DECEMBER, and remain open till March. Further particulars will be issued immediately.

JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.A. } Hon.
20, Langham-place. } Secs.
JAMES EDMESTON, Jun. } Secs.
5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street. } Secs.

TURKISH EXHIBITION and MUSEUM, St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park Corner, Piccadilly, Open daily from ELEVEN a.m. to Five p.m., Saturdays excepted, when it closes at SIX. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. 6d.; Saturdays, 1s.; Children, 2s. 6d. Family tickets for five, 10s. Schools admitted at half-price. Herr Kalozdy and his band are engaged, and will perform daily from TWELVE till FIVE.

DREDGING MACHINE and TUG-BOATS. WANTED to PURCHASE a good DREDGING MACHINE, with or without Pontoons, and TWO small steam TUG-BOATS.—Application, stating price and particulars, to be made to JAMES RAMSDEN, Esq. Barrow Harbour Office, Ulverstone, Lancashire.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON STEAM-SHIP BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY are instructed by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers (who are commencing their works as an extra ship building establishment at the ISLE OF DOGS), to Private Contract, the very complete ENGINEERING WORKS, at Orchard-place, Blackwall, lately erected by them, and now in full operation, and containing about 1 acre of land on the river Lea, near the junction with the Thames, were planned by the present firm, and are well fitted up in all respects suitable and ready to carry on, complete, and in all respects suitable and general engineering, the manufacture of marine engines and general engineering works without any additional outlay. The position and arrangement of these premises allow the erection of steam machinery to any vessel moored on the wharf, without the necessity of undocking, which can be safely effected by reason of the absence of steam traffic on the river, and for which all vessels for steam trade on the river, and for which there has been placed on the premises a large steam crane. Coals can be landed direct from the colliers, lighters of the river Lea, and from the Eastern Counties Railway, and the transit of goods, either coasting, by canal, or railway, can be effected with the greatest facility. The buildings are mostly substantial, they were erected for the present owners by Messrs. Grissell, they were erected for the present owners by Messrs. Grissell, and no less than a few years old, and are arranged as convenient. Light and lofty workshops. The machinery and tools are by the first makers, and with all modern improvements. There are suitable foreman's and watchman's houses attached to the works. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or the premises will be let on lease at a rack rental, subject to the machinery only being valued for a valuation. Further particulars may be had of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1834, at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, Suffolk-grove, Suffolk-street, Southwark, in lots, the PLANT and GOOD WILL of an IRONFOUNDER; two horse power steam engine and boiler, small double cylinder steam-engine and boiler, double cylinder blast engine, lot of patent fan, cupola, erection of drying stove, twenty-nine rigger patterns, sash, and casement patterns, set triangle, crab, crane, erection of parts of counting-house, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed on SATURDAY previous to the sale, where catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter street, City

Freehold Building Ground and Three substantial brick built semi-detached Villa Residences, close to the Station at Ealing, Middlesex, for positive sale, by order of the proprietor, leaving England through ill-health.

MR. PETER BROAD has received instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, Change-alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20th, at TWELVE o'clock, THIRTY-FIVE PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, in a first-rate situation for the erection of houses of moderate pretensions, which are in great demand in the neighbourhood. Also, TWO SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES, each containing ten rooms, coach-house, stable, &c. are suitable for the residences of respectable families, the whole delightfully situate, and within 12 yards of a new railway station. Also, a SEMI-DETACHED and DETACHED DWELLING-HOUSE, containing seven bed-chambers, handsome drawing and dining rooms, sterling into conservatories and on to the back and front lawns, adjoining the two houses, coach-house, loft, man's room, poultry house, and large kitchen and flower gardens.—May be viewed and particulars had at Garraway's; of Messrs. Wright and Bowen, London-street, City; or of Mr. PETER BROAD, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

WINDSOR, BERKS.—Important Sale of Twenty-six first-class Freehold Villa Residences, and valuable Building Frontages.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND and SON have been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the WHITE HART HOTEL, Windsor, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, at ONE for TWO o'clock, in lots, the following valuable and important PROPERTY, unless before the public competence of the failure of the conditions to fulfil their seconds. TWENTY-SIX first-class semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCES, now in the course of erection, containing eight rooms each, of large dimensions, substantially built on the best and most improved principle, with good garden. Twelve of the houses are nearly completed, and the remaining fourteen are in carcase. Also, a long piece of superior Building Frontage adjoining, which will be subdivided in suitable lots. This most desirable property is situate on the Clarence Estate, near to the Crescent, in the vicinity of the New Priory Estate; and the villas now about to be sold are in good keeping with, and intended to correct at the desire of the promoter of that laudable undertaking, for the general improvement of the town of Windsor, which is rapidly rising into estimation, and affords an unusual opportunity for profitable and safe investment. May be viewed at any time on application to Mr. Jennings, on the Clarence Estate; and particulars, with conditions, may be obtained ten days previous to the sale, of Messrs. Poole and Edwards, Solicitors, 3, Frayfield-square, London; of Messrs. Haslam and Buckland, 3, Cannon-street West, City; and at the Offices of Messrs. Buckland and Son, Auctioneers, Land Surveyors, and Valuers, Park-street, Windsor.

Fifth Sale of the Surplus Property belonging to the North London Railway Company, with votes for the county of Middlesex.

MESSRS. BEADEL and SONS have received instructions from the Directors of the above Company to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, at TWELVE, in numerous Lots, the Fifth Portion of the valuable FREEHOLD SURPLUS PROPERTY adjoining the railway in Bromley, with frontage to Devon's-lane and Shepperd-street; at Hackney, eligible Building Plots, with Church-road and New-road, with large freehold Building Land at Kingsland, close to the Railway Station, and abutting upon the Regent's Canal, in Dalston. Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Tyrrell, Paris, and Lavers, Solicitors, Guildhall-yard; and of Messrs. Beadel and Sons, 26, Gresham-street, London.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CABINET AND COACH MAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.

ROBERT WARD has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Bermondsey New-road, Southwark, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 8th and 9th SEPTEMBER, 1834, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock, in consequence of the premises being let, the entire STOCK of a Timber Merchant, consisting of about 2,000 dry yellow pine planks, deals and battens, 1,800 white and yellow deals and planks, 100 pieces Baltic timber, 200 English oak trees, 40 loads of dry English ash plank, dry beech and oak planks, 10,000 oak staves, logwood for dying, beech and plank, elm stocks, oak posts and rails, dry mahogany in planks, boards, and veneers, cut deals, &c. Also two timber carriages, cart, truck, chaise, and plant, three young powerful cart horses and chaise mare, harness, utensils in trade, and household furniture, including a handsome, &c.—May be viewed two days prior and morning of sale. Catalogues had in due time of the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford-street.

CHARLTON GROVE, Charlton Kent.—Building Materials.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, opposite the Bugle Horn, Charlton, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, at TWELVE for ONE, the BUILDING MATERIALS of Lodge, Laundry, Stabling, Ice-house, Boundary wall, Bridge, to clear the ground for building, comprising 200,000 capital stock bricks, excellent fir timber in joists, rafter, &c. floorings, pan, plain, and paving tiles, doors and sashes, lead, zinc, copper, parlour entrance-gates, two rain-water house gates, usual fittings of stable, fixtures, and other effects.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale; and catalogues had at the Bugle Horn, Charlton; of Messrs. Lethbridge and Mackrell, Solicitors, 25, Abingdon-street, Westminster; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GRAVESEND, KENT.

MR. CHARLES JOHNSON will SELL by AUCTION, at the NEW INN, Gravesend, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, at ONE for TWO o'clock, in two lots, TWO substantially erected and well-arranged PRIVATE RESIDENCES, situate and known as Nos. 2 and 3, Belvidere-crescent, Harmer-street, of the yearly rent of 26l. per annum; each held for an unexpired term of 72½ years from Michaelmas, 1834, at a ground rent 6s. per annum, and liable to pay a moiety of the expense of keeping in front in repair. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Hudson and Arnold, Solicitors, Gravesend; of G. H. Knight, Esq. Solicitor, 5, Essex-court, Temple, London; *Bell and Journal* Offices, Maidstone and Rochester; Bull Inn, Dartford; at the Place of Sale; and of Charles Johnson, Auctioneer, 188, Parrock-street, Gravesend

GRAVESEND, KENT. Valuable Freehold Building Land.—By MR CHARLES JOHNSON, at the NEW INN, Gravesend, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, at ONE for FOUR precisely, in 24 lots, the remainder portion of the MILTON-PARK ESTATE, situate within a short distance of the Terminus and Railway Station, consisting of eligible freehold building sites land tax redeemed, with frontages to the Grove, Parrock-street, Wellington-street, and Waterloo-street. The present will be the last opportunity of obtaining either single and eligible sites of freehold land for the erection of houses upon this estate; persons therefore desirous of building upon their own freehold plots, are respectfully requested not to neglect the opportunity of securing them in the early part of the season. Particulars and conditions of sale, with plans, may be obtained of Messrs. Helder and Arnold, Solicitors, Gravesend; G. H. Knight, Esq. Solicitor, 5, Essex-court, Temple; London; *Gazette* and *Journal* Offices, Rochester and Maidstone; Bull Inn, Dartford; at the Place of Sale; and of Charles Johnson, Auctioneer, 188, Parrock-street, Gravesend

Important and Valuable Freehold Estate, land tax redeemed, close to the Horsley Station on the great Northern Railway, within two miles of the Tottenham Station on the Eastern Counties line, and within a quarter of an hour's ride of the metropolis.

MR. ELLIS is directed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, Cornhill, on THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, at TWELVE, in eighteen lots, unless previously disposed of by private treaty, about SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, situate between the Southgate-road and Lordship-lane, possessing at present frontages to these roads, but will be plotted out, and new roads formed, to afford frontages to intended main roads, thus presenting sites either for the erection of detached villas with requisite grounds, or to resell in lots, and affording a most desirable opportunity to capitalists, land and building societies, and others, for safe and profitable investments. Particulars, with plans, may be obtained of Messrs. Rooper, Esq. Solicitor, Temple; Hunter-street; of Messrs. Hammack and Lambert, Architects and Surveyors, 79, Bishopsgate-street; at the Railway Hotel, Hornsey; of Mr. Carr, Lordship-lane, who will show the estate; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, 18, Minories, City.

To the wealthy Capitalist, Merchant, or Professional Man seeking retirement in the country, or enterprising Builders

At REIGATE—One of the finest and most attractive freehold estates in this much-admired and popular neighbourhood.

MR. WM. THORNTON has the honour to announce that he has been favoured with instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the MART, early in SEPTEMBER next, unless an acceptable offer should be previously made for the private sale, a singularly fine ESTATE, distant five fields only from the Redhill station, and commanding scenery of surpassing beauty, extending for the vale of Holmesdale; in extent about eighty acres, and free from land-tax. This property is undoubtedly the most attractive feature of the neighbourhood; it is beautifully timbered, and possesses an abundance of building stone; it will be offered in lots sufficiently large to secure an enviable site for a first-class villa, with several acres of park like land adjoining, placing the possessor within half an hour's ride either of London or Brighton, and at last presenting the opportunity so long sought for, of acquiring a freehold residence, with land, in a locality which bids fair to rival the most favoured, as it is proverbially the most healthful district in the home counties, and possessing the facility of railway communication. Full descriptive particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, will be issued fourteen days previously to the auction, and may be had at the Red Hart Inn, the Junction Hotel, Redhill; and other principal Inns in the vicinity; or they will be forwarded by post on receipt of four postage stamps, by Mr. W. Thornton, Land Agent, Surveyor, and Auctioneer, Reigate.

Freehold Building Land at Maidstone, opposite the first mile stone on the Tunbridge-road (a situation that cannot be surpassed in the neighbourhood in the richness, variety, and beauty of its scenery).

MR. TOOTELL is directed to SELL by AUCTION, at the QUEEN'S HEAD INN, MAIDSTONE, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, at ONE o'clock, in thirteen lots, ELEVEN ACRES of exceedingly valuable BUILDING LAND, lately forming the pleasure grounds of the Manor House, the residence of Thomas Hyde, Esq. having a frontage in the south side of 500 feet to the turnpike road, and frontages of about 1,300 feet to the new road intended to be made across the land and to join the road at the rear of Mr. Hyde's estate, there by affording another access to and from Maidstone. The land slopes to the south, and contains fine veins of ragstone and brick earth. The lots will be marked out by the 6th of September, and may then be viewed, when particulars, plans, and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. W. and S. Coppin, Solicitors, 7, Lothbury, London; at the Auction Mart, London; at the Crown Inns, Tonbridge and Sevenoaks; at the Sun, Cham; New Falcon, Gravesend, at the Place of Sale; and of Mr. Tootell, Land Surveyor, Maidstone.

Important Sale. To Railway Companies and Carriage Builders, Engineers and Others

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, at the WAREHOUSE, No. 34, Eastcheap, City, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, at TWELVE for ONE, SEVENTY SETS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE WHEELS, for the four-wheel first and third-six second-class carriages, comprising buffer-rods, draw-bars, coupling screws, axle boxes, steps, irons for guards' seats, lamps, door fittings, and all necessary straps, brackets, &c. for the under-frames. The whole are of the very best material and first-class workmanship, and complete in every respect, with the exception of wheels, axles, and springs. These fittings are made for narrow gauge carriages, similar to those used on the London and North-Western Railway. Purchasers may be supplied with complete carriages of the whole or any part set.—To be viewed ten days prior to the sale. Catalogues will be ready on SEPTEMBER 1st, and may be obtained at the Stork Hotel, Birmingham; Royal Hotel, Liverpool; at the Place of Sale; and of Mr. Lerew, City; and of the Auctioneer, Carlington-street, Hampstead-road, London.

WOOD-GREEN, TOTTENHAM. Large Oak Timber Trees, Oak Pole, Topwood, &c. By

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, Wood-green Common, near the Hornsey Station on the Great Northern Railway, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, at ONE o'clock, SIXTY fine OAK TREES, of large size and remarkably clean growth; also a quantity of large oak and elm poles and topwood. The timber is lying by the side of good roads about five miles from London.—May be viewed. Catalogues obtained at the lodge on the common; at the Jolly Butchers, Woodgreen; Green Man, Muswell-hill; Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

STRAND.—Materials of House and Premises, Duke-street, Adelphi, about 80,000 Stock Bricks, Lead, Iron Palisade Fence, &c. By

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, No. 23, corner of Buckingham-street, Strand, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, at TWELVE o'clock, in lots; comprising batten and other floors, with oak and fir joists; timbers of roof, sashes, and frames, doors, closets, stairs, partitioning, marble chimney-pieces, register and other stoves, ranges, coppers and other fixtures, quantity of lead, in flats, gutters, pipes, and large cast lead cistern, plain tiles, York copings, paving, Portland sills, and various materials.—On view. Catalogues obtained of Mr. Robert Gray, Land and Estate Agent, 33, Southampton-street, Strand; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

TO BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FIRST PORTION of the BUILDING MATERIALS on the SITE of the NEW JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE, Charles-street, St. James's, TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC TENDER, the Fittings of the House; Nos. 14, 15, and 16, St. Alban's-place, comprising glazed sashes and frames, doors, chimney-pieces, staircases, closets, skirtings, linings, stoves, ranges, gratings, and other fittings and fixtures of the above ten-roomed modern houses, in excellent condition, and readily convertible to building purposes.—The Premises may be viewed, and further information with form of Tender may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. NELSON and INNES, 38, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, where the Tenders are to be delivered on THURSDAY, 21st AUGUST, at TWELVE o'clock.

FREE TRADE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY Offices No. 88, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and 24, Moorgate-street, City.

THE SEVENTH PUBLIC DRAWING will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1834, at the SOCIETY'S OFFICES in St. James's-street, at EIGHT o'Clock.

The CAMBERWELL ESTATE first portion will be ALLOTTED on WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24th, at SIX o'Clock. The estate lies within the three mile circle, and is admirably adapted for building purposes.

Plans and conditions may be had, price 6d.; and a list of rights for sale seen at the offices of the Society.

THOMAS SHERWOOD SMITH, Secretary.

August 19th, 1834.

TWENTY-FIRST PUBLIC DRAWING.—SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, On THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, at ENTER HALL, after the transaction of the regular business of the QUARTERLY MEETING, at THREE o'clock, the DRAWING for ONE HUNDRED RIGHTS of CHOICE on the Society's estates will take place, and FIFTY SHARES will be added by rotation, if the last number so placed on the order of rights by date of membership have already 1,146. Drawn shares, if in arrear at the drawing, lose their privilege. Rights may now be exercised either to select lots on estates, or to enable the holders to advances for building. Shares 50l.; monthly payments, 8s. Plans of the estates, prospectuses, and circulars as to building advances, may be had of

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 14, Moorgate-street, London RED-HILL, near REIGATE, SURREY. Plans of the Redhill Estate, with conditions of sale, are now ready, and may be had on application at the Office.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

21st August, 1834

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—ADVANCES upon buildings erected on the various estates will be made in the following manner:—The whole of the amount of loan will be advanced without any deduction whatever, and the interest, the costs of mortgage, release, and surveyor's fees for approval of plans and surveys, included in the monthly repayments. One-half the cost up to that time advanced when building is roofed in, and two-thirds of the total cost when building is completed. The remainder of the amount, lus. per cent. per month for a fixed term of seven years from completion. Redemption of a mortgage by one payment, or more fees, may be made at the end of any quarter, according to a published table. The above plan offers an advance of 100l. upon a carcase say for six months, and an advance of 200l. for the period of twelve months at a cost of 3l. 19s. 4d. in full of interest, law costs of mortgage and release, surveyor's fees at all-over, and all office charges. The plan also offers this remarkable feature, that the balance of mortgage supposed to be paid off in the preceding example at the end of twelve months, amounting to 197l. 11s. 4d. may be paid off by monthly instalments of 2l. 5s. extending over seven years. The sale, therefore, of a house, as in the above example, is materially facilitated; for supposing the purchase money 300l. the mortgage due to the society 197l. 11s. 4d. may be transferred at a cost of 30s.; and thus the purchaser is only required to produce 112l. 8s. 8d. at time of purchase. According to ordinary practice, when the money is lent through a public subscriber, the mortgage money is called in up-on sale or transfer. Builders, by becoming members and taking allotments, may build upon their own freeholds, and seven-eighths of the purchase-money of the land may remain on mortgage. Advances only made to members qualified by rights of choice, on terms and conditions to be had at the Office of the Society, 14, Moorgate-street, London, and at the Offices of the several estates; and enable a member to borrow, for building purposes, 50l. in addition to the cost paid on a completed share.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN,
Norfolk-street, Strand, 17th August, 1834.

TO BE SOLD, the CARCASSES of THREE SIX-ROOMED and THREE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES, at STRATFORD, near Railway Works. Price 95l. half of which may remain for the present Term, one hundred years from Christmas last, ground rent, 1l. 1s. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect and Surveyor, 19, Stainsby road, Limehouse.

UPPER SYDENHAM, a short distance from the Crystal Palace.—BUILDER'S PREMISES and BUSINESS TO BE LET on LEASE, containing an eight roomed house, extensive stabling and workshop and 1 acre 1 rood, situated in the High-street. Also, some very eligible BUILDING LAND TO BE LET on LEASE, and bricks can be had upon the estate at cost price.—For further particulars apply to Mr. WM SNAZELL, Builder, Kelvin grove, Sydenham-hill.

WANTED, a superior FAMILY RESIDENCE within five miles of the City, either to RENT or PURCHASE. The reception and principal bed rooms must be large, the locality healthy, and the establishment in every respect suitable for the residence of a gentleman's family.—Address full particulars and terms, G. H. P. Mr. Hammond's, 27, Lombard-street.

FOR SALE, a SHARE in a PATENT for an improved method of manufacturing articles in a trade of a very general and constant character, whereby great economy and expedition is attained. It is now in very successful operation at the works of the patentee, who has numerous applications for licenses. Apply, by letter, to Mr. J. J. PAYNE, 1, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.—None but principals will be treated with.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a CARPENTER'S and JOINER'S BUSINESS, in Islington. The Premises consist of a convenient dwelling-house, large workshop, cellared yard, and other conveniences; shop and parlour, with plate glass front. Rent, 46l. per annum; the shop and parlour let off. Good will, fixtures, stock in trade, &c. will not exceed 200l. The business averages from 1,400l. to 1,600l. per annum.—Address for further particulars to J. H. 23, Great James-street, Hoxton.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—FOR SALE, FIFTEEN good CARPENTERS' BENCHES and a quantity of useful packing-case stuff and firewood.—Offers in writing, to be addressed to G. L. P. Fine Art Department.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX, Brothers and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, August 26, 1834.

The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged the galleries of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, for a term of years, and that the EXHIBITION will OPEN in MAY or NOVEMBER, and remain open till March.—Further particulars will be issued immediately.

JAMES PEIGUSSON, F.R.A.
20, Lansdowne-place, } Hon.
JAMES EDMESTON, Jun. } Secs.
3 Crown-court, Old Broad-street.

INSTRUCTION in ART.—The AUTUMN SESSION of the NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL of ART at the Board of Trade, Department of Science and Art, will COMMENCE 2nd OCTOBER, 1854.

Art Superintendent—RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.

The course of Instruction imparts systematically a knowledge of the scientific principles involved in art, especially in its relations to the useful purposes of life, with the view of training masters for teaching schools of art, and preparing students to enter upon the future practice of decorative art in manufactures, to establishments, to masters, overseers, or skilled workmen. At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to pursue scientific study without reference to a preparation for any special branch of industry. Special classes are also arranged to train schoolmasters to approach and use their schools to teach elementary drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.

For prospectuses, terms of admission, &c. apply at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

WIDENING of BIDEFORD BRIDGE, DEVON.—The Feoffees of the Bideford-bridge Trust and the Town Council of Bideford are desirous of receiving DESIGNS and PLANS for WIDENING the BRIDGE to the extent of 16 feet for carriages and from 3 to 10 feet for foot passengers at least, accompanied by estimates of the expense. A premium of £60 will be given for the best design, £20 for the second best, £10 for the third best, and £10 for the fourth best, and a preference will be given to the design which combines the greatest economy with elegance, and durability. The Bridge may be inspected at any time by applying to the Bridge Steward, or to Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, Bridgewarden; and the designs and estimates are to be sent on or before the 8th day of SEPTEMBER next, free of expense to Mr. C. HOLE, Bridge Steward, Bideford, from whom any further information may be obtained. The Advertisers do not pledge themselves to adopt either of the designs.

Bideford, 22nd August, 1854.

CITY of ELY.—DESIGNS for NEW BURIAL GROUND CHAPELS.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the time for sending in the designs for the above chapels will be extended to FRIDAY, the 15th of SEPTEMBER, instead of the 8th, as advertised last week.—AND FURTHER, that the Burial Board will not require Working Drawings and Specifications, but only a Design and Estimate. The Board does not pledge itself to employ the Architect whose Design shall be selected. By order of the Board, W. MARSHALL, Clerk.

Ely, August 30th, 1854.

WIDENING of BIDEFORD BRIDGE.—The TIME for the delivery of the Designs and Estimates is EXTENDED to the 31st OCTOBER; and it is requested that the Designs and plans may be drawn on the scale of 1 feet to the inch.—Bideford, 30th August, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.—TENDERS are invited for the necessary work to be done in LAYING DOWN PIPES and proving and fixing the necessary PIPINGS, &c. for the supply of GAS to the CAVALRY BARRACKS at York. Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance will receive TENDERS on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th SEPTEMBER, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to perform the above mentioned works. Specifications for these works are to be seen, and forms of Tenders obtained, with every other information, on application at the Royal Engineer's Office, No. 5, New-walk-terrace, York, any day (Sundays excepted) between TEN and FOUR o'clock, until TUESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Royal Engineers' Office,
No. 5, New-walk-terrace, York, 17th August, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District hereby gives Notice, that the Honourable Board of Ordnance are about to enter into a special CONTRACT for BUILDING a RIVER WALL, on the Essex side of the Thames, and that such persons as may wish to Tender for the same may inspect the plan, and obtain a copy of the specification and form of Tender for the work, by applying to Mr. CARTWRIGHT Clerk of Works, at the Royal Engineers' Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on or before the 4th of SEPTEMBER, 1854, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Tenders upon the printed form prepaid, to be delivered at the Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on the 6th of SEPTEMBER, 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and marked "Tender for Work at Woolwich."

The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Woolwich, 23rd August, 1854.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

To PAVIORS and OTHERS.—The Local Board of Health of the City and County of Bristol hereby give Notice, that they intend to CONTRACT for Three Years, commencing the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, viz.: CARRIAGE WAYS.

1st. For Hauling Stones from any place within the City and County of Bristol, and Lay no the same in the Streets.

2nd. For Reforming Old Pelled Stones

3rd For Hauling and Laying Rag Pitching.

4th. For Relaying Rag Pitching.

Any persons or persons willing to engage in the above works are requested to deliver in their estimates at the offices of the said Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, on THURSDAY morning, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock precisely, when the Committee will meet to determine upon the same. Printed specifications of the work to be done, and a form of Tender, may be previously had, either on personal application to the Surveyor, Mr FREDERICK ASHMEAD, C.E. or by letter, post-paid, addressed to the Clerk, at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No 13, Prince-street, Bristol. The party tendering will be required to give the names of two sufficient sureties for the due and faithful performance of his contract. The Committee will not hold themselves bound to recommend to the Local Board the acceptance of the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Committee.

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Local Board of Health Offices, 13, Prince-street,
16 h August, 1854.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS from Parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTION, and COMPLETING and FINISHING, certain intended BRICK SEWERS, as follows viz.:—

CONTRACT No. 1. Main Sewer, from Cotham-lane into the River Avon, about 2 270 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 2. Main Branch Sewer, along the White Ladies'-road, north and south, about 2,05 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 3.—Main Branch Sewer, in Richmond Park road, about 2,255 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 4.—Main Branch Sewer, for Cotham and Kingsdown, about 2,208 yards in length.

Any person or persons willing to engage for making any, or either, or all of the before-named sewers, are requested to deliver separate Tenders for each of the said Contracts, at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No 13, Prince-street, on THURSDAY morning, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, when the Committee will meet to determine upon the same.

Plans, sections, and specifications of the works to be done, may be seen at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, Bristol; and any further information may be obtained either on personal application, or by letter, post-paid, addressed to the Surveyor, Mr. FREDERICK ASHMEAD, C.E.

The party tendering will be required to give the names of two responsible persons within Bristol to become sureties for the due performance of the works.

The Committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until the proposed sureties are approved.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Local Board of Health Offices, 13, Prince-street, Bristol,
24th August, 1854.

WARWICK UNION.—Parish of LEAMINGTON PRIORS NEW VALUATION.—The Board of Guardians of the Warwick Union are desirous of receiving TENDERS from competent persons for a new SURVEY and VALUATION of the MESSUAGES, LANDS, and other Hereditaments liable to Poor-rates in the parish of Leamington Priors, in this Union. The valuation will be required to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act 6th and 7th Wm. 4, c. 96, to Regulate Parochial Assessments, and in conformity with the terms of a written agreement approved by the Poor-law Board, to be executed previous to the new survey and valid from being made. Persons willing to Tender for making such survey and valuation are requested to furnish the Board of Guardians with written Tenders stating the sum at which they will make the same, and to forward them under seal, endorsed "Tender for New Valuation of the Parish of Leamington," to the Clerk to the Board on or before FRIDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER next. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
WM. HARRISON, Clerk.

Theatre-street, Warwick, Aug 19, 1854.

TO ROAD MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

THE DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are ready to CONTRACT for MAKING the ROADS on their estate at Plumstow, near Bromley, Kent. Plans and specifications of the works can be seen, on and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, at the Office of RICHARD S. MARTIN, Esq. 9, Surrey-street, Greenwich, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Cobden, esq. M.P. | Samuel Morley, esq.
Charles Gilpin, esq. | W. A. Wilkinson, esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wyson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, Esq.

TO BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PAIR of SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, on the Brocklands Estate, CAMBRIDGE. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, to whom the Tenders are to be sent, on or before MONDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER next, endorsed "Tender for Houses at Cambridge." Drawings and specification may also be seen at Cambridge, by application to Mr DAVIS, the Clerk of Works on the Estate. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

14, Moorgate street, City, August 24, 1854.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. | Samuel Morley, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. | W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M.P.

SURVEYOR—James Wyson, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. E. Whittingham, Esq.

TO BUILDERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a DETACHED VILLA, on the Croydon-grove Estate, Surrey, and for a PAIR of SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, on the Sutton Estate, also in Surrey. The drawings and specifications may be seen, on and after TUESDAY next, at the Offices of the Surveyor, to whom the Tenders are to be sent on or before MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, endorsed "Tender for House at Croydon-grove," or "for Houses at Sutton," as the case may be. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

14, Moorgate street, City, August 31, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Viscount Ranelagh, M.P.
Right Hon. R. Christopher, M.P.
Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P.

TO CARPENTERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS, at per rod lineal, for PARK VILLAS to be erected on the ST. MARGARET'S ESTATE, Twickenham, Middlesex. The specifications may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, on and after FRIDAY next, at which time the Plans will be delivered and FOUR Tenders are to be sent on or before TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tender for St. Margaret's Estate." The Executive Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN.

33, Norfolk street, Strand, August 25, 1854.

BOROUGH of DERBY.—COVERING BROOK COURSES and SEWERAGE WORKS.

TENDERS WANTED

The Local Board of Health of this Borough are prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the following WORKS, which will be let in One Contract, viz.:

Covering over and Converting into BRICK SEWERS, Two Open Brook Courses in Derby, known as the Littlewear Brook and the Markeaton Brook, the gross estimated length required to be so covered being about 2,170 yards. And

Constructing several BRICK and PIPE SEWERS along the Osmaston-road and Street, London-road and Street, Canal-street, Ashbourn-road, Friar-gate, and Market-place and Street, in the said Borough, the gross estimated length of the whole being about 2,500 yards of Brick, and 420 of Pipe Sewers.

Where the Sewers are required to be of Glazed Stoneware Pipes, such materials will be provided by the Board.

Each Tendering must not only state in one sum the amount for which they will execute the above mentioned works, but also furnish according to a prescribed form of Tender, to be had on application) a schedule of prices at which they will execute any additional works for Street or House Drainage, if necessary, connected with the above.

Plans, outlook, specification, and form of Tender, will lie for inspection at the Office of the Local Board, Derwent-street, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. THORBURN, the Surveyor.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Sewerage Works," addressed to the Clerk of the Board, must be received on or before MONDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER next.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,
JOSEPH JONES,
Derby, Aug. 24th, 1854. Clerk to the Board.

TO PAVIORS, MASONS, &c.

ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.—The Commissioners for Paving, &c. the above Parish, will meet in the VESTRY ROOM, in the Churchyard, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of SEPTEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive TENDERS and enter into CONTRACT with persons willing to supply QUERN-EY GRANITE, and to perform such PAVIORS' and MASONS' WORKS as may be considered necessary to be done in certain streets and Places in the Parish, for the term of One Year from Michaelmas day next. Printed Forms of Tenders, which alone will be received, together with other information, may be obtained, and specimens of the several sorts of materials to be contracted for inspected, by applying at the Surveyor's No. 64, Dufour's-place, Broad-street, between NINE and ELEVEN daily. No Tender will be received after a QUARTER past ELEVEN on the morning of meeting, the 20th of SEPTEMBER; neither will the Commissioners bind themselves to accept the lowest.

September 1st, 1854. J. YORK, Clerk to the Commissioners.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO BRICKMAKERS DUST-COLLECTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE KENSINGTON IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS will meet at the Vestry-hall, Kensington, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS and to CONTRACT for the SALE and REMOVAL of the COALDUST Cinders, Ashes, and Rubbish from the houses and premises within the parish of St. Mary Abbotts Kensington from the 29th day of September, 1855, to the 29th day of September, 1856, inclusive. The contract will have to enter into a bond and to provide two sureties for the due performance of his contract. The contractor must pay immediately one-fourth part of the money offered by him, and the advance of three months' payments in advance of each quarter. The Commissioners have divided the parish into two districts, who may be tendered for jointly or separately. Forms of Tender and particulars may be obtained on application at the Commissioners' Offices, Vestry-hall. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Dust," and to be delivered at the Clerk's office, Vestry-hall, on or before FOUR o'clock on WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Commissioners. REUBEN GREEN, Clerk.

August 23, 1855.

TO SCAVENGERS, CARTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE KENSINGTON IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS will meet at the Vestry-hall, Kensington, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS and to CONTRACT for CARRYING and CARRYING AWAY, daily from all streets and public places within the said parish, all the DUST, dirt, road-scrapings, sweepings, soil, and refuse, and to see that may be collected together by the servants of the said Commissioners, and as may be directed by Mr. JAMES BRIDGEMAN, the Commissioners' Surveyor, from the 29th day of SEPTEMBER 1855, to the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, 1856 inclusive; and also to receive Tenders and to enter into the same for CARRYING and CARRYING AWAY, after the 31st day of December next. The Commissioners have divided the parish into two districts which may be tendered for jointly or separately. Forms of Tender and particulars may be obtained at the Commissioners' offices, Vestry-hall. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Scavenging," and "Tender for Carting," as the case may be, and to be delivered at the Clerk's office, Vestry-hall, on or before FOUR o'clock on WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The expense of the contract and bond to be paid by the contractor.—By order of the Commissioners.

REUBEN GREEN, Clerk.

August 23, 1855.

TO SCAVENGERS, CARTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE KENSINGTON IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS will meet at the Vestry-hall, Kensington, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS and to CONTRACT for CARRYING and CARRYING AWAY, daily from all streets and public places within the said parish, all the DUST, dirt, road-scrapings, sweepings, soil, and refuse, and to see that may be collected together by the servants of the said Commissioners, and as may be directed by Mr. JAMES BRIDGEMAN, the Commissioners' Surveyor, from the 29th day of SEPTEMBER 1855, to the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, 1856 inclusive; and also to receive Tenders and to enter into the same for CARRYING and CARRYING AWAY, after the 31st day of December next. The Commissioners have divided the parish into two districts which may be tendered for jointly or separately. Forms of Tender and particulars may be obtained at the Commissioners' offices, Vestry-hall. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Scavenging," and "Tender for Carting," as the case may be, and to be delivered at the Clerk's office, Vestry-hall, on or before FOUR o'clock on WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The expense of the contract and bond to be paid by the contractor.

By order of the Commissioners.

REUBEN GREEN, Clerk.

August 23, 1855.

WEST DERBY HUNDRED, LANCASHIRE.—To BUILDERS and Others.—TENDERS will be received for Widening and Repairing DAM HOUSE BRIDGE, in the Township of SUTTON, as before Mr. NOAH HUMPHREYS, on SEPTEMBER next directed to Mr. A. B. CLAYTON, Bridge Master, Eccleston Village, near Liverpool, where the Plans and Specification may be inspected. The Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Dam House Bridge." The lowest Tender will not be accepted unless signed by two of the Magistrates of the West Derby Hundred of the County Palatine of Lancashire, A. B. CLAYTON Bridge Master.

Exeter, 24th August 1855.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—CONTRACT for SCAVENGING, SCAVENGING, SWEEPING STREETS, &c.—The Local Board of Health of Kingston-upon-Hull, are ready to receive TENDERS for a CONTRACT for the performance of the following Work, on the Public Roads, Streets, and Places of the Township, during the Year:—1st. The Daily Scavenging of the Streets, Courts, Alleys, and Footways, and the Cleansing of the Public Sewers and Drains, except that part of the Borough on the East side of the River Hull.

2nd. The COLLECTION of NIGHT SOIL in the morning, within the hours regulated by the Board.

3rd. The COLLECTION of DRY DUST within the daytime by Day-work.

4th. The SWEEPING of the STREETS, and the Removal of the Sweepings from the Streets.

5th. The REMOVAL of FILTH from the Cleansing of Sewers, Drains, and Privies, except as before excepted.

6th. The WATERING of STREETS.

And it is agreed by the Contractor that the Tender may include the CARTAGE, DEPOSITING, and SPREADING of the Materials, Dust, Soil, and Filth collected by the Contractor, or otherwise upon the Roads of the property of the Board, or otherwise upon the Roads of the property of the contractor.

The Contractor will be required to find Stables.

The Board can be allowed to be performed by the Contractor, but the Contractor will be required to be performed to the satisfaction of the proper officers of the Board, and subject to the decision of a Surveyor appointed by the Board.

The Contractor will be required to be performed the remainder of the Work, or any part of the Work, to be done in the event of a new building for the West of England and South Wales District Bank, now invited to forward their Tenders to the undersigned, addressed to the Architects' Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 30th AUGUST, 1855, to which day the Tenders will remain open for inspection.

Each Tender must be delivered at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull, on or before the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon of the day of the Meeting of the Board, at which the same are proposed to be considered, viz., the first Tuesday in every month.

The Board will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT WELLS,

Clerk to the said Local Board.

Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull, 24th August, 1855.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE ENFIELD LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the WORKS and MATERIALS for the WATER SUPPLY and SEWERAGE of their district, as follows, viz.:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For Cast-iron Water-pipes and other Castings.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For Sluice-cocks, Hydrants, or Fire-plugs.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For High pressure Steam engines, Pumps, &c.

CONTRACT No. 4.—For Erection of an Engine-house, Chimney-shaft, Reservoir, &c.

CONTRACT No. 5.—Making and completing a 12-in. Artesian Borehole, &c.

CONTRACT No. 6.—For constructing about 18 in. Brick Sewer, &c.

CONTRACT No. 7.—For Stoneware Drain and Sewer Pipes, &c.

CONTRACT No. 8.—For Laying the Cast-iron Water-pipes, Sewer-pipes, &c.

Either of the above specifications and conditions of contract may be obtained upon payment of £1 1s. (which sum will be returned on the receipt of a bona fide Tender) at the office of J. PILBROW, C.E. Tottenham (Engineer to the Board).

Each Tender is to be sent in sealed and marked, with the number of the Contract to which it refers, on or before the 10th day of SEPTEMBER next, addressed to the said Local Board of Health, Enfield, Middlesex.

By order of the Board,

JOHN SAWYER, Clerk.

Enfield, Aug. 22, 1855.

AFTER THURSDAY, 7th of SEPTEMBER, will be received at the Office TENDERS for the ERECTION of WORKS and PLANT, at Lower Tooting, Surrey, near the Railway Station, for making Portland Cement for a Company about to be formed. Plans and Specification to be seen on the 29th of SEPTEMBER, but the Tenders are to be delivered before that day.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a FREE CHAPEL in Westbourne Park Road, for the Universal Investment and Building Company, are informed that drawings and specifications may be seen at the Offices of HENRY HARDEN, Solicitor, 1, Furnival's-inn, Holborn, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and that Tenders are to be delivered at the Offices on or before FIVE o'clock p.m. at 35 Lincoln's-inn-fields, addressed to me. N.B. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(Signed) HENRY HARDEN, Secretary.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING with the Watford Local Board of Health for the ERECTION of a NEW GAOL, COTTAGE, and a BOARD-ROOM, and other works, in pursuance of a Plan and Specification at the Office of Mr. HUMBERT, in Watford, the Surveyor to the said Board, are invited to send Tenders, addressed "Tender for Board-room, &c." (as the case may be), to be delivered at the Office in Watford aforesaid, on or before THURSDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER; the Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Board,

Watford, Aug. 25, 1855. JOHN SEDGWICK, Clerk.

NOTICE to BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—MILITARY DEPOT for the COUNTY of DENBIGH, at WREXHAM.—POSTPONEMENT of the WORKS.—In consequence of the passing of the Militia Law Amendment Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. cap. 16), TENDERS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED for the intended Works at the Military Depôt, at Wrexham, until after the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, of which further Notice will be given.

THOMAS PENSON, Architect.

Oswestry, August 24th 1855.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the erection of FIVE HOUSES, in HILDA LANE, OLD STREET, for the Worshipful Company of IRONMONGERS, may see the Plans and Specification at IRONMONGERS' HALL. Fenchurch-street. Tenders to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY the 29th SEPTEMBER. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Ironmongers' Hall, August 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of giving TENDERS for the REPAIRS of PARTIAL REBUILDING of BRICKWORK and CARVED STONE-work, should call and inspect the drawings and specification by application to the Rev. W. HORSLEY, Cookham, on and after MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 4th. The Architect does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

CONTRACT for CAST-IRON PIPES.—The Local Board of Health for the Borough of Preston are prepared to receive PROPOSALS from persons willing to CONTRACT for about 200 TONS of CAST-IRON PIPES, of which 170 tons are 36 inches in diameter. The specification and form of Tender may be seen at the Office of the Engineer on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. and parties residing at a distance intending to propose may be supplied with a copy of the specification, and form of Tender upon payment. The Tenders must be lodged by the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1855.—Further information that may be required may be obtained from the Engineer

JOHN WRIGG,

Engineer to the Preston Board of Health.

Preston, 17th August 1855.

LEEDS SEWERS.—To BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS. The Council of the Borough of Leeds are prepared to receive TENDERS for PROPOSALS for the ENLARGING, BUILDING, and COMPLETING of several pieces in length of the principal BRANCH SEWERS, for the more effectual drainage of the district of Leeds, Hunslet and Holbeck. Plans and specifications may be seen and further information may be had, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th AUGUST, on application to Mr. J. W. LEATHER, Civil Engineer, Leeds, and a draft of the contract may be seen and further information may be had on application at the Town Clerk's Office. Tenders in answer to be delivered, sealed up as directed, to the Town Clerk's Office, on or before ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER 1855. The Council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. By order,

JOHN ARTHINGTON,

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Council.

Town Clerk's Office, Leeds 11th August, 1855.

SHREWSBURY GENERAL CEMETERY. EXTENSION of TIME for PLANS and LOANS. The TIME for sending in plans for the intended cemetery at Shrewsbury, has been EXTENDED to the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next. Parties willing to lend the £2,000 required are requested to state in writing the same and proposed to be that sum of interest required, to me, on or before the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next. It is proposed to pay off annually one-twentieth of the principal money borrowed.

J. J. PEELE, Clerk to the Burial Board.

Guildhall, Shrewsbury, 21st Aug. 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

NEW BANK at BRISTOL.—Parties desirous of submitting TENDERS with a view to CONTRACT for the whole or any part of the BRICKWORKS to be done in the erection of a new building for the West of England and South Wales District Bank, are invited to forward their names to the undersigned, addressed "Tender for Brickwork," on or before THURSDAY, the 30th of AUGUST, 1855, at which time the Tenders will be opened in the presence of Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Surveyor, of London, and a list sent to all parties so desiring and enclosing one guinea for the same, which will be returned to those from whom Tenders may be received.

WILLIAM BAUCE GINGELL, }
GOWLETT & KNIGHT, } Architects.

St. Werburgh's Chambers, Bristol; and
12, Parliament-street, London.

BOSTON BURIAL BOARD.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the TWO CHAPELS and ENTRANCE GATEWAY on the new burial ground for this parish, and for WORKS connected therewith, are invited to send in sealed Tenders, addressed "Tender for Burial-ground Chapels," on or before the 10th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the office of Mr. SIMPSON, Spalding, Boston, from that day until TUESDAY, the 18th of SEPTEMBER. Further information may be obtained on application at the Architects, Messrs. PRITCHETT and SON's Office. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Burial Board Tender," are to be sent to me, before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th of SEPTEMBER. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

B. S. SIMPSON, Clerk.

Boston, Aug. 21, 1855.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Best Iron Hollow Bars for Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Size-Lane, London.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, commission Agent WANTED, Agencies for Trade, Sale, or Commission of Boilers, Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Tinned Plates, &c.—17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co., 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for cabinets, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting Spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, all made gate prices below genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.

Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON TUBE AND CARE,

Owners of Crauford's Patents, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY.

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD-STREET and PERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM;

LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS)

JOHN SYMONDS AND CO.

WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.

Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's canal-bason, Commercial road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Castings, Fur sce-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Sheet-Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbe Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

HEATING by HOT WATER. J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and RADIATING BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, dutch ovens and frames, furnace grates, sad irons for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, bends, sinphons, throttle valves, pipe cocks, flange unions, elbows, &c.; also, trough pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf, No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

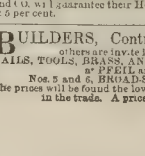
THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, adopted by the BUILDERS' PATENT CALORIFIERE, exporting in the natural atmosphere 6 gallons of water without altering the best timber, injuring the quality of the most delicate colours, or the bricks, &c. &c. by the use without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wholesale premises are thereby rendered unnecessary. For the use of the above valuable stove it is in operation at West paving Company's Works, further; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Kent-road; at Mr. Vosan's, next H.M. Royal Dockyard, Deptford, and several maltsters, millers, and manufactories in London and country. Apply per post to T. BULLEY, Engineer for French Floor Mills, Turbines, &c. 53, King William street, City.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; Improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; WARMING Apparatus, &c. Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Baron-st., Battersea.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction in case of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the steward's department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co., (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

NEW HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.—DEBRIE'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths, from 15s.; which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEBRIES celebrated DRY GAS STOVES, upwards of 60,000 in use.—See testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WELLS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, would respectfully solicit the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their improved apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, lofts, and public buildings, &c. Having had a long and lofty church to warm in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the remarkable statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the said address of the Rev. H. J. Bogg's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bogg shows that having tried hot water in his church, and found it to be the most effective system applicable to warming large churches, another large



buildings. It is free from all objections, such as smoke, dust, &c. in working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings. Messrs. J. and H. WELLS and Co. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for three years, at 5 per cent.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEEL AND STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

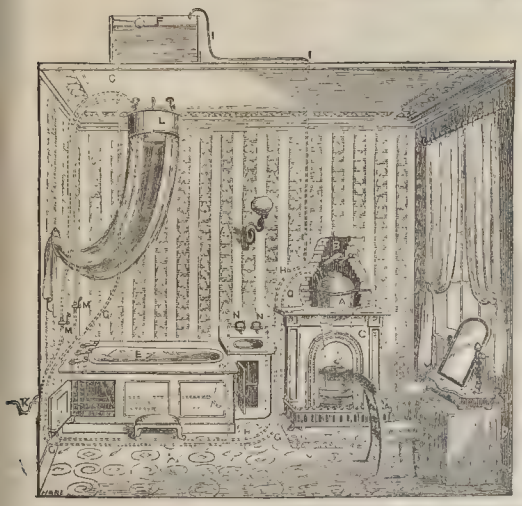
The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses.

Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

J. TYLOR AND SON'S BATH APPARATUS.



To fix a Bath, the apparatus for heating which can be fixed in the same room, and the luxury of an Open Fire retained.

A. Copper Boiler of sufficient capacity to make a warm bath, clasped by an iron band to support it, and fixed in the breast-work of a chimney. A flue is carried all round, and the draught is regulated by a revolving damper, *B*, which covers the opening into chimney. When set, the Boiler is entirely concealed from view.

This Boiler can be adapted for any chimney, by making it of an oval or elongated orm.

A soot-door is fixed just underneath the damper for the convenience of cleaning, which, however, is rarely required, on account of the great draught round the boiler preventing any deposit of soot.

C. An ordinary stove front with sliding blower for the additional regulation of he draft.

E. Copper or tinned iron Bath, enamelled white marble inside, having three copper pipes, for the hot, cold, and waste water, which are indicated by the engraved levers on the cocks. The overflow is carried into waste-pipe *K*.

F. Cistern for cold water, say 100 gallons, which can be made of tinned iron, or any suitable material, either fitted into a recess or made of a cylindrical shape to stand on the floor of any room above the bath. The overflow can be carried into the waste or other convenient outlet.

G. Inch pipe from cistern to the pipe which goes to the bottom of boiler to fill it with water. A branch from this pipe also supplies the bath with cold water.

H. Inch pipe from the top pipe of boiler, to deliver the hot water into bath.

I. Half-inch pipe taken from the hot pipe *H*, and turned over the top of cistern to relieve the boiler.

K. Inch or 1¼-inch pipe to take away waste water from bath into soil-pipe or drain, as may be most convenient, and must be well trapped before entering.

L. Round copper or tinned iron Shower Bath, suspended from ceiling, and filled with hot or cold water by branches from the pipes *G* and *H*, the supply being regulated by the two cocks *M M*, which are let in the wall, and have levers fixed on them, engraved, "hot and cold shower."

A thermometer can be fixed in the shower-bath to regulate the temperature.

N N. Wash-hand basin supplied with hot and cold water, by branches from the pipes *G* and *H*, the waste being carried into the overflow of bath.

By this simple arrangement, the boiler is always kept full of water, and cannot, by any means, be emptied by the action of the fire. The draught is so regulated by the blower and damper, that a bath can be made in twenty minutes, or an open fire kept continually alight.

WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street,

Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his extensive stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheap rates by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, 4s. to 4s. 7d. 8s. and 9d. per inch.

Hegister Stoves, 5s. 6d. to 7d. 8s. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

1ft. 2in. 18s.; 2ft. 6in., 2l. 5s.; 4ft., 3l. 18s.

4-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 3l. 5s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 2l. 5s. each.

Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.

Best Town Grate 9s. Ditto, Scotch, 6s. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-founding trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for

MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON. House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, and others, doing similar work, are respectfully requested to call at the Patentees, BOWES, JAMES, and Co.'s, 29, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, where this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, will be seen at work, performing three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,

PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Defbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of

Brick-lane, St. Luke's), J. J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS, begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY,

from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.

A complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BLYTH,

Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,

Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;

or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

CUT NAILS.

Established A.D. 1783.

1¼, 19s. 6d.; 1¼, 18s. 9d.; 2, 17s. 9d.; 2½, 17s.; 3, 16s. per cwt.

HAYWARD, BROTHERS, IRONMONGERS,

196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—

R. S. NEWALL and Co. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the public, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and Co.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.

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67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.

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AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,

can be obtained of all

ROPEMAKERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS,

IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with Hose, Rods, Zinc, Tin-cast, Copper Wire, Gas Pendant, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Corrugated, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Locks, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Founders and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

WIRE STRAND FENCING,

as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co. having elicited the unqualified approval of personal men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm enclosures, or divisions, for temporary or permanent purposes instead of any kind of hurdles, for roads side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co., after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

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CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY,
STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36-inch.
28s. 30s. 32s. 34s.
Best Self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 42-inch.
54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 3½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s to 100s. each.

Cast Hain-water Pipe { 2 inch. 2½ 3 inch.
11d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
4½ inch.
O G Gutters ..... { 1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard

Best Cut Clasp and Rose } 1¼ 1½ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
20s. 19s. 19s. 18s. 17s. per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.
Cast Lath, 12s. 6d.
1 inch Cut Lath, 30s.
4 5 6
Patent Line { 3 5 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
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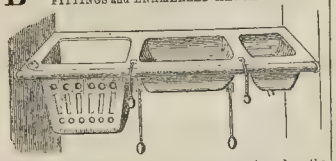
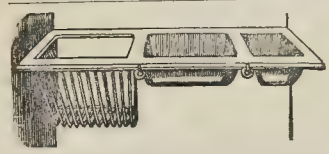
5-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE
FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.



These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description to be had. Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in Stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c. Manufacturer of KITE'S Patent Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Cans. 170 of this principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 42s each. JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.



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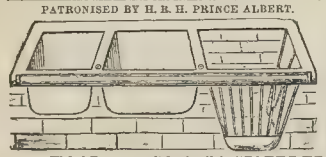
These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show.
COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.



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STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.
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A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS
Was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; Chains, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, as; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 6d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 300 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
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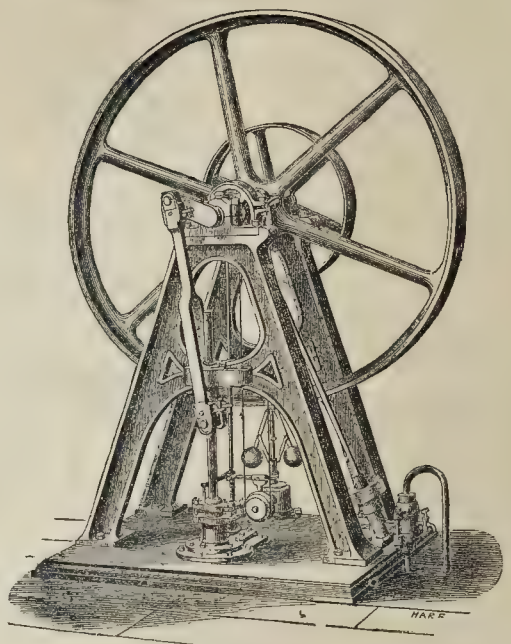
PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and
NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public from their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 62, Strand, gratis.
STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—
FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.
This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.
The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.
Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.
Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 19, York-buildings, Adelphi.

STEAM ENGINES.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND
HAVE AWARDED THEIR £10 PRIZE TO WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.
FOR THE BEST VERTICAL STEAM-ENGINE.
WILLIAM DRAY AND CO. ENGINEERS, &c. SWAN-LANE, UPPER THAMES-STREET, CITY.

DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at
MANCHESTER, by FIRE.—Messrs. Ryland and Sons' Books, Papers, and Bank-notes preserved in one of CHUBB'S SAFES, after fourteen hours' exposure to intense heat.
COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL.
"24, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1854.
"Messrs. Chubb and Son,
"Gentlemen,—We have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large "Patent Fire-proof Safe" that we purchased from you 12 years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March; the locks all answered to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.
"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.
"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"RYLANDS and SONS."
CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.
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52, 54, & 53, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
PITT'S PATENT SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE.

BELL-PULLS, HANDLES, LOCKS, BOLTS, HINGES, &c.
And 32, Hardware Department, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

SMOKE CONSUMER.—The only perfect
CONSUMER (Davey's Patent), can now be had at prices lower than any other, the construction being extremely simple and strong. Can be fixed in any sized furnace, either iron or brick.—90, Kent-street, Borough.

BUILDERS, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and
others are invited to inspect the STOCK of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at the lowest possible prices, at NAYLOR'S late Bennett and Naylor) the Great Western Warehouse, 235, Oxford-street, between North Audley-street and Park-street.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.
IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE,
established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

IMPROVED PATENT WIRE-ROPE.—
Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the original inventor of Wire-rope for Lightning Conductors, Bash Line, and other purposes, solicits attention to his improved manufacture as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.—Office, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER,
WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea,
London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water,
Sinking Shafts, &c. The Nobility, Gentry, Water Companies, Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every description, may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEE, Civil Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of
IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.
J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.
Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.
TUNED BY MACHINERY.
Stocked and wheeled ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.
MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bancor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bri dge.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, MARBLE BROKERS, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from all the principal quarry owners at Carrara, for sale on commission only, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.—The Marble Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge. Temporary Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank.

THE MARBLE WHARF, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers and Contractors, and Builders' Agents. Every description of English, Italian, Belgian, and other Marbles.—Temporary Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank.—General Landing Wharf.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Comm. BAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, King's-cross, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

MARBLE.—The Italian Marble Company, importers of the produce of their several quarries in the province of Massa-Carrara, Italy, beg to inform the wholesale marble trade in the United Kingdom that they keep a depôt of Statuary, Veined, and Sicilian Marbles, at the Carrara-wharf, Western Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road. Contracts to any extent entered into.—For particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, 13, Cannon-street, City.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Anna, statuary, serpentine, reed antique, &c. Portland, Harehill, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.
Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.
Now landing, Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened (choice)
Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.
Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.
Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS,
QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS,
BATH.
(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT,
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 3, John-street, Adelphi.

CAEN AND AUBIGNY STONE.

GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beedham, and Co.) CAEN, AUBIGNY, and GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, are supplying the above, and Portland, Yorkshire, and other Stones, at the current price, from CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE, LONDON. Goods delivered by land or water conveyance, and by vessel, to any part of the United Kingdom.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied in London at a price far below any other description of stone, either in block, rubble, or ashlar. The stone is easily worked, of a beautiful colour, and of durable quality.—For price sample, &c. apply by letter to J. C SPENCE, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 245, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham down, Coombe-down, and Farleigh down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.
N B Stone and other goods landed and carted.

MESSRS. E. and W. STURGE have a good assortment of thick PAVING; Self-faced ditto; Hare-hill and self-faced Slab, also Sinks, Sills tooled and rubbed), various kinds of Coping, &c.; Pipes, Pots, &c.; Slates; all at low prices.—Bridge Wharf, City-road.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.
ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scallett Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

HAYTOR GRANITE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter—London Agent, C HOAR, 4, Millbank-row, Westminster.—This Granite was used exclusively in the Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-square; King William Monument, City, and extensively for the plinth and steps at the Royal Exchange, and terraces at the Crystal Palace &c.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.
London Agents—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. Manager—JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.
This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, Patronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, architects of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society of Arts, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals, and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery, at the following reduced prices:—

Norway Spars,			65s. per load.		
Dantzic and Riga Timber,			from 70s. per load.		
Gefle Deals,	Yellow,	4s. 6d.;	White,	4s. 2d.	per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals,	Yellow,	6s.;	White,	4s. 8d.	per 12 feet.
Christiana Battens,	Yellow	2s. 10d.;	White,	2s. 6d.	per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 8s. 10d. per 12 feet.					

Prepared Floor Boards, 1 in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 15s. 9d. per square

"	"	¾	"	13s.;	"	17s. 6d.	"
"	"	1	"	22s. 6d.;	"	21s. 0d.	"
"	"	1¼	"	26s. 6d.;	"	28s. 6d.	"

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for cash.—N.B. The extensive saw-mills are now in operation.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of FLOORING.—A large Stock of SEASONED FLOORING always on hand at the following low prices:—

	Per square.
½ inch (2 cuts in 2½ inch), yellow	14s.
1 " " 2 inch), ...	20s.
¾ " " 2½ inch), ...	15s. 6d.
1 " " 3 inch), ...	19s.
Yellow Deals, per 12 feet	4s.
White "	3s. 6d.
Yellow Battens	2s. 6d.
White "	2s 3d.
Pine Planks	5s. 6d.
Swede Timber, per load	62s. 6d.
Dantzic "	65s.

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH BOARD, ING, of all description; also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff. Slating, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Cills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TIMBER.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—MACKINNON and CO. Commission Agents, Montreal, Canada, and Agents in North America for Messrs Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester, &c &c. are prepared to make selections and purchases in Canada, of oak elm, ash, birch, red and white pine, spruce, hackmatac, &c. either in balk or specified lengths, or cut to any scantling, such as suitable for railway sleepers, railway waggon and carriage manufacture, flooring or roofing purposes, sheet piling, &c. &c. thereby saving waste freight and additional cost of cutting up in England. MACKINNON and CO. are also prepared to state prices (in sterling money of above, delivered free on board, at Montreal or Quebec.
Montreal, 17th July, 1854.
Reference—Messrs. W Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester; Messrs. Laurie, Clark, and Co Liverpool.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method.—For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street (adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills) Chelsea.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.
The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—Reports of the British Commissioners, as presented to Parliament. Reprinted in 8vo.:—
General Report. 3d.
Mr. GEORGE WALLIS on the Manufactures of the United States 2s.
Mr. JOSEPH WHITWORTH on the Machinery of the United States. 1s.
Professor WILSON on the Raw Produce and Agricultural Machinery of the United States, with Illustrations.
London: THOMAS HARRISON, 59, Pall-mall.

PATRON—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
Under entirely new Management.—Course of Monday Lectures, specially addressed to the Industrial Classes, to which they and their families will be admitted, Morning or Evening, on payment of Sixpence each, on producing a ticket signed by the foreman or superintendent of the works to which they may belong. The Fourth Lecture of this Course will be delivered by Dr. Bachhoffner, F.C.S. &c on Monday Evening, September 4, on Electricity, illustrated by brilliant experiments. Great Scientific Novelties. Nature-Printing, by Dr Bachhoffner. Exhibition of the Modern Greek Fire, and of Dubosco's Illuminated Cascade, in addition to all the Daily Lectures, by Messrs. Pepper and Bachhoffner. Optical Exhibitions, Photographic Portrait-Gallery, &c. A Band of music under the direction of Mr. Waud, of the Royal Italian Opera. The Gas-lighting has been re-arranged by John Leslie, Esq.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half-past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of 79, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr. McNevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1853.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building.
Price from 8s. 6d each, according to size.
CAST-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.
IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.
RAIN WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O.G Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, to cure and avoid Smoky Chimneys, Unsightly Cowls, &c. Cast Iron Chimney Contractor, Register, and Chimney Bar, all in one, made for Flues 14 by 9 and 9 by 9. Also, Cast Iron Mouth-pieces for the horizontal escape of the smoke.

To be had of the Manufacturers Messrs. PARRY and SON, Atlas Foundry, 105 Golden lane, St. Luke's.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATOR have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Buildings, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heat. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—BURKE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being particularly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

ISLINGTON and HAMMERSMITH.—NOTICE to BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Several Lots of desirable FREEHOLD ESTATES, situate as above, TO BE SOLD or LET, with advances, or taken at ground-rents.—Apply to Messrs. R. THOMAS and SON, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street

TO BE LET, for a term, most eligible PREMISES in Fetter-lane, Holborn. The house as an hotel or tavern, already licensed, with or without furniture; or with liberty to convert the house and buildings into suits of apartments for residences or chambers for business. Rent moderate.—Apply to Mr. MASKELL, White Horse Railway Office, Fetter-lane, Holborn, between the hours of TEN an TWO o'clock.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

TO BE LET, by TENDER, the BUILDING of several large HOUSES, on an estate near London. A party that would take some of the land and build with advances, would be preferred.—Apply, for full particulars, to Mr J. P. PATMAN Architect and Surveyor, 4, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet street.

CARSHALTON.—FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE LET or SOLD, in plots, ELEVEN ACRES of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND with 1,500 yards of the Carshalton Station on the Epsom Railway. Eight trains to and from London daily. Soil chalk.—A plan of the ground may be seen, and particulars obtained at the Office of Mr. ROBERT CORDY BAXTER, Architect, 147, Leadenhall-street.

VICTORIA-DOCKS.—The few remaining plots of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, opposite the Abbey Arms Inn, Barking-road, FOR SALE, at an inviting price. Apply to Mr. FISHER, Auctioneer, opposite the property, or to Mr. SCALES, 135, Shoreditch.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a front set the Thames and other plots suitable for villas of all classes TO BE LET, by Building Lease, for a long term, and limited to respectable buil ers. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN Esq. Architect 5 Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion street, Rie mond.

BUILDING LAND TO BE SOLD, or LET, on long building ease in plots, at EALING, PUTNEY WOODGREEN, near HORNSEY, WARE RAD, Hertford BRICKFIELD hill near Forest hill, ROUND-HILL PARK Brighton, ENFIELD, and CASTLE HILL READING Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

LANDING WHARF and DRAWING DOCK, LETTS WHARF, near Waterloo-bridge, Surrey side.—Every accommodation is offered to the public, extensive wharfage for landing shipping or warehousing and watch using night and day. Baltic and foreign timber or iron, stone, bricks, coals, &c. &c. Dry dock for repairing craft of all sizes, timber, large sheds, cellars, and first-class river frontage for craft and timber, large sheds, cellars, and first-class for heavy goods, lighters, &c.; also a ten-ton crane.—Apply to ROUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

LIGHT WORKSHOPS or STOREHOUSES, will shortly be TO BE LET, near the Strand, newly erected and on the waterside, suitable for a carpenter, cabinetmaker, printer, lithographer, importer of fancy goods, or dealer, or many other purposes. Apply to Messrs. EVERSFIELD and HORNE, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 40, Parliament street.

WATERSIDE PREMISES, on the Grand Junction Canal, twenty miles from London TO BE LET or SOLD, with an old established trade in coal, corn, lime, manures, and timber, very suitable for an English timber wharf, having powerful landing cranes, dock and extensive wharf frontage, with dwelling-house and counting-house, to be let only for a year. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EVERSFIELD and HORNE, Auctioneers and Estate Agents 40, Parliament street.

TO CAPITALISTS, SCHOOLMASTERS, BREWERS, and OTHERS.—PLAISTOW, near BROMLEY, KENT.—TO BE SOLD, a capital FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with extensive Cellarage, Stabling, and Out-buildings known as the HIGHLANDS, Plaistow, well adapted for a Public House, Hotel School, or for Private Residence. For Plans of the Estate, and Cards to View, apply to Mr. S. MARTIN, Esq. No. 8, Burr-street, Greenwich; or to Messrs. SMITH and TUCKER, Crooms-hill, Greenwich, Solicitors, to whom tenders for purchase of the above, with any of the adjoining plots of freehold land, will be received up to Wednesday the 14th day of September next.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE, YARD, and WORKSHOP, suitable for a CARPENTER or BUILDER, near the Elephant and Castle. Enquire at 1, Richmond street, Great Georges-road, Southwark.

VICTORIA-PARK.—TO BE SOLD, about FOUR ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND fronting the Victoria Park, and within two minutes walk of the entrance station on the North London Railway at Hackney Wick, Upper Tooting, near Wandsworth, and Putney, for building purposes. Land Surveyor, &c. attained of Mr. LAMBERT, Surveyor, 4, New Passage street, City.

TO BE LET, on Building Leases, a FREEHOLD ESTATE of about EIGHT ACRES, eligibly situate for the erection of villas or shops. The main road leads to Kilburn, and is a mile and a half from the Royal Exchange. The present income is £60 per annum, but the land is ripe for building. Plans may be seen and particulars obtained at the offices of Mr. LAMBERT, Surveyor, 4, New Passage street, City.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, at Putney, a HOUSE, TWO good WORKSHOPS, and YARD, having been occupied by a mason. A small quantity of stock to be taken with the house, or to be sold by private contract.—Apply to E. T. Bythell, Cottage, Putney.

HULLAH'S HALL, LONG ACRE.—TO BE LET, a very ELIGIBLE PLOT of BUILDING LAND, in this locality, with double front age. Apply to Mr. BARLOW, 11, Portman-street, Portman-square.

SPACIOUS WATERSIDE PREMISES TO BE LET, with an old-established TRADE in FIRE GOODS, BRICKS, SLATES, &c. on the River Thames, near Blackfriars-bridge. The premises are very extensive, and three fourths of the rent is covered by under-lettings, still leaving a large portion unoccupied, with ample facilities for carrying on an extensive trade. The lease will expire in four or five years, but a renewal on the same terms for a term of years is promised, and it is only required to take the well selected stock at a fair price, and the fixtures at a valuation. For particulars apply to Messrs. EVERSFIELD and HORNE, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 40, Parliament street.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET or SOLD HANGER LANE, TOTTENHAM, at the foot of Stamford hill. Frontage, 93 feet by 165 feet, and 64 feet by 105 feet. FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM, near the station, 67 feet by 115 feet. SOUTHGATE, on the high road, near the village. Front face, 64 feet by 250 feet to 300 feet. Also in the rear, a PADDOCK, with frontage to back road. Apply on the premises, to Mr SINGER, 3, Ingram-court, Fenchurch street.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PARTRAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH-JOINTS, and other important improvements, now in use on upwards of 200 miles of railway.

Extract from the half-yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1854:—

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

WE proceed to give a report of the lecture delivered by Professor Cockerell, at the Architectural Museum, Canon-row, Westminster, on the Distinctive Characteristics of Greek and Mediæval Sculpture as applied to Architecture. We may say that it was accompanied by the exhibition of a variety of illustrations in original drawings, prints, and photographs. The professor observed, that in accepting the invitation of his colleagues in the art which they were so materially magnifying by their growing collection, he did not wish to enlarge upon the plastic art *per se*, but on its relation to architecture only, as the essential handmaid to the *ars regina*, indispensable to her glory, the exposition of her especial use and purpose, the scale or *modulus* by which her magnitude was to be appreciated, and the effectual means of reconciling the inherent monotony of masonic structure and its rectilinear rigour, by its command of variety and harmony in curves and angles; and he should endeavour to illustrate these positions by a comparison of the productions of the mediæval and modern chisel with that of the Grecian and of the earlier schools, and by tracing some of those laws which appear to have regulated the most admired works of the ancients which have been preserved to our times.

He submitted his remarks with the more pleasure, because the cordial union of those two glorious arts had been in lamentable abeyance since their last admired co-operation was exhibited by George III. in Somerset House; and because our boasted collections of Grecian marbles were a reproach to us, unless we endeavoured to understand, and to apply their principles to our modern use and purposes.

However intimate the relation of the arts of architecture and sculpture, the properties and the characteristics of each need to be carefully distinguished.

Architecture, by its logical order, its geometrical symmetry, its mechanical energy, its magnitude and proportions, appeals at once to the intellectual faculty, and by scarcely traceable emotions, impresses the soul with the sublime; but it is by the aid of sculpture only that she can attain the beautiful, and reach the heart: thus tempering the severer conclusions of the understanding with the poetic and moral sympathies of our nature.

Sculpture is to architecture what the countenance and the gesture are to the human frame, imparting speech and expression to that which would otherwise be mute and cold, and warming it into life by its more familiar graces. The one addresses the mathematical faculties, the other the poetical; and the end and object of all our studies, the sublime and the beautiful, can only be obtained by the intimate union of the two.

Well, therefore, has Winckelman quoted from Aristotle (Rhetor. lib. 1, cap. 5), to the effect that "an edifice without the ornament of sculpture is like the individual who may be in perfect health and strength, but naked and in indigence; the felicity of man consisting in the possession of both these means for the full enjoyment of life." (Vol. III. c. 11.)

At once the most attractive and enduring of all the formative arts, sculpture is called in to dignify and to illustrate every operation of the architect, whether for delight or solemnity; in the adornment of the garden, the forum, public square, the monumental testimonial, the mausoleum, or the august temple: it animates the actual times with the presence of the illustrious past, and presents the most interesting symbols of religion, patriotism, and recreation, which it is in the power of the arts to supply.

The streets of the stoæ of Athens presented more statues than men; the illustrious dead were added to the living. The glory of the Altar of Olympia consisted in the memorial effigies of almost every renown that Greece had known. Looking at sculpture in its highest employment in national and religious works, in the temple or the cathedral, we find that the same general idea has exercised man's ingenuity with constancy, and more or less success, from the building of the Parthenon to that of the Parliament Houses, leaving to posterity a significant and glorious possession, and a national boast.

The architectural order is the framework and the vehicle for the expression by sculpture of religious acknowledgment to the immortal gods, to the heroic spirits which have illustrated the country, and to the exhibition of the pomp of power and the pride of life, which animated the people of the day. In the Temple of Minerva these subjects were represented in three kinds of sculpture, in the tympanum, the metopes, and the frieze round the cella, in one simultaneous view.

In the Christian cathedral the Faith was more especially to be magnified in its triumph over death, by the most awful and affecting representations. The Saviour and example of mankind was exhibited in the centre doorway, and above, the Resurrection and the Judgment,—the terrors and the joys of eternal life. "The glorious company of the apostles;" "the goodly fellowship of the prophets;" "the noble army of martyrs," surrounded the portals, and marshalled the devout towards the Hallelujahs of the Sanctuary. Above, in majestic order, God's vicegerents upon earth, the kings of the land, were ranged, each with the symbol of his respective merit, and presented to the praise or execration of the beholder,—prejudged already. The heavenly host of angels and archangels accompanied every part of the sacred edifice, presenting a whole so hallowed and unearthly, that the precincts were termed Parvis, or Paradise,—giving refuge and impunity even to the vilest criminal.

Such are the subjects of the cathedral fronts of Rheims, Amiens, Strasburg, and of our own country, especially at Wells, still in good preservation, in which more than 600 figures are employed for this purpose. But minor productions of this splendid and interesting art are in the thirty pieces of the angel choir at Lincoln, giving an epitome of the Advent of the Saviour; the 308 pieces in the ceiling of the cathedral at Norwich, giving the entire history of revelation; the Virtues and Vices, at Salisbury: all illustrate abundantly the instruction, the elevation, and the charm which this art communicates, "as books to the unlearned," and to the learned conveying suggestions of the most affecting kind, which the language of art alone can command: sometimes this is effected with an epigrammatic grace and precision, as at Lincoln, scarcely inferior to the classic mind; but too often mixed with the rude and doggerel notions of a superstitious craftsman, uninformed by academic discipline or enlightened criticism. But even in minor works the sculptor's hand is never absent from the sister art, and often the unknowing in the merits of architectural composition may be moved by the apt symbol and the touching suggestion which she alone can supply: as at New College, Oxford, where the pious Wykeham, over the portal, propitiates the Deity, in an attitude of the utmost humility, by the offering of his duty and his praise in his noble foundation,—or by the angel Raphael pointing to the house of prayer, in its entrance vestibule; or by the triumphant Michael vanquishing the evil one on the acroterian of the edifice.

But the vindication of this beautiful art in connection with architecture—the citation of examples of its necessary union,—was not so much the subject for the evening as the technical employment of sculpture by the architect in statues and groups, in high and low relief, and the considerations of the principles, the means, and the rules which regulated its practice in the best schools, and the comparison, in these respects, of the chief epochs of its production.

The supremacy of the Greeks in the theory and practice of the fine arts will ever be conceded, and in the grave and permanent art of sculpture especially: we can trace their philosophical conclusions from the discussions of Socrates with Parrhasius and Cleiton. (See Mem. lib. 3, c. 10.) Under such tuition we may understand how diligently the art was regulated by laws drawn from nature and sound criticisms; how well the limits and the faculties of each of the sister arts were defined and kept within their proper domain, with that fullness in the result which every cultivated judgment is ready to admit without controversy. The first consideration of this art was how far it was calculated to enhance the architecture to which it was applied, by the adjustment and co-operation of its lines so that each of these arts in harmonising combination should find increased effect by their juxtaposition.

The sculptor and the architect labouring in perfect concert, contrasting attitudes in various angles with the rectilinear order of the building, and opposing floating and more mellow forms to its acute and rigid features; tempering the absolute symmetry and uniformity of the latter by symmetry of quantities in the sculpture, without impairing the energy or breadth, essential to the effect of the *ars regina*, and the ultimate effect of the whole,—in accomplishing these objects, it will be evident that the plain surfaces should never be lost sight of, not only as sustaining the architecturic character, but as heightening the value of the ornaments; and no principle is more striking in Greek examples than the reserve in this particular, and the great attention apparent in the due adjustment of quantities to each; so that the eye might receive the full enjoyment of that alternate excitement and repose which this system was calculated to produce. In the Gothic, on the contrary, the idea of art was inseparable from ornamentation, and the plain surface was regarded as a defect in composition; thus in the mediæval works above cited not a foot of space is free from elaboration: the figures are crowded upon each other, often in a mob, without regard to the harmony of their respective attitudes or the claims of the sister art; they are commonly as vertical in their attitudes as the columns which they ought to have relieved by their varying lines; confined in narrow niches without elbow-room, or caged within the columns of the buttresses, as in the flank of Rheims and some of our own cathedrals, obscured by shade, and giving no relief to the architecture by their opposing profiles.

The diagrams (exhibited by the professor) displayed some of those considerations to which the architect refers with the chief interest, for however the form and plastic expression are the ordinary subjects of admiration, with him they must be ever secondary to the effect which their lines and dimensions produce upon his structure.

In the western pediment of the Parthenon, which was seen from a great distance, we are struck with the central groups crossing each other, in the form of St. Andrew's Cross, and the same principle of diagonal lines is remarkable throughout the composition of the subordinates, and not less in those of the metopes.

This illustrates our first position: the variety communicated by their diagonals, as contrasted with the rigour of the perpendicular and horizontal tendency of the architectural lines. The architect, having no such contrast in his structural power (save in his pedimental lines, the ever-praised and admired gable), rejoices in these lines, and delights in giving an express and remarkable title to that feature of his work, as it is capable of illustrating this principle, namely, the frieze which the Greeks termed the *zophorus*, by its etymology, the life-bearing member; and most aptly is this title given as communicating all that vivacity and variety which the sister art can desire.

In the Phygalean frieze, the same composition of lines occurs for ever, but especially in plate 18 (Marbles of the B. Mus. Part III.), in which Theseus combats the Amazonian queen; the central piece of the southern frieze; again in the figure of St. Andrew's Cross; and it is delightful to trace in the same period, and by the self-same architect, the reproduction of this principle.

In mediæval, and hardly less in modern friezes, this great principle is entirely overlooked, in the larger as well as in the smaller, in statues as in reliefs; all are in vertical attitudes, like the vertical pillars and features of the architecture, and at right angles with the successive friezes, parallel with the horizontal lines of the building (see Rheims, Strasbourg, Wells, &c.), as if quite insensible to the power of effect which the Greek practice was calculated to convey.

But another important advantage of these diagonals is, that it admits a larger and more consequential figure than if it were upright, without embarrassment; thus a frieze of 4 feet high only, as in the Parthenon, receives a figure of 4 feet 6 inches by this diagonal contrivance of the attitude; this artifice is remarkable in the Phygalean, where the frieze, 2 feet 1 inch, receives a figure 2 feet 5 inches, the Halicarnassian, and especially in the Nereids and the Daughters of Niobe in the Museum Clementinum (see D'Agincourt, vol. 4, pl. 1, figs. 30 and 32), where one-third greater height is given to the figures: in pl. 11 the direct contrary is seen in fig. 7, in the arch of Septimus Severus, where the attitudes are all vertical, and thenceforward the loss of the principle may be observed in all succeeding works, marking the decline of the art.

What has been already said of the linear imposition of groups applies equally to high relief and low relief, especially the diagonals; but in these more particularly we have to remark the essential adherence of the Greeks to the truth and beauty of that great principle, profile, as the best vehicle of form and expression at a distance, and as the absolute condition of art applied to a flat surface, in which foreshortening and perspective are incongruities and beyond the powers of relief from a flat surface; in these the tendency of lines and the balance of quantities, of figured and of plain surface, are the main consideration, the latter the repose, and the quantity of that repose, being no less important to the effect of the architecture than the figure itself.

In high relief, where the sun's rays necessarily enrich and affect the surrounding composition, its chiaroscuro, as proportioned to that of the entablature and the columns, and the disposition of the limbs, so as not to subdivide and impair its breadth, by shadows cast in the wrong place, is of the utmost consequence; and it has been well observed that the metopes of the Parthenon (which Plutarch assures as were the object of the highest admiration 600 years after their completion) were so well contrived in this respect, that the light for which they were calculated being reversed, would deprive them of half their effect.

In the practice, and no less in the criticism, of these works, the situation for which they were designed is always to be taken carefully into the account, as explaining the seeming anomalies which optical effects have rendered necessary. The Halicarnassian frieze, and that of the Choragic monument, exhibit the figures always isolated, because, calculated to be seen at a distance, their profiles might be confused. In the Phygalean, and in the cella frieze of the Parthenon, the figures are more crowded, because near enough to the eye to be easily distinguished, and no confusion could arise from their composite position. The heads of figures at a distance and in heights, are often large, especially in the frieze—the lower members short, the body long. In statues the shoulders are high, and the neck short. All these seeming faults are to be attributed to the optical considerations of the artist, and are at once reconciled by restoring them to their original position, and the angle at which they were calculated to be seen.

In the famous competition of Phidias and Alcamenes for the Minerva Promachos of Athens, the finished performance of the latter carried all the votes; but when Phidias claimed the right of placing his work in the proper distance and point of view, before the decision was concluded, every one was convinced of the necessity of those optical expedients which the great artist had provided for its proper effect. Low relief is especially valuable where the profile of the building is to be carefully maintained, as in Trajan's column and in the Portland or Borghesi vase. This kind of relief is most precious also in shade. Sir C. Eastlake well observes, "As projection commands shade, so flatness commands light; the flattest relief, therefore (as the cella frieze of the Parthenon), is best calculated for an invariably dark situation."

The rule of the Greeks, which forbids attempts beyond the nature and faculty of the specific art, is singularly infringed in the mediæval and revival schools by the introduction of perspective into bas-relief from Giotto to Flaxman, who was the first to recognise the aim of the Greeks in profile composition, and to restore the characteristics of their truer style of art.

In the gates of the Baptistery and in the schools of Venice by the Lombardi, and in the reliefs even of Michelangelo, we have specimens of this spurious style of sculpture, in the introduction of scenery, architecture, and landscape, foreshortening, and perspective, making the sculpture an imitation of a picture, and the two arts, the sculpturesque and picturesque, are confounded, with the greatest prejudice to both, because the characteristic profile is adulterated and confused, and the perspective is totally ineffectual.

The next consideration we have to offer is as to the scale of the figure with reference to the architecture,—one of the most important regulations of the ancients; so that the building should suffer no diminution of its magnitude, nor the group and figures their dignity and appropriate effect.

The human figure must ever be the *modulus* and rule by which we estimate the apparent dimension of every surrounding object. Whether the image is in the dimension of a giant or of a doll, it is always the human figure, varying from 5 to 6 feet, and imposes a criterion of dimensions to all that surrounds it; thus the Egyptian Pharoah, 60 feet in height (the great man signified by a great figure, seated in the court of his temple-palace), defeated the work of the architect, rendering it insignificant in the comparison. Bulk may be a convenient escape from the labour of expression and of thought, but it ever betrays decline of art. The Colossus of Nero and that of Domitian, in Rome, are signal examples of this disregard to the laws regulating the associated arts in which the Greeks insisted; and we must admit it as a bad symptom of our actual times. Artists of merit have fallen into this deplorable error. Thorwaldsen has sacrificed the palace at Stutgard to his ambition in his statue of Schiller; the French sculptor, in the decoration of the Bridge of Louis XV. with the marshals of France in enormous scale, has fallen into this abuse, but was quickly so sensible of the disproportion, that the marshals were removed thence to Versailles, where, surrounding the vast space called Place d'Armes, they still dwarf that mighty palace. Nor are our own sculptors exempt from this vice in nearly every modern instance, both in interior and exterior statues of our great men. To the architect this practice is most obnoxious, and ought to be visited with public reprobation. Cubical contents offer no apology for want of art. Extra human dimensions would add nothing to the effect of Charles I. at Charing-cross, Queen Anne at St. Paul's, or the best portrait statues of modern or ancient renown. Whenever the portrait statues at Olympia exceeded life-size, Pausanius takes care to mention it.

The Colossus of Rhodes, or the bronze colossus of Minerva Promachos, in the Acropolis at Athens, were to be estimated on other considerations, namely, as land-marks, calculated to the distant view of a maritime community, in connection with the surrounding hills or the ocean ships, and with reference to the landscape.

We may approve also that the Greeks in the interior of their temples should exaggerate relative dimensions, when the art was employed to do honour to the immortal gods, as at Olympia and at Athens: the ivory and gold statues, 34 feet to 45 feet high, occupied the entire nave of the temple, and the religious purpose and the homage to the Deity was the accepted apology for the practice; nor can the effect be doubted, for we are told that Paulus Æmilius, the Roman conqueror, rude though he was, so sensibly felt the sublime of the Jupiter of Phidias, that, for the first time, he burst into a flood of tears.

While the classics exhibited the propensity to exalt the human form at the expense of the architecture, the Mediævals, on the contrary, magnified the architecture at the expense of the human figure, by the exeguity of the image. As they employed it, they conveyed immensity to the temple: this system is most remarkable in the sculpture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The human creature then lost much of its dignity, and all the surrounding features were rendered proportionally trivial and crowded with grotesque and curious ornamentation, in order to relieve this inherent evil by necessary contrasts, and thus a fragile and toyish aspect is often the consequence, and the idea of duration, the first attribute of monumental architecture, is entirely lost sight of.

In their general practice, the Greeks studied to avoid either of these extremes, and therefore circumscribed dimension and number. The number of figures in the frontispiece, so far as we can trace them, varied with the number of columns employed, apparently five to seven in the tetrastyle, nine to thirteen in the hexastyle, seventeen to twenty-five in the octastyle or the decastyle.

Number was a material consideration with the Greeks both in architecture and sculpture: satiety was avoided; multitude was not to degenerate into prodigality; the figures of the frontispiece, in unmeasured number, might become a mob, and might lose their respective interest and emphasis,—a certain reserve established the mean between scantiness and redundancy. The flank or front of a temple might be monotonous and tedious if the columns were unlimited in number: multitude is to be restrained by certain rules, and artificial infinite, the invention of Burke, may become a romantic exaggeration in idea, and a fatiguing repetition in execution. So in the freize we remark that when continuous, as in the Phygalean, there have been certain periods established for rest to the eye; as, in the art of writing, the colon, semicolon, and full stop are used for the emphasis and intelligence of the subject-matter of the composition.

A third important principle which we have to remark upon is gradation.

No figure in these compositions ever vied with the column in bulk nor was suffered to overlay the strength and solidity of the entablature; neither were these suffered to lose in that ideal magnitude which might be appropriated to their position. To accomplish the last desideratum, the golden rule so much employed by the architect in every composition, from a front to a ceiling or a shawl, the use of similars in dissimilar magnitude was universally observed in the kindred art of sculpture also. Just as Ictinus, in his columnar gradation of the Propylea; Palladio in all his works, as well as most of the classical and revival architects, and the Goths no less in their arcuated gradation took care to interweave in their compositions the degrees of comparison, so did the sculptor for the ends of magnitude and fulness of his subject; and wherever real dimension is attained in architecture or sculp-

ture great is the loss of effect in neglecting this means also of artificial dimension: all dimension being estimated by comparison, the relative size of the figures in the metopes communicated at once a dignity to the figures of the Tympanum, which fulfilled every desideratum of magnitude, and at the same time, richness and magnificence.

The relation of the major to the minor sculpture was also carried out so far as the spaces admitted. The architecturic relation establishes two-thirds or three-fourths to the minor order, none less than one-half; so in sculpture, the minor figures will be found to approach this last proportion, so far as the metopes admit; and in the example of the Parthenon this comparison is carried still further by figures which adorned the cella, and which still further contracted the spectrum of the eye and prepared it more completely to appreciate the dignity of the larger sculpture, offering thus three degrees of comparison in a simultaneous view. The frieze in the Doric was favourable in this respect, being one-tenth of the whole height, while those of the Ionic are one-twelfth, and the Corinthian one-fifteenth.

This artifice is sometimes well employed in statues also. Drake of Berlin in his pedestal of the statue of the late King of Prussia, has admirably employed this principle; and Rauch in that of Frederick the Great has done so in the highest degree, and has pushed the system of gradation to its utmost extent.

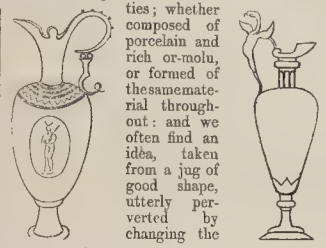
In the mediæval style grouping is rarely used, and never with an adequate understanding of the rules of composition. The chief object was to assemble the crowd of witnesses spread over an extended surface, and quite beyond the angle of vision which could embrace a whole. The configuration of the sister art, the architecture, is encumbered and obscured by the prodigality of carving, and the energy of the architecturic character is impaired by the grotesque elaboration of every feature (see Rheims, Amiens, and others). There was, therefore, no gradation, no reserve, as to principal and subordinate expression, no centre to the picture, and though smaller sculpture in high and low relief is constantly employed, it is commonly so relatively small, that comparison and gradation are out of question, the smaller being one quarter less than the larger.

We have thus suggested some of the principles in which the union of sculpture with architecture has been considered in classic and mediæval times, and the sources of that sound criticism so necessary to success in those attempts; and let it not be said that this is a dillettante and obsolete question, foreign to our religion and habits of this country, for it is neither so with our Government, which encourages fine art by vast museums and expensive collection of Greek art, in order plainly to make these practical and useful, nor with the true Anglican church, which from Archbishop Cranmer to Archbishop Tennison (see Dr. Wilson's Ornaments of Churches Considered) has repeatedly approved. The fine arts of sculpture and painting are still the handmaids of religion, when properly employed, no less in the Reformed than in the Roman Church. These doctrines of our church have their full exposition in the building of St. Paul's, the first Protestant cathedral erected since the Reformation, in a learned age, and by a most accomplished architect of the time, and very largely decorated with sculpture. Here we have the twelve Apostles, the Evangelists, the Baptist, and Paul, finely disposed on the summit; the seven acts of Paul round the portal, and the rights of the Church above, with abundance of symbols in every part. This fine example has been repudiated for 100 years by the degrading and "impious rage of the Puritanical faction," but we have now a renewed health in these opinions, and we may confidently hope that having supplied the absolute necessities of the Church by new barns and tents for our holy worship, we shall, with our increasing wealth, and may we not say with our increasing piety, expand into beauty and magnificence, after the example of those great commercial republics in whose wake we follow with so great prosperity, and as they have ever done, offer our homage to the Giver of all good by every act of science, and add to the worship in spirit and in truth also the worship in the beauty of holiness.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF TASTE IN ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.*

Meretricious ornament, combined with richness of material, is one of the greatest enemies to good taste, because it may captivate by its pretensions; and even appear to assert a right to admiration, from the doubtful merit of being

in the saloons of the great. Many, therefore, of the worst forms in Sèvres china pass for beautiful, when they should be condemned as deformities; whether composed of porcelain and rich or-molu, or formed of the same material throughout: and we often find an idea, taken from a jug of good shape, utterly perverted by changing the

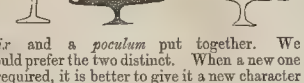


proportion, breaking up the outline of the lip and handle, or by other capricious alterations.

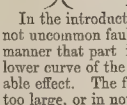
Ignorance of proportion frequently spoils the most graceful vase, even when copied from the antique; some crude notion about "flowing lines" being invoked as a substitute for real taste; and thus the light form of a cylix is often made clumsy in order to accord with an ill-understood theory of excellence. The chances, too, are that the handles are omitted, lest they should interfere with the favourite curve.

That lines should "flow" is perfectly true; but this is not a condition to be adopted everywhere without reason, or without considering the mode of suiting it to each particular case; and it must be understood before it can be properly applied. In tracery on the walls of a room it is of great importance; as in papers, carpets, and other decorative fittings; where spots, and single salient objects that catch the eye, are specially to be avoided; and the rule is good in many other cases, provided it be not abused.

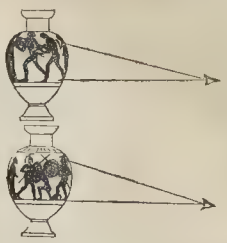
When a vase is borrowed from two of different forms, it seldom combines the qualities of those it springs from, and is faulty in principle. The appearance of a union of two is unpleasing, and some cups are even met with in Greek fictile ware which have too much the character of a



cylix and a *poculum* put together. We should prefer the two distinct. When a new one is required, it is better to give it a new character of its own than to compound it from different elements. And thus the *Cantharus* and the *Carchesion* having handles which are suited to them, and in proportion to their size, do not give the impression of being indebted to a smaller cup for little useless accessories.



In the introduction of figures upon vases a not uncommon fault is to place them in such a manner that part is concealed by the upper or lower curve of the surface, which has a disagreeable effect. The fault is in making the figures too large, or in not confining them to the most level part. Thus, the eye, taking in only a portion, sees them without heads, or in a distorted position, when, by extending the border lower down the upper part, and diminishing the size of the figures, they would appear entire upon the proper field. The same applies to



figures on the inner or outer surface of a cylix,

where they should only occupy the flat part of the centre, and leave a space between them and the rim on the outside, instead of following its curve with their distorted heads.

The mixture of natural and conventional objects in the same design is another grievous fault; as in encaustic tiles, where a pattern is disfigured by combining with it the imitation of roses or other flowers; and a still greater abuse has introduced in tiles, paper, and printed stuffs, not only flowers, but the very square stitches of Berlin worsted work, even with their staircase outlines.

In designs intended to cover floors or walls, where a large surface is to be at once presented to the eye, several other conditions are to be attended to; and what may look well in one place may become offensive in another. Thus the size of patterns must depend on the dimensions of the place where they are to be introduced; and a large pattern in a small chamber takes off from its size and makes it appear still smaller. Lines again are poor and monotonous, if repeated over an extensive surface; striped curtains can only find an excuse when intended to give height to a low room; cross lines and spots are offensive and fatigue the eye, and the imitation of architecture on a floor offends the sight as well as common sense. Above all, the ornamental decorations of every space should be so devised as to appear a complete design made for that very purpose, and not a fragment forced to fit it, as in our carpets and wall-papers,—where the pattern, being cut through the middle, looks as if the rest passed under the wall to the next room. The difficulty is easily overcome by having a border so adapted to it as to correspond with the pattern along the whole outer edge, and to complete the design. Nor should a papered wall be covered over with Gothic tracery, parts of buildings, or battles; and a *Chasse de Fontainebleau*, or similar scenes, as on a French wall, are equally vulgar and tasteless. The same may be said of animals, ships, buildings, or landscapes, on drapery and furniture, or on trays, and similar articles of use; and the mixtures of designs, as flowers, with scroll-work, or with architectural details, offend against true principles of taste, and are rendered still more monstrous when the flowers are above life-size.

A double motive, indeed, is rarely tolerable, and in most cases is highly offensive, both in ornamental designs and in architecture.

In this last, for instance, nothing can be more inconsistent than a part of one building mounted on another to make up a new design. The choragic monument of Lysicrates perched on a small temple, to form the steeple of a church, is one of many instances of this incongruous compound; giving the impression that

† See page 448, *ante*.

the architect was too idle to invent a design of his own; and a spire set round with a small Greek colonnade, looking as if it represented a gigantic extinguisher slipped down into the cella of a round peripteral temple, might have been thought an impossible caprice, if it were not before our eyes on a London steeple. But the climax of bad taste (which holds us up to the ridicule of all Europe) is the Wellington statue on the arch at Hyde-park-corner, which it has turned into a pedestal, while, by its colossal size, it has outraged the proportions of the arch it spoils, as well as of every surrounding object. The horse, too, stands *across* it, in defiance of reason, and all received custom of design.

Many a graceful object is spoilt by some incongruous addition; sometimes, indeed, with the plea of use, but still not excusing itself for interrupting the harmony of an outline; and it may be questioned if the windows at the sides of a spire need obtrude themselves so far as to interfere with the line of its slope (fig. 1). The addition of a weathercock to the summit, spoiling

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 4.

the beauty of its point, is also a mistake; which, however, is far outdone by the rays and other monstrosities on the apex of every Egyptian obelisk at Rome, that so effectually disfigure the very part most essential to the beauty of those monuments. Many of our spires, again, sin, like our modern obelisks (fig. 2), in their ill-proportioned obtuse points (fig. 3); others are far too thin and *painfully* sharp; while some broach spires, elongated beyond all reason, appear as if they had been drawn upwards (fig. 4) when in a plastic state; the operation condemning the triangular splay at the base to the same lanky character, and depriving it of the appearance of solidity and use.

FIG. 3.

Indeed, we are not singular in this misunderstanding of a spire; and Belgians, Germans, and others, delight in producing an effect upon it not unlike that of an *aphis* on plants, by afflicting it with a goitre-looking excrescence of hideous shape, at once at variance with proportion and form.

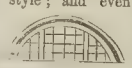
To notice all the inconsistencies of architectural whims would extend my remarks beyond their proposed limits; but I cannot omit to mention some of those still perpetrated in our houses; among which are the story placed above the cornice, that should properly crown the building; and the half-columns, or pilasters, fixed against the walls, with the idea of their ornamenting what in reality they deface. Nor have these the excuse of performing the office of columns,—which is to support something: they seem to be merely glued against the walls for no purpose; while the windows, in two tiers on each side, look like picture-frames hanging between them. On the other hand, the propriety of dividing the stories by string courses is obvious; and it is consistent with reason and good taste, instead of being a mere introduction of ornament without the inquiry whether it is suitable or not.

The folly, too, of making ill-proportioned holes in the walls, called windows, of such immoderate size, that they leave no adequate spaces either between or above them, strikes every one who contemplates the generally monotonous character of our town houses, if his perception has not been deadened by the habit of seeing what is bad; and the custom of leaving the windows without any dressing gives them an appearance of barrenness and poverty. Again, it is inconsistent to cut up the whole wall by these large rectangular holes, in order to admit light, and then do all that is possible to exclude the same light by monstrous dust-catching hangings. Still more must we condemn a whole front so grooved with mouldings, surrounding the thick-set windows, that it looks as if solely composed of their framework; and above all the modern florid-confectioner style of building, that displays a superabundance of meretricious decoration, dotted over every part to the tops of the chimneys, as in some of our new streets.

The uniformity required in street architecture has very properly induced us to exchange the picturesque old gable ends for a regular series of buildings, which, when not offensive in point of style, and not all painted at different times (through the stupid and perverse propensity of some "free-born Briton" to do as he likes and differ from his neighbour), are an improvement on the irregular fronts of olden time. But when a country house is made in a similar rectangular form, the case is totally different; for the solitary mansion, depending solely on itself for all the architectural features of the mass, requires another treatment: it no longer forms part of a pile of buildings, where nothing but its front was bound to display any marked architectural expression; it is now expected, when alone, to fulfil all the various conditions of a whole, and must adapt itself to the requirements of its position.

In a northern latitude like this, where the sun is generally very low, less effect can be obtained by vertical than by lateral shadows. A house with a plain surface, therefore, when standing alone, appears bald and poor; and the richest cornice (a rarity in England) will seldom give its due effect of shadow. The projections of the so-called Elizabethan style,—where the wings, and the centre of the façade, the large stacks of chimneys, and other members, stand out from the dead surface and throw deep lateral shadows,—are consequently far better suited for country mansions; and this is one of many proofs of the propriety of consulting adaptability in all matters connected with taste. Care must, however, be taken not to sacrifice utility to a mere desire for ornament: for such is too often the case even in those very Elizabethan houses which have so many claims on our admiration; and a parapet wall is often added, which has the injurious effect of confining the snow between it and the roof, not only requiring men to be sent up to clear it off, but too often making the house damp and leaky.

There is frequently the same inconsistent mixture in architecture as in decorative design; and we are often offended by a Cinque-cento screen introduced into a cathedral of the Early Pointed or the Decorated style; and even by numerous anomalies in buildings begun and finished at the same period. The mean character and affected simplicity of the riding-school, and of the undecorated meeting-house windows, have likewise found favour among some architects; as well as broken pediments, sometimes with round in lieu of triangular summits: copied from works of decadent taste. The centre of a pediment thrust up as if by subterraneous agency, and leaving its two wondering ends far below it, has also been tolerated, perhaps admired; but although this last may have the sanction of Lombard architecture, and some of Palladio's churches, it is only the result of a want of invention, decomposing what was beautiful without the excuse of a graceful reproduction of what was good, under a new form.



Other builders, again, have gone into the opposite extreme, and as if conscious of their inability to remodel or invent, have been satisfied to copy what the eye saw without the help of the understanding; and (like the Chinese tailor imitating the patch in the dress made after a European suit) have thought they were faithfully reproducing classical architecture, when they set up the unfluted, rusticated, and other unfinished columns, which are used in so many modern edifices. These and similar errors are not confined to England; they were owing to a Roman corrupt style having been studied, and followed the period of the *Renaissance*,* and are therefore common to all who imitated it; but now that the principles and beauty of Greek taste have become known to us they are no longer excusable. To mention, however, all the vagaries and anomalies that deserve censure would be an endless task; and it is satisfactory to find that, *when no jobbing is permitted*, and no *responsible committees* blunder upon a decision, there is no want of talent in our modern architects; and it will be well when all other branches of taste are cultivated in these days with the same success as architecture.

GARDNER WILKINSON.

MONUMENT TO HOOD, KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.

THE monument which has been erected at Kensal green to the admirable poet and humourist, Thomas Hood, must be considered satisfactory. It consists of a bronze bust of the poet, heroic size, on a granite pedestal, inscribed, "He Sang the Song of the Shirt." The bust stands on two books, and on each side of the pedestal is a bas-relief in bronze, illustrating respectively "Eugene Aram" and that most touching poem, "The Bridge of Sighs." Against the face of the pedestal, at the foot, are a mask and lyre, in bronze; and these, as forming an ugly spot, we would remove. Although not large, there is a greatness about the monument which reflects credit upon the sculptor, Mr. Noble. It is not very great praise to say it is the best thing in the place. What a *rendezvous* of dreary inanities it is! There are not half a dozen of the "monuments" that you would care to look at twice: you may wander for an hour and not find a bit of art to give you pleasure or a thought: while the great mass of them are repulsively ugly. Some show excellent work and a lavish expenditure, which, under good direction, should have produced "a joy for ever," but here are all wasted. Look, for example, at the large polished red and grey granite monument in memory of the wife of Mr. Combe: one could scarcely fear to find anywhere a more elaborate piece of ugliness, and yet how excellent the work is. What could have possessed the Society of *Arts*, too, when they put up the spoilt lump of stone in memory of their faithful housekeeper for forty-two years, Miss A. B. Cocking, with the frightful "A. B. C." on the edge of it? It is embodied gracelessness intensified. Amidst the dearth of thought, the monument to General Sir William Casement attracts a second examination, for the expression in the faces of the four Indian bearers, who carry on their heads, in Caryatidian fashion, the flat canopy which protects the sarcophagus and military emblems. The Royal tombs are not without dignity; but we return to the opinion that the new memorial of Hood is the best thing there.

Poor Hood! He has left us some things which the world "will not willingly let die." Those who regard him merely as a humourist—and there are still many who do so—should read the two poems we have mentioned, and his "Ode to Melancholy,"—an exquisite work:—

> "All things are touched with melancholy,
> Born of the secret soul's mistrust,
> To feel her fair, ethereal wings
> Weighed down with vile degraded dust:
> Even the bright extremes of joy
> Bring in conclusions of disgust,
> Like the sweet blossoms of the May,
> Whose fragrance ends in must."

* Or *Cinque-cento* style, distinct from what should be called the *Revival* in Italy, which belongs to an earlier period.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Yarmouth.—A special meeting of the local commissioners was held on Wednesday in last week, to consider the report of Messrs. Walker and Burges on the plans proposed by Captain Smyth, R.N., for deepening Breydon and Burgh Flats. The estimated cost of these plans, according to Captain Smyth, was about 12,000*l.*, but the engineers (who approved them as a whole) raised the estimated sum to 16,000*l.* The report and plans were unanimously adopted, and the carrying of them out was resolved upon, subject to a report from a committee of ways and means. The clerk reported that about 4,000*l.* had been recently obtained on loan on account of the new bridge; also, that the resident engineer had expressed an opinion that now the new machinery for raising the bridge was down, the whole might be finished in about four or five weeks.

Portsmouth.—Plans for a new dock, 600 feet in length, are ordered to be immediately prepared by the engineer department of the Admiralty, the Board having resolved to construct a dock to communicate from the harbour to the steam basin dock now in use. From the position chosen, it is said this addition is only wanted to make Portsmouth dockyard the most complete in dock accommodation of any of her Majesty's naval establishments.

Newport.—The foundation stone of the new church of St. Thomas was laid by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, on Thursday, in last week, which seems to have been regarded as a general holiday for the occasion at Newport. The town was decorated with triumphal arches and flags innumerable, and the Freemasons of the Isle of Wight walked in procession. Mr. Daukes, the architect, was also present, with the plans of the building.

Banbury.—The workmen employed in rearing the new gas works have commenced fixing the roofs over the retort house and coal store, and the large brick tank, which is 55 feet in diameter by 20 feet deep, is being executed with rapidity: the gas-holder will be commenced on 1st September.

Wolverhampton.—St. John's Church, which has for some time past been in a defective state, is to be repaired. The report of Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt, architects, having been adopted, those portions requiring immediate attention will be commenced forthwith: the other restorations will be carried into effect during the next year.

Upton.—The new bridge is at length completed, and the keys of the opening arch formally handed over to the Severn Commissioners.

Northwich.—A spacious chapel is now being erected in Witton-street, Northwich, for the use of the "Association Methodists."

Llanurig.—The new bridge over the Wye is completed, as well as the road leading to it. The work has been executed by Messrs. E. Jones and D. Davies, under the plans and specifications of Mr. Thomas Penson, county surveyor.

Conway.—Owing to the dearth of foreign timber, which has for some time prevailed in this town and neighbourhood, most of the carpenters, sawyers, and other artisans dependent on the trade, have been out of employ. The arrival from Quebec of a load of timber, however, has led to the resumption of labour by each class of workmen.

Bangor.—"The prospects of shareholders in the Bangor water-works," says the *Chester Chronicle*, "are becoming daily more unpromising. Notwithstanding the thousands upon thousands of pounds that have been expended, the concern seems yet merely in its honeymoon. The pipes are continually giving way, and along the road from the Penrhyn Arms towards Bethesda splendid waterspouts bursting out of the pipes have been so frequent, that the attempts to repair the fractures from which they issued have rendered one side of the road like a rabbit-warren." It is to be hoped there is here some little exaggeration.

Liverpool.—In connection with the improvements just completed, and about being commenced, in the leading thoroughfare (Water-street) to the Pier-head, the local *Journal* speaks of a large new building in Oldhall-street, intended for counting-houses. It is from the design of Mr. Culshaw, and, judging from the working drawings, this, it adds, will be one of the most extensive piles in Liverpool, having a frontage of thirty-two yards to Oldhall-street, and twenty-five yards to George-street. The character is Italian. The lower portion, up to the height of the sub-cornice, is executed with a hard, flinty, white stone, from Parbold. The upper portion is to be executed with Bolton red bricks, intermixed with light-coloured stone dressings, from the neighbourhood of Wrexham. The extension of the docks northward appears to stimulate the erection of counting-houses in that direction. The site of a large warehouse recently razed at the corner of Queen-street, also in Oldhall-street, is to be covered with a pile of new counting-houses, designed by the same architect.

Stockport.—The Goldsmiths' Company of London have caused Mr. Samuel Hunt, the borough surveyor, to remove the stone tablet erected in front of the Grammar School, and place in its stead one executed by Messrs. Samuel and Henry Baun, of this town, stonemasons.

Claycross.—The new schools, the foundation-stone of which was laid on 15th ult. by Mr. Peto, will stand on rising ground, with a frontage to the east, and be approached from a broad terrace-road. They are designed in the form of a T, with a centre projecting about 24 feet from the the frontage line. The public room is to form the principal centre, and will be 54 feet long by 25 feet wide and 25 feet high on the wall, and lighted by three large semicircular-headed windows at the east end, and two double lights at the centre. At the farthest extremity of the room a gallery will be erected, and under it the entrance to infants' school on one side and a library of 19 feet 6 inches long by 15 feet wide on the other. This room is entered by angle porches, which also serve for the principal access to the girls' and boys' schools. These are each 50 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 16 feet high on the wall. In immediate connection with the schools are class-rooms, each 20 feet 6 inches long by 17 feet wide, and also lobby-entrances for hats, cloaks, and bonnets, with lavatories opening into the same. The schools are lighted on each flank with large-sized openings in groups of two and three alternately. The spaces formed in the rear of the buildings by the enclosed walls are to be used as play-grounds. The buildings will be erected in a bold substantial manner, with bricks and irregular quoins of stone at the angles: the windows and doors string course and weathering are also intended to be executed in stone. The roofs will be covered with slates; and the timber construction all open. In the centre, over the gallery, will rise a tower 11 feet square and 60 feet high to apex of roof, and intended for the ventilation of the whole buildings as well as for the clock and bell. Mr. Henry T. Stevens, of Derby, is the architect. The tender has not been let.

Bradford.—The portion of this ground set apart for burial according to the rites of the Established Church has been consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The cemetery is situate at Undercliff, on an eminence, and includes an area of 27 acres. It is the property of a joint-stock company, and has cost about 7,000*l.* The ground has been laid out under the direction of Mr. Gay, of Bradford.

Eccleshill.—The chief corner-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel, near the bottom of Stoney-lane, Eccleshill, was laid on Monday in last week. Mr. James Simpson is the architect. The new building is to supersede the old chapel, which is in a very dilapidated condition, and not large enough. The cost of the building is estimated at 1,050*l.* and it will accommodate more than 550 persons. Towards the sum required the trustees have obtained in subscriptions 700*l.* The walls on three sides are already nearly completed.

York.—The consecration of the new church recently erected in the Groves, in the suburbs of this city, took place on Tuesday in last week, the archbishop officiating. This church has been built by subscription, and cost upwards of 2,000*l.* which sum has been realised within about 250*l.* besides 1,000*l.* raised for its endowment: 100*l.* is still requisite for a repair fund. The church is situated in Lowther-street, and is built in the Gothic style of architecture, Mr. F. Jones, of York, being the architect. The interior consists of a nave, transepts, and chancel. The roof is open and high pitched. The pews, or rather open stalls, and the pulpit and reading-desk are of deal, stained and varnished. The windows are glazed with cathedral glass. There is a small gallery in each transept, capable of holding fifty worshippers, and in the body of the church there is accommodation for a congregation of 400, making the total sittings 500.

Coventry.—This town is making progress in building improvements, so long needed. The New Corn Exchange building in Hertford-street is beginning to show its proportions. The extensive National Schools for Holy Trinity parish are almost completed, and similar schools for St. Michael's are nearly roofed. The Town Council are about to erect a Police Station, which will join up to and form part of St. Mary's Hall, and be similar in style. The whole of these works are being carried out from the designs of Mr. James Murray. The South Chancel Aisle of St. Michael's Church is undergoing restoration: and we understand that the sister church "Trinity" is likewise soon to be repewed and restored, both under the direction of Mr. Scott. A large block of shops and offices is in course of erection at the corner of High-street and May-lane, from the designs of Mr. J. Nevill. Several new streets are talked of.

Dalkeith.—Within the last twelvemonth a corn-exchange has been erected in the High-street of Dalkeith, at a cost of rather more than 3,000*l.* The designs were furnished by Mr. Cousins, of Edinburgh, architect. The building is in the Tudor style, the exterior having two gables towards the street, with a central belfry over the centre doorway. The market-hall is 50 feet wide by 175 feet 6 inches long, with a height of 35 feet. There are also rooms for weighing grain, and other accommodation provided for dealers. More than the half of the cost has been obtained by private subscription,—the Duke of Buccleugh heading the list with 300*l.*—leaving an equal moiety still to be realised, which it is proposed to do by imposing a small tax on the sample bags brought into market. It is confidently anticipated that in the course of ten or twelve years the whole amount will have been discharged, and the building be entirely free of debt. The occasion of the completion of the exchange was on Thursday week celebrated by a public dinner, which took place in the market-hall. The hall was decorated with choice plants and flowers from the conservatories of Dalkeith Palace.

Glasgow.—The foundation for the equestrian statue of her Majesty, in St. Vincent-place, says the local *Gazette*, is now brought up to a level with the street, ready for the granite base upon which the statue is to stand. The excavation for the foundation appeared to be about 15 feet deep. One of the large gas-mains which ran right across the centre line of masonry had to be cut, and diverted to one side by the use of two double bends on the pipe.

Greenock.—The first contribution to the great Watt monument about to be erected at the cemetery at Greenock, at the suggestion of Mr. John Gray, has lately arrived from Montreal. It is a very large block of granite, weighing several tons, and is the gift of Mr. Rollo Campbell, the editor and proprietor of the *Montreal Pilot*, a gentleman who formerly resided in Greenock. A large block of whinstone, weighing nearly five tons, says a Glasgow paper, was lately lifted by the divers opposite to the breast at the wharf outside the East India Harbour. This huge stone, which has for centuries impeded the channel, is to be dressed and gifted for the Watt monument.

Jersey.—The foundation-stone of a new Anglican Chapel in St. Helier, according to the *Jersey Times*, was laid on Wednesday week, by H. E. the Lieut.-Gov. Major-General Love, in the presence of a large assembly, in ground prepared for the purpose on the esplanade, fronting Albert Harbour.

HACKNEY TOWN HALL.—Some alterations are to be made at the Town Hall, Church-street, Hackney. Mr. Gliddon, architect. Tenders were received ranging from 187*l.*, and one from Mr. Ramsey, at 157*l.*, was accepted.

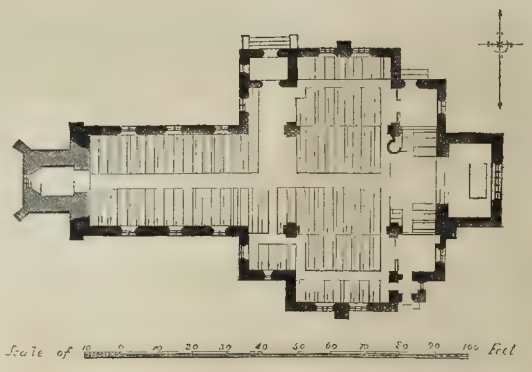
LEISTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

The great increase, within the last few years, of the population of the parish of Leiston, arising in some measure from the influx of artificers employed in the manufactory of agricultural implements of Messrs. Garrett and Son, and the consequent extension of the village, has long rendered it necessary that further church accommodation should be provided. The demand had been met for some time by the alteration of the church, the repewing, and the construction of a large western gallery; but still more room was required, for which purpose many suggestions were made—some to add aisles, some side galleries, and some to pull down. The latter was considered the only suitable method, and, although opposed by many, was ultimately determined upon, and more particularly as the building had been so hacked about by unskilful hands, and so completely divested of every fragment of antiquarian interest, except the tower, that any association with past times stood but little chance of violation; yet the love of old walls—merely old—kept alive some feeling of opposition. Upon taking down the roof, which was said to be sound, it was found to be a mass of crumbling decay, hidden by the *judicious* application of a modern plaster ceiling, that gave the impression to the eye—and with many to the mind—it would last for ages. How it stood, and, indeed, how very many of our old church roofs stand, is a marvel.

The ancient building consisted of a western tower (still standing), nave, and chancel, without any arch to mark their division: this had shared the same fate as all other characteristic marks—and the building was left merely a huge plastered tube, ugly, inconvenient, and rotten. The length of the building internally, from the west wall of the tower to the east wall of the chancel, was 128 feet, and the width 20 feet 6 inches. The east wall had been rebuilt in red brickwork; the window was circular-headed, with a *wooden three-bay solid frame*. At various times when repairs were required, nearly all the old windows were knocked out—enlarged and rebuilt, or repaired with cement, bricks, or wood, of all forms, sizes, and material; only one window remained in its ancient position and form, but of very ordinary design, and much dilapidated; others were filled up with brickwork: from time to time the walls, externally, had been daubed over with rough-cast, and repaired with red bricks—the surface presenting every variety of colour and undulation, from the broken key of the plaster. The roof was covered with reed thatch, so decayed that the plastered ceiling was mapped over with hard outlines. In taking down the walls many fragments of old tracery and mullions were discovered, and, in one part, enough to show the design of a former window. This had evidently—through neglect or perhaps some other cause—fallen out, and with it part of the side wall; the breach, however, was *carefully* made good and *solid*, and the window built in again, but certainly in a most inglorious manner, the mullions and tracery being chopped into convenient lengths to serve as bond to the solid wall—an economical mode truly; and it may be fair to presume that this cheap mode of rebuilding a window was one of the causes for the enlargement and destruction of the tracery of the others; light was to be obtained in some manner, and as the ancient windows in the walls became dilapidated and fell into the churchyard, and the ingenious mode of rebuilding above named was resorted to, it was found necessary to admit light in some other positions; the roof was then the easiest position, and was decorated with cottage dormers.

The tower is of about the date of 1360, and is a fine plain piece of flint rubble walling, the flints partly split; the quoins are of free stone. There are two angle buttresses at the west front, the faces of which are panelled with cut flint and stone. The tower is surmounted with a battlement and flint panelling; the construction is massive and precisely similar to the numerous churches in this part of the country. No rough cast has defaced the tower, and the windows only required restoration.

For the purpose of the re-erection of a church suited to this district—plain, neat, and characteristic, and to accommodate 840 parishioners, including children, the parish are indebted to the kind and energetic exertions of the Honourable Miss Thellusson, who, in addition to her own liberal subscription, obtained the support of a numerous list of friends and contributors to the work, and a small grant from the "Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches," to which must not be forgotten the valuable aid of the farmers in carting the materials to the building. No rate was obtained from the parish, except for the restoration of the lower part of the tower and new church-yard gates. The architect was Mr. E. B. Lamb.



PLAN OF LEISTON CHURCH.

As nothing but the tower of the old building remained to indicate its date, this has been the key to the style of the new design. The plan was arranged to meet the wants of the congregation: it was to be commodious, and with little obstruction to the clear view inside. The whole internal length, from the west wall of the tower to the east wall of the chancel, is 128 feet; and across the transepts, 72 feet 8 inches: these are each 27 feet 6 inches wide. The aisles, if they may be so called, are 13 feet 4 inches long, and 12 feet wide. The east aisles are each separated from the body of the church by open traceried screens, and appropriated to the organ, on the north side, and the vestry on the south. At the west end is a gallery, with open traceried front, for children only. The principal entrance to the church is on the north side. The roofs are open arched timber—framed with hammer beam, and arched corbel under; and all the interstices of the framing filled in with thin perforated tracery; along the walls, between the wall and pole plates, the space is also filled in with perforated tracery. The chancel-arch is of stone, and boldly moulded; the walls are rough stone, not jointed, and all the quoins are of Caen stone. The internal jambs of the windows and doors, from the jamb-mullion, are built with Kentish rag, hammer-dressed, and bonded to the Caen-stone quoins: these quoins project about one-eighth before the face of the stucco. The large central piers are constructed in a similar manner. These piers, as will be seen on the plan, receive the arches of the main roof, and also small wood arches supporting the wall plates of the nave and transepts, next to the aisles. The pulpit is of Caen stone, the reading-desk and communion-rail of oak. The old grave and monumental slabs have been relaid in the church; the remainder of the paving is of 6-inch red and buff tiles, laid diagonally. All the seats are open. The old font has been refixed. The church will be warmed with hot water, by an apparatus placed in a cellar in the centre of the church, from which cellar a passage leads to the outside of the building.

Externally the walls are built of flint rubble, in the same manner as the tower, with horizontal courses of Kentish rag; the quoins and rough arches are also of rag; all the other work in windows, jambs, tracery, arches, strings, mouldings, &c. is of Caen stone. The roof is covered with grey plain tiles, diapered with round end tiles; the eaves gutter, forming a corbelled cornice, is of Caen stone, lined with semicircular lip tiles bedded in cement.

As was previously stated, the church was to be a plain, massive, characteristic structure, devoid of all extraneous aids to give it effect, but for that end, to depend upon its outline,—the essential features only—windows, doors, gables, &c.—forming the decoration, and the materials of construction being so placed as to satisfy all constructive principles, but to be so disposed as to prevent a monotonous appearance.

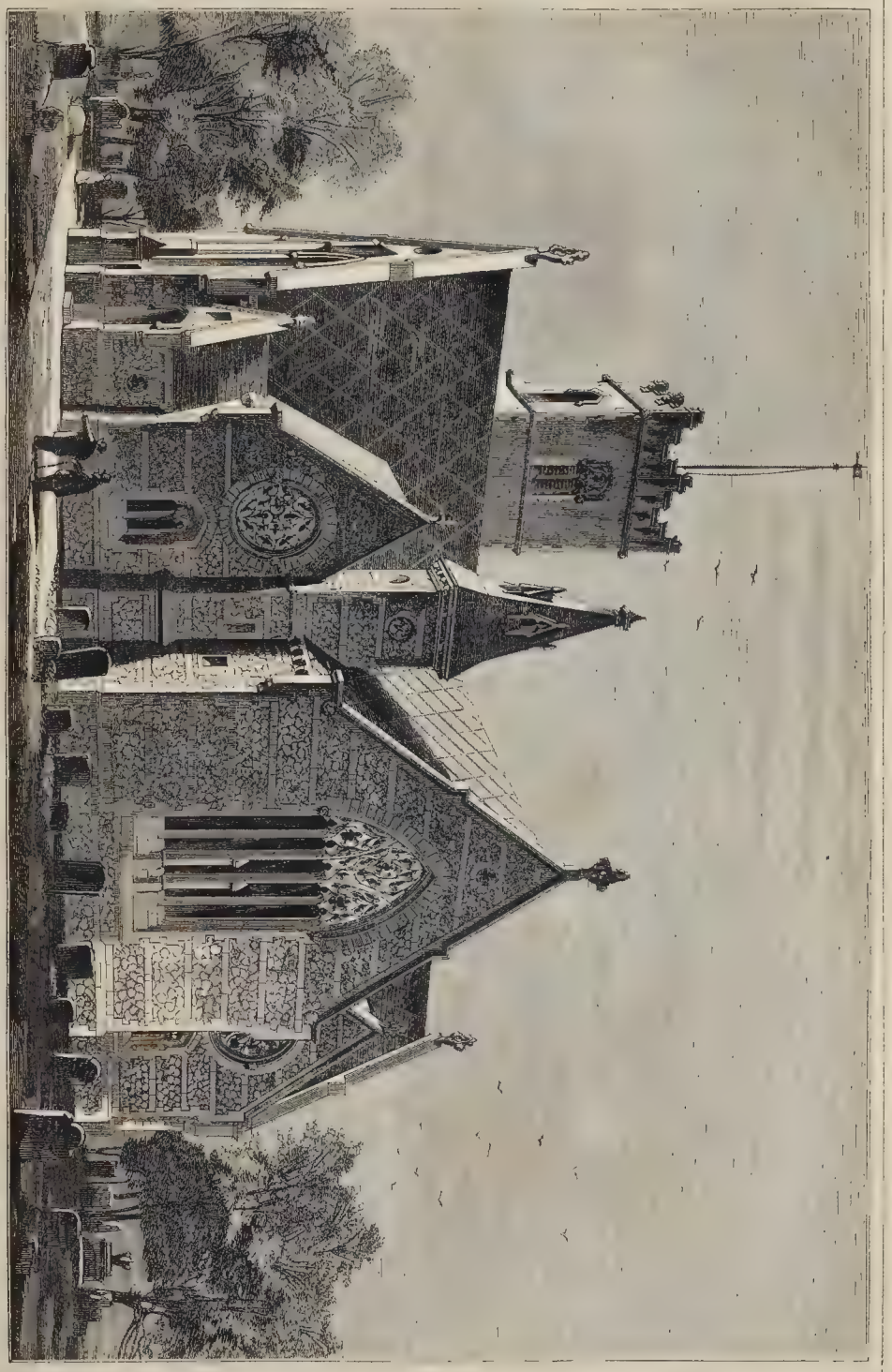
All the internal walls are stuccoed up to the quoin-stones of the windows, doors, and angles: these stones are left rough, and of such varied heights as the construction required. In a building of economical character, much effect may be produced by a little attention to the application of materials alone, and a richness and *multiplicity* and crispness of form is frequently gained in this manner. The use of rag-stones in the window-jambs and central piers, with the slight crisp line of shadow obtained by the quoins next the plastered wall, add greatly to the consequence of the window-dressings, to the solid appearance of the construction, and contrast pleasingly with the plain plastered portions of the wall,—like the crisp pencil touches of a skilful master in the delineation of a rustic subject, in comparison with the mere dry, clean, unbroken outline of a mechanical representation of the same subject.

The necessity for more church accommodation is every day pressing upon us; and the great difficulty we have to contend with in new works is the limited means, so as to preserve at the same time suitable arrangement with convenience and comfort, æsthetic effect without affectation, and ecclesiastical expression.

In the old works much may be learned, particularly from the small village churches; they should be carefully studied, but *never copied*; and amidst much rude construction and rough material, to a discriminating mind beautiful effects will be found. Out of the local materials the fabrics of bygone times grew up, although in homely garb, yet of agreeable, picturesque, and characteristic expression. The purpose, the locality, and the materials are placed at our disposal: a careful application of these requirements may produce satisfactory results at a small cost.

Leiston Church was to be opened on Thursday, the 31st inst. by the Bishop of London.

Free Exhibition.—The exhibition of the Art-Union of London, in the Suffolk-street Galleries, has been open to the public all the week without tickets, and will close on the evening of Saturday the 2nd. This intimation may still be in time to suggest a visit to some of our readers.



LEISTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.—Mr. E. T. Lamb, Architect.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT CHEPSTOW, TINTERN, AND LLANDAFF.

At the opening meeting, on Monday, the 21st, Sir Fortunatus Dwarris presided, in consequence of the illness of the president, Mr. Bernal,—an illness which unhappily has since resulted in his death. Mr. Pettigrew delivered an excellent introductory address, in the course of which he said that Monmouthshire united in itself antiquities both English and Welsh, being regarded as a county common to both; indeed, it was only classed among English counties in the reign of Henry VIII. on the abolition of the Lords Marches and the final arrangement of Wales into twelve shires. That fact might account for the great number of its castles, several of which remained to the present day, and many of which, dotting the banks of the Monnow, the Wye, and the Severn, formed the points of protection and defence between the English and Welsh from the time of the Normans, who built them. Some of these castles would be visited during the present meeting, and their investigations would probably lead them to agree with the local antiquaries, Mr. Octavius Morgan and Mr. Wakeman, in their work on Caldecot Castle, that none were to be found in Wales which dated beyond the time of the Normans. The county formed part of three dioceses—Llandaff, St. David's, and Hereford, and in each of them objects had been selected for visiting. Belonging to the see of Llandaff was the ancient episcopal palace of Mathern, now a farmhouse, but retaining some of the peculiarities of its pristine condition. It was styled by Leland, "A pretty pyle in base Ventiland, longing to the Bishop of Llandaff." It had not, however, formed an episcopal residence from 1706. The manor was presented to the see by Maurice, King of Glamorgan, in the sixth century, but the palace was the work of different bishops. Maurice was the son of the martyr Theodoric, who was buried in the church. Bishop Godwin repaired his tomb and composed an epitaph for him, which read thus, "Here lyeth intombed the body of Theodorick, King of Morgannah, or Glamorgan, commonly called St. Theodorick, and accounted a martyr because he was slayne in a battle against the Saxons, being then Pagans, and in defence of the Christian religion. The battle was fought at Tintern, where he obtained a great victory."

On the same day Mr. Wakeman, who has been of much service to the Association throughout the week, made an interesting discourse on

Chepstow Castle and the Walls.

He thought that in all probability the Castle of Chepstow was erected on the site of a Roman fort; and if, on their inspection of what was generally termed the chapel, though there is no reason to suppose it ever was one, they narrowly observed the walls, they would find a row of Roman bricks. It was not likely that these bricks would be found in such a position in a Norman castle (?), and he could not help thinking that it was an ancient Roman wall which had been preserved, and in all probability the only part left of a Roman fort there. Old traditions were often very absurd, but, being subjected to rigid examination, it was generally found that they contained some grains of truth in them on which an immense superstructure of fable was raised; and it was a very remarkable fact that there used to be a generally received tradition among the common people of this neighbourhood that Chepstow Castle was built by Julius Cæsar, which perhaps sounded ridiculous enough, but, when they found that it was constructed on the Julian way, the manner in which the error had crept in was palpable, they having evidently mistaken one thing for another. He then proceeded to refer to the history of the Norman castle erected since the Conquest. It was built by William Fitzosborne—Earl William, as he was called—who was in great favour with the Conqueror; who gave him a large portion of the conquered land in this neighbourhood, and appointed him Governor of the Marches. He was always considered a great man, having many ships-of-war. In fact, he had the command of the whole country in this district, and he was mentioned in *Doomsday Book* as the possessor or builder of the Castle of Striguil, the Norman appellation of Chepstow. The castle, after the death of Earl William, who was killed in Flanders, descended to Roger, but, he being attainted of treason, and condemned, it came into the family of Gilbert Strongbow; and here he might remark that it was a very common error to suppose that the name of Strongbow was confined to one person: on the contrary, it was a family name, and therefore the story of its being given to Richard on account of the length of his arms and his great skill in archery was a mere fable. He then traced the castle through the possession of the Lord Marshal of England, William, who espoused the daughter of Strongbow, and, on the division of his immense property among his daughters, the male issue having failed, it fell to the share of Maud, who, marrying Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, conveyed the Castle of Striguil into that family. He died in 1269, and is supposed to have built all the habitable part of Chepstow Castle; and, although he did not recollect where that fact was recorded, it would probably be confirmed on reference to the architecture of the castle.

The various buildings and objects of interest were visited both in Chepstow and its neighbourhood. The *restorations* at Chepstow Church were, we need scarcely say, duly abused by the visitors.

Mathern, Moyne's Court, St. Pierre Park, Portskewet Church, and Caldecot Castle were visited on Tuesday. At Portskewet Church, Mr. E. A. Freeman said they knew that Harold built a hunting-house there in the reign of Edward the Confessor in the year 1065, and that it was afterwards destroyed by Caradoc, son of Griffiths, of South Wales; and Mr. Freeman saw no reason why the church should not have been built by Harold at the same time. Mr. Freeman pointed out the difference between this church and that at Mathern, and expressed his opinion that the east window in the former was the production of some local workman, and was an attempt at something better. Some conversation followed with respect to a tumulus in the locality, which was supposed to be the site of Harold's house.

The history of Caldecot Castle is obscure. Camden terms it "a shell belonging to the Constables of England," by whom it was held by the service of that office. It now belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. It is a very picturesque ruin.

In the evening a paper by Mr. G. Baily was read by Mr. Whichcord on the remains of Chepstow Priory, now forming part of Chepstow Church, wherein he expressed his opinion that they were Saxon, and in this Mr. Whichcord coincided. Mr. Freeman maintained that the church was formerly a pure Norman cross church, having a tower in the centre, which tower afterwards fell down and demolished the building, that the side aisles were afterwards taken away, and the architectural beauty of the church destroyed. He had seen many churches very strangely and barbarously altered, but anything so strange and barbarous as the alterations made in this church he had never before witnessed. Although the style of architecture might appear somewhat different from what was generally regarded pure Norman, Professor Willis had laid it down as a well-ascertained fact that this must be considered Norman and nothing else. This district, of all others in England, was the last where they might hope to find any buildings dating prior to the Conquest. Mr. White said he would not pin his faith to the sleeve of Professor Willis nor of any other man. He believed that many buildings now called Norman were erected previous to the Conquest. It was true that the Normans had added to the original, and in many instances perhaps pulled down and rebuilt, yet they rebuilt with the old material, else what became of the stone? Did they break it up for making roads, and take all new stone from the quarry? He believed that they rebuilt with the old stone, or partly pulled down, and then partly rebuilt after their own design, and hence these buildings come now to be regarded as purely Norman. According to the number of edifices now regarded as Norman, they must suppose that the Normans could build as much in ten years as we, with all our appliances of modern art, could build in fifty, which was preposterous. From the absurdity of such a supposition he must confess that he had been led to doubt the truthfulness of the Norman chroniclers.

The Dean of Llandaff was sorry to hear Mr. White question the correctness of the Norman chroniclers, who, he believed, were as correct in what they asserted as any chroniclers that ever existed. From his own personal observations of the style of architecture in Normandy, he was prepared to state that there was nothing, so far as he could discern, to lead him to suppose that the remains of the old priory at Chepstow were not purely Norman.

Tintern Abbey

occupied part of Wednesday, and was treated of at some length by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, one of the honorary secretaries. The other honorary secretary, Mr. Planché, we may say here, was so unwell during his stay in Chepstow, as to be forced, to the regret of all, to absent himself from some of the excursions.

Mr. Hugo, in the course of his paper, observed, that when the ancient seneschal was witness of a scene whose various phases of mediæval pomp seemed to struggle for mastery, he exclaimed, "What people are these: are they mortal men or angels of paradise?" How he prized the man who had accompanied them through that portal and had before his eyes the glorious vista which burst upon his view, who did not share in the feelings of the old seneschal, and admit that there had been giants if not angels on earth, whom they must be content not to cope with but to copy, for their only chance of architectural success. The building in which they now were had a world-wide reputation for almost unapproachable loveliness. It was dedicated, as were all Cistercian houses, to the Virgin, and it owed its foundation to Walter de Clare, by whom it was built in 1131. The founder, who was the son of William Fitz Osbert, to whom the Conqueror had given the manors of Wolferton and Tindenham, died without issue, and he traced the genealogy of the founder through the Strongbow family to 1176, when the only child of Richard Strongbow was given by the king in marriage to Wm. Marshall, who was created Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Chepstow. William, who succeeded his father, granted a charter to the Abbey of Tinterne, dated at Strugele, Chepstow, 22nd March, 1223, and it was from that interesting document that their knowledge of the circumstance of the original foundation was derived. The chronicles of the Abbey were lost, nor could they tell even as much as the names of the abbots. The style in which the present edifice is constructed proves beyond question that Roger Bigod's church was now before them (1287); and to architectural eyes few specimens of ancient work could be more interesting. It was of the transition period, immediately between the Early English and Decorated styles. As they looked at many portions of it, they were almost puzzled to which to attribute it, partaking as it did of features of both conjoined. The arches and slender shafts, and the rich mouldings and ornaments of the former period were combined with the mullioned windows, geometrical tracery, and massive piers of the latter. The result was a building which some would pronounce to be Decorative, and some to be Geometrical, but which possessed too many characteristics of Early English to permit an instructed eye to ignore that element.

We are passing over matters briefly, mentioning only the most salient points.

Llandaff Cathedral

was visited on Thursday, and Mr. Freeman, who has published an account of the Cathedral, as our readers may remember, delivered a lecture upon it. The earliest portion, he said, was constructed by Bishop Urban, in 1120, on the foundations of an old British cathedral; and, from the investigation he had made, he was induced to think that the church of Urban was very small, and that early in the 13th century a grand nave and doorway were added to it. There was a doorway, the architecture of which was very advanced Norman, merging almost into early English; and, indeed, from the time taken in building such edifices as these, half-Norman doorways of this description were not unfrequent. There

was at present a portion of a very strange building within the cathedral with an Italian-fronted door, to which he should allude presently; but he was of opinion that originally there was no arched division, neither were there in the original design any central towers or transept. At present there were two towers at the west end, one the architecture of which was of the perpendicular style, and the other was in a fragmentary condition, standing on an early English foundation, but his scrutiny had induced him to believe that four towers were originally designed, two of which were built, and the others commenced and very shortly afterwards destroyed, never having been completed. In less than a century after its completion the work of destruction began, and it fell by degrees into the most abject and wretched condition, until at length a great storm arose, and blew down the large tower, which, falling on the nave, reduced the edifice to a heap of ruins. In order in some degree to remedy this state of affairs, "a man named Wood" was, about 100 years ago, brought over from Bath to repair it, which he did in the most barbarous manner, completely destroying its architectural beauty. He it was who erected the ugly building and the doorway to which he alluded, and altogether spent about 7,000*l.* in rendering the edifice one of the most unsightly that could be seen.

Of the restoration now going on he spoke well.

Dean Conybeare entertained the members handsomely, as others had done. In the evening, when they had returned to Chepstow, a paper on the Wanderings of Taylor, the water poet, contributed by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, was read. It was compiled from a rare tract, of which only two copies are known to be in existence—one being in the Bodleian Library, and the other in the British Museum. John Taylor, the far-famed sculler poet, united the profession of a waterman on the Thames with that of an author. Though one of the worst English poets that ever lived, according to Mr. Halliwell, which was saying a good deal, his voluminous works were of a high degree of literary value, being replete with allusions of the most minute description to the ordinary occurrences of every-day common life. He used to distribute poetical bills, advertising he wanted to get a little money, and would do so by describing the incidents of a particular journey he was about to undertake. The bills were poetical, and quaintly entitled "John Taylor's Bill, or the Bill of a Taylor without *imprimis* or items." The following extract from one preserved, dated in 1649, of his intention to see the wonders of the West, is a good example:—

"Old, lame, and poor, by mad contentions beggar'd,
And round about with miseries beleaguer'd,
Too many masters made me masterless,
Too many wrongs have made me moneyless,
Helpless, and hopeless, and remedy less,
And every way encompass'd with distress—
To ease my grief I have one trick of wit,
If you that read will set your hands to it—
Which is, when I do give you good account
From London unto Cornwall's Michael's Mount,
Of all my journey, and what news I found
In air or sea, above or underground—
When I do give you truths of this in print,
How I did travel gravel, dust, dirt, flint,
My entertainment, where 'twas good or ill,
Then (in good money) give me what you will;
Your names and dwellings write, that I may find you,
And I shall with my book seek, find, and mind you."

Raglan Castle was travelled to the next day, and a paper upon it, by Dr. Beattie, was read by Mr. Pettigrew; but we cannot go further into particulars, excepting to say that a visit to Caerwert, after the close of the congress on Saturday, will probably lead to the laying open of a Roman villa.

A Novel Dining-room.—The *New York Inquirer*, describing a cylinder for the new steamer *Metropolis*, says that "the contractors, Messrs. Stillman and Allen, lately entertained in it a dining-party of twenty-two people, and after dinner, the tables were removed, a passage-way planked at each end, a pony harnessed into a high-topped buggy, and one by one the guests driven rapidly backwards and forwards through the iron circle. A hundred men can stand erect in the cylinder. It is more than one-third larger than the cylinders of the Collins steam-ships, the largest ever cast in this country. It is 105 inches, or nearly nine feet, in diameter, and has twelve feet stroke of piston."

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

Some of the external accessories at St. George's Hall are objected to very strongly in Liverpool. Mr. Huggins has published a letter in the *Liverpool Courier* affirming that some of the proceedings will be seriously detrimental to the character and beauty of the building. "What else, in the first place," he writes, "can be said of the granite columns just raised in Lime-street? What purpose but that of destroying all unity can be answered by vertical objects so placed that, from every good point of view, they must cut up the principal façade into two or three sections? Had the building been a Gothic one, with pinnacled buttresses and a predominance of perpendicular lines, the case would have been different; but the characteristic charm of St. George's Hall is the binding up of its varied parts—its open courts and solid walls—into one harmonious mass, by the all-embracing and all-uniting horizontal lines,—and this is seriously affected, if not utterly destroyed, by these interfering and intersecting objects. What may be the actual intention of these columns it is unnecessary to inquire, for no form or finish they can now assume can either give them a right meaning and justification, or render them innoxious."

Again,—"The entire surrounding balustrade is an appendage that no architect can look upon without distrust, the balusters being of far too elegant a form—too flowing and sensuous in line, and the whole balustrade too minute and complex in division for harmony with the lineal severity and simplicity of the edifice, the extreme angularity of which it must render more apparent by its introduction near the eye, and on a level with the basement, where, above all, should be preserved an unbroken massiveness and simplicity.

Would not the expense that is thus worse than thrown away have procured much-needed embellishments for the building itself?"

DOWNING-STREET.

Public attention has of late been so strongly directed to the state of the official buildings in Downing-street and its neighbourhood, that it may perhaps not be out of season if a few facts be brought to light. It appears by the sixth report (folio 169), from the Woods and Forests, presented to the House of Commons 5th June, 1829 (twenty-five years ago), that the sum of 98,966*l.* 8s. was paid, or had been agreed for, for the purpose of clearing a site for rebuilding the present office, as well as such additions as were then required. The ground was cleared, and from that time it has laid a perfect waste, the interest of the vast sum lost, and the annual payment of poor-rates chargeable upon the houses pulled down, paid to the parishes up to the present moment. Nor is this all. From the dilapidated, not to say dangerous state of the offices, a very large annual charge has been going on, in upholding them,—perhaps, from 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.* annually. Since that period, the absolute requirements for the public service have greatly increased, so much so, that it now appears there is a rental approaching 20,000*l.* per annum, charged to the public. Now, these amounts put together, with interest, will give a loss to the public of perhaps 250,000*l.* and that irrespective of the large annual rent paid for office accommodation. How strange, then, must it appear to every man of business, to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer say he would gladly alter the state of things, if his finances would afford it. Another point connected with this extraordinary fact is, that Sir William Molesworth should tell the House of Commons he is having (as though it was now thought of for the first time) plans prepared. Might it not be as well that he should look to or revive plans in existence. It is very well known, that when Sir John Soane rebuilt the Council-office and Board of Trade, he prepared plans for the south side of Downing-street, with a frontage in King-street, to correspond with the Board of Trade and Home-office, intending to connect the two buildings by an archway, enclosing Downing-square when rebuilt, and further intending to connect these buildings with the State Paper-office, thus laying down a scheme for what is now deemed so essential—a general combination of public offices; and if Sir William will take a little further trouble, he will find, or should find, plans prepared by Mr. Decimus Burton for the same object. Now, surely the public have a right to know why it is that these proceedings have been so long going on. It really seems almost necessary that those who have the management of public works should unlearn what they have learnt, dismiss old habits and customs, and set to work in right earnest, taking the example of our large private establishments, with all the modern appliances that science and indomitable perseverance can effect. An Ex-Official.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.

Munich.—The 16th August last was a great day for the Bavarian capital, and the whole of Germany, which thus found itself *united*, at least within the walls of the Munich Crystal Palace. The following are some particulars of the structure, erected after the plan of M. Voit, by Messrs. Cramer Klett. The building occupies part of the Botanical Gardens of Munich, and is of a rectangular shape, 800 feet long, and 160 feet broad, the ends of which terminate in accessory buildings, decreasing in size under right angles. The middle of the building is occupied under a right angle, by a transept, 285 feet long and 160 feet broad. The transept and the main building are divided into three naves; a principal nave 80 feet broad, and two lateral ones, 40 feet broad. The plan affords altogether the impression of worthy festivity and splendour. The aggregate area of the building comprises 134,000 square feet, of which 38,000 appertain to the galleries, and 80,000 square feet to the counters, tables, &c.

The Munich Exhibition offers specimens and samples of 6,588 exhibitors, of whom the greater part beloug to the industrial classes, being manufacturers or artisans. Of German States the following is the statistical proportion:—Baden has 180 exhibitors; Bavaria, 2,331; Frankfort, 45; Hamburgh, 78; Hanover, 158; Austria, 1,477; Prussia, 676; Saxony, Kingdom, 462; Wurtemburg, 443, &c. The proportion of exhibitors to the *population* of their country is most anomalous: in Bavaria, for instance, there is 1 exhibitor to every 1,960 of the population; in Wurtemburg, 1 in 3,912; in Prussia, 1 in 22,300, &c. The number of exhibitors cannot, therefore, be taken as a scale of the industrial activity of the sundry German States. The Exhibition of Munich, moreover, labours under this disadvantage, that the number and extent of the specimens exhibited by a manufactory or individual, does *not* stand in a due proportion to the magnitude of their industrial exertion. An unfair way of displaying one's samples is also animadverted upon by the German press.

The catalogue is divided into twelve groups, viz. 1. Cerealia and combustibles. 2. Agricultural produce, and materials which are the result of a first, rough preparation. 3. Chemico-pharmaceutical and dyeing substances. 4. Substances of nutriment and of general usage. 5. Engines. 6. Instruments. 7. Textile tissues, leather, and vestments. 8. Metal ware and arms. 9. Stone, earthen, and glass ware. 10. Wooden and Nuremberg goods. 11. Paper, writing and drawing materials, and print. 12. Fine arts. These groups comprise specimens of very different size and weight, of which some are placed on the ground-floor, others in the galleries. It has been observed that, for the sake of affording a due appreciation, all the different specimens of the same articles, and not those produced by the same manufactories, ought to be placed in juxtaposition; for instance, all drawing-papers, all sleepers of railroads, &c. This would occasion much work and trouble; but is the only means of imparting a due appreciation of most of the specimens exhibited. The cost of this exhibition is estimated at one and a half million of florins, while the daily receipts are only about 600 florins, making in *three* months no more than 54,000 florins (about 5,000*l.*)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Excavations at Syracuse.—There has existed from time immemorial a tradition that the island of Ortygia had before been united to the Syracusan shore. Late excavations, undertaken by Prince di Sta. Elia, have now proved the existence of an aqueduct, which reaches the depth of 110 *palmes* under ground, and is situate, at the place whereto the excavations have now reached, 15 feet under the level of the (present!) sea. Thus the wonder of modern times, the Thames tunnel, might have had its prototype in oldest antiquity, when Trinacrian engineers conducted water under the harbour of Lacci to the island. Still more, one of the ancient myths, that Alphaios, enamoured of Arethusa, visited her by a subterranean passage, seems to be but the glare of an old fact veiled in fiction.

A new Competitor of Steam.—The *Moniteur* says, that Dr. Augustin Carosio has made a new discovery, called, *pile hydrodynamique*, which, according to the opinion of the inventor, possesses an immense power. He bases his theory on an axiom by Faraday of the electro-chemical equivalent. This machine consumes only what it engenders by its own force; and that force, not analogous to that of steam, is not limited by the degree of resistance offered to it, and neither possesses the danger nor expense of a combustible. It is further stated, that the Prussian engineer, M. Siemens, is engaged to build such an engine at Genoa, to be exhibited in London.

Jahrbücher, &c. Journal of the Antiquarians of the Rhinelands. Bonn, 1854.—The society is in a prosperous position, containing nearly 300 members. The society is also now in connection with thirty-eight other academies and associations. The chief contents of this number relate mostly to antiquities of the Rhinelands, as—The Roman Colony at Kreuznach; Durnomagus, or Dormagem, in the times of the Romans. Amongst the reviews is that on the art of reading Roman inscriptions; notice on the arms and chariots of war(!) found at Tiefenau, near Bern. The most interesting subjects of the journal are illustrated in three well-executed plates.

M. Richartz, of Cöln.—The name of this patriotic citizen ought to be universally known, as he has given in his lifetime 100,000 thalers for the building of a museum. M. R. has received all the honour due to such an action at the hand of the municipality of Cologne, and the building will be begun forthwith, that the worthy patriot may live to see what he has so praiseworthily originated.

THE PUBLIC LANDS, SOUTHAMPTON.

THE plan for laying out and planting the public lands obtained by competition about two years ago is exciting comment in the progress of carrying it out. A handbill which is being circulated, signed "W. H. Rogers," proceeds,—"I have no hesitation in saying, that the veriest tyro in the art of landscape gardening would have felt abashed in putting forth a design for such a locality so perfectly destitute of every feature of skilful display, either as regards utility or ornamental effect. I, of course, speak of the plan as sent in before the Committee, and not according to the mode it may eventually be carried out; for even the ugly clumps of very common trees planted in the Hoglands are not in the original design, and as to the so-called Arboretum in East Marlands, the whole thing is a perfect absurdity—a miserable abortion. The walks appear to be formed regardless of public utility, and the few geometric clumps of poverty-looking shrubs within and without the circumference of a sort of horse-ring (described in the plan as 'Grand walk or Victoria ring,') cannot claim a higher designation than that of a Cockney tea garden."

THE PAPER-SUPPLY QUESTION.—In reference to the suggestion started in our columns, that some mode of discharging printed ink from paper already used, and reconverting the paper into pulp, and the pulp into new paper, there has been some correspondence in other metropolitan papers, and one correspondent states that he has "succeeded in getting the ink out of printed paper, so that it may be used again."

BRICKMAKING.

PRICE OF BRICKS.

I WAS in attendance last week on a compensation case, when I heard two well-known brickmakers, Mr. Odell and Mr. Wright, of Old Ford-lane, give evidence on oath, that the best stock bricks could be made for 13s. 6d. per thousand, exclusive of royalty, but including all other charges, interest of money, cost of superintendence, loss on breakage, shuffs, &c.; and that 300*l.* capital was enough for a field making one million per annum.

Mr. Wright also stated that many persons would contract to make them, including everything, for 12s. per thousand.

If this be the case, how are we to account for the present price of good stocks, 28s. per thousand, the demand not being great because of the depression in speculative building? Perhaps some of your correspondents can explain the reason why more than 100 per cent. profit is obtained in the brick trade. A SURVEYOR.

CATHEDRAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

WHEN the exorbitant demand made by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for permission to erect Campbell the poet's monument in the Abbey Church, was under discussion, a short time since, in the House of Lords, Lord Aberdeen, by way of apology for the reverend body, stated that they had no corporate funds wherewith to repair and maintain the fabric, and were therefore necessitated to seek them from such sources as the one under consideration. No funds! the published report tells a different story!* Westminster comes next to Durham in amount of annual revenue! Whence has Ely drawn the resources to carry on the works so well performed there? and whence have many other cathedrals in which reparation have been extensively carried on for many years—Canterbury, for instance, especially. In sad truth, the two last in the list—the collegiate churches of Westminster and Windsor—though high in point of amount received, cut but a sorry figure in this list, when it is considered what the dispensers of the funds have done, to maintain the sacred fabrics entrusted to their care! RENDER TO CÆSAR, &c.

BOSTON CORN-EXCHANGE AND ATHENÆUM COMPETITION.

WE stated a fortnight ago, that fifteen designs had been received for this building, and that three bearing respectively the signatures of "Fides," "Fidelitas," and "London," had been selected for final discussion. We are now informed that at the meeting when this selection was made, the directors resolved to purchase additional ground, and that the selected plans should be returned to the architects, with a request that they would alter the same, if they thought proper, in reference to this purchase, and other arrangements. The meeting was adjourned to the 9th day of August, and the architects were instructed to return their drawings on the previous day. At the adjourned meeting, it was resolved, "that the plans of "Fides" (Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln) be selected as the best; those of "London" (Mr. W. Stainton, of Boston), as the next approved; and those of "Fidelitas" (Mr. W. Botterill, of Hull), as the next approved." The votes for these three were very nearly even.

* The following table, from Report of the Commission, shows the revenue and expenditure of twenty-six cathedrals in England and Wales, and the two collegiate churches of Westminster and Windsor, for the year 1852:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Canterbury	£26,211 13 4	£23,065 3 10
York	3 011 7 7	3 011 7 8
St. Paul's, London	13 746 7 [illegible]	13 746 7 [illegible]
Durham	57 801 14 [illegible]	57,[illegible] 14 [illegible]
Winchester	22 [illegible] 3 4	21 [illegible] 7 3
Wells	4,717 14 [illegible]	4,717 14 [illegible]
Carlisle	6,898 7 6	6,[illegible] 2 1
Chester	5,522 8 8	5,530 7 1
Chichester	8,505 10 5	7,905 19 5
Ely	16 214 2 11	14,495 11 8
Exeter	11 441 0 0	11 4[illegible] 9 9
Gloucester	7,903 15 [illegible]	7,908 15 [illegible]
Bristol	9,789 13 0	9,9[illegible] 0 3
Hereford	6,504 9 1	6,501 19 [illegible]
Lichfield	3,94 10 5[illegible]	2,[illegible] 1 5
Lincoln	8,8[illegible] 9 8[illegible]	9,32[illegible] 16 [illegible]
Llandaff	7,[illegible] 14 8	1,383 2 10
Manchester	7,799 19 9	7,[illegible] 19 9
Norwich	7,[illegible] 0 [illegible]	7,5 4 14 3
Peterborough	6,[illegible] 14 10	7,[illegible] 5 4
Ripon	5,[illegible] 13 2	5,[illegible] 14 [illegible]
Rochester	1[illegible] 4 10	1[illegible] 0 4
Salisbury	2,[illegible] 17 5	2,[illegible] 8 7
St. Asaph	1,[illegible] 4	1,48[illegible] 6 0
St. David's	1,[illegible] 1 9	1,[illegible] 8 7
Worcester	10,[illegible] 12 [illegible]	8,[illegible] 14 [illegible]
Westminster	30,[illegible] 1 1	29,[illegible] 1[illegible]
Windsor	19,[illegible] 4 [illegible]	20,[illegible] 6 6
Totals	£313 0 5 2 0	£312 236 5 10[illegible]

The cathedral of Bangor, it is stated, has no corporate property, and the chapter of Christchurch, Oxford, declined to give any return, on the ground that their property is strictly collegiate.

THE MUSEUMS, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

WE did not intend to print anything more on this subject, but observing in the Irish newspapers that an inference is wrongly drawn from our remarks, to impute an untruth to the Messrs. Deane and Woodward, it is necessary we should say, in confirmation of Messrs. D. and W.'s statement, that in the descriptive particulars with which they furnished us, no names were given. The working drawings of the elevations were signed by them (correctly so, according to Mr. M'Curdy's statement), and we, therefore, as a matter of course, introduced their names into the account. The position of the several parties is now made clear by their statements, and we sincerely hope that no angry feeling will be permitted longer to exist, and that all will concur to render the building worthy of the beautiful capital of beautiful Ireland.

Miscellanea.

LITERARY TASTES OF ARTIZANS AND MECHANICS.—A record has been kept at the Marylebone Free Library in Gloucester-place, New-road, of the books used by the visitors during the last six months, and in respect to works of established reputation. This record forms an interesting index of the various classes of books desired by those frequenting a free library. With regard to books more recently published, any conclusions on the subject rest on less solid grounds, as the knowledge of the existence of many modern publications very often depends on other considerations than their positive and intrinsic merits; but whatever the statement may or may not prove, it serves, at all events, undeniably to show that artizans and mechanics have a great disposition to read, and that it would be a matter of very great regret if every opportunity were not afforded them to indulge so excellent and praiseworthy an inclination. The Library affords this opportunity in an easy manner. During the short period of its existence it appears to have received no less than 17,397 visits, and to have issued 18,163 volumes.

TALK OF THE STUDIOS.—Mr. Bell, the sculptor, who has lately received the commission to execute the large Guildhall memorial to the late Duke of Wellington, has just been commissioned by Colonel Adair to execute a marble heroic statue of "Armed Science," to be presented to Woolwich mess-room.——A colossal statue of the late Duke of Gordon is about to be erected on the top of the monument at Lady Hills, in Morayshire.——A statue of her Majesty, by Mr. Noble, is about to be erected in the Peel Park, Manchester.——Judge Boyle is about to have two statues raised to his memory, one at Irvine, his birthplace, and the other in the Parliament House, Edinburgh.——Mr. Alexander Macdonald, of Aberdeen, has presented to the managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, a polished granite pedestal and pillar for the marble bust, by Campbell, of the late Mr. Liston, surgeon, which was sent to the infirmary from London.——Mr. Burnand's statue of Ebenezer Elliott is completed, and about to be erected at Sheffield.——The Bill for the Dublin National Gallery, with certain amendments, has been adopted by the Lords.——Orders have been given by H.M. the Emperor of the French, to complete the works at the Tuileries and Louvre before the time of the opening of the Exhibition next year.——We are happy to learn (says the *Edinburgh Guardian*) that the subscription for the monument to Professor Wilson progresses most favourably. The subscriptions already exceed 900*l.* The sum required is about 1,400*l.*—*Critic.*

INSURANCE OF WORKMEN'S TOOLS.—I heartily concur in the suggestions of your correspondent "E. M." and wish they were more generally adopted. The proprietor of the factory in which I am engaged was one of the first to do so, and when a fire, about a twelvemonth ago, destroyed Messrs Kirkman's workshops, we enclosed a general subscription from our workmen, with a recommendation that they would for the future adopt our plan of *insuring the workmen's tools with the stock in trade.* A very small sum annually will thus cover the risk by fire of a large quantity of tools, and in the event of such a calamitous occurrence there would be no loss to the men beyond a few days' time, until temporary workshops were prepared. I trust the men in Mr. Cubitt's employ are not losers individually, but should that unfortunately be the case, and a subscription be raised to replace their tools, I have no doubt our people will gladly give their mite.

THE CLERK OF WORKS AT CHAPPUIS'S FACTORY.

*** We have been asked to say that the Athenæum Fire Assurance Company has anticipated the disadvantage the working man has hitherto been under, and insures on a low scale, which includes Government duty.

IRON AND OTHER METALS.—If the ironmasters in the Midland districts ever realized the late rise of prices, they do not appear now to do so, while not only the home, but the Continental and American trades, have received a decided check, attributable to the mere announcement itself. "Although no reduction has been declared," says an authority in the trade, writing from Birmingham, "circulars have been issued in some trades, which would seem to indicate that iron can be purchased on easier terms than at the commencement of the quarter. In July, the nailmakers, in consequence of the decision at Stewpony, issued circulars, announcing the advance, and requiring a corresponding rise on nails. Within the last few days, however, circulars have been issued, announcing that they can now be purchased at 10s per ton less, from which it is not unreasonably inferred that they have obtained a reduction upon the raw material. Some manufacturers of hollow iron wares have likewise made similar reductions, and this is also viewed as the result of a giving way on the part of some houses. There is, on the whole, rather a downward tendency in all descriptions of iron, and, whether true or otherwise, the general impression amongst manufacturers is that the market will become easier; and few are, consequently, disposed to order, except for immediate use."——In the copper market there has not been any change. The demand continues about the average. Mr. Phillips's liquid flux, for the purification of metals, is said to have been tested with copper and brass. When applied in a molten state, either in or out of the furnace, the effect is said to be the expulsion of the dross in a more perfect manner than could be attained by the present mode of fluxing. The metal is considered, under this new process, to be closer in texture, the castings more solid and tough, and better adapted for turning or boring. For wire, the application of the flux is also regarded as beneficial.——In the iron manufacture, Messrs. Wright and Brown, ironfounders, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have patented some improvements in cupolas, which are also applicable to smelting and other furnaces.——Mr. P. J. Meeus, of Paris, has patented the gilding and coating with metals, by means of heat and pressure, articles composed of or coated with gums, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, or mixtures or combinations of these or analogous substances; also certain methods of imitating embroidery and embossed or figured goods of all descriptions, on yielding fabrics and bodies, and the production of ribbons, trimmings, braid, gold or silver lace, fringes, and articles of a similar description, in gold, silver, platinum, or other metals, either plain, coloured, tinted, or shaded, so as to resemble mother-o'-pearl, or otherwise.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS. — The long looked-for submarine cable between Holyhead and Dublin will, it is said, be laid down in the course of this week, by the Electric Telegraph Company. Two of these magic bands already join the shores of the sister isles, both of them landing near Portpatrick in Scotland, and Donaghadee in Ireland. The line between Holyhead and Dublin has the advantage of being more direct, though exposing a greater length of sea to be crossed, but length of sea line is of little consequence, as has been successfully proved by this company's submarine cable between Ipswich and the Hague, in Holland, and that lately laid down by the Mediterranean Telegraph Company between Spezzia, in Italy, and Corsica; the former 120 miles long, and the latter 85. This company, according to the *Chester Chronicle*, intends to lay down two more cables in addition to the one now ready; and these cables, it is believed, are now in construction by Messrs. Hyde, Fenton, and Co., of Queen's Ferry, near Chester.

TO PRESERVE FENCE POSTS. — The *Oswego* (U.S.) *Times*, states that, a Connecticut farmer recently took up a fence which had been planted fourteen years, and found that all the posts planted in the same direction as when growing had rotted at the bottom, while those which had been inverted remained sound.

CERTIFICATES FOR ART.—The first examinations by the Department of Science and Art of candidates for masterships in local Schools of Art, have just been concluded. The candidates were examined in geometry, perspective, mechanical drawing, and elementary colouring, having to perform exercises in a limited time: they were also required to produce various works in these subjects, executed during the past year. The following obtained certificates:—Anderson, H. J.; Arthur, T.; Baker, W. J.; Berkinshaw, S.; Brooke, A. N.; Chenalier, J. W.; Cole, A.; Croome, J. D.; Elton, S.; Finnie, J. F.; Fussell, J. R.; Gill, G.; Griffiths, W. T.; Hagreen, H. B.; Healy, J.; Holmes, T.; Kemp, J.; Kinnebrook, W. A.; Lauchenick, J. C.; Lyne, R. G.; Muckley, W.; Pyne, C. C.; Rafter, H.; Richardson, J. V.; Ryles, G.; Smeetle, J. F.; Sturtenant, J. F.; Swallow, J. C.; Swinstead, C.; Thompson, J. C.; Tucker, R.; Walker, M.; White, J.; Wigzell, M.; Yeats, G. P.

ACCIDENT AT STIRLING.—The new High School at Stirling is being built on the site of the former slaughter-house, the high and broad slated sheds of which have been used for the masons employed. On Monday week—fortunately after the workmen had retired—nearly 50 feet of the sheds came down, burying several individuals in the ruins, and injuring them ing several individuals more or less seriously. The accident is attributed partly to late heavy rains, and to the circumstance of some supports having been shifted by covetous persons to be used as firewood.

A PARISIAN IMPROVEMENT.—The Place du Corps Legislatif, says *Galignani*, is about to be decorated with a statue of "France." It is to be placed on the pedestal in the centre, which has been unoccupied for several years. This statue will be executed in marble by M. Feuchères, and bas-reliefs will ornament the pedestal.

DESTRUCTION OF A GIRDER BRIDGE.—On the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Line, now in the course of construction, and about midway between Soho and Handsworth Stations, an iron girder bridge is thrown over two roads leading respectively from Soho and Handsworth to Winson Green (the Birmingham New Gaol and the Workhouse). Coming from the great earth mound at All Saints, says the *Birmingham Journal* of last week, an engine and two laden trucks had passed safely over this bridge, when in a moment the left-hand iron girder gave way, doubling up, as it were, in its centre, falling into the highway below, and carrying with it trucks, rails, sleepers, and iron supporters. In fact, the destruction of the whole bridge was complete, and there stands only the right-hand line of iron rails and the corresponding girder; but this is entirely displaced, although in a whole state. Nearly one-half of the cross iron supporters (rafters) are smashed in two. Messrs. Branson and Gwyther sent 200 men to repair the injury. Its cause seems to be unknown, as the two main outside girders were of enormous dimensions, and each cast in one piece. There are not, as in Great Charles-street, Birmingham, any under supports to the bridge, but the roadway is not so wide, and it would seem that the structure was considered amply secure for any weight it was to carry. Only one line of rails, broad and narrow gauge, has been completed, and upon this the engine and carriages have run for many days. No injury to life or limb occurred. So recently as the Thursday before the accident the Government Inspector, contractors, &c., passed along the whole line from Birmingham to Wolverhampton.

THE MASONS' STRIKE AT DONCASTER PARISH CHURCH.—The turn-outs have shown no signs of returning to their work: on the contrary, under their persuasion workmen who had come to Doncaster have been induced or obliged to quit the town again; but their efforts to compel their former employer to accede to their terms, according to the local *Gazette*, will not prove successful. Mr. Ireson has consented to allow his men to leave at four on Saturday afternoon, instead of five, the usual hour at Doncaster; and to call over their names in his time. The only point of difference, therefore, is that the contractor requires his men to assemble at six on Monday, as is also usual at Doncaster; and his refusing to turn off a "nobbler," who is an excellent workman. The contractor has already entered into arrangements with an equal number of men to the turn-outs. A handbill, warning all interested of the terms of the clause of the Act in regard to combinations, has been issued and read at the Guildhall, as intimidation has been used in order to prevent the workmen from proceeding with the contract.

STATE OF LINCOLN CORN-EXCHANGE. — We are sorry, says the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, to hear that the Corn-Exchange, which has just been enlarged and new roofed, at a cost approaching 2,000*l.* is in an insecure condition, and that the directors have had Mr. Cubitt, of London, to inspect the same. Any one standing on the outside, and looking at the ridge of the roof, will find that it has given way, and so far has it given way, that the centre of the roof, pressing against the glass sides, has forced the glass out of its place, and broken some of the sheets or pieces. This unfortunate concern seems doomed to be ruined; and yet surely some one is responsible for the gross ignorance displayed in putting on a kind of roof which cannot support its own weight.

APPLICATION OF SLAG.—Dr. Robinson, of Newcastle, has obtained a patent, in which he claims as his invention the conversion of molten slag into sheets or plates, by pouring it upon an iron or other table artificially heated, where, by rolling or pressing, it may be reduced to any requisite thickness. The plates thus formed are afterwards annealed by being allowed to cool gradually for six or eight days or less. It is proposed to use these sheets or plates for roofing, covering walls, and other useful purposes, and to cut, perforate, or ornament them as required, by means of suitable elevations and depressions in the rollers.

THE DUBLIN PAINTERS' STRIKE.—A conference of delegates from the men with the masters was to take place on Wednesday last in Dublin, at which the following gentlemen were to act as mediators or arbitrators:—Mr. Dargan, Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. Burke, of the Shelbourne Hotel, Stephen's-green, Dublin. The unfortunate differences which have occurred between the master painters and their workmen are likely, it is believed, to be shortly brought to an amicable settlement.

FINSBURY-PARK.—It is very evident that we shall never induce the Government to advance the large sum required for a park on the extensive plan originally proposed. I have long been of opinion that several detached open spaces of twice the size of Russell-square would, for all practical purposes, be more generally useful than larger sites, which, when you calculate the reserved parts to which the public have no access, and the other pieces from time to time diverted to private use, are really not so large as they seem. There is yet time to obtain at least a dozen pieces of the size I propose in the present suburbs; and if two such were reserved for Finsbury, planted with a row of trees round the margin, with a simple gravel walk, and, above all things, with shelter from an occasional shower, there are few fathers of families who would not bless our foresight in thus providing a safe place of resort for our children. The expense would be comparatively trifling; and two men, to relieve each other, would be ample protection. The reservation of sufficient ground round each plot for houses would go far to pay the expense.—B.

TENDERS

For warehouse, Cannon-street, for Mr. Hudson. Mr. T. Hague, architect:—

Cubitt	£4,320	0	0
Haynes and Co.	4,190	0	0
Rowland and Evans	4,124	0	0
Batterbury	4,074	0	0
Gammon	4,042	0	0
Myers	3,785	0	0

For two houses at Twickenham. Mr. Searle, architect:—

Sands and Co.	£1,800	0	0!
Pope (Twickenham)	1,460	0	0
Earl	1,458	0	0
Suter	1,425	0	0
Wilson	1,124	0	0
Page	1,100	0	0
Clever and Stanger	1,040	0	0
Vidall (accepted)	975	0	0!

For a double villa, Victoria Park. Mr. Bainbridge, architect:—

Wood and Son	£2,077	0	0
Case	2,050	0	0
Perry	2,031	0	0
Page (accepted)	2,028	0	0

For the erection of part of the works for the manufactory of Messrs. Grice and Weston, at West Bromwich, exclusive of boiler-house, engine-house, chimney-stack, basin, and canal-bridge. Mr. G. B. Nichols, architect:—

Binket and Nelson	£1,720	0	0
Brooks	1,689	7	6
Philpot	1,575	0	0
Hartland	1,494	13	0
Bonell	1,460	0	0

With the addition of boiler-house, engine-house, and stack:—

Brooks	£1,779	19	6
Hartland (accepted)	1,682	19	6
Bonell	1,639	8	2

For alterations and additions to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. Messrs. Nelson and Innes, architects. Quantities supplied:—

	New Wards.	Laboratory and Operating Theatre.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Locke and Nesham	3,280	1,527	4,807
Wm. Cubitt and Co.	3,154	1,411	4,565
Fish	3,100	1,380	4,480
Todd and Co.	2,990	1,258	4,248
Macey	2,625	1,348	3,973
Rowland and Evans	2,728	1,136	3,864
Pollock and M'Lennan	—	—	3,773
Carter and Ellis	2,515	1,175	3,690

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Evasion of Smoke Act" (several plans and suggestions will be treated of together), "T. L. D." (we have seen the arrangement in question), "C. B. A." (a day after the fair—see last number), "J. C." "J. T." "A Londoner," "F. and W." "P. W." (we have no farther information), "Humanitas," "J. B." "R. W. G." "R. R." "J. R. S." "G. B. N." "E. W. C." "E. S." "J. D." "F. B." "E. H." "Lady B." "J. B." "R. C." "Z. A." "T. R. S." "J. T." "J. D." "R. E." "W. R." "The Public." "W. R." "S. W." "D. and B." "E. R." "J. F." "A. C. P." "H. R." "T. and Sons," "A Friend at Leamington" (*solved*).

"*Books and Addresses.*" We have not time to point out books or and addresses.

NOTICE. All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN HOWS, Buckley.—If he will call on G. B Beddington Corner, he can have six months' work.

A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED, capable of taking out quantities and keeping a small set of books. As the appointment may be permanent, it is requested that lowest terms will be stated.—Address, in the first instance by letter only, with reference and full particulars of previous employment, to S. W. R. Mr. LOWS, Stationer, Abchurch-lane.

A CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR requires a steady OFFICE CLERK, capable of finishing maps and of preparing plans and sections. The salary will not exceed sixty guineas per annum Applications may be made to A. B. care of Mr. Roberts, Bookseller, 197, High-street, Exeter

SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT WANTED.—The Local Board of Health in Kingston-upon Hull wish to APPOINT an ASSISTANT to their SURVEYOR, at a salary of 75 per annum. Each candidate must be a neat and expeditious draughtsman, and be skilled in surveying and levelling, and in measuring up work; and it is desirable that he should have a practical acquaintance with sewerage works, and the construction and repair of roads; and he will be required to commence his duties forthwith Applications, in writing, are to be sent, sealed, to the Surveyor of the Board, at his Office, in Sculcoates Hall, Hull, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER inst, at TWELVE o'clock at noon.—By order,

ROBERT WELLS, Clerk to the said Board.

8, Parliament-street, Hull, 26th August, 1854.

TIMEKEEPER, CLERK, &c.—WANTED, a SITUATION as TIMEKEEPER, CLERK, &c. or in any capacity where stability of character is required, by a Young Man, at present in the employ of a timber merchant. He is a good penman and bookkeeper, and can give satisfactory references —Address, pre-paid, J. H. Office of "The Builder."

TO STONEMASONS AND OTHERS.

THE Commissioners for Paving, &c. Camden-town, will meet at their rooms in Pratt-street, Camden-town, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive TENDERS for PAVING FOOTWAYS upon the district of Camden-town, with Yorkshire stone paving, and forming such footways with Aberdeen granite kerb, at per square yard superficial; and also for paving crossings and channels of carriageways with Aberdeen granite at per square yard superficial The contract to be for three years, determinable, at the option of the Commissioners, at the end of the first or second year, and the contractor will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract.—Further particulars and forms of Tender may be obtained at this Office, and at the Offices of Messrs DENT and SON, Surveyors, 38, High-street, Camden-town. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL BARKER BOOTH, Clerk to the Commissioners.

31, Tavistock-square.

WANTED, a respectable Youth 16 or 17 years of age, where he will have the opportunity of learning joiner's work, inlaying, French polishing, &c. A small salary will be given at first, and raised according to capacity. Good references required.—Apply, by letter (prepaid), to the London Parquetry, 8, Whitefriars-street.

WANTED, an efficient ASSISTANT in an ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, in London. He must be a good and experienced draughtsman.—Address, B. A. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a FOREMAN, in an Oolite Stone Quarry. He must be competent to measure stone, and keep accounts.—Applications, accompanied by reference, to be sent to Messrs. KIRK and PARRY, Slenford.

TO PAINTERS.

WANTED, by a Builder in the Country, a middle-aged person as HOUSE PAINTER and GLAZIER. He must be able to grain, and take charge of a job occasionally.—Application, stating terms, and reference, to be addressed to P. G. Office of "The Builder."

TO PLUMBERS, &c.

WANTED, a THREE-BRANCH HAND. Apply to B. 5, Carlton-street, Regent's-street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, temporary ASSISTANCE in the Office of an Architect. One competent to prepare working and detail drawings, and no objection to carving, if required. Address, stating age, terms, and where last engaged, to H. T. care of Mr. Taylor, 31, Union-street, Birmingham

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT by a Young Man fully acquainted with the routine of a Builder's Office. Address, L. 5, Carlton-terrace, Harrow-road.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as OUT-DOOR FOREMAN, by a thorough practical JOINER; a country job preferred.—Address, J. M. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a permanent SITUATION as PLUMBER or THREE-BRANCH HAND. Address, Y. Z 19, Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, aged 18 years, a SITUATION in a BUILDER'S OFFICE, which he has been accustomed to for nearly four years, where he could assist in making out drawings, &c. for which he has a very good hand. London preferred.—Apply by letter, to A. B. C. the Post-office, Stevenage, Herts.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, who thoroughly understands his business, a SITUATION as FOREMAN in a BRICKFIELD, or would take it by contract. First-rate references can be given. Address, A. B. Mr. London's, Burrough-place, Hendon, Middlesex.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS, or GENERAL FOREMAN, by a competent person, practically acquainted with the general routine of a builder's business. Can undertake the management of steam engines, sawing, and other machinery No objection to the country or to go abroad. Address, A. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a steady active young Man, aged 26, a SITUATION as CARPENTER. Has a knowledge of drawing, measuring, and taking out quantities. Good reference Address, G T. P. 46, St Paul-street, New North-road, Islington, London.

TO BUILDERS SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, &c.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, who is a Joiner by trade, a SITUATION as Chalk-line or General Foreman, Superintendent of Saw mills, or any similar employment, he having just left a saw mill, where he has been employed as foreman nearly two years and is the owner of which he can refer. No objection to the country.—Direct to J. C. 13, Thornhill-place, Caledonian-road, King's-cross.

TO PROPRIETORS OF SAW MILLS OR BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as SAW SHARPENER, or FRAME WORKER, or BENCH-MAN. Seven years' character. Town or country. Direct, C. Z. 31, Exeter-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone.

TO BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, CARPENTERS, AND PLASTERERS

WANTED, any of the above Trades to take one or more Carcases, and work out the same, either labour only, or labour and materials. Apply to Mr. HUNT, 7, Stratford-place, Camden-town.

TO BUILDERS, DECORATORS, AND OTHERS

WANTED, by a Practical Man, a Situation as GRAINER, or to Superintend Work, being used to all Branches of House Decoration, &c., including Wood Staining, and all kinds of Glass Painting for Panel Work.—Address, A. E., 17, John-street, Edgeware-road.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Respectable Person as CLERK of WORKS, SHOP, or OUT-DOOR FOREMAN, having fulfilled a similar situation for upwards of 13 years. Good Draftsman —References satisfactory. Address, X. Y. 40, Rahere-street, Goswell-street.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN, having four years' knowledge of the profession, a SITUATION as CLERK, where an opportunity for further improvement can be afforded —Address, A. B., 14, Harper-street, New Kent-road.

TO BUILDERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE OWNERS, &c.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, ten years clerk and collector to an eminent builder and house owner at the west end of town, to whom reference will be given, a RE-ENGAGEMENT. No objection to the country. -Address, F. R. 20, Hardington-street, Edgeware-road.

TO PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a permanent SITUATION, as Painter and Glazier with paperhanging if required Wage, 18s. per week.—Address to W. R. 4, Cross-street, Eagle-street, City road. - N.B. No objection to the country.

WANTED, by a practical Joiner, a SITUATION as Shop or General Foreman. Can make working drawings, take out quantities, measure up work. Also a good staircase hand -Address, A. B 16, Shoe-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a Practical Man, a Situation as Foreman of Plumbers, Painters, and Glaziers, &c Understands measuring, book keeping, &c. Country not objected to. Address J. C. Howland's Library, 4, Wellington-terrace, Harrow road, London

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE Advertiser offers his services to Prepare Plans, explanatory drawings, specifications, estimates, measure up work, &c. and generally superintend the buildings to their completion, at a reasonable per centage or fixed salary. No objection to go to Scotland, Wales, or Ireland. Testimonials can be furnished.—Address, G T. W. Mr. J. Blakeley's, Solicitor, Dewsbury.

THE Advertiser, a thoroughly practical Man, is in want of a SITUATION as Clerk of Works, Foreman, or General Manager of Buildings and Repairs, Collector of Rents, &c. for a gentleman, in town or country. References unexceptionable, and security, if required.—Address, E. O. No. 3, Balgrave-street, New-road, King's cross.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Advertiser, who has had the superintendence of workmen for several years, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN Is practically master of every branch of the business, and is a good writer and granter and can measure and estimate for work.—Apply by letter, prepaid, to A. Z. 5, Lavina-grove, Caledonian-road, King's-cross.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, whose articles of apprenticeship with a provincial architect have recently expired, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in a London Office.—Letters addressed to F. D. W. Messrs. Seeley's, No. 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, will be immediately attended to.

THE ADVERTISER, aged 19, wishes to ENGAGE himself to a Master Carpenter and Builder for two or three years. Has been at the trade four years.—Address, W. C. 52, High-street, Marylebone.

ENGINEER'S or SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT. A Gentleman is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as such; has been lately employed as assistant surveyor to a Board of Health, and is well acquainted with water and drainage works. Address M. S 110 Fleet Street, London, Theapside.

A GOOD PRACTICAL CARPENTER and JOINER. A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, can measure, &c. would take a SITUATION as GENERAL or SHOP FOREMAN, or CLERK of WORKS.—Address, Alpha, 11, Fore-street, City. No objection to a country town

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AN experienced CLERK of WORKS wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT, either as Clerk of Works or Builder's Foreman. Satisfactory testimonials and good references can be given as to abilities, &c. Address, W. M. care of Mr Sandover, 47, High-street, Bloomsbury.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

AN ASSISTANT is in want of a SITUATION, in an Office or on Works.—Address to E. F. No 6, Artesian place, Richmond-road, Bayswater.

A STEADY Young Man, aged 19, who has worked at the carpentering four years in the country, wishes to get a constant job in a joiner's shop as IMPROVER.—Apply, W C 42, Upper John-street, Hoxton.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A DRAUGHTSMAN and DESIGNER, well acquainted with the Classic and Mediæval styles, is desirous of an immediate ENGAGEMENT Address BETA. Messrs Castle and Co Advertising Agents, Bull Head-court, Newgate-street

TO ENGINEERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.

A YOUNG MAN, well experienced in mechanical drawing, and who has had considerable practice on transfer paper and stone, WANTS EMPLOYMENT Good references —Address J. D. W. at Mr. Dearle's, 3, Grenville-street, Clarendon-square. Drawings accurately worked out, copied, or traced.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A NEAT and expeditious DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in town. Accustomed to the getting out of perspective, finished, working, and detail drawing, &c. Salary moderate. -Address, A. B. No. 9, Elizabeth-street South, Pimlico.

AN ASSISTANT ARCHITECTURAL and ENGINEERING SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT Address, W. H. Messrs. Howes and Co. No. 7, Thavies-inn, Holborn-hill, London.

TO BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN, accustomed to the duties of a Builder's Office, requires a SITUATION in town or country.—Address, F. C. 44, Munster-street, Regent's park.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

AN ASSISTANT, who is engaged during the day, and accustomed to prepare finished and working drawings, wishes for temporary EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—Address, S. W. No. 8, Farringdon-street.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

A CLERK, of very considerable experience, having three or four evenings unemployed in each week, OFFERS his SERVICES, on moderate terms, in estimating, and making up builders' accounts generally.—Address, Y. Z. Mr Morgan's, 8, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A YOUNG ARCHITECT is desirous of further improvement. A good draughtsman, &c. Acquainted with levelling and surveying No objection to the country —Address, ALPHA, 38, Blackman-street, Borough.

TO BUILDERS.

A PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, MEASURER, ESTIMATOR, and BUILDER'S ACCOUNTANT, would be glad to undertake any business for Builders, upon strictly moderate terms. First rate references given if required.—Address, M. WILLIAMS, 17, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth.

TO BUILDERS, PAINTERS, AND DECORATORS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has just completed an Engagement in London, would be glad to meet with a SITUATION to undertake to do Painting, Marbling, Gilding, and Decorating References, if required.—Address, G. M. Office of "The Builder." No objection to the country.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

A THOROUGHLY competent SURVEYOR and MEASURER is open to an ENGAGEMENT, either occasionally or for a permanency. Most satisfactory references can be given. Terms very moderate.—Address, P. P. to ALPHA, Post-office, Staverton-row, Walworth-road.

TO ENGINEERS, PATENT AGENTS, &c.

A FIRST-RATE MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN wishes for a permanent or temporary ENGAGEMENT at home or abroad.—Please address R. A. Mr. Storer's, 97, Newgate-street

TO ARCHITECTS.

A YOUNG ARCHITECT is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as DRAUGHTSMAN. Most satisfactory references can be given. Address, A. G. A. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

THE Advertiser will be happy to prepare at his Office, DESIGNS for Italian and Gothic Works, or Perspectives, Finished and Working Drawings, Specifications, &c.—Address, ALPHA, Office of "The Builder."

DREDGING MACHINE and TUG-BOATS. WANTED to PURCHASE a good DREDGING MACHINE, with or without Pontoons, and TWO small steam TUG-BOATS.—Application, stating price and particulars, to be made to JAMES RAMSDEN, Esq Barrow Harbour Office, Ulverstone, Lancashire

TO THE BUILDING TRADE.

MR. SAMUEL COOPER, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, and BUILDER'S AUCTIONEER, having the advantage of twenty five years experience, undertakes to LOT, VALUE, and SELL by AUCTION, house property, building land, and materials of every description, in any part of the country.—Terms strictly moderate, with immediate settlement of accounts, Estate and Agency Office, 63, Queen-road (near the Terminus), Brighton.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Palace is opened on Mondays at 9 a.m. and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. On these days the charge for admission is One Shilling. It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is Five Shillings.

SPECIAL TRAINS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace Station every week-day as follows, at 7 10, 8 10, 9 10, 9 40, 10 10, 10 40, 11 10, 11 40 a.m. and 12 10, 12 40, 1 10, 1 40, 2 10, 2 40, 3 10, 3 40, 4 10, 4 40, 5 10, 5 40, 6 10, 6 40 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at 11 30, 11 50 a.m. and 12 30, 1 0, 1 30, 2 0, 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, 8 30 p.m.; and further additional trains will run whenever the traffic renders it necessary.

The 7 10, 8 10 and 9 10 a.m. Down Trains, and the 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, and 8 30 p.m. Up Trains call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The Citizen and Iron Companies' steam-boats will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London bridge, at least every ten minutes during the day, and at those hours, when increased numbers require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at those piers.

The following are the fares to the Crystal Palace and back, including admission to the Palace:—

Shilling Days	.....	First Class, 2s. 6d.
"	.....	Second Class, 2s. 0d.
"	.....	Third Class, 1s. 6d.
Saturdays	.....	First Class, 7s. 6d.
"	.....	Second Class, 5s. 6d.
"	.....	Third Class, 6s. 0d.

In order to afford every facility to the public, and to prevent any delay at London-bridge, arrangements have been made to issue the above tickets previously, at offices in different parts of London. Passengers taking their tickets at these offices will be admitted to the London Station by a separate entrance.

Fares between London-bridge and the Crystal Palace Station, not including admission to the Palace:—

Single Tickets	.....	First Class, 1s. 3d.
"	.....	Second Class, 1s. 0d.
"	.....	Third Class, 0s. 9d.
Return Tickets	.....	First Class, 2s. 0d.
"	.....	Second Class, 1s. 6d.
"	.....	Third Class, 1s. 0d.

The last-named tickets can only be obtained at the London Terminus, and at the Company's Offices, 45, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Special first-class return tickets from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station and back, will be issued on shilling days to holders of Crystal Palace season tickets, at a reduced charge of 1s. 6d each These tickets can only be issued upon production of a season ticket to the Crystal Palace.

Every endeavour will be made to afford at all times a sufficient number of first-class seats; but in order to obviate disappointment, it is necessary to announce that, in cases of a great concourse of persons, no particular class of carriage can be guaranteed.

No change can be given either at the London-bridge, or at the Crystal Palace Stations; passengers must therefore provide themselves with the necessary silver.

Children under twelve years of age will be charged only half the above rates.

Season tickets, including conveyance by rail, 4l. 4s. each; without conveyance by railway, 2l. 2s. the usual discount allowed to families), may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.—By order,

August, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 5 to 19 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purpose it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 5 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

DESIGNS FOR CENTRE-PANES, ON OBSCURED OR RICHLY-COLOURED GLASS, MAY BE HAD GRATIS, POST-FREE.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works, Bristol; or at the Agent's Offices, London, where a variety of Specimens may be seen.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT,

Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 30s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Deves Haytor Wharf, Rotherithe.

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—

Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, PODMORE'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS

COMPANY, 29, Oxford-street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 10s. per dozen.

Sasher Primed and Glazed with good Crown Glass from 2½d. per foot.

Strong Sheet Glass packed in boxes of 100 feet, from 12s. per box

The new Ruby Sheet, the best for embossing, from 1s. 3d. per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

PATENT PLATE, Rough Plate, Sheet,

Crown, and Ornamental Window Glass.—JOSEPH POULSON, of 164, Edgware-road, takes this opportunity of informing the trade and builders that having a very large stock of all the above on hand, he is prepared to supply any quantity, as low, if not lower, than any house in London, especially Patent Plate.—J. P. refrains from the impolitic practice of publishing the prices, in justice to the trade, whose interests he wishes to consult.—Sheet Lead, Pipe, White Lead, Oils, and Colours, Wholesale and Retail.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish. ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—

These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTOUS, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE.

28, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 44, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, conducted in connection with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas of the newest designs constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs. OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

GOOD 3rds 16oz. FOREIGN GLASS in cases of 200 feet each, average size 40 by 30, at 42s. per case; 4ths, ditto ditto, 34s. Also 16oz. ground ditto ditto, 4d. per foot; crown and 16oz. sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, varying from 14 by 10 upwards, 20d. per foot; ¼-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per doz. Also crown and sheet glass in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. FAIRMILOE and SON, 118, 86, John-street, West Smithfield, London.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell,

Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade,

begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes street, Stamford street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

SASH and DOOR MANUFACTORY, 59, GRANGE-ROAD, BERMONDSEY.—L. SUGDEN respectfully invites builders and the trade in general, to an inspection of his stock of manufactured joiners' work, prepared from the best material, at the lowest possible price

P.S. A full list of prices on application.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE,

Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian Blinds, per square foot 1s.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 9d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WINDOW-BLINDS FOR THE TRADE ONLY. The only Blind-maker in London working exclusively for the Trade is WILLIAMS, 1, Rutland-street, Brompton. Manufacturer of every description of inside and outside BLINDS, conservatory blinds, outside shop-blinds, horizontal blinds and awning blinds, executed on the most approved principles lower than any other house. The trade supplied with springs. A list of prices forwarded post free, on application to any house in the trade. Orders by post from all parts of the country punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established in 1838.)

MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square.

W. S. YARDY, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1838

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.

At the recent division of profits the assets were valued

at £176,361

The liabilities at 144,376

Leaving a surplus for division of .. £32,485

The reversionary bonuses to the assured averaged 53 per cent. on the amount of premiums paid by them

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with life assurance.

Loans continue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or other security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY, established in 1797.

70, Lombard-street, City, and 57, Charing-cross, Westminster.

Directors.

Robert Gurney Barclay, esq.	Thomas Hodgson, esq.
William Cotton, esq. F.R.S.	Henry Lancelot Holland, esq.
William Davies, esq.	J. Petty Muspratt, esq.
Sir A. Gordon, M.D. F.R.S.	C. Hampden Turner, esq. F.R.S.
Henry Grace, esq.	Matthew Whiting, esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, esq.	Mar. Isdale Wyvill, esq. jun. M.P.

The Company offers—

Complete Security—

Moderate Rates of Premium with Participation in Profits—

Low Rates without Participation.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices as above, or from any of the Company's Agents

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.

Chief Offices 27, King-street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1717.

Rates of Premium moderate.

Short-period Policies granted.

Rent Insured.

Losses promptly and liberally settled.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

King-street, Covent-garden, London.—Established 1836.

Life Assurance in all its branches effected.

Eight-tenths of the Profits divided among the Assured.

A Division of Profits every Five Years.

The Bonus additions have amounted to One-half the Premiums paid on the Policies.

Assurances without profits at reduced rates.

Any information respecting either Fire or Life Insurance, with proposals and forms of application, may be obtained on application at the office.

W. M. BROWNE, Secretary and Actuary.

Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

PATENT SOLID SEWAGE MANURE

COMPANY, incorporated by Acts of Parliament, 1852 and 1854.

For Purifying Sewage and other Feculent Waters, without exposure to the atmosphere.

For Fixing and Precipitating their Ammonia, Salts, and other Fertilizing Matters; and

For condensing all the Fertilizing Ingredients into a solid manure.

Effected by one continuous operation under covered sheds!

The Directors are prepared to grant LICENCES to Town Councils, Local Companies, Engineers, and others, for the application in particular districts of the Company's Patent processes under their four existing Patents with all future improvements.

The complete efficiency of the processes has been proved on a large scale at Leicester, and the extensive permanent Works of the Company for purifying all the Sewage of that Borough containing a population of between 60,000 and 70,000, are now approaching completion, and will be in operation in the course of a few months.

By the Company's Act of the present Session, all Town Councils, Commissioners, and other Public Functionaries are empowered to enter into contracts with the Company without obtaining a special Act for the purpose.

Information as to terms of licences may be obtained on application to the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. WILSON and BISTOW, 1, Copthall-buildings, London; or to the Secretary, THOMAS PHIPPS, Esq. 45, Cornhill, London.

By order of the Board,

London, July 17, 1854. THOS. PHIPPS, Secretary.

FLOUR and OATMEAL MILLS.—For

SALE, the MACHINERY and APPARATUS, constituting flour and oatmeal mills, including pair of French burr stones, 4 feet diameter, and pair of grey stones, 4 feet 6 inches diameter, and all the shafting, gearing, &c. necessary for transmitting movement to the millstones, the various machines, and plans of proposed building, showing the arrangement of the machinery. These mills were constructed to order for the colonies and are ready for shipment. They are fitted up with great care, and very complete. Price will be about £300. Apply by letter only, prepaid, to M. J. care of Mr. Miller, Stationer, Bridge-road, Lambeth.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compound as that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Powder of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realized by the purchase of such articles becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO Wholesale Agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs LAWFORD and Co. of 40, Norfolk street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting shops, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leeds, by Messrs. RANDERSON and CO Timber-hush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Ipswich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. THE PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Patent. Manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evident, in almost all cases, by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That the imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK LONDON PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-sixth part the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and 1 cwt will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s 6d and 9s each, casks exclusive.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 1s 6d. each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 8s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 2s per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS.—PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this unoxious substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale and retail, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Dark Cement, at their Works, situate near Bridgewater and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPS N and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 20th, 1854.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—

CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack, combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put for th by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by it. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; at Messrs. Usher's Wharfs, Holland-street, Blackfriars, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply the same, which is of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for buildin purposes. Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Steel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in cementitious properties: that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers. JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground render it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-relievi, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Paddington-basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus di Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roofs of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of practical experiments and long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster. London Agents—Messrs J. and G WALLIS, 64, Long-acre. Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dub in.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD-WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Apply to RIGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS. MAW and CO. BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, Salop, manufacturers of the Cloister Pavement of Mediæval Court, and

THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPY'S ALEXANDRINE

in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of CLOISTERS of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace. M. D. Wyatt, Esq., in "Metal" "Hand-Book"), forward without charge, designs and estimates adapted to any given dimensions of Entrance-halls, Conservatories, Verandahs, &c. in every style.

Specimens at 11, Aldersgate-street, London.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 33s. per 1,000. Floor Bricks and 6 inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 8inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickers, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. Thus Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD Cheap, 200,000 superior STOCK BRICKS, lying at the Paddington Old Station, Great Western Railway—Inquire on the premises, or of W. BROOKER, Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road.

BRICKS.—WANTED, 150,000 BRICKS, 110,000 HARD STOCKS, and 40,000 good PLACE, to be delivered at the Kensington Basin.—Address, Mr. F. W. DURRANT, Holland-place, Kensington, stating lowest cash price, and where to be seen.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

STONE-COLOUR BRICKS, moulded to any pattern, for cornices, copings, labels, &c. at about one-third the cost of stone; also ornamental ridge and other tiles; may be had to order of Messrs. HOOPER and CO. 2, Portland-street, Southampton. Illustrated list of prices or samples forwarded on application.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 30s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c &c at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COMPANY are now prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of Bricks made by BARSTALL'S PATENT Apply to JOHN A. DUFF, Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 8, Old Jewry.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COMPANY (Burstall's Patent) are now prepared to enter into arrangements for the USE of the MACHINES in the London district. The chief advantages of these machines (which may be seen in full operation at the Company's works are, the superior quality and economy of manufacture, the bricks (produced from dry clay) are conveyed at once from the machine to the kiln, and are ready for delivery in fourteen days after they are made, thus avoiding all the usual damage, delays, and expensive process of drying, &c; the machinery and buildings occupy a very small space.—Terms and further particulars may be had on application to J. A. DUFF, at the Company's Offices, 8, Old Jewry.

O. McCARTHY, Carman and Contractor, Whitefriars Wharf, Whitefriars, Fleet street, City.—Sand from above or below bridge, delivered by the yard, or per barge. Ballast, screened or unscreened, do. do. Stocks, lime, old bricks, and cement. Scaffolding and tarpaulings on hire. Rubbish may be shot in barges alongside at a small charge to customers, and likewise delivered in the Thames or Canal.—N.B. Goods lightered, landed, and carted. Best coals, per ton. Gas coke, per chaldron.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE. G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', brickmakers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges. Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD, opposite Hampstead-road.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'

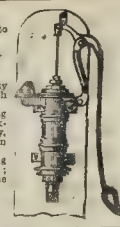
PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slides and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 33 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.



FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, for all machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, road, brickmakers, farms, gardens, sewers, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Land or mine pumps for sewers.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails, 55s. per doz painted
Ditto . . 48s. per doz galvanized

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Paper makers, Brewers, Manufacturers, and all who may have water, or other liquids to raise, will find it their interest to use these Pumps, for ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, & POWER, they have no equal. Every information can be had on application to

GWYNNE and CO. Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shoes, and all the fittings complete for running at once. Several are ready for delivery, from six horse power to twenty-five-horse power, and can be forwarded to any railway station. May be hired on a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MERCHWIN and HALLS', Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, Bluckfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a four-horse power upright Condensing Engine, well finished.—Apply to S. TAYLER, Battersea.

TO ENGINEERS, ENGINEERS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

TO BE SOLD, a Capital LOW-PRESSURE CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE of 24-Horse Power, with the Boiler, Shafting, Pulleys, and Gearing, and Plumbing Materials complete for fitting; timber and irons; the whole in good working order, and can be seen at work, and every information respecting it given by applying to C. E. Post-office, Queen-street, Richmond.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—R. HORNE, PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, 41, Berners-street, Oxford-street, respectfully solicits the trade to inspect his extensive stock of NEW DESIGNS in PAPER-HANGINGS, which, by the application of improved machinery, he is enabled to offer at the following prices, for cash only, viz.:—

Stout ceiling paper	5d.
Satin or Lincrusta	6d. and 7d.
Best-room papers, in great variety	at 5d.
An excellent oak paper	at 8d.
Rich gold and embossed grounds	7d. to 9d.
Flock borders, &c.	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Gold cornices	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Flock ditto	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
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Per Piece.

Every description of French and English panelled decoration always on hand. Incorrect imitation of fancy woods.

N.B. Patterns sent into the country, by post, showing the style and quality of the above, on receipt of two stamps, and the goods despatched in any quantity on receipt of a remittance to the amount required given.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST Retail Stock in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is at WM. SIMS' WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT DARTMOUTH-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment on the premises, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1853.—In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suction, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker" N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars contain full instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
M medium	B B B B ditto ditto.

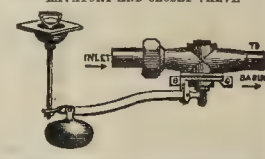
Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

BATHS, PUMPS, and CLOSETS.—Baths, Deep Well and House Pumps, and Waterclosets of superior construction, efficiently and economically fixed in town and country by J. JACKSON, Plumber, 91, Broad-street, Golden-square.—Patentee of the Combination Bath.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "SLOCAN'S Registered Non-Return Water-closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for such services, and for having without the usual service box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented. A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 300 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals.—Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen at the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 23, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK, MANUFACTURER OF GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. C. and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
CHENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Season, Kinsome Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
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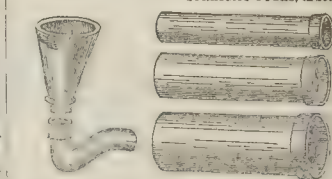
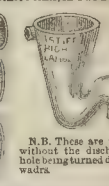
STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. 29, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.





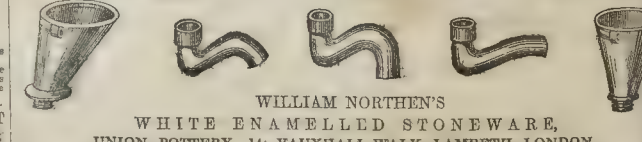
N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwadra

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, chicelety, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pellatt's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Duke-street, Borough-bridge; Dunn's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Bryden-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

THE SUPERIORITY OF JENNINGS'S CLOSETS ARE NOW GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

THEY ARE TO BE FOUND IN NEARLY EVERY HOSPITAL, ASYLUM, AND UNION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

They are IMPERISHABLE in their material, free from all complication, save the Lead trap, displace no impure air, are as easily understood and fixed as a Cock to a sink, are cleaner and more efficient than any closet before the public.

As a proof of their efficiency one fact will suffice. Nearly three years since THIRTY-SIX of these Closets were fixed in GUY'S HOSPITAL, since then TWENTY more have been introduced, and the Inspection has been so satisfactory, that H. CURRY, Esq. the Architect to ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, has just introduced them throughout that building, as also JENNINGS'S LAVATORIES, URINALS, &c.

THE ROYAL APARTMENTS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ARE FITTED WITH THESE CLOSETS,

And Architects will find on inspection that they are fit for the MANSION or COTTAGE.

To prevent Cholera and Fever, all Drains should be properly trapped.

JENNINGS'S TRAPS

Will be found to work without stopping up, and the removal of the grating does not affect the principle of the Trap.

JENNINGS'S PATENT SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES SHOE AND SECURE SHOP SHUTTERS AT HALF THE COST OF THE TROUBLESOME AND DESTRUCTIVE SHUTTER-BAR.

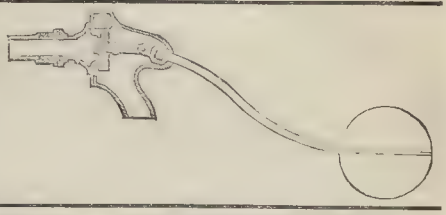
A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES of JENNINGS'S various SANITARY INVENTIONS can be had on application, or by post, if Two Stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, LONDON.

G. JENNINGS solicits an inspection of his

NEW DRAIN-PIPES AND CONNECTIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



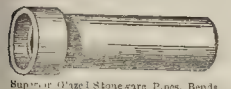
These Ball valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of stuffing-box, spindles, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to Ball valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and cannot by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are so arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water when most required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water

	½	¾	1	1¼	1 inch.
Complete with Balls:—Plain shank.....	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	12s. 6d. each.
" " Screw ferrule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 3d	14s. 6d. each.

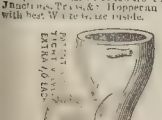
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B. Architects are respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

J. TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.



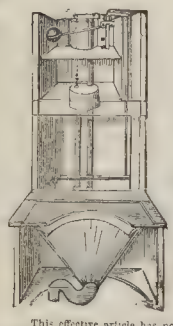
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best Water Service inside.



Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin.—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGARTH, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 6 inch. Patentee of Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, for and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Syringes made, and estimates given, by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 75, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

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DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Channels, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Upper House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falconwharf, 89, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

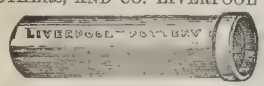
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from change, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent levers and Bars with simple valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Matheson, Hope street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN.....Hobt. Lecky, Poolbeg street.	CARLISLE.....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK.....W. N. Bush, Dean-street	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Thunter.
WATERFORD...J. Sparrow and Co.	PLYMOUTH...John Bird
CARNARVON....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY.....Guerin Brothers.
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The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

REDUCTION of PRICE in SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET; TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER LIST PRICE.

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are even far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset, they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works, Llwynetion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION by

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, Suffolk-grove, Suffolk-street, Southwark, in lots, the PLANT and TOOLS of an IRONFOUNDER; two horse power steam engine and boiler, small double cylinder steam-engine and boiler, double cylinder blast engine, Lloyd's patent fan, cupola, erection of drying stove, twenty rigger patterns, shank and handle ladles, stove truck, six tons flasks, two pair blocks and fall, two tons flask weights, forge bellows, gas fittings, iron and wood patterns, set triangles, crab crane, erection of portable counting-house, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed on SATURDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter street, City.

Fifth Sale of the Surplus Property belonging to the North London Railway Company (with votes for the county of Middlesex).

MESSRS. BEADEL and SONS have received instructions from the Directors of the above Company to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, the 19th SEPTEMBER, at TWELVE, in numerous Lots, the Fifth Portion of the valuable FREEHOLD SURPLUS PROPERTY adjoining the railway in Bromley, with frontage to Devon's-lane and Sleppered street; at Hackney, eligible Building Plots, fronting Church road and New road, with fine leasehold Building Land at Kingsland, close to the Railway Station, and abutting upon the road leading to Dalston. Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. TYRRELL, PAINE, and LAYTON, Solicitors, Guildhall-yard; and of Messrs. BEADEL and SONS, 25, Gresham-street, London.

To the wealthy Capitalist, Merchant, or Professional Man seeking retirement in the country, or enterprising Builders.—At REIGATE.—One of the finest and most attractive freehold estates in this much-admired and popular neighbourhood.

MR. WM. THORNTON has the honour to announce that he has been favoured with instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the MART, early in SEPTEMBER next (unless an acceptable offer should be previously made for the private sale), a singularly fine ESTATE, distant two fields only from the Redhill station and commanding scenery of surpassing beauty, extending over the vale of Holmesdale, in extent about eighty acres, and free from land tax. This property is undoubtedly the most attractive feature of the neighbourhood; it is beautifully timbered, and possesses an abundance of building stone; it will be offered in lots sufficiently large to secure an enviable site for a first class villa, with several acres of park-like land adjoining, placing the possessor within half an hour's ride either of London or Brighton, and at last presenting the opportunity so long sought for, of acquiring a freehold residence, with land, in a locality which bids fair to rival the most favoured, as it is proverbially the most healthful district in the home counties, and with unequalled facilities of railway communication. Full descriptive particulars, with plans and conditions of sale will be issued fourteen days previously to the auction, and may be then obtained at the Mart; the Junction Hotel, Redhill; and other principal Inns in the vicinity; or they will be forwarded by post on receipt of four postage stamps, by Mr. WM. THORNTON, Land Agent, Surveyor, and Auctioneer, Reigate.

Freehold Building Land at Maidstone, opposite the first mile stone on the Tonbridge road (a situation that cannot be surpassed in the neighbourhood in the richness, variety, and beauty of its scenery).

MR. TOOTELL is directed to SELL by AUCTION at the QUEEN'S HEAD INN, MAIDSTONE, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, at ONE o'clock, in thirteen lots, ELEVEN ACRES of exceedingly valuable BUILDING LAND, bounded on the east by the grounds of the Manor House, the residence of Thomas Hyde, Esq. having a frontage on the south side of 800 feet to the turnpike road, and frontages of about 1,300 feet to the new road intended to be made across the land and to join the road at the rear of Mr. Hyde's estate, thereby affording another access to and from Maidstone. The land slopes to the south, and contains fine veins of ragstone and brick earth. The lots will be marked out by the 15th of September, and may then be viewed, when particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. W. and S. COTTON, Solicitors, 7, Lothbury, London; at the Auction Mart, London; at the Crown Inns, Tonbridge and Sevenoaks; the Sun, Chatham; New Falcon, Gravesend; at the Place of Sale; and of Mr. TOOTELL, Land Surveyor, Maidstone.

MERRICK'S BANKRUPTCY.

MR. WM. DOUGLAS will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION early in OCTOBER next, by order of the Assignees of Mr. John Todd Merrick, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, held for long terms of years, at ground rents, consisting of Sixty-four Houses, Stables, a large Manufactory, Workshops and Building Land:—

At BAYSWATER.—Nine shops and houses, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 22, Hereford-terrace, and a house intended for a public house, being No. 23, Hereford-terrace. Six private houses in carcase, being Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, Monmouth-terrace. A piece of building land, comprising about eleven acres, held under a building agreement, and upon which the bankrupt has expended upwards of 2,000*l.* in the formation of roads and sewers.

NORTH GATE, REGENTS PARK.—A terrace of twelve houses, being Nos. 1 to 12 (both inclusive). Ormond-terrace near the North Gate, Regents Park. Note. Seven of these houses have coach-houses and stables attached.

NEW OXFORD STREET (South side).—Thirteen shops and houses, being Nos. 451 to 463 (both inclusive). Also the large manufactory and coach-house and stable, at the rear of No. 451.

NEW OXFORD STREET (North side).—Nine houses and shops, being Nos. 534 to 542 (both inclusive), forming with their back fronts one side of the Royal Arcade.

ELEVEN HOUSES in the ARCADE, NEW OXFORD STREET, being Nos. 10 to 20 (both inclusive), forming the other side of the Royal Arcade.

CRICKLEWOOD, EDGWARE ROAD.—House and Ground, let to Mr. Mills.

QUEEN STREET, WESTMINSTER.—House, let to Mr. Mann.

CHELSEA.—House No. 7, Robert-terrace, Sidney street.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are being prepared, and will shortly be issued.—Apply to Mr. H. H. LAWRENCE, Solicitor, 6, Gray's-inn-square, or to Mr. DOUGLAS, Auctioneer, 14, Lowndes street, Belgrave square.

LANARK PLACE, CLIFTON-ROAD, MAIDA-HILL.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE RICHARDS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Lanark place, Clifton-road, Maida-hill, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, the remaining STOCK of a BUILDER, comprising 750 capital sound 12 feet, 9 feet, and 6 feet iron-bound scaffold-boards in excellent condition, capital scaffold-poles, various lengths, putlocks, cords, mortar-boards, sieves, &c. &c.—May be viewed on morning of sale, and catalogues had on the premises; of J. WELLS, Esq. Solicitor, 23, Percy-street, and of the Auctioneer, 43, Rathbone place, Oxford street.

Immense Oak Timber, of first-rate quality, Woodgreen, Tottenham, Poles, Topwood, &c. By

MR. RICHARDS, on WOODGREEN COMMON, Tottenham, near the Hornsey Station on the Great Northern Railway, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, at ONE o'clock, SIXTY fine OAK TREES, remarkably clean grown; also a quantity of large oak and elm poles and topwood. The timber is lying by the side of hard roads, about five miles from London.—May be viewed. Catalogues obtained at the Lodge; the Jolly Butchers, Woodgreen; Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. C. FURBER will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, at TWELVE for ONE, on the LAND in the rear of Gold Hawk-terrace, Shepherd's bush, a CLUMP of 300,000 sound STOCK BRICKS, which will be sold in lots suitable to either large or small buyers. Large purchasers will be accommodated with the standing of their lots for any reasonable period, and every facility will be afforded them. May be viewed on application to Mr. FURBER'S Man, on the Field, and at the Auction Office in Warwick-court, Gray's-inn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN CHANCERY.—"Bainbridge v. Swabey." The Pant Drainiog Quarry, an important Mineral Property, near the Penrhyn Slate Works, Bangor.

MR. LEIFCHILD has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, pursuant to an order of the Court, and with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, at GARRAWAY'S, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, at ONE precisely, in one lot, the above important and very valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, well known as the Pant Drainiog Slate Quarry, very eligibly situate in the village of Bethesda, on the high road to Bangor, from which port it is distant about six miles. It comprises an extent of thirty acres, and contains an inexhaustible supply of the best blue slate, for which Bangor has been long and deservedly famous. The quarry has been successfully worked for more than thirty years; it is now in operation, with full capability of producing unlimited quantities of the largest and best qualities of slates, while a judicious outlay in additional steam and water power would render it one of the most extensive slate quarries in the principality. The property is held under a lease from the freeholder for a term of fifty years from May, 1853, at a rent of 300*l.* per annum, and is not subject to any royalty whatever. With the lease (which contains the clauses and covenants usual in respect of property of this description) will be sold the whole of the capital plant and machinery now on the premises, including the steam-engine, water-balance, with ample supply of water; smith's shop, stables, and other erections; iron tramways, waggons, carts, horses, and all other implements and utensils of trade, which will be expressed in a schedule, which may be seen at Mr. LEIFCHILD'S Offices three days previous to the sale.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be had gratis at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane; at the Offices of Messrs. BOYS and TWEEDIE, Solicitors, 6, Ely-place, Holborn; of Messrs. STEVENSON and LEY, Solicitors, 1, Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge; of Mr. W. J. MARTER, Solicitor, 5, Furnival's-inn; of Messrs. RAVEN and BRADLEY, Solicitors, 2, Harcourt-buildings, Temple; at the principal hotels at Bangor, Chester, Liverpool, and Carnarvon; of T. PAUL, Esq. C.E. 1, John-street, Chester; at Garraway's; and at Mr. LEIFCHILD'S Land and Timber Offices, 62, Moorgate-street.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CABINET AND COACH MAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.

ROBERT WARD has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Bermondsey New-road, Southwark, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 6th and 7th SEPTEMBER, 1854, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock, in consequence of the premises being let, the entire STOCK of a Timber Merchant, consisting of about 2,000 dry yellow pine planks, deals and battens, 1,500 white and yellow deals and planks, 140 pieces Baltic timber, 100 English oak trees, 40 loads of dry English ash plank, dry beech and oak planks, 10,000 oak spokes, 10,000 feet of elm board and plank, elm stocks, oak posts and rails, mahogany in planks, boards, and veneers, cut deals, &c. Also two timber carriages, cart, truck, chaise, and phaeton, three young powerful cart horses and chaise mare, harness, utensils in trade, and household furniture, including a pianoforte, &c.—May be viewed two days prior and morning of sale. Catalogues had in due time of the Auctioneer, No. 8, Oxford street.

PIMLICO.—To Ironfounders, Cemetery Companies, and parties laying out Ornamental Grounds, Nurserymen, Builders, and Others.

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Commercial road Wharf, Pimlico, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, and following day, at TWELVE for ONE each day, about 170 TONS of ORNAMENTAL IRON POSTS and RAILING, as used round the Exhibition Building in Hyde-park; several tons of wrought-iron tie-bolts and cast-iron gutter ends, and shoes, bolts, nuts and rivets, and old cast-iron, 470 wooden girders, 850 Paxton and other gutters, 50 transept ribs and 80 ridges, 50,000 sash-bars, glazed sashes, glass frames, three timber erections, glass cullet, 50 fathoms of firewood, large quantity of Hartley's rough plate glass, scaffold-cords, and miscellaneous materials.—To be viewed three days before the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, London, near the Euston Station.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, in Edward-street, Regent's-park, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5 at TWELVE for ONE, a quantity of Yellow, White, and Spruce PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, mouldings, scantling, prepared flooring, dry cut stuff, doors, pantile and plasterers' laths, Dantzic and Stettin timber, American birch, &c.—May be viewed the day before the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, and at the Auction Offices, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

Valuable patent for Carving on Wood and Stone, Lease of the extensive Premises, Machinery, immense Stock of Carvings, Models and Patterns, Timber, and the complete plant.

MESSRS. OXENHAM and SONS are instructed to SELL by PRIVATE TREATY, in one lot, the PATENT RIGHT for CARVING in WOOD and STONE (Jordan's patent), which has been most successfully carried on for several years, having been engaged on most of the principal works, including the new Houses of Parliament, together with the LEASE of the extensive PREMISES, BELVIDERE-ROAD, Lambeth, admirably planned and adapted for carrying on the concerns, containing seven wood and a large stone carving machines, stone turning ditto, all by Whitworth, moulding and mortising machines, saw-benches, lathes, &c. a 16-horse power steam-engine, an immense quantity of carvings, including the magnificent altar screen exhibited in 1851, models, patterns, stock of dry timber, and the complete plant. May be viewed by tickets only, which may be obtained at Messrs. OXENHAM'S Offices, 353, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon.

BERMONDSEY.—The valuable Machinery, Plant, Utensils in Trade, Fixtures, &c. of one of the most extensive Tanner's and Currier's Yards in the Metropolis.

MESSRS. ELLIS and SON have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Hackblock, Clark, and Meek (who are retiring from business, and whose lease expires at Michaelmas next) to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, WILLOW WALK, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, and following days, at ELEVEN, without reserve, the whole of the valuable MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, comprising two low-pressure beam engines, of 16 and 6-horse power, a fan blowing machine, six wrought iron boilers, from 14 feet long, two sets of Bramah's hydraulic press pumps and presses complete, six bark mills, two 4 ft. 9 in. in diameter, two stone mills, a wrought-iron hot plate, 12 ft. by 10, two splitting machines, copper and iron cross head and other pumps, six wrought iron oil cisterns, nine fir vats and valves, a fir vat 20 feet long, a pair of fulling stocks, a set of 6 inch three throw pumps, five iron rolling beds and rollers, 19 iron beams, 48 wood ditto, a mauling machine, an 8-inch lathe with iron bed, a capital crane, 3,000 feet of iron steam and hot-water pipes from 6 inches diameter, shafting framing wheels and gearing, the pipes and fittings for 150 gas-lights, about 10,000 sacks, &c.; a large quantity of deals, timber and building materials, wrought and cast-iron; a wagon, and other weighing machines, two wagons, a van, three carts, three horses and harness, office desks, and iron repositories. To be viewed two days preceding the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises.

Thirteen Acres of very valuable Freehold Building Land between Lower Norwood and Dulwich.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST have received instructions to offer for SALE, at the AUCTION MART, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of SEPTEMBER, in 33 lots, unless the whole should be previously disposed of by private contract, valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, land-tax redeemed, formerly part of the Thurlow park estate, situate in Rosendale road, between Lower Norwood and Dulwich, only six miles from the metropolis, within half a mile of the Crystal Palace, possessing most eligible sites for the erection of semi-detached villas, and offering a very profitable speculation to capitalists and builders. Each lot will have a frontage of about 90 feet by a depth of about 150 feet.—Particulars and lithographic plans may be had at the Inns at Norwood and Dulwich; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NETTESWELL, ESSEX.—To Land Societies, Builders, and Others.—Absolute Sale of Sixteen Acres of Land, within a few minutes' walk of the Burnt-mill Station on the Eastern Counties Railway, and also contiguous to the capital Market Towns of Sawbridgeworth and Harlow.

MR. MARSH is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY next, SEPTEMBER 7, at TWELVE, by order of the mortgagee, with the consent of the proprietor, in one lot, a very valuable enclosure of ARABLE LAND nearly adjoining the residence of the Rev. W. Arkwright, containing nearly sixteen acres, most admirably adapted for building purposes. In the event of the above not being disposed of in one lot, the same will be immediately offered in numerous lots.—Particulars and conditions of sale, with plans attached, may be obtained at the George, Harlow; White Lion, Sawbridgeworth; at the Mart; of WILLIAM COX, Esq. Solicitor, Pinners-hall, Old Broad street; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Half an Acre of most important and valuable Freehold Land, Golden-square, St. Luke's, within half a mile of the Bank and General Post-office.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY next, SEPTEMBER 7, at TWELVE, in one lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), a very valuable PLOT of FREEHOLD GROUND, containing upwards of half an acre, situate between Whitecross-street and Golden lane, St. Luke's, in the centre of a densely populated neighbourhood, and most admirably adapted for the erection of model-lodging-houses, or baths and washhouses on an extensive scale, on the flat system or otherwise, which would return a very remunerating profit in this locality.—May be viewed by the entrance, Rose passage, Golden-lane, and particulars, with conditions of sale, obtained at the Mart; of Mr. MACKENZIE, Solicitor, 5, Stock Orchard crescent, Holloway; of Mr. H. W. SHILLIBEER, Solicitor, 2, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Valuable Freehold Building Land. Land tax redeemed.

MR. MARSH has been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on THURSDAY next, SEPTEMBER 7, at TWELVE o'clock, in lots, EIGHT very valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, land-tax redeemed, each plot commanding a frontage of about 100 feet to Stanley road, and a depth of 260 feet. The several plots are situate on a most beautiful eminence, within a short distance of the Railway Station, and the picturesque village of Carshalton. Particulars and plans may be obtained at the Mart; the Greyhound, Carshalton and Croydon; Spread Eagle, Epsom; of Messrs. RICHARDSON and SON, builders, Carshalton; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS, UNDERTAKERS, &c.

MR. WHITTLE is instructed to DISPOSE OF an OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, with convenient premises, in a good open situation on the outskirts of town. A capital connection of a respectable nature attached, and a deal of jobbing work done. Full information and introduction to all for whom business is done will be given. About 150*l.* required. Particulars of Mr. WHITTLE, 45, Old street, City-road.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF (by private contract), the well known and old established concern, the GROVE IRON FOUNDRY, GUILDFORD STREET, Southwark, the present proprietor retiring from business. The premises are extensive, with steam power, and every other convenience for carrying on and extending the business.—For particulars, apply to Mr. JEFFERIS, on the premises, between TEN a.m. and TWO o'clock p.m.

TO PAPERMAKERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the GROVE PAPER-MILL, SOUTHWARK, with 40-horse steam power, four rag engines, a paper machine, with six drying cylinders, &c. It has a never-failing supply of capital water, with every other requisite for a paper mill, in the most perfect working condition, the present proprietor retiring from the business. For particulars, apply between TEN a.m. and TWO o'clock p.m. of Mr. JEFFERIS, Grove Foundry, Guildford-street, Southwark.

BUILDER'S BUSINESS.—An old-established and improving business in the above line, situate in a county town, TO BE DISPOSED OF. From 1,200*l.* to 1,500*l.* will be required. Principals only may apply by letter prepaid, addressed to E. W. 322, Regent-street, London.

AN old-established BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the CEMENT trade, suitable for a large builder, or parties connected with the trade; requires but little capital: stock, &c. very light, and the book-debts may be taken or not by the party coming in.—Address, H. H. C., Charles Gatliff, Esq. 19, Coleman-street.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a powerful, well-made BLACK CART HORSE, 6 years old, a strong-built Cart, and new set of Harness, a large quantity of scaffolding, comprising poles, boards, putlocks, scaffold cords, ladders from 28 to 60 rounds, capital chain tackle, block wheels, &c. for horse run, &c. &c. Apply, 35, Pickering-place, Paddington, near the Royal Oak.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a first-rate CABINET and UPHOLSTERER'S BUSINESS in a large market town, in the West of England, to which may be added a good carpenter's and builder's business. The present occupier retires with an independence. If by letter, address, TULLY and CO. Mahogany Merchants, Bridge-wharf, City road, London.

TO CARPENTERS, BLIND-MAKERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, a good JOBBING BUSINESS, with stock-in-trade and lease, for 50*l.*—Apply to W. F. No. 5, Clyde-terrace, Copenhagen-street, Islington.

TO ENGINEERS and CAPITALISTS with 10,000*l.* and upwards.—A QUARTER SHARE of one of the largest and best-established IRON WORKS in England, TO BE DISPOSED OF. The business having increased very extensively the last few years, both at home and abroad, causes the Quarter Share to be in the market. Upwards of [illegible] is turned over annually, and much more may be done with excellent profits, as a great portion of the business is secured by letters patent.—For further particulars, apply by letter (prepaid), A. Z. Post-office, Bridge-street, Westminster; or BOX, 107, Post-office, Manchester.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, AND CHURCHWARDENS. GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., replies immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement.—Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, September 2, 1854.

The Builder.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1854. WILLIAM LEE, Esq M.P. President, in the Chair. Gentlemen desirous of promoting the interests of the Institution by becoming stewards, will be pleased to forward their names to the Secretary, Mr. A. G. HARRIS, at the Office, 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, where tickets may be obtained at 21s. each, also of Mr GEORGE BIRD, the Treasurer, 38, Edgware-road; the Stewards, and at the bar of the London Tavern.

September 8, 1854. A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. An ELECTION of PENSIONERS will take place on the 6th of NOVEMBER, 1854. Candidates may obtain forms of application to vote on the occasion at the Office of OCTOBER, at the Offices of the Institution, 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. Pensions, 25l. per annum for males, and 20l. for females.

September 7, 1854. A. G. HARRIS, Secretar.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, for a term of years, and that the EXHIBITION will OPEN EARLY in DECEMBER, and remain open till March. Further particulars will be issued immediately.

JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S.
20, Lancham-place. } Hon.
JAMES EDMESTON, Jun. } Secs.
3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The FIFTH of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly designed for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1854, "On Sepulchral and Monumental Art," by the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A.

Hour of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

Cards of invitation will be presented on application at the Museum, on any day excepting Saturday, from Ten to Four.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.

The entrance to the Museum on the above evening, will be from the Archway in Parliament-street, near Hudson's terrace.

INSTRUCTION in ART.—The AUTUMN SESSION of the NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL of ART of the Board of Trade, Department of Science and Art, will COMMENCE on 1st OCTOBER, 1854.

Art Superintendent—RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.

The course of instruction imparts systematically a knowledge of the science and principles involved in art, especially in instruction to the medical profession of life, with the view of training students for teaching schools of art, and preparing students to enter upon the future practice of decorative art in manufactures and works of taste, either as masters, overseers, or skilled workmen. At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to put to such use the study without reference to a preparation for any special branch of industry. Special classes are also arranged for female students of paper chamber and other schools to teach plane tint drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.

For prospectus, terms of admission, &c. apply at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

COMPETITIONS.

CITY of ELY.—DESIGNS for NEW BURIAL GROUND CHAPELS.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the time for agreeing to the Designs for the above Chapels has been extended to FRIDAY, the 6th of OCTOBER instead of the 8th, as advertised in last week's AND FURTHER that the Burial Board will require Working Drawings and Specifications but only a Design and Estimate. The Board does not pledge itself to employ the Architect whose Design shall be selected. By order of the Board, W. MARSHALL, Clerk.

Ely, August 30th, 1854.

WIDENING of BIDEFORD BRIDGE.—The TIME for the delivery of the Designs and Estimates is EXTENDED to the 31st OCTOBER; and it is requested that the designs and plans may be drawn on the scale of 8 feet to the inch.—By letter, 3rd August, 1854.

BIDEFORD BRIDGE.—A Plan, Elevation, and section of Roadway of this Bridge, together with particulars collected on the spot, may be obtained by forwarding two guineas (post office order) to Mr. SAMUEL PURCHES, C.E. Worcester.

CONTRACTS.

LEEDS SEWERS.—To BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS. The Council of the Borough of Leeds are prepared to receive TENDERS or PROPOSALS for the EXCAVATING, BUILDING, and COMPLETING of several miles in length of the principal BRANCH SEWERS, for the more effectual drainage of the district of Leeds, Hunslet, and Holbeck, within the said borough. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th AUGUST, on application to Mr J. W. LEATHER, Civil Engineer, Leeds, and a draft of the contract for which to be entered into may be seen at the Town Clerk's office, Leeds. Tenders or proposals to be delivered, sealed up, at the Town Clerk's Office before ELEVEN o'clock in the morning of FRIDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER 1854. The council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—By order.

JOHN ARTHUR IKIN,
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Council.

Town Clerk's Office, Leeds, 11th August, 1854.

BOROUGH of DERBY.—COVERING BROOK COURSES and SEWERAGE WORKS. TENDERS WANTED.

The Local Board of Health of this Borough are prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the following WORKS, which will be let in One Contract, viz:—

Covering over and Converting into BRICK SEWERS, Two Open Brook Courses in Derby, known as the Littleover Brook and the Bramble Brook, the proximate length required to be enclosed being about 1,270 yards. Also,

Constructing certain BRICK and PIPE SEWERS along the Osmaston-road and Street, London-road and Street, Coalstreet, Ashbourne-road, Friargate, and Market-place and Street, in the said Borough, the gross or total length of the Sewers being about 2,500 yards of Brick, and 420 of Pipe Sewers.

Where Pipe Sewers are required to be of Glazed Stoneware Pipes, such materials and be provided by the Board.

Parties tendering must not only state in one sum the amount for which they will execute the above-mentioned works, but also furnish (according to a prescribed form of Tender, to be had on application) a schedule of prices at which they will execute any additional works for Street or House Drainage, if necessary, connected with the above.

Plans, sections, specification, and form of Tender, will lie for inspection at the Office of the Local Board, Derwent-street, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. THORBURN, the Surveyor.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Sewerage Works," addressed to the Clerk of the Board, must be received on or before MONDAY the 18th day of SEPTEMBER next.

The lowest or any tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

By order. JOSEPH JONES,
Derby, Aug. 24th, 1854. Clerk to the Board.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health here give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS from Parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING, certain intended BRICK SEWERS, as follows viz:

CONTRACT No. 1.—Main Sewer, from Cotham-lane into the River Avon, about 2,650 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 2.—Main Branch Sewer, along the White Ladies-road, north and south, about 810 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 3.—Main Branch Sewer, in Richmond Park-road, about 2,365 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 4.—Main Branch Sewer, for Cotham and Kingsdown, about 2,508 yards in length.

Any person or persons willing to engage for making any, or either, or all of the before-named sewers, are requested to deliver separate Tenders for each of the said Contracts at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, on THURSDAY morning, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, when the Committee will meet to determine upon the same.

Plans, sections, and specifications of the works to be done, may be seen at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince street, Bristol, and all further information may be obtained either on personal application, or by letter, post paid, addressed to the surveyor, Mr. HENRY ROBERT ANDREAE, C.E.

The parties tendering will be required to give the names of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due performance of the works.

The Committee will not bind themselves to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until the proposed sureties are approved.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Local Board of Health Offices, 13, Prince-street, Bristol, 24th August, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

SEWER CONTRACT.—The Commissioners under "The Walsall Improvement and Market Act, 1854," are ready to receive TENDERS for the following SEWERS, which are intended to be put down in Walsall, namely, a main sewer commencing opposite the Stork Hotel, in Bridge-street, extending thence to and under the open space called the Bridge, at the lower part of Bridge-street, to and under the house now opposite the Turf Tavern, in the same street, the length being about 160 yards. The sections, specifications, and conditions of the same may be inspected at the office of Mr CLARK, Town Surveyor, Wolverhampton-road, Walsall. Parties are to send their tenders once a month if desired, sealed and delivered at the office of the Commissioners' Clerk, Bridge-street, Walsall by or before Two o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 2nd day of OCTOBER next. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to give security, with two sureties, for the due performance of the contract.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Jun. Commissioners' Clerk.

Walsall, 5th September, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO DUST CONTRACTORS.

CHELSEA IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, Regulating and Improving the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea (exclusive of the District of Hans-town), will meet in the Board-room at the Manor house, Kings-road, Chelsea, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for a period of one year, from Michaelmas-day next, pursuant to the terms of a draft contract now open at the Office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, for COLLECTING and REMOVING the DUST, ASHES, and RUBBISH which are to be the property of the Contractor, from the several houses in the streets and places under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. Tenders per cubic yard or a sum of the sum offered is to be paid on the acceptance of the Tender, and a further sum to make up a moiety of the sum offered to be paid at the time of signing the contract within three days after, and the remaining moiety on the 25th of MARCH next. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Dust and Ashes," and signed by the proposed contractor, with the names and descriptions of two sufficient sureties for the due performance of his contract, are to be left at the Office of the Clerk to the Commissioners, Manor-house, Kings-road, and not elsewhere, on or before the 11th inst.; but the Commissioners do not bind themselves to the acceptance of the lowest or any of the Tenders so delivered. The legal charges for the contract to be paid by the contractor; and the parties tendering must appear personally on the day the Tenders are opened, if not forms of Tender (to be filled up) may be obtained at my Office, and no others will be received or accepted.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH PATTESON, Surveyor to the Commissioners,
5, Beaufort-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1854.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, &c.

CHELSEA IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, Regulating and Improving the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea (exclusive of the District of Hans-town), will meet in the Board-room at the Manor house, Kings-road, Chelsea, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT, for a period of one year, from Michaelmas-day next, pursuant to the terms of a draft contract, now lying at the Office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, for supplying them with GOOD OILS, free from loam, for the repair of the roads within their jurisdiction, at per cubic yard, to be delivered alongside of the Fire Dock adjoining Hancock's Wharf, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, in such quantities as may be ordered from time to time by the Commissioners, or their surveyor, and a sample of such fluid must be second drawn on view at the Surveyor's Office. Tenders for about 2,000 cubic yards, more or less. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Broken Flints," and signed by the parties tending with the names and description of two sufficient sureties to be approved of, for the due performance of the contract are to be left at the Office of the Clerk to the Commissioners, Manor-house, Kings-road, and not elsewhere, on or before the 11th inst.; but the Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender for the contract to be paid by the contractor; and the parties tendering must appear personally on the day the Tenders are opened. Printed forms of Tender to be filled up) may be obtained at my Office, and no others will be received or accepted.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH PATTESON, Surveyor,
5, Beaufort-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the erection of FIVE HOUSES, in BRICK LANE, OLD STREET, in the Parish of St. Luke, the Company of IRONMONGERS, may see the plans and specification at IRONMONGERS HALL, Fenchurch-street. Tenders to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Ironmongers Hall, August, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the entire REFITTING of the INTERIOR of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. JOHN, Hoxton are informed that the plans and specifications may be seen by applications at Mr. CHRISTIAN'S Office, 10, Whitehall-place, London, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th inst. The Committee do not undertake out the works do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order of the Board,
Cheshunt, September 6, 1854. J. DEATH, Clerk.

EXETER and CREDITON RAILWAY.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTION of certain BRIDGES and other works in the line of this Railway, may inspect the drawings, specifications, and forms of tender, and obtain all necessary information at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT DYMOND and SONS, the engineers to the company, at No. 10, Bedford-circus, Exeter. Tenders are to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER instant. The directors will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to contract upon as late not more in the present form.

THOMAS HARTNOLL, Secretary.

Exeter, 8th September, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. To ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS for the following Works in connection therewith, for discharging the waters from the Ravensbourne sewer at Norman-road, Greenwich, the engines and pumps being now at work, and in good working order. The contracts and specifications may be inspected and copies had on the premises named at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 18th inst. between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of certain BRIDGES and WALKWAYS, the 20th and 13th St. PEMBROKE to be put out the position of the intended works. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 7th day of Sept. 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. To PAVIOURS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, inst. at ELEVEN o'clock a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of certain ROADWAYS known as Marshlane and Blackwall-lane, situate in Greenwich marsh, in the county of Kent. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender may be inspected and other particulars had at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the last day for receiving Tenders, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above-mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 7th day of Sept. 1854.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—CONTRACT for SCAVENGEING, STREET SWEEPING, and CARTAGE WORK, &c. The Local Board of Health of Kingston-upon-Hull are ready to receive TENDERS for a CONTRACT for the performance of the following Works in the whole Borough, or any part, if the three several districts thereof, viz.:—The Old Town and Waterside, Parish of Sculcoates, and the East District, viz. that part of the Borough on the East side of the River Hull.

1st. The COLLECTION of NIGHT SOIL in the morning, as shall be from time to time required by the Board.

2nd.—The COLLECTION of DRY DUST during the daytime by Day Work.

3rd. The SCAVENGING of the STREETS, and the Removal of Snow or Street Sweepings.

4th. The REMOVAL of FILTH from the Cleansing of Sewers, and all Necessary Carting.

5th. The WATERING of STREETS.

And, if desired by the contractor, the Tenders may include the CARTAGE of GOOD MATERIALS, &c.

The Tenders are to be made separately, either on the basis or contract of the Night Soil, Ashes, House Refuse, or Dust, before or after proper Returns have been made upon the basis of the coming the property of the contractor.

The population of the borough is 84,000.

The Local Board can lend any great or extensive power of collection to the contractor.

The time of the contract or contracts, if one entire contract, will be proposed to be performed may be mentioned in the case of the proposal of the Board, if subject to the bye-laws of the Board and Borough.

The specification of the works to be performed, the regulations and conditions to be observed, and the mode of Tenders to be made, may be inspected on application at the Office of the Surveyor of the Board, at the Guildhall, Hull, between the hours of TEN o'clock in the forenoon and FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, until SATURDAY, the 23rd SEPTEMBER, at noon or before which day sealed Tenders are to be delivered in writing to the undersigned Clerk of the Board, at his Office, No. 8, Parliament-street, Hull.

The Board does not bind itself to take the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
ROBERT WELLS,
Clerk to the said Local Board.

25th August, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the DOCK COMPANY at KING-TON-UPON-HULL do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the REMOVAL of the SOUTH, NEW LYING UPON the same land at the North end of the Dock, and the Contractors shall be required to commence the Work on the 1st day of October next, and to complete the whole of the Work on or before the 1st day of October, 1855. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office, and Tenders are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, on or before the 9th instant. By order,

W. H. HUFFAM, Secretary.

N.B. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any of the Tenders.

Dock Office, Hull, 4th September, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS, AND OTHERS.

THE Directors of the Liberal Permanent Freehold Land Society, are willing to receive TENDERS for the purchase of all OUTBUILDINGS, standing on their estate, at Kirkdale, viz.:—Workshops, sawpits, cowhouses, stabling, cowsheds, barns, and cart-sheds.—May be seen, and further particulars obtained of Mr. W. E. WILLIAMS, Architect, No. 5, Cook-street, Liverpool, to whom sealed Tenders are to be addressed, on or before the 14th instant.

GUILDHALL, Sept. 5, 1854.—The COMMITTEE for LETTING the CITY'S LANDS will meet at GUILDHALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th SEPTEMBER instant, at ONE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for LETTING on LEASE for 14 years, less three days, from Michaelmas next, the following PREMISES, on both or either of which the Committee will agree, viz.:—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and a workshop, in Evan's-place, Hill-street, Finsbury; No. 27, on the north side of Baunce-street, Finsbury; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, on the north side of York-place, Banner-street, Finsbury; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20, North-place, Banner-street, Finsbury. Further particulars and packages of seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Architect's Office, Guildhall. FERDINAND BRAND, Comptroller.

CONTRACTS.

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—CONTRACT.—To STONE-MERCHANTS, QUARRYMEN, and OTHERS. The Woolwich Local Board of Health will meet at the Town-hall, Woolwich-green, on TUESDAY Evening, the 26th inst. at SEVEN o'clock, to receive TENDERS in writing for the supply of

5,000 Feet super. of SECOND-CLASS ROCKHILL, at per foot super.

2,000 Feet run. of PURBECK SPANTLING for Channelling, 9 in. by 6 in. lengths not less than 5 feet 6 in. at per foot run.

1,000 Feet run. of ABERDEEN, DEVON HATTER, or BARNTON MOUNT GRANITE CURB, 12 by 6, at per foot run.

To be conveyed to such parts of the parish as may be directed and there deposited in the situations as appointed. The Board's Surveyor, on or before the 27th day of NOVEMBER, 1854, and will be paid for within two months after the completion of the contract. Parties tendering must be in attendance and prepared to enter into a bond for the due performance of the contract. The board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN BARNETT, Surveyor to the Local Board, William-street.

By order of the board,
EDWARD SARGENT, Clerk.

Town-hall, Woolwich, Sept. 6, 1854.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost or heat of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small bar-inch diameter tubing has resisted a pressure of 60 lbs. on the square inch, with it bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in any feet, and the larger in 24 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in Hotels, &c. THE TRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER-BASKETS, as exhibited at Sydenham, made to the original and other elegant and new designs, by W. RICHARDS, at the Wire works, No. 326, Oxford-street, nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre. Wire work in all its useful and ornamental varieties, for the garden, green-house, conservatory, or drawing room; garden and game fencing. Aviaries and conservatories fitted up. Birdcages and cheese trays kept in stock. Window blinds and sunshades of every possible description, of the best materials and workmanship.

N.B. An allowance to nursery men and the trade.

HART AND SON,

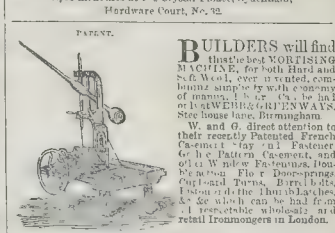
83, 84, & 85, WYCH-STREET, and 21, DRURY-LANE.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

PITT'S PATENT SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE.

IN CHINA, GLASS, BUFFALO-HORN, CARD WOOD, &c.

Specimens also at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham,
and
Hardware Court, No. 32.



BUILDERS will find that the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combines simplicity with economy of manufacture, is to be had of HOLTZAPFFEL & DEYERLEIN, Steel House lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener, Gothic Pattern Casement, and Solid Wrought Fastenings, Iron Sash Pulleys, Door-springs, Cupboard Turns, Barrel bolts, Hasps and Staples, Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, GAS FITTERS, &c.

THE valuable STOCK of TOOLS, FIXTURES, &c. of an old established business TO BE SOLD in the North, at a great sacrifice under peculiar circumstances.—Apply to Mr. HEALY, Accountant and Auctioneer, Isle-of-Ely, London.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their latest method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

COPPERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, and to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK GRAY,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 18, Gresham-street, LONDON.

CHANDELIERS.—The Chandelier and Gas-fittings Company, Manufacturers of Gas Chandeliers and Fittings, Brackets, Pendants, &c. Brass, copper, tin and composition tubes, iron tubes, and fittings, &c. &c. A large and well-assorted stock always on hand at 28, Le coster-square, London.

J. M. MOLE, Agent.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Chain and Anchors,
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Bisse-lane, London.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, &c. &c. Commission Agent. WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Tinned Plates, &c. &c. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

WHEATLEY, KIRK, and CO. have on hand, and ready for delivery, a very large stock of quite new, and the best workmanship, of SHAPING and SCREW-CUTTING LATHES, Double-wheel Lathes, Drill-ing, Slotting, Shaping, and Planing Machines, Horizontal and Vertical Steam-engines, &c. &c. — Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for hanging, at one guinea the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
146, Strand, London.
67, Hope-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale street, Manchester.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Bolted Brass for Engravers. Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10 11, and 12, Charles-street, Lonsdale, London.

BUILDERS, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, and others are invited to inspect the SET OF NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, of the lowest possible prices, at NAYLOR'S, the Patentee of Naylor's Warehouse, 265, Oxford-street, between North Audley-street and Park-street.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, and the Trade generally.

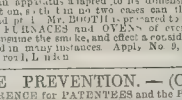
IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-place, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

PATENT WARM-AIR FURNACE-STOVES of any power required, for Churches, Chapels, Halls, and other large Buildings, Dwelling-houses, &c. in the most economical manner, at the least cost as to consumption of fuel, the smallest space occupied by apparatus, are erected, and their efficiency guaranteed, by CUTLER and SONS, Stove Manufacturers, &c. 15, Great Queen-street, Long-acre.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, IRON MANUFACTURERS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, &c.

FOR immediate SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, about 130 tons of temporary rails, 38 to 44 lbs. per line yard, 2-0 earth wagons, 2-0 harrows, 2-0 wood sleepers, 6 sets of wrought-iron fencings, 2 tons of iron, various sizes; also a small quantity of sheer and blister steel, 25 set of trace and cart harness, gig-duff and riding saddles, three iron bottomed large boiler, three sets of stable utensils, 4 tons of iron bolts, 2 feet 6 inches long by 1 inch diameter; 1 iron mortar crusher, 1 coil of 4-inch rope (new), 6 2-horse and 1 horse carts, several thousand feet of spruce and pine deals, 3 pumps, 4 lime screens, lot of quarry bars and tools, wheel barrows and rollers; 2 patent weighing machines, several sets of smiths' tools, office desks and fittings, together with a large quantity of miscellaneous railway plant. For prices and all other particulars, apply to Mr. CHAS. DENROCHE or Mr. W. T. WARREN Carmel.

CUT NAILS.



Established A.D. 1783.

1½, 1½ 6d.; 1½, 1¾, 2d.; 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½ per cwt.

HAYWARD, BROTHERS, IRONMONGERS,
196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

TO ENGINEERS and CAPITALISTS with 6 and upwards.—A QUARTER SHARE of one of the largest and most eligible IRON WORKS in England, TO BE DISPOSED OF. The business having increased very extensively the last few years, both at home and abroad, causes the owners to dispose of same in the market. Upwards of £40 is turned over annually, and much more may be done with excellent profits, as a great portion of the business is secured by letters patent.—For further particulars apply by letter (prepaid), A. Z. Post-office, Bridge-street, Westminster; or BOX, 197, Post-office, Manchester.

SMOKE CONSUMING.—Mr. BOOTH, Civil Engineer, is desirous that the public should understand that, from an experience of more than twenty years' practice as a furnace engineer, he is in a position to prove that, for the purpose of consuming smoke effectually, each particular furnace will require an apparatus adapted to its dimensions and peculiar construction. In not less than two cases can the same plan be considered applicable. Mr. BOOTH is prepared to fit suitable FURNACES and FIRE-GRATES OVENS of every description, which will consume the smoke, and effect a considerable saving of fuel, as proved in many instances. Apply No. 9, Portland place, Wandsworth-road, London.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.) QUISE and Co. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purposes, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An expert engineer (practical engineer) will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Softness of Zinc with the Durability and Cheapness of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those Atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its corrosion; its thickness and weight

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about 14 oz per foot superficial.
No. 13 " " " 20 oz. do. do.
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For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,
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PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

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STEAM ENGINES.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

HAVE AWARDED THEIR £10 PRIZE TO WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.

FOR THE BEST VERTICAL STEAM-ENGINE.

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IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and fixed complete by JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.
Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.
N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawhall's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Coping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
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OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS, GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks,
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, equal in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Fencing, &c. Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

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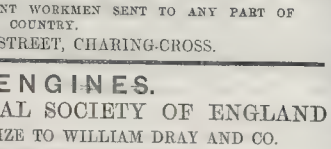
Island Foundry and Ironworks, Millwall, London

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, BORING WOOD or IRON. House and Cask Builders, Millers, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Millbank-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.
P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

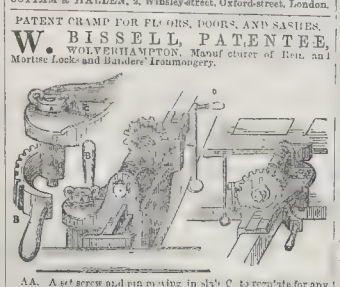
BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings are all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description.
Manufacturer of KITE'S Patent Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Cans. 100 of this sample on Barking and Plaistow. Price 35s. each. JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. &c. Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture as above. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Wimsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON. Manufacturer of Iron and Mortise Locks and Builders' Ironmongery.



A A. A set screw and pin moving in slab C to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 4 to 14 inches.
B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw firm. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The inventor in making the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a newer cramp of the best kind, and as well and I fo doors and sashes as he ever fixed. From its great mechanical principle, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-street, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gas Holders, Pumps, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. Gas works erected complete. And many hundreds of Cast-range and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, which invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc. Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Pat. at Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new regenerative Venetian Ventilator, so much admired &c. &c. &c.
J. H. BOOBBYER late STORCH and BOOBBYER, established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
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PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, great utility, and perfect security, also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Escape and Strong Iron Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Letter Presses. The prices and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis.
STREET-DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICK LOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH

CHUBBS' LOCKS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, AND CASH BOXES

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS
give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable.
CHUBBS' PATENT LATCH, for front doors, counting house doors, &c. is simple, not liable to get out of order, low in price, and quite secure. The parts are perfectly free and work easily, &c. &c.
CHUBBS' PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES, BOOKCASES, CHESTS, &c. made entirely of strong wrought-iron, so as effectually to resist the fiercest heat, and are consequently secure from fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglar.
CHUBBS' CASH and DEED BOXES fitted with the Detector Locks
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RAIN-WATER PIPES.—O-G and Half-round Gutters, Sash Weights, Railway Bars, Air Bricks, &c. JONES, Iron Merchant, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, has the largest stock in London of the above and other castings, of the very best quality. All cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or drainage; bends, trees, &c., flange and hot-water pipes, with all the usual connections; lamp-posts and rebots, stable fittings, troughs, &c. &c.
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NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIE'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. an hour. A warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEFRIE'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 60,000 in use.—See testimonies at the Office, 143, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA. HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, public offices, and other buildings, to the execution of which they pay great attention, beg to call particular attention to the specimen at the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming such large buildings as those of the new Houses of Parliament, being free from all objections, economical in working, and promotes perfect ventilation, with a healthy, genial warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

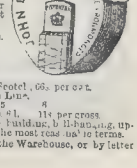
STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER and ZINC DIAPHRAGM PROVED CONICAL IRON BOILERS and CONSERVATORY and HOUSE HEATING APPARATUS, in which they have had the honour to be employed by the Royal Family, and most of the nobility and gentry, and in numerous other instances all over the country, of warming hot-houses, and other buildings, by Water from the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 100 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most economical ventilation, without any machinery, are those for BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, hot-houses, and green houses. The Calorifere has been put in by Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey by several workmen, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 55, King William-street, City.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at PEILL and STEVALLS, Nos. 8 and 9, CHICHESTER-BUILDINGS, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Lift Stoves, double locks, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 8d. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d per inch.
Self-acting Registers, with circular grates and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings.—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3 feet Coffee Ranges, with oven and back boilers, complete, 5l. 5s.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, complete
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Best Two-Line Pots, Ditto, Scotch, 6s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per cross

And every article required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass work, on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

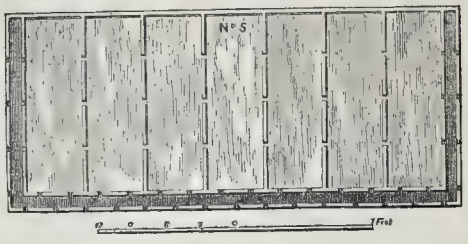
CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

COAL-HOLE PLATES.

ILLUMINATING GRATINGS.



PAVEMENT LIGHTS.

COAL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each.

N B The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up.

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

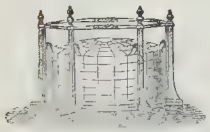
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford, St George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PRIZE MEDAL OF 1851 FOR FIRE-LUMP GRATES

AND

PYRO-PNEUMATIC FRESH-AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE-GRATES.

PIERCE'S

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,

JERMYN-STREET, REGENT-STREET.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRATE FOR ALL USEFUL PURPOSES IS

PIERCE'S UNIVERSAL FIRE-LUMP GRATE,

Which requires no fixing, being made in one piece having strong octagon bars and bottom, with capacious and safe flues, complete Prices—11s 6d, 13s 6d, 23s 6d, and 25s.

PIERCE'S IMPROVED COTTAGER'S GRATE,

FOR WARMING TWO ROOMS WITH ONLY ONE FIRE. Price 30s. and 35s.

ALSO HIS

ECONOMICAL RADIATING FIRE-LUMP GRATES,

Made in extensive variety of Patterns, from the simplest style of ornament to those of the most splendid design, suitable for Drawing-rooms, Dining rooms, Libraries &c. &c.

AND HIS NEWLY-INVENTED

PYRO-PNEUMATIC WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE-GRATE,

FOR CHURCHES, HALLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BANKING-HOUSES, SCHOOLS, &c.

For which the Society of Arts, after many months' trial of this Grate in use, warming their Large Model-room, in John-street, Adelphi, presented the Inventor with the Large Silver Medal, given by H.R.H. Prince Albert, at the Distribution of Prizes, 12 July, 1848

MANUFACTORY: 5, JERMYN-STREET, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

SOLE LONDON AGENT for NICHOLSON'S COTTAGER'S RANGES, ANGLO-GERMAN COOKING-STOVE, &c.

WIRE STRAND FENCING as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S NEWALL and CO, having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced This fence, as fitted by R. Newall and Co (after the model of the fences of this material the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor), has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature,

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

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130, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 120, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler

	30	32	34	36 inch
	28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.

Best Self-acting Range with Oven and Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars

34	36	38	42	4ch
51s.	56s.	59s.	63s.	

Strong Elliptic Stove with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2 inch.	3 inch.	
	11d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d per yard.
Cast Gutters	4 inch, 1d. per yard.		
	4	4½ inch.	
O G Gutters	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. per yard.	
Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1½	2	2½	3 inch, and large
	20s.	12s.	13s.	16s.	17s. per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.

1 inch Cut Lath, 20s.			Cast Lath, 12s. 6d.		
Patent Line	3	4	5	6	
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

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An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
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TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It being universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

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MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

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By order of the Marsh Improvement Committee,

CHARLES DE HAVILAND, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Southampton, September 1, 1854.

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.—Inventors may be furnished gratis with the DATE and TITLE of any PATENT granted from 1617 to the present time, and a CIRCULAR of INFORMATION as to the new Patent Law, and the facilities of protection for inventions in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, by applying personally or by letter, prepaid, to Messrs PRINCE and CO.

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The Builder.

TURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

E have had before us for some time Mr. Petit's "Architectural Studies in France," and it may be useful in more than one way to notice it just now.*

London streets are hot and dusty: there are horses in Rotten-row: all the "societies" closed, and most of the theatres: there are a few people left to call upon, and the tations, if you have any, are for the country. Fewer words, leaving the "fashionable novel" e, summer is here in earnest, and if you template a ramble abroad for change of air scene, and can manage it—we hope you —now is the moment to think about starting. time occupied need not be unproductive: ructions and re-creation (just say that last d over twice to feel its import) may be ed, and when you come home to more plod- and continuous work again, if such be your you will find it all the lighter for the ite, and yourself all the wiser and the better what you have seen. If you ask us for a e, and do not know the Romanesque rches south and south-west of Paris, we ld say take Mr. Petit's book as a guide, make for the Loire; and thereabout—in ou, Touraine, Angoumois, Perigord, and ergne—will be found an extraordinary col- ion of churches which will open new notions he subject of the ecclesiastical architecture France to those who know it only by the rches of Normandy. We can scarcely enter into the character of English architecture make the right use of it, unless we give e attention also to that of France, Ger- y, and Italy.

The remains of English mediæval archi- ure," says Mr. Petit, "numerous and im- ant as they are, are not sufficient for its own val: some new combination is necessary to the stimulus now so much wanted. It is lent that architects feel this, by the number hurches springing up on French and German dels. But we look for something more than e copies. The deficiency is not to be remedied few importations of transoms or capitals, or n of general outlines and plans. Our object ot, or ought not to be, to produce a building ch might be mistaken by the antiquary for a imen of a particular period or country, but fitted in every respect, in reality as well as earance, for its purpose, and sound and ect in its design, its construction, and its rnamentation. And if, in our attempts to in this end, we make use of ancient exam- , we must not content ourselves with finding norities for such and such a form, but must n carefully to discriminate between features ch are simply characteristic of date or coun- and true architectural principles." True ciple,—that's the point. The Gothic prin- e, he believes, was more completely developed an early period in England than anywhere

Our author's object, in the tour of which this k is one of the results, was to study prin- ally, if not exclusively, the styles *preceding development of Gothic* in the thirteenth tury, with the view of considering whether ot they contain the elements of a pure and manent round-arched style, for the esta- hment and carrying forward of which he ks. "If such a thing," Mr. Petit says, a pure, beautiful, and correct round-arched style lies within the bounds of possibility (and I confess I hope it may, for the sake of our own church architecture), we can nowhere better look for its elements than in the southern provinces of France. We meet with specimens worked almost with the classical delicacy of the Italian style. The shafts often have nearly a pure Corinthian capital. The heavy cushion capital, so universal in England, and so common in Normandy, is scarcely to be found south of the Loire. Where an exceptional instance occurs, it may possibly be attributed to English workmanship, as in the province of Guienne, where I noticed its appearance in the abbey of La Sauve, near Bordeaux. However the earliest Romanesque may have originated in barbarous and unskilful imitations of Roman architecture,—the later Romanesque, when it showed an inclination to imitate, was the very reverse of barbarous."

The principal characteristic of the buildings of Auvergne is the *barrel roof.* "This style, in fact, prevails through a large extent of country: indeed it is the common type of the French Romanesque. But in Auvergne it appears to be worked up with a higher degree of finish than elsewhere, and to have more the character of an independent style, besides which it exhibits certain peculiarities in that province which considerably increase its effect. I may also be influenced by some very bold restorations at Clermont, Issoire, and Brioude, the success of which showed that the style must have something beyond mere antiquity to recommend it. The churches of Perigord and Angoumois are without lateral aisles, and are roofed with *a series of domes:* those of Anjou, also without aisles, have square compartments of *cross vaulting*, much raised at the apex."

As an example occurring between the roofs of Perigord, which consist of a series of domes, and the cross vaultings of Anjou, Mr. Petit illustrates very fully the church at Loches in Touraine, an exceptional structure, which presents, when seen at the side, two steeples of nearly the same height, and two large octagonal pyramids between them. The nave has no aisles, but independent rooms or chapels in their place. The nave is divided into two square compartments by a plain pointed arch; and over these compartments are the octagonal pyramids already mentioned, the same shell of stone forming both the exterior and interior roof. According to French authorities, the present church was built nearly entirely in 1180, in the place of one consecrated in the year 965. The nave being wide, the barrel roof then in use might have been felt to be inconvenient or insecure, and so the architect divided it into two square compartments, and applied to each of them the spire then coming into use.

The octagonal spire appeared at least as early as the middle of the twelfth century. There is one at Cormery, between Loches and Tours, which cannot be later than that date. The stage of spire-lights, one on each face, is pure Romanesque (fig. 1). At Beaulieu Church, too, an interesting Romanesque structure, about a mile east of Loches, of which we give a view, there is also a spire (fig. 2).

We will return to Loches, to insert a view of the font, which is cylindrical in form, and has ornaments of a very curious character—a reflex of those of Roman times (fig. 3). The west door, too (fig. 4), is interesting and peculiar. The view of it, with the others given, will serve as an example of one portion of the numerous illustrations which the book contains. It has besides a large number of Mr. Petit's own peculiar sketches, reproduced by the anastatic process.

The peculiarity in the plan of the church at Loches—namely, a wide nave without aisles (or with such as might be omitted without affecting the character of the church), will be found, says Mr. Petit, "if we draw a line from north to south through Loches, extending it northward as far as the Loire, and southward pretty nearly to the Pyrenees," in a number of important churches westward of that line.

This arrangement prevails in Angoulême Cathedral, which was commenced in 1109, and is said to have been completed in 1136.* Three hemispherical domes form the roof of the nave, but it has *pointed* pier arches.

This building presents an extraordinary example of the employment of sculpture externally. The front has an enormous arcade, of five semicircular arches and shafts, and these are subdivided into numerous niches and panels occupied by sculptured figures. M. de Caumont, who examined this cathedral in 1834, considers that originally the cupolas formed the external covering of the nave, but that, finding it difficult to keep out the water, a wooden roof was afterwards placed over them In the Church of St. Front, at Perigueux the same arrangement has been made; but at Loches, as we have said, the two cupolas which there cover the nave are exposed.

"In character the front of Angoulême resembles that of Notre Dâme de Poitiers, and is of that transition period when the semi-circular arch was about to give place universally to the pointed. In width it is about 62 feet. The entrance doorway in the centre was spoiled by injudicious repairs in the last century: formerly it seems there was a porch before it composed of three arches. In the arcade on either side of the door, the heads of which take a slightly pointed form, as at Notre Dâme de Poitiers, and elaborately sculptured, are the twelve Apostles: underneath one of the groups are sculptured knights tilting, in chain armour. Above the door is the only window in the façade, now closed, having around it sculptured figures, in arcades. Over it, in the centre, is a figure of the Almighty, in a *vesica piscis*, supported on a very elegant honeysuckle scroll, and flanked by the symbols of the four Evangelists. The intrados of the arch above it is sculptured to represent eight angels. The upper arcade contains a number of circular medallions, with heads upon them. The cornice which terminates the front, and the small turrets at the angles, seem to have been added at the commencement of the sixteenth century."†

Never shall we forget the effect the view of this front produced upon us. We had seen fewer buildings then than now; and the height of the façade, the peculiarity of its arrangement, and the amount of sculpture which it presents, serve to make it singularly striking. The town itself stands most picturesquely on the top of a very regularly formed mountain: the approach to it from Poitiers is remarkably pretty. When we were there, the railroad was not formed, and the journey was a troublesome one. Now it is as easy as from the Bank to Brompton.

The sculpture in the front of Notre Dâme, at Poitiers, by the way, is of the same character as that at Angoulême. The town itself, essentially an old place, is full of interesting matter. It is about 200 miles from Paris, on the road to Bordeaux.

St. Jean, at Poitiers, is a very early structure, doubtless earlier than the year 1000. Some have thought it a Roman temple, others that it was erected about the fourth century. The walls have been covered with paintings, including figures of large size, and a fret, in blue, red, yellow, and white. The names of the figures are written at the side of them in upright lines, one letter over the other, in Byzantine fashion. The straight-lined arch occurs, and some of the columns are very Roman in appearance. The

Architectural Studies in France. By the Rev. J. L. Petit, with illustrations from drawings by the Author and P. H. La Motte. London: George Bell, Fleet-street. 1854.

* See Inkersley's "Inquiry into the Chronological Succession of the Styles of Romanesque and Pointed Architecture in France."

† Pen and Pencil Sketches in Poitiers and Angoulême By George Godwin. Printed for private distribution.

Fig. 1. Spire Lights, Perigueux.

Fig. 2. View of Beaulieu Church Tower.

upper part of the gable, externally, was originally inlaid with glazed bricks or coloured marbles in patterns. The *Société des Antiquaires de l' Ouest*, saved this very interesting building from destruction, and occupied it, when we were there, as an architectural museum.

St. Front, at Perigueux, may be regarded as the earliest type of the dome-roofed churches, and even there the arches of the dome compartments are pointed. It is said by M. Verneilh in his excellent work, *L' Architecture Byzantine en France, St. Front de Perigueux et les Eglises a Coupoles de l' Aquitaine*, that there are at least forty churches in the province of Aquitaine which are roofed with a series of domes, most of them lying round Perigueux and Angoulême. The connection of this class of buildings with the architecture of Byzantium is too obvious to need comment.

We would mention that at Civray, which is between Poitiers and Angoulême, the church of St. Nicholas has a west front covered with sculpture similar in character to that of the cathedral at Angoulême.

Should such of our readers as may be led to visit this part of France have time to travel a little to the east of the line we have partly indicated, they would find in Bourbonnais and Auvergne, about the Puy de Dome, a number of most interesting structures. The antiquities of the first-named province have been finely illustrated, as indeed is the case by others throughout France, in a large and costly work commenced by Achille Allier.* And, as further bearing on this point, let us say that in the northern half of the gallery east of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, will be found a large number of calotype views of Romanesque buildings in France, of great beauty and interest, many of them having reference to Mr. Petit's book. Those who are pursuing the subject may consult them with advantage and delight. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of photography to the architectural antiquary. We must now, however, bring this notice to a conclusion. Although Mr. Petit's beautiful book is for the most part descriptive, it is interspersed throughout with references to the author's particular views. While considering that the Gothic style is not a bad style, and that the architects of the day are not bad architects, he maintains that the two do not agree together, and that the result is unfavourable to both. A work in what we call a debased style may be the work of a great mind, and show more strongly the impress of genius and feeling than a correct imitation in a purer style.

Our author combats throughout the endeavour to transplant the growth of one period into another widely different.

True Gothic gave scope to the highest art of the period. But modern Gothic has required the artist to work down to a low standard, and to produce grotesque caricatures, which, even when they are copies of mediæval works, have this difference, which is at once felt, that the former are the work of men doing their best with feeling and energy, and the latter mere apings of their peculiarities and a deliberate degradation of art. Mr. Petit wants to see if the Northern Romanesque has vitality in it, and can be carried forward into a style for the present century. He urges that the Angevine style, naming the cathedral at Angers as the finest example of it, admits of more originality than any other, and should be studied well, if we wish to revive, in the proper sense of the word, mediæval church architecture. What is wanted is a recurrence to the principles of true taste and common sense, instead of the practice of thoughtless copyism. While taking advantage of all that has been done before, we must avail ourselves of modern appliances, express present ideas, and so add new features and combinations, and produce a style of architecture to meet the wants of the day, and gratify its longings for the beautiful.

New Church at King's-cross.—A new church for the densely-populated district of King's-cross is to be commenced as soon as circumstances will permit.

New York Crystal Palace.—The directors have authorised their president to sell the entire palace, gas fixtures, iron fence, and other property, deliverable on or after 1st November next, for one-half its actual cost, which is understood to have been about 700,000 dollars. Competent engineers and architects are said to have decided that the palace could be taken down removed to the Battery, and put up again for 50,000 dollars or less; or at Philadelphia or Boston for less than 75,000 dollars. It is estimated that the stockholders will realise from 20 to 30 per cent.; but extraordinary attractions are to be put forth from this time to the day of its close, on 1st November, and the expected profit will still farther benefit the stockholders.

* L'Ancien Bourbonnais; par Achille Allier, continué par Michel et L. Batissier. 1838.

Fig. 3.—Font at Loches.

Fig. 4.—West Door, Loches.

ON THE PROGRESSIVE CHANGES IN ORNAMENT IN THE SUCCESSIVE STYLES OF MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE.*

IT is said of the American lawyers, that they cannot make out the conveyance of an acre of land without commencing with a recital of the discovery of the New World by Columbus.

Be this true or false, I fear you will think me equally prosaic, when you find that I cannot give you a straightforward description of a Norman or Early English capital without first troubling you with an abstract of their title in direct succession from ancient Rome; yet how seldom do we reflect, while tracing the beautiful arts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, back to the comparative barbarism of the ninth and tenth, that there is anything strange or inconsistent in the fact of those early ages having been barbarous, though we well know that, if we go again five centuries further back, we shall find the very reverse, and reach again an age of the highest civilization.

The civilization of the ancient world, proceeding in regular course from the original seat of the human race, through Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, had reached its culminating point in the days of that mighty empire whose *iron* sway reached from Parthia to the Atlantic—from the Grampians to the African Desert.

From this point it descended in a rapid course of decay down to the end of the fourth century of our era. From what cause it is impossible to determine, the old order of things seemed to be worn out; and if we may judge by the result, it had become necessary to the regeneration of the human race, that the whole polity and system of the ancient world should be destroyed, that out of its ruins a new order of things should be originated, and that by races of men hitherto scarcely heard of.

The Roman empire, weakened by too intimate an union with conquered races, its warlike spirit tamed by wealth and luxury, and its unity lost by the removal of the seat of government to Byzantium or Constantinople, with the partial division of the eastern from the western empire, presented a temptation no longer resistible, to those vigorous though barbarian races which, in the recesses of the north, had escaped the Roman domination. Province after province fell into their hands, till at length Rome herself was taken, and the mighty image of ancient history, smitten on its feet of mingled iron and clay, was broken in pieces, and became as the chaff of the summer threshing-floors.

The arts, however, and civilization of ancient Rome were more mighty in their resistance than was Rome herself. Horde after horde of conquering barbarians became tamed and humanized under their influence, while wave after wave having rolled in its tide of yet unmitigated barbarism, recoiled before the charm of civilization, and settled down to cultivate the arts of peace, till themselves overwhelmed by some new inundation.

So often was this repeated, that the old world, at least in its western regions, seemed almost as if reduced to chaos, a state from which it was hardly redeemed even by the mighty efforts of Charlemagne, the magnanimous and highly-gifted king of the (till then) barbarous Franks, and by that master-stroke of policy which led him to restore (in name at least) the Empire of the West. A modern writer remarks on this great event, that "on the barbarian world its effect was magical. Those dull instincts and imaginings, so abortive hitherto, and so wide of any definite aim, became on the instant so many powerful and concordant elements of stability. . . . From that hour the barbarian tribes acquired a new relation, one that attached them all simultaneously to a grand idea of general and permanent association. This," he adds, "was the beginning of modern Europe."

It would, however, be an exaggeration to suppose that *art* had absolutely perished during those dismal centuries. Several causes had co-operated to save it from utter destruction. First among these was the fresh and vigorous intellect of the conquerors, and their aptitude for receiving the arts of civilization. Secondly,

* Read by Mr. G. G. Scott, at the Architectural Museum, Westminster, as previously mentioned.

the existence of *the Church* as a permanent and unbroken institution amidst all these convulsions, receiving into her pale horde after horde of the unpolished conquerors, and keeping up a nucleus of art and learning among those who had done their utmost to sweep both from the face of the earth. And, thirdly, the survival of the *Eastern Empire* at Constantinople, preserving in an unbroken chain her own development of ancient art, and ever ready to supply her aid and instruction to the devastated west, the moment that either her own successes against the invaders, or their settlement into momentary tranquility afforded an opportunity.

Nor should we view the breaking up of the ancient civilization as an event of unmixed evil *even in itself*. We cannot venture to speculate on the views and intentions of an all-wise Providence, but we *can* judge of them by the *results*, and we now see that after the dark and dreary interval, there has arisen a civilization so infinitely superior to that which was thus destroyed, as perfectly to compensate for the ordeal through which it has been attained; and I doubt whether the Middle Ages themselves (now so much despised) were not in many respects superior to the state of things under ancient Rome. They were ages of more free development, and consequently of a greater amount of discovery and invention; as, for instance, the discovery of the compass by which the world is circumnavigated; of printing, the greatest blessing to the human race (not to mention that destructive invention which has changed the whole art of war); the discovery of the New World itself and of the germs, at least, of astronomy and of chemistry. I know of no discoveries of old times to be compared in the importance of their results with these of the Middle Ages.

But to return to my subject: Constantinople and the Greek or Eastern empire was the connecting link between the ancient and the modern world. While the west was being ravaged by barbarians, *she* had generated a development of art peculiarly her own: this (as the word Constantinopolitan would be troublesome to pronounce) has received in our day the name of the Byzantine style. It is a direct development from the Roman, but departed very widely from the original. It would be impossible here to enter into a description of this style, but it is necessary to make special mention of it, as it is—so to speak—the leaven, by means of which the *debris* to which ancient art had in the west been reduced, was caused to ferment, and in time to develope itself into the glorious architecture of the Middle Ages.

The palace built at Ravenna, about the year 500, by Theodoric, the great and civilised king of the Goths, himself educated at Constantinople, was probably one of the earliest types of this style, and so magnificent did it appear in the eyes of Charlemagne, that he, at enormous cost, transplanted its columns and other parts across the Alps to Aix-la-Chapelle, a distance of 600 miles. Fifty years later than the date of this building, the church of San Vitale was erected in the same city, under Justinian, the founder, or refounder, of the magnificent church of St. Sophia, or sacred wisdom, at Constantinople. This church Charlemagne took as the *model* of his cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Working, then, on the model of *one* Byzantine building and with the materials of the other, we may safely pronounce his church, though since in great measure rebuilt, and now fearfully modernised, to have been *Byzantine*. The only other work of his remaining, is a fragment of his monastery at Lorsch, near Worms. This is in a debased Roman style, with Corinthian columns and entablature, hardly approaching even the *Romanesque*.

We knew nothing of the architecture north of the Alps (since the fall of the Roman empire) till his day; but from these two buildings we may judge that his imported styles were *Byzantine* and *debased Roman*. I mention this because there is a theory repeated by almost every English writer on the subject, that a new style had been generated in northern Italy under the Lombard kings, during the seventh and eighth centuries, differing greatly from Roman or Byzantine, but closely foreshadowing the northern Romanesque of later days; and that this style was transplanted by Charlemagne to the banks of the Rhine, and became the type of the German Romanesque. I plead guilty to the heresy of not believing a word of all this.

It is quite true that along the valley of the Rhine we find a series of churches closely resembling those of Lombardy; but it is *perfectly certain* that none of the former are of the time of Charlemagne, and *very uncertain* that any of the latter are of the time of the Lombard kings. It appears to me, on looking at the character of the Lombard churches, impossible to believe that they can be of the early date assigned to them; and an Italian antiquary (Count San Quintino), boldly assigns them to the *eleventh* century instead of the *seventh*, the date usually claimed for them; an opinion apparently followed by the author of the *Moyen Age Monumental*. English antiquaries seem, however, determined to hold to this Lombard theory. That this family of churches are the parents of our Northern Romanesque, I think pretty certain, but that they preceded it in date, by three or four centuries, seems to me *utterly incredible*; and I am convinced that the more closely the subject is investigated, the more fallacious will the theory be found.

Early in the tenth century, Lombardy was devastated by the Pagan Huns, and many of its cities destroyed. It is probable that most of the ancient churches then perished; and that the style now known as *Lombard*, arose subsequently to this, and under the benignant rule of the three Othos, who held the kingdom of Italy from 962 to 1002. If so, nothing can be more natural than that the German Romanesque should be identical with that of northern Italy, both having arisen under the rule of the same monarchs. The earliest German churches of this style, date from the latter half of the tenth century, and from that time, both in Germany and in Lombardy, the style continues in unbroken progression to the beginning of the thirteenth. The Romanesque style may be defined as the first distinct development of art in western Europe, as she rose from the chaos which followed the ruin of the ancient Roman empire. It may be said to date from the restoration of the western empire by Charlemagne, A.D. 800, but *practically* from the better establishment of that empire by Otho I. about a century and a half later. It assumed many varieties in different districts, in some closely resembling the corrupted Roman of earlier times, in others bordering more upon the Byzantine; while in others (especially in Normandy) it assumed more the form of an original style—more closely foreshadowing than elsewhere, the coming *Gothic*, or Pointed architecture.

The Normans, or Northmen, had, during the ninth and tenth centuries, ravaged England, France, and parts of Italy and Germany. They were the last of the great hordes which devastated western Europe, but once settled down on French soil, and transplanted thence in a civilized state to our own country, they rank among the greatest promoters of the development of art.

Among us accordingly the Romanesque has received the name of the *Norman style*; indeed, so distinct is the Romanesque of Normandy from that of other parts of Europe, that the name is far from inappropriate.

It is so well known to us from the magnificent specimens which remain in our ancient cathedrals, that it would be wasting time to attempt a description of its general characteristics. As a style of architecture, it is noble and impressive in the extreme; yet it must be admitted that its *ornamentation* is far from being refined, and in its earlier phases is decidedly barbarous.

The foliage is no doubt founded mainly on Byzantine types: indeed Theophilus, a writer on art at that period, expressly directs the copying of the ornament from the works of Greek artists. There is one element pervading all the foliage, possibly taken from nature, but so constantly repeated as to become purely conventional, yet grouped often so well as to produce fine and very rich effects; the stalks of the leaves are often enriched with beading, and tied together by bands

I suspect that this element was developed by the Byzantine artists for the ornament so usual among the ancient Greeks, and vulgarly known as the honeysuckle. If so, a peculiar interest attaches to it, from the fact that it is now known that the Greeks had themselves borrowed it from the Assyrians, which would trace up the conventionalism of the early mediæval artists to the earliest times, and to the very cradle of ancient civilization. This leaf does, however, somewhat resemble certain natural productions, particularly the leaf of the daisy and some other humble plants, though it is hardly likely that if nature was imitated at all, such obscure types should be those selected. The outline of the capitals in the earlier specimens is usually convex and heavy, though in neighbourhoods where antique remains existed, the Corinthian capital is often imitated, sometimes very closely.

The capitals are often a somewhat shapeless convex mass, covered with entwined or interwoven foliage, frequently intermixed with lizards, dragons, or other animals or monsters. If this had occurred in the north alone, one would have attributed it to Danish influence, as the old Runic crosses are generally thus ornamented. I believe, however, that *both* are imitations of Byzantine art, and originated in their basket capitals and other somewhat similar ornaments.

In England, the two earliest *Norman* capitals appear to be the plain cushion, derived also from Byzantine work, and a rude capital with a miserable attempt at a volute at each angle, originating, I fancy, in a Byzantine variety of the composite capital. That these types are cotemporary, is proved by the one being used by Bishop Walkeline, at Winchester, and the other by his brother, Abbot Simeon, at Ely, both shortly after the Conquest. There is also an instance of the latter at Lincoln, in one of the churches built by the Saxon inhabitants expelled by the Conqueror from the upper city. Both of these are sometimes enriched by interwoven foliage.

What is called *surface ornament* is a great principle in the Romanesque style. This is the enrichment of surfaces without materially altering their general forms. Of this kind are the majority of the enrichments of arches, of which there are an infinite variety. The orders of the arches naturally *square* in section are decorated profusely with chevrons and other ornament, which in earlier instances do not much disturb their form; even the shafts are often most richly decorated, and walls, &c. are often enriched with carving usually of no very refined character.

This rudeness of ornamentation, however, vanishes as we proceed. In the early stages of the style art seemed to have commenced anew, as if never practised before, and to have started afresh with its rudest elements.

This, however, does not continue long. We soon find the foliage assuming great vigour and grace, and towards the end of the Romanesque period its foliage, as, for instance, at St. Cross, is often of exquisite beauty, while the figure though still somewhat uncouth, assume a dignified and severe grandeur singularly impressive. Throughout the whole style Byzantine feeling prevails in the character of the ornament, excepting now and then where, as in one of the doorways of the cathedral of Mentz, may Corinthian capitals are copied. The foliage retains its peculiar conventional character, unlike any natural production, yet often of great beauty, and distinctly traceable to the Byzantine style, while the figure sculpture is clearly imitated from the Greek paintings of the period.

I do not propose to go into a minute description of this style, which would be a sufficiently extensive subject for a separate lecture, but shall proceed to describe the greatest change which art has ever undergone, and commence with the Transitional Style.*

A BRECON WELLINGTON STATUE.—The inhabitants of Brecon are about to raise a statue of the Duke of Wellington, and the site for its erection has just been selected. It will be placed on the Bulwark about 50 feet from the church. The height of the statue and pedestal will be 18 feet, the former being 8 feet and the latter 10 feet. Mr. John Evan Thomas, sculptor, will be the artist.

* To be continued.

THE LIFE AND DEATH QUESTION.

THE OUTBREAK IN BERWICK-STREET.—A WORD OR TWO ON PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

MANY months ago we referred to the bad condition, in a sanitary point of view, of houses in the neighbourhood of Wardour-street, Berwick-street, Broad-street, and Marlborough-street, the absence of proper drainage, and the want of water.*

On Friday, the first of September, this district was attacked by a pestilence which has unfortunately swept away a large number of persons, who were, the day before, in perfect health. The people in this district were, no doubt, reading in the newspapers, or learning from others, that the cholera had reached London, but felt, notwithstanding the cautions which have been given, and the accounts of deaths from other parts, that they were themselves safe. On Friday morning, however, says an informant, people might be seen before the break of day running in all directions for medical advice. "The angel of death had spread his wings over the place," and by midday, groups were standing in the street, looking the picture of wonder and consternation. We have paid several visits to this neighbourhood since the cholera has come upon it. We will not particularly describe the cadaverous and frightened countenances meeting us at every step—women weeping in the street, and children who, but a few hours before, saw their parents in seemingly perfect health, and are now without a protector on the earth. Our object is not to excite alarm; but it becomes the duty of all who have an interest in the welfare of the community, to investigate the causes of this sudden and frightful attack in the midst of the metropolis.

Taking the Pantheon, in Oxford-street, as a starting place, we pass down Berwick-street to Broad-street: this is a wide street, well paved, and most of the people who live near say well drained. "We have capital drainage," say many, and the general impression over the whole district is, that the disease has been caused, not from ill sanitary condition, but, as they say, "by the hand of God." Strongly believing, however, that an all wise Providence sends the pestilence and other evils upon us for the general good, we, nevertheless, feel certain, that much is left in the hands of man. We must insist, as we have done again and again, that the lives and health of thousands are sacrificed for want of proper sanitary measures.

In Broad-street few houses have escaped the disease; and in looking along it on Wednesday last, we counted seventeen shops closed and about twenty open. On some of the closed shops written papers were posted, stating that, "In consequence of the death of the proprietor, this business would be closed" until a certain day, &c. Groups of people were standing at the doors of private houses, seemingly let in tenements, speaking of losses which they had sustained. A baker said that on Tuesday morning he counted nine persons whom he knew, close at hand, who had died on Monday, and were buried. Mr. Jones, the active City missionary, told one of our inquirers, "that on the same day he knew that sixty had perished in his district, which did not extend far. It was like a plague." We made numerous inquiries, and although the first answer usually was that the drainage was good, further examination showed the existence of cesspools everywhere.

At one house in Broad-street, the people said that they had had no ill smell to complain of until only a week back, and then it was very bad. The dust-heap was nearly full of refuse. The condition of the atmosphere within the house was bad in the extreme. This, and the discolouration of the paint of the doors, seemed to show that a cesspool was close at hand. "Have you had cholera here?" we asked. "Yes; a person lies dead in the kitchen, and two have died upstairs." In the closet there was a glazed pan, but the water was not laid on.

"You see," said an intelligent man in the same street, "that these closets are only a disguise—the cesspool is still there; and I would like to know how many cesspools there are in this street that have been partly filled in, not emptied, but covered up. There was a great deal of wet weather at the early part of this year; and, in fact, for some time past the earth has been saturated, and now the hot sun gathers the moisture, and of course where cesspools are, the evaporation from the earth is poison. It is almost unnecessary to tell you that these disguised water-closets, with surface drains only carrying off the liquid matter, pass through the kitchen; and it is a sad fact, that very often in the kitchens of the houses around here there are more human beings lodged than in the whole house besides. But what can the poor creatures do?" Next door, and the next, and almost in every house in this street, there has been disease and death.

The most careful examination of this street by the proper authorities should immediately be made. An exciting cause there must be, and this should be traced out. Some attribute the outbreak to the opening of the sewers. A correspondent of the *Times* speaks of the plague-pit near Regent-street. Let us get at the truth.

"Pray go and look at St. Ann's-court and Place, not far off," said one; "you will there find the people almost swept away." On proceeding there, we found the place—as in fact all the streets near were—strewed with quick lime. This court and place are not what may be considered dilapidated, in comparison with many other spots in London. The same appearance of panic showed itself here as in other places: many houses were closed, and the tradespeople, having no business to attend to, stood conversing at their doors with their neighbours. In a passage opposite, the lime-washers were at work, and different kinds of purification going on. This was St. Ann's-place; here the cesspools could not be overlooked; the houses are small. The inhabitants all complained of the bad smells, particularly "against rain," and were in distress, as they said, at receiving a notice to quit. "Where can we go to, sir, although here is not very good, we cannot get better; here is the notice, but none of us can read, no more can the landlady who receives the rent,—will you please to read it to us." The paper was not a notice to quit, but a warning to the landlord to empty the cesspool in twenty-four hours, to limewash the place, and do other matters. We put again the usual question. There had been two deaths in this house, and in the next four had occurred in one room, "a number of people lived in it." There was a cesspool there also. Now that death has taken off the inhabitants of the place, notices are sent respecting the removal of the cause. We have barely patience to ask,—why this was not done before the plague came? To empty the cesspools now will do more harm than good.

In St. Ann's-court the drainage of the closets is most imperfect: many of the people complain of bad smells in the kitchens. So numerous were the deaths in this place, that the bodies were carried away without ceremony, five or six at a time. Mr. Allen, one of the medical officers of the district, states that he made four applications to the Commissioners of Sewers to stop up three gully-holes. One was after a time done—the other was left until the people around it all died: the third still remains.

So imperfect seems the drainage of this district, so far as the water-closets are concerned, that it would be tedious to mention the various particulars which we gathered after several hours' painful investigation by more than one person.

Passing into the back yard of a house in Berwick-street, where the shop was closed, we found a cesspool, the dust-place full, the sink dirty. At the back of the yard, we climbed up a ladder staircase, and found two elderly women. "Have you had any deaths from cholera?" "Yes, two; the smell is very bad here at times. You see my room is just above the closet, and there is no ceiling. This lady lives in the cellar," into which we accordingly descended with the tenant. "Here, sir, you see I am obliged to live. I pay 3s. a-week rent. I have a mangle, you see, and cannot very well leave my bread, and so many people object to mangles; but you see the floor is rotten, and the smell at times is dreadful in the winter, when we are obliged to shut up close. When I sit beside that fireplace, it is almost as bad as being in a water-closet."

In some of the places, already alluded to in the *Builder*, surrounding the model buildings now in course of erection, the condition of the yards is as bad as ever, the same broken pavement and filth. "They should take away the dust, governor," said a man; "there has been nobody here for it for a month."

Our journey through this scene of death more than ever convinces us that to remove the cesspools would be the means of greatly lessening cholera and fever: we say this in perfect confidence; and ask all in their respective neighbourhoods to do what they can to effect this: it is to be feared, however, that nothing effectual will be done until we get an enactment of Parliament much more stringent than those now in operation. Thousands, like the poor mangling-woman, are tied to their cellars and back rooms, and disease, and they need protection.

We saw some distressing cases of deprivation and poverty, and would suggest that a subscription for their relief should be immediately commenced.

Let us now look to the more general question.

Air and water are the two great diluents and distributors of those poisonous emanations from decaying animal and vegetable substances to which so much preventible disease has been circumstantially traced, and whether such plagues as "the black death" of past times, or "the blue death" of the present—as by parity of nomenclature we may term the modern choleraic plague,—be attributable to such organic causes as those more ordinary ones which are so well known as originators, or, at least, as predisposers to various malignant forms of fever, or whether it be to less ordinary ones that such plagues are attributable, as to mineral vapours arising from the interior of the earth, or pervading and traversing the heavens, and met with by the earth in her course; still both the air and the water will be not only their diluents and palliaters, but their dissolvents and diffusers; so that while mitigating their local intensity, these grand menstrua must extend the malevolent influence far and wide. It is a matter of the utmost importance, therefore, not only to choose, where such choice is possible, the freshest air and the purest water within the reach of those who wish to guard against the occurrence of disease, but where such choice, as but too often happens, is not possible, to act on such air as they must breathe, and such water as they must drink or otherwise internally use, so as to neutralize, as far as they can, all malignant impregnations, whether mineral, vegetable, or animal. Now, it is known that the most poisonous agencies with which, in the course of nature, either air or water are defiled, consist of certain elements made gaseous, vaporous, or volatile, by means of hydrogen. Such are phosphuretted and sulphuretted hydrogen. As regards mineral emanations, it is also known that sulphuretted hydrogen itself pervades many portions of the earth's interior; and it may be recollected that, in a case of poisoning and death which occurred some years since at Long-acre, from breathing sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen suddenly liberated from a mass of ordure, the unfortunate who died exhibited an exact similitude of the blue stage of cholera. We do not, however, in here instancing so striking and instructive an occurrence, mean thereby to decidedly attribute cholera to sulphuretted hydrogen, whether that so plentifully generated in stagnant drains and sewers, especially in the heats of summer and autumn, when cholera does most prevail, or whether emanating from the earth's interior; but simply to point to what seems to indicate something like the sort of agency which is capable of producing the worst choleraic symptoms, and which we but too well know is not only *capable* of producing death under somewhat milder or less appalling forms, but actually *does* so, yearly, and regularly, in all ordinary seasons, while it is, in all probability, no less capable, in seasons which may possess some such peculiarity as that of a defi-

* See also "London Shadows."

ciency in the scavenging or purifying ozone, to which Liebig is inclined to attribute cholera, of producing death under a form far more appalling, and with a speed far more rapid, and liker to the death which the poor fellow at Long-acre died.

We desire, then, to say a few words on the purification of the air we breathe and the water we drink, with the view of destroying any malignant agencies with which they may be impregnated.

To this end it would appear that the most potent disinfectants are likely to be those which are most certain to destroy those hydrogenous combinations to which we know that so much evil *must* be attributed. Now the most celebrated and most effectual disinfectants and preventives of disease under various forms, whether febrile or choleraic, are precisely those which do deprive of their hydrogen such substances as the "dire" and deadly "*hydras*" we have just been indicating. Theory is thus corroborated and confirmed by facts and practice. There are a few most useful and most beneficial disinfectants which ought just now to be almost literally in every one's hands. This is no mere medical question which ought to be left to the family physician to recommend. It is a preventive measure which it is the duty of every one both to himself and to his fellow creatures at the present crisis daily at least to practise. Clouds of sanitary incense ought, morning, noon, and night, to arise within and around every domicile in every town for the purification of its atmosphere. The disinfection of its water may not be so readily effected; yet here too, much may be done at the moment of peril, and far more in time to come.

Sewers commissioners, moreover, ought to be compelled to flood the drains and sewers of their respective towns with aqueous solutions of tons weight of approved deodorizers.

Let us see what even one solitary individual can do, with a will and a way, to benefit a town.

In a printed and published report, of date 11th October, 1848, by Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, the well-known chemist, in which he states, as the result of numerous experiments, that the cause of cholera is a putrid animal poison, the only effectual neutralizer of which is chlorine gas, it is reported that after a gratuitous distribution of 1,200 small quantities of materials for its evolution in Bristol during three days in 1832, the deaths from cholera suddenly fell from 10 to 1 a day!

Along with the packages of materials, Mr. Herapath appears to have given instructions for their use, and presented the following recipe (the usual one, in fact), containing the names and quantities of the ingredients:—

"Black oxide of manganese, 1 part, say 1 oz.
Common salt ..... 3 do. „ 3 oz.
which mix.

Oil of vitriol, 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls: stir with a stick, in a gallipot: place in room or stair, in hall or yard, close to back door, so that the fumes may pervade the whole house, three times a day."

The sanitary power of chlorine gas indeed is so well ascertained and so undoubted, that we are surprised municipal and parochial authorities have not long ere now been instructed and compelled by the legislature to use it, or some other equally well known disinfectant or deodorizer, both largely and continually, throughout the districts under their authority, whenever either cholera or fever prevail. There is even a cheaper and simpler disinfectant which Dr. Graham very strongly recommends as still better than chlorine, at least for typhoid fevers, namely, the fumes of burning sulphur, which are also used by the Government itself (or used to be so) under quarantine regulations, as a disinfectant both in plague and in cholera. Both of these agents, we need scarcely observe, are powerful destroyers of hydrides, the chlorine by directly abstracting their hydrogen, the sulphurous acid by neutralizing it with oxygen. To those who do not mind a little cost, a glass stoppered phial full of bromine would be a useful substitute for chlorine. It is fluid, evaporates spontaneously, and is nearly as potent as chlorine. We wonder if bromine in drop doses in alcohol has never been tried inwardly in cholera.

There are various more or less excellent purifiers for sinks, drains, sewers, ponds, ditches, &c. such as chloride of lime (which, too, is often used in houses instead of manganese and salt in the elimination of chlorine gas), chloride of zinc, sulphate of iron (or common green vitriol), and even common quick lime. For the purification of water in cisterns or water-butts, pieces of charcoal may be introduced. As we once before hinted, however, probably very small quantities of sulphuric (or of sulphurous) acid might disinfect or detoxicate water as the fumes of sulphur do air. Sulphuric acid taken internally is now declared to be a certain corrective of that laxity in the bowels which precedes cholera, and even a cure for more advanced stages of the disease. This is quite a modern discovery. Yet we recollect reading a recommendation of it by that curious old chemist Van Helmont, as a cure much used in olden times for plague. Sulphur itself, in small doses, the writer has quite recently discovered to be a complete cure for slight or premonitory attacks of cramp in the limbs,—a fact well worthy of note at the present moment. It also mitigates laxity in the bowels.

In connection with the subject of chlorine as a disinfectant too, and especially in its form of evolution from common salt, of which it is the actuating halogenous principle, we observe it stated by Mr. Wakely, and, indeed, as a current topic of the day, that salt taken freely with the food is a certain preventive of cholera. We know too, that in 1832, a physician, (Dr. Latta, of Leith), cured many desperate cases of cholera by infusing aqueous solution of salt into the patient's veins, and, perhaps, had the talented originator of this idea still lived, we might have heard more about it than we now do. If it be true, as alleged, that no one who partakes largely of salt has ever been seized with cholera, such a fact strongly countenances Dr. Latta's practice. It must not be supposed, however, that salted meats are equivalent to salt used with fresh meats. This is very far from being the case. Whilst thus hovering on the regimenal boundary of the medical province, on which province our readers need not fear our actual encroachment, we cannot help alluding to another curious circumstance connected with salt, especially as it is *apropos* of pigs, which are "unclean things," but too much *apropos* of cholera in more senses than one.* It is a singular fact, that while fresh pork produces something like choleraic symptoms in certain constitutions, a simple sprinkling of it with salt over-night before its culinary preparation, completely prevents the occurrence of such symptoms in those thus otherwise liable to them. Another notable fact in reference to pigs we must also note. By the Jewish Scriptural law of God as given through Moses, swine are prohibited as unfit for human food. This is only one of numerous sanitary laws of vital import to which the Jewish community is subject. To some extent these sanitary laws are still observed; and it is a curious fact that no community or class of people, it is said, are so free from cholera as the Jews! What a noble subject we have here for our clergy to expatiate upon at the present moment! In fact there is one "clerk in orders," namely, the Rev. Charles Richson, M.A. who *has* enlarged upon it in a sermon preached in Manchester Cathedral on 30th April last, and published by request, with notes by Dr. Sutherland of the General Board of Health, the proceeds of the sale to be very appropriately applied to the funds of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.† It would be well were hundreds of our clergy, who do not seem to have ever dreamt themselves of preaching from such fitting and timely texts as those connected with the Jewish sanitary laws, to purchase the sixpenny tract containing this sermon, and to read it to their congregations throughout the country. Had the Scottish clergy who denounced Lord Palmerston's reference to sanitary laws and to their infringement as promotive of cholera, only looked to the law of Moses, they would have surely hesitated ere they brought their "forty parsons power" of "odium theologicum" to bear upon his lordship's pungent and salutary recommendations. As to the Scriptural prohibition of swine, as unclean animals, it would be well if every community as well as the Jewish were still compelled to observe this very important sanitary law, at least so far as regards the beastly habit of breeding swine in the vicinity of human dwellings, and even in human dwellings themselves. Were cholera or the devil to enter forthwith into every such sow, and secure its speedy destruction, it would be fortunate.

Not one whit better than the Irish pig-breeder, is the landlord who builds rows of "houses" without the necessary means of cleanliness to each. In Blakeney's buildings, to which our correspondent, "W. H. B." who asked, "What is a house," alluded last week, there are nine houses—if we can so call them,—each containing on an average fifteen persons, and amongst all these 135 human beings, there is but one paltry arrangement for common cleanliness and decency. Could any other result be expected from such a state of things than the fact that, although Islington has always been comparatively free from cholera, and is at present in the enjoyment of the like immunity, for which it is indebted in great measure, we believe, to its elevation, and hence to its natural drainage; nevertheless, there have recently been, we are informed, no less than five cases of cholera in Blakeney's buildings!

For the present we shall conclude with a selection from recent communications, bearing more or less on the subjects of which we have just been treating.

One correspondent, signing "The Hermit in London," while adducing the experience and recommendation of Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, in reference to chlorine, remarks that—

"Until landlords and parishes provide proper house and street drainage, no place can be safe against cholera. But if people would only take the trouble to obtain (through the parish authorities when too poor), and use some of the above preventive materials in their sinks, drains, privies, and houses, and practise cleanliness in premises and person—if all foul waters, such as the docks, ditches, sewers, and their river mouths, had chloride of lime, &c. frequently thrown in, and all offal and carrion were speedily buried with lime; and if all offensive trades were compelled constantly to keep in use some purifying ingredient on their premises,—much mischief might be warded off.

"And all this might be done at a very trifling expense, perhaps a penny rate—if Boards of Health and Guardians would only do their duty and act; in default of which a fearful amount of responsibility will lie at their doors."

Another correspondent, "W. L. G." recalls attention to a precaution we have repeatedly urged, as to cleansing cesspools and drains, either in summer or while cholera or fever is prevalent:—

"Is it not important," he remarks, "in these serious times, to point out to the commissioners the necessity of choosing some other periods of the year for opening the sewers? The following streets in Westminster are and have been for these two months past, laid open for improvement:—Marsham-street, Tufton-street, Romney-street, Little Peter-street, the Horseferry-road, and Strutton-ground: the locality is well known to be bad enough to generate disease, but I think it is imperative and important to the public not to augment it by the dreadful stench of these pestiferous sewers."

The authorities ought at least, in every case, first of all thoroughly to deodorize, or cause to be deodorized, all offensive matter before its removal. Each day shows more fully that if vigorous measures be forthwith adopted in every parish, we may yet escape, under providence, much of the sorrow and loss which threatens us.

DEMAND FOR MASONS IN CORNWALL.—Such is the scarcity of masons in Cornwall, that the town-crier of Liskeard has been put into requisition to offer 5s. a-day.

* It is a remarkable circumstance, not only that none of the lower animals have till now been known, so far as we are aware, to have ever been seized with cholera, but also that now it is declared that pigs in Armagh, in Ireland, are dying with all its worst symptoms. Swine's flesh is said to be the likest to human flesh of any animal in flavour and other peculiarities. Would that men lived too a little less like to filthy swine. Like all other animals but swine, they might thus escape the cholera, to which in many instances the filth of swine, no less than swine-like filth of other kinds, in no small degree contributes.

† This useful Association is at present issuing a series of little tracts on health and cleanliness, &c. for distribution amongst the working and other classes in Manchester and Salford, and which appear to be capable of doing a great deal of good.

MACHEN CHURCH, SOUTH WALES.—Messrs. Habershon, Architects.

NEW CHURCH AT MACHEN, SOUTH WALES.

THE church represented by our engraving, has been commenced at Machen. The first stone was laid by Mrs. Augustus Morgan, wife of the Rev. Augustus Morgan, rector of the parish, and chancellor of the cathedral church of Llandaff.

The church, which is designed by Messrs. Habershon, is in the Early English transition style, and has a chancel, vestry, porch, and spire. The entire length of the building is 78 feet, and the height of spire 80 feet. The walls will consist of a grey stone from a neighbouring quarry, enlivened by Bath stone dressings. The church, when completed, will accommodate 300 persons. The contract is 1,500*l.*

PROGRESS OF MELBOURNE.

A RECENT emigrant to Australia writes so as to enable us to give some interesting particulars as to the city of gold diggers. The main part of Melbourne comprises numerous streets, already densely crowded with houses, shops, and stone warehouses or stores; but in pleasant vicinity to these there are open spaces, such as Carlton-gardens to the north, Fitzroy-square to the south, and Victoria-parade running diagonally between the two. The whole of the city is divided into sections, and each section is again subdivided into twenty allotments. Some idea of the extent of these sections and allotments may be had from details in reference to the neighbourhood in which the writer resided, at the west end of the town. Between Spencer-street westward, and Spring-street eastward, Collins-street to the north, and Flanders-street to the south, there are eight sections. Each section from west to east is 660 feet, and from north to south, 677 feet, including in the latter a "little" street of fifty feet wide, cut out of the section. All the streets not called little, are 100 feet wide.

"By these particulars," continues the writer, "you will be able to judge of the size and extent of Melbourne, which, you will say, is a tolerably fine child for its age."

The division of the city into sections and allotments was made by the Government. Each allotment into which the sections are divided, except the corner one, is 66 feet wide, by 313 feet 6 inches deep. The corners are 156 feet 9 inches from north to south, and 132 feet from west to east. "You will see," it is remarked, "how very easy it is to describe a piece of such land in a deed, as—'All that piece or parcel of land, being part of allotment 3, of section 4, City of Melbourne, commencing at a point which is 20 feet east from the south-west corner of the said allotment,' &c."

The following particulars and suggestions in reference to emigrants' houses, framed in this country, merit quotation.

"I have purchased a piece of land for 200*l.* 45 feet by 90, in the suburbs, on which I placed the house I brought out with me, purchased of Manning, of Holborn. For the sort, it is a very excellent house. I have made additions to it, and when finished, it will have eight rooms and a kitchen, with store closet. I think you might suggest in your *Builder* some improvement on emigrants' houses. The great fault is, that they are too *low*: the pitch of my rooms is only 8 feet high, and they ought to be at least 10 feet, recollecting that for many days and weeks in summer we have the thermometer from 90 to 100 in the shade. It has been 97 in our sitting-room, on the shady side. The roof is a great difficulty, also: mine is now covered with ¾-inch deal boards, thin canvass, and over all tin tiles painted. It will make a water-tight roof, but it may be very hot, so that suggestions might be made as to ventilation."

Labour is still very high at Melbourne. Bricklayers and masons are obtaining from 30*s.* to 35*s.* a day: carpenters, 25*s.*; plasterers, 40*s.*! "If I wanted my rooms lathed and plastered," our friend adds, "they would cost me from 8*s.* to 10*s* a yard—a fearful price."

Rents are enormous. The *Melbourne Morning Herald* states, that "a stone store near the wharf, of 20 to 25 feet frontage, fetches 1,700*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year; and sums that bear no relation to any scale, real or imaginary," it is added, "have been paid for eligible sites for public-houses. These seem to offer the royal road to fortune-making. There are over 230 public-houses in Melbourne alone." As for lodgings, it is a decided advantage for "four or five respectable young men" to have the blessing of "a room to themselves."

Many new public institutions and buildings are talked of, and a few on the way to realization. Amongst the buildings spoken of we observe a project for building an exchange, waterworks making good progress, custom-house talked of, a university "not yet commenced," but the foundation about to be laid by the new governor, a plan for very extensive council chambers and offices for the two houses to be created under the new constitution decided on, churches springing up everywhere, large hotels and stores building, &c. &c. "In a principal street, but not in the best part of it, a ground-rent of 12*l.* per foot per annum was lately asked, and permanent buildings stipulated for; while at a distance of a mile a suburban site, for temporary buildings, fetched 3*l.* per foot per annum. Land in Bourke-street, now the second or third thoroughfare, was not long since sold for 237*l.* per foot."

A NEWSPAPER'S NOTION OF DISTRICT SURVEYORS.

IN the last number of the *Illustrated London News* there occurs the following passage with reference to a new house building in Cheapside:—

"Our district surveyors have, we fear, no power, and if they had, are generally too much interested in a large expenditure of stone and brick to restrict height, and too barren of taste to forbid excrescences."

This gratuitous and unfounded sneer is so unlike the usually moderate and just views of this paper, that it calls for observation and correction.

It is true, as the writer anticipates, that the district surveyors have no power to restrict the height to which this house is being carried, and in this free land it would be a monstrous stretch of power if they had. If, then, they are powerless under the Act to prevent the evil complained of, why need the writer travel out of his way to impute improper motives and attribute a want of taste?

The expenditure on the "stone and brick" in no way affects the fee which the Act of Parliament authorizes the district surveyor to receive: he has, therefore, no interest in adding to the cost of the house. On the subject of taste necessary to control "excrescences," I think the district surveyors, as a body, are quite as likely to possess it as the anonymous correspondent of a paper. T. H. W.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Datchet.—An improvement, at Her Majesty's expense, is being effected at the river's bank just below Victoria Bridge. For above 200 yards dwarf wooden piling has been driven in to resist the encroachment of the Thames, and beyond this the bank has been sloped off to the river's brink, giving this part of the Home Park an improved appearance. A new road from this point to the Slopes is also in course of construction. On the Datchet side a large double culvert is being made in the new high road, to take off the water in flood time.

Great Berkhamstead.—On Thursday week, the old Market House here, and its contents, were totally destroyed by fire, believed to be the work of an incendiary, and a reward of 100*l.* has been offered for his apprehension.

Southampton.—The new graving dock approaches completion, and is expected to be opened the first week in October. When finished, according to the *Hampshire Independent*, it will take in steam-ships of 5,000 to 6,000 tons burden. The dock is 430 feet long on the blocks, 80 feet wide at the gates, and 88 feet at the centre. The depth of water over the sill will be 24 feet at high water of spring tides, and 20 feet at high water of neaps. The pumping engines for emptying the dock are of 100-horse power, working four pumps each, of 54 inches diameter, and it is calculated that with such a ship as the *Himalaya*, docked at spring tides, the dock may be pumped dry in about three hours. It can also be filled again in about half an hour. The contract for dock and engine-house was taken by Messrs. G. Baker and Co., and that for the engines and pumps by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, and the cost of the whole will be under 60,000*l.* The work was commenced in May of last year. It was designed by Mr. Alfred Giles, the Company's engineer. The material of which it is composed is brickwork, with stone copings, similar to the smaller dock constructed seven years since by Mr. Giles. The difference in cost between a dock of this magnitude built of brick and one of granite would be very great, and the Danish Government, according to the local paper just named, are about to adopt the principle, by constructing a large dock at Copenhagen under the superintendence of the same engineer.

Ventnor.—Tenders have been received for the erection of the proposed national schools and residence at Sandown. The tender of Mr. Pelley, builder, has been accepted for the carcase only at 692*l.* The building is to be carried out from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. Woodman, of Brighton, architect.

Lymington.—A pile of buildings, in the Elizabethan style, of brick and stone, with bell-tower of the latter material, and comprising school-rooms, houses for master and mistress, play-grounds, offices and outbuildings, has been recently erected at Pennington, near this town, and suitably endowed, by Mrs. Pulteney, of Lyndhurst, for the children of the national schools.

Devizes.—At Monkton, a few days since, on removing a large Sarsen stone that impeded a plough, four or five skeletons were found deposited in a well-formed cist or chamber, cut in the natural soil, and paved with small pieces of the same sort of stone. It is supposed to be of very early formation, and to carry us back to the time when the adjoining temple of Abury was constructed.

Birmingham.—The corner-stone of the new schools in connection with the Carr's-lane Town Mission Chapel, in Bordesley-street, was laid on Monday in last week. The edifice will cost 700*l.* of which only 250*l.* are at present subscribed.

Macclesfield.—The opening of the New Public Park is fixed for October 2nd, when a grand *fête* in honour of the occasion is anticipated. The park covers an area of sixteen acres, and contains a bowling-green, two cricket-grounds, and a gymnasium. It is expected that by the time the opening takes place, the entrance-lodge, designed by Mr. Stephens, architect, will be completed, as well as an erection for horticultural exhibitions, formed principally of glass, after a design by Mr. Pugin. There will be a grand musical entertainment at the opening, an orchestra being erected for 200, besides which several bands will be engaged.

Rhyl.—On Tuesday week the first portion of the foundation of the new Town-hall and covered market accommodation was laid down.

Holyhead.—There have been a few casualties of late at the mountain in course of excavation for the new harbour works. On Thursday week a labourer was killed. A crane-chain snapped asunder, and a stone, about two tons weight, fell on the poor fellow, and death was instantaneous. It is said to be rather a singular coincidence that his brother was killed that day twelve months in the same manner. Last Friday at the same works a man was buried in one of the pits of the mountain, and up to Saturday evening could not be got out; several men excavating for him. Two more men were seriously injured at the same place last Friday. One of them has since died.

Chester.—The site of the Theatre Royal of this city, according to the local *Chronicle*, is now covered with the rubbish and remains of the old building, and when this is cleared away, the floor, roof, and walls will be the only parts left of the theatre that was, which is to be replaced by the new music-hall.

Liverpool.—The foundation-stone of St. Mark's new schools, in connection with St. Mark's Church, has been laid by the mayor.

Beighton.—The erection of a national school and teachers' residence, in connection with the Church of England, has recently been com-

menced at Beighton, near Sheffield, for the instruction of the children residing in the parishes of Beighton and Hackenthorpe, and situate about midway between these districts. The site, containing about an acre of ground, is pleasantly situate, fronting the road leading from Beighton to Hackenthorpe. The corner-stone was laid on 28th ult. by Earl Manvers, of Thoresby-park, who presented the site. The building comprises a school-house, 68 feet by 18 feet, with separate porches for boys and girls. The teachers' residence adjoins the schools. The material is dressed wallstone, with ashlar dressings; and the design is in the Tudor style of Domestic architecture. The entire cost of the erection, exclusive of site, is 650*l*. Mr. Samuel Worth, of Sheffield, is the architect; and Mr. Miles Barber, of Balbro, the contractor.

Dronfield.—The first stone of a monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, as the successful champion of free trade, was laid here, on the site of the old market-cross, on Wednesday in last week, by Mr. E. Lucas.

Derby.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. J. Stevens, architect, for the conversion of premises, and erection of new buildings, into an establishment of baths and washhouses, suitable to a population of 20,000, at a cost of about 4,000*l*. The corporation, however, have not yet decided on carrying out the plan.

Castle Donington.—The foundation stone of the parish schools was laid on Tuesday in last week. The schools are in course of erection on the hill leading to the ruins of the ancient castle of Donington. The buildings comprise a boys' school and a girls' school, with a class-room to each, separate porches, and necessary offices, a master's house occupying the lower portion of the basement story. The rooms are capable of accommodating 100 boys and the like number of girls. Their dimensions are 47 feet by 18 feet: they are placed alongside, and communicate with each other by a large opening with moveable shutters, so that the whole can be thrown open and used for a public occasion, when there will be an available space of 94 feet by 36 feet. The style is that of fourteenth century, the building being of brick with stone dressings, with gables having large trefoil headed stone windows. Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham, is the architect, and the contractors are Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Doughty, and Mr. Garton, of Castle Donington.

Bradford.—The walls and ceiling of the news-room of the Exchange buildings, have been decorated by Mr. E. Haley, as the Bradford Library in Darley-street has also been.——The Peel statue for Bradford, is nearly completed, according to the local *Observer*, which states that Mr. Behnes is shortly to be at Bradford to make arrangements for its erection.

Darlington.—The opening of the new building, erected (at a cost of 2,500*l*.) for the purposes of the Mechanics' Institution, was celebrated on Friday in week before last, when Mr. H. Pease, the president, delivered an inaugural address. He was followed by Professor Nichol, of Glasgow, in a discourse on the "Immensity of Creation." Various other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

Shields.—The Northumberland Dock, says the *Shields Gazette*, has now been in progress nine months, during which time a large coffer dam has been made, 1,300 feet in length, at great labour and risk: it is perfectly water-tight. There is an immense excavation now going on in the inside of the dam, fully 30 feet in depth below high water, in order to get in the foundations of the lock and entrance basin. This excavation turns out to be a solid mass of gravel and clay mixed, and so very hard that it has to be blasted with powder, and already upwards of two tons have been used for that purpose. The pile-driving for the foundation of the lock gates is already in progress: it requires great force to get the piles down. The placing of concrete for the foundations is in progress, and the first stone of Cornish granite will shortly be laid.

Edinburgh.—The present buildings occupied by the General Post-office establishment in this city having at length become too restricted for the increased and increasing business, notwithstanding repeated additions made with difficulty on its craggy and inadequate site, it has been resolved, it would appear, to erect a new post-office on some other site. Several localities have been under consideration—one on the north side of St. Andrew's square, another in Princes-street, adjoining the Register-office, and a third also at the east end of Princes-street, but on the opposite side of the way, and closely adjoining the railway termini. The last is decidedly the most eligible as well as central of these three sites; and a handsome public building, such as the General Post-office ought to be, would not only be effectively displayed on so open a space, but might itself be made to form a fine termination to Princes-street, as seen from the west, if placed there. The site is in the hands of the Perth and Dundee Railway Company.

Arbroath.—At a recent meeting of council it was resolved, that, in order to secure an efficient ventilation to the new market buildings (now rapidly advancing towards completion), the windows should be placed in moveable sashes, instead of being provided with a single moveable pane each. The building is to be lighted from the roof. Estimates for the widening of the Brothock-bridge were considered, and that of Messrs. Maxwell, amounting to 240*l*. accepted. A tender for the execution of the Shambles extension, by Mr. G. Caird, was also accepted. The cost of the improvements at the Shambles is calculated at 207*l*. The Provost moved that the sum of 100*l*. be set aside for the purpose of obtaining a survey of the district, and arriving at information regarding the best and cheapest method of having a plentiful supply of water. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

St. Helier's.—The contract for the works necessary for the improvement of Regent-road, according to the *Jersey Times*, has been assigned to Mr. Thomas Dorey for 190*l*. Besides that of Mr. Dorey, there were five other tenders, the highest of which was 270*l*.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Knaresborough.—On 8th ult. the first stone of the new church at Knaresborough, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid by Mr. B. T. Woodd, M.P. The site is a pleasant one at the high end of the town, behind Briggate, and was given by Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart. From its elevated position the church will be seen for a great distance from the town. The building is calculated to accommodate 800 persons, *i. e.* 600 adults and 200 children. The principal and best seats will be free. The church will consist of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire at west end of north aisle, and a north porch adjoining thereto. At the east end of north aisle there will be an organ, chapel, and vestry, the former having arches opening into the north aisle and chancel. The font will be placed in the tower, which will also have arches opening into the church. The designs have been prepared by Mr. Joseph Fawcett, of Knaresborough, architect, in the early period of the Decorated style. All the windows, including those in the clerestory, will be enriched with geometrical tracery. The estimated cost is about 3,000*l*. without the spire, which is not included in the present contract, but will cost about 600*l*. additional. The funds have been raised by voluntary subscriptions, aided by grants. More, however, is required in order to complete the work, by raising the spire, and it is hoped many will be found liberally disposed to aid the good work to the utmost of their power.

Greatford.—The re-opening of the parish church of Greatford, after complete restoration and repairs, took place on Thursday week. On the old pews in the nave being cleared away, the flooring was found resting on the bare earth, and was removed: the vaults were repaired and made secure, and sleeper walls constructed for the new floor, which is of inch deal battens on oak side pieces, and having a free circulation of air secured underneath. The seats, which are of oak, and open, are quite plain, without tracery, the mouldings continued down the sides. In the north side, a new window has been inserted at the cost of one of the parishioners, and is filled with Hartley's quarry glass. The west window has been filled with glass (also at the expense of a parishioner), by Ward and Nixon; subject, "The Baptism of our Saviour." The walls have been stripped and fresh plastered, and the stone-work throughout has undergone a course of repair. The aisles are laid with red and black Staffordshire tile, in 6 inches concrete. The outer doors are new and of oak, as are also the steps. The transept is filled with seats similar to those in the nave, having the harmonium in front. In the chancel a new arched roof has been put upon the walls, which have been raised about 2 feet. The flooring is of Minton's encaustic tiles. The east window has been taken out, thoroughly restored, and filled up with Hartley's quarry glass. The three lancet windows near it have been filled with stained glass, each the gift of an individual, and also a two-light memorial window has been erected by the Willis family, representing the two apostles, St. Paul and St. Peter. The architect was Mr. Hawkins, and the contractors, Messrs. Ruddle and Thompson, of Peterborough. The cost is expected to be about 800*l*.

Thurgarton.—The priory church of St. Peter has been restored. Previous to the restoration, the church consisted of the present tower and a portion of the nave. The niches in the latter were built up, the great west doorway filled with glass, and a gable-wall, about 56 feet from the same, uniting the nave piers at this point, formed the east end. The present restoration has been confined to such an extension of the old building as was necessary to fit it for the purposes of a parish church, and consists of a new chancel, a north aisle 18 feet by 36 feet, a porch, and an organ recess. The nave has been elevated and new roofed, and a defective portion of the tower rebuilt, and all the old masonry repaired. The pulpit and font are of Caen stone, carved. The church is fitted up with benches of solid oak. The chief cost of the buildings and fittings done has been defrayed by Mr. Milward. The organ, built for the purpose by Messrs. Grey and Davidson, of London, was the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. H. Guillebaud. The cost of the restoration will exceed 2,800*l*. of which sum Trinity College, Cambridge, have promised to contribute 250*l*. The architect employed was Mr. T. C. Hine.

Yarmouth.—The church restoration committee have resolved on completing the restoration of St. Nicholas's Church and fitting up the chancel for divine service, so soon as funds can be provided, on a plan prepared by Mr. Hakewell, architect. It is proposed to erect five new churches here. Towards carrying out the work certain sources of revenue would be available. Lord Ashley's commission, which investigated the state of the town, reported to Parliament that means should be provided out of the proposed fund to build three churches in Yarmouth. The chairman of the restoration committee (Rev. G. Hills) presented the following table to the meeting at which Mr. Hakewell's plans for the restoration of St. Nicholas were taken into consideration, in order to show the intention on the subject of the proposed new church accommodation:—

Name of Church.	Population of District.	Accommodation proposed.	Cost.
St. Nicholas' alterations and fitting up chancel	10,000	4,000	£1,500
St. Peter's	4,000	1,800	—
St. George's	4,000	1,100	—
St. Andrew's (south end)	2,000	500	3,000
St. James's, near Mr. E. Preston's old house	2,000	500	2,000
St Philip (between the factory and Roman Catholic Church)	1,800	500	3,000
St. Thomas, near Holkham (for Beachmen)	1,500	500	3,000
St. John (north end)	1,500	500	2,000
Population of Yarmouth .	26,800	9,400	14,500
Present accommodation.....	5,800		
Proposed increase	3,600		
	9,400		

Hogsthorpe.—The church here, after undergoing considerable alterations and repairs, was re-opened on Wednesday in last week. The restoration of the church, which is in the Early English style, and dedicated to St. Mary, commenced about eighteen months ago. The old pews have been entirely removed, and their space occupied by square-headed open benches of stained wood, the workmanship of which has been performed

by Mr. Stephenson, of Hogsthorpe. On the south side of the church, stained glass windows have been introduced, and a new east window, by Mr. Hibbitt, of Alford, is ready. The total expense of the alteration and improvement of the church amounts to between 700*l.* and 800*l.* and about 500*l.* of this amount, according to the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, has already been raised by private subscriptions and donations.

Shottesbrooke.—The church of Shottesbrooke, Berks, was re-opened on 25th ult. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, the chancel, contrary to precedent, being longer than the nave. The work of restoration was entrusted to Mr. Wyatt, builder, at Oxford, under the superintendence of Mr. G. Street, architect. In the middle of the church rises a tower, surmounted with a spire, 150 feet in height. The screen is of stone. The chancel is paved throughout with encaustic tiles, taken from the old patterns. The pulpit is formed of Derbyshire alabaster, inlaid like mosaic work, with the different coloured spars of that county. All the roofs are open, and made of oak and Spanish chesnut. The seats are oak, and open. The altar tomb of Sir William Pressell and his lady, who founded this church in 1337, is built in the north transept. On the outside finials adorn the ends and the porches. The nave and the transept are paved with red and black tiles. The work of restoration has cost 1,200*l.* raised by the rector, the Rev. C. Vansittart. Mr. Minton presented a reredos. Generous Mr. Minton!

Lewknor.—A stained-glass window, by Hardman, has been put up in the east window of the church of Lewknor, in Oxfordshire, by the Rev. E. B. Dean, D.C.L. vicar of the parish, in memory of his father. It consists of five lights. In the centre is the figure of our Lord on the cross: at the sides stand the Virgin and St. John; while in the outside lights are Archbishop Chicheley, founder of All Souls' College, to which the living belongs, and St. Margeret, the saint to whom the church is dedicated.

Bewdley.—A plain marble monument to the Dowager Lady Winnington has just been erected in Stanford Church. It was designed and executed by Mr. Joseph Stephens, of Worcester, sculptor.

Llangwyllog.—The church of Llangwyllog, in Anglesey, was reopened for divine service on the 20th ult. the whole having been renewed with the exception of parts of the outward walls, repewed with open and free seats, and painted under the direction of Mr. D. Roberts, architect, Beaumaris.

Preston.—A monument has recently been placed in the chancel of St. George's Church, Preston, in memory of Mr. T. M. Lowndes. The style is Gothic. It commences with four octagonal corbels, from which spring clustered buttresses, supporting a projecting canopy, with crocketted arches, pinnacles, panels, pateras, pendants, &c.; the whole surmounted by a cornice, moulded, carved, and panelled, with projecting canopies at the angles. The artist was Mr. Duckett.

Wakefield.—The new church of St. Mary, Wakefield, was consecrated on Tuesday in last week, by the Bishop of Ripon. The church is situated at the top of Charles-street, Primrose-hill, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway station. The foundation-stone was laid in August, 1853. The edifice has been erected from designs and plans prepared by Mr. C. Clapham, architect, Wakefield. It is in the Early Decorated style, and has a tower and spire 113 feet high. The interior consists of a nave and chancel, two side aisles, an organ chapel, and a vestry. There is no gallery, and the pews, or rather open stalls, are all free, and of stained deal. Accommodation is afforded for about 400 adults and 220 children. The cost of the building was 2,000*l.* exclusive of site. Of that sum 1,150*l.* has been received from Government grants, and the rest from private subscriptions, but a small sum is still required. Active endeavours are being made, in order to obtain funds for the erection of a parsonage-house, and 335*l.* has already been subscribed for that purpose, exclusive of 200*l.* from the Gally Knight fund, which will be paid if the entire sum can be raised by 1st January next. It is also contemplated to build a school with as little delay as possible.

Powick.—The west window of this church has just been decorated with stained glass. The principal lights contain the effigies of the four Evangelists, and in panels underneath their symbols are displayed. The tracery is filled with angels bearing scrolls with inscriptions. The window has been presented by Mrs. Morton, in accordance with the wish of her late husband, Mr. W. Morton, of Kent's Green. It was designed and executed by Mr. George Rogers. The stonework of the window, as well as of the monument, a Gothic canopied one in the Decorated style, was erected by Mr. Joseph Stephens.

THE WINDOW IN BUCKLAND CHURCH.

A few words will suffice to reply to Mr. W. Harvey, in reference to the so termed confessional window in Buckland Church. Your correspondent is in error in supposing it to be an extraordinary case. In my career, extending over some years, as a restorer of church architecture, I have met with many similar specimens of the olden time in sacred edifices, and I beg leave to inform Mr. Harvey that the prevalent opinion among antiquaries is, that the part of the church which he considers was used for the confessional was the place where lazars were permitted to assemble and join in the worship of the Almighty, without the danger of communicating their diseases to the rest of the congregation. This view of the case is, I think, justified from the formation of the windows, the lower part of which was never glazed, but supplied with shutters, which the upper or glazed parts lacked; also, as in the case of the Episcopal Chapel at Needham-market, in Suffolk, the ground from the window is generally so much lower than the floor of the building, that steps, or rather the remains of them, can be seen in most places, leading from the outside; and principally from the fact that there are such windows in many churches, contiguous to which no nunneries were ever placed. Nemo.

STATE OF THE WELSH CASTLES AND ABBEYS.

I am glad to see that the communications in your paper some months back respecting the condition of the interesting ruins in North Wales has in some instances been of use in inducing their owners to take some measures for their better preservation.

Perhaps you will give me space for noticing a cause of their dilapidation which I think is not generally known, and which cannot be guarded against by ordinary fences, such as are used for their preservation. My remarks apply more especially to the remains in the valley of Llangollen, though they are probably in a great measure applicable to other ruins.

I have made many careful surveys of the ruins of Dinas Bran Castle, and I am fully persuaded that the common impression that it is a rudely-constructed building of the local slaty stone is incorrect; and that it has been a carefully-finished structure, with quoins, vaultings, string-courses, and windows of wrought freestone. This stone having been found by the peasantry useful in building ovens and chimneys, for which the local limestone and slate are unfit, they have quarried and mined out almost every fragment, and the result may be easily imagined. When basetables and set-offs and string-courses (which doubtless were used of great depth to serve as bonding to the rubble-work) have been torn out, and the quoins, window-jambs, and groining dug out of the walls, and even steps broken short off in the walls, there can be little wonder that the ruin should have a rude and rugged appearance.

Though the freestone is now easier to obtain than it was some years back, the work of destruction has by no means ceased, and unless some means are taken to underpin the walls where they are mined, this picturesque ruin must very shortly cease to exist. I have seen, in the house of a gentleman residing below the castle, pieces of stone rolled down the hill on moonlight nights which once formed the richly-moulded groining of the gateway: a few traces of this groining still remain in the gateway-wall, but so defaced by pickaxes and crowbars that I was only able to identify the fragments by a perfect piece in the wall about a foot long. I have a print of this gateway dated about the middle of last century, showing it with two round towers perfect to its battlements, and with a stone bridge crossing the moat. The latter has disappeared entirely: one tower is razed to the foundation, the other reduced to about one-third of its original height. The mouldings prove it to have been Early Decorated work of the best period. Valle Crucis Abbey has not been subjected to the same undermining and sapping process, as the bulk of the work has been freestone, which had only to be picked up from the fallen walls and carted away, and the small remains of a religious house at Penywern have been saved only because wanted for a barn. The church at Llangollen, which possesses a massive oak-roof of Late Perpendicular date, almost covered with rude carved work, is also in a sad state of decay, and has suffered much by "improvements." A rich screen was cut down about fifteen years ago, and it is a remarkable fact that a very considerable number of the massive oak screens which formerly existed in the churches of North Wales have either been cut down to the level of the pews, or wholly destroyed, within the last twenty years. C.

DEMAND FOR CAST-IRON PIPES.

The following statistics of the present and prospective demand for castings for gas and waterworks, has been furnished us by Mr. Thomas Edington, inspector of castings, Glasgow.

Contracts taken, August, 1854:—Melbourne, 20,000; Liverpool, 3,000 tons, water-pipes. Contracts advertised during August, 1854:—Chelsea, 11,500 tons water-pipes; Preston, 2,000 tons water-pipes; Oxford, 1,170 yards water-pipes, three tons bends, &c.; Hamilton, 4,130 lengths water-pipes, &c.; Melbourne, 19 miles of main gas-pipes, &c.; Bangor (Ireland), castings for a gas-work; Newport (Monmouthshire), four gas purifiers, &c.; Malvern, 12,450 yards of main gas-pipes, &c. fifty street-lamps, retorts, syphons, &c.; Mile-end Old-town, thirty lamp-posts; Southport, 3 miles main water-pipes; York, and Armagh (Ireland), gas-pipes, &c.; Enfield and Birmingham, water-pipes; Queenstown, gas-pipes, lamp-posts, &c.; other castings will be required for Calcutta, gas; Valparaiso, gas; Liverpool, gas; Wallasey, water; Grantham, water; Grimsby, water; Kelso, water; Haverhill, gas; Beccles, gas and water; Halifax, water.

THE ARCHITECT OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

On Saturday last, a number of gentlemen connected with the town met at the Adelphi Hotel there, in order to consider the propriety of giving some public expression of the respect entertained for the late Mr. Elmes, the architect of St. George's Hall and the assize courts. Mr. William Brown, M.P., was called to the chair. In opening the proceedings, the chairman said he could not help feeling as all must feel the loss which the country had sustained in the death of Mr. Elmes, who had placed a building in the town which must be the admiration of every man of taste, come from whatever part of the world he might. All must deeply regret his loss at so early a period of life; but there were other duties which they had to perform, to express their gratitude and respect for his memory by endeavouring to render any assistance that might be required to those dear to him whom he had left behind.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"That monuments of architecture having ever been esteemed amongst the most decisive evidences of the civilization of an age and country, this meeting rejoices in the great work of St. George's Hall, now accomplished by the liberality of the town and corporation of Liverpool, and by their discrimination in selecting an architect competent to embody their views."

"That this meeting, in acknowledging the remarkable qualifications of the late Mr. Elmes for that important task, and their obligations to them, deplore his premature demise as a public loss, as well as a private calamity to his family and friends, and deeply sympathise in the privations which have been thereby inflicted on the latter, and of which they have not till now been accurately informed."

"That this meeting, being desirous of giving expression to both these convictions, proposes, firstly, the erection of some suitable memorial to the genius

and services of the late Mr. Elmes; and, secondly, to raise by public subscription, or otherwise, a fund, the better to enable Mrs. Elmes to educate her only son, in the hope that at some future period he may emulate the abilities of his father."

A committee was formed to carry out the resolutions. Professor Cockerell and several of the Liverpool architects took part in the proceedings. We hope the subscriptions will not be confined to Liverpool.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

I have been looking for some notice in the *Builder* of the plan now, and for the last month, in operation at Messrs. Wm. Cubitt and Co.'s works, in Gray's-inn-lane, for the suppression of smoke.

From the flue of the furnace, and without any alteration either of the flue or the fire-place, a flue is carried out horizontally, the original flue being stopped up immediately above the junction. From the end of the horizontal portion the flue descends. The smoke channel thus assumes the form of a Greek H. At the top of the descending limb a jet of water is introduced through a rose, the effect of which is to produce a current which carries the smoke into a receptacle below, where it condenses and floats in globules on the surface of the water. The superfluous water passes off in a clear state, and the gases which accompany the smoke are drawn back by a pipe into the furnace.

The operation of this simple contrivance has been found unexceptionable: it has economized the fuel to the amount of above 50 per cent. and the product is useful and marketable, viz. lamp-black. I have reason to believe that this invention is not palatable to some of the great producers of smoke. It discloses too readily how the law may be enforced without leaving them the retort of "impossibility," "oppression," &c. &c.

The patentee is Mr. Manley, a Cornish miner.

X.

*** This arrangement has not escaped our notice. We had prepared a diagram to illustrate it, but are forced to postpone it. Our correspondent omits one not unimportant point in his description,—the underground receptacle for the water communicates with a sewer.

Miscellanea.

The Government Business Offices.—Some of your correspondents have recently been drawing attention to the deplorable state of matters connected with our national public offices, and especially to the neighbourhood of Downing-street. For the last twenty five years no administration has had the courage to look matters in the face, and put an end to the miserable combination of makeshift and extravagance involved in the want of common convenience for carrying on the business of an empire like our own. Would such a system be tolerated in any other capital in Europe? In addition to the various suggestions made in your valuable publication in the way of remedy, I would submit the desirableness of uniting in one locality all offices more especially connected with the Houses of Parliament. For this end what can be more obvious than the removal of the south side of Bridge-street, and completing the design of transforming New Palace-yard into a magnificent quadrangle. The present unfinished Clock-tower was clearly intended to form an important feature in a continuous pile or range of building, insulating entirely her Majesty's Palace of Westminster and its appurtenances.—H. T.

"The Man named Wood."—Pray allow me to draw your attention to your page 466, containing an abstract of a paper read at one of the meetings of the British Archæological Association, by Mr. Freeman. In this extract will be found these astounding words—"*a man named Wood.*" I am sure, when Mr. Freeman's attention is drawn to it, and he is told who this man was, he will withdraw the expression. That man was John Wood, the architect of those classical façades and buildings at Bath, Bristol, Clifton, and Liverpool, which are admired by the learned architects of England and France. The attention lately given to the study of mediæval art has done great good; and our noble cathedrals are now being reinstated as they should be, painting excepted. But we must not, however, forget, that classical art is the highest class of art, and is the foundation of all other art. It is also the only style of art that is proper for the great cities of this country. The many structures now rising in our cities show the liberality of our citizens, and the activity of our great *entrepreneurs;* but, at the same time, we must regret that they show a great want of John Wood;" and whilst we lament the mistake he made at Llandaff, let us hope that we may have some like him to instruct us in the high art of classical architecture applied to modern cities.

Michael Meredith.

Gases of and for Combustion.—Mr. C. Chenot, of Paris, has patented some improvements in accumulating, conducting, and treating gases of combustion, and also in generating and applying the same to metallurgic and other purposes. "The ends of my improvements (says the patentee) are, to impart to gases a constant richness, and also a three-fold calorific, chemical, and mechanical action." Generating gases under the influence of carbonates, he states, doubles their calorific power. Carbonic acid imparts to the gases generated an absolute richness for burning, producing the highest degrees of heat, as well as the most energetic oxidising and reducing actions. Mechanical action is insured by burning gases which are being mixed with the air at the moment of the combustion, without any previous mixture with air, which would be dangerous and incomplete.——Mr. C. P. Drake, of Boston, U.S. a practical electrician, has patented an apparatus for making gas on a small scale by mixing vapour of benzole from coal tar with common air by means of heat produced by its own combustion. "It is designed for private dwelling-houses, churches, hotels, stores, and factories, and can be made for one light or a thousand, for a common dwelling-house, occupying only about 2 feet space. The apparatus generates no more gas than is immediately consumed. The whole cost of the gas is that of the apparatus and the benzole. It is so simple that it may be managed by the dullest domestic, only requiring the weight to be wound up before use, and the generator to be filled up twice a month, or not so often if all the lights are not in use."——Small gas works are being sent out to Hong-Kong for the supply of fifty lights. This is *not* the first introduction of gas amongst the Chinese.——The price of gas at Liverpool is at length to be reduced 6d. a thousand cubic feet. The company have not only been regularly in receipt of 10 per cent. profit, the maximum allowed by their Act for many years, but have also accumulated a large reserve fund nearly to its maximum. Their 10 per cent. moreover, has been given not only upon their necessary outlay of capital, but upon large sums sunk in nearly useless extensions of pipes round Liverpool, sums which might have been got, had they really been required, at 4 to 5 per cent. interest, instead of 10. But every possible pretence for withholding from the Liverpool public the advantage of a reduction in the price of their gas having now been exhausted, and a new company on the *tapis*, the directors have been obliged to give way. A deputation of gas consumers urged that the offered reduction might safely be expected to lead to an increased consumption, and that the directors were quite in a position to make the reduction nincpence or tenpence. The directors, however, refused to make any change as to the extent of their reduction in price. The deputation alluded to the subject of testing meters, on which the directors said they would have no objection to the council appointing a competent officer to inspect them on behalf of the public, they also paying his salary.

Artificial Stone.—Mr. Frederick Ransome, of Ipswich, has patented an invention, consisting in the use of baryta, or salts of baryta, or any of the salts of lead, to neutralize the impurities arising from the soda employed when soluble silicate is used in the manufacture of artificial stone, and also in exposing such artificial stone to a bright red-heat in a suitable muffle or kiln. The efflorescence which is apt to arise from the stone under variations of the atmosphere caused by the use of impure soda, is thus, it is said, materially if not entirely obviated.

Mr. G. R. Ward has just now completed an engraving from the portrait of Cardinal Wiseman, by Mr. Herbert, R.A. It is in the mixed style of stipple and mezzotint, and is an excellent specimen of the engraver's ability. The fur and lace are especially well rendered.

Second-class Railway Carriages.—I beg, through the medium of your valuable columns, to reiterate the complaint so often urged in vain, of the non-luminous and filthy state of second-class railway carriages. Having occasion to go by the Fenchurch-street railway last night, I was witness to what *might* have proved a serious accident, occasioned entirely by the darkness of our compartment. The seats were not, as usual, in regular lines, but placed about, so as to resemble, as nearly as possible, a maze (but *without* the very necessary addition of a "director"), and a person who entered the carriage, after groping about for some seconds in search of a seat, at length hit upon what he *supposed* was one, but which really was nothing of the kind. Acting on this supposition, the aforesaid individual made a backward movement, and—"great was the fall thereof:" but though he did *rise again*, it was not without the "uncharitable" wish that the "Company" had been in his place. Now, not to say anything of the "pens" which are considered good enough for "seconds," is it not really too bad thus to treat that already much injured, but nevertheless highly respectable person,— The Public?

Antiquarian Discoveries at Yeovil, Somersetshire.—In removing the walls of the old St. John's Schools, several interesting relics have been discovered. The workmen first brought to light a stone coffin, found lying across under the west buttress of the adjoining church: it had no cover, but is cut to fit the body, with small holes in the centre to let off moisture. Near the south-east corner of the building, and imbedded in the wall, a small stone crucifix was also discovered. On one side is carved in strong relief our Saviour on the cross, with a female figure on each side, with a peculiar crocketed head: the background is coloured red, which appears burnt in, and the other parts picked in with blue and black. On the back is carved a foliated cross, also in deep relief, but not coloured. The stone is from Hamdon Hill, of coarse grain, but in good preservation: the crucifix is cut through in four places, and appears to have been used as an altar-piece. Near the spot where the crucifix was found, and within a yard of the niche and basin anciently used for holy-water, several old coins and tokens have been discovered, of Henry II. and Henry IV.'s reign. We have been favoured with some sketches from Mr. Stent, the architect for the new schools, now being built on a site adjoining the churchyard, in the Late Decorated style, but their interest being entirely antiquarian, we have not engraved them.

Promenade, Exhibition, and Concert, at Oxford.—Mr. Spires, the spirited mayor of Oxford, together with the mayoress, gave a promenade concert in the Town-hall of that city, on Tuesday evening in last week, which was attended by upwards of 900 of the more distinguished residents of Oxford and its vicinity. The Town-hall presented a brilliant appearance, the walls being hung with paintings and water-colour drawings, including some fine specimens by eminent artists. Among the most prominent objects also were the statue of "Sabrina," by W. C. Marshall, R.A. which, we understand, has been presented by the sculptor to the mayor, with a view towards the foundation of a local museum and school of art; the alto-relievos, illustrating poems by Thomas Hood, and forming part of his monument recently erected in Kensall-green, from the design of Mr. Noble, and five medallions by Mr. James Castle, jun. of Oxford, sculptor. The principal contributors to the collection of paintings, drawings, and other works of art, were the mayor, and various other gentlemen to whom they belong. The City Committee-room was appropriated to microscopes, microscopic objects, and stereoscopes, furnished by the mayor, Mr. F Symonds, and Mr. Thomas. In the Public Library a great many handsomely bound books were displayed, and around the walls hung a highly interesting collection of photographic pictures, illustrating the progress of the Crystal Palace from its commencement. The concert commenced at half-past eight, and embraced a selection of both vocal and instrumental music. On the following evening the mayor entertained all the children above ten years of age belonging to the various charity schools in the city, in the Council-chamber, in detachments of 100, after which a concert was given in the Town-hall. The paintings and other works of art with which the hall had been decorated for the previous evening remained undisturbed. On Thursday and Friday the hall was thrown open to the public, when some thousands availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the collection of pictures, &c. We understand, by the way, it is in contemplation to present Mr. Spires, before the expiration of his mayoralty, with a testimonial, and that a committee is in course of formation with that view. He well deserves it.

The Masons' Strike at Doncaster.—The contractor having got tired of waiting till the workmen he lately employed should come to his terms, after agreeing to more than the half of theirs, has not only engaged twenty new hands already, who are actively at work on the new church, but has himself gone to a neighbouring county, where he will be able to engage the remainder of the number required. The attempts made to prevent workmen from so engaging themselves are quite inexcusable, and come with a bad grace from those who look for free trade and the cheapest market for all they themselves purchase, while they would, if they could, prevent their fellow workmen and their late employer from negotiating on similar principles.

Strike of Stonemasons.—The masons employed on the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal works have struck, the whole of them, about ninety in number, having left work. It seems that some weeks since the men turned out in consequence of alleged infringements on their rights by the foreman of Mr. Firbank. After three days' suspension, it is said, it was agreed that the foreman should be dismissed. The men then resumed work. Having, however, been informed that the foreman was to be reinstated, on his making his appearance they resolved to leave at once, and have accordingly again struck work.

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS. — The possibility of sending electro-telegraphic messages across or through a body of water, without the aid of submarine wires, to which we have now and then hopefully alluded, is said to have been at last satisfactorily tested at Portsmouth. The place selected for the experiment was the Mill-dam, at its widest part, and where it is some 500 feet across. Two portions of the apparatus were placed on the opposite sides of the water, each terminating in a plate constructed for the purpose, and several messages were, it is said, actually conveyed across, or rather through, the entire width of the Mill-dam with instantaneous rapidity. There appeared every possibility that this could be done as easily with regard to the British Channel as the Mill-dam at Portsmouth. The inventor is a gentleman of scientific attainments, residing at Edinburgh, according to the *Hampshire Telegraph*, but belonging to Dundee, according to the *Northern Warder*. The experiments at Portsmouth, it appears, were carried out by Captain Beatty, and other engineering officers belonging to that place. As a noteworthy fact, it may be remarked, that in the Mill-dam, and close to where the experiments were made, are two large iron drains, which discharge themselves in its centre, and that the presence of so large a body of metal, it is said, had no adverse influence on the success of the operations.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN ENGINEER. — Mr. W. G. Craig, the new superintendent of the locomotive department of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, has received from the directors and officers of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company (of which he was formerly engineer), a testimonial consisting of silver salver, tea kettle and stand, tea and coffee services, spoons, &c. richly chased and frosted, from the manufactory of Messrs. Colley and Co. of Birmingham. The salver bore an appropriate inscription, beneath a crest with the motto, "*J'ai bonne Esperance.*" At a dinner which followed the presentation, a deputation from the workmen employed in the locomotive department of the Monmouthshire Railway, presented Mr. Craig with a silver epergne, representing the grape harvest.

EAST RETFORD CHURCH.—The partial restoration of this ancient edifice is proceeding rapidly towards completion. The ashlar is seriously decayed: the principal window is all but dropping to pieces. At first, the restoration committee had some thoughts of pulling the greater part down, adding a new clerestory, and putting on a new roof, in unison with those on the nave and side aisles. The expense, however, was beyond the means of the committee, who resolved, apparently, only to patch the work up. It has been said, however, that if the roof be in good repair, by being cleaned, tiled, and coloured, it may last for many years, and prove no very great eyesore to the rest of the restorations. This being the case, Mr. Lee has offered to do all the stonework, with the embattlements, two new cusped windows, canopies, pinnacles, and other ornaments, for 230*l*. It is, therefore, hoped that this absolutely essential restoration will be carried out, and that the necessary amount will be subscribed.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday in last week the annual general meeting of this society was held in the National School-room, Maldon. The company was not numerous. Various articles of interest were exhibited. The Rev. C. Merivale, by request, took the chair, and the hon. secretary, Rev. Mr. Cutts read the usual report. Dr. Duncan read a paper on the history and fate of Camulodunum. The Rev. B. Lodge, of Colchester, read a brief descriptive paper on the Roman urn found at West Lodge, Lexden. Mr. Cutts then described some of the objects of antiquarian interest exhibited. Mr. King, from London, read a paper on three ancient seals found at Ravenhall, Ashingdon, and Stebbing, with notices of others. The company afterwards went to Beeleigh Abbey, when Mr. Spurrell made some remarks on the architectural history of the Abbey remains. On their return to Maldon, they visited the town-hall, the old hospital of St. Giles and the church of All Saints, which last Mr. Spurrell also illustrated by some remarks.

NEGLECT OF WORK.—On Friday week, at Bilston, 1*l*. 1s. 6d. was ordered to be deducted from the wages of William Baugh, for absenting himself from the employ of Mr. Rose, whereby he had occasioned a loss of 3*l*. Edward Walsh, a puddler, was fined 10s. and costs for neglecting his work whilst in the employ of Edward Gibbons. William Jones, Thomas Upperdine, Thomas Parton, and Matthew Jones, colliers, were charged with neglecting the work of Thomas Perry, who said that he had engaged them to work in the bond, and left on the preceding Monday, when he set them to "stint work." The men, in defence, said they had only engaged to make a gate road, which they had done. This was denied by the complainant, and they were thereupon ordered to return to their work and pay expenses.

OPENING OF ANCIENT TUMULI IN ORKNEY.—Some of the tumuli near the circle of standing stones at Brogar, in Stenness, were recently opened. In a plum-cake shaped barrow were found two stone cists, each containing an urn. In the principal or more central cist the urn was large, and cut in mica, but very frail, and not easily removed entire. It has been sent to Edinburgh, to be deposited in the museum of the Society of Scottish antiquaries. The other urn was of baked clay, and fell to pieces. A broken stone pestle and some human bones were found in these tumuli. Excavations have also been made in a large "burg," or ruin of a round tower, in the island of Burray. A broken cup of baked clay, and a portion of a rude bone wheel were discovered, with several other interesting relics. The wheel appears to have been formed of one piece of a whale's jawbone, and to have been about 10 inches in diameter. One or two of the smaller tumuli at Stenness were also opened, but nothing was found except a cist in each, containing burnt bones. The elliptical tumulus has been left until a future occasion.

HIGH LEVEL RAILWAY AT LIVERPOOL.—A high level railway has been projected by Mr. Grantham for the Liverpool Docks. The railway, as projected, would be as long as the working parts of the docks: at present they are four miles long, and ere long they will be five. The railway is proposed to consist of iron framework, supporting two platforms; the lower about 52 feet wide, and 20 feet above the present quays, entirely for woods; having four lines of railway; the upper about 23 feet wide, with two lines of railway, and entirely for passengers, who would have to ascend 35 feet, or less than the height of many existing railway stations. The lower platform would be provided with hydraulic cranes.

VALUE OF LAND NEAR THE VICTORIA DOCKS, BARKING-ROAD, IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.—Messrs. Humphreys and Wallen, on the 22nd instant, offered by auction, in forty building plots, the first portion of an estate of twelve acres in the above locality. The whole (with one exception) were sold, and some of the best plots realised at the rate of about 1,700*l*. per acre, the average of the whole being 950*l*. per acre. It was understood that the land was purchased but a few years since for something less than 100*l*. per acre.

STATUE OF EBENEZER ELLIOTT AT SHEFFIELD.—The bronze statue of Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn-law Rhymer," by Neville Burnard, was, on Saturday week, placed upon a granite pedestal, at the top of the Market-place of this town. The pedestal bears the simple inscription, "Elliott." The sculptor has depicted him seated in one of his favourite haunts, upon a moss-covered stone, with wild plants and flowers wreathing around. In his right hand, which rests upon his right knee, he holds a few wheat-ears, while his left hand is placed upon an open volume by his side. The Earl of Carlisle was one of the principal subscribers towards the expense of the monument. Many, says the *Sheffield Independent*, speak favourably of the statue, but the weight of opinion seems at present to incline to the opposite direction.

PENRITH WATERWORKS.—The works were formally opened on Monday in last week. The pumps are double-acting, with 9-inch barrels and 3 feet 6 inches stroke. The water passes through filter-beds above the pumping house: it runs through glazed stoneware pipes to the pumps, whence it is pumped up to the lower reservoir. The pumps will raise 220,000 gallons in twelve hours. The lower reservoir is 154 feet above the level of the river, and 104 feet above Victoria-place, the lowest part of the town. The reservoir, on the sides, is composed of double walls. The front wall is cemented, and there was a vacuum left between the front and back walls, into which coal tar and asphalte were run in a boiling state, so as to fill up every crevice and make the tank tight. It will hold about 400,000 gallons. The higher reservoir is about 360 feet above the level of the Eamont, and will hold nearly 75,000 gallons. It will supply the highest house in the parish. The descending mains will be altogether about eight miles in length. The fire-cocks and valves have been so arranged that should a fire break out, the full power of either reservoir can be concentrated so as to pour a perfect deluge on the fire, and throw the water over the highest house. The power of the water-jet in scouring court-yards has been satisfactorily tested.

PARK WALKS AND SEATS.—Our parks are pleasant places during fine weather for a lounge and for meditation, but it has doubtless occurred oftentimes to many of the frequenters of them, that much improvement might be made in them with very little additional trouble and expenditure. Here and there a gravel-walk might be rendered extremely delightful in the summer months, and serve as a retreat from sudden showers, by training the branches of trees so as to form a verdant arch above them. Statues might be placed in central spots at the end or break of some of the walks. The present seats are, some of them uncomfortable, and all like one another. They might be made more ornamental, and a seat of larger dimensions than the rest, carved and erected at a point whence the finest view could be obtained, as a principal to the others.—F. L.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DARING ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN A CHUBB'S SAFE WITH GUNPOWDER.— Messrs. CHUBB and SON respectfully submit to their friends and the public the following letter:—

"Irk Mills, Millgate, Manchester,
September 1st, 1854.

Gentlemen,—On Wednesday night last, my counting-house, situate as above, was broken into by burglars, who, after having forced open all the drawers therein, made an attempt with gunpowder to blow open the Large Safe, which I purchased from you about three years ago, but to no purpose; the lock of the safe door, although much strained, was opened by its key without much difficulty on the following morning. From the inside appearance of the Safe, it is evident that a very heavy charge of gunpowder must have been applied, as several pieces of woollen cloth therein were burnt and otherwise discoloured. You are at liberty to refer to me for confirmation of the above statement, if required.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"JOHN BLAIR.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son, 16, Market-street, Manchester."

On March 1st, one of CHUBB'S SAFES preserved Messrs. Rylands and Son's Books and Cash in the great fire near High-street, after exposure to the flames for fourteen hours; and on May 15th, another of CHUBB'S SAFES saved the Books and Notes at the fire, Store-street Mills.

CHUBB and SON, Lock and Fire-proof Safe Makers, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard.

TENDERS

For Four Villas, Walthamstow. Mr. W. Williams, architect.

Lawrence	£2,998 0 0
Sanders	2,894 0 0
Hedges	2,490 0 0
Hayne	2,410 0 0
Hocken	2,244 0 0
Clever and Stanger (accepted)	2,140 0 0
Bishop	1,580 11 0

For the Norwich Free Library. Mr. E. E. Benest, city surveyor, architect. Quantities supplied by Mr. J. S. Benest.

Murray (Norwich)	£3,349 16 7
Balls, ditto (if clamp bricks)	3,337 0 0
Steward, ditto	3,310 0 0
Lacey, ditto	3,300 0 0
Sexton, ditto	3,289 0 0
Warmon, ditto (accepted)	3,098 0 0

For building Schools in St. Leonard-street, Pimlico. Mr. Harwood, architect.

M'Currey	£1,325 0 0
Colls and Co.	1,025 0 0
Pollock and M'Lennan	962 0 0

For a Double Villa at Eltham. Mr. Hayworth, architect.

Pascal	£2,060 0 0
Pearson	1,998 0 0
Brown	1,496 0 0
Mitchell	1,425 0 0
Clever and Stanger (accepted)	1,265 0 0

For Two Villas at Anerly. Architect, Mr. Low.

Wilsher	£1,094 0 0
B. and C. Hayne	1,050 0 0
Clever and Stanger	950 0 0
Drake (accepted)	850 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. C. and Co." "R. W. N." "T. S." "Mr. B." "J. C." "C. R. C." "W. T." "T. K. H." "H. G." "F. L." "T. E. K." "B. B." ("comparisons are odious"). "R. M. B." "T. E." "J. T." "P." "F. P." "J. M. B." "T. H." "W. P." "D." Dublin (we are forced uniformly to decline). "J. B." "K. and B." "T. D. B." (we are always glad to receive information). "G. N. C." "B. L." "A. B." "C. and S." "A. P." "J. L." "G. J. P." "C. B. A." "Islington." "F. B." (not in our province). "T. S." "R. T. B." "J. B." "Palladio." "A Brickmaker."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

GOOD WORKMEN are WANTED at the Parsonage, Fleet, near Holbeach, Lincolnshire.—Apply to Mr. ROBERT ELLIS, Builder, Fleet

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TWO Architects in partnership, holding appointments, and having several public buildings in course of erection, have a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Apply by letter, to A. B. 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street.

NEWPORT AND PONTYPOOL RAILWAY

WANTED, 200 MASONS, at Newport. Wages, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per day.—Application to be made to JOSEPH FIRBANK Contractor, Newport.

WANTED, ONE or TWO good CABINET-MAKERS, and a good CHAIR-MAKER.—Apply to Messrs. MARGETTS and EYLES, 137, High-street, Oxford

WANTED, a WORKING FOREMAN, to superintend a small business in the country.—Apply, with references, to W. WOODISS, East Sheen, Surrey.

WANTED, in a Builder's Establishment, an ASSISTANT or GENERAL FOREMAN, of great practical experience, and thoroughly versed in construction in all branches of the trade, with a knowledge of the use of machinery, and accustomed to estimating work and taking out quantities. To a competent person embracing energy of character, a liberal salary would be given.—Apply by letter or personally, between the hours of NINE and TWELVE on MONDAY, the 11th inst. as No. 26, Lombard-street.

TO ENGINEERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF RAILWAY WORKS.

WANTED, a few qualified ENGINEERS and ASSISTANTS, to superintend the construction of a railway abroad.—Applications, with references and testimonials, to be addressed, post-paid, X Y Z 3, S rand

WANTED, a FOREMAN, to superintend the erection of a small church. No one need apply who has not been similarly employed. Address, prepaid, stating terms and references, to E C 17, Hamilton street, Camden-town

TO BUILDERS' FOREMEN.

WANTED, an experienced, active Person, as an OUT-DOOR and GENERAL FOREMAN. Address, stating age, particulars, and salary required, to M N N. Office of "The Builder."

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ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the addition of advantages that are greatly enhanced in its cementitious properties, that it is not affected by frost, and does not set in damp situations. Any out of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements tried at the Institution of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Roman Cement, Hair, Lime, Lath, Tiles, Slates, and Slate Sale. Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great cementation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, locks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, Trinity-square, Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, Stockton fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. Two shell lime for mortar is better on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above is the best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Paddington-bridge, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Ariadne, Venus di Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roofs of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD-WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Apply to HUGHES and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

TO CEMENT MAKERS AND OTHERS

TO BE SOLD by TENDER, a SET of MACHINERY for GRINDING CEMENT, consisting of two pairs of burr-stones, a pair of rolls, devil, sack tackle, ten-horse high-pressure engine and boiler, with the wheels and gearing for driving the same, now fixed at the Phœnix Oil Mills, Dartford.

The machinery may be viewed on the Premises, and Tenders, including all expenses attending removal, &c. to be sent to Messrs EASTON and AMOS, Grove, Southwark.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS—A highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil-cloth coverings; for entrance-halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and Co. Manufacturers of THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM

in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, esq. in "Official Handbook"), send, free of expense, their pattern and price book.

Benthall Works, Broseley, Salop.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wibsea, Cambridge-shire, begs to offer Pantiles at 35s. per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 6-inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's ride from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, Rubbed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Constitution-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Bedded-sand for the Sand of superior quality, constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of very superior quality and colour. Address Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD Cheap, 200,000 superior STOCK BRICKS, lying at the Paddington Old Station, first Western Railway.—Inquire on the premises, or of W. BROOKER, Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT and ESSEX BRICKS

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters, Paviors, Pickings, &c.

KENTISH RAGSTONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Goughi), 37, Newinton-Crescent, Newington-butts.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand, plain, 30s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, Lambeth. Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with any quantity of common Bricks and Tiles goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corrugated perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, Ridge and Concrete Gravel, Roman Cement, Lime and Land and House Sand &c. &c. at the cheapest rate. Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, for a short term of years, at a very moderate rent a piece of LAND, consisting of about twelve acres, and contain no large quantity of excellent brick earth, situate between new good roads, in the parish of Lambeth, and Hook-bridge, near Battle Bridge, and adjoining the Copenhagen-house, Battle Bridge.—Apply to Mr. ROBERT ALLEN, Hardy Farm, near Foot Cray, Kent.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COMPANY are now prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of Bricks made by BARSTALL'S PATENT. Apply to JOHN A. S. DUFF, Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 8, Old Jewry.

A PERFECTLY DRY RESIDENCE is obtained by a NEW description of FACING for BRICK-WORK, more durable than either stone or compo, and quite impervious to the character of the sun's rays. Gentlemen intending to erect detached or semi-detached villa residences, where it has been applied.—Direct to C. F. Office of "The Builder."

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Palace is opened on Mondays at 9 a.m and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. On these days the charge for admission is one Shilling. It is opened on Saturdays at Noon, on which day the charge for admission is Five Shillings.

SPECIAL TRAINS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace Station every week-day as follows, at 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 9.40, 10.10, 10.40, 11.10, 11.40 a.m. and 12.10, 12.40, 1.10, 1.40, 2.10, 2.40, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10, 4.40, 5.10, 5.25, 5.40 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at 11.20 11.50 a.m and 12.20, 12.50, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.20, 3.50, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.50, 6.20, 6.50, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50 9.50 p.m. Up Trains call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The Citizen and Iron Companies' steam-boats will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London bridge, at least every ten minutes during the day, and at those hours, when increased numbers require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at these piers.

The following are the fares to the Crystal Palace and back, including admission to the Palace:—

Shilling Days	.....	First Class, 2s. 6d.
"	.....	Second Class, 2s. 0d.
"	.....	Third Class, 1s. 6d.
Saturdays	.....	First Class, 7s. 0d.
"	.....	Second Class, 5s. 6d.
"	.....	Third Class, 3s. 0d.

In order to afford every facility to the public, and to prevent any delay at London-bridge, arrangements have been made to issue the above tickets previously at offices in different parts of London. Passengers taking their tickets at these offices will be admitted to the London Station by a separate entrance.

Fares between London-bridge and the Crystal Palace Station, not including admission to the Palace:

Single Tickets	.....	First Class, 1s. 3d.
"	.....	Second Class, 1s. 0d.
"	.....	Third Class, 0s. 9d.
Return Tickets	.....	First Class, 2s. 0d.
"	.....	Second Class, 1s. 6d.
"	.....	Third Class, 1s. 0d.

The last-named tickets can only be obtained at the London Terminus, and at the Company's Offices, 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Special first-class return tickets from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station and back, will be issued on visiting days to holders of Crystal Palace season tickets, at a reduced charge of 1s. 6d. each. These tickets can only be issued upon production of a season ticket to the Crystal Palace.

Every endeavour will be made to afford at all times a sufficient number of first-class seats; but in order to obviate disappointment, it is necessary to announce that, in cases of a great concourse of persons, no particular class of carriage can be guaranteed.

No change can be given either at the London bridge, or at the Crystal Palace Stations; passengers must therefore provide themselves with the necessary silver.

Children under twelve years of age will be charged only half the above rates.

Season tickets, including conveyance by rail, 42. 4s. each; without conveyance by railway, 2l. 2s. (the usual discount allowed to families), may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.—By order,

August, 1854.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted in 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

The SALE of PREMIUM adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the profits, are assigned to policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum assured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the premium on insurances of 500l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience by the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY. Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed capital of 750,000l. of which nearly 140,000l. is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the subscribed and invested capital, will be seen by the following statement:

Up to the 31st October, 1853, the sums assured, including bonus added, amounted to £2,500,000
The premium fund to more than 800,000
And the annual income from the same source to 19,000
Insurances, without participation in profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. Important to all who desire to make provision for their families. The PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND established 1840.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, esq. M.P. | W. G. Prescott, esq.
Thomson Hankey, jun. esq. M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.

TREASURER OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND—John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P.

The Association embraces the Assurance on the mutual principle in all its branches, and offers to all classes of society peculiar advantages.—Prospectuses may be had at the Office of the Association. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM THOMAS LINFORD, Secretary.

32, Moorgate-street, August 2, 1854.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The whole Paid up and Invested for Half a Century.

GLOBE INSURANCE, Cornhill and Pall-mall, London. Established 1803.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, and REVERSIONS.

James W. Freshfield, esq. M.P. F.R.S. Chairman.
Francis Scrivener, esq. Deputy-Chairman.

George Carr Glyn, esq. M.P. Directors.

Henry Alexander, esq. | R. Bevan, esq.
Edward Cropley, esq. | Robert Hodder, esq.
Peter Hoole, esq. | Sheffield Neave, esq.
Thomas M. Goodhart, esq. | William Smallpeice, esq.
William Dent, esq. | W. H. C. Plowden, esq.
Robert W. Gamsell, esq. | Robert Saunders, esq.
Hon. R. L. Goldsmid, bart. F.R.S. | Sir Walter Sterling, bart.
Robert Hall, esq. | William Tite, esq. F.R.S.
John Hall Tod, esq. | R. Westmacott, esq. F.R.S.
John Edward Johnson, esq. | Josiah Wilson, esq.
Richard Lambert Jones, esq. | Benjamin O. Windus, esq.

The New Tables adopted by the Globe include Two Scales of Life Premiums, Participating and Non-Participating, combining, in the most desirable manner, those principles of solidity and security which have established the Company in public favour.

Two thirds of profits apportioned as Bonus.

One-third of the premium may remain unpaid as a debt upon the policy.

Fixed rates afforded to Insurers.

Insurance to the extent of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS on a single approved life.

Every class of FIRE and LIFE Insurance business transacted.

Prospectuses, with full tables and details, and forms, may be had at the Company's offices, or of the Agents.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established in 1838)

MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square.

W. S. VARDY, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.

At the recent division of profits the assets were valued
At £176,861
The liabilities at 144,376

Leaving a surplus for division of £32,485

The reversionary bonuses to the assured averaged 53 per cent on the amount of premiums paid by them.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with life assurance.

Loans continue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or other security. WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY informs the building public that his business in future will be carried on at Acorn Wharf. They are invited to inspect the stock of timber, deals and all kinds of wood goods which are now ready for delivery, at the following reduced prices.

Quebec and Riga Timber, from 7½ per load.
Dantzic and Riga Timber, from 7½ per load.
Gefle Deals, Yellow, 4s. 6d.; White, 4s. 2d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Deals, Yellow, 8s.; White, 4s. 8d. per 12 feet.
Christiana Battens, Yellow 2s. 1d.; White, 2s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Petersburg and Pine Planks, from 8s. 10d. per 12 feet.
Prepared Floor Boards, 1 in. Yellow, 17s.; White, 18s. 9d. per square

" " ¾ " 18s.; " 17s. 6d. "
" " ½ " 22s. 6d.; " 21s. 0d. "
" " ¼ " 26s. 6d.; " 24s. 6d. "

All other kinds of wood goods at equally reasonable prices, for cash. N.B. The extensive saw-mills are now in operation.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export. Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¾ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c. Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of FLOORING.—A large Stock of SEASONED FLOORING always on hand at the following low prices:—

	Per square.
¾ inch (2 cuts in 2¼ inch), yellow	19s.
1 " " 3 inch), ...	20s.
¾ " " 2¼ inch), ...	15s. 6d.
1 " " 3 inch), ...	16s.
Yellow Deals, per 12 feet	4s.
White	3s. 9d.
Yellow Battens	2s. 6d.
White	2s. 3d.
Pine Planks	5s. 6d.
Swede Timber, per load	62s. 6d.
Dantzic	65s.

ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge street, Old St. Pancras-road.

LARCH POLES.—FOR SALE, a large quantity of very fine LARCH POLES. Likewise, a few tons of prime CHARCOAL, pit burnt. Apply to JOHN SNOW and CO. Upper Railway Wharf, Bristol.

TO STAIRCASE MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

A SMALL quantity of YELLOW DEALS and BATTENS and a few choice PLANKS, TO BE SOLD a bargain, at J. W. THOMAS'S, 14, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury.—Apply between the hours of TWELVE and TWO.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. The General Woodcutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the ten per cent additional charge of 2½ per cent on their monthly accounts advertised on the 8th of November last is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TIMBER.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—MACKINNON and CO. Commission Agents, Montreal, Canada, and Agents in North America for Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester, &c. &c. are enabled to supply railway sleepers, railway waggon and carriage timbers, flooring or roofing purposes, sheet piling, &c. &c. thereby saving the waste freight, and additional cost of cutting up in England. MACKINNON and CO. are also prepared to state prices (in sterling money) of above, delivered free on board, at Montreal or Quebec.

Montreal, 11th July, 1854.

References—Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester; Messrs. Laurie, Clark, and Co. Liverpool.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers. For particulars of prices and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneering Works, 41, Robert street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's road Saw-mills.

TO THE CLERGY, AND TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

STEPHENS'S WOOD STAINS as a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT, and at less than half the cost, and without the disagreeable smell and deleterious consequences of paint, well suited for Churches, Chapels, Schools, or other public buildings, as well as private dwellings, giving the effect of Oak, Mahogany, or Satin Wood. The whole of the Entrance Doors of the Crystal Palace Court, which were coloured with these Stains, would be struck with their beautiful effect. Prospectuses, giving full particulars, and specimens sent free to any part of the kingdom.

HENRY STEPHENS, 54, Stamford-street, London.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the extremes of the weather. Prices 8s. per gallon. Varnishes for WAINSCOTS Stains may be had at the Factory, 4, Robert street, James street, Oxford street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

STAINING WOOD to IMITATE OAK, Wainscot, or Satin Wood. For Churches, Chapels, School rooms, Staircases, &c. Brings out the grain of the wood in a beautiful manner, and when used with the proper varnish will never fade. Oak, 6s.; Wainscot, 8s. per gallon. Varnish, 8s. 10s. per gallon.—Alexander terrace, Ledbury road. WILSHEARE and CO. Varnish and Colour Merchants, Bayswater,

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half-past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of '72, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr. McNevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1852.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Under entirely new Management.—Course of Monday Lectures, especially addressed to the Industrial Classes, to which they and their families will be admitted, Morning or Evening, on payment of sixpence each, on producing a ticket signed by the foreman or superintendent of the works to which they may belong. The Fifth Lecture of this Course will be delivered on Monday Evening, the 11th instant, by Dr. Scoffern, M.B. &c. on the Manufacture of Sugar. Also, during this week, Lectures by Dr. Scoffern, on the Destructive Chemical Resources of Modern Warfare, with startling and brilliant experiments. Nature-Printing, by Mr. Bachhoffner. Exhibition of Daboscq's Illuminated Cascade, in addition to all the Daily Lectures, Optical Exhibitions, Photographic Portrait Gallery, &c. A Band of music under the direction of Mr. Waud, of the Royal Italian Opera. The Gas-lighting by John Leslie, Esq.

PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just issued a Pamphlet descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Secretary.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY call the attention of Railway Directors and Engineers to their PATENT RAILS, SLEEPERS, FISH JOINTS, and other important Improvements, now in use on upwards of 3,000 miles of railway.

Extract from the half yearly report of the Directors of the Midland Railway, February 14, 1854.

"An important feature in the contract for the maintenance of the Permanent Way is that the contractors are bound to reduce their charges 5d. per mile per annum, whenever the Fish Joint, or certain other improvements, are hereafter introduced."

Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES MAY, C.E. the Manager; or to Mr. WILLIAM HOWDEN, the Secretary, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders, excavators', brickmakers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges. Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD opposite Hampstead road.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c. JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater durability than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist steam pressure, suitable for gauging to the mains of water works or to tanks or water-butts, of high bran hes, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE, for conveyance of gas or steam. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid and hollow round and square cutting and cord for the joints of glass doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the early, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE, 21, Munster street, Regent's-park. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c. to his stock of pulverised sheet lead, plug dutts, brass work, &c. &c. sheet-lead, and patent pipe, plate, patent plate, sheet and crown glass, white lead, oils, colours, &c. &c. PER CWT. GIVEN for OLD LEAD; GLASS ILLUMINATORS for FLOORS, AREA VAULTS, &c.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Patent Filtering Stones. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are of neat design and elegant order. Reference to parties using them can be supplied with quantities up to 5,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

DREDGING MACHINE and TUG-BOATS. WANTED to PURCHASE a good DREDGING MACHINE, with or without Pontoons, and TWO small steam TUG-BOATS. Apply, stating price and particulars, to be made to JAMES RAMSDEN, Esq. Barrow Harbour Office, Ulverstone, Lancashire.

ONE extra strong, double geared, new RAILWAY WHEEL LATHE, bed, 25 feet Long; take in 7 feet diameter, and from centre to centre 8 feet 6 inches. Will be sold cheap for cash. Lying in the line, and will be upwards of twenty days. Apply to WHEATLEY, KIRK, and CO. Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

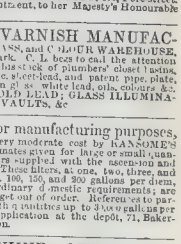
J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

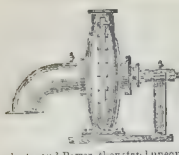
Bells for Churches, Chapels, Collegiate Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.





BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Paper-makers, Chemists, Brick-makers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others requiring water or other liquids not or cold raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and Co's PATENTED PUMPS. For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and Co. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS.

Pumps of Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, cored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, upto double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 9s. per doz. painted.
Ditto . . . 12s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 15s.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, cold-diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4-in. to double 12-in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump £1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing 3 0 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for small Dairy and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

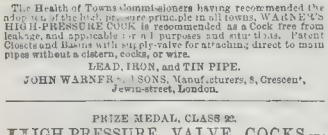
JOHN WARNER AND SONS, 8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Wire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



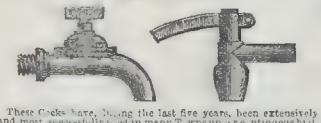
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and available for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER & SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 22.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns in the various high pressure, varying from 10 lbs. to 300 feet, their efficiency and durability is to every one established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled Iron, Earthenware, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON, Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO CONTRACTORS

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, with chimney horse shoe complete. Strong, simple, & inexpensive in use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted for contractors' work generally. May be hired on a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Boiler Makers, 69, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a four-horse power upright Condensing Engine, well finished.—Apply to J. S. TAYLER, Battersea.

SAWING.—Five per Cent. Commission upon the amount of business introduced to the advertiser's saw-mills. He has convenience for cutting timber of all kinds. Work carted from any part of London, cut, and sent home. Address, S. R. Thorn as Davies and Co.'s Advertising Offices, 1, Finch-lane, City

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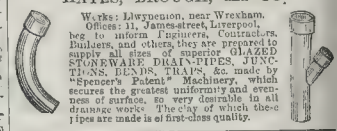
SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Heated Air, &c. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a post-age stamp. Instructions sent for fixing. Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS manufactured upon an improved principle, discarding with cisterns, cranks, wire, lead traps, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 23s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed anywhere to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 23, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.



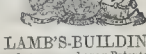
Works: Llwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool.

beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "HC.mel's Registered Model Water-closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

By Her Majesty's  Royal Letters Patent.

F. McNEILL and CO. of LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW, LONDON, Manufacturers and only Patentees of

THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.

Patronized by

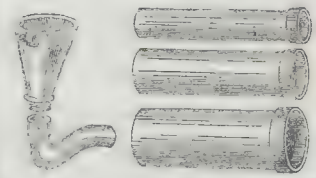
HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS,
HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
HONOURABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE,
HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,

And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; as whose great nations shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for underslates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House in Hanover-square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy; it is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its use, and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen, and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 25 per cent in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in lengths best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION, as THE ONLY WORKS in Great Britain where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts, the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and superior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

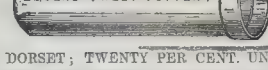
N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pollard-row, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin, Deptford, Bermondsey, Denver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S.

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY POTS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW ..... J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.
DUBLIN ..... Robt. Lovely, Pill-street.
CORK ..... W. S. Brash, Dean-street.
WATERFORD ..... J. Sparrow and Co.
CARNARVON ..... Jno. Jackson.
PRESTON ..... Wm. Strand, Hudson-street.
KENDAL ..... Robt. Thompson.
KILKENNY ..... W. Horwood, Clayton-street.
CARLISLE ..... O. Armstrong, Lowther-street
WHITEHAVEN ..... Hugh Todhunter.
COCKERMOUTH ..... John Hird.
GUERNSEY ..... Guerin, Brothers.
LONDONDERRY ..... W. and A. M'Clure.
WIGAN ..... James Fairclough, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

REDUCTION of PRICE in SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET; TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER LIST PRICE.

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured. In Hants and Dorset they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

JENNINGS'S DRAIN-PIPES.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND ALL INTERESTED IN SANITARY PROGRESS.

JENNINGS'S IMPROVEMENT in DRAIN PIPES removes all objections to pipe drainage. These pipes cannot be improperly laid or, in case of stoppage, they are easily examined, and a junction can be made without disturbing the general drainage.

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND FEET OF 15 INCH PIPES ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AND THIRTY-FIVE OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ARE ON HAND.

Jennings's Closets, Valves, Traps, and other Sanitary Inventions, would well repay a visit to his Factory.

A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES of JENNINGS'S various SANITARY INVENTIONS can be had on application, or by post, if Two Stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, LONDON.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'
PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 4*l.* 4*s.*
No. 2. J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 3*l.* 19*s.*
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3*l.* 3*s.*
No. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1*l.* 13*s.* Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4*s.* 6*d.*
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door action, 1*l.* 13*s.* Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4*s.* 6*d.* This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2*l.* 2*s.* Enamelled Iron Trap, 4*s.* 6*d.* extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. 1-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 1*l.* 3*s.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

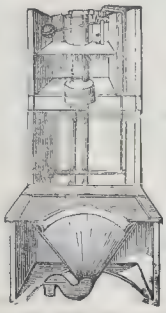
N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.
J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

uperior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, ctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and ther Pans, h best White Glaze inside.

iphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

tered Flushing Basin,—the most effective syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

DOULTON AND WATTS,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

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BIRMINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Sheldon.
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WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Simscote Mills Wharf.
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LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

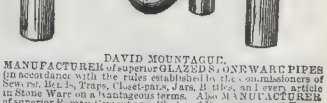
W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs, Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin. J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6 Upper Thames-street.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington.—G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britten-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,
NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bibbs, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES,
FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

MILL WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Raisers, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION by

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, Suffolk-grove, Suffolk-street, Southwark, in lots, the PLANT and TOOLS of an IRONFOUNDER: two horse-power steam engine and boiler, small double cylinder steam-engine and boiler, double cylinder blast engine, Lloyd's patent fan, cupola, erection of drying-stove, twenty rigger patterns, shank and handle ladles, stove truck, six tons flasks, two pair blocks and fall, two tons flask weights, forge bellows, gas-fittings, iron and wood patterns, set triangles, crab crane, erection of portable counting-house, and [illegible] other effects.—To be viewed on SATURDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter street, City.

MERRICK'S BANKRUPTCY.

MR. WM. DOUGLAS will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION early in OCTOBER next, by order of the Assignees of Mr. John Todd Merrick, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, held for long terms of years, at ground-rents, consisting of Sixty-four Houses, Stables, a large Manufactory, Workshops, and Building Land.

At BAYSWATER.—Nine shops and houses, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 22, Hereford-terrace, and a house intended for a public-house, being No. 23, Hereford-terrace. Six private houses in carcase, being Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, Monmouth-terrace. A piece of building land, comprising about eleven acres, held under a building agreement, and upon which the bankrupt has expended upwards of 2,000*l.* in the formation of roads and sewers.

NORTH GATE, REGENT'S PARK.—A terrace of twelve houses, being Nos. 1 to 12 (both inclusive), Ormond terrace, near the North Gate, Regent's Park. Note. Seven of these houses have coach-houses and stables attached.

NEW OXFORD STREET (South side).—Thirteen shops and houses, being Nos. 151 to 163 (both inclusive). Also the large manufactory and coach-house and stable, at the rear of No. 151.

NEW OXFORD STREET (North side).—Nine houses and shops, being Nos. 334 to 342 (both inclusive), forming with their back fronts one side of the Royal Arcade.

ELEVEN HOUSES in the ARCADE, NEW OXFORD STREET, being Nos. 10 to 20 (both inclusive), forming the other side of the Royal Arcade.

CRICKLEWOOD, EDGWARE ROAD.—House and Ground, let to Mr. Miles.

QUEEN STREET, WESTMINSTER.—House, let to Mr. Mann.

CHELSEA.—House, No. 7, Robert terrace, Sidney street.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are being prepared, and will shortly be issued.—Apply to Mr. H. H. LAWRENCE, Solicitor, 6, Gray's-inn-square, or to Mr. DOUGLAS, Auctioneer, 14, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.

TO MARBLE MASONS, BUILDERS, SCULPTORS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they are instructed by the consignees to SELL by AUCTION, during the present month, at the Wharf, No. 17, Millbank-street, Westminster, an assortment of MARBLE, of the same importance and fine quality which has characterised their sales on these premises for so many years. The parcel will include fine Statuary, Vein, Sicilian, Dove, Black and Gold, Black and Bardiglio. The day of sale will be shortly announced, and the usual accommodation of approved bills will be given. Auction Offices, 4, Parliament-street.

Building Materials, Paternoster-row.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, at TEN for ELEVEN, the MATERIALS and FITTINGS of a large HOUSE, No. 23, Paternoster-row, of the usual description. May be viewed one day previous to the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

IN BANKRUPTCY, re Bell.—To BUILDERS, BRICKMAKERS, and OTHERS.

MR. GEO. DEEKS, in conjunction with Mr. PETER BROAD, are instructed by the Assignees to SELL by AUCTION on the GROUND, the Ashtow Brick-field, close to the high road, Shepherd's-bush, opposite the new Church, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER the 12th, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, in Lots, the entire PLANT, STOCK, and IMPLEMENTS in TRADE, &c., comprising about 1,200 [illegible] racks, about 700 feet of iron trams, barrows, planks, water shoots, pumps, pug-mills, two patent chaff-cutting machines, hurdles, useful wood, sand, &c.—To be viewed prior to sale, when catalogues may be had on the grounds; at S. SMITH and SON'S, Solicitors, 6, Barnard's-inn, Holborn; and at the Auctioneers' Offices, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and 26, Albion-street, Hyde-park-square.

TO TIMBER-MERCHANTS, CHAIR, PIANO, AND CABINET MAKERS, &c.

MR. WHITTLE will SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, Canal Bridge Wharf, Kingsland-road, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at TWELVE, by direction of the proprietors, who are relinquishing the retail trade, about 250 WALNUT PLANKS, varying from 1½ inch to 6 inches thick, and from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches in width; together with a large quantity of walnut and [illegible] mahogany veneers, in lots to suit the trade. May be viewed on Monday. Catalogues on the premises, and of the Auctioneer, 46, Cheapside [illegible].

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 41, Union-street, Somers-town, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, at TWELVE for ONE, the STOCK of a BUILDER, comprising 300 drain-pipes and junctions, [illegible], chimney-pots, [illegible], fifty scaffold-poles, fifty [illegible], five dozen [illegible], five carpenters' benches, forty [illegible], ladders, barrows, trestles, steps, [illegible] boards, chaff-box, corn-bin, erection of sheds, useful cart-horse, trucks, [illegible]. On view the Saturday prior to the sale, when catalogues may be had.—Auction Offices, 2, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.

IMPORTANT SALE.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES and CARRIAGE BUILDERS, ENGINEERS and OTHERS.

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, at the WAREHOUSE, No. 4, [illegible], City, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER [illegible], at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, SEVENTY SETS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE FITTINGS for [illegible] first and [illegible] second class carriages, comprising buffer rods, [illegible] couplings, [illegible] axle-boxes, steps, irons [illegible] fittings and all necessary straps, brackets, &c. for the under frames, the whole are of the very best material and first-class workmanship, and complete in every respect, with the exception of wheels, axles, and springs. These fittings were made for narrow-gauge carriages, similar to some used on the London and North-Western Railway. Purchasers may be supplied with complete tracings of the work at 2*l.* per set. To be viewed [illegible] days prior to the sale. Catalogues may be obtained at the [illegible] Hotel, Birmingham; Royal Hotel, Liverpool; at the Auction Mart, City; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, London.

PIMLICO.—To Ironfounders, Cemetery Companies, and parties laying out Ornamental Grounds, Nurserymen, Builders, and Others.

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Commercial-road Wharf, Pimlico, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, and following day, at TWELVE for ONE [illegible] about 170 TONS of ORNAMENTAL IRON POSTS and RAILINGS, as used round the Exhibition Building in Hyde-park, [illegible] wrought-iron [illegible] and cast-iron gutters, [illegible] bolts, nuts, and rivets, and cast iron, 370 [illegible] rafters, [illegible], 50 [illegible] sashes, glass frames, three [illegible] erections, [illegible] fathoms of firewood, large quantity of Hartley's [illegible] plate glass, scaffold boards, and [illegible] materials. To be viewed three days before the sale, and catalogues had on the Premises, and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, London, near the Euston Station.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BRITANNIA FOUNDRY, LEEDS.—Preliminary Announcement.—Most important to Engineers, Machine-makers, Tool-makers, Railway Companies, Contractors, Smiths, Ironfounders, and others.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Ardill and Pickard, the eminent machine-makers, ironfounders, &c. to prepare for SALE by AUCTION, in the LATTER PART of SEPTEMBER (in consequence of a dissolution of their partnership), on the PREMISES of their WORKS called the Britannia Foundry, Armley-road, Leeds, the whole of their exceedingly valuable and modern PLANT, TOOLS, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c. which are all in the best possible working condition. Full particulars in future papers, and descriptive catalogues, which will be prepared in due time, may be had at the works, or at the offices of the Auctioneer, Cross-street-chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or by post, on receipt of twelve stamps.

LEEDS, YORKSHIRE.—Britannia Foundry Estate, Armley-road, Leeds, including Freehold Land, Buildings, Condensing Beam Steam-engine and Boiler, Shafting, Mill Gearing, &c. all nearly new.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Ardill and Pickard, the proprietors, who are dissolving partnership, to SELL by AUCTION, at the WHITE HORSE HOTEL, Boar-lane, Leeds, in the month of SEPTEMBER, 1854, at FIVE for SIX o'clock in the evening, all that desirable PLOT or PARCEL of FREEHOLD LAND, measuring 9,000 square yards, or thereabouts, upon which are erected the works known as the Britannia Foundry Works, bounded in front by the high road from Leeds to Bradford, and in the rear by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The said estate and works comprehend the following buildings or erections, substantially built of brick, and of the most modern construction, viz. The noble and commodious fitting and mechanics' shop, one storey high, within which, and likewise on the same ground floor, are the smiths' shops, grinding shops, heckle and gill making shops, pattern and model rooms, drawing offices, counting houses, watch-house, time-office, store-room, &c. Also the most convenient and lofty iron-foundry, with drying-stove and brass-foundry adjoining, fettling-shops, outer store-rooms, spacious workmen's dining and cook house; shed for bar and rod iron; and numerous out-buildings, offices, &c. The condensing beam-engine and boiler, which together with all the shafting, mill gearing, steam and water pipes, gas fittings, &c. are all of first class character, and manufactured by the eminent engineers, Messrs. Witham, of Leeds. The engine has the expansive motion, and the bore of the cylinder is 25½ inches; stroke 4 feet 6 inches, and fly-wheel, 18 feet diameter. The boiler is of 30-horses' power, and will carry a pressure of 40 lb. on the square inch. These most desirable premises, forming altogether the most compact and commodious machine-makers' and ironfounders' shop in Yorkshire, are enclosed in a spacious yard, the main entrance is from the high road from Leeds to Bradford, to which the handsome suite of offices command a full front view; before which is about an acre of land, all walled in, and in readiness for extension, while immediately at the back part of the premises runs the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, into and from which there are two wharves, for loading and unloading iron or other goods, with the utmost facility. Plans may be seen, and particulars had, at the Works; or at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

Important and Valuable Freehold Estate, land tax redeemed, close to the Hornsey Station on the Great Northern Railway, within two miles of the Tottenham Station on the Eastern Counties Line, and within a quarter of an hour's ride of the metropolis.

MR. ELLIS is directed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, Cornhill, on THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, at TWELVE, in eighteen lots, unless previously disposed of by private treaty, about SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, situate between the Southgate-road and Lordship-lane, possessing at present frontages to these roads, but will be plotted in lots ranging from 1½ acres to 6 acres, with frontages to intended main roads, thus presenting sites either for the erection of detached villas with requisite grounds, or to resell in lots, and affording a most desirable opportunity to capitalists, land and building societies, and others, for safe and profitable investments.—Particulars, with plans, may be obtained of THOMAS ROGERS, Esq. Solicitor, Fenchurch-street; of Messrs. HAMMACK and LAMBERT, Architects and Surveyors, 59, Bishopsgate-street; at the Railway Hotel, Hornsey; of Mr. CARR, Lordship-lane, who will show the estate; at Garraway's; and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, 150, Minories, City.

Extensive Stock of a Timber Merchant.

MR. HASLEHAM is instructed to SELL the above, on the PREMISES, 24, Yardley-street, Clerkenwell, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, without reserve, to clear the premises for extensive alterations. The Stock comprises mahogany, in log, plank, and boards; chestnut, birch, cedar, rosewood, ebony, and boxwood; 210,0 feet veneers, 700 pine deals and battens, flooring boards, yellow and white battens, ditto deals and ends; 500 pine deals, and the general stock in trade. On view the day prior and morning of sale. Catalogues had on the Premises, and at the Auctioneer's Offices, Clerkenwell-green and Theobald's-road.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, the 15th inst., at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, in the SHEDS, BRUNSWICK and TOXTETH DOCKS, Liverpool.

375 logs and curls City St. Domingo Mahogany, now landing ex *Enterprise*.—Apply to Messrs. ROWE, SCRIBNER, and Co. Merchants.

286 curls City St. Domingo Mahogany, lately landed, ex *Enterprise*.

111 curls City St. Domingo Mahogany, ex *Maria*. Apply to Messrs. IMRIE and TOMLINSON, Merchants.

456 pieces, of which 345 are curls, City St. Domingo Mahogany.

9 pieces Satin wood, being the cargo daily expected to arrive per *Raleigh*, from the city, direct, on account of the Importers.

481 logs Cuba Mahogany.

3 [illegible] logs Havannah Cedar, just landed ex *Albertine*, from Cuba direct.—Apply to Messrs. W. CATER and Co. Merchants.

368 planks Rio Rosewood, ex *Lusitania*.—Apply to Messrs. A. W. LYON and Co. and Messrs. TODD, NAYLOR, and Co. Merchants.

170 planks Rio Rosewood, ex *Gitana*.—Apply to Messrs. C. S. MIDDLETON, and Son, Merchants.

83 logs Black Walnut, ex *Montmorency*, from Quebec.—Apply to Messrs. M'CALMONT, Brothers, and Co. Merchants.

100 planks Italian Walnutwood, measuring 11 8 4 feet, ex *Danube*, from Ancona, on account of the Importers.

To which will be added the usual assortment of furniture and other fancy woods.

EDWARD CHALONER, Broker.

6, East side, Queen's Dock, Liverpool.

VOTES for SURREY.—First class Building Ground, well drained and land tax redeemed.

VENTOM and SON will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, 27th of SEPTEMBER, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, in sixteen lots, very important PLOTS of GROUND, possessing frontages from [illegible] feet up to 73 feet, and varying in depth from 78 feet to 200 feet. The situation is one of the rarity, being in Harder's-road, leading from High-street, Peckham, to Rye-lane and East Dulwich; there is good sewerage in front and rear, and the land is bounded in front by a parish road. May be viewed; printed particulars, with plans, had at the Rosemary Branch Hotel, Southampton street, Peckham; Golden Lion, Camberwell; of Messrs. GREGSON and SON, Solicitors; and VENTOM and SON, Auctioneers, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

PECKHAM, near the Red Cow.—To Carpenters, Builders, and Others.—Building Materials.

MESSRS. BARTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the GROUNDS, near the Red Cow, High-street, Peckham, without reserve, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, BUILDING MATERIALS of every description, comprising rafters, lining, feather edge and floor boards, joists, principals, stone, steps, posts, sills, pine plank, various thicknesses, yellow boards, stoves and ranges, oak girders, marble and stone chimney pieces, slips, gates, quartering partitioning, &c. &c. May be viewed any day prior to the sale, and catalogues had at the Red Cow, on the ground, or at the Auctioneers', Cheltenham-place, Westminster-road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIRD PORTION.—The valuable Materials of the Giltspur-street Prison and House of Correction.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, and following days, at TWELVE, in Lots, the THIRD PORTION of the capital and extremely valuable MATERIALS of the Giltspur street Compter and House of Correction. This important division of the property will comprise the north portion of the principal building and the governor's house, including the capital stone front next Giltspur-street; the various buildings are computed to contain 2,000,000 excellent stock bricks, 5,000 feet of sheet copper on the roofs, 10 tons of lead in gutters, tanks, and pipes; 15,000 cube feet of Portland stone; prime oak and fir timber in roofs and floors, glazed sashes, modern doors, marble chimney pieces, panelled and glazed partitions, and all the excellent interior fittings-up of the Governor's House; 100 square of sound floor boards, York paving and landing stone staircases, coping, cornice, and string iron railed cases, guards and fences, oak and iron doors, and fittings-up of the cells, [illegible] drying apparatus, with machinery complete, by Cooper, wrought iron steam boilers and fittings of the kitchens, coppers, stoves, ranges, cisterns, pumps, gas fittings, and an immense variety of materials, fixtures and fittings-up of a superior description, and easily convertible for building purposes. May be viewed two days previous to the sale. Catalogues had at the architect's Office, Guildhall, and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY, 48, Newgate-street.—At this Institution the art of taking portraits and landscapes may be learned, and the necessary apparatus purchased for 5*l.* No charge is made for instructions.

TO HOUSE AGENTS, LANDLORDS, AND OTHERS.

J. YOUNG, ECONOMIC HOUSE DECORATOR, in all its branches, solicits a trial from the above of his cheap and expeditious system of executing work, specimens of which can be seen in various parts of the City. Address, post paid, to 2, Smith's-buildings, Mansel-street, Aldgate.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform Railway Directors, Landed Proprietors, Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Others, that they EXECUTE every description of professional work on the most reasonable terms. Railways, roads, water works, &c. planned, surveyed, levelled, and completed. Engineering and architectural plans, sections, and designs, prepared and executed. Estates, manors, parishes, and townships surveyed and mapped. Land, timber, buildings, &c. measured and valued.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the profession, that they have refitted up their OFFICE with every requisite, including models and instruments of every description. The COURSES are all remodelled and enlarged, embracing all the latest improvements. Gentlemen who cannot attend at the offices can be attended at their residence in any part of the country by Mr. SMITH or Mr. LEWIS.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES. Established by Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. For preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Builders, Engineers, Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Measurers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing and Colouring, Making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c. &c. Terms One Guinea per Quarter. For Prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 21, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

THE ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, and OPERATIVES' DRAWING CLASSES, for the study of Architecture, Civil Engineering, &c. Conducted by T. J. HILL, Architect. Offices, 15, Old-street, City-road. Day and evening instruction given in all kinds of drawing connected with the above subjects. Also in taking out quantities, abstracting, &c. Detail prospectuses to be had on application. No entrance fees. References given to architects, builders, &c. whose sons or friends have studied here. Patentees, engineers, and builders assisted.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND UNDERTAKERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, an old-established BUSINESS in the above line, situated in a country town near London, with benches, gas-fittings, &c. requisite for the trade. Coming-in very moderate. The stock will be reduced, as the present proprietor has taken another business in the country.—For particulars, apply by letter, prepaid, addressed J. P. at the Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, the GOODWILL and LEASE of a large old-established BUSINESS, close to St. Paul's: more than all the rent let off on lease.—Inquire of Mr. PATCHING, 35, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

CARCASES TO BE SOLD.—Several first-class fourth-rate 6-roomed carcases to be sold at a low ground rent. Joiners' work will be taken as part payment. Apply, if by letter, to A. B. 30, Grafton-road, Kentish Town.

GAS WORKS, large or small, WANTED, to rent or purchase. Particulars to E. Z. Bagshaw's Newspaper-office, 31, Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

ARCHITECTS, Surveyors, and Builders requiring quantities, admeasurements, surveys, building accounts made out and adjusted, designs prepared, both fair and for working, can obtain the advertiser's prompt assistance upon moderate terms, insuring a practical knowledge and competency, from some of the most respectable professional gentlemen now practising in London. Address (post paid), to K. W. at J. Sewell's Wholesale Stationery Warehouse, 11, Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico.

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidations, Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c.—Architects, Builders, or Employers, in town or any part of the country, requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and undeviating attention to any business of this nature, combined with a scale of moderate charges, on application to A. ANDERSON, Offices, 63, St. Martin's-lane and Act[illegible].

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, AND CHURCHWARDENS. GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., replies immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement. Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

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E. T. CLARKE.

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BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1854. WILLIAM LEE, Esq. M.P. President, in the Chair. Gentlemen desirous of promoting the interests of the Institution by becoming stewards, will be favoured to forward their names to the Secretary, Mr. A. G. HARRIS, at the Office, 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, where tickets may be obtained, 21s. each; also of Mr. GEORGE BIRD, the Treasurer, 88, Edgware-road; the Stewards; and at the bar of the London Tavern.

September 8, 1854 A. G. HARRIS, Secretary

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—An ELECTION of PENSIONERS will take place on the 30th of NOVEMBER, 1854. Candidates may obtain forms of application to be returned on or before the 1st of OCTOBER, at the Offices of the Institution, 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. Pensions, 24l. per annum for males, and 22l. for females.

September 7, 1854. A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The CONVERSAZIONE and OPENING MEETING of the Session 1854-55 will be held at LYON'S INN HALL on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th. The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Gentlemen wishing to be present can obtain cards on application, by letter, to

ARTHUR CATES,
T. W. GOODMAN, } Hon. Secs.

Lyon's Inn Hall, Newcastle-street, Strand.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The FIFTH of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly designed for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1854, "On Sepulchral and Monumental Art," by the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A.

Hour of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

Cards of invitation will be presented on application at the Museum, on any day excepting Saturday, from Ten to Four.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon Sec

The entrance to the Museum on the above evening, will be from the Archway in Parliament-street, near Richmond-terrace.

INSTRUCTION in ART.—The AUTUMN SESSION of the NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL of ART of the Board of Trade, Department of Science and Art, will COMMENCE 2nd OCTOBER, 1854.

Art Superintendent—RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.

The course of instruction imparts systematically a knowledge of the scientific principles involved in art, especially in its relation to the useful purposes of life, with the view of training masters for the local schools of art, and preparing students to enter upon the future practice of decorative art in manufactories and workshops, with or as masters, overseers, or skilled workmen. At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to pursue scientific study without reference to a preparation for any special branch of industry. Special courses are also arranged to train schoolmasters of parochial and other schools to teach elementary drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.

For prospectuses, terms of admission, &c. apply at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of submitting TENDERS for the ERECTION of a DWARF WALL, PIERS, &c. for enclosing 15 acres of land, near an addition to the Highgate Cemetery, may meet the plans and specification, on application at the Offices of the Architects of the Company, Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, 42, Charing-cross, on and after the 30th day of SEPTEMBER next. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Offices of the Company, No. 21, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on or before the 3rd day of OCTOBER next, endorsed "Tender for Dwarf Wall, &c." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Satisfactory sureties will be required for the due performance of the works.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEWER CONTRACT.—The Commissioners under "The Walsall Improvement and Market Act, 1848," are ready to receive TENDERS for the following SEWERS, which are intended to be put down in Walsall, namely, a main sewer commencing opposite the Stork Hotel, in Bridge-street, extending thence to and under the open space called he bridge, along the lower part of Bradford street to the entrance to the meadows opposite the Turf Tavern, and thence along the eastern side of the said meadows to and under Tasker's lane, into the Tame, the length being about 1,021 yards. And also another sewer, commencing about the middle of Bradford street, and extending to the Turf Tavern, in the same street, the length being about 161 yards. The sections, specifications, and conditions of a contract may be inspected at the Office of Mr. CLARK, Town Surveyor, Wolverhampton-road, Walsall. Payments on account will be made once a month if desired. Sealed Tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Commissioners' Clerk, Bridge-street, Walsall, by or before TWO o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 2nd day of OCTOBER next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to give security, with two sureties, for the due performance of the contract.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Jun. Commissioners' Clerk.

Walsall, 5th September, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PARTIES desirous of TENDERING for the REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS of a LARGE FAMILY HOUSE, to be taken to pieces, on the Eastern Counties' line, may inspect the drawings and specification at the Office of Mr. MATHEWS, 200 Upper Thames-street

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the DOCK COMPANY at KINGSTON-UPON-HULL do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the REMOVAL of the SOIL, now lying upon the spare land at the Victoria Dock, and to cart the same to Earle's Bank, the Company finding a place of deposit for the same.—Further particulars may be obtained of the Resident Engineer, at this Office; and Tenders are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, on or before the 4th instant.—By order,

W. H. HUFFAM, Secretary.

N.B. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any of the Tenders.

Dock Office, Hull, 4th September, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. To ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY the 19th day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock am precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the WORKING and KEEPING IN REPAIR, for the space of one year from the 1st day of October next, of TWO CHORKE POWER STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS now erected at the Sewerage Outfall, near the works from the River about 200 yards at Norman-road, Greenwich, the engines and pumps being now at work, and in good working order. The Contractors are to keep the same erected and in repair throughout the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 25th day of March, 1855, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1854.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER inst. at ELEVEN o'clock am. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIRING the RIVER WALL and EMBANKMENT of the THAMES, and other works in connection therewith, in Green-street, Deptford, in the county of Kent. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 18th instant, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.

Dated this 8th day of Sept. 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS To PAVIOURS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER inst. at ELEVEN o'clock am. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of certain ROADWAYS known as Green and Blackwall-lane, situate in Greenwich-marsh, in the county of Kent. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected and other particulars obtained at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, until the 18th instant, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the work. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.

Dated this 7th day of Sept. 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. TO BUILDERS and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice that they will receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING, certain intended BRICK SEWERS, as follows, viz.:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—Main Branch Sewer, No. 1, Richmond Park-road, Clapham, to the Main Sewer in Battersea-fields.

CONTRACT No. 2.—Main Branch Sewer, No. 2, Richmond Park-road, Clapham, to the Main Sewer in Battersea-fields.

CONTRACT No. 3.—Main Branch Sewer, No. 3, Richmond Park-road, Clapham, to the Main Sewer in Battersea-fields.

CONTRACT No. 4.—Main Branch Sewer, No. 4, Richmond Park-road, Clapham, to the Main Sewer in Battersea-fields.

Any person or persons desirous to contract for the whole, or either, or all of the before-named sewers, are requested to deliver separate Tenders for each of them, in the form of those of the Lower Division of Hundred, No. 13, Prince-street, on THURSDAY in next, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER inst. at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, when the Committee will meet to determine upon the same.

Plans, sections, and specifications of the works to be done, may be seen at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No. 13, Prince-street, Bristol, and any further information may be obtained of the Surveyor, Mr. Thomas Hawksley, Westminster, addressed to the Surveyor to the Local Board of Health, Bristol.

The parties tendering will be required to enter into and execute with two sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the Committee, a bond in the penal sum of £1,000 for the due performance of the contract.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, but the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into the bond and find the sureties before mentioned, within seven days after notice of the acceptance of his Tender, and no Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES HARRIS, Clerk.

Local Board of Health Offices, 13, Prince-street, Bristol.

24th August, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.

PERSONS desirous of submitting TENDERS for the IRON RAILING, GATES, &c. for enclosing fifteen acres of land as an addition to the Highgate Cemetery, may inspect the plans and specification on application at the Office of the Architects of the Company, Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, 42, Charing-cross, on and after the 30th day of SEPTEMBER next. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Company, No. 21, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on or before the 3rd day of OCTOBER next, endorsed, "Tender for Iron Railing, Gates, &c." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Satisfactory sureties will be required for the due performance of the works.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

THE Executive Committee of the Hackney and Central Parish Land Society are prepared to receive TENDERS for MAKING and COMPLETING the ROADS on an Estate of about 40 Acres, for Forty Four Building Sites to be laid out in the Old Ford Lane Farm Estate, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst. between the hours of ELEVEN and THREE. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 15th Sept 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO DUST CONTRACTORS

CHELSEA IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, Regulating and Improving the Parish of Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of Rochester, will meet in the Board-room at the Vestry-hall, Manor-street, Chelsea, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive TENDERS in writing for CONTRACT for a period of one year, from Michaelmas-day next, pursuant to the terms of a draft contract now lying at the Office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, for COLLECTING and REMOVING the DUST, ASHES, and RUBBISH which are to be the property of the occupiers of the several houses in those parts of the parish specified in the said contract to be paid by the contractor. Twenty per cent on account of the sum offered is to be paid on the completion of the contract, and a further sum to make up a moiety of the sum offered to be paid at the time of signing the contract; and three days at least after the remaining moiety or balance of MARCH next.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Dust," and addressed to the Commissioners, at the Office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, Manor-street, Chelsea, and not delivered at or before the hour of Ten o'clock on the morning of the day of meeting, will be laid before the Commissioners at such meeting.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Tenders must be signed by the parties tendering, and must specify the names and places of abode of two sufficient sureties for the due performance of the contract, and to be left at the office of the Clerk to the Commissioners, Mr. Edward Kingsland, Manor-street, Chelsea, on or before the 25th inst. at the Commissioners' meeting thereafter to be opened, and the Tenders read. The Tenders must be delivered sealed, and addressed to the Clerk to the Commissioners, and the parties tendering must appear personally in the office, and the Tenders are required to be signed in the presence of the Clerk.

Printed forms of Tenders may be filled up, and obtained at the office aforesaid, where all information may be had.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH PATTESON, Surveyor to the Commissioners.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1834.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the ECONOMIC FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the formation of the ROADS, DRAINS, POST and RAIL FENCING, and other works, on the Society's Estate at Wood-green, in Tottenham, Middlesex. The plans, sections, drawings, and specification may be inspected at the Offices of the Society's Surveyor, Mr. JOHN WM. MILNES, 2, King William-street, Lawn-house, and forms of Tender obtained on payment of 2s 6d. No Tender will be received after FOUR o'clock precisely on the 27th inst., and any Tender omitted, unless sent in sufficiently early with the form supplied by the surveyor, may only be opened in the party or parties tendering. The Committee of Management appointed for the examination of the Tenders does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender. All Tenders must be addressed to, and further particulars obtained from, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM MILNES, Land Agent and Surveyor, 32, King William-street, City, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council of the Borough of Grimsby are prepared to receive DESIGNS, PLANS, DRAWINGS, and detailed ESTIMATES for TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS, opposite to each other, together with a LODGE and ENTRANCE-GATES (of not an expensive style) in the intended Burial-Ground at Great Grimsby, and for Fencing with Brick and Iron Palisade, 8 feet high, to meet the requirements of the Cemetery Clauses Act, 1847, of 12 Acres, 1 Rood, and 1 Acre of the Walks in the proposed Cemetery, and will give a premium of 10l. to the person whose design, plans, and estimates shall be approved of. The plans for the buildings must comprise ground plans, sections, and elevations. The population of Grimsby is about 10,000, and the extent of the new cemetery about eight acres. A plan of the ground may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of Mr. MOSES HOWARD, Solicitor, in pursuance of the duties devolving upon him as agent to the Corporation Surveyor. The plans, &c. to be sent, with a motto, before NOON on the 29th day of SEPTEMBER instant, and addressed to the Town Clerk, Grimsby, marked "Cemetery." A sealed letter, containing the author's name and address, must accompany each plan, which will be opened after the premium has been awarded. The premium to the person to whom it shall be awarded will belong to that of the Borough.

GEO. BARB, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Great Grimsby, September 11, 1834.

BOROUGH of DERBY.—COVERING BROOK COURSES and SEWERAGE WORKS

TENDERS WANTED

The Local Board of Health for Derby are prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the following WORKS, which will be let in One Contract, viz.:

Covering over and diverting the PUBLIC SEWERS Two Open Brook Courses in Derby, known as the Littleover Brook and the Bramble Brook, the former being about 1,100 yards and the latter about 1,200 yards in length, and the Contractor to build BRICK and PIPE SEWERS of the Osmaston-road and Street, London-road and Street, Canal-street, Ashbourne-road, Friar-gate, and Morledge-street and street in the said Borough, the whole being about 2,300 yards in length of Pipe Sewers.

Which Sewers are to consist of Glazed Stone-ware Pipes, such materials to be provided by the Board.

Parties tendering must set out what sum they will execute any additional work for, and state in what time they will execute the same, by the new Sewerage Improvement Clauses Act, and in pursuance of a specification and plans to be seen at the Office of the Surveyor to the Board, and which they will execute any additional work that may be necessary, if necessary, connected with the same.

Proposals, specification, and form of Tender, will be for inspection at the Office of the Local Board, Derwent-street, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and further information may be obtained on application to the Surveyor, Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, Derby.

Tenders sealed and endorsed, "Sewerage Works," addressed to the Clerk of the Board, must be received on or before MONDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER inst.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,

JOSEPH JONES,

Derby, Aug. 23rd, 1834. Clerk to the Board.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the whole or any portion of the several WORKS to be done in the ERECTION of THREE CHAPELS and TWO LODGES, with GATES, &c. for the GENERAL CEMETERY, may inspect the plans and specifications from the 25th inst. at SPITALFIELDS Vestry-house, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, Messrs. MYERS and VLEVERS, Glover's-court, Preston-street, and also at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS D. BARRY, Architect, 5, Bedford-street, South, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and at Messrs. MYERS's, Architects and Surveyors.

Tenders sealed and endorsed, "Cemetery Works," addressed to the Clerk of the Board, will be received on or before NOON, the 30th day of OCTOBER next. The Board will not be bound to accept the Lowest, or any Tender whatever.

MILES MYERS, Clerk to the Burial Board.

Preston-street, 14 Aug. 1834.

TO PLASTERERS.—TO BE LET, by CONTRACT, in town, a quantity of PLASTERING, where only good references will be required, with security, if necessary. For particulars, address D. Office of "The Builder."

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Trustees of the St. Pancras Benefit Building Society are open to receive TENDERS for CUTTING and FORMING ROADS, LAYING DRAINS, &c. and BUILDING SEWERS, between the Hampstead-road and Edward-road, Mansfield-street, Hackney.—Plans, Specifications, &c. can be seen at the moment of meeting, on Victoria Tavern, Mansfield-road, Chalk-farm, from MONDAY, the 15th instant to FRIDAY, the 22nd instant inclusive. Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Roads," to be delivered at the above Rooms, on or before the 22nd inst. at EIGHT o'clock in the evening, and no Tender can be received unless the parties tendering or their representative be in attendance on the evening above named. Security to be given for the due performance of the same, or that the Trustees may require, but they do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender. By Order,

SAMUEL SPONG, Secretary.

CONTRACTS.

CHESHUNT BURIAL BOARD. — To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of TWO CHAPELS, ENTRANCE LODGE, HEARSE HOUSE, IRON RAILING, &c. on the new burial ground for this parish; also for forming the Roads, Paths, Drains, Cesspools, &c. may inspect the plans and specifications for the same, at the Office of the Architects Messrs. J. COE and SON, 1, Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall, London, of whom further information may be obtained. Tenders sealed and endorsed, "Burial Ground Tender," to be sent to me before TWELVE o'clock, on MONDAY, the 29th instant. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Board,

Cheshunt, September 6, 1834. J. DEATH, Clerk.

LONDON PERMANENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—To Road Contractors and others.—The Directors of the above Society are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING the ROADS, &c. on the Angel Hill Estate, Sutton, Surrey. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Surveyor, Mr. JAMES HARRIS, 29, Lower Belgrave-street, Pimlico, on and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR. Tenders are to be sent on or before FOUR o'clock, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, addressed to the Surveyor, and endorsed "Tenders for Roads, &c. Angel hill Estate." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

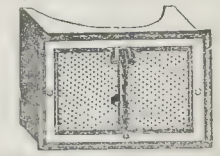
WILLIAM BOWMAN, Secretary.

Offices, 165, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

HART AND SON,

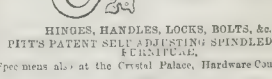
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS,

83, 84, & 85, WEST-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.



HART'S MODEL COTTAGE VENTILATORS.

Also, ARNOTT'S, SHERINGHAM'S, SLIDING, &c.



HINGES, HANDLES, LOCKS, BOLTS, &c.

PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE.

Specimens also at the Crystal Palace, Hardware Court, No. 32.

KIMBERLEY'S

Patent Mortising Machine, 12 inch.

Kimberley's Patent Flooring Cramps, 20s. and 28s. each.

Kimberley's Patent Window Stays and Door Springs.

Kimberley's Patent Gas Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.

Kimberley's Registered Fancy Brass and Shaw-perman Brass Foundry.

Thousands of all are now in Gardiner.

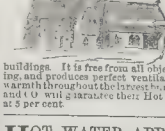
These well-established Articles to be had from KOLLMAN, LANGTON, and Co., 71, Oxford-street, Goodge's-street, London; or from the Patentee, Birmingham; or to be seen at, &c.

Backs of testimonials and references to any of the above, without the Christian Name in full, will be given.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS on SHORT SIX-inch Grate Furnaces, for ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace-grates, soot-doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle-valves, stop-cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough-pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron Bridge-wharf No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron Bridge.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIE'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 5l. by which a warm bath may be obtained in three minutes. Cooking and cleaning apparatus from 1l. DEFRIE'S celebrated PATENT GAS METERS, upwards of 10,000 in use. Testimonials at the Office, No. 1, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Pitfrroy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA. HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully



soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, hothouses, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of July 14, 1832, which fully bears out the subjoined address of the Rev. H. J. Biggs's delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Biggs shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the large buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and Co. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; WARM AIR Apparatus, &c.—Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; Chimes, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, as; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 59, Strand, gratis.

STREET-DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at MANCHESTER, by FIRE.—Messrs. Ryland and Sons' Books, Papers, and Bank-notes preserved in one of CHUBB'S SAFES, after four-teen hours' exposure to intense heat

COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL.

"24, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1834.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son,

"GENTLEMEN,—We have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large "Patent Fire-proof Safe" that we purchased from you 12 years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March, and we all answered to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"RYLANDS and SONS."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester, and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.

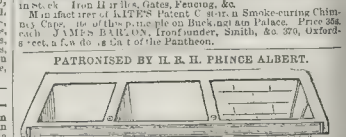
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; a structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.



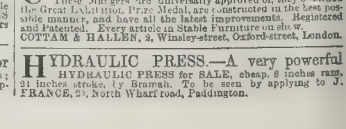
These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description to be had. Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c.

Manufacturer of BATES' Patent Chimney Smoke-curing Chimney Cans, the use of the principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 25s. each. JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING BOLLER, plain or enamelled.

Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show.

COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

HYDRAULIC PRESS.—A very powerful HYDRAULIC PRESS for SALE, cheap, 8 inches ram, 21 inches stroke, by Bramah. To be seen by applying to J. FRANCE, 29, North Wharf road, Paddington.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

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Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

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GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

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Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

IOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead being of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than Lead material

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11	Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot super.	
No. 12	"	"	20	oz.	do.	do.
No. 13	"	"	23	oz.	do.	do.
No. 14	"	"	26	oz.	do.	do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

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PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

In many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS & FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

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THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

HAVE AWARDED THEIR £10 PRIZE TO WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.

FOR THE BEST VERTICAL STEAM-ENGINE.

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O MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

NDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

HE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK.

le Manufacturers of Dettruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering aratus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to r Patent method of

NITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER,

aden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by process, making them complete, without the introduction of foreign metal.

UMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with ET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and CHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS

AILS and IRONMONGERY,

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ders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

WEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BLYTH,

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OSH, WILSON, and BELL,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

anufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and

WART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.

Office, No. 7, Bise-lane, London.

HOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix

Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent—WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, ished Plates, &c.—17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

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PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,

can be obtained of all

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BUILDERS, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and others are invited to inspect the STOCK of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at the lowest possible prices at NAYLOR'S late Bennett and Naylor, the Great Western Warehouse, 255, Oxford street, between North Audley-street and Park-street.

CUT NAILS.

Established A.D. 1783.

1½, 1s. 6d.; 1¼, 1s. 9d.; 2, 1s. 2d.; 2½, 1s.; 3, 16s. per cwt.

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IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by

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TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE

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JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS.—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.

Roofs fixed complete

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal Basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized. Deck spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring roofing, to the superiority of iron as manufactured by them for that purpose, in point of lightness, cleanliness, durability, cheapness of construction, and temperate proof. Drawings and estimates free of charge.

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WHEATLEY, KIRK, and CO. have on hand, and ready for delivery, a very large stock of quite new, and the best workmanship, of SLIDING and SCREW-CUTTING LATHES, Double-geared Self-acting Hand Lathes, Drilling, Slotting, Shaping, and Planing Machines, Horizontal and Vertical Steam-engines, &c. &c.

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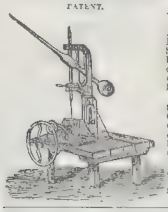
PATENT.



BUILDERS will find that their MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, over invented, combines simplicity with economy of manufacture. It can be had on all WORKING WAYS. Steel-house-lane, Birmingham.

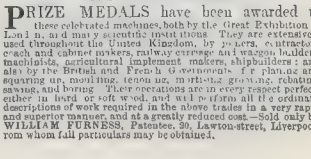
W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener, Gothic Pattern Casement, and other Window Fastenings, Double-action Floor Door-springs, Cupboard Turn-buckles, Patented Shoot Bolts, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

PATENT MORTISING MACHINES.—Builders and Joiners are respectfully solicited before purchasing a machine to inspect France's Patent, to be seen at 90, North Wharf-road, Paddington; they may be had on trial, and if not approved of returned. Price £12 12s. with set of chisels complete. Every description of machine for wood cutting made to order on the most approved principles.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON. House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 36, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate operations, at one handling; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery constructed for.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.



SASH AND MOULDING MACHINE.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific institutions. They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom, by joiners, contractors, coach and cabinet makers, railway carriage and wagon builders, machinists, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders: and also by the British and French Governments for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, mortising, grooving, rebating, sawing, and boring. Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, and will perform all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost.—Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, 30, Lawton-street, Liverpool from whom full particulars may be obtained.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

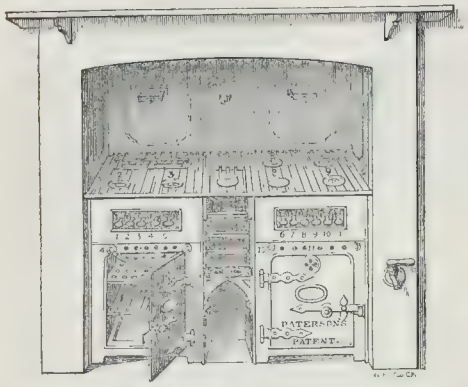
It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimat Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

PATERSON'S PATENT GAS COOKING APPARATUS.



This apparatus consists of two ovens and gas-burners, on hot plate; an open fire; a flat copp boiler, fixed under the hot-plate over the ovens and back part of the fire; the heat from the ovens a fire acting upon it.

On reference to the plate, it will be seen that roasting can be carried on by the open fire, if required thereby rendering this apparatus the most compact and efficient of any that has yet been brought out.

They are used extensively by Mr Mackenzie in his new houses, Victoria-street, Westminster; a are superseding all others, as the following testimonial from Mr. Mackenzie will verify.

"I have used PATERSON'S PATENT GAS COOKING APPARATUS extensively in Victor street, Westminster, and in every case with complete satisfaction to myself and the tenants who occu my houses. They are decidedly better than any I have hitherto had from other makers; and I will and recommend them in every case I can control.

"W. MACKENZIE."

"24th August, 1854."

Testimonial from Colonel Sabine, R.A.

"I have used Mr. PATERSON'S PATENT GAS COOKING APPARATUS for the last s months, and am well satisfied with its performance. My servants were previously accustomed to cook with coal only; but they have found this range so simple and so well contrived as to present no difficulty and they now find it much more convenient and agreeable than any thing they had previously used.

"13, Ashley-place, 29th August, 1854."

"EDWARD SABINE."

They may be seen by applying to the Patentee,

A. PATERSON, 53, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER;

of whom LICENSES may be had for making them.

THEY ARE MANUFACTURED BY

T. WALLER and CO. Ratcliff Ironworks, Rose-lane, Ratcliff,

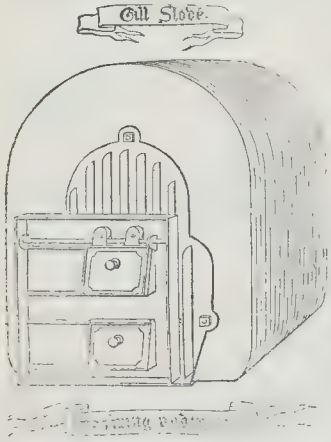
NEAR THE STEPNEY RAILWAY STATION,

Where they may be seen in operation, and where prospectuses and every information concerning th may be obtained.

Also Manufacturers of every description of

GAS STOVES, BATHS, OPEN AND CLOSE KITCHEN RANGES, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, METAL CONSERVATORIES, &c.

N B. The Trade supplied with Iron Sash Bars, bent to any shape or design.



STUART AND SMITH'S

PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

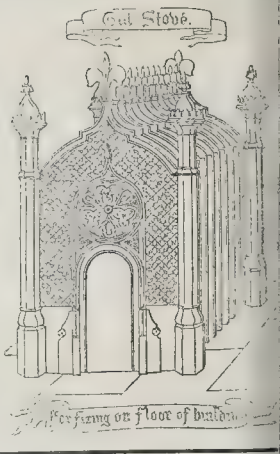
STUART AND SMITH,

ROSCOE PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

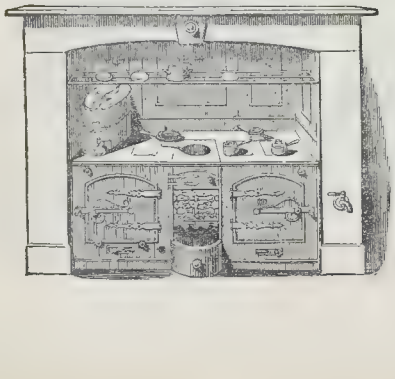
confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool, North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.



These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

CUNDY'S PATENT STOVE. — The o
Pedestal Stove which gained a prize medal (class 4 b, at Great Exhibition in 1851, especially adapted for warming, great economy, churches, chapels, school, entrance halls, libraries, can be purchased only at the manufactory of CUN and SONS, Iron Founders, &c. 16, Great Queen-street, Long where a large stock is always ready for immediate delivery.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LAN

GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTI either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamen Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, P Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-p Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and OG Gutters, bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fitt Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Te cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roo Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Do Book safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every des tion of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with a attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
163, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET;

EVEL HOOP TYRE WORKS, 31, 32, and 35, FETTER-LANE, Holborn.—To CONTRACTORS, ILDERS, and OTHERS.—A. TROWSE begs leave most ectfully to inform the Trade, &c. that having enlarged his mises, and improved his machinery, he continues to Tyre four six-inch cart, waggon, dray, and other wheels with Bevelled op Tyres, at much lower prices than any other establishment. eels fetched from all parts of London, and Tyred, at the rtest notice. All orders per post will meet with immediate ention

UILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of XLS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEELL and STEDALL'S, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

) BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

OHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, e inspection of his immense stock ronmongery, which cannot be sur- ed in variety, quality, and cheap- by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.

ister Stoves, 5id. 6id. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.

elf-acting Ranges, with circular s and back boilers, best wrought and bright fittings:—

2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

t Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.

et self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.

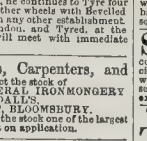
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.

Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 68s. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

ud every material required in the building, bell-hanging, up- ery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms. st of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter ald.



VIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and having elicited the unqualified approval of several eminent, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm ures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures eat of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other ing.

he PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, rity, and durability, not to be found in combination in any r fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. all and Co. (after the model of the fences of this material in Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor), has the inherent property maining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of tem- ture.

R. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, d complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will rwarded on application.

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LARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,

30	32	34	36-inch.
28s.	30s	32s	34s.

Best self-acting Ranges, Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars

34	36	38	42-inch.
54s	56s.	58s.	63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 9½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 3 in. 2½ in.
11d. 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 13d. per yard.
4½ inch.
O G Gutters { 1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard.

Out Clasp } 1½ 1¼ ¾ inch, and larger.
and Rose } 20s. 18s. 16s. 14s. 12s. per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 10s. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 20s. Cast Lath, 12s. 6d.

Patent Line { 3 4 5 6
44d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.

nch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent ddles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

RTESIAN WELLS.—Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The Nobility, Gentry, Water Compa- Towns, Baths, Brewers, and Manufacturers of every descrip- may be supplied with any quantity, by DAVID GREENLEY, Engineer and Patentee of Boring Tools, 10, Cumming-street, onville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep s, boring tools, and well-pipes, for exportation. Men and tools lled to bore for railroads, minerals, &c.

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peri.r Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Com- Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

ICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal ehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

EORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, road, London.—Contracts for Cast-Iron Tanks, Gasholders, ders, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. Gas-works erected plete) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron fing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed ke most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range sters, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and ws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

OLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 62 and Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on for counter, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and ws of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving a these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, pted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be moved and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting ng hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. se genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lam- ." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for ding and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axle- s, sugar-mills, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUL, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOLLESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 600 lbs of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Dockhead; and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

STEAM POWER TO BE LET.—Apply at the Premises, 5, John's-place, Holland-street, Southwark.

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REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building. Price from 3s. 6d. each, according to size.

CASE-IRON KITCHEN SINKS, with overflow-pipe, 8s. 6d. each.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

RAIN-WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O G Gutters, Bath-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COUMS with caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH-WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—WATSON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING DOUBLE-CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, stables, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam, Smoke, Dust, and Effluvia. Testimonials and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions sent for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker

THE SMOKE PREVENTION COMPANY, 33, Charing-cross.—PRIDEAUX'S SELF-CLOSING VALVES, applicable to every description of furnace. Extensive experience has shown the action of these valves to be so perfect as to leave nothing to be desired. Not only do they entirely prevent smoke, but they do so with benefit to the action of the furnace in every point of view, boiling coppers, heated ovens, or getting up steam quicker, and saving from 10 to 15 per cent. of fuel. In no instance have the Company ever received a complaint of having impaired the action of a furnace.

THE PREVENTION of SMOKE, and improved COMBUSTION of FUEL in FURNACES.—WOODCOCK'S PATENTS, inventions which accomplish these great desiderata completely, and more inexpensively an l easily than any other method, at the same time greatly economising the fuel, and facilitating the generation of steam.—For particulars, address Mr. WOODCOCK, Earl's Court Brewery, Old Brompton, where these furnaces may be seen at work any TUESDAY, THURSDAY, or SATURDAY, between the hours of TEN a.m. and FOUR p.m.

SMOKE PREVENTION. — (OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.) NOURSE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace builders, and others.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. Important to all who desire to make provision for their families.—The PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND. Established 1840.

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TREASURER OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND—John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P.

The Association embraces life assurance on the mutual principle in all its branches, and offers to all classes of society peculiar advantages. Prospectuses may be had at the Office of the Association. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM THOMAS LINFORD, Secretary.
15, Moorgate-street, August 2, 1854.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established in 1838.)
MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square. W. S. VARDY, Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.
At the recent division of profits the assets were valued at £176,861
The liabilities at 144,376
Leaving a surplus for division of .. £32,485
The reversionary bonuses to the assured averaged 33 per cent. on the amount of premium paid by them
The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with life assurance
Loans continue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or other security.
WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

THEODOLITE WANTED.—A 7-inch Theodolite, second-hand, in perfect working order, divided either on silver or platinum to thirty seconds, with double telescope and two verniers or nonii.—Particulars, with price, to be addressed, H. B. S. Post-office, Burnham, Bridgewater.

LEATHER BANDS for DRIVING MACHINERY (EDWARD'S PATENT). Engineers, Millowners, Printers, and others using bands for driving machinery, are respectfully invited to inspect EDWARDS' IMPROVED FOLDED FLAT and ROUND LEATHER BANDS (the round bands from ¼ inch to 4 inch diameter), which for strength, durability, and straightness in working, surpass any bands at present in use. Manufactory, 32, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

MARBLE.—The Italian Marble Company, importers of the produce of their several quarries in the province of Massa-Carrara, Italy, beg to inform the WHOLESALE marble-trade in the United Kingdom, that they are prepared to undertake CONTRACTS for any quantity of STATUARY, veined, Sicilian, Bardilla, and other MARBLES, in blocks of all dimensions, delivered on shipboard at Leghorn, or in dock, London. A constant stock is always kept at their depôt, Carrara-wharf, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road. Orders for paving slabs, garden and hall statues, vases, tazzas, consoles, &c. executed and delivered at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply at the offices of the Company, 18, Cannon-street, City.

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MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

THE MARBLE WHARF, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers and Contractors, and Builders' Agents. Every description of English, Italian, Belgian, and other Marbles.—Temporary Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank. General Landing Wharf.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.
MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into a contract with Count LAZZONI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, King's-cross, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawn by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES,
Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.
Now landing, Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some veined choice
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Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.
Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, Irish and sold, Sienna, St. Ann's, Statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Harelhill, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

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QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS,
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(DEPOTS.)

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List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HARTWOOD GRINDSTONES
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

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GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beedham, and Co.) CAEN, AUBIGNY, and GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, beg to inform the nobility and gentry of Portland, Yorkshire, and other Stones, at the current price, from CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE, to LONDON. Goods delivered by land or water conveyance, and by vessel, to any part of the United Kingdom.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Wharf, Battersea-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he contracts to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham down, Coombe-down, and Bath-down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.
N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.
ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scallett Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c.

PAPIER MACHE AND CARTON PIERRE ENRICHMENTS MANUFACTORY,

49 & 50, RATHBONE-PLACE.

GEORGE JACKSON AND SONS

Beg the attention of Architects, Builders, Decorators, and others, to their large assortment of ENRICHMENTS in every style, executed in the highest class of art. Enrichments for ceilings of every period, Chinese, Louis Quatorze, Louis Quinze, Louis Seize, Adam, Elizabethan, Jacobean, Queen Anne, Louis XIV. in much variety, and to any degree of cost. Italian and Greek, Renaissance, and many modified characters, executed for the first houses and from designs of architects of the highest eminence; wall dressings, friezes, panels of every description, rich Elizabethan and Gothic Panels, in many designs. Door-caps, mouldings, and dressings.

A large assortment of Gothic Bosses to many varied intersections of all sizes, tracery and panel headings for church works, organ dressings, of most periods, and faithfully executed to the trade.

Designs and estimates for decorations of each and every description of the general decorations of Churches, Halls, Dining Rooms, Libraries, &c. of very considerable extent, as furniture, glass frames, tables, window cornices, screens, cartels, &c. and the whole range of accompaniments to reception-rooms of the richest character, as well as more subdued.

The facilities and greatly enlarged means enable GEORGE JACKSON and SONS to announce the execution of works of the above descriptions in these advantageous materials at a cost considerably below any known method, while for quality, relief, and finish, they flatter themselves they stand unrivalled

DESIGNS MADE FOR ANY WORKS.

PAPIER MACHE AND CARTON PIERRE WORKS, 49 & 50, RATHBONE-PLACE, LONDON.

Just published, a large Quarto Work of their ENRICHMENTS, with dimensions for reference and price.

MESSRS. E. and W. STURGE have a good assortment of thick PAVING; Self-faced ditto; Hare-hill and Self-faced Slab; also Sinks, Sills (tooled and rubbed), various kinds of Coping, &c.; Pipes, Pots, &c.; Slates; all at low prices.—Bridge Wharf, City road.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS! — For POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to G. H. CLARK, Granite Agent, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe London.

GRANITE — The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall

London Agents—MESSRS. GILLIES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. Manager—JAS J. TRATHAN, Liskeard. This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge

HAYTOR GRANITE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. London Agent, C. HOWE, 4, Mallbank-row, Westminster. This Granite was used in laying from the Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-square, King William Monument, City, 4 extensive Flights of Steps at the Royal Exchange, and terraces at the Crystal Palace &c

DEAN FOREST STONE. — RUSSELL, BUTCHER and CO are prepared to deliver at Paddington, in quantities not less than six Loads, BLUE and GREY FOREST STONE of superior quality, from their quarries at Roar-head. 24 inch paving, 2s. 6d. per foot superficial; Ditto ditto tooled, 4s.; Steps, sinks, &c. at low prices. All trees, Belmont Wharf, King's-cross, or 45, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—SPRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, lime, lias, Dorking and Chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire stone, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

THE TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY beg to inform their friends and the public at large that the Lease of their Premises having nearly expired, and having failed in obtaining a renewal, except at the most unreasonable terms, have decided on relinquishing them at Michaelmas, after which time their Agent, Mr. T. B. HANNAFORD, will execute all the Town Trade on his own account, particulars of which will be duly announced. In the meantime their present Stock of first-class Planed Slabs, Slate Paving, Osborns, &c. &c. will be sold at an extremely low price for cash, to effect an immediate clearance.

Baltic Wharf, Commercial road, Lambeth.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—

The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been selected at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, Camden Literary Institute, the Ordnance Works Model Prisons, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedford-bire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN Hillhall-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where samples may be obtained

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—

As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 3 and 4, Upper Belgrave place, Pimlico. Patronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, architects of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society of Arts, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition

INDURATED STONE COMPANY, for rendering all sort Stone, Bricks, Tiles, and Building Materials of all kinds hard and impervious to weather, and secure.

Capital, 50 000, in 1l shares—10s. to be paid on complete registration, and the remainder at call. Under Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Provisionally registered under 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

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Applications for shares to be made to the Managing Director at Tunbridge Wells; to the Solicitors; and to the Broker. Offices of the Company, 11 and 12, St Swithin's-lane, and High-street, Tunbridge Wells. The works are in operation at King's Quarry, Tunbridge Wells.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING. Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform Railway Directors, Capitalists, Pioneers, Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Others, that they EXECUTE every description of professional work on the most reasonable terms. Railways, roads, water-works, &c. planned, surveyed, levelled, and completed. Engineering and architectural plans, sections, and details prepared and executed. Estates, manors, parks, and town-ships surveyed and mapped. Land, timber, buildings, &c. measured and valued.

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ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES. Established by Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. For preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Builders, Engineers, Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Measurers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing, and Colouring, Making, Finishing, and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c. &c.—Terms One Guinea per Quarter.—For Prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

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in continuous lengths of 21½ yards, 44 inches wide, at 20s. per piece or 1s. per yard run, or in sheets of 20 inches by 40 inches, yellowish wove, 1s. per quire.

Papier Végétal à calquer, grand aigle, thick and thin, 38 in. by 40 in. per quire, 20s.

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18 inches wide.... per yard	0s. 8d.	per piece (24 yards)	£0	14s.	0
28 " .... "	1	0	"	1	2
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PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Creave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Nash Hills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c. Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of FLOORING. A large Stock of SEASONED FLOORING always on hand at the following low prices:—

	Per square.
¾ inch (2 cuts in 2½ inch), yellow	18s.
1 " (" 3 inch),	20s.
1¼ " (" 3½ inch),	18s. 6d.
1¼ " (" 3½ inch),	17s.
Yellow Deals, per 12 feet	4s.
White "	3s. 8d.
Yellow Battens	2s. 6d.
White "	2s. 3d.
Pine Planks	5s. 8d
Swede Timber, per load	62s. 6d.
Dantzic "	65s.

ARCHIBUTT and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Panelled Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Cills, &c. Timber of all kinds. Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico London.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 6th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TIMBER.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—MACKINNON and CO. Commission Agents, Montreal, Canada, and Agents in North America for Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester, &c. &c. are prepared to make selections and purchases in Canada, of oak, elm, ash, birch, red and white pine spruce, hacmatac, &c. either in bulk or specified lengths, or cut to any scantling, such as suitable for railway sleepers, railway waggon and carriage manufacture, flooring or roofing purposes, sheet piling, &c. &c. thereby saving waste freight and additional cost of cutting up in England. MACKINNON and CO. are thus prepared to state prices (in sterling money) of above, delivered free on board, at Montreal or Quebec.

Montreal, 17th July, 1854.

Reference:—Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester; Messrs. Laurie, Clark and Co. Liverpool.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY begs respectfully to solicit the attention of Manufacturers and others to the reduced prices of his dry Stocks of Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, Wainscot, Pine Planks, Deals, &c.:—

Spanish Mahogany in planks and boards, from 8d. per foot super.	
Honduras ditto "	7½d. "
Wainscot "	9d. "
Yellow Deals, 12 feet by 3 inches by 9 inches, 4s. 6d. each.	
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The Builder.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

THE part of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham devoted to the Renaissance style, comprises the main court—occupying, in frontage, 72 feet, and 48 feet in the other direction,—the Elizabethan Court, 24 feet by 48 feet, and the adjoining portion of the long gallery on the garden side, 96 feet by 24 feet. But in addition to what there is here, some important works of the same style may be found in what is called the Gallery of Christian Art, adjoining the central transept, as well as in front of the courts next the nave. We referred last week to some of the objects of interest in the northern galleries, and may state, since few visitors seem to find their way to these, that here there is a very extensive collection of photographs of buildings of the several periods illustrated in the courts below, besides a small but interesting series of casts of woodwork, general metal work, armour, vases, seals, and other minor objects. The photographs would be more useful if attention were paid to their arrangement, and particularly to keeping the glasses clean.

The external façade of the principal Renaissance Court is formed by an arcade from the Hôtel Bourgtheroulde, at Rouen (the inner side of which was shown in the view in a former number), filled in with ornaments from various sources, and crowned by a frieze from the Ospedale dei Poveri, at Pistoia, in Tuscany. The frieze, which extends also over the façade of the Elizabethan Court, is, perhaps, injurious to the effect of the architecture below it; but there is sufficient interest in works of the same class, to call for further remarks shortly.

The arcade in the original is supposed to have been erected subsequent to the date 1520. Though strictly Renaissance in character, it displays many important features distinct from the architecture of the same *style* in Italy, and of course it is especially different from the Italian architecture of the same late date. The Hotel Bourgtheroulde is, indeed, in the main, Gothic; and here we have a Gothic character in ornamented mouldings, and in the Burgundian, or three-centred debased Gothic arches. What would be the reveal of the opening is enriched with the peculiar arrangement of forms compounded of column, vase, and candelabrum, with occasional sculptured figures, which was one of the chief characteristics of the Renaissance as distinguished from the Cinquecento, and of which the modern French artists have made so much use. This character of design, free from the defects of composition, which, from the manner in which it grew up, were so likely to arise, may be seen to the best advantage in the shaft of the recess window of the Certosa at Pavia. There is very little that resembles it in any other style of architecture,—but the baluster shaft of the belfry windows of our own Saxon style is an approach. In furniture, where the ordinary forms of columns are generally out of place, much may be gained in the way of suggestion from the form of shaft in question. In the last notice of the Renaissance style, we expressed dissent from the opinion that the ordinary form of the Italian baluster was *copied* from Roman remains. It was probably no more than a modification of the *candelabrum*-like shaft, itself a pleasing adaptation of the Roman candelabra and vases—being reduced in size and adapted for repetition as the enclosure to a staircase or balcony. The two-light window with central shaft was commonly used by Bramante. It was clearly a legacy from the Romanesque.

Some of the panels in this façade are filled in with very beautiful ornament, chiefly of the best *Italian* Renaissance character. The effect here of the gilding is singularly good,—comparing the system adopted, namely, that of gilding the ground and leaving the ornament white, with the erroneous method followed in other courts, where in too many cases, neither the ground nor the entire ornament is gilt, the result being confusion in the effect of the form. The relievo along the base of the arcade, however, is gilt in the objectionable manner referred to. If poor as a work of art, the gilding does not improve such a production: if merely interesting (from its representing the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I.), we are persuaded that the general observer would discover just as much of its details as he can now.

The three centre-arches of the arcade lead into the loggia. On the vaulted ceiling are painted, boys holding scrolls with the names of celebrated Renaissance artists. In the lunettes are the portraits of monarchs and other celebrated personages, male and female, under whose auspices the chief monuments of Renaissance art were produced. In the interior of the Court there is some good decorative painting, and on the upper frieze, or attic, is an extensive series of portraits, which, if not always accurate likenesses of the artists whose names are appended, have the merit of bringing the names to recollection. In the general decoration of the arcade, internally, colour takes the place of gilding.

In the Court generally, it must be regretted that there could be no adherence to chronological order, or to other system in arrangement. It would have helped many to understand much that in the case of this style may appear anomalous. However, the difficulties in observing strict chronology would have been insurmountable. But the Handbooks might have supplied the deficiency, by more frequent reference to the examples, in the course of the historic account. As the arrangement is, the *grouping* of the objects is well managed. Opposite the Loggia, we have the colossal bronze of the Nymph of Fontainebleau, by Cellini, placed under an arch, and supported by the Caryatides of Jean Goujon, somewhat after the existing disposition of these works in the Louvre. The doorway beneath leads into the gallery, the centre compartment of which is arranged with square piers on pedestals, panelled and decorated like the pilasters of the principal façade, and supporting a groined ceiling painted like that by Perugino in the Sala di Cambio, at Perugia. At the south end of the Court are the bronze doors of the Baptistry at Florence, with doorways from Genoa, and wooden doors from St. Maclou, at Rouen. At the north end is the recess window from the Certosa, from which building the greater number (perhaps too many) of the objects in the east wall, and in the gallery are taken. At the north end, in positions corresponding with those opposite, are other doorways from Genoa, and doors from Rouen. Of those beautiful examples of Renaissance ornament found in the pilasters of the tomb of Louis XII. at St. Denis, good use has been made; whilst the tomb of Cardinal d'Amboise, at Rouen, and the remains of the ornament of the Château de Gaillon, and the Château d'Anet, preserved in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and the Louvre, seem not to have been much attended to. In the two last-named buildings, as in many other cases, early destruction seems to have resulted as much from very hopelessness of preserving so much magnificence, as from revolutionary violence. The best specimens of these ornamental details are to be found at Marlborough House. Of those at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, some drawings were engraved in a former volume of the *Builder*.

In Renaissance sculpture, the collection at Sydenham is most valuable, as furnishing us with copies of works previously little known in England, and the peculiar merits of which have perhaps not since been equalled. Such are the St. George, by Donatello, in front of the court, and the figure of David within; but allusion is here more especially made to the works, where a peculiar combination of very low relief with undercutting, is observed. We have there what must be considered a distinct vehicle of expression, not wholly free from the admixture of the pictorial, though greatly different from some of the works in which the use of perspective is so striking a feature. It is curious to observe these subordinate, but distinct methods of treatment in sculpture, where modern theory would uphold the simplest forms of high, middle, and low relief, each respectively, and the wonderful beauty which is still the result of the erratic and experimental course taken by the early artists. But it does not follow that we are to confound the capabilities of painting and sculpture. There is a particular end to be attained by art, distinct from that of the imitation of nature, and that end is best served by recognising the limits as well as the advantages of each particular vehicle. To pursue any other course, is not only to sacrifice the opportunity of *showing* the expression of the artist's mind: it interferes with the possibility of the exercise itself. All nations, however, seem to fall at some time or other into this mistake; the monuments of Westminster Abbey display ships foreshortened in perspective, and sculptured clouds relieved on a blue marble sky. The erroneous step once made towards the mistake of imitation as *the object* in art, and there is no halting before you get to the mimicry of coloured wax-work.

It may seem the excess of criticism to class works such as the head of St. John, by Donatello, and several by Luca della Robbia, in this court, works of surpassing merit and exquisite sweetness of expression, with productions of the low character referred to, or even with the exaggerated style of the "Trofeo," from the Certosa. But the truth is, that the very peculiarity which perhaps constitutes the merit of the one class of works, becomes the defect in the other,—showing that it may be granted to an artist of high ability, and acquainted with rules, even to deviate from them; but, that the same path, without the knowledge of the danger, leads only to destruction as regards art. The connection of the two classes of works, and the pictorial intention of the later works, is shown by the extraordinary flatness of heads, which being in full relief, might have been expected to have the natural proportions, as in isolated figures. Some figures are even so flat, as to look like pieces of card, cut and pasted on.

The principal works from the Certosa, besides the beautiful window before referred to, are a portion of the monument of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; one of the interior return sides, with pilasters, from the principal entrance, enriched with intertwined vine branches and elaborate carving; a composition from the altar of the first Chapter House, and another from one piscina and the "trofeo," or upper portion, of another. The latter work is that which gives the most complete attempt at a picture in stone, the lines which should be at right angles to the spectator running in the direction of a vanishing point, as they do in the one more considerable attempt in this peculiar manner—the scene of Palladio's Theatre at Vincenza. For scenery, the plan might again be worth trying. In the first-mentioned monument, the ornament of the pilasters is of the kind especially deprecated by a certain writer. The representations of

armour and weapons, and of horse furniture and implements of the stable, have great antiquarian interest. The defect of the treatment considered in relation to ornament, seems to us the entire absence of uniformity of scale—too common in Renaissance ornaments even in scroll—by the Lombardi, as we find from the examples in this court—but which in this case is quite ludicrous.

We have, however, not named the whole of the works from the Certosa; for, on the walls of the gallery, are representations of the arches of the large and the small cloisters. They should be examined in order to apprehend clearly the diverse character of the architecture of the Renaissance. Though probably coeval with the works of Brunelleschi, they have an appearance distinct from either the classical or the Romanesque element in the style of that architect. The originals are executed in terra-cotta.

The modelling of the sculpture from the Certosa, by Pierotti, of Milan, merits all the praise given to it. But it seems never to have struck those who adopted methods such as we have had reason to regret in other cases, that paint and "sanding," upon minute and delicately-chiselled surfaces, were not to be applied without loss of the effect. The naked plaster conveyed some conception of the extraordinary beauty and workmanship of the originals: now, the works look like stone, indeed; but paint and very few grains of sand in the hollows of drapery, and wrinkles of the countenance make just the loss of what it was desired to show. It is a mistake to suppose that the artist alone is affected by these minute differences: they modify the impression produced on all,—though the artist only may detect the fact of the loss in effect, and the *rationale* of it.

We cannot help thinking that the Ghiberti gates, wonderful as they are, have been somewhat overrated. Michelangelo had that high virtue in an artist—the readiness to appreciate what was excellent in the work of another. But, when we read that "the external border is formed by a wonderful composition of foliage and natural objects, which stands forth as the most completely beautiful and finely-executed design of modern or ancient times," we are constrained—not positively to contradict what has always received such high praise for the great beauty which it unquestionably has,—but to ask, whether we have not heard much of late, against the naturalistic treatment which seems to prevail in these works, or whether the carvings in and about a certain metropolitan cathedral, are not worthy of being compared with this beautiful work by Ghiberti. The sculptor himself says:—"I have done my best in all respects to imitate nature, so far as was in my power." The question, as we understand it, is, whether an artist does right—not in studying from nature—that is in *imitating*, in the only sense in which the term is used by Reynolds and some other writers,—or, whether the sole purpose of art is a kind of mimicry—such as rightly enough is held to detract from the merits of Grinling Gibbons.

The use of perspective by the sculptor is, we have held, one evidence of the misconception of the artist as to his true office, and we can by no means believe with the writers of the Handbook, that the work is one which no artist of modern times has shown himself capable of approaching. We need withdraw nothing of our admiration of this work of Ghiberti: we may consider the sculptor a man at that time of extraordinary genius: but the countrymen of Flaxman are worth but little, if the teaching of this very work has not borne interest, and if so many years have passed over the world in vain.

The doors from St. Maclou at Rouen, attributed to Jean Goujon, are good specimens of French Renaissance, displaying a remarkable number of carved figures, with the larger prominence of strap work as compared with the other elements of the Renaissance, characteristic of the French version of the style. One of the knockers is a well-known and good example. The peculiar character of the French sculpture is well explained, and there are several examples in the gallery. Here we have the Graces by Germain Pilon, and four wooden statues by the same artist. Here also is the bronze effigy of Marino da Soccino, by Vecchietta of Sienna, a work valuable, we think, as displaying the true principles of sculpture in bronze. The peculiarities of the material, whether marble or bronze, should always be regarded. In some modern works, we find a massiveness and solidity of treatment which are appropriate to marble, rather than to that which has not the same difficulties of stability to contend with. The work in bronze should manifest a reason for the choice of that material in preference to marble or stone, and the same principles should be recognised in other cases. — The centre compartment of the gallery, we should say, is a representation of the ceiling by Perugino, before mentioned. It is a work of great interest in the early history of art. The decorations of the adjoining beams are from the ceiling of the library at Sienna, the panels being inscribed with the names of early Italian decorative artists.

Reverting to the history of Renaissance sculpture, none of the artists would deserve a longer notice than Luca della Robbia, the sculptor of the frieze, called "The Singers," and of many other beautiful works in the collection. The original of the frieze over the principal façade is executed in the coloured porcelain invented by the same artist, though the work itself seems to have been by his nephews. The colours of the original are not copied here, but the ground is blue and the figures are white. The remarks in the Handbook, as to the injury to the effect by colour and by varnish or glaze in the original, are judicious. The use of colour seems to touch upon the question of coloured statuary. As regards glaze, it is curious that the existence of the original awkward defect of it, in the revived manufacture by Messrs. Minton, however, has not been referred to, though in the frieze in the booking-office of the Great Western Railway Station at Paddington, that defect tends to obscure what is really a tasteful design. The durability of the porcelain glaze is indeed the thing wanted for the preservation of most kinds of works of art; but the reflection from it is most objectionable in sculpture and ornament. During the extensive use of terra-cotta by the Italians, preservation was necessarily a great object; and this being attained by Luca della Robbia, we can only suppose that the *amour propre* of the inventor blinded the perception of Della Robbia, the artist. The reflection, and consequent distortion of designed light and shade, is, it seems to us, very different from any that could exist in ordinary marble figures, or even those of ivory, or the encaustic application supposed by some to have been made to Greek sculpture. Anything of this kind supplementary to the form and the light and shade, interferes with, and therefore diminishes the effect intended by the artist; and that is the reason why we so strongly object to the shining coat of oil paint, used as a preservative for the casts in the Gothic courts. The difficulty is not without existence, even as to decorations in ordinary houses.

In considering the relative questions of chronology and style, it is well to recollect that this work, placed with the Renaissance works, dates about 1528, that is to say, in the time of the Cinquecentisti, and eight years *after* the death of Raffaelle. Much earlier, however, or about 1445, Della Robbia had executed the remarkably fine frieze, the Singers, in the organ-loft of the Cathedral at Florence. At this period, when the finest examples of antique art had scarcely been brought to light, we find the principles of the antique, as opposed to the exaggerated use of perspective by contemporary artists, prevailing throughout, but combined with accurate representation of nature. The original is too high from the ground—50 feet; yet Vasari recognises minute details of expression, and Cicognara even thinks that you might from these, almost point out the nature of the different voices. The present cast, placed at the upper part of the court, and therefore much nearer to the eye than the original, is even now somewhat too far from the spectator on a dark day. The only supposition, then, consistent with Vasari, is that of a difference in the light and climate of the two countries, greater even than what has been generally supposed; and this difference should be taken into account in judging of the works of art in Italy from drawings and casts. In the case of works in bronze, the difference is very remarkable.

Parallel with the observations in the last article, as to comparative merits of early and late art, it may be set down, that the early works of all artists eminent at some period of their lives, have merits which they hardly ever afterwards succeed in reproducing. But in the case of Della Robbia, there were other reasons which, sad to say, help to make such differences more manifest. The artist then, as now, had to live by his art. Till the artist can infuse into the spectator a power of perception of delicate shades of beauty corresponding with his own—a result which from the very nature of art-practice can never, and even should not, happen—he must look for his chief reward in his own conscientious self-approval—and that, under all conditions of public taste. Except with reference to early excesses—which we hope are uncommon, as they are inconsistent with the calling of the true artist—men's wants increase rather than diminish with age, and this should be an additional inducement to extraordinary efforts during that time, "which once lost can never be regained." Della Robbia, in his work of "The Singers," had done something for art. It was inevitable that the artist should not be appreciated in manner commensurate with his labour. The frieze procured a commission for the door of the sacristy in bronze; but the result of his devotion of long time and excessive labour to these, at small gains, was the necessity of leaving the working of marble and bronze, for the commoner material clay—the process of moulding and finishing which, known by his name in Della Robbia ware, he invented. It has also been called Raffaelle ware, because Raffaelle made designs for it. In this change, it ought not to be necessary for us to say there was nothing inconsistent, either with the true artist or the mere sculptor. It has been said, that whilst in its higher attributes, art is irrespective of vehicle, it *is* the business of the artist-painter to paint, and of the sculptor to fashion the bronze or marble. In our opinion, however, the material which is easier in manipulation should be even preferred to another to which it may not be greatly inferior in its perfect form, in art-expression. Terra-cotta has been hitherto inferior, from the difficulties as to burning; and though a great advance has been made, as in the figure of Australia, on the principal terrace at Sydenham, noticed by us some time back, much has yet to be done; and we should regret to see comparative facility leading to production of inferior art. Whilst urging this, what we have to say is, that there should be no *prejudice* against such materials amongst the first sculptors. Doubtless, a superior material for moulding, with durable but dead surface, and colourless, will be discovered; and we are desirous to know what Dr. Emil Braun is now doing, whose process for cast marble was noticed in these pages. At the same time, a preservative substance is wanted applicable in the case of the surfaces of different kinds of materials, absorbed by the material, and not coating it, and with far greater durability than that of paint, yet without oiliness or glaze.

A discovery of the kind referred to would multiply the value of existing works, would carry the beneficial influences of art where they are now unknown, and would, we doubt not, raise the standard of art-excellence.

In referring to the frieze first mentioned, it is interesting to remark, as significant of the appreciation of art amongst the Italians, that this noble work is placed in no other edifice than an "Hospital of the *Poor*."

Of German Renaissance art, there are some few examples,—the best being a copy of the wooden inclosure to a door in the Hôtel de Ville, at Oudenarde, by Paul Van der Schelden, and having the date 1530. Similar inclosures were adopted in our own Elizabethan architecture. It is to be regretted that there are no adequate illustrations of the *Plateresco* of Spain, one of the most remarkable and prolific of the versions of the Renaissance. Amongst the figures in the centre of the court are some of the best of the works of Donatello, besides some of the figures from Inspruck, interesting rather for costume than as works of high art. Between them and works of the Italian Renaissance sculptors, the contrast could hardly be greater. The

wells from the ducal Palace at Venice—it is necessary to notice—have been modified in appearance by the introduction of a group of objects in the centre of each (as, indeed, is the case with many other specimens). They are, we suppose, arranged to serve as the basins of fountains, whenever the long expected supply of water for the Crystal Palace is obtained. Amongst the objects near the central transept is a fine equestrian statue by Donatello, and Torregiano's monument of Henry VII. and his queen, better seen than at Westminster.

Of the Elizabethan Court little need be said, for there are few objects in it new to our readers. The principal works are the monuments of Queen Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots. The architectural reproduction has, however, been managed, so as to form a capital illustration of the distinctive features of the English Renaissance, in which the cartouch and strap work, conventional foliage, and modified forms of the orders, with ornaments of prismatic or jewelled character, were adopted,—the more striking features of the Renaissance in Italy being rejected. The English Renaissance is, therefore, more akin to that of France and the Netherlands than to that of Italy. Nevertheless, there was during the time of Elizabeth, great love of Italian literature; and, doubtless, the forms of Italian architecture were sought in some measure to be produced in the long arcaded terraces and balustrades, which are the best features of the English style. In the time of James I. the cartouch work became very prominent, until at length Inigo Jones, who had at first practised in the existing style, brought from Italy the true Italian forms, and the accumulated materials handed down to the time of his great example, the architect Palladio.

ANCIENT STONE CROSS AT DIEPPE.

MOST of those who run over to France for an entire change at this season of the year are, upon landing, either too ill with the sea voyage, or too anxious about their baggage, passports, or the possibility of catching the first train to Paris, or elsewhere, to spare an hour or two in looking about them where they are. This is probably the reason why so few persons see an old cross on the south side of the Cathedral at Dieppe. In order that they may do so at their ease, we have engraved a sketch of it for our present number. The cathedral has several interesting points, and the town is quaint and picturesque.

ANCIENT CROSS, DIEPPE.

ON THE PROGRESSIVE CHANGES IN ORNAMENT IN THE SUCCESSIVE STYLES OF MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE.*

CONTINUING my observations, we now come to what may be emphatically called THE *transition—the* GREAT *transition* one may almost say—from *darkness to light*.

The Romanesque was indeed a noble style—grand and impressive in the extreme. It was, too, a style almost perfect in itself. It was that in which the great principle of Greek and Egyptian architecture was first thrown entirely off, and that of the *arch* first assumed its *full* and *undisputed* sway; but it was the principle of the *round* arch—a form out of harmony with those lofty and aspiring proportions which seem so aptly symbolical of *Christian* architecture. Throughout the whole period of Romanesque architecture the principle of HEIGHT seemed *striving* to develope itself, but was checked in its strivings by the *unalterable* semicircle. Add height to piers—doorways, windows, walls—still the same low figure must crown them, and destroy by its obtuseness the whole harmony of the composition. A lofty pillar was a beautiful object, but if bearing the dull semicircle, looked even less pleasing than had the stunted pillars of earlier days. All harmony must be lost, if the upward strivings of the vertical lines could not find some accordant accompaniment in the arch they were to bear. The architecture of Europe yearned for the invention of a lofty arch to harmonize with its heightened piers.

It matters little *where* it was that she found what her very soul longed for. It concerns us little whether she saw it in her own intersecting arcades,—whether the thought occurred from the necessities of her vaulting,—whether the Norman learned it from the Saracen in Sicily, —whether the soldiers of the Cross found the solution of the enigma in the cities of the East,—or whether the Freemasons discovered it in the first proposition of the "good clerk Euclid," whom they claimed as the founder of their order. Certain it is that the long desired form appeared about the middle of the twelfth century—at once solving the question, and showing how the height of the *arch* could be proportioned to that of its supporting piers, and consequently, how *any degree* of loftiness might be given to the proportions without the loss of harmony.

This discovery was the very *elixir vitæ* of architecture. All which preceded it was but a mass of dry bones, but from this moment they became invested with life, and capable of unlimited growth and development. This period is, then, *indeed, The Transition.* For such a result, we may well be content that the enervated arts of Rome, in her later days, had been broken to pieces and had become as dust. The transitional period is one of deep and mighty interest, and its works do not disappoint our expectations.

The moment the pointed arch is acknowledged as a principle, and before it had supplanted its unaspiring predecessor, we find a series of beauties to invest the rude architecture which it was about to supplant. The workmanship at once becomes *refined, highly finished,* and *precise,* —the proportions well studied, and elegant,—the decorations pure and effective, and the carved foliage artistic and beautiful. A new feeling seems to pervade the entire art. As yet, however, the details are founded in great measure upon those of the preceding style, though so refined as to present quite an altered aspect. The chevron moulding, for instance, remains, but is transformed into a most elegant decoration, exhibiting varieties truly marvellous. The mouldings, from being simple and heavy, become beautifully relieved, and carefully studied in their sections. The capitals, instead of being convex and heavy in their form, become concave and elegant, showing, not unfrequently, a return to the idea of the Corinthian capital, but with *infinite* variety of design. Even the cushion capital assumes an infinity of forms, each partaking of the elegance and artistic feeling displayed now in every feature.

The figure sculpture also is greatly improved, and strives to rid itself of its Byzantine stiffness, not certainly attaining academic correctness, yet often possessing considerable beauty and vivacity in its smaller specimens, and a great and severe grandeur in the larger figures.

The country which gave birth to the Pointed

* See page 471.

style has been as much a subject of dispute as has the source from which the pointed arch was derived.

At one time *England* laid claim to its sole invention; then Germany indignantly put in her claim, and still persists in calling it the old German style.

Few, however, will now, I think, hesitate to award the palm to *France*, though in our own country it arose so early and evinced so many characteristics peculiarly our own, that it would almost appear as if the thought had occurred in both countries at once.

If, indeed, the Romanesque of both countries had been equally striving towards this consummation—*if* the warriors of both had seen the pointed arch while fighting side by side the battles of the Cross, it is no wonder if both at the same moment seized the idea which was to give life and substance to their aspirations.

Germany certainly hung back, and continued the use of her refined Romanesque till in France and England the Pointed style, in its earlier stage at least, was fully developed. The same was the case in Italy. England, intimately connected with France at that time, having an aristocracy almost common to both—a clergy closely united and possessions most singularly intermixed, advanced with her hand in hand, while Germany, ruling Italy politically while in art ruled by her, lingered with her for a moment before she ventured to throw aside the architecture to which both had a common claim and which both had taken so noble a part in perfecting.

Among the purely English examples of the transitional style, the remains of the abbey of Glastonbury claim the highest place. They retain the round arch in conjunction with the pointed, and the arches retain the Norman zigzag; but it is impossible to conceive of anything more refined and more perfect than the manner in which every part is treated. The exquisite carving of its foliage appears to have been adopted as a type through an extensive district, not only of the west of England, but to the farthest extremity of South Wales, including the cathedrals of St. David's and Llandaff.

In the south we have a noble specimen of the style at Chichester, a cathedral offering a very fine study of early moulding; in many respects finer than any which succeeded it.

In the north we have a peculiar variety of the style of extreme nobleness and beauty.

It is probable that the earliest type of this district was given by the rebuilding of the choir of the cathedral of York. Of this, only the crypt now remains. It is hardly removed from Romanesque, excepting in the extreme precision and care with which every detail is studied and executed. It is, indeed, a *perfect* specimen of early masonry.

In the same city we have, in the small remains of the chapter-house of St. Mary's Abbey, a most exquisite example of the style. The foliage in this is most beautiful, the very model, indeed, of transitional carving. At Byland Abbey, we have the style carried out into its now advanced period. The same occurs in the refectories of Fountains and Rievaulx, and in many other noble structures in that country.

The very same details which characterise these northern specimens may be traced into Scotland and thence to Norway, where at Drontheim are details hardly distinguishable from those of the early Yorkshire abbeys.

In London we have an example of the same in the western part of the Temple Church, built, I think, in 1138, though here closely allied to the preceding style.

The most remarkable example, however, in this country, is the choir with the eastern chapels of Canterbury Cathedral. That magnificent work, however, is rather French than English, having been executed from 1175 to 1179 by a French architect, William of Sens, though carried eastward in the same noble style by his successor, called, for distinction, William the Englishman. This example differs greatly from any other in England, and is the noblest study of the carving of the period which could be wished for.

No proof could be greater of the simultaneous but distinct rise of pointed architecture in France and England than the fact of this example, *known* to be French, differing so widely from any purely English specimens.

In those few examples in which the early characteristics are retained without any remnant of Romanesque, the great distinction between this and the succeeding style (in England) is the square form of the abacus of the capital and the consequent squareness of the order or group of mouldings which it supported—a characteristic which added great force to the effect. This distinction is, however, peculiar to England, as abroad the square form was common to all the earlier styles.

The German examples of this style are much more Romanesque in character than either the French or English—indeed, many buildings, apparently quite Romanesque, are of a period in which Pointed architecture had here become predominant. This creates an impression that the Romanesque carving in Germany is much more refined than here, while the fact is rather this, that the carving which *appears* to be of that style belongs more correctly to the Early Pointed. Indeed, in Germany the Earlier Pointed (equivalent to what we call Early English) seems almost missed out of the series.

At this period other arts seem to have attained great perfection. In France the painted glass seems now to have attained a beauty both of execution and effect never exceeded, though in refinement and artistic treatment great advances were subsequently made.

At this time, also, the goldsmith's and enameller's art acquired a degree of perfection never to be surpassed. The shrine of the three kings at Cologne, presented by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, 1170,* is one of the most magnificent specimens of ornamental workmanship which can be conceived. Its enamels, filigree-work, and open pierced foliage, are beautiful in the extreme, and even the little figures introduced among the foliage are treated in the most spirited and elegant manner, though the largest figures are somewhat stiff and imperfect. Closely resembling this is the shrine of Notre Dame, at Aix la Chapelle.

The next phase of Pointed architecture may be described as almost peculiarly English.

In France, the onward progress was so rapid that the first stage was not dwelt on long enough to develope it into a distinct and consistent style; while in Germany the adoption of Pointed architecture was so slow that they almost entirely missed over its first variety, and on waking from their Romanesque entrancement, took a sudden leap into the advanced position already attained by the French.

To our own country was reserved the task of developing into a perfect style the simple element of which the lancet window is the type. This style is, then, not inaptly called *Early English*, though better defined as the *Lancet* style. It is the English variety of the wider class of *First* or *Early Pointed*.

During this period the foliated ornament made great progress, ridding itself in great measure of Byzantine feeling, and ever striving towards resemblance to natural forms, but without as yet any direct attempt to imitate them. So like, however, is the foliage of this period to nature, that one is tempted to search in all directions for the leaf which must have been its type. Yet so distinct is it from any actual plant, that the most contrary leaves from time to time suggest themselves as being the original. Various kinds of trefoil, a peculiar sort of fern, a particular form of the ever-varying parsley-leaf, have in their turn suggested themselves. The fact is, however, that the foliage of the period is not an imitation of *particular* leaves, but a beautiful conventional representation of foliage *in the abstract*. It is so perfectly founded on natural principles, that one is loath to believe that no such leaf ever actually grew. It approaches to many, yet represents none. It is the perfect symbol of foliage in *general*, without individualizing any one particular leaf. A great change was, however, coming over the system of ornamentation,—a change, the advent of which marks the period of perfection in Pointed architecture.

It was impossible that artists so noble in sentiment and so perfect in skill as the carvers of this period, should long be content with an *abstract* representation of foliage. They would soon find themselves *constrained* to enter into particulars, and to imitate *directly* those beautiful works of God by which they were on every hand surrounded.

The French here, again, seem to have been in advance of all others. We find, for instance, at Chartres, about 1220, that while in the larger portions the abstract or conventional foliage is still flourishing in all its glory, the smaller ornaments are copied with exquisite fidelity from the most delicate natural leaves.

In England, natural foliage did not appear, excepting in accidental instances, till considerably later: indeed, I am not aware of any instance of its being used on any extensive scale earlier than in our own abbey church in Westminster; and here, as I shall presently have to show you, it is pretty clear that it was executed by French carvers. We have, indeed, here, the threefold introduction of French development. In the first place, the church is built on a plan peculiarly French, probably derived from the cathedral then recently erected at Amiens. Secondly, we have here the first introduction, as a leading principle, of *tracery* windows, the Lancet style still prevailing in England, though tracery had for some years been prevalent in France; and thirdly, we have here (as before remarked) the earliest use to any extent, of distinctly natural foliage.

The part of the abbey in which this chiefly occurs, though commenced in 1245, was consecrated A.D. 1269. The foliage is, perhaps, one half natural, and the other half of the usual conventional kind.

In the extension of the eastern arm of Lincoln cathedral, which dates much later, natural leaves hardly appear, though the conventional foliage is here executed with a degree of refinement hardly to be equalled. The tracery here is precisely like that at Westminster, though carried out more boldly as to the number of lights.

At Newstead Abbey, we have the natural leaves carved with a degree of delicacy hardly anywhere to be surpassed—used in about equal quantities with the conventional.

At St. Mary's Abbey, at York, we have natural foliage as the rule; the conventional only occasionally as an exception.

While in the Chapter-house at Southwell, built about 1290, the conventional scarcely appears, nearly the whole of the foliage being a perfectly exact copy of nature.

Close about the same period, we have a group of works, in which the same is the case.

The chapel of the Etheldreda, in Ely-place, Holborn, built by Bishop de Luda, between 1290 and 1298; the tomb of the same bishop about the same time; that of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in Westminster Abbey, dating 1296; that of Archbishop Peckham, at Canterbury, of 1292; and the Eleanor Crosses, of nearly the same date,—in all of these we have natural foliage in its highest perfection, and in only one (that of Peckham) do I recollect a single trace of the conventional style of the earlier period.

This series of examples would tend to prove that the highest perfection of the use of natural foliage in this country was attained between 1290 and 1300.

In the portion of Westminster Abbey erected by Edward I. between 1270 and 1300. We still find the two kinds of foliage going hand in hand. Of this the series of bosses over the choir form a magnificent example, and are, perhaps, the finest set of bosses in this country.

Of about the same period are probably the noble oak stalls in Winchester Cathedral, the earliest ornamental woodwork of any great extent in this country, though small specimens exist here and there of an earlier date. The Winchester stalls are magnificently carved, and exhibit the natural and conventional foliage side by side.

During this period carving arrived at equal or greater perfection in France. In the Sainte Chapelle, at Paris, the Royal chapel erected about 1250, by Saint Louis, it is magnificently developed, though the conventional foliage also appears. The general character of this chapel displays proofs of its early date, yet the foliage

* This is the date usually given, but I doubt its correctness. The style would rather suggest a somewhat later date. That at Aix la Chapelle is assigned by Father Martin to 1220.

is so perfect, and so exquisitely elegant, that one would hardly have believed it to be so early.

I will take occasion from mentioning this superb work, to point out the great distinction which exists between the French and English capitals at this period. I have already mentioned the square abacus as being, in this country (though not abroad), a distinctive mark of early date.

In the early capital the bell is circular, and the abacus square, and under the round bell the foliage is disposed in fully developed Early English. The whole is usually made circular together, the foliage being, as before, placed round the bell; but in France the change was never made excepting here and there as a variety, the square or other rectilinear-sided abacus being constantly used throughout the earlier periods. This with a greater height of capital gives a much bolder effect than is usual with our own.

There is also another very marked distinction, I mean the retention of the bold overhanging astalk, which was in frequent use during the earlier period. In English work it is very rare to find this in conjunction with natural foliage, but both in France and Germany they are very frequently used together, and with noble effect, for the strong stalk gives outline and strength of character, and harmonises the ornament with the architecture, while the natural leaves give it elegance and beauty. In those capitals where it is not used, the foliage grows more naturally than in the English examples, and is distributed less horizontally.

It is clear that at Westminster Abbey at least one French carver was employed, for though the caps of the arcading round the walls are of the English form as to the mouldings, the carving is decidedly in the French manner, as if the work were prepared by English masons, and followed up by French carvers.

The *crockets* of this period are of two leading kinds, the one overhanging, as the stalks of the capital just described, which the French call for us reason the *crocket capital;* the other, a natural leaf, simply applied to the moulding of the gable.

[A crocket was exhibited formed by merely attaching a leaf to a moulding and copying it, and which is almost exactly like many in ancient works.]

The cornices in France and Germany are often enriched by one of these stalks or crockets alternately with a single natural leaf, or a group of them. This, with many other foreign ideas, seems to have been imported into York-shire about the year 1300, probably, I think, from Cologne, and appears in the nave of the Cathedral and in the Priory Church at Bridlington, at Howden, and some other churches, in conjunction with capitals of the foreign type. The reign of King Edward I. was the great period for true natural foliage in England, and beyond all question the time of the highest development and perfection of Pointed architecture—the golden period of the Middle Ages. Happy days, *indeed*, were these for the architectural artist, and happy the artist whose lot was cast in such times!

Free from all trammel of preceding art, untempered by the slavery of precedent, his only guides were the productions of nature which surrounded him at every step, his sole artistic authorities the works of *God*. If he looked around him in the country, he saw in every leaf which hung over his head, and every flower and herb beneath his feet, and even the birds which ranged among the one and the insects which hid among the other, the material from which his art was to be learned. If it was in the city he lifted up his eyes; nothing presented itself to chill and deaden his feelings, but everything to show forth the aspirations which he himself felt were the mainspring of all the art by which he was surrounded.

Different, indeed, is our position: we have been taught to look to nature as our guide: leading to contravene authority, enslaved to precedent, we seem to have no will of our own, but to seek examples everywhere but in the works of our Maker. If we look abroad in the land, how much do we see to depress, how little to elevate our feelings. Happy then will it be for us if what fails us in the streets of our towns we seek in the highways and hedges. There we still have the same precedents and the same authorities which guided our forefathers when art was free and untrammelled; and if we desire a style of art suited to the nineteenth century we cannot go wrong if we strive to develop it from the same materials which were worked upon by our predecessors of the thirteenth.

We have, however, resources which they had not: we have an infinity of beautiful plants which they did not possess, and of which we need not fear to avail ourselves, though as yet we have failed to learn the use of those simple examples which we may pick up every day in the lanes and woods, and in the use of which our happy simple-minded forefathers revelled.

I might have mentioned that at this period all other architectural arts arrived at the highest point of perfection attained in the middle ages. Painted glass, jewellery, enamelling, ivory carving, all now attained their perfection; and figure sculpture, though not destined to rival that of ancient days, attained a degree of beauty which even now challenges our highest admiration.

From this period we must, however, trace, I fear, a gradual decline. The next generation of carvers attempted to improve upon the works of nature, and, as might be expected, failed. We accordingly find in their works a departure from the truth and simplicity of those of their predecessors.

Up to this time we have traced conventionalism ever striving to assimilate itself to nature: henceforth we have conventionalism gradually departing from the goal it had reached. The one is an ennobling, the other a deteriorating progress, and I desire not to follow it. Having learned when the highest perfection has been attained, let us make *that* our starting-point, and endeavour still to progress, not now by departing from nature—our legitimate guide, but by a yet more earnest, more loving, and more intelligent use of the treasures she yearly lays in such profusion at our very feet.

GEO. G. SCOTT.

WARWICK, STRATFORD, KENILWORTH, AND COVENTRY.

LONGFELLOW writes,—

"If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills! No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."

We have often said the same thing in other words, but are glad to enforce it occasionally by the advice of others. An occasional commune with nature is of vital importance: it fines us, as a distiller might say—sends some of the earthy particles down to the bottom, and leads us to scent "the rose above the mould." As Alexander Smith puts it:—

"Better for man
Were he and Nature more familiar friends!
His part is worst that touches this base world.
Although the ocean's inmost heart be pure,
Yet the salt fringe that daily licks the shore
Is gross with sand."

And then it is so easily done in our time: you may see almost anything in England in a day, enjoying nature as you go and come. It costs money, it is true, to travel fast; but health and energy and knowledge to boot are beyond price. Well might Horace Mann, when asked by a student to advise him how to obtain success in his profession, say, "First you must have health. A spendthrift of health is one of the most reprehensible of spendthrifts. I am certain I could have performed twice the labour, both better and with greater ease to myself, if I had known as much of the laws of health and life at twenty-one as I do now." The little bit of England rejoicing in the titles at the head of this paper—Warwick, Stratford, Kenilworth, and Coventry—is full of a particular sort of interest,—an interest felt by all. It is associated with Shakspeare, and Queen Elizabeth, and Walter Scott, and the Leicesters, and the Dudleys; a very complete specimen of a habitable castle, a fine ruin, the extraordinary monuments in the Beauchamp Chapel, and three sky-piercing spires, to say nothing of some of the best specimens of wooden architecture in the kingdom, namely, Ford's Hospital founded in 1529, and the Bablake Hospital and School (1506 and 1560), both in Coventry, and "Leycester's Hospital" in Warwick, inscribed "1571. R. L. *Droit et Loyal.*"

Well, now, a soul-squeezed Londoner may go away one morning, see all these places, and return to his own bed the next night without the slightest difficulty, and may, if he please, add a lounge in Jephson's Gardens, at well-kept Leamington, on the intermediate evening, while the *belles* of the place and some modern Robin Hoods show themselves worthy descendants of those who "drew a good bow at the battle of Hastings," and put arrows into us for his amusement. We are not recommending such hasty scampers, but simply showing what is practicable; nor are we about to emulate the Kentucky lawyers referred to by Mr. Scott, in his paper last week, and give a full and particular account of these places from the beginning of things, or any account at all; but we may just touch a point or two here and there, as we gambol along, enjoying the fresh air, admirable companions, the associations, and a glorious country. And it *is* a glorious country, rich and varied—everywhere luxuriance—everywhere the signs of prosperity. The foliage in parts is beginning to turn, and gives us some fresh tints, and the red brown of a newly-ploughed field here and there, deliciously helps the landscape. The view of Warwick Castle as you approach the bridge is charming, and you see at once that it dates from the Conquest, and runs through several centuries. When you get inside, the smoke from the chimneys, the window blinds, and well-swept lawn, show you that the course stops only at to-day:—

"The Past and Present here unite,
Beneath Time's flowing tide,
Like foot-prints hidden by a brook,
But seen on either side."

The collection of works of art here is rich,—we may say priceless. The Vandycks in the Cedar Room and elsewhere, the thoughtful Spanish Warrior in the gilt drawing-room, Loyola, by Rubens, the same painter's Lions, Holbein's Henry VIII. and a portrait of a Queen of Naples, by Leonarda da Vinci, will not be overlooked. We should scarcely say what Oehlenschläger makes Correggio say of another picture by the same wonderful master,—

"Heavens, what a glorious picture!
A princely dame, young, blooming, full of soul:
How the eye burns; how smiles the little mouth!
How nobly on her sits the rose-hued hat
Of velvet, and the full deep velvet sleeves!
By Leonard' da Vinci. Well might he
Be called Magician: this indeed is painting!"*

Nevertheless, it is a great picture, and has great companions. And as we roam,—

"'Mid all this grand enchantment,—proud saloons,
And galleries radiant with the gems of art
And genius, ravished from the grasp of Time,—
And princely chapel, breeding prais'r to God,—
Or lose ourselves amid the wildering maze
Of plants, and flowers, and blossoms, breathing forth
Their eloquence to Him,"—

we may get some idea of the richness of England in art-treasures,—remembering that this collection is but one of scores of similar amassments scattered about the kingdom. We were glad, by the way, to see in the castle the Warwick Sideboard which was in the 1851 Exhibition.

Visitors to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, will recognise in the centre of the Beauchamp Chapel the fine monument to Richard, Earl of Warwick, with its gilded effigy, and "herse" above, and series of metal statuettes around. They will find, however, a sentiment about the tomb itself which could not be transported. The preservation of the agreement with the several artists who were employed on this chapel and the tomb, renders them of great value historically. Thus the glazier, "John Prudde, of Westminster," undertook to glaze all the windows in the chapel, "with glasse beyond the seas, and with *no glasse of England*," and further to put in of white, black, and green glass, "as little as shall be needfull for the showing and setting forth of the matters, images, and stories." A little *more* white in some of our modern windows would be an improvement,—that is to say, white of a right sort.

It is scarcely possible to enter Stratford-on-

* "Correggio, a Tragedy." Admirably translated, with notes, by Mr. Theodore Martin, himself a poet. J. W. Parker, Strand. This very interesting art-play contains many beauties.]

Avon without something like a feeling of reverence—such is the power of genius. We agree with the writer who maintained that there is no man living in the civilized world whose development has not been more or less affected by the writings of Shakspeare:—

"O capacious soul,
Placed on this earth to love and understand,
And from thy presence shed the light of love;"

How can we estimate the debt the world owes thee?

The home of his boyhood, if not his birthplace, which has been purchased for the nation (we can scarcely say *by* the nation) is sadly devoid of material interest: it is, unluckily, common from bottom to top, and has no one bit of beauty: a carved angle post or a good bargeboard, or a nice bit of panelling inside, would have been invaluable. Nevertheless, it possesses undying interest in its association, and should be most religiously preserved. How to deal with it is of course a question, but it is a question that should at once be considered. The rough-cast is falling from the outside, and the wet gets admission. A crowd of thoughts press upon one in the little white-washed and name-covered room, but we may not pause to give them utterance. Away, then, to the church, with its beautiful avenue of trees and excellent outline.

The interior was restored a few years ago by poor Edington, of Worcester, in conjunction with Mr. Britton, who laudably exerted himself to bring it about. The whole chancel has become the poet's cenotaph, the central point the poet's bust. If Malone could hear the abuse constantly showered on him for hiding the colours with which the bust was originally painted in imitation of nature, by sundry coats of white, he would not rest quietly in his grave. That the bust is a likeness scarcely admits of doubt, but we cannot say this of the casts of the bust which are sent out to the world: the mould should be revised by a competent hand.

John Combe's monument, on the north side of the altar, and the inscribed stones in front of it, will detain you some little time: you should notice, too, the general arrangement of the clerestory, Late Perpendicular, and some of the carving scattered about.

A suggestion by a Frenchman, M. Chardigny, to erect a colossal cast-iron monument of Shakspeare, 100 feet high, has been received with much flourish by both English and French papers as an entirely novel idea; the truth is, however, a very similar proposal was made some years ago by either Mr. Crabb Robinson or the Rev. Joseph Hunter, we forget which, but it was allowed to fall dead. Come from whence it may, we should be glad to see a fitting national memorial of our greatest writer. Longfellow is still running in our head:—

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again."

Let genius touch what it may, and the thing touched becomes gold. The world cared little for Kenilworth and its misty history till Scott re-peopled the ruins, without the *strictest* regard to truth, and awakened in us a human interest. The mass of the ruin has not much architectural beauty: the remnant of the Norman Geoffrey de Clinton's portion of the structure, from some unexplained cause, gives more pleasure to the eye than the more perfect parts of later date:—the whole, however, forms a very picturesque ruin, seen as you approach from the great gateway; and you may revive, by the mind's eye, the great tourney of Edward I. and the "Round Table," or the reception of Queen Elizabeth by Leicester, whose true effigies you may see at Warwick. There is a curious account of the entertainment unto "the Queen's Majestiez, at Killinwoorth Castle," written by one Laneham at the time, who, to describe the gay appearance of the castle, says it was "a day time on every side so glittering by glasses, a night by continual brightness of candel, fyre, and torch-light, transparent thro' lyghts on wyndoz, az it wear the Egyption Pharos, relucent unto all the Alexandrian coast; or els (to talke merily with my mery friend), thus radiaunt, az though Phœbus for his eaz would rest him in the Castle, and not every night, so to travel docun unto the Antipodes." And the Coventry men came and acted one of their plays, too.

Kenilworth Church hard by, has a very interesting Norman west doorway, unfortunately much decayed. A little attention to it at this moment by way of pointing and supporting is very desirable.

A quarter of an hour, and we are in Coventry, where there seems to be some activity in building matters just now, as we mentioned a fortnight ago. Rapid progress is being made with the Corn Exchange, and the walls may be seen above the hoard. The hall promises to be a fine apartment. The national schools for Trinity parish are finished, and form a picturesque group creditable to the architect, Mr. Murray. These are built of stone, including two schools, 77 feet by 18 feet, and a room above, 77 feet by 36 feet, besides residences, and have cost about 3,000*l*. The metal vanes and crosses were executed by Messrs. Skidmore, of Coventry, of whose work exhibited at the Architectural Museum we spoke well a few weeks ago. We went over their manufactory when we were in Coventry, and were as much pleased by the artistical spirit which animates them and their desire to do something eminently worthy of this which is, in truth, an age of metal, as by what we saw, including cups, ewers, salvers, and gas-fittings. A long list of churches lighted by them show that their endeavours are duly appreciated out of doors. At St. Michael's Church, where considerable restorations are going on, they have put up some good branches. In this extensive church, the length of which is equal to the height of the spire, namely, 296 feet (the greatest breadth is the height of the tower alone), there are several Renaissance monuments of considerable beauty, although in a bad state. We once saw this extraordinary steeple in the moonlight, when the series of figures which surround the upper part of the tower all round seemed touched into life, and stood out clear and distinct from the niches which contain them. The stone of the tower is in a miserable condition.

At the church of the Holy Trinity there is a very remarkable ancient mural painting, the Last Judgment, over the tower arch. The stone pulpit, too, around the pier of the chancel arch, is very curious and effective. The ugly galleries should be removed.

At St. John's, the south transept window has been murderously dealt with, by a restorer in cement. One of the main columns on the south side of the nave has sunk so much out of the perpendicular as to call for professional examination. Ford's Hospital, we have already mentioned: it must on no account be missed. St. Mary's Hall, too, must be visited, and its ceiling, tapestry, old carved seat, and adjoining council-chamber, duly examined. The tapestry is as early in date as 1450. There have been merry doings in this hall. One cannot walk through Coventry without a recollection of the famous Coventry pageants and mystery plays, of which there are accounts as early as 1416. The mysteries were performed first by friars. The pageants were exhibited by the guilds or fraternities of traders in the town. Each had its favourite: for example, the smiths' pageant was the "Crucifixion," and the drapers', the "Resurrection." In the list of properties belonging to the latter, we have "a link to set the world on fire," following, "paid for the barrel for the earthquake!"* As you turn the corner of a street, busily engaged in prying into holes and corners, an uncouth bust of a man looking out from a hole in the wall will remind you of another peeper, and the legend of the resolute Godiva. How long romance lasts! The incident goes back to the eleventh century—perhaps, says the sceptic, never took place at all.

Well,
Dream or reality, it matters not,
Whatever makes us happy must be real."

We should really think it no hardship to be again "sent to Coventry."

* Knight's "Traveller's Joy."

CONDITION OF PARTS OF WESTMINSTER.

A CORRESPONDENT (W. L. G.) who has been amongst the vegetable vendors of Strutton-ground and the Broadway, Westminster, gives us a miserable description of their condition. On entering a house in one of the courts adjacent, he found a floor on which his shoes stuck as he walked, from filth allowed to accumulate on them. At the back there is a small yard (or more exactly speaking, 4 feet by 5 feet), in which is a heap of decayed vegetables, fruit, oyster-shells, and other rubbish, in a state of rapid decomposition. In this house were lying two persons dead with cholera. In old Pye-street and St. Ann's-street the same scenes were visible. There also were five people dead the same morning; and upon his asking how often the rubbish-heap was carted away, he was told as soon as they got a cart-load, which took in some cases seven weeks, in others eleven, according to trade! In three weeks there had been thirty cholera cases which had proved fatal in this locality. In this street he was told that it being Monday, there had been no water on the premises since Saturday. The small tub they had not holding sufficient for the numerous family in the house, so on Sunday they were without. In this tub there was greenish mud; an inch and a quarter thick: it had not been cleaned out for six years. The water he procured in another house (more fortunate than the rest) was of a thick brownish-green tint, not fit for any human use. He suggests that each policeman on his beat should report the sanitary condition of each house once a month.

After writing his note, he learned that in one of the houses last mentioned six persons died in one morning—two women and four men!

ENBROOK, SURREY.

OUR engraving represents a residence now being erected under the direction of Mr. S. S. Teulon, for the Hon. J. D. Bligh, the English minister at Hanover.

Enbrook belonged to the late Earl of Darnley, who left it to his son, the present possessor. It is situated in the parish of Folkestone, by Sandgate, and commands the sea southward. The original house, which had been on a small scale, had been from time to time added to, but was so ill arranged, that it was found impracticable, upon a survey made in the early part of the present year, to remodel it conveniently except at a very considerable outlay; and its position being too close to the main road, it was determined to build a new mansion more in the centre of the estate. It is now in progress of erection with a grey rag stone, the quarry on which forms part of the land, with a free stone from Caen.

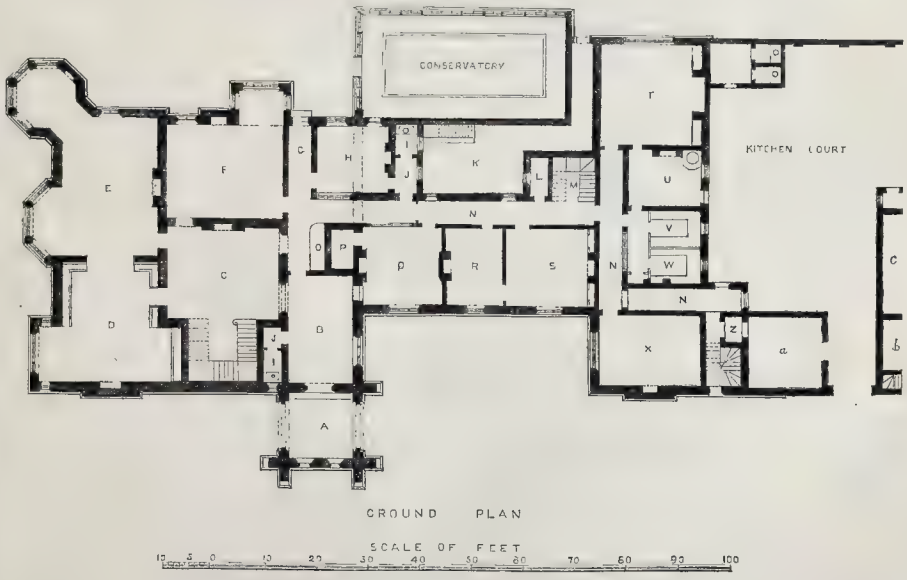
Messrs. Higgs and Cullingford, of London, are the contractors for this work. The cost will be about 7,300*l*.

The following references will explain the plan:—

A. Carriage-porch, paved with India-rubber.
B. Hall.
C. Hall and billiard-room.
D. Library.
E. Drawing-room.
F. Dining-room.
G. Garden entrance.
H. Shaft.
I. I. Closets.
J. J. Lobbies.
K. Court.
L. Housekeeper's Closet.
M. Servants' stairs—women.
N.N. Passage to offices.
O. Sideboard.
P. Plate-closet.
Q. Butler's room.
R. Still-room.
S. Housekeeper's room.
T. Kitchen.
U. Scullery.
V. Pantry.
W. Larder.
X. Servants' hall.
Y. Men-servants' stairs.
Z. Lift.
a. Coals.
b. Loose-box.
c. Coach-house, with stabling, stable-yard, &c. beyond.

"PROGRESS OF MELBOURNE."—I can inform you that the "exchange and custom-house talked of" before this time in progress. Mr. Merritt, a gentleman not unknown to many of your readers, obtained the premium for the Exchange, and the Government have also recommended him to carry out the Custom-house, which in May was to be commenced forthwith.—W. D.

ENBROOK, SURREY.—MR. S. S. TEULON, ARCHITECT.



PLAN OF ENBROOK.

THE ARCHITECT OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

At this moment, when Liverpool is about to inaugurate her noble hall, our readers will doubtless receive with gratification any information concerning the architect of the building, Mr. Henry Lonsdale Elmes, who, although cut off at the very outset of life, has secured for his memory a lasting reputation.

We have been favoured by Mr. R. Rawlinson with copies of a number of letters from Mr. Elmes, mostly on the subject of St. George's Hall, from which we shall make some selections.

Mr. Rawlinson says in his communication to us,—Mr. Elmes was not great by accident: he studied unceasingly and earnestly: the compasses he chiefly used were his eyes, and every line was considered with reference to adjoining lines, and to the whole. His mouldings are Greek in character, but they are essentially his own, nevertheless.

In appearance, Mr. Elmes was gentlemanly and refined; as a jockey would say, "showed breeding." He was of middle stature, light complexion, fair hair, and bluish-grey eyes. In mixed company, and before strangers, he was silent, quiet, and observing; but with those he loved or respected, he was cheerful, talkative, and pleasant. Enthusiastically fond of good music, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendleshon were his great favourites, and he could not bear that one note should be misplaced. Architecture and music he loved most. Painting and sculpture came in for a secondary share of notice.

Although Mr. Elmes was retiring, he was neither shy nor diffident. He could speak, and to the point, either to individuals or to committees, and was ever ready and prompt with the requisite information or explanation. He could also defend or advocate with clearness, force, and ability. All good men loved him, and with bad men he had as little as possible to do. If his character could be known, as his great work can be seen, it would be more admired by all those capable of appreciating true greatness. R. R.

We preface our selection with a letter addressed to Mr. Elmes by the gentleman we have named, as reference is made to it in that which follows:—

"April 2, 1844.

Being in Liverpool more or less every week, you are frequently in my thoughts, as I see your genius at work, raising that temple-like structure to pleasure the 'merchant princes;' whilst you, Aladdin-like, are afar off, rubbing the magic lamp. How truly do the powers of the mind equal—nay, even surpass, the most sublime fictions of Eastern story. The fervid thoughts of the poet's fancy, once penned, never die: the magic touch of the painter's brush is immortal: the melody of the musician is eternal; and the creations of the architect stand fast for the admiration of millions yet unborn. For man to accomplish never-dying works, is worth the enduring all the disappointments, and envy, and sorrow he is heir to;—working in season and out of season, to accomplish with diligence the great end of existence;—bearing in mind how short his time; living in love and charity with all mankind; striving after perfection, as the only means to satisfy his immortal spirit. Man!—the little!—the great!—the divine!—how poor! yet how rich!—how weak! yet how strong! A sudden blast of the elements destroys him! but the creations of his intellect set them at defiance: his material form vanishes from the earth; but the eternal mind, God-like, with firmness grapples time. Who does not recognise the great soul of Handel in his heart-thrilling choruses—new "for ever and ever?" or the mighty spirit of Sebastian Bach, in his temple-shaking fugues? or the comprehensive mind of Wren in the massive grandeur of St. Paul's?

All men cannot attain to this high distinction in the eyes of their fellow mortals, but all will be rewarded according to the use or abuse of the talents entrusted to them.

This train of thought has been brought to my mind by contemplating the completion of your majestic building, destined to arrest the admiring gaze of countless thousands. In this respect architects have an advantage over the professors of every other art or science; and this the ancients knew and studied: hence the majestic, awe-inspiring ruins of the faded empires,—Egypt, Greece, and Rome,—the learned—the refined—the mighty! Oblivion shadows their once teeming myriads,—the magician priesthood, the cunning schoolmen, the imperial conquerors! From our visible senses all have passed, but the ruins of their architecture are enduring amidst surrounding desolation; standing like huge skeletons, creating wonder through all time, attracting the aspiring student from every civilized part of the globe, and becoming an eternal alphabet to every modern nation. Such is the exalted power of architecture!

* * * * *

R. R."

"London, April 30th, 1844.

My time, as you may suppose, while at Liverpool, is completely occupied; and, as I am still without any competent assistant in my office, my duties are more arduous and mechanical than is either pleasant or desirable.

The strain of poetical feeling in which you have clothed your complimentary allusion to the great work I have the happiness to superintend at Liverpool, has tended, for a while, to sharpen the edge of my enthusiasm for our art, which was already beginning to grow dull, with endeavours to cut through the grovelling, money making, selfish ideas of nine-tenths of the community; and I was beginning to believe that the regions of poetry and imagination, although they may be regions of bliss, yet they were by no means dwelling-places for those who have their daily bread to seek. Yet I should be ungrateful were I to forget that an occasional visit into those realms constitutes the greatest gratification of my life.

It has not unfrequently occurred to me that I should like to know with what feelings those who are unaccustomed to the technicalities of the profession observe the progress of a large building. I fear, in too many instances it is merely looked upon as a pile of stones in its most mechanical sense, and there are few who, like yourself, can perceive the operation of a directing mind,—and yet there are few who are insensible to beauty or deformity; and, as you observe, architecture is peculiar in being exposed to public gaze so much more than any other art or science, it is surprising that so little attention is paid to it, and so little value attached to the labours of those who study so important an art.

When, however, the public become better informed upon the leading principles of the art, we may hope for better things.

How frequently I observe the great and true end and aim of art entirely lost sight of in the discussion of some insignificant detail or quaint antiquarianism. Bold and original conceptions never can find favour while so much stress is laid upon *precedent*. I say, let architects study nature, but let no man expect to form a new style or school; that must be the work of successive generations; but let each add his mite towards it and this country may yet rival her continental neighbours in producing original and beautiful works, equally adapted to climate, materials, and habits of the people.

Yet, strictly speaking, architecture is not an imitative art, and has no type in nature; and therefore, it may be urged, why study nature? I know your opinions upon this too well to occupy your time with an answer.

As you are frequently in Liverpool, I can tell you no news concerning that place: you will, doubtless, have heard that the committee have determined to introduce polished Aberdeen granite for the interior columns supporting the great vault; upon which, by-the-bye, I shall be very happy to hear from you, relative to your thoughts thereon, which you mentioned to me when I saw you. You may imagine that scarcely a day passes without my thoughts being fixed in that direction, and, as yet, I have no fear of ultimately accomplishing it. I am having some diagrams prepared, which show the relative proportions of the arch and its abutments, which I should like you to see. H. L. Elmes."

"11, Gordon-street, Dec. 11th, 1844.

"My friend, Mr. Cockerell, is about commencing a new bank in Manchester, a branch bank of the Bank of England; and I have been endeavouring to persuade him to use our stone from Darly Dale. I hear, from Heathcote, that he can lay it down in Manchester at 1s. 7d. per foot, if you should require any of it.

I am very desirous of knowing more of Manchester, and hope, during the next summer, that I shall be able to spend a few days with you there.

With respect to your observations on the Exhibition, I wish you would try your hand at architecture, and stir up a little spark of feeling for it. Although in a domestic sense it must yield the palm to painting, at least where carried beyond mere utility; yet the pleasurable sensations, indescribable almost, produced by a well-proportioned and symmetrically arranged room, to go no further, are worthy of appreciation.

Architecture, as a noble science, and beautiful art, in the highest sense of those terms, at present exists, unfortunately, only in ruins, or in history or imagination; but utility, and utility alone, will ever save it from utter oblivion; and in all ages it must be acknowledged as indispensable to human existence.

These observations *cannot* apply to paintings, or to sculpture; not that I would part with our handmaidens, but only claim an equal rank and equal consideration. Consider, too, the effect produced by painting and sculpture, as auxiliaries to architecture; the first, by rendering the massive wall rich with varied colours, and indicating *space beyond*, so delightful to anticipate; thus charming the eye, while the noble subject may interest and instruct the mind. The latter, devoid of colour, yet pre-eminent in form, the material harmonising with the architecture in massive durability, while the gracefully flowing drapery, the marked expressive countenance, and the apparent capability of motion, all contrast with the greater severity of the architectural framework. Were this feeling general, glass for gilt frames, and watch-boxes for statues.*

The predicted fall of my vaulted ceiling, made by the "great authority" in Liverpool, I find, has not been confined to that town: it has been reported in London to have been abandoned. Notwithstanding these idle reports, I am proceeding steadily in my purpose, and with due care and attention, I entertain very little doubt of ultimate success. I shall, however, like to have a little talk with you upon it when we meet. H. L. E."

"London, Dec. 25th, 1845.

Your last eloquent and imaginative letter, was really startling, and quite aroused me from the dry' dull, every-day way of thinking that common-place but bread-and-butter getting business is driving me to.

My capitals for the columns inside must be bronze: the core being of granite, prevents the introduction of marble. They will require plenty of brass, and so shall I, when I ask for the money for them, I think.†

I am happy to say that I entertain no doubt but that the pediment will be adorned with one of the richest compositions in sculpture ever executed in this country.

I am not afraid of a single brick in thickness at the crown of my great arch; but I am very anxious, if I can, to introduce hollow tile-work, although, if I understand you correctly, not exactly what you mean. As the work proceeds, I am obliged to take up each part separately, and that will shortly have its turn, when I should like to have a little talk with you about it, and must manage to come over to Manchester and see you.‡

I hope you were pleased with the effect of the granite columns. H. L. E."

The following letter is particularly interesting, as conveying Mr. Elmes's own idea as to the internal arrangement when finished. It has not been followed out:—

"London, November 30th, 1846.

Procrastination, they say, is the thief of time; that it is the thief of men's good intentions, I verily believe, for it has robbed me of three or four really good ones every day since the 3rd inst., the date, I am ashamed to say, of your last kind letter.

I am glad you seem to like my granite shafts. I would rather have them in their present integrity and honesty, all capless though they be, than the most gorgeous scagliola with *real* cement capitals that were ever designed. I hope when you "contemplated the finished structure," that there was *no organ* at the *end*, but that you stood on the judge's platform in one court, your eye glancing along the ranges of ruddy columns on either side, in all the richness and strong colour of a foreground; then reposing for an instant on the lofty arched opening communicating with the hall, whose broad and richly coffered soffite throws a shadow upon the grey columns beneath, and forms the middle distance,—it pierces the atmosphere of the great hall, passes the corresponding opening into the other court, without distinguishing a particle of detail from the great distance, and finally rests upon the judge's throne in the other court. Such, my dear friend, is a faint expression of what I hope and trust some day we may see together. I have no doubt it is altogether below the standard which your imagination has led you to expect; but, believe me,

* When Mr. Elmes speaks of painting being connected with architecture, he alludes to fresco, and not to painted masonry. It was the intention of Mr. Elmes to have introduced fresco on the vaulted ceilings, as also on the side walls of the great hall. We had many conversations as to this.—R. R.

† Mr. Elmes did suggest bronze for the enrichments of his capitals. The corporation asked the Government for some old gun-metal; they were refused, and so was Mr. Elmes. They are plaster, or cement, stained to look like the granite.—R. R.

‡ Mr. Elmes finally decided on solid brickwork for the ceiling. The crown of the arch to be one and a half brick, or fourteen inches. Patent compressed bricks were to be used. The work was specified and let. It was after Mr. Elmes left England, indeed, after his death, that I designed the bricks for the present ceiling.—R. R.

no thought nor labour on my part shall be spared to make it worthy the admiration of all good men. To please all would be out of the question.

I am in great doubt as to the material for my capitals. Statuary would be a ruinous cost. What think you of iron? and if so, what process will preserve it from decomposition, without paint or periodical applications of that kind?

I am much obliged for your sketches of hollow tiles: they would be admirable, and delight Dr. Reid beyond measure, as nearly the whole ceiling might be porous. But what can I do with such a contractor for brickwork as I have to do with, who puts every difficulty that ingenuity can devise in my way, instead of assisting to carry out the work properly?

H. L. E."

"Ventnor, Isle of Wight, June 24, 1847.

Anxiety and over exertion have at last made such an inroad upon my constitution, that about a month since I was obliged to leave London at a few days' notice, for the purpose of obtaining a little repose for the present; and I believe I shall be compelled to winter abroad. The difficulty of arranging matters so that business shall not stand still during a seven or eight months' absence, you may easily imagine; and, I assure you, it contributes in no small degree to increase my anxiety. I am happy to say, however, that I have met with the kindest sympathy from all my employers at Liverpool, who all urge upon me the necessity of following the advice I have received, and making health a primary consideration. It is possible I may go to the island of Madeira or to Jamaica, I am not sure which. I originally proposed visiting Italy, but I have been advised against it, as my enthusiasm for art would induce me, possibly, to neglect my health, by over-exerting myself amongst the innumerable wonders of the "Eternal City."

"Your kind letter (of, I will not say, what date), which had been so long lying before me at home, I gladly made my companion here, thinking to have so much leisure that I should be sure to answer it. But instead of finding repose, I have been completely overwhelmed with correspondence, which has so much fatigued me, that until this day I have not had an opportunity of taking pen in hand to your service.

As you say very truly, time has recorded serious changes against us both since we met; but as you also say, and I agree with you, that they are *"false"* and *"envious;"* the wound they give at the time *leaves no scar behind.* Our friend got nothing by his move, for the question was not whether the alterations ought or ought not to have been made, but whether, having been made, they were executed in as sound and workmanlike a manner as the circumstances of the case allowed.*

I read your flattering and enthusiastic sentences with amazement, and regret that I am unable to reply to them with the warmth and energy they deserve; nevertheless, the sentiments they convey are entirely congenial to my own ideas. * * *

You may possibly have heard that I have obtained the lunatic asylum at West Derby (for that division of the county) to build, and that my plans have been highly approved by H. M.'s Commissioners in Lunacy. I am also to do the parish offices at Liverpool, *when* they can decide upon a plan, which they have been about eighteen months in doing, and kept me all that time pretty closely at work, what with suggestions, alterations, new committees who undid all their predecessors' had accomplished, correspondence, &c.; and about eleven different plans. Mr. H. Earles and Mr. Hornby's houses I think you knew of some time since. I am also building a little house for the mayor at New Brighton."

Soon after this letter it became necessary for him to leave England, and Mr. Rawlinson, at his urgent request, consented to act as his deputy during his absence, Mr. Cockerell having consented to attend to all matters of architectural detail.

"Kingston, Jamaica, October 22, 1847.

Our departure from Southampton was a most miserable day, thick Scotch mist falling, which compelled upwards of forty or fifty passengers to stow themselves in the cabin of the small steamer, which was to take us to the 'Avon.' This place was about 4 feet square; and as they kept us there upwards of an hour before starting, you may imagine the state of the atmosphere, and the misery we were in.

The extreme fatigue I had undergone would have compelled me, under any circumstances, to keep my bed for a day or two, and, by so doing, I entirely escaped anything like sea sickness. The officers on board admitted that the first four or five days we had had an unusually rough passage: during the rest of the voyage it was occasionally rough, but nothing in comparison to the Bay of Biscay. However highly the glories of the sea may be extolled, and who, as a patriot, would not extol them with a view to maintain our glorious independence? yet give me, personally, *terra firma.* I was told I should derive great benefit from the constant exercise, 'without fatigue,' which the motion of the vessel would give. I suffered fatigue, however, to a great degree; and, as we approached the Tropics, the heat of the cabins, the tremulous motion produced by the engine, the entire absence of any comfortable seat on deck, although we had between seventy and eighty passengers, rendered the whole of the voyage, with very few exceptions, irksome and tedious, and I assure you I was heartily glad to get on shore. * * * *

Mrs. E. being laid up just on our arrival, you may imagine I have not spent my first week on shore very agreeably. I cannot say much for our companions on board,—a great many foreigners, one or two agreeable Germans, but the rest sad-looking ruffians, chiefly Spaniards. Our captain was exceedingly kind and attentive to us, and all the officers were very pleasant nice fellows, which rendered it less uncomfortable than it otherwise would have been. We first touched at Madeira, a most striking mountain, rising abruptly from the sea. I did not go on shore, being too unwell; but from what I heard and saw I should not like it for a residence. Our next land was Barbadoes, after a fortnight's voyage without sight of land, with a beautifully smooth sea, the thermometer at 80 degrees with a good awning over us, but we sighed in vain for the usual trade winds, and had none but slight breezes against us. About twenty-four hours brought us to Grenada, a remarkable and picturesque island, but with such innumerable undulations that the vast number of valleys, I think, must render it damp and unwholesome as a residence.

I am inclined to hope strongly that the climate will agree with me, though in this close town I find the heat in our sitting-room, with every window open—86 degrees,—to be rather enervating.

H. L. ELMES."

This pleasing anticipation, however, was not destined to be fulfilled: he died on Friday, the 26th of November, 1847, and England lost a worthy son.

* Very severe attacks had been made upon him in the council; the ground of which was, that he had caused so many alterations in the building that it was "a thing of shreds and patches."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Lynn.—The opinions of the guardians appear to be nearly equally divided on the propriety of rebuilding the old workhouse, the tower or main part of which lately fell, or of purchasing a piece of land outside the town for erecting an entirely new one. The *Norfolk Chronicle*, speaking from a knowledge of the make-shifts and inconveniences which have existed here ever since the new Poor-law rendered more perfect classification necessary, deprecates any false notion of economy inducing the guardians to rebuild on the old site, the limited extent of which renders it unfit for the purpose. An extra outlay of four or five thousand pounds ought not to be a consideration in a case like this, particularly as it would be divided over the whole union, and the repayment extended over twenty or thirty years.

Lincoln.—Several finished portions of the new east window have been temporarily introduced, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable effect of the whole. By some it is thought a little more depth of colouring would have been more in character with other windows in the edifice. The new window will be completed early in the spring. It is said to be the intention of the Dean and Chapter to clear away the entire mass of plaster which now conceals the stone work of the roof of the choir, extending from the east window to the broad tower.

Norwich.—On Friday before last the Library and Museum Committee opened the tenders for the erection of the proposed free library. The tenders were, Mr. Balls, 3,540*l.*; Mr. Murry, 3,349*l.*; Mr. Steward, 3,310*l.*; Mr. Lacey, 3,300*l.*; Mr. Sexton, 3,289*l.*; Mr. Worman, 3,098*l.* The last, being the lowest, was accepted, and the building will be erected in accordance with Mr. Benest's plan. The front elevation will be somewhat more ornamented than was at first contemplated. The building is to consist of two stories, the whole length, from the Museum to Duke's Palace-street, being about 70 feet, and the whole width 33 feet. The entire length and width of the first story would be small enough for a free public library, but according to present arrangements there are to be several partitions, making one room for the museum and another for a reading-room,—about 10 feet being allowed for the corner entrance. The upper story is divided into several rooms; two for the Literary Institution, one for the People's Library, 33 feet by 14½ feet. Several partitions make smaller apartments on this floor. According to the plan, the rooms will be lighted by windows at the front and back.

St.-Martin's-at-Oak.—The partial restoration of the parish church has been completed. The chancel has been covered by a new roof; a new window has been put in at the east end; and the walls have been repaired throughout. About 150*l.* of the expense have been realised.

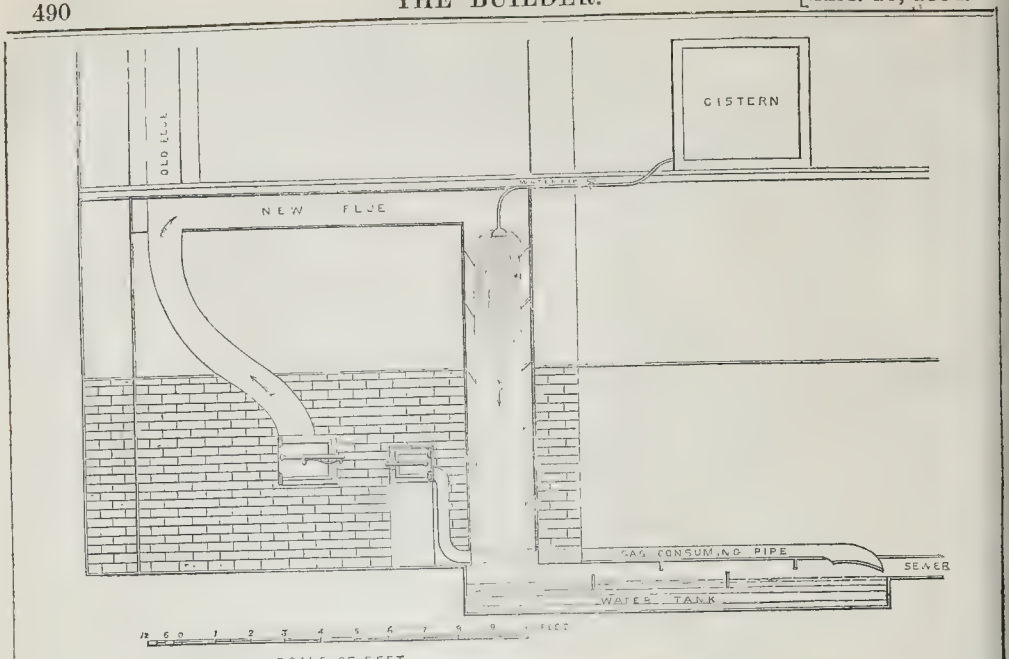
Burbage.—The church here having been rebuilt under the plan of Mr. Wyatt, carried out by Mr. Major, of Swindon, builder, was reopened on 7th inst. The inhabitants, vicar, and churchwardens, treated the workmen to a good substantial supper. The church is in the Gothic style.

Falmouth.—It has been determined by Government to carry out a series of fortifications at the harbour here on an extensive scale. A contract has just been entered into by the Board of Ordnance with Messrs. Olver and Sons, involving an outlay of many thousands, to erect a range of fortifications at St. Maw's and Pendennis Castle, and the contractors, who are bound to complete the whole in six months from the date of the contract, have at once commenced drawing materials for the commencement of the undertaking. The same firm have contracted with the Admiralty to make a number of important alterations and additions to the Government dockyard at Mylor.

Lamorran.—The parish church of Lamorran, Cornwall, erected some fifteen years back, is being remodelled in the Middle Pointed style, the present edifice being, as we are told, of the basest churchwarden Gothic. The whole will be new roofed, and have new traceried windows, new gables and crosses, a new north transept, and a new vestry. The whole body of the church will be reseated with open benches. Mr. White is the architect, and the works are to be done at the joint expense of Lady Falmouth and the Hon. and Rev. Townshend Boscawen, the vicar.

Glossop.—A new steeple, of considerable altitude, and capable of containing eight bells, is about to be erected in connection with the parish church of Glossop. The decapitation of the old spire took place a few days ago. The bells were safely lowered to the ground by means of pulleys. Upon the tenor bell are inscriptions, bearing the names of Christopher Howe, vicar, and John Knott and Samuel Bray, churchwardens. The old building, now partially removed, bore marks, it is said, of the remotest antiquity, and evident signs of decay. The proposed new structure will be reared at the cost of the Duke of Norfolk, by whom, also, the foundation-stone is shortly expected to be laid.

Hulme.—On Saturday week the Bishop of Manchester laid the foundation stone of the new church of St. Paul, in St. George's district, Stretford New-road, Hulme. The committee have succeeded, by a canvas throughout the district, in obtaining about 2,500*l.* of subscriptions to defray the cost of the building, &c. a large portion subscribed by the humbler classes, in subscriptions of 2s. 6d. to 10s. The cost of the land was from 900*l.* to 1,000*l.* The church is expected to cost rather more than 2,000*l.* so that the committee still require for the church alone (independent of schools hereafter to be built) about 500*l.* and 1,000*l.* as an endowment fund. The architect of the church is Mr. R. M. Smith, and the builders are Messrs. Mellor, Son, and Terras, of Manchester. The church will be 95 feet long by 48 feet wide, outside measure, and is intended to hold 1,100 people, including 200 children. Being enclosed by buildings, there will be no lights in the side walls; but a clerestory will be formed in the roof, which, in connection with three large windows in the front, will, it is expected, afford abundance of light. The front will have a deeply recessed porch and large six-light windows, with tracery in the head, surmounted by an arch supporting a tower and spire, and pinnacles ornamented with crockets. The spire, including the nave, will be nearly 100 feet high. The style of architecture chosen is the Decorated of the time of Edward III.



MANLEY'S PATENT FOR CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

THE annexed diagram is an illustration of the arrangement for the consumption of smoke described last week (p. 479), and now in operation at Messrs. Cubitt's, in Gray's-inn-lane. It will be seen, as there stated, that the old flue was cut off, and a new flue formed, descending into a drain, deepened to hold water as a tank. At the top of the descending limb a jet of water is introduced through a rose, the effect of which is to produce a current which carries the smoke into the receptacle below, where it condenses and floats in globules on the surface of the water. The superfluous water passes off in a clear state, and the gases which accompany the smoke are either drawn back by a pipe into the furnace, or go off by the sewer.

In this case it will be seen the smoke is not merely lessened, but done away with altogether, with this further admirable result, that an *enormous* saving is effected in the combustion of coal. We have before us a statement from the fire-man, showing for three weeks that while the average daily consumption of the furnace on the old principle was *eleven* bushels a day, the furnace on the new principle burns but *four* bushels!

Setting aside mechanical contrivances for feeding fires, as being applicable to few cases, and very costly in their application, the majority of the patent schemes now before the public are merely arrangements for effecting this admixture of air with the gases evolved from the heated fuel. Various elaborate schemes have been propounded for regulating the quantity and temperature of the air, according to the state of the fire. Messrs. Sylvester have invented an arrangement, consisting of an iron bridge or false back to the furnace, having fins cast on it at the back, the spaces between which form, as it were, so many channels communicating between the ash-pit and the throat of the flue, and deliver a constant current of air at the back of the bridge. The intention is, that the air being heated by contact with the fins, should enter into combination with the gases evolved from the fuel in the furnace, at the temperature necessary to their perfect combustion, and destroy the smoke, the heat so generated increasing the draught of the shaft.

THE CHAPEL AT WAKEFIELD BRIDGE.

SEVERAL letters have reached us in reply to the query (p. 450, *ante*) as to the date affixed to the chapel on Wakefield-bridge, in the "Handbook for the Mediæval Court," at Sydenham; the majority confirming the objector in his opinion that it should be ascribed to the reign of Edward III. They refer to the fact, that by the charter of 31 Edward III. dated at Wakefield, 10*l.* per annum were settled on William Kaye and William Bull, and their successors for ever, to perform divine service in a chapel of St. Mary, newly built on the bridge at Wakefield.

The question is argued rather fully in an "Essay on the Chapel," by Norrison Scatcherd, esq. published in 1843,* conclusively, too, as it seems to us, in favour of the belief that the chapel should be ascribed to the reign of Edward III.

A correspondent says,—"Perhaps all your readers are not aware that this interesting structure, after having been used as an office, a lumber-room, and for similar ignoble purposes, was restored a few years ago (by a gentleman named Cox, if I remember rightly), and is now appropriated to its original purpose."

* Simpkin and Marshall, London.

WANT OF WATER AT CAMDEN-TOWN.

I HAVE often admired your steady advocacy of the claims of the great unwashed to better air and more light and water, little thinking how soon I and my neighbours might need your help. But that time has arrived, and I impeach the guilty parties at the bar of the *Builder*. We are inhabitants of Camden-town, rented at from 60*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, and the water-rates are from 3*l.* 10s. to 5*l.* 10s. Our days of receiving water are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday only; and then so scanty is the supply that it is but one day's consumption; and as the water-closets all through the Camden-road-villas require 15 feet to 20 feet high service—for which we are charged heavily—there is not one house in ten which is not entirely wanting in the necessary supply on Tuesday, Thursday, and the whole of Saturday and Sunday. I believe the Camden-town district is served [out] from the Hampstead Waterworks, which rent a 9-inch main from the New River Company, the latter body collecting the rate, and charging this ill-served district *more* than where there is a daily supply direct from the New River. All this has been represented to the district authorities, but, like Gallio, they "care for none of these things."

Will you take up our complaint, and pierce the ears of the Board of Health, or kindly tell us how to perform the operation ourselves? I am afraid, however, anything less trenchant than the spear of the *Builder* will fail to penetrate the many-folded shield of these Bœotians.

Is it from a feeling of impartiality that they do this? Camden-town is supposed to be a healthy neighbourhood, and they might wish to give all *a fair chance* of the cholera.

Help us, dear sir, and we shall not only think of you on Saturdays, when we read your paper, but every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday your praises shall be heard in the villas: parlour and kitchen will unite in a pæan to your glory. R. R.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

A MEETING of the governors and subscribers to this valuable charity, founded in 1847, for granting pensions and giving relief to aged and decayed members of the building profession and their widows, was held a few days ago. Mr. George Bird, the treasurer, presided.

The report stated that during the past year there had been eight persons placed upon the funds, making the total number twenty-four—viz. fourteen males and ten females. The sum paid for pensions since the commencement of the institution amounts to 1,394*l.*; the subscriptions and donations received during the past year amounted to 1,206*l.* 18s. The stock now amounts to 4,350*l.* divided as follows, viz.—3,050*l.* stock to the relief fund, and 1,300*l.* to the building fund. Owing to the large number of unsuccessful candidates at the last election, the directors have determined to have another election in November next. W. Lee, Esq. M.P. for Maidstone, has accepted the presidentship, for the year ensuing, and has kindly consented to preside at the seventh anniversary dinner, which is fixed to take place at the London Tavern on the 26th of October next.

We would urge the claims of this institution on the attention of all who are connected with building, as we have uniformly and perseveringly done from the first day of its establishment.

MR. DARGAN AND THE IRISH EXHIBITION BUILDING.—It appears from a publication by Mr. Sproule on the subject, that Mr. Dargan's actual loss has been within a few pounds of 19,000*l.*

Notices of Books.

Tours in Ulster: a Hand-book to the Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Ireland. By J. B. DOYLE. Dublin: Hodges and Smith, Grafton-street. 1854.

THE title of this little work speaks for itself. Ulster is an interesting province, many districts and nooks of which are still comparatively unknown to the tourist, although every one is familiar with its more prominent objects of interest, topographical, archæological, or industrial. In the last respect it stands pre-eminent in Ireland. In the two former the written sketches by Mr. Doyle, illustrated as they are from his own sketch-book, will show that it is also distinguished in a country celebrated both for its scenery and its antiquities. Brief descriptions are given of castles innumerable, of towers and cairns, and many other archæological curiosities, interspersed with not a little matter of additional interest in regard to the habits and customs, superstitions and traditions of the inhabitants of the province, as well as their past history and their present pursuits, their eminent men, and their chief towns, villages, and mansions; the whole being within very moderate compass, and forming a suitable hand-book for the tourist, as well as a graphic narrative for home perusal.

Collectanea Antiqua. By Mr. C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A. Vol. III.

THE recent death of Mr. Crofton Croker has given additional interest to some notes by him on various discoveries of Gold Plates, chiefly in the south of Ireland, just now published in Mr. Roach Smith's valuable "*Collectanea Antiqua.*" These gold plates have perplexed antiquaries for some time, and will still perplex them, as Mr. Croker does not pretend to arrive at any definite conclusion as to their use. The notes show that gold was at one time, at all events, very plentiful in Ireland. We will take the opportunity to express our great regret for the loss of Mr. Croker, with whom we were long on intimate terms. He had a store of curious knowledge, which came out in a quiet chat more copiously than in society.

In the same volume Mr. C. R. Smith has printed some strictures on the management of the Society of Antiquaries.

[Notices of several books are necessarily postponed.]

Miscellanea.

TIME FOR SHARPENING TOOLS.—In the Brompton County Court lately a case was decided in which Humphrey, a joiner, sued Messrs. Grey and Ormson, of Chelsea, the horticultural builders, for 1s. 4d. as a quarter of a day's wages, due according to custom while sharpening his tools previous to being discharged for irregularity in attendance in the morning. The plaintiff maintained it to be the custom, not only in the trade generally, but also in Messrs. Grey and Ormson's, for such an allowance to be made on the case of discharge, unless the workman had discharged himself from the employment. He appeared to have brought witnesses with him to that effect, but these, having remained in court during the hearing, were objected to, and were not allowed to give evidence. The defendants urged that it was only when their workmen were engaged in country jobs that they made such allowance, as while on their own premises they were of the custom of sharpening their tools at all times when they became blunted; and that plaintiff was not engaged on a country job when discharged. The Judge (Adolphus) said he had no evidence to support the plaintiff's demand, and decided accordingly in favour of the defendants, with costs.

IMPORTANT TO PORTRAIT PAINTERS.—Mr. Salter, a portrait painter, has just obtained a verdict of forty-five guineas against Major-General Sir Wm. R. Clayton. Mr. Salter had contracted with the defendant to paint his portrait, in military costume, for a sum named. The defendant sat only once, though repeatedly requested, in the course of two years, by Mr. Salter, to sit again, that the portrait might be finished. The defendant not attending to these invitations, Mr. Salter obtained a major-general's uniform, and completed the picture and sent it home. Defendant caused the portrait to be conveyed back and placed in the area of Mr. Salter's house. An action was accordingly commenced in Marylebone County Court, and the result was a verdict in full for the plaintiff.

ST. MARY'S NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ARBROATH. This new edifice, which stands on high ground east of Arbroath, and was consecrated on 31st ult. was designed by Mr. Henderson, of Edinburgh, architect. It is in the Middle Pointed style of Gothic architecture, and consists of nave and chancel, with north aisle continued partly over the chancel, high-pitched roofs, and a spire at the north-east end of the aisle, 20 feet square at base, and 130 feet high. The spire rises square for 60 feet of 17½ feet diameter, and terminates in an obelisk of 70 feet. Long broaches bring up the square to the octagon, so as to obviate abruptness in the junction; and the spire is ornamented with spirelets and canopied niches. The belfry story under the obelisk is ornamented with large two-light windows on each side, filled with tracery. The north and south windows are all of three compartments of varied tracery. The east and west windows are of large dimensions, the former having five and the latter four compartments, with tracery. Buttresses flank the sides and corners of the building. The corners and dressings are of the Fife and Dunmore quarries; and the rubble work, which is chisel-jointed and dressed, is of the Border quarry. The principal doorway enters through the tower. The interior of the nave measures 76½ feet by 28 feet; and the aisles together, 78 feet by 16 feet. The chancel is 28 feet by 18½ feet. The chancel is finished over with an arched ceiling, coloured in blue and gold, with ribs in varied colours. The east window is filled with stained glass by Wailes, representing the Ascension in large figures, with five smaller panels representing the five principal scenes between the Resurrection and the Ascension. The seat-benches, which are large, are of deal with moulded ends, fitted with doors, and varnished with a dark staining. The floor is at present seated for 520, leaving an open space at the west end, where the font, which is of stone, is placed. The organ, with stalls for the choristers, occupies the chancel-aisle, which is divided from the main aisle by two high-pointed arches. The whole of the arching, jambs, and pillars of the interior, is of polished stone of a light shade. The roofs of nave and aisle, both high pitched, are of plain heavy couples with open timbers, and finished in dark staining. Between the sarking and the slates there is a lining of felt all over the roof. The parsonage, which is of corresponding style, is placed at the south-west angle of the ground, retiring behind the church.

GLASS-MAKERS' SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members and friends of the Flint-Glass Makers' Society assembled at Birmingham, in the Odd Fellows'-hall, on Friday in last week, to commemorate the banking of a second 1,000*l.* as also to present a testimonial to Mr. Gillender, the central secretary of the society, upon the occasion of his leaving the country for America. About 200 persons partook of tea, after which Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P. took the chair, and delivered a suitable address, as also Mr. Gillender, to whom a watch and 50 sovereigns were presented.

SURREY GAS CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—The first half-yearly meeting of this company since the passing of the Act of Incorporation was held last week. The report of the directors stated that the rental for the half-year ending the 30th June, under a new arrangement with Mr. Croll, the engineer, and from the payment of interest by him on the capital expended on the extension of the works, was 5,052*l.* 9s. 8d.; which sum left, after payment of all fixed charges, a balance of 3,768*l.* 8s. 3d. available for dividend up to Midsummer last; out of which a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was voted, leaving a balance of 1,159*l.* 6s. 9d. to be carried to the next account. It was added, that the directors had entered into an agreement with the Deptford Gas Company to purchase the whole of their undertaking, at a price to be fixed by arbitration. The report was adopted.

VICTORIAL STATUE AT GLASGOW.—The inauguration of Baron Marochetti's bronze equestrian statue of her Majesty took place on 8th inst. at Glasgow, in presence of a large proportion of the most influential citizens, and of an immense crowd of spectators of all classes. The lord provost, magistrates, and town council gave a grand dinner to Baron Marochetti, the committee who undertook the erection of the statue, and the subscribers, in honour of its successful completion and inauguration in St. Vincent-place. The entertainment took place in the old town-hall, at the Cross, where covers were laid for 150 guests. The lord provost occupied the chair.

BEWARE OF THE LAMP-POSTS.—Allow me to call attention to the defective management of lamp-posts and other posts during the process of repainting. I have several times seen persons who thoughtlessly have passed in too close proximity to the posts, and have thereby seriously damaged a good coat or dress. An encasement of wire or wicker-work would prove an effectual remedy for this evil.—W. L.

NUISANCE NEAR THE ADELPHI.—A deputation from the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-fields had an interview lately with Sir Benjamin Hall, as president of the General Board of Health, at the offices, Whitehall, to solicit his influence in adopting measures for the abatement of a nuisance on the borders of the Thames, near the Adelphi, caused by the depositing of a great quantity of decomposed matter in a barge moored off that place by Mr. Gore, the City contractor. Sir B. Hall promised to look carefully into the case, and lay a statement of the facts before the law officers of the Crown for their opinion.

FIRE IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—On Friday in last week Gloucester was thrown into a state of alarm by an outbreak of fire in the cathedral, commencing with the bishop's throne and the seat in front of it. It was fortunately soon extinguished, but not before some damage had been done. It is attributed to workmen engaged in cleaning the choir. This is the second time within four or five years that this beautiful building has been in danger of destruction.

THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ART.—A *soirée* was held on Thursday evening in last week, in the Royal Institution, at Manchester, on the occasion of the exhibition of a collection of drawings, paintings, and models executed by students of the different classes of art throughout the country, to which prizes have been awarded by the Board of Trade, during the recent exhibition at Gore House, and also a collection of similar works produced in the Manchester school, to which the Board has likewise awarded prizes. There was a very numerous company. Mr. Thomas Bazley presided; and in his address enlarged somewhat too much, we think, on the "great alarm" excited by the diminution of the pecuniary aid heretofore afforded by Government to the Manchester school. Think of the "great alarm" and "serious apprehension" of the Manchester magnates on such a subject! The Rev. C. Richson, with somewhat better reason, complained of the very limited support which the wealthy inhabitants of Manchester gave to this institution. He contended that the people of Manchester, as a body, did not give it that support to which it was entitled. He knew of no institution calculated to effect more advantage than this, and yet how much coldness and indifference there was on the part of many of the wealthy inhabitants of this district, who, when asked to contribute to the promotion of art-education in this society, complained of Government not dealing just measures to them! The mayor of Manchester, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Mr. W. Fairbairn, Mr. J. C. Hammersley, and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting.

THE LIVERPOOL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—The opening exhibition at Liverpool is described by the local *Journal* as the best that has been seen there for a long while. Many of the pictures have already been seen in the metropolis, but are not the less new to most of the busy citizens. There is also an unusual quantity of sculpture. The intended meeting of the British Association at Liverpool has doubtless assisted in rendering the exhibition more attractive than it would otherwise have been, and it will itself be a source of attraction to the members of that association.

FINSBURY PARK.—With reference to the suggestions in a late number for making *two squares* to the north of Islington for the recreation of the inhabitants of Finsbury, after Lord John Russell had admitted that less than 400 acres would be almost useless as a park for such a borough, is "B." aware that Islington alone contains upwards of 100,000 inhabitants? and that since this park was suggested, *several squares* have been formed and completed in the northern part of Islington, and yet from 5,000 to 7,000 persons are still to be seen of a fine Sunday enjoying the beautiful grass plots of Highbury-barn Tavern, there being no park or open fields to which they can have access without committing a trespass, and are therefore compelled to pay through refreshments for the enjoyment of these grounds? Of what use, then, would a couple of squares be to the thousands that seek in vain for green fields and pure air in this locality after six days of incessant toil? Equally in error is "B." when he says, "We shall never induce the Government to advance the large sum required for a park." Already the Government have agreed to advance 50,000*l.* and there is little doubt but that the remainder will be forthcoming when the promised *Municipal Reform Bill* shall have passed the Legislature; and we shall then find it as easy to pay a penny in the pound *for once* to assist in forming a noble park as we now find it to pay sixpence in the pound for three almost consecutive years towards the formation of sewers, from which we have hitherto derived no benefit whatever.—L.

MR. GEARY, ARCHITECT.—We have to record the recent death of Mr. Stephen Geary, architect. The plans and designs which accompanied the published proposal to convert the Globe in Leicester-square into a public institution, bore his name.

ASSOCIATIONS WITH PIMLICO.—With reference to the destruction of houses around Buckingham-palace which is now going on under the Pimlico Improvement Act, the *Monthly Literary Advertiser*, a local journal established in Pimlico, says—"The work of destruction has commenced in James-street, and six houses are now in process of speedy disappearance. James-street has some specific memories and chronicles. At No. 6 (the last of the houses now in course of demolishment) lived William Giffard, the 'terrible Angel' of the *Quarterly Review*, and 'the sour little gentleman' of Leigh Hunt's satire; and here he expired in 1826, and was buried (by virtue of his literary slaughterings in the cause of Toryism) in Westminster Abbey. At No. 2 lived Mr. Pye, the poet-laureate of the Regency. At No. 3, James Chalmers, the author of 'Caledonia,' resided. Glover, the author of the husky blank verse poem 'Leonidas,' and Edmund Lodge, compiler of the 'Illustrations of British History,' were also residents in this street; and here Heber had a house for a portion of his noble library, the several rooms throughout being crammed with books from kitchen to back attic, while three other portions of the same collection were disposed of elsewhere. In Stafford-row Mrs. Radcliffe died in the year 1823. According to Mr. Cunningham, Richard Yates, the celebrated actor of old men's parts, died in Stafford-row, in the year 1796. Yates had ordered eels for dinner and died the same day of rage and disappointment because his housekeeper was unable to obtain them. Charlotte-street may be noted for the chapel near the south-west end. It was built by the unfortunate criminal Dr. Dodd, and was subsequently held by Dr. Dillon. It seems strange to think that Milton resided in York-street, Westminster (then called Petty France), for eight years, from 1652 to 1660: the place must have presented a very different appearance then, for the poet's house is described as handsome, and as being next door to the mansion of Lord Scudamore. Here he wrote his noble 'Defence of the People of England.' The edifice looked out backwards into St. James's-park, and has been inhabited in the present century by Jeremy Bentham and William Hazlitt. The house (which is numbered nineteen) is anything but "handsome" now.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO DR. JENNER.—The Prince Consort has given 25*l.* towards the subscription for a colossal bronze statue, to be erected in the metropolis, to commemorate the victory over that once deadly foe the small-pox. The model of the statue has been designed by W. Calder Marshall, R.A. Would that some new Jenner could as fully conquer the cholera. Surely he would not be so long as, to our disgrace, Dr. Jenner's memory has been in receiving due honour for the grand discovery. We have sometimes thought that that other dread enemy to human life, hereditary consumption, might be eradicated by inoculation of those predisposed, with the virus from diseased glands or lungs.

GLASGOW ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, a deputation appeared from the Council of the Architectural Exhibition to be held there, and stated, through Mr. Salmon, that they had made arrangements to meet all the expenses, with the exception of the transmission of works of art they expected to receive from abroad, and other minor expenses, towards the liquidation of which they solicited a grant from the council. The application was remitted to the Finance Committee for their favourable consideration, to report to the council.

ARTESIAN MODE OF BORING FOR LEAD ORE.—I shall feel extremely obliged by any of your correspondents favouring me with their sentiments on the practicability and desirableness of boring in the artesian manner for lead ore. It strikes me that it might be effected at much less expense than usual, but I am ignorant whether it has ever been adopted in searching for lead. I have, however, ascertained the opinions of some competent persons favourable to the plan.—CIVIS.

THE GULLY-HOLES.—I see there are many persons complaining of the noxious vapours issuing from the gully-holes. The only wonder is, that these complaints are not more general, for although the Commissioners of Sewers may assure us that they are all duly trapped, yet, through the inefficient manner in which this trapping is arranged, it is entirely useless: they are formed on the principle of the syphon, and consequently depend upon the constant presence of a certain quantity of water now in hot weather (just in the very season of all others when it is most necessary that there should be no open communication between the sewers and the streets): the water being close to the surface, of course speedily evaporates, and *there is no trap at all* until by a fall of rain, or some other means, the syphon becomes replenished. It is very doubtful whether there is at this moment a single gully-hole in this metropolis properly trapped.

J. N.

PULLING DOWN OLD BUILDINGS.—A correspondent, J. C. suggests that to suppress dust, a water-pipe might be fixed horizontally above and in front of the building about to be taken down and perforated with small holes, so that a continual shower or curtain of water might descend, so as to confine the dust within the limits of the building. A tarpauling might, he adds, be hung outside the falling water, to prevent the effect of wind, &c. A trough or water-course placed underneath would form a channel to an adjacent gutter.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—A "Londoner" suggests the widening of Gray's-inn-lane at the south end, just where there has lately been a fire, by merely pulling down one house;—the making a street through Whetstone-park into Great Queen-street;—the taking down the baker's shop (now nearly tumbling down), at the corner of the street going from Hemmings-row into Leicester-square—an immense thoroughfare;—and, lastly, the demolition of the chemist's shop at the south-east corner of Leicester-square. These, as he adds, are improvements of great moment, and of small amount of cost.

THE STANLEY WINDOW IN NORWICH CATHEDRAL.—The painted window recently placed in the nave of this cathedral, in memory of the late Bishop Stanley, was designed and executed by Mr. George Hedgeland, of London. The general idea conveyed by the painting is that of a screen of Gothic work, placed immediately behind the stone framework of the window, with whose principal divisions it generally corresponds in design; being pierced with six open arches, through or under which the more important subjects are represented as seen, and terminating in three spires of tabernacle work, shooting up high into the tracery of the window. These subjects were adapted from certain well know pictures, the three upper ones being the adoration of the Magi,—the Ascension,—both after Raffaelle,—and the blessing of children by Christ,—after West; the lower ones, the finding of Moses,—the Brazen Serpent,—and the Presentation of the Law,—the first and last after Raffaelle, and the second after Le Brun. In the tabernacle work of the two outer spires are introduced figures of Patriarchs,—and in that of the central spire figures of Prophets and Evangelists. Above are angels flying in the firmament, which serves as a ground to the spires of the screen.

SELF-EDUCATION OF ARTIZANS.—A Birmingham correspondent, Mr. R. M. Bancroft, of the Oxford Works, Oldbury, suggests, that in order to enable British mechanics to maintain the superiority which their enterprising transatlantic brethren are straining every nerve to surpass, means should be taken to induce them to acquire a theoretical no less than a practical knowledge of their arts; and that to this end one great help would be the placing of the published works of our chief engineers and architects, &c. within reach of every artizan, an object which might, he thinks, be accomplished by the formation of a society towards which could be enlisted the aid of the principels of our large mechanical and architectural establishments, who have no less interest than the craftsmen themselves, in enabling the latter to excel those of all other nations, and who assuredly would not withhold their aid towards so desirable an end. By help of such a society, our correspondent, thinks that artizans subscribing would acquire by degrees a number of good standard works in their own small libraries, purchased retail at a moderate rate from or through the society.

THE NEW "TOWN" AT HERTFORD.—A correspondent lately hinted, that a human dwelling without separate convenience for cleanliness, could not properly be regarded as a "house." Neither, we think, can a collection of houses, without a single drain, except in the drainage of cesspools into adjoining wells (!) be properly called a town. Nevertheless, there is such a "town" in course of formation in the suburbs of Hertford, according to the local *Mercury*, which states that many houses are in course of formation on the Ware road, on land purchased and resold by the National Freehold Land Society, who are disposing of the allotments, and authorising the erection of a complete new town, if it can be called so, without even a single drain laid down even for slops or waste water, and with cesspools dug in every instance close to the wells! Such bestiality is not only disgraceful but criminal, and every house so built ought to be pulled down as a nuisance, and the whole razed, like so many pigsties, unfit for association with human dwellings. It is lamentable to think that, notwithstanding the reiterated efforts of the press, and of those who write for it, to penetrate thick skulls with some slight sense of sanitary necessity, and notwithstanding the efforts of intelligent builders, architects, and speculators to introduce a better order of house arrangements, it should now be possible that any one should even dream of still carrying out new plans on such disgusting want of sanitary principles and even of common sense.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DARING ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN A CHUBB'S SAFE WITH GUNPOWDER.—Messrs. CHUBB and SON respectfully submit to their friends and the public the following letter:—

"Irk Mills, Millgate, Manchester,
September 1st, 1854.

Gentlemen,—On Wednesday night last, my counting-house, situate as above, was broken into by burglars, who, after having forced open all the drawers therein, made an attempt with gunpowder to blow open the Large Safe, which I purchased from you about three years ago, but to no purpose; the lock of the safe door, although much strained, was opened by its key without much difficulty on the following morning. From the inside appearance of the Safe, it is evident that a very heavy charge of gunpowder must have been applied, as several pieces of woollen cloth therein were burnt and otherwise discoloured. You are at liberty to refer to me for confirmation of the above statement, if required.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"JOHN BLAIR.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son, 16, Market-street, Manchester."

On March 1st, one of CHUBB'S SAFES preserved Messrs. Rylands and Son's Books and Cash in the great fire near High-street, after exposure to the flames for fourteen hours; and on May 15th, another of CHUBB'S SAFES saved the Books and Notes at the fire, Store-street Mills.

CHUBB and SON, Lock and Fire-proof Safe Makers, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard.

TENDERS

For Barming Schools, Kent. Mr. Joseph Clarke, architect.

S. C. Tucker	£1,566 0 0
W. Burge	1,172 0 0
B. Buck	933 0 0
W. Carruthers	895 0 0
T. Tompson	800 0 0
Bridge and Hodge	798 0 0
B. Constable	777 0 0

For Farm-house, Barns, and Outbuildings, at Hounslow. Drake and Denton, architects.

Mills, Egham	£2,765 0 0
Richardson	2,510 0 0
Woods	2,485 0 0
Adamson	2,237 0 0
Nias	2,096 0 0
Clever and Co.	1,984 0 0
Wilson	1,965 0 0

For Farm Building at Lea, near Malmesbury, Wilts. Same architects.

Major, Swindon	£1,700 0 0
Phillips, ditto	1,476 10 0
Cordy, Malmesbury	1,056 10 0

For building a Double Villa at Walthamstow, Essex, for Mr. E. Clark. Mr. A. Reed, architect.

Rivett	£1,430 0 0
Burrows	1,415 0 0
Reed	1,397 0 0
Case (accepted)	1,372 0 0

For Detached Villa at Dalston, for Mr. George Rusk. Mr. William Reddall, architect.

Brass and Sons	£1,484 0 0
Lawrence and Sons	1,405 0 0
Scott and Cornwell	1,399 10 0
Ashby and Sons	1,358 0 0
Burton	1,353 0 0
Carter and Ellis	1,334 0 0
Kebbell	1,254 9 0
Johnson	1,180 0 0

For a Market House, Weymouth,; also a Fish Market House, detached from the above. Mr. Talbot Bury, architect.

	With a Gallery. £. s. d.	Without a Gallery. £. s. d.
G. Seaman, Weymouth		3,815 0 0
Messrs. Reynolds, ditto		3,609 0 0
J. H. Crickmay, ditto	3,922 0 0	3,471 0 0
Goodyear, Stonehouse	3,980 0 0	3,424 0 0

The latter accepted, *without* a Gallery

Fish Market.

	With one Story. £. s. d.	With three Stories. £. s. d.
Reynolds	874 6 0	1,783 6 0
Seamen		1,653 0 0
Crickmay	954 5 10	1,636 14 7
Goodyear	970 0 0	1,635 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cost of Brickmaking.—We have received a number of letters on this subject, and have one in type, but are forced to postpone it.

"W. H." "An Auld Wright," "Architect," Salop (not unless specially asked for. The use of catacombs is very undesirable) "C. J. R." (we are anxious not to increase the alarm), "A Subscriber," "H. D. A." "H. D. F." "Inhabitant of St. James's," "W. W." "W. H." "S R." (out of our power to advise on private matters), "S. B. L." "W. W. H." "F. S. A." "Cornwall" (cannot reply without seeing the drawings), "W. E. E."

"Books and Addresses."—We have not time to point out books to find addresses.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ENGINEERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF RAILWAY WORKS.

WANTED, a few qualified ENGINEERS and ASSISTANTS, at once to take charge of the construction of a railway about 7 miles in length, with 7 bridges and tenements, to be addressed, stating A. Y. Z. to J. S. and Co.

NOTICE TO MASONS.

WANTED, Some good HANDS at general work. Competent Masons can obtain constant employ.—Apply to Mr JOHN SUTTON, Rocky hill, Maidstone, Kent.

WORKING FOREMAN WANTED, in Town, to superintend the repairs of houses. He must be competent to estimate the cost, capable of taking measurements accurately, and willing to make himself generally useful. Applicants must state the age, where last employed, and amount of wages expected.—Address letter to A. B. care of Dibben and Co 83, St John street-road, London.

WANTED, by a Contractor, an active steady MAN, one who is thoroughly acquainted with Earthwork and Masonry, and capable of making working drawings, and setting and carrying out the works several miles from the Railway. Respectable references required.—Address, J. FIRJANK, Contractor's Office, Newport, Monmouthshire.

WANTED, a MAN well acquainted with BURNING all descriptions of COKE and of CHALK LIME over Coke Ovens.—Apply to BUILDER, Post-office, Norwich.

TO SURVEYORS' ASSISTANTS, &c.

WANTED, in a first-class Office, an ASSISTANT, who has a practical knowledge of building and of the value of artificers' work, and can also map and print well.—Address, prepaid, in the first instance, stating terms, &c. to H. P. No. 1, Waterloo College, Wellington-road, Camberwell-green.

TO MANAGERS OF WATER-WORKS.

WANTED, a GENERAL MANAGER for a WATER WORKS in a country town. He must understand pipelaying and plumbers' work, have a general knowledge of the steam-engine, and be able to keep the cash-book and accounts. A reference from twenty-five to thirty-five. One who has filled a similar situation will be preferred. Letters (post paid), stating age, previous employment, and salary expected, to include the keeping of a means of conveyance (the works being situated at about the miles from the town, with the means of conveyance under which he has been engaged), and who may be referred to, as to qualifications, to be addressed to Messrs Waterlow and Sons, Stationers and Lithographers, Parliament-street, and to refer to the 20th SUPPLEMENT. It is requested that none but those who are thoroughly competent and not in men of business, and those who are able to provide proper sureties, will apply.

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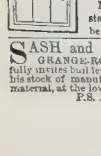

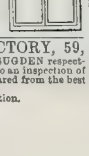

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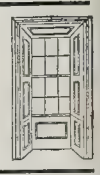


Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner: Venetian blinds, per square foot 6d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 3s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just issued a Pamphlet descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Secretary.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 139, Fleet-street, London. These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
	B B B B ditto ditto.
M medium.	

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 3, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3½ p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place, Exchange, Manchester

GENTLEMEN about to build their own Residences are invited to inspect an entirely new description of FACING for BRICK WORK equal to stone in appearance, but cheaper and more durable than it or cement; it renders a house perfectly impervious to the changes of the atmosphere. First-rate residences where it has been applied may be inspected. Direct to O. P. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTURERS, AND WATERPROOFERS

STOKES and CO. Mill-wall, Poplar, Middlesex, having taken the premises lately occupied by E. E. Cassel, respectfully informs builders and others, they are enabled to supply Asphalte and Pitch at the lowest market price, and buyers of Naphtha who require a pure, powerful, and superior spirit, may obtain at the above works a first-rate spirit, suited in strength and quality to every purpose to which it is applied.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford: "Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852.

In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker."

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

LADDERS, BARROWS, &c. for SALE or HIRE.—G. ELL invites the attention of builders, decorators, and the trade generally, to the Large Stock of Ladders; excavators', bricklayers', and other Barrows; Painters' Machines, Trestles, Steps, &c. he has always on hand, at a very low scale of charges. Manufactory, 3, TOTTENHAM-COURT, NEW-ROAD opposite Hampstead road.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 118, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

TO CARMEN, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BUILDERS.

A NEW 10-Ton Iron Timber CARRIAGE on Springs, TO BE SOLD Cheap.—May be seen by applying at No. 29, North Wharf-road, Paddington

PAPER-HANGINGS.—R. HORNE, PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, 41, Gracechurch-street, City, invites builders and the trade to inspect his extensive stock of NEW DESIGNS in PAPER-HANGINGS, which, by the aid of powerful machinery, he is enabled to offer at the following prices, in stock quantities, for cash only, viz.:—

Stout lining paper		5d.
Superior ditto		6d. and 7d.
Bed-room papers, in great variety		8d.
An excellent ink paper	at	8d.
Sitting-room ditto, on blended grounds	7d. to	9d.
Hand-made marbles	9d. to 1s. 6d.	
Good satin papers	1s. 6d. to 2s. 0s.	
Flock papers	2s. 0d. to 2s. 6d.	
Hand-made granites	2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.	

Every novelty in French and English panelled decoration always on hand; also excellent imitation of fancy woods.

N.B. Patterns sent into the country, by post, showing the style and quality of the above, on receipt of two stamps, and the goods despatched with promptitude on receipt of a remittance to the amount of the order given.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark, in Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. Wholesale Agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting churches, mansions, dwelling-houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-merchants. DRY OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors and Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. in using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are banished to hell and worthless in use, whilst the inferiorities of these imitations in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the Painter to be all essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks).

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c. This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine cut stone, and in effect will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 8s. 1½ and 2s. per gallon respectively.

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint: is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 16s 6d each.

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unchangeable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 8s. per gallon, ordinary colours. Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, barges, park railing, &c. 8s. per gallon.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS. PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 70s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 150 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innocuous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and per-fectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent by trade properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the Kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Allington-street, Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; at Messrs. Rosher's Wharfs, Holland-street, Blackfriars, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 21, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement; at their Works, situate near Bridgewater and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Bathall Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are unequalled as to evenness of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and nourishing nutritious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so notorious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to the purchaser and exporter.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 20th, 1854.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Parliament, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no Learning. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Steel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly exceeds them in its cementitious properties, that it is unaffected by frost, and does not evolve muriatic gas during its setting. An out of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (recd at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-pots, ditto Vases, Ridging &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the recapitulation of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 76, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground render it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The saturation constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is the best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS, STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No 1, Pratt-street, Paddington-basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus di Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roofs of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of practical experience and long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster. London Agents Messrs. J. and G. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre. Agent for Ireland—Mr S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD, WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Apply to RUGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.—A highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil-cloth coverings; for entrance halls, piazzas, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and CO. Manufacturers of the SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, esq. in "Official Handbook"), send, free of expense, their pattern and price book.

Benthall Works, Broseley, Salop.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 55s per 1,000. Floor Bricks and 6-inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London or Eastern Counties line.

TO DRAIN-TILE MANUFACTURERS.

WANTED, 1,300,000 1½-inch HORSE-SHOE DRAINING TILES, 12 inches long, to be delivered at the rate of 300,000 per month. First delivery to take place on the 15th of OCTOBER, at any seaport between Portsmouth and Harwich. Cash on delivery. Tenders to specify proposed port of delivery. Pattern of drawing can be obtained on application to Mr COURTENAY, Submarine Telegraph Office, 30, Cornhill, London.

BRICKS.—From Kent-fields.—Grey stock, shipping, paviors, &c. of superior quality; also, white Suffolk, and red facings.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, about 500,000 PLACE and STOCK BRICKS, of superior quality, within three miles from the present line, to be delivered on ground situate within three miles of London, in such quantities (not less than 20,000) as may from time to time be required. Persons desirous of Tendering for the above supplies for each description, at per thousand, stating where guaranteed specimens may be seen, are requested to communicate by letter to Mr. HERBERT PRICKETT, Architect and Surveyor, 15, Chancery-lane, and 23, Paddington-green.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, at Mitcham, about two and a half miles from Croydon, from 100,000 to 200,000 GRIZZLE or STOCK BRICKS. For cash on delivery. Tenders to be sent to Messrs. BLAKE and SON, Solicitors, 22, College-hill, Cannon-street, London, on or before the 20th inst.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of very superior quality and colour. Address Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick fields, Stoke Newington.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects, a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO at the Counting-House, Heaton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Red-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Ship pers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr Benjamin Gough), 27, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 25s. at WARDS OLD-ESTABLISHED HOP BRICKS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods, Fire Bricks, Pantiles, Tiles and Flooring, Patent Malting and Crested ridge perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate. Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

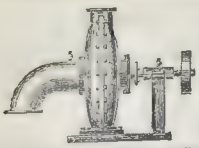
TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COMPANY are now prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of Bricks made by BARSTABLE'S PATENT. Apply to JOHN A. S. DUFF, Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 8, Old Jewry.

BRICKFIELD TO BE LET, capable of producing from three to six millions per annum, in the neighbourhood of a large tract of land, recently laid out for building, within 7 miles of London-bridge.—For particulars, apply, by letter only, to A. B 17, Gresham-street, City.

BRICKFIELD, now in full work, TO BE LET, within an easy distance of London by water carriage, capable of making nearly three millions of bricks yearly, of first quality. The plant and stock at a valuation.—For particulars apply, by letter, to A. B. 5, Shepperton-place, New North road.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TO BE LET, by CONTRACT, in town, a large quantity of BRICKWORK, at per rod, labour only. Good references will be required, with security, if necessary.—For particulars, address D, Office of "The Builder."



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Papermakers, Chemists, Brickmakers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids shot or cold raised or forced, will find it really to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED PUMPS For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information cheerfully given by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the most possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N B The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 28s. per doz. painted
Ditto ... 35s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'

PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made in the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescopic suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes always kept ready to finish off to order according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3 inch single barrel, to 15 inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitechapel-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong wagon-wheels, with chimney horse shoes complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six to ten power to twenty-five horse power and of various adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 82, Blackfriars road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Deron Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 101, POLICEMAN'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, TENANT'S CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE, 21, Munster-street, Regent's-park. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c to his stock of plumbers' chest linens, plug ditto, brass work, &c &c sheet-lead, and patent pipe, ditto, patent plate, sheet and crown glass, white lead, oils, colours, &c. &c. PER CWT GIVEN for OLD LEAD; GLASS ILLUMINATORS for FLOORS, AREA VAULTS, &c.

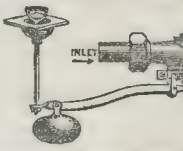
PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the assortion and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depot, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE.—Important to CABINET MAKERS.—F. J. DAY'S celebrated extra large Glass Paper, 14s. per ream; Cox's finest Scotch Glue, 67l. per ton, 9½d. per cwt.; finest Imperial Glue, 53l. per ton, 5½d. per cwt.; best London Glue 48l. per ton, 4½d. per cwt. Rosin, German, and Gelatine Glues, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail, 6 and 7, New Inn-yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London.—Country orders executed on receipt, by a post-office order, payable as above.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN Many hundreds are in use under communs per se proof 100 to 300 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured only by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short street, New Cut, Lambeth.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor. 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage. 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required. 4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 10 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor.

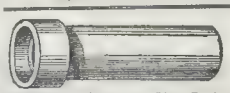
INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

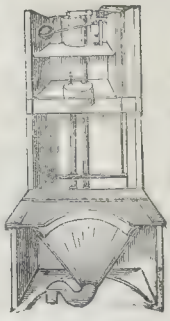
STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with short STEPHEN GREEN Patent Ascidant Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1848.

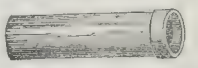
GENTLEMEN, Sixteen of your closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGA, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN, I have much pleasure in stating my testimony in favor of your patent Syphon Flushing Pans, which I have fixed in three instances. There are several more, where I have recommended their use for upwards of twelve months, to great satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,
MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,
COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Waterloo Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



Waterloo Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

JENNINGS'S DRAIN-PIPES.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND ALL INTERESTED IN SANITARY PROGRESS.

JENNINGS'S IMPROVEMENT in DRAIN PIPES, removes all objection s to pipe drainage. These pipes cannot be improperly laid, and, in case of stoppage, they are easily examined, and a action can be made without disturbing the general drainage.

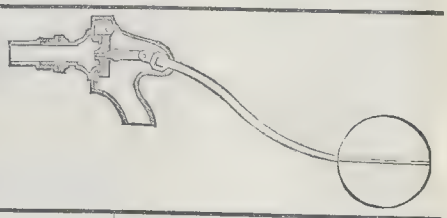
NEARLY THREE THOUSAND FEET OF 15-INCH PIPES ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AND THIRTY-FIVE OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ARE ON HAND.

Jennings's Closets, Valves, Traps, and other Sanitary Inventions, would well repay a visit to his Factory

A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES of JENNINGS'S various SANITARY INVENTIONS can be had on application, or by post, if Two Stamps enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
29, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, LONDON.

J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action ll-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spin s, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to B.ll valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and not by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water whenmost required, and are rranted to stand any known pressure of water.

	½	¾	1	1½	1½	
Complete with Balls:—Plain shank.....	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.		1 inch.
" " Screw ferrule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 3d.		12s. 6d each.
						14s. 6d each.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B. Architects are respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE, AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER.....	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON....	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-on-AVON	Messrs. J. Ord and Son.
WORCESTER.....	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK.....	Mr. G. Deacon, Emscote Mills Wharf.
LEAMINGTON.....	Mr. J. Buzard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
DORCHESTER.....	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH.....	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. Wm. Morris, Rose-street.
	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

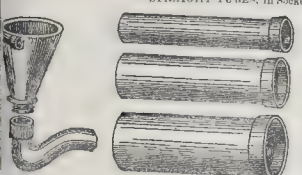
STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability are universally admitted, while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Isaac, Bermondsey, Dancer's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kingsland, Camden New Town; BARNER, 9 South Wharf, Pimlico-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Bryanston-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD WARD'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN .....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
COBK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN ..Hodgson & Hunter.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH..John Bird
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY.....Guerin Brothers.
PRESTON .....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY..W. and A. M'Elwee.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN ..... James Farrington, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES. Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

REDUCTION of PRICE in SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET; TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER LIST PRICE.

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the Company's own property, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS,

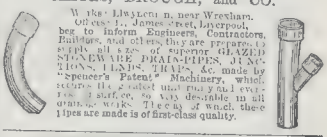
manufactured upon an improved principle, discussing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals—Testimonials, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability. Complete Set, at Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from £5, and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen at the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 22, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.

Iron-stone, Caen Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Patterns forwarded on application.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.



Wilkes' Llwyncelyn, near Wrexham.
Queen's Ironworks, James-street, Liverpool.
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so well desirable in all drainage works. Pieces of which these Pipes are made is of first-class quality.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

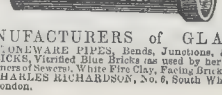
HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "Mechan's Patented Model Water-closet." This water-closet is the most efficient yet introduced for high service, and for having without the usual service box, extra work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected at the Manufactory, as above.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE.

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Durham House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, by Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.



MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks (as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers), White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS AND OTHERS—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, Suffolk-street, Southwark, in lots the PLANT and TOOLS of an IRONFOUNDER, two horse-power steam engine and boiler, small double cylinder ditto engine and boiler, 6-inch cylinder ditto steam engine, 4-inch cupola, erection of driving stove, twenty rigger patterns, shank and handle ladles, stove truck, six foot flasks, two pair blocks and fall, two cross flask weights, 3 cwt. tee bull ws, gas fittings, iron and wood patterns, set triangles crab crane, erection of portable foundry-house, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on MONDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Bliter street, City.

MERRICK'S BANKRUPTCY

MR. WM. DOUGLAS will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION early in OCTOBER next, by order of the Assignees of Mr John Todd Merrick, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, held for long terms of years, situate and forming Nos. 1 to 8 (both inclusive), Ormond-terrace near the North Gate, Regent's-Park. Note—Seven of these houses have coach-houses and stables attached.

NEW OXFORD-STREET South, side: Thirteen shops and houses, being Nos. 481 to 493 (both inclusive). Also the large manufactory and coachhouse and stable, at the rear of No. 491.

NEW OXFORD-STREET North side: Nine houses and shops, being Nos. 534 to 542 (both inclusive), forming with their back fronts one side of the Royal Arcade.

ELEVEN HOUSES in the ARCADE, NEW OXFORD-STREET being Nos. 1 to 20 both inclusive), forming the other side of the Royal Arcade.

CRICKLEWOOD, EDGWARE-ROAD. House and Grounds, et to Mr. Miles.

QUEEN STREET, WESTMINSTER. House, let to Mr Mann

CHELSEA.—House, No. 7, Robert-terrace, Sidney-street.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are being prepared, and will shortly be issued.—Apply to Mr. H. H. LAWRENCE, Solicitor, 8, Gray's-inn square, or to Mr DOUGLAS, Auctioneer, 14, Lowndes-street, Belgrave square.

TO SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MAYER, BOULTON, and CO. (from London), FORNWALLIS POTTERY, STAPLETON-ROAD, BRISTOL. This is the only Manufactory in the Kingdom for the exclusive production of Pipe Closet, Sanitary, and Lavatory Basins of every description. M. B. and Co. having purchased there extensive Premises, which were formerly used as a pottery and foundry, and converted the same into a Staffordshire Potteries, are now producing from 1,500 to 2,000 of these articles weekly, and from their intimate knowledge of, as well as their long practical acquaintance with, the peculiar business, they can insure future charges from any other house. They also call attention to their Drab Hopper Basin and Tray, at 7s. 6d. each, delivered in any part of the kingdom, and where large quantities are required a liberal discount is allowed. Orders for White Drab, Marbled, Blue Printed, Enamelled, and Gilt Goods attended to on the shortest notice.

London Depôt—18 Wharf, City basin.

N.B. On Sale, Two Lathes, a Drilling Machine, a Facing ditto, a Punching ditto, a Bending ditto, a Stove, a large Pan, a pair of Shears, a Crane, Steel Bars, Iron and Tools used in the foundry; to which must be removed before M. B. and Co. can undertake any alteration.

TO WHARFINGERS, COAL MERCHANTS, MILLERS, and OTHERS. Valuable Premises, Freehold, and Leasehold to Let, or Sold, situate within the Borough of Windsor, and within the mumitted walk of the South-Western Railway Station.

MESSRS. BEADEL and SONS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, London, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, at TWELVE, in SIX LOTS, valuable WHARFAGE (next the River Thames), extensive and substantially erected Warehouses, Offices, Stores, Stabling, and other Buildings suitable for manufacturing or warehousing purposes; also, a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames street, in excellent repair, fit for immediate occupation, and a portion of the late Swan Inn, and Premises (including yard for shops or offices). Particulars, with lithographic plan attached, may be had of HENRY DARVILL, Esq. Solicitor, Windsor; of Messrs. NEVILE REID and Co. at the Bank, Windsor; and of Messrs. BEADEL and SONS, 28, Coleman-street, London.

TO MARBLE MASONS, BUILDERS, SCULPTORS, AND OTHERS

MESSRS EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL, by AUCTION, at the Yard, No. 12, Millbank-street, Westminster, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1854, a valuable parcel of MARBLE, comprising Statuary, Veined, Italian, Black and Gold, Black and Blue Pearl, Yellow and Green Antique Marbles, and all the same in the quality which has characterised the marble sold in the orders in the premises for so many years. Approved bills at six months, or 5 per cent. discount for payment. May be viewed and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 1, Parliament-street, or Cannon-street.

6 or 7 cases of Paperhangings of modern designs, and Thirty cases of Yew Marble, Chimney pieces, ready for fixing.

MR BRAY, Jun will SELL, at his ROOMS, 256, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY next, SEPTEMBER 20, at ONE for TWO o'clock, upwards of 6,000 PIECES of PAPERHANGINGS—May be viewed and Catalogues had.

THIRD PORTION. The valuable Materials of the Giltspur-street Prison and House of Correction

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, and following days, at TWELVE, the Last or THIRD PORTION of the capital and extensive valuable MATERIALS of the Giltspur-street Prison and House of Correction. This important division of the property will comprise the whole of the principal building and the governor's house, including the cap-stone from the Turnpike Gateway, numerous cut and rough stone, excellent stock bricks, 5,000 feet of sheet copper on the roofs, 10 tons of lead in gutters, tanks and pipes, 100 cubic feet of Portland stone; oak and fir timber in roofs and floors, glazed sashes, modern doors, marble lumping pieces, panelled and plastered partitions, and all the excellent interior fittings-up of the Governor's House; 100 squares of wood floor boards, York paving and landing stone staircases, copper, cornice, and stone iron rail gates, guards and fences, oak and iron doors, and numerous other effective appurtenances with nearly every requisite. By Cooper, Wrightson steam boilers and fittings of the kitchen, coppers, stoves, ranges, cisterns, pumps, cast-irons, and an immense variety of materials, fitting up a number of a superior description, and easily convertible for building purposes. May be viewed two days previous to the sale. Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

TO STONEMASONS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS

PULLEN & SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, September 27th, and following days, at TWELVE, about 1,200 cubic feet of PORTLAND STONE, forming the entire front of the Giltspur-street Compter, comprising large and useful blocks and scantlings, bold cornice, string-course, rails and balustring, coping, &c. the whole divided into convenient lots—May be viewed. Catalogues had at the Architect's office, Guildhall; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Superior Chimney-pieces of rare Statuary Marble, some richly sculptured; Belgian and Vein Marble in great variety.

MESSRS. ROBINS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, Piazza, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, at TWELVE, STATUARY MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, some richly sculptured, suitable for first-class drawing-rooms; others of a less expensive character, with truscs, black and Sicilian marble for dining-rooms and libraries; several Plain Italian marble, and a great variety of vein marble of smaller size. On view in Covent-garden.

BARNES, SURREY.

MESSRS. D. NICHOLSON and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 26th, 1854, at ONE for TWO o'clock, on the PREMISES of the West Middlesex Waterworks, near Hammersmith Suspension-bridge, the several SHEDS, &c. used for carrying on the works, whilst in progress; consisting of several thousand good bricks, capital timber, a quantity of old earth, with tiles covering, a small parcel of slates, slab paving, doors, sashes, stable window-frame sash, shoot, manger, &c., counter, office fittings, desk and bench, chairs, clock, blacksmith's bench, fire wood, and some batts.—May be viewed the day preceding and morning of sale. Catalogues to be obtained on application at the place of sale; and at the Auctioneer's Offices, Wandsworth, Surrey.

PIMLICO. To Ironmongers, Cemetery Companies, and parties laying out Ornamental Grounds, Nurserymen, Builders, and Others

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, at their Premises, Grosvenor Road Wharf, Pimlico, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, and following days, at TWELVE o'clock each day, the IRONMONGERY MATERIAL DESIGNED FOR ONE of the PUBLIC CEMETERIES, comprising Palisading and RAILING, executed round the Public Burial Ground in Hyde-park, several tons of wrought-iron tie-bolts and cast-iron turret-cowls, and shoes, bolts, nuts, and rivets, and old cast-iron gutter-cuts, and shoes, bolts, nuts, and rivets, and old cast-iron 250 wood orders, 650 Paxton and other sashes, 50 transept-ribs, and sundries, 100 rough hair glazed sashes glass frames, three timber sheets, glass slabs, 50 fathoms of 10-wood hoop quantity of Rubble Portland stone, cement, and miscellaneous materials. To be viewed three days before the sale and Catalogues had on the Premises, and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Carnaby-street, Hampstead-road, London. Near the Euston Station.

FRANCIS-STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.—To Surgeons, Builders, Plumbers, Fixture Dealers, &c. &c. Fine Sausage and Pill Stock of H. A. MORTON, Medical and General Fitter, &c. without reserve.

MR. GEORGE RICHARDS is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 8, Francis-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20 and 21, at TWELVE o'clock each day, the whole of the SALVAGE and SURPLUS STOCK, comprising 6,000 gross of medical perfumery, bottles, medicine jars, chemical apparatus, outside lanterns, nests of drawers, mixture presses, counter desks, counters, pigeon-holes, chairs and stools, jars, scales, counter scales, and weights, a patent lever weighing-machine, glazed doors and sashes, boards, quarter-inch glass, 2 cwt. of iron with pulls for erection of sheds, screw-jack, 15,000 bricks, &c. &c. May be viewed, and catalogues had on the premises; and of the Auctioneer, 43, Bathbone-place.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, at Mail-lone, opposite the first milk-grove on the Tunbridge-road, and 3 miles from the Station of the neighbourhood. In the 3 lots of various, and best of its sort.

MR. TOOTELL is directed to SELL by AUCTION, at the QUEEN'S HEAD INN, Maidstone, on WEDNESDAY, September 27th, at ONE, in 3 lots ELEVEN ACRES of exceedingly valuable BUILDING LAND, bounded on the east by the grounds of the Manor House, the residence of Thomas Hyde Hall, Esq. and having a frontage to the south side of Sutton-street, the turnpike road, and frontages of about 1,000 feet to the new road intended to be made across the land, and to join the road at the rear of the Union Workhouse, thereby affording an object access to and from Maidstone. The land slopes to the south, and contains fine sites for villas, gardens, and orchards. The sale may be adjourned if not disposed of. Particulars of sale may be had of Messrs. W. and S. Corrow, Solicitors, 7, Lothbury, London; at the Auction Mart, London; at the Crown, Tunbridge; and Queen Hotel, Chatham; New Falcon, Gravesend; at the Place of Sale, and of Mr. TOOTELL, Land Surveyor, Maidstone.

LANDWADE HALL, near NEWMARKET. To BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, and OTHERS. Highly valuable Building Materials.

MESSRS. ISAACSON and TATTERSALL have received instructions as to SELL by AUCTION, at the MATERIALS of the above Mansion which has been so recently pulled down, to be cleared away at the purchasers' expense in the following lots:—

On FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1854—All the interior joiners' work, fittings, chimney-pieces, stoves, &c.

On THURSDAY, OCT. 5—All the stone window-frames and glazing, an oriel and bay windows, stable stalls, chimney-shafts, slate, &c.

On TUESDAY, OCT. 10—All the timbers, about 40 tons of lead, 50,000 bricks, &c. Catalogues may be had at 29, Essex-street, Strand.

ANNUAL MARBLE SALE. Monday next, 18th September.

To Sculptors, Marble Masons, Builders, and Others

MR. MARSH has received instructions from Mr. Powell, to SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES, Whitehall-place, Westminster, on MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 18, at EIGHT o'clock, his ANNUAL SALE of MARBLE, consisting of large statuary, suitable for sculpture, vein, Sicilian, dove, black and gold, Devon, black and coloured marbles, slabs, chimney-pieces, &c. Also a quantity of sawn slabs in every description of marble, in various thicknesses. Approved bills will be taken. May be viewed, and catalogues obtained on the premises, and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 21, Parliament-street, Messrs. Jackson.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, SHIPBUILDERS, and Others — New Houghton, within twelve miles of the port of Kings Lynn, and thirteen of that port by water.

MR. JOHN BECK has the honour to announce he is instructed by SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1854, 110 superior OAK Timber Trees, of large dimensions and excellent quality; several Ash and Elm timber Trees, also a quantity of Larch and other Poles, the property of the most noble the Marquis of Cholmondeley. All the above are in the Mansion Park, by the side of the Carriage Drive, for the convenience of removal.—Part cellar will be described in catalogue, to be obtained of Mr. WILL STANTON, the resident agent, Houghton; the Auctioneer, Shouldham, near Lynn, and posted free on application. Three months' credit will be given to parties purchasing to the amount of 5l. and upwards, upon approved security. Sale to commence at Ten o'clock.

EGHAM, SURREY.—Valuable Freehold Building Frontages to be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. BUCKLAND and SON, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1854 at the ASSEMBLY-ROOM of the Egham Institute, at THREE o'clock precisely, in one lot, the very important and superior PLOT of GARDEN GROUND, eligible for building purposes, either as private dwelling or good shops, having a south aspect, and in the centre of the town of Egham, being the property of the Rev. the railway station about to be erected there, possessing valuable building frontages, about 70 feet in depth, well walled in. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. HARVEY and SON, Solicitors, Egham; at the Auctioneers' Office, in Windsor; and of Messrs. HASLAM and BUCKLAND, 2, Canon-street West, City.

WASHABLE GILT FRAMES.—J. RIDGWAY, 4a, Tottenham-court-road, opposite Mews's Brewery, wholesale manufacturer of frame mouldings, room borderings, &c. of various patterns, strongly recommended for economy and durability.—The trade supplied.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The Palace is opened on Mondays at 9 a.m. and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. On these days the charge for admission is One Shilling. It is opened on Saturdays at 1 o'clock, on which day the charge for admission is Five Shillings.

SPECIAL TRAINS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace Station every week-day as follows, at 7'10, 8'10, 9'10, 9'40, 10'10, 10'40, 11'10, 11'40 a.m. and 12'10, 12'40, 1'10, 1'40, 2'10, 2'40, 3'10, 3'40, 4'10, 4'40, 5'10, 5'25, 5'40 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at 11'20 11'50 a.m. and 12'20, 12'50, 1'20, 1'50, 2'20, 2'50, 3'20, 3'50, 4'20, 4'50, 5'20, 5'50, 6'20, 6'50, 7'20, 7'50, 8'20, 8'50, 9'20 p.m.; and further additional trains will run whenever the traffic renders it necessary.

The 7'10, 8'10 and 9'10 a.m. Down Trains, and the 4'50, 5'50, 6'50, and 8'50 p.m. Up Trains call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The Citizen and Iron Companies' steam-boats will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London-bridge, at least seven minutes during the day, and at those hours, when increased numbers require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at these piers.

The following are the fares to the Crystal Palace and back, including admission to the Palace:—

Shilling Days	First Class.	3s. 6d.
"	Second Class.	2s. 0d.
"	Third Class.	1s. 6d.
Saturdays	First Class.	7s. 0d.
"	Second Class.	4s. 6d.
"	Third Class.	3s. 0d.

In order to afford every facility to the public, and to prevent any delay at London-bridge, arrangements have been made to issue the above tickets previously, at offices in different parts of London. Passengers taking their tickets at these offices will be admitted at the London Station by a separate entrance.

Fares between London-bridge and the Crystal Palace Station not including admission to the Palace:—

Single Tickets	First Class.	2s. 3d.
"	Second Class.	1s. 6d.
"	Third Class.	0s. 9d.
Return Tickets	First Class.	3s. 6d.
"	Second Class.	1s. 6d.
"	Third Class.	1s. 0d.

The last-named tickets can only be obtained at the London Terminus, and at the Company's Offices, 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Special first-class return tickets from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station and back, will be issued on shilling days to holders of Crystal Palace season tickets, at a reduced charge of 1s. 6d. each. These tickets can only be issued upon production of season ticket to the Crystal Palace.

Every endeavour will be made to afford at all times a sufficient number of first-class seats; but in order to obviate disappointment, it is necessary to announce that, in cases of a great continuance of persons, no particular class of carriage can be guaranteed.

No change can be given either at the London-bridge, or at the Crystal Palace Stations; the conductors must therefore provide themselves with the necessary silver.

Children under twelve years of age will be charged only half the above rates.

Season tickets, including conveyance by rail, 2l. 2s. each; without conveyance by railway, 1l. 2s. (the usual discount allowed to families), may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.—By order,

August, 1854.

MONEY on LOAN, at 3l. per Cent. per Annum.—ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Monies to poor occupiers or traders residing within the City and Liberty of Westminster, that is to say within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, and the Precinct of the Savoy. The amount of each loan is not to exceed 20l. and to bear interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, and is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two sureties. Forms of Application, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying personally, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock in the day, at the office of the Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park.

By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENSON, Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.

NOTE. The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as have been made in the course of the last before the first day of the month. They request that no canvass may be made.

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, LIFE POLICIES, &c.—Sums from 2l. to 1,000l., to be repaid by one, two or three days' notice, two years, one year, or six months repayable any day in the week, by weekly, month'y, or quarterly instalments; and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, Private Office, 69, Gower's-walk, London—open from 9 till 4 o'clock, and on Tuesday evenings from seven till nine. Forms of application and prospectus gratis, on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

SOUTHAMPTON MARSH.—Improvement Act.—5,000l. WANTED.—Notice is hereby given, that the Corporation of Southampton are desirous of borrowing the sum of 5,000l. under the powers of the March Improvement Act, 1854, upon the security of the Rates of the Marsh Estate when collected. Persons wishing to advance the whole or any portion of the sum required are requested to send me written proposals stating the amount of interest required, and the period for which the money will be advanced, on or before the 15th instant.

By order of the Marsh Improvement Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Southampton, September 1, 1854.

BIDEFORD BRIDGE PREMIUM. Parties unable to visit the spot, may obtain, on application, terms, a plan, elevation, and section, &c. of the entire bridge, which can no longer continue in the neighbourhood. Address, prepaid, A. B. care of J. C. Gunt, Esq. Solicitor, 37, Nicholas-lane, London; of whom also further information may be obtained. Last application between the hours of TEN a.m. and FIVE p.m.

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidations, Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c.—Gentlemen of Surveyors, in town or any part of the country, requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and unbiassing attention to any businesses of this nature entrusted to the above, on moderate charges, on application to A. ANDERSON, Offices, 63, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY, 48, Newgate-street.—At this Institution the art of taking portraits and landscapes may be learned, and cameras, apparatus purchased for 2l. No charge is made for instructions.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, CHURCHWARDENS.—GILBERT J. FRENCH, Bollington, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c. requests immediate all inquiries addressed to him at Bollington, will have prompt attention, and orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communication, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement.—Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, September 16, 1854.

The Builder.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, OPERATIVE & ARTISTIC BUILDING.

VOL. XII.—No. 607. SEPTEMBER 23, 1854. PRICE FOURPENCE. Stamped 5d.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1854.

WILLIAM LEE, Esq. M.P. President, in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Mr. Alderman Wm Cubitt, M.P.	G. Spencer Smith, esq.
Thomas Cubitt, esq.	William Jackson, esq.
Peter Rolt, esq. M.P.	Thomas Jackson, esq.
Stephen Rud, esq.	Samuel Worsnip, esq.
Robert Forest, esq.	Thomas Piper, Jun. esq.
George Myers, esq.	

Brass, W. Jun. Mr.	Hutchons, Wm. Mr.	Peters, Wm. esq.
Bird, George, Mr. Treasurer.	Howard, Thos. Mr.	Peters, Josiah, esq
Bulmer, John, Mr.	Higgs, Joshua, Mr.	Potter, Messrs. Geo. and Co.
Bulmer, R. B. Mr.	James, Jabez esq	Phillips, Wm. Mr.
Bulmer, E. Mr.	Jones, Brothers, Messrs.	Rawlins, W. W. esq.
Bird, Joseph, Mr.	Jackson, Messrs. E and W.	Richardson, C. Mr
Banks, Thomas, Mr.	Johnson, H. esq.	Stirling, Wm. Mr.
Clarke, Wm. esq.	Little, Wm. Mr.	Strong, Thos. Mr.
Cooper, H. W. Mr.	Lucas, Brothers, Messrs.	Stirling, T. Jun. Mr.
Cresus, Thomas, Mr.	Mallett, Messrs.	Stallibrass, esq.
Collins, Messrs. Stanbury, Birmingham.	Molmax, M. Mr.	Smith, Thomas, Mr.
Cullingford, W. H. Mr.	Magnus, E. esq.	Stevens, S. J. esq.
Dunnage, Wm. esq.	Mills, Thomas, Mr.	Smith, Alfred, esq.
Day, E. Mr	Morris, John, Mr.	Searle, Francis, Mr.
Davies, John, esq.	Newson, J. Sen. Mr.	Tyrrell, John, Mr.
Davis, James, Mr.	Newson, J. Jun. Mr	Thorn, John, Mr.
Ellis, William, Mr.	Norris, William, Mr.	Tolley, James, Mr.
Eldred, J. H. Mr.	Opsi and Amanat, Messrs.	Penke, F. G. Mr.
Formby, C. esq.	Pearce, L. B. esq.	Tyrrwhitt, T. esq
Gardiner, W. J. esq.	Pitt, George, Mr.	West, William, Mr.
		Webb, William, esq.
		Watkins, S. Mr.

Gentlemen desirous of promoting the interests of the Institution by becoming stewards, will be pleased to forward their names to the Secretary, Mr A. G. HARRIS, at the Office, 31, Southampton street, Bloomsbury-square, where tickets may be obtained, 21s. each; also of Mr. GEORGE BIRD, the Treasurer, 9s. Edgware-road, the Stewards; and at the bar of the London Taverns.

September 8, 1854. A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. An ELECTION of PENSIONERS will take place on the 30th of NOVEMBER, 1854. Candidates may obtain forms of application to be returned on or before the 31st of OCTOBER, at the Offices of the Institution, 19, Southampton street, Bloomsbury-square. Pensions, 24l. per annum for males, and 20l. for females.

September 7, 1854. A. G HARRIS, Secretary.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

PATRONS.

Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. | George Stanley Repton, Esq.

PRESIDENT.—Sydney Smirke, Esq. A.R.A.

TRUSTEES.

Sir Charles Barry, R.A. | Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq. R.A.
Philip Hardwick, Esq. R.A.

TREASURER William Tite, Esq F.R.S.

The List of Subscribers and Annual Report may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary. Subscriptions will be received by WILLIAM TITE, Esq St Helen's-place, the Treasurer; or by Mr. GOULD, the Collector, 8, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

J. TURNER, Hon. Secretary.
8, Arabella-row, Grosvenor-place.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The SIXTH of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly designed for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1854, "On Mathematical Curves suitable to Architecture," by F. C. PENROSE, Esq. Architect.

Hour of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

Cards of invitation will be presented on application at the Museum, on any day excepting Saturday, from Ten to Four.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.

The entrance to the Museum on the above evening, will be from the Archway in Parliament-street, near Richmond terrace.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The CONVERSAZIONE and OPENING MEETING of the Session 1854-55 will be held at LYON'S INN HALL, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th. The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Gentlemen wishing to present can obtain cards on application, by letter, to

ARTHUR CATES,
T. W. GOODMAN, } Hon. Secs.

Lyon's Inn Hall, Newcastle-street, Strand.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON'S LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE and CONSTRUCTION at University College, will commence on FRIDAY, the 20th of OCTOBER. First year's classes, at Half-past Six o'clock p.m.; second year's classes, at a Quarter past Eight o'clock, p.m. Further particulars may be had at the College

INSTRUCTION in ART.—The AUTUMN SESSION of the NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL of ART of the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, will COMMENCE on 16th OCTOBER, 1854.

Art Superintendent—RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.

The course of instruction imparts systematically a knowledge of the principles involved in art, so as to adapt it to the useful purposes of life, with the view of training masters for teaching schools of art, and preparing students to enter upon the future practice of the fine arts in manufactures and workshops either as masters, overseers, or skilled workmen. At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to paint or model entirely without reference to any application to any special branch of industry. Special courses are also arranged to train schoolmasters of parochial and other schools to teach elementary drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.

For prospectuses, terms of admission, &c. apply at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

CHEMICAL SCHOOL.—The CHEMICAL SCHOOL of the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester square, will RE-OPEN, under the superintendence of Mr. G. F. Ansell, on the 2nd of OCTOBER next. The arrangements are made with a view to give every facility for the prosecution of studies and investigations, and to combine the assistance of tests to those who can command only a portion of their time.—For further particulars and terms apply at the Office of the Institution, between the hours of TEN and FIVE.

CONTRACTS.

CONTRACT for VALVES & FIRE-PLUGS. The Local Board of Health for the borough of Preston are desirous of receiving PROPOSALS from parties for a supply of SLOP VALVES for water pipes of the following sizes, viz.—Inches—3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 26; also for a supply of FIRE-PLUGS for the same pipes. Tenders to include the price for both single and double-faced valves, and for fire-plugs of two or three inches bore. Proposals to be sent in to be delivered at Preston Waterworks Office, 11th Sept. 1854.

Further information required may be obtained on application to me JEREMY WHITE, Engineer to the Board.

Preston Waterworks Office, 11th Sept. 1854.

TO MASONS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the EXECUTION of WORKS required in the ERECTION of a PUBLIC HALL, to be called the "Peel Institution," in Accrington, now in course of erection, are to apply at the Office of Mr BANNISTER, Solicitor, Accrington, from FRIDAY, the 22nd to SATURDAY, the 30th inst., between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock, when Plans, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities may be seen, and Tenders received. Tenders must be delivered at the Office of Mr. BANNISTER, Solicitor, Accrington, before the 4th day of OCTOBER next, after which day no Tenders will be received. Further information may be obtained on application to Mr J. GILLIN, Architect, Portsmouth, near Todmorden. The directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender. Sept. 20, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a COTTAGE Residence Forest-road, Walthamstow, may inspect the plans and specification at the house of Mr. LAND, Stakes Farm, in the occupation of Mr. JOHN COLLICK, Surveyor, 7, Clements-lane, City. Tenders to be forwarded to Mr COLLICK on or before the 28th inst. The lowest will not necessarily be accepted.

MARKET WEIGHTON DRAINAGE and NAVIGATION. To MASONS, EXCAVATORS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS.—The Trustees of the Market Weighton Drainage and Navigation are prepared to receive TENDERS or PROPOSALS for the TAKING DOWN and REBUILDING of a PORTION of the HUMBER LOCK on the said Drainage and Navigation, the Repairing of the Floors there of, the Erecting and Fixing of New Gates thereto, and the Constructing and Deepening of a portion of the Canal or Main Drain. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, on and after THURSDAY, the 5th day of OCTOBER next, on application to Mr. J. W. LEATHER, Civil Engineer, Leeds, and Tenders or Proposals must be delivered sealed up, at our Office in Market Weighton, before ELEVEN o'clock, a.m. on THURSDAY, the 19th day of OCTOBER next.

By order.

J. B. BUNLAND, } Clerks to the
JNO. S. W. KIRKPATRICK, } said Trustees.

Market Weighton, sept. 13, 1854.

EAST LONDON UNION.—To GAS-FITTERS, &c.—Persons willing to TENDER for providing and fixing the GAS-PIPES and FITTINGS required to be done at the New Workhouse, Homerton, for the East London Union, may see the drawings and specifications at Mr. JARVIS'S Office, 29, Trinity-square, Southwark. Tenders addressed to the Guardians to be delivered to me before ONE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 11th OCTOBER next. Security will be required for the due performance of the works, and the Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

A. J. BAYLIS, Clerk to the Guardians.

1, Devonshire-square, 15th Sept. 1854.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS, TO BUILDERS and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, inst., at HALF PAST TEN o'clock, a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING a certain intended BRICK SEWER, 4,360 feet in length, or thereabouts, with other Works in connection therewith, in the Parishes of Hampstead, Kilburn, and Willesden and Hampstead, respectively, in the county of Middlesex, and the manner of the same is to appear for twelve calendar months. Plans, Sections, and Specifications of the said Works, together with the form of Tender and the conditions of Contract, may be seen at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock; and Copies of the said Specifications, Conditions of Contract, and Forms of Tender may be had on application at the said Office. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square,
Dated this 14th day of September, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No. 1, Greek street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, inst., at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock, a.m. precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING a certain intended BRICK SEWER, 1,980 feet in length, or thereabouts, with other Works in connection therewith, in the Parishes of Willesden, Kilburn, and Hampstead, respectively, in the county of Middlesex, and the manner of the same is to appear for twelve calendar months. Plans, Sections, and Specifications of the said Works, together with the form of Tender and the conditions of Contract, may be seen at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Greek street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock; and Copies of the said Specifications, Conditions of Contract, and Forms of Tender may be had on application at the said Office. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

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E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek street, Soho-square,
Dated this 14th day of September, 1854.

CHESHUNT BURIAL BOARD. — To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Parties desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of CHAPELS, ENTRANCE LODGE, HEATING-HOUSE, IRON RAILINGS, and other WORKS on the new burial ground for this parish; also for forming the Roads, Paths, Drainage, &c. may view the Plans and Specifications for the same at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. JACKSON and SON, Cheshunt, on and after Monday next, at which Office Forms of Tender may be obtained, and to which Tenders, Sealed and Endorsed, "Burial Board Works," are to be sent in, not later than TWELVE o'clock, at NOON, on the 4th instant. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Board,
J. DEATH, Clerk.

Cheshunt, September 6, 1854.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the ECONOMIC FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the formation of the ROADS, DRAINS, Iron and RAIL FENCING, and other works, on their estate at Wood green, Hornsey, Middlesex. The plans, sections, drawings, and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Society's Surveyor, Mr JOHN WILLIAM MILNES, 32, King William-street, City, London-bridge, and to whom Tenders are to be addressed. No Tender will be received after FOUR o'clock precisely on the 27th instant, nor any Tender noticed, unless strictly in conformity with the form supplied by the Surveyor, and signed by the party or parties tendering. The Committee of Management appointed for the examination of the Tenders do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. All Tenders to be addressed to, and further particulars obtained from, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM MILNES, Land Agent and Surveyor, 32, King William-street, City, London.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of submitting TENDERS for the ERECTION of a DWARF WALL, PIERS, &c. for enclosing the Burial Ground, recently purchased for the Parish Cemetery, may inspect the plans and specification on application on any day (except Sunday) between the hours of 10 and 4 at the Office of the Architect and Surveyor, Mr. WEHNERT, No. 1, Church-row, Upper Holloway, and send sealed Tenders, to be delivered at the Office of the Churchwardens, Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, No. 3, Bank-chambers, Upper Holloway, on or before SEPTEMBER 14, 1854, at Twelve o'clock at Noon. Each Tender must be delivered separately, and must be addressed to the Churchwardens, and endorsed "Tender for Dwarf Wall, &c." The Three Tenders considered most reasonable will be required to attend the Vestry on Monday, the 18th instant, when the Tenders will be read at the Office of the Architect and Surveyor, and the Tender which may appear to be the lowest will be accepted, but the Churchwardens do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. Two sufficient Sureties will be required for the due performance of the works.

BRISTOL LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The Committee of the Bristol Local Board of Health hereby give Notice, that they are desirous of receiving TENDERS from Parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING AND COMPLETELY FINISHING, certain intended BRICK SEWERS, as follows, viz.:—

CONTRACT No. 1 ... from Cotham Lane into the River Avon, about 2,070 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 2. Main Branch Sewer, along the Whiteladies Road, for high and south, about 2,197 yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 3 ... Main Branch Sewer, in Richmond Park ... yards in length.

CONTRACT No. 4.—Main Branch Sewer, for Church and Kingsland ... yards in length.

Any person or persons willing to engage for the same, or either, or all of the above-named Contracts, are requested to deliver separate Tenders for the same and Contracts at the Offices of the Local Board of Health, No. 14, Prince-street, on THURSDAY morning, the 24th day of AUGUST next, at Eleven o'clock precisely, when the Committee will meet to determine upon the same.

Plans, sections, and specifications of the works to be done, may be seen at the Offices of the Board of Health, No. 14, Prince-street, Bristol, on any day (except Saturday) between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock, and Tenders must be addressed either on printed forms, or on letter paper, addressed to Mr. HENRY BUCKLAND, Surveyor, Mr. HENRY BUCKNALL, Clerk.

The parts tendering will be required to give the names of two responsible persons with whom the securities for the due performance of the works are proposed.

The Committee will not be bound to recommend the acceptance by the Local Board of the lowest or any Tender, nor until the proposed Sureties have approved.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY BUCKNALL HARRIS, Clerk.

Local Board of Health Offices, 14, Prince-street, Bristol.
24th August, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.

PERSONS desirous of submitting TENDERS for the IRON RAILING, GATES, &c. for enclosing fifteen acres of land as an Addition to the Highgate Cemetery, may inspect the plans and specification on application at the Office of the Architects of the Company, Messrs. WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, No. 3, Bank-chambers, Upper Holloway, on and after the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, and Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Company, Finsbury-pavement, Old Broad-street, on or before the 4th day of OCTOBER next, endorsed "Tender for Iron and Gates," and addressed to the Directors. Two sufficient Sureties will be required for the due performance of the works.

TO DRAIN CONTRACTORS.

CHELSEA IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, Regulating and Improving the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, exclusive of the District of Hans Town, in the County of Middlesex, at the Meeting to be held at the Office, on TUESDAY the 26th inst. at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, will receive TENDERS from Persons willing to CONTRACT for a period of one year, from Michaelmas next, pursuant to the terms of a draft contract now lying at the Office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, for EMPTYING and REMOVING the DUST, ASHES, and RUBBISH which are to be the property of the Contractor, from the several houses in the streets and places under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, at the commencement of each quarter, at the rate of [illegible] per cent on such quarter's rent of the houses, to be paid to the Contractor at the Office, at the end of each quarter, after the delivery of the Tender, and a further sum to make up a moiety of the sum offered shall be paid to the Contractor at the end of what three days after and the remainder on the 25th day of MARCH next. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Dust and Ashes," and addressed to the Commissioners, are to be delivered at the Office of the Surveyor, at the Office, Five Oaks Yard, Chelsea, on or before the 26th inst.; but the Commissioners do not bind themselves to the acceptance of the lowest or any of the Tenders delivered. The Board hereby reserve to themselves the power of rejecting the whole or any part of the Tenders that are opened. Printed forms of Tender to be filled up may be obtained at the Office of the Surveyor, where a copy of the draft contract may be seen.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH PAXTON SMITH, Assistant to the Commissioners.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society are prepared to receive DESIGNS, PLANS, and MODELS, in Brick or STONE, for TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS, or a Building containing both together with a LODGE and EXTRANCE GATES, of not an expensive character, to be erected in the Gardens of the Society, at Chiswick, near the Hammersmith and Turnham Green Stations of the London and South-Western Railway, and Putney Bridge Station of the London and Richmond Railway.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept any of the Designs, but will award a premium of 10*l.* to the person whose design, plan, and estimate may be approved of. The plans for the Chapels must be on a scale of one inch to the foot, and elevations. The Council do not limit the amount of the cost of the new buildings, but they wish the Chapels to be erected for a sum not exceeding 2,000*l.*

The Designs, Plans, and Models must be delivered at the Office of Mr. MICKLETHWAIT, the Corporation Surveyor. The plans, &c. to be sent in free of carriage, and addressed without the author's name, and to be sent in before NOON on the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, and marked on the back with a motto, or device, marked "Cemetery." A sealed letter, containing the author's name and address, corresponding to any one plan, which will be open after the decision has been made. The plan receiving the first premium will become the property of the Society.

By order,

GEO. BABB, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Great Grimsby, September 11, 1854.

ROAD and PATH MATERIALS, Parish of HAMMERSMITH.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Works for the Parish of Hammersmith are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the supply of the following Materials, for such time as they may direct, 480 yards of BROKEN GUERNSEY GRAVEL of the size of 1 inch, at per yard; 240 yards of the best Guernsey Pitching Stone, as per ton; 330 yards of the best Welsh or Scotch Granite Kerb, as per ton; 1 pair of Iron Gates, as per pair; 11 yards of Portland Curb, set upon by Parish Pitcher in good, workmanlike manner; 11 yards of Portland Stone Sill to Parish Pitcher's house, as per yard. Tenders to be delivered at the Board Room, Hammersmith, by TEN o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. The Surveyors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

September 13, 1854. W. D. SALTER, Clerk.

BARNES CEMETERY.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Part 2 Sections of CONTRACTING for the TWO PENT WALL and IRON RAILING for the Cemetery, as per Plans and Specification now lying at the Office of the Board, and which may be seen on and after MONDAY, the 18th of SEPTEMBER, by leave, the Boards of Works for the Parishes of Barnes, Mortlake, and Barnes.—All Tenders to be sealed, and delivered to the Clerk Inwardsw, Messrs. BIDDELL and RATCLIFFE, of the said parish, on or before the 2nd day of OCTOBER. The lowest, or any Tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

HENRY BIGG, }
H. H. RATCLIFFE, } Churchwardens.

CONTRACTS.

BUILDERS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new CHURCH at Cord Norton, in the county of Essex, for the Rev. H. Hilland, may see the plans and specification at the Office of G. E. FRITCHETT, Architect, Bishop Stortford, Herts, on and after the 9th day of OCTOBER. Tenders to be delivered to the Architect on the 9th day of OCTOBER next. The Rector does not pledge himself necessarily to accept the lowest Tender.

THE WARDENS of the BIRMINGHAM HEBREW CONGREGATION are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a SYNAGOGUE, RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, &c. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Offices of the Architect, Wellington-chambers, Bennett's hill on and after the 26th inst. Tenders, sealed and endorsed, addressed to the Warden, to be delivered to the Architect, on or before the 12th day of OCTOBER next. The acceptance of the lowest Tender is not guaranteed, and parties must be prepared to give proper security, if required.

H. R. YEOVILLE, Architect.

COVENTRY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—To SEWER CONTRACTORS and Others.—Proposals are invited for CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTION of about 1,140 YARDS of BRICK SEWERS, and 2,080 YARDS of PIPE BRANCH SEWERS in connection therewith according to the plans and specification, which may be seen at the Office of Mr. ROBINSON, C.E. 18, Grand-row, Hill-street, Coventry, between the hours of TEN in the forenoon and ONE o'clock p.m. of each day, until MONDAY, the 2nd day of OCTOBER next, are requested to send sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Sewers," to the Town Clerk's Office, Little Park-street, Coventry, on or before TEN o'clock in the forenoon of the aforementioned day. The Local Board will declare the whole of the works to be completed on or before the 1st day of JULY, 1855, in such manner and such time as they may direct, and they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Local Board of Health,

THOMAS HALL TRUGHTON, Town Clerk.

Coventry, September 13, 1854.

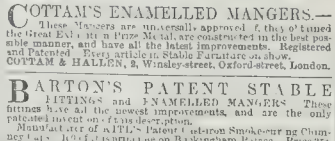
NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years as at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7*l.* 7*s.* which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from H. DEFRIES'S celebrated ORY GAS METERS upwards of 80,000 in use.—See testimonies at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New road, St. Pancras, near Pitterey-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of June 24, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bloxe shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is cleanly in all its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; Improved Boilers, requiring little attendance; WARM AIR Apparatus, &c.—Applications to J. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of PEILL'S PATENT UNIVERSAL and improved CENTRAL IRON BOILERS and Heating Apparatus, and Hot-house Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and market growers to their simple but efficacious mode of warming horticultural, and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849. A room, or suite of rooms warmed by hot air only, at Messrs. Farmer's, in burning lumps of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEAVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carried out at command, by a new and improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Price per foot. M. BOILEAVE, French Engineer, 75, King William-street, City.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented Elevating Stable Furniture on show.—COTTAM & HALLEN, 8, Windsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description.

Manufacturer of BARTON'S Patent Lisbon Smokeless Chimney Cans. Inventor and Patentee of the Buckingham Palace Price 35*s.* each. JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 474, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELL-HANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker street, Portman-square.

CHUBB'S LOCKS & FIREPROOF SAFES.

UNEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT UPON THE STRONG ROOM OF THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, LIVERPOOL.

"London and North Western Railway Company,
"Liverpool, May 17, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the iron door and locks of your make, which secure the strong room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money chest on the night of Tuesday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "GEORGE PALMER.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

FROM MR. OTWAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, C DIVISION

"5, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to your manufactory, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "JOHN OTWAY.

"Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock.

Complete illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON 16, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER; 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOODBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Furniture, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles, Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &c. each.

J. H. BOODBYER (late STURCH and BOODBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope street, Clare-market, London.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box staples and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Letter Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 24, Strand, gratis.

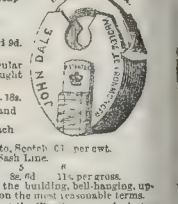
STREET DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

IRONMONGERS, ZINC-WORKERS, &c. supplied with SHEET ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC TUBING, &c. at the maker's prices, at WILLIAM HARMER'S Iron, Metal, and Zinc Warehouse, 1, New Pye-street (foot of Ferry-road, Westminster.

Cast iron Rain-pipes, Sash-weights, Railing-bars, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs.
3d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 9d., 11d., 7d. 8d., and 9d. per inch.

Self acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

3 ft., 3l. 17s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.

4 feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 45s. each

Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.

Best Town Gas, 5*s.* Ditto, Scotch 6*l.* per cwt.

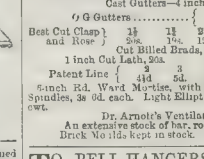
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4*s.* 6*d.*	5*s.*	6*s.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	8*s.* 6*d.*	11*s.* per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 169, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,

30	33	36-inch,
28*s.*	30*s.*	32*s.* 34*s.*

Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars

34	36	38	40 inch.
5*l.* 8*s.*	5*l.* 18*s.*	6*l.* 8*s.*	6*l.* 18*s.*

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½*d.*

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 3*d.*
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10*d.*
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40*s.* to 100*s.* each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	3 inch.
	11*d.* 1*s.* 3*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.* per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11*d.* per yard.		
	4	6 inch.
O G Gutters	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.* per yard
Best Cut Clasp	1½ 1¾ 2 2½	3 inch, and larger.
and Rose	9*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 16*d.*	2*s.* per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 10*s.* per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 20*s.* Cast Lath, 12*s.* 6*d.*

Patent Line	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4*d.*	5*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1*s.*	per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14*s.* per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4*s.* 6*d.* each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendant, Bracket, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, &c.

Square or Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARDS, REVERDY, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 13, Charles-street, Long acre, London.

RAIN-WATER PIPES.—O-G and Half-round Gutters, Sash Weights, Railway Bars, Air Bricks, &c. J. JONES, Iron Merchant, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, has the largest stock in London of the above and other castings, of the very best quality. Also cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or drainage; bends, tees, &c.; flange and hob-water pipes, with all the usual connections; lamp-posts and retorts, stable fittings, pig-troughs, &c. &c.

J. JONES, IRON MERCHANT, IRON-BRIDGE WHARF, No. 6, BANKSIDE, LONDON, near the Southwark Iron Bridge.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

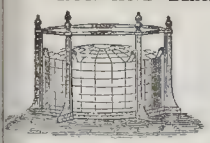
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS. DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Softness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so softens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot super.		
No. 13	"	"	"	20 oz.	do. do.
No. 13	"	"	"	24 oz.	do. do.
No. 14	"	"	"	28 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

PATENT.

BUILDERS will find that the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combining simplicity with economy of manual labour. Can be had only at WEBB & GREENWAYS, Steelhouse lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener Gothic Pattern Casement, and other Window Fastenings, Double-action Floor Door-springs, Cupboard Furniture, Barrel-bolts, Piston and other Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

PATENT MORTISING MACHINES.—Builders and Joiners are respectfully solicited (before purchasing a machine) to inspect France's Patent, to be seen at 30, North Wharf-road, Paddington; they may be had on trial, and if not approved of returned. Price from 12*l* 12*s* with set of chisels complete. Every description machines for wood-cutting made to order on the most approved principles.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are most respectfully called on the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Wells-street, City, and are requested to see this very useful, economical, and expeditious machine, which is the only object brought out for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill to operate in using like the older mysterious machines. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contract for.

CUT NAILS.

Established A.D. 1783

1*l*, 19*s*.; 1*l*, 18*s*. 9*d*.; 2*l*, 17*s*. 9*d*.; 2*l*. 17*s*.; 3*l*. 16*s*. per cwt.

HAYWARD, BROTHERS, IRONMONGERS,

196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct. Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES. a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BLYTH, Nail Manufacturer and General Factor, Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM; or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by JOHN WALKER, Millwall, Poplar.

Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 67, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes Castings, Wire of all gauges, Gutterings, Hoopings, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM

LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process) Works at the Regent's-canal-bank, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every size, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water Pipes; Hoopings, Castings, Furnace pans, Baths, Bedsteads, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Sheet Iron so Galvanized, Buckets, Pails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated, also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Fire-proof Ornamental Stable Fittings supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring a Roof, to the superiority of iron as manufactured by them for that purpose, in point of lightness, cheapness, durability, slow transmission of heat, and non-liability to fire-proof. Drawings and estimates furnished.

Island Foundry and Iron-works, Millwall, London.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON, Manufacturer of Rein and Mortise Locks and Builders' Ironmongery.

AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 3 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against the joist.

In lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw firm. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, thereby forcing the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in making the application of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a newer cramp of the best kind, and as well-suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,
PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Dellruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Girders, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES
Office, No 7, Sise-lane, London.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent, WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Tinned Plates, &c. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—
R. S NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

BUILDERS, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and others are invited to inspect the STOCK of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at the lowest possible prices, at NAYLORS (late Bennet and Naylor) the Great Western Warehouse, 250, Oxford-street, between North Audley-street and Park-street.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of
NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY
at PEELE and STEBBATH'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

WIRE STRAND FENCING,
as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO, having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary wrought-iron inclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing

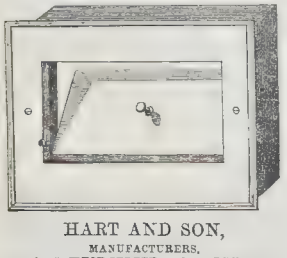
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. (after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor), has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES,—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

BEVEL HOOP TYRE WORKS, 31, 32, and 33, LEATHER-LANE, Holborn.—To CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—A. TROWSE begs leave most respectfully to inform the Trade, &c. that having enlarged his premises, and improved his machinery, he continues to Tyre four and six-inch cart, waggon, dray, and other wheels with Bevelled Hoop Tyres, at much lower prices than any other establishment. Wheels fetched from all parts of London and Tyred, at the shortest notice. All orders per post will meet with immediate attention.

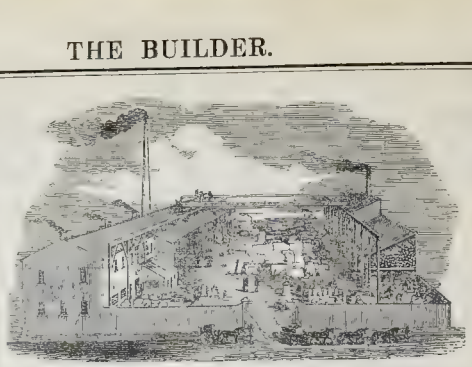
DR. ARNOTT'S VENTILATORS.



HART AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS,
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.
Price Lists on application.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and loud-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Pane and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbrous and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.



VICTORIA MARBLE
AND
STONE WORKS & SAWMILL,
Worcester Wharf, top of Severn-street,
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES BENNETT & SON,
Marble and Stone Merchants, Masons, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES
AND
STONE WORK BY MACHINERY;
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.

N.B. Wanted, several good Marble Masons. Constant employment and liberal wages given.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER,
WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Furnaces, and all descriptions of Gas-Apparatus, Gas-works erected complete. And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Hauge Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

CAST-IRON PIPES, IRON-WORK FOR OVENS, &c.
RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, City, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half-round and O-G Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water or Gas, Flange Pipes, Hot Water Pipes and Connections, Sash Weights, and other castings. Iron work for Bakers' Ovens of every description, fitted complete, to be had in sets or in parts. Prices equal to all competition. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.
THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocadella, Dove, St. Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Jose, Emperor's Red and Clouded Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS beg to call the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depot of Statuary, Sculptural, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

THE MARBLE WHARF, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Wood, and Stone Brokers and Contractors, and Builders' Agents. Every description of English, Italian, Belgian, and other Marbles.—Temporary Office, 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank.—General Landing Wharf.

TO SCULPTORS, MASONS, AND BUILDERS.
MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS), beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAGOMI and SON, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the finest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Vein, and Sicilian, will arrive next month. They already have 100 blocks of Vein and Sicilian to select from, at their extensive depôt, Great Northern Wharf, Canal-road, King's-cross, where may also be found marble slab of various descriptions, sawed by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES.
Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.
Now landing Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some opened (choice).
Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.
Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.
Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS,
QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS.
BATH.
(DEPOTS.)

Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON
Great Western Railway Station....	BRISTOL
Hope-street, Mount-pleasant	LIVERPOOL
Castle-fields	MANCHESTER.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Gorsham, Wilts.

CAEN AND AUBIGNY STONE.
GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beedham, and Co.) CAEN, AUBIGNY, and GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, are supplying the above and Portland, Yorkshire, and other stones, at the earliest time, from CAEN WHARF, ROTHERHITHE, LONDON. Goods delivered by land or water conveyance, and by vessel, to any part of the United Kingdom.

DEAN FOREST STONE.—RUSSELL, BUTCHER, and CO. are prepared to deliver at the Paddington Station in quantities not less than six tons, BLUE and GREY FOREST STONE of superior quality

2-inch, self-feed sawing,	30s	per 100 feet.
Ditto tooled	48s	"

Steps, sinks, &c. at low prices. Address, Ruardean, Gloucestershire, and Belmont Wharf, King's-cross, London.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HARTWOOD GRIT STONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
London, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham Down, Combe-down, and Farleigh-down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Painswick and Forest of Dean Stone in block, steps, landings, or sale of any thickness.
N.B. Stone and other goods landed and carted.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION.
ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Ground Stone, Scalliet Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!—For POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to G. H. CLARK, Granite Agent, Devon Baytor Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.
London Agents—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. Manager JAS J TRATHAN, Liskeard.
This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge

HAYTOR GRANITE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—London Agent, C. HOARE, 4, Millbank-row, Westminster.—This Granite was used exclusively in the Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-square; King William Monument, City, and extensively for the plinth and steps at the Royal Exchange, and terraces at the Crystal Palace, &c.

BRAMLEY-FALL STONE and LARGE LANDINGS.—Mrs. ANN HUSLER can supply any quantity of BRAMLEY-FALL STONE, large landings, flags, steps, sills, copings, sinks, &c. &c. at the lowest wholesale prices. Note.—No charge made for supplying to dimensions.—Apply for price, &c. to S. TRICKETT, Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply them only from the Manufactory, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

INDURATED STONE COMPANY, for rendering all Soft Stone, Bricks, Tiles, and Building Materials of all kinds, hard and impervious to weather or moisture.
Capital, 50,000l. in 1l. shares—10s. to be paid on completion of registration, and the remainder at call. Under her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Provisionally registered under 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.
Prospectuses, containing the various uses to which this invaluable patent may be applied, and also the expressed opinion of the most eminent geologist of the day, may be had at the Offices of the Company; of Messrs. PAGDEN and HODGKINSON, solicitors, 71, Mark-lane; of N. E. STEVENS, Esq. Managing Director at Tunbridge Wells; of EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq. 16, Hollestreet, Cavendish-square, Surveyor to the Company; and of GEORGE RAWFORD, Esq. 9, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, broker to the Company.
Applications for shares to be made to the Managing Director at Tunbridge Wells; to the Solicitors; and to the Broker. Offices of the Company, 14 and 15, St. Swithin's-lane, and High-street, Tunbridge Wells. The works are in operation at King's Quarry, Tunbridge Wells.

PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.—Inventors may be furnished gratis with the DATE and TITLE of any PATENT granted from 1617 to the present time, and a CIRCULAR of INFORMATION as to the new Patent Law, and the facility of protection for inventions in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, by applying personally or by letter, prepaid, to Messrs. PRINCE and CO.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, Levant House, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre, ...

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is not affected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calcinated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. E. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents, in London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. Wholesale Agents, 82, King William-street, City. JACK and BRADY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tolter-lane-court, New-road, and 20, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. in Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 28, and 32 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 19, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined to the rest to the use of the nobles, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter by the name of "covering." That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK ..LONDON..PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT for Fronts of Houses, &c.—This valuable and economic material is always ready for use, simple in application, and only one-eighth the cost of oil paint. It will not decompose or wash off. For beauty it stands pre-eminent, giving the appearance of the finest cut stone, and 1 cwt. will cover 400 to 500 square feet. Sold in casks of 1, 2, and 3 cwt. at 6s 15s and 21s. each, casks exclusive

PATENT PERMANENT COLOUR is particularly suited for halls, kitchens, school-rooms, railway stations, &c. as a substitute for oil paint; is without smell, dries in an hour, and may be applied over wood, oil paint, stucco, or any other surface. Sold in casks of 1 cwt. at 15s 6d each

PATENT ZINC PAINTS. These paints are ready mixed for use, economical, unobjectionable in colour, greatly superior to, and will last much longer than common oil paints, and will cover a much larger surface than the same quantity of white lead paint. Price 6s. per gallon, ordinary colours; Mineral chocolate brown, 5s.

Permanent Brilliant Black, for all kinds of outside work, larger park railing, &c. 3s. per gallon

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PUTTY, which never shrinks, but remains in a tough plastic state, and is permanently waterproof. Price 4s. per stone.

DAMP WALLS. PATENT ELASTIC PAINT, an effectual remedy, by which they are rendered fit for papering or finished in oil colours. Price 10s. per gallon, which will cover and finish about 12 square feet.

PATENTEES, GEORGE BELL and CO. Steam Mills, 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Lanaston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY. Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innocuous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paste, of genuine quality, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and is perfectly unobjectionable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the pleasure to announce to the Trade the above-superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cement). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is consequently cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Alnmouth-street, Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; at Messrs. Rosher's Wharfs, Holland-street, Blackfriars, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, at their Works, situate Bridgewater and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Parian Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for builder purposes. Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties, that it is not effected by frost, and takes not reactate in damp situations.—Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements tried at the Institute of Civil Engineers, and obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Parris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs. Fire-bricks Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops ditto Vases, Ridging &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also particularly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground render it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shortest time for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazzie, Busts, Consoles, Bas-relievi, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Fred-street, Paddington-basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statue of Austria, Venus de Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian copies of Temple, Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

TO CEMENT MANUFACTURERS.

A RESPECTABLE PARTY, having a good connection, is desirous of obtaining an AGENCY, on commission, or salary, for the sale of Portland and other Cements. Address, A. B. Mr. G. Longley's, 4, Union-place, Blackman-street, Borough, London.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING, is the result of practical experience and long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster. London Agents—Messrs. J. and G. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre. Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD-WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Apply to HIGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS—A highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil-cloth coverings; for entrance halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and CO Manufacturers of THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM

in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, esq. in "Official Handbook"), send, free of expense, their pattern and price book.

Benthall Works, Broseley, Salop.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c.; Antique, Geometrical, and Alhambric Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability, Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths, Covings for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 65s per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 6-inch Pavings, at 40s per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line

BRICKS.—From Kent-fields.—Grey stock, shipping, paviors, &c. of superior quality; also, white Suffolk, and red facings.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour. Address Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters, Paviors, Shippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 45s.; Cowley Stocks 35s at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London. Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Bricks and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River sand, Concrete Gravel, Tunnelled Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 37, Regent-street.

SUFFOLK BRICKS.—About 60,000 very hard 3-inch BRIMSTONE BRICKS, suitable either for paving or facing, TO BE SOLD, at a low figure. Every description of White Paving and Drain Tiles of superior quality. Stocks, Red Bricks, &c.—Address RUSSELL, BLACKETT, Witham.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COMPANY are now prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of Bricks made by BURTALL'S PATENT. Apply to JOHN A. S. DUFF, Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 8, Old Jewry.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COMPANY (Burtall's Patent) are now prepared to enter into arrangements for the USE of the MACHINES in the London district. The chief advantages of these machines, which may be seen in full operation at the Company's works, are, the superior quality and economy of manufacture, the bricks (produced from dry clay) are conveyed at once from the machine to the kiln, and are ready for delivery in fourteen days after they are made, thus avoiding all the usual damage, delays, and expensive process of drying, &c.; the machinery and buildings occupy a very small space. Terms and further particulars may be had on application to J. A. DUFF, at the Company's Offices, 8, Old Jewry

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, sundry PLANT belonging to a Brickfield.—For particulars, apply at the Grand Surrey Canal Brick-fields, Plough-road, Rotherhithe, between the hours of TEN and THREE

TO BRICKMAKERS.

A BRICKFIELD TO BE LET, at East Finchley, on the Barnet-road, known as the White Lion Field, opposite the White Lion, within half a mile of two cemeteries. Stabling, sheds, and counting-house are erected on the premises.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED, to exchange, BRICKS. The Advertiser to deliver alongside on the Grand Junction Canal, for offers to be delivered at the Harrow Station per rail.—Address, Mr. LINFIELD, Norfolk square, Paddington

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart. Chairman.
Francis Hart Dyke, esq. Deputy-chairman.

Henry Hulse Farnes, esq.	Stewart Marjoribanks, esq.
John Dixon, esq.	John Martin, esq. M.P.
Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, bart.	Rowland Mitchell, esq.
Thomson Hankey, jun. esq. M.P.	James Morris, esq.
John Harvey, esq.	Henry Norman, esq.
John G. Hubbard, esq.	Henry R. Reynold, esq.
George Johnstone, e q.	John Thornton, esq.
John Labouchere, esq.	James Tulloch, esq.
John Loch, esq.	Henry Vigne, esq.

AUDITORS.

A. W. Roberts, esq.	Henry Sykes Thornton, esq.
Lewis Loyd, jun. esq.	John Henry Smith, esq.

SECRETARY.—Geo. Keys, esq.
ACTUARY.—Griffith Davies, esq. F.R.S.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future assurers four-fifths of the profits, with the enjoyment of a division, or a low rate of premium, without participation in profits.

The next division of profits will be declared in June, 1855, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1854, will be allowed to share in the profits.

At the several past divisions of profits made by this Company, the reversionary bonuses added to the sums assured are from one-half the profits annually declared to be due to the then existing assurances, and the bonuses thus added at the four preceding divisions exceed 47 per cent.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The extra premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to assure their lives at the tabular premiums, may have their lives insured at extra premiums.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such Policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 50*l.*

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.

Medical fees paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.

Notice is hereby given, That Fire Policies which expire at Michaelmas must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or with Mr. SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall-mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LOMBARD-STREET & CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, established 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.

Decimus Burton, esq.	William James Lancaster, esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, esq.	John Dorrien Magens, esq.
William Cotton, esq.	J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
William Davis, esq.	John Pitt Kett Matthew, esq.
George Arthur Fuller, esq.	John Thornhill Oxley, esq.
James Alexander Gordon, esq.	George Stanley Repton, esq.
Henry Grace, esq.	Benjamin Shaw, esq.
Thomas Higgon, esq.	Charles Hampden Turner, esq.
Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, esq.	Matthew Whiting, esq.
James Horne, esq.	

AUDITORS.

John Hodgson, esq.	William Hammond, esq.

SECRETARY.

Wilmer Harris, esq.	George William Lovell, esq.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.—John Shaw, esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bevan and Braithwaite.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of property, in every part of the world, on the most favourable terms.

Persons insuring with the Phœnix Company are not liable to make good the losses of others, as is the case in some offices.

Insurances with this Company, expiring at Michaelmas must be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void.

Receipts are now ready at the principal offices, Lombard-street, and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Important to all who desire to make provision for their families.—The ROYAL EXCHANGE CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND. Established 1840.

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Credit is allowed for Half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction :—

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	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 11 6	14 6 0
30	1,000	27 13 4	8 18 8	17 11 8
40	1,000	34 18 4	10 13 8	23 4 8
50	1,000	48 16 8	15 7 8	33 9 0
60	1,000	75 17 6	23 18 0	51 19 6

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				Per square.
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Yellow Battens, 3s. 6d.; White, 3s. 9d. per 12 feet.
Pine Planks, 5s. 6d. per 12 feet.
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The Builder.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

A PILE of books which has gradually accumulated upon our table seems to reproach our silence, and to call for more speedy mention than we could hope to give them in the ordinary course. We ought no longer to leave unrecorded, for example, the publication of a Translation of Chevreul's important work, "The Principles of Harmony and Contrast of Colours,"* although we shall do little more than this on the present occasion, as we have elsewhere given considerable space in this number to the subject of colour, and contemplate a further disquisition, which will call for reference to M. Chevreul's book. The important law enunciated by him, that every colour, when placed beside another colour, is changed, appearing different from what it really is, and, moreover, equally modifies the colour to which it is in proximity, has regulated all later researches, and must always be borne in mind by those who pursue the investigation, or deal with colours practically. The translator is truthful against some recent teaching on the subject in England. He says:—

"In books treating on the harmony of colours, it is usual to prescribe the proportions in which colours neutralize or *balance* each other, as the phrase goes, and, moreover, they are classed as *advancing* or *retiring:* this may be the jargon of the dancing-master, but it is not the language of science, and is stated in utter ignorance of the effects of simultaneous contrast. Thus, it is supposed that 5 square feet of red are required to balance or neutralize 3 square feet of yellow, or 8 of blue, without any qualification being made as to the physical or optical qualities of the coloured materials employed, or the modifications their colours experience from juxaposition. This formula is apparently an empirical application of Newton's analysis of the spectrum, and of the proportions of the primaries and secondaries required *theoretically* to constitute white light. But to attempt to employ it mechanically with pigments of impure colours, as recommended by the writer alluded to, is to place a stumbling-block in the path of those undertaking the study of the subject."

M. Martel, the translator, makes occasional slips, as, for example, where he says in his preface that it must ever be regarded "as a highly *fortuitous* circumstance that this subject came under the investigation of so philosophic a mind" as that of M. Chevreul; but upon the whole the original is fairly rendered. The work will be found to be of the greatest value to all who are engaged in decoration, paper staining, and the preparation of furniture, and we recommend it to their careful attention. Brought as it is within the reach of all, by a low price, it ought to produce considerable effect in many branches of manufacture.

With reference to furniture, we would mention a very useful "Cabinetmaker's Assistant," published by Blackie and Son,† as containing a large number of suggestive designs of various degrees of merit, with some good practical observations, and useful particulars of the different woods.

Wood and woody-fibre are scientifically treated of in an interesting series of Lectures by Professor Brande on Organic Chemistry, just now published, under the editorial arrangement of Mr. J. Scoffern, late Professor of Chemistry at the Aldersgate College of Medicine.* This series constitutes the last of those delivered by Dr. Brande to the Royal Institution, with which he was connected for upwards of forty years, and from which he retired in 1852. Any eulogium on the pupil and friend of Davy, and the master and colleague, as well as friend, of Faraday, would here be uncalled for. Suffice it to say, that no failing vigour appears in this last professional effort of the lecturer, except a record of the loss of voice which mainly induced him to resign his onerous functions.

What a curious field of magical metamorphoses we are having evolved in organic chemistry! The subject, nevertheless, may be said to be as yet only in its infancy, although already immense interests have been built upon it and its metamorphoses as their essential, or their sole foundation. The *matériel* of organic chemistry is mainly or essentially a three-fold composition of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; and many of its wonders are evolved simply by altering the relative quantities and compositions of these three elements, or one or other of them. Nitrogen is another element, however, which also occasionally comes into play, and, indeed, is an essential in the animal portion of the organic material, and also occasionally even in the vegetable. It is also brought into action, together with other elements, drawn from mineral sources, as in the form of nitric acid, which, together with sulphuric and sulphurous acids, soda, lime, zinc, iron, chrome, and various other mineral substances, are made use of in the production of those metamorphoses and other operations, by means of which the organic *matériel* is turned to use. It is thus that organic chemistry comprises the arts of calico printing, bleaching, dyeing, soap and candle making, and many other processes, and it also embraces all that relates to sugar refining, fermentation as in the formation of beer, wine, spirit, &c. hydrocarbons and gas making, tanning of leather, the preparation of silk and cotton, *et multis aliis*.

There are, perhaps, no more striking or curious and interesting metamorphoses within the limits of organic chemistry than those connected with woody fibre, which not only comprise all such changes as the cottonizing of flax, and the corrugation of cotton, by the latter of which process a mere cold solution of soda is made to strengthen and convert the most flimsy cotton fabric into something like substantial calico, and, by help of resists, to impress it with all sorts of colourless pattern figures, and, indeed, prepare it even for colours,—but comprise also an art more peculiarly interesting to our readers, and to which, we think, far too little attention has as yet been directed,—namely, the art of converting the highly combustible—nay, conflagrating—"woody fibre" into a material almost, or wholly, incombustible, and at the same time preventing its destruction by rot. We allude more particularly to lignine or woody fibre in the actual form of wood,—of timber, which, by certain chemical processes, as is well enough known though not yet sufficiently acted on, is convertible into a fire-resisting, if not fire-proof material, the use of which in house building would greatly diminish the number of those terrible conflagrations among human dwellings and other buildings, the prevalence of which has induced us to describe the present mode of building such houses as little better than fire-raising in a chronic form.

The more obvious or designed purpose of those chemists who discovered the several modes of preparing timber in the manner referred to, was to fortify it against rot, itself a slow chemical metamorphosis, to which woody fibre is subject, and which becomes a matter of practical interest scarcely secondary to that of its combustibility, when we consider the dependence of buildings for their support on the timbers used in their construction, no less than on their brick or stone. The rot in timber is a mode of decay of which in general but two sorts are recognised, wet rot and dry. "The former," says Brande, "depends for the most part, if not exclusively, on a real chemical decomposition, referable to the combined agency of air and moisture, exercised at certain temperatures: the latter is chiefly, if not entirely, attributable to the growth of certain fungi—more particularly the *Polyporus destructor*, *Merelinus lachrymans*, and others which are of a more simple nature, all belonging to the genus *Sporotrichum*."

Now the decomposition of timber, from any cause, may be impeded, and, in the case of dry rot, may be altogether prevented, by imbuing the woody fibres with certain mineral solutions. Nor is this the only advantage attendant upon the use of such solutions: all of them which have been suggested, or brought into operation, by investigators, at different times, possess the quality of *diminishing the inflammability* of such timber as may be imbued with them.

Mr. Kyan was the first who practically carried out this idea of imbuing the substance of timber with a metallic solution. The preservative material employed by this gentleman was *corrosive sublimate*, the bichloride of mercury. "When merely considered in relation to its preservative effect," says Brande, "corrosive sublimate answers the purpose desired. There are various objections, however, to its employment. In the first place, it is an expensive material: in the second place, it is a poisonous, and a volatile material. Not only are the workmen who use it exposed to danger from its absorption, but there is reason to fear that living in continuous proximity with Kyanised timbers,—as, for instance, on ship-board,—may be prejudical to the health of a crew thus situated. In short, although the preservative effects of Kyanising are complete, the objections to this mode of preservation were so numerous, that another preservative solution was a desideratum. This desideratum," he adds, "has been fully attained by the invention of Sir William Burnett, who, instead of bichloride of mercury, employs the less expensive, more fixed, and equally efficacious salt, *chloride of zinc*,—a material which, so far from rendering timber injurious to health, possesses the great collateral advantage of being a disinfecting agent; for which purpose it is now indeed commonly employed. With these striking instances before me," he continues, "it does seem extraordinary, not to use a stronger term, that architects, and all who have to employ wood for purposes involving duration, do not avail themselves of so ready a means of preventing the calamities of wet and dry rot. Surely the prevention of these evils should be inducement enough to lead to the extended adoption of Sir W. Burnett's patent, even were the woody fibre thus treated not rendered almost incombustible. But when we add to the preservative effect of chloride of zinc on timber, as regards wet and dry rot, the important statement that such Burnettised timber is, in common parlance, all but incombustible, it does seem most strange, most perverse, I may say, that its employment is not universal."*

There is another metamorphosis of woody fibre to which the hopes of quarriers and miners, as well as of other and less peaceful tribes of men, have turned, but which has not as yet been found to answer the purposes expected of it: we allude

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* "The Principles of Harmony and Contrast of Colours, and their Application to the Arts." By M. E. Chevreul, Membre de l'Institut de France. Translated from the French by Charles Martel. London: Longman, Brown, and Co. 1854.

† "The Cabinetmaker's Assistant; a Series of Original Designs for Modern Furniture. With practical Observations on the Materials and Manufacture of Cabinet Work." Glasgow, London, &c.: Blackie and Son.

* "The Subject Matter of a Course of Ten Lectures on some of the Arts connected with Organic Chemistry." By William Thomas Brande, D.C.L. &c. &c. arranged from the Lecturer's Notes by J. Scoffern, M.B. &c. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. 1854.

* In connection with the subject of woody fibre, we may say that No. 20 of the very useful serial, "Orr's Circle of the Sciences," published by Messrs. Orr and Co. of Paternoster-row, which happens to lie before us at this moment, contains some interesting [illegible] sketches, as well as letterpress, on this matter.

to the singular change of cotton into what is called "gun cotton," by merely steeping it in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid, and afterwards washing and drying it, the cotton still remaining to outward appearance as before, though now converted to a sort of fibrous or woven gunpowder. It was thought that in quarrying, tunneling, and mining, gun-cotton might be relied on as a substitute for gunpowder; but it is variable, as yet, in its action, and not much to be depended on. It even returns spontaneously to its original condition, and might actually be used as before in human drapery! Nevertheless, its employment as a blasting agent seemed to promise a greater measure of success. The total freedom of smoke with which it burns, is undoubtedly a great advantage to the miner, who, frequently, under the present system, is obliged to cease work until the suffocating fumes and smoke of gunpowder shall have slowly disappeared. Unfortunately, however, the use of gun-cotton has been discontinued even for this purpose, chiefly on account of the danger attending its manufacture, and its tendency to explode from the operation of slight causes.

Before quitting this curious subject,—the metamorphosis of woody fibre,—as an illustration of the natural magic of organic chemistry, we may just note, in passing, the singular fact that woody fibre—sawdust, for instance, can be readily converted into gum and even sugar, nay, and into a sort of bread, coarse, to be sure, as yet, but hopeful when we consider that it is actually transmutable by other processes into perfect sugar and gum. By merely pouring a quantity of sawdust on oil of vitriol, and incorporating the two with a glass rod, surrounding the mixture at the same time with ice, to prevent heating and consequent burning to mere carbonaceous matter, the sawdust is actually transmuted into gum; and if this gum be then dissolved in water, and exposed to prolonged ebullition (from thirty-six to forty-eight hours), it will be converted into glucose, otherwise called grape sugar!

The transmutation of saw-dust into deal boards, proposed by *Mr. Puff*, in the play, would seem to be more likely; but the perfectment, if it be possible, of such a process as should transmute woody fibre into wholesome bread, is certainly a work worthy of the exclusive life labours of any one of our most eminent chemists.

Wonderful, indeed, are nature's processes. Look, for instance, at that superb *lilium lanci-folium*—the Lily with the lance-shaped leaves—with which a pleasure-giving hand has just now brightened up our room: gaze upon its wax-like petals, twisted into the most picturesque forms, with the pistil and the stamens, bearing with careful balance the rich brown pollen, thrown out from its snowy bosom, and dispensing around a delicious odour, gladdening a second sense throughout its whole existence: resolve *that* into its few simple elements, and seek the science which shall reproduce the beauteous flower!

An enlarged edition of the "Lectures on Polarized Light," by another eminent chemist, the late Dr. Pereira, has been recently published.* The theory of light on which Dr. Pereira preferred to base the general development of this still somewhat mysterious subject was, as might be expected of any subtle scientific mind of the present day, the undulatory or vibratory, rather than the grosser and more material, atomal, and projectile theory. We have a remark or two to make on the undulatory theory, which, with deference, we hope may be of use in the further development and more perfect understanding of all the beautiful phenomena of polarized light, although we shall not presume here to apply them ourselves to the end in view. The phenomena of polarization developed the fact, that light possesses a singular twofold order of procedure. Now, if the undulatory or vibrative hypothesis be well considered, that also essentially involves a twofold order of procedure. A vibration *is*, itself, in fact, a twofold order of procedure. It involves an advance and a recoil, an expansion and a contraction, or a radiation and a reconcentration. Let this analysis of the synthetical phenomenon which we term a vibration be kept steadily in view, and we very much mistake the consequences if it do not soon shed a new light on the nature of the difference between light polarized and unpolarized, more especially if it also be clearly appreciated that light proper is active force, rather than mere vibration, or rather that the vibrations or undulations in question comprise and resolve themselves, analytically, into the action of radiative, repulsive, or expansive force, alternating with concentrative, contractile, or attractive force, much more than the mere advance and recoil of waves of an ether-fluid as regarded without the explanative and recognised idea of such radiative and concentrative operation or repulsive and attractive force, mutually operative by and between the sun and the planet, through that elastic medium.

It is curious, by the way, and *àpropos* of attractive and repulsive force, to note how new ideas will slowly and silently work their way, ramifying in understrata, as it were, of science, till all of a sudden apparently unconnected facts become associated and identified in open day as a body of evidence establishing the truth of the new idea involved in them all. In the present instance it is a mere significant turn of expression, involving a fact, to which we mean to allude,—namely, that relative to the "negative or repulsive," and the "positive or attractive," used in the work under notice in reference to certain phenomena of polarization. Now some of our readers may remember that six or seven years since in the *Builder* we predicted, in respect to the electric forces, which themselves are closely though mysteriously connected with *those* of light, that the negative would be ultimately found to be more particularly connected with repulsive force, and the positive with attractive force. We afterwards mentioned various incidental facts and circumstances in support of this idea, and now we merely note this in passing as one more.

The name of Dr. Pereira is too well known, and his lectures on polarized light are already too popular to require the aid of any recommendation from us. Pereira was one of the first lecturers who awakened in us a love for experimental philosophy.

If we dally in this way, though, we shall scarcely lessen our heap. The second part of Mr. Fairholt's illustrations of Lord Londesborough's remarkable collection of ancient, mediæval, and Renaissance remains,* includes engravings of some very interesting early heaumes, or helmets, mostly obtained from "Churches in Norfolk"(!) by Mr. Pratt, and of a set of chessman apparently of the twelfth century. It promises to form a beautiful book. —— And what have we here? A manual for travellers upon the South-Eastern Railway, by William Jerdan, the veteran editor of the original *Literary Gazette*.† Mr. Jerdan has produced a very pleasant and useful handbook; and as it is marked No. 1, we may suppose that others are to follow. Speaking of the castle at Tonbridge, the writer mentions its last inhabitant, Mr. Samuel Beazley, the architect, who died there in 1851; and he gives an anecdote illustrative of the sharpness of his conversation when provoked. At a formal party at Theobald's, Mr. Conyers, a wealthy squire, somewhat rudely observed,—"Beazley, do you know what I heard some one say of you the other day? They called you, not Mr. Beazley, but Mr. Beastly." "Oh," replied Beazley, "that is not half so bad as what I heard them call you." *Mr. Conyers.*—"What did they say of me?" *Mr. Beazley.*—"Why, they called you Mr. Conyers!" He could not find a worse name for him. Beazley, who was a great punster,—said the ducks went under water for *divers* reasons,—that the rooks chattered because they had *caws* for conversation and so forth,—if he had taken up the two next books which stare us in the face, Soyer's Shilling "Cookery,"* and Orr's "Carving,"† would have descanted on railway accounts, and Grinling Gibbons. We refer to them more seriously for an instant to say, that they are both very useful little books, and will tend to the improvement of our Homes. Voltaire used to say "the English have a thousand and one religions and only one sauce,—melted butter." Certain it is, that among the working, and even the middle classes in England, they pay much more for coarse wasteful cookery, than would obtain for them agreeable and nourishing viands of the best quality, under proper direction. Even in some decent houses, one needs the politeness of a certain doctor, who, when asked by the mistress of the house how he liked some birds, which were *rather* underdone, said "They are admirable, madam,—*raw*: what would they have been had they been roasted?" Don't try a salad in such a house: they have never learned the simple but important fact, that properly to make a salad you should be a spendthrift with the oil, a miser with the vinegar, a sage with the salt, and a maniac in mixing. What we would more especially refer to, however, is the actual loss of nutriment sustained by the poor through want of knowledge in cookery, a loss which Soyer's book will help to lessen. "Led by an instinct," says Liebig, "which has almost reached the dignity of conscious knowledge, as the unerring guide, and by the sense of taste, which protects the health, the experienced cook, with respect to the choice, the admixture, and the preparation of food, has made acquisitions surpassing all that chemical and physiological science have done in regard to the doctrine or theory of nutrition." It is quite time that the masses in England gave themselves the advantage of this knowledge. In the arrangement of kitchens there is something, too, for our architects and builders to do.

The kitchen affects the whole system of social happiness; and having got down into it we will stop there, and leave the rest of our pile for another day.

ANCIENT LECTERN.

THE annexed sketches of an ancient carved wood lectern may afford a hint or two to designers.

ON COLOUR AND ITS USE IN ARCHITECTURAL ART.‡

WITH regard to colour, the same observation holds good which does with regard to all the other works of the Almighty: "Seek Him where He may be found," is true of all these: specially is it true of light, when we remember by whom it was said "God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all."

Light, then, is the truest emblem of God. Colour is decomposed light. The combination of colours, when they are such as to give forth light, gladden the heart of every child; while they tend to darkness, give a sombre tone to the gayest.

As an emblem of divinity the three-fold div

* "Lectures on Polarized Light, by the late Jno. Pereira, Esq. M.D. &c. Edited by the Rev. Baden Powell. Longman and Co. London, 1854.

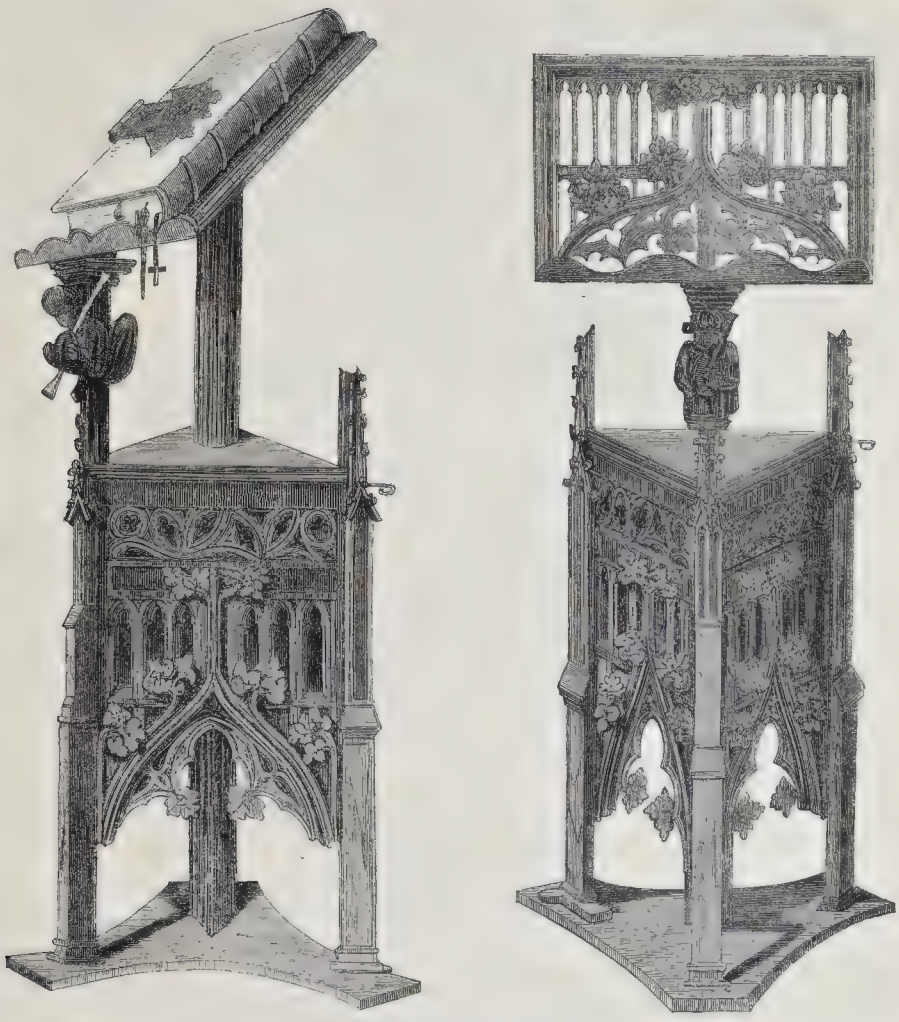
* "Miscellanea Graphica: a Collection of Remains in the possession of Lord Londesborough." Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

† "Manual for Travellers upon the South-Eastern Railway." By William Jerdan. Mead and Powell, London-bridge Terminus.

* Routledge and Co. Farringdon-street.

† "Table Observances, with Hints on Carving, and Kitchen Arrangements." Orr and Co. Ameu-corner.

‡ By Sir Walter C. James, Bart. Read at the Architectural Museum, Westminster.



ANCIENT CARVED LECTERN.

ion of the primal ray is to be noted. Then here are three primary colours—yellow, red, nd blue. From these three in various proporons all other colours are composed. No natual scene occurs in which we do not find their resence. It has therefore been well observed y a recent writer on the subject, "that to atisfy the eye and produce harmony of colours he presence of all the three primaries is required, either pure or in combination." Thus d, when not supported by due quantities of ellow and blue, is harmonised by green, a ompound of blue and yellow. This may be ell illustrated by those who travel in Devonire or South Wales, where the soil is of that escription called the red sandstone.

The foliage in contrast with this dark red arth assumes a deep and gorgeous green. As n example of the same principle, we may cite e common artifice of landscape painters to ace in the foreground of their pictures a gure dressed in positive red—too ordinary a actice not to have attracted the attention of very child who visits one of our London exhitions.

The three primaries, then, are blue, red, and yellow. Their mixture in certain proportions produces the secondary colours—orange, purple, and green. The mixture of the secondaries produces the tertiary or third division of colours. These, though occupying a more extended area, are less known than the primary colours. Orange and green produce a colour called "citrine," from a resemblance to the colour of lemons. Orange and purple produce russet—a warm grey, well known to any who love to gaze at the evening sky. The word "russet," which means a reddish grey, is common in the poets, and is a favourite colour with Turner and all great landscape painters. Green and purple produce "olive," a dark and most harmonious shade of green, such as the foliage of the elm or oak produces when seen on a deep blue sky. This olive green has a most lovely effect when we have a contrast and juxta-position with grey: it cannot be better described than by the effect of ivy clambering over a bit of ruinous stone wall, or the grey of the bark in an aged oak tree harmonising with its dark leaves.

Let us observe, however, the continuance of the three-fold principle.

Primaries.	Secondaries.	Tertiaries.
Blue,	Green,	Olive,
Yellow,	Purple,	Citrine,
Red.	Orange.	Russet.

Upon this division being settled, a very important question arises, upon which, undoubtedly, all questions of harmonious colouring must rest, viz. in what proportions do these colours mingle, so as to produce harmony? Mr. Redgrave, in his little "Manual of Colour," which should be in the hands of every student, quotes Field, who, in his "Treatise on Chromatography," has shown that material colours, mixed in the proportion of *three yellow, five red*, and *eight blue*, are neutralized and destroyed. This division is said to be grounded both upon philosophical inquiry into the nature of the primordial ray of light, and also upon experiments as to the quality of material pigments—the best possible, let us suppose, which the author in question had in his possession. The best possible blue in eight parts, combined with the best reds and yellows in the several proportions of five and three, neutralize and destroy each other; but the best possible blue may be defective in a degree which we can scarcely conceive, while

red and yellow, in the proportions already indicated, may be superior to it. Why nature should have made the colour, or rather the pigments, by means of which we obtain the colour *blue*, so inferior in point of intensity to the reds and yellows, we are not called upon to find out. Suffice it that such is the fact. It is worth note, however, that the atmosphere and water being the chief means of conveying blue to the eye, are, from their nature, incapable of being made the subjects of delicate experiments in the same way as the mineral and vegetable pigments which give us our reds and yellows. No painter can have practised his art without finding the difficulty extreme of getting a *good blue*. French blue, as it is called, greatly tends to purple. Antwerp and Prussian blue, notable for their brilliancy as colours, are remarkable, also, for their tendency to green. Ultramarine (the best that can be had) is the truest blue, and the price it bears sufficiently attests the rarity of blue pigments.* Sir Thomas Lawrence once told the writer of this essay that there was not such a thing as a truly blue flower. This, to those who know the blue salvia, may sound exaggeration; still the rarity of blue among flowers is worthy of note. Let us, however, assume that the proportions given by Field are correct, and that three yellows, five reds, and eight blue parts, neutralize each other. Nevertheless, in actual power, the three primary colours may be equal. By this we mean the colour that is weakest in force has, we may remark, the greatest extension in space, and while it emits but a small portion of light, has an immense absorbent *power*. Compounds of blue, therefore, in colouring, as a ruling tone, are universally agreeable to the eye. They are transparent and unobtrusive. They give distance, and, as a general rule, are the best basis for ruling tree backgrounds, which should be cool. It may be assumed that in every agreeable combination, the primaries are represented in their normal proportions. Take, for example, a picture of Rembrandt's. This, at first sight, may appear to be quite brown, and brown alone; but upon examination, it will always be found, in by far the larger number of cases, to contain a vast mass of cool grey in its background, through which the eye penetrates, and by means of which increased power is given to the ambers and madders, which give such glory to those venerable heads in which every student of colour revels.

It is, however, important to observe, that it is when mixed with other colours that blue is most usually found in nature. The sky itself in this country very seldom exhibits the glorious, pure azure. The more parched and burnt the earth, the bluer appears the sky, as in Italy, and all hot countries. It is not true, however, as some people think, that on a very fine day in England the sky is bluer than at other times. On the contrary, as Ruskin remarks in his "Modern Painters," on fine days the firmament is overspread with a thin gauze-like vapour, which obscures, as it were with a veil of gossamer, the deep blue of the vault above us, and attempers its hue to the grey climate of England. Really gorgeous blue is best seen on those days when this thin veil is gathered up into masses of round white clouds, which separate and display between their openings vistas of the most beautiful colour. Indeed, of all colours, except black and dark purple, blue contrasts white most powerfully. The architect can take advantage of this by vaulting his chambers with blue, and covering this with stars. Vaulting tracery of Caen, or other white stone, would look well over a blue ground. I do not remember to have seen an example of it, though it is common to notice bars of oak upon a blue ground. The celebrated ceiling of the still more celebrated Star Chamber is an example. Mr. Pugin has made use of this decoration in St. George's Roman Catholic Church, Southwark, where it has a good effect. It is a common mode of decorating chancels. Indeed, the vaulted roof especially calls for the employment of this deep azure colour.

Perhaps, however, it is in painted glass that the gem-like lustre of blue can best be seen. The glass in Canterbury Cathedral is of the twelfth century, and nothing finer is anywhere to be found. Blue predominates in those windows, at least in its normal proportion, of eight blue to five red and three yellow. As blue is the safest and best colour for painted glass, so is yellow the most dangerous. This is accounted for from the transparent quality of blue in nature, all natural blues, the sky, the sea, and atmosphere, being highly transparent. Glass has unusual facilities for the attainment of this same quality. Whereas in oil, the opaque nature of the material used frequently causes the sky, in modern pictures, to be most offensive to those who visit our academies. Turner avoided it, so did Titian; indeed, all the greatest painters.

Before quitting the colour of blue, it is our duty to notice its moral significance, as the colour of modesty, retirement, and of a placid and meek spirit. Indeed, the whole system of Christian symbolism as connected with colours is one which wants further illustration. Although more may have been asserted than is capable of actual proof, there seems little doubt that in the earliest times that feeling which, in our childhood, we all remember, of favourite colours, had matured itself into a system. Lord Lindsay indeed asserts, that this took place before the confusion of tongues and the general dispersion. He offers no other proof, however, of this fact, which must be prior to all written records, than "the correspondence and agreements on this point between nations very widely apart from each other in race and residence." To the generality, however, it will appear, that the constitution of the mind of man is such, that we involuntarily associate certain ideas with certain colours, and that in the most natural manner. Nobody, for instance, would think that a lady dressed in red or yellow was desirous of avoiding observation. Blue, on the contrary, is associated with meekness and humility. It is therefore a beautiful symbolism which in art almost universally represents our Saviour as clad in the two colours, blue and red,—

"Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue,"

indicative of the ardour, courage, and devotion with which he set his face as a knife against the powers and principalities of this world, the rulers of spiritual darkness in high places; and blue clearly showing forth that benign and tranquil spirit which led him (when those who little understood the nature of his kingdom and office would have taken him away to make him a king) to retire, as Elijah did in former times, to the rocky fastness, or the mountain brook, or the shadow of the juniper-tree, spending days and nights in prayer to His Father and ours.

The Holy Virgin is generally clad in these same colours, but blue is more predominant. This is but right. Generosity, truth, fidelity, are all noted by it. Heaven is generally symbolized in ancient art by the segment of a circle, sometimes of pure blue, sometimes edged with the three colours of the rainbow. The universe by a globe or sphere, usually also of deep blue.

The pediment of the British Museum now has a blue background, which relieves the sculpture very nobly; and it is highly probable that blue was the background used at the Parthenon.

Among the painters, Titian is a notable instance of the forcible employment of blue. The Titian in the National Gallery, which goes by the name of "Perseus," is a good example. "Fra Beato Angelico" glories in the lustre of a serene blue. The picture in Lord Ward's collection is an excellent instance, where the brilliant robes of the saints in Paradise, and of the Saviour, contrast with the serene of the Heaven of Heavens. Raffaelle excelled in blue skies. The "St. Catherine" in the National Collection" may be cited in proof of this, though a picture generally of a low tone of colour. Paul Veronese is to be noted for his splendid blue backgrounds, usually placed behind a gay assembly of figures. The "Marriage of Cana," in the Louvre, is a case in point. Among the moderns, none is more successful in his application of a deep blue than Etty. His naiads and dancing nymphs are almost always given out in relief upon a preternaturally blue sky. As mere specimens of colour they are fine. Paul de la Roche has a deep blue background for his grand picture, the great Artists of the Revival, painted in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris.

These are a few, a very few of the uses of the colour blue in Christian art. It is pleasing to find that nature, by a sort of foretaste of the Christian system, associated the same class of ideas we now do to this beautiful colour. Minerva was the "blue-eyed progeny of Jove." Her mantle was blue. In classical, as in Christian art, it was the colour of chastity and virginity. Artemis is even robed in blue and white. Isis, the Egyptian Diana, by one of those coincidences which it is difficult satisfactorily to account for, called "The Mother of the Child," is also robed in azure, while Poesy herself is clothed in a vesture of celestial blue.

One of the pleasures of that classical literature which it is perhaps too much the tone of the present age to decry, as having but slender practical uses, is, that it gives, not merely new thoughts, but a new colouring to old thoughts. Thus when we think of Thetis, the goddess, the blue, blue sea, mother of the warlike Achilles, and the line of Ovid,—

"Cæruleos habet unda deos,"

literally translated,—

"The waves have their gods of 'true blue,'" —

it is hardly possible that an Englishman's thoughts should not revert to our own true blue tars, and their mother, Britannia.

A few words now concerning the primary colour which is most nearly opposite to blue,—*yellow*,—and which in its nature, is most nearly allied to the neutral white, as blue is most opposite to it. Gold, as a natural substance, is that which may be taken as the most common and perfect type of the colour, yellow. As blue cannot be seen in full beauty, save in transparent media; so neither can yellow, save in opaque media. Metals, marbles, earths, and draperies, but specially the two former, are some of the substances which display the rich warmth of yellow to its greatest advantage. Then we find in the decoration of the tabernacle and temple, decorations which, it might be well to observe, would amply repay attentive study,—the colour yellow represented by large masses of the precious metals of gold and of brass. We have in the Tabernacle, a golden candlestick, a brazen altar, with all its paraphernalia of basins and flesh-hooks and fire-pans, doubtless, all specimens of workmanship and brazen pillars with their fastenings of silver and the planks which surrounded the holy enclosure, cased with plates of pure gold. This must have been very beautiful, especially if we consider it in juxta-position with the rich Oriental draperies of purple and scarlet, and fine needlework with which it was combined, the whole backed by the deep bright blue of an Oriental sky. In Solomon's Temple we again find a development of the same principle which prevailed in the structure of the Tabernacle in the Wilderness, extended, doubtless, with greater cost, both of time and materials, and fine work, but all upon the same type or pattern. This surely teaches us that there are such things as art principles, and that the Bible sanctions them.

We can conceive no form of beauty more majestic than that of the two cherubim overlaid with gold, which separated the holy place from the fore part of the oracle. Thus we read in 1 Kings vii. 27,—"And he set the cherubim within the inner house, and they stretched forth the wings of the cherubim, so that the wing of the one touched the one wall, and the wing of the other touched the other wall, and their wings touched one another in the midst of the house. And he overlaid the cherubim with gold."

Nothing can give a more sublime notion of the beauty of the sanctuary than these gorgeous winged figures with outspread wings guarding its entrance, and all worked and overlaid with gold. Indeed, the state of metal-work in a given country at a particular time, is no bad test of the state of art. Perfectly fine colour without metal-work it is hardly possible to find in internal decoration. Our ordinary practice

* Walpole tells us that Charles I. presented Mrs. Carlisle with 10*l.* worth of ultramarine, which lay in so small a space as only to cover the king's hand. Barrow says that Vandyke partook of the royal bounty.

of gilding bears testimony to this. Nothing certainly is more absurd, and yet the gross defects which gilding will neutralize bear testimony to the inherent value of this kind of ornament. Nothing can be worse, for example, heavier, or more inelegant in form, than many of the mouldings at the various houses of our nobility; but, nevertheless, the amount of gilding with which they are covered hides defects, and produces a gorgeous and striking whole. No great artists have been indifferent to the forms and characters of the gilded frames in which they are wont to put their pictures. As Marc Antonio was Raffaelle's engraver, Bramante was his frame-maker. Singularly enough, a kind of dictum has become prevalent among artists, which bears witness to the truth of the views here put forth with reference to the inherent beauty of that rich yellow, hardly surpassed by

"The yellow harvest's countless seed,"

which the colour of fine gold presents. It is acknowledged, I believe, that no setting is so favourable to any picture as a broad band—or flat, as the gilders term it—of pure gold. You will observe it invariably used within the frame by all good water-colour painters and miniature-painters.

Upon the same principle yellow is a good colour for certain draperies, inasmuch as it sets off and heightens the greys and blues of the landscape and the sky. For our dull climate it is a great advantage to bear this in mind. Indeed, for furniture generally, a golden yellow has a fine and gorgeous effect. The picture gallery at Apsley House, in the time of the late Duke of Wellington, was furnished with yellow damask. The richness of its effect was noticed by all. It is an admirable ground for all cool pictures, such as sea-pieces and English landscapes. Seguir, who was a good judge, recommended his Majesty George IV. to adopt this colour for his picture-gallery at Buckingham House. The Claudes in that collection were much heightened in effect by the yellow ground, when (as the greater portion are) they are cool in tone. The sunsets, however, lose by it.

Before quitting the colour "yellow," I wish to say a few words upon the early practice of golden backgrounds to paintings, which, beginning with Mosaic work, was transferred to oil, and which, having been entirely abandoned for a long series of years, has reappeared at Munich within the last twenty years as part of the characteristic style of the early Christian basilicas.

In Byzantine art there is one constant source of grandeur, one principal element of the sublime, which I think later schools have failed to reach. I mean the prominence given to our Lord, and a correct pictorial idea of his twofold nature. The writings of archæologists, even as eminent as Rio and Kugler, prove to me that the ideal of this school has been but imperfectly understood. For instance, in reference to this very question of golden background, Kugler roundly states that it is the nature of a sunken art to endeavour to make amends for its incapacity for all original composition by the splendour of its materials. It may be so: certainly the splendour of the materials used, so far from forming the whole, forms but a small portion of art. It is commonly said, that a bad workman complains of his tools: might it not be said with equal truth that you cannot execute the best work without the best tools? The mere notions of costliness and labour add to the value of a work of art,—Aristotle said that men liked flattering because it proved that the flatterers thought them worth a good deal of trouble. So, as long as human nature is what it is, men will delight in costliness and pains about things of God, because it proves that we conceive no toil too great, no trouble too severe, to enable us worthily to celebrate the honour of the Almighty.

Now, with regard to golden backgrounds,—they have advantages: their tone is uniform and even; they therefore do not take the eye from the principal objects. The metallic ground reflects far more light than oil paint can. There is a horny varnish which blends with the oil and destroys its purity: gold is free from this. It is not devoid of that prime element in all high art,—mystery. "Gold," says Pindar, "is a sparkling fire, which in the hours of night shineth forth with glory, and is in its nature above all other wealth which exalts mankind." The notion which these golden backgrounds give to my mind is that of the highly illuminated vault of Heaven. The idea of the clouds being golden is one which has, I suppose, accompanied most of us from our earliest years, and hence naturally the mere background of gold gives a great dignity to any pictorial representation. Surely it is no small proof of this that artists so skilful as those of Munich (Cornelius and others) should have adopted it.

These arguments in favour of gold backgrounds are enhanced if we allow the mind to dwell with contemplative satisfaction on the historical position of the Byzantine churches. "They are," says a modern writer, "the vestiges of an age singularly interesting to the Christian student, and are tinged as it were with the light of two suns; on the one side by the setting sun of an old world, and on the other by the earliest gleams of a new day dawning on a new people and a new life."*

THE ATMOSPHERE AND DISEASE.

THE OZONE THEORIES.

On several occasions within the last few years, we have incidentally alluded to a theory of the cause of cholera, ascribed to Liebig, the chemist. If we rightly understand that theory, cholera is attributable to a *deficiency*, in the atmosphere, of an active form of oxygen, called ozone, and once believed to consist in a combination of hydrogen with oxygen. This ozone was regarded as a sort of scavenging, cleansing principle, by means of which all decomposing animal and vegetable substances, and noxious gases emanating from them, and pervading sewers and drains, &c. were rapidly consumed or destroyed. In seasons when ozone is deficient, therefore, the usual scavenging process is supposed, on this theory, to be suspended or imperfectly effected, so that the atmosphere is left loaded with poisonous gases, which produce deadly fevers, and in the worst of such seasons even cholera. Now, the idea seems exceedingly feasible; but what shall we say of another theory, adopted, it is said, by Schönbein, the discoverer of ozone itself, so far as regards epidemics in general, and according to which, as we now hear, this salutary scavenger is itself regarded as the very cause which produces epidemic cholera! On this new theory, which is advocated by Mr. Mayhew, a chemist, and brother to the able writer of that name, it is asserted as a fact, that ozone is superabundant, or in *excessive* quantity, in cholera seasons. If that be really the fact, of itself it upsets the theory of Liebig, as we have heretofore understood that theory, for then it is that noxious vapours ought to be most thoroughly neutralized and destroyed. There can surely be no difficulty in the ascertainment of such a fact. There are other hitches in the new theory, however, besides the counter theory attributed to Liebig. Mr. Mayhew still regards ozone as a compound of hydrogen and oxygen, whereas we have always understood it to have been of late regarded as a mere allotropic, or new and *highly active* form of oxygen itself, a form which is readily induced by electrical action, and which probably consists in oxygen *excited* by electricity, as it forms an excellent bleaching agent which abounds in the atmosphere in or after thunderstorms.† In this idea of ozone, we are borne out by Brande, in the volume we have elsewhere noticed, where, referring to it as a bleacher, he says,—

"It is time to speak of '*ozone*,' or *allotropic* or 'other' condition of *oxygen*. I believe the illustrious discoverer of this agent would not now object to my speaking thus distinctly in identifying ozone with oxygen in an allotropic state. For a considerable period there existed a doubt as relates to this point. When M. Schönbein first determined the existence of ozone, he imagined it to be a new oxide of hydrogen, but I think I shall not err in stating that he now considers it to be oxygen in an allotropic state."

Notwithstanding this difference of opinion, however, on the nature of ozone, so far as regards Mr. Mayhew, we do not see that it is fatal to his theory. Holding it to consist of a deutoxide of hydrogen, he considers it a producer of cramps and other choleraic symptoms when drawn into the lungs, and his object, therefore, is to "deprive it of its oxygen," whether in the atmosphere or in the blood. Now, agents tending to deprive such a deutoxide of hydrogen of its excess of oxygen, would be likely to be those also very well adapted to neutralize it even though it be only oxygen *per se* in a state of abnormal and unwholesome excitement. It is a singular circumstance, therefore, that the agent which Mr. Mayhew recommends as preeminently the anti-choleraic weapon, is precisely that which we have of late years pointed attention to, as not only strongly recommended by Professor Graham as a disinfectant in typhoid fevers, but as having been for many years used under quarantine regulations by the Government as a fumigator in plague, namely, sulphurous acid, or the fumes of burning sulphur. Mr Mayhew states that "if an atmosphere of sulphurous acid gas be maintained in the chamber, and the diluted acid be administered internally, the *patient must recover*;" and he gives cases in which he has succeeded without any difficulty, and with great rapidity, in effecting cures. "I myself," he adds, "have used the sulphur vapour in two or three cases of incipient cholera, and the result has been truly marvellous. A lady who was seized with cramps and violent vomiting was placed in a room where an atmosphere of sulphurous acid gas was judiciously maintained. In ten minutes all pain had left her, the sickness had ceased, and she felt in perfect health. A lad was seized with purging, cramps, and vomiting: I made him go to bed, and burned sulphur in his room, until the air was strongly impregnated with the gas. In half-an-hour the lad had fallen asleep, and the next morning he awoke perfectly restored."

In India, it appears, sulphur has been used with undoubted success. In China, where sulphur is daily burnt in the shape of gunpowder in fireworks, cholera is said to be unknown. A slaveowner is said to have fumigated his negroes with burning sulphur, and thus warded off cholera, while, in neighbouring plantations, they were "dying off like flies." We ourselves, as lately stated, have found that sulphur relieved premonitory cramps. It is sulphurous acid, however, that Mr. Mayhew speaks of as of internal use, and burning sulphur (its equivalent), as we have also repeatedly advised, externally.

In the present perplexity and utter paralysis of medical skill, we regard it as the duty of every public writer to aid as far as he can in clearing up this terrible mystery; and as we do think that the probable cause of cholera may be found to rest somewhere between these two theories, the public attention cannot be too strongly, too earnestly, or too promptly concentrated on the subject of ozone and its modes of operation. There is one point which appears to us to militate very strongly in favour of the idea that ozone, if it be, as now appears, mere abnormally inflamed and ultra-active oxygen, is the great dread cause of cholera. Oxygen, it may be recollected, was by us, in a recent article, pointed to as not only the agent by means of which the blood was supplied with vital energy, but by means of which the organism was supplied with *concentrative* vigour: in other words, we expressed it as our conviction that the peculiar nature of the vital energy which it does contribute *to the blood, the muscles*, and the brain, is concentrative,—consolidative and fibrinous, so far as regards the blood and tissues,—contractile and bracing, so far as regards the muscular system,—and concentrative or consociative so far as regards the nervous centre and its tissues. Now it is an awful fact that the malignant energies at work in the organism during cholera

* To be continued.

† Is there not something remarkable in the want of usual thunderstorms, this season, at least, in the metropolitan districts? Can it be that the oxygen of the atmosphere, therefore, remains unduly charged with electric force (with positive electricity, we should suspect) precisely on this account that there have been so few thunder-storms "to clear the air" of this surcharge of noxious electricity, or to discharge and neutralize it? Yet this would scarcely be consistent with the alleged abundance of ozone *after* thunderstorms. Should it be as suggested, however, could not local measures be taken to counteract if not discharge the noxious (positive?) electricity, at least to some extent? Might not patients, for instance, be negatively electrified, if the positive, as we suspect, be the malign influence?

are decidedly and peculiarly concentrative. The muscular system is cramped; and what is cramp but a tremendous and abnormal excess of *contractile* force involuntarily overpowering the normal and neutral state of relaxation in the muscles? The very blood is *consolidated* into *fibrinous* plugs in the vessels and the heart itself, which they thus fill up, while the serous solvent of this now precipitated fibrine deluges the bowels! All this while the brain and the mind preside over the terrible cataclysm in clear cool *concentrated* and *collected* vigour which intensifies the horror of the contemplation. Everything, as we have said, denotes the overpowering predominance of *concentrative* energies abnormally active; and since oxygen in its normal state contributes such energies in normal degree to the blood and the whole system, it is reasonable to suppose that oxygen in its abnormal state of activity must contribute such energies in abnormal and destructive excess, unless promptly neutralised, either internally or externally, or both.*

Meantime, and whatever truth or error may pervade such reasoning, and strange as this new association of *sulphur* with this dread and destroying "prince of the power of the air" may seem, we again most earnestly advise the daily fumigation of every dwelling and its precincts with burning sulphur in every district or vicinity attacked, or in dread of being attacked, by cholera. Let clouds of such sanitary incense, as we have said, ascend, even morning, noon, and night. The influence, apart from all such reasoning, is *known* to be most wholesome, and has long been used, as we have said, in plague. On either of the theories referred to it must be highly beneficial. In the one case the sulphurous fumes will dehydridize the venomous gases which the *deficient* ozone leaves undecomposed. In the other, these fumes will neutralize and *kill* the excessive and virulent ozone, if in virulent excess it really be. It will be a substitute, if not an ally to ozone, if ozone be deficient. It will be an enemy to it, and its destroyer, if it be present in excess, while at same time itself neutralizing other noxious gases. The very confidence this practice would insure is an "armour of faith," which is highly sanative; for fear itself predisposes to such symptoms as those of cholera, since fear or horror is an abnormal *concentrative* state of action in the brain and mind which reacts abnormally on the body towards the production of these very symptoms, as the phrases—"freezing of the blood," "standing of the hair on end," and "paralyzing" and "rooting" of the limbs to the earth, under the influence of fear or horror, highly figurative though some of these phrases be, but too clearly indicate.

The disease is happily abating, and we must strive to put things in such order as to ward off similar sad visitations.

* Another point of scarcely less importance apparently in favour of the same view, relates to the singular association of great pestilence and great fires, to which we more particularly allude in another article in our present impression, namely, that on the late spontaneous outbreak of fire in Gloucester Cathedral, to which we may here refer.

THE WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE first annual meeting of this society, held in the ancient town of Salisbury, has passed off very successfully. The Bishop, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P. the Mayor of Salisbury, Mr. Britton, and others, have taken active part. Mr. Sidney Herbert, as President, made a pleasant address on Wednesday, the 13th, in the course of which he alluded to the desirability of setting up some of the fallen stones at Stonehenge, if they would not have the prime features of the temple lost. We commend this to the society for their early attention. A report from the Rev. Mr. Lukis showed that the members of the society are now 281 in number. After a speech from the Bishop, the following gentlemen were elected honorary members:—The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.; Mr. J. Y. Akerman (Sec. Soc. of Antiq.); Mr. E. W. Brayley, F.S.A.; Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A.; Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A.; Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A.; Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S.; Mr. Wm. Yarrell, F.G.S. and F.Z.S.; Professor Owen, F.R.S.; Mr. Thos. Bell, F.R.S. President of the Linnean Society.

The Rev. W. C. Lukis then read a paper on church bells, to which we shall return. At the dinner, the Mayor presided, and some good speeches were delivered. At the evening meeting the Rev. Mr. Jackson read a paper on two chantry chapels founded by the Hungerford family, in Salisbury Cathedral, of which we must give a portion, namely, his account of—

The Iron Chapel.

This chapel, on which, from its peculiarity of material and appearance, Salisbury has bestowed the name of "The Cage," is 20 feet long, 8 feet 1 inch in breadth. Each side is composed of fifty-eight upright bars of iron, an inch and a half square: each end has fifteen bars, all strengthened by two horizontal rails: they were formerly painted in blue, gold, and green. The rails rise upon a stone basement, divided into three compartments, as are the rails above. In the several panels are coats of arms, within garters; in the centre, that of Lord Hungerford, the founder, quartering Heytesbury and Hussey; in the corners of the panel, knots of three sickles; in the eastern compartment, Hungerford and Katherine Peverell, his first wife; in the western, his coat impaling Eleanor Berkeley, the second wife; in the corners, single sickles. On the cornice, and on the Gothic ornament over it, are many other shields. The inside of the roof was painted with scrolls and Latin inscriptions. By the original deed, dated 1429, twenty years before his death, Lord Hungerford obtained leave, from the Dean and Chapter, to enclose, at his own expense, a space exactly corresponding with the dimensions of this chapel, between the first arch, to the arch where the altar of early mass was celebrated, to erect there an altar in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to make a place for his own burial.

There is still, upon the floor of the cathedral, under the arch, in the nave, where the iron chapel originally stood, a low broad monument of Purbeck marble, on which are the brassless effigies of the founder and his wife, Katherine Peverell; with many sockets of their favourite device, the sickle, and other arms, all now destroyed. Their remains were removed with the chapel in 1779, to its present site, as appears by an inscription.

The iron chapel is in very good preservation, owing to the interference of the late Lord Radnor, who considered himself sufficiently descended from the Hungerfords to be at much pains and expense to restore it. In a private journal of the year 1784, written by a Wiltshire gentleman, it is said that his lordship was two years in settling the heraldic ornaments now painted upon it.

On the second day, Wilton Abbey was visited. The church there was, of course, examined, and Mr. James Nightingale read a paper, elucidating Byzantine architecture, which we should give in full, but that our readers have lately had several essays on the subject. We shall confine ourselves to the closing portion of it which treated of

The Mosaics in Wilton Church.

The Wilton mosaics have a considerable interest from their date and history being known. They originally formed part of a shrine set up in 1256, in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Rome. In the course of some alterations made there during the last century, they were purchased and sent to this country by Sir W. Hamilton, and remained at Strawberry-hill till Walpole's collection was dispersed, a few years since.

There exist also in Westminster Abbey some mutilated remains of a similar date and character, in the shrine of Edward the Confessor, finished in 1270, and in the tomb of Henry III. who died in 1272. Walpole supposes that these latter works in Westminster Abbey, and possibly the mosaics now at Wilton, were made by Pietro Cavallini, the well-known mosaicist and painter, and pupil of Giotto: this, however, could not have been the case, as Cavallini was not born till 1259. The very interesting but dilapidated relics still in Westminster Abbey were in all probability made by Italian artists.

There is still another kind of mosaic of great antiquity—the Opus Alexandrinum, ordinarily used for the pavement of churches, and composed solely of the three materials—porphyry, serpentine, and white or slightly coloured marble: these are embedded in grooves cut in marble slabs, allowing a white line to develope the geometrical base of the pattern.

A small but perfect example will be found in Wilton Church of the Opus Alexandrinum: it has been laid down in the pavement of the entrance porch, and was brought from Italy.

A large piece of this kind of mosaic, but of modern Italian manufacture, will be found in the pavement at the foot of the steps of the chancel, between the pulpit and the reading-desk.

The use of mosaic is unquestionably one of the most beautiful as well as the most enduring modes of church decoration: the variety of composition is endless, from the simple square and circle to the most intricate labyrinth of interlaced work: they display almost every variety and combination of colour, from the most retiring drab or grey to the gorgeous splendour of gold and purple.

Some very interesting glass of several different periods will be found in Wilton Church. The windows of the central apse are mostly fitted with glass of the thirteenth century: in the smaller apses are some curious pieces of the Decorated and later periods: several whole-length figures are remarkable for their good drawing and brilliancy of colour. In the side aisle window nearest the campanile, are arranged two portions of earlier windows of good Cinquecento work.

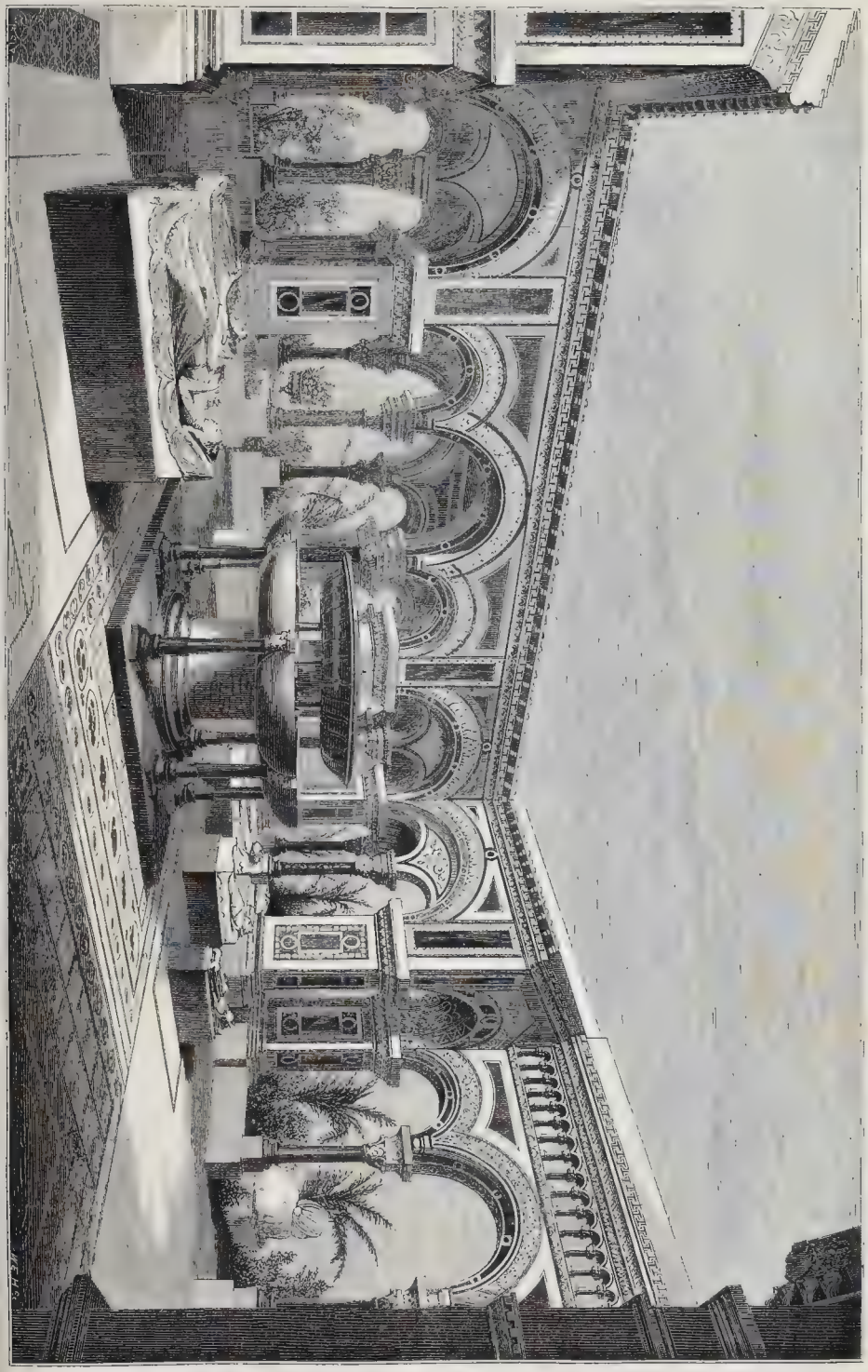
A conversazione at the Bishop's Palace closed the day, where Mr. Clutton, to whom has been confided the restoration of the Chapter-house as a tribute to the memory of the late bishop, read a paper on "The Origin and Uses of Chapter-houses." The sum required for the restoration is 5,000*l.*: 4,400*l.* have already been raised. At the closing meeting on Saturday special acknowledgement was made of the exertions of Mr. Cunnington in the formation of the society; and Mr. John Gough Nichols read "Some Notices of the Library at Stourhead."

THE BYZANTINE COURT IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

WE have already spoken of Byzantine architecture in connection with the Crystal Palace at Sydenham (page, 353 *ante*), and described the principal specimens there collected in illustration of it.

We now give a view of the Court specially appropriated to it, as seen looking towards the nave and transept, with the fountain from Heisterbach, on the Rhine, attributed to the thirteenth century, and the effigies of Henry II. Richard I. John "Lackland," Queen Berengaria, and others at the sides. The arcade next the nave is from the Church of St. Mary in the Capital, at Cologne, one of the most interesting structures in what has been justly called the Rome of this side the Alps. The arcade probably belongs to the tenth century. The marblings and general decoration of this side of the Court are very creditable to Mr. Beensen, by whom they were executed. The ceiling of the cloister is an admirable piece of coloured decoration. The Shobden doors, the Kilpeck doors, the mosaics from St. John Lateran, at Rome, and the bronze doors from Hildesheim and Augsburg, are against the sides opposite to those shown in the view. The bronze doors, both of the eleventh century, are particularly interesting. In passing round, notice the elegance of the ornament in the abacus of the capitals of the Shobden chancel arch, and some of the foliage in the Prior's doorway, from Ely, thoroughly Greek in derivation.

The whole of this Court will repay the most careful study; but it is a source of mystification to many, who are unable to bring under one heading the works of various dates, characters, and countries which it includes. Some intelligent guides, not to say lecturers, are greatly needed in the Crystal Palace. At the present moment, it is scarcely possible to find any one to whom the simplest question can be addressed. If we had not been told differently, we should have imagined that the whole board of directors, including the secretary, went out of town the week after the opening, and had never been heard of since.



THE PAINTING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE SYDENHAM

MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

THE FIRE AT MR. CUBITT'S.

We have already mentioned that at the time of the late disastrous fire on Mr. Cubitt's premises at Millbank, there were 609 men at work in the several shops. The day following a partial suspension took place, but on the next day temporary accommodation was made for those whose shops had been destroyed, and nearly all were set to work again, or at least to the number of 564. On the following Monday the numbers were increased to 656, and there are now employed on the premises and in their restoration upwards of 700 men.

Our object in referring again to this fact is to mention that on the day after the fire Mr. Cubitt gave to every joiner who had lost tools a sum of money that they might purchase some new ones for his immediate use. In the following week their own estimates were received of their several losses, and each man was paid to the amount of 14s. in the pound on the Saturday, from the sum of 605*l.* subscribed by Mr. Cubitt and his family. In consequence of this liberality the joiners in his employ at the time of the fire presented their employer last week with a written testimonial of their gratitude.

The memorial says that,—"Remembering how great a sufferer he himself has been from this misfortune, they cannot but feel that he has in this present instance offered a still greater manifestation of his generous spirit towards his workmen in addition to the many former proofs he has given them of that benevolence which has characterised the whole course of his life;" and it closes with the expression of a hope that "none of them will ever be found wanting in the faithful and zealous discharge of their duty towards him."

In addition to the sum of 14s. paid to the men on their losses, there has been a further payment of 2s. in the pound to each man out of a subscription forwarded by friends of Mr. Cubitt, chiefly residing on the Belgrave estate, and in whose houses the men are occasionally employed, and there is still a small sum in hand for further distribution.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Lynn.—Mr. Stimpson, of Lynn, builder, has obtained the contract for fitting up the Stanley Library, in the Athenæum of this town.

Norwich.—The first stone of the new free public library was laid on Wednesday in last week by the mayor, Sir Samuel Bignold, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company. A description of the new building has already appeared in the *Builder*. The proceedings were of the usual character. Hopeful and suggestive addresses were delivered by the amateur artificer of the day, and by Mr. Peto, M.P. the Rev. E. Sidney, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P. *cum quibusdam aliis*.

Worstead.—The national school-room in this village has been enlarged from designs by Mr. Phipson, of Ipswich. The building, which is in the Elizabethan style, presents no very noticeable features.

Roxwell.—The church here has been repaired and reopened; the shingle steeple new painted; the old flint facing restored, with quoins and windows (after the model of the old ones) of Bath stone. A new aisle has been added on the north side, and a vestry looking east. The old oak roof, which was ceiled up, has been opened, the tiles new laid, and coping added at the gables; the last gables of nave and chancel being decorated with floriated crosses. The interior has been fitted with open seats of stained deal, and Staffordshire tiles; the chancel, with oak longitudinal seats and Minton's encaustic tiles. Mr. C. Ainslie, of London, was the architect; Mr. R. Dowsett, builder; W. Day, foreman; Cundy (in part) and Hardy, Chelmsford, stonemasons; Abrahams, stainer; tracery of oak sittings carved by Dowsett's carpenters. The work has been fourteen months in hand. The body of the old church would not accommodate more than 200, but by the alterations made seats have been secured for 400. The churchyard has also been improved, the soil being levelled and an addition made to the ground of 67 perches. The whole expense of these works amounts to about 1,800*l.* for the general body of the church, and 300*l.* for the chancel. There remain 200*l.* unprovided for.

Berkhampstead.—The following tenders have been made for Bourne's Schools, about to be built here:—

Hawke	£973	0	0
Burge	940	0	0
Hawkins	750	0	0
Harris (deducting allowance for old materials)	688	10	0
Matthews (deducting allowance for old materials)	687	0	0

Mr. Joseph Clarke is the architect.

Loughborough.—The tenders for the building of the town-hall here have been examined by the committee, who have resolved that Mr. Dennet's tender (of Nottingham), for 3,993*l.* be accepted. There were eleven competitors—the highest being 5,500*l.* It is expected that the work will be proceeded with immediately.

Leicester.—The consecration of St. John's Church, Leicester, took place on Wednesday before last. The building, which is cruciform in plan, consists of chancel and aisles, transepts, nave and aisles, and tower and spire, the ground floor of the tower forming the north transept. The plan of the chancel is octagonal at the east end *in formâ apsidis*, and, besides the aisles, has a vestry attached to it on the south side: there is also a north porch. The material selected for the outer walling is Mountsorrel granite. The west end consists of a moulded doorway, over which is an arcade of five divisions, three of which are pierced for windows, and a rose window with geometrical tracery in the gable, flanked on either side by the western windows of the aisles. The nave roof is of higher pitch than that of the aisles. The ceiling of the chancel is formed of ribs of deal and deal boarding. The ceilings of the other portions are plaster, pane drawn between the common rafters, and a fresco pattern in red runs along each pane. Nave is 84 feet long by 27 feet 6 inches wide; aisles, 63 feet long by 12 feet three inches wide; chancel, 37 feet long by 21 feet 6 inches wide; transepts (from north to south), 70 feet long by 18 feet 6 inches wide; two chapels, 16 feet by 18 feet each. The church will accommodate 700 adults and 300 children. About one half of the sittings will be free. The architect is Mr. Scott. The builders are Messrs. Broadbent and Hawley, of Leicester; and the clerk of the works, Mr. G. Clark. The building was commenced about eighteen months since.

Swindon.—A sale of landed property at the Swindon station last week was attended by a large and respectable company. A higher price was obtained for the Broad-town estate than has been known for many years, being more than thirty-six years' purchase on the present rental. The Bupton estate was, after a sharp competition, bought in at the reserved price: the biddings, however, nearly reached that amount.

Little Bedwyn.—The foundation-stone of the long-promised school buildings, says the *Wilts Mirror*, has just been laid. The edifice is intended to comprise two large and convenient school-rooms, one for girls, and another for boys, with a gallery for infants, and a master's residence. The funds for its erection are provided by the Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Bruce, and Sir W. Curtis, Bart. assisted by grants from the National Society and the Committee of Council on Education. The children of Froxfield are also to be admitted to these schools. Mr. Major, of Swindon, is the builder.

Marlborough.—Great preparations have been made, says the same paper, for the long looked for Industrial Exhibition. It is now open. Among the promised attractions, "a magnificent picture in needlework, exhibited by Lady Williams," is alluded to.

Weymouth.—Messrs. Goodyear and Son, of Stonehouse, Plymouth, have taken the contract for erecting the market-house here, being the lowest of the tenders, which were as follow: Mr. Crickmay 3,471*l.*; Messrs. Reynolds and Son, 3,589*l.*; Messrs. Goodyear and Son, 3,424*l.*; Mr. Seaman, 3,815*l.*

Bristol.—The Rev. Robert Miles, rector of Bingham, in Nottinghamshire, and son of the late Mr. Philip J. Miles, of Leigh-court, has purchased ground adjoining the city gaol, and formerly the property of the Fowler family, for the purpose of erecting thereon a spacious church, for mariners frequenting the port of Bristol; an almshouse for six or eight sailors' widows; and a suitable residence for the clergyman of the intended new church. The whole, the purchase of the land, the erection of the church, almshouse, &c. as well as the endowment of both, are, it is said, to be at the private cost of Mr. Miles.

Felton.—The newly-erected parish church of Felton, near Bromyard, was opened on Tuesday week by the Bishop of Hereford. The new church is erected upon the site of the old one, and consists of a nave, chancel, porch, tower, and vestry, in the Decorated style of English architecture. The south windows of chancel are filled with painted glass, illustrating Scriptural incidents; and the west window is filled with Powell's quarries. The roofs are exposed to view, and the seats open. The chancel has a stall on either side. The reading-desk is of open tracery, and the pulpit and font are of Bath stone. The aisles are paved with Godwin's encaustic tiles in ornamental patterns. A peal of bells by Mears is fitted up in the tower, and is hung upon a new principle, by which chimes can be rung by one person. The building was designed by and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. T. Nicholson, of Hereford, architect to the Diocesan Church Building Board.

Bangor.—The new church committee have invited plans from several architects named. A confident hope was expressed that the necessary fund would be raised, and that the building operations would shortly commence.

Chipping-Norton.—A new "British" school has been erected in New-street, containing a large school-room, with class-room opening out of it, on each of two floors, and capable of affording ample accommodation for 250 children. The rooms for boys and girls are entered at different ends of the building. A master's residence is also attached as a wing to the building. The schools were to be opened on Friday. The cost of the building, including site, will approach 900*l.* a considerable portion of which has been subscribed.

Stafford.—At a vestry meeting of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Chad, held in the Guildhall last week, to obtain an additional grant of 500*l.* to 2,500*l.* granted at the previous vestry meeting for a new cemetery, it was stated that it had been thought a piece of land in the Stone-road would have been eligible, but on digging to the depth of 6 feet it was found to be wet, and the Board had selected a piece of land on the Eccleshall-road, for which 250*l.* an acre was asked. Four acres were required, which would be for land 1,000*l.*: the chapels and lodge were estimated to cost 880*l.*; boundary walls, 760*l.* The walls would be built 8 feet high from the surface. The conveyance and various expenses would be, perhaps, 50*l.*; and for laying out the land and sundry expenses, they allowed 100*l.* making a total of 2,790*l.* The motion for a sum not exceeding 3,000*l.* for a new cemetery was ultimately agreed to by a majority of 17 votes against nine.

Wolverhampton.—The restoration of the Collegiate Church, according to the local *Chronicle*, is making considerable progress. The central portion of the west end has been almost entirely reconstructed; and the window and doorway have been reinstated according to their original structure. The window will be filled with stained glass, as a memorial to the late Duke of Wellington, if the necessary funds can be obtained. The clerestory has been entirely rebuilt, and ornamented with pinnacles. The temporary roof, which had been erected over the interior of the nave, has been removed, exhibiting to view the carved oak roof. Progress in the remaining portion of the restoration is being made by the contractors, Messrs. Higham, of this town, builders.

Liverpool.—The new schools in connection with St. Mark's Church, the foundation-stone of which was lately laid, will be constructed of gray brick, with quoins, dressings, and wrought stone work of the local red sandstone. The architect for the edifices is Mr. T. D. Barry. The contract for the building has been taken by Mr. Thomas Hughes, and the cost is estimated

at 2,200*l.* We shall give a view.——The proposition made by the dock committee for the extension and improvement of the docks, at an expenditure of three and a half millions, was fully discussed at a meeting of council on Wednesday in last week. The principle of the scheme was adopted, and the necessary powers were granted for proceeding to Parliament to obtain an Act to enable the dock committee to carry out the plans, which, as time advances, will have to be discussed and approved of in detail.

Wallasey.—The Wallasey Board of Health lately resolved to advertise for the best plan to drain and sewer the district,—a premium of 160*l.* to be given for the best, and 50*l.* for the second best plan.

Levenshulme.—The new building for the Mechanics' Institution in this village, has now been completed, and was formally opened on Saturday week by a *soirée*, under the presidency of Mr. James Sidebottom, who has taken great interest in the success of the undertaking. The entire cost of the premises, including master's house, school apparatus, furniture, &c. is little over 1,000*l.* towards which sum 530*l.* 12s. have been received, and about 80*l.* promised. In addition to this 150*l.* will be received from private friends in connection with the old institutions, leaving a deficiency of 300*l.* On the ground-floor of the building are day and evening schools capable of holding 250 children. On the same floor are a reading-room and a room for library, which now contains 600 volumes. It is intended to use this large room for lectures on literary and scientific subjects, miscellaneous concerts, singing, and other classes. Messrs. Davison and Son, builders, have completed the work. Mr. Alfred Fisher, architect, gratuitously furnished the plans. The number of members now in connection with the institution is eighty-four; honorary members, ten.

Maryport.—Mr. Nelson, of Carlisle, according to the local *Journal*, has been engaged as the contractor for the new wet dock here. The extent of dock will be three acres, and the present one will form an entrance or dock basin. The coffer-dam and excavations are to be completed by January, 1856. The dock gates and walls or wings will form a separate contract. The deepening of the harbour and channel is carried on under the trustees.

Newcastle.—The contracts for the extensive buildings to be erected in St. Nicholas-square, Newcastle, says the *Gateshead Observer*, were let by the Town Improvement Committee of the Corporation, on Wednesday, to Mr. Robert Robson, of Wide-open, for the sum of 16,944*l.*

REOPENING OF SHOTTESBROOKE CHURCH.

SOME of our readers are doubtless already acquainted with the ancient church of St John the Baptist at Shottesbrooke, Berks, whose tapering spire, 150 feet in height, has awakened the attention of many a passer-by, as well as called forth the admiration of ecclesiologists in general. It was originally attached to an adjoining monastery, and dates from the year 1337, though there was previously on the same spot an edifice of Norman work, mentioned in "Doomsday Book." Sir William Tressell, of Cubblesdon, in Staffordshire, was the founder of the present structure, and within are still to be seen the elaborately-carved tombs in which repose his remains and those of his lady. The plan of the building is a Latin cross, the length of which is 80 feet, and the width of the transepts about 50 feet.

Till a year ago the interior was in a most deplorable condition; and much as it still contained to delight the antiquary and to afford food for the suppositions of the seeker after hidden things, the general effect of the white-washed walls, galleried transepts, high-built pews, and above all, the total absence of appropriate arrangement within the chancel, gave ample room for a return to better order and more church-like feeling. Since then something has been done. A chancel-screen of Painswick stone, the proportions of which were regulated by the traces of the earlier one, has been put up, and stalls which are terminated with carved poppy-heads.

The pulpit, on the south side, is of alabaster, inlaid with pieces of variously-coloured Derbyshire marble. The altar-rail is of light ironwork, as are also the gates of the screen. These are all the work of Mr. Wyatt, of Oxford. The seats, both in nave and transepts, face the east. Only a few detached pieces of the old stained glass remain, and it is much to be wished that the subscription now begun for a painted east window may be speedily filled up. Mr. Street was the architect.

There are in the north transept some old brasses in very good condition: here also rest the remains of the learned Henry Dodwell. The little village of Shottesbrooke lies about four miles from either Twyford or Maidenhead station; and a visit to this interesting church would well repay the traveller by Great Western Railway for the few hours that the digression would cost him. The present rector is the Rev. Charles Vansittart.

COSTS OF BRICKMAKING.

THE statement of "A Surveyor" (p. 467, *ante*), has brought us a dozen letters from brickmakers, denying that bricks can be made for the price therein given. "A Surveyor" simply stated what others had said on oath: the correctness or otherwise of the information rests with the witnesses. The following will represent the opinions of the dissentients:—

In reply to the letter of 'A Surveyor,' and in justice to the brickmaking trade, I trust you will oblige me by the insertion of the following detailed account of the average cost of making bricks in the ordinary way. Some of the items I know are much below the average of the last three years. For instance, last season and the preceding one, few brickmakers were able to purchase ashes at less than 10s. per chaldron, delivered in the field, and many large makers were compelled to give as much as from 12s. to 14s. and even 16s. The expense of measuring, sifting, and waste adds at least 1s. per chaldron to the cost, and as a chaldron of ashes in breeze and soil is required in making two thousand bricks, 6s. would no doubt be a much nearer estimate. It is rather singular the witnesses should say that 300*l.* are sufficient capital for making a million of bricks, when, according to their own showing, at 15s. 6d. per thousand, including royalty, nearly 800*l.* are necessary for the purpose. Brickmaking is over, and consequently the brickmaker's capital all expended, about the end of August, or nearly a year from the time he commences, by which time, and seldom before, he begins to have a return; so that at the lowest estimate 800*l.* are barely sufficient to make the quantity mentioned, to say nothing of keeping stock over a year, or even two years, in times of depression, in the building trade:—

	Per Thousand.		
Rent of field	£0	0	3
Ashes	0	4	6
Removing top mould	0	0	2
Digging earth	0	0	6
Soiling and turning earth	0	0	6
Chalk, and expense of washing	0	0	3
Moulding	0	4	4
Horse grinding earth	0	0	6
Sand	0	0	6
Straw and hurdles	0	0	4
Setting	0	1	8
Bolting, sorting, &c.	0	0	6
Loading	0	0	6
Implements, tools, &c.	0	0	6
Superintendence	0	0	9
Interest on capital	0	0	9
Royalty	0	2	0
Bad debts	0	1	0
Preparing hacks, obtaining water, making roads, coals and wood in burning, and materials for building sand-houses, &c. &c	0	0	6
	£1	0	0

You will perceive the above estimate is for the cost of making *bricks*, the brickmaker being entirely dependent on the weather for the proportion of good stocks or shuffs and rubbish he will get from his clamps. A course or two at the top, bottom, and sides, are invariably place, and sold at from 15s. to 20s. per thousand. Many of the bulk are likewise unavoidably grizzles and rough bricks, which sell for about 4s. more than place. A brickmaker, too, considers himself fortunate indeed, if he have less than two courses of shuffs at the top of the clamp, the price of which is from 8s. to 10s. per thousand. An ordinary clamp is about thirty courses high, and the last two seasons I have known that many, and heard that most brickmakers near London have had from four to eight courses of shuffs on the clamps, occasioned by the wet weather. Taking into consideration the extraordinary fluctuating character of the brickmaking trade, and its dependence on the weather, I do not believe that good stocks can be sold at less than 28s. per thousand to yield a profit of 20 per cent. which a manufacturer is fully entitled to, who only turns his capital once a year. B. L. Jun.

VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

OUR LAMP-POSTS.

COMPLAINTS of the gully-hole emanations are now general; and though I should be sorry to defend the barbarous practice of ventilating the sewers through slits in the streets or through the gully-holes, yet there is one view of the subject which has escaped the notice of the public, though, of course, scientific men are aware of it. It is this:—If the foul air cannot get away through these street openings, it will make its way through the house-drains into the interior of houses, and woe be to the tenant whose drain is untrapped. The flap-traps are never air-tight: even the syphon-traps are frequently inefficient.

In a county town a few years ago, the borough surveyor was afflicted with a vehement spasm of gully-trapping. There was immediately a rapid increase of disease, and in the higher parts of the town, clearly attributable to the fact of the foul air entering the houses through the untrapped drains.

What are we to do between the two fires? At any rate, the liberty of the subject should be so far trespassed upon as to make it compulsory on the landlords to have the house-drains trapped, whether they like it or not. Next, if by some means the sewers could be relieved of the air-pressure inside tending outwards, we should get rid of the discharge through the outlets in the streets.

I would suggest that the Commissioners might make an experiment to ascertain if this could not be done by means of chimney-shafts divided from top to bottom into two unequal flues. It would not cost much to make the experiment on a small scale first. The difference in area making a difference in the friction of the two columns of air, up and down, would create a draft of some power; of what amount that power would be, to be ascertained by the experiment. The draft might be slow, but it would be continual, requiring no fuel, and no attending to. From this might approximately be determined the number of ventilating-shafts for a given district.

Passing to another subject, I notice your remarks upon the lamp-post, or rather post for a lamp, opposite the Horse-guards: let me draw your attention to an abortion of the public-house or gin-palace description in a lamp-post near Vauxhall-bridge. B. R. A.

ELY BURIAL CHAPELS.

THE "CLAYBRICKÆOLOGICAL STYLE."

NOT less than twenty-five designs for these chapels were sent in, all of them more or less ecclesiastical in style, with the exception of one, which was *Egyptian*, heavy, massive, sepulchral, and solemn, and to be lighted only through openings in the frieze! The memorandum which accompanied it was written in so semi-serious, semi-jocular a style, that I forward it to you for the amusement (if not edification) of your numerous readers.

W. MARSHALL, Clerk of Burial Board.

After giving his reason for adopting the Egyptian style, namely, that the only available building material in the locality is brick, which he thinks does not suit the "ecclesiastical style," the writer proceeds,—

"But it may be said, that the plans I have given in are not purely Egyptian; there is as much of the Grecian style in their composition as Egyptian. I care not what name it gets. I am not a sticker to names, styles, or fashions: it may very appropriately be called the *Plain Common Sense* style. But perhaps that would be too vulgar a name for *archæologists*, therefore I would propose to give it the very learned, elaborate, and pretty name of *Claybrick-æological* style of architecture; and if you adopt it, you shall have the merit of introducing a new style of

architecture into the country, and your names shall be handed down to posterity as the first introducers of the Claybrickæological style of architecture. I would, therefore, strongly advise you to accept my plans, and send me the 10*l.*; not that I care for the money, but I am anxious to get a Claybrickæological Society established, to compete with the numerous *archæological* societies which are disseminating too many *tailoring* views and opinions of architecture into society. But should you not see it in the same light as I do, and be inclined to pass a vote of censure on my plans and description of the Claybrickæological style of architecture, then you will find I have taken shelter behind a screen, and will not feel your censure; and I give you full liberty to publish this in the *Builder*, in order that all the competing architects may see it.

Whatever may be said against the Claybrickæological style of architecture, I am certain that the poet's description of Gothic architecture cannot apply to it viz.:—

'Fine architecture * * * * * * *
Win lows and doors, in nameless sculpture drest,
With order, symmetry, or taste unblest;
Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,
The crazy'd creations of misguided whim.
Forms might be worshipp'd on the bended knee,
And still the *second* dread *command* be free.
Their likeness is not found on earth, in air, or sea.
Mansions that would disgrace the building taste
Of any mason reptile, bird, or beast.'

Q. E. D."

We may add, that Mr. J. D. Pritchett, of Darlington, was the successful competitor in this matter.

THE LATE FIRE AT GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

WE desire particularly to engage the attention of our professional readers in regard to the recent fire at Gloucester Cathedral, as the details are both important and interesting, as well as general in their application.

Shortly before the occurrence of the fire, the workmen who had been engaged in polishing the throne, and other carved woodwork in the choir, left off, it being six o'clock p.m. Three hours afterwards, the fire was discovered in a pew in front of the throne, and where they had left their tools and materials. The men had been employed in applying *boiled oil and turpentine* in equal proportions to the woodwork, *rubbing it dry with cotton rags*, chiefly portions of old cotton stockings. These after use they placed in a rush basket, and set it in the pew in front of the throne. This was exactly the place where the fire broke out three hours afterwards. It was supposed that the men had used fire and left some of it kindled when they finished work; but on a strict examination, all denied that any fire or match had been used by them on that day.

Experiments were thereupon made, with the view of ascertaining distinctly whether the fire might not have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The men employed placed their rags (saturated with oil and turpentine), in a rush basket as before. In an hour the outside of the basket was found to be warm, and soon after the rags began to smoke. In two hours a continuous and strong cloud of smoke escaped from the basket, and in three hours the whole burst into a flame! This experiment, we are told, was twice tried with the same result, and it fully accounts for the fire at the cathedral on the 8th inst. and, doubtless, for many others.

The danger of such a combination as that of *cotton* with boiled *oil and turpentine*, has been long known to many, and we have repeatedly brought it under notice. It is to be hoped that now it will be more widely and generally known than ever. It is probable that in some seasons such spontaneous firing of materials is much more imminent than in others, and this fact itself, we think, may come to form an important link in the chain of evidence, referred to in another column of this day's *Builder*, through which the mysterious cause of cholera, and its consequent cure or prevention, are now, we do believe, very likely to be expiscated. If there be an excess of excited or inflamed oxygen, or "ozone," in the atmosphere, in seasons when epidemics prevail, as Schönbein, its discoverer, alleges, and especially, as Mr. Mayhew maintains, in cholera seasons, it is easy to account for the prevalence of spontaneous fires in *such* seasons at least; and as easy to understand the heretofore strange and unaccountable association of pestilence and fire, from the London plague period down to the present day.

BURIALS IN THE METROPOLIS.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.

WILL you inquire what the Board of Health are about in allowing, as I presume they must, the interments to continue, and at a frightful rate, too, in the burial-ground attached to St. Andrew's, Holborn? I think not less than forty per week for the last twelve months have been interred, and they still continue.

To-day fresh ground is opened. It cannot be that pecuniary reasons influence the authorities, as the living is returned at 1,300*l.* per annum; and there is a freehold estate for the church purposes, producing a like amount.

The rector has been absent for many weeks, no doubt to keep out of harm's way. H. W.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

HAVING read the article in your journal on the subject of the late fearful visitation of cholera in the neighbourhood of Broad-street, Marshall-street, and other streets adjacent in the parish of St. James's, in which you describe the bad state of the drains and some of the houses in that locality, and being an inhabitant of that district, I cannot refrain from addressing you, for the purpose of making more generally known, through your columns, a serious nuisance which exists in our vicinity, and which has not been alluded to. It is a large slaughter-house, or, I may say, several slaughter-houses in one, together with tripe-boiling and I believe offal boiling-houses, in Marshall-street, the immediate vicinity where so many deaths lately occurred: there is also a large pen for live cattle as well as an extensive cow-shed attached, and the odours emitted from these places for days together, and frequently at nights, when the offal-pits are being emptied, is past all description: it produces loss of appetite, vomiting, &c.: in fact, persons become seriously ill through it, and as I have myself experienced these effects, I can speak with certainty on the subject. These extensive premises are surrounded by the houses of Marshall-street, Silver-street, Carnaby-street, and Marlborough-row; and the fact of so many deaths having occurred in all these streets about the same time, I think, speaks volumes against this pestilence-creating establishment.

In spite of the great exertions of our parish authorities at this critical period, their labours are thwarted by this vile nuisance.

AN INHABITANT OF ST. JAMES'S.

Miscellanea.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The neighbourhood selected for examination by this society on the occasion of its holding the eighth annual meeting, was the Vale of Clwyd, and Ruthin was fixed upon as the head-quarters of the antiquaries. Accordingly the members began to muster on 12th inst.; and on Wednesday the inns were full. A museum was formed for exhibition in the court hall, where the annual meeting, consisting of between forty and fifty gentlemen, was held on the evening of 13th inst. Mr. West took the chair, and addressed the meeting. The usual report was then read, and, after some farther procedure, the first day's assemblage was dissolved. On the 14th, a large party of ladies and gentlemen visited the town and castle, where the chief matters of interest were pointed out. In the evening, an essay was read on Roman and other Remains at Caerswys and neighbourhood, by the Rev. David Davies, of Llanwnog, Montgomeryshire. On Friday, the 15th, Eyarth, Efenechtyd, carly remains on adjacent mountains, and Pool Park, were visited. Llanrhaiadr, Denbigh, St. Asaph, and Rhuddlan were to receive the society on Saturday; and Llangollen and Rug to be explored on Monday and Tuesday.

BUILDING ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—Three men were employed last week in cementing a top cornice at the exterior of a house in Whitechapel, Liverpool, when the cornice, yielding to the weight of the cement, gave way, the scaffolding was thrown down, and the men were projected into the street, from a height of about thirty feet. Two of them were severely injured, but none fatally.

THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.—The next general meeting of the members and friends of this association will be held at Ipswich, on Thursday, 28th inst. under the presidency of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the president of the institute. The proceedings of the day will be closed by a dinner at the Town Hall, to which ladies will be admitted.

PALESTINE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The first annual general meeting of this new Association was held on 12th inst. at the residence of Dr. John Lee, LL.D. F.R.S. the College, Doctors'-commons, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council and of the treasurer, electing council and officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business; Mr. Joseph Bonomi, M.R.S.L. in the chair. The report of council was read by Dr. Turnbull, one of the honorary secretaries, and gave a favourable account of preliminary procedure. After this and the treasurer's report were adopted, an address was read, detailing the suggested and contemplated objects of the association, and treating of a variety of archæological subjects connected with the Holy Land, research and investigation as to which were strongly recommended.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society commenced on the 12th inst. at Taunton, under the presidency of Mr. Labouchere, M.P. for the borough. The museum was augmented by contributions. A preliminary meeting for election of officers, &c. having been held (at which Sir John Ramsden was added to the vice-presidents), a large company of about 200 met in the Assembly-rooms, when the chairman delivered an opening address. The annual report was then read. It mentioned the accession of twenty-seven new members. The Rev. Mr. Scarth read a paper upon three stone coffins discovered recently at Coombe Down, near Bath. The Rev. F. W. Warre read one by Mr. Stradling, entitled "A Young Turf-parer's Find in the Turbaries," in which he referred to "a curious phenomenon connected with turf-cutting. The delver, sometimes at 8, 9, or 10 feet in the ground, and when within a foot or two of the clay on which the turf rests, is suddenly lifted to the mouth of the pit, so that he steps off without any difficulty." "A very old and experienced workman informed me," added the writer, "that he had had several of these wind and water rides in his time, and that when wind caused the platform to rise, it went up steadily, and when at the top he had only to pass his scythe through the mass, and the wind passed off with a sound like the drone of a bagpipe, and the cutter descended to the bottom and resumed his work. When water was the cause, the ascent was more rapid, and the pit became useless." The Rev. W. F. Jones then read a paper on the Application of Philology to Archæological Investigations, and Mr. Freeman, one on "The Perpendicular of Somerset compared with that of East Anglia." The company afterwards adjourned to the London Hotel, where an "ordinary" or banquet was served. Nearly 100 persons sat down. At the evening meeting, amongst others, Mr. Charles Moore, of Bath, read a paper on the inferior oolite of Dundry, with description of new brachiopods. On the following day the society proceeded on an excursion.

BUILDING LEASES.—It must be admitted that too much care cannot be taken by a builder to ascertain the title to the land on which he is about to expend his money. It may be copyhold, and may subject the builder to not a few of the inconveniences attending that abominable tenure. Some discussion has lately taken place in the *Legal Observer* on the subject, and "Fair Play" (p. 185, of 8th July, 1854), who advocates with some ingenuity the cause of the lord of the manor of Kennington, speciously comes to the conclusion, that no objection would arise on the part of builders to subject themselves to contribute towards the payment of a fine according to the *rack-rent* on a change of tenancy. "Fair Play" states, "It might be inconvenient, but not unjust or hard on the copyholder, who, had he possessed common sense, would not have granted a lease for building purposes, well knowing that the annual value would be very greatly increased, and also well knowing that on every change of tenant *a fine of two years' improved value* would be payable, without making it one of the terms of the lease that all payments of fines *beyond two years' purchase on the rent reserved should be payable by the lessee*. By adopting that course, the copyholder would only have to pay on the amount of the rent payable to him: the *lessee might readily calculate the value of the liability he took on himself*," &c. The object of my addressing you is to request the favour of the sentiments of competent persons on the subject, and more especially whether there is any objection on the part of builders generally, to accept leases with a stipulation to pay all fines assessed on the copyholder on a change of tenancy beyond the ground-rent reserved, they, the builders, effecting insurances at their expense to protect them against such liability. I trust that surveyors, and those interested in the question, will not fail, for the edification of lords of manors, to furnish you unreservedly with their sentiments on the plausible proposal so well calculated to benefit the lord.—F. S. A.

*** It is not a question for discussion. No man in his senses would build on land so circumstanced.

THE ANCIENT REMAINS DISCLOSED AT GLOUCESTER.—The sewerage works are nearly completed, but the greatest curiosity hitherto found, according to the local *Chronicle*, is the tesselated pavement in Long Smith-street, which has now been carefully uncovered. The tesseræ are of four colours, black, white, red, and orange, the border of the floor being of zig-zag pattern, and a centre of foliage, the leaves being heart-shaped. The excavations in the principal streets have been carried, on an average, to a depth of 10 feet, and it is suggested as one reason why more curiosities have not been discovered, that at about a parallel with the present surface, at a depth of 10 feet, are the Roman roadways, formed of concrete: in many places where the substratum was soft or boggy, this concrete was laid upon bushes or faggots—a system which we assisted in re-establishing in the present day. The position of Roman buildings has been defined in several places, the largest in St. John's-lane, where the base of a column of the attic order was found at a depth of 12 feet, and also the foundations of a building, which by its thickness (3 feet) might be supposed to have been extensive. At the upper end of the lane was found, at a depth of 11 feet, a pavement, the *tesseræ* of which were about 1 inch square. The base of an Attic column was also found at the top of Queen-street, at its junction with Eastgate-street. Long Smith-street has been the richest antiquarian field hitherto. This is the highest spot in the city. Here two pavements have been found,—the one before alluded to, and another of a larger and coarser kind, similar to that found in St. John's-lane. The *debris* of decorated plastering were also found, and some Roman tiles. In excavating on the north side of the cathedral a large quantity of *fictilia* of Samian pottery was discovered, and has been partially restored. From the old ditch of the ancient fortifications were brought to light several mediæval knockers. In Westgate-street, the ruins of St. Mary-de-Grace and Holy Trinity churches were met with. These churches were pulled down about 1665. The upper part of the baptismal font of Trinity Church was found. Under the Fleece Inn, the crypt of Trinity Church still exists in good preservation, but is now used as a cellar.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE. — This always well cared-for little theatre has been pleasantly painted during the short recess, and improved before the curtain, and has a very light and agreeable appearance. White with gold mouldings has been adopted, the panels in the front of the dress circle being of light blue, ornamented with cameos. The company remains in its former force. The novelty is the reappearance of Mr. Morris Barnett as *M. Jacques*, for a few nights. It is a beautiful piece of natural acting.

THE CHURCH KEY; A HINT.—Many a time the pleasure of a quiet steeple-chase from village to village has been marred by the discovery that the "clerk," who for the most part has sole possession of the church-key, lives half a mile or more from the church. We have reached the grey old edifice, hot and weary, and thus are doomed, it may be, to retrace our steps for a considerable distance, having unwittingly passed his cottage on our way. In addition to this, it is no rare occurrence to find that the important personage and all his family are from home, haply in the harvest-field, or gone to the market; so that we are regularly nonplussed. This may, perhaps, be a good lesson to teach us patience; nevertheless, I fear that in the majority of cases, it does not tend to promote equanimity. I venture, therefore, to ask the parochial clergy, through the columns of *The Builder*, to endeavour to make some arrangement for preventing such disappointments. That they will be willing to do so, I am fully persuaded; and I anticipate that the mere insertion of this hint will cause the ground of complaint to be in many cases removed.—BETA.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—The underground room beneath the cathedral vestry has been cleansed out, and the earth removed from the window gratings. Access is obtained to it by a trap-door and flight of stone steps. In descending there is a small room, without windows or doorway, access being obtained only through a manhole in the wall, so that the masonry being replaced no one could tell that the room existed. It is supposed to have been the ancient treasury of the cathedral.

FAILSWORTH CHURCH.—We are sorry to hear, says a Manchester paper, that it has been found necessary to close this church, in consequence of the failure of the works. Almost immediately after its completion in 1846, the ceiling began to fall, and it has continued to do so ever since, until at length it has become dangerous to life to assemble within it for divine service. In addition to this, the floors are nearly all destroyed by the dry rot, and they, as well as the ceiling, require to be entirely renewed. The state of this, and of many others of our new churches, it is observed, should make church building committees very careful in the erection of sacred edifices.

GAS.—A Patent Solidified Peat Coal Company has been formed, for the licensing of the manufacture of a sort of artificial coal from peat, free of sulphur, and consolidated so as to form a substitute for ordinary coal. Dr. Letheby gives a favourable chemical report of its properties. It is proposed to get rid of the corrosive adjuncts to coal gas by the use of this peat coal. It is reported by Dr. Letheby to be capable of yielding 14,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, and to possess the requisites for a good fuel.——At a numerous public meeting held at Liverpool, on Monday in last week, it was resolved to support the new scheme of a consumers' gas company, already noticed. The price is proposed to be three shillings, and the maximum dividend 7½ per cent.

"WHY SHOULD WE NOT FILTER OUR AIR?"—Under this title, a writer in the daily papers, under the signature of "Sanitas," brings Dr. Stenhouse's suggestion of charcoal respirators, and the previously well-known detoxicating power of charcoal generally, under review, and advocates its use as a covering over graves, and other sources of poisonous gases, as well as for the more direct filtration of the air as it enters our houses, &c. Many chemical manufacturers, it is stated, have supplied their workmen with charcoal respirators; but we doubt much whether they will be often at the trouble to put them on. Others, he says, recommend that during the time cholera remains amongst us, no person shall walk about unprotected by the respirator. The writer points out that charcoal does not prevent decomposition of animal remains; but on the contrary, promotes it, destroying the noxious gases, however, emitted in the process of decomposition. It is supposed to absorb and condense immense, and indeed, fabulous quantities, both of these gases, and of the oxygen which destroys them; but it appears to us much more likely that it only promotes the combination of oxygen with such gases, or their slow combustion, acting in this respect analogously to spongy platinum in a more obvious process of combustion; and hence, so long as oxygen exists in contact with the noxious gases of decomposition, the charcoal will go on to promote their sanitary combination, independent of any accumulation and exhaustion of oxygen condensed in its pores. There is much importance, together with a little Quixotism, in what is said about filtering our air. As for covering graves, the process must be useful, and ought to be adopted; but we trust it will not hinder the total abolition of intramural burial.

GRINDING AND TEMPERING STEEL AND OTHER METALS.—Mr. J. Chesterman, of Sheffield, has patented several improvements, for grinding, tempering, glazing, brushing, and buffing steel and other metallic articles; the hardening and tempering processes applying principally to thin steel, such, for instance, as saw-blades. A flat plate is to be grinded on both sides at once by means of an upper and nether grindstone, between which the workman forces and works it while the stones are rotating. The "grinders' complaint" is supposed to be mitigated by this mode of operation, which also enables the workman to stand more erect, and use moderate exercise. To glaze, buff, and brush blades of steel and other manufactured metal articles, the patentee employs similar rollers, formed of soft wood, with emery on the surface, or of buff leather, or bristles, or partly of buff leather and part bristles, or the surfaces may be made similar to those ordinarily employed for glazing, buffing, and brushing. For hardening and tempering the patentee takes a strip from 10 to 30 feet long, as required, and winds it into a circular cast-iron box. In the side of this case is a slot, through which one end of the steel protrudes. It is then placed in a furnace, red heated, and withdrawn by one workman, while another draws it through a pair of cold steel or stone dies, by which it is hardened, and comes out flat. Shorter and thicker articles are operated on by placing them as they are in a suitable furnace, and then drawing them through the dies.

CESSPOOLS. Emptying these is fraught with many evils to all concerned: let me suggest a mode that I have seen adopted, viz. that of first laying the drain-pipes, then tapping the cesspool, and flushing the whole into the sewers. A grating is affixed to end of pipes to prevent passage of extraneous matter: the whole filled in with lime and gravel. The total abolition of cesspools must be made compulsory: landlords will not make the necessary outlay unless compelled so to do; and the sooner this is done the better. In many cases I have seen lately, cesspools are actually under the kitchen floors;* an admirable arrangement truly! You will have observed the one thing wanting in the Board of Health arrangements is a corps of properly qualified "Inspectors of Nuisances:" this is at present the province of amateurs, — or rather no one's business.—SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

* In hundreds of cases, —as we have repeatedly shown.—ED.

MONUMENTS AND EPITAPHS.—Disapprobation was recently expressed in your journal, and very rightly, upon the want of good design in the greater part of the memorials in Kensal-green Cemetery. It is ridiculous to think of things that are intended to be exposed to view and to be seen by all being made so unsightly: they are generally all ugly and all alike, or differ only to show how many degrees of ugliness may exist. It is a disgrace that so much which is repulsive to the taste meets the eye in a saunter among the last resting-places of our fellow creatures; so much that makes us get away as quick as possible from spots that are consecrated by our kindred clay, and so much which reflects such discredit upon the living. Surely the utmost grace and consideration for the dead should be openly shown in the sight of the living, and elegance bestowed on these monuments. So also with respect to epitaphs; they are universally bad; their composition such as would be rejected from the pages of any publication. How often do people, led by curiosity to read the lines, turn away from them in disgust? Of all places these are the last where such a shock should be given to the feelings and to the sense of appreciating what is just and suitable. The ancients managed these things better: even here they sacrificed to the graces; gave what they did write upon the monumental stone all the charm of verse their best poets were capable of, but never perpetuated an untruth, or hinted a questionable fame, or marked it with a profane word. We must improve the character both of our tombs and epitaphs, that our churchyards and cemeteries, rendered worthy of the dead, may at the same time improve and elevate the thoughts of the rising generation.—F. L.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL RESTORATIONS.—In the report of the commissioners on the cathedral and collegiate churches, it is recorded that the cost of the rebuilding of the north-west or Lanfranc's Tower, has been 25,000*l.* and that the gradual restoration of the whole fabric, exterior and interior, has been in progress from 1823 to the present time. The whole amount expended in thirty years is stated at nearly 100,000*l.* arising from capitular funds.

VALUATION OF LEAMINGTON.—A correspondent states that Mr. Robert Syer Hoggar, of Wolverhampton, is appointed to make the valuation and assessment of Leamington.

TENDERS

For Pottery Works at Cliffe, Kent. Quantities not supplied.

Hopkins and Roberts	£1,800	0	0
Hocker	1,550	0	0
Tolley	1,165	0	0
Price and Brockwell	1,163	0	0

For the erection of a Dwelling-house, Shop, and Offices at Kingston-on-Thames, for Mr. Nuthall. Mr. James Tillott, architect. The quantities not supplied.

Walker, Kingston	£1,844	0	0
Crowley, ditto	1,809	0	0
Pratt and Son, London	1,698	0	0
Boxall, Kingston	1,497	0	0
Mason, ditto (accepted)	1,437	0	9

For the erection of a Warehouse in Gresham-street for Mr. J. Edmonds. The same architect. The quantities supplied.

Haward and Nixon	£3,077	0	0
Mansfield and Son	3,040	0	0
Lawrence and Son	2,980	0	0
Brown	2,837	0	0
Grindell	2,835	0	0
Brass and Son	2,777	0	0
Rider (accepted)	2,674	0	0

For Schools at Lower Tooting, Surrey. Mr. Joseph Peacock, architect. Quantities taken by Mr. Northcroft.

Piper and Son	£1,689	0	0
Barton, Clapham	1,480	0	0
Myers	1,460	0	0
T. D. Carter	1,370	0	0
Rudkin, Marylebone	1,268	0	0
Hopkins and Roberts, Islington	1,260	0	0
Clever and Stanger	1,254	0	0
Taylor and Honeyman, Tooting	1,220	0	0

For Two Chapels, Lodge, and Entrance-gates for Boston Cemetery. Pritchett and Sons, architects.

Webster and Lee	£1,500	0	0
Bennuston	1,475	0	0
Baker and Son	1,282	17	6

Exclusive of carving, floor-tiles, and desks, which amount to 80*l.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. A." "T W" "P. W. B." "S. C." "E C" we are always glad to do so when the opportunity is afforded. "A Subscriber," "J. R. R." "Original Subscriber" (under our mark), "T. T." duts., "W W." "J. G" "J S" (we cannot do so), "W. J. P." (shall hear from us), "M. J. L." "Junio" (what is sent does not enable us to judge), "M. S." (contrary to our practice), "J. H." "C. A. W." "G. H. C." (parcel at office), "Sir W. J." "Subscriber" (should have sent his name)

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUCKS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—RESIDENT ENGINEER WANTED.—The Committee of Visitors of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Stone, near Aylesbury, in this county, invite APPLICATIONS from persons desirous of becoming Candidates for the Office of Resident Engineer of this Asylum. The person selected must be of good character and experience. He will be subordinate to, and under the immediate direction of the Resident Medical Superintendent, and he will be required to take charge of and to manage the brewing apparatus, and the steam-boilers, and also to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, and to comply with the rules and orders which will be laid down for his guidance, under the authority of the Committee of Visitors, and of the Commissioners in Lunacy.—Applications and testimonials, stating age and qualifications, must be sent to me on or before TEN o'clock on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1854; and candidates for the office are not to attend personally until required by the committee. The situation is one well suited to a man of quiet and domestic habits; and, in addition to the testimonials of efficiency in his own particular branch of trade, which must be strict, and attend to his capability to repair the boilers and other machinery in his immediate department, any such as may give evidence of an obliging disposition, of a ready conformity to rules, and if a married man) the decent deportment and cleanliness of his wife, will weigh with the committee. The salary will be 80l. per annum, with house and garden, free of rent, rates, and taxes, and an allowance of coals and gas, ht.

ACTON TINDAL,
Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

County Hall, Aylesbury, September 16, 1854.

BOROUGH of WOLVERHAMPTON.—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—SURVEYOR WANTED.—WANTED, by the Local Board of Health of the Borough of Wolverhampton, a SURVEYOR. He must be practically acquainted with all the duties devolving upon an officer under the Public Health Act, 1848. He will be required to reside within the borough, and to devote his whole time to his official duties, to the exclusion of all private or other business. Salary, 150l. per annum, and an allowance of 50l. per annum for the purchase and keep of a horse. Offices will be provided by the Local Board, and the Surveyor will have the aid of an assistant and of an office clerk. Persons desirous of applying for the appointment must send in applications and testimonials, addressed to the Town-Clerk, under cover to the Chairman of the General Purposes Committee, on or before the 2nd day of October, 1854.—By order,

THOS. WALKER, Town-clerk.

Town-hall, Wolverhampton, 11th September, 1854.

BOROUGH of WAKEFIELD. — The Council of the Borough of Wakefield, being also the Wakefield Local Board of Health, are in want of a CLERK OF THE WORKS, who must be a professional surveyor, and have a thorough practical knowledge of his profession. He will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office, which may be stated general y to be as follows:—To take the management of all streets, highways, sewers, and house drains, under the direction of the local board; to make all plans, estimates, valuations, and appointments; and superintend all works directed by the local board; to see that all contracts for works entered into with the local board are properly carried out, to keep all accounts, and make all reports connected with his office; to perform all the duties specially imposed upon the surveyor by the Public Health Act, 1848, or which by that Act or any Act supplemental thereto, or amending the same, the surveyor may be authorised or required to do; and to perform such other duties as are set forth in a general statement, printed copies whereof may be obtained on application at the Town Clerk's Office, Wakefield. Salary, 120l. per annum. All applications, with test monials, are to be addressed to the General Purposes Committee of the said Borough, endorsed "Application for Office of Clerk of the Works," and to be forwarded (prepaid) under cover, to the Town Clerk of Wakefield, on or before 4th OCTOBER next.—By order,

JAMES WYMAN,
Town Clerk, and Clerk to the Local Board of Health.

Wakefield, 20th Sept. 1854.

CLERK of WORKS.—The Chatham Local Board of Health are desirous of obtaining the SERVICES, for a limited period, of a CLERK of WORKS to superintend the execution of drainage works. Those only who are practically skilled in such operations will be considered eligible candidates. Remuneration, three guineas per week. Written applications, accompanied with testimonials, to be sent to the Clerk to the Board, at their Office, No. 311, High-street, Chatham, on or before the 28th day of SEPTEMBER instant.

THOMAS HILL, Clerk to the Local Board.

Chatham, September 16th, 1854.

LEAMINGTON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—To Clerks to Local Boards of Health, Surveyors, and Superintendents of Police.—The Local Board of Health for the district of Leamington, constituted under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1848, are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from Candidates for the respective offices of CLERK, SURVEYOR, and SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE and INSPECTOR of NUISANCES (one appointment, for whom no official residence will be provided, with coal and candles). Persons desirous of becoming candidates for any of the above appointments must, on or before the 30th day of SEPTEMBER inst. send in testimonials, addressed "To the Chairman of the Local Board of Health," endorsed "Officers' Duties," stating salary, calling, and age. Each officer will be required to give up the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and not engage in any other occupation without the special leave of the Board. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. HAYNES, Clerk.

Town-hall, Leamington, 19th Sept. 1854.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN.

AN ARCHITECT wishes for an ASSISTANT, who must be a neat as well as thoroughly practical draughtsman, experienced also in writing specifications, taking out quantities, and estimating. Salary, 1 l. per annum.—Apply by letter, giving references as to character and ability, to A. B. care of Messrs. Cubitt and Brockbank, Surveyors, Princess-street, Manchester, to whose care applicants will be expected to send specimens of their drawing.

SAW-MILLS.—Wanted, by a Builder in the country, a useful steady Man, to Sharpen Saws, and work a saw frame at bench, &c.—Address particulars and wages, &c. to A. B. C. Office of "The Builder."

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TWO ARCHITECTS, in Partnership, holding appointments, and having several public buildings in course of erection, have a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Apply by letter to A. B. 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE.—WANTED, the ASSISTANCE of an ENGINEER thoroughly acquainted with the drainage and supply of towns under the Board of Health Act, and capable of preparing all the necessary plans, specifications, and estimates for the same.—Apply, stating particulars, qualifications, &c. and salary required, to R. W. Office of "The Builder."

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.

THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE of a Gentleman is required who has been successfully engaged in the preparing and carrying out works of DRAINAGE and WATER SUPPLY of towns under the Board of Health.—Apply, with particulars as to terms, previous engagements, &c. to C. E., BIRMINGHAM, Office of "The Builder."

TO BELLHANGERS.

WANTED, a Person accustomed to the best description of work, to undertake the Bellhanging of a large number of first-class houses, now in the course of finishing. Apply to Mr. WELCHMAN, 23, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park.

WANTED immediately, for a short engagement, a first-rate clear and rapid DRAUGHTSMAN. He must be a thorough master of perspective, well acquainted with the details of Gothic architecture, and have a free hand for sketching in foliage, foregrounds, and figures. Salary allowed, 3l. per week. Address, with references as to ability, T. M. D. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

WANTED, an experienced ASSISTANT, capable of attending to the routine of an Architect's Office, Levelling, and Surveying.—Apply, with full particulars of qualification, and salary required, to Mr. BATES, Bellevue, Handsworth, near Birmingham.

TO STONEMASONS.

WANTED, TEN or TWELVE good HANDS to work on soft stone at St. George's Church, Doncaster. Wages, 4s. 6d. per day. Two years' work can be guaranteed to good workmen. Application to be made to the foreman, on the works, or by letter to Mr. CHARLES IRESON, Jun. Builder, Newland, Northampton.

TO PRACTICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED, by a Hydraulic Engineer of many years' standing, a YOUNG MAN, of practical and experienced knowledge in the branches of hydraulic and general engineering, to join the advertiser as PARTNER. The highest references given and required. Capital, about 2,000l.—Address, for particulars, &c. to A. B. Mr. Byfield's, 21, Charing-cross.

NOTICE TO MASONS.

WANTED, some good HANDS at general work. Competent Masons can obtain constant employ.—Apply to Mr. JOHN SUTTON, Rocky-hill, Maidstone, Kent.

TO MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN.

WANTED, for a permanency, a good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN (a practical man) Apply to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and CO. Stamp End Ironworks, Lincoln.

TO ARCHITECTS.

WANTED, a Gentleman of experience and business habits, to undertake the MANAGEMENT of an OFFICE of extensive practice (principally in ecclesiastical architecture), and to work from the sketches of the principal. He must be conversant with estimates, specifications, accounts, and correspondence. Or a Partnership, on fair terms, would not be objected to.—Address, Mr JOSH. A. HANSOM, Preston, Lancashire, with terms and references.

N.B.—Residence not irrevocably fixed.

TO CLERKS OF WORKS.

WANTED, immediately, an efficient CLERK of WORKS, to Superintend the Erection of a Church and Schoolhouse in the country. None need apply except experienced in such works, and well recommended.—Address N. Office of "The Builder."

TO PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a steady Man, a constant SITUATION, as Plumber, in the country. No objection to fill up his time at glazing or painting. A satisfactory reference can be given.—Address, R. R. No. 52, Little George-street, Hampstead-road, London.

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT by a Young Man fully acquainted with the duties of a Builder's Office.—Address, L. A. Northumberland-street, Newroad.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, by an ASSISTANT, aged 23, a SITUATION in which a considerable portion of his time would be occupied out of doors. Salary moderate. The most satisfactory references will be given.—Address, M. C. Advertising Office, 9, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO PAPERHANGERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by an experienced hand, a SITUATION as Foreman to a Paperhanger, or to take the Work of Shops. Reference given, if required. Address J. H. 14, Green-street, Church-street, Blackfriars-road.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS, &c.

WANTED, by a steady Young Man, a SITUATION, at moderate wages. Address, A. Shoe Warehouse, 1, Queen's Head-row, Newington, Surrey.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a YOUTH, where he will be treated as one of the family. Address, Mr G. H. HORNSEY, saymill Bank, Chelmsford.

TO PAPER-STAINERS, PAPER-HANGERS, DECORATORS, HOUSE PAINTERS, AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Traveller or Foreman by a practical Man, thoroughly acquainted, from experience, with every style of decoration and harmony of colour, and able to measure and make out estimates.—Address to S. H. 104, Blackfriars-road.

TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION in an Architect's or Engineer's office, as an ASSISTANT; is capable of making working drawings, is a good draughtsman, and has a general knowledge of his profession. A moderate salary only required. Satisfactory reference from his employers will be given.—Address, C. W. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED, by a practical BRICKMAKER, an ENGAGEMENT to make Bricks at per thousand; he fully understands the work in all its branches. Can have a good reference.—A. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO LAND SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

WANTED, for a Youth 17 years of age, EMPLOYMENT. He is a neat and quick draughtsman, a good penman, and would prove an able assistant where there is plenty of employment, having had good practice under his father, who is a practical Surveyor. A moderate salary required.—Address to A. B. No. 6, Romney terrace, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

TO LAND SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, by a Young Man understands surveying, levelling, plotting, and mapping, and acquainted with the general routine of an office; also practically acquainted with land drainage, the construction of roads, sewers, and other works of general improvement.—Address, A. B. Post-office, Muswell-hill.

TO BUILDERS, PAINTERS, &c.

THE Advertiser, an experienced Man, aged 34, requires a CONSTANT SITUATION as WRITER and GRAINER, &c. or Working Foreman; has a thorough practical knowledge of house painting in all its branches, and capable of taking charge of a business. No objection to painting to fill up his time.—Address, H. D. 21, Caledonia-street, King's-cross.

TO BUILDERS AND IRONMONGERS.

THE Advertiser having had much experience in the erection of Hot Water Apparatus is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Is a good gasfitter, locksmith, and bellhanger. Can forge and fix gates, balconies, staircases, &c.—Address, F. H. Channan's Post-office, Knightsbridge.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, a good and expeditious Draughtsman, geometrical and perspective, accustomed to the preparation of all necessary drawings, and to the various duties of an architect's office, desires an ENGAGEMENT in town. Would have no objection on the situation of Clerk of Works. References unexceptionable, and salary moderate.—Address, H. T. Office of "The Builder."

LAND AGENT.—A Gentleman, experienced in planting, draining, timber falling, building, and farming, wishes for EMPLOYMENT as an agent or steward. Good reference and security will be given, and only a moderate salary required.—Apply to A. B. care of Charles Etheridge, Esq. Land Agent, Stanston, Harleston, Norfolk.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

MENSURATION.—A practical Surveyor of some experience is prepared to give INSTRUCTION to young Architects, who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted with taking out quantities, measuring, &c.—For terms and particulars apply to Mr JOHN WEALE, Architectural Publisher and Bookseller, 59, High Holborn.

TO ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, &c.

A SURVEYOR, of considerable practical experience, is desirous of meeting with gentlemen who would be willing to enter into arrangements with him either for measuring off artificers' work, making out specifications, and preparing estimates for projected buildings, railways, or other works of magnitude, surveying and valuing property, &c. For further information, apply either personally or by letter, to Mr. JOHN WEALE, Architectural Publisher and Bookseller, 59, High Holborn.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has just served his articles to an architect and surveyor, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT, in town or country. Would have no objection to superintend works, and make himself generally useful. The highest references given.—Address, E. F. Whittingham Club, Arundel street, Strand.

A YOUNG MAN who has just completed his apprenticeship in a joiner's shop, wishes for a SITUATION in a Building Office. He has had a good education, and knows something of drawing.—Address, R. Pankebunion, Belgrave-square.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

A YOUNG MAN who has been at the above business four years, wishes to improve himself at the bench for six months or a year.—Apply to E. G. C. 35, Millbank-street, Westminster.

TO CAPITALISTS, &c.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER, having the management of a large engineering concern at Manchester, which engagement expires in January next, is desirous to meet with a party having capital to establish a business. Having a good connection, being experienced in all engineering branches, of active habits, and proper references, that would be found a good opportunity for any one so to employ his capital.—Apply to THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq. Solicitor, 4, Norfolk street, Manchester.

A YOUNG MAN from the country is desirous of a SITUATION in PAINTING and GLAZING. Perfectly understands lead-light glazing, likewise painting and paper-hanging.—Direct H. B. 24, Thornhill-street, Pentonville, Islington.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, &c.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been used to pattern making and wood turning, wishes to ARTICLE himself for a time as an IMPROVER.—Address F. B. L. 43, Aldermanbury, City.

AN Architect and Builder's CLERK wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a London office (country not objected to). Most respectable references and testimonials can be given.—Address, A. B 44, Frederick-place, Rotherhild street, Islington.

TO ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS, &c.

AN Architect having several Buildings in progress in Yorkshire, has an OPENING for any gentleman wishing to improve himself in practical knowledge, by acting as Clerk of Works, and preparing Working and other Drawings, under the Advertiser's direction. A small salary will be given.—Address F. M. J. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, &c.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, accustomed to prepare finished, work ng, and detail drawings, measure artificers' work, &c. is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Salary moderate.—Address, A. D. care of Mr. Caplas Clarke, High-street, Lowestoft.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

A YOUNG MAN, versed in Ecclesiastical Architecture, and having had much experience in making perspective drawings, would be glad to undertake work, either at the offices of Architects, or otherwise, on moderate terms.—Address, W. L. Office of "The Builder."

AN experienced BUILDER'S FOREMAN, Shop or General, who understands builders' accounts, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, J. Z. care of Mr. Sturgess, 7, Brewer-street, Pimlico.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

A QUALIFIED ASSISTANT desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in town; accustomed to the getting out of perspective, finished, working, and detail drawings, and the general routine of an office. Good references.—Address, A. B No. 9, Elizabeth street South, Pimlico.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY.—TWICKENHAM ALMSHOUSES.—TWO VACANCIES have occurred in the above Almshouses. Applicants must be freemen or freemen of the Company, at the age of fifty years or upwards. Applications are to be left at "Carpenters' Hall on or before the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1854. Forms of application may be obtained at the Beadle's office, at the Hall.

EDWARD B. JUPP, Clerk.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water-works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass-doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It is universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purpose it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate. May 1, 1851.

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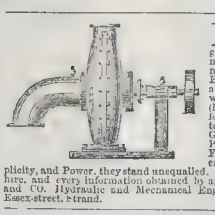

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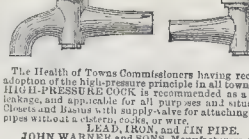
TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just issued a Pamphlet descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Secretary.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3½ p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place, Exchange, Manchester.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Maiquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

WASHABLE GILT FRAMES.—J. RIDGWAY, 45, Tottenham-court-road, opposite Mews's Brewery, wholesale manufacturer of frame mouldings, room borderings, &c. of various patterns, strongly recommended for economy and durability. The trade supplied.

THEODOLITE WANTED.—A 7-inch Theodolite, second-hand, in perfect working order, divided either on silver or platinum to thirty seconds, with double telescope and two verniers or nonii.—Particulars, with price, to be addressed H. B. S. Post-office, Burnham, Bridgewater.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 29, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, single or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for Exing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and regged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

PATENT SOLID SEWAGE MANURE

COMPANY, incorporated by Acts of Parliament, 1852 and 1854.

For Purifying Sewage and other Feculent Waters, without exposure to the atmosphere

For Fixing and Precipitating their Ammonia, Salts, and other Fertilizing Matters; and

For condensing all the Fertilising Ingredients into a solid manure.

(Effected by one continuous operation under covered sheds.)

The Directors are prepared to grant LICENCES to Town Councils, Local Companies, Engineers, and others, for the application in particular districts of the Company's Patent processes under their four existing Patents with all future improvements.

The complete efficiency of the processes has been proved on a large scale at Leicester, and the extensive permanent Works of the Company for purifying all the Sewage of that Borough, containing a population of between 60,000 and 70,000, are now approaching completion, and will be in operation in the course of a few months.

By the Company's Act of the present Session, all Town Councils, Commissioners, and other Public Functionaries are empowered to enter into contracts with the Company without obtaining a special Act for the purpose.

Information as to terms of licence may be obtained on application to the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. WILSON and BRISTOW, 3, Copthall-buildings, London; or to the Secretary, THOMAS PHIPPS, Esq. 46, Coleman-street, London.

By order of the Board,

THOS PHIPPS, Secretary.

London, July 17, 1854

C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE,

21, Munster-street, Regent's-park. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c. to his stock of plumbers' oil stains, plug ditto, brass-work &c. &c. sheet-lead, and patent pipe plate, patent plate, sheet and cistern pipes, white-lead, oils, colours, &c. 1s. PER CWT. GIVEN for OLD LEAD; GLASS ILLUMINATORS for FLOORS, AREA VAULTS, &c.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes,

may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three and four guineas each, yielding 30, 50, 150, and 250 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 5000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

GLAZED STONEWARE and RED

DRAIN PIPE POTTERIES, Copperas lane, Church street, Deptford, Kent. ISAAC PARRY begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES for sanitary and other purposes, the only manufacture of the kind in the neighbourhood. Priced Lists forwarded on application

---

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf,

Pmed-street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Caen War, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps, of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Conn's Registered Model Water-closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of internal leakage is prevented.—A sectional of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering it quite impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horseshoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street. C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington. G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Mitchwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britten-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware, on advantageous terms. Also, MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falconwharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

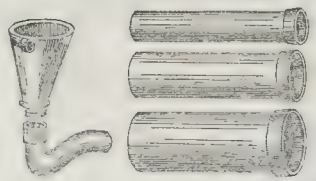
REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1781.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Pmed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application

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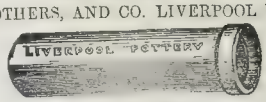
JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN.....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	CARLISLE.....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD.....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH...John Hird
CARNARVON.....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY.....Guerin, Brothers.
PRESTON.....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY...W. and A. M'Elwee.
KENDAL.....Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN.....James Fairclough, King-street

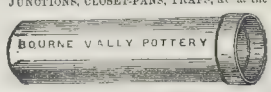
The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

---

REDUCTION of PRICE in SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS

JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the



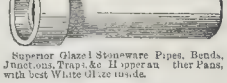
NEAR POOLE, DORSET; TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER LIST PRICE.

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

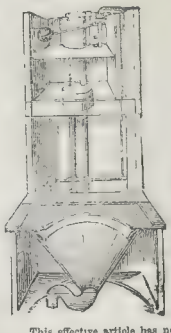
STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. They are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

WATER CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main. Also PATTEN'S Improved Powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 29, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Liwynemion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,

beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scot

Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

JENNINGS'S GULLY AND OTHER TRAPS.

Fig. 1.

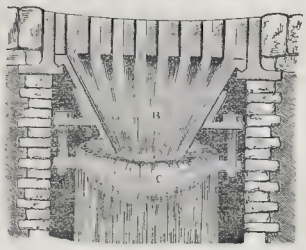


Fig. 2.

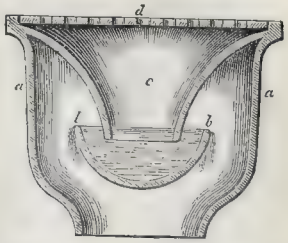


Fig. 3.

The poisonous gases generated in sewers and drains, from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, should not be allowed to escape, to the injury of the public health.

All Drains should be trapped, and those Traps which keep back all impure air, and prevent improper matters from entering drains, are the Traps best suited for the purpose.

GEORGE JENNINGS submits the above illustrations of his PATENT TRAPS for those interested, to judge of their merits.

Fig. 1 shows one of JENNINGS'S STREET GULLY TRAPS, in an iron case, which can be had of the following sizes:—10½ inches by 10½ inches; 12½ inches by 12½ inches; 14½ inches by 14½ inches; 17 inches by 14½ inches; 20 inches by 20 inches.

Fig. 2 shows the same kind of Trap, without the iron case, the brickwork of the gully hole answering for the case, and can be had as follows:—11 inches by 11 inches; 16½ inches by 14½ inches; 20 inches by 20 inches; 30 inches by 18 inches.

Fig. 3 shows one of JENNINGS'S SINK or AREA TRAPS. These can be had from 4 inches to 9 inches diameter, in lead or iron, galvanized or otherwise.

AS A PROOF OF THE EFFICIENCY OF

JENNINGS'S WATER-CLOSETS,

He has much pleasure in referring to the following Public Works:—

TY'S HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ST. LUKE'S, CITY OF LONDON, ADELPHI THEATRE, HOLBORN, STRAND, CAMBERWELL, WESTMINSTER, KENSINGTON, AND ST. SAVIOUR'S UNIONS;

THE DOCKYARDS OF WOOLWICH, DEPTFORD, SHEERNESS, AND DEVONPORT; THE BREWERIES OF MESSRS. REID & CO.; MESSRS. ELLIOTT, WATNEY, & CO.; MESSRS TRUMAN, HANBURY, & CO.;

The Establishments of Messrs. Hitchcock, Rogers, and Co.; Pawson and Co.; Bradbury, Evans, and Co.; Devas; Routledge and Co.

Besides which the Dublin and London Exhibitions, the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, Model Lodging houses, and many other public and private works can be referred to.

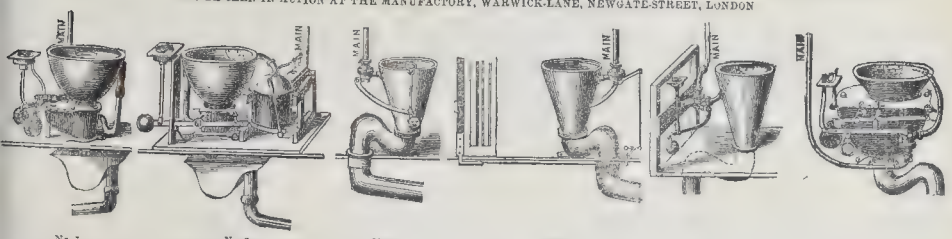
The prices of these Closets bring them within the reach of all classes, besides which they save the usually expensive Lead Trap. They are imperishable in their materials, and as easy to fix Cock to a Sink

Prices and full particulars of JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN PIPES, Imperishable WATER-CLOSETS, SLUICE VALVES, FIRE and ALL OTHER COCKS, Shop-shutter Shoes, &c. can had on application, or by post, if two stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'
PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 8.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

Y ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

o. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 4l. 4s.
o. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 5l. 10s.
o. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 2l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 3s.
o. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast iron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d
o. 5. J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast iron trap, and door action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d extra.
o. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. ¾-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

ENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

MINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
UCESTER.....	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
THAMPTON....	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
CESTER.....	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
VENTRY.....	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK.....	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf.
LTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY.....	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
MINGTON.....	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH.....	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
CESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
ISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF.....	Messrs. James and Price.

RAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

TO SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MAYER, BOULTON, and CO. (from London), CORNWALLIS POTTERY, STAPLETON-ROAD, BRISTOL.—This is the only Manufactory in the Kingdom for the exclusive production of Pipe, Closet, Sanitary, and Lavatory Basins of all descriptions. M., B. and Co. having purchased these extensive Premises, which were formerly used as a tile factory and foundry, and converted the same into a Staffordshire Pottery, are now producing from 1,500 to 2,000 of these articles weekly, and from their intimate knowledge of, as well as their long practical acquaintance with, this peculiar business, they can manufacture cheaper than any other House. They invite especial attention to their Drab Hopper Basin and Trap, at 7s. 6d. each, delivered in any part of the kingdom, and where large quantities are required a liberal discount is allowed. Orders for White Drab, Marbled, Blue Printed, Enamelled, and Gilt Goods attended to on the shortest notice.

London Depôt—18 Wharf, City basin.

N.B. On Sale, Two Lathes, a Drilling Machine, a Facing ditto, a Punching ditto, a Bending ditto, a Stove, a large Fan, a pair of Shears; also, a great variety of Patterns and Tools used in the foundry business, and which must be removed before M. B. and Co. can complete their alterations.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, at Maidstone, opposite the first mile-stone on the Tunbridge-road, a situation that cannot be surpassed in the neighbourhood in the richness, variety, and beauty of its scenery.

MR. TOOTELL is directed to SELL by AUCTION, at the QUEEN'S HEAD INN, Maidstone, on WEDNESDAY, September 27th, at ONE, in 15 lots, ELEVEN ACRES of exceedingly valuable BUILDING LAND, bounded on the east by the grounds of the Manor House, the residence of Thomas Hyde, Esq. having a frontage (on the south side) of 800 feet to the turnpike road, and frontages of about 1,300 feet to the new road intended to be made across the land, and to join the road at the rear of Mr. Hyde's estate, thereby affording another access to and from Maidstone. The land slopes to the south, and contains fine veins of ragstone and brick earth. The lots may be viewed.—Particulars, plans, and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. W. and S. COTTON, Solicitors, 7, Lothbury, London; at the Auction Mart, London; at the Crown Inns, Tunbridge and Seven Oaks; the Sun, Chatham; New Falcon, Gravesend; at the Place of Sale, and of Mr. TOOTELL, Land Surveyor, Maidstone.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, SHIPBUILDERS, and Others.—New Houghton, within twelve miles of the port of King's Lynn, and thirteen of the port of Wells.

MR. JOHN BECK has the honour to announce he is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1854, 15 superior OAK Timber Trees, of large dimensions and excellent quality; several Ash and Elm timber Trees, also a quantity of Larch and other Poles, the property of the most noble the Marquis of Cholmondeley. All the above are lying in Houghton Park, by the side of the gravel roads for the convenience of removal.—Particulars will be described in catalogues, to be obtained of Mr. WILL. STANTON, the resident agent, Houghton; the Auctioneer, Snettisham, near Lynn, and posted free on application. Three months' credit will be given to parties purchasing to the amount of 5l. and upwards, upon approved security. Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

THIRD PORTION.—The valuable Materials of the Giltspur-street Prison and House of Correction.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, and following day, at TWELVE, in lots, the THIRD PORTION of the capital and extremely valuable MATERIALS of the Giltspur-street Compter and House of Correction. This important division of the property will comprise the whole of the principal building and the governor's house, including the capital stone front. The various buildings are computed to contain 2,000,000 excellent stock bricks, 5,000 feet of slate upon the roofs, 10 tons of lead in gutters, tanks, and pipes; 15,000 cube feet of Portland stone; prime oak and fir timber in roofs and floors, glazed sashes, modern doors, marble chimney-pieces, panelled and glazed partitions, and all the excellent interior fittings-up of the Governor's House, 1,000 square of sound floor boards, York paving and landing, stone staircases, coping, cornice, and string, iron railed gates, guards and fences, oak and iron doors, and fittings of the cells, costly drying apparatus, with machinery complete, by Cooper, wrought-iron steam boilers and fittings of the kitchens, coppers, stoves, ranges, cisterns, pumps, gas fittings, and an immense variety of materials, fixtures and fittings-up of a superior description, and easily convertible for building purposes. May be viewed two days previous to the sale. Catalogues had at the architect's Office, Guildhall, and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

TO STONEMASONS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

PULLEN & SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, September 27th, and following days, at TWELVE, about 1,000 cube feet of PORTLAND STONE, forming the entire front of the Giltspur-street Compter, comprising large and useful blocks and scantlings, beautiful cornice, string-course, sills and ashlaring, coping, &c. the whole divided into convenient lots.—May be viewed. Catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

FARRINGDON STREET EXTENSION.—Building Materials of Thirty Houses.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about THIRTY HOUSES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, STABLING, and PREMISES, Saffron-hill, Castle-street, Saffron-hill, Onslow-street, and Vine-street, Clerkenwell, consisting of about 600,000 good sound bricks, several tons of lead, oak and fir timber in roofs and floors, sashes, doors and fittings, plain and pan tiles, stone paving, entrance gates, shop fronts, twenty-five large cast iron pans, and all the plant and fixtures of a melter and bone-boiler, lime-pits, oil-cisterns, two large japanning stoves complete, stoves, coppers, gas-fittings, and various trade fixtures, and a great variety of useful materials and fittings-up. May be viewed two days previous; catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

PIMLICO.—To Ironfounders, Cemetery Companies, and parties laying out Ornamental Grounds, Nurserymen, Builders, and Others.

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Commercial-road Wharf, Pimlico, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, and following day, at TWELVE for ONE each day, about 150 TONS of ORNAMENTAL IRON POSTS and RAILINGS, as used round the Exhibition Building in Hyde-park; several tons of wrought-iron tie-bolts and cast-iron gutter-ends, and shoes, bolts, nuts, and rivets, and old cast-iron; 350 wood girders, 55 Paxton and other gutters, 50 transept ribs, and 80 ridges, 500 sash bars, glazed sashes, glass frames, three timber erections, glass cullet, 50 fathoms of firewood, large quantity of Hartley's rough plate glass, scaffold boards, and miscellaneous materials. To be viewed three days before the sale and catalogues had on the Premises, and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, London, near the Euston Station.

Important Sale.—To Railway Companies and Carriage Builders, Engineers, and Others.

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, at the WAREHOUSE, No. 34, Eastcheap, City, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, at TWELVE for ONE, SEVENTY SETS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE FITTINGS, for thirty-four first and thirty-six second-class carriages, comprising buffer-rods, draw-bars, coupling screws, axle-boxes, steps, irons for guard-seats, lamps, door fittings, and all necessary straps, brackets, &c. for the under-frames. The whole are of the very best material and first-class workmanship, and complete in every respect, with the exception of wheels, axles, and springs. These fittings were made for the Neapolitan Railway, being for narrow gauge carriages, similar to some used upon the London and North-Western Railway. Purchasers may be supplied with complete tracings of the work at the present. May now be viewed, and Catalogues obtained at the Stork Hotel, Birmingham; Royal Hotel, Liverpool; at the Auction Mart, City; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead road, London.

WOOLWICH, KENT.—Valuable Freehold Houses, Building Ground, and well-frequented Inn, in Ropeyard-walk and Cannon-row.

MR. DARLEY has received instructions to offer for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CROWN and ANCHOR INN, Woolwich, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of OCTOBER, 1854, at TWO for THREE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in Nine Lots (unless previously disposed of by private contract), a valuable PROPERTY, consisting of that capital Inn the Prince of Wales, with Twelve Freehold Dwelling houses, and a large area of open land adjoining, eligibly situate in Ropeyard-walk and Cannon-row, near the entrance into the Royal Arsenal. To view the premises apply to Mr. WESTAWAY, Richard-street, Woolwich.—Particulars, with a plan of the property and conditions of sale, may be had of Mr. PIDCOCK, Solicitor, Woolwich; Mr. MEEK, Solicitor, Devizes; Mr. DARLEY, Chippenham, Wilts; and at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Woolwich.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Superior Chimney-pieces of rare Statuary Marble, some richly sculptured; Belgian and Vein Marble in great variety.

MESSRS. ROBINS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, Piazza, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, at TWELVE, STATUARY MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, some richly sculptured, suitable for first-class drawing rooms, others of a less expensive character, with trusses, black and Sicilian marble for dining-rooms and libraries; several of beautiful Belgian marble, and a great variety of vein marble of smaller size.—On view in Covent-garden.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Valuable Interior Chapel Fittings for absolute sale.

MR. PETER BROAD, will SELL by AUCTION, at NORMAN'S ROOMS, Little Britain, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, at TWELVE, eighteen circular-headed sashes and frames, 17 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 9 inches each, six new 1½-inch four-panel doors, 6 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 9 inches each, with circular panels, reading-desk, and well-made modern pulpit, with circular panels, reading-desk, and double flight of stairs. On view on the SATURDAY and MONDAY prior to sale. Catalogues at the Auction-rooms, Little Britain; and of the Auctioneer, 22, Tavistock street, Covent-garden.

TO GENTLEMEN, BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MR. FREDERICK INDERMAUR will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, at TWELVE, on the PREMISES, Royal road, Hill-street, Walworth, comprising twenty-five handsome statuary and vein marble chimney-pieces, with 1½-inch shelves, trusses, and foot pieces, nine large splendid ditto, with 2-inch shelves, on pilasters, moulded caps and bases, and sunk friezes, twelve capital plain marble and stone parlour ditto, &c.—May be viewed, and catalogues obtained, and of the Auctioneer, 71, Union street, Borough.

ANNUAL TIMBER SALE, AUDLEY END, near SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX.—250 Oak, Ash, Elm, Chesnut, Maple, Acacia, Beech, and Birch TIMBER TREES (many of which are of good dimensions and excellent quality), 120 capital LARCH FIRS (well suited for farm buildings and fencing; 270 OAK SAPLINGS; 120 ASH and ELM SECONDS, and a quantity of FIREWOOD, to be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. NOCKOLDS and KING, at TEN o'clock, on MONDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER, 1854.—Catalogues may be had of Mr. RICHARD HURTON, Audley End; and of the Auctioneers, Saffron Walden, Essex. The whole of the timber is lying in convenient lots, and close to good roads. Six months' credit will be given, subject to the usual conditions.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.

MR. J. B. HAWKER and CO. are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, No. 3, New Church-street, Portman market, Marylebone, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854, at ONE o'clock precisely, about FIFTY very superior well-made, handsome MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, with ornamental carved trusses, suitable for drawing-rooms, libraries, dining-rooms, bed rooms and residences of every description, consisting of the best statuary, some with carved trusses, vein, Sicilian, black and gold, dove, vein marble, quite new and ready for fixing for immediate use; also a great quantity of handsome PAPERHANGINGS, without reserve.—May be viewed the day prior of Sale, and catalogues had at the Rooms.

Saw Mill Machinery, Canada Wharf, Rotherhithe, near the Commercial Dock Pier.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, on the PREMISES, Canada Wharf, Rotherhithe, in lots, the MACHINERY of the SAW-MILLS, five deal frames, two circular saw benches, planing-machine, 21 horse power high-pressure steam engine, two cornish boilers, shafting, gearing, and other apparatus. To be seen in motion on Monday previous to the sale, or at any time previously by special order, which, with catalogues, may be had of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

Important and Valuable Freehold Estate, land tax redeemed, close to the Hornsey station on the Great Northern Railway, within two miles of the Tottenham Station on the Eastern Counties Line, and within a quarter of an hour's ride of the metropolis.

MR. ELLIS is directed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S, Cornhill, on THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, at TWELVE, in eighteen lots, unless previously disposed of by private treaty, about SEVENTY FIVE ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, situate between the Southgate-road and Lordship lane, possessing at present frontages to these roads, but will be parted in lots ranging from 1½ acres to 6 acres, with frontages to intended main roads, thus presenting sites either for the erection of detached villas with requisite grounds, or to resell in lots, and affording a most desirable opportunity to capitalists, land and building societies, and others, for safe and profitable investments. Particulars, with plans, may be obtained of THOMAS ROGERS, Esq. Solicitor, Fenchurch-street; of Messrs. HAMMACK and LAMBERT, Architects and Surveyors, 59, Bishopsgate-street; at the Railway Hotel, Hornsey; of Mr. CARR, Lordship lane, who will show the estate; at Garraway's, and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, 124, Minories, City.

West-end and Crystal Palace Railway Company.—Building Materials, Streatham.

MR. F. HALL has been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION (to be taken down), by order of the West-end and Crystal Palace Railway Company, on the PREMISES, near the Horse and Groom, Streatham, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, at TWELVE, the whole of the very excellent MATERIALS of a MODERN FAMILY MANSION, comprising 250,000 excellent stock bricks, several tons of lead, in gutters, flats, cisterns, pumps, pipes, &c. twenty squares of Countess slating, sixty squares of flooring and roofing, handsome massive marble chimney-pieces, French casements and other windows, folding and room doors, copper covered verandahs, copper baths, large brewing copper, water-closets, stone portico, stone steps and paving, force pump, stoves and ranges, erection of nearly new conservatory by Weeks, erection of coach house and stables, and a variety of other excellent materials and effects. May be viewed two days previous, and catalogues had on the Premises; at the Greyhound, Croydon; the Thurlow Arms, Norwood; Crown and Sceptre, Streatham; the Elephant and Castle, Newington; and at the Auctioneer's Office, Chester-street, Kennington.

MERRICK'S BANKRUPTCY.

MR. WM. DOUGLAS will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION early in OCTOBER next, by order of the Assignees of Mr. John Todd Merrick, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, held for long terms of years, at ground-rents, consisting of Sixty-four Houses, Stables, a large Manufactory, Workshops, and Building Land:—

At BAYSWATER. Nine shops and houses, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 22, Hereford-terrace, and a house intended for a public house, being No. 23, Hereford terrace. Six private houses in carcase, being Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, Monmouth-terrace. A piece of building land, comprising about eleven acres, held under a building agreement, and upon which the bankrupt has expended upwards of 2,000l. in the formation of roads and sewers.

NORTH GATE, REGENT'S PARK.—A terrace of twelve houses, being Nos. 1 to 12 (both inclusive). Ormond-terrace near the North Gate, Regent's Park. Note.—Seven of these houses have coach-houses and stables attached.

NEW OXFORD-STREET, South side.—Thirteen shops and houses, being Nos. 451 to 463 (both inclusive). Also the large manufactory and coach-house and stable, at the rear of No. 451.

NEW OXFORD-STREET, North side.—Nine houses and shops, being Nos. 534 to 542 (both inclusive), forming with their back fronts one side of the Royal Arcade.

ELEVEN HOUSES in the ARCADE, NEW OXFORD-STREET, being Nos. 10 to 20 (both inclusive), forming the other side of the Royal Arcade.

CRICKLEWOOD, EDGWARE-ROAD. House and Ground, let to Mr. Miles.

QUEEN STREET, WESTMINSTER.—House, let to Mr. Mann.

CHELSEA. House, No. 7, Robert terrace, Sidney-street.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are being prepared, and will shortly be issued.—Apply to Mr. H. H. LAWRENCE, Solicitor, 6, Gray's-inn-square, or to Mr. DOUGLAS, Auctioneer, 14, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The Palace is opened on Mondays at 9 a.m. and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. On these days the charge for admission is One Shilling. It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is Five Shillings.

SPECIAL TRAINS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace Station every week-day as follows: at 7·10, 8·10, 9·10, 9·40, 10·10, 10·40, 11·10, 11·40 a.m. and 12·10, 12·40, 1·10, 1·40, 2·10, 2·40, 3·10, 3·40, 4·10, 4·40, 5·10, 5·25, 5·40 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at 11·20, 11·50 a.m. and 12·20, 12·50, 1·20, 1·50, 2·20, 2·50, 3·20, 3·50, 4·20, 4·50, 5·20, 5·50, 6·20, 6·50, 7·20, 7·50, 8·20, 8·50 p.m.; and further additional trains will run whenever the traffic renders it necessary.

The 7·10, 8·10 and 9·10 a.m. Down Trains, and the 4·50, 5·50, 6·50, and 8·50 p.m. Up Trains call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The Citizen and Iron Companies' steam-boats will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London-bridge, at least every ten minutes during the day, and at those hours, when increased numbers require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at these piers.

The following are the fares to the Crystal Palace and back, including admission to the Palace:—

Shilling Days	....	First Class,	2s. 6d.
" "	....	Second Class,	2s. 0d.
" "	....	Third Class,	1s. 6d.
Saturdays	....	First Class,	7s. 6d.
"	....	Second Class,	6s. 6d.
"	....	Third Class,	6s. 0d.

In order to afford every facility to the public, and to prevent any delay at London-bridge, arrangements have been made to issue the above tickets previously, at offices in different parts of London. Passengers taking their tickets at these offices will be admitted to the London Station by a separate entrance.

Fares between London-bridge and the Crystal Palace Station, not including admission to the Palace:

Single Tickets	....	First Class,	1s. 3d.
"	....	Second Class,	1s. 0d.
"	....	Third Class,	0s. 9d.
Return Tickets	....	First Class,	2s. 0d.
"	....	Second Class,	1s. 6d.
"	....	Third Class,	1s. 0d.

The last-named tickets can only be obtained at the London Terminus, and at the Company's Offices, 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Special first-class return tickets from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station and back, will be issued on shilling days to holders of Crystal Palace season tickets, at a reduced charge of 1s. 6d. each. These tickets can only be issued upon production of a season ticket to the Crystal Palace.

Every endeavour will be made to afford at all times a sufficient number of first-class seats; but in order to obviate disappointment, it is necessary to announce that, in cases of a great concourse of persons, no particular class of carriage can be guaranteed.

No change can be given either at the London-bridge, or at the Crystal Palace Stations; passengers must therefore provide themselves with the necessary silver.

Children under twelve years of age will be charged only half the above rates.

Season tickets, including conveyance by rail, 4l. 4s. each; without conveyance by railway, 2l. 2s., the usual discount allowed to families, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus. By order,

August, 1854.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform Railway Directors, Land Proprietors, Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Others, that they EXECUTE every description of professional work on the most reasonable terms. Railways, roads, water-works, &c. planned, surveyed, levelled, and completed. Engineering and architectural plans, sections, and designs, prepared and executed. Estates, manors, parishes, and townships surveyed and mapped. Land, timber, buildings, &c. measured and valued.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING.—Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. beg to inform gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the profession, that they have refitted up their OFFICES with every requisite, including models and instruments of every description. The COURSES are all remodelled and enlarged, embracing all the latest improvements. Gentlemen who cannot attend at the offices can be attended at their residence in any part of the country by Mr. SMITH or Mr. LEWIS.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES, Established by Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. For preparing Gentlemen for Architects, Builders, Engineers, Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Measurers, &c. and for giving EVENING INSTRUCTION in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing and Colouring. Making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c. &c.—Terms One Guinea per Quarter.—For Prospectuses, &c. apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell square.

THE ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, and OPERATIVES' DRAWING CLASS, for the study of Architecture, Civil Engineering, &c. conducted by T. J. HILL, Architect. Day and evening instruction given in all kinds of drawing connected with the above subjects. Also colouring, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, &c. Detail prospectuses, &c. on application at the New Offices, 15, [illegible] street, City road. References given to architects, builders, &c. whose sons have studied here. N.B. No entrance-fees.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's park.

TO SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, &c.—Quantities taken out, estimates prepared, works measured, and builders' books kept, by an experienced person, upon very moderate terms. Apply by letter (stamped), to A. B. No. 24, Cross-street, Islington.

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidations, Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c. Architects, Builders, or Employers, in town or any part of the country, requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and undeviating attention to any business of this nature, combined with a scale of moderate charges, on application to A. ANDERSON, Offices, 62, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, and CHURCHWARDENS.—GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., requests immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement.—Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, September 23, 1854.

The Builder

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Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

C. D. KING & Co.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1854.

WILLIAM LEE, Esq. M.P. President, in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Banks, Mr. Thomas
Bell, Mr. George, Treasurer.
Bird, Mr. Joseph
Bird, Mr. Stephen
Bass, Mr. W. Jun.
Brown, Mr. B.
Bulmer, Mr. John
Bulmer, Mr. R. B.
Burke, Mr. E.
Burstall, Mr. H. K.
Bilings and Sanbury
Blessrs. Bremner and Co
Cooper, Mr. F. W.
Cozens, Mr. Thomas
Corbett, Thomas, esq
Corbett, Alderm. Wm
Cubitt, M.P.
Davies, John, esq.
Davis, Mr. James
Day, Mr. F.
Dunnage, Mr. Wm.
Edwards, Mr. J. H.
Ellis, Mr. William
Forrest, Robert, esq
Grumbly, C. esq.
Gardiner, W. J. esq
Gammidge, Mr. Sam
Higgs, Mr. Joshua
Howard, Mr. Thos
Hutchins, Mr. Wm

Gentlemen desirous of promoting the interests of the Institution by free ming stewards, will be pleased to forward their names to the Secretary, Mr. A. G. HARRIS, at the Office, 13, South Frederick-street, Bloomsbury square where tickets may be obtained, each, of Mr GEORGE BIRD, the Treasurer, or Edgware-road; the Stewards; and at the bar of the London Tavern.

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

Jackson, Messrs. E. and W.
Jackson, Mr. William
Jackson, Mr. William
James, James, esq.
Jay, Mr. John
Jolli, H. esq.
Jones, Brothers, Messrs.
Jay, Mr. Henry
Little, Mr. Jeremiah
Lucas, Brothers, Messrs.
Magnus, Mr. E.
Mills, Mr. Thomas
Molineux, Mr. M.
Morris, Mr. John
Myers, Mr. George
Newson, Mr. J. Sen
Newson, Mr. J. Jun
Norris, Mr. William
Orger and Arnaud, Messrs
Pearse, Mr. L. B
Peters, Mr. Joseph
Peters, Mr. Wm.
Poulton, Mr. Wm
Piper, Mr. Thos. Jun.
Piper, Mr. Wilson
Pitt, Mr. George
Potter, Messrs. & Co

Rawlins, W. W. esq
Richardson, Mr. C.
Richardson, Mr. R.
Scott, Peter, esq. M.P.
Sapwell, Mr. Jo n
Searle, Mr. Francis
Shadrod, Mr. F.
Smith, Mr. Alfred
Smith, Mr. George
Smith, G. Spencer, esq.
Smith, Mr. Thomas
Stephens, Mr. S. J.
Surling, Mr. Thos.
Stirling, Mr. T. Jun.
Stirling, Mr. Wm.
Stringfield & Cooper Messrs.
Teale, Mr. F. G.
Thom, Mr. John.
Thompson & Holmes, Messrs
Todley, Mr. James
Tverman, T. esq
Watkins, Mr. S.
Webb, William, esq.
West, Mr. William
Weston, Mr. James
Williams, Mr. J.
Wood, Mr. J.
Woodcock, R. J. esq.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The EIGHTH ELECTION of PENSIONERS, two males and one female, will take place on 30th NOVEMBER next, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.—The SIXTH of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly designed for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1854, "On Mediæval Curves suitable to Architecture," by F. C. PENROSE, Esq., Architect.

Hour of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

Cards of invitation will be presented on application at the Museum, on any day excepting Saturday, from Ten to Four.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.

The entrance to the Museum on the above evening, will be from the Archway in Parliament-street, near Richmond-terrace.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The CONVERSAZIONE and OPENING MEETING of the session 1854-55 will be held at LYON'S INN HALL on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th. The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Gentlemen wishing to be present can obtain cards on application, by letter, to

ARTHUR CATES, } Hon. Secs.
Lyon's Inn Hall, Newcastle street, Strand.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the Study of Geology, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens, and will be on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at NINE o'clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at the same hour.

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON'S LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE and CONSTRUCTION at University College, will commence on FRIDAY, the 20th of OCTOBER. First course classes, at Half-past Six o'clock, p.m.; second course classes, at a Quarter past Eight o'clock, p.m. Further particulars may be had at the College.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS

THE Committee of the Sheffield School of Art, being about to ERECT a NEW SCHOOL, have determined on offering Five Premiums of £10 each for designs, and hereby invite Architects to send in Plans, Elevations, and Sections complete. A Design is required to be on the same scale, namely, one inch (1 in.) per foot, and must be sent in on or before the 31st of DECEMBER next, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the School of Art, Sheffield. Competitors are requested to put a distinguishing mark or motto on their designs, but not to attach their names. The letters accompanying the plans to contain the names of the competitors, but the letters of the successful competitors only will be opened. The architect who shall produce the most suitable design will have the erection of the building, and the second best design will receive a premium of fifty pounds. No plans will be received in competition which cannot be carried out for a sum not exceeding £2000. For plans of the ground, and particulars of requirements, apply to the Honorary Secretary, Sheffield; or at the Office of "The Builder."

By order of the Committee,
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN, Honorary Secretary,
Sheffield School of Art.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—The NEW CORN EXCHANGE.—A PREMIUM of £20 has been awarded by the Town Council to a Plan approved of as the best, and marked "Prudence," belonging to Messrs. BELLAMY and HARDY, Architects, Lincoln; and £10 10s. has been awarded to a Plan marked "Alpha," belonging to Mr. J. P. EARLE, Architect, Hull, which has been deemed the second best.

PREMIUMS for DESIGNS.—The Charlton Burial Board offers a Premium of Twenty Pounds for DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for the necessary CHAPELS, LODGE, &c., and the Laying Out Grounds, and Planting the intended Burial Ground at Charlton, near Woolwich, which will contain a minimum of Ten Pounds for detailed Drawings and Specification, to enable the Board to enter into contracts for the execution of the Works. Designs to be sent to Mr. J. L. BLENKARNE, Clerk to the Burial Board, Old Charlton, near Blackheath, on or before SATURDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER next. Any person desirous of competing for the above, will be furnished with a plan of ground and other particulars on application to the Clerk to the Board.

CONTRACTS.

MARKET WEIGHTON DRAINAGE and NAVIGATION.—To MASONS, EXCAVATORS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS.—The Trustees of the Market Weighton Drainage and Navigation are prepared to receive TENDERS or PROPOSALS for the TAKING DOWN and RE-BUILDING of a PORTION of the HUMBER LOCK on the said Drainage and Navigation, the Re-laying of the Floor thereof, the Lengthening and Fixing of New Gates, and to Construct and Execute other Works connected therewith, and Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information obtained on and after THURSDAY, the 5th day of OCTOBER next, on application to Mr. J. W. LEATHER, Clerk to the Trustees, at the Office in Market Weighton. Tenders to be delivered up at the Office in Market Weighton, before 12 o'clock, a.m. on THURSDAY, the 12th day of OCTOBER next.

By order,
J. B. BURLAND, } Clerks to the
JNO. S. W. KIRKPATRICK, } said Trustees.
Market Weighton, Sept. 19, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

THE COMMITTEE of the CITY of LONDON and COUNTIES FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the Build ing of TWO SIX ROOMED HOUSES in a Street near the Railway Station, at SOUTH GATE. The specification and plans may be seen at the Offices of the Society's Surveyor, Mr. Albert Wigginton-chambers, Bunnell-hill, on and after the 27th inst. Tenders, sealed and endorsed, addressed to the Warden, to be delivered to the Architect, on or before the 12th day of OCTOBER next. The acceptance of the lowest Tender is not guaranteed, and parties must be prepared to give proper security, if required.

H. R. YEOVILLE, Architect.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

PERSONS desirous of sending in TENDERS for the whole of the works proposed in order to effect the ENLARGEMENT and RESTORATION of the CHURCH of ST MARY, at ILKESTON, in the county of Derby, may see the plans and specification at the Offices of the Architect, Mr. THOMAS LARKIN WALKER, 6, New-street, Leicester, or at the Offices' Clerk's Room, at Ilkeston, on and after WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11th. Bills of quantities and forms of Tenders may be had of the Architect on application either personally or by letter, on and after WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1854. Sealed Tenders to be delivered to the Rev. G. SEARLE EBSWORTH, Vicar, on or before WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

BUILDERS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a new CHURCH at Ford Norton, in the county of Essex, for the Rev. H. Holland, may see the plans and specification at the Office of G. E. PRITCHETT, Architect, Bishop Stortford, Herts, and after the 25th of SEPTEMBER. Tenders to be delivered to the Architect on the 9th day of OCTOBER next. The rector does not pledge himself necessarily to accept the lowest Tender.

TO BUILDERS

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the WHITE HART HOTEL, at REIGATE.—Parties desirous of TENDERING for the several works in the above matter may inspect the plans and specification at our offices, High-street, Reigate, until the 12th day of OCTOBER next, before TWO o'clock, on which day sealed Tenders are to be delivered, endorsed "Tender for Additions to White Hart Hotel." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

PAGE and DREW, Architects, Reigate and Dorking

COVENTRY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—To SEWER CONTRACTORS and Others.—Proposals are invited for CONSTRUCTING for the CORPORATION of about 11,149 YARDS of BRICK SEWERS, and 25,982 YARDS of PIPE BRANCH SEWERS in connection therewith, according to the plans and specification, which may, together with the form of Tender, be seen at the Office of Mr. ROBINSON, C.E., Bank Chambers, High-street, Coventry, between the hours of ELEVEN o'clock a.m. and ONE o'clock p.m. of each day, until MONDAY, the 23rd of OCTOBER next, are requested to send sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Sewers," to the Town Clerk's Office, Little Park-street, Coventry, at or before TEN o'clock in the forenoon of the above-mentioned day. The Local Board will require the whole of the works to be completed on or before the 31st day of JULY, 1856, in such portions and at such times as they may direct; and they do not find themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Local Board of Health,

THOMAS HALL TROUGHTON, Town Clerk.

Coventry, September 15, 1854.

TO DUST CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Commissioners for Paving, &c. Kentish Town, will meet at their BOARD-ROOM Junction-place, Kentish Town, on FRIDAY, the 6th OCTOBER, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening precisely, to receive SEALED TENDERS from persons willing to contract for one year for the privilege of COLLECTING the DUST, CINDERS, ASHES, &c. from the several houses and premises of the Inhabitants within the Parish, the Rent and remaining Instalments to be paid quarterly in advance; the first payment to be made on the execution of the contract. The contract will be required to be entered into and respectable sureties to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. The cost of the contract to be paid by the contractor. Tenders to be sealed up and delivered to the Surveyor, Mr. JOHN KNIGHT, at his residence, No. 3, Montague-place, Sept. 28, 1854, endorsed "Tender for Dust," and no person on behalf of each Tender is requested to attend. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH SALTER,
Clerk to the Commissioners.

3, Montague-place, Sept. 28, 1854.

TO IRON-FENCING CONTRACTORS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FREEHOLD LAND and HOUSE SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for executing about 800 lineal yards of IRON HURDLE FENCING and GATES, on the Painswick-road Estate, near Gloucester. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, Mr. JAMES M'LEAN, Clarence-street, Gloucester, on and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, between the hours of TEN and SIX. Tenders to be sent in on or before SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, by TWELVE o'clock, addressed to the Committee, and addressed "Tenders for Fencing on Painswick-road Estate." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Committee,
C. KIRKHOUSE, Gloucester, Sept. 27, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required on THURSDAY, the 5th of OCTOBER, at TWELVE o'clock, for the ERECTION of a small HOUSE, shop, fitting, and painting, and covered Sheds, Stables, &c. in Tuffley Meadows, Gloucester. Plans may be seen at the Offices of Mr. WM. B. WILLIAMS, Architect, 75, Clarence-street, City. Mr. Williams does not bind himself to accept the lowest or other Tender.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court-house, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October, at HALF PAST TEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from persons who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING, certain Lateral Brick Sewers, 3 feet 6 inches in length, or thereabouts, with all necessary Junctions therewith, to commence at a point near the Canal, at the open Handle-yard, near Cranford-bridge, on the Hounslow-road, near Cranford-road, near Green-man's-lane, in the respective parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Luke, Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, and the Commissioners require the same to be completed in twelve calendar months. Plans, sections, and a specification of the above works, together with the Form of Tender may be inspected at the Commissioners' No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of October, and between the hours of NINE and FOUR p.m. The said Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the said works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRICH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 2nd day of Sept. 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. CONTRACT for SCAVENGING, STREET SWEEPING, CARTAGE WORK, &c. The Local Board of Health, are about to let by Contract, to receive Tenders for the PERFORMANCE of the following Work in the whole Borough, or any part of the three several districts therein, viz.:—

The OLD TOWN and MYTON.
The PARISH of SCULCOATES, and
The EAST DISTRICT, viz. that part of the Borough on the East of the River Hull.

1st.—The COLLECTION of NIGHT SOIL in the morning, within the Limits required by the Board from 7 o'clock.

2nd.—The COLLECTION of DRY REFUSE during the daytime by Hand-carts.

3rd. The SWEEPING of the STREETS, and the Removal of Snow or Street Sweepings.

4th. The REMOVAL of FILTH from the Cleansing of Sewers, and all Necessary Cartage.

5th. The WATERING of STREETS.

And, if required by the Corporation, the Tenders may include the CARTAGE of ROAD MATERIALS.

The Tenders are to be made separately, either on the Items or some One of the Night Soil Ash, & Close House, and Dust, be contained in the Plans of the Board, or otherwise upon the basis of the Items of the Contractor.

The particulars of the Work to be performed, the Penalties and Conditions to be observed and the Scale of Tenders, &c. may be inspected, on application from the Offices of the Surveyor of the Board, at the Sculcoates Hall, between the hours of TEN o'clock in the forenoon, and FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, until SATURDAY, the 18th OCTOBER next, on which day sealed Tenders are to be delivered in writing to the undersigned Clerk, at the Board of Health, No. 8, Parliament-street, Hull.

The Board does not bind itself to take the Lowest or any Tender

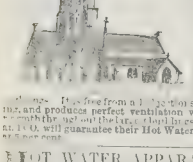
By order, ROBERT WELLS,
25th August, 1851. Clerk to the said Local Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Trustees for Repairing, Lighting, &c. GROSVENOR-PLACE and the Squares and Streets adjacent do hereby give Notice, that they will be ready on FRIDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. THOMAS CLARK, Plumber, No. 6, Grosvenor-place, to receive TENDERS from any Persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts for SUPPLYING the said Trustees with such quantities of the best PIPE PLANTS as may be required by them, for such periods as shall next follow the 25th of December next. Forms of Tender and Bonds to be given on the Bank of the Grosvenor Canal, in such manner as shall be directed by the Surveyor, both previously to and at the time of Tenders being left at Mr. THOMAS CLARK'S aforesaid, at the Offices of the Trustees, where samples of the material required may be seen, and instructions for the Bonds and Tenders, which must be delivered in sealed up, and addressed to the Trustees, at the Offices aforesaid, on or before the hour of TWO o'clock on the said FRIDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER next, on which day the Contracts will be entered into.

GEORGE A. WILLIAMS, Clerk to the Trustees.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for the years at the above Houses. A Pamphlet may be seen at the Office of the Inventor, 67, Cornhill, where Defries's Improved Ventilating Fan for Buildings, and Defries's Ventilating Valves for Sewers, may be inspected. DEFRIES'S Ventilating Apparatus can be fitted to Buildings by the Contractors, and the Trade supplied at the Offices, 67, Cornhill, or at the Manufactory, Newcastle-street, Strand.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO., KINGS-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, beg most respectfully soliciting the attention of Architects, Builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water on the principle recommended in the Report of the Architectural Society, which fully received the acknowledgments of the Rev. H. J. Boggis, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, when Mr. Rice's system of heating, by J. Weeks's Hot Water Apparatus, was considered the most perfect and economical mode of warming churches, &c. Rising from all directions, and producing perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.



HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boiler, requiring no brickwork. WARM AIR APPARATUS. SAMUEL SAYLES, Engineer, Battersea.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of VERTICAL SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and flue bars, ornamental and plain ash-pan doors and frames, fire-clay and other fire goods, and the usual hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle-valves, stop-cocks, flange and socket pieces, &c.; also, ironplates. Drawings and prices of the above on application to J. JONES, Ironfounder, No. 9, Bankside, Lambeth, near the Obelisk, Surrey.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, boards, at houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERS, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 600 lbs of water without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the timber. Time for drying woods to their use, by the above means, from twenty to fifty hours. A saving of 50 per cent. in fuel. A great deal of the largest sizes saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable apparatus. Also in operation as Wood-paving Company's Works, Pimlico, and Mr. Mackenzie's, Mount of Wood-paving, West Bromwich, Staffordshire. Models of the above, and several malsters, millers, and manufacturers in London, and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Royal Institution, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, results perfect combustion, consumes fuel, requires much less attention than the common stoves in general use, and is adapted by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 372, Holborn.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all RE-MAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-stops and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Engraving and Letter Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 36, Strand, gratis.

SPECIAL DOOR LOCKS, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who begs to call the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Founding, Nails, Wrought and Cast Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired & so cheap.

J. H. BOOBBYER, 18, New STURCH and BOOBBYER, established nearly 30 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories at the lowest prices.

13, Stanhope-street, Clare market, London.

DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at MANCHESTER, by FIRE.—Messrs. Rylands and Sons' Books, Papers and Bank-notes preserved in one of CHUBB'S SAFES, after four out of five days' intense heat. COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL.

"24, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1834.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son.

"Gentlemen,—We have great pleasure in communicating to you that the large Patent Fire-proof Safe that we purchased from you 12 years since, for our late office in New Hich-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe after being exposed for four hours to the intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 2nd of March; the locks all answered to their respective keys, and all the papers therein were perfectly uninjured, except that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"RYLANDS and SONS."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements. Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms, all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application to

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, either public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

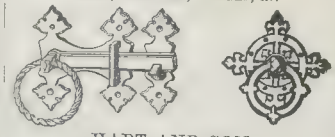
The floors are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete, so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for massive girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for many dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr. BARRETT, 12, Yorke-chambers, Adelphi.

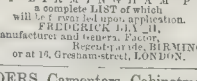
DR. ARNOTT'S VENTILATORS, &c.

LOCKS, HANDLES, HINGES, &c.



HART AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.

CUT NAILS.

Established  A.D. 1783.

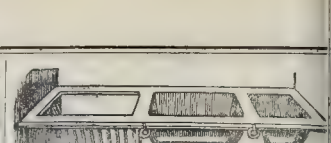
1½, 10d. cd.; 1½, 8d. 9d.; 2, 7d. 9d.; 2½, 7d.; 3, 10d. per cwt.

HAYWARD, BROTHERS, IRONMONGERS,
103, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct, Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES, a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

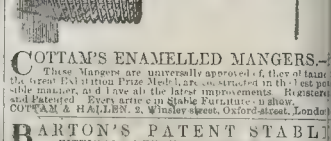
FREDERICK LEA, JUN.
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

BUILDERS, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and others are invited to inspect the STOCK of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, at the lowest possible prices at NAYLOR'S late Bennett and Naylor Great Western Warehouse, 536, Oxford street, between North Audley street and Park street.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented Fixed Iron Racks and Stable Furniture in show.—COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

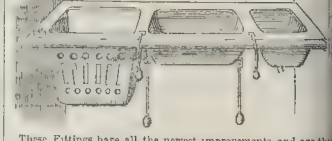
BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.



These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of the description to be had. Plain Enamelled, and Galvanized. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in Stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c.

Manufacturer of BARTON'S Patent Combustion Smoke-curing Chimney Cans, 50 of this pattern on Buckingham Palace. Price 35s. each. JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled
Cosmos Watch-house, 81, Upper Thames-street.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
88, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.
GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION either structural or ornamental.

Iron Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornaments, Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. Air-tight and Sand Door, a liquid for tight ash-pits, &c.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork, prepared in, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,
88, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street (late of Brick-lane, St. Luke's).—J. J. JONES, having made great additions to his STOCK of PATTERNS, begs to inform the Trade that he can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Openings, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wrought Plates, &c.

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 11, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'S Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
130, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

STEAM-ENGINE, MACHINERY, CISTERNS, COLUMNS, &c. FOR SALE

One fine horse Pig-arrow and Egg-ended Boiler	£12 10
One Screw Punching-press and Handle	3 0
One Iron-founder's Pan, complete	2 10
One Fly-wheel, 7 ft. 6 in. diameter, with cast boss, wrought arms, and cast rim, about 6 cwt.	4 0
One Country-made Lathe, suitable for turning up rough work, with 15-inch centres, wood bed, and two hand slide-rests	15 0
A wrought-iron Boiler, suitable for heating green houses, &c.	3 0
A Warner's Hand-barrow Water-engine	2 0
One strong, round, wrought Water-cistern, holding 450 gallons	7 10
One ditto, ditto, 350 gallons	4 0
Twelve Hollow Iron Columns, with caps and bases on them, 5 inches at the bottom, and 3 inches at the top, the lot for	12 10
One Two-roomed Iron House, lined inside with wood, the roof forming the package, two windows to each room	25 0
Barrack, Exall, and Andrews' One-horse power patent Gear-work, complete for chaff-cutting, grinding, &c.	10 10
One Screw Lifting-jack, equal to five tons	4 0

Apply to GEORGE BOWER, Vulcan Foundry, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

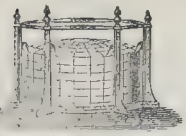
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc, it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid forward, effectually protects the Zinc from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, while the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For reverse Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No 11	Gauge weighs about	18 oz.	per foot super	
No 13	"	"	24 oz.	6d. do.
No 14	"	"	21 oz.	4s. do.
No. 16	"	"	26 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

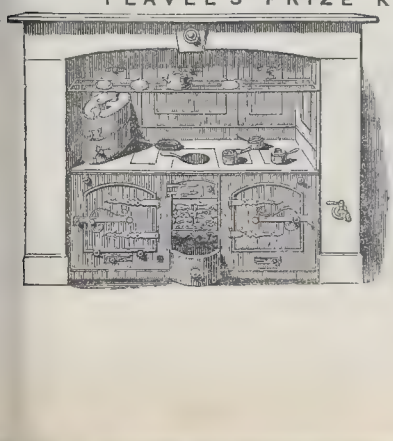
Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.



These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and

CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by

JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar

Offices, Adelaide-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crauford's Patents, and Successors to

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD-STREET and PERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 1, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, suited for all purposes for which they are produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE ROPE, Fencing, &c.

Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process)—Worked with Bessemer's and Siemens' Commercial Steel. Lead-coated Iron. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, Plain and Corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every quality, and Wire Netting of all descriptions. Guttering, Piping, Screwed Gas and Water Pipes, Hoopiron, Castings, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, &c., which are manufactured by the Patent Lead-coating Process, and kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings for roofs and buildings based on the above Iron. SKAIFE is Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Plumbic Zinc. Tinned Iron, both Plain and Corrugated. Also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Tramroads. Houses and Sectional Stores supplied for all climates, and on the shortest notice. Any waste to the Trade.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and

Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring roofing for their premises, to their manufacture, which they can supply at prices, in point of lightness, cheapness, durability, cleanliness of fixing, and appearance, far preferable to Slate, Tiles, or Lead.

Island Foundry and Ironworks, Millwall, London.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix

Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent. WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale in the Clyde district of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Bar Iron, Round Pitch, &c. 17, GRACECHURCH-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,

PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Manufacturers of Delhez's Patent Automatic Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any figure required, and RE-CHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Chain Cables, and

STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.

Office, No. 7, Side-lane, London.

WIRE STRAND FENCING,

as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO having since the annual Report of practical engineers confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm enclosure, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural purposes instead of any kind of hurdles), for roads, &c. and &c. chief fencing.

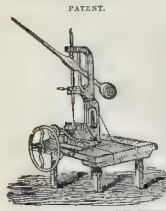
The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fixed by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of Epsom material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
110, Strand, London
67, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

KIMBERLEY'S PATENT FLOORING CRAMPS still continue to take pre-eminence in all markets, notwithstanding the constant imitations of them which are daily offered to builders throughout the world. Thousands of architects and builders are prepared to testify to their great worth, from their simplicity, durability, and the great saving of labour they never fail to effect. Messrs. ROBINSON, LANGTON, and CO., 7, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, London, sole wholesale agents for this article (and all Kimberley's patent goods), announce that they keep a large stock always on hand, and they direct attention to the fact, that the real patent article, as sold by them, never lifts the boards or springs the joists; free out of the sale of many thousands, it is a well-established fact that three only have got out of repair. Merchants, shippers, and ironmongers supplied same as at the manufacturer's prices. Prices, 17s. 24s. and 28s. each. The several new inventions now introduced have failed to suppress the sale or break the confidence of the public in this cramp in the least degree.

PATENT.



BUILDERS will find that the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combining simplicity with economy of manual labour. Can be had only at WEBB & GREENWAYS, Stee house lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener, Gothic Pattern Casement, and other Window Fastenings. Double action Floor Door-springs. Cupboard Turns, Barrel bolts, Pin on and other Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

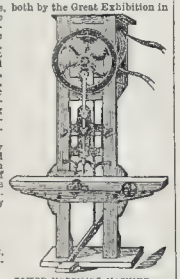
PATENT MORTISING MACHINES.—Builders and Joiners are respectfully solicited (before purchasing a machine) to inspect France's Patent, to be seen at 20, North Wharf-road, Paddington; they may be had on trial, and if not approved of returned. Price from 12l. 12s. with set of chisels complete. Every description machines for wood-cutting made to order on the most approved principles.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, TOWNS, JAMES, and CO.'s, 26, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated Machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific institutions. They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, contractors, coach and cabinet makers, railway carriage and wagon builders, machinists, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders, and also by the British and French Governments, for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, mortising, grooving, rebating, sawing, and boring.



POWER MORTISING MACHINE.

Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, and will perform all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost.

Sold only by
WILLIAM FURNESS,
Patentee, No. 2, Lawton-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c.

WETTERSTEDT'S PATENT ROOFING METAL (originally named Marine Metal), has been proved by long experience, by its lightness, 1lb. to 2 lbs. per foot superficial, to be the cheapest, and by its durability to be the best and most effectual covering for flats, circular roofs, verandah's, &c. Proofs and testimonials of which, and references to all hirings up in which it has been used, with price and every other particular, may be obtained on application to the sole proprietors and manufacturers, W. W. and H. JOHNSON and SON, White Lead and Colour Works, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. It is also made 8 oz. per foot for lining damp walls, &c.

NORTH BRITISH CAST and WROUGHT IRON OFFICE, No. 18, King William-street, Charing-cross, just opened, through which Builders can be supplied with castings direct from the foundry in Scotland, and wrought-iron goods from the works near Birmingham, at the manufacturer's prices, as the following list will testify:—

	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Rain Pipes	10½d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 6d. per yard.
	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.
Cast-Iron Gutters	9½d.	10d.	1s per yard.

The new O G SOCKET GUTTERS. Instead of the clips being loose, they are cast on in the solid and form the Socket.

	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.	5 in.	
Plain	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	2s.		per yard.
Lion-head	1s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	"

All the larger sizes of pipes and gutters at equally low rates.
AIR BRICKS.—A new registered design at 4s. per dozen.
GALVANIZED CAST-IRON FURNACE-PANS, 6 to 25 gallons, at 1½d. per gallon.
SASH WEIGHTS, 8s. per cwt.
Stucting Cottage Ranges, with Boiler and Oven, from 32s. each.
Register and Elliptic Stoves, and all kinds of Builders' Castings at similar reduced quotations.
Orders taken for comm n Bar Iron, at 10s. 6d. per cwt. Cash on delivery. Manager, Mr. RUSSEL.

IRONMONGERS, ZINC-WORKERS, &c. supplied with Sheet Zinc, Perforated Zinc, Tubing, &c. of best quality, at prices lower than any other house, at WILLIAM HARMER'S Iron Metal, and Zinc Warehouse, New Peter-street, Horsley's road, Westminster. Cast-iron rain pipes, sash-weights, railing bars, &c.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for cabinets, parks, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

ON SALE, a large quantity of PLANT, consisting of locomotives, earth waggons, 16-horse engine, with mortar-pans complete, travelling cranes, temporary rails, barrows, planks, carts, dobbin-carts, trucks, shear legs, crabs, and sundry materials.—Apply to A. and G. HOLME, Crook-hall, Wigan.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established only for the sole supply of the above trades at wholesale prices. JAMES NAYLOR (late Bennett and Naylor), Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor, the Great Western Warehouse, 223, Oxford-street, between North Audley-street and Park street.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 55s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s.	per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,

30	32	34	36-inch.
28s.	30s	32s	34s.

Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

34	36	38	42-inch.
54s.	56s.	58s.	63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 9½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	11d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.

O G Gutters	3½ inch.
	1s. 4d. per yard
Best Cut Clasp	2½ inch, and larger.
and Rose	17s. per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.

1 inch Cut Lath, 32s.	Cast Lath, 12s. 6d.			
Patent Line	3	4	5	6
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

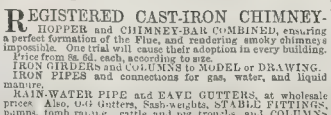
BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PFEIL and STEDALL'S, Nos. 8 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-Iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus, (Gas works erected complete) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every descr ption of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention. WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.



REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-POT HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building. Price from 6s. 6d. each, according to size.
IRON GIRDERS and COLUMNS to MODEL or DRAWING.
IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.
RAIN-WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O G Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and every kind of Builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground street, London, near Blackfriars-bridge.

THE LAW COURTS and ST. GEORGE'S-HALL, LIVERPOOL.—The inauguration of St. George's-hall, and the universal admiration which it has elicited as a work of consummate architectural magnificence and public utility, forcibly remind us of the obligations and the respect we owe to the genius and the efforts of its lamented author, the late W. L. Elmes, esq.

We should feel the obligations the more sensibly from the conviction that those efforts in our favour were amongst the proximate causes of his premature death, and from the fact that his surviving widow and son have been thereby subjected to pecuniary privations and embarrassments which we are honourably bound to mitigate by every means in our power. A committee has, therefore, been composed of the subjoined gentlemen, to carry out this expression, in which it is confidently believed every individual of our community will warmly participate, by the provision of such a sum as will relieve Mrs. Elmes from those embarrassments under which she is now suffering.

The late Mr. Elmes rose early into eminence upon very limited means; but the expenses consequent upon such professional distinction were unfortunately unrecompensed by that recompense, which, with time, would naturally have followed his meritorious labour. Still he neglected none of the duties of son, a husband, and a father. The prudent insurance of his life in the Sun Office was unhappily vitiated by his vain search of health in Jamaica, and his death there in 1847, of which a small sum only was recovered by the liberality of the directors of that institution.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to receive subscriptions, and your contribution is respectfully solicited.

COMMITTEE.

The Mayor.	John Hay, esq.
William Brown, esq. M.P.	Wilfred Troutbeck, esq.
William Rathbone, esq.	William Fletcher, esq.
James Aikin, esq.	Rev. Dr. Hume.
J. K. Jeffery, esq.	Thomas Avison, esq.
James Lister, esq.	John Aikin, esq.
C. Cockerell, esq.	T. B. Horsfall, esq. M.P.
Hardman Earle, esq.	Charles Turner, esq.
J. H. Turner, esq.	Robert Rawlinson, esq.
James Radley, esq.	John Stewart, esq.
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W. F. Macgregor, esq. Treasurer.
Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co. Bankers.
CHARLES VERCELST, } Hon. Secretaries.
JOSEPH BOULT, }

Books for receiving subscriptions will be placed in the banks and usual places.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

C. R. Cockerell	£50	0	0	Joseph Langton	£5	0	0
Earl of Sefton	25	0	0	Mrs. Rathbone	5	0	0
The Mayor	20	0	0	Lawrence R. Sully	5	0	0
J. P. Heywood	20	0	0	Thos. Thornely, M.P.	5	0	0
William Rathbone	20	0	0	C. O. Parnell, London	5	0	0
William Earle	20	0	0	Wilfred Troutbeck	5	0	0
William Brown, M.P.	20	0	0	Wm. Jones, Fulwood	5	0	0
T. B. Horsfall, M.P.	20	0	0	Gilbert Henderson	3	3	0
Hardman Earle	20	0	0	Thomas Avison	3	3	0
Thomas Littledale	20	0	0	J. R. Jeffery	2	2	0
R. V. Yates	20	0	0	M. Gregson	2	2	0
Bishop of Chester	20	0	0	Holden and Parker	2	2	0
Jones and Jump	20	0	0	J. H. & W. Weightman	2	2	0
Dr. D. B. Reid	10	10	0	— Luxmore, London	2	2	0
Andrew Lees	10	0	0	James Hadfield, M.P.	2	0	0
Thomas Booth	10	0	0	Mrs. Owen, Commercial Hotel, Gloucester	2	0	0
Joseph Locke, C.E.	10	0	0	Daniel Clarke	1	1	0
G. H. Lawrence	10	0	0	Charles Verelst	1	1	0
R. H. Jones	10	0	0	W. C. Ashlin	1	1	0
James Aikin	10	0	0	— Haselden	1	1	0
W. F. Macgregor	10	0	0	George Williams	1	1	0
Furniss and Klipin	10	0	0	Robert Chambers, Edinburgh	1	1	0
John Stewart	10	0	0	Charles Maclaren	1	1	0
Richard Fort (High Sheriff)	10	0	0	Randell and Saunders	1	1	0
R. Rawlinson, C.E.	5	5	0	Richard Crossley	1	1	0
Mrs. Lawrence, Mossley-hill	5	0	0	John Hay	1	1	0
G. H. Thompson	5	0	0	W. H. Gee	1	1	0
Alfred King	5	0	0	Harmood Banner	1	1	0
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John Aikin	5	0	0	J. W. Fraser, Powderham Castle	1	1	0
W. Edwardson	5	0	0	Thomas Edwards	1	0	0
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James Radley	5	0	0	Henry Curchod	1	0	0
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William Langton	5	0	0	— M'Clellan, Edinburgh	1	0	0
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These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
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H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
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Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, and CHURCHWARDENS.—GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., requires immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement. Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

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THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

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THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

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For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs T and S KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead in oil.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grinding appearance, but also by the debasement of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

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If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks) London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT, (Langstone Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innoxious substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which it emanates by Public properties stamp RICHARDSON as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cements can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GILGRAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade

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Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

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These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days —CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent, and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London.

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GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Glibbs, Canning, and Co's Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and L'AP Cements of the best quality.

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DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of practical experience and long experiment; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster London Agents Messrs J and G WALLIS, 64, Long acre. Agent for Ireland Mr S. BOYD, 36, Mary-street, Dublin.

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MAW and CO Manufacturers of THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM

in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of BYZANTINE GOTHIC, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, esq. in "Official Handbook"), send, free of expense, their pattern and price book. Benthall Works, Broseley, Salop.

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COWLEY, KENT and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

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TO BE SOLD, a BRICKLAYER'S BUSINESS, with the household furniture, scaffold-poles, &c. ten miles from London, where an industrious man who knows his business and will attend to it may insure an excellent living. It has been established a great many years, and the proprietor is leaving it from ill-health. Apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Auctioneers and Surveyors, Isleworth.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—R. HORNE, PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, 41, Gracechurch-street City, invites builders and others to inspect his extensive stock of NEW DESIGNS in PAPER-HANGINGS, which, by the aid of powerful machinery, he is enabled to offer at the following prices, in stock quantities, for cash only, viz.:—

Stout lining paper	5d.	30 Pieces.
Superior ditto	6d. and 7d.	
Bed-room papers, in great variety	8d.	
An excellent oak paper	8d.	
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Hall-made marbles	9d. to 1s. 6d.	
Good satin papers	1s. 0d. to 2s. 0s.	
Flock papers	2s. 0d. to 2s. 6d.	
Hall-made granites	9d. to 1s. 0d.	

Every novelty in French and English panelled decoration always on hand; also excellent imitation of fancy woods.

N.B. Patterns sent into the country, by post, showing the style and quality of the above, on receipt of two stamps, and the goods despatched with promptitude on receipt of a remittance to the amount of the order given

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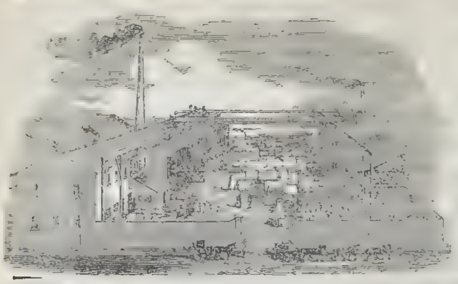

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

AS SCHOOLS increase in number and efficiency, the necessity for prisons, hospitals, and workhouses will become less. This is surely worth thinking about.

The late Educational Exhibition, under the auspices of the Society of Arts, will, we have no doubt, advance the cause of education, both by the impetus given through the medium of the lecture-room, and by affording a knowledge at once of what we have, and what we want in educational equipment. All such opportunities of *collating* information are valuable in the highest degree: they bring before the eyes of the teacher all the varieties of machinery contrived to aid him in his task, and by such comparison enable him to ascertain how and where he may best expend the scanty funds at his disposal, as well as select the works most suitable for his peculiar case. More especially would this hold true if the collection were a permanent one, always accessible, properly catalogued, and arranged in such a manner that space could be obtained for the thorough examination of articles exhibited. Therefore, we heartily concur in the suggestion made for rendering this primary effort the nucleus of a regular Educational Museum. It is to be hoped that the exertion which the Society is at present making to this end will be so seconded as to ensure its success. One thing, however, we hold to be a *sine qua non:* exhibitors must have a pledge that their contributions shall be deposited where they will be readily seen. It is not gracious to hint very strongly at the deficiencies which characterized the rudimentary step, but certainly many of those who came forward to carry it through complain, and with some reason, of the inadequate accommodation. The booksellers especially suffered. Then, one of the most interesting departments in the whole room, we venture to say, remained sealed to nine-tenths of the visitors. We hear and read a great deal of art-education on the Continent, and the French contributions to this Exhibition would have read our schoolmasters a useful lesson if they had been there. But they were entombed, we are told, in a bundle of portfolios, some of them stowed away behind sundry incumbrances, or buried beneath others.

Those few who had the courage or patience to excavate these specimens, would ascertain by the officially-attested copies of drawings by boys and girls, from eleven to fourteen years of age, how far our Department of Art must yet advance before it will put the youth of Great Britain on a par in this respect with their new allies across the Channel.

Other departments, too, there were of paramount interest, which the confined space circumscribed in usefulness. If a suitable repository can be guaranteed for the future, there is no doubt but that exhibitors have sufficient evidence that it would very soon be a *paying* step to present their wares to the Educational Museum.

In connection with that first and indispensable part of educational apparatus which falls within our special range, we purpose taking a glance at the history and condition of school architecture in the "States," and the gradation of educational machinery there, to which our attention is called by a new Epitome of Mr. Barnard's work on "School Architecture," &c. recently issued.*

* "Practical Illustrations of the Principles of School Architecture." By Henry Barnard, Superintendent of the Common Schools in Connecticut. New York: C. B. Norton. London: Trubner and Co. 1854.

It is now a question asked with reference to almost every great subject,—"How are they managing these things in America?" The few memoranda which we digest from Mr. Barnard's work, are collected purely as notes of American progress in this direction. They may afford some useful hints to us by the way. But our present purpose is not to enter into a comparison of the respective excellence of school architecture in the two countries. Our columns are, from time to time, the repository of the system at home: let the American superintendent tell, so far as our memoranda of his own facts and language will allow, how far the two countries agree, or how much they differ. To those practically acquainted with the subject, as most of our readers are, these brief selections will be sufficient.

Of the great Transatlantic cities, Boston is one of the best supplied with schools. They are her boast and pride. In 1848, after a variety of experiments in school architecture, the Quincy Grammar School-house was opened, and their mayor, Quincy, had the courage to utter the following noble sentiments. Perhaps not many chief magistrates could or would declare their sentiments in a similar manner. It is a test wherewith earnest, enthusiastic men may stir up more sluggish spirits, and as such we gather a few lines:—

As chairman of the "City Fathers," he did not hesitate to stand there and tell the paying community that they had in this manner just expended 200,000 dollars of their money; and he was confident the question would not be asked, why spend so much? Why spend more for popular education in the city of Boston, than is expended in the whole of Great Britain? [*Query*. What was the worthy mayor's exact meaning here? Is it not a flower of rhetoric?]

He said, if but once in a century a little being should be sent into this world, of most delicate and beautiful structure, and we were told that a wonderful principle pervaded every part of it, capable of unlimited expression and happiness, capable of being fitted to associate with angels, and becoming the friend of God; or if it should reveal a wrong bias, of growing up in enmity against him, and incurring everlasting misery; could any expense of education which would contribute to save from such misery and elevate to such happiness, be too much? But, instead of one such little being, 24,000 were now entrusted to the care of the "City Fathers," and their education in this world will determine their future destiny,—of companionship with angels, or with the degraded wretched enemies of God.

If the community had no responsibility in the matter, how, he asked, could it spend money better than in educating these children? But they would soon control the affairs of Boston, and, to a great extent, of the commonwealth. Nor would their influence stop here. "No man liveth for himself." Each of these children would form a centre of widening influence, whose circumference might yet embrace millions of minds, and extend through unnumbered centuries.

There, unlike other countries, every restraint to individual elevation is thrown off. All have the most perfect liberty that can be enjoyed, without infringing upon the rights of others. How important, then, that such child should be educated to understand his rights, and the principles and habits of *self-government*.

We are all, said he, in a partnership, and if one of these little partners suffers in his character, the whole community suffer in consequence.

He believed that nearly half of the 400 boys in that school were not Americans. Many of their parents were not fitted for the duties of a republic. But these children, educated side by side with their own, would learn self-government, and be trained to become worthy citizens of that free country.

It seemed, he said, the design of Providence to mix races; and the influx of foreigners might constitute the very elements necessary to give to American character its highest excellence. Standing on such a moral elevation as Boston did, they felt it a duty to provide for the education of all, and thus present to the whole country *models* of popular education.

The men who feel and act thus cannot be destitute of a school system of architecture deserving our attention. The history of its rise and progress in that great country is interesting. The subject is almost a new one with them. Until very recently, our author tells us, it had not received that attention from the public generally, or from practical educators in particular, which its important bearing, direct and indirect, on the health, manners, morals, and intellectual progress of the children, and on the health and success of the teacher, both in government and instruction, demand. Until 1829 we find no public document on the subject. In 1830, Mr. Adams, of New York, delivered a lecture before the American Institute of Instruction, "On School Houses and School Apparatus." Stimulated by that lecture, the directors of the Institute in the following year offered a premium for the best "Essay on the Construction of School-houses." This was gained by Dr. W. A. Alcott, and his prize essay was widely circulated. In 1833, the Essex County Teachers' Association published a "Report on School-houses," prepared by the Rev. G. B. Perry. This was a thorough and vigorous exposure of the evils resulting from the defective construction and arrangements of school-houses; and after this date public attention was fairly aroused,—improvements were made in the construction and furniture of school-rooms, especially in large cities and villages.

In 1838, the secretary of the Board of Education in Massachusetts, the Hon. Horace Mann, submitted an elaborate report on the subject, in which it was handled with great ability, and the important question of ventilation discussed. It was widely disseminated, and gave an impulse to the matter throughout the States. In 1838, the Hon. Henry Barnard (the author with whom we are now dealing, and then secretary to the commissioners of schools), prepared an essay on school architecture, in which was embodied the results of much observation, experience, and reflection, adapted, from its systematic and practical nature, for the guidance of those who had occasion to superintend the erection, alteration, or furnishing of school-houses. This treatise, printed in 1841, was, in 1842, submitted to the Legislature. It may be mentioned, "as an evidence of the low appreciation in which the whole subject was regarded at that time, in a State which prides herself on the condition of her common schools, and on the liberality with which her system of public education is endowed, that the joint Standing Committee on Education, on the part of the Senate and House, refused to recommend the publication of the essay, although it is by far the most complete which has appeared either in Europe or America. And it was only through the strenuous efforts of a few intelligent friends of school improvement that its publication was secured." More than 100,000 copies of that essay have since been distributed.

In 1842, some practical views on the subject of the "School-house" were drawn up by Mr. G. B. Emerson. A copy of this work was presented to each of the 11,000 school districts in the State of New York, and each of the 3,400 districts in Massachusetts. In 1848, and again in the present year, Mr. Barnard republished his essay, embodying various plans and features of importance, which subsequent writers had drawn up or explained. The work now before us is a revised summary of the large treatise.

When Mr. Barnard began his labours in the field of education, everything in connection with the subject was forced upon his attention in a disagreeable way. That experience we shall present in his own words, as it is a good epitome of those general views on school architecture which it is imperative that the architect should at every step bear in mind:—"Go where he would, in city or country, he encountered the district school-house, standing in disgraceful contrast with every other structure designed for public or domestic use. Its location, construction, furniture, and arrangements, seemed intended to hinder, and not to promote—to defeat, and not to perfect, the work which was to be carried on within and without its walls. The attention of parents and school-officers was early and earnestly called to the close connection between a good school-house and a good school, and to the great principle, that to make an edifice good for school purposes, it should be built for children at school, and their teachers; for children differing in age, sex, size, and studies, and therefore requiring different accommodations; for children engaged sometimes in study and sometimes in recitations; for children whose health and success in study require that they shall be frequently, and every day, in the open air, for exercise and recreation, and at all times supplied with pure air to breathe; for children who are to occupy it in the hot days of summer and the cold days of winter, and to occupy it for periods in different parts of the day in positions which become wearisome, if the seats are not in all respects comfortable, and which may affect symmetry of form and length of life, if the construction and relative heights of the seats and desks are not properly attended to; for children whose manners and morals,—whose habits of order, cleanliness, and punctuality,—whose temper, love of study and of the school, are in no inconsiderable degree affected by the attractive or repulsive location and appearance, the inexpensive outdoor arrangements, and the internal construction of the place where they spend, or should spend, a large part of the most impressible period of their lives. This place, too, it should be borne in mind, is to be occupied by a teacher whose own health and daily happiness are affected by most of the various circumstances above alluded to, and whose best plans of order, classification, discipline, and recitation, may be utterly baffled, or greatly promoted, by the manner in which the school-house may be located, lighted, warmed, ventilated, and seated."

According to the American system, school-houses of one room are generally intended either for DISTRICT or PRIMARY schools.

By a District School is understood a public school, open to all the children of the district, of both sexes, and of that age which the practice of the district, or any special regulation ordained by the local authorities, may fix. There are formidable difficulties presented to the architect in attempting to furnish an edifice of this kind, especially considering the very slight expense which is generally regarded as sufficient for the purpose. The school is an unclassified one, superintended by a single teacher, without even the aid of older pupils. Then it varies according to the season, in the number and age of the children, and, as a consequence, in the method of instruction. In summer, there are the younger children, who demand elementary instruction; and in winter, are found older ones, who require more advanced studies. This irregularity of age and attendance, renders it difficult to arrange seats and desks. Great physical suffering is often the result of crowding both classes of scholars into one small apartment. The plan is either to design the building for the maximum members of each class at any particular season, or, if this is impossible, then, in winter, the seats and desks of the smaller children ought to be removed to the attics, to give greater space for those of the elders, and in summer, a contrary arrangement to take place.

By a Primary School, is understood specifically, that class or grade of schools which receive only the youngest pupils, and those least advanced in their studies; in other words, an infant school. This very important class of educational institutions is peculiarly valuable in all cities, manufacturing villages, and large neighbourhoods. It is amongst the population of such places that parents are sure to be found, who, for want of intelligence or leisure, "of constancy or patience, are unfitted to watch the first blossoming of the souls of their children, and to train them to good physical habits and virtuous impulses, to cleanliness, obedience, openness, mutual kindliness, piety, and all the virtues which wise and far-seeing parents desire for their offspring. The general result of the training of the children of such parents, is the neglect of all moral culture where such culture is most valuable; and the acquisition of manners, personal habits, and language, which the best training at a later period can with difficulty eradicate." From such malign influences, the earlier the children are withdrawn, the better for their welfare and the good of society. To meet this want, the labours of Oberlin and Wilderspin were directed. We have neither space, nor is it our province, to enter upon the very interesting arrangements which, whether it be by furniture or apparatus, or in playground and schoolroom, are so carefully matured, in order that such schools, in the hands of a good teacher, may be taught properly "to regulate the hours of play and study, so as to give variety, vivacity, and interest to all the exercises, without over-exciting the nervous system, or overtasking any faculty of body or mind; to train boys and girls to mild dispositions, graceful and respectful manners, and unquestioning obedience; to preserve and quicken a tenderness and sensibility of conscience, as the instinctive monitor of the approach of wrong; to cultivate the senses and habits of quick and accurate observation and discrimination, to prevent the formation of artificial and sing-song tones; to teach the use of the voice, and of simple, ready, and correct language,—and beginning in this way, and by appropriate exercises in drawing, calculation, and lessons on the properties and classification of objects, to cultivate the intellectual faculties."

But we shall note the principles which they lay down for guidance in the design of such buildings, and quote a few of the features which distinguish those in existence. Our own Committee of Council on Education have framed some minutes on the organization of schools. With these we are familiar, and in most essential points the recommendations given by heads of departments in America agree. As regards the choice of a site, however, our Transatlantic friends, with their greater "land privileges," are more liberal. Mr. Barnard says, select "a location healthy, accessible from all parts of the district; retired from the dust, noise, and danger of the highway; attractive from its choice of sun and shade, and commanding, in one or more directions, the cheap yet priceless educating influences of fine scenery." Mr. George B. Emerson, the president of the American Institute of Instruction, desires that "when the laws of health and the dictates of taste may be consulted, the schools shall be placed on firm ground, on the southern declivity of a gently sloping hill, open to the south-west, from which quarter come the pleasantest winds in summer, and protected on the north-east by the top of the hill, or by a thick wood." We may scarcely follow Mr. Emerson into those features of landscape gardening with which he would environ the school-room. In the "far west" there may be room for such elegancies, but here we are forced in general to rest content with much more moderate accommodation. Instead of the trees, the shrubs, and the evergreens with which the president would gratify the eye, and educate the taste of the young, they are here too often hemmed in by dismal houses, or sometimes penned up in a vault, room, dungeon, or whatever it may be called, beneath a church. It is in Scotland, we believe, that these latter cases are most frequently to be met with; and whatever can be said on the subject by some on the score of economy, they are exquisitely painful to behold.

Mr. Emerson remarks that, in point of size, the room should be sufficiently large to allow every pupil, first, to sit comfortably at his desk; secondly, to leave it without disturbing any one else; thirdly, to see explanations on his lessons, and to write without being incommoded by or incommoding others; fourthly, to breathe a wholesome atmosphere. If the three first objects are fully provided for, the space on the floor will be sufficient. But to secure this advantage of an adequate supply of air, the room must not be less than 10, and if possible, 12 or 14 feet high.

Arrangement.—In the accommodation of fifty-six scholars, so as to give ample room for moving, for recitations, and for air, the dimensions of the house should be 33 feet by 25 feet, and 10 feet in height. This will allow an entry of 14 feet by 7½ feet, lighted by a window, to be furnished with wooden pegs for the accommodation of clothes; a wood-room, 10 feet by 7½ feet, to serve also as an entry for girls at recess, or as a recitation-room; a space behind the desks 8 feet wide for fireplace, passage, and recitations with permanent seats against the wall 10 or 11 inches wide; a platform, 7 feet wide, for the teacher, with the library, black boards, globes and other apparatus for teaching, the remaining space to be occupied by the desks and seats of the scholars. For every additional eight scholars the room may be lengthened 2½ feet. The desks and seats for scholars should be of different dimensions. A desk for two may be 3½ or 4 feet long. If the younger children are placed nearest the master's desk, the desks in the front range may be 13 inches wide, the two next 14 inches, the two next 15 inches, and the two most remote 16 inches, with the height respectively of 24, 25, 26, and 27 inches. The seats should vary in like manner: those in the front range should be 10 inches wide, in the two next 10½ inches, in the two next 11 inches, in the two last 11½ or 12 inches, and 13½, 14, 15, and 16 inches respectively high. All edges and corners are to be carefully rounded.

It is very desirable that the *north* end of the school-house be occupied by the master's desk; that this end be a dead wall; that the front be towards the south, and that the desks be so placed that the pupils, as they sit at them, shall look towards the north. The advantages of this arrangement are—1. That the scholars will obtain more correct ideas upon the elements of geography, as all maps suppose the reader to be looking northward; 2. The north wall having no windows, will exclude the severest cold of winter; 3. The scholars will, in this case, look towards a dead wall, and thus avoid the great evil of facing a glare of light; or if a window or two be allowed in the north wall, the light coming from that quarter is less vivid, and therefore less dangerous than that which comes from any other; 4. The door, being on the south, will open towards the winds which prevail in summer, and *from* the cold winds of winter.

The suggestion here made as to the arrangement of desks for the purpose of inculcating correct ideas on geography is a good one, and by no means to be overlooked when it can be conveniently made.

Mr. Barnard, in his ninth and tenth general principles, lays down the following rules concerning the desk and seat:—"A desk with at least 2 feet of top surface, and in no case for more than two pupils, widened toward the front edge 1 inch in a foot, except 2 to 3 inches of the most distant portion, which should be level—covered with cloth to prevent noise—fitted with an ink-pot (supplied with a lid and a pencil-wiper) and a slate, with a pencil-holder and a sponge attached—supported by end-pieces and stanchions, curved so as to be convenient for sweeping, and to admit of easy access to the seat—and of varying heights for small and large pupils, the front edge of each desk being from 6 to 9 inches (7 for the lowest and 9 for the highest) higher than the front edge of the seat or chair attached.

A chair or bench for each pupil, and in no case for more than two, unless separated by an aisle, with a seat hollowed like an ordinary chair, and varying in height from 10 to 17 inches from the outer edge to the floor, so that each pupil, when properly seated, can rest his feet on the floor without the muscles of the thigh pressing hard upon the front edge of the seat, and with a support for the muscles of the back, rising above the shoulder-blades.

We observe that in the description of the school-house in Windsor (Conn.), each pupil is provided with a desk and seat, the front of the former constituting the back or support of the latter, which slopes $2\frac{1}{2}$ in 16. The seat also inclines a little from the edge. The seats vary in height from $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 17, the youngest children occupying those nearest the platform. The desks are 2 feet long by 18 inches wide, with a shelf beneath for books, and a groove on the back side to receive a slate, with which each desk is furnished by the district."

In the district school-house of Centremill the smoke-pipe is carried up between the ventilating-flues, and the top of the chimney is finished so as to accommodate the bell.

In an ensuing article we shall enter into a few details connected with one or two of the best school-houses which have been recently erected in cities and large villages, especially those of higher class, in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia — High-schools, Grammar-schools, and others.

The multiplication and improvement of our schools is a practical point for the operations of all who are anxious to aid in advancing society and elevating the human race.

ON COLOUR AND ITS USE IN ARCHITECTURAL ART.*

Let us now say a few words on the colour 'red," the central colour of the prism. Of all colours, it is the most positive, and has the middle station of the primaries. Black and white are the negative colours, and occupy the extremes of the scale. Red contrasts and harmonizes well both with black and white.

The anecdote of the blind man, related by Locke, who compared the colour "scarlet" to the sound of a trumpet, proves that he had no bad conception of its analogies and nature. We have here one of those coincidences which seem forcibly to point to the connection between all our senses, and to show that between just proportions of form, just harmonies of sound, and harmonies of colour, there is a common and all-pervading law, which not merely settles their various relationships, but reveals the identity of their origin.

And here I cannot but touch upon another of those resemblances or analogies which, even on his subject of colour, reminds me of the constitution of our human wills and affections. Red, of all colours, is undoubtedly the most beautiful; but by that just law which decrees that in proportion as the privileges of each are great, so are his dangers,—the colour which is most lovely in its tender bloom, becomes horrible, and even frightful in its excess. The great secret why, in our modern painted glass the reds are so poor, is, that we employ such large quantities of it, and that our glass-stainers, being men for the most part ignorant of the true principles of colour, have imagined that in order to make a brilliant window, little more is necessary than to use an abundance of gaudy red,—the reverse being far nearer the truth, viz. the smaller the brightest bits of colour are, and the more they are counterpoised by large masses of carefully arranged neutral tones, the more likely are we to attain that sober splendour, that subdued brilliancy, which is the great desideratum in all colouring.

Nature, in this, as in all other points, should be our great mistress; and a diligent observation, not merely of her laws, but even, if I may so say, of her whims and fancies, her "quips and quirks," as Milton so prettily terms them, will fully repay the attentive student. If young men, instead of turning to the meretricious smiles of Fashion,—a mere coquette as she is,—would reverently woo and honour honest and ingenuous dame Nature, the fairest of maidens, and when once won, the truest of wives, they never would have reason, as artists, to regret the virtuous, the blessed self-denial of their youth.

Where does Nature scatter red? Is it not in her jewels with their bright setting of green and gold? Is it not in floreal pastures and trim gardens?—not merely in the poppy or the tulip, or even in the rose, but more beautifully, perhaps, even lower down in the scale—in the wood-strawberry or the rim of the humble daisy. Ever most beautiful when most delicate—in the blush of the infant, or the hectic colour which betokens an early flight to mansions of pure bliss.

Scarlet is a royal colour, and it is a glorious sight to see a regiment of British soldiers winding through a vale well timbered, or with their bayonets gleaming in the sun about to encounter the shock of arms; but these beauties are not equal to the former,—to the tender hues, for instance, of the rose-bud, or the cherry lip of innocence, or the pink tips of Aurora's fingers.

Red, again, is mentioned in Scripture as ornamenting both the Tabernacle and the Temple; but it will always be observed in very minute quantities, and associated with purple and gold. No modest woman, for example, if she have good taste, will like to appear in a scarlet dress. Here and there bits of red may appear,—roses in the hair, a red drapery over the shoulders, or a ribbon, but never too much of it, it being, as before observed, the most precious in quality, but the most perilous of all the primaries to employ. The horror which, where much blood is spilt, necessarily arises in most men's minds, may have been a providential arrangement for mitigating the ferocious passions of our sinful nature.

The ancients, as Field observes, beautifully and expressively represented the goddess "Spes," or Hope, with an opening rose-bud in her hand. This therefore, is the emblem of hope; and as destiny is veiled with hope, so, according to Catullus, the destinies wore rose-coloured veils tied with white.

Lord Lindsay has, in his work on Christian Art, a very eloquent passage on this same flower, the rose, which I cannot but indulge myself in quoting. He, indeed, has no particular reference to the colour of the flower, though it will be observed, that by a fair extension of its meaning it is not inapplicable to the subject of our lecture.

"An interesting work might," he observes, "be written on the symbolism and legendary history of mute nature—mute, but animated, of flowers, plants, and trees—a subject, however, associating itself, only in a minor and collateral degree, with Christian art. It forms, in fact, a department by itself, distinct alike from art and poetry, strictly so called, and well worthy of exploration. And this exploration should be a comprehensive one, including the symbolism of the ancients, and of the extra European world, and Christendom need not shrink from the comparison. In nothing, indeed, is her superiority more manifest. The rose, for instance, the flower of Venus, blushing with the blood of Adonis, the darling of the Graces, the symbol of worldly pleasure, and of the frailty of life, too brief for its enjoyment.

> Pluck we the rose at smiling morn,
> Soon to perish with the day;
> Pluck the fair rose of love, nor scorn
> To taste sweet love while yet we may.

What is it but a weed in comparison with the rose of Christendom? the type of the freshness of maiden purity, that sprang up out of persecution, when the holy maiden of Bethlehem, 'blamed with wrong and sclaundered withe [evil],' as narrated by Mandeville, 'was domed to the dethe, and as the fyre began to brenne about hire, sche made hire preyers to oure Lord, that, as sche was not gylty of that synne, that he wold helpe hire, and make it to be knouen to alle men of his mercyfulle grace. And whan sche hade thus seyd, anon was the fyre quenched and oute; and the brendes that weren brennen becomen red roseres, and the brendes that weren not kindled becomen white roseres, fulle of roses. And these were the first roseres and roses, both white and red, that ever ony man saughe, and thus was this maiden saved by the grace of God.' And this," adds Lord Lindsay, with his own peculiar and beautiful enthusiasm, "is but one among many Christian legends of the rose, once the theme of universal song, sweeter far than that which hushed the very breeze into attention in the gardens of Armida."

No legend, perhaps, is more beautiful, no idea more poetic, than that of Dante, the great mediæval intellect, who represents in his Paradise the whole company of the redeemed, both men and angels, clustered in the form of a full-blown rose about the throne of their Redeemer; their countenances of pure flame, their wings of purest gold, and their robes of virgin white, "singing praises to Him who sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever."

I have thus run over hastily some of the characteristics which mark most prominently the three primitive colours, the glorious Trinity, if I may so speak without irreverence, into which the primal ray—the type and emblem of the Deity—is divided. Nothing, perhaps, is more remarkable, than the mode in which these colours act and react upon each other. A colour is no longer the same when in association with another. Red seen by the side of blue is modified into purple; by the side of yellow into orange. Just in the same way the orange tints of the setting sun darken the foliage, which becomes of a bluish green; while the fields, which erst were dusty in the glare of day, assume a deep and beautiful russet below the hanging woods. Thus in sunsets. But in each scene of nature it is the same. We can no more judge of colours than of objects, without regard to their relation and position. What a long perspective into the glories of creation does this open out. Each object of faith, like each object of sight, beautiful as it is for us, can only be fully appreciated when seen in due subordination to the other features of the universal scheme of Providence. The rainbow alone, in its true totality, can give us the true notion of the beauty of colour.

In carrying on this subject, it is impossible not to admire a beautiful symbolism in the fact, that the eye resting upon any colour, say scarlet, for a while—a few minutes, perhaps—upon being closed presents green to our mind's eye. Any one may try the experiment for himself. Have we not here a lesson never to tax our mental energies too hard in one particular direction? Is the glare of the sun too powerful?—we seek the shade. Are the nights too long?—we revel in the scanty portion of sunshine left to us. "Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo," is a lesson which all nature teaches us, and which is by no means left to the moralist or philosopher alone.

It would be beyond the limits of a short discourse to put down a long description of the secondary and tertiary colours, though much might be learnt from such study. I can simply call your attention to them with this remark, that from their extensive prevalence in nature, it is to them and not to the primaries that our chief attention as colourists should be given. True it is, that the primaries are those from which all other colours flow; and with a per-

* See page 497, ante.

fectly good blue, a good yellow, and a good red, there is no combination which might not be successfully undertaken; but they are seldom used alone, except in minute quantities. To illustrate this, let any one take half a sheet of paper, and colour it blue, yellow, or red, or black or white. If he takes it into the open air, and places it in juxtaposition with some object he has been accustomed to call black or white, or yellow or red, or blue, he will be astonished at its intensity. Try, for instance, a sheet of common letterpaper against the stem of a birch-tree which we are accustomed to look at as one of the whitest things in a natural landscape. The difference is very great. An exception should perhaps be made of yellow, which, from its affinity to light, is not so well seen in the open air as in houses.

Leaving, then, untouched the interesting question of the secondary and tertiary colours, a few practical hints upon colour in general may serve to conclude this short discourse. The art of polychrome will not prosper among us until we bestow a more diligent attention first upon nature (and that after no cursory manner, but in the spirit of philosophic experiment), and then upon the ancient masters. I fear it may be said that as colourists we have gone back since the days of Reynolds. Englishmen, I am disposed to believe, have a good eye for colour: Gainsborough, and Reynolds himself, among figure painters, Wilson and Bonnington, but above all, Turner, are examples. With the improvement that has taken place in general design and the higher branches of art during the last ten years, it has been my lot to observe no *great* improvement in colouring. A scrupulous and careful handling of the figure has been attained in some cases, by a sacrifice of that transparency in which Reynolds was hardly second to Rembrandt himself. A vigorous "impasto" has been gained, but we are painfully reminded that white and pink paint do not make flesh like Titian's.

Some of our greatest artists have of late years, in my judgment, been obnoxious to this criticism of hardness, and the fashion of the day—gaudiness and want of depth—having taken root among our painters, has unhappily extended with still more pernicious effect into our buildings. Go where we will we find no repose.

I will venture to give an instance of this, in an apartment which perhaps, as a display of gorgeous colour, has not been surpassed by any building of later than Mediæval date: I allude to the House of Lords. Some years ago, when that grand edifice was first opened to public use, there was only one fresco in it, by Dyce: two recesses were fitted up for the future reception of other paintings in fresco: over them hung a quiet crimson drapery,—forming a delightful resting-place for the eye,—a little bit of blank, as it were, on which we could repose after being filled with wonder and admiration at the beauty of the ceiling and gilded fretwork,—so gorgeous as almost to recall to mind the description of the Temple in the Bible.

These two recesses, as affording what we wanted, were most valuable, but unfortunately it had been determined to fill them with paintings. The consequence could hardly have been anticipated. The quiet crimson draperies removed, two beautiful works, of which it is impossible to speak too highly in themselves, were inserted. What was the consequence? The eye, instead of being gratified by the *coup d'œil*, became teased and worried by the *embarras de richesses* set before it. The spectacle became what a dinner would be if it were all dessert, or a gown if it were all made up of flounces. We must not strive for universal brightness, but for brightness in the *right spot*, spreading, as it were, a subdued lustre over the whole prospect of our vision.

There are few rooms in London to which appeal can be made as good examples of taste in colouring. It is only of late years that polychrome has been introduced into our churches, and the general absence both of pictures and marbles in them places us in this respect at an immense disadvantage with regard to our continental neighbours. The great staircase at Stafford-house, a noble monument to Philip Wyatt, the architect, is nearly the best example of colour London affords. The scarlet carpet with which the base is covered, is too large and gaudy, and might be with advantage changed for a pavement of encaustic tiles. The general disposition of colour is good. Yellow scagliola forms the principal element, while grey and reddish scagliola diminish its extreme warmth. Besides this, on the wall opposite the entrance, hang three large copies of Veronese, which, while they afford points of interest, give by the predominance of blue which they exhibit, a sort of outlet to the eye, and harmonize the whole. The Banqueting-house at Whitehall is also worthy of a visit, from the glory of its ceiling, which is by Rubens, and deserves the attentive study of the colourists. The frames in the ceiling are of black and gold, and look well.

In churches, viewed as specimens of colour, we have literally nothing. The Temple Church and the new church, All Saints', in Margaret-street, are the best examples we can produce. The latter bids fair to do honour to the architect, though I am sorry to add, not altogether free from gaudiness. To this the large mass of brickwork, of a deep red, which is let into the walls, probably adds. A great want to my mind is apparent, from the total absence, or almost total absence, of a warm grey, which is after all as good a ground as we have for the display of bright colours, and which being the natural colour of stone, is much missed by the eye in those buildings which have it not. In our search after polychrome, do not let us forget that stone and marble are in themselves beautifully coloured objects, for the loss of which no brilliancy of decoration can atone. In connection with this part of the subject, I had proposed to myself to make a few remarks on the taste, or want of taste, whichever it be, which is exhibited in the highly coloured decorations of the people's palace at Sydenham. Time, however, fails me, and the subject in itself is sufficient for an essay.

Before, however, concluding, I cannot but add a few words on those laudable attempts at giving external colour to our buildings which the streets of London begin to exhibit. It is a sad thing to speak unwelcome truths, but, with a few notable exceptions, such as Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, the new Houses of Parliament, the characteristic of the streets of this great city is meanness. I see no chance of improvement, except it be by the revival or improvement of our street architecture. The word revival I use advisedly, for, surely, the old timber houses of the Middle Ages were far more picturesque than those of the present day: properly adapted to modern uses, with plate-glass lights, instead of leaded lights, they form no inappropriate type of the kind of building we might adopt. I allude to their form, rather than to their materials, and I rejoice to see so good a beginning made in this direction by Mr. Gilbert Scott.

If, however, the revival of our street style of architecture is to be popular, we must have, especially in a climate so murky as ours, not merely form but colour. London, let me remind you, is a brick town, and few architects have yet shown what may be done with bricks. I am not clear that even the dirty yellow brick, which is the common material of our dullest and dingiest streets, might not, if worked up into noble outlines, and embellished by mouldings and ornamentation of red or some richer colour of bricks, produce buildings, which, if they did not come up to stone, would, at least, be in better taste than those stucco-faced mansions which fill the ample squares and broad streets of Belgravia.

In the buildings of higher pretension no more beautiful introduction can be imagined than Aberdeen granite. Of this Mr. Hope's house in Piccadilly affords an example which I should be glad to see followed, although I do not admire that mansion as a whole. Mr. Daniell, the china manufacturer, of Bond-street, deserves thanks for showing us that encaustic tiles are well fitted, not merely for internal decoration, but also for the external ornamentation of balconies and houses. In the hands of a skilful architect such a hint might be turned to account.

To conclude: I remember hearing of a passage in some old divine who was recommending the congregation to attend to the pious practice o listening to the preacher when expounding the Scriptures from the pulpit. "All, however, cannot be gifted with eloquence," and in such case the old-fashioned preacher quaintly remarks, "God takes up the word and preaches patience." Now eloquence, in many points, is not unlike colouring: it requires the same play of light and shade, the same variation in tone that colour does; and, like the preacher, the colourist has a powerful assistant in reserve. Old time comes in and corrects, if not all, at least many of our mistakes, and modifies, though nothing perhaps can quite neutralize, the mistakes of thoughtless and untasteful men. When man has done his worst, nature takes up the paint-brush and helps us to restore that perfect harmony which after all, is only her own.

Sir Walter James remarked at the outset of his lecture, that it did not attempt to aim at scientific accuracy, but might simply be regarded as a few scattered remarks upon the subject of colour, which experience and reading had enabled him to throw into the form of a lecture.

MODERN THEORIES OF ARCHITECTURAL TASTE.

The classes of architecture and construction at University College for the session 1854-5 will commence on Friday, the 19th October. I venture on this occasion to exercise the privilege of which I have hitherto occasionally availed myself, to offer a few general remarks upon different theories now afloat on the public mind respecting architectural taste and architectural education.

At this time there are various classes of writers, not professional men, nor aware of the sober, stern realities of professional life, who assume great authority on the subject, and seek to control the studies and direct the taste of the rising generation. Every attempt is made to throw discredit on classical art altogether although, with the exception of religious buildings, it is the style most generally prevalent. Some urge as heterodox the use of any but what is called "Christian art." Many would confine it exclusively to the earlier periods of the Pointed style. There are some who, with graceful and earnest eloquence, and carried away by the enthusiasm of excited feelings and a fals sentimentality, would lead us back to the exclusive adoption of a spurious mediævalism, to picturesque or scenic architecture, like that of Venice, which preceded the times of Palladio Sansovino, and Scammozzi. Those who prais the Palazzo del Doge, or the basilica of St Marco, are silent as to the grandeur of the Liberia, or the stupendous nobility of the basilica of Vicenza; and Brunelleschi, Bramante Vignola, Inigo Jones and Wren are ignored the principles of sound construction and pure taste are set at defiance, and the mind of the student is directed more to the study of the ornamental, as the detail of a capital, a leaf or a flower, than to the proportion and expression and character of entire edifices. The architect is expected to design the picturesque, rather than to submit his conceptions to the chaste, the correct, the eurythmetical; just as in depraved times the gorgeous spectacle of the melodrama supersedes the more refined and sublime productions of the legitimate drama, and the intellectual yields to the sensuous.

It may unfortunately be true that the architecture of antiquity is too often to be judged by those who have not studied the actual monuments of Greece and Rome, in the dry scholastic specimens of its application in some modern buildings. These are occasionally tame and insipid, and devoid of the characteristic expression, instead of reflecting the appropriateness fulness, and artistic embellishment which give sentiment of generous munificence to the original type. They may reflect the mere order with its column and entablature, and in due proportion; but where is the splendid materia of the ancients? where the spirit, thought and purpose of the original? It is like the lifeless and severely literal translation of a foreign author, without his point and vigorous form of expression. But such contending themes distract the mind of the student: the class-room is not the proper arena for such discussions: it is

only in the repose of earnest, constant, and decided study that the mind can prepare itself for the realization and embodiment of principles, founded upon the mastery of what has gone before—the acquisition of the expression of past ages. The theories of contending parties may afterwards be met, and the contrast may then perhaps healthily stimulate the mind, but not during the period of pupilage.

My purpose, therefore, in the series of lectures which constitute the entire course, is to make the student acquainted with the principles of construction, and familiar with the different classes of materials, and their proper use and application.

In the series upon the fine art division of the subject, I seek to avoid any exclusive preference, but to open up the whole range of monumental architecture of the truly civilised portion of the world, through all periods and in all countries; and I take a survey of the principles which have guided the erection of those edifices which have commanded the admiration of those of real calm judgment and refined taste in succeeding ages. The student must know, and that thoroughly, the elements of sublimity in architecture, so as to handle them, as they did in the olden time, in all their varied application, and with the like liberty of variety and transposition, to make them appropriately suit any special purpose, and give them the impress of individuality, novelty, variety, and reasonableness. Whenever these are acquired, the architect will produce impressions in proportion as he knows how to choose his style, follow the laws of taste peculiar to his "motive," and allow his imagination to be warmed and excited by the successful adaptation of the means to the end proposed: this may be predicated of every style.

Thus prepared, the architect may defy the false influences under which it is nowadays attempted to place him, and he may follow the inspirations of his genius, deriving encouragement in the development of those ideas congenial to his taste, and from the fruits of his own emotions and principles of thought; being neither the servile copyist, ignorant of the freshness of a new-born thought, nor the wild libertine, who sets all precedents at defiance. But there is another class of students immediately connected with building operations, whose object is of a more practical nature: to them the acquisition of the first principles of the science of construction is invaluable for future practice, and creates a spirit of just reasoning and investigation, and their knowledge of the general laws of architectural taste, as exhibited in fine monuments of the art, enables them to carry out more faithfully the ideas of the architect.

To the architectural student the association with those engaged in the same pursuit, and with a like generous ardour, stimulates to exertion; thus forming perhaps the basis of his future distinction and high position in the art; at the same time that it may create a high tone of feeling, and usefully increase the sphere of his professional friendships among the sons and pupils of the leading men of the profession.

THOS. L. DONALDSON, Prof. Arch.

ISLINGTON.

A NEW church, in the Pointed Style, dedicated to St. Jude, is rising in Mildmay Park. It is in one span, with transepts, and has a tower and spire on the south side. The walls are faced with Kentish Rag stone, and have Bath stone dressings. Mr. A. D. Gough is the architect, and Messrs. Dove are the builders. The first stone was laid on the 29th of last month, by the Rev. John Sandys.——Numerous houses are rising in all directions, some of them, as in Highbury new park, of considerable size and good appearance. General activity is apparent: the Dispensary, near the church, has been materially enlarged and improved, and the accommodation for the Ragged School, in Duddy's-rents, is being increased.——Some of the courts in the older parts of Islington are in a frightful condition, and should receive attention. One was recently mentioned in our pages, and the complaint made of that would apply to several. On the east side of High-street, near the Angel, there are courts containing houses altogether unfitted for occupation. The property on that side of the High-street, is necessarily kept down in value. Some general plan for the improvement of this part should be made, and steps taken by the whole parish to carry it out. Every resident (we ought to take a wider range), is personally interested in such a movement. These courts are hot-beds of disease, vice, waste, and misery. As we have often said, as the homes so the men. Well might a writer in a local paper of last year exclaim with reference to these dens,—"Islington, famous for thy salubrious breezes and sunny skies,—behold! There is a foul stain on thy bright escutcheon—there is a sore and pestilential ulcer in thy very heart. Be silent when people speak of the cellars of St. Giles and the dens of the Devil's Acre! be silent and blush, for thou art no better than thy neighbours. Thou boastest of open squares and stately terraces, and pretty villas, all embowered in shady trees, and surrounded by the children of Flora; but look into thine innermost recesses, and what wilt thou find? Filth, squalor, misery, disease, and the crime that is the result of such conditions. Up, guardian-angel of Islington!"

Endeavours have been made, especially by one of the inhabitants, Mr. Hallows, to improve the High-street on the other side of the way, where there is a considerable space between the road and the houses. Something has been done towards this, but it is still in a very unsatisfactory state. It might be made one of the most beautiful roads out of the metropolis. Its improvement by the owners of the houses would pay, even as a commercial speculation.——In another part of Islington, namely, on the west side of the road at Upper Holloway, near the mile-stone on the ascent to Highgate, the authorities of Islington have been putting up a stone, thus inscribed, on the site of one which had been removed:—"Whityngton Stone. Sir R. Whityngton, thrice Lord Mayor of London. 1397, Richard II. 1406, Henry IV. 1420, Henry V. Sheriff, 1395." Here, says tradition, sat Whittington ruminating, when Bow bells bade him "turn again." It is an ugly affair, but nevertheless shows right feeling: let us hope that it may fare better than those which preceded it. Islington has become a most important portion of the metropolis, and deserves careful government on the part of the local authorities, and the most strenuous exertions of those who are interested in its improvement.

THE OZONE THEORIES, AND SULPHUR IN CHOLERA.

WE are gratified to find that our article of last week on this subject has excited some attention, and, what is more, is believed to have already done some practical good. The Local Board of Health at Merthyr Tydvil, amongst others, appear to have been impressed with the probabilities involved in the process of reasoning through which our conclusion that inflamed or electrified oxygen may be productive of cholera was arrived at, and Mr. Henry, C.E. the surveyor to that board, as a precautionary measure, has lost no time in adopting sulphur as a fumigator in dwellings or districts where deaths were taking place, and at the same time reprinted and circulated our article on the subject. He writes us to the effect that already it seems to have proved beneficial, and he suggests the burning of the sulphur also in fire-places, and allowing it to ascend the chimneys, so as to purify the atmosphere around the dwelling as well as within it.

Another correspondent, Mr. T. D. Welsh, informs us of a circumstance corroborative of our assertion that sulphur relieved premonitory cramps. A member of his family, he states, "has for years been subject to severe cramps, and it has been her invariable rule to take a piece of sulphur into her hand when attacked; and as invariably, after grasping it firmly, the cramp has abated, or suddenly ceased, and this cessation was simultaneously attended with the breakage of the sulphur into two parts." These singular effects he is inclined to attribute to electrical action, the superabundant (positive?) electricity in the muscular system being absorbed by the sulphur, which, we may here remark, is a high electro-negative,—a fact which induced us to use it internally in the cure of cramp, without reference to the ozone theories, but which corroborates our idea, that the oxygen inhaled through the lungs, if it be excited by *positive* electricity, may be released by sulphur from its abnormal and virulent "ozone" state. We hope to hear more of the use of sulphur and its fumes, even though the cholera is now very rapidly abating. Writing us on Tuesday last, we may add, the Merthyr Tydvil Board of Health Surveyor announces that the disease was better there, only eight deaths having occurred on that day in a population of 46,000.

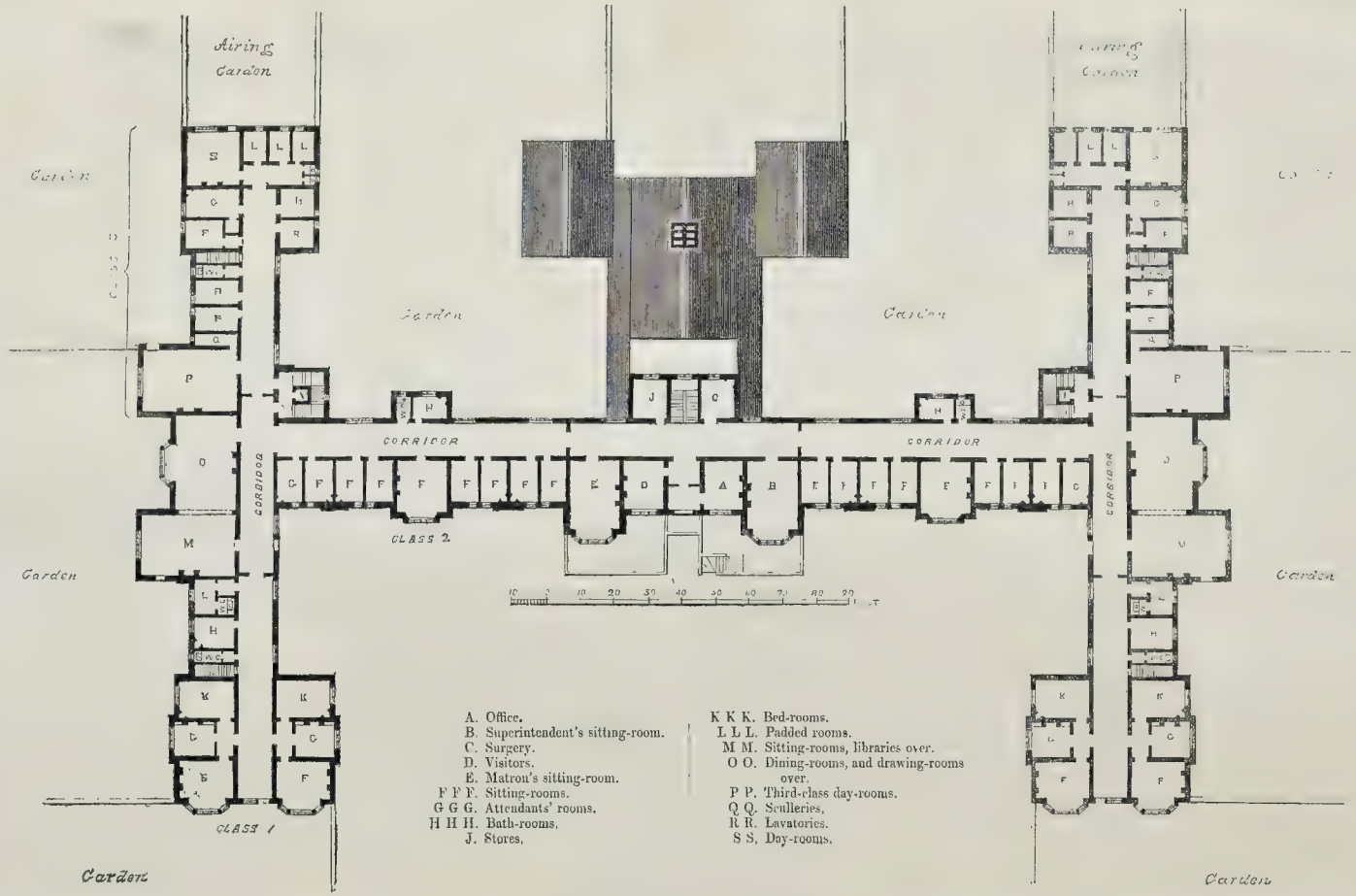
Every day makes more apparent that we are correct in ascribing to cesspools an enormous influence in the production of disease.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ERECTED ON COTON-HILL, NEAR STAFFORD.

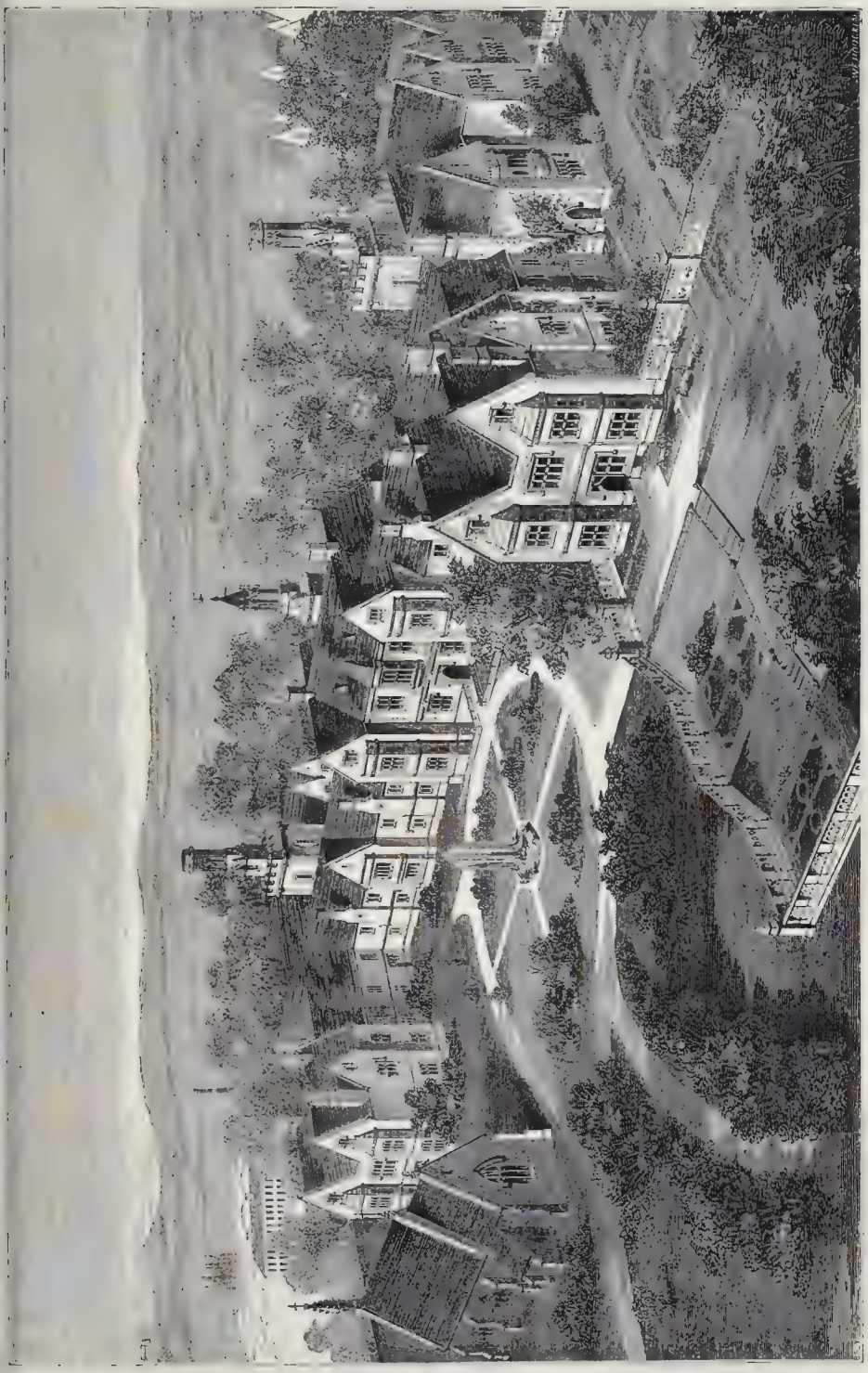
THIS building, intended for the upper and middle portions of society, which is now nearly finished, and has been partly occupied by patients for some time past, is on a scale suitable to various classes of society, with entertaining rooms, corridors for exercise, and other arrangements which have been found advantageous in the treatment of the insane. The general plan of the building consists of an extended centre of 240 feet frontage, terminated with a receding and projecting wing at each end, and at right angles with it, forming a lengthened **H**; each of the wings having a frontage of 210 feet. The domestic offices are placed in the rear. The apartments of the superior officers and the committee-room are placed near the central entrance, as well as the visiting-room. These apartments will occupy about one-third of the centre: on either side, and extending to the wings, commence the suite of apartments proposed to be appropriated to second-class patients, whose circumstances enable them to pay such weekly sum as will afford them the accommodation of a comfortable private bed-room, and the common use of a handsome gallery, sitting-room, library, dining and billiard room, on the male side, and the same on the female side, substituting a music-room and a drawing-room for the library and billiard-room. At the junction of the wings to the centre building, and in the projecting portion of it, having all the convenience of a detached residence, are the apartments appropriated to the higher classes, in which eight distinct suites of apartments are provided, of various dimensions, with apartments for a private attendant or servant, communicating with a private garden. The general entertaining rooms, before described, are so situated as to be conveniently approached from these apartments. A private entrance for the first and second classes to their respective apartments is arranged distinct from the central entrances before described. In the receding portion of each wing are the galleries, and separated and associated sleeping-rooms, for the class requiring the greatest amount of assistance from the charitable funds of the institution. The building is two stories in height. The chapel is detached: in our view we have brought it up a little closer to the main building than it really is. The roofs are of a steep pitch, and are brought over the walls on a moulded eaves course; and above the summit of the roofs, and at the junction of the wings to the centre, a tower on each side, of considerable elevation, is raised, used as extraction shafts, and contains cisterns of water, from whence it is distributed to all parts of the building. The building is constructed of pale coloured bricks, with Bath stone for the dressings, and is covered with slate. Terraced walks and gardens are laid out on the sides, appropriated to the patients. The estimated cost of the buildings, chapel, laying out of grounds, &c. was under 29,000*l.*; and this sum, we are told, will not be materially if at all exceeded. Messrs. Fulljames and Waller were the architects.

It seems that the committee were their own builders. Mr. Richard Hawke was the clerk of the works, and he has carried out the whole of the work to the satisfaction of the architects.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION will hold their opening *conversazione* at Lyon's-hill-hall, on Friday, October 6th.



PLAN OF HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.



HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, COTON-HILL, NEAR STAFFORD.—Messrs Pellatts and Weller, Architects.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Algarkirk.—The church of Algarkirk, between Boston and Spalding, has been largely restored and decorated by the proprietor and pastor, the Rev. Basil Beridge. The north side of the church has been almost entirely rebuilt; and the earth around the building has been removed to the depth of several feet. The south porch, which has been restored, is inclosed with a pair of iron gates. The tower has been restored, and the spire, which fell down centuries ago, put up and ornamented with a weathercock. The Early English windows in the tower are new, but they have been erected so as to correspond with their original state; and the whole of the exterior has been restored. Inside the floor has been lowered from 10 to 18 inches, laying bare the bases of the pillars, all of which have been restored. The seats are open, and of solid oak. There are eight coloured windows in the chancel, including the large one: these are by Hardman. In the chancel also is an oak latticed window looking into the vestry, the cross bars of which are decorated with gold and crimson. The whole of the woodwork has been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Webster, of Wyberton. The decorations have been executed by Mr. Crace. The chancel is paved with Minton's tiles laid in cement. The stone reredos carving represents the history of St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the church is dedicated. The panels of the reredos are filled with decorated emblems of the Evangelists, and underneath is gilt diaper-work. The sedilia and piscina are also decorated, and the altar-rail is of light iron-work in white, blue, and gold. The walls of the chancel are decorated with tile pattern, surrounded with borders of passion flowers, &c. On each side of the chancel is a carved oak seat, with open tracery at top, arcades, &c. The roof of the chancel consists of highly-decorated woodwork, resting upon a richly ornamented moulding, having gilt ball flowers, alternately blue and red, and connected with foliage. On the east wall of the south transept, the two tables are emblazoned. Here is a piscina with canopy, supported by a quaint figure. The roofs of nave and side aisles are new, and have been raised, and all the windows in this part restored, and the tracery made new. The opening took place on Sunday fortnight.

Little Chesterford, Essex.—The church here is about to undergo considerable alterations and improvements, under the direction of Mr. James Barr, architect, Windsor. The present unsightly timber-built and tiled bell-cot will be replaced with a substantial and ornamental stone turret: a new vestry will be built, some new buttresses added, the gables coped with stone, the east one ornamented with a cross, &c. The present sittings have all to be removed and replaced with new; also a new pulpit, of oak. The contract is taken by Mr. Smith, of Elmdon. Mr. Whitehead, of Royston, has engaged to do the stonework, &c.

Henley-on-Thames.—The repairs and enlargement of the parish church which during the last twelvemonth have been in progress, are now drawing towards completion. The day for re-opening will shortly be announced.

Wheatley.—A church-rate of sixpence in the pound has been voted by this parish, in vestry, towards the cost of a new burial-ground. It is also proposed, with the approval of the bishop, to make use of the opportunity thus afforded, by rebuilding, through public subscription, the church on the new site above the village towards the London road, so as to be capable of affording increased accommodation. The present building, partly in consequence of its mode of construction, will require extensive repairs, if not taken down. For the new church a considerable sum is already collected.

Burslem.—The first stone of a chapel and lecture-hall, in connection with the Dalehall Temperance Society, was laid on Monday week, by the chief bailiff of Burslem.

Torquay.—Two new churches are to be built at Torquay, on sites given by Sir Lawrence and Mr. Palk, near Meadfoot and Wellowood, in that town. It is intended to proceed with the erection of both churches at once. Considerable assistance has already been promised to the building fund.

Coventry.—The following remarks are from the *Coventry Standard*:—"We had supposed that the days of Daniel Daub had passed away, and that no churchwarden in the year 1854 would either whitewash or drabwash a parish church. We have been repeatedly told that nothing could be done towards repairing St. John's, for want of funds, yet some pounds were wasted a short time ago in drabwashing the interior, which has made the church look much worse than before, and in some parts the drabwash is already rubbed off. Some years ago 25*l.* were paid for drabwashing the exterior of St. Peter's, Hill-field. This was useless, as the wash is gone, and the bricks are now all visible. These shams and architectural hypocrisies had better be avoided: they are costly, and only deceive for a time. What is done, let it be done well, and with proper materials, or *not at all*. The south transept window of St. John's has just been stuccoed, and a novel specimen of stained glass introduced, in the *harlequin* style. We should like to know the names of the artist and his patron. Their names ought to be handed down to posterity." They ought, indeed, and the glass should be taken out carefully, and put away in the local museum, if there be one, as an evidence of the state of taste in Coventry in the year of safety 1854. We viewed it the other day with horror.

Preston.—On Saturday before last, the workmen engaged in the erection of the parish church, Preston, had a rearing supper provided for them in the National Church School-room. It is expected the church will be roofed in, in about five or six weeks. There are now three stained windows in the chancel, and others are shortly expected to be finished. A subscription will be commenced for improving and beautifying the case of the organ, to make it agree with the architecture of the church.

Leeds.—A letter has been received from the Home Secretary's office, in reply to a memorial of the vicar and churchwardens of Leeds, praying that private vaults and graves may be exempted from the Order in Council for closing the parochial burial-grounds. The concluding passage of the letter states that Lord Palmerston is sorry he cannot recommend such alteration in the arrangement for closing the said burial-grounds.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE COMPETITION.

I FORWARD to you a protest signed by all the unsuccessful architects at the late competition for Spring Hill College, Birmingham. If the document be not too long for your columns, you will much oblige us by publishing the same.

When committees issue conditions for a competition, they enter *ipso facto* into a contract with those who compete on that basis; and when we find that everything that constitutes an obligation on the committee is evaded, while all the advantage of the suggestions of the other parties to the contract remains with them, I think we are entitled to appeal to public opinion to check so unequal a state of things, especially when, as in this case, every appeal to the committee has been made in vain.

A COMPETITOR.

The protest sets forth that—

"Early in 1853 the committee issued 'particulars and conditions for a competition,' and amongst these the following paragraph found a conspicuous place. 'To insure, as far as possible, a sound decision, the committee will obtain the assistance of an architect of eminence, resident in London, and not competing, who will advise them on all questions relating to style, construction, cost, &c.'

In accordance with these conditions, we, in common with many others, sent in designs, and were, after much delay, informed by advertisement that, inasmuch as all the designs submitted would require the expenditure of a larger sum than that fixed by the committee, none could be adopted. The first premium was, however, awarded to Mr. J. J. Bateman, the second to Mr E. M. Barry, and four other architects, namely, Messrs. Wehnert and Ashdown, Mr. J. James, Messrs. Coe and Goodwin and Mr. Raffles Brown, were invited to send in their names to the committee. It was afterwards understood that Professor Cockerell had been consulted professionally in accordance with the promise given above.

On the 22nd July, the committee issued a circular, expressing their willingness to receive further suggestions from the above-named gentlemen, and accordingly modifying their original conditions in several particulars. These modifications, involving among other points of less importance, the addition of 1,000*l.* to the estimated cost, and the reduction in case of absolute necessity of the number of inmates to be accommodated, were all severally and explicitly laid down, and in addition, it was distinctly stated 'that the other conditions of February last, not mentioned in this letter remain as before.' No mention having been made of any departure from the original arrangement, with regard to the consultation of an eminent architect, which was manifestly one of the most important of the original conditions, and on which the committee themselves had particularly dwelt, as 'tending to insure, as far as possible, a sound decision,' we conceive we had a right to reckon on its being as strictly adhered to in the second competition as in the first. But the grounds of this natural deduction are greatly strengthened by the fact of this same circular letter providing that 'the cost is to be determined by the professional person or persons the committee may employ,' and concluding with a promise that the names and addresses of the competitors 'shall be carefully concealed from any professional gentleman whose opinion may be consulted.'

The promise, therefore, contained in the first conditions was not only reaffirmed in general terms, but directly alluded to in the separate clauses of the second circular letter.

In compliance with the above revised conditions, we prepared and forwarded designs a second time, and now learn with the greatest surprise that the committee have not only departed from the counsel of their distinguished referee in the first competition (Professor Cockerell), but have selected the joint design of Messrs. J. James and Raffles Brown, without seeking the opinion of any eminent professional adviser, in accordance with their promise thus made and repeated to us.

We desire to offer no opinion on the merit of that design, but we must ever consider that the course the committee have thought proper to adopt is utterly at variance with all principles of justice and equity, inasmuch as it involves a breach of faith with those who, in reliance on the observance by the committee of the conditions laid down by themselves, have expended both time and money in the attempt to meet their requirements, and now find their labour thrown away, their confidence misplaced, and the promise made to them completely set aside.

(Signed) J. J. BATEMAN,
E. M. BARRY,
WEHNERT AND ASHDOWN,
COE AND GOODWIN."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Market-Rasen.—The second of the two new exchanges, in this small town, namely, the Market-place Exchange, was formally opened on Tuesday in last week. The building is not yet quite completed. The site is at the corner of the Market-place, and formerly occupied with unsightly old buildings. The main entrance is at the outer angle of the building, and consists of a circular portico having an inner entrance, on each side of which are offices or rooms, serving as waiting or ante-rooms at assemblies and other times. One of these has been taken for the use of the Mechanics' Institution. The Exchange-hall contains a larger area than any other in the town, being 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, and is designed, not only for a Corn-exchange, but for all public purposes. The patent sun-light gas-burner has been introduced in the ceiling. At the farther end of the hall there is a semi-circular arch, with small arches, one on each side, and so constructed to answer for an orchestra when needed. Around the outside of the hall a number of shops have been arranged, and already let. The elevation is in the Italian style, of the Doric order, surmounted by a balustrade. The total cost will be 1,490*l.* being less than the architects' estimate. The building is executed in Ancaster stone and white bricks. The architects were Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln, to whom the first prize was awarded in the late competition for the Boston Corn-exchange and Athenæum. Messrs. Chapman and Wallis, of Market-Rasen, are the builders; and the gas-fittings, &c. were furnished by Messrs. Simpson and Son, of Lincoln.

Norwich.—The Wellington statue, says the *Norfolk Chronicle*, "has arrived in this city, but has not yet been exhibited, the present duke

having, we understand, expressed a wish that his father's first presentation to the people of Norwich in a metallic form should be made on the site and at the elevation which may be intended for his permanent occupation. The best proposal we have yet heard is to place the statue in the centre of the market, and to remove Nelson—which, being of marble, would not well pair with Wellington—to the centre of Tombland. A large portion of the middle of the Tombland might very appropriately be railed off and planted with shrubs." Poor Nelson! His monuments are either never done with, or never let alone. The movement of his tomb in St. Paul's, to make way for Wellington, reminded us of the voice in the legend of the "Three Kings of Cologne," as they lay in their royal tombs. "Lye farther along, my noble brother," might with sufficient propriety apply to the "making" of "room" for Nelson's noble brother Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the most central or exclusive place of honour was pre-occupied by Nelson alone; but we hope that this exceptional act is not to be taken as a precedent for displacing Nelson's statues to make room for Wellington's, wherever they may be.

Reading.—The erection of the new corn exchange by the contractors, is progressing rapidly. On Monday in last week, the mayor and corporation of the borough laid a large stone in front of the building, with some ceremony. On the face of the stone is a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Reading Corn Exchange, erected by the Corporation, 1854. F. Hawkes, J. B. Clacy, architects." The men employed at the works were regaled with beer on the occasion.

Oxford.—Many of the citizens, says the *University Herald*, have availed themselves of the Long Vacation to effect alterations and improvements in their dwelling-houses, and we are pleased to find that in the exterior alterations generally, care has been taken to adhere as closely as convenient to the general style of the Oxford-street architecture. Flat and commonplace elevations have been avoided, and in consequence, the streets have not lost much in effect by the new houses and frontages.

Leominster.—The first stone of a series of new markets, which will cost nearly 5,500*l.* was laid with some ceremony in week before last. In the evening a public dinner took place at the principal inn in the town, at which the mayor presided.

Denbigh.—It has been resolved by the vestry to light this town.

Knighton.—The opening of the Silurian Mills at Knighton, in Radnorshire, on Friday week, appears to have been regarded there as an event of great importance, and a testimonial of silver plate was presented, on the occasion, to the proprietor, Mr. Banks. The manufactory is built of stone, and slated, containing three stories, each floor being about 70 feet by 50, with steam-engine house at the back, and drying-ground adjoining. It is out of the town, near the Teme, which here divides Radnor and Salop. The building is heated by steam. The engineering works are by Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester, and the machinery comprises all the recent improvements from the works of Mr. John Mason, Messrs. Manlove and Alliott, and other machinists. The machines are calculated to work the wools of Radnorshire and the adjoining counties, and the class of goods produced will be Welsh flannels, tweeds, blankets, rugs, and a new description of goods called "Silurian Cloth."

Birmingham.—The Willenhall Gas Company have been constructing a new gasometer, near the site of the old one, for the purpose of obtaining a double power of supplying the town with light. In excavating for the new tank, the workmen approached too closely to the old gasometer, and the result was that the intervening earth was broken down by the weight of the tar contained in the old tank. The tar flooded the excavation just made, and the gutters of the public streets were inundated with tar and ammoniacal liquor. Thence it found its way to the river Tame, a pump being used to send it there more expeditiously, and the consequence was that the water was so defiled that the water company's reservoir at Aston was closed against it, and the town had to be supplied with water by carts. Means were afterwards used to promote the flow of the gas-filth past the reservoir, and so purify the water as to render it fit for use again.

Manchester.—A new glass-house has been erected at the Botanic-gardens. In plan the building is a parallelogram of 150 feet long by 57 feet wide; it is constructed of timber framework filled in with glass for the sides, and framing similarly glazed for the roof. The sides and ends rise to the height of 14 feet from the ground, and then support a roof of glass, of flat pitch, covering aisles inside the building about 13 feet 6 inches wide. The upper edge of this roof rests upon a row of pillars which support a clerestory of considerable altitude, with pitched roof and end gables, in each of which is inserted a large wheel window, ornamented with geometric forms. The central space between the two rows of pillars is about 27 feet. Flanking each gable are two turrets about 6 feet square, rising to the height of 50 feet from the ground, exclusive of flag-staffs. These turrets are of open work, and seem to be adapted from those attached to the palaces of the Italian nobles. The space beneath one of the wheel windows has been appropriated for the use of an orchestra, when it may be found desirable to have one. The glass used is Hartley's patent for the roof and Chance's patent for the upright portions. The interior arrangements appear to be very simple. On that side of the building which faces to the south, a broad terrace has yet to be formed. As to colour, the intention at present is merely to give a dressing of paint to secure the perishable material from the weather. Messrs. D. Bellhouse and Sons have executed the work at a cost of about 3,000*l.* Mr. T. Worthington, of this town, was the designer. ——The opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, appears to be exciting a desire at Manchester to have a building for public meetings erected there. It is much wanted, and has even been long talked of.

Preston.—A contractor has been charged at the Preston Police-court, by the secretary of the Blackburn Waterworks Company, with using the water for purposes he had not contracted for, namely, for the purpose of slaking the lime used for the erection of two cottage houses in Mary Ann-street. The secretary stated that the charge of the company for water for the purpose of slaking lime was 3s. 6d. per house of the same description as those built by defendant. The penalty by the company's Act for the offence was 5*l.* but the bench mitigated it to 10s. and costs.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A public meeting has been held and a movement commenced for the formation of a public park here, and a circular road to connect the western and northern districts of the town.

A DROP OF OIL.

EVERY man who lives in a house, especially if the house be his own, should oil all the various parts of it once in two or three months. The house will last much longer, and will be much more quiet to live in. Oil the locks, bolts, hinges of the street-door, and it will shut gently, with luxurious ease, and with the use of a small amount of force. A neglected lock requires great violence to cause it to shut, and with so much violence that the whole house, its doors, its windows, its very floors and joists, are much shaken, and in time they get out of repair in all sorts of ways, to say nothing of the dust that is dislodged every time the place is so shaken. The incessant banging of doors, scrooping of locks, creaking and screaming of hinges, is a great discomfort. Even the bell wire cranks should be sometimes oiled, and they will act more certainly and with such gentle force that there will be little danger of breaking any part of them. The castors of tables and chairs should be sometimes oiled, and they will move with such gentle impulse and so quietly, that a sleeping child or old man is not awakened. A well-oiled door-lock opens and shuts with hardly a whisper. Three pennyworth of oil used in a large house once a year will save many shillings in locks and other materials, and in the end will save many pounds in even the substantial repairs of a house; and an old wife living and sleeping in quiet repose will enjoy many more years of even temper and active usefulness. Housekeepers, pray do not forget the oil. A stitch in time saves nine, and a drop in time saves pounds.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

THANKS to a description of this fine building in a local work, "The Stranger's Vade Mecum," ready to their hand, the daily papers have given such full particulars of its form and appearance as to render repetition almost unnecessary. Moreover, we propose shortly to see it for ourselves, and to give our own impression of it, and some illustrations; so that we shall confine ourselves now to a few brief notes from the accounts of others.

Many of our readers know it was at first intended that the assize courts and St. George's Hall should form two separate and distinct structures, and premiums were offered for separate plans of the assize courts and the hall, in both of which Mr. Henry Lonsdale Elmes was the successful competitor, out of seventy-five for the courts and eighty-six for the hall. The original design, however, was abandoned, and the architect was directed to make a fresh design, which was approved of in May, 1811; and during the same year the foundation-stone was laid.

The interior of the hall measures 169 feet by 75, the height being 82 feet. It is lighted by gallery windows in the west, and by windows near the roof, in arched recesses at the ends. The breadth of the hall is increased to 100 feet by ten recesses—five on each side, 12 feet in depth, containing five rows of benches. The organ is placed at the north end, occupying the space between four of the lofty polished red granite pillars which support the roof, and nearly fills the entire breadth of the hall. The workmanship within the building is massive, like that without, and the greater part of the carpentry is of polished oak. At the south there is the Nisi Prius Court and grand jury room; at the north, the Crown Court and a large concert-room, on a level with the noble chamber in the centre. There are also court-rooms for the duchy of Lancaster and for the sheriff, and several other apartments, including a library. There are three entrances to the structure, the chief by the south portico, on each side of which a noble staircase extends to the recessed galleries of the great hall. The northern entrance is through an apartment under the semi-circular concert-room; and the third entrance is from the eastern façade, opening directly into the corridor which passes round the hall. There are six entrances to the ground-floor of the hall, three on each side from the corridors. These are flanked with grey granite pillars, on which are hung brass doors, which cost about 250*l.* each, executed by Messrs. Potter, of London. There was a competition for the design of the doors; but we believe these are executed from the drawings of Professor Cockerell, to whom the completion of the building was confided on the death of Mr. Elmes.

For the glass to fill the windows, too, a competition was proposed some time since, and small prizes given; the first to Mr. Miller, of London, for a set of designs, principally architectural, but introducing medallions with historical subjects, copied from pictures, and the second to Messrs. Pilkington, of St. Helen's, for a set of designs by Mr. F. Howard, who proposed to fill the window opposite the door with an original design of "St. George and the Dragon," occupying the whole space, 18 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, with the exception of a border; groups, illustrating commerce and industry, to occupy similar space in the outside; and ornamental designs in the intervening windows, including medallions of Mr. Elmes, Roscoe, Canning, Huskisson, and other distinguished persons connected with Liverpool. What will actually be done is still unsettled. It is a difficult point to determine.

The hall is paved with tiles by Mr. Minton, of very elaborate design.

Gas lustres by Messenger of Birmingham hang down on each side from the key-stones of the arches, which are fashioned into the prows of vessels. The jets of gas issue from the points of stars.

There are between the doors twelve niches, for statues, two of which hold figures of Sir Robert Peel and George Stephenson. Panels of Irish marble, green in colour, are let into the walls, and a gallery with balustrade of British

marbles, of various colours, runs along each side.

The effect of the balustrade is said to be very good: it is composed of black and variegated marble, with serpentine slabs at intervals. Serpentine is likewise introduced upon the walls.* The roof is supported upon twenty-two granite pillars, of large diameter. Rising above the capitals, and between the minor arches of the galleries, are twelve emblematic sculptures in bas-relief, white on pale blue. Within each of these ten recesses the work of the sculptor has further adorned the building, and the ceiling, which is arched, is a very elaborate piece of decoration, with blazoned shields and gilded stars, not *quite* so severe as the exterior of the structure. Of course there are objectors to some of the details, and the enclosure of the building outside has produced much adverse criticism: of this, however, hereafter.

The corporation of Liverpool have not gained much credit by their management of the inauguration: it was wanting in wise liberality and foresight.

Miscellanea.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—A portion of the winding two-mile tunnel at Bramhope, on the Leeds Northern line, fell in on Tuesday week while a passenger-train of twelve or thirteen carriages was passing, and severed the train in two, burying two of the carriages, and causing the detached carriages to run back down the incline so as to come into collision with a truck full of Irish reapers. Many persons were seriously injured, though none were killed on the spot. The tunnel was choked by hundreds of tons of stones and earth. Upon an examination of the roof, which continued to fall in small portions at short intervals, it was found that the arch had become depressed and fallen in to the extent of 11 feet in width by 15 in length, the longest portion being across the tunnel. Above this aperture the rocks, stones, and earth had fallen, leaving a chasm over the archway probably 20 feet high. The mass of rubbish which had fallen into the tunnel, and beneath which the engines and tenders were buried, filled up the whole breadth of the tunnel to within a few feet of the roof. The removal of the *débris* was commenced early on the Wednesday morning, but it will be weeks, it is said, before the traffic can be resumed, if not months.—— From a Parliamentary paper just printed, it appears that there were 100 persons killed and 119 injured by accidents on all the railways in the United Kingdom during the half-year ending June 30, 1854; there being 81 killed and 102 injured in England and Wales, 14 killed and 13 injured in Scotland, and 5 killed and 4 injured in Ireland. These accidents occurred on 7,813 miles of railway, of which 5,964 are open in England and Wales, 996 in Scotland, and 953 in Ireland. The number of accidents to trains was 47, 36 being to passenger and 11 to goods and mineral trains. Of the 36 accidents to passenger trains, 21 were collisions between passenger and other trains or engines, and of the 11 accidents to goods and mineral trains 5 were collisions. The total number of deaths resulting from accidents to trains was 11, and of injuries 85. Of these no less than 9 deaths and 64 injuries were caused by collisions alone, 2 deaths and 57 injuries being to passengers, and the remainder to railway servants.—— Some experiments have just been made by Captain Tyler on the Brighton line to ascertain how soon a train could be stopped. The effect of all was, that the train, while travelling at the rate of a mile in 63 seconds, was pulled up in a minute and a half after the signal, and in the distance of 1,386 yards.—— Before Louis Napoleon's last departure from Paris, a railway carriage on the American plan was built specially for the journey—a vehicle divided into two large rooms, for the imperial party and their household, provided with writing materials, books, a piano, billiard-table for the aide-de-camp, &c. &c.

MURAL PAINTINGS.—Recent restorations in Bacton Church, Suffolk, have revealed the fact that the whole interior was anciently covered with mural paintings of scriptural and legendary subjects; among them a giant Christopher; and a Doom, in its usual position over the chancel arch.

CHURCH-KEYS.—Wherever I find the clerk "not at home," I always send my card into the parsonage, and have had no difficulty in seeing the church; on the contrary, every facility shown as to rubbing the brasses, or taking a sketch. As far as I know, every clergyman has the key of the church at his house, as well as our friend, the clerk, who is generally a man unsuited for his duties. "OLD RUSTY."

* Much of the internal work was executed by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co. of London.

DWELLINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.—The Rev. H. Stuart, of Oathlaw, whose late pamphlet on the position of the agricultural labourers of Scotland attracted attention, has been on a visit to Dunrobin Castle, at the special request of the Duke of Sutherland, in order to suggest to his Grace what could be done to improve the condition of his people. The duke placed in Mr. Stuart's hands a blank paper book and a pencil, with a request that he would write down on the spot his freest censure of everything objectionable in his farm-dwellings on the Sutherland estates. Together they made a thorough examination of houses, cottages, and bothies, prying into closets, mounting into garrets, and leaving no hole or corner unvisited.

THE NORWICH SCHOOL OF ART.—During last week numbers of the citizens and boys of the different schools of Norwich have, by invitation, visited a small exhibition in the gallery above the school, in St. Andrew's, and consisting of a selection from the productions for which medals were awarded at the recent spring examination of the works of the various schools of art in the country. There were no specimens by students of this year in the Norwich school. This school will be opened at the beginning of next month with a festive meeting. It will be on a larger scale than heretofore, and an assistant master is appointed to take charge of the elementary classes. Mr. Claude L. Nursey, the present master, says the *Norfolk Chronicle*, was appointed to the Leeds Government School of Design in 1844, which school he formed, and also established a school at Bradford. Whilst at Leeds, he was employed by the Board of Trade to inspect the drawing-classes at the Mechanics' Institutions in the large towns of Yorkshire and Liverpool. For his successful management of the Leeds school, and for reports on the above classes, he was promoted in 1849 to the Belfast school, at an increased salary, by the Board of Trade. At this latter school he remained five years, and so successful has the Belfast school been under his management, that many of the recently-opened schools have adopted the system of the Belfast school. This last has been the only provincial school in which local scholarships have been established, but the Norwich school, we understand, will soon be able to lay claims to similar advantages, as Mr. Nursey has already induced one or two gentlemen to promise aid in this way. Mr. Nursey was a student in the Life School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, and was a pupil of the late Sir David Wilkie, R.A. and painted for Sir David for four years. He was thus engaged with Sir David until his death on his return from the East.

VALUE OF AGREEMENTS WITH WORKMEN.—Mr. G. Woolfall, glass bottle manufacturer, at Manchester, lately preferred an information against three of his workmen, for breach of agreement. It appears that Mr. Woolfall engages his men for one year, and requires that they shall sign an agreement, which not only regulates their duties, but binds them to stay in his service for twelve months. The three defendants had signed this agreement, but had run away. Mr. Woolfall, notwithstanding that he had sustained a loss of 10*l.* per day, by his men leaving their work, consented to withdraw the charge against two of them, who were married men, on condition that they returned to their work and paid costs, but pressed for a conviction as an example against the third, who was a single man. The two former were, therefore, discharged, and the third committed to prison for twenty-one days.

THE BOMARSUND FORTIFICATIONS.—The Czar, it is reported, has ordered the arrest of the contractors who constructed the works at Bomarsund, now destroyed. The charge alleged against them is, that they undertook to *build* the fortifications from base to summit, while it is now proved that the interior was simply a loose rubble, incapable of opposing any resistance to the concussion of the shot, and pouring out from the least breach in the facing of the forts. Moreover, the commandants of all the other fortresses in the Gulf of Finland are said to have received orders to make a searching examination of the state of their works, and at once to report the result to the Minister of War at St. Petersburg. It was to be expected that some attempt would be made to save the renown of the Czar's grand Chinese fortifications, sadly shaken at Bomarsund, which, doubtless, were not a whit worse constructed than are all the rest of the lot.

RAILWAY WORK: BEDFORD AND LEICESTER RAILWAY.—Is it not of the utmost importance that the work forming bridges, &c. should be done in the soundest possible manner, having bricks well burnt and thoroughly cemented together with mortar? for surely, if this is not attended to, the line cannot be considered safe. The opposite to this occurs not many miles from Ickelford: it not only may prove an injury to the community at large, but must have been already an injury inflicted upon the honest tradesmen.

A SUBSCRIBER.

WHITEWASHING.—London is a dark place, its narrow streets, high houses, and smoke-pall make its various apartments gloomy and cheerless. We obviate this somewhat by the expensive reflectors of Chappuis and others, but much more might be done, and by very cheap means. Whitewashed boards, placed at an angle of 45 deg. in the areas of cellars, and against the windows of many dark apartments, will strangely illuminate them, and make places clear as daylight which were otherwise quite dark. Much also might be done by the very simple and cleanly process of whitewashing the backs of all houses. These very often in the City form irregular quadrangles, which, if whitewashed all round once a year, would add much to the cheerfulness and lightsomeness of places that are now gloomy and miserable enough: at the cost of a few shillings the daylight might be extended an hour in every twenty-four.

LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual public meeting of the Architectural Society of the diocese of Lincoln, was held in the Town-hall, East Retford, on Thursday in last week. Mr. G. E. H. Vernon, M.P. in the absence of the Duke of Newcastle, presided. The hall was artistically decorated with anastatic transfers of monumental brasses, &c.; and on the table were a number of volumes, comprising views of ancient pulpits, analyses of the various orders of architecture, &c.; and impressions, amounting to some hundreds, of similar brasses to the large one decorating the hall. The report for the past year was presented, after which papers were read "On the Fortunes of the Church of Southwell during the Troubles of the Sixteenth Century," by the Rev. J. F. Dimock; "On the Church and College of Sibthorpe," by the Rev. G. H. Smyttan; and "On the Abbey and Church of Blyth," by the Rev. John Raine. An evening meeting was held, when papers were read "On the Study of Monumental Brasses," by the Rev. F. P. Lowe; and "On the Churches of East and West Retford, with a brief Notice of one of the historical Events connected with the Town," by Mr. Hawksley Hall. An excursion was made on Friday to some of the neighbouring churches, including Blyth, Worksop, and Haughton Chapel.

FALL OF A CHURCH: TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.—One of the most violent storms, says the *Louisville Democrat*, which has ever swept over this section of Kentucky left its dreadful footprints in the city on Aug. 27th. After a severe drought of many weeks' duration, the sky early in the day indicated rain. The clouds gathered, and we had what persons not within the reach of the tornado accompanying it would call a thunder shower; but within the reach of its sweeping breath was the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Eleventh and Walnut-streets, which it completely wrecked, blowing from a westwardly direction: the entire building fell in,—roof, rafters, brick walls, and all, crushing some twenty of the congregation to instant death, and wounding seriously, perhaps mortally, some ten or twelve others.

IMPREGNATION OF WATER.—I have before written to you on the fallacy of the Nuisances Removal Act, and I beg now to state a fact for the benefit of those whose cry is "Cesspools and Constitutional Government—Gases and Glory." I have left the "Hill Gods" to their own mode of opposing "movements of all kinds, whether sanitary, social, or revolutionary." I have retired to the valley, thinking there to enjoy the "insipid water" which the "Hill Gods" are said to reject. The water was beautiful, as I in my blessed ignorance had fancied. Philanthropic individuals reported many cottages on the crown of the hill above me, where the poor creatures declared they were in warm weather unable to remain in their houses. They stated, "it makes life a burden." They made a stir in the matter, by writing a strong letter to the board of guardians, who, under the Nuisances Removal Act, instructed the inspector to make another and more efficient stir. Vaults were emptied, the accursed cesspools cleansed, and chloride of lime was used in abundance by those who could afford it: mark the result upon me *at half a mile's distance* My well, of hitherto apparently pure water, became a solution of chloride of lime! It, however, was of little consequence, for in a day or two there was no water at all. The fact I have mentioned shows that even the passage of water through the bowels of the earth for nearly half a mile by no means ensures the public against impregnation by the worse than barbarous custom of privy vaults and cesspools; yet we find in Swindon these filthy receptacles are in most houses near to, and in many within one or two yards of the water-well. In very old houses we find much mischief prevented by "puddling" with clay round the water-well, but modern speculators eschew the puddling process. If only their own wells were injured, the punishment would be just; but as I have shown in my own case, it is uncertain how far off you may inflict on your fellow-man the diet Sennacherib thought objectionable.

C. A. W.

Museum of Ornamental Art.—The museum at Marlborough House will be re-opened on Monday, October 2nd. During the recess the specimens have been re-arranged, and considerable additions have been made. The collection of arms from the Royal Armoury at Windsor will continue to be exhibited. An alteration has been made in the days of admission. In future the museum will be opened on Saturdays, which will be free days, instead of Tuesdays, chiefly with the view of enabling the schools in the metropolis to send their students to visit the museum on the afternoons of Saturdays.

Smoke.—Allow me to suggest a few improvements in the smoke-consuming appliances, as described in the *Builder* of September 16th. If the flue was *covered* instead of being at right angles, it would be of decided advantage for increasing an uninterrupted draught, as well as the facility of sweeping. The cistern should be a feeding one, supplied constantly from another, and with a regular supply, with an equal pressure on the rose. Further, if a receptacle was made under the tank, the bottom, at least, of iron, the contents of soot, when fell, could easily be dried by a charcoal fire. The superfluous water might be caused to flow into the pans of water-closets, if the level would admit. It possesses strong deodorizing qualities.—T. G.

Wakefield-bridge Chapel. — It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that the chapel on Wakefield-bridge was not only restored, but rebuilt, after the ancient model, which now stands in the grounds of Kettlethorpe-hall, a short distance off. I mention this as many would feel a greater interest at seeing the original than its *fac-simile*.—W. M. F.

The Sheffield Montgomery Monument.—A "sketch model" by Mr. Bell, for the proposed memorial to Montgomery, has been exhibited at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. The plan of the base is cruciform, with a series of base mouldings, and a rusticated basement. Upon the four arms of the cross, so to speak, are seated figures of Piety, Poetry, Benevolence, and Patriotism. From the centre of this group rises a tall octagonal pedestal, which grows into a square, the upper edge of which is moulded, and on this, terminating the composition, is the statue of the poet. The figures are to be in bronze, the masonry in granite of a grey tone. The total height of the monument will be 25 feet. As to the site, the general feeling, according to the *Sheffield Independent*, is against its erection in the cemetery. At the church-gates, it is added, ample space and the most central part of the town would both be secured.

The Cambrian Archæological Association—On Monday, the 18th, the society visited Vale Crucis Abbey and Llangollen. At the County Hall, Mr. Longuvile Jones read a lecture on Roman roads and cromlechs (cromlechi). A circular was then read as to a proposed new window for Ruthin Church. On Tuesday a portion of the members visited Rug, and in the evening a private meeting of the committee closed the proceedings.

Progress of Rural Architecture.—Under this title the *Mark Lane Express* has an article in which it is strongly advised that thermometrical observations of the atmosphere should be made within different sorts of buildings, high and low, having thick walls, hollow walls, &c. &c. and under all sorts of meteorological circumstances. White varnish, if it can be had cheap, is recommended for the roofs of cottages and farm buildings as a resistive to heat in summer and cold in winter; also double windows, walls, and roofs, high ceilings, &c.

Want of Water in Canals, Waterworks, &c.—The want of water throughout the country this autumn, is something no less remarkable than the deficiency in thunder and lightning of which we spoke last week, and is, doubtless, closely connected with it. There are several hundreds of miles of canal shut up from want of water in the provinces, and everywhere there have been complaints of want of water supply in towns.

Ventilation of Sewers.—As disease and its prevention are just now occupying so much public attention, allow me to suggest one very simple, and, I have no doubt, efficient preventive for much of the mischief caused by the generation and emission of poisonous gases from the sewers in large towns, this being one of the most fruitful sources of disease. The plan suggested is the construction of drains from the main or branch sewers to the ash-pits of such manufactories as have a good chimney and a fire generally burning; then, by simply having a door to the ash-pit, similar to that of the fireplace, to shut off the draught, the supply must come from the sewer, which would keep up such a current of air in the sewers that no gases could accumulate, and such as did, would be purified by passing the "fiery ordeal." The cost of a few such ventilators would not be very great, and the boon to such places must be immense.

M. H. S.

Felstead Competition.—About three months since, a limited number of architects were invited to send in plans for the extension of the present Felstead Grammar School, and also for the erection of entirely new buildings. At the meeting of the trustees held last week, the premium of 50*l.* was awarded to Mr. F. Chancellor, of Chelmsford.

American Sculpture. — A correspondent of the *Newark (U.S. Advertiser*, writing from Florence, says of Miss Hosmer, the young American sculptress:—"Miss Hosmer has taken a villa for the summer in the environs of Florence, and will here occupy herself with drawing out compositions to mould later into clay. Her drawings are said to be full of feeling, and classically beautiful. She has already made several successful busts; also the study for an ideal statue, which will occupy her next winter at Rome. Being but twenty-two years of age, what she has done is remarkable, and full of promise, which cannot fail to be realised, her genius being united to an intrepid will and executive force seldom met with in so young a person. She is wholly devoted to her art—rises at six, works all day, and to lose no time in the feminine art of the toilette, adopts such *modes* as utility, not the French *modiste*, invents."

Tenders in Melbourne.—A writer in the Melbourne *Argus*, finding that "the Melbourne architects advertise for tenders for certain works—the same are given in, and in many cases nothing more is heard of them," suggests "that it would be beneficial to more than the builder if the plan of the London architects was adopted, by which all tenders would be advertised, and insolvencies less frequent amongst contractors."

Fever-famed Dwellings.—A very handsome house near one of our best provincial towns, says a country paper, could never keep its tenants, and at last stood empty and became worthless, because a detestable fever seized upon every family that lived in it. A ready-witted observer promised the owner to find out the cause. He traced the mischief to one room, and presently conjectured what was the matter there. He let a slip of glass into the wall, and found it the next day dimmed with a fetid condensed vapour. He tore down a strip of the paper, and discovered abundant cause for any amount of fever. For generations the walls had been papered afresh, without the removal of anything underneath; and there was the putrid size and the fermenting old papers, inches deep! A thorough clearance, scraping, and cleansing put an end to the fever, and restored the value of the house.

Trapping Drains.—Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to agree with the observations of your correspondent, "R. R. A." on the advantage which would be gained by issue of *imperative order*, that all house drains connected with main drains or sewers shall be trapped, otherwise the gully-hole traps correct an evil in one locality (the streets), and drive it into another (the houses), either vent being, without doubt, the great cause of the majority of cholera cases from the sluggish sewers, which are mainly constructed on *too flat falls*, and, consequently, generate poisonous gases, which I propose should be collected by charcoal or coke fires from the sewers, and burnt off, the fires being made available for other commercial uses, for steam-engines, &c. &c.; but the idea cannot, and must not, be entertained for a moment, "of driving these horrid gases through simple shafts," which would have outlet at the top, and beat back into our bed-rooms and attic windows with every current of wind. The gases *must be destroyed*, or no good is gained, and cholera and typhus will have their sway with every successive warm season. Prevention is better than cure, and we are bound, by every law of God and man, to protect those who cannot do so themselves—*the poor*, compelled by adverse circumstances, to live in low neighbourhoods. W. A.

Cœur de Lion.—I have been turned out of Palace-yard, where I had taken up my abode, and am now a wanderer again, ignorant of what position I am destined to occupy. As I consider myself rather a good-looking fellow (to say nothing of my horse), I hope I may not be buried in some confined nook, but be placed in some open position, where my fine person and gallant steed may be seen to advantage. If the choice were left to me, there is a spot I would wish to be placed upon, and which is in close proximity to the scene of my former triumphs, when, in 1851, thousands of my admirers used to flock daily to my levees, and gaze upon me with delight. It is in the centre of the *new* broad walk in Kensington-gardens, and where no less than eight avenues meet. I should thus be seen, first, from Kensington Palace, secondly, from the Bayswater-road, thirdly, from the Ride, in Hyde-park, fourthly, from the drive in ditto, besides the other four avenues. Trusting you will permit me to make my wishes public, through the medium of your paper, I am, your obedient servant,

Richard Cœur de Lion.

Modern Monumental Brasses.—The use of these appears to increase, although but slowly. We have recently seen one, executed by Mr. Waller, in memory of John Skinner, A.M. Dean of Dunkeld, who died as long ago as 1841. It has been erected by the members of his congregation, and is a good specimen. It is noticeable, too, for the lettering, which, while quite appropriate to the Gothic character of the brass, is perfectly legible.

The Architectural Museum.—It is suggested that architects should insert in their specifications for the restoration of old churches, in the event of casts of existing ornaments being required for facilitating such restorations, that copies should be taken and sent to the museum.

TENDERS

For new barracks, at Richmond. Mr. Pownall, architect.

Moxon	£9,290	0	0
Piper and Son	7,950	0	0
Goodall	7,944	0	0
Strong	7,658	0	0
Sims	7,050	0	0
Nye	6,987	0	0
Higgs	6,789	0	0
Ellis	6,650	0	0
Smith, W. E.	6,582	0	0
Long	6,211	0	0
Pollok and Co.	6,150	0	0
Clever and Co.	5,977	0	0

For a chapel, at Hendon (congregational). Messrs. Habershon, architects.

B. and C. Haines	£2,625	0	0
Higgs and Cullingford	2,444	0	0
Newby	2,168	0	0
Rowland and Evans	2,160	0	0
Clever and Stanger	2,040	0	0

For rebuilding house and warehouses, at No. 51, Crutched-friars, for Mr. B. French. Mr. R. L. Curtis, architect.

Wilson	£3,190	0	0
Scarbolo, Bow	3,040	0	0
Hedges, Bow	2,990	0	0
Hill, Whitechapel	2,981	0	0
Rivett, Stratford (accepted)	2,925	0	0

For pulling down old house, and the erection on site of the New Hanover District Schools, South Molton-street, Oxford-street. Mr. R. W. Jearrad, architect.

Morris, Brothers	£3,224	0	0
Smith and Appleford	3,192	0	0
Kelk	3,140	0	0
Morris, J.	3,095	0	0
Higgs and Cullingford	3,052	0	0

For carcasses of eighteen houses, Portland-road, Notting-hill. Mr. C. Gray, architect.

Burt	£3,432	0	0
Locke and Nesham	3,367	0	0
Clemence	3,150	0	0
Rowland and Evans	3,107	0	0

For building a school, Bedford New Town. Mr. E. E. Robins, architect.

Hayward and Nixon	£1,290	0	0
Rowland and Evans	1,200	0	0
Batterbury	1,095	0	0

Received by the Ironmongers' Company for rebuilding five houses in Old-street-road. Mr. French, Architect.

B. H. Hayne	£2,500	0	0
Wilson	2,230	0	0
Brown	2,110	0	0
Page	1,810	0	0
Clever and Strange	1,790	0	0
Wright	1,780	0	0
Smith (accepted)	1,769	0	0

For a house in East-India-road. Mr. Searle, architect.

Knight	£1,195	0	0
Vialon	1,175	0	0
Hall	1,079	0	0
Blackburn	952	0	0
Page	935	0	0
Clever and Co.	900	0	0
Howlett (accepted)	885	0	0

For the new parochial schools for St. John's parish, Hampstead. Messrs. Habershon, architects. Quantities supplied.

Legg, Finchley	£3,723	0	0
Higgs	3,131	0	0
Myers	2,983	0	0
Rowland and Evans	2,722	0	0
Clever and Stanger	2,640	0	0
B. and C. Huyne	2,624	0	0
Newby	2,499	0	0
Johns	2,350	0	0

For new cemetery, at Cheshunt, Herts. Messrs. James Coe and Son, architects. Quantities supplied.

	Chapels, Lodge, Enclosure, &c.			Drainage and Roads.			Total.		
Kirk and Parry	£4,533	0	0	£1,320	0	0	£5,853	0	0
Lawrence	3,540	0	0	1,050	0	0	4,590	0	0
Patman	3,389	0	0	1,085	0	0	4,474	0	0
Norris	3,197	0	0	1,397	0	0	4,594	0	0
Glenn	3,415	0	0	890	0	0	4,305	0	0
Pound	...	...		1,027	7	0	...	...	
Coomes and Meyers (accep)	2,920	0	0	987	0	0	3,907	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. C. S." "Mr. L." "T. D. W." (we shall be glad to hear). "C. R. F." "Competitor," "H. M'C." "T. C. H." "D. G. H." Merthyr (we are most anxious to learn result). "Mr. T." (we intend to call). "Torquay." "H. M." "W. W." "A Lady." "E. B." "W. J." "Mr. E." "Major R." "M. and P." "J. H." "T. R." "B. L O" (we cannot advise. Be careful). "A subscriber," (yes, consult a proper person). "T and A." "A Working Bricklayer" (there is no such work). "Atheus" (we cannot spare time to make an estimate of the cost of "building the Temple of Theseus in bricks and stucco"). "J. B." "S. and B." (under our mark). "H. M." (thanks). "S. H." (thanks). "Terra Cotta" (there is a church with terra-cotta spire at Bolton). "F. S. G." (340 feet). "E. H. T." "Junio." "W. B." "Z." (subject will receive due attention). "C and D." "W. P. G." (many thanks; and to the pen man also)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOROUGH of WOLVERHAMPTON.—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT. SURVEYOR WANTED.—WANTED, by the Local Board of Health of the Borough of Wolverhampton, a SURVEYOR. He must be practically acquainted with all the duties devolving upon such officer under the Public Health Act, 1848. He will be required to reside within the borough, and to devote his whole time to his official duties, to the exclusion of all private or other business. Salary, 300l per annum, and an allowance of 50l per annum for the purchase and keep of a horse. Offices will be provided by the Local Board, and the Surveyor will have the aid of an assistant and of an office clerk. Persons desirous of applying for the appointment must send in applications and testimonials, addressed to the Town-Clerk, under cover to the Chairman of the General Purposes Committee, on or before the 2nd day of October, 1854.—By order,

THOS WALKER, Town-clerk.

Town-hall, Wolverhampton, 11th September, 1854.

LEAMINGTON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—To Clerks to Local Boards of Health, Surveyors, and Superintendents of Police.—The Local Board of Health for the district of Leamington, constituted under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1848, are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from Candidates for the respective offices of CLERK, SURVEYOR, and SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE and INSPECTOR of NUISANCES on appointment, for whom an official residence will be provided, with coal and candles. Persons desirous of becoming candidates for any of the above appointments must, on or before the 30th day of SEPTEMBER inst. send in testimonials, addressed "To the Chairman of the Local Board of Health," endorsed "Offices' Tender," stating salary, calling, and age. Each officer will be required to give up the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and not engage in any other occupation without the special leave of the Board. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
A. HAYNES, Clerk.

Town-hall, Leamington, 19th Sept. 1854.

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

GOOD WORKMEN may meet with constant EMPLOYMENT, on application to JAMES E. HALL, Builder, Carrington, St. Bridge, Nottingham.—Liberal wages will be given

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TWO ARCHITECTS, in Partnership, holding appointments, and having several public buildings in course of erection, have a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Apply by letter to A. B. 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street

TO BUILDERS' FOREMEN.

WANTED, an experienced Man, as General FOREMAN, to superintend a large work in London.—Address, by letter, stating full particulars, and where last employed, to A. B. 19, Tokenhouse-yard, City.

TO STONEMASONS.

WANTED, TEN or TWELVE good HANDS to work on soft stone at St. George's Church, Doncaster. Wages, 4s 6d per day. Two years' work can be guaranteed to good workmen.—Application to be made to the foreman, on the works, or by letter to Mr. CHARLES IRESON, Jun. Builder, Newland, Northampton

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE, to learn the art of Gold Beating. An opportunity for a youth who has been accustomed to Christian duties. A moderate premium required.—Apply at Messrs. HARRIS and LONGMORE'S, 3, Wilmot-square, late of Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, &c.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as General Foreman or Clerk of Works. Can be well recommended by his present employers. No objection to the country. Direct W. H. at Mr. Pratt's, 16, Smithfield-bars, London.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, who thoroughly understands the business of Brick and Tile making, a SITUATION as FOREMAN in the above line, or would take it by contract.—Address Y. Z. at Mr. Loudon's, Burrough's-place, Hendon, Middlesex.

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, by an experienced and Practical Man, a SITUATION as SHOP or OUT-DOOR FOREMAN. No objection to the country. Satisfactory references can be had from his last employer. Direct to O. P. Office of "The Builder"

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED, by a Young Man, fully competent to take the entire management of fields for BRICK FIELD Age, 33 years. Has had the management of fields for ten years. A good reference can be had.—C. G. 12, George-yard, Lombard street, City.

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WANTED, by an Architectural Draughtsman, who has been accustomed to make perspective, fair, working, and detail drawings, &c. a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a London office. Salary moderate.—Address, E. F. No. 9, Elizabeth street South, Pimlico.

TO GRAINERS AND DECORATORS.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a respectable YOUTH, 15 years of age, to the above trades. A Premium will be given.—Address, free, J. J. care of Mr. Macey, Upholsterers' Warehouseman, 87, Great Titchfield-street.

TO SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS, &c.

THE Advertiser, a Surveyor of considerable experience in town, parish, and other surveys, and a good draughtsman, will shortly complete his present engagement, and wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as early as possible.—Address, A. Y. Z. Post-office, Burton-upon-Trent.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

MENSURATION.—A practical Surveyor of some experience is prepared to give INSTRUCTION to young Architects, who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted with taking out quantities, abstracting, &c. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. JOHN WEALE, Architectural Publisher and Bookseller, 59, High Holborn.

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THE Advertiser, who has been engaged several years as an Office Assistant, and whose work has always borne the highest character, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Can give every and faction in the way of reference.—Address, H. S. 221, High-street, Borough.

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A SURVEYOR, of considerable practical experience, is desirous of meeting with gentlemen who would be willing to enter into arrangements with him either for measuring of artificers' work, making out specifications, and preparing estimates for projected buildings, railways, or other works of magnitude, surveying and valuing property, &c. For further information, apply either personally or by letter, to Mr. JOHN WEALE, Architectural Publisher and Bookseller, 59, High Holborn

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A YOUNG MAN, who has been many years in the above business, wishes to ARTICLE himself for a short time. Understands painting and glazing.—Address, E. F. G. Mr Thrupp's, 48, James street, Oxford-street, London.

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A YOUNG MAN, having a practical knowledge of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, is desirous of PERFECTING HIMSELF in the DRAWING DEPARTMENT, of which he has had some experience. He will give his time gratuitously.—Address, B C 8, Bloomfield street, Finsbury.

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A THOROUGH Practical Mechanical DRAUGHTSMAN, COLORIST, SURVEYOR, &c. has just completed an engagement, and will be glad to enter upon another immediately.—Please address to M. D S. Mr. Coon's, Lithographer, Cheapside

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A CLERK of WORKS, who has just completed superintending an extensive public building, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Is a mason or G fair, having had a great experience in both. The most satisfactory reference can be given. Address, A B 15, Russel-street, Stepney.

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AN experienced Man, a Carpenter, who has filled the situation of painter, painter, grainer, paper hanger, and decorator, in the repairs of houses, had good experience in shop fronts, sashes, bevelling, stained glass, and fronts. He WANTS a SITUATION, at moderate salary.—Address, M W. S, Mount street, Walworth-road

AN ARCHITECT of eighteen years' experience would devote his mornings in the service of a first-rate Builder, practical observation of the execution and value of work being his object rather than amount of remuneration. A partnership, if satisfactory investment of capital be warranted, might not be refused. Address, A. B. Bleckley's Newspaper Office, 14, Great Marylebone-street.

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C. LEFTWICH, VARNISH MANUFACTURER, LEAD, GLASS, and COLOUR WAREHOUSE, 21, Munster-street, Regent's-park. C. L. begs to call the attention of the Trade, Builders, &c. to his stock of plumbers' closet-basins, plug ditto, brasswork, &c. &c. Sheeted lead, and patent pipe, plate, plate, sheet and crown glass, white-lead, oils, colours, &c. &c. PER CWT GIVEN for OLD LEAD; GLASS ILLUMINATORS for FLOORS, AREA VAULTS, &c.

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PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just issued a Pamphlet descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3 000 miles of line. On application a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Secretary.

LEATHER BANDS for DRIVING MACHINERY EDWARDS PATENT. Engineers, Millowners, Printers, and others using bands for driving machinery, are respectfully invited to inspect EDWARDS IMPROVED FOLDED FLAT and ROUND LEATHER BANDS (the round bands from ¼ inch to 6 inch diameter), which for strength, durability, and straightness in working, surpass any bands at present in use. Manufactory, 32, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

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TO BE DISPOSED OF, at King's Lynn, Norfolk, a SMALL STEAM-ENGINE MANUFACTORY, with Iron Foundry, Smiths' Shops, Steam Power, Lathes, Drill, Planing machines, Shears, Punch, &c. The present proprietor is retiring, and can introduce to the business a highly respectable local connection, and to any one competent to undertake the class of work the present opportunity is most desirable. The premises are either to be sold or let, and the plant, which is not large may be taken at a valuation. Information may be had, and the premises viewed, by applying to Mr. WILLETT, Lynn, Norfolk.

IRONMONGERY BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, on most advantageous terms. The present proprietor, who is of an advanced age is anxious to get out of business, and would part with it on easy terms. The house and premises, which are situate in a pleasant town on the south coast of Kent, are excellent, and well adapted for an increasing trade. To a young man of energy who can command a capital of 500l, it is an opportunity which seldom offers.—For further particulars, address to J. E. Elliott and Son's Library, Ashford, Kent.

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CANNON-STREET IMPROVEMENT.—BUILDING LEASES.—The Committee for Improvements within the City of London hereby give Notice, that they will meet at GUILDHALL, on MONDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER next, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive TENDERS, in writing, agreeably to a form to be obtained at the Office of the City's Architect, from parties willing to take BUILDING LEASES of SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, in the south side of Cannon street West, and on the west side of Old Change. Plans can be inspected, and conditions seen, upon application at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, on any day (Sundays excepted), between the hours of ELEVEN and THREE.

Guildhall, Sept 1854. MEREWETHER.

IMPORTANT BUILDING GROUND.—CITY of LONDON.—The Merchant Tailors' Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for BUILDING LEASES of several PLOTS of GROUND in Threadneedle street and Finchlane. A plan of the ground and form of Tender may be obtained at the Company's Office, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square, and at the Clerk's Office, Merchant Tailors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, where Tenders under seal are to be delivered on or before the Afternoon, after which no Tender can be received. The Committee will meet on the following day FRIDAY, the 20th of OCTOBER, at TWO o'clock, to open the same, when the parties will be expected to attend. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender

SAMUEL FISHER, Clerk to the Company.

FREEHOLD and LONG LEASEHOLD, BUILDING LAND, COTTAGES, and GROUND-RENTS, Isle of Wight: Sandown Bay: about Seven Acres of Freehold and Long Leasehold Building Land, adjoining the cliff, with unimpeded views of the English Channel and inland scenery of the Island, a most healthy bracing air; sand-rock substratum; excellent spring water; safe bathing; close to church and post-office in the immediate vicinity, and adjoining the high road from Ryde to Ventnor, to and from whence coaches pass several times daily

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1853.

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HONOURABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE,
HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,

And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great nationa ehows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE. For being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under slates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Durable Felt, for covering Boilers, &c., is also manufactured by which a saving of about 25 per cent in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the only means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in the best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION of the said Works in Great Britain where the above Felt is made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt To be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts, the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other Buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH.
BUILDING MATERIALS. Builders having works to execute southwest of London, will find a good supply from this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy Loading by travelling cranes, other large but easy carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire stone, always in stock; landings, paving, &c. Also, marble in slab, chimney pieces &c., and end to end slates from the Penrhyn quarries, timber, deals, limes cements, clay goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate

CLERGYMEN and the PUBLIC are in-
forming a Society, established for the erection of PAID-FOR PEW-RENT FREE CHURCHES, to be let for a few years at a moderate rent until paid for, obtained by order or by lining. It is easy to unite the churchwarden and sidesmen to promote. They are to be complete for use; 300 sittings, 450l.; 500 sittings, 750l.; 1,000 sittings, 1,200l. Application to the superintending Architect, Mr. F. THOMSON, Grantham place, Trinity Church Square, Park.—Specimens to be seen

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS

R. L. MOORE, late of Pentonville, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL LEAD GLAZIER, begs to inform his friends, having recently removed to more extensive and convenient premises, situate No. 5, Castle street East, Oxford-street, is prepared to execute all commissions of glazing in the most workmanlike manner and despatch, with which he solicits a continuance of their favours. Manufacturing and repairing of all sorts of lead to the Trade. 5, Castle-street East, Oxford-street.

SUCCESSFUL VENTILATION.—
WATSON'S PATENT SELF ACTING DOUBLE CURRENT VENTILATORS have been successfully applied to Courts of Justice, Public Halls, Sashes, and almost every kind of Building, as well as to withdraw Steam Smoke Dust, and Heat from metal, and other information forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. Instructions need for fixing.—Apply at the Manufactory to CHARLES WATSON, King Cross-lane, Halifax, Yorkshire, who is the patentee and sole maker.

PREVENTION of SMOKE, and improved
COMBUSTION of FUEL in FURNACES—WOODCOCK'S PATENTS.—These inventions which have rapidly created a sensation, perfect combustion, even during banking and stoking, by which every ounce of coal is made to produce the ordinary draft, the attendant is relieved of the necessity of opening doors and trap, and effects a large saving in fuel.—For particulars and charges apply to WILLIAM WOODCOCK, Earl's Court Brewery, Brompton. The invention can be seen at work at 108, HOLYDAY STREET, STRAND, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, or SATURDAY, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—Mill Owners are
respectfully informed, that smoke arising from their furnaces can be consumed at very little expense, with certainty in general by steam, and can be applied to any boiler and will not impede the draft. For further particulars and reference, apply to Mr J. E. CANDLE, 3 William-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, or to Mr JOHN BARKINGTON, Engineer, Yorkshire Lead, Lancashire.

SMOKE.—Mr. BOOTH, Civil Engineer,
9, Portland-place, Wandsworth-road, London, has succeeded in destroying smoke under the most difficult engine and other boilers. A saving of 4l. per week has been made in an engine boiler of 36-horse power. References can be given to all parties who desire to have their boilers under the same system.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of
REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.)—NOURSE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT,
Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—
Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN FITKIN-DON, PODONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LOMBARD-STREET & CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, established in 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.

Peelmus Burton, esq.	William James Lancaster, esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, esq.	John Dorrien Macens, esq.
William Cotton, esq.	J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
William Davis, esq.	John Petty Muspratt, esq.
George Arthur Fuller, esq.	John Timothy Oxley, esq.
James Alexander Gordon, esq.	George Stanley Repton, esq.
Henry Grace, esq.	Benjamin Shaw, esq.
Thomas Hodgson, esq.	Charles Hampden Turner, esq.
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James Horne, esq.	

AUDITORS.
John Davis, esq.
John Hodgson, esq. William Hammond, esq.
SECRETARIES
Wilmer Harris, esq. George William Lovell, esq.
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, John Shaw, esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Dawes and Sons, Angel-court.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of property, in every part of the world, on the most favourable terms.

Persons insuring with the Phœnix Company are not liable to make good the losses of others, as is the case in some offices.

Insurances with this Company expiring at Michaelmas must be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void.

Receipts are now ready at the principal Offices, Lombard-street, and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
Important to all who desire to make provision for their families.—The PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND. Established 1840

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, esq. M.P.	W. G. Prescott, esq.
Thomson Hankey, jun. esq. M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.

TREASURER OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND.
John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P.

The Association embraces life assurance on the mutual principle in all its branches, and offers to all classes of society peculiar advantages.—Prospectuses may be had at the Office of the Association.—By order of the Board,
WILLIAM THOMAS LINFORD, Secretary.
15, Moorgate-street, August 2, 1854.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in 1838)
MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square.
W. S. YARDY, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.

At the recent division of profits the assets were valued as £176,891
The liabilities at 144,276

Leaving a surplus for division of .. £32,615

The reversionary bonuses to the assured averaged 53 per cent. on the amount of premiums paid by them.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with life assurance.

Loans continue to be made to assurers on undoubted personal or other security.
WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Offices—Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street, London; College-green, Dublin; Gruneberg-street, Hamburg; Exchange-street West, and Tithebarn-street, Liverpool; North Nelson-street, Edinburgh.
Instituted in the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, &c

CHAIRMAN—James Bentley, esq.	
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Stephen Wilson, esq.	
Thomas Bodley, esq.	John Parnther, esq.
Nicholas Charrington, esq.	John Rogers, esq.
S. Preston Child, esq.	Henry Rutt, esq.
William Filliter, esq.	George Spencer Smith, esq.
John Hibbert, esq.	Henry Aldwin Soames, esq.
Thomas Mills, esq. M.P.	Richard Horsman Stile, esq.
J. Remington Mills, esq.	Samuel Wilson, esq. Ald.
John Morley, esq.	

THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary.

THE CHOLERA and LIFE ASSURANCE.
TO PERSONS of LIMITED INCOME.—In a former occasion, when the country was visited with the fearful scourge of cholera, the Directors of the PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION earnestly called attention to the danger of neglecting the easy and certain provision for a beloved family which Life Assurance affords; in many cases their appeal was listened to, and numbers were thereby saved from having their property consumed by the privations of want and poverty. On the present or a like occasion they again desire strongly to urge upon those, especially whose income dies with them the imperative necessity and pecuniary advantage which an assurance effected on the above principle affords, by which the benefits are both important and extensive; not less than forty aged clerks and widows being already in receipt of annuities varying from 10l. to 30l. a year each from the PROVIDENT CLERKS' BENEVOLENT FUND. Any information relative to the purposes of the Association, its rates of assurance, &c. may be obtained of the agents, or at the Chief Office, 15, Moorgate-street, London. By order of the Board,
WM. THOMAS LINFORD, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

eing universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 6 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. For which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland.

N.B. The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM

DESIGNS FOR CENTRE-PANES, ON OBSCURED OR RICHLY-COLOURED GLASS, MAY BE HAD GRATIS, POST-FREE.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works, Bristol; or at the Agent's Offices, London, where a variety of Specimens may be seen.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

NGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B. — ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade,

begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES. WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner. Venetian blinds, per square foot, 6d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s.; transparent blinds in great variety. Estimates, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application. List free.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 396, Oxford-street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tanks for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 10s. per dozen.

Sashes Primed and Glazed with good Crown Glass from 4d. per ft.

Strong Sheet Glass packed in boxes of 100 feet, from 12s. per box.

The new Ruby Sheet, the best for embossing, from 1s. 3d. per ft.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, AND PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of GLASS, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse 315, OXFORD-STREET.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 44, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON conducted in connection with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas of the newest designs, constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTOR'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of FLOORING.—A large Stock of SEASONED FLOORING always on hand at the following prices:—

		Per square.
¾ inch (2 cuts in 2½ inch), yellow		16s.
1 " " " "		20s.
¾ " " " white		15s. 6d.
1 " " " "		19s.

Yellow Deals, 4s.; White, 3s. 9d. per 12 feet.
Yellow Battens, 2s. 6d.; White, 2s. 3d. per 12 feet.
Pine Planks, 8s. 6d. per 12 feet.
Swede Timber, per load 62s. 6d.
Dantzic " 65s.

A. and A. beg to inform their customers they have now taken off the 20 per cent. from their mouldings, and the prices will be the same as last heretofore.

ARCHIBALD and ATKINSON, St. Pancras Saw Mills, Camden-bridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING, Mitred and MATCH BOARDING, of all lengths and sizes. Also an extensive stock of dry White Yellow and Pine Deal Ends, 2nds, 3rds, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Cills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, and delivered punctually to the time mentioned, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c. Apply at E. SIMMS'S late W. Cleave's Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

MAHOGANY, FURTHER REDUCTION. SAMUEL PURNEY begs respectfully to solicit the attention of Manufacturers and others to the reduced prices of his dry Stocks of Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, Wainscot, Pine Planks, Deals, &c.:—

Spanish Mahogany in planks and boards, from 8d. per foot super			
Honduras ditto	"	"	7½d. "
Wainscot	"	"	4d. "
Yellow Deals, 12 3 by 9			4s. 0d. each.
Spruce ditto	"		3s. 6d. "
Dry Pine Planks, 12 3 by 11			4s. 0d. "
Spruce Paling Laths			10s. 6d. per 120.

An extensive Assortment of Veneers and Cut Stuff of every description always on hand, at equally low prices.

Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm street, Gray's-inn-lane.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method.—For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street (adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills), Chelsea.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROLLINGS begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quantity or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY begs to draw attention to the following:—

2,400 Pieces of Timber
15,000 Planks, Deals and Battens.
35,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.

The Building Trade are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for the month can be had on application.

N.B. The extensive saw-mills are now in operation.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the company's additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1851.

TIMBER.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—MACKINNON and CO. Commission Agents, Montreal, Canada, and Agents in North America for Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester, &c. &c. are prepared to make selections and purchases in Canada, of oak elm, ash, birch, red and white pine, spruce, hackmatac, &c. either in bulk or specified lengths, or cut to any scantling, such as suitable for railway sleepers, railway wagon and carriage manufacture, flooring or joining purposes, sheet piling, &c. &c. thereby saving waste freight, and additional cost of cutting up in England. MACKINNON and CO are also prepared to state prices (in sterling money) of above, delivered free on board, at Montreal or Quebec.

Montreal, 17th July, 1854.

Reference:—Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester; Messrs. Laurie, Clark, and Co. Liverpool.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half-past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of '79, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr. McNevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1853. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

PATRON H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Under entirely new Management. The Seventh of the Monday Evening Course of Lectures to the Industrial Classes will be given on the 25th instant, by Dr Bachhoffner, being his Second Lecture on Electricity, illustrated with brilliant experiments. Lectures by Dr Scoffern, on the Destructive Chemical Resources of Modern Warfare. Nature Painting, by Dr Bachhoffner. Exhibition of Dubosq's Illuminated Cascade, in addition to all the Daily Lectures. Optical Exhibitions, Photographic Portrait Gallery, &c. A Band of Music under the direction of Mr. Wand, of the Royal Italian Opera. The Gas-lighting by John Leslie, Esq.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored to machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, carlens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c., adapted for any depth. Hydraulic pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N B The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 3s. per doz. painted.
Ditto ... 4s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'

PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

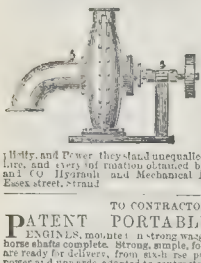
FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Paper-makers, Chemists, Brick-makers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids (hot or cold) raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO'S PATENTED PUMPS. For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MELVIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 52, Blackfriars road. These engines have been successfully employed for years

FOR SALE, a 6-horse portable STEAM-ENGINE nearly new, worked by three months, by Tuxford and Son, also a Mill for crushing hard substances, to be sold cheap Apply to P. BLAKER, Crayford, Kent.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE CHECK COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852.—In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pumps, I find that the water has not affected it in the least although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed and a more perfect job. Yours &c. C. Hacker." N B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c., will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf road, City-road, London.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Red Drain-pipes, Chimney pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

TO SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MAYER, BOULTON, and CO. (from London), CORNWALLIS POTTERY, STAPLETON-ROAD, BRISTOL.—This is the only Manufactory in the kingdom for the exclusive production of Flint, Closet, Sanitary, and Lavatory Basins of all descriptions. M. B. and Co having purchased the extensive Premises, which were formerly used as a Pottery and foundry, and converted the same into a Staffordshire Pottery, are now producing from 2,500 to 3,000 of these articles weekly, and from their intimate knowledge of, as well as their long practical acquaintance with, this peculiar business, they can manufacture cheaper than any other house. They invite especial attention to their Drab Hopper Basin and Trap, at 7s. 6d. each, delivered in any part of the kingdom, and where large quantities are required a liberal discount is allowed. Orders for White Drab, Marbled, Blue Printed, Enamelled, and Gilt Goods attended to on the shortest notice.

London Depôt—18 Wharf, City basin.

N B. On Sale, Two Lathes, a Drilling Machine, a Facing ditto, a Punching ditto, a Bending ditto, a Stove, a large Fan, a pair of Shears; also, a great variety of Patterns and Tools used in the foundry business, and which must be removed before M. B. and Co can complete their alterations.

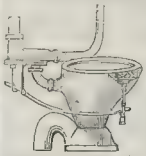
MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

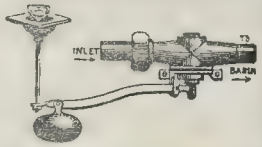
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware and miscellaneous Goods. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at the Hard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falconwharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main.



Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals.—Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 23, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.—FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 3 inch to 36 inch, Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Boilers and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

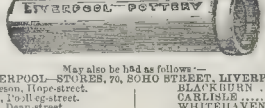
DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Trinity-street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD...J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH...John Hird
CARNARVON....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY ....Guerin Brothers.
PRESTON .....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY...W. and A. M'Elwee.
KENDAL .....Robt Thompson.	WIGAN .....James Faircloth, King-street

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

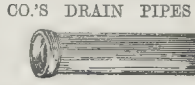
REDUCTION of PRICE in SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET; TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER LIST PRICE.

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON....	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson, Emscote Mills Wharf
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

JENNINGS'S GULLY AND OTHER TRAPS.

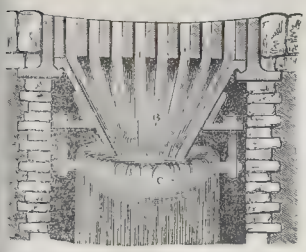


Fig. 1.

The poisonous gases generated in Sewers and Drains, from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, should not be allowed to escape, to the injury of the public health.

All Drains should be trapped, and those Traps which keep back all impure air, and prevent improper matters from entering drains, are the Traps best suited for the purpose.

GEORGE JENNINGS submits the above illustrations of his PATENT TRAPS for the determination of those who judge of their merits.

Fig 1 shows one of JENNINGS'S SKELETON GULLY TRAPS, the brickwork of the gully hole answering for the case, and can be had as follows:—11 inches by 11 inches; 16½ inches by 14½ inches; 20 inches by 20 inches; 28 inches by 18 inches.

Fig. 2 shows one of JENNINGS'S SINK or AREA TRAPS. These can be had from 4 inches to 9 inches diameter, in lead or iron, galvanized or otherwise.

Prices and full particulars of JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN PIPES, Imperishable WATER-CLOSETS, SLUICE VALVES, FIRE and ALL OTHER COCKS, Slop-cutter Shoes, &c. can be had on application, or by post, if two stamps are enclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS,
ENGINEER AND GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

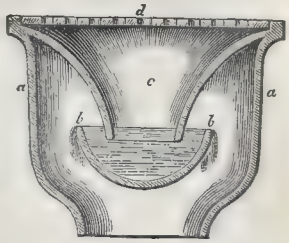
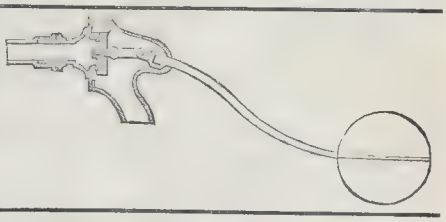


Fig. 2.

J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.

These Ball valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections to fittings such as spindles, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly correct in action, and so arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water whenmost required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water.

	⅜	½	¾	1	1 inch.
Complete with Balls:—Plain shank	5s.	6s.	6s. 8d.	7s. 11	12s. 6d each.
" " Screw ferrule	6s.	0s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 3d.	1as. 6d. each.



ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B. Architects are respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

J. TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

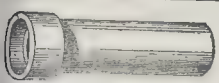
HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,
MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,
COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

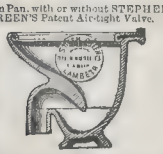
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.
Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.



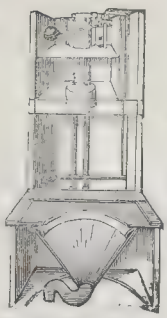
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Tupperan ther Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

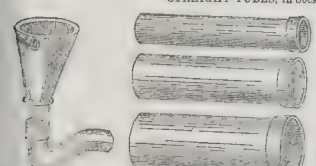
GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. F. HOUGATE, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

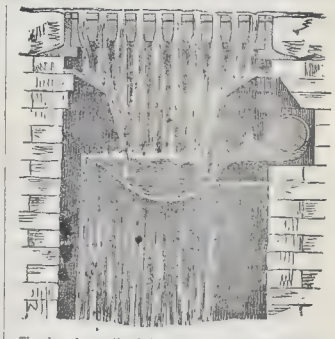
Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Islington; TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Bryd ges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCKS, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.
Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connell's Registered Model Water-closet."—This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

BUNNETT and CO's PATENT SELF-ACTING EFFLUVIA-TRAP, for Sewers, Drains, and Cesspools, is entirely self-acting and self-cleansing, cannot get out of order, and requires no attention.

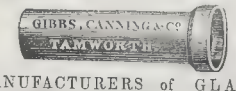


The above is a sectional view of the Trap in its ordinary position, with the rolling weight at the extremity of the lever attached to the moveable pan. The body of the trap, dipping into the moveable pan, forms a perfect vapour-proof joint, and should the trap ever get stopped, the water will rise in the body of it till it overbalances the weight, which then rolls towards the centre, and allows the pan to fall to its fullest extent, effectually discharging all obstructions; the weight then rolls back, and brings up the pan to its former position, catching sufficient water to form a fresh joint.

Five years' extensive use in various parts of the kingdom have thoroughly tested the practical superiority and utility of the above invention over all others, as proved by constant repetition of orders, and numerous testimonials from various local boards, town surveyors, and others who have adopted them.
Office, 26, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. Works, DEPTFORD, KENT, where particulars, testimonials, &c. may be obtained; also of most respectable Ironmongers.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Caen Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.



MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents,—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PIMLICO.—To Ironfounders, Cemetery Companies, and parties having out Ornamental Grounds, Nurserymen, Builders, and Others

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 24, Bessborough-street, Pimlico, on MONDAY, on Tide Road, and two following days at TWELVE for ONE o'clock day, about 150 TONS of ORNAMENTAL IRON PALISADING and RAILING, to form part of the Pall Mall Road, on Hyde-park; several tons of wrought iron in bolts and cotters, gutter-ends and shoes, sills, posts and rails, and old cast-iron standards, tee and other girders, cast plate and other gratings, sash-frames, sash-bars, and sundry ironwork; also a quantity of Hartley's rough plate glass; ton of rope and scaffold poles, and sundry vices, bellows, 100 navvy barrows, four wagons, stone-trucks, timber-carriage, and miscellaneous materials. May be viewed on the days previous, and catalogues had on the premises, at the office of the Auctioneer, Yard and Mews-street, Hampstead road, London, near the Euston Station.

Important Sale.—To Railway Companies and Carriage Builders, Coachmakers, Engineers, and others.

MR. LEREW is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. to SELL by AUCTION, at the WAREHOUSE, No. 24, Bessborough-street, Pimlico, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, at TWELVE PRECISE SEVENTY SETS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE FITTINGS, for thirty-four first and thirty-six second-class carriages, comprising buffer-rods, draw bars, coupling screws, and boxes, stops, iron for guard seats, lamps, door hinges, and all necessary stays, brackets &c. for the under frame. The whole are of the very best manufacture, first-class workmanship, and complete in every respect, will be exposed for Sale in convenient lots, and are the entire service for the Neapolitan Railway, being for narrow gauge carriages, similar to some used upon the London and North-Western Railway. Purchasers may be supplied with complete tracings of the work at 10s. per set.—May now be viewed, and Catalogues obtained at the Stone Hotel Birmingham; Royal Hotel, Liverpool; at the Auction Mart, City, on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, Cardington-street, Hampstead road, London.

WOOLWICH, KENT. Valuable Freehold Houses, Building Ground, and well-frequented Inn, in Repound-walk and Cannon-row

MR. DARLEY has received instructions to offer for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CROWN and ANCHOR INN, Woolwich, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of OCTOBER, 1854, at TWO for THREE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in Nine Lots, unless previously disposed of by private contract, a valuable PROPERTY, consisting of that capital Inn the Prince of Wales with Twelve Freehold Dwelling-houses, and a large area of open land adjoining, eligible site for Shops in Repound walk and Cannon-row near the entrance into the Royal Arsenal. To view the premises apply to Mr. Weaver, 5, Richard-street, Woolwich. Particulars, with a plan of the property and conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. Pocock, Solicitor, Woolwich; Mr. Mark, Solicitor, Deptford; Mr. Darley, Chipperfield, Herts; and at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Woolwich.

FARRINGDON-STREET EXTENSION.—Building Materials of the Three Houses.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about THIRTY HOUSES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, STABLING, and PREMISES in Seacoal's Alley, Castle-court, and all Omen-court, and Three-street, Clerkenwell, comprising about 600 yards sound bricks, several tons of lead, oak and fir timber in roofs and floor, sashes, doors, and fittings, pram and tan tile, stone paving, mantle-pieces, shop-fronts, twenty fire-backs cast iron pans, and all the plant and fixtures of a melter and bone-boiler, lime-pits, oil-cisterns, two large manure sheds, eligible for conversion into stables, and all various trade fixtures, and a great variety of useful materials and fittings up. May be viewed two days prior to extensive sale and at the Estate Office, Gough-square, Gough-court, and of Pullen and Son, 3, Fore-street, City, pro tem.

MERRICK'S BANKRUPTCY.

MR. WM. DOUGLAS will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION early in OCTOBER next, by order of the Assignees of Mr John Todd Merrick, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY held for long terms of years, at ground rents, consisting of Sixty-four Houses, Stables, a large Manufactory, Workings, and Building Land:—

AT BASWICH.—Three shops and 12 houses in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 23, Hereford-terrace, and a house intended for a public house, being No. 9, Hereford-terrace, and a house in Hereford-terrace, being No. 10, Hereford-terrace, and 14 houses in Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, Hereford-terrace, and a piece of building ground, comprising about eleven perches, held under a building agreement at a ground rent, the whole of the valuable upwards of 3,000*l.* sterling has been expended for the formation of roads and sewers

NORTH GATE, REGENT'S PARK. A terrace of twelve houses, being Nos. 1 to 12 (both inclusive), Ormond-terrace near the North Gate, Regent's Park. Note. Seven of these houses have coach-houses and stables attached

NEW OXFORD-STREET. South side. Thirteen shops and houses, Nos. 83 to 95 (both inclusive). Also the large manufactory and counting-house adjoining at the rear of No. 14.

NEW OXFORD-STREET. North side. Nine houses and shops, being Nos. 96 to 104 (both inclusive), forming with the Lack four to be used as the Local Agents.

ELEVEN HOUSES in the ARCADE, NEW OXFORD-STREET, being Nos. 21 to 31 (both inclusive), forming the other side of the said Arcade.

CRICKLEWOOD, EDGWARE-ROAD.—House and Ground, let to Mr. Miles.

QUEEN'S-CRAFT, WESTMINSTER. House, let to Mr. Mann.

CHELSEA.—Shop, No. 7, Robert-terrace, Sidney-street.

Full particulars and conditions of Sale, in separate Lots, will shortly be issued.—Apply to Mr. H. H. LAWRENCE, Solicitor, 6, Gray's-inn-square, or to Mr. DOUGLAS, Auctioneer, 14, Town-house-street, Belgrave-square.

ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.

ANNUAL TIMBER SALE, at ELLY, near SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX, 500 oak, Ash, Elm, Chestnut Maple, Acacia, Beech, and Birch TIMBER TREES (many of which are of large dimensions), and about 1,000 Beech and Larch FIRS (well suited for farm buildings and fencing) 20 OAK SAPLINGS, 100 Ash and ELM SIDE Poles, and a quantity of UNDERWOOD, sold by AUCTION, on the Premises.

MESSRS. NOCKOLDS and KING, at TEN o'clock on FRIDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1854, instead of MONDAY, the 9th, as previously advertised, Catalogues may be had of Mr. Richard Hollins, Audley End; and of the Auctioneers, Saffron Walden, Essex.

NOTICE TO NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIPBUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—By Trade Sale of fine large navy Oak, Elm, Ash, Beech, and other Timber, standing on the Southampton and Brunton Estates, and lying between Redbridge and Nursling, and within easy distance of the Southampton Station, on the Berks and Hants Railway, and Aldermaston Wharf on the Kennet and Avon Canal, Reading.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth, to SELL by AUCTION, at the FALMOUTH ARMS INN, Woolhampton, Berks, early in the month of DECEMBER, 1854, a very heavy fall of fine old ENGLISH TIMBER.—Full particulars in future papers

Ewins's Auction Room, 17, Rich-street, Isington, for Builders, Stonemasons, and Others.

MR EWINS will SELL by AUCTION, at his ROOMS, as above, on the Islington, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, and WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, at TWELVE precisely, the following valuable Materials, viz.:—Two sets of patent Horse gears, with cast-iron spur and bevil pinions to 8-inch shafts, 2 feet 6 inch openings to 2 feet ditto, together with about 18 cwt. of cast-iron shafting, and other useful effects. On the day preceding, at 1 o'clock, a quantity of sale, and catalogues had of the Auctioneer, 17, Rich-street, Islington, and 4, Wellesley-place, West-green, Tottenham.

THE BUILDER

SALES BY AUCTION.

SAW-MILLS.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, at the SAW MILLS, Canada Wharf, Rotherhithe, in lots without reserve, the MACHINERY of the SAW-MILLS, including four deal frames, from 18 to 25 inches deep; self-acting drums, straps, and driving gear; 18 pieces self-acting rack-saw benches, for timber up to 20 inches square (feet 4 feet long, saw 4 feet 6 in. diameter); smaller saw-bench, self-acting planing-machine 24-horse power, consisting steam-engine, with Scotch boiler, 4 feet diameter, 25 feet long; one Battersby boiler, with tube 24 feet long, 5 feet diameter; brick-flueing, and other effects. The Machinery may be seen in motion on Monday next by the sale. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, Fenchurch street, City.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY the 12th OCTOBER next, by order of TWELVE o'clock each DAY, and commencing at TEN o'clock in the MORNING of the second DAY, in the BROKER'S SHEDS, Brunswick and Toxteth Docks, Liverpool.—

Two Planks Rio WALNUT, just landed ex Danube. On account of the Importers.

74 Logs American WALNUT, ex Montmorrice. Apply to Messrs. M'Cance Brothers, and Co. Merchants.

186 Planks Rio ROSEWOOD, just landed ex Lusitania, from Rio direct.

356 Planks Rio ROSEWOOD, now landing ex Bahiana, from Rio direct. Apply to Messrs. A. W. Lees and Co and Messrs. Tod, Nephew, and Co. Merchants.

172 Planks Bahia ROSEWOOD, ex Catania. Apply to Messrs. C. T. Moulton and Co. Merchants

127 Pieces LIRD EYED MAPLE, ex Phœnix. Apply to Francis Foster, Merchant.

945 Logs PENCIL CEDAR, ex sundry Vessels. On account of the Importers

1500 LANCEWOOD SPARS, ex sundry Vessels.

436 Logs and Curls St. Domingo MAHOGANY, being the Cargo now landing ex Mary Marsden, from St. Domingo direct. Apply to Messrs. Edward Lloyd and Co. Merchants.

595 Pieces, of which

466 are Curls Cut St. Domingo MAHOGANY.

18 Pieces SATINWOOD

209 Pieces LIGNUMVITÆ, being the Cargo now landing ex Bahiana, from the City direct. Apply to Messrs. A Durantt and Co.

1068 Pieces, of which

596 are Curls Cut St. Domingo MAHOGANY, being the Cargo now landing ex Barcliona, from the City direct. On account of the Importers.

677 Pieces, of which

254 are Curls Cut St. Domingo MAHOGANY

12 Logs SATINWOOD

1036 Pieces LIGNUMVITÆ, being the Cargo now landing ex Bee, from the City direct. Apply to Messrs. A Durantt and Co. and to Messrs W. Cates and Co. Merchants.

200 Logs and Curls Hardness MAHOGANY, ex Rainbow and Ceres. Apply to A. Gassons, ex Merchant

343 Logs and Curls St. Domingo MAHOGANY, being the Cargo daily expected to arrive per John Boynton, from St. Domingo direct. Apply to Messrs. E. Lloyd and Co. Merchants.

To which will be added, the usual assortment of other FANCY and FURNITURE WOODS.

For Catalogues, containing measurements and descriptions, apply to EDWARD CHALONER, Broker,

No. 6, East Side of Queen's Dock, Liverpool.

TO WHARFINGERS, COAL MERCHANTS, MILLERS, and OTHERS. Valuable Premises, Freehold, and land-tax redeemed, situate within the Borough of Windsor, and within two minutes' walk of the South-Western Railway Station.

MESSRS. BEADEL and SONS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, London, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, at TWELVE, in Six Lots, valuable WHARFAGE, SHOPS, and DWELLING-HOUSES, fronting the River Thames, extensive and substantially erected Warehouses, Offices, Stores, Stabling, and other Building, suitable for the carrying on of wharfinger purposes; also a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, Summer-street, in excellent repair, fit for immediate occupation, and a portion of the late Swan Inn, and Premises, lately used for business purposes.—Particulars, with plans, may be had at the Auction Rooms, Bartholomew-close; of Messrs. Nayler and Reid and Co. at the Bank, Windsor; and of Messrs. Beadel and Sons, 25, Gresham-street, London.

BATTERSEA, SURREY.—Long Leasehold Property, equal to Freehold.

MESSRS. NICHOLSON and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at the SWAN INN, Battersea, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1854, at TWO for THREE o'clock precisely, in one lot, two good brick built and slated HOUSES and SHOPS, as also the commodious and extensive premises, with the whole of the improvements thereon, situate in Creek-road, Battersea, Surrey. Each house contains four rooms and a back kitchen, fitted up with every convenience, and has a piece of garden in front. Rent 18*l.* per annum. The premises are well drained. The above property is held under a lease for the term of seventy-five years, from the 25th day of March, 1852, at a ground-rent of 3*l.* 15*s.* per annum. May be viewed by permission of the respective tenants, who have directions to the sale.—Particulars and conditions of sale, may be had of Messrs. Constables and Hamilton, 3, Inner Temple-lane, and 5, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, London; at the Swan Inn; of Mr. Passmore, Lavender-road, Battersea; and at the Auctioneers' Offices, High-street, Wandsworth.

MIDDLESEX, near Uxbridge.—For SALE by AUCTION, by MESSRS. COBB, at the MART, London, on TUESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER 1854, at TWELVE o'clock in Five Lots, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in certain causes of Colston v. Lilley and Staple-v. Carr, a highly desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, in the parish of West Drayton, near the village immediately adjoining the church, comprising a genteel and extensive range of substantial brick-built residence, lodge, &c. in the occupation of Mr. Bagley, and 19a. 0r. 8p. of fruit, plantation, and garden ground in front of the said premises, on rising ground by high-road, with walks, having good building frontages on the high road, and resting on a deep substratum of capital brick earth, less than a quarter of a mile from the Drayton Railway Station, three miles from Uxbridge, and thirteen miles from London, offering a rare opportunity to land and building societies, builders, brickburners, and others desirous of investing in a valuable freehold property of this best description, with great local and other advantages in a parish where much of the land is copyhold and of less desirable tenure. The premises can be viewed by permission of the tenant, and particulars, with plans, may be had at the Mart; the De Burgh Arms, West Drayton; of Messrs. Freeman and Bothomley, Solicitors, 20, Coleman-street; of Mr. E. F. Seagy, Solicitor, 27, Mortgate-street; of Mr. S. Naylor, Solicitor, Great Newport-street, St. Martin's-lane; of Messrs. Mourilyan and Rowsell, Solicitors, Venables-buildings, Gray's-inn; of Mr. C. J. Monkhouse, Solicitor, Craven-street, Strand; and of Messrs. Cobb, Surveyors and Land Agents, 18, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Fourth Sale of the Building Materials, to clear the ground for Battersea-park.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is honoured with instructions from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Public Buildings to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, the Works, Depôt, Dock, and Tide Wharf, near Vauxhall Wat rworks, Battersea-fields, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, at TWELVE for ONE, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS, Fixtures, and Fittings of the Abandoned Works, comprising the Lime, sheds, Office, &c. and consisting of about 1,000 different parcels of the following useful timbers in rafters, principals, &c.; about 30,000 fire-bricks, 300,000 capital stock-bricks; useful steam-engine of 6-horse power, iron boilers, lift-pump, hot air apparatus, 800-gallon steam-boiler, cistern, iron furnace-bars, frames and sashes, doors, a few stoves, Scotch and other rafters. May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place; of James Pennethorne, Esq. 7, Whitehall yard; at the Office of the Clerk of Works, Park-road, Battersea; at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill; on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, 21, Charing-cross.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Baltic, Quebec, and St. John's Timber, Deals, and Battens, and other Wood Goods.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1854, several CARGOES of the following WOOD GOODS: Memel, 3 in. by 11 in. and 3 in. by 9 in. red deals; 3 in. by 11 in. and 3 in. by 9 in. crown white deals; Gottenburg, 3 in. by 11 in. red deals and 3 in. by 9 in. ditto; also 3 in. by 7 in. and 2½ in. by 7 in. battens; Christiana, 2½ in. by 7 in. battens; Dantzic, 3 in. by 11 in. deals; Quebec, 3 in. by 9 in. best floated red and bright pine, first and second quality; 3 in. by 19 in. to 3 in. by 26 in. floated and bright pine, first and second quality; St. John's, 3 in. by 11 in.; 3 in. by 9 in.; and 2½ in. by 7 in. spruce deals and battens. A large assortment of Quebec pipe staves, also Memel crown pipe staves. A quantity of Gottenburg 1½ boards. A large quantity of Gulf of Bothnia, 3 in. by 11 in.; 3 in. by 9 in. and 2½ in. by 7 in. first and second quality of deals and battens. Several parcels of deal ends, batten ends lath wood, and other wood goods. Many small lots will be offered for the convenience of purchasers at the commencement of the sale. The sale will commence in Mr. RICHARD YOUNG'S DEAL and TIMBER YARD at Wisbech, immediately on the arrival of the trains from London, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and Northamptonshire due about twelve o'clock.—Catalogues will be ready the day previous to the morning of sale. Four months' credit will be given for all bargains above 50*l.* on approved security. RICHARD YOUNG, Importer.

Wisbech, Sept. 23, 1854.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, close to the Regent's-park. There are several plots in this very favourable locality to let for 99 years, at low ground rents, for the erection of second houses, for which there is a great demand in this very genteel neighbourhood. They would, when completed, immediately let or sell.—For particulars, apply to Mr. F. ELHART, No. 9, Harrington-square.

BUILDING LAND.—TO BE LET or SOLD, several PIECES of LAND, very desirably situated for building, being near the Isleworth and Hounslow stations, comprising in the whole about twenty acres. Also some small plots of Freehold Land, from 40*l.* to 60*l.* a lot.—Apply to MOSES ADAMS and SON, Auctioneers and Surveyors, Isleworth.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at CARSHALTON, Surrey, near the Station of London and Epsom Railway. Term of lease, 300 years. Low ground-rents, and advances made to the extent of 65 per cent. Apply to Mr. FRANCIS E. H. FOWLER, Architect, 4, Garden-court, Temple.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO BE LET or SOLD, an Estate of about THIRTY ACRES, close to the Crystal Palace. The estate is in the finest and most healthy position in Norwood for the erection of superior villa residences, with views over the surrounding country for twenty miles.—Apply to Mr. RANGER, Solicitor, 70, King William-street.

HAMPTON-COURT.—TO BE LET or SOLD, in large or small plots, some eligible BUILDING GROUND about half-a-mile from the above station, and in the village of East Molesey, near the parish church. The plots vary in depth from about 150 feet to 400 feet, and in price from 2*l.* 6*l.* to 3*l.* per foot frontage, but upon large plots a reduction will be made. Some of the plots are bounded by the river Mole, and nearly all are well stocked with fruit-trees. Also, TO BE LET, upon the same estate, the old-fashioned MANSION HOUSE. For particulars apply to Mr. BLETT, Esq. 104, Fleet-street, London; or at the Lodge, on the Premises.

TO BE LET, on Building Leases, for ninety-nine years, a large extent of valuable BUILDING LAND, situated in West Bromwich, possessing an extensive frontage to the Birmingham and Wolverhampton turnpike road, adjoining the Great Western station of the Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton Railway, and immediately opposite Sandwell-park. Every facility will be given to parties desirous of having out their own plots, which will be formed in large or small portions, as may best suit the wishes of applicants. For plans, and further particulars, apply to Mr. NICHOLL, Architect and Surveyor, 2, New-street, Mr. MORDEN, Q.C. of Sandwell; or F. T. HYNNE, Esq. 11, Great George-street, Westminster.

SUTTON, SURREY, five minutes' walk of the Station.—TO BE LET, on a Building lease for 99 years, a delightfully situated plot of FREEHOLD LAND, in the best of the town, having frontages to High-street of 120 ft. and to Beehill-street of 70 feet, well adapted for the erection of shops. For terms apply to Mr. EBBUTT, 31, High-street, Croydon.

TO BE LET, in the immediate Neighbourhood of New Oxford-street, PREMISES, consisting of a Dwelling-house and extensive Workshops, and other convenient Premises, occupied by a Cabinet-maker. Rent moderate.—Apply to Mr. F. SANDERS, Auctioneer, &c. 473, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury.

LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES TO BE SOLD or LET. They consist of a handsome Shop, Showrooms, and 4 Warehouses, built by the present proprietor, in the most substantial manner. A large trade has been carried on by the present proprietor, in the general Ironmongery and Barrow Trade. The premises are well suited for the Ironmongery trade, and if continued by any party in such trade, the stock could be had at a valuation. They are, however, well suited for any large business, and could be had without the stock. Information may be had, and the premises viewed, by applying to Mr. WILLETT, Lynn, Norfolk.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Lease. Plans advanced to respectable builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 8, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

BUILDING LAND to be SOLD or LET, on long building leases, in plots, at BALING, PUTNEY, WOODSIDE, near HORNSEY, WARE-ROAD, Hertford, BROCKLEY HILL, near Forest hill, ROUND-HILL PARK, Brighton, ENFIELD, and CASTLE-HILL, Reading.—Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 8, Chancery-lane.

A BARGAIN.—A small Plot of Freehold BUILDING GROUND, TO BE SOLD for 34*l.* Frontage, 15 feet by 73 feet deep, situated near Battersea-park, with a vote for the county of Surrey.—Address, A. B. 108, Dillington-street, Pimlico.

TO PAPER-STAINERS, BUILDERS, CORN-FACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, for a small consideration, the LEASE, at a very low rent, of a DWELLING-HOUSE and FRONT SHOP, with extensive premises in the rear, having the command of navigable water communication with the Thames. For particulars apply by letter to Mr. JAMES ATKINSON, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.

WANTED, two or three Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, near to London, and near to a railway station.—Address, terms, &c. to Mr. KNIGHTLEY, Architect, 25, Cannon-street.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX Brothers, and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex. Saturday, September 30, 1854.

The Builder.

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1854,

WILLIAM LEE, Esq M.P. President, in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Mr. Charles Mr. Thomas Mr. George. Treasurer. Mr. Joseph Mr. Stephen Mr. W. Jun. Mr. E. Mr. John Mr. R. B. Mr. R. Mr. R. K. Mr. William, esq Messrs Hannaford Mr. H. W. Mr. Thomas esq Mr. Alderman Mr. S. P. Mr. W. H. Mr. John, esq. Mr. James Mr. E. Mr. Mr. Wm. Mr. J. H. Mr. William Mr. Charles Robert, esq Mr. Cæsar Mr. W. J. Mr. Sam Mr. Joshua

Howard, Mr. Thos. Hutchens, Mr. Wm. Jeakes, Messrs. E. and W. Jackson, Mr. Thomas Jackson, Mr. William James, James, esq. Jay, Mr. John Johnson, Henry, esq J. H. H. esq. Jones, Brothers, Messrs. Lee, Mr. Henry Little, Mr. Jeremiah Lucas Brothers, Messrs. Magnus, Mr. Geo. E. Mann-field, Mr. Alfred Stirling. Mr. Wm. Wills, Mr. Thomas Molineux, Mr. M. Morris, Mr. John Myers, Mr. George Newson, Mr. J. Sen. Newson, Mr. J. Jun. Norris Mr. William Orsi and Arnani, Messrs. Pearse, Mr. L. B. Peters, Mr. Joseph Peters, Mr. Wm. Phillips, Mr. Wm. Piper, Mr. Thos Jun Piper, Mr. William

Pitt, Mr. George Potter, Messrs. G. & Co. Rawlins, W. W. esq. Rebbeck, Mr. C. Rebbeck & Mr. H. Holt, Percy, esq. M.P. Sapwell, Mr. John Searle, Mr. Francis Shattock, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Alfred Smith, Mr. George Smith, G. Spencer, esq. Sears, Mr. Thomas S. per, Mr. G. H. Jnr. Stephens, Mr. S. J. Stirling, Mr. Thos. Stirling, Mr. T. Jun. Stirling, Mr. Wm. Stringfield & Cooper, Messrs. Teale, Mr. F. G. Thom, Mr. John. Thompson & Holmes, Messrs. Tilley, Mr. James Tyerman, T. esq. Watkins, Mr. S. Webb, William, esq. West, Mr. William Weston, Mr. James Williams, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. J. Woodcock, R. J. esq.

Gentlemen desirous of promoting the interests of the Institution by becoming stewards, will be pleased to forward their names to the Secretary, Mr. A. G. HARRIS, at the Office, 15, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, where tickets may be obtained, each; of Mr. GEORGE BIRD, the Treasurer, 38, Edgware-road; the Stewards; and at the bar of the London Tavern.

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE MUSEUM of ORNAMENTAL ART at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, will be re-opened for the season on MONDAY, 2nd of OCTOBER. Monday and Saturday FREE days. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday "Students' days.—Admission, 6d. and on Friday the Museum is 1s.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON'S LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE and CONSTRUCTION in University College, will commence on FRIDAY, the 20th of OCTOBER. First year's classes, at Half-past Six o'clock, p.m.; Second year's classes, at a Quarter before Eight o'clock, p.m. Further particulars may be had at the College.

THE ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, and OPERATIVES' DRAWING CLASSES for the study of Architecture, Civil Engineering, &c. Conducted by J. HILL, Architect. Day and evening instruction given in all kinds of drawing connected with the above subjects. Also in surveying, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, &c. Full prospectuses, &c. on application at the New Offices, 15, Old-street, City-road. References given to architects, builders, &c. Persons have studied here. N.B. No entrance fee.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The SEVENTH and LAST of a COURSE of LECTURES, expressly designed for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered in the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th, at 8 p.m. "On the Utility of Art Museums as Means in Fine Art Education," by C. BRUCE ALLEN, Esq. Architect.

Terms of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

Tickets of invitation will be presented on application at the Museum, on any day excepting Saturday, from Ten to Four.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon Sec.

The entrance to the Museum on the above evening, will be from Orchway in Parliament-street, near Richmond-terrace.

INSTRUCTION IN ART, as afforded at the CENTRAL SCHOOL at Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, London. The School consists of

I.—A NORMAL SCHOOL FOR TRAINING TEACHERS AND GENERAL STUDENTS.

II.—SPECIAL CLASSES FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION

Art Superintendent, RICHARD REDGRAVE R.A.

The AUTUMN SESSION commences on and October, 1854.

The GENERAL COURSE, for MALE STUDENTS ONLY, includes Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Geometry, Perspective, Painting, Artistic Anatomy Fee, 4l. the Session, or Part of a Session.

The General Evening Instruction is limited to advanced Drawing, Painting and Modelling including the Figure. Fee, 2l.

CLASSES for SCHOOLMASTERS, SCHOOLMISTRESSES, and PUPIL TEACHERS, are formed at Marlborough-house. Fee for each class, 5s. for the Session of five months.

The SCHOOL for FEMALE STUDENTS passing through the General Course is at 37, Gower-street, Bedford-square. Superintendent, Mrs. M'IAN. Fees, Advanced Classes, 2l. and 4l.; Elementary Class, 30s.; Evening Class, 10s.

A Mid-day Class for the General Course, open to Female Students and Youths under Twelve years of age, meets at Gore house, Kensington, three times a week, from Twelve till Three. Fee, 20s. the Session or part of the Session.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS OF ART, in connection with the Department, are now established in the following places. Open every evening except Saturday from Seven to Half-past Nine. Entrance Fee, 2s. Admission, 2s. and 3s. per Month. The instruction is compulsory Practical Geometry and Perspective, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, and Elementary Colour.

1. Spitalfields Crispin-street.
2. North Lambeth, High-street, Camden-town.
3. Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square.
4. Westminster, Mechanics' Institute, Great Smith-street.
5. St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Goswell-street.
6. Rochester Grammar-school.
7. St. Martin-in-the-fields, Long-acre.

At 1, 3, and 5 Schools there are Female Classes. Application for admission to the District Schools to be made at the Offices in each locality.

For prospectuses, and further information, apply at the Offices Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, London.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Committee of the Sheffield School of Art, being about to ERECT a NEW SCHOOL, have determined on offering the building of it to competitors, and hereby invite architects to send in plans, elevations, and sections complete. All designs are required to be on the same scale, namely, one-eighth of an inch to a foot, and must be sent in on or before the 30th of DECEMBER next, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the School of Art, Sheffield. Competitors are requested to put a distinguishing mark or motto on their designs, but not to attach their names. The letters accompanying the designs must contain the names of the competitors, but the letters of the successful competitors only will be opened. The architect who shall produce the most suitable design will have the credit of the building, and the account of his design will receive a premium of fifty pounds. No plans will be received in competition which cannot be carried out for a sum not exceeding 4,000l.—For plans of the grounds and particulars of requirements, apply to the Honorary Secretary, Sheffield; or at the Office of "The Builder."

By order of the Committee,
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN, Honorary Secretary,
Sheffield School of Art.

TO CONTRACTORS.

DRAINAGE of the BURGH of MAXWELLTOWN. The Commissioners will receive ESTIMATES for the above Work on MONDAY, the 23rd OCTOBER proximo. The Plans and Specifications may be seen in the hands of T. F. SMITH, Clerk to the Commissioners, by whom, or by Mr. W. M'GOWAN, Architect, Dumfries, all necessary information will be given.

Office of Commissioners, Maxwell-town,
28th September, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

COVENTRY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—To SEWER CONTRACTORS and Others.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTION of about 2410 YARDS of BRICK SEWERS, and 120 YARDS of PIPE BRANCH SEWERS in connection therewith, according to the plans and specification, which may, together with the form of Tender, be seen at the Office of Mr. ROBINSON, C.E. Bank Chambers, Hill-street, Coventry, between the hours of ELEVEN o'clock a.m. and ONE o'clock p.m. of each day, until MONDAY, the 23rd of OCTOBER next, are requested to send sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Sewers," to the Town Clerk's Office, Little Park-street, Coventry, at or before TEN o'clock in the forenoon of the above-mentioned day. The Local Board will require the whole of the works to be completed on or before the 1st day of JULY, 1855, in such order and at such times as they may direct; and they don't bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Local Board of Health,

THOMAS HALL TROUGHTON, Town Clerk.

Coventry, September 1., 1854

TO IRON-FENCING CONTRACTORS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FREEHOLD LAND and HOUSE SOCIETY. The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for executing about 1,650 lineal yards of IRON HURDLE FENCING and 16 GATES on the Painswick-road Estate, near Gloucester. The drawings and specification may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, Mr. JAMES MEDLAND, Clarence-street, Gloucester, on and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, between the hours of TEN and SIX o'clock. Tenders to be sent in on or before SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, by TWELVE o'clock, addressed to the Committee, and endorsed, "Tenders for Fencing on Painswick-road Estate." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Committee,
JAS. DAWES, Secretary.
6, King-street, Gloucester, Sept. 27, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, 5th Oct. 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for BORING for a better supply of WATER, in the Ordnance well, at Sheerness. Plans and specifications of the works are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Sheerness, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 25th of OCTOBER, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately in the penalty of 2,000l. for the due performance of the Contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Sheerness." No Tender can be admitted after the said 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

TO CONTRACTORS

Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, 5th October, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, from persons desirous of contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for providing additional ACCOMMODATION at the Royal Engineer Field Workshops, Melville Barracks, Chatham Place, and also for the erection of Two Cottages for Foremen, at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham Lines. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, till the 25th of OCTOBER, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound in 1,000l. for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham." No Tender can be admitted after the said 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—CONTRACT for SCAVENGERING, STREET SWEEPING, CARTAGE WORKS, &c.—The Local Board of Health, at Kingston-upon-Hull, are ready to receive TENDERS for a CONTRACT for the performance of the following Works in the whole Borough, or any part of the three several districts into which it is divided:

1st—The COLLECTION of NIGHT SOIL, in the morning, with Ashes, &c. mixed, in Dust Carts.

2nd.—The COLLECTION of DRY DUST during the daytime by Dust Carts.

3rd.—The SWEEPING of the STREETS, and the Removal of Snow or Mire & Sweepings.

4th—The REMOVAL of FILTH from the Cleansing of Sewers, and all Dung as may arise therefrom.

5th—The WATERING of STREETS.

All of these to be by the contractor. The Tender may include the CARTAGE of ROAD MATERIALS, &c.

The Tenders are to be made separately, either on the basis or condition of the Night Soil, Ashes, House Refuse, and Dust, becoming the property of the Board, or otherwise upon the basis of becoming the property of the contractor.

The population of the borough is about 84,000.

The Local Board of Health gives the exclusive power of collection to the contractor.

The duties of the contractor or contractors, in one entire contract, will be required to be performed to the satisfaction of the proper officers of the Board, and subject to the bye-laws of the Board, and such fair per-centage of two or three years' amounts, until the expiration of six months' notice from either side to terminate the contract.

The specifications of the works to be performed, the regulations and conditions to be observed, and the mode of Tendering, may be seen by application at the offices of the Surveyor of the Board, at the Southcates-hall, Hull, between the hours of TEN o'clock in the forenoon and FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, on SATURDAY, the 14th OCTOBER next, on or before which the sealed Tenders are to be delivered, addressed to the undersigned Clerk of the Board, at his office, 5, Dagger-lane, Hull.

The Board does not bind itself to take the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
ROBERT WELLS,
22th August, 1854. Clerk to the said Local Board.

TO BUILDERS AND ROAD CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a NEW BRICK BRIDGE, and raising the road at Lewisham, are requested to deliver TENDERS for the same at the Offices of Messrs. ASHPITEL and WHICHCORD, Architects, 2, Pook's-court, Old Jewry, City, We minster, on or before TWELVE o'clock of THURSDAY, the 12th OCTOBER next.—Plans, specifications, and Conditions may be seen at the above Offices every day between the hours of TEN and THREE.—The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JOHN WHICHCORD.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of sending in TENDERS for the whole of the works proposed in order to effect the ENLARGEMENT and RESTORATION of the CHURCH of ST. MARY, at DARLESTON, in the county of Derby, may see the plans and specification at the Offices of the Architect, Mr. THOMAS LARKINS WALKER, 6, New-street, Leicester, or at the Grove School Room, at Darleston, on and after WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11th. Bills of quantities and forms of Tenders may be had of the Architect on application either personally or by letter, on and after WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1854. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Rev G. SEARL RENSWORTH, Vicar, on or before WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. - To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice, that they will be ready at the Court House, No 1, Crane Court, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock am precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from persons who may be willing to CONTRACT for the LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY finishing certain intended BRICK SEWERS, as follows, viz.:-

Lot 1. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 2. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 3. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 4. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 5. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 6. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 7. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 8. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 9. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 10. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 11. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 12. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 13. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

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Lot 16. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 17. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 18. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 19. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

Lot 20. Commencing with or at a brick sewer in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, at the Pimlico district, and terminating with or at a brick sewer in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, at the Tyburnia district, both of the said sewers being in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising in the whole about 1,000 lineal feet run measure.

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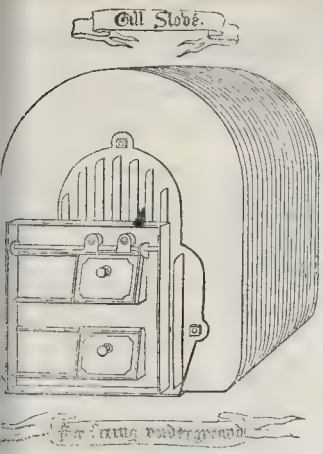


STUART AND SMITH'S

PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

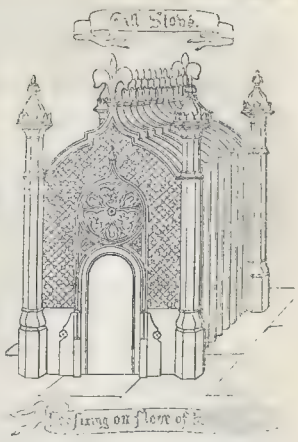
STUART AND SMITH,

ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

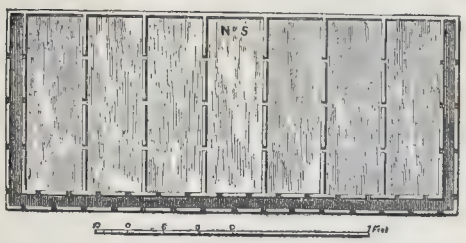
Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

COAL-HOLE PLATES.

ILLUMINATING GRATINGS.



PAVEMENT LIGHTS.

COAL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each

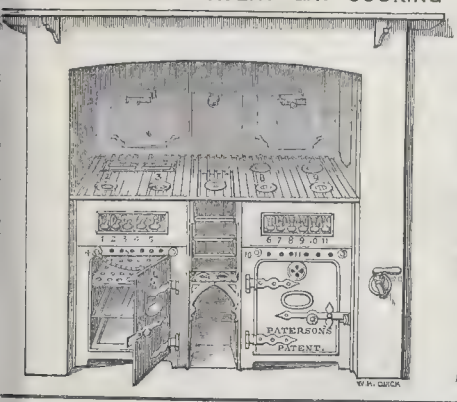
N.B. The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up.

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

PATERSON'S PATENT GAS COOKING APPARATUS.



May be seen by applying to the Patentee,

A. PATERSON,

53, VICTORIA-STREET,

WESTMINSTER,

Of whom LICENSES may be had for making them.

On reference to the plate, it will be seen that roasting can be carried on by the open fire, if required; thereby rendering this apparatus the most compact and efficient of any that has yet been brought out.

THEY ARE MANUFACTURED BY

T. WALLER and CO.

Ratcliff Ironworks, Rose-lane, Ratcliff, near the Stepney Railway Station.

Where they may be seen in operation, and where prospectuses and every information concerning them may be obtained.

Also Manufacturers of every description of

GAS STOVES, BATHS, OPEN AND CLOSE KITCHEN RANGES, HOT WATER APPARATUS, METAL CONSERVATORIES &c.

N.B. The Trade supplied with Iron Sash Bars, bent to any shape or design

See "The Builder" of Sept 1st

DR ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at T. EDWARDS' and SON'S, Poland-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is cured, no chimney sweeping is required, and a saving of at least thirty-five per cent is effected in the consumption of coal. The principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot-air pedestal stoves. Old grates are altered on this principle. Prospectus sent on application.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE.

JOYCE'S PATENT—Plain, from 12s. to 45s.; Ornamental from 31s. 6d. to 10 guineas for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, water-closets, shops, store-rooms, and all places requiring occasional warmth. To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's, WASH, Ironmonger, &c. 253 Oxford-street, and at the City Depôt, 15, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED COAL for the above Stove, 50s. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat and smoothing irons, with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one bushel of coke or cinders. Price 12s.

** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, requires perfect combustion, economises fuel, requires much less attention than the register stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by DANIEL BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEELE and STEPHENS', Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Hot Blast, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT GAS-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, have obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are of beautiful Enamelled Porcelain, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Windsor-street, Uxbridge-road, London.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description.

Manufactory of KITE'S Patent Cast-iron Self-acting Chimney Cans, for the prevention of Bad Smoke and Fire. Price 2s. each.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co. 83 and 85, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railway, office, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions. A set of patent hinges with these buttons as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and self-acting spring hinges, and super or gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, steam-winds, &c.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both expensive and excessive in power. Plans sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with Hooper Bells, Zinc Tubing, Copper Wire, Chandeliers, Brackets, and Pulleys of all descriptions. Wholesale Brass and Iron Tube Composition, Iron and Brass Casting, Grate Bars, Bright and Lacquered Cast Table Rods, Desk Rods, &c.

Japanned Tin Plates for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses.

Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

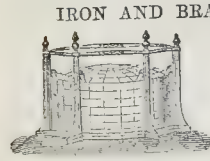
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18	oz. per foot super.		
No. 12	"	"	20 oz.	do. do.
No. 13	"	"	24 oz.	do. do.
No. 14	"	"	28 oz.	do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

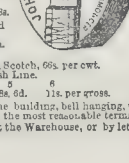
Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 4d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. & 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 25s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 68s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established only for the sale supply of the above trades at wholesale prices. JAMES NAYLOR (late Bennett and Naylor), Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, the Great Western Warehouse, 250, Oxford-street, between North Audley-street and Park-street.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry.

SECOND-HAND CART-WHEELS for SALE.—EIGHT PAIRS of 5 feet 3 inch CART-WHEELS, 4 inches, 5, 4½, and 4 inches. These wheels were made at the Pimlico Works, are in excellent condition, and are stored at a railway station near Oxford. The arms, axles, &c. fitting each pair, which are in very good condition, may be had also.—Apply to A. C. E. Post-office, 15, Charing-cross.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.
Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.
N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for casting and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Craufurd's Patents, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM;
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (IMPROVED PROCESS)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process) Works at the Regent's-canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Casting, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Dwellings and Substantial Stores supplied on moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring roofing, to the superiority of iron as manufactured by them for that purpose, in point of lightness, cleanliness, durability, cheapness of construction, and being fire-proof. Drawings and estimates furnished.
Island Foundry and Ironworks, Millwall, London.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 150, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler.

20	22	24	36-in.	
28s.	30s.	32s.	34s.	

Best Self-acting Range with Oven and Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

34	36	38	42-in.
5 as.	56s.	58s.	63s.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	12d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters	4 inch, 11d. per yard.		
O G Gutters	4	4½ inch.	
	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. per yard.	
Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1½	1¾	2	2½	3 inch, and larger.
	20s.	19s.	16s.	17s. per cwt.
Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.				
1 inch Cut Lath, 20s.			Cast Lath, 12s. 6d.	

Patent Line	2	3	4	5	6
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s. per knot.

8-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Debruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists, &c. to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, or EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

IRONMONGERS, ZINC-WORKERS, &c. supplied with Sheet Zinc, Perforated Zinc, Tubing, &c. of its quality, at prices lower than any other house, at WILLIAM HARMER'S Iron Metal, and Zinc Warehouse, 1, New Peterreet, Horseferry-road, Westminster. Cast-iron rain pipes, sashweights, railing bars, &c.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON, Manufacturer of Rein and Mortise Locks and Builders' Ironmongery.

AA. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 6 to 9 inches.
B. An eccentric notched lever to be turned and pressed against the joist.
Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw fast. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will gradually fix itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more stability, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. The Patentee, in asking the attention of Builders and others, assures them that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a newer cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to move more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

BLACK LEAD and ULTRAMARINE BLUE, North German, FOR SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers, by F. M POKORNY, 15, Fish street hill, City

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES. Just arrived, per *Roberto, Vthan, Batty, Natalie,* and *Harberdina*, 150 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Slab, Mortars, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c. for Sale on consignment.—The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for York-shire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bancor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Timber Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be supplied at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-Bridge

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 6, Crescent terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.
Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any other.
N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

TO SCULPTORS MASONS AND BUILDERS

MESSRS. BRINE (BROTHERS) beg to inform all consumers of Marble, that they have entered into contract with Count LAZZONI and SONS, of Carrara, for the PRODUCE of their QUARRIES, which are known to be the purest in Italy, and the first two cargoes, consisting of Statuary, Veined, and Sicilian, are now unloading at their Depôt, Grant Northern Wharf, Canal-road, King's-cross, where sales may be found Marble slabs for every description, sawn by their powerful machinery. H. W. WILKINS, Manager.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES. — Thirty MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, made for a builder, whose works are stopped, are TO BE SOLD, by his order, for any reasonable offer. They may be seen at the Stock-room, Westminster Marble Works, Millbank.

BUILDERS, &c. &c.—Take notice of the extraordinary reduction made in the price of marble work. Vein Marble Box Chimney-pieces, including a neat Stove, only 12*l.* 12*s.* A good-sized Vein Marble Chimney-piece, with cars and vases on plinths fitted up in the best style, including a very elegant Stove, 2*l.* 6*s.* Terms, net cash and wholesale; also several fine statuary carved chimney-pieces on view, from 30*l.* to 50*l.* each.—Westminster Marble Company, Earl-street, Millbank.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London. THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, all manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of Elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble bold, Statuary Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St. Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, Sienna, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES,
Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.
Now landing, Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for sculpture, &c. some opened (choice).
Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.
Also, 100 Tons of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.
Apply to Mr. FRANKLIN, Proprietor of the Quarries.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
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Great Western Railway Station....	PADDINGTON
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List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE
BRAMLEY FALL AND BOTTERNEWTON STONE.
HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part.
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

MESSRS. E. and W. STURGE have a good assortment of thick PAVING; Self-faced ditto; Hare-hill and Self-faced Slab, also Sinks, Sills (tooled and rubbed), various kinds of Coping, &c.; Pipes, Pots, &c.; Slates; all at low prices.—Bridge Wharf, City-road.

DEAN FOREST STONE. — RUSSELL, BUTCHER, and CO. are prepared to deliver at Paddington, in quantities not less than six loads, BLUE and GREY FOREST STONE of superior quality, from their quarries at Ruardean. 24 inch paving, self-faced, 3*s.* per 100 feet.
Ditto tooled ..... 4*s.* "
Steps, sinks, &c. at low prices.—Address, Ruardean, Gloucestershire; and Belmont Wharf, King's-across, London.

BRAMLEY-FALL STONE and LARGE LANDINGS.—Mrs. ANN HUSLER can supply any quantity of BRAMLEY-FALL STONE, large landings, flags, steps, sills, copings, sinks, &c. &c. at the lowest wholesale prices. NOTE.—No charge made for supplying to dimensions. Apply for price, &c. to S. TRICKETT, Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lott's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

BATH STONE DEPOT, Great Western Railway, Paddington.—EDWARD FLUESTER respectfully informs Builders, Masons, and Others that he continues to supply the Box-hill Ground Stone, Corsham-down, Coombe-down, and Farleigh-down Stone, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Fairsnick and Forest of Dean Stone in blocks, steps, landings, or slabs of any thickness.
N.B Stone and other goods landed and carted.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster.

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts. Box Ground Stone, Scallett Block, Ashlar, Rangework, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stonework for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beedham, & Co.), General Stone Merchants Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, are supplying the above and Bath, Portland, Yorkshire, Granite, and other stones from their depôt, at current prices by land and water carriage; also by vessel direct from the quarries, at moderate ship freight to any part of the United Kingdom.
N.B. Heavy goods landed, transhipped, or carted with despatch, and at moderate charges.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied to London and its vicinity in any quantity by railway or water carriage at a price far below most other stones in blocks and ashlar of specified dimensions and fine snapped; also random and coarse rubble. It is easily worked to a good face and fine arris; is of beautiful colour and durable quality, as may be seen by the old buildings and churches in the neighbourhood of the quarries and counties adjoining. For information and samples apply to GATES and GEORGE, General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

IN continuation of the inquiry commenced last week, we return to a consideration of the Schools and School-houses of the United States.*

Mr. Barnard pleads strongly, and with justice, for a proper gradation of schools. We have already alluded to the Primary Schools, which may be supposed the fit receptacles for children from three to eight years of age. The next grade might be called Secondary Schools, designed to receive children of about eight years old, and carry them on till they are ready for the High School, which ought to afford that comprehensive course of instruction which will fit the pupil for the world's practical struggle; or if he be designed for a learned profession, carry him to the threshold of college. The author also thinks that intermediate schools or departments are needed in large districts, to receive a class of pupils who are too old to be continued, without wounding their self-esteem, in the school below, or interfering with its methods of discipline and instruction, and are not prepared in attainments and habits of study, from irregular attendance, to be arranged in the regular classes of the school above.

Some of these divisional arrangements are no doubt solely applicable in the country for which they are intended. But Mr. Barnard hints at one feature which is of equal importance in America or our own agricultural districts. This is a school or *department* for those who cannot attend school regularly, or for only a short period of the year, or who may wish to attend exclusively to a few studies. There is no place for this class of scholars in a regularly constituted, permanent school.

The school systems of Boston and Philadelphia are magnificent. Before jotting down some notes on the edifices themselves, we shall present in a condensed form, some statistics which will give a comparative idea of the cost and elaborate mechanism, for training purposes, kept up in those quarters.

All the public schools of Boston are under the care and superintendence of a board or committee, consisting of the mayor, the president of common council, and twenty-four other persons, annually elected, two for each ward.

The board employs a superintendent, to act under their control and direction, at a salary of 1,500 dollars; a primary school committee, to take particular charge of the primary schools; a committee of five members on the Latin and English high school; a committee of three members on each grammar-school; and a committee on school-houses, also of three members. The teachers are elected annually by the board, and their salaries are fixed for the year.

The system now (1854) embraces 196 primary schools, 22 grammar-schools, 1 English high school, 1 Latin school, and 1 normal school.

The primary schools were instituted in 1818, and now include about 12,000 children, over four and under eight years of age, under female teachers. In these schools the alphabet, pronouncing and spelling words, numeration and combination of numbers, the stops and marks, mental arithmetic, and reading, are attended to. The cost of these schools, in 1853, for the salaries of teachers, was 62,508·82 dollars, or 0·45 dollars per scholar; for incidental expenses, 22,231·46 dollars, or 1·85 dollars per scholar; or altogether 7·30 dollars per scholar, exclusive of expenditure for school-houses.

* See p. 535, *ante*.

There are at present twenty-two grammar-schools (including three independent schools in the same building, and bearing the same name as the other schools), with 10,237 scholars. These schools are not at present organised on a uniform plan; but efforts are being made to constitute each grammar-school of about 700 to 800 children, divided into twelve or thirteen equal divisions, of about sixty pupils each, and each division into four large classes. Each school is to be under the charge of one principal teacher, with a requisite number of assistants, one to each room. The course of instruction embraces the common branches of an English education. In these schools the boys remain until they are fifteen years of age, or until they pass to the English, high, or Latin school. Girls can remain till they are seventeen. In 1852-3, the cost of the grammar-schools, for salaries and teachers, was 130,531·18 dollars, or 12·63 dollars per scholar; 35,849·82 dollars for incidental expenses; or 3·47 dollars per scholar; making together 16·10 dollars per scholar, exclusive of the expenditure on school-houses.

The system of public schools in Philadelphia, has grown up in a brief period of time, from very small beginnings to its present gigantic, yet harmonious proportions.

The Grammar-school House in New-street, Philadelphia, is a good specimen of the peculiarities which distinguish the most recently erected buildings in that city. It was built according to plans and specifications made by Mr. Samuel Sloan. It is 81 feet 6 inches in front, by 65 feet 6 inches deep, and three stories high, each story being 15 feet in the clear. The basement, windows, and door trimmings are of the best blue marble, finely cut and polished, and the walls are of the best pressed brick. All the outside walls are laid with a hollow space of 4 inches, the inner and the outside walls being tied together with alternate bricks in the heading courses.

Instead of one large room, with two or more class-rooms in connection on each floor, this school has each story divided into four apartments, of a size suitable for the accommodation of the number of pupils assigned to one teacher, with *moveable glass partitions*. By this arrangement the principal can have a full view of all the pupils and assistants on the same floor, while each division is protected from annoyance or interruption from the exercises of the other. By removing the glazed partitions,—one half of which is admitted into the wainscotting above, and are so hung as to balance each other, the several apartments are thrown into one, and the whole school is then within the hearing and voice of the principal. The building is warmed by three of Chilson's furnaces of the largest size, and ventilated by a shaft extending from the cellar to the top of the roof, with lateral flues and openings from each story, with a stove at the base in the cellar to warm the shaft, to quicken the discharge of the foul air, both in winter and summer. Those of our readers who are specially interested in the subject of ventilation will find this patent of Chilson's fully described in the treatise. The Boston and Philadelphia modes of ventilation differ, the account of the practice in the former city being prefaced by a report of the School Committee appointed to investigate this important question. Their views seem to have been most thoroughly developed in the heating and ventilating arrangements of the Primary School in Sheafe-street, of which building Mr. Barnard presents transverse sectional elevations.

The plan and description of the Bowdoin Grammar School-house (also in Boston), present the following features:—It was completed in 1848, and with the yard occupies an area of about 75 feet by 68 feet, bounded on each of the four sides by a street. It is built of brick, with a basement story of hammered granite, and measures 75 feet 9 inches extreme length, by 54 feet 6 inches extreme breadth—having three stories, the first and second being 13 feet, and the third, 15 feet high in the clear.

The third story is finished into one hall, 72 feet long by 38 feet wide, with seats and desks for 180 pupils. On the south side of this hall there are two recitation-rooms, each 16 feet by 12 feet, and a room for a library, &c. There are three rooms of the same size on the two floors below.

The second story is divided into two rooms by a partition wall, each of which is 35 feet by 38 feet, and accommodates 90 pupils, and so connected by sliding doors that all the pupils of both schools, can be brought under the eye and voice of the teacher.

The first story corresponds to the second, except that there are no sliding doors in the partition, and no connection between the room except through the front entry. The two rooms on this floor have each seats and desks for 100 pupils.

Chilson's furnaces are employed. But to accommodate pupils who come to school with wet feet or clothes, there is an open fire in a grate in one of the recitation-rooms.

This school is for girls only, and consists of two departments, one of which is called the grammar department, and the other the writing department; the master of each department being independent of the other.

In the former article, we alluded to the Quincy Grammar School, when quoting the remarks made by the mayor of Boston, at its opening.

"The ground plan is in the form of a cross, the exterior dimensions of the body being 80 feet by 58 feet, the end fronting on Tyler-street. The wings are 12 feet in front by 36 feet deep. It is four stories high, with a basement 8 feet in the clear, for the furnaces and fuel, and an attic for gymnastic exercises.

These four school-rooms are of nearly the same size, averaging about 31½ feet by 26½ feet, and 13 feet high. Each room is lighted by two windows at the side, and two at the end, and has a platform for the teacher, 24 feet by about 5½ feet, with one end towards the entrance from the corridor, and on the other end is placed a book-case, 3½ feet by 8 feet, with glazed doors, facing the entrance.

Each room accommodates fifty-six pupils, one desk and chair being placed on a small moveable platform for a monitor.

The building is warmed by four furnaces placed in the basement, two being placed at the middle of each end, each being intended to warm the three rooms immediately over it, the cast iron chimneys being relied upon for heating the hall.

Emerson's system of ventilation has been introduced since the building was finished, each room having a separate air-duct to the roof, 14 inches square."

The history of public schools in New York, shows an advance as rapid as any of those cases already cited. Prior to 1805, the only institutions of this nature were those sustained by the different religious sets, with the addition of the Female Association for the relief of the poor, set afoot in 1802. Those means were scanty, and the course of construction wholly inadequate. In 1805, a school was organized and incorporated by the Legislature, for behoof of the children of those who, belonging to no religious denomination, were without education. This was taught on the Lancasterian system. Three years later the institution was placed upon a larger basis by government, as the "Free School Society of New York;" the corporation gave a site, and entrusted to the society's keeping, the education of the almshouse children. The methods of instruction were modified in 1821, in consequence of the correspondence of a committee with distinguished European educators.

In 1828, the first primary or infant school was established with signal success; and the following year the scholars of the public school society were placed on the basis of "common schools," open to all, not as a matter of charity, but of right, and supported, like other public interests, by a general tax. This tax was *one-eighteenth of one per cent.* and was the first tax raised by the city of New York for the support of common schools; the memorial by which the attention of the common council was called to the matter, having been signed by the wealthier citizens.

After a variety of modifications and enlargements, the schools, and property of the public school society, were at length, in 1853, transferred to the "Board of Education;" and the society, after years of faithful, disinterested, and useful service in building up an imposing system of public instruction, was abolished.

The Free Academy of the city of New York was established by the Board of Education, in 1847, in pursuance of authority granted by the Legislature on the memorial of the Board, on condition that the question of its establishment should be submitted to the people of the city, and a majority of the votes given should be in favour of the proposition.

"The dimensions of the building are as follow:—The length of the building, exclusive of all projections, is 125 feet, and the breadth 80 feet. The height, to the eaves, 65 feet, and to the top of the gable, 100 feet. The height of the towers, 110 feet.

The building is divided into a basement, three stories, and a great hall under the roof. The basement is 9 feet in height, and is arched to afford ground for exercise in bad weather. In it, also, are the janitors' lodgings, the chemical laboratory, and the closets for the hats and clothes of the students. The first, second, and third stories are divided into four great rooms by two wide, spacious halls, which are carried through the centre of the building longitudinally and transversely. Two of these rooms, on each floor, are again divided, affording smaller rooms for recitation, &c. Above these stories is the great hall, 125 feet long by 60 feet in breadth, divided by the king and queen posts of the roof, which are made ornamental, into three aisles, the centre one of which is 40 feet in height, and the two side aisles each 20 feet in height. The ceiling of this room is of wood immediately under the roof, of which it forms part, and it is ornamented with carved ribs of wood, in the manner of the old college halls at Oxford and Cambridge."

Our professional readers will have gathered from some of these data, that the style adopted in this building, is that of the town-halls and colleges of the fourteenth century. The architect, Mr. Renwick, of New York, in a letter to the president of the Board of Education, states his reasons for the selection of this style.

Regarding the proper development of their public high schools, all classes of American educators, however much they may differ on other points, seem anxious and agreed. As we have already explained, this class of school is intended for pupils who have advanced from the lower grades. It is a common school, in the same sense as the district and primary ones, but its special purpose is to make *good* education *common*. The school, to be common practically, must be both cheap and good. To be cheap, its support must be provided for wholly out of a fund, or by a public tax. And to justify the imposition of a public tax, the whole community must share in the benefit. These institutions must exert a powerful influence for good if well managed, and there seems to be general satisfaction concerning their administration and results. The description of a building of this class is the last excerpt we shall at present take from Mr. Barnard's Epitome on School Architecture. The Latin and English High School of Salem, in its interior has no parallel in the country for ornament, and a certain blending of elegance with usefulness in its appointments. In these features it somewhat resembles the schools of Holland and Germany, which often contain paintings of no inconsiderable excellence and value, that the eye may be educated as well as the mind, and the union of æsthetics and practical knowledge may, if possible, be effected.

The Latin School is believed to be the first Free School established in the United States, and probably in the world, where *every person* within certain geographical limits, and possessing certain requisites of study, has an equal right of admission, free of cost. It was founded in 1637, and has continued without interruption, giving a thorough preparation to students for college, to the present day. The English High School was established in 1827.

The walls of the Latin Grammar School are enriched and adorned with inscriptions in the Greek and Latin language and character. These are not merely apothegms of wisdom, but mementoes of duty; they are fitted to inspire the pupils with noble sentiments, and are the appropriate "*Genius of the Place.*"

The interior of the English High School is adorned in a manner no less appropriate and useful.

In the centre of the ceiling is the circle of the zodiac, 29 feet in diameter. The ventilator, 3½ feet in diameter, represents the sun, the spots being designated upon the nucleus in conformity with the latest telescopic observation. The divergence of the solar rays is also fully exhibited. The earth is represented in four different positions, indicating the four seasons. The moon also is described in its orbit, and its position so varied as to exhibit its four principal changes. The globular figure of the earth is shown, and lines are inscribed upon it representing the equator, tropics, and polar circles The hour lines are also marked and numbered The border of the circle represents upon its outer edge the signs of the zodiac, with their names, and within, the names of the months. The signs are divided into degrees, and the months into days, both of which are numbered. The thirty-two points of the compass are marked upon the inner edge, the true north and magnetic north both correctly indicated, — the variation of the needle having been ascertained by a recent series of observations.

The circle of the zodiac, as thus described, being enclosed within a square panel, the exterior spaces in the four angles are filled up with other astronomical illustrations.

Upon the four sides of the room, in the space above the windows and doors, eight panels are described, containing as many diagrams, which illustrate physical phenomena.

The diagram in the large panel upon the north side of the recitation platform, represents the relative height of the principal mountains, and the relative length of the principal rivers on the globe. The mountains and rivers are all numbered, and scales of distances are attached, by which the heights and lengths can be readily ascertained. The diameter and rotation of the sun are inscribed upon the edge of the circular recess, beneath the ventilator.

Over the frontispiece, which surmounts the recess upon the teacher's rostrum, is a scroll, bearing the inscription—

"Order is Heaven's first Law."

A motto equally appropriate, whether viewed as explanatory of the celestial phenomena which are figured upon the walls, or as suggesting the principle which should guide the operations of the school.

THE PRIORY CRYPT OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CLERKENWELL.

Among other antiquities of the Knights Hospitallers' Priory in Clerkenwell still remaining, is the crypt beneath St. John's Church, which is situate in the north-east angle of St. John's-square. In continuation of our series of crypts remaining in London we give a view of it, and we subjoin some particulars, for which we are indebted to Mr. W. P. Griffith.

The original church consisted of nave and aisles, transepts, a great bell-tower, graven, gilt and enamelled, a choir, &c. The present church is a part only of the ancient choir, and beneath it is the crypt, which is of the semi-Norman and Early English periods. With the exception of the crypt, all the priory (including St. John's Gate) was destroyed in 1381 by the rebels of Essex and Kent, who set fire to the buildings, causing them to burn for seven days. After this calamity the priory was rebuilt, Prior Docwra completing it in 1504. Docwra's church was in the Perpendicular style, and grafted upon the Early English crypt. Shortly after the restoration of the priory, Henry VIII. suppressed it: it was, however, not destroyed, but "employed as a store-house for the king's toils and tents, for hunting, and for the wars," &c.; and in the 3rd of King Edward VI. the church, for the most part, the great bell-tower, &c. were undermined and destroyed with gunpowder, and the stone was employed for building the lord protector's (Somerset) house in the Strand. That part of the choir which remained, with some side chapels, was closed up at the west end (next St. John's-square), and otherwise repaired, by Cardinal Pole, in the reign of Queen Mary; and Sir Thomas Tresham, knt. was made prior, with restitution of some lands; but it was again suppressed in the first year of Queen Elizabeth.

In 1721 Simon Michell converted the remains of the ancient structure into the present church (St. John's Church), which is the second of Queen Anne's churches, in order of the time of consecration.

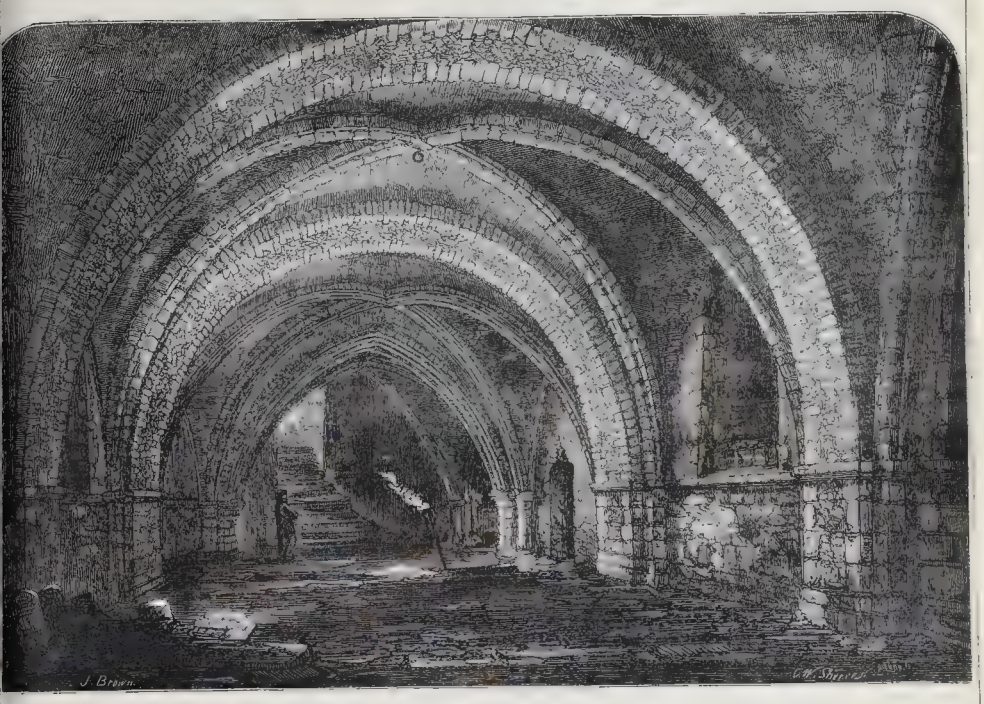
The crypt comprises a central avenue 16 feet 3 inches in width, and 12 feet in height, with an aisle on each side, extending from east to west, and is (with the aisles) of the same extent and length as the present church above. The west end of the crypt is bricked up: it originally extended westward, which has been proved from time to time when excavating for drains, &c.

The most interesting remaining portions of the crypt comprise the central avenue and a small compartment on each side of it by the entrance at the east end. The compartment on the south side is bricked up, having been converted for many years into a "private vault."

The entrance to the crypt is at the east end by a flight of stone steps beneath a modern vestry. The crypt appears to have been originally above ground, and not subterraneous: an entrance to it may be seen in Hollar's view of the east end as it appeared in 1661 from St. John's-street, with the hospital gardens and boundary wall.

The central portion of the crypt consists of four severeys or bays: two are simple and plain, being semi-Norman, and two (towards the east) are Early English, and very perfect, the details and mouldings being worthy of a careful examination. The ribs of the Early English bays spring from triple-clustered columns 3 feet 9½ inches high in each angle of the bays, with moulded capitals and bases: an excavation has been just made, exposing the bases to view: the upper moulding is horizontally fluted similar to some Grecian Ionic bases. The central shafts of the clustered columns are pointed, and the diagonal ribs have three mouldings: the central one is pointed and the outer are rolls. This pointed bowtell occurs frequently in Semi-Norman and Early English work, and is coeval with the introduction of the pointed arch. Suspended from the keystone of each arch is an iron ring. On each side of the two western bays of the central aisle is a deeply-recessed pointed window: the opening was long and narrow, 3 feet 9 in. high, and 9 inches wide, and the inner splay is 7 feet 7 in. by 4 feet 2 in. wide: the wall is 4 feet thick. The trefoil-headed doorway, shown in the accom-

CRYPT OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CLERKENWELL.



Part of North Aisle.

Trefoil-headed Doorway.

ranying illustration, is on the west side of the north compartment, and has the large iron eyes of the door-hinges still remaining.

The original pavement of the crypt is 1 foot ⅓ in. below the present level. The artificial ground appears to be clay, introduced in modern times to prevent the damp from rising.

In the south and east walls of the present church are remains of Prior Docwra's Perpendicular work, and the pews stand upon capitals, rib-mouldings, and other remains of the former church.

Beneath pew No. 82 are eight clustered capitals, with long flowing palm-leaves: these leaves were gilt upon a blue ground.

The priory enclosure-walls can still be traced, on the north, west, and south sides, and the modern dwellings in St. John's-square are mostly built upon the old rubble walls of the hospital: fragments of the ancient buildings are frequently discovered. There are still in existence, beneath the houses on the north side of the square, walls 7 feet in thickness, and containing splayed window openings. In old maps, St. John's-square is called St. John's Priory. It was the Priory-court, and enclosed by the ancient buildings.

This crypt in modern times (1762) has been rendered notorious by the detection of the imposture known as the Cock-lane Ghost.

The crypt, similar to others, has been converted into an unnatural receptacle for the dead to aid in destroying the living. There are now, however, but few coffins remaining, and there is no obstacle in the way of visitors.

ON CHURCH BELLS.

The following formed part of the paper read by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, at the meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society, already referred to. Mr. Lukis considered the subject under the following heads:—

1. Belfries; their condition, and the causes of their frequent dilapidation.
2. Bell founders and foundries.
3. The composition of bell-metal.
4. Method of casting and tuning bells.
5. Bell hanging.
6. Expenses of bells in early and present times.
7. Ancient bells.
8. Epigraphs or legends.
9. Bell-ringing.
10. Spoliation of bells temp. Reformation and subsequently.
11. Comparative scale of tenor bells.

We confine ourselves to a few of the heads.

Belfries.—Some persons apply this term to signify the whole tower: others limit its application to the part in which the bells are suspended; and others again to the room or space in which the ringers stand, which is either on the floor of the church, or in one of the stages of the tower. This is a matter of very little consequence; and I do not intend to speak of this part of the church further than just to remark by the way, that as it was clearly erected for the purpose of carrying bells, it is a matter for our grave consideration how it comes to pass that so many of our village churches should have their towers in so dilapidated a condition. I have seen several in the course of my Wiltshire rambles which are in so dangerous a state that the bells are forbidden to be rung. There can be no doubt that this arises from two causes. In the first place, bells for which the towers were generally constructed were not subjected to the same revolutions and tossings as now. They were swung to and fro, it is true, as I shall

explain presently, but very gently compared with the present wild summersets of change ringing, an art of comparatively recent date. Consequently, in constructing the towers, the architects of those days had not to take into their calculation the great vibration of the walls produced by the violent motion of the bells.

In the second place, and this I take to be the principal cause of the evil, churchwardens have been sadly negligent. With a little grease and new ropes allowed now and then, they have imagined that their duty to the bells and to the parish has been faithfully done, whereas mischief of a three-fold nature has been growing and increasing,—mischief to the building, to the bells, and to the parishioners; the one ending in its dilapidation and ruin; the second, in their utter destruction; and the third to the prejudice of their pockets. In a tower in this county I found three out of six bells broken, as I firmly believe, from this cause, and several peals of bells rendered nearly useless in consequence of the shaky state of the towers. As an instance of the way in which some, I may say many, churchwardens speak and act, I will mention, that I was warned by the parish clerk to be very careful where I stepped in the bell-loft, for, said he, "the tower be main crazy." On asking the churchwarden for the key of the church, and mentioning the clerk's humane warning, he said, "Sir, I have known the tower these forty years, and he never was no better than he is now. He's quite safe. I'll tell'ee what, sir; one day the bishop come, and he said, Muster Churchwarden, you've a very pretty church, and he's in very good order. Another day, another gentleman come, I think they call'un a rural dean, and he said, Muster Churchwarden, you've a pretty church, and he's sadly out of repair." When I returned the key I did not see the churchwarden, on I should have told him that in my humble opinion both the rural dean and the parish clerk were right; for I had seen very many churches and many belfries, but few in a worse condition.

Bells require very constant attention to keep them in proper ringing order. When you consider their enormous weight, the different parts of their harness, the iron and the wood of which it is composed, bolted and screwed together, the framework on which they hang, and in revolving which they violently shake and vibrate; and then reflect that the iron and the wood are both exposed to continual changes of atmosphere; and that, under one condition of atmosphere, when one of these materials expands, the other contracts, and that then the bells cannot oscillate so easily,—you will form some idea of the care and attention they require to keep them in ringing order. Well, suppose screws to get loose, and to remain so during many successive generations of screwing churchwardens, the iron straps to become corroded, thin, weak, and then to snap, the gudgeons to wear away unequally by the friction, and thereby to throw the bells out of the horizontal,—you can imagine what the consequences must be. The bells revolve heavily, the framework shakes and creaks, and the ringers, who have no voice in the vestry, and no power over parish moneys, do what they can to remedy some of the evil, and the very thing they do only increases the mischief. They put wedges between the framework and the walls of the tower to stop the creaking; but the result of this is to set the walls shaking, and finally to destroy them. Or if this does not immediately happen, the clappers of the bells get out of order, and, striking the sound-bow suddenly in a fresh place, cause them to crack instantly.

While upon the subject of Wiltshire bell-lofts, I cannot refrain from expressing another regret. I have been frequently much pained by observing the shameful state of filth and neglect of many of them. Generally speaking, the dark winding stone staircases (when they have any) leading to them, are dirty, worn, and difficult to tread, and you have to cork-screw your way up with very careful step, and when you have secured your footing, and you begin to congratulate yourself on having passed every obstacle, you suddenly come upon a huge heap of sticks, straw, feathers, bits of cloth, and other rubbish, the patient and laborious work of indefatigable jackdaws. When the towers have no stone staircase, the bells have to be reached by a succession of crazy ladders, planted on equally crazy floors.

How very shameful that any part of God's house should be so neglected! Why should towers be so desecrated? Are they not really as much a portion of the church as any other part? Why should they be left to the sole occupation of unclean birds, and profane and irreverent ringers! Why, the very jackdaws, starlings, and owls used to stare at me, and linger among the bells before they took flight, wondering, perhaps, what sort of evil bird I was, and with what possible object I had intruded unbidden into the territory to which generations of parishioners had given them a prescriptive right.

We come now to the second division of the subject—

Bell Founders and Foundries.—When you examine a church bell, you will generally observe, that, besides a legend, or some quaint epigraph upon them, there are also the initials or the name of the founder, and sometimes the town is added where the foundry was situated. The number of bell-founders whose bells exist in Wiltshire, amounts to between twenty and thirty. This appears a large number, but you must recollect that they range over a period of 300 years at least. I have a list of upwards of sixty founders, which I have collected chiefly from inscriptions on bells, but they are not found in Wiltshire only. I do not say that these twenty or thirty founders had their foundries in this county, but you will nevertheless be gratified to hear that Wiltshire has produced some of the most eminent men of this craft: I allude to Wallis, Danton, and the Purdues of Salisbury in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; to the Corrs and Wellses of Aldbourne, in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries; and in the eighteenth century, to Richard Phelps, of Whitechapel, London, a native of Avebury, who cast the great clock bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, weighing nearly four tons. It will be, I believe, a new thing to the people of Salisbury to hear that a very large bell-foundry existed here for a considerable period. I have ascertained that it continued to supply Wiltshire and other counties with bells for a period ranging from 1581 to 1731, and yet it is a very remarkable circumstance that no tradition of its existence has been perpetuated in the city. I have searched in vain through published histories of Salisbury, and have been equally unsuccessful in my inquiries here among those gentlemen who have made its antiquities and history their study. Not one vestige remains of the foundry, nor a single record of its site has yet come under my notice. I have, however, been informed that the street called Culver-street, was also called Bellfounders-street, and it is just possible that it stood there. That the foundry must have been large and its business extensive, is evident from the very large proportion of bells in Wiltshire that came from it; and also from the fact that the heaviest bells in the county were cast there. It could not have been an insignificant foundry that produced such bells as the tenor of St. Edmund's church, and the tenor of Great Bedwyn. The earliest founder in Wilts with whom I am acquainted, was J. Wallis, of Salisbury, and his first bells are to be found at Little Bedwyn, Bishopstone, Figheldean, Netheravon, St. Martin's, Salisbury, &c. There appears to have been an extraordinary demand for his bells; and he seems to have been a man of few words, but of great deeds.

With the deaths of the Purdues end the really great works of this foundry. They had successors, but the giants of the art were no more, and with Clement and William Tosier closes the history of the Salisbury foundry about the year 1731. Their bells are to be found in the immediate neighbourhood, at Nunton, Homington, Winterbourne, Dantsey, Shrewton, Orcheston St. Mary, &c. but they are all of small dimensions.

The Corrs of Aldbourne were founders of church bells as early as 1696, and although this foundry must have supplied a vast number of bells in their days, as well as in the days of their successors, the Wellses, I cannot discover that any very great work issued from their hands, compared with that of their brethren of the craft at Salisbury.

The Composition of Bell-Metal.—In the Liberate Roll, 26 Hen. III. sec. 12, is an entry of 1,050 lbs. of copper and 500 lbs. of tin, and the metal of an old bell, to be melted up with it to make three new bells for the church of the castle of Dover. In the circle of mechanical arts published by Mr. Martin, a civil engineer in 1813 (354), it is stated that in bell-metal there is about one-fifth of tin. And in the "Penny Cyclop." tit. "Bronze," it is stated that Dr. Thomson found English bell-metal to consist of—

Copper	80
Tin	19·1
Zinc	5·6
Lead	4·3
	100

Bell-metal, therefore, consists principally of copper and tin, in certain proportions, but each bell-founder has his secret mode of amalgamating his metals. I believe that the best bell-metal is compounded of four parts of copper to one of tin. It is quite an error to suppose that silver enters largely into the composition of some bells. When the bells of my own church were taken down the other day for the purpose of re-stocking them, it was observed that the canons had become white in parts where there had been some friction, and I could not convince the workmen that it was tin and not silver which they saw. They knew better; and only wished they could have the bells to extract the precious metal which they contained. It has been stated by those who know much more about this matter than I do, that "silver, if introduced in any large quantity, would injure the sound, being in its nature more like lead, as compared with copper, and therefore incapable of producing the hard, brittle, dense, and vibratory amalgam called bell-metal."—("The Bell," by A. Gatty, p. 30).

It is very certain that ancient bells have a better and more mellow tone than the generality of modern ones. The tenor bell of Ogbourne St. Andrew, which was cast in the fifteenth century, and weighs about 15 cwt. cannot be surpassed for richness and dignity of tone. This superiority is owing, no doubt, to several causes—first, to a larger weight of metal than is commonly given now to a bell of the same note; secondly, to a better admixture of the metals; and, thirdly, probably to the method then adopted of fusing the metals, viz. by a wood fire, which not being so hot as that of coal, does not reduce the inferior parts to a state of fusion, but they are thrown away as scoria or dross. *See* "Ecclesiologist."

Method of Casting and of Tuning Bells.—The art of bell-founding and tuning was brought to great perfection by Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, whose foundry has passed into the hands of the Messrs. Mears. When the size and proportions of the bell to be cast have been determined, four things have to be prepared,—first, the crook; second, the inner mould or core; third, the outer mould or cope; and, fourth, the crown.

The crook is a kind of compass formed of wood, and is used for making the moulds. One leg of this instrument is curved to the shape of the inner side of the intended bell, and the other takes the shape of the outer side; and they are made to revolve round a pivot fixed to a beam above, and the lower end driven firmly into the ground. The inner mould, or *core*, is built up of brickwork round this pivot, having a hollow space in the centre for a fire; and the face of the brickwork is then covered with a composition of clay and other materials, and moulded by one of the legs of the crook into the shape of the inside of the bell. It is then baked, by means of a fire in the hollow, and, when hard, is greased and coated with another composition, which is made to take the exact shape of the outside of the bell, by a few revolutions of the other leg of the crook. This is also hardened by the fire, and upon it are placed the inscriptions and ornaments in relief. Over this, when it has been washed with a composition of grease and tan, the outer mould, or *cope*, is formed; and, finally, the *crown* or head of the bell, for the formation of the canons, is then fitted to the top of it. The whole having been burnt, the cope is re-

moved, and the inner thickness of composition representing the bell destroyed, so that when the cope is again put over the core, there is a space between the two of the shape and thickness of the bell, and into this space the metal is allowed to run.

When the bell is to be cast, the core is placed in a pit close to the furnace, the cope and crown are carefully fixed over the core, and the whole is rammed round tightly with dry sand, leaving nothing exposed but the holes in the cap or crown, for an air-hole, and the other for the fused metal to run into.

As soon as the metal is cool, the bell is dug out, and, if one of a peal, carried into the finishing department for the purpose of being tuned. Formerly this was done by chipping the inside of the bell, or by cutting away the edge of the lip. But Mr. Rudhall, of Gloucester, invented a simple machine for accomplishing this object. It is nothing more than a vertical lathe driven by steam power. The bell to be tuned is fixed very firmly in an inverted position, and a powerful cutter, working on a pivot placed within it, diminishes its thickness if too sharp, or, by cutting away the edge of the lip, reduces its diameter, if too flat. It must have been a very difficult operation for Mr. Lawson Huddlestone, by the process of chipping, to modulate the sound of every bell in a peal till they answered exactly the intervals of the monochord, and more particularly in those cases where the bells had been cast at different periods by different founders, and with different metal. But it appears that this gentleman, who had a passion for bells, used to pass days and weeks in belfries in this laborious work, and thus tuned the peals of Colerne, Shaftesbury, Knoyle, and St. Cuthbert's, Wells.

Bell-hanging.—When a bell is ready, the next operation is to hang it in the church tower; and here in England one or two great changes have been introduced in the mode of doing this. It is, perhaps, one of the most difficult of all the operations connected with bell-fixing, and requires the greatest care and skill of the person employed. I must here begin by saying that a great deal of the mischief to which I have alluded in speaking of belfries, arises from the unscientific manner in which bells are too often hung now. It is too frequently the practice for parishioners or churchwardens, when the bells require it, to send for the village carpenter, who knows about as much of bell-hanging as he does of geology, in the comfortable but vain notion of saving parish money. Bell-hanging is an art of itself, quite distinct from that of bell-founding, and like it has secrets of the trade. It is of the utmost consequence that the stock, or piece of wood to which the crown of the bell is fixed, should bear a due proportion to the size of the bell, and the length of the staple from which the clapper hangs. If this is not attended to, the clapper will not strike the bell properly. This is determined on sound principles of dynamics. But what can a village carpenter, who never fixed church bells before, know of that science! And what must be the result of his unskilful efforts!

Before the introduction of change ringing, it was not of so much consequence how the stock was made, because bells were then only chimed. But as soon as they began to be swung rapidly to and fro on their gudgeons, and rung in time, it became necessary to reduce the proportions of the various parts of their harness to fixed rules and principles, which can only be known by those whose business it is to make them their study. Among others who can be recommended for their intelligence and skill in this department, may be mentioned Mr. H. Boswell, of Pembroke-street, Oxford, and Mr. James Ansell, of London.

One important part of bell harness remains to be noticed, viz., the wheel. This is, in fact, the powerful lever, by means of which the bell is moved; and it has undergone some changes. It is not probable that the full wheel was employed much before the year 1677. Before that period bells were moved by means of a short piece of wood fixed at right angles to the stock, or by a half-wheel, which was in use in 1527, and is still to be met with in Dorsetshire, at Dunchideock, Devon, and in Guernsey. The half-wheel was all that was required for chiming, but it could not answer the purposes of change-ringing, in which it is necessary that the bell should be *set*, *i. e.* turned up, and rested against the slider or catch, each way. For explanation of this operation, see the *Builder*. Several changes also have taken place in the mode of attaching the clapper, which I will only allude to now. There are models upon the table explanatory of three of these modes, one being the ancient and another the modern method. An excellent article upon the subject, by Mr. Ellacombe, has recently appeared.

Expenses of Bells, &c.—There are many entries to be found in parish account books which throw considerable light upon the history of bells and bell-founders; and among other things, the value of bell-metal, old and new, with the cost of casting bells, per cwt. is accurately given, *e. g.* from the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, we find that in the year 1592, bell-metal was worth 56s. the cwt. From that of Steeple Ashton, in this county, we learn, that in 1616, it was worth 5*l.* 12s. In 1630, the accounts of St. Thomas's Church, in this city, tell us that it maintained the same value, and that the cost of casting was 14s. the cwt. In 1663, we find from the same accounts that the value had risen to 6*l.* 6s. and that old bell-metal fetched 4*l.* 5s. In 1716, the vestry of the same church agreed with Mr. Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, that he should have 7*l.* for casting the second bell, and 1s. per lb. for any additional metal. In 1769, the parish of St. Mary, Marlborough, agreed to give Mr. Robert Wells, of Aldbourne, 6*l.* 10s. per cwt. for a new third bell, and were to receive 4*l.* 13s. per cwt. for the old metal. And now the price varies from 6*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* 15s.; but if frames, carriage, hanging, journey, &c. are included, the cost is about 7*l.* per cwt. and old metal realises about 4*l.* 4s.

Ancient Bells.—In the Archdeaconry of Wilts there are 107 churches, of which I have examined the bells of 59, with an aggregate of 288 bells, and of this number only 11 are clearly of a date prior to 1500, 8 are of the sixteenth century, and 130 belong to the seventeenth century. Out of 448 bells in this county, 26 belong to a period prior to 1500, 18 to the sixteenth, 193 to the seventeenth, 131 to the eighteenth, 59 to the nineteenth century, and 21 have no date or inscription. And this rarity of bells of the fifteenth century is not confined to Wiltshire only; although the proportion of bells of that date in other counties may be greater; *e. g.* in the Framland hundred, county Leicester, which contains 38 churches and 127 bells, there are as many as 23 of an ante-reformation period ("Ecclesiologist, vol. iv."). The cause of this rarity throughout England I will explain presently.

Epigraphs or Legends.—When speaking of bell-founders, I have mentioned some of their characteristic epigraphs. There are some other curious ones, which I shall here introduce. At Aldbourne, on the first bell, we read, "The gift of Jos. Pizzie and Wm. Gwynn,

> Music and ringing we like so well
> And for that reason we gave this bell."

On the fourth bell is,—

> "Humphry Symsin gave xx pound to buy this bell,
> And the parish gave xx more to make this ring go well."

A not uncommon epigraph is,—

> "Come when I call
> To serve God all."

At Chilton Foliott, on the tenor, is,—

> "Into the Church the living I call,
> And to the grave I summon all.
> Attend the instruction which I give,
> That so you may for ever live."

At Devizes, St. Mary, on the first bell, is,—

> "I am the first, altho' but small,
> I will be heard above you all."

And on the second bell is,—

> "I am the second in this ring
> Therefore next to thee I will sing."

Which, at Broadchalk, is thus varied:—

> "I in this place am second bell
> I'll surely do my part as well."

On the third bell at Colne is,—

> "Robert Forman collected the money for casting this bell
> Of well disposed people, as I do you tell."

At Bath Abbey, on the tenth bell, is,—

> "All you of Bath that hear me sound
> Thank Lady Hopton's hundred pound."

On the fifth bell at Amesbury is,—

> "Be strong in faith, praise God well,
> Frances Countess Hertford's bell."

And, on the tenor,—

> "Altho' it be unto my loss,
> I hope you will consider my cost."

At Stowe, Northamptonshire, and at St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, we find,—

> "Be it known to all that doth me see
> That Newcombe, of Leicester, made me."

At St. Michael's, Coventry, on the fourth bell, is,—

> "I ring at six to let men know
> When to and from their work to go."

On the seventh bell is,—

> "I ring to Sermon with a lusty bome,
> That all may come and none can stay at home."

On the eighth bell is,—

> "I am and have been called the common bell
> To ring, when fire breaks out to tell."

At St. Peter's-le-Bailey, Oxford, four bells were sold towards finishing the tower, and in 1792, a large bell was put up, with this inscription:—

> "With seven more I hope soon to be
> For ages joined in harmony."

But this very reasonable wish has not yet been realised; whereas at St. Lawrence's, Reading, when two bells were added to form a peal of ten, on the second we find,—

> "By adding two our notes we'll raise,
> And sound the good subscribers' praise."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT LIVERPOOL.

The members of the British Association have had a brilliant session in the newly-inaugurated St. George's Hall, the southern wing of which was reserved for their use. The opening address by the Earl of Harrowby was delivered in the Philharmonic Hall, and was largely attended. A preliminary meeting, however, of the general committee, had previously taken place, at which routine matters were transacted, Mr. William Hopkins, the president of last year, in the chair. At this meeting the council's report was read. The chief points in this report related to Lieut. Maury's navigation scheme, to promote which a department of the Board of Trade had been established; to the pension-list so far as regards men of science, who, according to Lord Aberdeen, are only entitled to come in "below the salt," and as little better than paupers; to an attempt to improve the position of science and its cultivators in this country by Government or Parliamentary measures, as to which no report had as yet been made; and to the concentration of the scientific societies in some central metropolitan locality, as to which Sir W. Molesworth had intimated that the societies at Somerset House had peculiar claims, and would have a preference in the allocation of the site.

The address, by the Earl of Harrowby, was as full of details as to the progress of science, as if it had been delivered by one of our more strictly professional *savans*. This his lordship candidly attributed to memoranda by some of these *sacans*, incorporated with his own excellent discourse; and thus, perhaps, even a better, and at least a more general review of different branches of science was given than if the address had been limited to the personal experience of any one man of science. This departure from established practice has too much real merit and convenience not to be hereafter drawn into a precedent, even by men of science themselves, in giving a comprehensive review of the progress of science. Of the importance of his general subject, his lordship manifested a warm appreciation. In regard to the association of Liverpool and its commerce with science, he said:—

"It cannot be for nothing that the heroes of every branch of science are assembled from many countries within these walls, and are brought into personal contact with the most enterprising and public spirited of our merchants; that, in the language of my distinguished predecessor in this chair, slightly adapted,

'the counting-house is thus brought into juxta-position with the laboratory and the study.' Commerce will more than ever be auxiliary to science—and science more than ever the helpmate of commerce—and a still further impulse will be given to those beneficial influences, which, in spite of some painful though necessary interruption, occasioned by our present state of war, a good Providence is so visibly extending over the whole habitable globe. * * * There is no town which owes more to science than does Liverpool. Without science can her vessels stir without danger out of sight of land, or walk the waters independent of wind or tide? Without science would they have docks to shelter them, railroads to bring their produce to the docks, telegraphs to announce their movements, manufactures to freight them to distant lands? I do not believe that Liverpool is insensible to her obligations. This magnificent reception is one evidence of the feeling; but a still better is to be found in her liberal support to such institutions as the public libraries and museums, as her Collegiate Institution and her Mechanics' Institute, and, above all, to her magnificent observatory."

The Earl of Derby next addressed the meeting. His lordship modestly admitted himself to be a little out of his element there as a speaker, and having heard by chance probably of those "queer fishes" of the "pre-historic period" occasionally found "out of the water," expressed himself as belonging to "that earlier period"—the "pre-scientific" era—as his friend the Earl of Harrowby hinted—which excluded him from such society as that in which, very much to his own surprise, it appeared, he found himself holding forth. But, for all that, his lordship made a very graceful and appropriate speech.

Sir C. Lyell followed. Professor Phillips read the programme of the first day's proceedings, and the business of the session in the sections began on the following day.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE FIELD.

Mr. George Field, the author of "Chromatics, Chromatography, and Outlines of Analogical Philosophy," died last Thursday, the 28th ult. in his own little museum of literature, art, and science. The public will be glad to hear something of a man who has done so much for the improvement of our artists, and the extension of a pure taste for the beauties of nature.

Mr. Field was born at Berkhampstead, in the year 1777, of a respectable family, located in that township for ages, for we learn from Clutterbuck's "History of Hertfordshire," that one of his ancestors, George Feilde, was in 1546 educated at the same school of St. Peter's, Berkhampstead, where our own George Field received, two centuries and a half later, under Dr. Dupre, the education that led to such happy results.

At about eighteen years of age, rather than continue an incumbrance on his widowed mother, he resolved to come to London, and having no defined prospect, to look about him, and contrive a profession for himself, based on his acquirements, his industry, and independent feelings. He thought he saw an opening in the careful application of chemistry to pigments and dyes, and he made the attempt. Our war with the Continent, by stopping our supply of madder from Holland, threatened to impede his progress.

This, however, led him to consider the nature of its cultivation; and with a well-devised project, he waited on Sir Joseph Banks for his advice, and, he hoped, his co-operation, so as to carry it out on a scale commensurate with the wants of the nation. In this he was disappointed: Sir Joseph had already made an unsuccessful attempt at the cultivation of madder in Essex, and determined that it was not to be done in England. Thus reduced to his own humble resources and requirement, Mr. Field commenced the cultivation in his own garden, and from roots of his own growth, produced specimens of the colouring matter incomparably more beautiful than any before seen. This was a prosperous step at the right moment. So far, cultivation and chemistry had served him well; but an ingenious contrivance, both mechanical and chemical, was still wanted to reduce the liquor to its finest consistence. His invention of the percolator by atmospheric pressure admirably accomplished this purpose. With that liberality which always impelled him to dispense knowledge and truth to all mankind, he made this discovery known to the Society of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures. That society awarded him their medal for the communication; but, strange to say, the invention was patented by others several years after, and applied to the clearing of sugar: in the West Indies it realised a large fortune, before the real history of the invention was known, or a more economical method was adopted.

Whilst others were largely benefiting by his discovery, Mr. Field continued his humble but useful application of science to the purposes of the artist with good effect: his dexterity and care in the preparation of delicate colours set all competition at defiance, and the charm of his writings enticed artists into the wholesome considerations of science, and a higher appreciation of nature and of the dignity of their profession.

Among the discoveries he made by way of instructing us in the theory of light and colour, we must particularly notice his metrochrome and his conical lenses, which produced a continuous rainbow, with varied effects of refractions.

Mr. Field's knowledge was not restricted to subjects in relation to optics, chemistry, and the fine arts: his outlines of analogical philosophy contain a large amount of information on many branches of human knowledge. During the last two years of his life, his physical sufferings were great, but they were mitigated by his own resignation, sweet temper, and high principle.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

A general meeting of the members of this association has been just concluded at Ipswich, which has been visited by a considerable number of the antiquaries of Norfolk and Suffolk. The proceedings commenced with an exhibition of antiquities in the council-chamber, the chief contributors being the corporation of Ipswich. The collection comprised several objects of archæological interest.

The president of the institute (the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey) occupied the chair at the meeting held after the inspection of the antiquities, and, after some congratulatory remarks, his lordship read a letter received from Major Bunbury, detailing some interesting researches made in Bulgaria by the gallant writer. Major Bunbury stated that the objects which had most excited his attention at the camp at Aladyn were some large rough columns, varying in size and much honeycombed by time. He had not been able to trace any inscriptions upon them, though they were from 9 to 10 feet in diameter, and from 12 to 15 feet in height. They appeared to be more like Druidical than Greek remains; and in the absence of any positive information respecting them, Major Bunbury had come to the conclusion that they were sepulchral monuments.

Papers were read by various members. The first was by Mr. W. S. Fitch, upon the ancient Corpus Christi guild of Ipswich, including extracts from MS. by Nicholas Bacon, kept in the muniment room of the Ipswich corporation, beginning with the 23rd Henry VI. and ending with the 23rd Charles I. A second paper, from the same gentleman, contained extracts from the household book of Sir John Howard, afterwards John, Duke of Norfolk (killed at Bosworth Field), purporting to be the "election expenses" of himself and Sir Thomas Brewse, of Little Wenham Hall, in the election of members of Parliament for Suffolk, in the 7th Edward IV. A third paper, by Mr. Phipson, treated of the celebrated "Sparrowe's House," in the butter market.

Excursions of inspection were made to Sparrowe's House, and from thence to Little Wenham Hall, Wrexham, Washbrooke, and Capel churches. At Washbrooke, the party was joined by Sir F. Kelly, M.P. and several other country gentlemen. Papers were read on Little Wenham Hall, by Mr. Jackson, and on Capel church, by Mr. Tymms; and the pleasures of the day were much enhanced by the extreme fineness of the weather.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On the other side we have sketched three of the industrial courts in the southern half of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, namely, the Court for Musical Instruments, and the Printed Fabrics Court, both on the east side, and the Sheffield Court on the west side. Of the two former we give an exterior view from the nave, and of the latter an interior view.

The *Musical Court* is remarkable for the large amount of modelling with which Mr. John Thomas, by whom it was designed, has ornamented it. The elevation facing the nave is designed to set forth pastoral and primitive music. The entrance is surmounted by a bust of Apollo, and we have heads of Pan, pipes, shells, and appropriate foliage. The return-front is made to symbolise sacred music: figures of Miriam and David, angels with trumpets, and a bust of Jubal, with suitable inscriptions, bear out the intention.

Over the side entrances, within, and facing each other, are figures in alto-relievo of St. Cecilia and Erato, with quotations from Dryden and Collins. Over each arched recess is a bust of some eminent composer, and between each of these project fanciful columns, on which stand boys playing on different instruments. Panels in the frieze between the children contain bas-reliefs of musical instruments and foliage.

The *Sheffield Court* was designed by Mr. G. H. Stokes, the son-in-law of Sir Joseph Paxton, and to whom, we believe, all the architectural details of the main building and terraces were entrusted. The principal feature of this court is a double arcade of Moresque columns and arches on the top of the enclosure walls, above which an ornamental pent-house is carried by perforated brackets of large projection. Iron and glass is largely used in the construction, and the whole is characterised by appropriateness.

Messrs. Banks and Barry designed the *Court for Printed Fabrics*, and have shown their skill in decoration. It is designed in a free style, adapted from the Italian; and has large glazed openings for the display of goods.

We may mention that a picture gallery is being formed in the north wing of the Crystal Palace. The collection appears to be mainly confined at present to a number of paintings from Belgium, but will doubtless speedily be increased.

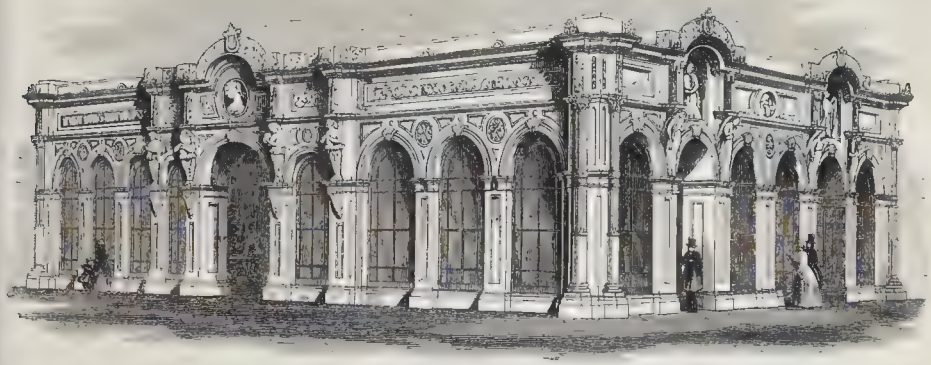
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The committee of this excellent association have fitted up the building long used as the City of London Literary Institution, in Aldersgate-street, for similar purposes, and they trust that under the principles of management adopted at their library and reading-rooms in Gresham-street, it may increasingly serve the comfort, convenience, and solid improvement of the numerous class of young men who are engaged in the great commercial establishments in the vicinity. We may hope, too, that the members of many families resident in the neighbourhood will avail themselves of its advantages, and that the institution may thus exercise a large and beneficial influence.

Under the direction of Mr. Maberly, architect, works to a considerable extent have been done by Messrs. Haward and Nixon. The reading-room, where coffee, too, will be served, has been handsomely decorated, and here a few days ago a large party of influential persons, presided over by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, met to inaugurate the establishment, and some excellent speeches were made. The institution offers great advantages at small cost, and is entitled to strenuous support.

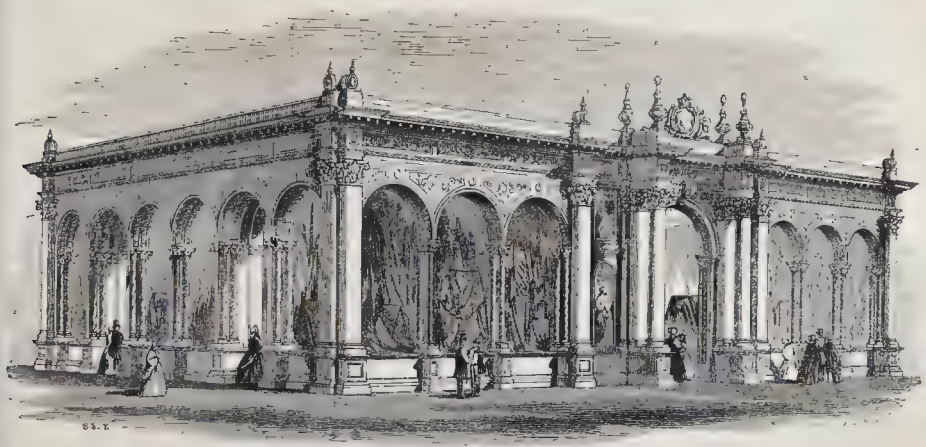
The Burning of Boulogne Theatre.—During the visit of the Emperor of the French to Boulogne week before last, the theatre there was destroyed by fire, originating, it appears, in the end of a lighted cigar having been carelessly thrown down in the costume-room, when it set fire to some of the dresses. Here is just another instance in which the saturation of all such properties in a silicate such as we long since recommended, would have saved the whole theatre. It is also said, that had there not been a misunderstanding between the English Water Company and the Corporation, for which the latter are blamed, the fire might have been extinguished in five minutes. The Emperor, on hearing of the accident in passing, left his carriage, and superintended the operations in person.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS, CRYSTAL PALACE.



The Musical Instruments Court.

The Sheffield Court.



The Printed Fabrics Court.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Wisbech.—The demolition of houses from the bridge to the King's Head for approaches to the new bridge is in progress, and the eastern side of Cornhill, where lately stood a row of houses, tenanted by tradesmen, is now an open space, covered with *debris*.

Bedford.—A new hall for lectures, exhibitions, &c. is about to be erected here by shares.

Oxford.—The industrial schools in course of erection in this city are nearly completed. They were lately visited by the Vice-Chancellor, as an *ex officio* guardian under the new Act. The building has also been visited and approved by the Government inspector. Mr. Bruton is the architect.

Worcester.—The committee appointed at last quarter sessions of the county of Worcester to return the names of three eligible gentlemen for the office of county surveyor have, after investigating the testimonials of twenty-two gentlemen, unanimously agreed to recommend Mr. Henry of Worcester, Mr. Alexander Milne of Northampton, and Mr. Henry Rowe, jun. of Worcester.

Gloucester.—The arrangements for water supply from the Severn are nearly completed, and the pumping was to commence in the early part of this week. It is estimated that the pump will raise 300,000 gallons of water to the reservoirs at Robin's Wood Hill every twenty-four hours.

Ludlow.—The new Cattle-market committee have decided on plans. Mr. Cranstoun, the architect, having furnished the council with two plans for the new market, and also an estimate of the expense of making the same under each, the committee, after some discussion, unanimously resolved that plan No. 1 should be adopted, and the town clerk was instructed to take the necessary steps towards obtaining an amendment of the present Act.

Burslem.—Messrs. Lee and Stevenson, the engineers to whom the drainage of Burslem has been entrusted, are now preparing contractors' quantities, &c. and it is hoped that the local board of health will shortly be able to advertize for tenders, and early in spring proceed with the works. The system to be carried out is a medium between the small pipe and large drain, comprising both, and adapting them to the peculiarities of the district.——The new town-hall works, under the superintendence of the town surveyor, are now up to the first floor; although the progress of the works has not been so rapid as was anticipated. The covered market has been entirely cleansed, the interior whitewashed, and the interior and exterior re-painted. These, with extensive repairs to the roofs, and re-stalling, have placed the market in a good state of repair.

Wednesbury.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Wednesbury and the vicinity was held at the Town-hall, on Wednesday in week before last, to consider the means of providing an efficient supply of water to that district, under an Act obtained in 1853, which gave powers for the supply of water to Lichfield, Walsall, Wednesbury, Bilston, Darlaston, Willenhall, Sedgley, Tipton, West Bromwich, Rowley Regis, Dudley, and Oldbury. A report of Mr. Henry Marten, C.E. was read, stating that he had made accurate gaugings of the Lichfield streams, and that, notwithstanding the long drought, the Pone's Mill stream continued to yield over 2,000,000 gallons a day. The Seedy Mill stream at present yielded 1,250,000 gallons a day, but would in the winter months and in wet weather pass a much larger volume of water than the Pone's Mill stream. The whole of this water could be conducted, without any expense of pumping, to the works at Lichfield. The area from which this body of water was obtainable was nearly three times the extent of that supplying the large reservoir of the Birmingham Canal Company at Cannock Chase. With properly-constructed storage reservoirs, a quantity of eight to ten million gallons a day might be depended on, if necessary, from these two sources. A local committee was formed to aid in carrying out the objects of the company in the Wednesbury district. It was stated that the company could either supply each house, or a local company in bulk, and that a 10*l.* house could be charged 7s. 6d. per annum. The company's maximum rate was 7½ per cent. or 15s. a year on a house not exceeding a 10*l.* yearly rental. A large number of shares was at once subscribed for.

King's Norton.—On Wednesday week the remains of the large chimney belonging to Lifford Chemical Works, near this village, erected by the late Mr. Pratt, fell down with great force upon a portion of the roof of a large piece of building on the premises used by Mr. Phipps (who is working the clay mine) as a drying-house for his bricks. The stack, which was almost the last remains of the once extensive works, was recently, with other portions of the dilapidated buildings, purchased by Mr. Phipps, who, having partially undermined the same, had invited friends to witness the destruction; but owing to the excavation having gone too far, the stack gave way before the time appointed. The chimney was commenced in 1837, and when completed was the loftiest stack in the locality of Birmingham. About 50 feet of the top was blown down on January 6th, 1839, since which time it has remained imperfect, owing to the works not having been occupied.

Liverpool.—The delays occasioned by the opening of the bridges for vessels to pass out of the St. George's Dock, have led to a suggestion that tunnels might be constructed beneath the bridges, the cost being met by time saved and increase of public convenience.

Bradford.—A new school building has been opened in the neighbourhood of Spinkwell. It has been built chiefly by the Congregationalists, and has cost about 700*l.* It is in the old English style of architecture, and is capable of seating between 300 and 400 people. Its present use will be a Sabbath school and preaching room, but, eventually, it is expected that a day school will be opened in it.

Dewsbury.—National schools have been commenced for the district of Westtown Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, in the midst of a poor population. The site is a narrow slip of ground, with the upper end towards one high road, and the lower end towards another, with a fall of 26 feet in a length of 150 feet from one road to the other; on which account the buildings are detached, and placed lengthwise across the ground; the boys' and girls' school, with class-room, being at the lower end, and the infants' school and master's house near the upper end. The architect is Mr. E. W. Tarn, of London: the mason's work is taken by Mr. J. Brook, of Dewsbury, for 555*l.*; and the carpenter's and joiner's work by Mr. J. Moseley, of Huddersfield, for 280*l.* The other works are taken by parties in the town, making a total cost of 1,070*l.* a portion of which will be defrayed by Government grant. The large school has an open timber roof, with curved ribs, the style being Perpendicular Gothic, to accord with that of the adjoining church. The whole will be built of a hard sandstone from the immediate neighbourhood. The accommodation will be for 250 boys and girls, and 70 infants, with a six-roomed house for the master.

Grantham.—The public baths here, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun. of Sunderland, architect, have been formally opened by the town council of the borough. During the first four days 500 persons availed themselves of the baths. It is already proposed to increase the accommodation, a plan of which has been prepared by the architect.

South Shields.—The South Shields Baths and Washhouses were formally opened on Wednesday week by the mayor and corporation. They have been erected on a plan by Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun. of Sunderland, architect; the masonry, &c. having been executed by Mr. Richard Cail, and the plumbing and engineering work by Mr. Henry Watson, both of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. ——The Town-hall, markets, &c. according to the *Gateshead Observer*, will next engage the attention of the South Shields corporation, and we have no doubt, it adds, that it will not be long before it can boast, in the centre of its noble market-place, of a building worthy of the borough, and fit for all municipal and public purposes, without addition to the local burthens of the ratepayers.

North Shields.—The working plant of the North Shields gasworks has been sold by auction.——Since the North Shields Baths and Washhouses have been in operation, their success, according to the local *Gazette*, has been highly satisfactory. From an estimate of receipts and expenditure for five weeks from 5th August, the day on which they were opened, the following result has been obtained:—Income: baths, 39*l.* 6s. 10d.; washhouse, 8*l.* 10s. 3d.; total, 47*l.* 17s. 1d. Expenditure: wages—superintendent, 7*l.* 10s.; fireman, 3*l.* 15s.; assistant, 12s. 6d.; total for wages, 11*l.* 17s. 6d. Coals, 7*l.* 1s.; water, 200,000 gallons, at 9d. per 1,000 gallons, 7*l.* 10s.; gas, 5,100 cubic feet, at 4s. per 1,000, 1*l.*; towels, 318 doz. at 1d. 1*l.* 6s. 6d.; books, 2*l.* 16s. 6d.; interest, five weeks on 2,700*l.* at 4 per cent. 10*l.* 7s. 8d.; rent (the site of the building being leased from his grace the Duke of Northumberland for sixty years at 10*l.* per annum), say 1*l.*; making a total expenditure of 42*l.* 19s. 2d. and leaving a balance of 4*l.* 17s. 11d. in hand to meet accidental expenses, alterations, wear of machinery, &c.

PROCEEDINGS FOR DILAPIDATIONS.

Twentyman v. *Hodson.*—This was an action brought in the Bloomsbury County Court, before Mr. D. D. Heath and a jury, by the plaintiff, a gentleman residing at St. John's-wood Park, to recover of the defendant, a well-known bookseller, the sum of 37*l.* 16s. for amount of dilapidations not repaired, agreeably to a specification sent in by Messrs. Lockwood, surveyors. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Hodson had been tenant of a house in the Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, on a repairing lease, at 180*l.* per annum, determinable at the first seven or fourteen years. After residing there eleven years, he underlet to a Mrs. Foster, who now occupies the premises. During his tenancy he had erected some greenhouses and other improvements. On the approaching expiration of the fourteen years he was served with notice to repair, and one specification was sent in by plaintiff's surveyors, who, in reply as to what it would cost, said about 113*l.* As the covenants of the lease regarding repairs had been strictly complied with, he thought this too much, and elected to do them himself. Mr. Hodson then applied to Mr. Indermaur, his attorney, who requested Mr. Friend, a surveyor, to get the house thoroughly repaired, and not to spare expense, but to do everything that possibly could be required. Mr. Lockwood was called, who stated he had gone over the premises in company with Mr. Parker, surveyor, and that they were left in an unfinished state. He apprised the defendant, and proposed a resurvey, and to leave it to any disinterested person. He found the roof was bad, the walls of the hall and staircases were papered, instead of painted; and in repairing the marble paper and revarnishing, bad varnish had been used. The greenhouse walls, flues, and chimneys wanted repairing. The drains and cesspools were left defective. All these several works had to be done. The grates in the house had been blackleaded, which ought to have been kept bright. The finger-plates on the drawing-room doors were originally white and gold china, and now they were replaced by black ones. Several other things were left unfinished; the knobs to the windows and knobs of dresser-drawers: the seat of a closet was also left unpolished. Mr. Parker said he went over the house, and his estimate of what had been done was 28*l.*

For the defendant, Mr. Simpson, a builder, stated that Mr. Friend had given him general instructions to repair the house, which he had done. The drains had been thoroughly cleansed, but Mr. Lockwood, in doing his work, had turned the current, which was an alteration of the original. He left the house, including the roof and interior, in the most perfect order. Mr. Alfred Friend, surveyor, said he had given orders to the last witness to do what was necessary. He had since surveyed the premises, and they were fit for any gentleman to inhabit. Mr. Abrahams, surveyor to the Duke of Norfolk, said he had surveyed the house, and it was in the most perfect repair, according to the covenants of the lease. The closets and drains were in good action, and the roof was in excel-

lent order. He made the suggestion that the blocks of marble paper in the hall should be repaired. The hall papering is not a dilapidation. There are several opinions on that subject, but he would not advise contention in such a matter. He considered a tenant for fourteen years had a right to use his discretion in putting up paper instead of painting during his tenantry; and he considered the papering a hall in this manner an improvement upon paint.

Plaintiff's counsel replied, and dwelt upon the defendant paying 5*l.* into court as a proof that he had not done all that was required.

The judge, in summing up, explained to the jury what was meant by fair "wear and tear," and said that some portion of this claim was for what would be included under that head. The defendant's witnesses had proved the roof to be in good order. The course of the drains had been altered by Mr. Lockwood after they had been repaired, as proved by Mr. Abrahams and Mr. Friend. About the hall and staircase there is no evidence before me, he continued, that it was painted originally, and that other ornamental furnitures were white and gold that are now said to be black. I take Mr. Abraham's view of the matter as a very reasonable one, that defendant was justified in papering the hall instead of painting it, and also that blackleading the stoves is not an injury to come under the name of dilapidations. In respect to the greenhouse, it was built by the defendant; but the question was, whether he had a right to take it all away. He certainly had a right to take the greater part away, but he chose to take a small sum of money, instead of having litigation; and I think it would be unjust, as it was sold, to call upon him to repair the walls.

The jury immediately gave a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that he had done all that he was required to do.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE FROM IRELAND.

The committee for the amalgamation of the gaols of the city and county of Waterford have determined upon an increased accommodation, with a view to the better arrangement of the different classes of prisoners, which it seems has been hitherto very deficient. Plans are being received from different parties, for the conversion of the present buildings into one common gaol, for the clasification of debtors, convicts, contempt prisoners, vagrants, &c. and will comprehend generally the following accommodation, viz. fourteen yards, with day-rooms attached; 300 cells for prisoners; twenty separate cells; chapel, to contain 200; governor's apartments; two hospitals, for twenty patients each; workshops, laundry, &c. The county prison, as at present existing, occupies a space of 1a. 2r. 1p. and that of the city, 3r. 20p. which, with other available ground, gives a total of 3a. 1r. 29p. for the intended space.

Our correspondent informs us, that the present structures are of such a nature as to prevent the carrying out of an effective system of discipline, and we are induced to hope that the plans (for which a premium of 50*l.* has now been offered), may serve to overcome all difficulties. The report of the committee condemns the system now pursued, the sewerage, and the general accommodation, as insufficient.

The first stone of a new cathedral at Ballaghadereen, has been laid. The site is on the highest ground, near the town. A lofty tower, projecting 16 feet (with deeply-recessed doorways), and terminating with spire and floriated cross, is situated centrally on western side. In the eastern gable, is a window (of seven bays and traceried head), width, 12 feet; height, 21 feet, to springing of arch. The plan consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and lateral chapels, dimensions, interiorly, being, 171 feet by 61 feet in the clear. Roofs to be of open Memel timber, the principals being arch ribbed, stop chamfered, boarded, stained, and springing from stone corbels. Style, Gothic, of fourteenth century. Mr. J. S. Butler, architect.

The new R. C. church at Rosstrevor is to be dedicated shortly.

Generally speaking, the building trade is dull through Ireland, owing to the increased price of materials.

The O'Connell monument is at length commenced, the first stone having been laid last month by Sir J. Power, Bart. As our readers are aware from a former description in the *Builder*, it consists of a small church, round tower (160 feet high), and ancient stone cross, after a design by Dr. Petrie, and is situated on a rising ground, in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, where the remains of O'Connell are laid. Mr. P. Byrne is the architect, and Mr. Mayers the builder.

The new church at Ballybrack, has been dedicated and opened. It is situated on the south side of Killiney-hill, county Dublin, style, decorated Gothic. The plan is cruciform, length being 100 feet by 60 feet, in width. Scripture scenes representing the Annunciation, Nativity, Crucifixion, and Resurrection, also the Four Evangelists are displayed in stained glass. Mr. Byrne is the architect: Messrs. Doolin, builders.

ST. JOHN'S, DEPTFORD.

MUNIFICENCE.

On Monday, the 2nd instant, the first stone of St. John's Church, Deptford, was laid by the Archdeacon of Middlesex. The church will be a gothic structure of large dimensions, beautifully situated on a hill adjoining the Lewisham road. A number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood were assembled on the occasion. Archdeacon Sinclair stated that one munificent individual had placed 10,000*l.* at his disposal to build a church, parsonage, and schools in the parish of Deptford; and that to meet this contribution, he had been presented by another liberal friend of the church (James Lucas, esq.) with an elegant villa and garden, for a parsonage, and also with commodious sites for the church and for schools.

ARTISTICAL NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Kaulbach's Work at Berlin.—Instead of Muhr, who is gone to Italy, Kaulbach's younger brother works now at the completion of the "*Hunnenschlacht*," which will occupy one of the walls preceding the staircase of the new Museum of Berlin. The fifth of these historical allegories will represent the Crusaders.

The Germanic Museum and the Duke of Coburg.—This collection is intended to become a great national undertaking, and to be located (at present) at *Nuremberg*. Still, the Duke of Coburg has repeatedly expressed his readiness, that if these hopes should be frustrated, he adheres to his former promise to have the museum brought to Coburg, where the extensive antiquarian collection of Coburg Castle has been of late perfectly rearranged. His royal highness also intends to build a chapel and family vault on the Glockenberg, near Coburg; the chapel to be of the Byzantine style, in the form of a basilica, 80 feet long, 70 feet broad, and 60 feet high. It will consist of one principal and two lateral naves, the latter to be the mausolea of the Coburg family.

An Idea for the Crystal Palace.—At a late meeting of the Nether-Rhine Society, Colonel Siebold stated, that Professor Göppert, in Bresslau, had put into practice the idea of Humboldt concerning botanical physiognomic groups of plants. The colonel further added, that being the proprietor of a botanical establishment at Leyden, he had arranged groups of Japan plants, which had been acquired by several superior *educational* establishments of Germany. Still, there was some difficulty in placing together groups of analogous families of plants, nevertheless dissimilar in the temperature and other conditions required for their growth. The intrinsic reproductiveness of a similarly planned garden might recompense for any trouble or expense.

Practical Aspects of Art in the United States.—*New York.*—The engraving after *Leutze's* picture, "Washington's Passage of the Delaware," enjoys here a great popularity and sale, but would sell still better if it were strikingly illuminated. Colours exercise a great influence on people not yet educated to the viewing, as it were, of abstract forms. Sculptors and carvers find here a prolific field, as every day the sumptuousness and luxury of the interior of the houses in decorations, furniture, &c. progress in a ratio hardly dreamed of in Europe. In especial favour are also engravings of Swiss scenery and striking *genre* pieces—the antecedents and the ground for hope that successively that rich and wealthy nation will increase in the love and patronage of *art*.

BLACKFRIARS' CROSS, HEREFORD.

During a recent sojourn for two or three days in the city of Hereford, I paid a visit to this beautiful cross. It is, as no doubt many of your readers are aware, in the form of a hexagon, open on each side, and surrounded by a flight of steps. From a base of the same figure in the centre, with two trefoil arches on each side, springs the shaft of the cross, which, spreading out into ramifications, forms the roof of the pulpit; and through this roof the shaft passes. A buttress supports each angle of the cross, and the upper part of it is embattled. I much regret to find it in a very dilapidated state; so much so, that it is evident, unless something is speedily done to preserve it, it must fall: several cracks appear in the roof, and some of the stones in the buttresses are fast going to decay. All who have seen it will, I am sure, be sorry to lose so beautiful and interesting a memorial. I trust soon to see it restored, or, if this cannot be done, to see some measures taken to arrest the decay. Lessons may be learned, and people instructed, by these remains of the piety and art of our forefathers, and I think that the worthy and learned dignitary of the cathedral church in that city, who is doing so much for the education of the people and the promotion of art, must have forgotten this beautiful structure. I regret also to observe that the restoration of the cathedral, though commenced and in a great measure completed, has not been proceeded with for a long time.

O. S.

VALUE OF LAND.

CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAY COMPANY.

An inquiry took place before a jury at the Horns at Kennington, on the 26th and 27th inst. to assess the value of 2 r. 25 p. of freehold building land (and severance), situate in York-crescent, on the north side of Crown-hill, Norwood, Surrey, the property of Mr. Divers, required by the Crystal Palace Railway Company. Several witnesses were examined for the claimant, including Mr. Ellis, Mr. Stroud, and Mr. Corner, who valued the land at 4,174*l.* and the severance at 4,506*l.* making the total value, 8,680*l.* On the part of the company, Mr. R. A. Withall, Mr. Charles Lee, and Mr. William Rogers, surveyors, were examined, whose valuations were respectively 400*l.* 458*l.* and 500*l.* Mr. Bovill and Mr. Hawkins were counsel for the claimant, and Mr. Wells for the company. The inquiry occupied the whole of two days, and resulted in a verdict for 650*l.* which included the severance!

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The September meeting of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society has been held; Lieutenant-General McDonald, C.B. in the chair; when thirty-five new members were elected.

Since the last meeting, the museum has been considerably enlarged, and one compartment was entirely devoted to the display of the splendid collection of rubbings from English sepulchral brasses, presented, some time since, by Mr. Paget, brother of the Marchioness of Ormonde. The secretaries laid on the table the proceedings and transactions of the July meeting of the society, now ready for delivery to the members. Various donations were received, and thanks ordered to be given to the donors.

The principal feature of the meeting consisted in the large number of Ogham monuments brought under notice, the existence of two of which was now for the first time made known to archæologists. Mr. Graves directed the attention of the meeting to a very fine example of this class of monument, presented to their museum by Mr. Hugh N. Nevins, of Waterford. Mr. J. C. Tuomey, master of the Burnderrig National School, Wicklow, communicated the discovery of a fine cromleac and hitherto unnoticed Ogham monument, situate near the church of Castletimon, parish of Kilbride, and barony of Arklow, county of Wicklow. Of the Ogham he sent a rubbing, and a graphic paper descriptive of the monument.

General M'Donald observed upon the universality of the tradition respecting the casting of remarkable stones by giants in every Celtic country. A remarkable boundary stone on his own property, in the Highlands of Scotland, was said to have been flung across a neighbouring lake by a Fenian hero.

The Rev. James Goodman, and Mr. J. D. Macmahon forwarded papers treating of Tullachs (burial-places). They were ordered to be printed in the transactions, together with other written communications made at this meeting.

Mr. Prim drew attention to a peculiarity in the ancient street architecture of Kilkenny, connected with a shop in High-street, traditionally said to have formed the residence of the regicide Axtel, whilst governor of Kilkenny.

Mr. Clarke informed the society that since last meeting he had found, at Kilcrecene, another very small sepulchral cist, somewhat similar in character to the *second* then mentioned.

Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, communicated an account of a hitherto unedited Hibernico Danish coin, with engravings which he notified his intention of presenting to the society.

Mr. Graves stated, with reference to the recent extraordinary discovery of gold ornaments in the county of Clare, a portion of which, purchased for upwards of 700*l.* at the current price of gold, he had recently seen in Dublin, that he had been informed by Mr. F. Barnes, C.E. the then contractor of the Limerick and Ennis Railway, that the discovery had been made about two miles north of the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus, whilst ditching the line.

Mr. Clarke called attention to the broken condition of the curious old cross of Dunamaggin, so faithfully illustrated in Mr. O'Neil's work on the ancient crosses of Ireland.

A paper was read at this meeting on the promontory of Hook, county of Wexford, by the Rev. James Graves, which excited an interesting discussion.

FALL OF A MANUFACTORY AT SHEFFIELD.

A SERIOUS casualty occurred on Saturday week, at the Castle Mills, or Tower Wheel, an extensive manufactory in Sheffield, for rolling steel, grinding cutlery, &c. The outer wall, which was of brick, and about 30 feet by 90 feet long, fronting towards the Wicker, fell down and brought with it a row of workshops abutting on it. Eight persons, men and boys, were extricated from the wreck, several of them being injured in a distressing manner. One of the workmen had noticed, on the erection of some new boilers a few months ago, that a portion of the outer wall had bulged, and that one of the piers had sunk considerably. He was, however, assured by the masons who were then working that the building was perfectly safe. Immediately after the occurrence Mr. S. Parker, the proprietor, instructed Mr. C. Fowler, C.E. to ascertain the cause of the accident, and carefully examine the building. The cause, it appears, has been traced to the imperfect manner in which the tension rods, intended to strengthen the arches which formed the floor of the five fallen "hulls," had been inserted. The rods at one end were cottered to the inside of the iron girder resting on the pillars, while the other ends, instead of being cottered, were merely hooked over the upper flange of the V girder inserted in the outer wall. The vibration from the working of the machinery and the expansion and contraction of the rods, had gradually worked the hooked ends out of their position. From the fact that all the hooked ends of these rods were found perfect, except one, which is broken a few inches from the end, it has been surmised that this single rod had retained its position, and for some time had been the only one rendering any material support, and that it suddenly broke at the instant the outer wall fell. It is somewhat singular that the only part of the work ever observed to be defective was left standing, while the remainder of that side fell. The saving of this portion is attributed to the outer wall having been strengthened by the erection of the flue pillar. Mr. Fowler, according to the local *Independent*, has received instructions from the owner to prepare plans for rebuilding the fallen portions of the premises of such strength as to preclude the probability of future failure.

Notices of Books.

The Irish Industrial Exhibition of 1853. Edited by JOHN SPROULE. Dublin: M'Glashan. London: Orr and Co. 1854.

THIS is a large and handsome volume, somewhat in the style of those containing the record of the Industrial Exhibition of 1851. It comprises a detailed catalogue of the contents of the Irish Exhibition, with critical dissertations, statistical information, and accounts of manufacturing processes in the different departments; together with numerous illustrations in wood, a litho-chromotype view of the central hall of the Exhibition, and a portrait of Mr. Dargan, as mainstay, engraved in steel, and accompanied by a memoir. In the outset of the volume, there is a well-written introduction, followed by a detailed description of the building, with diagrams and sketches. The editor has been aided by various contributions made by other competent writers, and the whole constitutes a very full and complete record of an exhibition, the like of which may not be seen in Dublin again for many a year, if even in the present generation.

Miscellanea.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—On Sunday morning before last a fatal accident, occasioned by the falling of some massive wooden supports in one of the archways of the Cann viaduct, occurred to a young man belonging to Moulsham. When the railway was made, the foot-path from Moulsham to Writtle, near Chelmsford, was cut off by the high embankment, and was carried round under the first arch of the viaduct, a raised causeway formed of a brick wall 2 or 3 feet high, capped with stone, being made to protect it from the flood. In this archway the woodwork of the centering on which it was built was left, together with the rows of square timbers which supported it, as some protection, it appears, against the lateral pressure of the embankment, upwards of 40 feet high, that might be brought to bear on it. This arch was a common resort of children and loiterers from Moulsham; and as it now appears that the woodwork was in a dangerous state, having stood eleven or twelve years, and the timber supports having become decayed from the wet, it is fortunate that a greater sacrifice of life had not taken place.——Mr. Bullenor, contractor for making the roadway of the new branch railway from the Crystal Palace to the Brighton Railway, was crushed to death lately by some waggons containing earth, and drawn by horses.——The launching of the cylinder for the Royal Albert-bridge, across the Tamar, was noted by us some time since. The operation of lowering this immense cylinder, within which is to be built the entire pier for the support of the bridge, has since been effected. The cylinder, constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Campbell, the engineer of the works, and weighing 300 tons, being 90 feet in length, 37 feet in diameter at the top, and 35 feet in diameter at the bottom, was not only floated successfully from the shore of the Tamar to the centre of the river, but has been there sunk, perpendicularly, to the rock, penetrating through 14 feet thickness of mud, and at high tide it is covered by water to within 6 feet of the top. When completed, this work will rival the Britannia Tubular Bridge for daring and effect.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—Farther experiments, it appears, have been made by Mr. Lindsay of Dundee with his new patent transmarine telegraph without submarine wires. Messages have been transmitted across the harbour at Portsmouth, a distance of 950 yards, from the Blockhouse Fort to the Sally-port round tower, and notwithstanding the intervention of a number of copper-bottomed ships, immense iron chains, &c. (!) the success of the experiment is said to have been complete. The subject excited some interest and discussion at the Liverpool meeting of the British Association, where the chairman of the section engaged in the discussion declared his opinion that such a telegraph might be practicable between Dover and Calais, or even between Europe and America! One essential condition of success, if we mistake not, is that the land wires on each side must consist of a coil of a certain length, increasing in proportion to the length of transmarine conduction. It is nearly ten years, it is said, since Mr. Lindsay discovered the possibility of making such a telegraph.

CAMDEN-ROAD CHAPEL.—The first chapel erected by the Baptist Metropolitan Chapel-building Society, has been opened. It is situate on the top of Carlton-hill, in the Camden-road, about midway between Camden-town and Upper Holloway, in the parish of St. Mary's, Islington. According to our informant it is built in the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, of Kentish rag-stone, faced with Bath-stone dressing, and has two towers in front. The interior roof is open-boarded. The baptistery is of enamelled slate. The chapel is 101 feet in length, and 58 feet wide, and will seat nearly 700 persons. The building has cost in all the sum of 5,265*l.* The architect was Mr. C. G. Gearle.

OAK: AN INQUIRY.—A handsome new oak door which was put into the south entrance to our parish church in 1845 has become, in consequence of exposure to the sun during the last nine years, of a dull dirty mouse colour, and is a sorry sight for the eye. We should feel much obliged if you would recommend a treatment for it which will enable it to bear the exposure it is always sure to meet with so long as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west,—if there be any. Would simple varnish answer the purpose? A reply in your valuable journal might be of great service to churchwardens and others.

O. W. W. F.

*** Some of our readers will perhaps favour us with their experience on the subject.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR KIDDERMINSTER.—The first stone of this long talked of establishment, has at length been laid. The site is in Mill-street. The building will be in the Italian style, having a frontage of 78 feet, being 30 feet high, and reaching 56 feet back towards the Stour. It will be of red brick, with stone dressings, and as Mill-street is liable to floods, the basement, to the height of 3 feet 6 inches, will be of Ombersley stone. The brackets at the top and cornices will be of terra cotta. There will be two entrances in front, one for male and the other for female visitors. The swimming bath will be 37 feet by 30 feet, varying in depth from 4½ feet to 5½ feet. It will also contain a plunging bath for ladies, 10 feet by 10 feet: each of these will be enamelled with Stourbridge clay. There will be four first-class men's baths, one vapour bath, and eight second-class; two first-class ladies' baths, and two second-class. The washhouses are 40 feet by 16 feet, in which there will be eight boxes to accommodate ten women at a time, each woman having the use of three tubs. Mr. Goodwin, whose premises adjoin, has kindly offered to have gear put upon his wheel, by which water will be supplied to the premises, thus saving the expense of an engine on purpose. It is expected that the building will be finished in January of the ensuing year. Messrs. Ashpitel and Whicheord are the architects; Mr. Dean, clerk of works; and Mr. H. Aukrett, the builder. The cost will be defrayed by the assistance of Government loan, repayable by yearly instalments. The mayor laid the first stone on Friday in last week. The establishment was originally called for by a memorial of 400 ratepayers to the town council.

IRON THEATRE FOR AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. E. T. Bellhouse and Co. of Manchester, are constructing an iron shell and framework of a portable theatre for Australia, which, with all fittings and appurtenances, will cost a sum exceeding 4,000*l.* The building is to be 88 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and about 24 feet high from the ground level to the peak of the roof. As the floor level of the pit will be sunk about 5 or 6 feet below the ground level, and hence will really be a *pit*, there will be considerable altitude in the interior. The walls will be of cast-iron, uprights (Bellhouse's patent), and galvanized corrugated iron sheets, No. 18, wire gauge. The roof will consist of iron principals, having the galvanized sheets bolted thereon. To the gable end of the building, which forms the front, will be attached an ornamental appendage arranged as box and pit offices, lobbies, and entrances. Ornamental effect will be given to this façade. The pit will extend back from the footlights to the wall below the boxes about 54 feet, and be 59 feet across. The gallery for the boxes will project 24 feet from the wall opposite the stage, and 8 feet from the wall on each of the sides of the theatre. This gallery will be supported on iron columns and strong framework of timber. Messrs. Bellhouse undertook the complete shell of the building, the ornamental façade, and principal framework of the interior, and had engaged to have the whole on board ship in London in about thirty days from the date of contract.

LIGHT ON NORTH LONDON AND KEW JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Can you inform me on what principle of justice or equity the metropolitan omnibuses, passing through well lighted streets, and where a policeman can be hailed at a moment's notice, are compelled to carry a lamp inside as a protection to twelve passengers, while the second-class carriages on this line, passing through two tunnels, and holding at least thirty persons, are left in complete darkness? The medical profession contrive to prevent a good deal of injustice, by having a solitary member of their body in the House of Commons. We must really endeavour on the next vacancy in Finsbury to return Mr. Wilson, the omnibus proprietor, as a representative. —W. H. B.

LOSSES.—We have to notice with regret, the death of Mr. E. W. Brayley, long the esteemed coadjutor of Mr. Britton, and the author of the "History of Surrey;" of Mr. Bartlett, well known by his illustrated works, especially on the East; of Mr. Willson, the architect, of Lincoln; of Mr. Brockedon, and some others known to our readers. We hope to put on record before long some particulars of each of these gentlemen, and to express the sorrow with which we regard their loss.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS.—A deputation from "The National Association for the Improvement of the Dwellings, and for the Elevation, of the Labouring Classes," had an interview with Sir Benjamin Hall, at the office of the Board of Health, on Tuesday in last week, when their scheme of operations was submitted to him.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE LONDON TAVERN.—During the last few weeks this great establishment has been completely redecorated, at considerable cost. The banquetting rooms have been newly fitted up, and additions made to the kitchen department.

The Justice-room in London Mansion-house.—Great complaints are again made of the want of ventilation in the Justice-room at the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor believes that the only remedy is the removal of the Justice-room elsewhere. We drew attention to it some time ago.

State of Rochester.—We are not a little surprised to learn that much of the property complained of by "An Architect," who recently visited Rochester, as being in a filthy and disgusting condition, belongs to the Bridge Wardens, and that the slaughter-house which so offended his nostrils in the midst of a crowded population, is leased from the Corporation. Since "An Architect's" letter appeared in our columns, a stir has been made amongst the filth, and some of it cleared away, but not until there had been ten deaths from cholera in the neighbourhood of the very corporation slaughter-house complained of! [how many more elsewhere in Rochester at same time we do not know, and even yet, we learn, the surface is so saturated with abomination, that a stratum of it would require to be removed ere anything but a partial abatement of the nuisance could be effected. The fact of a slaughter-house, however cleanly kept, being allowed to occupy such a position, is bad enough, more especially as corporation property, but a corporation which not only makes a profit of such a nuisance but allows it to become so beastly and so deadly in its influence, ought to be themselves indicted as a nuisance. One notable circumstance we find recorded in a Rochester paper by the Rev. R. Whiston in regard to these Rochester nuisances is, that in five fatal cases of cholera in St. Nicholas', the victims were married women whose husbands (elsewhere occupied throughout the day) escaped the pestilence. So much for those who maintain that bad smells have nothing to do with cholera.

The Russian Fortifications.—There is another *contractor* to blame, it appears, for the utter insufficiency of the formidable-looking Russian fortifications, besides the Bomarsund contractor. "John Frost" would appear, from the following valuable scrap of information, direct from Bomarsund itself, to be one of those enormous offenders whom the Czar ought to "send to Siberia," only he is there already. "I shall bring home a piece of the granite of Bomarsund for you," writes an officer: "*it breaks almost as easily as coal*. The intense cold of this climate destroys even stone in a few years." Upon this hint let Napier act. If too late till next "session," Cronstadt and Helsingfors may, in more senses than one, be safely handed over, for the winter, to a stronger force than even British naval force, as a farther help towards their bombardment. There is doubtless much truth in what this officer writes, and of course it applies to all the Baltic fortifications. Why, the sand-baskets of Silistra are of tougher material than the granite batteries of Bomarsund, which seem much more to have resembled the ice palaces of their own native Russia. We shall be excused, we trust, for adding here, though rather irrelevantly, that *when* Sevastopol *is* demolished also, as it very soon will be, if it be not already, as so confidently rumoured—it is to be hoped the muzzled Menschikoff will *once more* be sent (though not by the Czar) to Constantinople, attended by as imposing a retinue of *adherents* as this Bombastes-Furioso had before. The *effect* would be excellent, even though somewhat tragi-comical.

Cemetery Chapel Competitions.—The account of a clay-brickæological design, sent in to the Ely Burial-board, is a very fair piece of satire upon the system now becoming, it is to be feared, too easily and firmly established), for cheaply furnishing new burial-grounds with buildings. It must have gladdened the heart and awakened a train of thought responsive in the breast, of many a competing architect, who has been led to throw away his time upon the insignificant enterprises in Gothic architecture and landscape gardening that are offering themselves from time to time to the world-professional. If architects cannot stop this plan of putting on the screw, this evocation of a goodly array of designs, when the aggregate of premiums (if any be offered) may not amount to 10*l*.—let them at least do all they can to bring it into disrepute. If my memory fail not, plans were called for in one instance for a lodge to contain mourners' room and keepers' apartments for 200*l*. and two chapels for 600*l*.!—Vox Sepulchralis.

Inauguration of the Melbourne Athenæum.—On Tuesday in last week, the Melbourne Athenæum building, designed by Mr. H. I. Stevens, of Derby, architect, was opened with several festive associations. A good number of visitors and townspeople enjoyed themselves in the hall gardens, and on the lake and islets, to the music of three bands. In the evening tea was served in the lower room of the new building, and afterwards addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered in the upper room, which was filled with a respectable audience of nearly 300. The building is designed for a threefold purpose—that of an infant school, mechanics' institution, and savings' bank.

Sale of a Portion of Giltspur-street Prison.—Messrs. Pullen and Son, auctioneers to the City Corporation, last week put up for sale the third portion of the materials of Giltspur-street Compter and House of Correction, comprising the whole of the stone frontage in Giltspur-street, and containing upwards of 2,000,000 stock bricks, 5,000 feet of sheet copper on the roofs, 10 tons of lead in gutters, tanks, and pipes, &c. The sale also included the whole of the timber in the roofs and floors, sashes, marble chimney-pieces, and interior fittings up of the governor's house, stone staircases, railed gate-fences, drying apparatus with machinery, iron steam-boilers, baths, pumps, gas-fittings, &c. The materials for the first day's sale were divided into eighty-nine lots, and those for the second, into ninety-six lots. These comprise the entire building. The whole is to be taken down to the level of the street, and removed forthwith.

Roman Remains at Bath. At the late meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society, at Taunton, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, rector of Bathwick, read a paper on the subject of stone coffins, many of which have from time to time been found in the neighbourhood of Bath. He said that previous to the last meeting of this society in that city a discovery of several of these was made in Russell-street, one of which was opened and examined at the time of the meeting. Excavations were being made for the purpose of repairing a sewer, and while the work was proceeding four stone coffins were discovered, with the heads lying to the north-east. A wall, taking a north-east direction, was also discovered: it was 3 feet wide at the base, tapering towards the top, and constructed of rough-hewn stones, connected by mortar or cement. A portion of it was laid bare, and found to form part of a circle: this was 9 feet from the spot covered by the head of one of the coffins. It was supposed by some that this wall indicated an inclosure for the purposes of sepulture, but another view was that it served as a boundary between a burial place and the Roman road, which it is known ran along at the top of the street. Similar discoveries had been made at Combe Down, where also the remains of a Roman villa were found. If the coffins discovered at Bath were not actually Roman, there could be little doubt that they must be referred to the period just preceding the Saxon invasion, and be attributed to the Romano-British inhabitants of the island, who retained a Roman mode of life, while they fell far short of the Romans both in arts and arms.

Nuremberg Ironwork.—The *Art Journal* for the current month has a pleasant article on this subject, with ten illustrations. The papers on the Domestic Manners of the English contain references useful to architects and decorators.

Assyrian Discoveries.—According to the last annual report of the Royal Asiatic Society, the excavations of Mr. Taylor at Umgheir have satisfactorily proved the architectural plan of the Babylonian and Chaldæan temples, showing that they were built stage upon stage, with a single chamber at the summit as the adytum—in fact, in precise accordance with the description given of the Temple of Jupiter Belus, by Herodotus, 1181. The chronology of Assyria has received a valuable accession by the discovery of a record of one of the early kings, whose name is read Tiglath-Pileser, like that of the later King of Assyria known to the Hebrews. Tiglath-Pileser the First was shown to have flourished 418 years before the reign of Sennacherib, by a passage in an inscription which had been translated by Dr. Hincks, to whom Mr. Layard communicated a copy. The same learned scholar subsequently found a cylinder of Tiglath-Pileser in the British Museum, recording the construction of a temple at a preceding date, which he satisfactorily proved to correspond either with 1750 or 1840 B.C. This discovery he published in the month of July; and it is gratifying to be enabled to state that Colonel Rawlinson fully confirms this discovery, having since found a duplicate cylinder in a more perfect condition, which shows that the earlier date—or 1840 B.C.—is the correct one. The colonel's letter which communicated this was read at the meeting of the 4th March last. From letters more recently received from that gentleman, we learn that he has read the name of Semiramis on a statue of the god Nebo, dug up from the ruins of the Palace of Nimrod. Semiramis appears, in a legend upon the statue, to have been really the wife of Pul, king of Assyria, the same as is mentioned in the Book of Kings, the contemporary of Menahem, king of Israel. This would place Semiramis 150 years before Nebuchadnezzar, which will curiously confirm the tradition recorded by Herodotus, that this queen preceded Nitocris by five generations, equal to 150 years. It is observed by the colonel, that the works which Herodotus attributes to Nitocris were certainly erected by Nebuchadnezzar, as is duly attested by Berossus, and recorded in the "Babylonian Cuneiform Annals," and he conjectures accordingly that Nitocris was the wife of Nebuchadnezzar.

The Iron Trade.—At the preliminary quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of the Birmingham districts, held on 28th ult. it was resolved to abide by present prices, but whether we are to understand by this the nominal prices fixed by themselves at their last quarterly meetings, or the actual prices at present realizable, it is hard to say. The oracle is becoming more and more equivocal at each successive sederunt on the iron *tripod* (*i.e.* "quarterly"). As for present prices, it is admitted that there is no doubt bar iron can now be purchased below the nominal quotations, even in Staffordshire. Pigs, too, have lately fallen at least 10s. a ton.

Museum of Ornamental Art.—The museum at Marlborough House was to be re-opened on Monday. During the recess the specimens have been re-arranged and considerable additions made. The collection of arms from the Royal armoury at Windsor will continue to be exhibited. An alteration has been made in the days of admission. In future the museum will be opened on Saturdays, which will be free days, instead of Tuesdays. This change has been made chiefly to enable the schools in the metropolis to send their students to visit the museum on the afternoons of Saturdays.

Locksmiths' Strike.—At the Wolverhampton Police Court, on Saturday week, Messrs. Moseley, locksmiths, summoned some workmen who, during eight days, had been out on strike for an advance of wages, for not completing work in hand. Defendants contended that it was a custom of the trade to leave unfinished work that remained so at the period at which a notice to strike terminated. The bench recommended the men to return and complete their work, adding, that if pressed for a decision, they must convict. Defendants' attorney recommended his clients to act upon the advice of the bench.

To preserve Steel Goods.—Mr. T. E. Minshal, of Westminster, has forwarded the following receipts for the information of an Oswestry correspondent:—Take of caoutchouc, one part; turpentine, sixteen parts. Dissolve with a gentle heat, then add boiled oil, eight parts. Mix by bringing them to the heat of boiling water: apply it to the steel with a brush, in the way of varnish. It may be removed when dry, with turpentine. The oil may be wholly omitted. Another and simpler method is to mix five parts of linseed oil varnish with three parts of rectified oil of turpentine, and smear the article over it by means of a sponge: then dry in a place free from dust.—*Journal of Society of Arts.*

TENDERS

For the execution of the works on the Economic Freehold Land Society's estate at Wood-green, Hornsey; Mr. John Wm. Mines, surveyor:—

Watts (Poplar)	£1,382 4 10
Dodd (Hoxton)	1,350 1 3
Kelly (Bermondsey-wall)	1,315 1 0
Strickson (Kilburn)	1,246 15 4
Cole and Clements (Norwood)	1,066 2 6
Frasher (Bayswater)	972 15 4
Culverhouse and Nicholson (Finchley), accepted	967 0 0

For the Parochial Schools, Hampstead; Messrs. Habershon, architects. Quantities supplied:—

Legg	£3,512 0 0
Higgs	2,992 0 0
Myers	2,820 0 0
Newby	2,597 0 0
Rowland and Evans	2,564 0 0
Johns	2,470 0 0
Clever and Stanger	2,430 0 0
B. and C. Hayne	2,369 0 0

*** The tenders given last week were for the Christ Church Schools, at Hampstead. Both were opened on the same day.

One Shilling, with Illustrations.

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"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
SURVEYOR WANTED. The Local Board of Health for the parish of Aberdare are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from candidates for the Office of SURVEYOR for the above parish. He must be competent to prepare plans, drawings, estimates, and specifications of all works connected with the sewerage, paving, making, and repairing of the streets, as well as surface cleansing, and to superintend the execution thereof, test the materials, and see to the fulfilment of the conditions of the contracts for executing such works. He will also be required to report upon all new buildings within the parish, as to the drainage, levels, and other conveniences, and also upon cases of nuisance, involving structural alteration for abating the same; and generally possess a thorough knowledge of all the duties required by the Public Health Act, 1848. There will be no restriction as to his private practice within the district of the Merthyr Tydfil Union. Persons desirous of undertaking the duties of such appointment are requested to send in their application and testimonials, stating the amount of salary required, addressed to me, indorsed "Application for Surveyor," on or before SATURDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER instant. The board do not engage to accept the lowest or any offer.
By order, H. J. HOLLIER, Clerk.
Aberdare, 2nd day of October, 1854.

BUILDERS' CLERKS, who thoroughly understand the routine of the office, may apply, by letter, to H. E. I. Post-office, Nottingham, stating terms, reference, and age.

FOREMAN of SMITHS WANTED, in an engineer's establishment in town; he must have filled a similar situation before, be a good workman, and used to heavy and general work. Address, stating where last employed and wages received, to B. R. Office of "The Builder."

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WANTED, immediately, an experienced Man to MANAGE the working department of a SAW-MILL —Address, FINMIS and NEAME, Dover.

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WANTED, a steady active Man, who understands the leading trades, as FOREMAN in a small building business. He must be capable of making working drawings, setting out and measuring work, and if required, to fill up his time at the bench.—Address, stating terms, &c. to R. NIXON, Woburn, Bedford-hire.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
WANTED, in a Surveyor's Office, of forty years' standing, a respectable, well-educated Young Man as an ARTICLED PUPIL, who would have immediate advantages of seeing and assisting in the practical part of some very extensive surveys and valuations, with the general routine of an office. Further particulars may be known of Messrs. POOLE and DAVIE, Land Agents, Engineers, Land and Timber Surveyors, Auctioneers, & Sherborne, Dorset.

WANTED, a CLERK of WORKS.—The Local Board of Health of the Borough of Derby require an active, steady, and intelligent Person to act as CLERK of WORKS to the extensive SEWERAGE WORKS now in course of construction by the Board, in this Borough. The engagement will be for a period of not less than twelve months. Applicants are requested to state the amount of salary required, their late or present employment, and to forward therewith testimonials of character and qualifications, which should be received on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of OCTOBER, inst., addressed "To the Chairman of the Sewerage Committee, care of Mr. JOSEPH JONES, Clerk to the Local Board, Derwent-street, Derby."

TO ENGINEERS, FITTERS, &c.
WANTED, by a London House, a WORKING FOREMAN; he will be required to superintend a few men, who are generally on piece-work, and to keep in repair the tool and working gear of the manufactory; he must also be competent to make an ordinary working drawing, and willing to make himself generally useful. Wages, 30s. per week.—Address, post paid, X. Y. Z. 5, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, London.

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WANTED, by the Advertiser, a Situation as FOREMAN in a BRICKFIELD, one who has had twenty years' experience in making and burning bricks and tiles of every description, or by Contract. Good reference can be had from either town or country. Address T. K. 6, Colden-terrace, Notting-hill, London.

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A GOOD HAND in the above line is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION. Can make and enamel wh te closet-pans; is fully competent to undertake the management of a pottery; has had many years' experience in all its branches.—Address, prepaid, D. F. 6, High-street, Vauxhall.

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PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, by a Gentleman of much practical experience and good address, a SITUATION in a land or mineral surveyor's, or agent's office, where there is a prospect of partnership, by purchase or otherwise, as shall be mutually agreeable. References as to character and ability can be obtained of the highest respectability. The advertiser offers his services for three or six months, at a reduced salary, that both may see if any ulterior arrangement be likely to prove beneficial.—Address, Y. W, Post-office, Sheffield.

TO MANUFACTURERS, PATENTEES, AND OTHERS.
THE Advertiser, having extensive warerooms attached to his premises, in an excellent situation, within a few doors of the Strand, would treat with a manufacturer or otherwise as AGENT; would prefer articles attached to the building branch. Highly respectable references given.—Address, post-paid, A. B. C. Office of "The Builder."

ALL the LONDON NEWSPAPERS regularly SUPPLIED in Town, and by the Morning, Evening, and Foreign Mails, to all parts of the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and Foreign Countries.—A List with politics, days of publication, &c. sent gratis, on application, by W. DAWSON and SONS, Abchurch-lane, and 74, Cannon-street, City. Established 1809. Country booksellers supplied.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 23, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

NOTICE to GARDENERS and OTHERS.—TURF.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are prepared to SELL SEVERAL HUNDRED LOADS of TURF, on a portion of their estates at Kensington-gore.—Particulars may be obtained on personal application to Mr. WADE, at the office of the Commissioners, Grove House, Kensington-gore, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half past Ten till Five, an extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the evening.
CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of 79, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr. McIlwyn, from sketches taken by himself in 1852.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

MICHAELMAS HOLIDAYS.
PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An entirely new Dubosc's Illuminated Cascade Apparatus, throwing three jets instead of one, and displaying a variety of beautiful and contrasting colours, exhibited every evening at a quarter past Nine. Also Dubosc's new Submarine Electric Lamp. Model of the Harbour and Fortifications of Sebastopol, made by Sergeant Falkland and Corporal Thomas, of the Royal Sappers and Miners. Wonderful Dissolving Views of the Seat of War in the Baltic and Black Sea, with new Pictures of the Holy Places, and the Harbours of Sebastopol and Cronstadt. Lectures on the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, on Nature Printing, and on Chemistry. The large Chemical Laboratory, and the Photographic School and Portrait Gallery, open daily. In consequence of a family bereavement, Mr. Bradley's Lecture on Geology is unavoidably postponed until Monday, the 16th inst. A Lecture on Chemistry will be given by J. H. Pepper, Esq. F.C.S. A.C.E. &c. in the Stead on Monday, the 2nd inst.

PREVENTION of SMOKE, and improved COMBUSTION of FUEL in FURNACES.—WOODCOCK'S PATENTS. The only inventions which thoroughly prevent all smoke with perfect certainty, even during firing and stoking. They are very inexpensive, greatly increase the ordinary draft, facilitate the formation of steam, are subject to no extra wear and tear, and effect a large saving in fuel.—For particulars and charges, apply to WILLIAM WOODCOCK, Earl's Court Factory, Brompton, where these furnaces may be seen at work any TUESDAY, THURSDAY, or SATURDAY, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—NOTTRSE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them quite particularly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace builders, and others.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, and CHURCHWARDENS.—ROBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., replies immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement.—Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

TO ARCHITECTS.
COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and Author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

TO SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, &c.
QUANTITIES taken out, Estimates prepared, Works measured, and Builders' Books kept, &c. by an experienced person, upon moderate terms.—Apply by letter, stamped, to A. B 24, Cross-street, Islington.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3½ p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place, Ex. hange, Manchester.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by HANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the Ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 20,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

TO CONTRACTORS, WHARFINGERS, AND LIGHTERMEN
GRAVEL, HOGGEN, SAND, and CHALK of the best quality, to an unlimited extent, may be obtained at a moderate royalty on the river Lee, which communicates direct with the Regent's Canal, without passing into the Thames. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN GLASS, Enfield Lock, Middlesex.
*** The river Lee rates of tonnage upon the above, 2d. per ton.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much approved PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, REMOVED from BRISTOL to BOW, near London, close to the Bow Railway Station.—A large variety of buildings always on view, churches, chapels, shooting boxes, lodges, bazaars, ornamental villas, dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and fire-proof stores. Also, rail way stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

ing universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 6 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

DESIGNS FOR CENTRE-PANES, ON OBSCURED OR RICHLY-COLOURED GLASS, MAY BE HAD GRATIS, POST-FREE.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works, Bristol; or at the Agent's Offices, London, where a variety of Specimens may be seen.

GLASS.

THOMAS MILLINGTON requests attention to the present PRICES of SHEET GLASS.

PACKED IN 100 FEET BOXES. THIRDS QUALITY, BOXES INCLUDED.

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
6	by 4		
6½	" 4½		
7	" 5		14s. 6d.
7½	" 5½		
8	" 6		
8½	" 6½		
9	" 7		
9½	" 7½		17s. 3d.
10	" 8		
10½	" 8½		
11	" 9		
11½	" 9½		
12	" 9		
12½	" 9½		

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
12	by 10		
12½	" 10½		
13	" 10		
13½	" 10½		
14	" 10		
14½	" 10½		
15	" 10		20s.
15½	" 10½		
16	" 10		
17	" 10		
17½	" 10½		
18	" 10		

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
14	by 11		
14½	" 11½		
15	" 11		
15½	" 11½		
16	" 12		
16½	" 11½		20s.
17	" 11		
17½	" 11½		
14	" 12		
14½	" 12½		
15	" 12		
15½	" 12½		
16	" 12		

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
16½	by 13½		
17	" 12		
17½	" 13½		
18	" 12		
18½	" 13½		
19	" 12		20s.
19½	" 13½		
20	" 13		
20½	" 13½		
21	" 13		
21½	" 13½		
22	" 13		
16	" 14		
16½	" 13½		
17	" 14		
17½	" 13½		

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
18	by 13		
18½	" 13½		
19	" 13		
19½	" 13½		
20	" 13		
20½	" 13½		29s.
21	" 13		
21½	" 13½		
22	" 13		
16	" 14		
16½	" 14		
17	" 14		
17½	" 14		

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
18	by 14		
18½	" 14½		
19	" 14		
19½	" 14½		
20	" 14		
20½	" 14½		
21	" 14		30s.
21½	" 14½		
22	" 14		
22½	" 14½		
23	" 14		
23½	" 14½		
24	" 14		

And in a variety of large sizes.

IMPROVED PATENT ROUGH PLATE, PLAIN, FLUTED, AND IN QUARRY PATTERNS.

BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, SHEET, CROWN, AND COLOURED WINDOW GLASS. PURE WHITE SHADES FOR ORNAMENTS.

Pumps, Water-closets, and Plumbers' Brass Work. Genuine White Lead, Paint, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Tariffs of the above on application to

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MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person. 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

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Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

PATENT CHROMATIC GLASS, or GLASS-FACED GROOVED BRICKS.

The attention of Architects, Builders, and others interested, is respectfully requested to the Patent process for the purpose of combining red or other Clay with Glass, by which means durability, entire resistance to moisture, and any colour which the architect or designer may require, are added to the brick

The form of the brick is also, by means of a groove at the side and end, made such as to add greatly to the strength of the building, as the joints by this means are brought nearly close together, so as to form a neat exterior, and the mortar acts as a wedge from the shape of the groove.

The discovery of the use of bricks of a similar kind in ancient Babylon and Nineveh by Mr Layard makes it unnecessary to enter much into a detail of the superior quality of these bricks as their exterior, unimpaired by time, as seen by the specimens in the British Museum, paces it beyond a doubt; and these bricks, though the patent was in progress before the discovery of the ancient bricks, are precisely the same in their materials, and their colour can be varied to the taste of the architect

A sheet of drawings of coloured bricks may be had on application as below, showing the forms most adopted to the process, and that a field is opened to the architect to combine any form and colour, with red clay, that may be most in accordance with his taste, with a cost which will not exceed, if equal, that of common stucco, and less than Portland cement.

Applications for Licenses to work under the Patent may be obtained of the Patentee, T. SUMMERFIELD, Park Glass-works, Birmingham; or at J. S. COCKING'S, Patent Agent, 26, Ann-street Birmingham.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 296, Oxford street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 10s. per dozen.

Sashes Primed and Glazed with good Crown Glass from 3½d. per foot.

Strong Sheet Glass packed in boxes of 100 feet, from 12s per box.

The new Ruby Sheet, the best for embossing, from 1s. 3d. per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

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ALFRED GOBLET begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish. ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 215, OXFORD-STREET.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 44, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, conducted in connection with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas of the newest designs, constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTOR'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London

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REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS—SNOXELL, Patentee, 95, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 145, Old-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 600 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock. By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York-road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs Lawrence and Sons). Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well-seasoned materials and super or workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

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ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

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GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs. on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass-doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

TODD'S PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT.

THE PATENT METALLIC PROTOXIDE PAINT now offered has been found, after the most severe trials, to be peculiarly efficacious in preserving Iron from Oxidation, Wood from Decay, and Masonry and Brickwork from Dampness. Applied to Iron, it unites with it most intimately, forming a complete coating; so that thus protected, it will be found equal to the best galvanized iron. Hence its great value to all Engineers and Iron Founders as an application to iron vessels, iron roofs, steam and water pipes, &c. &c. It adheres firmly to iron, even at a red heat. For stuccoed buildings it will be found to be effectual in preventing the discolourations formed by vegetation, and keeping out all dampness.

For terms, application to be made at the Offices of the Company, Levant House, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or to the following Agents:—
Messrs. PITCHFORD, Island Lead Works, Limehouse, } LONDON. | Messrs. D. and G. BRYMNER ..... GREENOCK.
Messrs. G. and T. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre,.....

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

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The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. Piece-manufactures containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not only by the disagreeably appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK LONDON PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Scott's Patent.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this numerous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in powder or paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under 1 rand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price list and prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs. CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, 10, Lombard-street, London.

A SURE and GUARANTEED REMEDY AGAINST DAMP.—GREENE and CO.'S OXIDE SOLUTION PAINT, for Damp, Salt, and Spotted Walls, price 12s. 6d. gallon. Portland Cement Wash for the fronts of houses, inside of churches, railway stations, and all ordinary colouring, equal to oil paint for durability, in casks of 1 cwt. for 30s. Oxide Paints, of all shades of colour, for in-door and out-door painting, dry in a few hours, and superior to all other paints for durability and preservative properties to wood, iron, or cement.—All ordinary colours 8s. per gallon.—GREENE and CO. Oxide Paint Factory, 23, Norfolk street, Islington.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cement). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminently hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement, and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them, for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery, patented by Mr. ASPDIN, much improved the quality of his Cement while at any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as they are aware of numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Alington-street, Western-road; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; at Messrs. Rosher's Wharf, Holland-street, Blackfriars, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse, or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, at their Works, adjoining near Bridgewater and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they believe, fit for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured by the ordinary methods.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application to them, and can offer favourable terms to large metropolitan and country exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN DAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian under patents, and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN DAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster; and Seed-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and is of its state in damp situations. Accounts of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN DAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL. Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers' sales, and dealers in Plaster of Paris White Paste, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, as in the wharf walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is the best recommendation

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS, STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c., by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Paddington-basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus di Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roof is of Terra-cotta and cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERHANGING, is the result of general experiments and long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster. London Agents—Messrs. J. and G. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre. Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 36, Mary-street, Dublin.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD-WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Apply to RIGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS A highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil cloth coverings; for entrance-halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and CO. Manufacturers of THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM

in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, esq. in "Official Handbook"), send, free of expense, their pattern and price book.

Benthall Works, Broseley, Salop.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 35s. per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 9-inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 30s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 75s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line.

BRICKS.—From Kent-fields.—Grey stock, shipping, paviors, &c. of superior quality; also, white Suffolk, and red facings.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Countine-house, Hoxton Brick-fields, grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand (approved quality) constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Slippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 25s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplies with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Tiles, and Quarries, Interior Marbling and Corroyine perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Pointers' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED to PURCHASE, 600,000 BRICKS; half good sound stocks, and the other half good sound place, to be delivered in Holloway within one month. Terms, cash.—Apply by letter to A. Z. Mr. Harris's, Stationer, Holloway-road, stating lowest price and where to be seen.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COMPANY are now prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of Bricks made by BURSTALL'S PATENT. Apply to JOHN S. DUFF, Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 8, Old Jewry.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COMPANY (Burstall's Patent) are now prepared to enter into arrangements for the USE of the MACHINES in the London district. The chief advantages of these machines, which may be seen in full operation at the Company's works, are, the superior quality and economy of manufacture, the bricks (produced from dry clay) are conveyed at once from the machine to the kiln, and are ready for delivery in fourteen days after they are made, thus avoiding all the usual damage, delays, and expensive process of drying, &c.; the machinery and buildings occupy a very small space. Terms and further particulars may be had on application to J. A. DUFF, at the Company's Offices, 8, Old Jewry.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSSS WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 29, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other House in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the chromatic scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

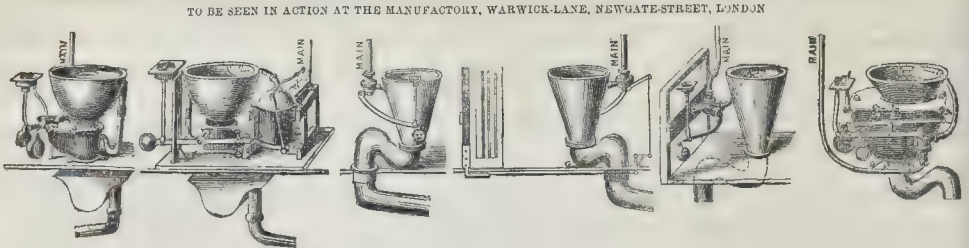
BUILDING MATERIALS.

BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south-west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy landing by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney pieces, &c. Slab and Re-faced Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes, Cements, Clay Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'

PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 3l. 4s.

No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin sunk opal handle, 3l. 10s

No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 2l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 3s.

No. 4. J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1l. 18s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d

No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelle l Iron Hopper cast-iron trap, and door action, 1l 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.

No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. Bunch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, wellsinking, &c and adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

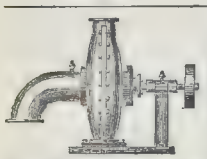
PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 36s. per doz. painted
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Paper-makers, Chemists, Brick-makers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids (hot or cold) raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO'S PATENTED PUMPS For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO, Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex street, Strand.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, in the

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold miners, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE.—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST-IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump..... £1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached and bolts and nuts ready for fixing..... 3 0 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot Forcing and Plant Houses, from an underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in Town or Country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS, 8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade.

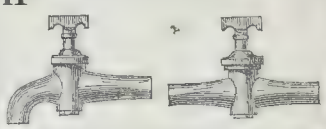
TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six horse power to twenty-five horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MIDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 52, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

LEATHER BANDS for DRIVING MACHINERY EDWARDS PATENT Engineers, Millowners, Printers, and others using bands for driving machinery, are respectfully invited to inspect EDWARDS' IMPROVED FOLDED FLAT SOLID LEATHER BANDS (one pound bands from ¾ inch to 7 inch diameter), which for strength, durability, and steadiness in working, surpass any bands at present in use. Manufactory, 32, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 32.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for gable-bouil lings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MAYER, BOULTON, and CO. (from S. Lyndon, CORNWALLIS POTTERY, STAPLETON-ROAD, BRISTOL. This is the only Manufactory in the Kingdom for the exclusive production of Pipe, Closet, Sanitary, and Lavatory Basins of all descriptions. M., B. and Co. having purchased the extensive premises, which were formerly used as a pipe factory and foundry, and converted the same into a Staffordshire Pottery on a most extensive scale, are enabled to offer all these articles work, and from their unbounded knowledge of, as well as their long practice in connexion with, this peculiar business, they can manufacture cheaper than any other house. They solicit the especial attention to their Dr Hopper Basin and Trap, at 7s. 6d. each, delivered in any part of the kingdom, and where large quantities are required a liberal discount is allowed. Orders for White Drab, Marbled, Blue Printed, Enamelled, and Gilt wares attended to on the shortest notice

London Depôt—18 Wharf, City-basin.

N.B. On Sale, Two Lathes, a Drilling Machine, a Facing ditto, a Punching ditto, a Bending ditto, a Stove, a large Fan, a pair of Shears; also, a great variety of Patterns and Tools used in the foundry business, and which must be removed before M. B. and Co can complete their alterations.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

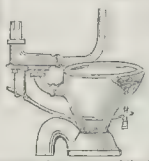
HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Lukes, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connell's Registered Model Water-closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high service, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected at the Manufactory, as above.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main

Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from one and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 22, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.



TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 3 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Red Drain-pipes, Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

STEAM-ENGINES.—TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, without reserve, a small and large PAIR of NEW MARINE ENGINES, very strongly made, and well suited for land purposes. No reasonable offer refused. To be viewed, together with other machinery on sale, at 11, West-street, Smithfield, London, between the hours of Eleven and Four.

PARSEY'S PATENT REVOLVING PUMPING ENGINE.—A 5-horse engine will throw 300 gallons of water 350 feet high per minute, and greater quantities and height according to the power. HAND ENGINES to throw easily 4 gallons 100 feet high. COMPACT FIRE ENGINES of extraordinary throw. WATER COMPANIES may RAISE and THROW GREATER QUANTITIES with greater speed and much LESS STEAM POWER than by any other means. FOUNTAINS PLAYED WITHOUT any LOSS of WATER. WATER RAISED from the DEEPEST MINES WITHOUT LIFTS. Lands drained, irrigated, liquid manure supplied, &c.—Apply to Mr. PARSEY, Engineer and Patentee, 3, Crescent-place, Burton-crescent; or Mr. FREEMAN ROE, No. 70, Strand.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE made by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PEGG & CO., Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

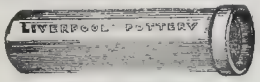
DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	CARLISLE .....C Armstrong, Lowther-street
CORK .....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	WHITEHAVEN ...Hugh Todhunter.
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	COCKERMOUTH..John Hird
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	GUERNSEY .....Guernn. Brothers.
PRESTON .....J Armstead, Hudson-street.	LONDONDERRY...W and A M'Elwee.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	WIGAN .....James Fairclough, King-street.

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

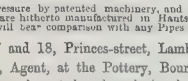
REDUCTION of PRICE in SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET; TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER LIST PRICE.

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER.....	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON....	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-UPON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER.....	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY.....	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK.....	Mr. C. Nelson, Kingcote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Bilsard.	DERBY.....	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON.....	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH.....	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

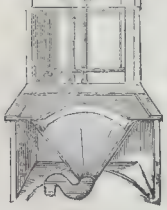
STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGATT, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

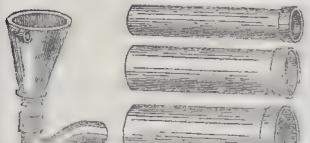
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Peake Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 23, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COOK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

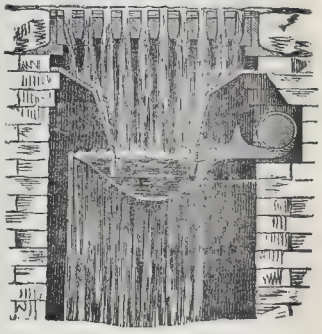
GEORGE JENNINGS,

SANITARY ENGINEER.

A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES of JENNINGS'S various SANITARY INVENTIONS can be had on application, or by post, if Two Stamps are enclosed to

THE MANUFACTORY,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

BUNNETT and CO.'s PATENT SELF-ACTING EFFLUVIA-TRAP, for Sewers, Drains, and Cesspools, effectually scouring and self-cleansing, cannot get out of order, keeps so, by its



The above is a sectional view of the Trap in its ordinary position, with the rolling weight at the extremity of the lever attached to the moveable pan. The body of the trap, dipping into the moveable pan, forms a perfect vapour-proof joint, and should the trap ever get stopped, the water will rise in the body of it till it overbalances the weight, which then rolls towards the centre, and allows the pan to fall to its fullest extent, instantly discharging all obstructions; the weight then rolls back, and brings up the pan to its former position, catching sufficient water to form a fresh joint.

Five years' extensive use in various parts of the kingdom have thoroughly tested the practical superiority and quality of the above, which has over all others, as proved by a constant repetition of orders, and numerous testimonials from our local boards, town surveyors, and others who have adopted it.

Offices 29, LONGMORE-STREET, LONDON. Works, DEPTFORD, KENT, where particulars, testimonials, &c. may be obtained; also of most respectable Ironmongers.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many situations of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

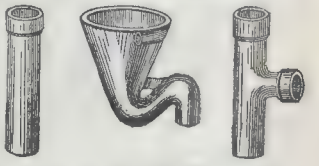
W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Risher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington.—G. Frith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kennington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Llwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orsland House, Back-hill. Orders executed from the above places, from Faccon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Hartshorn-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's.—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and others to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Particulars forwarded on application.

NOTICE TO NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIP-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Sale of fine large navy oak, Elm, Ash, Beech, and other Timber, standing on the Woolhampton and Brimpton Estates, midway between Reading and Newbury, and within easy distance of the Woolhampton Station, on the Berks and Hants Railway, and Aldermaston Station, on the Great Western and Avon Canal, Berks.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth to SELL by AUCTION, at the FALMOUTH ARMS INN, Woolhampton, Berks, early in the month of DECEMBER, 1854, a very heavy fall of fine old ENGLISH TIMBER.—Full particulars in future papers.

BRITANNIA FOUNDRY, LEEDS. Most important to Engineers, Machine-makers, Toolmakers, Railway Companies, Contractors, Smiths, Iron masters, Tinplate makers, Boilermakers, and Others.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Archibald Pickard and Company, machine makers, ironfounders, &c., to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1854, and following days (Sundays excepted), commencing each day at ELEVEN o'clock in consequence of a dissolution of their partnership, on the PREMISES, at their WORKS, called the Britannia Foundry, Aroe-street, Leeds, the whole of their extensive highly valuable and modern PLANT, TOOLS, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c. which are all in the best working condition, and, by Smith, Beacock and Tannett, Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Other, &c. &c. &c. Four powerful planing-machines (some of which are fitted with double tool-boxes), to plane from 3 feet 6 in. to 18 feet in length; all the particulars width and height; also a screw-cutting and slide lathes varying from 8 to 16 in centre, head-stocks, and in-set metal feeds, from 6 feet to 25 feet long, complete with overhanging apparatuses, &c.; twenty-four double and single geared hand lathes, from 7 to 12 in. centres complete, with ditto, ditto; three self-acting boring lathes, with universal chucks complete; five single and double geared drilling and boring machines; four shaping machines (various), from 7 in. to 20 in. strokes; two slotting machines, with 7 and 9 in. strokes respectively; all the smiths' tools, anvils, bellows, tongs, swages, stake-troughs, &c.; all the glazier and grinders' utensils; large quantity of excellent vices, benches, steel turning, boring, drilling, and planing tools; the valuable patterns and models in the stores, and work; the whole of the valuable stock in trade of pig iron, bar and rod iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, &c. The stores include a large quantity of emery in casks, of the best quality, tallow, oil, hew files, bolts and nuts, &c. &c.—Full particulars in descriptive catalogues, which will be prepared in due time, and may be had at the Works; or at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cross-street-chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or by post, on receipt of eight stamps.

Fourth Sale of the Building Materials, to clear the ground for Battersea park

MR. W. R. GLASIER is honoured with instructions from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, the York Depôt, Bramshaw and The Works, near the Vauxhall Entrance, Battersea fields, most conveniently situate for land and water carriage, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1854, at TWELVE for ONE, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS, Fixtures, and Fittings of the above-mentioned works, comprising the kilns, sheds, cottage, &c and consisting of upwards of 40,000 patent plain and other tiles, and a good deal useful timbers in rafters, principals, &c.; about 20,000 fire-bricks, 300,000 capital stock-bricks; useful steam-engine of 6-horse power, iron boilers, 150 pump, hot air apparatus, 800 gallon steam boat, Baxter-street, Lambeth, Commercial-road, doors, a few stoves, fittings, and other effects.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place, or at the Premises, 41, Watchman-yard; at the Office of the Clerk of Works, Park-road, Battersea; at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

Commercial-road, Lambeth Stock-in-Trade of a Timber Merchant, Four Barges, Two Cart-horses, Three Timber-carriages, Three Carts, Harness, and other effects.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is favoured with instructions from Mr. John Craxford, who is retiring from business, and the wharf being let, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Lester-wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12th, at 1 following day, at TWELVE for ONE, the whole of his valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of about 1,000 squares of prepared flooring, 500 white and yellow battens, 200 pine planks, 50 loads Riga and Swede timber, 10 loads of cut ditto, 75 loads die square timber, 2,000 puttogs, 400 pots, 200 deal and batch boards, &c. &c. painting lasts, oak boards, mahogany spruce palings, hr sleepers, six bricks, the erection of counting-house, four barges, two capital carts, seven three timber carriages, three carts, harness, and other effects.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and catalogues had on the premises; at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

ALBION FOUNDRY, LEEDS. Preliminary Announcement.—Very important to Engineers, Tool Makers, Machine Makers, Millwrights, Iron and Brass Founders, Railway Companies, Contractors, Brokers, and Others.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he is favoured with instructions from Mr. T. W. Lord, the eminent machine maker, ironfounder, &c. of the Albion Foundry, East-street, Bank, Leeds, who is retiring from the business, to arrange, catalogue, and SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1854, and following days, commencing at ELEVEN o'clock each day, the whole of his valuable and modern PLANT, TOOLS, UTENSILS, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c. among which may be briefly enumerated capital screwing, sliding, and boring lathes, on cast metal beds, and complete with tap driving apparatuses, &c.; double geared and single speed hand lathes, with ditto ditto; powerful planing and shaping machines, of various dimensions, and adapted for all kinds of work; drilling and boring machines, bolt screwing machines, numerous vices, on improved cast metal benches; steel turning, boring, drilling, and planing tools; all the iron and brass foundry implements and utensils; the contents of the mechanics', smiths', and glaziers' shops; the costly and modern patterns and models in brass, iron, and wood; the whole of the valuable stock in trade, of new brass and iron castings, pig iron, bar and rod iron, steel, files, screws, rivets, bolts, nuts, &c. The stores embrace emery, tallow, paints, old brass, lead, copper, and wrought metal, &c.—Further particulars in future advertisements; and also of the Premises, being spacious, and in a good business locality, which will be let on lease, with or without the Machinery, Fixtures, and Fittings, as may be agreed upon. Apply to the Auctioneer, Cross-street-chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or at the Albion Works, as above; or by post, on receipt of eight stamps.

TO ENGINEERS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, AND OTHERS

MR. PETER BROAD is instructed by the trustee, To DISPOSE OF capital PREMISES, in the above trade, situate at Uxbridge, on very beneficial terms, to an immediate purchaser. The stock can be reduced to any amount, and the contracts and trade fixtures will be taken over. An opportunity offers to any correct man with moderate means, of a most inviting character.—Particulars of Mr. PETER BROAD, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

Materials of Dwelling-house, Stabling for Sixty Horses and Eleven Coach-houses, known as Bryant's Livery Stables, 189, Oxford-street.—By

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, comprising 100,000 paving and stock bricks, six tons of lead, fifty squares of floors, large quantity of timber, in roofs, &c. stall partitions, racks and mangers, eleven pairs of coachhouse gates, stable doors, &c. In house, six and four panel doors, French windows, sashes and frames, partitions, statuary marble chimney pieces, register and other stoves, range, patent watercloset, pumps, gasfittings, &c., 11,000 paving tiles, Dutchess slates, stone coping; 100 tons of pebble paving, wrought iron entrance gates, iron columns, and a large quantity of excellent materials. View day preceding and morning of sale. Catalogues of Mr. R. GRAY, Estate and House Agent, 20, Southampton-street, Strand; at the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Tottenham.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MIDDLESEX, near Uxbridge.—By

MESSRS. COBB, at the MART, on TUESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, in Five Lots, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in certain causes of Coleman Lilley and Stapleton v. Carter, a highly desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, in the parish of West Drayton, near the village immediately adjoining the church, comprising a brick-built house and extensive range of outbuildings, with cottage, lodge, &c. in the occupation of Mr. Bagley; and 19a. 0r. 8p. of fruit, plantation, and garden ground of the most valuable description, partly divided by high fruit-walls, having good building frontages on the high road, and resting on a deep substratum of capital brick earth, less than a quarter of a mile from the Drayton Railway Station, three miles from Uxbridge, and thirty miles from London.—Offering an opportunity to land and building societies, builders, brickburners, and capitalists generally, for the acquirement of freehold land of the best description, with great local and other advantages in a parish where much of the land is copyhold and of less desirable tenure. The premises can be viewed in pursuance of the tenant, and particulars, with plans, may be had at the Mart; the De Burgh Arms, Uxbridge; of Messrs. Freeman and Bonnamley, Solicitors, 38, Coleman-street; of Mr. G. F. Sealy, Solicitor, 27, Moorgate-street; of Mr. S. Dalton, Solicitor, Great Newport-street, St. Martin's-lane; of Messrs. Mountain and Rowsell, Solicitors, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; of Mr. C. J. Monkhouse, Solicitor, Craven-street, Strand; and of Messrs. Cons, Surveyors and Land Agents, 18, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

ENGINES and MACHINERY, TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, without reserve, on the PREMISES, 20, West-street, Southside, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, several powerful Engines, Lathes, Planing Machine, Presses, and sundry tools and materials.—May be viewed on the Premises every day, between the hours of ELEVEN and FOUR o'clock.

FARRINGDON-STREET EXTENSION.—Building Materials of a House

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, the whole of the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about THIRTY HOUSES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, STABLING, and PREMISES, in Sharp's-alley, Castle-street, Saffron-hill, Hollow-street, and Vine-street, Clerkenwell, comprising about 650,000 good sound bricks, several tons of lead, oak and fir timber in roofs and floors, sashes, doors, and fittings, plain and jap tiles, slate paving, counter shop fronts, twenty-five large cast-iron pans, and all the plant and fixtures of a melter and bone-boiler, lime-pits, oil-cisterns, two large japanning stoves complete, 48 vats, counters, gas-fittings, and very valuable fixtures, fifty forms, desks, and all the fittings of schoolhouse, and a great variety of useful mat rails and fittings up.—May be viewed two days previous; catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall; and of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

THREADNEEDLE-STREET.—Building Materials of a large House

PULLEN and SON are favoured with directions from the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, at TWELVE, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FIXTURES of a large House, 32, Threadneedle-street, comprising brickwork, plain and ridge tiles, timber in roofs and floors, casts, sash, floor boards and gutters, batten cistern and pipes, stone paving, stoves, and useful fixtures. May be viewed the day previous.—Catalogues had at Mr. Hardwick's Offices, 21, Cavendish-square; and of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

WHITECROSS STREET.—Builder's Stock and Implements.

PULLEN and SON are directed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 193, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, on SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, at TWELVE, the valuable, well selected BUILDER'S STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, and UTENSILS in TRADE, of Mr. Thomas Ward, decreased; comprising white and yellow deals, planks, and battens, seasoned timber, in joists and quartering, floor boards and plank, well-seasoned flooring boards, a large quantity of dry cut stuff, various thicknesses; mahogany and oak in plank and board; new doors, 1 pair patent sash weights and pulleys, hods and ladders, barrows, utensils of painters' and plumbers' shops, fifteen workbenches, assortment of joiners' iron mongery, bricks, stone, and useful old materials, trusses, scaffold poles, boards, and all the implements and trade effects.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

MARE-STREET, HACKNEY.—Capital Building Materials of a large Residence; 2,000 feet run of Garden-walls, enclosing Messrs. Lodiges's grounds in Paragliese-fields.

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, at TWELVE, in lots, all the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS and Fittings-up of a spacious Residence; 2,000 feet run of garden-walls in Paragliese-fields, and extending from Mare-street to Paragliese-place and East-place, comprising about 300,000 capital stock bricks, slates, prime timber in roofs and floors, modern sashes, doors, handsome marble chimney-pieces, sound Portland arch, entrance-gates, paving, copings, and rails, lead pumps, cisterns, and pumps, stoves, and useful fixtures and fittings up.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had of Hewitt Cubitt, Esq. Architect, 4, Lancaster-place, Strand; and of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

TO BLACKLEAD AND EMERY MANUFACTURERS, Colourmen, Druggists, Plant Brokers, and Others.—Extensive Stock-in-Trade and Plant, Clerkenwell.

PULLEN and SON respectfully announce that they are directed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Red-lion-court, Onslow-street, and Saint-yard, Great Saffron-hill, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, at TWELVE, in consequence of the premises being required for the Clerkenwell Improvements, the valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, and UTENSILS, comprising about ten tons of blacklead, in casks; two tons of ditto, packed; three tons of ivory-black, blue-black, and lamp-black; six tons rumbers de marc powder and pipes, three Turkey stone, three tons flint powder and pipes, ten tons dry colours, one ton patent dryer, two tons crucibles, seven manganese, ten wet gum, two tons colour dust, carboys of acid, log wood chips, sponge, two grosses packing pots, twenty grass jars and mustard pots, capital emery-grinding mill, warm pan, and 15-inch iron-bound stone runner, 8 feet diameter, a 4-feet ditto, ten iron beams and planks, and a ton of iron weights, sifting machines, iron of metal pipe, weighing carts, oil caterns, blowing machine, steps and ladders, counters and drawers, iron safe, bottles, casks and brasses, capital wood and iron and all the fixtures and utensils in trade. May be viewed the day prior, and catalogues had of Pullen and Son, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, close to the Regent's-park. There are several plots in this very favourable locality to let for 99 years, at low ground-rents, for third-rate 8-roomed houses, for which there is a great demand in this very genteel neighbourhood. They would, when completed, immediately let or sell.—For particulars, apply to Mr. F. EDGART, No. 9, Harrington-square.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at CARSHALTON, Surrey, near the Station of London and Epsom Railway. Term of lease, 300 years. Low ground-rents, and advances made to the extent of 65 per cent.—Apply to Mr. FRANCIS E. H. FOWLER, Architect, 4, Garden-court, Temple.

SYDENHAM.—TO BE SOLD, or LET on building lease, term ninety years—TWO desirable PLOTS of FREEHOLD GROUND, situated within five minutes' walk of Forest-hill Station, each having a frontage of 100 feet by 190 deep.—Apply to Mr. WM. MORPHEW, Surveyor, Redberry-grove, Sydenham-park.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes. To BE LET, on Building Lease. Money advanced to respectable builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

BUILDING LAND to be SOLD or LET, on long building lease, in plots, at EALING, PUTNEY, WOOD-GREEN, near HORNSEY, WARE-ROAD, Hertford, BROCKLEY-HILL, near Forest-hill, ROUND HILL PARK, Brighton, ENFIELD, and CASTLE-HILL, Reading.—Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane.

SUTTON, SURREY, five minutes' walk of the Station.—TO BE LET, on a Building Lease for 99 years, an eligible corner plot of FREEHOLD LAND, in the heart of the town, having frontages to High-street of 150 ft. and to Benhill-street of 180 feet, and being well adapted for the erection of shops. For terms apply to Mr. EBBUTT, 21, High-street, Croydon.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO BE LET or SOLD, an Estate of about THIRTY ACRES, close to the Crystal Palace. The estate is in the finest site and most healthy position in Norwood for the erection of superior villa residences, with views over the surrounding country for twenty miles.—Apply to Mr. RAYNER, Solicitor, 70, King William-street.

TO BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TO BE LET, convenient WHARF PREMISES, situate on the Regent's Canal, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Great Northern Railway goods depôt, and the King's-cross terminus. The premises consist of a portion of the capacious wharf known as Brownhill's wharf, Battle-bridge, having thereon a four-storied building, fitted up with every convenience for a builder or timber merchant. The basement consists of smithy and masons' shops and stores. The ground-floor is fitted up as a saw-mill, and contains a saw-frame, saw-benches, moulding, tenoning, and mortising machines; also, a stone-sawing machine, a traveling crane, and a 20-horse engine, with boiler complete. The first and second floors are used for carpenters' shops stores, and drying rooms. Adjoining this building is the boiler and engine houses, having a chimney-shaft 100 feet high. The premises are to be let, on lease, at an annual rental of 180l. The machinery to be taken at a valuation, but the advertiser will consent to take out the whole amount thereof in timber goods, or works to be done for him by the purchaser. The first portion of Pembroke wharf is divided into two wharfs, each having convenient and capacious premises thereon, excellent living for a large, and are a liberally adapted to the use of any person who is business requires wharf premises.—For further particulars, inquire of Mr. WM. DENNIS, Pembroke-wharf, Caledonian-road, Islington.

SYDENHAM-HILL.—TO BE LET, on a Building Lease, term ninety years, a beautifully-situated PLOT of FREEHOLD GROUND, suitable for one or two villa residences, commanding a most extensive view of the surrounding country, and within an easy walk of the Crystal Palace, and about eight minutes of the Sydenham or Forest-hill railway station.—Apply to Mr. WM. MORPHEW, Surveyor, Redberry-grove, Sydenham-park.

BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET.—
KING'S CROSS, opposite the Station (Houses or Factories).
EALING, near the Railway Station (Villas).
SUTTON, close to the Station (Villas and Inns).
WIMBLEDON PARK, near the new Station (Villas).
VAUXHALL, abutting on the Station and River an extensive Wharf and Warehouses, Freehold, to be Sold.
Apply to NELSON and INNES, Architects, 38, Regent-street.

CANNON-STREET IMPROVEMENT.—BUILDING LEASES.—The Committee for Improvements within the City of London hereby give Notice, that they will meet at GUILDHALL, on MONDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER next, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive TENDERS, in writing, agreeably to a form to be obtained at the Office of the City Architect, from parties willing to take BUILDING LEASES of SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, on the south side of Cannon-street West, and on the west side of Old Change. Plans can be inspected, and conditions seen, upon application at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, on any day (Sundays excepted), between the hours of ELEVEN and THREE.
Guildhall, Sept. 1854. MEREWETHER.

LANDING WHARF and DRAWING DOCK, LETT'S WHARF, near Waterloo-bridge, Surrey side.—For the accommodation as offered at this extensive wharf for landing, shipping, drawing, and warehousing goods. English and foreign timber, iron, stone, bricks, sand, coals, &c. &c. 150 feet river frontage, floats of timber, large sawpits, a thirty-ton crane for heavy goods, boilers, &c.; also a ten-ton crane.—Apply to BOUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of a SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, in good repair, with large roomy workshops and yards.—For particulars, inquire on the Premises, at 72, Pratt-street, Camden-town.

KENTISH TOWN.—TO BE SOLD, cheap, several CARCASES, at a low ground-rent. Joiners' or plasterers' work taken as payment. Apply to R. H. 72, Pratt-street, Camden-town.

WANTED, to RENT or PURCHASE, a superior FAMILY RESIDENCE, within one hour's drive of the City. The reception and principal bed-rooms must be spacious, the locality healthy, and the establishment in every way suitable for the occupation of a gentleman's family.—Address, very full particulars, to Z. M. P. Mr. Hammond's, 27, Lombard-street.

EIGHTEENTH ESTATE and TWENTY-SECOND PUBLIC DRAWING.—LAND for BUILDING has just been purchased for distribution amongst the members of the CRYSTAL PALACE LAND SOCIETY, at Retford, Nottinghamshire, close to the station of the Great Northern, and to the Junction station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. A Second Property has also just been acquired at Tunbridge Wells (West Kent), being the eighteenth purchase. The TWENTY-SECOND PUBLIC DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th of OCTOBER, at NOON, at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, for RIGHTS of CHOICE on the Society's Estates. Shares taken on or before the 14th of OCTOBER will be included in the advantages of the drawing. Five per cent interest allowed on subscriptions of a year in advance and upwards, and on completed shares. The taking of lots on estates is quite optional. No personal liability.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, &c.

AN established BUSINESS in the Plumbing, Glazing, Painting, and Gas-fitting, of nearly fifty years' standing, of a sterling character, TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the sudden death of the proprietor. For particulars, apply on the premises of the late J. D. GARRETT, Walworth-road, Surrey.

TO ENGINEERS AND MILLWRIGHTS.

A GOOD BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF at the West-end of London, with excellent connection. For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. COLLINS, 14, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, October 7, 1854.

The Builder,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE FOR THE

Architect, Engineer, Operatives & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Esq. M.P. President, in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Adam, Mr. Charles
Banks, Mr. Thomas
Bird, Mr. George. Treasurer.
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Bird, Mr. Stephen
Brass, Mr. W. Jun.
Brown, Mr. E.
Bulmer, Mr. John
Bulmer, Mr. R. B.
Bulmer, Mr. E.
Burstall, Mr. R. K.
Clarke, William, esq
Chilian and Istanbouri
Messrs. Birmingham
Cooper, Mr. H. W.
Cozens, Mr. Thomas
Dubitt, Thomas, esq
Dubitt, Mr. Aldman
Dunn, Mr. P.
Dullingford, Mr. W. H.
Davies, John, esq.
David, Mr. James
Day, Mr. E.
Dunnage, Mr. Wm.
Eldred, Mr. J. H.
Ellis, Mr. William
Fish, Mr. Charles
Forrest, Robert, esq.
Formby, C. esq
Gardiner, W. J. esq
Grimsdell, Mr. Sam.
Head, Mr. George
Higgs, Mr. Joshua

Howard, Mr. Thos.
Hutchens, Mr. Wm
Jackson, Messrs. E. and W.
Jackson, Mr. Thomas
Jackson, Mr. William
James, Jabez, esq
Jay, Mr. John
Johnson, Henry, esq
Joll, H. esq.
Jones, Brothers, Messrs.
Lee, Mr. Henry
Liddle, Mr. Jeremiah
Lucas, Brothers, Messrs.
Magnus, Mr. Geo. E
Mansfield, Mr. Alfred
Mills, Mr. Thomas
Molineux, Mr. W.
Morris, Mr. John
Myers, Mr. George
Newson, Mr. J. Sen.
Newson, Mr. J. Jun.
Norris, Mr. William
Ogden and Armfield, Messrs.
Pearse, Mr. L. B.
Peters, Mr. Joseph
Peters, Mr. Wm.
Phillips, Mr. Wm.
Piper, Mr. Thos. Jun
Piper, Mr. William

Pitt, Mr. Geo. e
Potter, Messrs G. & Co.
Rawlins, W. W. esq.
Richardson, Mr. G.
Richardson, Mr. R.
Rolt, Peter, esq. M.P.
Sapwell, Mr. John
Scarle, Mr. Francis
Shadbolt, Mr. F.
Smith, Mr. Alfred
Smith, Mr. George
Smith, G. Spencer, esq.
Smith, Mr. Thomas
Soper, Mr. Geo. Jno.
Stephens, Mr. R. J.
Stirling, Mr. Thos.
Stirling, Mr. T. Jun.
Stirling, Mr. Wm.
Stringfield & Cooper, Messrs.
Teale, Mr. F. G.
Thorn, Mr. John,
Thompson & Holmes, Messrs.
Tolley, Mr. James
Tyerman, T. esq.
Watkins, Mr. S.
Webb, William, esq.
West, Mr. William
Weston, Mr. James
Williams, Mr. J.
Wood, Mr. J.
Woodcock, K. J. esq.

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Cozens, Mr. Thomas
Dubitt, Thomas, esq
Dubitt, Mr. Aldman
Dunn, Mr. P.
Dullingford, Mr. W. H.
Davies, John, esq.
David, Mr. James
Day, Mr. E.
Dunnage, Mr. Wm.
Eldred, Mr. J. H.
Ellis, Mr. William
Fish, Mr. Charles
Forrest, Robert, esq.
Formby, C. esq
Gardiner, W. J. esq
Grimsdell, Mr. Sam.
Head, Mr. George
Higgs, Mr. Joshua

Howard, Mr. Thos.
Hutchens, Mr. Wm
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Morris, Mr. John
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Watkins, Mr. S.
Webb, William, esq.
West, Mr. William
Weston, Mr. James
Williams, Mr. J.
Wood, Mr. J.
Woodcock, K. J. esq.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON'S LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE and CONSTRUCTION at University College, will commence on FRIDAY, the 20th of OCTOBER. First year's classes, at Half-past Six o'clock, p.m.; second year's classes, at a Quarter before Eight o'clock, p.m. Further particulars may be had at the College

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.
The SEVENTH and LAST of a COURSE of LECTURES, chiefly designed for the benefit of Art-Workmen, will be delivered at the ROOMS of the Museum, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1854, "On the Utility of Art Museums as Means in Fine Art Education," by C. BRUCE ALLEN, Esq. Architect.
Hour of admission, SEVEN o'clock. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock
Cards of invitation will be presented on application at the Museum, on any day excepting Saturday, from Ten to Four.
HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.

The entrance to the Museum on the above evening, will be from the Archway in Parliament-street, near Richmond-terrace

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The next ordinary Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, when a paper will be read on "The Common Things of Architectural Practice." The chair will be taken at EIGHT p.m. precisely.
ARTHUR CATES, } Hon. Secs.
T. W. GOODMAN, }
1 Lyon's Inn Hall, Strand.

Office of Metropolitan Buildings, 6, Adelphi terrace, Strand, October 2, 1854.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS' ACT. NOTICE is hereby given, that any person desiring to obtain a CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATION for the Office of DISTRICT SURVEYOR, will take place on MONDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER next. Each Candidate is to be examined, must apply on or before the 28th instant, and the application must be accompanied by a preliminary statement, according to the Course of Examination prescribed in the Rules for that purpose, copies of which may be had at this Office.
ARTHUR SYMONDS,
Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of MEMBERS of the INSTITUTION of BUILDERS' FOREMEN and CLERKS of WORKS will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at the RAY-TREE TAVERN, St. Swithin's-lane, for the purpose of electing officers, and other general business.
W. ALLARD, Secretary.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.
THE Committee of the Sheffield School of Art, having about to ERECT a NEW SCHOOL, have determined on offering the building of it to competitors, and hereby invite architects to send in plans, elevations, and sections complete. All designs are required to be on the same scale, namely, one-eighth of an inch to a foot, and must be sent in on or before the 9th of DECEMBER next, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the School of Art, Sheffield. Competitors are requested to put a distinguishing mark or motto on their designs, but not to attach their names. The letters accompanying the plans to contain the names of the competitors, but the letters of the successful competitors only will be opened. The architect who shall produce the most suitable design will have the erection of the building, and the second best design will receive a premium of fifty pounds. No plans will be received in competition which cannot be carried out for a sum not exceeding 4,000*l.*—For plans of the grounds, and particulars of requirements, apply to the Honorary Secretary, Sheffield; or at the Office of "The Builder."
By order of the Committee,
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN, Honorary Secretary,
Sheffield School of Art.

TO ARCHITECTS
THE COMMITTEE of the SHEFFIELD SCHOOL of ART being about to ERECT a NEW SCHOOL, have determined on offering the Building of it to COMPETITORS, and hereby invite architects to send in plans, elevations, and sections complete. All designs are required to be on the same scale, namely, one-eighth of an inch to a foot, and must be sent in on or before the 9th of DECEMBER next, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the School of Art, Sheffield. Competitors are requested to put a distinguishing mark or motto on their designs, but not to attach their names. The letters accompanying the plans to contain the names of the competitors, but the letters of the successful competitors only will be opened. The architect who shall produce the most suitable design will have the erection of the building, and the second best design will receive a Premium of Fifty Pounds. No plans will be received in competition which cannot be carried out for a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Pounds. For plans of the ground, and particulars of requirements, apply to the Honorary Secretary, Sheffield; or at the Office of "The Builder," Yorkstreet, Covent-garden, London.
By order of the Committee,
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN, Honorary Secretary,
Sheffield School of Art.

TO ARCHITECTS, LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.
DONCASTER CEMETERY.—The COMMISSIONERS are desirous of receiving DESIGNS, GROUND PLANS, ELEVATIONS, and detailed ESTIMATES, for the LAYING OUT as a CEMETERY, or RURAL GROUND the land selected for the site, containing about seven acres and a half, and for erecting thereon Two Chapels, apart from each other, with Lodge and Entrance Gates. The whole cost not to exceed 1,600*l.* The plan and levels of the ground may be inspected at Mr. ALEXANDER'S Office, in St. George-gate; and a premium of 12 will be awarded for the design which may be approved. The designs and estimates with motto are to be addressed "To the Commissioners of the Doncaster Cemetery," under cover, to their Clerk, on or before the 11th day of NOVEMBER, 1854.
T. B. MASON, Clerk to the Commissioners.
St. George-gate, Doncaster, Oct. 12, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, 5th Oct. 1854
NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for BORING for a better supply of WATER, in the ordnance well, at Sheerness. Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Sheerness, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 25th of OCTOBER, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and severately to be bound under a penalty of 200*l.* for the due performance of the Contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Sheerness," No Tender can be admitted after the said 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

TO CONTRACTORS
Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, 5th October, 1854
NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854, from persons desirous of contracting with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for BORING and SINKING a WELL for WATER, in the Royal Engineer Field Work Depôt, St. Mary's-creek, near Chatham. Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 25th of OCTOBER, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose Tender may be accepted to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and severally to be bound under a penalty of 1,000*l.* for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham." No Tender can be admitted after the said 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

CONTRACTS.

COVENTRY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH To SEWER CONTRACTORS and others. Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the CONSTRUCTION of about 11,149 YARDS of BRICK SEWERS, and 2,502 YARDS of PIPE BRANCH SEWERS in connection therewith according to the plans and specification in which may, together with the form of Tender, be seen at the Office of Mr. ROBINSON, C.E. Bank Chambers, High-street, Coventry, between the hours of ELEVEN o'clock a.m. and ONE o'clock p.m. of each day, until MONDAY, the 23rd of OCTOBER next, are requested to send sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Sewers," to the Town Clerk's Office, Little Park-street, Coventry, at or before TEN o'clock in the forenoon of the above-mentioned day. The Local Board will require the whole of the works to be completed on or before the 1st day of JULY, 1856, in such order and at such times as they may direct; and they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Local Board of Health.
THOMAS BALL TROUGHTON, Town Clerk.
Coventry, September 15, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, EARTHENWARE-PIPE MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.
CLITHEROE WATERWORKS COMPANY The Directors hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from Competent persons who may be willing to undertake all or any of the following Contracts:—
CONTRACT No 1.—For the Manufacture and Supply of about 11,000 Yards of Cast-iron Socket Pipes, varying from 9 inches to 2 inches internal diameter.
CONTRACT No 2—For the Manufacture and Supply of about 3,000 Yards of Stoneware or other Earthenware pipes, of from 4 inches to 2 inches internal diameter.
CONTRACT No. 3.—For the Manufacture and Supply of certain Sluice Valves, of Stop-cocks, and Hydrants or Fire-plugs, &c.
Drawings and specifications may be seen at our Offices, on and after the 16th of OCTOBER inst.; also at the Office of Mr. J. McLANDSBOROUGH, Civil Engineer, 24, Queen's gate, Bradford, from which forms of Tenders, and any further information may be obtained. Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, under cover, addressed "To the Chairman of the Clitheroe Waterworks Company," endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, on or before the 30th day of NOVEMBER next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order,
THAPPES and EASTHAM,
Clitheroe, 4th Oct. 1854. Solicitors.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—WATERWORKS.—CONTRACTS A, B, C, D and E. To IRON FOUNDERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, PIPE LAYERS, CONTRACTORS, EXCAVATORS, and others. The Local Board hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following CONTRACTS:—
CONTRACT A.—For the supply of about 200 tons of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPES and other CASTINGS.
CONTRACT B.—For the supply of SLUICE-VALVES, HYDRANTS, and STREET-FITTINGS.
CONTRACT C.—For the construction of a COVERED SERVICE RESERVOIR.
CONTRACT D.—For EARTHWORK, PUDDLING, &c. in Embankment for Storage Reservoir.
CONTRACT E.—For EXCAVATING the GROUND, LAYING and JOINTING EARTHENWARE WATER-PIPES, and for the construction of SETTLING-WELLS, VENTILATING-SHAFTS, and other works.
The drawings and specifications may be seen, and any further information may be obtained, on application at the Office of the Local Board of Health, Berwick-upon-Tweed; or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 14, Parliament-street, Westminster. The specifications, schedules, bills of quantities, and forms of Tender (in duplicate) for Contract A or B may be had on payment of five shillings. Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Office of the Local Board, Berwick-upon-Tweed, by TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER instant, endorsed "Tender for Contract A, B, C, D, or E," as the case may be. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
JAMES C. WEDDELL, Clerk to the Local Board.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, 8th October, 1854.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Directors of the Midland Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of an ENGINE-HOUSE, FITTING-SHOPS, and other Buildings in connection therewith, at the BURTON-UPON-TRENT STATION. The drawings and specification may be seen, and quantities obtained, upon application at the Engineer's Office, Derby Station, from the 16th to the 23rd instant, and at the Engineer's Offices, Lansdowne-street Station, Birmingham, from the 24th to the 27th instant inclusive. Tenders to be forwarded to the Secretary, to the Way and Works Committee, Derby Station, not later than TEN a.m. on TUESDAY, the 31st instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order, JOSEPH SANDELS, Secretary.
Derby, October 10, 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS
PERSONS desirous of sending in TENDERS for the WORKS required in the ENLARGEMENT and RESTORATION of the CHURCH of ST. MARY, at ILKESTON, in the county of Derby, are to take notice that Builders' Plans, Specifications, and Forms of Tender may be had of the Architect on application, either personally or by letter, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., by post Seal Tenders to be delivered to the Rev. RALPH NICHOLSWORTH, Vicar, on or before WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

GARSTON, near LIVERPOOL.—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1848.—CIVIL ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS.—The Local Board of Health for the District of Garston are desirous to receive PROPOSALS for a SURVEY and PLANS of the intended Sewerage, to be carried into effect by the General Board of Health, subject to the approval of the Local Board; the sewers, &c., plans will have to be executed. The district to be surveyed for the present purposes comprises about two hundred acres, of the town contains about three hundred houses. Gas-lamps, of which there are twenty-seven, will be liable to be removed. Candidates must be competent to give satisfactory experience in the construction of sewers and draining works and to report to the Board, at the London Local Board of Health, on the 20th of October next. The Local Board have resolved themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Surveyor's office, No. 6, Chancellor's-buildings, Garston, between the hours of Ten and Four, where the form of the proposed contract may be seen on and after the 25th instant. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Garston Sewerage," are to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Local Board Office, and delivered there on or before Monday, the 2nd day of October next.

By order,
J. W. DANBY, Secretary.

Lincoln, October 10, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE, at May Bank, between Newcastle-under-Lyme and Wolstanton, Staffordshire, for James Phillips, Esq., may see the plans and specifications at our Offices at Hanley, and obtain any information from MONDAY, the 16th inst., until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of NOVEMBER next, when the Tenders must be sent to the person named in the advertisement. The Committee do not necessarily accept the lowest or any other Tender.

WARD and SON, Architects.

Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, October 6, 1854.

N.B. The buildings will be of stone from the Peck Bank Quarry, near Newcastle.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Worshipful Company of Ironmongers are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of MANTLE and CORNICE PIECES and Enrichments in the Committee Rooms and Great Mitchell-street, the dimensions and particulars of which may be seen at the Company's Hall. Tenders are to be sent, on or before TUESDAY, the 17th inst. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Ironmongers' Hall, October, 1854.

EAST LONDON UNION.—To STONE MANUFACTURERS and BUILDERS.—Persons willing to TENDER for the SUPPLY of FREE-STONE and other STONES required at the New Workhouse at the Isle of Dogs, in the Poplar District, may ascertain particulars on the Ground, Mr. JARVIS, the Architect, No. 28, Essex-street, Strand, London, and deposit Tenders with me before ONE o'clock, WEDNESDAY next, the 18th of OCTOBER.

A. J. BAYLIS, Clerk to the Guardians.

1, Devonshire-square, City, 11th October, 1854.

OXFORD CITY WATERWORKS.—

Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a NEW ENGINE and BOILER HOUSE, and CHIMNEY, may inspect the Plans and Specification at the Office of the Waterworks Clerk, Town-hall, Oxford, where Tenders are to be delivered on or before MONDAY, the 23rd of OCTOBER inst. at TWELVE o'clock.

OXFORD CITY WATERWORKS.—

Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the SUPPLY of about 1,000 Tons of Cast Iron PIPES, of various sizes, required for the Waterworks, Oxford, are requested to send in their Tenders, addressed to the Town Clerk, Town-hall, Oxford, on or before MONDAY, the 23rd of OCTOBER inst. at TWELVE o'clock.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—To BUILDERS.—The Committee appointed for carrying out the enlargement of the County Hospital, at Lincoln, are desirous of OBTAINING the ERECTION of a NEW WING. The plans, drawings, and specification may be seen at the office of NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq., Architect, Lincoln, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of OCTOBER instant; and Tenders for the execution of the works are required to be delivered in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary to the County Hospital, Lincoln, on or before TWELVE o'clock at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 25th OCTOBER in-tant. Satisfactory security will be required for the due performance of the contract. The lowest or any Tender is not necessarily accepted.

By order,
J. W. DANBY, Secretary.

Lincoln, October 10, 1854.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a new HOUSE and PREMISES, on the site of the Stack Inn, Maidstone, for Messrs. Payne, Dye, Jenkins, and Co., are requested to deliver Tenders for the same on or before TWELVE o'clock on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER the 1st, at the Crown and Sussex Office, Maidstone. Plans, specifications, and Form of Tender may be seen at the office of Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, and HIGGINS, Parliament-street, Westminster, Messrs. Payne, Dye, Jenkins, and Co., Maidstone, and at the Bank of Messrs. Payne, Dye, Jenkins, and Co., Maidstone. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS. TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers will be prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER next, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 1, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock, for the following WORKS, viz.:—

For the CONSTRUCTION, RENEWAL, and COMPLETING of SEWERS, and PIPE SEWERS, between Hyde-park and the Thames, and between Chelsea and Battersea-bridge, and for the Construction of Reservoirs for the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, at Battersea-fields, and for the Construction of Culverts for the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, between Battersea-fields and Battersea-bridge.

Plans, Sections, and Specifications of the Works, and Forms of Tender, may be seen at the Office of the Commissioners, on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.

No Tender will be received after the day and hour above mentioned.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. H. WOOLLAYH, Secretary.

NOTICE to BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Trustees and Governors of the Whitehaven Union, in the County of Cumberland, hereby give Notice, that they are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ENLARGEMENT, ALTERATION, and IMPROVEMENT of the Workhouse, and for the Erection of Additional Buildings thereto, according to Plans and Specifications prepared by Mr. JOHN WEBSTER, Architect, Whitehaven, which may be seen at the Workhouse, on and after the 16th day of October instant. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Clerk to the Guardians, at the Workhouse, Whitehaven, and endorsed "Tender for Workhouse Alterations," must be delivered at the Workhouse, on or before the 30th day of October instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon. The Trustees and Governors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
JOHN HODGSON, Clerk.

Whitehaven, October 10, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the CARCASING of a PAIR of VILLA RESIDENCES, near the terminus of the North London Railway, at Chalk-farm may see the plans and specifications at the office of Mr. R. H. SHORE, 1, Queen's-terrace, Regent's-park. Tenders to be sent in, on the 20th inst. and the lowest will not necessarily be accepted.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. — READING EXTENSION.—The Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WORKS necessary for the formation of a short branch of railway to connect the Reading Station of the South Eastern Company with the Reading Station of the Great Western Company. Plans, specifications, and conditions can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on the 17th inst., at the London terminus, and after the 18th instant. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Reading Extension," are to be addressed to the Secretary, at the South Eastern Railway, and delivered there on or before the 1st of NOVEMBER next. No Tender will be accepted unless it is sent in upon the printed form provided by the Company. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. S. HERBERT, Secy.

London Terminus, October 6, 1854.

TO PAVIORS.

ST. PAUL'S, DEPTFORD, 7th October, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the Officers of this Parish will meet at the ROYAL OAK INN, High-street, Deptford, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening precisely to CONTRACT for FOOTWAY-CURBING, &c. The specification for the work and Form of Tender may be seen any day after the 23rd inst. between the hours of TEN and TWO, at the Vestry Clerk's Office in High-street aforesaid, where the Tenders must be delivered, sealed up, before the hour of meeting. The Parish Officers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order,
T. MARCHANT, Vestry Clerk.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action, for the years at the above Building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cocks and Tubing, Brass Founders, &c., supplied. DEFRIES'S PATENT DRY GAS METERS upwards of 40 in use.—See testimonials at the Office, 165, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

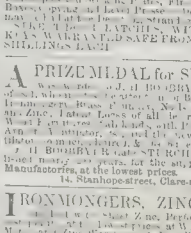
TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, &c., is obtained by the DUPLEX PATENT CALORIFERE, extracting in twenty-four hours absolutely all the water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, with or without any power. Small room required, no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, &c., saved. Invented by and for DEFRIES, erected by the first engineers of the age. It is in operation at Wood-paving Company's Works, Peckham; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect of Victoria-street, Westminster; at Messrs. Grissell and Raymond's, Bankside; and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply to DEFRIES and SONS, Engineers for Inland Water Mills, Turbines, &c., 65, King William-street, City.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Hothouses and every other description of Buildings. Improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; WARM AIR Apparatus, &c.—THOMAS WILLIAMS, Inventor and Patentee.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Engineer, Manufacturer, and Patentee of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS, which have been proved by experience to be the most powerful, durable, and economical yet introduced. Also improved forms of Pipes and Joints for the same, Hot water pipes, elbows, syphons, throttle-valves, stop-cocks, flange and screw elbows, valves, fixings, &c. Prospectuses and testimonials forwarded on application to J. JONES, Iron Bridge Wharf No. 6, Barkside, Lisbon, near the Southwark-iron bridge.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO.'S KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their extensive premises for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to their improved system, as fully explained in the "Builder" of June 10, 1854, and to the testimonial of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered on the 12th inst., of the success of which Mr. Bigge says, "that he has not seen the like with coal, and that he will be the last to change his system, which is capable to warm immediately, in other cases by night, as soon as it is at work."



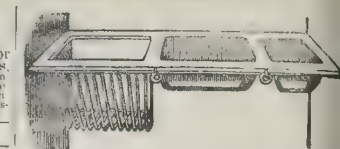
buildings. It is free from all objections, such as imperfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable temperature, &c. Public institutions, Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and Co. guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for many years.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS which CANNOT BE PICKED.—The Locks are now introduced to the public for their simplicity, and their unequalled security, by the Patentees, Parnell Nos. 1 and 2, Defiance Nos. 1 and 2, Parnell Safe, Iron and Cash Boxes, opening Level Pressure, the cheapest and best Locks now in use. Illustrated Price Lists sent free.

NOTICE.—Locks of TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

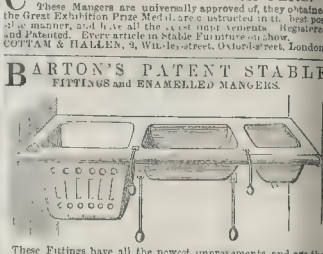
A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS.—Messrs. JOHN BRAMAH and PRESTAGE, Patentees of the Improved Hydraulic Press, Engineers, Brass Founders, Bell Hangers, and Smiths, Inventors and Manufacturers of all descriptions of Locks, Latches, Bolts, Safes, Iron Doors, Shutters, Gates, Palisading, Wrought-iron Railings, Fenders, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Culinary Apparatus, Pumps, Cocks, Valves, Water-closets, Lifts, Hydraulic Presses, Machinery, and every description of Smith's Work, 124, Piccadilly, corner of Dover-street.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, Manufacturers of Iron Bedsteads, Wire Work, Fenders, Fire-irons, Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Furniture, Culinary Utensils, Japanned Goods, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and Iron Wares, Nos. 4 and 5, Leadenhall-street, City, and 76, Strand, London.



COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the most important requisites. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show.—COTTAM & HALLEN, 9, Wilton-street, Oxford-street, London.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.



These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented manufacture of this description to be had. Plain Enamelled, and Galvanised. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in stock.—Oxford-street Bazaar, Regent-st., &c.

Manufacturer of KITES' Patent Chimney-top Smoke-curing Chimney Cans, 160 of this principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 35s. each.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or galvanised.

Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at EDWARDS and SONS', 12, Ryder's-court, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is rendered no chimney sweeping is required, and a saving of at least five per cent. is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot air pedestal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle.—Prospectus sent on application.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE.—JOYCE'S PATENT—Plain, from 12s. to 28s.; Ornamental from 35s. to 5l. to 5 guineas for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, watercloset-halls, shops, store-rooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. To be seen in use at the Show Rooms of S. NASH, Ironmonger, &c. 240, Oxford-street, and at the City Depôt, 3, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the stoves, 2s. 6d. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat irons with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one penny-worth of coals.—Price 16s. Packed 18s.

*** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and exhibited by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, in its perfect combustion, consumes fuel, requires much less attention than the ordinary stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation. Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 272, High-holborn.

SMOKELESS DOMESTIC FIRE-PLACES.—RAWLS'S PATENT STOVE is a novel and successful improvement in domestic fire-places. It combines a cheerful open fire and extensive appearance of the best register, with complete prevention of smoke. The existing fire-places need no alteration. Further information may be obtained at 13, Arlington-terrace, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, where the stove may be seen in use any day from Four to Eight p.m. Licences will be granted.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and Co., having obtained the unanimous approval of practical men, is now further recommended as the best fencing for park and farm purposes, for divisions, for temporary agricultural purposes, instead of any kind of hurdles, for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability not to be found in combination in any other fence before introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Queen's Hunting-park, at Windsor, has the important property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
6, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufactory, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co.'s Hinge Works, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on show for doors, gates, casements, cupboards, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and sweeping spring hinges, and superior cast fastenings, at moderate prices. Sole agents for the unique marble Charles Colinge, cabinet, lamp, &c. brass and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for home and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, and carriage-springs.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and fixed by JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar, and offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 31, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanized Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time, without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford, St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc: it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot	super.
No. 13 " "	23	oz.	do.	do.
No. 14 " "	26	oz.	do.	do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.

These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Manufacturers to

THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Iron Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all Gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

Agents wanted to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENTS CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE.

BROAD-STREET and PERRY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheets, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPES, Fencing, &c.

Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS — SKAIFE'S

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON. Sheets of Iron and Wire Works at the Regent's canal basin, City-road, and Lime-house, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all gauges and sizes. Wire of every description. Wire Netting of all descriptions. Guttering, Rainwater, Screwed Iron and Water Pipes, Hip and Valley Castings, Furnace-pans, Hurdle-Bows, &c. Iron and Steel cut and screwed. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-pikes, Sea-Kelson Gratings, Cabin Tables, and Stanchions, Galvanized for roofing and lining Lazy Decks complete. J. SKAIFE also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc Portable Engine and Boiler Lagging, Sheathing, &c. Orders executed with the greatest despatch, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and

Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring roofing, to the superiority of iron as manufactured by them for that purpose, in point of lightness, durability, and economy, as well as being fire and storm proof. Drawings and estimates on application.

Lead, Plumbers' and Ironmongers' Work, Lead and Coal Hoppers, &c.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much

approved PORTABLE BUILDING and ICE-HOUSE MANUFACTORY REMOVED from BRISTOL to No. 6, near Lisbon-house, the R. W. Packet Station. A large variety of buildings as residences, churches, schools, counting-houses, offices, lodges, ornamental villas, dwelling-houses, farm-buildings, and Ice-houses. Also, Railway Stations, Docks, and carriage-roads laid upon the shortest notice.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea,

London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding timber, to their newly-erected Manufactory, which they have fitted up with the most approved machinery, and which, the enormous demand for their present steam-saws enables them to offer at prices far lower than any other house.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE,

established for the exclusive supply of Ironmongery at wholesale prices. JOHN [illegible] Ironmonger and Worcester-street, Lambeth, respectfully solicits the attention of Builders, Cabinet-makers, Upholsterers, and the Trade in general, to his extensive and well-selected stock of Ironmongery, which he is enabled to offer at the lowest possible prices for ready money.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE

WORKS, Lower Belgrave-street, Pimlico. Artists and Amateurs of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY,

STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

Improved Self-acting Corner Boilers, with [illegible]
Best Self-acting Ranges, with Back [illegible]
Bright Stoves, with Wrought Bars [illegible] inch.
Fenders, Fire-irons, Stoves, and Register Stoves.
Best Cast Bars, and Solid Bar, per lin. qrd.

Register Stoves with Cellars [illegible]
Best Kitchen, with Pipe [illegible]
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires [illegible]

Cast Patent Water Pipes [illegible] 2 2½ 3 inch.
[illegible] 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 1½d. per yard.
O G Gutters [illegible] 4 4½ inch.
Best Cut Cisterns [illegible]
and Roses [illegible]
Cut Bolt Heads, Bolts [illegible]
Lamb, Cast Iron [illegible]
Patent Lead [illegible]
6 inch Rim Wood Mortice, with Best Patent [illegible]
Spindles, 3s. 4d. each. Lead Pipe [illegible] per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 2s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock [illegible] on Brick Moulds kept in stock. Always [illegible] to order.

PRIZE MEDAL OF 1851 FOR FIRE-LUMP GRATES

AND

PYRO-PNEUMATIC FRESH-AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE-GRATES.

PRESENTED TO M.W. PIERCE FOR HIS PYRO PNEUMATIC STOVE GRATE JUNE 1844

PIERCE'S

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,
JERMYN-STREET, REGENT-STREET.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRATE FOR ALL USEFUL PURPOSES IS

PIERCE'S UNIVERSAL FIRE-LUMP GRATE,

Which requires no fixing, being made in one piece, having strong octagon bars and bottom, with capacious andsafe hobs, complete Prices 1s. 6d. 1Gs. 6d. 22s. 6d. and 28s.

PIERCE'S IMPROVED COTTAGER'S GRATE,
FOR WARMING TWO ROOMS WITH ONLY ONE FIRE. Price 30s. and 35s.
ALSO HIS
ECONOMICAL RADIATING FIRE-LUMP GRATES,

Made in extensive variety of Patterns, from the simplest style of ornament to those of the most splendid design, suitable for Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Libraries, &c &c.

AND HIS NEWLY-INVENTED
PYRO-PNEUMATIC WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE-GRATE,
FOR CHURCHES, HALLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BANKING-HOUSES, SCHOOLS, &c.

For which the Society of Arts, after many months' trial of this Grate in use, warming their Large Model-room, in John-street, Adelphi, presented the Inventor with the Large Silver Medal, given by H.R.H. Prince Albert, at the Distribution of Prizes, in July, 1849.

MANUFACTORY: 5, JERMYN-STREET, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

SOLE LONDON AGENT for NICHOLSON'S COTTAGER'S RANGES, ANGLO-GERMAN COOKING-STOVE, &c.

PATENT.

BUILDERS will find that the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combining simplicity with economy of manual labour. Can be had only at WEBB & GREENWAYS, Stee house lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener, Gothic Pattern Casement, and other Window Fastenings, Double action Floor Door-springs, Cupboard Turns, Barrel-bolts, Patent and other Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON. House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co 26, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced it can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

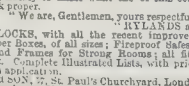
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Tinned Plates, &c. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY,
from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

CUT NAILS.

Established  A.D. 1783.

1½, 1Gs. 6d.; 1¾, 18s. 0d.; 2, 17s. 6d.; 2½, 17s.; 3, 16s. per cwt.

HAYWARD, BROTHERS, IRONMONGERS,
196, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at MANCHESTER, by FIRE—Messrs. Rylands and Sons' Books, Papers, and Bank notes preserved in one of CHUBB'S SAFES, after fourteen hours' exposure to intense heat.
COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL

"28, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1854.

"Messrs Chubb and Son.

"GENTLEMEN,—We have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large "Patent Fire-proof Safe" that we purchased from you 13 years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March; the locks all answered to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (except the iron) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"RYLANDS and SONS."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

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FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its applicati n has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.

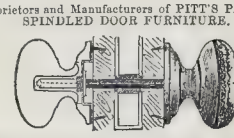
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 13, York-buildings, Adelphi.

HART and SON,
Proprietors and Manufacturers of PITT'S PATENT SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE.



PULPIT LIGHTS, GAS-BRACKETS, SCONCES, &c.

HINGES, HANDLES, LOCKS, BOLTS, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY,
PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

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AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

OLD BOILERS.—WANTED, several OLD CIRCULAR BOILERS of large capacity, to be used as tanks.—Apply to Messrs. TIDCOMBE, Engineers, Watford; or to Mr HUMBERT, Land Agent, Watford.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Ellipse Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEELL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and all Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

CHEAPNESS COMBINED with STRENGTH and SECURITY.—PRICE'S improved strong wrought-iron, patent, fire-proof BOOK-SAFES, PLATE-CHESTS, DEED-BOXES, CASH-BOXES, and DOORS and FRAMES, are the cheapest, strongest, and best safeguards against thieves, burglars, and fire.

A 30-inch single-door Book-Safe, with two drawers, best quality, equal to "Hildfests," or any other make	£16 10 0
A 30-inch do. do. medium quality	12 0 0
A 30-inch do. do. third quality	11 0 0
A 36-inch double-door Book-Safe, with two drawers and partitions, best quality	27 0 0
A 36-inch do. do. medium quality	24 0 0
A 36-inch do. do. third quality	20 0 0
Patent fire-proof Iron-Door and Frame, 6 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, best quality made	20 0 0
Do. do. do. not fire-proof	12 0 0

Delivered free to London or Liverpool.

Descriptive lists of prices with drawings and testimonials, may be had from the manufactory, GEORGE PRICE, Wolverhampton, or at the London Depôt, 181, Fleet-street, where an assortment is always on hand.—Estimates given by return of post.

BY Royal Letters Patent.—The ONE GUINEA TONGS, patronised by her Majesty's Ordnance Office and Woolwich Arsenal.—To MILLOWNERS, GAS, WATER, and RAILWAY COMPANIES.—What master would give his men ten pairs of tongs to carry when one can do the work? WORMALD and POLLARD'S SELF-ADJUSTING NUT and PIPE WRENCHES. The Pipe-Wrench takes ¼ inch to 2 inches. Besides all couplings, the Nut-Wrench can be placed to the greatest nicety. Firms now using the Patent Wrenches:—Eastern Counties, Brighton, and South-Eastern Railways, South Metropolitan, Deptford, and Crayford Gas-Works, Price's Candle Factory, and others too numerous to mention.—Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 186, Southwark-bridge-road; Mr. JEWELL, Sole Agent and Patentee, Manufactory, Bond-street, Vauxhall.

SYLVESTER'S HOT WATER STOVES, for Warming Halls, Staircases, Sculleries, Stores, Warehouses, Hotels, and Offices, require no Flue, create no Dust, and are safe from all risk of fire.

Any number of these Stoves may be heated from one Boiler, and may be used equally well with Steam or Hot Water.

SYLVESTER'S
IMPROVED AIR WARMER
is the most powerful, salubrious, and economical Apparatus yet invented for Heating Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Public Rooms, by means of Hot Air.

Prospectuses and Estimates may be obtained on application to
SYLVESTER and CO.
Engineers, and Manufacturers of Heating Apparatus, 96, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

TO ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS.

FOR DISPOSAL, a good PLANING MACHINE, self-acting in all the cuts, will plane 8 feet in length, 2 feet 6 inches in width and height. Also a self-acting SLIDE LATHE, bed, 15 feet long, with sliding gap, to inches, centres, screw, cutting, gear, &c. complete.—Apply to Mr MACKENZIE, 9A, Murray-street, New North-road, Hoxton.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

sing universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.
N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to
Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.
DESIGNS FOR CENTRE-PANES, ON OBSCURED OR RICHLY-COLOURED GLASS, MAY BE HAD GRATIS, POST-FREE.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works, Bristol; or at the Agent's Offices, London, where a variety of Specimens may be seen.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms: -

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,
PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,
Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

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CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

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N.B. — ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

ANCIENT-HOUSE-FURNITURE

In order to supply the deficiency which has hitherto existed in Furniture suitable for the many Mansions that have been erected or restored in the MEDIÆVAL STYLES, Messrs. CRACE have directed their particular attention to this subject, in addition to their other works, and have prepared appropriate specimens in the various branches of Furnishing.

STUFFS for HANGINGS, in simple Worsted Damask, in Silk; also in Tapestry of Bauderkin.
CARPETS, plain or in rich Velvet pile, with appropriate Borders.
PAPER-HANGINGS of various kinds.
OAK CABINETS, Buffets, Octagon Library and Occasional Tables, Benches, Chairs, and other useful and approp iate Furnitur
The whole of the above-mentioned Furniture, &c. is designed by the late Mr. A. W. PUGIN, Architect.

To render this Furniture generally available, a considerable portion has been arranged in the simplest manner, consistent with it ancient character.

14, Wigmore-street, January, 1853

PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.—Inventors may be furnished gratis with the DATE and TITLE of any PATENT granted from 1617 to the present time, and a CIRCULAR of INFORMATION as to the new Patent Law, and the facility of protection for inventions in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, by applying personally or by letter, prepaid, to Messrs PRINCE and Co.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

LEONARD SUGDEN, Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, and Frames, and Joiner to the Trade, 29, Grange-road, Bermondsey, respectfully invites Builders and the Trade in general to an inspection of his Stock of Goods, from which they can always be supplied with every kind of Joiners' work, which for superiority of workmanship, material, and low prices, cannot be equalled by any house in London. P.S. A full list of prices on application.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish. ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

MOORE'S PATENT LEVER VENTILATOR and PATENT RESPIHATOR, Sekford Works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London, and the Furniture Court, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 295, Oxford street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Bartley's Patent Roofing Tiles from 10s. per dozen.

Sashes Primed and Glazed with good Crown Glass from 3½d. per foot.

Strong Sheet Glass packed in boxes of 100 feet, from 12s. per box.

The new Ruby Sheet, the best for embossing, from 1s. 3d. per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

PATENT CHROMATIC GLASS, or GLASS-FACED GROOVED BRICKS.

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The form of the brick is also, by means of a groove at the side and end, made such as to add greatly to the strength of the building, as the joints by this means are brought nearly close together, so as to form a neat exterior, and the mortar acts as a wedge from the shape of the groove.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

HOUGH external characteristics of the architecture of separate countries, viewed at the same date, may present extreme divergence, yet examination will often ow—what we have already found an identity leading principles of composition. When ese are discovered, much that would be otherse puzzling is rendered plain. The varied ms into which local peculiarities and national adencies become moulded in architecture, are en seen to bear the impress of that range of ought which—influenced by, yet—passes over ographical boundaries, and circumstances of mate, politics, ritual, and opinion.

Like any of the great events of the eventful och whereabout our last notice of the history architecture, as suggested in the Courts of denham, broke off,—like the progress of the eformation and the invention of printing,—ents themselves of moment in the subsequent ogress of art,—the main elements in the comsition of diverse forms may be seen in each ace, like the course of a vast wave over an tended area of country. Turned aside in one ace, reaching a distant point after the original arce had become covered perhaps by some ter stream, attenuated and spread out, or ingled with a foreign ingredient and scarcely cognizable,—still there is the same progressg element, present and worth the looking for, calculated to induce better apprehension of e causes of what, without it, might be inexicable.

Looking at the history of architecture in this ght, it is instructive to observe how many of ie common and old ideas about styles, need to modified. What were thought to be indeendent and local systems springing up in some ay which it seemed fruitless to examine, are en to be merely versions or offshoots of what found elsewhere. Thus there are evidences f a common thought in the ornamentation of yles, generally so different as those which ucceeded the conventional forms of the arly Gothic in England, and the Tre-cento rchitecture in Italy. The Italian manner, owever, was biassed by Roman example nd tradition: it therefore resisted the pertuation of northern influence, and styles of rnament which were conceived on the *motive*, are widely different in their more imortant characteristics. It took two centuries r more for the Decorated and Perpendicular rchitecture of England to run its course, uningled, save as to a few subordinate accesories, with Italian art; and even in regard to hese, it is contended, and with reason, that the rts in England at an early date were rather in dvance of those in the south. But in Italy, he tendency was constantly in the direction—s lately we were careful to discriminate—not f reproduction of classical architecture, but owards that of development of the dropped lassical style. We may conceive that the pirit of the Cinque-centisti—the artists of the eriod which now concerns us—was similar to hat which has been well expressed by some of he better order of modern Gothic architects, who advocate the still fertile scope of their ystem, but which living development has hardly yet been manifested in their works

Whether the Italians reached the standard of art which appears to be set up by others, namely, entire blindness to precedent, we may doubt; but we have already given the view which we think should be taken on this point. What we have now to do is to add a few remarks which may contribute to the right apprehension of the circumstances of this important period, of the nature of those inventions which could be made even by men impressed with the value of the antique, and to examine what there is illustrative of the period in the last Court of the series at the Crystal Palace.

Neither the Gothic architecture, nor the peculiar style of the Renaissance, can be said to have properly penetrated into Rome. Those who were Renaissance architects in the north, discarded their accustomed manner when in the "Eternal City." Little, however, was done: Rome was the centre of disorders such as prevailed, in a modified degree, through the whole of Italy. The papal chair was filled by the most execrable of men, and the name of a Borgia became suggestive of every atrocity, and the most loathsome and degrading vice. Elsewhere, the very men, like the Medici, who are named in each review of the history of the arts and learning, have had their crimes only overshadowed by the ends to which they applied some of their gains from the liberties trodden down. The "great name" of Nicolas Macchiavelli was prostituted to the service of the most dishonourable ends. The possible justification for the dictatorship in each of the Italian cities, was only the incompetence of the people to appreciate the advantages and the responsibilities of liberty. Yet, amidst all the turmoil and craftiness to be seen throughout the Italian history of this period, the arts rapidly advanced. We have witnessed of late years, in European states, the blighting effects of absolute government upon literature, and we might suppose that every state similarly circumstanced, would pass from the scene of its existence, and leave no sign. Not so, however, was it with the Italian states. Whilst the storm prevailed without, the artist drew himself more closely to the art and the works which, to men like Michelangelo, could become as wife and children. Had the great Florentine lived, like the author of our day, with the public ear for an assuaging confidant, how, through his sonnets, would have breathed the woes of his country, of which he could merely carve the story for the ingenious speculation of his admirers, in unyielding stone.

> "Grateful to me is sleep, and more so to be stone;
> Whilst shame and evil do endure,
> Neither to hear nor see is great good fortune;
> Therefore awake me not. Ah! speak low."

Such was the reply of Michelangelo to certain lines relative to one of the figures in the monument of Guliano de Medici, in the chapel attached to the church of San Lorenzo, at Florence, of which a cast is to be seen in the Court at the Crystal Palace, along with one from the monument of Lorenzo de Medici, in the same place.

Whilst the general condition of northern Italy was that which is here shadowed forth, one small dukedom became especially a centre of the refined influence of letters, whence have proceeded men who have had perhaps greater influence upon art than any others that have lived. This was the dukedom of Urbino, which under the Duke Federigo da Montefeltro, became one of the chief localities of an early and important school of painting. Here we meet with the names of men like Perugino and Leonardo da Vinci amongst painters, and Bramante amongst architects, as either resident, or having intimate relations with the society of what was known as the Athens of Umbria. Here, too, was probably the first introduction into Italy of the vehicle for painting —oil, by which works of such extraordinary power were shortly to be produced. The collection at Urbino contained a work by Van Eyck, and one of that painter's scholars executed a picture for the duke. Here in 1483, was born the great Raffaelle, one of the two men who, seizing the highest rank in whatever they undertook, have done almost as much to influence the future of architecture, as that of the branches of art for which they are most celebrated. Before he had attained the age of twenty-one, the future prince of painters had done something towards his future fame. In 1506, Pope Julius II. commenced the new church of St. Peter's, at Rome, designed by Bramante, the uncle of the great painter. Here we meet with Raffaelle in 1508, and somewhere between that time and the year of his early death in 1520, perhaps about 1515, were executed those remarkable works in the Loggie of the Vatican, the copies of which are the chief objects of interest in the Italian Court at the Crystal Palace. Were we seeking to show the characteristics of that especial school of art, which was the "goal of the Renaissance" (that which is said to have rejected everything not warranted by precedent), as distinguished from the peculiar *style* of the "Renaissance" period, we could hardly quote examples which have perhaps as much analogy to the Renaissance itself, as to the paintings of the baths of Titus. The influence of a great name was exerted, beyond its authority as leading to the practice of decoration in arabesque. Within the last few years so much has been done to elucidate every particular in the lives of the great painters, especially in "Passavant's Life of Raffaelle," that we will merely refer to points in the biography of the latter relating to facts of great importance in our subject. The ardour for collecting works of the antique, which at first had not been rewarded by many discoveries at Rome, at last penetrated to the hiding-places of some of the chief works of the classical times. Michelangelo has left works in sculpture, conceived in the manner of the antique, as well as those which are marked by his own peculiar excellences. Raffaelle even employed a staff of artists to delineate the remains of architecture as they were brought to light. We may suppose that he had early conceived that passion for the art of architecture of which there are many evidences in his works, and which a truly great painter should ever feel. The first Italian comedy was performed at Urbino, in 1513, when the decorations of the theatre were painted by Girolamo Genga, who had been a fellow scholar with Raffaelle. In these we meet with a round building in perspective, similar to that so often represented in the paintings of the latter artist. Appointed to the direction of the works at St. Peter's after Bramante, who died in 1514, known to have designed some of the chief palaces at Rome, as well as the Pandolfini Palace at Florence, the model of the Travellers' Club, there is no doubt of the influence which he exercised and the value of the precepts to be gleaned from the use which he made of classical art. And it is most important to notice that whilst the architects of the early Renaissance period like Brunelleschi and Alberti, of the commencement of the sixteenth century like Raffaelle, and of the later part of the same century like Palladio and Scamozzi, agreed in the close study of the antique: each had a character of style distinct from his models and that of other architects. In our modern works it is difficult to find anything of distinctive character. Each architect follows each model in turn, and nothing long. Might we not with advantage observe the Italian practice, where architects, if they did not contribute so much to the effect of architecture upon the public by offering up startling contradictions, and relics every day freshly snatched from the grave of antiquity, did at least, even in an age not unlike our own as regards research, contribute each one something to the resources of the style which he assumed to follow, and something worthy to be appreciated by the learned rather than to tickle the sight of the vul-

tecture should never disregard the fact, that all art is intended chiefly for the delight of those who are not professors of art; but it should aim to elevate the perceptive faculties to a high standard, not to work down to the low level at which they may be: it should seek to exercise the higher faculties in the observer, and recognise the true doctrine, that the higher intellectual pleasures demand the devotion of intellect both in the recipient and the provider.

Viewed in such lights, we have always thought that the progress of Italian architecture merited more attentive study of its minute changes than it had generally received; and as the Italian Court of the Crystal Palace does not afford the means of this to the desired extent, we will endeavour to sketch out the main elements in the progress referred to.

We have said, that whatever the generalised characteristics of style, architects, both in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, agreed in their devotion to the study of such Roman remains as had been discovered. In the works of Brunelleschi we might have noticed, as distinctive features, the arches springing from columns, and the column and trabeated system combined with the arcade, as in the Colosseum. By Alberti, the author of the standard treatise, "De Re Œdificatoria," new arrangements were introduced. The whole height of the interior was reached in one order, and the ceiling was vaulted. The palatial architecture of Florence of the early period has, however, a more original and distinctive appearance. Skill in the grouping of stories and openings, and cornices of an original and fine character, were its chief merits, whilst amongst its general peculiarities were profuse rustication, and arch-headed openings, with the central shaft, and having the line of the extrados in the form of the pointed arch. Had these buildings received some fifty years ago the same attention which they have had since, they might have earlier helped to show how great are the resources of architecture without the necessity of using the orders.

During all this early period, there seems to have been some hesitation about using the orders as in the old Roman temples, and it is supposed that the reason was the difficulty of the trabeated system, arising from the necessity of long architrave stones. The style of Bramante, generally held to have heralded the advance of the strictly Cinque-cento spirit, was generally Renaissance, or at least in his buildings in northern Italy. Its distinguishing features are mainly its ornamental accessories. In his Italian palace of Cardinal Wolsey, the basement has even a Gothic character. Bramante, however, employed coupled columns.

It has been stated by a learned professor, that Bramante was the first to suggest this arrangement, of which such good use was made many years later by Perrault in the Louvre, and by Sir Christopher Wren in Greenwich Hospital, and the portico of St. Paul's. But we believe examples are to be found in Palmyra—without alluding to the building at Rome sometimes called the Temple of Bacchus—which would direct us to an early origin.

Peruzzi was the first who effected a good combination between the orders and other features of the structure. He employed one order over another, giving, however, to the upper order an entablature proportioned to the whole height of the building,—an arrangement which later became a striking characteristic of the works of Sansovino.

In the works of Raffaelle and San Gallo, we notice the use of rustic quoins, of the perfected form of the balustrade, and of the orders in *small dimensions*, and only in the interior court, or appended to the windows. The interior of the Pantheon, no doubt, supplied the hint for the latter. We see it has been assumed, by the [illegible] before referred to, that the works of San Gallo preceded those of Raffaelle. San Gallo was a pupil of Bramante, as also was probably the latter architect. But the view which will probably turn out to be correct, is that which we held above, and which regards Raffaelle as the chief producer of the established Italian architecture; and with that view, we see, the statements given in the "Hand-book," as to the period of the death of San Gallo during the progress of the Farnese Palace, and some six-and-twenty years after the death of Raffaelle, seem consistent. One of the chief differences between the architecture of San Gallo, Raffaelle, and Giulio Romano on the one side, and the Florentine and other styles, is in the use generally of square instead of circular-headed openings, and of pilasters rather than columns.

Michelangelo's architectural conceptions are difficult to characterize, except generally by ascribing to them that vastness of idea and frequent singularity which appear in all the artist's works. The curved and broken pediment on which the figures in the two monuments recline, is an early suggestion of one of the features of the degenerate Italian, as also of common forms in that version of it which was established in France. In the library of San Lorenzo, he employed columns sunk in niches. He proposed an order of columns 8 feet in diameter. That idea was never carried out; but it is an index to the character of the artist.

In some respects, however, his example had a pernicious effect. The arabesque style of decoration practised by Raffaelle and Giulio Romano, whether according to recent doctrine or not, was beautiful in general composition, was full of fancy in design, and could be made accordant with architectural forms. Not so, however, with the vast areas required for the grand designs of Michelangelo. General architectural character, difficulties of interfering coves and groins, forms which, if designed with æsthetic reason by the architect, the principles of all good decoration would require to be preserved; all things were as nothing to the artist who worked *con furore*, and who would not have hesitated to paint an area as difficult as the roof of the Crystal Palace itself, could it have been covered with plaster. Still, in the life and labour of the man, how much is there for the modern Reynolds to point to, for the contemplation of the student.

This division of our subject, however, is too long for one article.

GREAT MALVERN AND LEDBURY.

Malvern is a delightful place, and presents, in addition to its beautiful hills, splendid views, and ancient church, some of the best modern houses that we know of, dotted over the irregular ground. The Abbey gateway, the tree-covered walk near it, just under "Mount Pleasant" there; the ancient stone cross, the lofty picturesque buildings for water-patients a little farther on, connected by the "Bridge of Sighs," and the noble prospect of

> "Trees, hills, and dales,
> Glist'ning with countless sun-beams,"—

that spreads far away before you when you have threaded the zig-zag and mounted to the Beacon, with the cathedral of the "Faithful City" as a principal point in the distance, will all come back to the memory of those who have once sojourned in beautiful Malvern.

The Worcestershire Architectural Society held its annual congress the other day, and in the course of it visited Malvern, where Mr. Edward Freeman, who is always ready to lend a hand in these doings, gave a pleasant descriptive address on the church. We were not in the town at the time (it has only just now been made a town, by the way), but we fell upon it a few days afterwards, and will make their visit a reason for saying half a dozen words about the church. It is curious on two grounds,—first, because it is a mixture of *only* Norman and Perpendicular,—the first and the last:—and, secondly, for the stained glass, which fills its windows. It was originally a Norman cross church, founded in 1085, and carried on till 1127; and this was transformed into a Perpendicular church between 1450 and 1490, leaving few of the architectural features of the old building except the columns and arches of the nave. The Norman walls were, nevertheless, retained. The Perpendicular work was not made to assort very harmoniously with the Norman, and there are two or three little problems for some minute investigator to solve hereafter. Sir Reginald Bray, who gave the design for Henry VII.'s Chapel, has been called the architect of the church, as we now see it, but beyond a figure in one of the stained glass windows, inscribed with his name, we know of no evidence in favour of the assertion.

At the east end of the church, the walls of a crypt were discovered a few years ago by the Rev. F. Dyson. These had been exposed to view for the society, and we had the opportunity of seeing them. The apartment formed was 36 feet long by 21 feet wide in the clear, with two smaller apartments or chapels at the side, and at the east end it had a double wall, with a space of 11 inches between the two.

The old glass, as we have said, is singularly curious, and includes a "Creation window" and a "Deluge window" in the chapel on the south side of the chancel, and a window illustrative of the foundation of a Christian establishment here in very early times by St. Werstan, in the clearstory on the north side of the chancel.

Of the modern glass put up in the church, the less that is said the better: the window at the east end of St. Anne's Chapel, in memory of the Rev. Dr. Card, the late vicar, is nothing better than execrable. The modern woodwork, too, is all very indifferent in character; and it is to be hoped that before long the pews, dress-box looking galleries, and organ-loft will give place to more appropriate fittings.

As to the west window, the date is to some extent fixed by the introduction in various parts of it, irrespective of the design, of white roses and radiant suns, adopted as a badge by Edward IV. We heard an antiquary, Mr. Deck, who was intelligently describing the glass to a party of visitors on the morning we entered the church, take credit for having himself *discovered* this evidence in confirmation of the assumed date of the glass, but he will find on inquiry it had long been observed.

The handsome central tower had been for some time in a failing state, and a few months ago its restoration was commenced under the direction of Mr. Scott. An arch of stone has been put into the east and west fronts of the tower, at the level of the nave and chancel roof, strongly tied at the springing with iron. Each arch goes through the wall of tower, about 4 feet 10 inches thick; and has two iron ties, 3 inches by 1½ inch, secured to the springers by keys. It must have been a ticklish job to shore up the superincumbent parts while the new work was being put in; and its execution does credit to the clerk of the works, Mr. Foster.

If you walk southward from Great Malvern along the side of the range of hills, you will find, near Mr. Berrington's residence, embosomed in trees, the church of Little Malvern. It is dedicated to St. Giles, to some extent a ruin, very picturesque, but is used, so far as it remains, as the parish church:—

> "Just peeping from a woody covert near,
> The Lesser Malvern stands. Sequestered church!
> The spot around thee speaks of quietness.
> Down at the mountain's base thou long hast braved
> The vernal tempest and December's storms;
> Yet at this tranquil time most fair thou art."

It is Perpendicular in style, has a handsome tower with low roof, and was built about 1482. There is a large hagioscope in both the north and south wall of the chancel, and some modern brasses to members of the Berrington family. The church is in the position of having a Roman Catholic for its patron, but Earl Somers nominally presents. If you look inside Mr. Berrington's gate you will see some beautifully kept grounds, a lime-tree that would shelter a detachment of cavalry, and some wonderfully luxuriant evergreens.

Lord Somers's church at Eastnor, which has been rebuilt in orthodox style, would afford matter for description; but we hasten on to

et to Ledbury, where there is a church com-aratively little known, but very curious. To do iis we get on to the other side of the Malvern ills and gain a noble view of Herefordshire. .edbury Church has a tower with a very lofty iodern spire, on the north side, separated from he church. The church itself is of various eriods: the west door is Norman, and so is the rcade of the chancel: the latter will be found to e very curious. Above it, on each side, but now nder the roof of the chancel aisle, is the ancient learstory, with small circular windows, and the rcade itself consists of very short Norman olumns carrying semi-cicular arches, on high quare pedestals, an arrangement very unusual n England. There are Norman sedilia, and he monuments, both ancient and modern, re numerous and interesting. Amongst the ormer, we may mention a female effigy on n altar-tomb, unknown, but evidently belong-ng to the royal family; and two with busts, imilar in character to that of Shakspeare, t Stratford-on-Avon, dated 1629 and 1638. There are but few of this exact form, and these re all confined to a small segment of time. The modern monuments include two by West-nacott, R.A. and one in memory of the late Mr. William Miles, of Bristol, by Flaxman. To the be-quests of the Miles' family the poor of the parish re indebted to the extent of 44*l.* per annum. There is also a monument, very recently erected n the chancel, by Mr. Thorneycroft, in memory f the infant son of Mr. John Martin, the mem-er for Tewkesbury. It consists of an altar-omb, on which lies the figure of a child, ery gracefully disposed. Against the south all of the chancel, which the end of the altar-omb adjoins, are two figures of angels, spread-ng out to the side. In a chapel on the north ide of the church are some of the most richly dorned decorated windows in England: a louble row of ball-flowers covers all the mullions nd tracery. These, together with a doorway eneath one of the windows, and which breaks p into it, are now being restored. It will be een from these brief notes that this church deserves fuller illustration than it has yet had. And so does its eccentric sexton.

Ledbury is a primitive place, with its half-imbered market-house standing on posts, to give an open space beneath, and other specimens f wooden architecture, and is usually singularly uiet. On the day of our visit, however, the nnual fair had filled the streets with men, omen, shows, cheeses, and onions: nigger melodists (the only things which endure for ever), were charming the ears of the yokels, and a representation of the way in which the allied rmy had taken Sebastopol, and blown up the "Rooshians," was being exhibited by a prompt peculator, with portraits of Raglan, Arnaud, Menschikoff, and the *Times* correspondent, "all for a 'a'penny."

The mists were hanging heavily over the low grounds when we started to return, but when the brow of the hill was reached, the country on the other side was seen bathed in moonlight, and there was a sky which took away your breath, so thronged it was "with all unutterable things."

DISEASE AND THE CESSPOOL SYSTEM.

Every day's experience, collected from every quarter, both of this and other countries, con-firms the fact that amongst the most powerful and prevailing causes which at least *predispose* those suffering or abiding under their injurious influence to attacks of cholera as well as of fever, we must place in the foremost ranks all such accumulations of decaying organic matter as those in cesspools, saturated sites, and stag-nant drains, to which must be added their but too frequent accompaniments, over-crowded dwellings, and impure or deficient water supply. The foul air generated in close and crowded apartments is of itself but too capable of under-mining the general health, so as to leave the inhabitant predisposed to any particular form of epidemic disease which may happen to prevail; but when to such a paralysis of the vital stamina as this there remains to be added the power and effect of the aërial poisons generated from their own decaying refuse, vegetable as well as animal, the only wonder is, that unfortunates such as these are ever rid of pestilence, except in the grave, whence, even still, they themselves then but too often contribute in turn to intensify the predisposition of those who have not yet been brought to that sad riddance of all ills. As we long since said,—if ever the New Zealander stand on the ruins of London-bridge, and see nothing but an uninhabited desert, it will only be because its site has become so saturated with the seeds of death as to have rendered it uninhabitable.

That the Great Plague of London had its victims predisposed and prepared for its fell ravages by the filth which at that time was not even huddled underground, as now it is, there are few who doubt. The substitution of cesspools for *such* a state of things was then, it is true, a decided, but, alas! a mere temporary improvement. The plague was stayed for two brief centuries, but the time was inevitably to come when the subsoil of London would be saturated with the plague-preparer just as the surface-soil had previously been. Have we not already *thrice* been warned that this period is almost reached? The inhabitants of this great metropolis, and the authorities who ought to see to its sanitary welfare, have here a subject which merits and demands their most serious and immediate consideration. As for the very limited district constituting the city-proper, much more has been done there than elsewhere throughout the metropolitan bounds, and behold already the cheering result! While the pestilence is laying down its heavy finger, here and there, on filthy and unwholesome spots around this common centre, warning us only, as it were, of future terrors, and pointing out the true plague-spots,—the city itself, in consequence of the continued efforts of its active sewers commission, surveyor, and sanitary officers, to increase its drainage and diminish its cesspools, has remained comparatively healthful and free of cholera. Is not this a most suggestive and instructive fact, so far as it goes? Ought it not to afford the utmost encouragement to every sanitary effort, not only throughout the metropolis and the City itself, but in every other town throughout the country? No less instructive, too, are the facts connected with the actual occurrence of cholera in its more deadly aspects. As for Bermondsey and other districts of the low-lying, sewer-stagnant, south of the metropolis, it is only necessary here to name them. In St. James's, Westminster, at Broad-street, Berwick-street, and thereabouts, our view that *the true plague-pit*, here, as elsewhere, *is the cesspool*, is confirmed by a recent report by Mr. Cooper, the district engineer of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission.

The cesspool system is rampant in this as well as in but too many other districts, and that, too, although the occupiers, in this, as in many other instances, were invited by the Commission to drain their houses into the sewers. The law must be altered, and more summary power given to the Sewers Commission; else what is the use of their making sewers at all? They must be made drainage commissioners as well as commissioners of sewers. Under the law as it now stands, they cannot make drains as they do sewers; neither can they, in anything like an effective or summary manner, compel the landlords of houses to do so. Hence they endeavour to obtain written complaints from occupiers, which are seldom or never forthcoming just because it does not *please* the landlords that it should be so,—that is, because it would *dis*please them and lead to notices to quit and other disagreeables; rather than incur which, occupiers will risk all the terrors of their invisible and scarcely recognized or accredited adversaries, the noxious emanations from their subsites and cesspools. Under the Nuisances Removal Act, it appears, the parochial authorities have more summary power, even over drainage, than the Sewers Commissioners; hence the latter are, in a manner, obliged to turn over their own proper responsibilities on to the shoulders of the former, who doubtless feel inclined much rather to disown the responsibility than to act on it. This is not as it ought to be. The Legislature really must make one and the same body effective drainage commissioners as well as commissioners of sewers. We have even, ere now, expressed our inclination to agree with the late Central Board of Health's idea, that the water supply, as well as the drainage—the arterial system, as it were, as well as the venous, or, at least, the excretory,—ought to be in one and the same hands, or under one and the same ultimate control. Not long since we had occasion to remark that every "house" henceforth erected without provision for complete and effective drainage, ought to be razed to the ground. This idea seems to have been suggestive; for a writer in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* now proposes that "a law should condemn to forfeiture, after a period to be specified, all habitations not fit, in every sanitary respect, for human habitation." To this further development of our idea we freely accord our hearty adhesion. First of all, however, let the Legislature give power to the Sewers Commission or other sewer authorities, summarily to mortgage, or otherwise dispose of, every such habitation and every mortgage itself that may be already upon it, in order to provide funds wherewith to cleanse and close cesspools and to open drains, sinks, pipes, and closets, fitting it, in all such respects, for what its rents and mortages imply it to be,—a human dwelling.

The connection of cholera (as well as fever) with the cesspool system and with the defective drainage which that system fosters, could not be more forcibly evidenced than it has been by the striking accordance of its separate outbreaks with those special warnings which we have ourselves long given, even to the extent of naming the exact spots in which the disease would break out—and has broken out; and sure we are that to our readers, who must have noted these warnings, and their fulfilment, it is unnecessary to enlarge on this subject. The outbreak in Gravel-lane and Ewer-street, Southwark, may be referred to as one of the more recent instances. Another has just occurred in Little Coram-street, near Russell-square, and at the back of the Russell Institution,* where pigs and cows do thrive, but not human beings. A poor gentleman who had suffered great annoyance from the constant effluvia emanating from the back yard here, and had bitterly complained of it to the Registrar himself, was at last attacked by the prevailing epidemic, and has recently died of the consecutive fever.

Before concluding our present remarks, we intended to note some matters of general interest and importance regarding this cholera fever and its peculiar relation to cholera itself, and even to plague, as also what appears to us to be the true relation of cesspool and other emanations both to plague and cholera, as well as to fevers in general, and involving what we may call the general pathology of these scourges, irrespective of, as well as with reference to, the ozone theories to which we recently pointed particular attention; but our limits in the present instance suggest postponement.

Meantime we wish to bring under notice the state of Little Chapel-street, Westminster, to which a correspondent "L. G." has drawn our attention with a view to obtaining some amelioration of its condition ere the expiry of another winter may again expose it to the risk of ravages by cholera or fever. He asserts that the whole length of Little Chapel-street—370 yards, containing about fifty houses, is entirely without proper drainage. Our correspondent's attention was called to this fact by some of the householders themselves; and he saw several kitchens and back premises, which showed that there is a cesspool under each house, and that within 4 feet of the floor of the shop or street a 9-inch wall only separates the usual cesspool appendage from the kitchen, there being in twenty-three instances no back yard at all but what is occupied by it and the water cistern! The parochial authorities or Board of Health as well as the Sewers Commissioners ought to lose no time in seeing to the correction of defective and deadly mal-arrangements and nuisances such as these, especially in a case of this kind, where the street in question stands in a most crowded district, such as those of the cholera

* See "London Shadows."

and never stricken Westminster, and has at the back of it a dead wall of great height, which prevents the possibility of an air-draught to disperse the noxious gases which must be continually arising from its teeming fever-stills.

In conclusion, we congratulate ourselves on the circumstance that others of the many dark "slop-holes" of London, which we have of late brought into the light, are now occupying that official attention which it was one of our main purposes to engage. Among these none have needed such attention more than various parts of the parish of St. Pancras, whose districts generally the various medical officers report to be now in an improving condition. In the central district, however, Mr. Sutherin, the medical officer, reports several cases of fever and diarrhœa, in that disgraceful locality, Vernon's-buildings, on the eastern side of the Pancras-road, near the Great Northern Railway terminus. These dwellings, as our readers already know, are in the most dilapidated state, and let out in tenements for which the most exorbitant rents are wrung from the poor, and although repeated complaints have been made to the owner, he refuses to do anything. The medical officer informs the Sanitary Board, that fever is never absent in consequence of the filthy state of these dens, and he earnestly entreats them to take steps to compel the owner to put them into something like a fit and habitable condition. Another monster nuisance, which impregnates the atmosphere for miles round nightly with the most noxious effluvia, arising from the burning of all sorts of filth and refuse, in Starkey, the nightman's, yard, Agar-town, is also reported on, and the clerk has been ordered to write and inform those reponsible, that unless steps are taken to remove the nuisances complained of, immediate proceedings, even by indictment if necessary, will be taken against them.

THE DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE, AND THE ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The publication of the third part of the "Dictionary of Architecture," which completes the letter A, seems to afford a fitting opportunity of reviewing the progress of this publication, and of considering how far it may have answered public expectation, or fallen short of what such a work should be. Having taken an active part in the proceedings of the Architectural Publication Society, and differing materially from those who bear the chief direction of this publication, I think it right to bring my standard of such a work to the test of public opinion; and the more particularly, as I owe it to many of my professional brethren, whose support has been given to the proceedings of this society, on the faith of my co-operation in carrying out the views enunciated in the original prospectus. A very serious question raised a great difficulty at the very commencement. It was whether the work should be an encyclopædia or a dictionary. It was obvious that if the former were adopted, it must embrace a general treatment of the various artistic and scientific subjects connected with architecture, which would require elaborate essays, displaying a whole view of the matter, considered both historically and as to its gradual development from its first principles to its most recent discoveries and perfection. This was out of the question, for unless supported by one of the leading firms of Paternoster-row, who would be able to engage the highest services by a liberal remuneration, it would be hopeless to find competent men willing to undertake such arduous and almost gratuitous labours. But as a dictionary only requires a brief clear definition of any particular term, with perhaps a short notice of its bearing, it was felt that such an undertaking, at the same time that it would be highly useful to all connected with architecture, was quite within the scope and means of the society. Consequently the title of Dictionary was adopted.

It was then important to trace the limits of subjects contained in so large a theme as architecture, which combines three great sections—"One whole in several parts, yet each part spreading to a whole:"—1. Geographical, or description of towns and edifices; 2. Biographical, or description of the leading men who have distinguished themselves as architects; and 3. Technical, or description of the more immediately professional subjects of design and construction, architecture being properly composed of art and science. It was at one time determined to keep these distinct, so that each should form a separate work. And this, I hold, was a wise determination, for one of the great laws of lexicographical compilation is simplicity, and another is not to overlay the immediate leading subject with extraneous or hardly relevant topics, so as to swamp the main matter and make one doubt the immediate purpose of the dictionary. This, however, was overruled at a subsequent meeting, and the fruits are apparent. Part I. contains 354 words, above sixty of which consist of the names of towns, and above sixty names of men. But even this numerical relation does not exhibit the actual proportion of matter, for generally speaking the descriptions of towns and men are much longer than the explanation of technical terms, and page after page may be turned filled with such information, but without any more immediately professional or technical description. We would take some of the earliest names which occur in the two first pages, and ask the practical use of the following:—

Aachen, the German name for Aix-la-Chapelle.

Ababde (or Sheik Abadeh), the modern name for Antinoe.

Abalon, supposed to be the ancient name for Biggeh

And again:—

Acerno, in the province of Naples, called Principate. Citra is the see of a bishop, and has therefore a cathedral besides a parish church.

Adranos is *said* to be the modern name of Hadriana.

Now surely it ought to be held that no town should be cited, which did not contain some very remarkable edifices, and these should be briefly noticed with the architectural points that rendered them worthy of consideration; but the descriptions of many towns seem rather to be transcripts of some local directory or general handbook, without the special merit which should distinguish an architectural guide. In fact, it may be considered that if the topographical section is to be completely comprehensive of every city, every town, or every village containing architectural objects worthy of notice, this portion would outswell every other, and the handbooks of Murray would be found more useful and complete, and more likely to be the companion of the travelling architect, than the ponderous folios of the Architectural Publication Society.

In the biographical section the like want of judgment is evident, by the introduction of obscure and doubtful names. The very second word in the dictionary is the name of Aaken, and one's wonder is excited, when we learn that all that the compilers have to say of him is, that "he was of Friesland, died soon after 1529, while executing the Oldenhoofer campanile at Leeuwarden;" but whether the Oldenhoofer campanile is good, bad, or indifferent, our informant sayeth not. Abarca (El Maestro Miguel de) of Beasain, is admitted to the posthumous honour of being considered an architect, because "he began, in 1657, a chapel in that town, to S. Martin de la Ascension y Lorinaz. In 1674, he was called upon to make, with Zunzunuigui, the formal inspection upon completion of the works of the church and convent of the Franciscans outside of Tolosa." Next we have "Abaria, who constructed, 1610, the tower of the parochial church of Sta. Maria de Oxirondo, at Vergara, in Guipuzcoa, Spain;" and "Abbati, a pupil of Ferdinando Galli Bibiena, noted for his etching of a catafalque from a design by his master, in 1788." Now all these names occur in the first two pages, and are a sample of apocryphal reputation of men, some of whom were, in all likelihood, never architects at all, but probably master masons, clerks of the works, engravers of a solitary architectural print, or at best, men whose works did not extend beyond an unknown church tower, or building a mill, as did Arcaria, at Mantua, in 1,400, or some unnamed occupation, as Abruzzo, who is mentioned merely because "he was employed at Naples in the eighteenth century," without one of his works being quoted; or Aichl, in practice at Prague, who died there in 1723, aged fifty-six!! and Agudo, Maestro Mayor in Cordova, in the year 1477!! all which is wonderfully instructive! In the names just quoted, several appear as Spanish architects, introduced, as already remarked, without any justifiable reason, as though it were desired to note those who had never yet been noticed, in order to rescue their humble names from oblivion, forgetful that this very oblivion is the judgment of history itself, passed on men whose names did not deserve a record in the memoirs of past times.

> There be *names* of high descent, and thereby stained honours;
> Names of fair renown, and therein characters of merit:
> But to lend the low-born nobles names, is to shed upon them ridicule and evil.
> Yea, many weeds run rank in pride, if men have dubbed them cedars,
> And to herald common mediocrity with the noisy notes of fame,
> Tendeth to its deeper scorn.
>
> *Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy.*

But a most extraordinary feature is the abundant introduction of Spanish technical terms, unheard of before on this side of the Bay of Biscay. It was never considered by the subscribers, that the "Dictionary of Architecture" was to be a polyglot compilation; but common sense would suggest that the technical terms to be explained and illustrated would be those English ones in common use, and such foreign words as had become naturalized among us. There is no doubt that hitherto our language has been poor and deficient in technical words in all branches of science, and so much behind the technicology of foreign nations, that in architecture we have borrowed largely from the Italian and French in order to supply the deficiency; so that there are many of their terms of art in common and familiar use among our architects. But it is most injudicious to introduce words which may have been casually used only once or twice by some accidental writer; and it argues still more affectation and pedantry to introduce terms never before used by English architects or authors, and borrowed from a country never looked up to as an architectural authority. Hence there is great objection to the swarm of Spanish words, such as *ajaraca*, *albohaire*, *alcatifa*, *alcayceria*, *almocaraba*, *almorrefa*, &c. which answer no purpose whatever but to swell out the dictionary, and produce a most fatiguing prolixity, creating just apprehension of its interminable length, when we find that letter A contains 1,362 words! What will the twenty-four letters of the alphabet produce?

The different timbers, whether used for building purposes or not, find a place without any obvious use, as alangium hexapetalum (woodooya and akola), a useful wood of Cuddapah, East Indies; and of like deep meaning appear Achras, Ahgubb, Alguilar, and Alizier (now probably for the first time meeting the eye of the wondering professional man), the upholder rising up to the same importance as the architect; and the landscape-gardener having all his trees lengthily treated of in their several varieties.

Even the false spelling of authors is corrected, and the misspelt word has its place in the alphabetical order; as Ægricranes, properly Ægicranes; and "Ægyci is a mistake of Stuart's Dictionary for Agyieus;" and many others. And few would be able to divine that the following were English architectural terms, or that some properly related to any department of architecture at all:—Ætiaici, Aegicranes, Acquimelium, Albarii, Albohaire, Adjutage, Adjection, Accouplement, Abuse, Acerra, Accubitum, Aciscalus, Acreme, Acroaris, Acroterion, Acrelithos(!), Aeropedium, Actus(!!), Adrian, Adnana, Adaar, Aethousa, Albenque, Ajaraca (!!!), taken out of Part I. only, or the first thirty-two pages. Another objectionable principle followed is that of not giving in frequent instances immediate references to authorities, but affixing a number at the end of articles, and which numbers will, I suppose, be explained by a subsequent index. But during the issue of the work such numerical references are veiled in obscurity, and will only be revealed when the last part appears, it is to be hoped before the Greek kalends.

thing, however, is more impolitic than to ly the reader by cross references of any sort, ato oblige him to take down one volume to edate the other. Each subject should be plete in itself, and nothing deferred to a fre letter or word. Thus the word "Awning" the very commonest explanation of its use oard of a ship or as a tent; while its nobler more special architectural use in the ancient tres and amphitheatres is most pedantically affectedly deferred until the letter "V" oduces the reader to "Velarium," which is English word at all.

It will be at once conceded, that such a dictionary should be comprehensive, but at the ne time the definitions should be as concise possible. Hence the propriety is very questionable of the introduction of the terms of her professions, particularly the legal. The tempt to define the law of the term, instead of niting the explanation to the term itself, is t to mislead any one who should trust to so oubtful an authority; and the danger still reater, when the law laid down and the authorities quoted are incorrect. Such is the case ith the words Advowson, Arbitration, Arbitrator, and Award. With the first an architect, s an architect, has never to do; and with espect to the latter, the more he relies on his gal adviser, and the less on the "Architectural Dictionary," the better, for it is but as the blind eading the blind.

Some of the articles are treated with much bility, such as those on Alabaster, Atmosphere, thens, and Ægina; but it is to be regretted hat the editors should have perversely retained he name of the Ruins of Ægina to be those of he temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, when it is ow recognised by the sounder classical archæologist as that of Pallas. And it is surprising hat the stupendous temples of Agragas (Girgenti), and its many other wondrous antiquities, should have been wholly omitted, while the word "Altar" occupies almost four columns of matter, Ambo two, Antwerp four, and Apiarium nearly one, without any reference to the structural form of the waxy cells of the bee, which once formed the subject of a very interesting paper read before the Institute of British Architects by Mr. S. Smirke.

It is to be observed, also, that the woodcut illustrations are too few; were they more numerous, space would be gained, and the explanations might then be more curt and less prosy.

What has here been said cannot surely be considered to have exceeded legitimate criticism. A work published by a committee, consisting of two professors and many of the leading men of the profession, naturally excited high hopes, and, indeed, ought to be very useful and valuable. Such are the only means left to me, in the endeavour to induce a different treatment, and to render the work in future really worthy the patronage of the profession and the public. Our character as architects is involved in it.

T. L. DONALDSON.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Algarkirk.—We are requested to supply the name of the architect not ascertained till now. It was Mr. R. C. Carpenter.

Deptford.—The new church of St. John, of which we spoke last week, consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, north and south chapels, and vestry. The walling is of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. The fittings are to be of deal, stained. Minton's encaustic tiles will be used for the chancel. The roofs will be of deal, stained, boarded on the back of rafters, felted and covered with slate. We give the dimensions:—The nave, 88 feet 2 inches long, by 26 feet 3 inches wide, and 63 feet to apex of roof; north aisle, 88 feet long, by 15 feet wide, and 40 feet high; south aisle, 23 feet 6 inches long, by 17 feet 6 inches wide; chancel, 39 feet long, by 26 feet 6 inches wide, and 58 feet to apex. The interior of the chancel roof is to be boarded to a Gothic form. The church is to accommodate above 1,000: about one-fourth will be free. The architect is Mr. P. C. Hardwick; the builder, Mr. Myers; and the clerk of works, Mr. J. Cooper.

Swinderby.—The parish church was re-opened on Wednesday in last week. This very old edifice has been restored at a cost of 600*l.* contracted for by Mr. Huddlestone, of Lincoln. The old north aisle has been taken down, rebuilt, and extended; and a new fir open-arch roof, stained and polished, and covered on the outside with Staffordshire tiles, has been placed over the building. Six new windows have been added, to correspond in architecture with the others; and two arches have been thrown across the church in the inside, the others having been capped and cleaned. Weathered buttresses have been added on the outside of the church, and on the roof four ornamental crosses have been placed. The nave roof has been removed, and another put on, to correspond both in the interior and exterior with the north aisle. The chancel has been restored at the expense of Mr. H. C. Bingham, the lord of the manor. In the interior, open stained deal benches have been set down in place of the lumbering old pews. An open porch and new door will be added to correspond with the south side of the edifice, and a light iron gate will be placed at the porch entrance. The flooring is of red and blue Staffordshire paving-tiles, supplied by Messrs. Peakes, of Tunstall. Mr. G. G. Place was the architect for the restorations.

Beccles.—The joint tender of Messrs. Woodrooffe and Son, and Mr. S. Pells, of Beccles, builders, has been accepted for the erection of the chapels, lodge, entrance-gates, &c. on the new parish burial-ground. The expenditure will be about 900*l.* and the works will be carried out agreeably to the plans prepared by Mr. Farrow, of Diss.

Abbotsley.—This church, having fallen into decay, has been under repairs during the last fifteen months. The present incumbent undertook the task of procuring means for its restoration, and has succeeded in completing its renovation. The pulpit, pews, and desks correspond with the rest of the interior improvements. The architect employed was Mr. Reynolds.

Wallingford.—St. Mary's Church, which has been closed for repairs for more than a year, was found so dilapidated in some parts as to require to be rebuilt: this has been done, and the church has been greatly enlarged: the body of the tower has been opened to the aisle by an arch, and a light organ-gallery erected, with sittings under, affording further accommodation. The old Gothic east window of the Ascension has been renewed and further embellished with the four Evangelists and other ornaments. The reopening took place on Tuesday in last week

Crewkerne.—The consecration of Christ Church, Crewkerne, was performed on the 20th ult. Towards the cost of the new edifice, Mr. Wm. Hoskins gave 1,000*l.*; Mr. Wm. Sparks, 500*l.*; and Mrs. Donisthorp, 200*l.* The erection of the church has already cost 3,638*l.* and there is only 127*l.* to be made up. It contains 410 sittings, and is in the Perpendicular style. The architect was Mr. M. Allen. The building is of Ham-hill stone.

Henbury.—The consecration of the church of St. John the Evangelist, at Hallen, near Henbury, took place on Monday before last. Mrs. Butterworth, of Henbury-court, gave the site for this church; and Mrs. Sawyer, of Severn-house, guaranteed a sum towards the erection, which cost 1,000*l.* Mr. C. S. Fripp, of Bristol, was the architect. The building is in the English style of architecture, and is capable of containing about 200 persons. The construction of the building was entrusted to Messrs. Wilcox and Son, of Bristol. The church, in addition to an east and west window, has ten small side windows, the latter painted and stained by Mr. E. Sawyer, of Severn-house. The east window, a small one, is the gift of Mrs. Butterworth, and was painted by Mr. Bell, of Bristol. It is a three-light window: in the top compartment is the dove, typifying, the Holy Spirit, and on the sides are two angels, bearing scrolls; whilst in the centre is the figure of our Saviour, with those of St. Peter and St. John, one on each side. The amount collected towards defraying the cost of the edifice is 511*l.* 5s. 11½d. The remaining sum will be provided by Mrs. Sawyer.

Tiverton.—The improvements in St. Peter's Church are progressing rapidly. The fine old tower is undergoing restoration. A meeting was convened last week by the ladies of Tiverton, for the purpose of opening a bazaar towards defraying the expenses.

Torquay.—The Society of Friends in the neighbourhood are erecting a meeting-house in the Warren-road, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr Edward Appleton, of Torquay, architect. The style is Italian, executed with the limestone of the district, with Bath stone dressings. The building consists of porch entrance, waiting-rooms, committee-room over front part of building, and meeting-room, with offices, &c. The committee-room is so arranged as to be convertible into a gallery, when needed, by removing a shutter partition.

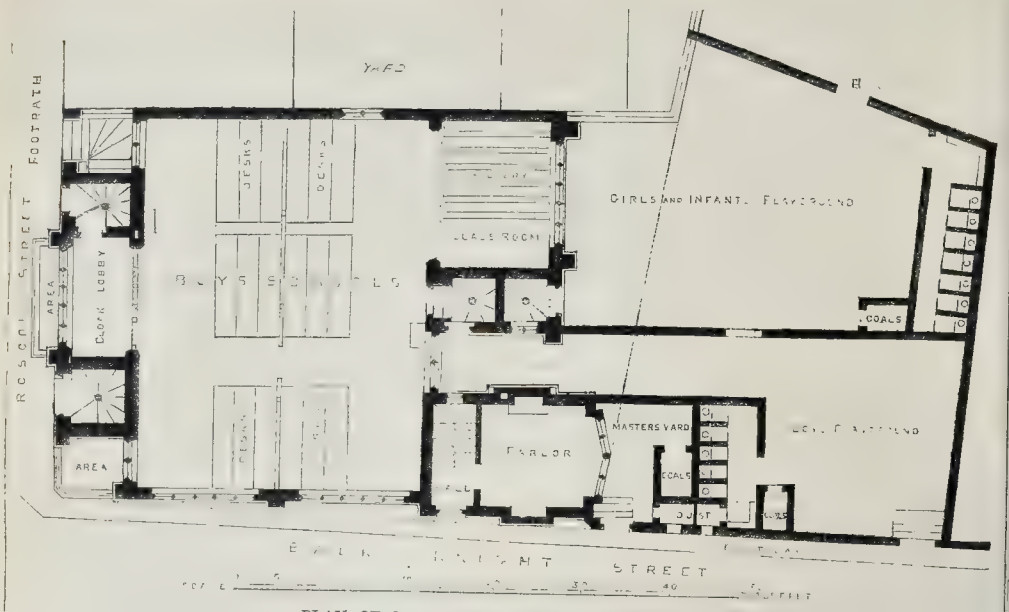
Pencrick (Cardigan).—The church here was reopened on Friday week. In consequence of a difficulty which the contractors, Messrs. John Joseph, of Cardigan, and David Jenkins, of Kilgerran, are said to have experienced in obtaining the necessary materials, the building was not complete.

Barthomley.—The restoration of the ancient church at Barthomley, near Crewe, is approaching completion. An entirely new chancel has been built from designs made by Mr. Trubshaw, of Stafford, in the Early Pointed style of Gothic architecture; and the triple lancet window will be filled with stained glass, executed under the direction of Mr. F. Howard, from a suggestion by the rector, the Rev. Edward Duncombe. The first window, in six medallions, exhibits the era before the appearance of Christ on earth, commencing with the "Fall of Man." The second period, "The Manifestations of the Saviour on Earth," occupies a double portion of space, and forms the centre feature of the whole window. Above it appears "The Entombment," "The Incredulity of St. Thomas," and "The Ascension;"—which, similar in size to "The Crucifixion," occupies the summit of the light. A third period, "The Progress of the Christian Religion subsequent to the Ministry of the Messiah on Earth," is also illustrated. The stained glass has been executed by Messrs. Pilkington, of St. Helen's. There is another small stained-glass window in the chancel, put up to the memory of Mrs. Duncombe, recently deceased; and two windows in the south aisle, illustrative of Divine mercy and Christian charity, also designed by Mr. F. Howard.

Wrockwardine.—The parish church has just undergone a thorough renovation, and been re-opened by the bishop of the diocese. It has been completely repewed, and has also received a new roof to nave, and north and south transepts. The whole of the west end has been rebuilt. New windows have been put in the north and south walls of nave, and in the west walls of north and south transept. An alteration has also been effected by the removal of the south porch, and inserting a new doorway at the west end, above which is a new three-light window of stained glass, executed by Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury. The space within the communion-rails is paved with encaustic tiles, as is also the floor of the chancel, the other parts of the church being paved with blue and red Staffordshire tile. The alterations and improvements have been carried out in less than three months by Mr. Dodson.

Newark.—The work of restoration at St. Mary's Church goes on but slowly. It was expected that the reopening would take place in the middle of October, but the church, it is now said, cannot be ready before the beginning of November. The seventeen windows which were to be reglazed with cathedral glass are almost completed.

Preston.—The restoration of the parish church now rapidly approaches completion, so far as the body of the exterior is concerned. The erection of the tower and spire will yet require some time. On Saturday week, according to the local *Guardian*, nearly 100 of the workmen were to celebrate the progress of the works by a supper in the National School-room. Of the new stained-glass windows, besides the chief window, two additional ones have been completed. The larger, at the east end of the aisle, is divided into four principal compartments, representing the Evangelists. The lower portion contains the four parables of "The Ten Thousand Talents," Matt. xviii.; "The Sower," Luke viii.; "The Good Samaritan," Luke x.; and "The Lost Sheep," Luke xv. The six smaller subjects occupying the upper part are the angel, the



PLAN OF ST. MARK'S SCHOOLS, LIVERPOOL.

bull, the lion, the eagle, the dove, and the pelican. The upper portion of the middle window on the south side of the aisle contains three angels, bearing the text,—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The principal portion of the window is in three divisions, representing Christ blessing the little children, the background being intense blue, with diaperal ornament. The artist is Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle.

Rochdale.—The restoration of the parish church has now commenced. The estimated expenses of the proposed alterations are 1,000*l.* towards which sum upwards of 800*l.* have already been contributed. On Thursday before last the chief stone of the extension was laid. A gutta-percha bottle, containing various coins of the realm, and a newspaper of the day, were deposited.

Brighouse.—The foundation-stone of a new and enlarged congregational chapel was laid at Bridge End on Wednesday week. The architects are Messrs. Mallinson and Healey, of Bradford. The site adjoins that of the present chapel.

Edinburgh.—To meet the wants of the members of the Episcopalian Church in the vicinity of Newhaven and Trinity, the Rev. W. M. Goalen, with the sanction of the Bishop at Edinburgh, opened a temporary place of worship at the former place, which having prospered, he was induced to proceed with the erection of a small church (now completed) on the estate of Trinity, about half-way between Newhaven and Granton. Already, according to the *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal*, fifty sittings have been engaged, and the chapel was recently opened for divine service. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is of the Middle Pointed style. It is built of Fife freestone in random squared rubble, with dressings of Craigleith stone, and consists of a chancel 19 feet by 16 feet, nave 45 feet by 20 feet, south porch and south-west spirelet, a vestry, with outside door on north side of chancel. The nave is divided into three bays, the westernmost being occupied by the porch and spirelet, the others with segment-headed two-light traceried windows in each. The east and west gables are pierced with three-light windows, with tracery in the head, of different and symbolical design, that for the chancel being more elaborate. The chancel arch is of two orders. All the timber, red Baltic, is planed and chamfered, stained and varnished. Open benches, with carved ends, occupy the nave, leaving an avenue in the centre, laid with encaustic tiles. The chancel is raised one step, and on each side is fixed a bench for the choir. The sacrarium is raised two steps, and is divided from the choir with altar rails of moulded wood work, enclosing the Lord's Table, which is framed of massive oak. Both choir and sacrarium are laid with Minton's encaustic tiles. Stone crosses surmount the apex of each gable, and a gilt iron one terminates the point of the spirelet. The church is provided with 150 kneelings. It has cost nearly one thousand pounds, the whole of which has been defrayed by the Rev. Mr. Goalen. A burial vault has been formed in the chancel for the founder and his family, and more's the pity such hurtful practices should be continued. Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool, were the architects.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOLS, LIVERPOOL.

The schools represented by our engravings have been commenced at the corner of Roscoe-street and Back Knight-street, in Liverpool, want of school accommodation having been long felt in the district. The architect, Mr. T. D. Barry, has adopted the Geometric Gothic for the style of his building. The principal front presents several windows, filled with tracery. The principal staircase is surmounted by a tower whose upper stage is pierced with similar tracery. The tower is covered by a pyramidal roof of high pitch, and is intended to be used in aiding ventilation.

The school buildings consist of three floors, the infant school occupying the ground-floor: the boys' school will be on the first, and the girls' school on the second or upper story. Each of the school-rooms has an area of 1,600 square feet, and will accommodate 200 children. Adjoining each school is a class-room and entrance-lobby, a portion of the latter being devoted to the reception of caps, bonnets, &c. The height of each of the two lower schools is 14 feet from floor to ceiling; the girls' school is to have an open-timbered roof, 11 feet high to the eaves. Access is obtained from Roscoe-street to each of the schools, so that the children will be kept out of the narrow side-street almost entirely. An airing-yard is provided for each school.

Adjoining the schools is a residence for the master, to consist of three bed-rooms, parlour, kitchen, scullery, &c. with a separate yard.

The buildings are to be constructed of grey brick, with quoins, dressings, and wrought work of the local red sandstone. The contract for the building has been taken by Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Liverpool, and the cost is estimated at 2,200*l.*

The site offered some difficulties, which have been satisfactorily overcome. H. shows a doorway to churchyard.

PRESERVATION OF OAK DOORS.

Seeing in the *Builder* an inquiry how to restore discoloured oak church doors, by your correspondent "O. W. W. F." I beg leave to give you my opinion and mode of treatment in such cases, and lament to see so many instances of neglect and ruin, especially in country churches, to the external oak doors and wood work, by the omission of more frequently varnishing with pure copal, say every two or three years. I have known church doors exposed to a northern aspect for twenty years remain fresh in colour and surface by proper attention to timely varnishing. In the case in your last number I fear the discoloration may be so deep as almost to require scraping before varnishing, but if not, the discoloured parts may be stained with raw sienna ground in water with a little umber, and applied with a brush as a grainer would do in distemper, and after that is thoroughly dry, which will be in less than an hour, give the whole a coat of good copal varnish and the next day another. Oak being of a very porous nature, requires more varnish than other woods to resist the variableness of our climate, and we frequently see the bottom parts of oak doors almost black from neglecting this necessary preservative to their colour and durability.

John Clarke.

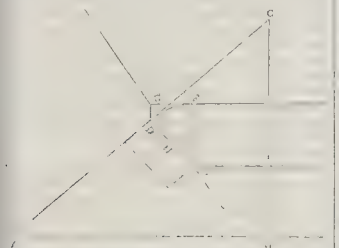
With respect to the inquiry relative to the restoration of church doors, permit me to suggest the following mode which I have adopted frequently, and even within a few months, and find it the best that can be done, viz. let the doors be well cleaned, say with a cabinet-maker's scraper and glass paper, then give them one coat of equal proportion of boiled and raw linseed oil mixed: after it is well dry, apply one coat of best copal varnish, and the doors will be restored almost to their original state, and will be protected from the weather for a considerable time. J. S.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOLS, LIVERPOOL.—MR. T. D. BARRY, ARCHITECT.

A PROBLEM IN PRACTICAL CARPENTRY.

NOT seeing an answer to the question that appeared in the *Builder* (p. 456), I beg to enclose a diagram for all practical purposes. The question was as follows:—

Suppose the pitch of a roof to be at an angle of 45°, and the position of the depth of the purlin to be at right angles to the plane of the pitch, the purlin to be 6 inches deep; required the length of a line that would coincide a right-angled intersection with the hip rafter, or valley-piece, otherwise called the down bevel.



Let *a b c* on the annexed diagram represent one half of the roof, the slant or pitch, *a c*, at an angle of 45°, *d e*, the supposed depth of the purlin, 6 inches. Then, according to the geometrical construction from the point *e*, describe the arc, *d f*, draw *e f* parallel to *b c*, and *f g* parallel to *a b*, or at right angles to *b c*; draw *d g* parallel to *e f*; from the point *e* draw *e g*, which is the down bevel of the purlin in all particular cases. The arithmetical solution may be stated thus: the square root of the sum of the squares of *d e* and *f g* is equal to the length of line that would coincide at right-angled intersections.

Depth of purlin *d e* = 6^2 in. =	36
Length of the line *f g* = $4^2 \cdot 2426$ in. =	18
	54

54 = the sum of the squares of *d e* and *f g*, the square root of $54\sqrt{}^2 = 7 \cdot 348$, &c. = the length of line required. F. P.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Brighton.—The Congregational Chapel near the railway station is finished, and about to be opened. It is, externally, wholly of cut stone, and is picturesque and peculiar in effect. The light is mostly obtained from large rose windows, high up. Many houses are being built around Brighton, all of them poor in character. The town is very full; houses "a hundred a week:" every one you know is there; and a walk on the esplanade is equal to the destruction of your hat-rim.

Lynn.—The New Corn-hall building will soon be completed. The architect is Mr. Maberly, and Mr. Edmunds the contractor, both of Lynn. The building will be corporation property, and the amount of the contract is 2,450*l.* including the materials of the former building. The new hall will be 161 feet in length, 51 feet in width, and 40 feet in height, with glass roof, supported by iron pillars at the sides, bearing a series of twenty-four ornamental iron spandrils. The front is of stone, in the Ionic style. The capital will be surmounted by a large stone figure representing Ceres, with a sheaf of corn and sickle. This figure is nearly finished, and is the work of Mr. Patterson, statuary, of London.——The public library at the Athenæum will soon be removed into the new building. The Young Men's Institute building, as well as the Society of Arts, are now permanently under the same roof, and both are in full operation.

Banbury.—A water company has at length been formed. The subscribed capital is 10,000*l.* in 1,000 10*l.* shares. Mr. J. H. Jones, C.E. is engineer, and Mr. T. A. Hedley, C.E. superintending engineer and secretary. It is proposed to place 120 hydrants in the public streets and highways, to be used in cases of fire, for watering the streets, &c.

Southampton.—The new graving dock, at the docks, is architecturally complete, and on Thursday in last week the piles of the front dam were commenced being drawn up. Mr. A. Giles is the engineer.

Worcester.—The first of the three names in the list selected for she election of a country surveyor was, we are informed, Mr. Henry *Day*, not Mr. Henry.

Tavistock.—The inhabitants of this town have established a School of Practical Art, in connection with the Government Department of Science and Art. Several classes have met for instruction in mechanical drawing, &c. The Duke of Bedford has contributed towards the expense of models for the artisan classes, and for the local National school, British free-school, and his grace's school at Milton-green.

Kingsbridge.—Three men have been buried alive at Winslade quarry, near Kingsbridge, in the south of Devon. The quarry has been excavated to the depth of upwards of 250 feet: it descends 100 feet perpendicularly, and then runs underground in a sloping direction to the depth of 150 feet more. Three labouring men were at work in the quarry, when about a quarter of an acre of ground fell in upon them, carrying with it a blacksmith's shop, and burying the poor fellows in the ruins. The immense quantity of earth and stones that fell must, it is thought, have instantly killed them. There were, at all events, no hopes of their being extricated alive.

Plymouth.—The new schools in Trinity district are to be commenced forthwith, although the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone is not to take place until next month. The building is to be in the Early English style, and will consist of two school-rooms, each 51 feet by 18 feet, two class-rooms, and a tower (with bells) at the south-west angle. The walls are to be built of Pomphlett stone, with Bath stone dressings. The roof of the girls' school will be open. The architect is Mr. James Hine, whose plans were approved by the National School Society, and the Committee of Council on Education.

Wolverhampton.—The General Purposes Committe, at Wolverhampton, met on Thursday in last week, to consider the applications and testimonials for the vacant office of town surveyor, in this borough. There were fifty-six candidates, and the committee ultimately selected from the list seven of those whom they deemed the most eligible, to be laid before the town council. The election was to take place at the monthly meeting of the council on Monday last. ——At length, says the local *Chronicle*, there is some prospect of an efficient and comprehensive system of sewerage being carried into effect in Wolverhampton. At a meeting of the Public Works Committee of the Town Council, held on Monday in last week, Mr. Rawlinson was appointed the engineer to project a system of sewerage for the town, and prepare the necessary plans, estimates, &c. for carrying out these works. Mr. Rawlinson has also been appointed to report upon the best source whence to obtain an ample supply of water for the borough.

Runcorn.—The contracts for the alteration and extension of the Bridgewater docks, are said to have been entered into; and the works, it is expected, will be shortly proceeded with.

Sunderland.—On Monday week an accident happened at the new works of the south dock here, by which one man was killed on the spot, and three others were severely injured. They were engaged in removing a large stone by the use of a crane, one of the iron handles of which broke, and the men at the other handle were jerked, and the handle which they held broke from their grasp, and drove round with great velocity, coming in contact with the head of the deceased, who was instantly killed. The other three were dangerously injured.

Carlisle.—Mr. Rawlinson's report on the sites which he recently inspected in this neighbourhood, and which have been offered for the proposed County Lunatic Asylum, says the *Carlisle Journal*, has been submitted to Lord Palmerston, and forwarded for the perusal of the committee of ratepayers who were instrumental in procuring an official investigation into the capabilities of the various sites, of which no less than sixteen are, we understand, passed under review. The document is not yet public property, but its recommendations are understood to be, in effect, decidedly adverse to the Lowry Hill project, which is rejected by Mr. Rawlinson for reasons similar to those already noticed in our columns, as well as in those of the local papers, and in memorials of the ratepayers. The site which is recommended as fulfilling most completely the conditions essential for a good lunatic asylum is said to be the estate of Garlands, near Carlton.

Birmingham.—At a recent public meeting relative to the sureties of the new town-hall contractors, it was stated that Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman who resided in Wales, was one of the four sureties for the completion of the hall by Messrs. Hansom and Welch, the contractors. These gentlemen failed in their engagements, and Mr. Lloyd came forward to fulfil his share of the obligation he had contracted. After much consideration it was agreed that on payment of one thousand pounds, the claim against him should be considered as satisfied. Mr. Lloyd accordingly paid the one thousand pounds, and some of the most influential commissioners then told him that "if he proceeded with the work, and had it completed in time for the musical festival, *they would see that in the end he should not be injured.*" Mr. Lloyd accordingly devoted almost all his time exclusively to the completion of the hall, so as to have it opened for the musical festival. By these means he was admitted to have benefited the commissioners at least 400*l.* and promoted the public interests to the serious injury of his family. An attempt to redeem the pledge of the commissioners by means of a concert failed, the committee being obliged to make up the receipts to a sum of 200*l.* leaving 800*l.* even of his original loss uncompensated, and to which remained to be added a sum borrowed, it appeared, by the architects during the progress of the work, and for which Mr. Lloyd had become liable, so that in all his losses were estimated at upwards of 2,000*l.* Farther efforts were made, but without avail, and a public meeting has lately been held in order to make a final attempt in this stingy town to keep faith with Mr. Lloyd, so as at least to leave him not a serious loser on the whole transaction. The meeting subscribed fairly, it appears, towards the end in view, but the Birmingham public, we fear, are by no means likely to follow the example of the few, or to feel any moral responsibility in the matter, or trouble their heads about Mr. Lloyd's losses.

Leicester. — The foundation stone of the Leicestershire Infant Orphan Asylum, was laid by Lady Hazlerigg, on Friday in last week, in the Fosse-road, between Danett's-hall and the Hinckley-road. Messrs. Flint and Shenston are the architects, and Mr. Herbert the builder. ——The value of property in the town of Leicester appears to be on the increase. At a recent meeting of the council, it was mentioned that the increase to the borough property in buildings since Christmas was from 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* At a sale of property belonging to the assignees of a bankrupt, the competition and attendance, according to the local *Advertiser*, was of an extraordinary character. Some time before the sale the room was completely crowded with a highly-respectable company, and many had to go away without gaining admittance. After a very spirited competition, the cottage and about two acres of land, situate beyond the Race-course, on the London-road, were knocked down for 1,850*l.* realising upwards of 800*l.* per acre.

Nottingham.—Mr. George Gill, the founder of the Working Man's Retreat, at Nottingham, and a contributor to the People's College there, has just announced his purchase of the property and premises of the late School of Design, and his intention to convey them to trustees "for the benefit and use of the people of the town and neighbourhood for ever." He is preparing to open them as a reading and news-room, with which he will connect a library of about 12,000 volumes. The institution is designated the Working Man's Hall. The minimum subscription is to be 1s. 6d. a-quarter. He will connect with it evening classes for instruction, at a moderate charge, in writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and other useful knowledge,

and on Sundays, religious instruction will be imparted to young men and women, both in schools and in congregation

Haddington.—The new Corn Exchange of Haddington, of which the foundation was laid about a year ago, was opened on Friday week, by a public banquet. The building, as described in the *Scotsman*, is of a simple character. The cost will, it is understood, be nearly 2,700*l.* of which sum about two-thirds have been raised by public subscription, and the remainder, along with the expense of maintenance, will be defrayed by a small charge for admission, to cease after the debt is extinguished. It is situated in Court-street, adjoining the County Buildings. The interior consists simply of a large hall, 130 feet by 50 feet. The longitudinal walls are 18 feet high, from which the roof rises to an apex of about 32 feet from the floor. The roof is supported by iron rods. and resembles the covering of a railway station. The hall is also internally lit with gas, so that it may be used for public meetings or otherwise in the evening. At the extreme end of the hall are a range of stalls, already let to corn, seed, guano, and other general merchants. The architect of the building is Mr. Farquharson, of Haddington; and the builder, Bailie Durward, of that town. Mr. Dickson, of Haddington, did the joiner-work, and the roof was put up by Messrs. Robertson and Lister, Glasgow.

Innerleithen.—A new chimney stalk, 120 feet in height, was blown down here in a gale, on Tuesday week. It had not time to consolidate before the wind tested its strength. It was fortunate it fell during the night when none were near it, and in an easterly direction, making a great gap in the back wall of a house, which was fortunately not inhabited. Workmen were forthwith set to clear away the rubbish preparatory to its re-erection.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FOR BUILDINGS.

In the mechanical section of the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Nasmyth described a lightning conductor for chimneys, which he conceived affords more perfect insulation, and is therefore safer, than those in common use. The present practice is to fix the conductor outside the chimney by metal holdfasts, by which means, during severe thunder-storms, chimneys are often damaged by the lightning entering at the points of attachment, and displacing the bricks. In the method of fixing the conductor recommended by Mr. Nasmyth, the metal rod is suspended in the middle of the chimney by branching supports fixed on the top. A conductor of this kind had proved efficient in storms which had severely injured other chimneys in the neighbourhood which were protected in the usual manner.

Prof. Faraday, on being called on for his opinion, said that he recommended that lightning conductors should be placed inside instead of outside of all buildings. He had been consulted on that point when the lightning conductor was fixed to the Duke of York's Pillar, and he advised the placing it inside, but his advice was not taken, and the rod was fixed outside, to the great disfigurement of the column. All attachments of metal to or near the conductor are bad, unless there be a continuous line of conduction to the ground. He mentioned the instance of damage done to a lighthouse in consequence of part of the discharge of lightning having passed from the conductor to the lead fastenings of the stones. The practical question for consideration by the mechanical section was, how far they could safely run lead between the stones of such a structure, for if it were done partially, leaving discontinuous series of such metallic fastenings, there would be great danger of the stones being displaced by the electric discharge. When such fastenings are used, care should be taken that they are connected together and with the earth by a continuous metallic conductor. Some persons conceived that it is desirable to insulate the conductor from the wall of a building by glass, but all such contrivances are absurd, since the distance to which the metal could be removed from the wall by the interposed insulator, was altogether insignificant compared with the distance through which the lightning must pass in a discharge from the clouds to the earth.

PROFESSOR COCKERELL.

Our readers will sympathise with Professor Cockerell in the loss which he and the service have experienced in the death of his gallant son, a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and who fell on the 20th of September, at the battle of the Alma, a few days only after this fine promising youth had joined his corps at Eupatoria. He has fallen bravely and early in his country's service, deeply lamented by a large circle of attached friends. It is impossible to contemplate without a thrill of horror the destruction of valuable life which is being caused by the mad caprice of an ambitious despot. All civilized Europe should shout in execration of such doings in this the nineteenth century.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Uniform of Building Officers in Prussia.—It seems that conjointly with other systematisation of the public service in Prussia, the official dress of the civil service is not neglected. The building officers (*Bau Beamten*), who form part of the department of the Ministry of Commerce, have to wear a blue coat, with black collar, like the military engineers, with gold lacings, &c.

Great connecting Railway Line in France.—Great preparatory studies and plans are now made for the so-called *strategic* French line, which would form a circle at a distance of 60 or 80 kilomètres around Paris. This line would connect all the hitherto existing great railway nets of France, as well as afford to all the great agricultural and manufactoring emporia of that country much shorter and less expensive communications.

The Modern Vasari. Recollections of an Artist's Life. By Dr. W. von Schadow. Berlin, 1854. 8vo.—This interesting book relates the youth-recollections of its author, being written in a spirited and sentimental manner, and receives an additional interest from the circumstance, that both Vasari and Schadow, were directors of Academies, the former at Florence, the latter at Düsseldorf. The life and art-activity of Carstens, Flaxman, Canova, Gotfried Schadow, Thorwaldsen, Cornelius, Overbeck, Rauch, and Rudolph Schadow, are here dilated upon, which affords many occasions to speak of collateral incidents and art-tendencies. M. Schadow thinks that a *regeneration* of art can only be effected by a *religious* elevation of artists, which he considers most needed, especially in the department of sculpture. Still, this very warmly propounded belief does not make him unjust; and the review of the works of Thorwaldsen, whose ideas were widely different from those of M. Schadow, shows the author exempt from any undue bias. Against one subject, however, M. Schadow is really inexorable, viz. the department of critics and criticism—forgetting, as it seems, that it was the *pen* which paved the way, and in many cases formed the material, for the fancies and exertions of the artist. The "Modern Vasari" receives an additional import from the illustrations with which the work is adorned, amongst which the medallion portraits of the above-named artists, engraved on wood, are the most valuable.

LIABILITIES OF SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

Brown *v.* Leach.—This was an action in the Brentford County Court, before Mr. J. L. Adolphus and a jury, to recover 50*l.* for compensation in damages, under the following circumstances. The plaintiff is a gentleman residing at Strand-on-the-Green, Thames, Brentford, and the defendant is the engineer to the Thames Navigation Commission and the corporation of London, in which capacity he was made defendant.

Mr. George Keene, the solicitor, in opening the case, said his client unfortunately had a house and garden which he took great pride in, adjoining some engineering works now being raised on the banks of the Thames, and over which the defendant had the entire management as engineer and surveyor. No sooner had these works commenced than the builders, acting under defendant's orders, knocked holes and ran scaffolding in his client's garden-wall despite his remonstrance, destroying his fruit-trees and strawberry-beds—in fact, wilfully laying waste the plaintiff's pride—a delightful and profitable garden. Notice was served upon the defendant to remove the brick and timber erections set up. After this his client demanded 5*l.* for compensation. This small sum was named to avoid litigation. After some negociation the defendant offered 2*l.* 10s. in full satisfaction, which his client noticed by issuing the present summons. It was by his (Mr. Keene's) advice the surveyor was made defendant instead of the Corporation of London, whom it was no trifling affair to make defendants of in any case; and although the learned counsel would, no doubt, contend that the defendant, as servant to the Thames Navigation and Port of London, was not liable, still it would be a beneficial precedent for the jury to hold that, as engineer and surveyor, defendant had supreme control over the works of the corporation, and should be held answerable for all mischief arising from his superintendence and direction. The plaintiff and several other witnesses were called to speak to the damage and to the active part the defendant took in the direction of the works.

The learned counsel for defendant, who refused to call any witnesses, urged that it would be a dangerous proposition for surveyors, to hold them responsible for the acts of builders or bricklayers' labourers. With respect to the damages laid, they were a downright imposition.

The learned Judge, in summing up, observed that, if they thought the defendant had acted as uncontrolled director of the works, or was in the position of a contractor, he would be liable. If they considered that defendant was only acting in the capacity which surveyors usually did upon erection of works, the defendant would be entitled to a verdict. The damages appeared to be somewhat excessive. The offer of the defendant of 2*l.* 10s. would weigh against defendant's non-liability, although made perhaps without prejudice.

The jury said they were of opinion that the defendant had made himself liable under the learned judge's ruling, but that the damages laid were excessive: their verdict was for the plaintiff: damages, 10*l.*

The judge allowed full costs.

Notices of Books.

The Age of Glasgow Cathedral. By John Honeyman, Jun. Architect. Glasgow: Bryce, 1854.

The object of the writer of this pamphlet is to show that the present Cathedral of Glasgow was not erected till the thirteenth century, in opposition to some historians who insist on an earlier date for part of it. The result of his argument may be briefly stated thus:—

"David, after refounding the see of Glasgow in 1115, made his chaplain, Achaius, bishop of the diocese, somewhere between the years 1115 and 1129; who finding the church in a ruinous condition, rebuilt it. The new church was finished and consecrated A.D. 1136.

In the year 1175, Joceline, abbot of Melrose, was consecrated bishop of Glasgow. He was a great benefactor to his church, as well as to the city of Glasgow; and to the church built by Achaius he added a nave, which was consecrated A.D. 1197.

In the year 1233, William de Boddington succeeded to the episcopal dignity; who, finding the church much decayed and inadequate to the increasing importance of the see, commenced to erect the present magnificent structure, and probably finished the crypt and choir.

The nave was no doubt erected during a subsequent episcopate; but there is not sufficient evidence to enable us to determine by whom. The north-western tower evidently formed part of the original design of the nave; and although the upper portion of it may have been bungled at a later period, it must ever be a subject of regret that this picturesque feature of the western façade was removed."

Mr. Honeyman desires further to show that a headless effigy, called by some that of St. Mungo, the patron saint of the cathedral, who died in 601, is the monument of Bishop Robert Wisheart, who died in 1316; but he has no substantial grounds for his theory.

Glasgow Cathedral has been sadly treated by various hands—shamefully treated,—and we are glad to find there is at all events one looking on, ready to raise a voice in its defence, should further abuse be threatened.

Miscellanea.

PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.—At the suggestion of the Society of Arts, the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury have decided that it will be desirable to establish a permanent educational museum. The nucleus of such a museum has been contributed by a large proportion of the exhibitors at the recent educational exhibition at St. Martin's-hall.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—It may be useful to remind some of our readers that the committee have taken the Suffolk-street Galleries for a term of years, and that the exhibition will be opened to the Public on the 11th day of December next, and will be closed about the 24th day of February. All drawings, models, photographs of buildings, or other objects intended for exhibition, must be delivered at the Gallery between the 1st and 5th of December. Two rooms, as before, will be set apart for manufactures, patents, and similar objects, bearing directly on architecture. We trust that all who are connected with architecture will use every endeavour to render this exhibition worthy of the art which it represents. The committee suggest that all drawings submitted in the competitions of the year, should find a place in it. Those who are not already subscribers, and who intend to become so, should communicate their names without delay to the secretaries. Subscribers and exhibitors will, of course, have free admission.

THE STRIKE AT DONCASTER CHURCH. — The strike of the stonemasons recently employed in the erection of the new parish church at Doncaster still continues, having lasted now for upwards of six weeks. A few days ago ten masons were obtained at a cost of between 40*l.* and 50*l.* from Bristol, but after working about three days they left the job, having in the meantime been won over by the turn-outs.

NEW CHURCHES AT PADDINGTON. — It is said that three new churches are to be forthwith erected in Paddington. The Bishop of London has contributed the sum of 1,000*l.* towards that object.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—The Bramhope Tunnel, after being repaired, and previous to re-opening, has been examined and gauged by Mr. F. E. Harrison, and Mr. F. Cabrey, the Company's engineers, and found, it is said, in a perfectly satisfactory state. The damaged part of the arch has been restored, and goods trains and engines are working through it as usual. In order to restore the public confidence, which has been shaken by the late accident, the directors have decided not to open it for passenger traffic until the workmen are clear out and it has been well tested for a week or two by the passage to and fro of heavy goods trains and engines.——The Great North of Scotland line, which extends railway communication forty miles farther north than heretofore in all but unbroken connection with the great railway system throughout the country, was publicly and formally opened for traffic on Tuesday before last. Huntly is the northern terminus. The line passes through a pleasing and fertile country, where the traffic is very considerable. The north of Scotland has hitherto been very deficient in railway accommodation. This line will largely contribute to make up the deficiency; besides that its completion so far will lead to further extension. It is proposed to go on to Elgin or Nairn, and thence to establish communication to Inverness. The electric telegraph has been put upon the line: it is being put up on the Aberdeen line, and very soon will be established in an unbroken line to Huntly. ——The Bengal Railway has been opened from Calcutta to Hooghly, about the distance from Calcutta that Manchester is from Liverpool. The natives crowded in to see the first performance of the iron horse; and the carriages provided for the occasion proved quite insufficient to accommodate the multitude. There can be no doubt that this railway will within a very short time materially affect Calcutta, not only commercially, but also socially. Hotels, refreshment-rooms, and lodgings, at Serampore, Chandernagore, and Hooghly, the three places through which the line runs, are already announced; and in a year or two hence, the probabilities are, that the fashionable world of Calcutta will live out of town at villas built on the river side along the line of railway. The effect which it is likely to produce upon Bengal, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, no one can calculate.

PREVENTION OF BOILER EXLOSIONS.—An invention patented by Mr. Samuel James Heeley, millwright at the printworks of Messrs. James and Charles Wardley, Over Darwen, where the apparatus is in operation, is intended to obviate explosions not so much by allowing the superfluous steam to escape, as by preventing its excessive generation, by causing it, when arrived at a specified pressure, to open the fire-doors. The same effect, it is said, takes place when the water becomes too low.

THE MATERIAL OF THE SEBASTOPOL FORTIFICATIONS.—The master of the Turkish merchantman which the Russian war-ship, *Vladimir*, so gallantly captured in defiance of blockades and allied fleets, while imprisoned in the Sebastopol fortifications employed his leisure to some useful purpose, by examining with a penknife the texture of the stone of which its walls are built; and he states that the stones are all soft and friable, and exactly resemble Malta stone. The *Daily News* seriously believes, that were George Stephenson alive now, he would not hesitate to sign a *bonâ fide* contract with powers like France or England, to take Sebastopol, or any fortresses or line of fortresses in the whole world; and asks, "What are any or all of the great military engineering achievements in the whole of Europe compared with the covering of England with the reticulation of railways? or did any twelve thousand troops, under the command of the most skilful officer, ever accomplish as much as six thousand 'navvies' under the command of a Stephenson, or a Dargan, or a Peto? What a trifle," it adds, "is Napoleon's road over the Simplon compared with the 'engineering difficulties' conquered by plain working men in half the districts of civilised Europe?" Six thousand navvies and a Stephenson or Peto would be no trifling aid, at all events, to the military who would back them; but we dare say that at the opening of the gates of Sebastopol, no great engineering skill or elaborate siege-works will be requisite to enforce the persuasive "rat-tat-tat" of those excellent "knockers," the Anglo-French cannon balls.

OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK AT MACCLESFIELD.—The inauguration of the public park at Macclesfield took place on Monday in last week, with *fêtes* and other demonstrations of satisfaction. The scheme for this park originated in 1850, in a desire to establish a park and public library as a memorial of the late Sir R. Peel. Seventeen thousand persons subscribed some 300*l.* in pence in a few months, and various noblemen and other gentlemen increased the sum to 2,300*l.* to which the Government was induced to add 500*l.* The park comprises an area of 16 acres, and has been picturesquely laid out, chiefly with fine evergreens, under the gratuitous superintendence of Mr. Barron, the chief gardener of the Earl of Harrington, at Elvaston. The principal entrance is from the Prestbury-road, on the western side, where a Gothic lodge has been erected, with gates to correspond; and near it is a Gothic pavilion, of light construction, principally of glass, to serve for a refreshment-room or for horticultural exhibitions. The architect of the latter building, Mr. J. F. A. Lynch, of Macclesfield, like Mr. Barron, gave his services gratuitously.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held in the Castle of Newcastle on Wednesday in last week. Dr. Bruce suggested that the society should have a field-day once a-year as it would give a useful impetus to their proceedings. It was stated that in some recent excavations in the yard of the Blue Bell Inn, the workmen had come upon some stones, supposed to have formed part of the Roman wall. Mr. Fenwick observed that this would appear to indicate that the wall had taken a more southerly direction than had hitherto been supposed. The town surveyor was requested, if any remains of interest were met with in the course of excavations, to communicate the fact to the society, and cause as much care as possible to be taken of them. It was remarked that interesting excavations might reasonably be expected during the construction of the new approaches to the High Level Bridge. A fine field not contemplated when this request was moved and made has since been afforded by the extensive fire which has involved so much of Gateshead and Newcastle in ruins. At this meeting Dr. Bruce, according to promise, began the reading of his paper on the altars at Cambridge derived from the north of England. This paper was read at the recent antiquarian meeting at Cambridge, but has since received some additions. It was illustrated by rubbings from the altars. Dr. Bruce will conclude the reading of the paper at next monthly meeting of the society. It was ordered that the printing of another volume of transactions be at once proceeded with.

THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY SCHOOLS OF PRACTICAL ART.—A school of industrial art has been commenced at Calcutta, on the same general principle as that on which those at home are conducted. A committee has been appointed by the Bombay Government, with a view of bringing into existence a somewhat similar establishment at Bombay, that most munificent and wonderful of Indian nabobs, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy having undertaken to pay the interest of 10,000*l.* or 500*l.* a year, to support a portion of the pupils attending it, Government constructing the buildings, and meeting all the charges of its maintenance. The establishment of an economic museum has also been taken up by Government.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—The electric telegraph betwixt Bombay and Calcutta, *viâ* the north-west provinces, is now nearly completed: the Lahore line is so altogether. Intelligence is now transmitted in one day over the former of these lines, the transit of the mail occupying ten days, and dispatches to London, including that intelligence, *viâ* Trieste, will reach this in twenty-six days; and, the wire laid down from the European to the African shore, and so on to Alexandria and Suez, and a fast boat placed on the Bombay line, telegraphic intelligence will always be transmitted betwixt India and England in twelve days, or in half the time taken up by the mail at its fastest.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME SCHOOL OF ART.—The first annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Government School of Art in Newcastle-under-Lyme was held in the Lecture Hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution there on Thursday before last. Around the hall were hung some of the drawings of the students. The mayor occupied the chair, and after a few appropriate introductory observations, called upon the secretary, Mr. Earl, to read the report of the committee for the past year. The report stated that the school had steadily progressed since its commencement in October last. The average number of pupils throughout the year had been thirty-five, and their progress, under the direction of the master, Mr. Williamson, such as to gratify the committee. The school had been pronounced, by competent judges, to be as complete, with respect to costs, examples, and general conveniences as any school in the provinces. The statement of accounts showed a balance against the school of 21*l.* 8s. 9d. which, it was said, would be mainly met by subscriptions promised and now due for the current year; and the committee hoped that in a short time the income from the school would meet the expenses.

MONUMENTS.—While the British Association were at Liverpool, a general meeting of the subscribers to the erection of a monument to Sir Isaac Newton, at Grantham, was held there, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. With that view a subscription, originated at Grantham, was stated to amount now to 1,300*l.* A resolution was decided on, which comprised an expression of thanks to the Queen and Prince Albert for their patronage of the undertaking; a decision that the memorial should be a bronze statue, to be erected at Grantham, on the site given for that purpose by the town-council; that any surplus sum should be appropriated to the furtherance of science; and committees to be appointed to receive subscriptions, make selection of designs, and select an artist to execute the work.——Another design besides Mr. Bell's, for a monument to Mr. Montgomery, at Sheffield, has been formed. Mr. Milnes, the sculptor, has produced a full-length figure of the poet as he sat in his reading chair. The desire of the artist is, it appears, to offer his design in competition with Mr. Bell's for the public monument. Should that effort be unsuccessful, it is the design of Mr. Flockton, according to the *Sheffield Independent*, to have the statue executed and placed under the portico at the Mount.——As a monument to the late Daniel O'Connell, it is proposed to build over his remains a chapel, a round tower, and an Irish cross, as already mentioned, the tower being 160 feet high. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone took place in week before last, when a large number of the friends of the deceased were present, including several members of his family and their children.

MR. DOBSON, JUN. ARCHITECT.—Our readers have probably remarked in the newspapers the sad fate of Mr. A. Dobson, son of Mr. Dobson, Architect, at Newcastle, in the dreadful conflagration there. He was dug out of the ruins with only a bunch of keys and a mite of his dress to lead to the recognition of his body. He was a very promising young man, intelligent, gentlemanly, and unobtrusive. He was a pupil of Mr. Sidney Smirke, and went through the architectural classes at the London University, where he gained prizes.

ESTIMATES FOR BURIAL BOARDS.—Perhaps many of your readers are not aware that the Act lately passed for the formation of burial boards stipulates that in receiving tenders for their works they are not bound to accept the lowest. I would therefore advise builders to ascertain, if possible, before they waste their time in estimating, if any preference will be given to local tradesmen. In the case of the Beccles competition, the board, after inviting the public to send in tenders, seem not only to have taken advantage of the Act, by giving the work to a local tradesman, who was nearly 20*l.* above the lowest, but actually refuse the other competitors a list of the tenders delivered, without giving any cause more than "They could see no good end to be arrived at by it · everything had been fairly conducted," and coolly, "that the Act of Parliament expressly relieved the Board from any obligation to accept the lowest tender."

A BUILDER.

Dwellings for the Working Classes.—The Worcester Association for erecting improved dwellings have commenced active operations. Their plan at the outset was not merely to erect good dwellings for the working classes, but to select such a site as would give them the opportunity of removing existing nuisances and houses which engender filth and disease. They have purchased a batch of wretched dwellings immediately opposite St. Andrew's Church, in Copenhagen-street. The site is said to be well adapted for drainage and ventilation. There will be a frontage of 109 feet to Copenhagen-street, and of 128 feet to the river; and a thoroughfare will be made through the property by means of one gate opening into Warmstry-slip and another into Copenhagen-street, with a capacious yard in the centre, the buildings thus forming three sides of an elongated quadrangle.

Grimsby Cemetery Competition.—In reply to the advertisement offering 10*l.* for the designs most approved of by the council, the competitors were eight in number. The designs were exhibited in the Town-hall for one day, when the council met to make their selection. The designs of Messrs. Maughan and Fowler, of Louth, were selected. The committee found on opening the letter endorsed with their motto, that they had annexed a condition that they should be employed to carry out the works if their plans were adopted, or otherwise they would withdraw them from competition. After a long discussion on this subject the council divided, when it was carried, by a majority of one, that they should be employed.

Yorkshire Architectural Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday in last week, Sir Charles Anderson in the chair. The report urged the importance of the migratory movements of the society, and of increased attention being paid to restorations of ancient churches. Malton and Pontefract were recommended as the places at which the next spring and summer meetings of the society should be held. Mr. Walbran was to have read a paper on the churches of Barwick and Sherburn-in-Elmet, but was prevented attending by indisposition. In his absence, the Rev. J. B. Scriven, incumbent of Clifford, detailed some interesting facts respecting the church at Bardsey, which, he believed, contained some of the purest Saxon remains in Yorkshire. The report was adopted, and committee and officers elected.

Great Influx of Timber.—A few days since, says the *Daily News*, we reported the enormous influx of timber-ships from America in the river during the present season, and the difficulties experienced by the captains in getting their ships docked to discharge, owing to the crowded state of the dock, and the great inconvenience experienced in providing accommodation for the timber. The East-India Dock Company, on account of every available space along the quays, &c. being filled with timber stacked, refused to dock any more laden deal ships, which, of course, led to the detension of a fleet down the river; for, although the West-India Docks were not exactly in the same condition, its basins were crowded with timber-ships, and some eighteen or twenty ships were at the buoys in the river, waiting their turn to be docked. The London and St. Katharine Docks refused to dock them under any circumstances.

The British Association.—About 280 papers were read in the seven sections of the British Association at Liverpool. Of these, 58 were upon subjects connected with mathematical and physical science, 43 upon chemical science, 31 treated of geology, 41 of zoology and botany, including physiology, 35 of geography and ethnology, 24 of statistics, and 44 of subjects in relation to mechanical science. Fourteen or fifteen of these communications were read by foreign professors and men of science—such as L'Abbe Moignot, M. Foucault, M. Dove, and M. Dubocq.

American Recreation.—There is a blacksmith who says every evening to his apprentices—"Come, boys! let's leave off work and go to sawing wood." This blacksmith must be brother to the farmer "down-east," who, when building a new house, used to try to get his hired men out with him of an evening to play at "dig cellar" by moonlight.

Bristol Archæological Society.—The meeting of this society was held at the Philosophical Rooms, Bristol, on Tuesday week, when a biography of Dr. White, the Bristol worthy, and founder of the hospital in Temple-street, was read by the City Chamberlain, Mr. T. Garrard.

The Iron Trade.—The alteration in the French tariff, by which the import duty has been taken off imported raw material, has opened the markets of that country to the iron district of Cleveland. Manufacturers have been over from France to examine the ore, and being satisfied with the quality of it, have contracted with proprietors of the mineral, to deliver several hundred tons a week, and for the present Hartlepool has been fixed as the shipping port.

New Schools at Hoxton.—It is proposed to erect a new building for the Sunday, day, and infant schools in connection with the Wesleyan Chapel, New North-road, Hoxton. The rooms now occupied are exceedingly small, and situated in confined localities, where the crowding together of so many children is detrimental to health. When the new chapel was erected, sufficient ground was obtained for new and commodious school premises, and an effort is now being made for their immediate erection. The site is in Mintern-street, immediately behind the chapel, and is freehold. The plans of the new buildings, prepared by Mr. James Wilson, of Bath, have been inspected for Government, and approved. They comprehend three school-rooms, which will accommodate several hundred children, a playground, and master's house, all the buildings in a style of architecture to correspond with the chapel. To accomplish this 2,200*l.* will be necessary; and as the schools are to be built under the provisions of the Minutes of Council on Education, no debt is allowed to remain upon the building: 1,400*l.* will therefore be required before the grant of 760*l.* from Government can be obtained. Subscriptions in aid of the building fund are being forwarded to Mr. F. W. Gerish, of 16, East-road, City-road, the treasurer, and to other gentlemen named in a prospectus just issued.

A Granite Tomb.—A wealthy nobleman, says an Aberdeen paper, has ordered from Mr. Macdonald (an Aberdeen stone-cutter), a mausoleum of polished granite. It is almost completed, and is really a wonderful piece of workmanship. We do not know its exact size, but we should say that it forms a cube of at least 14 feet each way; and every portion of it, inside as well as outside, is carved and polished with the greatest nicety. The design is pure Egyptian. The doors are carved into panels: the door-posts have lotus enrichments: there are angle toruses with the real antique ornament: the slabs forming the walls of the mausoleum have only one joint each; and the entablatures surmounting the four sides have each the device of one of the Egyptian deities. A fine effect is produced by the mixture of the Peterhead and Aberdeen granite—the doors, slabs, and pediments being blue, and the door-posts, the toruses, and the entablatures red. The paper alluded to speaks of some 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* as the presumed cost of the article.

Northamptonshire Architectural Society.—The annual public meeting of the Architectural Society for the Archdeaconry of Northampton was held on Wednesday week at Northampton. The meeting was thinly, but respectably attended. The hall was hung round with rubbings of monumental brasses, water-colour drawings, architectural plans, &c. and on the table were strewed drawings, specimens of terra cotta, encaustic tiles, books, &c. presented to the society. Mr. W. B. Stopford took the chair in place of Lord Henley, who had been prevented by railway delay from being present. The Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton read the Society's report. The Rev. T. James, of Theddingworth, then read a paper "On the Prospects of Architectural Development, as suggested by recent Legislation, Architectural Literature, Scientific Discoveries, new Materials, &c." and after some discussion on the subject, the meeting separated.

Diocesan of Lincoln Architectural Society.—The annual public meeting of the Architectural Society of the Diocese of Lincoln was held on 21st ult. in the Town-hall, East Retford, with an evening meeting, both presided over by Mr. G. E. H. Vernon, M.P. The hall was decorated with rubbings from monumental brasses, &c. The Rev. F Lowe read the report. The Rev. W. Dimock then read a paper "On the Fortunes of the Church of Southwell during the troubles of the tenth century," and "On the Church and College of Sibthorp;" after which, the Rev. J. Raine, vicar of Blyth, read a paper "On the Church of Blyth." In the evening, a paper was read "On the study of Monumental Brasses," by the Rev. T. P. Lowe, and one "On the Churches of Retford, and Historical Events connected with the Town," by Mr. H. Hall. Several of the members started from Retford, on the following morning, on the excursion usually taken the day after the general meeting. They visited Sutton-cum-Lound, Mattersey Priory and Church, Blyth, Worksop, &c.

Ventilation of the Sewers.—Various plans have been suggested for getting rid of the foul and poisonous smells emanating from the sewers *vid* the gully-holes. Allow me to add mine for your consideration: let there be a cast-iron ornamental shaft fixed over the gully-hole, say from 12 to 15 feet high, with an ornamental top fashioned somewhat after the present street lamps, or anything else fancy may suggest,—this top to contain a chamber with a sufficient number of gas jets continually burning, and so arranged that the impure air would have to pass through a body of fire and heated atmosphere, and thereby neutralizing the poisonous effects; another object would be obtained through effects of the heated air in the shaft, viz. the increased draught up the shaft, which would relieve the sewer of a large body of poisonous gas. In conclusion, I would further add that these shafts might be used at night as lamps, filling in the sides with coloured (strong) glass, which would not only distinguish them from the common lamp-posts, but would have a very pleasing effect at night.—W. G.

TENDERS

For boundary walls and piers for Highgate Cemetery enlargement. Messrs. Wehnert and Ashdown, architects:—

Thos. Roberts	£4,062	0	0
H. W. Cooper	3,669	0	0
Bennett and Holdsworth	3,529	17	0
J. Ellis	3,452	0	0
J. W. Thomas	3,450	0	0
Pollock and McLeman	3,447	0	0
H. and R. Holland	3,439	0	0
Rowland and Evans	3,413	0	0
Thos. D. Carter	3,360	0	0
E. Fleuster	3,342	0	0
Patrick and Son	3,290	0	0
Hill and Ladds	3,268	0	0
J. Glenn	3,210	0	0
H. Harding	3,200	0	0
Kirk and Parry	3,053	18	0
Clever and Stanger	3,050	0	0
Richard Batterbury	2,989	0	0
Geo Myers (accepted)	2,970	0	0
J. D. Couland	2,890	12	7
Wm Wheeler	2,865	12	7
John Gladspeak	2,793	18	11

For iron railing, gates, &c. for Highgate Cemetery enlargement. Same architects:—

John Glenn	£2,042	0	0
Pollock and McLeman	1,898	0	0
Rowland and Evans	1,884	0	0
Wm. Harmer	1,765	0	0
Benham and Sons	1,721	0	0
C. D. Young and Co.	1,705	7	0
Walmsley and Co.	1,675	0	0
The Horseley Company, Tipton	1,600	0	0
J. D. Couland	1,595	12	0
Kennard and Co.	1,589	5	9
Wm. Wheeler	1,575	12	0
G. Frasi and Co.	1,551	12	0
H. and R. Holland	1,549	0	0
Richard Batterbury	1,524	0	0
Kirk and Parry	1,480	0	0
Jones and Blaxton	1,453	13	5
Jackson and Cook	1,450	0	0
A. May	1,420	0	0
Cottam and Hallen	1,355	0	0
H. W. Cooper	1,355	0	0
Clever and Stanger	1,348	0	0
Cottam, Jun. and Co.	1,341	0	0
F. W. Gerish	1,326	18	8
Perry and Sons	1,300	0	0
Drury and Biggleston, Canterbury (accepted)	1,174	0	0

Quantities furnished in both cases by Messrs. C. Balam and S. B. Wilson.

For sundry works at Ludgate-hill, for the committee of the Milton Club. Mr. W. Wright, architect.

W. Cubitt and Co.	£11,130	0	0
Holland	10,928	0	0
Jay	10,305	0	0
Locke and Nesham	9,986	0	0
Hayward and Nixon	9,837	0	0
Lucas	9,626	0	0
Ashby and Sons	9,278	0	0

For the three chapels, two lodges, and entrance-gates for Preston General Cemetery. Mr. T. D. Barry, architect.:—

Mark Foggett, Manchester	£5,430	0	0
Hugh Yates, Liverpool	5,094	0	0
Thomas Hughes, Liverpool	4,925	0	0
Thomas Turner, Preston	4,880	0	0
Cooper and Tullis, Preston	4,882	0	0
James Armstead, Preston (accepted)	4,298	0	0

There were several tenders for separate trades, but as out of them all a whole tender could not be made up, the board decided to accept the lowest tender for the whole work.

For a pair of semi-detached villas, Crouch-end, for Mr. R. Goodman. Mr. Samuel Field, architect. Quantities supplied:—

Clarke	£2,080	0	0
Brass and Son	2,044	0	0
Roland and Son	2,030	0	0
Johnson	2,019	0	0
Dove	1,945	0	0
Plowman	1,912	0	0
Carter and Ellis	1,863	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Water-wheels."—I shall be glad to be informed whether you gain more power by a water-wheel of 30 feet diameter and 7 feet wide, with a fall of water of one ton per minute, or by a water-wheel of 15 feet diameter and 14 feet wide, with a fall of two tons of water per minute.—Riddle Wither.

"W. T." "Old Subscriber," "T. L. D." "R. E." "T. P." "J. B. jun." "F. P." "J. C." "W. and M." "W. S." "W. D." "W. B. H." "Mr. Mott." "W. P. G." "S. T." "N. C." "V. and Co." "J. W. P." "J. F." "Puttymaniac," "W. S. M." "J. L." "A. C." "R. M. and M." "J. H." "W. R." "J. S." (it depends on the terms of the contract.) "H. F." we do not see the point. "R. L. W." (a solution of corrosive sublimate has been found useful in preventing further course of dry-rot), "T. O. jun." "P. A." "C. B." "J. H." "C. R. C." "R. E."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point our books or find addresses.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
SURVEYOR WANTED The Local Board of Health for ish of Aberdare are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS ondidates for the Office of SURVEYOR for the above
It must be competent to prepare plans drawings, esti and specifications of all works connected with the sewerage, making, and repairing of the streets, as well as surface gs, and to superintend the execution thereof, test the ls, and see to the fulfilment of the conditions of the c n for executing such works. He will also be required to pon all new buildings within the parish, as to their drainwels, and other conveniences, and also upon cases of e, involving structural alteration for abating the same, nerally possess a thorough knowledge of all the rules, ons and regulations of all works connected with the sewerage, making, and repairing of the streets, as well as surface gs, and to superintend the execution thereof, test the ls, and see to the fulfilment of the conditions of the c n for executing such works. He will also be required to pon all new buildings within the parish, as to their drainwels, and other conveniences, and also upon cases of e, involving structural alteration for abating the same, nerally possess a thorough knowledge of all the rules, ons and regulations of all works connected with the sewerage, d by the Public Health Act, 1848. There will be no ion as to his private practice within the district of erdare Urban Union. Personal canvass of undertakings ies of such appointment are requested to send in their ns and testimonials, stating the amount of salary d, addressed to me, indorsed "Application for Surveyor," efore SATURDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER instant.— ard do not engage to accept the lowest or any offer.
By order, H. J. HOLLIER, Clerk.
Aare, 2nd day of October, 1854.

TO PARENTS.
BUILDER at the West-end has an opening for a respectable, well-conducted Lad as INDOOR ENTICE, where he will have every opportunity of practising the trade as carpenter and joiner, and a general ge of the other branches. A premium required.—Address, 38, Berkeley-street West, Hyde Park-square.

REMAN of SMITHS WANTED, in an engineer's establishment in town; he must have filled a situation before, be a good workman, and used to heavy neral work. Address, stating where last employed and received, to B R. Office of "The Builder."

S-FITTER WANTED.—WANTED, a re-pectable YOUNG MAN, accustomed to good work. d employment and good wages. If a knowledge of boiler, would be preferred. If from the country, no objection. 0 95, Hatton-garden; or to Mr. CORNICK, Gas fitter, &c. Iead

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
ANTED, in a Surveyor's Office, of forty years' standing, a respectable, well-educated Young Man ARTICLED PUPIL, who would have immediate advantageous assisting in the practical part of some very ex survey and valuations, with the general routine of an Further particulars may be known of Messrs POOLE and s, Land Agents, Engineers, Land and Timber Surveyors, ers, &c Sherborne, Dorset.

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ANTED, a SITUATION, by a Gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with practical building make fair and working drawings, write specifications, t quantities, and is capable of generally conducting a under the direction of the principal.—Address, W. J. ice, Turnham-green.

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ANTED, a SITUATION, by a Practical Man, who thoroughly understands the Manufacturing of ds of Stoneware and Terra-cotta Work. The advertiser t cut the white glaze at Doulton and Watts's Lambeth , London. Apply to W. J. Burdett, Post-office.

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ANTED, by a well-experienced, middle-aged Man, a SITUATION as Clerk of Works, Shop Foreman, the Management of any Building Business, being well in drawings, measurements, calculations, and proper discharge of men, with wisdom and economy. He has lately left from eleven years' management, for the firm he has now Apply to N. E 3, Lower-terrace, Lower-road, Islington.

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ANTED, a SITUATION as TRAVELLER or SALESMAN, by a party of known experience in the Address, X. L. Office of "The Builder."

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ANTED, by an experienced Person, of middle age, a SITUATION, either in the Office of a , or as Clerk of Works. Can have unexceptionable references aracter.—Address, free, to J. B. Mr. Low's, 31, Abchurch-ey

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ANTED, an ENGAGEMENT by a qualified ASSISTANT, accustomed to the preparing of drawings, details, and perspectives, and the general of an office. Good references.—Address, M. A. B. Post-ndale-street

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ANTED, a SITUATION as WORKING FOREMAN, by a thorough practical Carpenter and with an excellent knowledge of the building trade in all ches and can produce good testimonials as to ability, &c. Y. Z. 38, Shepperton-terrace, Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

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ANTED, a SITUATION, by a Person who has long practice in the three branches of business to take the management of a business. No objection to ntry, if permanent.—Address to C. H. 16, College-place, town.

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A GENTLEMAN in the above Profession of would be happy to undertake TRACINGS, PLOTTING, FAIR and WORKING DRAWINGS, &c at his own residence, on moderate terms. Highly respectable references and security, if required. Address, H. L. Russell's Library, 24, Ebury-street, Pimlico.

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15,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
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The Building Trade are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.
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1st January, 1854.

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Spanish Mahogany in planks and boards, from		8d. per foot super	
Honduras ditto	"	"	7½d. "
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Yellow Deals, 12 3 by 9			4s. 0d. each.
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Montreal, 17th July, 1854.
References.—Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester. Laurie, Clark, and Co. Liverpool.

WOOD and STONE Conbury Ring, WORKS, CAMBRIDGE cheap, on account of its incon a fertile country, the show-room, a NEW CA et more distant as and CARVED OAK COV erminedly towards the in the best manner, lem It is copied from the s summit, now lost in Church, Norfolk, a the surface and again object in a good po You scarcely expected to see For price, a you have gained the height Manufacto and, if you love nature, you will Antique Fu ght cheaply purchased. At this ral Resto

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—QUETERIE. elegant description Worcester Association for erecting improved other continental ings have commenced active operations ; an extensive assort- at the outset was not merely to erect ing as it per foot super- and adaptation, on the for the working classes, but to sele low, Mansion House ; or of would give them the opportunity New Bond-street.

nuisances and houses which en LACE GENERAL They have purchased a bat The Palace is opened on Mondays at immediately opposite St. Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the charge for admission is One Shilling. hagen-street. The Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for drainage and ventila dings. INS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal 109 feet to Copper every week-day as follows : at 7 10, 8 10, 9 10, 2 40, river ; and at 7 40, 8 40, 9 10 p.m.; returning from the Crystal property by 11 30 a.m. and 12 20, 12 50, 1 20, 1 50, 2 20, 2 50, 3 20, 3 50, stry-slip rail trains will run whenever the traffic renders it necessary. 5 50, 6 20, 6 50, 6 20, 6 50, 7 20, 7 50 p.m.; and further addi- capacity and 7 30 p.m. Up Trains call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The in Citizen and Iron Companies' steam-boats will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London-bridge, at least every ten minutes during the day, and at those hours when increased numbers require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at these piers.

The following are the fares to the Crystal Palace and back, including admission to the Palace :—

Shilling Days	First Class,	2s. 6d.
" "	Second Class,	2s. 0d.
" "	Third Class,	1s. 6d.
Saturdays	First Class,	7s. 0d.
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"	Third Class,	6s. 0d.

In order to afford every facility to the public, and to prevent any delay at London bridge, arrangements have been made to pass the above tickets previously, at offices in different parts of London. Passengers taking their tickets at these offices will be admitted to the London Station by a separate entrance.

Fares between London bridge and the Crystal Palace Station, not including admission to the Palace :—

Single Tickets	First Class,	1s. 3d.
"	Second Class,	1s. 0d.
"	Third Class,	0s. 9d.
Return Tickets	First Class,	2s. 0d.
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"	Third Class,	1s. 0d.

The last-named tickets can only be obtained at the London Terminus, and at the Company's Offices, 49, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Special first-class return tickets from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station and back, will be issued on shilling days to holders of Crystal Palace season tickets, at a reduced charge of 1s. 6d. each. These tickets can only be issued upon production of a season ticket to the Crystal Palace.

Every endeavour will be made to afford at all times a sufficient number of first-class seats ; but in order to obviate disappointment, it is necessary to announce that, in cases of a great concourse of persons, no particular class of carriage can be guaranteed.

No change can be given either at the London-bridge, or at the Crystal Palace Stations ; passengers must therefore provide themselves with the necessary fare.

Children under twelve years of age will be charged only half the above rates.

Season tickets, including conveyance by railway, 4*l.* 4*s.* each ; without conveyance by railway, 3*l.* 3*s.* (the usual discount allowed to families), may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.—By order,

August 1854.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and SURVEYING OFFICES, Established by Messrs. HYLE. SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers Surveyors, &c For preparing Gen lemen for Architects, Builders, Engineers, Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Measurers &c and for giving EVENING LESSONS in Architectural and Civil Engineering, Drawing and Colouring, Making Finished and Working Drawings, Preparing Specifications, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, &c. Terms One Guinea per Quarter.—For Prospectuses, &c apply at the Offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

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THE IRON TRADE. [illegible] three or six months, at a reduced salary, [illegible] interior arrangement be likely to prove tariff by which the import [illegible] post-office, Shemeld. imported raw material, has c[illegible]

[illegible] that country to the iron districts. —The CHEAPEST [illegible] has been over from Every description of PAPER- [illegible] SALE WAREHOUSE, 22 [illegible] Oxford-street, where you can [illegible] contract [illegible] to [illegible] ST EXPENSIVE. As at [illegible] 3 PER CENT. CHEAPER several hundred tons a week, and [illegible] Builders, Decorators, Hartlepool has been fixed as the shipping [illegible] all to visit this establishment.

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TO BE LET, convenient WHARF PREMISES, situate on the Regent's Canal, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Great Northern Railway goods depôt, and the King's-cross terminus. The premises consist of a portion of the capacious wharf known as Pembroke-wharf, Thornhill-bridge, having thereon a four-arch building, fitted up with every convenience for a builder or timber merchant. The basement consists of smiths' and masons' shops and stores. The ground-floor is fitted up as a saw-mill, and contains a saw-frame, saw-benches, moulding, tenoning, and mortising machines ; also, a stone-sawing machine, a traveller, and a 20-horse engine, with boiler complete. The first and second floors are used for carpenters' shops stores and drying-rooms. Adjoining this building is the boiler and engine houses, having a chimney-shaft 100 feet high. The premises are to be let, on lease, at an annual rental of 180*l.* The machinery to be taken at a valuation, but the advertiser will consent to take out the whole amount thereof in timber goods, or works to be done for him by the purchaser. The other portion of Pembroke-wharf is divided into two wharfs, each having convenient and capacious premises thereon, excellent lay-bys for barges, and are admirably adapted to the use of any person whose business requires wharf premises.—For further particulars, inquire of Mr. WM. DENNIS, Pembroke-wharf, Caledonian-road, Islington.

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KENTISH TOWN.—TO BE SOLD, cheap, several CARCASES, at a low ground-rent. Joiners' or plasterers' work taken as payment.—Apply to R. H. 79, Prattstreet, Camden-town.

FREEHOLD.—Well worthy of Notice as an investment or speculation, situate three miles west of the Marble Arch.—TO BE SOLD, TEN ACRES of superior BUILDING LAND, with twenty millions of first quality brick earth, with or without the houses erected on part of the land. Three-fourths of the money may remain on mortgage. The brickfield, which is now in full work, and building land can be let at per acre if wished.—Further particulars of Messrs BROOKS and BEALE, Auctioneers, 20, Piccadilly.

FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Established 1830.—Offices, 48, Bedford-row.—A PUBLIC BALLOT for Rights to Allotments in the Mitcham Estates will take place at the Cherry Tree, Bowling-green lane, Cockerwell, on TUESDAY, 17th OCTOBER. Coach to be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely. All shares issued previously, on which one month's subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot.—Monthly subscription, 4*s.* ; entrance and rules, 1*s.* 6*d.*

R. A MARCH, Secretary.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, No 14, Moorgate-street London The Kingston-hill and Bedfordbrooke-grove Estates will be READY for SALE, on MONDAY 30th inst.—Plans, with conditions of sale, may be had after the 20th inst. W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary

October 11th, 1854.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 28 Great George street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post or otherwise, to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

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THE LAW COURTS and ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—The inauguration of St. George's hall, and the universal admiration which it has elicited as a work of consummate architectural magnificence and public utility forcibly remind us of the obligations and the respect we owe to the genius and the efforts of its lamented author, the late H. Elmes.

We should feel the obligations the more sensibly from the conviction that those efforts in our favour were amongst the proximate causes of his premature death, and from the fact that his surviving widow and son have been thereby subjected to pecuniary privations and embarrassments which we are honourably bound to mitigate by every means in our power. A committee has therefore, been composed of the subjoined gentlemen, to carry into this expression, in which it is confidently believed every individual of our community will warmly participate, by the provision of such means as will relieve Mrs. Elmes from those embarrassments under which she is now suffering.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to receive subscriptions, and your contribution is respectfully solicited.

COMMITTEE.

The Mayor.	John Hay, esq.
William Brown, esq. M.P.	Wilfred Troutbeck, esq.
William Rathbone, esq.	William Fletcher, esq.
James Aikin, esq.	Rev. Dr. Hume.
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W. F. Macgregor	10	0	0	Charles Vereker	1
Jermine Kidd Kipin	10	0	0	W. C. Ashlin	1
John Stewart	10	0	0	T. Haselden	1
Charles MacIver	10	0	0	George Williams	1
Richard Fort (High Sheriff)	10	0	0	Robert Chambers, Edinburgh	1
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Joseph Langton	5	0	0	Mrs. Churchod	1
Lawrence R. Baily	5	0	0	A Friend, per J. Radley	1
Thos. Tierney, M.P.	5	0	0	W. H. Wordley	1
C. O. Parnell, London	5	0	0	— M'Clellan, Edinburgh	1
Wilfred Troutbeck	5	0	0	Andrew Wille	1
Wm. Pugh, Fulwood	5	0	0	Nathaniel Cains	1
William Gregson	5	0	0	Rawlinson and Son	1
Robert Hutchinson	5	0	0	— Noble, London	1
Henry Booth	5	0	0	J. A. P. Macordes	0
				J. D. Sandiand	0

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE OF REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, in Re. Cornhill.)—MESSRS and Co. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being particularly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and all kinds of fires, by the most unexceptionable practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London. These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F Light and shading
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	H black for shading
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto
	B B B B ditto ditto

M medium.
Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C Hacker, surveyor, Duke of Bedford : "Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan 3rd, 1854.—In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least although it will eat lead through in two years ; we have adopted it lately, both on account of being cheaper than lead, and much easier fixed and a more perfect job Yours &c. C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circular contains instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.
(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, *Sole Manufacturers.*

This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint ders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Retail under Brand), either in the dry state or ground in Oil.
Zinc Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands pre-eminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and ious qualities, is peculiarly applicable for Bed-place Decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and le its preservative properties for that Metal, is the only one employed for Marine or other purposes. It is now ground in Colours, and be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it is not harder, is consequently more ble, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

PRICE LIST AND TESTIMONIALS FORWARDED IN ANSWER TO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

SSRS. CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, 39, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC
MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC
NT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and ancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other ars of remanal ns. Being completely innoxious and free from pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all ments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the in- s.

e greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious ound ds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of . If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in quence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to ce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with arile certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, n produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint. the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides nes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises ed with them.
E VIEILLE MONTAGNES ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground , are sold with the VM mark—in Hull, by Messrs. BLEN- L, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents, London, Messrs CHARLES DREAKE and CO. Wholesale ts, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRADY, lesale and Retail Agents, 3, Totter ham court, New-road, and pper Thames-street City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by rs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who ales acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints. undertake painting shops, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. with, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-hush. Dry DE- and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, e had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle ow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, s, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also ublin, Cork, and Belfast.
e Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London. will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint ontract.
r further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent ondon, Mr. SCHMOLL, 13, Manchester-buildings, West- ter.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC
MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk- , Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute scription of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent e Zinc Paint.

UBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC
PAINT. THE PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, ously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by buck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.
principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.
ilders and Contractors find Hub buck's Paint the only one ted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of omy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks
Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S PAINT for Outside Work.
UBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be cir- ed against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures ining frequently pernicious ingredients, are useful only in their orthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in roduction of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse y appearance, but also by the deficiency of body in their ice, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That nposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is ed with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—
HUBBUCK— LONDON PATENT.
not so marked, the reason may be inferred.
ery information in the circular to be had of THOMAS BUCK and SON, Paint and Oil Manufacturers, Upper Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

SURE and GUARANTEED REMEDY
AGAINST DAMP—GREEN and CO.'S OXIDE SOLU- N PAINT, for Damp, Salt, and Spotted Walls, price 18s. per n. Portland Cement Wash for the fronts of houses, inside of ches, railway stations, and all ordinary colouring, equal to ashfor durability, in the shade of Portland Stone. Price Palette nds of colour, for in-door and out door painting, dry in a urs, and superior to all other paints for durability and pre- properties to wood, iron, or cement.—All ordinary rs 8s per gallon GREENE and CO. Oxide Paint Factory, orfolk-street, Islington.

EENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and
FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known successes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few —Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and THERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

ARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be
painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days HARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman an (under patent), and all other Cements in use for builtin oses, Nine Elms, London.

TKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and
esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick- g Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by N BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, minster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

RTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORT-
LAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the ral Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected cost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of PARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of the several Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be ned from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and THERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one ly only of Portland Cement.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

ORTLAND CEMENT.—
CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in duding to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of rm colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious ties, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; ured with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at as the best cement of the day for work where all the above ties are required. It is manufactured on the only principle ard cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth ers (who have) neither had the money to Manufactured by REAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to ade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.
Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and Co have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery patented by Mr. ASPDIN, much improved the quality of this Cement with little or no increase in price.
Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement, resembling it only in colour.
ASPDIN, ORD, and Co beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is consequently much cheaper.
A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of the Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Alnwick-street, Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead on Tyne, at Messrs. Rosher's Wharfs, Hollen-street, Blackfriars, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—
FULLWOOD THOMPSON and Co. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, at their Works, situate near Rochester and Lower Halstow, and adjoining the Dunhall Wharf, on the river Parr 68.
These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.
FULLWOOD THOMPSON and Co will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.
St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES
WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS,
NORTHFLEET, KENT—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANU-
FACTURERS, HULL.—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Hassle, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portoriano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO.
beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all cases where it can be procured. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 36, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The
superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The small time for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.
Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.
ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.
SECONDS, PAVIORS, STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC
LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD-WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Apply to HIGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes,
Vases, Trophies, Busts, Consoles, Bas-relievi, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Praed-street, Paddington-basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the Fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roofs is of Terra-cotta and Portland cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSI-
TION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of practical experiments and long experience; it is such lining in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d. Required only by W. J. STENT, Minister. London Agents—Messrs. J. and G. WALLIS, 84, Longacre. Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE.—Important
to CABINET MAKERS.—F. J. DAY'S celebrated extra large Glass Paper, 1½d. per ream; Cox's finest Scotch Glue, 57s. per ton, 60s. per cwt.; finest Imperial Glue, 53s. per ton, 56s. per cwt.; best London Glue, 48s. per ton, 48s. per cwt. Russian, German, and Gelatine Glues, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail, 6 and 7, New Inn-yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London. Country orders executed on receipt of a post-office order, payable as above.

MAN
MEN
ordinary floors, each side of these with richly sculp-
entrance halls, p
MAW and CO. ments, the whole, as it seems to us,
TION
in the beautiful ENG te as the tower. The latter is
Handbook"), send, free of flint and rubble, with dressings
Benthall W
d some admixture of Caen

PANTILES,
J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech there is a string course,
Pantiles, at 55s. per 1 000; Floor Bi is greatly to be hoped
40s. per 1,000; 9 inch Pavings, at 80s. pe
22s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered de to restore these
Eastern Counties line.

BRICKS.—From Kent-fields.—
shipping, paviors, &c., of superior quality ed and main-
Suffolk, and red facings.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Cat aracteristic
Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and
Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Loam and sand and Fine Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING
BRICKS
COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.
Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors,
Shippers, &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.
MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington butts.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per
thousand; plain 38s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate. Chief Office, 37, Regent-street.

500,000 STOCKS will be SOLD by
AUCTION (to clear the field), close to the siding of the Wimbledon Railway Station (in lots to suit purchasers), on THURSDAY, the 26th of OCTOBER.—Further particulars, with plans, may be had at the Railway Station, and 1, a in Merton or Wimbledon, and at 16b, Waterloo road, a few days previous.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, SPECULATORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, a clamp of prime quality
STOCK BRICKS, containing 500,000 bricks. Lowest price by the clamp, 29s. per 1,000; in smaller quantities, 32s. per 1,000. Situation three miles west of Marble Arch. Apply, to view, of Mr. HALL, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood. The bricks can remain on the premises secured until next June, if wished.

ASHES and BREEZE.—WANTED,
500 CHALDRONS of ASHES, and 300 CHALDRONS of BREEZE, to be delivered in a brickfield near Lee Church-st. East, or in barges at a wharf in Deptford creek. The whole to be delivered before the 31st MARCH, 1855.—Tenders to supply the whole, or a part to be addressed to Messrs. J. and C. W. TODD, Milner-street, Brompton, Middlesex.

WOODBRIDGE WHITE BRICK
MANUFACTORY.—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUFFOLK WHITE FACING-BRICKS, of very superior quality, FOR SALE.—Apply to THOMAS PEAKE, Woodbridge.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COM-
PANY are now prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of Bricks made by BURSTALL'S PATENT.—Apply to JOHN A. S. DUFF, Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 8, Old Jewry.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

THE LONDON PATENT BRICK COM-
PANY (Burstall's Patent) are now prepared to enter into arrangements for the USE of the MACHINES in the London district. The chief advantages of these machines (where they may be seen in full operation at the Company's works) are, the superior quality and economy of manufacture, the bricks (produced from dry clay) are conveyed at once from the machine to the kiln, and are ready for delivery in fourteen days after they are made, thus avoiding all the usual damage, delays, and expensive process of drying, &c.; the machinery and buildings occupy a very small space.—Terms and further particulars may be had on application to J. A. DUFF, at the Company's Offices, 8, Old Jewry.

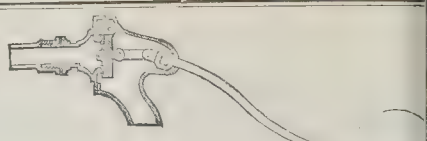
MONEY WANTED.—The Local Board of
Health of Hastings are desirous of BORROWING, under the powers of the Public Health Act, 1848, and the sanction of the General Board of Health (already obtained), the sum of £60,000 immediately, and the further sum of 13,000l. in the spring of next year. The said several sums will be repaid, with interest, within the period of thirty years, pursuant to the said Public Health Act.—Any parties desirous of lending the above amounts, or any part thereof, are requested to communicate their terms for interest, &c. addressed to the TOWN CLERK, Hastings.

MONEY on LOAN, at 3½ per Cent. per
Annum.—ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Moneys to poor occupiers or traders resident within the City and Liberty of Westminster, that is to say, within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Paul, Covent garden. The amount of each loan is not to exceed 100l. is to bear interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, and is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two Printed Forms of Application, and all necessary information, to be obtained by applying personally, between the hours of 9 and 3 on Tuesday next, at the office of the Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's.
By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENS, Clerk and Solicitor.

NOTE. The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as may be received by the first before the first day of the month. The sureties must be unexceptionable.

MONEY LENT on
SECURITY, LEASES, LIFE
PANY. Re-sale before, 6s. 6d.; after, 8s. 6d. Forms of application and pr
envelope.

HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action entirely free from all those objections of hitting such as spur Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and the point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are of closing against the column of water whenmost required, and are of water.

	½	¾	1	1¼ inch.
at the outset was not merely to erect a	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d. 13s. 6d. each.
for the working classes, but to sell a rule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s 6d.	8s. 3d. 14s. 6d. each.

would give them the opportunity
nuisances and houses which en
They have purchased a bate
immediately opposite St.
hagen-street. The site
drainage and ventilat

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

D SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

109 feet to Cope
river; and a
property by
stry-ship
capac
in

DERS AND PLUMBERS.
tion of the Trade is called to
JOHN WARNER & SONS'
PATENT VIBRATING
STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive stays and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 36 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED

WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15 inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

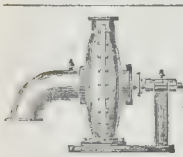
PIPES ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto . . 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side



BUILDERS,

Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Papermakers, Chemists, Brickmakers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids hot or cold raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and DICK'S PATENTED PUMPS For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power, they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had in hire, and every information obtained by applying at GWYNNE and DICK Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING

ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, drawn by one or two horses with the complete Set of Gear, Staple, for immediate use, several are ready for delivery, from six horse power to twenty-five-horse power nominal, adapted for contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and will work at Messrs MERWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 26, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

LEATHER BANDS for DRIVING

MACHINERY, EDWARDS' PATENT, Engineers, Millowners, Printers, and others using bands for driving machinery, are respectfully solicited to meet EDWARDS' IMPROVED "DOUBLE" SEAMLESS FLAT and ROUND LEATHER BANDS (from ¼ inch to 7 inch diameter), which for strength, durability, and steadiness in working, surpass any bands at present in use. Manufactory, 32, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

BRISTOL ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, of Dr. White, the BASALTE Works, Rotherithe; established 1838, Manufacturer of Flooring and with the above durable material hospital in Templemore Asphalte for Railway Arches, 3/6 per ton Chamberlain, Mr T. G. Wells, Dover. Harbor Wharf, Rotherithe

THE IRON TRADE.—I G H CLARK, Agent.

tariff in which the importa per SQUARE YARD.—imported raw material, has Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors that country to the iron distric of Flooring laid by the above patent feature shall have never been fro BROMES PATENT MAS ore and being smelted with the BER- IS FIRE-PROOF contracted with proprietors of the patent for covering Bridges and tons a week, and b Hartlepool has been fixed as the shipping

WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET P. being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything o kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. ex

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLO

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan wi Syphon-Trap con nected, price 7s. 6d. each.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Instituted in 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM ROBIN SON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

The SCALE of PREMIUMS adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to their respective risks.

FOUR FIFTHS, or 80 per cent of the profits, are assigned to policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum assured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction of the future premiums.

ONE THIRD of the premium on assurances of £50 and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of £50 and upwards, on the security of policies effected with this Company, if the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed capital of 750,000 of which nearly 140,000 is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the subscribed and invested capital, will be seen by the following statement:—

On the 31st December, 1833, the sums assured, including bonus added, amounted to	£2,500,000
The premium had to invest on	81,000
And the annual income from Premium same, to	108,000

Insurances, with all participation in profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established in 1838.)

MORTGAGE and other LOANS made in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property to secure family interests and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH 7, Finsbury-square.

W. S. VARDY, Manager.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES

Offices—Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street, London; College-green, Dublin; Gronengen-street, Hamburg; Exchange-street West, and Tithebarn-street, Liverpool; North Nelson-street, Edinburgh.

Instituted in the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS &c.

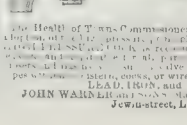
CHAIRMAN—James Bentley, esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Stephen Wilson, esq.

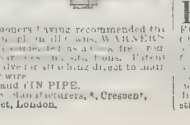
Thomas Bishop, esq.	J. Jas Parker, esq.
Nevs Harrington, esq.	John Rogers, esq.
S. Preston Hill, esq.	Henry Rutt, esq.
William Gilpin, esq.	George Spencer Smith, esq.
John Hoy, esq.	Henry Alison Stevens, esq.
Thomas M. Weguelin, M.P.	Isaac and Thomas Stilling, esq.
J. Remington Mills, esq.	Samuel Wilson, esq. Ald.
John Morley, esq.	

THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS,





the Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of this principle, it will be seen that WARNER'S ARRANGEMENT of Cocks is peculiarly applicable for the purposes and forms. Patent Levers and Handles to screw on for straining direct to small pos

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

NORBISON POTTERY and BRICK

TILE WORKS, KINGSTON-HILL

BENJAMIN LOOKER, Jun. invites the attention of Bu Contractors, and others, to the following reduced prices superior RED SOCKET DRAIN-PIPES, in 2 feet lengths

3 inch	4 inch.	6 inch	9 inch	12 inch	15 inch hor
3d.	4d.	5d	9 1d	2s 3d.	4s 1d each

Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. equally low

These pipes being made by powerful steam machinery, an unalterable sickness, are capable of resisting double the pres ordinary stoneware pipes; and from their ability to join a as unglazed pottery, well burnt, is often discovered in a s state after being in the ground for many years.

DELIVERED FOR CASH WITHIN TEN MILES OF WORKS OR AT ANY STATION ON THE SO WESTERN RAILWAY AND ITS BRANCHES WI FORTY MILES OF KINGSTON, CARRIAGE FREE, QUANTITIES OF NOT LESS THAN 500 PIPES.

LOOKER'S Improved Border Tile and Coping Bricks Drain-pipes, Drain-paving, and all kinds of Roofing Tiles, Ga Kalo, Kitchen, Chimney, pots, &c. &c.

N.B. Bricks, Tiles, and Pipes made to any pattern.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Llwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,

beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery which secures the exact uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No.

Under Writers seal of St Lukes ENGINE PLUMBERS BRASS FINISHERS, and Sole Manufacturers of the Improved Registered Model Water Closet Pan Valve which is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for the purpose of preventing waste of the water supply, being perfect in its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented. A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the Valve may be inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be fixed without being removed from the main. All sizes from 3 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, Selesian Cocks, Bibs and Pumps, Hot water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copp

Lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to these assortments of pipes &c. the GLAZ DRAINEWARE for sanitary and other purposes; inverte Red Drain Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purp

may be obtained at very moderate cost by MANSELL'S PATENT FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for Public Buildings and Private Residences, and the Filters fixed by competent workmen. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this invention may be supplied with a stone for trial, and further particulars obtained on application at the Depot, 71, Fleet-street, Portman-square, London.

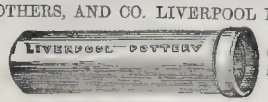
DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL.—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW ..... J. A. Matheson, Hope-street.	CARLISLE ..... C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
DUBLIN ..... Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	WHITEHAVEN .. Birch Todhunter.
CORK ..... W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	COCKERMOUTH John Bird
WATERFORD .... J. Sharrow and Co	GUERNSEY ..... Guerin Brothers
CARNARVON .... Jno. Jackson.	LONDONDERRY .. W. and A. M'Cleve.
PRESTON ..... J. Arnstead, Hudson-street.	WIGAN ..... James Farrington, King-street.
KENDAL ..... Robt. Thompson.	LIMERICK ..... W. Burges and Sons.
BLACKBURN .... W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE

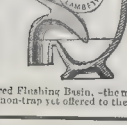
OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE, AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John Le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Jesson, Saltcote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Hizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Horse Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, Rye-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c. will be forwarded free on application as above

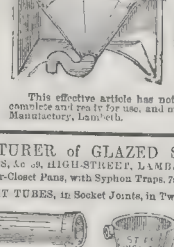
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.



Syphon Pan with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852

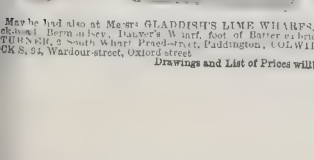
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c 89, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 0d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cleanliness, cheapness, and durability, are universally admitted, while the rapid increase demand for them proves their estimate superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATERCROFT SET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and to their glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured or Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Cockspur, Bermondsey, Dawes's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kingsland-road, Chandos New Town, COCKS, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street; TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Bryanston-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

each side of these with rudely sculp-
ments, the whole, as it seems to us,
ate as the tower. The latter is
flint and rubble, with dressings
some admixture of Caen
there is a string-course,
is greatly to be hoped
de to restore these

A Book con...
and PRICES ...
TIONS can be had ...
enclosed to ...

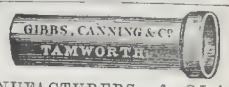
The ...
29, Great Charlott...

TO SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MAYER, BOULTON ... London, CORNWALLIS ... ROAD, BRISTOL.—This is the only Man... for the exclusive production of Pipe ... tory Basins of all descriptions. M. B. and C. ... Pipe exclusive Premises, which were formerly ... and foundry, and converted the same into a Stoneware ... are now producing from 1,000 to 2,000 of these articles ... from their well made knowledge of, as well as the plant ... acquainted with, this peculiar business they can manufacture ... cheaper than any other house. They invite special attention ... their Drab Pipes and Traps, at 7s. 6d. each, delivered ... any part of the kingdom, and where large quantities are required ... a liberal discount is allowed. Orders for White Drab, Marbled, Blue Printed, Enamelled, and Gilt Goods attended to on the shortest notice.

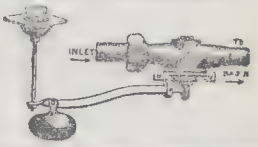
London Depôt—18 Wharf, City Basin.

N.B. On Sale, Two Lathes, a Drilling Machine, a Facing ditto, a Punching ditto, a Bending ditto, a Stove, a large Fan, a pair of Shears; also, a great variety of Patterns and Tools used in the foundry business, and which must be removed before M. B. and Co can complete their alterations.



MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers. White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c., &c. Agents.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

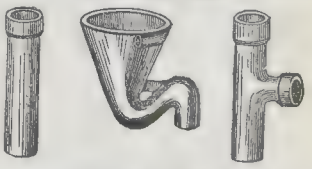
LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use in private houses, at pressures of 10 to 200 feet, they are found to be more economical, durable, and cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

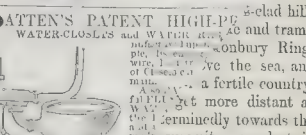
MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE BASE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. Use only Hard Bodies of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Patterns and Prices sent on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



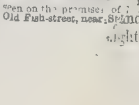
DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware in any Quantities. Also, MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris, for hard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge wharf, Stratford, Essex.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.



Ironstone, Caen Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled, Glazed and Traps of every shape. Patent super fine glazed ware used for stability and cleanliness. Drawings and list of prices sent free on application.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER-WASTE PREVENTING CISTERNS.



...ad and tramp ...onbury Ring, ...ve the sea, and ... a fertile country. ...et more distant as ...erminedly towards the ... summit, now lost in ... the surface and again ...ou scarcely expected to see ... you have gained the height ... and, if you love nature, you will ...ight cheaply purchased. At this

Seen on the premises; or
Old Fish-street, near, St.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES, Army-
Worcester Association for erecting improved dwellings, &c. all

The Association having been formed for the purpose of carrying out the above objects, and having now commenced active operations, it is the intention of the Directors at the outset was not merely to erect a few model dwellings, but to induce other proprietors, who are disposed to assist the working classes, but to do so by erecting the present month, would give them the opportunity of viewing, sell at reasonable rents, WHITE for the working classes, but to do so by erecting the present month, would give them the opportunity of viewing, sell at reasonable rents, WHITE nuisances and Houses which are erected. The Association purchased a large FREEHOLD LAND, measuring 3 acres, They have purchased a large FREEHOLD LAND, measuring 3 acres, immediately opposite St. Peter's Church, Bradford, and in the vicinity of the Foundry. The land estate and works comprehagen-street. The site are or erections, substantially built of stone, with all the drainage and ventilation requisite for the health of the inhabitants, and are all of first-class character, and manufactured by the most eminent makers, Messrs. Witham, of Leeds. The engine has the same expansive action, and the bore of the cylinder is 24 inches; stroke, 4 feet 6 inches; and fly-wheel, 18 feet diameter. The boiler is of 50-horse power, and will drive any number of lathes on the premises. The most desirable premises, forming altogether the most complete and commodious machine makers' and ironfounders' shop in Yorkshire, are enclosed in a separate yard; the main entrance is from the high road from Leeds to Bradford, to which the handsome suite of offices command a full front view; before which point the entrance-lodge will be built, and from thence for extension, while immediately at the back of the premises runs the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, into and from which there are two wharfs, for loading and unloading iron or other goods, with the utmost facility. Plans may be seen, and particulars had, at the Works; or at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

YORKSHIRE.—Important Sale.—Desirable investment in a delightful district.—Valuable property, consisting of a gentleman's residence, fire-brick and tile manufactory, farming lands and cottages in the best part of Craven. The attention of the nobility and gentry is respectfully solicited to the undermentioned sale, as it affords the finest opportunity for any capitalist to invest his money in one of the most substantial and picturesque villas in Craven, Yorkshire. This delightful residence is situated on the banks of the river Aire; it commands an unbroken view of the most romantic and beautiful scenery, whilst its localities present attractions not to be met with by any estate in the kingdom. In its immediate neighbourhood may be enumerated the princely domain of the Duke of Devonshire, Bolton Abbey, Skipton, with its ancient castle; the meandering Aire, the lovely valley, and the towering rocks; in fact, this compact villa is one of that art and nature can command. Hunting, fishing, and shooting can here be indulged in at pleasure; whilst in a business point of view, it possesses every advantage, as the canal is the railway is close at hand, and it affords every facility to the trawffic of the transit of goods of every description. With this important information in

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he will SELL this PROPERTY by AUCTION, in the Public Assembly-room, MIDDLEHAVE, in the county of York, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER instant, at SIX o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions as will be then produced and read.

LOT 1.—All that substantial and compact DWELLING-HOUSE, now in the occupation of George Thornton, esq., the owner (who is leaving the neighbourhood), situate at the eastside of the town of Gargrave, on the banks of the river Aire, and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station on the Northwestern portion of the Midland Line, and surrounded by some of the most delightful and romantic scenery in the fat-famed Craven district. The house, which is in a thorough state of repair, contains dining, drawing, and breakfast-rooms, capital kitchen, scullery, wash-house, seven bed-rooms and water-closet, and is also fitted up with hot and cold water baths, and every convenience and comfort requisite for a gentleman's family. The grounds, which are tastefully laid out with fountains, rockeries, shrubberies, parterres, carriage-drive, croft, &c. comprise (including the site of the buildings) in. 3r. 4p. statute measure, or thereabouts. The outbuildings consist of gardener's cottage, excellent stabling, coach-house, barn, piggeries, fowleries, &c. There is a most excellent wrought-iron water-cistern attached to the premises, erected by the present proprietor, containing 4,000 gallons; also a sewer-tank under the farm-yard, holding 9,000 gallons. The above property is held under a lease for the residue of a term of 999 years, subject to a nominal rent of 8s. 9d. per annum, and the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to the pew in the parish church of Gargrave, which is within five minutes' walk of the house.

LOT 2.—A small PLOT of FREEHOLD LAND, near to the above, containing about 800 square yards, now used as a vegetable garden, it would also make a desirable site for the most productive in the country.

LOT 3.—All those FOUR CLOSES, FIELDS, or PARCELS of FREEHOLD LAND, situate in the township of Gargrave aforesaid, containing together 1a. 1r. 12p. statute measure or thereabouts. On this land there is a superabundant supply of the purest water; also a most extensive and valuable bed of fire clay, within 9 inches of the surface, and which is now being worked up by steam into bricks, tiles, sanitary-tubes, chimney-pots, &c. &c.; and with this lot will be sold all the capital liberty, plant, utensils, 10-horse high pressure steam-engine and boiler, clay mills, and machinery, erections, sheds, kilns, &c. now standing thereon, and which are in perfect condition, and of the newest and most approved principle.

LOT 4.—All those SIX recently erected and tastefully-built COTTAGES, with Western Cottage, situate at the outskirts of Gargrave aforesaid, and together with the land now used as gardens, attached to or in front of each, and containing, with the site of the said dwellings, two acres or thereabouts.

The house and grounds forming lot 1 may be viewed any day between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR, by applying to Mr. PETER NORTON, on the Premises, who will show the same; the other lots; and for any further information, application may be made to GEORGE THORNTON, Esq. on the Premises; or to the Auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or to Messrs. MYERS and BOTHAMLEY, Solicitors, Town hall Chambers, Essex-street, Manchester.

SIX DAYS' SALE.

ALBION FOUNDRY, LEEDS.—Very important to Engineers, Ironfounders, Machine makers, Millwrights, Iron and Brass Founders, Railway Companies, Contractors, Brokers, and Others.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he is favoured with instructions from Messrs. W. Lord, the eminent machine maker, ironfounder, &c. of Albion Foundry, Eastgate, Bank, Leeds (who is declining to try leases), to arrange, catalogue, and SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd days of OCTOBER instant, each day commencing at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, the whole of their exceedingly valuable and modern PLANT, TOOLS, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c. which are all in the best working condition, chiefly by Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Shepherd's Hill, and Spink, Collier, &c. &c. viz.: Four Tannett Shepherd's Hill, and Spink, Collier, &c. &c. viz.: Four powerful planing-machines, some of which are fitted with double tool-boxes, to plane from 3 feet 6 in to 18 feet in length, and productive width and height; sixteen screw-cutting and slide surface-lathes, from 4 feet to 16 in. centre, head-stocks, and to certain lathes ranging from 5 feet to 22 feet long, complete with top driving and slide rests, and to suit; two four double and single geared handsome drilling machines, with ditto, ditto; three ditto ditto from 7 to 19 in. centred couples; five self-acting boring lathes, with universal chucks complete; five single and double geared drilling and boring machines; four shaping machines various, from 7 in. to 20 in. stroke; two slotting machines, with 7 and 9 in. strokes respectively; all the smiths' tools, anvils, bellows, tongs, swages, slake-troughs, &c.; all the glazier and grinders' utensils; a large quantity of excellent vices, benches, steel turning, boring, drilling, and planing tools; the valuable patterns and models in brass, iron, and wood; the whole of the valuable stock in trade of pig iron, and of iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, &c. The stores include a large quantity of emery in cakes, of the best quality, tallow, oil, new files, bolts and nuts, &c. &c. &c. Full particulars in future catalogues, which may be had at the Works; or at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cross-street-chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or by post, on receipt of eight stamps.

GARGRAVE, IN CRAVEN, NEAR SKIPTON, YORKSHIRE.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

FIVE DAYS' SALE.

BRITANNIA FOUNDRY, LEEDS.—Of great importance to Engineers, Machine-makers, Tool-makers, Railway Companies, Contractors, Smiths, Ironmongers, Brokers, and Others.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Ardill and Pickard, the eminent machine makers, to arrange, catalogue, and SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1854, and following days of business, commencing each day at ELEVEN o'clock in consequence of a dissolution of their copartnership, the PREMISES of the WORKS, called the Britannia Foundry, Armley road, Leeds, the whole of their exceedingly valuable and modern PLANT, TOOLS, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c. which are all in the best working condition, chiefly by Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Shepherd's Hill, and Spink, Collier, &c. &c. viz.: Four powerful planing-machines, some of which are fitted with double tool-boxes, to plane from 3 feet 6 in to 18 feet in length, and productive width and height; sixteen screw-cutting and slide surface-lathes, from 4 feet to 16 in. centre, head-stocks, and to certain lathes ranging from 5 feet to 22 feet long, complete with top driving and slide rests; two four double and single geared handsome drilling machines, with ditto, ditto; three ditto ditto from 7 to 19 in. centred couples; five self-acting boring lathes, with universal chucks complete; five single and double geared drilling and boring machines; four shaping machines various, from 7 in. to 20 in. stroke; two slotting machines, with 7 and 9 in. strokes respectively; all the smiths' tools, anvils, bellows, tongs, swages, slake-troughs, &c.; all the glazier and grinders' utensils; a large quantity of excellent vices, benches, steel turning, boring, drilling, and planing tools; the valuable patterns and models in brass, iron, and wood; the whole of the valuable stock in trade of pig iron, and of iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, &c. &c. The stores include a large quantity of emery in cakes, of the best quality, tallow, oil, new files, bolts and nuts, &c. &c. &c. Full particulars in future catalogues, which may be had at the Works; or at the Offices of the Auctioneer, Cross-street-chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or by post, on receipt of eight stamps.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MIDDLESEX, near UXBRIDGE.—For SALE by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. COBB, at the MART, London, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, in five lots (pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in certain causes of Colston v. Lilly and Colston v. Lilly), a highly desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, in the parish of West Drayton, near the village and immediately adjoining the church, comprising a brick-built house and extensive range of out-buildings, with cottage, lodge, &c. in the occupation of Mr. Bagley, and 19a. 0r. 8p. of fruit plantation and garden ground of the most valuable description, partly divided by high fruit walls, having good building frontages on the high road and resting on a deep substratum of capital brick earth; less than a quarter of a mile from the Drayton Railway Station, three miles from Uxbridge, and thirteen miles from London, offering a rare opportunity to Land and Building Societies, builders, brickmakers, and capitalists generally, for the investment of freehold land of the first description, with great local and other advantages, in a parish where much of the land is copyhold and of less desirable tenure.—The premises can be viewed by permission of the tenants, and particulars and plans may be had at the Mart; the Dolphin Arms, West Drayton; of Messrs. FREEMAN and BOTHAMLEY, Solicitors, 39, Coleman-street; of Mr. E. F. SEALY, Solicitor, 37, Moorgate-street; of Mr. S. P. NAYLOR, Solicitor, Great Newportstreet, St. Martin's-lane; of Messrs. MOUBRAY and ROWSELL, Solicitors, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; of Mr. C. J. MOSS-CROSS, Solicitor, Craven-street, Strand, and of Messrs. COBB, Surveyors and Land Agents, 24, Lincoln's-inn fields.

HERTFORDSHIRE, near WATFORD. The Garston Estate, the greater part freehold, and the whole land-tax redeemed, with Mansion, Farm-house, and about 400 acres of excellent Land, desirably situate, within two miles of the Watford station, on the North-Western Railway, about seventeen miles from London.

MESSRS. SEDGWICK and SON have been favoured with instructions from the surviving Trustee under the will of John Falcon, Esq. to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27th, at TWELVE, in eleven lots, the above valuable PROPERTY, presenting most delightful sites for building, the situation and soil being well adapted for that purpose, many parts of the estate commanding extensive and delightful views, the locality extremely healthful, and the neighbourhood highly respectable. It comprises a mansion, pleasantly situate, in a well-timbered paddock, with pleasure grounds, walled kitchen garden, coach house, stabling, farm house, and agricultural buildings, cottages, smith's shop, and 44 acres of most valuable and productive arable and pasture land, with several ornamental plantations. The turnpike-road to St. Alban's passing through the estate, and the London and North-Western Railway Company having lately raised a noble offering first class fare places to London for seventeen years to the use who build houses within two miles of the Watford station, of the annual value of £50 and the greater part of the estate being within that distance, nothing can be more desirable, and many of the lots are beautifully situate for building. Lord Clarendon's Lodge, Lord Ebury's, and many of the first families in the county and immediately at hand. May be viewed twenty days prior to the sale Sundays excepted; by applying on the premises, where particulars, with plans annexed, may be had; particulars and plans may also then be had at the Peahen, St. Alban's; Red Lion, Barnet; White Horse, Uxbridge; Swan, Rickmansworth; George, Chesham; Rose's Arms, Berkhamstead, and Hemel Hempstead; of S. W. JOHNSON, Esq. Solicitor, 5, Gray's-inn-square; of R. CANTWELL, Esq. 25, Whitefriars-street; at the Auction Mart, London; and of Messrs. Sedgwick and Son, Land and Timber Surveyors and Estate Agents, Woodside Lodge, near Watford, Herts, and at their farm, at Hunton bridge.

6,840 pieces of Paperhangings and Thirty Vein Marble Chimney pieces.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL at his ROOMS, 28a, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, at TWELVE for upwards of 6,840 Pieces of PAPERHANGINGS, suitable for the drawing and dining rooms, parlours, and bed-rooms, halls, staircases, &c.—May be viewed and catalogues had.

Important and valuable Freehold Building Land, at Holloway and Hornsey, for absolute sale.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on WEDNESDAY next, OCTOBER 18, at TWELVE, in LOT and a HALF ACRES of that valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate between the Holloway and Hornsey roads, a very healthy and rapidly improving locality, and commanding considerable one of the finest building sites at present uncovered or obtainable within so short a distance of London, possessing an important frontage to the Hornsey road, near the Finsbury Park Station, from which numerous trains every few minutes to all parts of town. The ground is well calculated for the erection of upwards of 300 private houses, twenty four shops with dwellings attached, and very moderately calculated to yield a ground rent of at least 1,300l. per annum. Arrangements have been made with the owners of adjoining property by which either the whole estate or any portion of it is uniformly and advantageously sworn. Building operations may be commenced immediately on possession, and this being the only freehold building ground at present procurable in the neighbourhood, it is highly recommended as a profitable source of employment for capitalists either by the creation of freehold ground-rents or building for rack rent. At the Archway Tavern, Holloway; of S. C. SEAMAN, Esq. Solicitor, 19, Panoras-lane, City; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

TO GASFITTERS, PEWTERERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of a death, an established BUSINESS, which has been carried on by the present proprietor during the last four years a period never before remitted in the neighbourhood, which is only a few miles from town, would greatly add to the already extensive business that has been done—the premises are convenient, and fitted with every convenience, water and gas laid on; term of lease unexpired seventy-three years, at the low ground-rent of 3l. 3s. The stock in hand consists of lathes, and all the necessary tools for carrying on the gas-fitting business, forge, and lacquering stove. The neighbourhood is greatly on the increase, new buildings are springing up in every direction. To prevent trouble, the whole, including the lease, stock, tools, and goodwill, is offered for sale. For particulars, apply, between the hours of NINE and ELEVEN o'clock, to Mr. NEWBURY BALL, Auctioneer, 4, Love-lane, Wandsworth, Surrey, near the property.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A COUNTRY SURVEYOR wishes to DISPOSE his BUSINESS, on very low terms will be exchanged. The opportunity is favourable, and the distance not great from London. Address, T. Office of "The Builder."

TO PAPERHANGERS IN WANT OF A SMALL CONCERN

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the death of the late proprietor, the above STOCK in TRADE and FIXTURES, to be sold at considerably less than cost price.—Apply at 68, Princess-street, Leicester square.

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidations, Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c.—Architects, Builders, Employers, in town or any part of the country, requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and undeviating attention to any business of this nature committed to the agency of a gentleman of long standing, on application to Mr. A. ANDERSON, Offices, 62, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Publisher, Bookseller, Proprietor of the Building News and Wyman's Weekly Gazette, at 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "The Builder," in York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, October 14, 1854.

The Builder.

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, THURSDAY NEXT, 26th OCTOBER. Dinner on table at FIVE o'clock precisely

WILLIAM LEE, Esq. M.P. President, in the Chair.

Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Institution, 9, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square (Hs. each); of Mr. GEORGE BIRD, the Treasurer, 33, Edware-road; the Stewards; and at the London Tavern. A. G. HARRIS, Secretary

20th October 1854.

LECTURES at the NORMAL SCHOOL of ART, at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, during the season 1854

T. HUXLEY, Esq. F.R.S. on Animal Form.
J. MARSHALL, Esq. F.R.C.S. on the Human Form.
R. N. WORNUM, Esq. on Principles of Design in Art.
Dr LINDLEY, F.R.S. on Form and Colour in the Vegetable Kingdom
Professor SEMPER, on Architecture and Plastic Decoration.
G. HUDSON, Esq. on Surface Decoration.
J. THOMPSON, Esq. on Wood Engraving.
CHARLES CALVERT, Esq. on Colours and Pigments.

Persons not registered students are admitted to any one complete course at the rate of 6d. each lecture, or to a single lecture 1s.

For registration, application should be made at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall Mall.

Office of Metropolitan Buildings, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, October 9, 1854.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS' ACT NOTICE.—An EXAMINATION of persons desirous to obtain a CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATION for the office of DISTRICT SURVEYOR, will take place on MONDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER instant. Persons desirous to be examined, must apply on or before the 25th instant, and the application must be accompanied by a preliminary statement, according to the course of examination prescribed by the rules for that purpose, copies of which may be had at the Office

ARTHUR SYMONDS,
Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings.

THE CITY OF BATH ACT, 1851.

TO SURVEYORS and OTHERS.—WANTED, by the Committee of the above Act, who are the Local Board of Health, a person competent to undertake the situation of SURVEYOR of the said city, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Thomas Culverwell. The following are the duties to be performed:—To attend all meetings of the Board, special as well as ordinary. To make estimates of roads and measure works ordered by or connected with the proceedings of the Board. To prepare all requisite plans and specifications, serve all notices for the repairing and making all roads, and to superintend the execution of all the works connected therewith. To attend to the pitching, paving, cleansing, and repairing of the streets, roads, and highways. To inspect and report on all nuisances, and upon all other matters connected with his duties under the Act. The whole of his time is to be devoted exclusively to the duties of the office. The salary is 300*l.* a year without an office. There are three fortnights at present employed by the Board, who will be under the control of the Surveyor. Candidates for the above situation must send their testimonials "To the City Act Committee," under cover directed to the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER next; and no candidate will be elected under the age of 30 or above the age of 45 years. After the testimonials have been examined by the Committee, the names will be given to all of the candidates as may be considered eligible for the personal attendance before the Committee.

THOMAS CUTHBELL, Clerk.

Offices, No. 5, Westgate-buildings, Bath, 17th Oct. 1854

TOWN of LOWESTOFT.—The Commissioners of the Town of Lowestoft require the services of a SURVEYOR united with the office of INSPECTOR of NUISANCES. He must be practically acquainted with sewerage, building, and road work; and as the entire of his time will not be required, a salary only of 50*l.* per annum, with an allowance of 10*l.* per annum for office rent, will be given. For further particulars apply to E. NORTON, Esq. Clerk to the Commissioners, to whom all applications, with testimonials, are to be addressed not later than NOVEMBER 1st.

Lowestoft, October 12, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The CATALOGUE of the COLLECTION will be issued on the 1st of JANUARY next, including a limited space for advertisements for Fine Art Manufactures.

For particulars, application should be made to the Publishers, Messrs MASTERS and Co. 78, New Bond-street, and 33, Aldersgate-street, on or before the 1st of DECEMBER next.

Oct. 18th, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, Suffolk-street Gallleries.—All DRAWINGS, MODELS, PHOTOGRAPHS of BUILDINGS, or PATENTS, MATERIALS, DECORATIONS, &c. intended for the department of manufactures connected with Architecture, must be delivered between the 1st and 5th of DECEMBER next.

Several gentlemen have already consented to act as local secretaries, in order to facilitate as much as possible the interest of exhibitors at a distance, and to afford information in their several localities. A list will be published as soon as arrangements are completed.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S.
24, Lincoln's-inn-place,
JAS. EDMESTON, Jun.
5, Crown-court, Old Broad street. } Hon. Secs.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY, 48, Newgate-street.—At this Institution the art of taking portraits and landscapes may be learned, and the necessary apparatus purchased for 5*l.* No charge is made for instructions.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS

THE COMMITTEE of the SHEFFIELD SCHOOL of ART being about to ERECT a NEW SCHOOL, have determined to offer a premium of Fifty Pounds for the best design out to COMPETITORS, and have invited architects to send in plans, elevations, and sections complete. All designs are required to be on the same scale, namely, one eighth of an inch to a foot, and must be sent in on or before the 21st of DECEMBER next, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the School of Art, Sheffield. Competitors are requested to put a distinguishing mark or motto on their designs, but not to attach their names. The letters accompanying the plans to contain the name of the competitors, but the letters of the successful competitors only will be opened. The architect who shall produce the design which shall have the premium of the building, and the second best design will receive a Premium of Fifty Pounds. No plans will be received in competition which cannot be carried out for a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Pounds. For plans of the ground and particulars of requirements apply to the Honorary Secretary, Sheffield, or at the Office of "The Builder," No. 2, Brett's-buildings, Fetter-lane.

By order of the Committee,
BENJAMIN WRIGHTMAN, Honorary Secretary,
Sheffield School of Art.

TO ARCHITECTS, LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, AND OTHERS

DONCASTER CEMETERY.—The COMMISSIONERS are desirous of receiving DESIGNS, GROUND PLANS, ELEVATIONS, and detailed ESTIMATES, for the LAYING OUT as a CEMETERY or BURIAL GROUND, the land selected for the site, containing about seven acres and a half, and fenced as follows:—Two Chapels, apart from each other, with Lodge and Entrance Gates. The whole cost not to exceed 1,000*l.* The plan and levels of the ground may be inspected at Mr. ALEXANDER'S office, in St. George-gate, and a premium of 10*l.* will be awarded for the design which may be approved. The designs and estimates with motto are to be addressed "To the Commissioners of the Doncaster Cemetery," under cover, to their Clerk, on or before the 11th day of NOVEMBER, 1854.

T. B. MASON, Clerk to the Commissioners.

St. George-gate, Doncaster, Oct. 19, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.

THE BURIAL BOARD of BURY ST. EDMUND'S are desirous to be furnished with DESIGNS, PLANS, and ESTIMATES for LAYING OUT as a BURIAL GROUND the Tenant's half Lires of Land situate to the west end of Fieldgate-street, purchased for the new Cemetery, and for the chapels, lodges, entrance-gates, and fences, &c. The lodge to comprise an office, and sufficient accommodation for a resident keeper of the said ground. The designs, &c. must be examined in all respects and delivered sealed to the undersigned, under cover, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, on or before the 3rd day of NOVEMBER next. Those not accepted will be returned, and a premium, &c. approved, to the proprietors of the Board. The successful applicant will, at the request of the Board, either have the superintendence of the works at a remuneration of five per cent. on the money finally expended, or be paid for his plans, sections, and estimates. Permission to view the land can be had on application to Mr. EDWARD PRIOR, of the West Farm, Bury St. Edmund's. Further particulars can be obtained on application to

JOHN WILSON, Clerk to the Board.

2, Hatter-street, Bury St. Edmund's, 14th October, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tiverton Burial Board are desirous of receiving PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES for Erecting upon their proposed rural ground, containing about 12 acres, Two Chapels, a Sexton's Lodge, Board-room, and Entrance-gates. One of the chapels will be erected upon the consecrated, and the other upon the unconsecrated, portion of the ground. The latter will pass the party walls, open sheds, and estimates may be received, according to the provisions of "The Burials Act, 1853." The Board intending to offer a PREMIUM of SIX GUINEAS for such plans, specifications, and estimates. A plan of the ground may be seen at the Office of the Board, where printed forms of tender may be obtained, and further information obtained, at my Office, by all parties intending to send plans, specifications, and estimates are requested to forward the same to me, the undersigned, under sealed covers, indorsed "Tiverton Burial-ground Plans, &c." on or before SATURDAY, the 4th day of NOVEMBER next.—By order,

R. GRANT TUCKER, Clerk to the Board.

Dated Tiverton, 16th October, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, 5th Oct 1854

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854, from persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honorable Board of Ordnance for BORING for a better supply of WATER, in the ordnance well, at Sheerness. Plans and specifications of the work are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Sheerness, between the hours of TEN and FOUR, till the 23d of OCTOBER, 1854, Sundays excepted: The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of 200*l.* for the due performance of the Contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Sheerness." No Tender can be admitted after the said 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, 5th October, 1854

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854, from persons desirous of contracting with the Honorable Board of Ordnance for providing a well and STORE ACCOMMODATION at the Royal Engineer Field Work Depôt, St. Mary's creek, near Chatham. Plans, and specifications of the works are to be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Royal Engineer Office, Chatham, between the hours of TEN and FOUR till the 23d of OCTOBER, 1854, Sundays excepted. The person whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately to be bound under a penalty of 1,000*l.* for the due performance of the contract. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, and to be delivered free, endorsed "Tender for Works at Chatham." No Tender can be admitted after the said 26th day of OCTOBER, 1854. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a new HOUSE and PREMISES, on the site of the Swan Inn, Maidstone, for Messrs. Paine, Dunden, and Co., are requested to deliver their Tenders for the same at or before TWELVE o'clock of WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER the 1st, at the County Surveyor's Office, Maidstone. Plans, specifications, and quantities may be seen at the office of the Surveyors of Messrs. ASHPITEL and WHICHCORD, 2, Pratt's-corner, Westminster Abbey, every day after the 16th, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

LEVEL of WALLAND MARSH.—To CONTRACTORS, BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS, and OTHERS.—The Commissioners of Sewers for the Level of Walland Marsh and Elderbush Banks, in the counties of Kent and Sussex, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a new TIDAL PEN, with brick frames, TIDAL BASIN and TIMBER GUP, to be long at the outfall of the Walland Marsh Artificial Drain in the parish of Broomhill, situate between Rye and Lydd. Drawings, specification, and terms of contract may be seen on application to Mr EDWARD TERRY, Lydd, Kent, who will be in attendance at the Town Hall there every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from ELEVEN until TWO o'clock, after which OCTOBER inst. and will supply parties with the form on which Tenders are to be made out. Tenders will be accepted for the constructing and laying down of the two frames separately, or the whole upon both frames, as separate bodies. Preference will be given to such contracts as embrace the entire work. A correct bill of quantities may be obtained on application to Mr ROBERT CLARKSON, Engineer and Surveyor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of whom all further particulars of the works may be had. Each Tender must be accompanied by the name of two responsible persons willing to become bondsmen for the due performance of the contract, and the bond will be prepared for execution by the parties whose Tenders are to be accepted. Tenders will be received by the undersigned, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, at the Office of Messrs. ASHPITEL and WHICHCORD, 2, Pratt's-corner, Westminster Abbey, every day after the 16th, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Office of the Commissioners of Sewers, Rye, Sussex, 16th October, 1854.

TO STONEWARE PIPE MANUFACTURERS and others.

THE DIRECTORS of the BURY and RADCLIFFE WATERWORKS COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the furnishing of 2,250 yards of GLAZED CIRCULAR STONEWARE PIPES, 9 inches in diameter, with the necessary bends, &c. and for the carriage and tramportation may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. MAWSON, Town Hall chambers, Manchester-road, Bury, and at the Works, Woodhouses, Radcliffe, adjoining Ringley Bridge, dressed to me, at my Office, Bury, on or before the 30th instant. By order,

J. G. BURY, October 10, 1854.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.

CONTRACT for TENDERS.—Persons desirous of ENTERING into a CONTRACT for making a RAILWAY from Ludlow to Craven Arms, and thence to the Stiperstones, in the county of Salop, are requested to meet at the Castle Hotel, in the town of Craven Arms, on MONDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon precisely, when and where the Engineer will be present to explain the nature of the works, and to receive Tenders for the same. Plans and sections of the line will be deposited at the Office of the Engineer, No. 3, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, on and after the 23rd instant, where forms of Tender may be obtained. Tenders will be received by the undersigned, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, at the Office of Messrs. ASHPITEL and WHICHCORD, 2, Pratt's-corner, Westminster Abbey, every day after the 16th, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

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THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Office of the Commissioners of Sewers, Rye, Sussex, 16th October, 1854.

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J. G. BURY, October 10, 1854.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—Worcester Association for erecting improved Dwellings have commenced active operations, and PRIZE PLANS at the outset was not merely to erect MODEL HOUSES for the working classes, but to select BEST PRACTICABLE WORKS for the working classes, but to select BEST PRACTICABLE WORKS would give them the opportunity of obtaining complete [illegible] nuisances and houses which enjoy any of the following conveniences. They have purchased a [illegible] and Supply of Water immediately opposite St. [illegible] Nurseries Road, [illegible] inches to 2 inches internal diameter, in Copper-street. The site for the Manufacture and Supply of about 109 feet to Copper [illegible] drainage and ventilation [illegible] river; and a No. 3 [illegible] property by [illegible] &c. [illegible] stry-slaps, [illegible] in [illegible] Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, under cover, addressed "To the Chairman of the Clitheroe Water-works Company," and delivered at the Office of the Company, on or before the [illegible] NAYLOR and SON, The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. TRIPPS and EASTHAM, Clitheroe, [illegible] 1854. Secretary.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. The Directors of the Midland Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of an ENGINE-HOUSE, ETC., and WORKS, and other proposed additions in connection therewith, at the BIRMINGHAM STATION. The Plans and Specification may be seen and quantities obtained on application at the Engineer's Offices, Derby Station, from the 30th to the 22nd instant, and at the Engineer's Offices, Lawley-street Station, Birmingham, from the 24th to the 29th instant. Tenders to be forwarded to the Secretary, to the Western Wharf, Derby Station, not later than TUESDAY, the 31st instant. The lowest or any Tender not bind themselves to accept. By order, JOSEPH SANDERS, Secretary.

Derby, October 16, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE, at May Bank, between Newcastle and Hanley, and Wolstanton, Staffordshire, for James Bell, Esq., may inspect the Plans and specification at the Office of Messrs. Hanbury, Lea, Cheadle, and Bowers, Hanley, on MONDAY the 30th inst., and TUESDAY, the 31st day of NOVEMBER next, when the Tenders must be sent in, or the proprietor is not bound to consider them. The lowest Tender is not necessarily accepted. Proper sureties will be required.

WARMINGTON and SON, Architects.

Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, October 18, 1854.

N.B. The Buildings will be of Hard Brick from Bank Quarry, near Swynnerton.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—TO BUILDERS.—The Committee appointed for carrying out the contemplated Additions to the Hospital, have decided on CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of NEW WINGS. The plans, &c., may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of NICHOLSON and BELL, Architects, Lincoln, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of OCTOBER instant, and Tenders for the execution of the works are requested to be delivered in writing, sealed up, and addressed to "The Secretary of the County Hospital, Lincoln," on or before TWELVE o'clock at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 25th OCTOBER in last. Satisfactory security will be required for the due performance of the contract. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, J. W. PANBY, Secretary.

Lincoln, October 14, 1854.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION of SEWERS.—To BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.—The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers hereby give Notice that they will be at the Consolidated New Greek-street, Soho-square, on the 25th day of OCTOBER, 1854, at ELEVEN o'clock, and precisely, to receive sealed TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the EARLY and SPEEDY and COMPLETE FINISHING certain intended BRICK and PIPE SEWERS, 12ft. 6in. length, or thereabouts, with other works connected therewith, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, and Hamlet of Kingsland, in the parish of St. Alphage, Greenwich, in the county of Kent; and for the maintenance of such works in complete repair for 12 calendar months. Plans, sections, and specifications of the above works, together with the form of Tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Principal Office of the Commissioners, No. 1 Greek-street, Soho-square, between the hours of NINE a.m. and FOUR p.m. until MONDAY, the 23rd inst. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, but the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to provide two sureties for the due performance of the works. No Tender will be received after the hour above mentioned.

E. H. WOOLRYCH, Secretary.

No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square.
Dated this 12th day of October, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Guardians of the Whitehaven Union, in the county of Cumberland, hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATOR, MASON, JOINER, SLATER, PLUMBER, and PLASTERER WORKS of the New Workhouse and Offices to be erected on a piece of land at Tarnock, in the township of Preston Quarter, in the county of the place, specifications and conditions which may be seen at the Clerk's office, Lowther-street, Whitehaven, on and day after the 19th instant, between the hours of TEN o'clock in the morning and FIVE o'clock in the evening. Sealed Tenders for the whole of the works, or for each department separately, will be received by the Clerk at the office, on the 2nd of NOVEMBER, last at TEN o'clock in the forenoon; and the person or persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the due performance of the contract. Any party Tendering for the whole building must state the amount for each department of work separately. The Board of Guardians do not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest or any Tender. CHRISTOPHER HODGKIN, Clerk.

Board room, 5th October, 1854.

THE SPALDING CORN EXCHANGE.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Spalding Improvement Commissioners hereby give Notice that they intend to try CONTRACTING for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of a CORN-EXCHANGE, CORN-FACTORS' MARKET, and premises to be erected thereon in the Market-place and Public Bridge-street, in the county of Lincoln, may inspect the plans and forms of Tender and contract, at the office of Messrs. GELLATLY and HARDY, Architects, 3, Broad-street, Spalding, on and after the 16th day of OCTOBER instant, at the Rooms Bull and Mouth-street, where any further information may be had of Dr. White, the Engineer for the execution of the works, or of Mr. Thomas Boorn Exchange, &c. are to be sent to the Clerk to the Commissioners, at his office, in the Market-place, Spalding, on or before the 30th day of October instant, addressed to Mr. Chamberlain, M. T. Grant, Esq., Tender, and security will be required.

THE IRON TRADE.—[illegible] of the contract.—By order, [illegible] and CARTWRIGHT, Clerks.

tariff by which the import [illegible] RAILWAY.—imported raw material, has [illegible] that company to the Iron district BUILDINGS. The Directors have [illegible] over from the Company with power one, and [illegible] STATION BUILDINGS [illegible] Wansford, Langford, contracted with the proprietors of the [illegible] Wells-Sanford, [illegible] specifications [illegible] WEDNESDAY, [illegible] this week and [illegible] Tenders Hartlepool has been fixed as the shipping places to accept

CONTRACTS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE COMMITTEE of the FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the SEWERING and ERECTION of [illegible] HOUSES on their Estate, situate at Finsbury-park, Stroud-green. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. LAMBERT, Surveyor, No. 4, New Basinghall-st. City, between the hours of TEN and FIVE o'clock, at which Tenders to be sent in addressed to the secretary, 43, Bedford-row, not later than WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, endorsed "Tenders for Sewering." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

R. A. MARMI, Secretary.

TO SEWER AND ROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

THE TRUSTEES of the ST PANCRAS BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY are ready to receive TENDERS for LAYING DOWN, CONSTRUCTING, and COMPLETELY FINISHING the whole of the BED SEWERS, with their proper Gratings, to connect the Sewers, and drainage, under the roads and to lay the water service pipes, in Rose, Lansdowne, and Marcostreet, Hoxton Braintree and Wenlock-streets, in the Parish of St. Luke, Middlesex. Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Roads," to be delivered at the above rooms, on or before the 23rd instant, at EIGHT o'clock in the evening; and no Tenders can be received unless accompanied by a scale of prices, as specified in the specification, and unless the party tendering, or their agent, be in attendance at the above rooms, on the above days. Security must be given for the due performance of the said contract, as the trustees may require, and they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SAMUEL SPONG, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—READING EXTENSION.—The Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WORKS necessary in the formation of a short branch Railway to connect the Reading Station of the South Eastern Company with the Reading Station of the Great Western Company. Plans, specifications, and conditions can be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at the Engineer's Office, London Terminus, on and after the 16th instant. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Reading Extension," are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, at the London Terminus, and they must be lodged at the Office, not later than the 1st of NOVEMBER next. No Tender will be accepted unless it be in the printed form provided by the Company. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. S. HERBERT, Sec.

London Terminus, October 6, 1854.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—COALS.—TENDERS are required for the SUPPLY of COALS for the CRYSTAL PALACE. The Tenders are to specify the price per ton for Small Coals, Founders' Coke, Welsh Anthracite and Alter's Steam Coal, delivered in the Basins at the London and Croydon Railway at Penge-lane, Sydenham, on or before MONDAY the 30th instant.

Crystal Palace, October 18, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the CANCASING IN of a PAIR of VILLA RESIDENCES, near the Premises of the London Railway at Chalk-farm, are to be completed for operations, and inspect the plans and specification at the Office of the Architect, Mr. R. HOOPER, 4, Queen's-terrace, Regent's-park. Tenders were to be sent in on the 20th; the time is now extended to the 23rd instant. The lowest will not necessarily be accepted.

GAS APPARATUS for the SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHOOL.—TENDERS are invited for the WORKS, of sufficient power and capacity to supply 300 lights, the works to be erected complete, at Sutton, Surrey, about one mile from the Railway Station. A full description will be forwarded to any Tenderer who will apply for it, and references to works erected, will be required. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr. F. W. PLUM, Architect, 8, Cannon-street, to whom the Tenders are to be delivered on MONDAY, the 23rd of OCTOBER, or at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, on TUESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, in time for the Board meeting at TWELVE o'clock—October 19, 1854.

PITT'S PATENT DOOR FURNITURE.

VANES, BELL-PULLS, HINGES, &c.

HART AND SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Girds, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

TO WATER AND GAS COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, under the market price, about 70 yards of 9-inch, and 500 yards 7-inch CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES, sundry branches and heads of various dimensions. Hydrant and plug pipes have all been proved. Some hydrants, extra pipes, Shipbrooks &c. Also some strong cast-iron sashes, girders, and columns.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. CATTERMOLE, 12 a, Manor-street, King's-road, Chelsea.

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CANNON IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street, St. Luke's.—JONES and ROBINSON, having made valuable additions to the STOCK PATTERNS, beg to inform the Trade that they can now supply them with Cast and Wrought Metal Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Cisterns, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Stoves, Pots for Lead Flowers, Garden Seats, Trellis Panels, &c., Lamp and other Brackets, Cast Iron Sashes, Newel Bars, Water Closet work, Area Gratings, Paving and Kerb Weights, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Force Backs, and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

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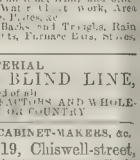
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 30s. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 6d 6d. 7d. 8d and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular oven and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings—
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Best Town Glue, 6½d. Ditto, Scotch, 6½ per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

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And every material required in the sash line, bellhanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
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RAIN PIPES, &c.—F. A. TIDDEMAN and CO. St. Ann's Wharf, Earl-street, City, near Blackfriars-bridge, keep a large stock of Rain Pipes, Heads, Shoes, Elbows, &c. half-round and O G Gutters, Socket Pipes for Water or Gas, Flange Pipes, Hot Water Pipes and Connections, Sash Weights, and other castings; Iron work for Bakers' Ovens of every description, fitted complete, to be had in sets or in parts.—Prices quoted to all complainants. Contracts taken to any extent. Goods landed. A powerful crane.

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A 20-inch single-door Book-Safe, with two drawers, 1 set quality, equal to "Hobbs's," cranny other make	£16	10 0
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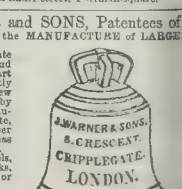

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

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Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast, or taken in exchange.

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TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY T

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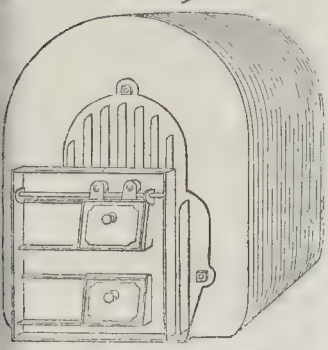
It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanized Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their great appearance, and the extremely little trouble required as well as the small expense for their maintenance, make for each of them numerous Many roofs covered with Zinc, especially on the continent, have remained under the best conditions of this metal till the present time, without the necessity of, or even a question, requiring any repairs.

CERTIFICATES of the proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Sole Agents,

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

Gill Stove.



For firing underneath.

STUART AND SMITH'S

PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

STUART AND SMITH,

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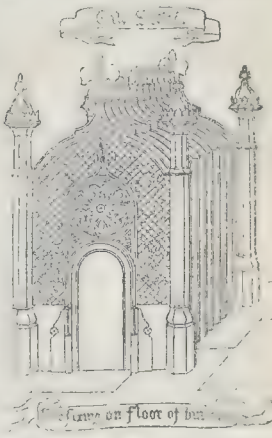
confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings: St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



For fixing on floor of hot

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ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

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Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

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GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.

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IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

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Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

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MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Softness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc sustains and supports the Lead so as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11	Gauge	weighs	about	18 oz.	per foot super.
No. 12	"	"	"	20 oz.	do. do.
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No. 14	"	"	"	26 oz.	do. do.

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THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent. WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Tinned Plates, &c.—17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

IRON ROOFS, Wrought-iron GIRDERS, Girder Bridges, Railway and Builders' Wrought-iron Work, Gasholders Tanks and Boilers

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THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

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Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets Plain, Corrugated, and Flat for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wrought Iron Hanges, Gutters, &c. Hooping, &c. Wire Cloth, Netting, and Lacework.

All delivered to the Trade.

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WORKS.—GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

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JACKSON and COOK, Manufacturers of CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, Architects, Builders, and others, are respectfully informed that the property of iron as manufactured by them for lightness, cleanliness, durability, and cheapness, is fully established, being fire-proof. Drawings and Estimates forwarded by return of post. Island Foundry and Works, Belvedere-road, Lambeth.

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each side of these with rudely sculpments, the whole, as it seems to us, ate as the tower. The latter is flint and rubble, with dressings d some admixture of Caen there is a string course, is greatly to be hoped de to restore these ds in the chancel, ved and maincharacteristic unquesof

scarcely expected to see you have gained the height ou, if you love nature, you will Light cheaply purchased. At this made to any pl

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Worcester Association for erecting improved dwellings have commenced active operations, and at the outset was not merely to erect for the working classes, but to select those who would give them the opportunity. nuisances and houses which ena

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, it is important that a perfect protection should be secured.

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They have purchased a bat immediately opposite St. hagen-street. The sheare devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING drainage and ventil they beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has 100 feet to Cape Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS river; and a sh have fixed may be seen.

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CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 300,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 58, King William-street, City.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; WARM AIR APPARATUS, &c.—Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

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Any number of these Stoves may be heated from one Boiler, and may be used equally well with Steam or Hot Water.

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Prospectuses and Estimates may be obtained on application to SYLVESTER and CO.

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BRISTOL Vannish fuel, requires much less attention than the ing of this stove, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation. Rooms heated by D and E. BAILEY, 72, Holborn

Of the Write use by T'S new OPEN SMOKELESS hosted in Pamphlet having been brought to full perfection Chamberlain, Mr. T. G operation at EDWARDS and SONS, street. By this grate a smoky chimney

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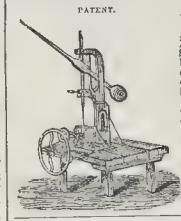
factur ers have never from PARLIAMENT.—ore, and being satisfied with the ANGES and BATHS, in centage of profit proprietors of the mine from 7 to 8 per cent. several hundred tons a week, and FEERIE'S celebrated Hartlepool has been fixed as the supplies.—See testimonies factory, New-road,

PATENT.



BUILDERS will find this the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combining simplicity with economy of manual labour. Can be had only at WEBB & GREENWAYS, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener, Gothic Pattern Casement, and other Window Fastenings, Double-action Floor Door-springs, Cupboard Turns, Barrel-bolts, Patent and other Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

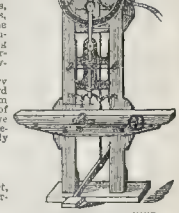
NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to both by the Great Exhibition in these celebrated Machines, London, and many scientific Institutions. They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, contractors, coach and cabinet makers, railway carriage and wagon builders, machinists, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders, and also by the British and French Governments, for planing and squaring up, moulding, tenoning, mortising, grooving, rebating, sawing, and boring.

Their operations are in every respect perfect, either in hard or soft wood, and will perform all the ordinary descriptions of work required in the above trades in a very rapid and superior manner, and at a greatly reduced cost.



POWER MORTISING MACHINE.

Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, No 2, Lawton-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

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A VERY powerful self-acting RACK-SAW BENCH, for timber, planed iron table, 7 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, with guide, spindle, two-motion conical rigger, and line wheel, cast-iron rack, 45 feet 8 inches long, with iron plate, twenty-five sets of iron rollers and standards, five-motion line wheel in spindle and pinion, clutch, with lever, gut-lines, cast-iron frames, and apparatus.—Apply, by letter, to J. H. S. 14, Hambley place, Lower-road, Rotherhithe.

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THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S. NEWALL and CO. having elicited the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm inclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne
1a, Strand, London.
65, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Duke-street, Manchester.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for carriages, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletree, sugar-mills, &c.

CHUBB'S LOCKS & FIREPROOF SAFES

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT UPON THE STRONG ROOM OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, LIVERPOOL.

"London and North-Western Railway Company,

"Liverpool, May 17, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the iron door and locks of your make, which secure the strong room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money chest on the night of Tuesday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "GEORGE PALMER.

"Messrs Chubb and Son."

FROM MR. OTWAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, C DIVISION.

"8, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "C. OTWAY.

"Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock.

Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 16, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER; 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copping and Lever Presses. Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 52, Strand, gratis.

STREET-DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURGIS and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. Gas works erected complete. Manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS.—These Mangers are universally approved of, they obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, are constructed in the best possible manner, and have all the latest improvements. Registered and Patented. Every article in Stable Furniture on show. COTTAM & HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, London.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description.

Manufacturer of KITE'S Patent Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Caps. 150 of this principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 33s. each.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

THE PATENT NAIL and SPIKE COMPANY invite the attention of Ship and Barge Builders, Colliery Owners, Railway Contractors, Shippers, and Consumers generally to their PATENT MACHINE FORGED IRON NAILS and SPIKES, which possess properties fully equal to hand-made anvil nails, and far surpass those of any machine-made nail yet offered to the public. They are made of the best Staffordshire iron, complete at one operation while red-hot; they are full under the head, and being brought with a proper taper to a chisel point they can be driven without boring, they will clinch, and the heads cannot be twisted off.

Lists of prices, with patterns, &c. may be had on application at the works, No. 9, Summer-street, Southwark-bridge-road.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application. FREDERICK BUTLER, Nail Manufacturer and General Dealer, Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM; or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

CUT NAILS.

Established A.D. 1783.

1½, 19s. 6d.; 1¼, 18s. 9d.; 2, 17s. 9d.; 2½, 17s.; 3, 16s. per cwt.

HAYWARD, BROTHERS, IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE G

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, M
PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

ging universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Mc
and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for wei
Crown Glass Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminen
Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.
N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate. May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to
Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.
DESIGNS FOR CENTRE-PANES, ON OBSCURED OR RICHLY-COLOURED GLASS, MAY BE HAD GRATIS, POST-FREE.
Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works, Bristol; or at the Agent's Offices, London, where a variety of Specimens may be seen.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

NGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

ANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

PATENT WARM-AIR FURNACE-STOVES of any power required for churches, chapels, and ther large buildings, more economical in the cost, as well as in the onsumption of fuel, than hot-water apparatus, are erected, and heir efficiency guaranteed, by CUTLER and SONS, Stove Manufacturers, 16, Great Queen-street, Long-acre.

CHURCH-LEAD for SALE.—From Fifteen to Twenty Tons of excellent LEAD, just taken from the hurch roof (part of it laid within the last twenty years), to be sold o the highest bidder, for cash delivered free, at Ashwell Station, n the Eastern Counties Line. Tenders of price per ton to be sent mmediately to the Rev. the Vicar, Guilden Morden, Royston, Herts.

CHEAP GAS-FITTINGS. — The Trade supplied with every description of GAS CHANDELIERS Brass and Crystal and Fittings, at the lowest possible price, at PEARS Warehouse, 20 and 21, Old-street, near St. Luke's hurch, London.
P.S As large and as choice an assortment as any house in London.

JOHN FINCH, Ironfounder, Priory-street Works, Dudley. Wholesale Manufacturer of Fenders, Fire-ons, Dove-tail Joints for Iron Bedsteads, Garden-Seats, Flower-ands, &c. &c.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of AILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEEIL and STEDALLS,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
he prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

OLD BOILERS.—Wanted, several OLD CIRCULAR BOILERS, to be used as tanks. Apply to r. HUMBERT, Land Agent, Watford, Herts.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 150, Shoreditch

Improved Self acting Cottage Ranges with Large Oven and Boiler,
30 32 34 36 inch.
28s 30s 32s 34s
Best Self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 37 38 42-inch.
84s. 86s 88s. 92s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.
Cast Bain-water Pipe { 2 3 inch. 11d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
O G Gutters { 4 4½ inch. 1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard
est Cut Clasp } 1½ 1¾ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
and Rose } 9s. 14s. 19s. 18s. 17s. per cwt.
Cut Billed Brads, 16 per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 20s. Cast Lath, 32s. 6d.
2 3 4 5 6
Patent Line { 4½d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 8s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per wt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

HARD METALLIC SCORIA, most suitable for roads, foundations, &c. to be had gratis, in large quantities, on application to GEO. HALLETT and CO. 52, Broadwall, Blackfriars.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in 1838.)
MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security. — EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury square. W. S. VARDY, Manager.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.
GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.
THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.
RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq. Alderman,
Deputy-Chairman.

Colonel Michael E. Bagnold.	William Morley, esq.
Francis Brodigan, esq.	Robert Frances Power, esq. M.D.
Alexander Robert Irvine, esq.	Archibald Speng esq.
John Inglis Jerdein, esq	Frederick Valiant, esq.
James John Kinloch, esq.	Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.
Henry Lawson, esq.	

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy holders, under their own unquestionable superintendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current premiums. Policyholders participate in profits after payment of five annual premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of May, 1854, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that the Assurances in 1853 considerably exceeded the se effected in any previous year, the number of Policies issued being more than 400, and the annual income thereon being upwards of 7,500l. It also appeared that, ex cept in 1849, when the visitation of the cholera took place, the claims arising from deaths were, in every year, much below the e estimated amount.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 33½ per Cent. should be made in the current years Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction:

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 33½ per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000	20 17 6	6 11 8	14 6 0
30	1,000	25 13 4	8 1 8	17 11 8
40	1,000	33 18 4	10 12 8	23 4 8
50	1,000	48 16 8	15 7 8	33 9 0
60	1,000	75 17 6	23 18 0	51 19 6

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.
14, Waterloo-place, London.

NOTICE.—DIVISION OF PROFITS.—All Persons assuring their Lives on the Participating Scale in the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, before the end of the present year, will be ENTITLED to SHARE in the next Quinquennial Division of Profits to December 31, 1857.

Bonuses paid in Cash, or added to the Policy, or applied to Reduce the Annual Premium, at the option of the Assurer. The great and continuous increase of business, and the extremely favourable rate of mortality among their assurers, fully justify the Board in confidently anticipating a still further improvement upon the liberal amounts formerly declared by way of bonus.

For Prospectuses, showing the peculiar advantages of the Association, and for all further information, apply to the local agents, or at the Chief Office, 15, Moorgate-street, London.
WM. TIDD. LINFORD, Secretary.
October 21, 1854.

PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE.—The Directors of the ATHENÆUM FIRE OFFICE are now prepared to issue policies for the insurance of Plate Glass against damage by breakage

The necessity for insuring this kind of property is generally admitted, and in addition to the advantage arising from the large capital and prompt mode of settlement always adopted by the Athenæum, the scale of premium is so moderate as to present no obstacle to a universal adoption of their policies.

Applications for agencies, accompanied by references, to be made to the Manager, 30, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London
HENRY SALTER, Manager.

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each; average size, 10 by 20, at 32s. 36s. and 40s. per case; ground ditto, 32d. per foot; crown and sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, from 14 by 10 to 22 by 14, 2d. per foot; 4-inch round British plate tiles, 11s. per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass, in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass slates, &c. Sheet lead, pipe white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c. G FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, and ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—JOSEPH POULTER, 164, Edgeware-road, begs to inform the Trade that he has at all times a large stock of P. PLATE, ENAMELLED, and other GLASS, avoiding the delay consequent upon order ng from the works; allow me the largest trade discount.
N.B. WANTED, a BOOKKEEPER and COLLECTOR. Apply only by letter, stating where last employed and amount of salary.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE GLASS JAMES HETLEY and CO. beg to inform Architects Builders, and the Trade generally, that their new Tariff of Prices for the above will be sent on application; they will also on receipt of particulars, furnish estimates for any description of Glass now manufactured.—Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown, and Ornamental Window Glass Warehouse, 35, Soho-square, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 28, SOHO-SQUARE.
ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 236, Oxford street.
The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.
Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 10s. per dozen.
Sashes Primed and Glazed with good Crown Glass from 3½d. per foot.
Strong Sheet Glass packed in boxes of 100 feet, from 12s. per box.
The new Ruby Sheet, the best for embossing, from 1s. 3d. per foot
All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, TABLE GLASS, &c. 44, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, conducted in connection with his Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. A large assortment of glass chandeliers for gas of the newest designs, constantly on view. The more extensive use of gas in private dwellings has induced Messrs. OSLER to direct their particular attention to the manufacture of this class of articles, which, with a view to their general adoption, are offered at very moderate prices. Crystal glass chandeliers for candles in great variety.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are the first importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fi or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORT Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—Ne Law—PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-s tions, may be had gratis by applying pre paid, to Messrs. PRINCE and CO.

FOR WATERING GART
BUTING LIQUID MANURE, gets
COCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA R
manufactured especially for the ab
Established upon any other descrip
also manufactured to resist great
to the mains of water works or
elevations. WATERING H
branches, stop-cocks, hoses, an
rubber suction-pipes for p
HOSE for brewers' use, fr
RUBBER WASHERS f
VULCANIZED RUBB
THICKNESS. Solid V
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Goswell-mews, Gos

each side of these with rudely sculp-
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ate as the tower. The latter is
lint and rubble, with dressings
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there is a string-course,
is greatly to be hoped
de to restore these
in the chancel,
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nques-
man.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Worcester Association for erecting improved dwellings have commenced active operations, and at the outset was not merely to erect a few Tenements for the working classes, but to select Directors, and others, by their large assortment of Patterns of the latest description, would give them the opportunity of obtaining, at a moderate rate, healthy residences, free from nuisances and houses which engender disease. They have purchased a batch of land, in which Elizabethan and Gothic Dados, in many designs. Door-caps, immediately opposite St. Michael's Church, and have commenced the erection of Blocks of Houses to many varied intersections of all sizes, tracery and pan l hagen-street. The site is well adapted for the purpose, drainage and ventilation being perfect. The property has a frontage of 109 feet to Copenhagen-street, and a depth of 200 feet to the river; and a portion of the property has been let on a long stry-sl[illegible]

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only agent in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the public and those connected with the Marble trade that, having established an Office in London, the chief business of that department will be conducted by his son, Mr. A. FABBRICOTTI, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he will carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson having no longer his agency.

Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

N.B. The well known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated for the whiteness, freedom from stain, and uniformity of grain, and are known to the trade as the "Carrara Statuary," "Veined Statuary," "Sicilian," "Dove," and "Black and Gold" Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by Mr. Thompson, to the Offices of the Proprietors of the Carrara Marble Quarries, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he will in future carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson having no longer his agency.

Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

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MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and have consequently the can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.

Just arrived, per *Roberts, Ethan Allen, Nathaniel, and Hero*, about 150 Blocks of Marble, and 1,000 feet of Sawn Slab, Mottars, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c. for sale on consignment. The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Grits, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Lath, and Fire Goods. WOODMAN and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Slegs, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING-MILLS, 5, NORTH WHARF-ROAD, PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to call the attention of masons and the building public generally to their extensive assortment of veined, Sicilian, and statuary marble, in slabs and block, at prices never before offered. JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES, Depôt, Whitehall wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster.—Mr. FRANKLIN, proprietor of the above quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, &c. that he has just landed in the St Katherine's Docks, ex *Roberts* and *Ship*, from Leghorn, a cargo of MARBLE, consisting of large open statuary, suitable for sculptors, Sicilian veined statuary, grand, dark, Pardilla, &c. Also at his depôt may be found 100 blocks of marble, consisting of open statuary, Sicilian, Italian, black and gold, Galway block and St Anne's and 2 different coloured marbles. A large stock of sawn slabs of every description of marble.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES, Depôt, Whitewall Wharf, Parliament-street, Westminster. Now landing Twenty Blocks of large Statuary, suitable for Sculpture, &c. some veined ditto.

Fifty Blocks of good Vein and Sicilian, &c. &c.

Also best Cargo of Galway Black Marble, in blocks and slabs of large dimensions.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXC. is published THIS DAY.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

ROUND about Worthing, in Sussex, there are several particularly interesting early churches,—Sompting, Broadwater, Southwick, and Steyning, besides those of Old and New Shoreham, before now referred to in our pages; and we were once led to reproach the loungers at Brighton for not finding them out more often than they do, and so introducing a little novelty into their day's amusement, and getting a few fresh ideas suggested to them. A few fresh ideas! What a boon for some of them. But never mind that just now. Sompting Church, in particular, must be regarded as one of the most interesting relics in the county, taking us back to the time when the Saxon chieftain, Ella, landed here with his three sons, drove the Britons into the great Weald of Kent, which stretched into this county, and afterwards assumed the title of King of the South Saxons, or of *Suth-Sex*. At that time (the fifth century), Ella was the preponderant Saxon chief in England,—superior, according to Sharon Turner, to Hengist. For some years after this, however, the Britons held their own, and made a vigorous defence. As the bard Taliesin sings in his simple strain, of a battle whereat he was himself present, in the following century,—

"Neither the fields nor the woods gave safety to the foe,
When the shout of the Britons came
Like a wave raging against the shore—
I saw the brave warriors in array;
And after the morning how mangled!
I saw the tumult of the perishing hosts;
The blood springing forward and moistening the ground."

Again and again, however, they had to sing, with Hrothgar, in the Anglo-Saxon poem on Beówulf:—

"What are the designs
of this mail-clad host,
that thus have brought this warlike ship
over the streets of the sea?
Come they hither over the ocean,
injuring everywhere the settled people?
The land of the Danes
holds nothing more odious
than ship-plunderers."

We do not mean to say that Sompting Church is quite as early as Ella, but it unquestionably belongs to Saxon times, probably to the ninth or tenth century, and so it carries the mind on. It seems clear that in the latter years of the Saxon domination that people had stone buildings of size and importance, and were little, if anything, behind the Normans in skill. A Saxon hall and Saxon church differed little from a Norman hall and Norman church. Saxon illuminations show this, and in the Anglo-Saxon poem already quoted, we hear of a hall ornamented with pinnacles, and of a steep roof with gold adorned. We might go on farther in this road, but should get away from our immediate object. Sussex, however, is still a peculiarly Saxon part of England: look at the eyes and hair of the people for evidence: and it is a curious circumstance, as noted by poor Hudson Turner, that of forty-nine castles enumerated in the Domesday survey, that of Arundel is the only one said to have been standing in the time of the Confessor.*

There is the more reason to go and see Sompting church just now, because it is about to be restored; and, with all confidence in the architect to whom it has been confided,—Mr. Carpenter,—it is impossible to tell what changes necessity or circumstances may make during the operation. We were told very positively in Brighton, by one who "had seen it," that the church had all been pulled down except the tower; so the next morning we posted off to see what was left, uttering inwardly many mild protests against such a mode of dealing with the handwriting of past times. A clear-headed excellent friend who was with us, is in the habit of saying that inexactness, looseness of statement, is one of the great vices of the day; and so it is; and so it has been for many days. "Nothing," writes Dr. Johnson, in some remarks to Warton (quoted by Mr. Cunningham, in his new edition of the "Lives of the English Poets"), "nothing but experience could evince the frequency of false information, or enable any man to conceive that so many groundless reports should be propagated as every man may hear of himself. Some men relate what they think as what they know; some men of confused memories and habitual inaccuracy ascribe to one man what belongs to another; and some talk on without thought or care!!"

We were glad to find this inexactness prevailing in the statement as to Sompting Church. The roofs have been taken off, and are being reinstated, but the walls are untouched, and, as we are told, will remain so. Nearly every one knows, either from prints or otherwise, the appearance of this curious tower, with its four pointed gables at the top, whence rises the short spire, its quoins of "long and short work," the shaft in the centre of the faces of the tower, and small openings with angular heads. The arched opening in the east wall of tower into the nave with the carved capitals and sort of impost with boldly cut scroll upon it, more Roman in character than Norman, is a prominent feature. It is a cross church, consisting of a long narrow nave and chancel (in the whole, 77 feet long and 14 feet 9 inches wide), without aisles, and the transepts are 65 feet across, with an aisle on the east side of them. It seems probable that it was originally constructed simply as a long parallelogram, with its present peculiar and ancient tower and spire at the west end, and that both transepts are subsequent, though, perhaps, immediately so, to the reconstruction, or more probably merely alteration, of the nave in the Norman period, and that they were erected for different purposes. The north transept, together with the nave and the chancel, appear to have been exclusively retained for the use of a community, and to have had altars in each of the bays of the aisle on the east side. A wide semi-circular arch seems to have been opened to form a communication between this transept and the nave at a more recent period. The south transept, it is imagined, was built for and used as the parochial church; and until the last fifty or sixty years there was no communication, we are informed, between this transept and the rest of the church, but through a small doorway situated towards the south-west angle of the transept. Examination has shown that the pavement of the south transept was originally about 2 feet below the nave. The font is in the position of the ancient parochial altar, and adjoining the little chancel is a small chamber, which may have served as a sacristy for the parish priest, and appears to have had an external entrance. The architect has avoided disturbing the old work as much as possible; and beyond pointing up the masonry of the tower it will remain as hitherto, with its ancient plastering undisturbed. The spire is being recovered with oak shingles. There are not sufficient funds to put in new windows, so the Perpendicular ones must remain for the present.

The extreme east end of the chancel has some very curious features, which have never been alluded to by those who have described the church. These include an angular-headed piscina, a credence, two singular panels in the centre of the east wall, with carved interlacings under them (like some on early Irish crosses), and a recess on each side of these with rudely sculptured ornaments, the whole, as it seems to us, of the same date as the tower. The latter is constructed of flint and rubble, with dressings of Selsey rock, and some admixture of Caen stone. In the chancel there is a string-course, also of Selsey rock. It is greatly to be hoped that no attempt will be made to restore these very curious recesses and panels in the chancel, but that they will be simply repaired and maintained as they are,—the rude characteristic markings of a remote period—a period unquestionably previous to the coming of the Norman. Long may Sompting stand to remind us of Alfred and our earliest freedom.

At Broadwater Church also, the masons are at work putting in a new east window, but what is to be the result we will not pretend to say, especially as the builders are not working under any architect. This is a cross church, with a transitional Norman tower at the junction. Other parts of the building are Early English. The chancel arch is Norman, very richly ornamented, with a strong Byzantine impress. The opposite arch into the nave is also richly ornamented with Norman mouldings, but is pointed. Whether originally built so, or changed subsequently, was not clear on a superficial examination.

The pretty girl with the sunny face, who was so hard at work rubbing the brasses here—very good ones they are, too—may like to know that the Latin inscription under the beautiful cross-fleury, which says, "Here lies John Corby, rector of this church, who died in 1415," does not rightly belong to it. Dallaway says it was probably intended for Richard Tooner, rector from 1432 to 1445. The second brass includes a beautifully-engraved figure, under a canopy, to John Mapilton, who died in 1432.

Amongst the many noticeable points in this church is an elaborate sixteenth-century altar-tomb of mixed style to Thomas West, Lord la Warre, and the sedilia, which are Norman. In a modern altar-tomb in the churchyard to William Marter, surgeon (1853), encaustic tiles are introduced around the sides with novel effect.

In Steyning church the father of Alfred the Great is said to have been buried, an evidence of its early foundation. From *stean*, a stone, the Saxons called the place Steningham, and now we have Steyning. Only the nave of the ancient building remains, and this is Norman in its salient features: it is of noble height, and proportions,—worth a journey. The columns of the arcade separating the nave from the aisles are large and lofty: the capitals, together with the mouldings of the semi-circular arches which they carry, are different in every case, and very handsome in all. The wretched galleries put up about twenty years ago, ought to be taken down forthwith. Externally, it will be seen that the clearstory on the north side of this church is much less ornamented than it is on the south, the windows having simply plain sinkings around them, instead of columns and mouldings, as on the other side.

To get from Sompting to Steyning you must cross the high ridge of chalk hills known as the South Downs, and if you would fix a more poetical association in your mind with these grand, far-spreading, undulating, grass-clad hills than good mutton, leave your vehicle and tramp vigorously to the top of Chanctonbury Ring, which rises some 800 feet above the sea, and commands a glorious view of a fertile country. Never mind if it seem to get more distant as you approach: stride determinedly towards the clump of trees on its summit, now lost in the undulations of the surface and again appearing where you scarcely expected to see it, and then, when you have gained the height and looked around, if you love nature, you will think the delight cheaply purchased. At this

* "Domestic Architecture in England."

moment the varied tints of the foliage increase the charm of the view:—

> "There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
> Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,
> And, from a beaker full of richest dyes,
> Pouring new glory on the autumn woods."

Into what a dream might we fall here, recalling the whole course of England's history and progress. On this height have stood the Briton, the Roman, the Saxon, and the Norman. The great Alfred, who resided in the county, may hence have contemplated the destiny of the country he loved so well. And listen! In fancy,

> "Solemnly, mournfully,
> Dealing its dole,
> The Curfew Bell
> Is beginning to toll."

Generation after generation has departed, having performed its allotted task in the mighty and mysterious scheme. Dynasties and peoples have passed away. The Hills remain.

ON SEPULCHRAL BRASSES AND THEIR ART-MANUFACTURE.*

It will be understood that by the term "Brass," or "Monumental Brass," is implied a commemorative memorial of some person or persons, *engraven* either upon a rectangular plate of metal or upon several pieces of similar metal, cut out to correspond with the outlines of the design,—the incised metal being in both cases affixed to a marble or stone slab, so placed as to form a part of the pavement of a church, or occasionally elevated upon an altar-tomb.

The earliest example of these brasses of which we have any record was in the Church of St. Paul, Bedford, to Earl Simon de Beauchamp, who died before A.D. 1208: and the earliest brass of which the design has been preserved (by means of an engraving), was in France, and commemorated Philip and John, the two sons of Louis VIII. who reigned from 1223 to 1226. Thus, these incised monumental plates were produced in considerable numbers and brought to a high perfection more than two centuries previous to the discovery by the Florentine goldsmith, Mazzo Fuiequerra, of the art of engraving plates of metal for the purpose of producing *fac-simile* copies by means of impression. The same remark applies to the delicate and beautiful works in true line engraving, executed by artists who flourished at a far earlier period, for the decoration of the metallic hand-mirrors used by the ladies of ancient Rome. Engraving we must not omit to reckon amongst the arts of antiquity: had the ancient engravers applied the burnisher to prove their plates, they might have attained to the press. But it was appointed that many centuries should pass away before that mighty engine should be applied either to type or engraven plate.

In searching for the origin of commemorative works of this class amongst the monumental memorials in use at a still earlier period, we are led to trace the introduction of the engraven metallic plates in the first instance to the enamels of the continental artists of the twelfth century; while the greater durability of the metal, and its superior beauty also, to *incised monumental slabs* (to slabs, that is, upon the surface of which the designs were cut) would insure its favourable reception and extended adoption.

Venice appears to have been the channel through which, towards the end of the tenth century, the art of enamelling on metals was introduced from Byzantium into Europe. Works produced by this process were speedily employed for various purposes connected with the ritual of the Roman church; and they also were, occasionally, if not frequently, used for the purpose of monumental commemoration. For example, Stothard, in his "Monumental Effigies," has given an etching of an enamelled tablet now preserved in the museum at Mans, and formerly in the church of St. Julien, in the same place: this he ascribes to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Maine and Anjou, who died A.D. 1140. The unsuitableness of the delicate colouring material in the enamelled tablets to encounter that species of usage which monuments placed in the pavement of churches must be prepared to experience, would naturally lead to the introduction of works better calculated to resist attrition and casual injury; and hence the origin of the monumental brass, which, in its true character, was unquestionably laid down in many continental churches previous to its introduction into England.

Passing over without notice several arguments in support of the theory that brasses may be derived from the more delicate works in enamel which at an early period were occasionally employed for monumental purposes, I have to invite your attention to some brief remarks upon the monuments in use in our own country anterior to the introduction of brasses. These consisted, first, of upright crosses, adorned with various rude devices of interlaced work, sometimes intermingled with figures of animals: contemporary with these crosses were small stone tablets, bearing Runic characters: flat slabs of larger dimensions appear also to have been used at the same period. On all of these the devices and letters were produced, either by cutting lines into the stone, that is, by *incising* or *engraving* them, or by removing the adjoining portions of the face of the stone, and so leaving the designs and inscriptions themselves in *quasi-relief*. The great Christian symbol, the cross, appears incised upon some of the earliest slabs, doubtless with the view to denote the faith and hope of the deceased believer. Somewhat later, the cross, with its accompanying ornaments, were worked in true but still a low relief. And now the actual lid of the stone coffin becomes, in many instances, the monumental memorial; on other occasions, the large rectangular slab being still retained.

Shortly after the Norman conquest, monumental inscriptions fell into disuse; and about the commencement of the twelfth century, we find the first traces of attempts to give a representation of the person of the deceased upon either the lid of his stone coffin, or his sepulchral slab. These early effigies (introduced, probably, from the East through the medium of the Crusades, and originating, possibly, from a desire to enable the very coffin-lids which concealed from the survivors the forms once so dear to them, themselves to reproduce, as it were, and to perpetuate the lineaments of those forms as they were last seen "lifeless, but life-like," and habited as when yet living) were produced sometimes in relief, and sometimes by incised lines: the former method, however, appears at first generally to have prevailed,—the figures being wrought in very low carving,—and the desired effect not unfrequently obtained by such cutting away of parts of the surface of the slab as caused the effigial representation to appear rather sunk in the stone than raised above it. The time-worn memorial of one of the early abbots of Westminster (? A.D. 1114), now lying in the Abbey cloisters, affords an excellent example of such an effigy.

As, in process of time, monumental art steadily advanced, and effigies in full relief were produced by artists of no mean capacity,—so it became apparent, from the inconvenience and obstruction necessarily attendant upon the introduction of numerous monuments which would require to be raised above the pavement of churches, that, as a general rule, designs for monumental memorials should be expressed upon *flat* slabs of marble or stone. Thus, while, in comparatively rare instances, the altar tomb with its sculptured effigy continued in use for centuries, in the great majority of cases the coped coffin-lid gave way to the *flat* slab; and thus also both the monumental cross and the effigy came to be depicted by *incised* lines, instead of sculpture executed in relief. Such incised stones would also possess the recommendation of being obtainable at far less cost than similar memorials wrought by the sculptor's chisel; and, at the same time the designs thus engraven might (so far as an outline-process would admit), be identical with those adopted in more costly and elaborately wrought productions.

Still, to one most serious objection were these incised monuments generally exposed—the objection, that is, of being surely and speedily injured, if not actually obliterated, through the great and constant attrition to which, from their position, they would necessarily be subjected. This objection would not attach to *monumental brasses;* such being the hardness, and consequent durability of the plate prepared for their manufacture, that many of the earliest examples of these memorials yet in existence are still as essentially perfect as when first laid down. Brasses, accordingly, when once established in use, continued in favour for the purpose of monumental commemoration until the close of the Gothic era.

In our own country, very considerable numbers of brasses yet remain, many of them being in a state of preservation truly wonderful, when their age and the perils to which they have been exposed are taken into consideration, while others exhibit the effects of every variety of wrong and injury. Besides the brasses still in existence, a vast series of despoiled stones, from which their original brasses have been torn, give a sad testimony, both to the extensive adoption of these memorials at one period, and to the sacrilegious violence and spoliation to which they were subjected at another.

On the continent but few brasses have escaped; and these few are chiefly to be found in the churches of Belgium and of various parts of Germany. Several most interesting examples are preserved at Bruges and Ghent, and to Mr. Nisbett we are indebted for the discovery of other fine specimens at Cracow, Bamberg, Paderborn, Mecklenburg, &c.

With a solitary exception at Amiens, from the French cathedrals and churches, every vestige of a brass was swept by the fiery breath of the great Revolution. The despoiled stones (which, being available neither for copper coinage nor the manufacture of cannon, were permitted to remain), declare the splendour of the lost plates.*

Of the interest attached to slabs despoiled of brasses, and in many cases of their value, I shall have occasion to speak more particularly. I must now observe that the use of *incised slabs* was not discontinued subsequently to the introduction of the engraven plates or brasses, and particularly in those districts where marble and stone were most abundant: on the contrary, the two classes of *flat* memorials continued in use together. Contemporary examples of both exhibit many features in common,—the distinguishing characteristic of the brasses being, in almost every case, their higher degree of artistic merit. In both the brass and the incised slab the engraven lines were filled in with a species of mastic, generally black, but in some instances of various colours. Colour was also introduced into many brasses in broader masses, by means of a strong species of enamel. A remarkable example of this is still preserved in the azure tincture of the shield of Sir J. D'Aubernonn (A.D. 1277), at Stoke D'Aubernon, in Surrey, the earliest brass known to be now in existence. For the reception of this enamel, thin plates of copper were inserted in the brass, the brass itself being unequal to endure the degree of heat necessary for completing the process. White and ermine were also rendered upon lead or pewter, inserted for that purpose in the brass plate.

This brass plate, originally denominated "*latten*," was a compound somewhat resembling the brass now in use amongst ourselves, but more costly and far more durable than that alloy. It appears to have been manufactured exclusively on the continent, previously to the middle of the sixteenth century, and from thence imported into this country. In Flanders and Germany, and especially at the city of Cologne, this manufacture was carried to the highest perfection, as may be inferred from the special mention made in more than one existing contract of "*Cullen plate*"—the latten, that is, of Cologne.

Although the "*plate*" itself was not made at home until long after the decline of monumental brasses as works of art, yet we have every reason for believing that almost all the brasses which were laid down in English churches were the work of native artists; and, probably, even in the few instances in which the designs are

* The following paper formed part of a lecture delivered at the Architectural Museum, by the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. on Monday, Sept. 18th.

† In Spain, a single fine example is preserved at Seville.

French or Flemish, the actual engravers may have been Englishmen. This brings me to the consideration of the *designs* generally adopted in brasses, and also of certain peculiarities in their *treatment and execution*, which at once determine and facilitate their classification.

This first great distinction to be observed in the matter of *design* may be considered to have been ruled by the two general varieties of *form* in which the plate was used. In the *first* of these varieties the brasses were worked in one unbroken plate of metal, or (as in the case of the larger examples which sometimes measure about 10 feet by 5), in several plates so united as to present the appearance of one unbroken metallic surface. This was the Flemish practice; and in brasses of this variety the design (derived, apparently, like the form of the plate, from the enamelled tablets of Limoges) exhibits the effigy or effigies under a canopy, elaborately enriched with tabernacle-work, and with figures of saints and other personages in niches, the composition being surrounded by an inscription (the use of inscriptions was revived in monumental works about the period of the introduction of brasses), and beyond that of an ornamental border. The background was covered with a rich diaper, with foliage, or arabesque scroll-work; and it may confidently be added that the incised lines were filled in with colour. The diaper of the back-ground is generally continued between the shafts of the canopy and the inscription, thus imparting to the canopy and to the effigy beneath it the appearance of having been cut out in metal, and laid upon a carpet of gorgeous richness. This arrangement accords exactly with the altar-tomb and its effigy sculptured in relief.

Of brasses of this class examples were occasionally introduced into our English churches, of which a few are still in existence. Five of these,—the well-known brasses at St. Alban's, Lynn, Newark, and Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, must be assigned to the same artist, whose hand may also be traced in the relics preserved in the Church of St. Sauveur, at Bruges. A fragment of a sixth work of the same masterly hand is now in the national collection: it is, in my opinion, the finest specimen of these engraven memorials in existence; and I am much disposed to consider that it may be the remains of the companion work to the brass of Abbot Delamere, which once covered the remains of his predecessor in the Abbacy of St. Alban, at the foot of the altar-steps in their Abbey Church.

Other Flemish brasses may also be seen (their dates varying from A.D. 1370 to c. 1535) at Aveley, Essex,—Newcastle-on-Tyne,—Ipswich, in the Church of St. Mary Quay,—in the Church of All-Hallows, Barking, in London,—and at Fulham, in Middlesex.

The *second* chief variety in the *form* of brasses differs from the Flemish in this respect, that instead of the one quadrangular plate covered with the desired representation, the effigy, or cross, the canopy, shields of arms, inscriptions, and other devices, are each engraven on a separate piece of metal, cut out to correspond with the outline of the several details,—each piece being also placed in a distinct casement or indent of form corresponding with its own, sunk in the face of the marble or stone slab, which thus became the field or back-ground of the entire work. This is the method which was adopted by the English artists in the brasses which they produced; and I agree entirely with the author of the "Oxford Manual of Brasses" in considering that if the two methods be compared together, the preference seems to be due to the English. In looking at the Flemish brasses, "the eye is confused by the large and profusely ornamented surface presented to it at one view; whereas those of England, by their arrangement, preserve clearly the distinctness of the several parts, while the canopy and the surrounding marginal inscription sustain the unity of the design." I must add, that the slab itself to which the brass-plates are affixed contributes in no slight degree to the unity and completeness of the work as a composition. Accordingly, in taking rubbings, the slab should always be included, and shown with its engraven plates.

A few brasses yet preserved in England are evidently of foreign workmanship, notwithstanding that they are destitute of backgrounds; for example, the fine brasses to Ecclesiastics at Wensley, York, and North Mimms, Herts, are both of Flemish work; and the brasses at Minster, and at Horsemonden, in Kent, also those at Elsyng, in Norfolk, Horsheath, Cambridgeshire, and Oakham, Surrey, and the mutilated but still very remarkable brass to Margaret, Lady Camoys (1310), at Trotton, in Sussex, may be attributed to French artists.

I may here remark, that of the few brasses at present discovered in Germany, the majority coincide with the English usage, and are not on rectangular plates. The despoiled stones in the churches of France also show that very many of their lost brasses were, in like manner, executed on several pieces of metal, after the English method. At Constance Cathedral there is a brass to Robert Hallum, Bishop of Sarum, who died while attending the council held at that city, A.D. 1416: it is of English design, and there is a tradition that it was sent out from England.

On the other hand, many of the later English brasses, those especially which were fixed to the walls in our churches, were engraved on small quadrangular plates. In these examples, this form for the metal was, without doubt, adopted, in consequence of the custom which prevailed in the sixteenth century, of giving to the small brasses then executed a mural position.

Before the introduction of brasses, the designs which we have good reason for supposing to have been prevalent upon incised slabs, were crosses with (in some instances) marginal inscriptions. Effigies appear to have been less common. There was also a singularly interesting class of designs which obtained very generally in incised slabs, but which we do not find to have been adopted in more than a few instances by the engravers of brasses. These designs exhibit, with the monumental cross, and sometimes (but less frequently) with the inscription also, *a device indicative of the profession or occupation of* the deceased, such as a pastoral staff for a bishop or abbot, a chalice for a priest, a sword for a warrior, &c.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, we find that an attempt was made to combine the cross and the effigy upon the same monument, and in the same design. Sometimes the entire effigy was placed within the open floriated head of an elaborately enriched cross; or a bust or half-figure occupied a similar position; or the figure was so placed as to appear resting *upon* the cross. In other cases, the design was so adjusted as to convey the idea of the head and feet of the effigy being seen *through* openings sunk in the head of the cross, and at its base. And again, a half-figure is sometimes placed above the cross, the feet appearing below its base; or the feet are omitted from the design; or the half-figure is enclosed within a four-foil, and thus forms the complete design. From these curious and interesting slabs (which were worked in relief on the stone as well as incised), crosses having open floriated heads, and enclosing figures, were introduced into brasses: from the same source, also, we may apparently derive the demi-figures so common in brasses.

Several beautiful brasses remain with the floriated cross and the small enclosed effigy or partial effigy; but the greater number of these examples have fallen victims to the iconoclast; and their loss is the more to be regretted from the circumstance that, until after the middle of the fourteenth century, ecclesiastics and civilians were usually thus commemorated; and consequently we now possess but few examples of the costume of these classes, and particularly of civilians, during that period of our history.

In some of these floriated crosses a sainted personage is represented within the open-work at the cross head; or a figure of our blessed Lord is placed there; or the conventional group under which the Divine Trinity was symbolized in the middle ages. In these cases the figure of the person commemorated was placed at the base of the composition, or on one side of the shaft of the cross, or two persons appear one on either side of the shaft—all being in the attitude of supplication. The most remarkable lost examples with which I am acquainted are indicated by the despoiled slabs at Tormarden and Wootton-under-edge. In the former brass, within the cross-head, was the effigy of a knight holding a model of a church (thereby denoting his being a founder of a sacred edifice) of extravagantly large proportions: a small figure of an ecclesiastic knelt beneath a low canopy at the foot of the latter: above was a figure of the blessed Virgin, within a richly-foliated cross-head, the shaft of the cross being represented by the letters of the precatory sentence, proceeding from the hands of the kneeling votary, and the whole being enclosed within a border legend.

Crosses in brass are also found without any open floriated heads. In these examples the extremities of the arms are usually floriated. The Chichele brass at Higham Ferrers has at the ends of the four arms of the cross the symbols of the Evangelists, a figure of our Saviour being represented at the intersection in the centre.

The custom of placing effigies or semi-effigies within or upon crosses, and also above them, led to the adoption of "bracket brasses," in which the figure was placed upon a bracket, and generally covered with a canopy. The cross figure was thus lost. A few of these "bracket brasses" remain, but almost all of them are more or less mutilated. Remarkable examples are at Thame and Bray: others are at Great Brington, West Hannay, and Cobham. The Flemish brass at North Mimms, is also a "bracket-brass," the shaft and base being now lost. Two despoiled slabs in Lincoln Cathedral still give the design of remarkable examples of this class, in which figures of the Virgin, with the Divine Infant, were placed upon canopied brackets, and the effigy of the person commemorated was placed beside the shaft.

The effigies represented in brasses comprise an almost uninterrupted series of figures of ladies, men in armour, of various ranks; ecclesiastics also of various grades of rank, and civilians, from the time of Edward II. and Edward III. till the Reformation. The number of these figures is very considerable, and they are widely scattered through different districts, affording abundant facilities for reference, comparison, and illustration. They exhibit and illustrate with admirable exactness, the changes in armour and costume which were introduced and discarded during that long and eventful period: they exemplify the feelings, tastes, and usages of our ancestors, in almost every department of social and political life, in those days, from generation to generation: they furnish a graphic chapter on the rise, development, and decline of art (while literature had yet to become possessed of the steam-power of types and press), during times which men later born have, in supercilious ignorance, denominated the "dark ages." It need scarcely add, that they supply to the historian, to the politician, and to the artist, of our own time, information at once most valuable, interesting, and attractive.

ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND AS AFFECTED BY THE TASTE AND FEELINGS OF PAST AND PRESENT TIMES.

At the recent meeting of the Worcestershire Architectural Society, Mr. J. H. Markland read a paper under this title, from which we take some passages. After speaking of the state of architecture in England during the last century, he said,—and we shall not feel surprised that buildings, both ecclesiastical and civil, in the last century, should have been poor, often positively ugly. What were the confused ideas of one of our most distinguished architects, Inigo Jones, when he planned the chapel of Lincoln's-inn? We are told, in so many words, that this particular structure "shows the skill of that famous architect, he having therein adapted the old Gothic way of building to the manner of the Tuscan order." What could be anticipated from this ill-assorted union? The flower-pots and vases that still surmount some of our church towers may probably be ascribed to this building and to Jones's great authority. Wren himself regarded the height of our cathedrals as a defect: he agreed with his friend Evelyn,

that these glories of our land were "congestions of heavy, dark, melancholy, and monkish piles, without any just proportion, use, or beauty, compared with the truly ancient." But not only were the architects blind to all the beauties of mediæval art, and unable to give us such buildings as are yearly rising around us, but where were the patrons of real taste to call forth talent? True it is that immense houses, vast imposing fabrics, were built: Blenheim, Castle Howard, King's Weston, and others, though they furnished subjects for epigrams on Vanbrugh, unquestionably possess a certain degree of heavy grandeur, and were vindicated by no less a man than Sir Joshua Reynolds, as displaying originality of invention and skill in composition. But supposing the owner of one of these palaces had sufficient piety and right feeling to place a church near it, what was the style of that building? Specimens show that over the many works executed through the reigns of Queen Anne and the first two Georges we had better throw a veil.

The absence of true feeling for the sublime and beautiful in architecture a century ago may be detected in various ways. I attach much weight to the silence of our best writers both in poetry and prose, in the Georgian age, as proving clearly that they could not appreciate the solemn glories of our cathedrals—those wondrous and hallowed piles. At a somewhat earlier period, poets were susceptible of the great beauties of Mediæval architecture. Milton's love for the "high embowed roof" and "antique pillars massive proof," was doubtless impressed upon his mind by being educated under the shadow of the old Cathedral of St. Paul; and the lines of Congreve, so highly praised by Johnson, show that a wit, the author of "Love for Love," and "the Old Bachelor," had not paced the aisles of a cathedral without emotion.

> "How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
> Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
> To bear aloft its arched and ponderous roof,
> By its own weight made steadfast and immoveable."

How changed was the feeling of a later age! I most unwillingly allude to Gray in any other terms than those which so exquisite a poet may be thought to merit, but it can scarcely be believed that when he first visited York, instead of breaking forth into raptures with the minster, and the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, he simply notices the cheapness of walnuts in that city. He subsequently made atonement by describing Kirkstall Abbey with all the feeling of a poet and a painter; and from his chronological arrangement of many of our cathedrals and other buildings, it is obvious that Gray carefully studied Gothic architecture, and exercised upon it his correct taste and acute discrimination. Walpole (to whom I have already referred), regarded as the "admirable Crichton" of his day, as a man of superlative taste, "the observed of all observers," makes tours, and visits various cities, and what are his comments? They are really worth quoting, as being the opinions of an English gentleman of high birth, educated at Eton and Cambridge a hundred years ago. Speaking of Bristol cathedral, he says,—"It is very neat, and has pretty tombs, besides the two windows of painted glass, given by Mrs. Ellen Gwyn." (Letters, V. 165.) Of Malvern Abbey—"It is situated half-way up an immense mountain of that name: the mountain is very long in shape, like the prints of a whale's back: towards the larger end lies the town. Nothing remains but a beautiful gateway, and a church which is very large." This is all that is said of that fine building. (Letters, III. 21.) Of Worcester Cathedral—"It is pretty [again this appropriate epithet!], and has several tombs, and clusters of light pillars of Derbyshire marble, lately cleaned. Prince Arthur's tomb, from whence we took the paper for the hall and staircase (at Strawberry hill,—rather an undignified appropriation of this fine monument), to my great surprise, is on a less scale than the paper." (Letters, III. 21.) Of Gloucester Cathedral, when writing to Bentley, he says—"The outside of the cathedral is beautifully light; the pillars in the nave outrageously plump and heavy. Kent designed the screen, but knew no more than he did anywhere else how to enter into the true Gothic taste. Sir Christopher Wren, who built the tower of the great gateway at Christchurch, has catched the graces of it as happily as you could do: there is particularly a niche between the two compartments of a window, that is a masterpiece." We will not criticise this octagonal tower, erected for the abode of "the mighty Tom," on his translation from the tower of the cathedral; but with all the partialities which the members of that famous college may entertain for it, they will scarcely join with Walpole in this encomium. Again, in speaking of Gloucester Cathedral, Walpole adds,—"But here is a modernity which beats all antiquities for curiosity: just by the high altar is a small pew, hung with green damask, with curtains of the same; a small corner-cupboard, painted, carved, and gilt, for books, in one corner, and two troughs of a bird-cage, with seeds and water. It belongs to a Mrs. Cotton, who, having lost a favourite daughter, is convinced that her soul is transmigrated into a robin redbreast; for which reason she passes her life in making an aviary of the cathedral of Gloucester. The chapter indulge this whim, as she contributes abundantly to glaze, whitewash, and ornament the church." (Letters, III. 23.) The deans and chapters of that day must have been most indulgent to the lady's feelings: we may easily suppose what would be the reception at the present day of a similar request.

In their way these remarks, we must admit, are characteristic of the taste of the age; and what was the fruit of Walpole's observations? why, the erection of a card-paper house at Twickenham, with what Macaulay calls pie-crust battlements, after the most approved examples of Batty Langley. A portion termed "the cloister" was really nothing more than three low arches, more fitted to hold dogs or birds than for an ambulatory. A man might in six strides have compassed it. Yet it was of that building that Gray says—"There was a purity and propriety of Gothicism in it that I have not seen elsewhere."

It will scarcely be believed, but I quote it as another fact illustrative of the darkness of feeling at this period, that when General Wolfe's monument was erected in Westminster Abbey, the fine tomb of Aylmer de Valence was actually removed for its reception. An offer was subsequently made by an amateur antiquary for the purchase of De Valence's monument; but the worthy dean, Dr. Pearce, though he had permitted Mr. Wilton's modern sculpture to usurp the place of the ancient tomb, was staggered by this bold proposal, and placed it in the situation which it now occupies.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

The first meeting of the seventh session of the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society took place last week, Mr. John Hay, president, in the chair.

The secretary announced the receipt of various donations, including an illustrated work on the Birkenhead Priory, by Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunt. The origination of this work was the result of a prize offered to the student members of the society for the best series of drawings in illustration of Birkenhead Priory. Two sets of drawings were selected for the prize, and one of these sets constituted the illustrations of the work which had been presented to them. The work itself was dedicated to the Historic Society of Cheshire, whilst the very existence of the society which originated the views, and gave a prize for them, was altogether ignored. He considered this a gross insult to their society, and therefore moved the rejection of the donation. Mr. Verelst seconded the motion, animadverting in severe terms upon what he characterized as the monstrous ingratitude of the authors.

In his opening address the president said,—Our magnificent and noble hall and assize courts have been completed and duly inaugurated; the wisdom of the British Association has consecrated its walls; but so much has been so recently well written and said, that no praise of mine can add to our admiration. No man, however illiterate and uncultivated his mind may be, can absolutely resist the elevating influences of art. The building in question is a masterpiece of art: it is, consequently, a purifier of morals, a refiner of taste, in short, a public benefit. The abortive attempt of a Mr. Bardwell to sully the well-earned fame of the late Mr. Elmes, has met with no sympathy. I dare say, if we had the model, which professes to be the parent of St. George's Hall, before us, there is sufficient critical acumen in this room to find a grandfather! Why Mr. Bardwell should so far forget himself as to throw a shade upon the reputation of Mr. Elmes at this period of the history of St. George's Hall, or what object he could have in view, unless an unenviable notoriety, I am utterly at a loss to conceive. The parts and details of classic design are common property; in their combination and adaptation for the purposes required consists the merit, and no ordinary merit it is. In no instance throughout Europe have these elements been grappled with by so masterly a hand as that of the late Mr. Elmes. As well may the architect of our ponderous Custom-house rise to challenge the theft. But it is always unfortunate with the unsuccessful competitor that he had no "uncle," or affectionate relation, on the committee. Mr. Bardwell must now try again, and again, and again, until he succeed in eclipsing this illegitimate progeny of his; only, if he do succeed, let it have no family likeness to St. George's Hall. The "ever-discerning public" are not always generous, and cannot be, under the circumstances in which he has placed himself. Referring to Mr. Boult's account, which has somewhat refreshed my own recollections of the competition for St. George's Hall, I am persuaded the committee who declared in favour of Mr. Elmes for the Hall, the Assize Courts, and the Collegiate Institution, were actuated by the fairest principles of honour and justice, directed by a sound judgment and judicious taste, in awarding the premiums successively to Mr Elmes. I only wish he had been remunerated as handsomely as he justly merited. Much has been said from time to time about the immense cost of this structure, and bitter complaints were made by disappointed competitors at the increased margin allowed to Mr. Elmes. Whether they who complained would have done better or worse is not the question; but I feel persuaded, and I am sure every unprejudiced mind will agree with me, that the building is worth all that it has cost, and that it ought not more to be valued by the cost of the mere stone and mortar than a picture of Turner's for its canvas and paint. It is, I repeat, a work of art, and nine out of every ten men in the profession must rival it in every town of the kingdom before we betray our ignorance in estimating it by such a standard. Turning to a different point of this fertile subject, it is to be hoped that the town-council may yet find ways and means of supplementing the small remuneration received by Mr. Elmes, as an act of moral justice to his widow and son, and, at the very least, place the first statue, by the best artist in the kingdom, in the eastern portico, of the talented and lamented architect. Poor Elmes! the scaffolding of his lofty genius was too feeble: the framework of his eager and poetic spirit fell in ruins too soon: he perished in his work. Posterity will honour his memory, and do homage to his name. Other buildings, partaking more or less of a public character, are in progress, or have been completed, since we last met; showing character, and giving importance to our streets: there is the Corn Exchange, some merchants' offices in Water-street; a range of shops and offices in Lime-street,—all indicating decided progress and improvement; and all, I believe, the works of members of the society. There is also the Orphan Asylum Church, highly spoken of, which I regret I have not yet been able to visit.

In conclusion, Mr. Hay drew a picture of the evils attendant on the ignorance of workmen in relation to their employment, and also as evidenced in maintaining in idleness a set of men who, under the name of "delegates," go about from place to place fomenting discord between employers and employed.

PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND CHILD OF THE LATE MR. ELMES.

WE rejoice to observe that the merchants of Liverpool have resolved, as before noted, to manifest their princely gratitude and respect to the memory of one who has done such honour to their town as the talented but unfortunate architect of their noble St. George's Hall, by opening a subscription-list, as they have recently done, for behoof of his fatherless child, and its mother, Mrs. Elmes; for whom, therefore, we cannot doubt that such provision at least will thus be made as their deceased protector had intended himself to provide for them, by an insurance which, was unfortunately vitiated by his voyage to Jamaica, in search of lost health, to enable him, if possible, personally to do so. The subscriptions now amount to some 600*l.* or 700*l.*; and although we fully expected that even already this list would have been further filled up, to at least two or three times this amount, we are confident it is coming, as we know that the merchants of Liverpool are not the men to stultify themselves by undertaking to do what they are not fully determined to carry out in a manner worthy both of themselves and of him whose merits they are thus about to show that they appreciate. Of the love of art displayed by many of the Liverpool merchants, and of its princely remuneration by them, every one has heard. Their treatment of Mr. Elmes himself while in life was no exception, although the sum he received for his labours (4,000*l.*) was spread over many years of continued exertions in their behalf, and included much personal outlay and expenditure, which prevented him from benefiting his family permanently by its means. In the mere inauguration of St. George's Hall itself, the liberality of the Liverpool people has just been displayed in various ways, as, for instance, by payment of no less than 300*l.* each to three or four musical *artistes* for causing the expanse of Elmes's glorious hall to resound with their sweet voices. How much more then may we expect shortly to see contributed by these lovers of art, as a voluntary testimonial to the merits and the memory of Elmes himself! All *we* require to do is simply to urge them to a little more activity in putting down their names; for sure we are (and indeed their own newspaper press informs us) they fully intend to do so; and we cannot therefore attribute their slowness of movement to niggardly reluctance, to ingratitude, or indeed to any thing but the urgency of time-absorbing business pursuits, which, however, in such a case, we must say, scarcely constitutes an adequate excuse.

Visconti, the architect of the new portion of the Louvre, by the way, is about to have a statue erected at Paris to his memory. We say, by the way, inasmuch as we are proud to learn that such a statue may soon have its parallel at Liverpool, where it is proposed to erect some suitable monument in St. George's Hall itself, to the memory of its architect.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Cambridge.—The new dining-hall at Gonville and Caius College was formally opened with a dinner to the workmen who erected it, and others, who partook of the hospitality of the Master and Fellows of the Society, on Wednesday in week before last. The new hall is Elizabethan in its style of architecture, with an open roof. It has been built to accommodate freely 250 persons. Its ground area is 72 feet 6 inches by 32 feet 6 inches, and its height from the hall line to the roof in the centre, 48 feet, the wall plate being 27½ feet from the hall line, and the roof ascending from this on either side. There is in addition a new library, 72 feet in length, with sixteen sets of new rooms, the total cost being about 14,000*l.* The building may now be said to be complete, excepting in some minor details.

Oxford.—During the whole of the long vacation, extensive building operations have been going on at the eastern extremity of Magdalen College. These have partaken rather more of the nature of repairs than alterations; but as they have progressed, some decided improvements, according to the *University Herald*, have been effected. An oriel window, or rather three windows rising one above the other, now adorn the river side of the college, which anciently presented rather a blank aspect. The whole of the buildings near Magdalen-bridge have been nearly rebuilt, and a new set of rooms has been added to the available accommodation of the college. It is said to be in contemplation to alter and improve the whole of the southern line of frontage after a time, a work obviously requiring to be done.——Building operations of rather an extensive character have been commenced at Exeter College. It is in contemplation to pull down the blank wall in Broad-street, and upon the ground it encloses to continue the line of buildings so as to present a Gothic elevation extending from the Ashmolean to Mr. Parker's house. In the centre of the line will rise a castellated tower, with an arched entrance gate, and three rooms over it. The new buildings will comprise in all nineteen sets of rooms. An oriel window at the western extremity of the frontage will be placed uniform with the present eastern oriel. Further alterations within the walls of the college are also mentioned. The library, a building in the Greek style, is to make room for a more fitting edifice, and the rebuilding of the chapel is projected. The erection of the new buildings in Broad-street alone is a work of considerable magnitude. Leave has been granted by the commissioners for the necessary hoarding in the street to remain up fifteen months.

Woodstock.—The new National Schools here some time since noticed in our correspondence, are now complete, at the cost of about 1,200*l.* the bazaar held in Blenheim-park in June last, patronised by the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, &c. realising nearly the amount before deficient. They were to be opened this week. Mr. H. Quarterman, of Oxford, was the builder; Mr. Teulon, the architect.

Uttoxeter.—The Smithfield, which has been formed in the rear of the Town-hall (now in course of completion), was opened on the 4th inst. The area allotted to this purpose is square in the part containing the cattle-stalls, with a smaller end for pig and sheep pens. The stalls are ranged in six rows, numbered from one to seventy-nine, each capable of holding a dozen beasts. They are approached by three large gates in Smithfield-road (late Smithy-lane), supported by pillars; the entrance for sheep and pigs being under the archway of the Town-hall, in High-street. The permanent sheep-pens are not yet erected, but temporary ones are provided for above 800 sheep.

Weymouth.—The following tenders were made for the erection of the new Fish-market here:—

Messrs. Reynold and Son	£650
Messrs. Robert Goodyear and Son ...	570
Mr. William Hart	479
Architect's charge for working out the quantities	88

Our correspondent, who sends us these tenders from Weymouth, speaks of the family and other connections of one or other of those tendering, with certain members of the corporation who had to decide upon the tenders themselves; but so long as the lowest tender was, as usual, accepted, we suspect we cannot enter on the subject of these incidental connections, or the inferences intended to be drawn from them. At the opening of the tenders the mayor expressed his disappointment as to the cost, the architect, Mr. T. Bury, having, he said, confidently stated that they might "expect to have change out of 350*l.*" Some discussion as to the architect's charge took place, one of the council, Mr. Pothecary, stating his impression that it was "an astounding sum of money;" to which the mayor replied that he had been given to understand that, large as the sum appeared to be, it would be beneficial to the contractor, and that it was a necessary proceeding.

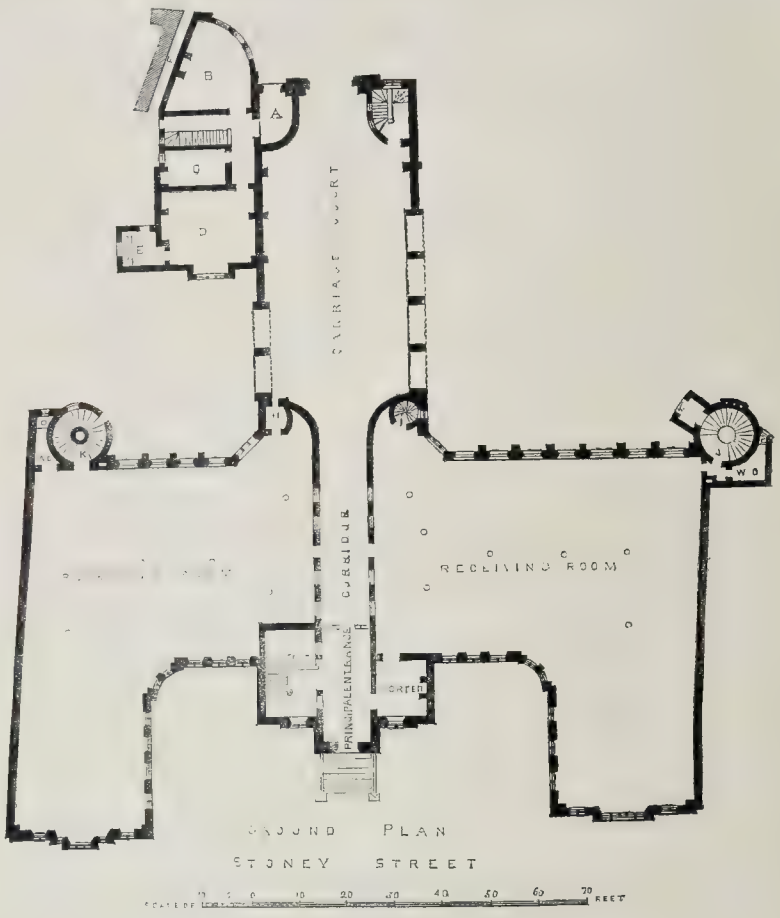
Swansea.—The *Cambrian* calls the attention of the Improvement Committee of the Local Board of Health, to the works now in progress for the Mumble-road, with the view of extending the House of Correction. The wall is now nearly completed, and will when finished, it is said, be a great improvement to this part of the town; but it would seem that it is intended to allow a very unsightly and dilapidated pile of stables adjoining "William's-terrace" to remain standing, thus not only obstructing the free current of air, but creating an unsightly and unwholesome nuisance to the whole neighbourhood. These premises belong, it appears, to the corporation, and are in a very dilapidated condition. "Why, then," asks the *Cambrian*, "are they not pulled down? Surely if taste and attention to sanitary conditions are to be looked upon as virtues, the example should be set by public bodies in dealing with their own property."

Ironville.—The first stone of the Jessop monument was laid on Monday in last week. A procession of the workmen of the Butterley Company was formed from the different works, headed by a local "brass band," and flags with suitable inscriptions. Throughout the day the village had the appearance of a grand holiday, all the shops being closed.

Sheffield.—A new building for business purposes is noticed by the local *Independent*, as a novelty in Sheffield. The building, to which a centre archway is the entrance, is much larger than either the Cutlers'-hall or Music-hall, being about 49 yards long, 22 yards wide, and 10 yards high. The roof is suggestive of the Crystal Palace, but it is "much more ornamented and pleasing." There are no straight girders or trusses to intercept the view of the whole roof. The girders, which act as gutters, are arched, and the connections so formed that the roof seems supported, as it were, on rainbows. There is no trussing or unsightly support visible in the interior. The general character of the architecture is Grecian. Some of the main features are noted in detail, especially the capitals of columns, pilasters in centre of room, frames around large mirrors at south end, and capital and entablature of door at north end. The decoration is said to harmonize with the design; and by a judicious application of colour, adds our authority, the light and shade produced by the architectural forms and ornaments are rendered more decided, and the parts made subservient to the general effect. The illumination of the building by gas is also novel, the light by night as well as by day being obtained wholly from the roof [the sun light, as it is now called], making the effect most brilliant. The architect is Mr. Cashin, under whose directions the whole has been completed. Messrs. Barber and Madin were the builders.

Oldham.—The public baths here were formally opened on Monday week by the mayor and members of town council, the Peel testimonial committee, and other gentlemen, who at the same time inaugurated a bust of the late Sir Robert Peel in the vestibule. The baths were originated by subscriptions raised for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Sir Robert, although the inhabitants are indebted to the corporation of the borough for their completion, as the sum originally raised would have gone a very little way towards the erection of the building. The bust is executed by Mr. A. Munro, of London, and the baths have been erected from designs furnished by Mr. Walter Titterson, at a cost of 4,011*l.* 10*s.* The building is externally of the Grecian style of architecture, and consists of a large plunge-bath for males, 15½ yards by 6 yards; a smaller for females, 5 yards and 1 foot square; two family bath-rooms, fitted with vapour, shower, and lounge; invalids' bath-room; four first-class male baths, private; five second-class, ditto; and on the females' side, three first-class, three second-class, and one family bath, with residence for manager, and requisite accommodation for washing, mangling, ironing, &c. In less than ten minutes after the ceremony of opening took place, the large plunge-bath was crowded with bathers, and during the day no fewer than 546 bathed.

Stretford.—A new public hall and mechanics' institution has recently been erected here, and was first opened to the public on Sunday week. The hall has cost about 1,000*l.* The style is Italian, with a stone entrance and stock brick front. The building is 20 yards long by 12 yards wide, and two stories high. In front there are five windows, one on each side of the door, and three above. On each side of the entrance-hall, on the ground-floor, there is a small committee-room. Behind these is the lecture-hall, which is 43 feet by 23 feet, and 21 feet in height. Over the com-



A NOTTINGHAM WAREHOUSE.

mittee-rooms and entrance-hall is a sort of gallery, to be used as a library and reading-room. It is 33 feet long by 14 feet wide, and is divided from the lecture-room by a sliding partition, by drawing down which the room may be used as an orchestra, or a gallery to the lecture-hall, as occasion may require. The lecture-room is lighted from eight windows, four on each side. Mr. Charles Lee, of Manchester, is the architect; and the builders are Messrs. McClean, also of Manchester.

Preston.—A free library and museum are about to be established in this town.

A NOTTINGHAM WAREHOUSE.

The building represented in the engraving is one of the many new warehouses which are now in course of erection in Nottingham, and is for the firm of Messrs. Adams and Page, lace manufacturers.

It presents a front next Stoney-street, 145 feet wide, and five stories high, the centre part being six stories, and extending to the depth of 144 feet towards St. Mary's-gate. The basement and ground-story fronts are faced with Ancaster and Matlock stone, the remainder with red dressed bricks, with stone window dressings, quoins, &c. to the centre and wings.

The whole of the walls are built with perforated bricks (Beart's patent), for the manufacture of which there are extensive works at Nottingham. In the brick fronts the window reveals are worked with moulded bricks, and the sashes are of cast-iron. The stone windows are rebated for the glass.

The floors are principally of timber, fire-proof floors having only been partially adopted in Nottingham. Those which have been introduced are on Fox and Barrett's principle. The roofs are of high pitch, giving not only importance to the edifice, but, being provided with continuous vertical roof lights, form excellent and lofty work-rooms for the hands.

The warehouse will be warmed by hot air, conveyed by flues in the walls, the apparatus for which is furnished by and fitted up under the direction of Mr. Alfred Penny, engineer, of London.

Interiorly the building has every convenience which can conduce to the efficient carrying on of the business in its various departments, and minister to the comforts of the assistants engaged therein. The contractors for the building are Messrs. C. C. and A. Dennett.

The same style of architecture has been adopted by Mr. Hine—from whose design this is erected—in about a dozen other warehouses and buildings required for the lace and hosiery trade in this town, and has been found well adapted for edifices of this description, where substantial construction and abundance of light are much needed. In some cases the warehouses are lighted from the roof as well as the sides, and have two or three tiers of broad g leries running round them, each fitted up w double rows of counters. Those for Mess Birkin, Messrs. J. and H. Hadden and Co. a Messrs. Hine, Mundella, and Co. are the larg built on this principle.

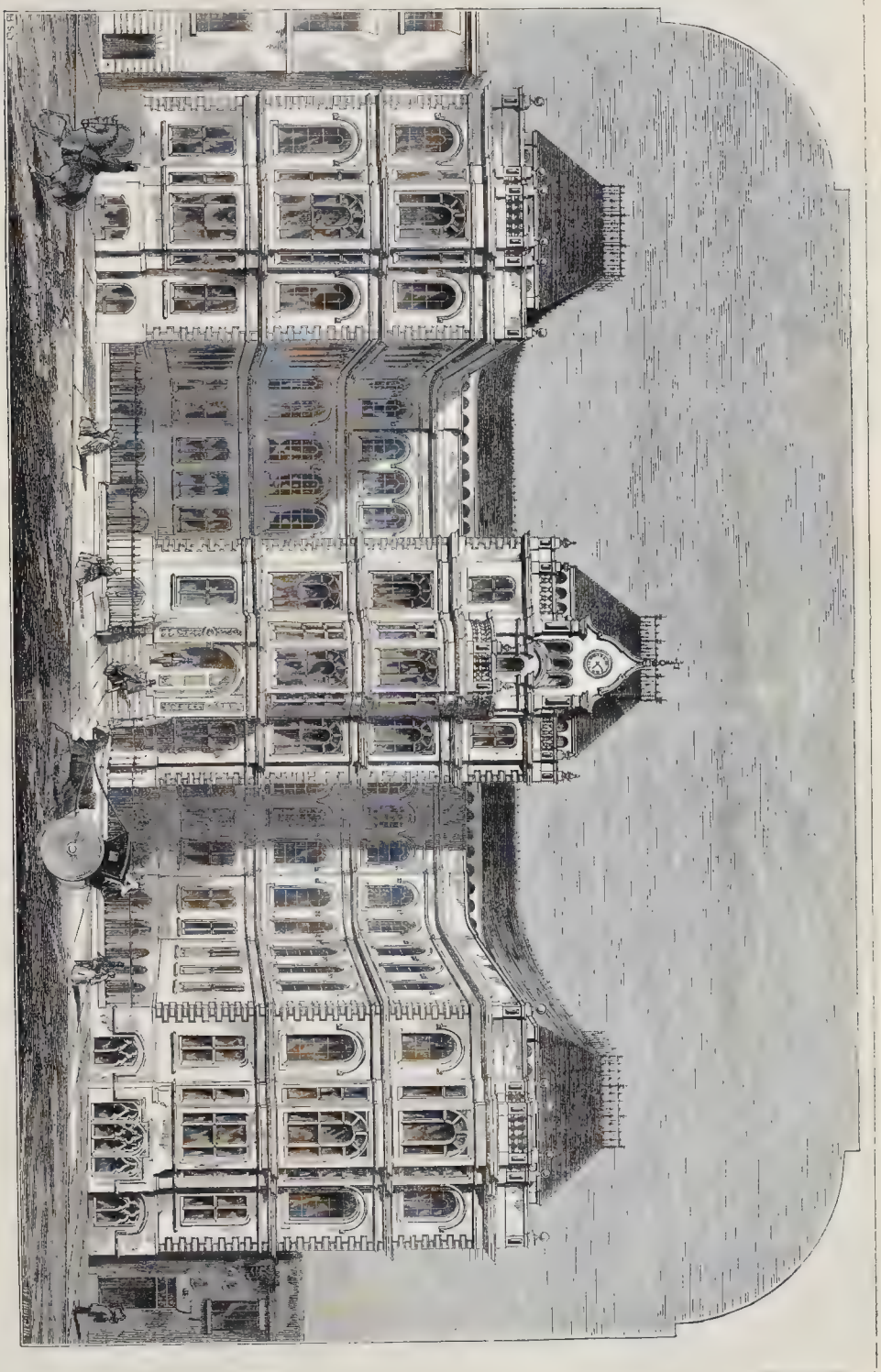
The sale-room in the last-named warehouse 150 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet high.

This warehouse was the first of the new st of warehouses, and was built in 1851, sin which time a considerable number of wa houses and factories, in addition to those abo mentioned, have been erected. These in ma cases display considerable architectural sk and exhibit throughout in a striking degree t commercial enterprise of this rapidly-improvi town, which, we may here say, owes someth to Mr. Hine.

THE BUILDINGS' ACT.

The magistrates of Surrey, at their quar sessions at Kingston, on Tuesday last, appoin a committee to investigate the numerous defe of the Metropolitan Buildings' Act, and to port thereupon, as well as upon the best me of obtaining an amendment.

Peckham.—A new chapel is to be built at Pe ham, Mr. E. W. Parker, architect. The tender Mr. Cook, 560*l.* has been accepted.



A NOTTINGHAM WAREHOUSE.—Mr. T. C. Hine, Architect.

THE ENGLISH ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITORS AT THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

WE believe that the profession have not come forward with the prompt earnestness that might have been expected from them, to uphold the character of this country for architecture. Is this as it should be? Or is there any cause of which we are unaware? Have not our architects sufficient zeal and patriotism to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of ordinary occasions, to meet *this* which is *not* an ordinary occasion? Is that City of Palaces, the modern Athens, Edinburgh, to have no illustrations there? Is Dublin not to be fitly represented? If the commissioners were to submit to public inspection the works sent in, were it for a few days only, before their departure for France, it would surely vex some of those who have neglected this opportunity. Some might regret not being one of the gallant band of exhibitors: others might feel that they might also have sent something worthy of their name and standing, and which might have occupied an honourable position among the drawings or models exhibited. Drawings will not be required to be forwarded till February, we understand; so that there is plenty of time for exertion. But application should be made forthwith for space to Captain Owen, at Marlborough House. Perhaps there is some want of information on the subject.

CHURCHYARD MEMORIALS.

IN every churchyard Pelions upon Ossas of stone are heaped up over the graves of the "well to do," but the poor are left without any memorial, for they are unable to place tombstones to mark where their relatives rest. I think it would be feasible (in populous and large parishes at least) to erect churchyard crosses, on which the privilege of inscribing the name of any person buried in the churchyard might be obtained, by the payment of a fee to be applied towards liquidating the cost of the memorial. Thus an architectural ornament might be added to many a churchyard, and the prevailing bad taste as to sepulchral monuments corrected in some degree.

Supposing a memorial affording space on its various parts for 400 names were erected for 100*l.* at the charge of the parish, in course of time this outlay would be returned, by making a charge of 5s. (exclusive of cutting) for every name inscribed. These memorials might take various forms, even such as a church porch, a lich-gate, &c. &c. W. S. MEADE.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Lincoln.—The restoration of the exterior of the cathedral is still progressing with vigour. Workmen are busily engaged in laying down large blocks of stone, on the top of which are to be placed an iron palisading, thus enclosing the useless area on the south side of the cathedral. The iron gates now standing in front of the south porch will be brought forward to the foot pavement, and the stoneworks of the chapels are to be restored. The south porch, according to the local *Chronicle*, will remain untouched.——The consecration of the little chapel of St. Anne's Bede-houses, took place on Tuesday in week before last. The chapel and houses were erected at the cost of the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, the latter from designs by the late Mr. Pugin. The Bede church or chapel (of which the local *Chronicle* gives an engraving) is built of brick-work, surmounted by stone dressings, and covered with Staffordshire tiles. The church, says the paper just named, may be considered a Gothic structure, with a great deal of original peculiarity in the design, which was furnished by Mr. Butterfield, under whose superintendence the building has been erected by Mr. Charles Ward, builder, of Lincoln, at a cost approaching the sum of 2,000*l.* The building comprises a nave and chancel capable of seating about 110 persons (all free, except those needed for the accommodation of the Bede-women), vestry at north-east corner, and porch or entrance at south-west corner. The bell turret rises over the chancel arch to the height of nearly 30 feet: it is octagonal with geometrical openings, and is supplied with a bell, by Mr. Mears, of Whitechapel. The interior is highly decorated. There are stained open seats in nave. The chancel stalls for the Bede women are of solid oak, as are also the altar rail and table frame, with suitable carvings. The roof timbers are wrought and decorated with azure, vermilion, and gold. The floors to chancel and sacrarium are paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, and the reredos is also finished in encaustic tiles, under a stone string or panel formed of trefoil tracery. The chancel window is of stained glass, by Wailes, the subject being "The Transfiguration." The grounds are laid out for burials on the north and east sides of the chapel, and the remains of two of the inmates of the Bede-houses have already been deposited therein, and stones placed over them, noting their name, age, and period of death.

Framilode. — The new district church of St. Peter was consecrated on Thursday in week before last. The building stands on the south bank of the Severn, a short distance above the Framilode Passage-house. It is built in the Norman style of architecture, and consists of a nave and semicircular chancel or apse. The nave is 30 feet in width by 62 feet in length, and the apse 10 feet 3 in. in diameter. There is a small vestry on the south side 7 feet wide by 11 feet 9 in. long. The bell-tower is built on the north side facing the river, through which tower is the principal entrance into the church: it is about 7 feet square internally, and about 60 feet in height. The walls are built of grey stone range work, with Bath stone dressings. The interior of the apse roof is painted blue, bespangled with stars. The nave roof is open, of plain and simple construction, made of deal, stained. The seats are also of deal, stained, and open without floor-boards. The pulpit is of Caen stone. The whole area of the church is floored with red, black, and white Staffordshire flooring-tiles, arranged in pattern. A portion of the land purchased, through the munificence of the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, bart. has been fenced off for a burial-ground, and upon which also a new school-room has been partially erected at the back of the church. This school-room is the design of the Rev. Sir Lionel Darrell, and will not be finished for some time. The church has sittings for adults, 264; for children, 70; total 334—all free and open. The three lights in the chancel are by Powell, of Whitefriars: they are flowered quarries, with diaper, the central light having a jewelled cross. The school is intended for 200 children, besides infant-school and class-rooms. The bells at the school and the church are from the foundry of Llewellyn, James, and Co. Castle-green, Bristol. Mr. Niblett, of Gloucester, was the architect, and Messrs. Wall, Hook, and Spires were the contractors. The cost of the building, complete, has amounted to between 1,200*l.* and 1,300*l.*

Bristol.—The head light and three of five lights below of a painted east window, by Mr. Bell, of Bristol, have just been put up in the newly restored and repaired church of All Saints, in this city. The cost has been subscribed by friends of the vicar. The other two lights cannot be added until a further sum of 50*l.* is contributed.

Llwydiarth.—The consecration and public opening of the church here, and its burial-ground, took place on Wednesday in last week. The edifice is in the Gothic style, and was erected at the sole expense of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. M.P. It is situated on a gentle eminence near to Pont-Llogel. The building is capable of containing about 300 persons, sittings all free.

Leighton.—The opening of the new church at Leighton, near Welshpool, according to the Shrewsbury *Chronicle*, has at length taken place. The edifice is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. John Naylor, of Leighton Hall, from a design by Mr. W. H. Gee, of Liverpool, architect. It stands on the estate of the founder, who is said to have expended little short of 22,000*l.* in its erection and endowment. The style is English of the fourteenth century, and the material is stone of two different kinds, one, of a very dark blue-grey colour, found on the estate, and the other, a pale creamy sandstone, from the Minera Quarries, near Wrexham. All the groins, mouldings, bases, and enrichments are of the latter, the body of the walls and spire being built of the former. The church consists of a nave and side aisles, divided from each other by two ranges of lofty arches, springing from moulded clustered pillars, and which support the clerestory above; the aisles being lighted by windows filled with coloured glass, and the nave by clerestory lights, also coloured. Low arched, open timber roofs, with quatrefoils in the spandrils, cover the aisles; while, over the nave, a roof of elaborate design, open and traceried, rises from sculptured stone corbels, one between each pair of arches. The chancel roof is panelled, arched, and still more richly decorated, and its walls are broken into niches, and embossed with foliage. The chancel floor is laid in brown and azure tile-work. The great east window, as well as the west window, is of stained glass. The east window contains five lights, its extreme height being 23 feet, extreme width 11 feet, and height of arch 11 feet. This window is filled with five figures, nearly life size, representing our Saviour and the four Evangelists. Each figure is surmounted by canopied niches, within which are small figures of the patriarchs, judges, and prophets. The tracery within the arch contains representations of St. John preaching in the wilderness, the spirit descending upon the apostles at Pentecost, the raising of Lazarus, Our Lord giving sight to the blind, and the emblems of the Trinity, the IHS, and the Dove. The west window also contains five lights, its extreme height being 25 feet, extreme width, 11 feet, and height of arch 11 feet. The subject is an epitome of Biblical history. In the tracery are the emblems of the twelve tribes, the expulsion, and the accession. The west aisle window is filled with the arms of the founder. The chantry and aisle windows are filled with ornament and the founder's monogram. The whole of these windows were designed and executed, under the superintendence of the architect, by Messrs. Forrest and Bromley, of Liverpool. The dimensions of the building are as follow:—Extreme length from west to cast, 80½ feet; width of nave, 21 feet; width of two aisles, 21 feet; extreme width, 42 feet; length of chancel, 20 feet; width of chancel, 15 feet; width of tower (outside), 19½ feet square; height of walls to springing of main roof, 29½ feet; total height of ridge roll, 48 feet; height of tower from ground line to broach, 65½ feet; height of spire, 84½ feet; total height to pinnacle of spire, 150 feet. The builders are Messrs. J. and W. Walker, of Birkenhead. The encaustic tiles were manufactured by Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co. of Stoke-upon-Trent; and the (six) bells were cast at the foundry of Messrs. Taylor and Sons, of Loughborough. At a little distance from the church stands the parsonage.

Doncaster.—At a recent meeting of the Cemetery Commissioners, a letter from Mr. G. G. Scott was read, stating that it was impossible for him to design buildings which would suit them and do him credit for the sum of 1,500*l.* His estimate would be, for the consecrated chapel, 1,500*l.*; unconsecrated chapel, 750*l.*; lodge and entrance-gates, 300*l.*; making a total of 2,550*l.* Accordingly, Mr. Scott recommended the engagement of a local architect to carry out the views of the commissioners. It was then agreed to issue an advertisement offering a premium of 15*l.* for the best design and drawings of the proposed erections, and laying out the ground; the outlay not to exceed 1,600*l.*

Minsteracres.—A Gothic (R.C.) Chapel, dedicated to St. Elizabeth, has been erected by Mr. H. Silvertop, of Minsteracres, in connection with his mansion. The foundation-stone of the chapel, says the *Newcastle Courant*, was laid on the 13th of September, 1852, by the Hon. Mrs. Silvertop, and the architect is Mr. Joseph Hanson. It is in the Early Decorated style, and consists simply of a nave, from which the sanctuary is railed off. It is 66 feet in length, 22 in width, and 45 in height, and is capable of accommodating 300 persons, though there are seats furnished for only 132. It is lighted by an east, west, and four windows on the south side, all filled with tracery and stained glass, representing the patron saints of the different members of the family. The glass is the production of Mr. Barnet, of Edinburgh. The

most original feature in the chapel, adds the *Courant*, is a kind of cloister or triforium open to the church, running down the north side and connecting the private gallery, which is thrown across the west end, with the house.

Timahoe.—The first stone of a Protestant church was laid at Timahoe, in Queen's County, Ireland, on Tuesday in week before last. The subscriptions towards its cost amount to 270*l.* to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are to add 540*l.* The site, together with 100*l.* was contributed by Col. Close.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The report which was read at the opening meeting of the twelfth session of the Architectural Association, held at Lyon's-Inn Hall, on the 6th instant, congratulated the members on the continued progress of the society, on the cheering conviction that its existence had not been unserviceable, and on the fact that many obstacles and misapprehensions, which had to be overcome at an earlier period of the existence of the association, had now in a great measure vanished. The advantages derived from the free interchange of opinion, in the discussions following the papers read at the ordinary meetings, were especially dwelt upon, more particularly as eliciting from the meeting of men intent upon a common object, various manners of considering the same question.

The president then read an address, wherein the main point dwelt on was the common origin of all beauty which is admired for its own sake, whether conveyed by marble, stone, canvas, or language, since it is but a reflex through the mind of man of eternal truth, of which all nature bears the impress.

The position of critics was next considered, and their relations with architects, their taste, and the occasional value of their suggestions, as also the responsibility of architects for the ideas which critics may derive from their works, even if these ideas had not been present in similar form in their own minds. An illustration of sound criticism was drawn from the *Quarterly Review*, in a comparison between architecture and anatomy, as bringing to view the true position of architecture, as capable of expressing in the simplest form the great truths of relation. As it was necessary that the client have a liberal hand, so must the architect have high aspirations and elevated studies: he must contemplate something in nature other than its surface. Knowledge of materials and comparison of styles are not the object of study, since they answer but to grammar and logic, and various instances were addressed to show the correspondence between architecture and other arts in this respect, indicating a relation subsisting among them which presented itself as akin to something of a higher nature in our constitution.

The language of architecture is the description of motion in matter, the forms used are those of motion. The beauties of the ellipse discovered by Kepler and Newton are conveyed always in its use, and are one cause of the pleasure we derive from its form. The connection between the subject and the object was shown to have a place in architecture as well as in grammar; the action being the conveyance of force acting upwards or downwards, normally or tangentially. The subject of colour was shortly discussed, and a hope was expressed that a meaning would be found therein, not simply by contrast or harmony, but in reference to some active proceeding or condition which, once suggested, continued to be called to mind. Conventionalism had always been adopted by great artists in the treatment of natural form; for since they saw the specific truths of nature more clearly than others, they desired to convey them more distinctly, if not more generally, to the mind, not caring so much for the present pleasure as for the enhanced enjoyment on the re-examination of the natural form.

After a reference to the unsatisfactory position of the present study of symbolism, the discourse concluded as follows:—If in the remarks which I have now had the honour of addressing to you, a view of form has been recalled to your remembrance different from that mere shape which the material object assumes in the mind; if you can for the moment look at the three kingdoms of nature, and see in them the representatives of an action not without a purpose; if you can view colours as emanations, yet, for the most part, to be understood from the purity of light; if you will look at conventional form as more expressive of distinct thought than the more natural imitation;—then is there present in your minds a conception of that deeper symbolism which looks at all we see as the representative of something unseen, and which, consequently, considers all man's mental work as having for object in analysis the discovery of that inner thing, and in synthesis (and for synthesis what art so great as our own!) the demonstration of its connection with external nature.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.

The works of this stupendous undertaking are now in active progress. Its cost is to be about 7,000,000 dollars, or about one-seventh of the total expense of building the 1,112 miles comprising the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

The bridge is to be tubular, on the plan of the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits. It will consist of twenty-five spans or spaces for navigation between the twenty-four piers (exclusive of the two abutments) for the support of the tubes. The centre span will be 330 feet wide, and each of the other spans will be 242 feet wide. The width of each of the piers next to the abutments will be 15 feet, and the width of those approaching the two centre piers will be gradually increased, so that these two piers will each be 18 feet wide, or 3 feet more than those next the abutments. Each abutment is to be 242 feet long and 90 feet wide, and from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the north abutment there will be a solid stone embankment (faced in rough masonry towards the current), 1,200 feet in length. The stone embankment leading from the south shore of the river to the south abutment, will be 600 feet long. The length of the bridge, from abutment to abutment, will be 8,000 feet, and its total length, from river bank to river bank, will be 10,284 feet, or 176 feet less than two English miles.

The clear distance between the ordinary summer level of the St. Lawrence and the under surface of the centre tube is to be 60 feet, and the height diminishes towards either side.

Each of the tubes will be 19 feet in height at the end, whence they will gradually increase to 22 feet 6 inches in the centre. The width of each tube will be 16 feet, or 9 feet 6 inches wider than the rail track. The total weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,400 tons, and they will be bound and rivetted together precisely in the same manner, and with similar machinery to that employed in the Britannia Bridge.

The piers close to the abutments will each contain about 6,000 tons of masonry. Scarcely a block used in the construction of the piers will be less than 7 tons weight, and many of them, especially those exposed to the force of the current, and to the breaking up of ice in spring, will weigh fully 10 tons each. The total amount of masonry in the piers will be 27,500,000 cubic feet, which at 13½ feet to the ton, gives a total weight of about 205,000 tons.

Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross are the engineers of the bridge, on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the contractors are Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Jackson.

Improvements of Dwellings of Scottish Peasantry.—While the Royal Family were at Balmoral lately, the Rev. H. Stuart, of Oathlaw, was admitted to an audience with Prince Albert, who is said to have complimented Mr. Stuart on his successful exertions; and after entering fully and patiently into various suggestions made by Mr. Stuart for improving labourers' dwellings in Scotland, and for working the association recently formed for this purpose, His Royal Highness is reported to have said he saw no cause why he should not now give his name as patron.

PURIFICATION OF GAS.

The columns of your journal are a constant evidence of your desire to benefit the public and to promote the interest of gas-makers, by calling public attention to those improvements which must greatly extend the use of gas as an illuminative agent. Your readers, from your repeated notices, are aware of my patented system of purifying gas on the premises of the consumer, thereby avoiding all those dangerous consequences of the gas passing over the foul deposits in the long lines of pipes between the gasworks and the consumer's premises.

Having had the honour of applying these patents to the extensive offices of the *Times*, in Printing House-square, and which have now been in operation nearly a year, I thought it advisable, some time back, to request the attendance of the excellent chemist at Apothecaries' Hall, Robert Warrington, esq. to witness the cleansing out of the purifier at the *Times* offices, and to remove, in his presence, the entire contents of it, with a view to the analysis of those contents; also by photometrical experiment to determine the illuminating value of the gas so purified, when burnt through the patent tubular gas-burner and glass combustion-chamber; and at the same time to collect the products of combustion of the gas so purified and consumed, and by proper analysis to state the results.

The following is the substance of his report:—

"The purifying apparatus was entirely cleaned out in my presence, and the whole of the contents, weighing 40 lbs. removed to my laboratory. I found in that quantity of material products equivalent to:—

	Cubic Inches.
Ammoniacal gas	17,000
Carbonic acid gas	10,348
Sulphuretted hydrogen gas	193
	27,541

As some of the condensed liquid products had been accidentally lost, I have no doubt that the above quantities are understated.

I also found that your patent tubular gas-burner, with a small glass combustion-chamber, was consuming 2¼ cubic feet per hour of the cannel gas thus purified, and that the light produced from such combustion, as ascertained by careful photometrical experiments, was equal to eighteen wax candles.

The condensable products from this gas were collected for several hours, and yielded, by evaporation, at 212 Fah. 0·006 grains per cent. consisting principally of sulphate of ammonia.

Robt. Warington."

Apologising for the length of this communication, I hope its importance will meet your excuse, when one of its facts shows that gas may be burnt producing distilled water, with six thousandths of a grain per cent. impurity.

John Leslie.

ISLINGTON.

Sir,—A paragraph having lately appeared in the *Builder*, representing the condition of several parts of the parish of Islington, particularly the courts near the Angel, to be most deplorable, for want of proper sanitary measures, I am directed by the trustees to inform you, that they have been anxiously engaged in endeavouring to remedy the evils complained of, and have already succeeded in removing, or greatly ameliorating, some of them, and that the exertions of the Board of Trustees, in the prospect and during the continuance of the present outbreak of cholera, have been properly appreciated by the Board of Health, who, through their president, Sir Benjamin Hall, have declared that in no parish, in or near London, have sanitary measures been so fully and satisfactorily carried out as in the parish of St. Mary, Islington.—I am, &c.

W. Sparling, Clerk to the Trustees.

Notices of Books.

History of the Iron Trade from the earliest records to the present period. By Harry Scrivener, Liverpool. New Edition. Longman and Co. 1854.

The former edition of this work appears to have brought down the history of the iron trade only to the year 1830. A new portion, therefore, of relatively great importance and interest, remained to be added, and this the author has done. His design is not to describe the various uses or manufactures of iron into instruments or machinery, but to report, from researches into ancient and later writers, what they have noticed of importance relative to the history of iron, leaving opportunity and occasion for the author's remarks throughout the treatise.

The expansion of the iron trade in this country within the last hundred years, is something quite extraordinary. The make of iron in 1750, was about 17,000 tons. In 1840, it had increased to about 1,300,000 tons; and now about the end of the hundred years beginning in 1750, the make of iron has still farther increased to about 2,700,000 tons. The inquiry of the author in the latter era of the history of the iron trade is directed mainly towards the causes by which this enormous increase has been encouraged, whether to the advantage of individuals as well as of the country, and whether the supply is likely to be supported, or, on the contrary, "whether reckless make has not brought us to a position, from which, unless mineral fields, at present unknown, come into operation, with similar advantages to the black band ironstone of Scotland, we must retrograde, or, as *Mrs. Malaprop* might say, 'begin to make our progress backwards,' and reduce the manufacture to somewhat more moderate limits." On this latter point, although the author suspects that the great masters of South Staffordshire are making "the beginning of an end," while looking to Northamptonshire and other places for a supply of ironstone; and, although the immense advantage and superiority of Britain in the iron trade were mainly based on the circumstance that all the materials necessary to its manufacture were found on or in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the furnaces were erected, a circumstance now, as in South Staffordshire, becoming, or about to become, obsolete; still, considering that scarcity of materials is beneficial to other districts of the same country, where, from want of coal, any share in the iron manufacture never was till now contemplated, the intimate connection of all parts of the country, thanks to our railways and canals, may still enable England to dispel this first shadow cast upon the iron trade, and to maintain its most valuable and important position among foreign nations as the great emporium of the iron manufacture.

This is an able treatise on a subject heretofore new to the book-world as a separate or special subject, and only treated of, at limited length, in such periodicals as our own, or in reviews and magazines.

Dirt and Pictures separated in the Works of the old Masters. By HENRY MERRIT. Holyoake and Co. Fleet-street. 1854.

PORTIONS of this treatise have already appeared in the *Leader* and *Athenæum*. The object of the author is to urge the propriety of careful and restricted restorations of damaged or defective points in valuable pictures by the old masters, and incidentally to aid in defining the precise limits of the restorer's legitimate province in relation to such works. The particular subjects of which he treats are,—Obscured Pictures; Durability of Pictures in Oil; Antipathy to Picture Restorations; Picture Cleaning; The Varnish and Glaze Theory; Standard Pictures; Vandyke's Process of Working; Special Cases for Rembrandt; An Ideal Process of Painting; Idiosyncracies of Picture Collectors; Professional Advisers; Picture Destroyers; The Restorer; and Devotion of the Restorer.

Miscellanea.

MR. CATHERWOOD, THE ARCHITECT.—On board the *Arctic*, which was lost off Newfoundland so recently, Mr. Catherwood, the author of the work on the "Antiquities of Central America," was a passenger. He has not been since heard of, but his family and friends entertain the hope that his valuable life may still be spared, on board a ship, which it is known rescued some of the passengers, and went on to New York. We sincerely hope this may be realised.

THE DEPTFORD DISTRICT SURVEYORSHIP is vacant by the death of Mr. Martyr. The appointment rests with the justices for the county of Kent.

COST OF DRAINS.—The following are the tenders sent in for 400 yards of 12-inch barrel drain, for the guardians of the parish of Bromley St. Leonard's:—

Smith	£75	0	0
Bright	65	0	0
Toole	57	10	0
Oakeley	56	13	4

A. B.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB GUIDE.—A new Prospectus and Guide, setting forth in detail for the first time the objects and the many advantages of this useful and excellent Institution, has just been issued, and ought to be extensively circulated. The Whittington Club is the only institution in London which includes all the features of a literary institution and a club-house. It is peculiarly adapted for the middle classes in general, who not only obtain amusement and instruction of the most varied kinds within its walls, but also supplies for the physical man, and all on the most economical terms. Its halls and reading-rooms are frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen, and in this respect it has a decided advantage over the club-houses which in general are anything but favoured by the countenance of the ladies. Music and dancing are amongst the lighter order of amusements, which also include *conversazioni* and literary entertainments, discussions, lectures, and other instructive procedure. The reading-rooms contain a numerous and most ample supply of daily and weekly newspapers — metropolitan and provincial,—literary and scientific journals, magazines, and reviews, including files of papers, and the members enjoy the benefits of an extensive library of new and old works which circulate amongst them, or may be read over their tea or coffee. The classes to whom a couple of guineas a year can open up so many advantages are numerous, and our metropolitan young men especially amongst the middle classes cannot but derive great benefit from such an association as the Whittington Club, placed as it is in so central a situation as the Strand. The Institution, we are glad to hear, is making satisfactory progress.

ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM. — Mr. Ruskin is to give three lectures at the Museum, on the distinctive difference between illumination and painting, on outline, and on colour, to art-workmen, and students in the lettering and writing trades, as shop-front writers, illuminators, &c. The first lecture will be given on the 11th November, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The hour is scarcely the best for the purpose.

THE GREAT FIRE AT NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.—We have already incidentally alluded to this extensive conflagration. The fire, says the *Gateshead Observer*, "broke out in Hillgate, Gateshead, on Friday morning before last, a little after twelve o'clock, and was accompanied, shortly after three, by an explosion, so loud and terrible, that not only all Gateshead and Newcastle shook and suffered from the shock, but even at North and South Shields, Tynemouth, Westoe, and Sunderland, the inhabitants were roused from their sleep, and supposed that a coal-pit blast or an earthquake was the cause. Our two towns were shivered. Everywhere, not only were window-squares broken, but the framework smashed. Shutters were torn down. Plate-glass was destroyed. The scattered masses of fire set the Quayside in flames simultaneously with the greater part of Hillgate; and the two towns were in conflagration in one and the same moment. The Tyne was lined on each side by a wall of flame. Our poor parish church of St. Mary is a shattered wreck; and, far worse, many of our neighbours, in Gateshead and Newcastle, were destroyed. Last year, in September and October, as we all too well remember, we had the pestilence; and this year, *in a locality where that pestilence much prevailed*, we have a great and scourging flame; just as the 'Great Fire' of London in 1666 followed the 'great plague' of 1665,"—a sad and singular corollary indeed, we may here observe, on the views we had just broached, on the previous week, in the columns of the *Builder*, as to the fact, and the probable cause, of the curious connection which appeared to exist between great pestilence and great fires,—a coincidence all the more singular that thousands of tons of *sulphur* were set fire to at Gateshead, and fumigated the whole of that town, as well as of Newcastle. By this fire, it seems, many of the very buildings which a member of the Sanitary Commission at Newcastle last year said ought to be bombarded, have been completely destroyed. It was supposed that the great explosion was produced by warehoused gunpowder; and, at all events, the ingredients of gunpowder, or something very like them, are said to have existed in immense quantities in one of the warehouses burnt,—namely, sulphur, nitrate of soda or potash, and charred peat. A chemist attributes the explosion to the contact of water with two of these ingredients, viz. the sulphur and the nitrate.

THE LIVERPOOL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING DWELLINGS.—A committee has been elected, and the association has raised 22,000*l.* on the strength of which the Parent Society in London has lent them 40,000*l.*

AN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITY.—The foundation of a university and public library was laid at Victoria, by Governor Hotham, on the 3rd of July. The Legislature have granted 30,000*l.* for the buildings, and an endowment of 9,000*l.*

THE IRON TRADE.—Recent attempts to run up prices have not only failed, but, so far as they were at first successful, they completely checked (far more than the war seems to have done) the returning prosperity of the trade, and a re-action has ensued which is already bringing down prices to their previous standard, and leading to a belief of farther reductions, causing purchasers to be shy of giving any but absolutely necessary orders at the late quarterly meetings, which, so far as regards the regulation of nominal prices, have lost all the little *prestige* that may have been left them. Indeed, it now appears that current prices are admittedly not to be regulated by quarterly meetings at all, but that, on the contrary, these latter, so far as regards prices, are to be regulated by the prices current at the time of meeting! Such is the nonentical result of the last two series of quarterlies, and perhaps it is the most graceful way in which they can make their exit, or become extinct. The reduction of 10s. on bars some time since spoken of, is now said to be in many instances doubled, which brings prices back to those prevailing previous to the last rise of 20s.

THE SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART.—The annual meeting of this school took place on Thursday week in the Music Hall, Sheffield. The saloon was chiefly filled with ladies. A number of the gentry, clergy, and principal manufacturers occupied the orchestra, and the gallery also was, to a considerable extent, filled. The chair was taken by Mr. E. B. Denison, M.P. supported by Lord Milton, M.P.; Mr. T. Moulson, the Master Cutler; and a number of other gentlemen. Dr. Branson read the report and accounts. The report, in allusion to the proposed new building for the school, stated that "although by the new arrangements, the council are not so favourably placed, in a pecuniary sense, as they were, still they looked forward with confidence to the future; and fully relying on the good faith of the Government, on the liberality of their townsmen, and on the daily increasing desire for art which is manifesting itself, they have determined on commencing, as soon as possible, the erection of their new school; and the advertisement for designs has already appeared in the *Builder*, and in all our local papers. The result, it is to be hoped, will be the production of a building which shall fully meet all the growing requirements of this important institution." The chairman, after the meeting, sent a note from Doncaster to Dr. Branson, stating that he was in so great a hurry to catch the train, that he forgot to say he would subscribe a hundred pounds to the building fund for the "Institution of Ornamental Art." From the accounts it appeared that the sum received from Government was 536*l.*; students' fees, 230*l.*; subscriptions, 209*l.* To these were added the Overend prize, 50*l.*; the Montgomery medal fund, 60*l.*; and the Master Cutler, Mr. M. Hunter's prize, 5*l.* 5*s.* The total receipts were 1,142*l.* The expenditure included rents and taxes, 83*l.*; salaries of masters and assistant secretary, 664*l.*; attendants, 54*l.*; expenses of school, 103*l.*; other expenses about 100*l.*, and prizes and expenses of Montgomery prize medal about 130*l.* The meeting was addressed by Mr. Denison, Lord Milton, and various others, and on the part of the masters by Mr. Young Mitchell; and afterwards the prizes were distributed. A full report of the meeting appeared in the local *Independent*.

DAMP ON WALLS.—The cause of the deposit of damp on limestone walls is discussed in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. A correspondent says:—"The question is, has the limestone innate moisture? I thought so once, and lifted five or six limestone flags in an old entrance which were positively wet during warm, damp weather, but I found them so thoroughly dry on every side but that exposed to the atmosphere, that I replaced them. Perhaps we may come nearer the cause of the damp appearance of limestone walls by considering the heat-conducting property of the stone as compared with brick. We know that clay houses covered with thatch are the warmest known; stone and slate the coldest. I think that following this idea may lead us to the proof that there is no innate damp in limestone. I have a staircase," he adds, "descending to an outer door along a kitchen wall *flued*: this wall is painted 6 feet high in oil: above the plaster is merely coloured: in damp weather the smoothed oil surface is pearled over with moisture, whilst the rest of the wall gives no sign of it."

MELBOURNE.—Locomotives for the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway are being built in the colony, Messrs. Robertson and Co. having obtained the contract. They have erected extensive workshops, with dwellings, for upwards of 100 men, out on the Salt River, a few miles from Melbourne, where they are busy carrying out their contract.

WAR LITHOES.—Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, and Co. have issued a lithographic view of the battle of Alma, which gives some notion of the difficulties our brave troops had to surmount.

London Thoroughfares.—Nothing short of a second route to the Bank of England, parallel with Cheapside and the Strand from Holborn, will be effective. The cross traffic of that impassable street Chancery-lane, and the traffic of Fetter-lane and Farringdon-street, causes the delay. It is also the heavy traffic of Cheapside and Fenchurch-street that blocks up these streets. To remedy this, I propose that a new street be opened from the wide part of the Strand, opposite Somerset House, into the west side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and from that to the wide part of Holborn, opposite Day and Martin's: this street would absorb the extra thronging of Chancery-lane: and again, if a few houses were taken down from the Holborn-bars to the top of Charles-street, Hatton-garden, and a few more houses between Little Britain and St. Martin's-le-Grand, so as to make it in a straight line with Gresham-street, a new route would be made for the Oxford-street traffic, which now so densely crowds Newgate-street and Cheapside, and also an easy access would be made both to the Eastern Counties Railway Station and to the Minories, with, for the better going through Fenchurch-street, the building of a bridge across the Fleet between Charles-street and Cow Cross-lane into Smithfield, which can be done for one-third of the cost of a bridge at Holborn-hill. I am seriously interested in some such improvement, so as to facilitate my daily passage between Charing-cross and the Minories, which very often occupies me half an hour each morning and evening more than it did three years ago: if this is the case what am I to expect in three years hence, according to the increase of traffic.—J. H.

The Chief Engineer of Sebastopol.—The following story is condensed from the *Northampton Herald*:—Mr. Upton was the surveyor of the Dunchurch and Stratford road, and resided at Daventry many years. His name frequently appears in the parliamentary reports of the commissioners of the Holyhead-road, between the years 1818 and 1826. All the great improvements on the above line were made under his superintendence, and Mr. Telford, the engineer of the Holyhead-road, had the highest opinion of his acquirements. Mr. Upton got into a course of expensive living unwarranted by his means, and was induced to commit many gross frauds on the trustees of the road. These frauds were discovered in April, 1826, and, on inquiry, it was covered that he had trespassed on the funds of the trustees to an amount exceeding 2,000*l.* Evidence was taken at the time of the facts, and he was held to bail to appear at the July assizes following, to answer to the charge. He obtained information that he would be indicted for forgery, and, if found guilty, would probably be hanged. He slept at Northampton, got up about seven o'clock, said he was going to take a walk, and should return to breakfast. He did not, however, appear again, and, as it seemed, went that morning to London. By some means he got a recommendation to the Russian authorities in London, received the appointment of engineer, and was, in a few days, on his way to the Crimea. We have heard by what means he obtained his recommendation, but if we were to publish them they would implicate parties whose characters were unimpeached. As talents are much more highly prized in Russia than honesty, it is possible that his real character might have been given. When Mr. Upton went to Sebastopol the harbour was in a very inefficient state, and in vain had several engineers endeavoured to improve it. He procured immense ironworks at Birmingham, and by dint of science, labour, and expense, he made it what it is. The Emperor was so pleased with him that he gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and he was received at the palace at St. Petersburg. In addition to his numerous forgeries and frauds, he got upwards of 3,000*l.* of the money of his wife's relations, not one farthing of which did he repay. He held the post-office at Daventry for a year, and at the end of it was a defaulter of nearly 300*l.* which one of his sureties was obliged to pay. He died about a year ago.—Lord Raglan, it is said, has taken Upton's son, near Sebastopol, and detains him as a prisoner.

Coal *versus* Sinews.—It has been proved, says Professor Henry, president of the Mechanics' Institute at Washington, that, on an average, four ounces of coal are sufficient to draw on a railroad one ton a mile. It has also been found, on experiment, that a man working on a treadmill continually for eight hours, will elevate one and one-half million of pounds one foot high. Now, Cornish engines will perform the same work by the expenditure of a pound and a half of coal. It follows from these data that about five tons of coal would evolve as much power during its combustion as would be equal to the continued labour of an able-bodied man for twenty years, at the rate of eight hours per day; or, in other words, to the average power of a man during the active period of life.

Chelmsford Artesian Well.—A flow of water has at length been obtained in the artesian well here, connected with the local Board of Health. Mr. Fenton, surveyor to the board, in describing the strata passed through, states that the contractor commenced sinking the shaft in August last year, and great delay was caused by the land springs working into the stratum of sand above the London clay. The shaft is 6 feet 6 inches in diameter, for the depth of 125 feet, with tunnels at the depth of 110 feet, to form a reservoir to collect the water when the engine is not at work. A 4-feet shaft has been sunk to the further depth of 80 feet, and from thence to the main spring a 12-inch iron pipe has been inserted. The shaft and tunnels will hold 40,000 gallons. On the 28th ult. the stratum of pebbles was reached, and the men left without any water in the shaft. Next morning, at six o'clock, 30,000 gallons were found to have risen and passed into the shafts or tunnels, and to all appearance a supply sufficient for the town will be obtained. For two days after the water entered the well, a deficiency was perceived at the other artesian wells in the town, but nearly all these have now their usual supply.

Yellow Coal in Van Diemen's Land.—The chartist convict Zephaniah Williams, is said to have discovered on land belonging to him, a combustible mineral of great value, and very similar to the Torbane-hill mineral lately got near Bathgate, in Scotland, of which much discussion has arisen on the question whether it is properly or improperly called coal. Williams is said to be likely to realise a large fortune by means of his new discovery. He was searching for coal below ground, when accidentally a lamp left above ground set fire to a piece of the yellow stone, which lies along the surface like shale, and it was with much difficulty the vivid combustion was suppressed. These minerals are far too valuable for use as common coal. The extraordinary value of the Torbanehill mineral was lately indicated in the Court of Queen's Bench, in a case regarding it, in which the plaintiff, on being sworn, deposed that he "manufactured and sold at the rate of 8,000 gallons a week" of paraffine oil, procured from the Torbanehill mineral: 8,000 gallons a week are 416,000 gallons a year, and accordingly, plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Bramwell, stated that his client sold (in round numbers) "400,000 gallons of this oil yearly;" Mr. Bramwell adding, "at 5*s.* per gallon." That is, the chemical works near Bathgate, which prepare this oil, manufacture and sell 100,000*l.* worth of it yearly; the greater portion of this sum being *clear profit*. This plaintiff's company, besides, is only one of many who order and obtain the Torbanehill mineral.

Effluvia.—A physician calls attention to the circumstance that the discharge-pipe of washhand basins often communicate with water-closets without being trapped, and suggests that a bend in the discharge-pipe of the basin would at once remedy this inconvenient and dangerous error.

Lettering Set-squares.—Mr. Stanley, of Great Turnstile, has sent us some set-squares, with the angles arranged for writing in Roman characters on architectural and mechanical drawing. They save time.

Electro-telegraphic.—A letter from Stockholm says, "Mr. Edland, professor of chemistry at the University of Upsal, has just taken out a patent for an invention by which messages can be sent by the electric wire simultaneously in opposite directions."

London Cesspools.—The number of cesspools existing merely within the square mile of the City of London was estimated by the City surveyor, in 1849, at *five thousand four hundred and fourteen* (Mr. Simon's report, p. 35). Were all these arranged equidistantly, the cesspools in each row would be less than four-and-twenty yards apart; and every cesspool not in an outward row, would have *four other cesspools within twenty-four yards of it*, and *eight within thirty-six yards*. In addition to these *five thousand four hundred and fourteen* cesspools (or whatever the present number may be), there are within the city about "fifty miles" of sewers, and probably upwards of one hundred miles of house-drains, both sewers and drains being, in many instances, constructed upon most injurious principles, and opening into the streets by means of countless gully-holes.* The square mile under consideration may be regarded as a *very favourable* specimen, as to underground arrangements, of *eight* or *ten* out of the twenty or thirty square miles generally figured forth as "The Map of London:" other square miles belonging to the map are almost as densely packed with latent nuisances; while throughout the entire metropolitan range there is undoubtedly not a single district, perhaps not a single street, but where enormous aggregations of sewer or cesspool matter are reeking within a few feet of the surface of the soil.—*Hopley's Lecture on Respiration.*

* Though these are reported as "all trapped," it is evident to every one who traverses the city that there arises from them an extremely offensive effluvium.

State of Rochester.—It is satisfactory to learn, that since our last notice appeared, the corporation have given the tenant of the slaughter-house complained of notice to quit, and that the property is to be henceforth let with a condition that it shall not be used as a slaughter-house at all, or for any other offensive trade. Since the place was even partially cleansed, no more deaths have occurred in its immediate vicinity. On a recent inspection of this slaughter-house, we hear, two carcases unfit for human food were found in it,—another urgent reason why it should be done away with. There is another abominable nuisance closely adjoining to this very slaughter-house, by the way. We allude to the public pump flanked by an ordure-pit adjoining it on each side, as if it were some manure-tank rather than a well whence the public actually derive the water they drink and prepare their food with. Surely the Rochester corporation, who display a willingness to do what is right, will no longer allow such an association of incompatibles to coexist, but will forthwith either have the pump removed, or the closets flanking it. In nine houses, more or less nearly adjoining this pump and the slaughter-house, there were deaths recently from cholera, and no wonder. We are sorry to learn that the magistrates of Rochester have given orders to all owners of property having surface-gutters running into the street to dig cesspools. This will only make bad worse in the long run, whereas the present state of things constitutes a strong ground for insisting on thorough drainage, which would improve the property of the landlords as well as the health of their tenants.

Dalston.—New schools are to be built in Myddleton-road, Dalston, Mr. Joseph James, architect, and tenders have been received ranging from 875*l.* to 633*l.* at which latter sum Messrs. Clever and Stanger are to build them.

Perpetual Motion.—The principle of perpetual motion is announced for the nine hundred and ninety-ninth time. Mr. J. G. Hendrickson, of New Jersey, is reported to have obtained it by means of arms and balls attached to a cylinder, so as to keep the extra weight always on one side, and therefore to give the cylinder a constant inclination to turn round. "The machine requires no starting: take away the blocks, and it goes off 'like a thing of life.'" The *Journal of Commerce* says of it,—"The model was in our office yesterday, and attached to some clock-work, which it turned without once stopping to breathe. We see no reason why it should not go until worn out. After a careful examination, we can safely say, in all seriousness, that the propelling power is self-contained and self-adjusting, and gives a sufficient active force to carry ordinary clockwork, and all without any winding up or replenishing." This new idea is a mere modification of a very old one, in which a ball was made to traverse a square plate along a zig-zag groove, striking a catch at each end, so as to incline the plate for a new traverse, and so pendulating, it kept clockwork in motion, so long as it stood undisturbed, or until the material wore out.

Improvement of the Working-classes.—Since the opening of Peel-park, Salford, in 1847, upwards of a million persons have visited it. Since the Salford free library was opened, 150,000 volumes have been read, and since the opening of the lending department of the same library, about six months ago, 11,000 volumes have been issued to be read out of the institution.

Quivoy Church, in County Cavan.—On 4th instant, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church at Quivoy, in the parish of Drumlane, county Cavan, was gone through by the Countess of Lanesborough, in the presence of a large number of parishioners and others. Mr. Hague, of Cavan, is the contractor for building the church, the plans of which were prepared by Mr. Roderick Gray, of Enniskillen, county surveyor and architect.

TENDERS

For a Tavern to be built near the Crystal Palace, Norwood; Mr. J. C. Dane, architect:—

Sugg	£2,070	0	0
Hamden	2,012	0	0
Thompson and Son	1,980	0	0
Hay	1,947	0	0
Penny and Wynn (accepted)	1,867	0	0
Watkins	1,621	9	0

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"Mr. P." "Bricks." "A Country Workman." "H. and C." "T. H." "W. D." "F. G. L." "W. H." "W. A." "J. C." "T. D. B." "W. S." "J. P." "G. P. and L." "W. P." "A Z." "J. H." "H. W." "E. S. T." "T. D." "J. W. R." "P and S." "W. G. H." "S. H." "W. H. F." (in separate layers), "J. L." "J. Y." "T. G." "E. J." "J. P." "J. C." "J. S." (we shall be glad to see the plan).

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books and addresses.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MR. S. TUCKER, House Decorator, 234, High Holborn, has a VACANCY for an INDOOR APPRENTICE. He will be thoroughly instructed in the various branches of the business, and be treated as one of the family. A moderate premium required.

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A. J. BLACK, Secretary.

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WANTED, by the Advertiser, an ENGAGEMENT, either at the Bench, Fixing, or Jobbing, having filled a similar situation. Wages not so much an object as a permanency.—Address to A. B. 4, Pope's-Head-court, Bell-yard, Fleet-street.—N B. No objection to the country

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, by an experienced Person, of middle age, a SITUATION, either in the Office of a Builder, or as Clerk of Works. Can have unexceptionable references as to character.—Address, free, to J. B. Mr. Low's, 31, Abchurch-lane, City.

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WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 29, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER. Address, H. K. 30, Parliament, Lambeth.

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Spanish Mahogany in planks and boards, from	8d.	per foot sup.	
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Montreal, 17th July, 1854.

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Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccos dry quickly and can be painted up within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London

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ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cement-tous properties; that it is not affected by frost, fogs, or damp, as in many situations, and as out of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements read at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

ASPDIN, OAKLEY, and CO. have much pleasure in informing Professors of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of recent discovery patented by Mr. ASPDIN, much improved the quality of this Cement, without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are many imitations sold as Portland Cement resembling it only in name.

ASPDIN, OAKLEY, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND MANUFACTURE, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements hitherto produced, and is considerably cheaper.

Report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Offices, New Wharf, Abbotson-street, Westminster; at their Works, the Head-on-Thames, Messrs. Rosher's Wharf, Hilsea-street, Battersea, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY HARRISON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Swanscombe, near Northfleet, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the average increasing demand for their Cement; and are now enabled to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT manufactured by them for all the purposes. Cement is received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above-superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq., at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, at their Works, situate near Bristol, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consistency regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Mill-le Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL—Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano

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BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great set making, combined in which this kind of lime yield, prohibition wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The setting qualities are guaranteed by engineers, Architects and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements, of the best quality

SEconds, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Apply to RIGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Trieze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-relievi, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, where prices and designs can be obtained. Specimens of Terra-cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus di Medici and the colossal Triton in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roofs is of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAINTING is the result of practical experiments and long experience; it is unfailing in its application, entire success having been proved in few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A wet brick room can be prepared for Paint. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster, London Agents, Messrs. JAMES and G. WILLIS, 64, Long-acre. Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS. A highly durable and decorative substitute to ordinary flooring and other perishable oil-cloth coverings; for entrance halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and CO. Manufacturers of THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF THE TOP ORDER OF ALEXANDRINE'S in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Watt, esq. in "Official Handbook"), and, free of expense, their pattern and price book Benthall Works, Broseley, Salop.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c.; Antique, Geometrical, and Alhambric Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability; Slabs and Tiles for Fire-places and Hearths, Coun...s for Grates, Dog or Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 5, Albion place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 55s. per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 6-inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 80s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line.

BRICKS.—From Kent-fields.—Grey stock, shipping, paviors, &c. of superior quality; also, white Suffolk, and red facings.—W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests Merchants to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED MALM HOUSE, WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods: Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles, and Clays. Patent Malting and Cross-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—In Office, 37, Regent-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, ONE, TWO, or THREE MILLION of STOCKS, to be delivered alongside in the River Thames. Also same in the Regent's Canal. Particulars, stating to test price, to be sent to A. J. B. Robson and Co. Belmont-wharf, York-road, King's-cross, Islington.—Oct. 19, 1854.

500,000 STOCKS will be SOLD by AUCTION (to clear the field), close to the siding of the Wimbledon Railway Station (in lots to suit purchasers), on THURSDAY, the 26th of OCTOBER.—Further particulars, with bills, may be had at the Railway Station, and Inns in Merton or Wimbledon, and at 189, Waterloo road, a few days previous.

WANTED, from 50,000 to 60,000 of good sound old PLAIN TILES, delivered into trucks at Brick-lane Station.—Address, post-paid, on or before the 25th, with lowest price, to C. A. B. Office of "The Builder."—10,000 to be delivered weekly

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WANTED, THREE ACRES of BRICK-MAKING EARTH, near London. Also Half a Million of capital BRICKS TO BE SOLD cheap, as the ground must be cleared by Christmas.—Apply to Mr. KEYMER, Crown and Anchor, Temple-street, Hackney-road.

WOODBRIDGE WHITE BRICK MANUFACTORY. THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUPERIOR WHITE STOCK BRICKS, of very superior quality, FOR SALE.—Apply to THOMAS PEAKE, Woodbridge.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The Palace is opened on Mondays at 9 a.m. and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. On these days the charge for admission is One Shilling. It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is Five Shillings.

SPECIAL TRAINS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace Station every week-day as follows: at 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 9.40, 10.10, 10.40, 11.10, 11.40 a.m. and 12.10, 12.40, 1.10, 1.40, 2.10, 2.40, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10, 4.40, 5.10 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at 11.50 a.m. and 12.20, 12.50, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.20, 3.50, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.50, 6.20, 6.50, 7.20, 7.50 p.m.; such further additional trains will run whenever the traffic renders it necessary.

The 7.10, 8.10 and 9.10 a.m. Down Trains, and the 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, and 7.50 p.m. Up Trains will call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The Croydon and Iron Companies' steam-boats will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London bridge, at least every ten minutes during the day, and at those hours, when increased numbers require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at these piers.

The following are the fares to the Crystal Palace and back, including admission to the Palace:—

Shilling Days	.....	First Class, 2s. 6d.
" "	.....	Second Class, 2s. 0d.
" "	.....	Third Class, 1s. 6d.
Saturdays	.....	First Class, 7s. 0d.
"	.....	Second Class, 6s. 6d.
"	.....	Third Class, 6s. 0d.

In order to afford every facility to the public, and to prevent any delay at London bridge, arrangements have been made to issue the above tickets previously, at offices in different parts of London. Passengers taking their tickets at the offices will be admitted to the London Station by a separate entrance.

Parties intending to return from the Crystal Palace Station, not including admission to the Palace:—

Single Tickets	.....	First Class, 1s. 3d.
"	.....	Second Class, 1s. 0d.
"	.....	Third Class, 0s. 9d.
Return Tickets	.....	First Class, 2s. 0d.
"	.....	Second Class, 1s. 6d.
"	.....	Third Class, 1s. 0d.

The last-named tickets can only be obtained at the London Terminus, and at the Company's Offices, 15, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Special first-class return tickets from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station, and back, will be issued on shilling days to holders of Crystal Palace season tickets, at a reduced charge of 1s. 6d. each. These tickets can only be issued upon production of a season ticket to the Crystal Palace.

Every endeavour will be made to afford at all times a sufficient number of first-class seats; but in order to obviate disappointment, it is necessary to announce that, in cases of a great concourse of persons, no particular class of carriage can be guaranteed.

No change can be given either at the London bridge, or at the Crystal Palace Stations; passengers must therefore provide themselves with it if necessary at ver.

Children under twelve years of age will be charged only half the above rates.

Season tickets, including conveyance by railway, 42s. each; without conveyance by railway, 21s. (at the usual discount allowed to families), may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.—By order,

August, 1854.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian, 9d. per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; patronated zinc blinds, in discs, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application. Post-free

J. TYLOR AND SONS'

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PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE

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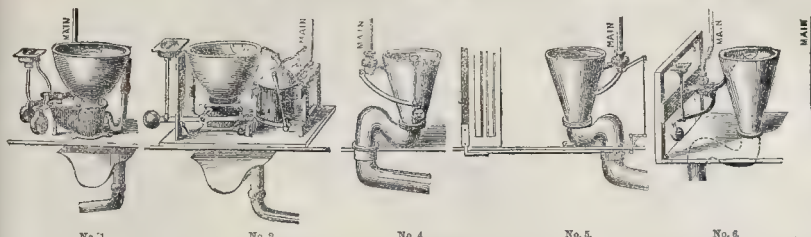

No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 4l. 4s.
No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after one pound hasbeen lifted. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 19s.
No. 3. J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White basin, fair brass handle, 2l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 3s.
No. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d.
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door-action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. 1-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,

STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed by this Company.

J. TARRILL, Secretary.

N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications

"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF SEYSSEL ASPHALTE (FRANGY)

DIRECT FROM THE MINES.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE FOR VARIOUS WORKS FIFTEEN PER CENT.

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WORK GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

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PATENT METALLIC LAVA.

A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1848 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THEIR PATENT METALLIC LAVA IS FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE OF MESSRS. O. AND A.

OR THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL CALLED BITUMEN OR ASPHALTE.

Offices, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, City.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person. 5th From its lightness, a building only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot

CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 36s. per ton Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Dervis Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, PORCONFAUS BITUMEN PAVIMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 5 per cent on their mouldings as advertised on the 8th of November last is removed, from this date, consequently the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS

TO BE SOLD, TWO good working CART-HORSES (bays), eight years old. They have been working together in a brick waggon, and in brick carts. These horses are very fast walking. Price 28l. each. Also, a nearly new BRICK WAGGON. Price 6l. Apply, by letter, in the first place, to G. H. Office of "The Builder."

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE TREATY, a GASHOLDER 24 feet 6 inches in diameter by 12 feet deep, with suspension chain and weights. Also a wrought-iron TANK, 21 feet 1 inch diameter by 12 feet deep, with angle rods, &c. A STATION METER to pass 5,000 cubic feet of gas per hour. A sixteen 6-inch pair CONDENSER, with bottom box complete. The whole of the above are in a sound condition, and in good working order.—For particulars, apply to J. EUSTON, Jun. Gas Works, Northampton.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

VALUABLE new, interior CHAPEL FITTINGS, executed to order, but not now required. TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, without reserve, and may be seen at Mr. SNEEZUM'S, Builder, 5, Rupert-street, Haymarket. They consist of an excellently well made modern pulpit, with clerk's desk, stairs to ditto, with mahogany rails and turned balusters complete, and painted in two coats; also, eighteen pairs of circular-headed sashes and frames, 17 feet 6 inches, by 4 feet 9 inches.

SEVERAL INVESTMENTS WANTED immediately, by Capitalists, who are seeking to invest various amounts in any secure way, at a moderate rate of interest. The persons selling their properties may retain power to repurchase after a fixed period, if so desired.—All applications to be made to Mr. ALFRED COX, Estate Agent and Auctioneer, 68, New Bond-street.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES, from 50l. to 500l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES.—Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules, 6d. each copy, or 1s. per post.

CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Resident Secretary.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—MURSE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 34, Guildford-street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of PUPILS, at one Guinea per Quarter, which includes drawing materials, instruments, colours, paper, drawing-boards, T squares, &c. and instruction in architectural and civil engineering, drawing and colouring, working drawings, specifications, taking out quantities, estimating, &c. &c. For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE SMITH and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. at the Offices.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AUCTIONEERS, &c. requiring Assistance in Preparing, Working or Finished Drawings, Taking out Quantities, &c. &c. The Advertisers are prepared to undertake the same at moderate charges.—Apply at the Architects', Builders', and Civil Engineers' Drawing Classes, 15, Old-street, City-road.

N.B. Clerks sent to trace drawings and copy specifications for builders.

THE ARCHITECTS', BUILDERS', CIVIL ENGINEERS', MACHINISTS', and OPERATIVES' DRAWING CLASSES, for the Study of Architecture, Civil Engineering, &c. Conducted by T. J. HILL, Architect, assisted by Mathematical and Mechanical Masters. Day and evening instruction given in all kinds of drawing connected with the above subjects; also in colouring, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, &c.—Prospectuses, &c. on application at the New Offices, 15, Old-street. Gentlemen are informed that no places can be kept after the 30th OCTOBER instant.

DESIGNS PREPARED for SHOP FRONTS, INTERIOR FITTINGS, and GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ARRANGEMENTS, by Mr. JOHN DWYER, 11, Great Marlborough street.

ARCHITECTURAL OUTLINES, coloured and embellished with landscape (for competition or exhibition), by GEORGE CHILDS, 12, Amwell-street, Pentonville.

LIFE ACADEMY (late of Margaret-street) for ARTISTS and AMATEURS. Open Three Evenings a week, Subscription Three Guineas a year.—For further particulars, apply at the School of Art, 21, Bloomsbury street, Bedford-square.

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidation Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c.—Architects, Builders, or Employers, in town or any part of the country requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and unbiassed attention to any business of this nature, combined with a scale of moderate charges, on application to Mr. A. ANDERSON, Offices, 63, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, and CHURCHWARDENS. GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., requests immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, in which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement. Parcels free at the principal Railway stations.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.—An Assistant of and Surveyor, who has been in practice about three years in a rising town in the south of England, is desirous of meeting with a Gentleman, with from 300l. to 500l. capital, to enter into the business as an active PARTNER.—Address, Messrs. Job, Brothers, and Co. Wellington-chambers, Cannon-street, London.

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To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, in Town or Country.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION and perfect principle, improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles or planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE! The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4in. to double 12in. barrels, prepared for hand, steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

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WARNER'S PATENT CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump £1 15 0
Patent Pump, with 1 foot of lead pipe attached and bolts and nuts ready for fixing 2 0 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

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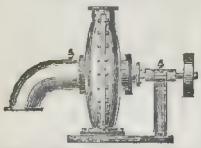
Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Paper-makers, Chemists, Brick-makers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others requiring water or other liquids hot or cold raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO'S PATENTED PUMPS. For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

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PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong wagon-wheels, iron chimney horse stands complete, strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 56, Blackman-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years

LEATHER BANDS for DRIVING MACHINERY (EDWARD'S PATENT).—Engineers, Millowners, Printers, and others using bands for driving machinery, are respectfully invited to inspect EDWARD'S IMPROVED FOLDED FLAT and ROUND LEATHER BANDS (the round bands from 1 inch to 7 inch diameter), which for strength, durability, and straightness in working, surpass any bands at present in use. Manufactory, 32, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and sewage pipes. Being a non conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch Proprietors' tubing having resisted a pressure of 250lbs. on the square inch, without bursting. The sizes or bores may be had in 100 feet, or any shorter or longer length. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for connecting the wires in PROFESSOR WHEATSTONE'S TELEGRAPHIC INSULATED CIRCUITS WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways which are adopted and being adopted in various parts of the world of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS of Corn Stacks, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of CANVAS WORK, Builders supplied upon the lowest terms. Marquees and Tents for Sale or Hire. Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

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FOR THE USE OF
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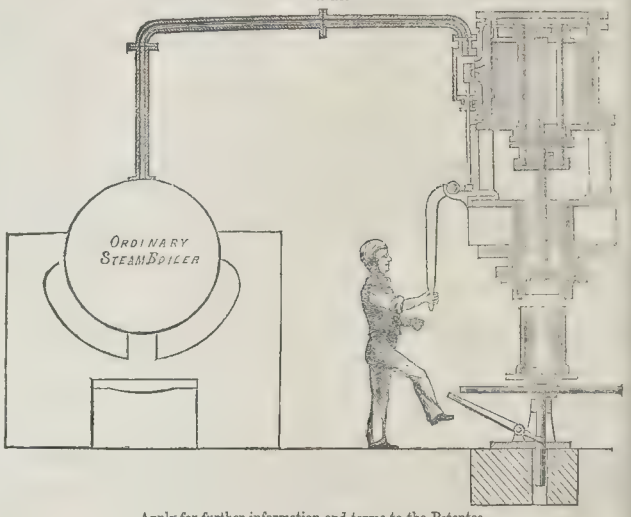
VIZ. FOR
DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-PRESS, SOCKETING DIES,
(These Dies are used without screws or arms);
DIES FOR HOLLOW EARTHENWARE,
(As Garden pots, Pans, Basins, Cruellies, &c.),
Bends direct from the Machine, Stilts and Kiln for Vitrifying and Burning;
FOR MAKING
SANITARY TUBES, DRAIN-PIPES, EARTHENWARE,
&c. &c. &c.



Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,
THOMAS SPENCER, PRESCOT.
N.B. Licenses are already granted to parties in London, York, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Darlington, Birmingham, Liverpool, Wrexham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, or their localities.

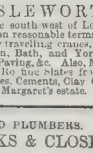
SEWERAGE, WATER, GAS, AND CHEMICAL PIPES, &c. &c.
From 1 to 24 inches diameter, in 3 and 9 feet lengths.

BROWN STONE WARE and other PIPES.

JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. &c.

WATER-CLOSET PANS WITH SYPHON TRAPS.

In superior WHITE METALLINE-GLAZE STONEWARE.



Also in common BROWN STONEWARE.

Reference by permission to the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Bolton, &c. &c.

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BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney pieces, &c. Slab and Roofing Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes, Cements, Clay Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

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HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 6, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 32.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 30 to 300 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c.

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HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connel's Registered Model Water-closet."—This water-closet is the most natural element yet introduced for the purpose, and for baths without the usual service-box or flushing. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

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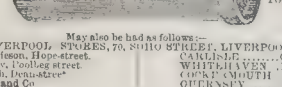
The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the



NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset, they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

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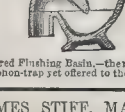
STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

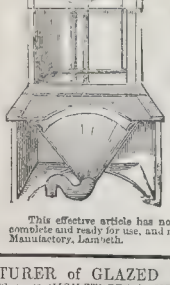
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

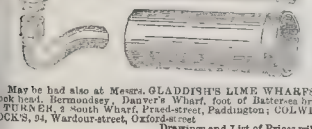
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock head, Bermondsey, Danvers Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kings-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL Brothers, 32, Brydges-street, Covent Garden, and at EDWARD COCKS, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

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[illegible]to Italy of
SANITARY ENGINEER[illegible]cets; in

A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRI[illegible] intro-
and PRICES of JENNINGS'S [illegible] SANITARY [illegible] to
Town, to be had [illegible] on, or by post, if Two Stamps enclosed to
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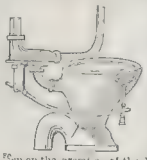
THE MANUFACTORY,
29 Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London [illegible]e.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH PRESSUR
WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, the cross, handle, crank wire, lead trap, &c. A number of Closets can be supplied from one main.



Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING CONDENSER, WATER REGULATORS, invented by the Board of Health to economize and other large establishments, in which continuous private supplies [illegible]. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Prices of Closet and Apparatus complete from [illegible] perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 22 Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. The separate Articles are manufactured for durability and cheapness. Drawings and list of prices will be sent free on application.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE
DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in its manufacture, which is equally calculated to render the surface in the driest unimpassible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rabbet and Co.'s Wharfs, Kings-road, Blackfriars, and Millbank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington.—G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney. Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corber's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea: and at the Pottery.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Particulars forwarded on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MONTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (to accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Junctions, &c. Every article in Stone Ware on reasonable terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Llwynonion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first class quality

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES & CONTRACTORS.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inches to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, Bibs and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Civil Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Corner of Church-lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, beg to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED WARE for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory in the neighbourhood.

LONDON TUBERCU[illegible]

second route to th[illegible]

Cheapside and [illegible]

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ringdon-[illegible]

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lane, [illegible]

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Bra[illegible]

in [illegible]

w[illegible]

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ES BY AUCTION.

[illegible] Building Materials of the Brewery, Cheapside and [illegible] effective. [illegible] CHANCERY-LANE, HACKNEY.—Capital Building Materials of a Chancery-lane [illegible] 2,400 feet run of garden-walls, enclosing Messrs. Ringdon-[illegible] rounds in Parr's-lane fields.

[illegible]-FULLEN and SON are favoured with instruc[illegible] traffic [illegible] to SELL, [illegible] Forthwith, and the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, at TWELVE, [illegible] up the[illegible] and the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS and fittings [illegible] new [illegible] of a spacious Residence, [illegible] feet run of [illegible] walls in [illegible] Stradbroke-fields, and extending from Mansfield to Parr's-[illegible] place Strand East-place, [illegible] comprising about [illegible] square sash-frames, of [illegible] sashes, prime timber in roofs and floors, modern sashes, doors, [illegible] mahogany and [illegible] pieces, [illegible] floor-boards, entrance [illegible] partitions, [illegible] fencing, and 3½ lbs. lead pattern, cisterns, and pumps, [illegible] pipes and useful [illegible] and fittings up [illegible] May be viewed the day [illegible] and catalogues had [illegible] Messrs. Cubitt, Esqs., Architects, [illegible] Lancaster-place, Strand; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

[illegible] BASINGHALL-STREET.—Extensive Sale of Building Materials.

Brewery Plant and Materials of the Brewery, Guy's Hospital.

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Governors of Guy's Hospital, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, at TWELVE, the valuable PLANT and UTENSILS and BUILDING MATERIALS of the Brewery at Guy's Hospital, comprising a 6-horse-power steam-engine, with two nearly new wrought-iron tubular boilers, cog and rigger wheels and shafting, a large brewery copper complete, mash-tun and mashing-machine, powerful upper refrigerator, malt-pumps and coolers, large iron tanks, steam pipes, iron barrel-racks, gauge and lead pipes, malt-mill, sack-trucks, &c.; sound stock brick-work, chiefly built with the useful bricks from the roof of the brewery (the most desirable). May be viewed [illegible] previous. Catalogues had of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Building Materials adjoining Greenwich Hospital.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, at TWELVE, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS of several Houses on the south side of the new tavern, and close to the steamboat pier, Greenwich, comprising 3-inch and 1-inch deal boarding, plain and ribbed lead and tin bar floors in 7 rooms, sashes, doors, shop-fronts, sashe panes, lead gutters, 3½ yes and useful fittings. May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had at the Hospital Offices, No. 21, Cavendish-square; at the Office of Works, Greenwich Hospital; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore street, Cripplegate.

MIDDLESEX, near UXBRIDGE. By

MESSRS. COBB, at the MART, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of OCTOBER, next, at TWELVE o'clock, in five lots pursuant to an order of the High Court of Justice, in certain causes of Cousins v. Jolly and Jolly v. Stapleton v. Carter), a highly desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, in the parish of West Drayton, near the village and immediately adjoining the station, comprising a brick-built house and extensive set of farm-buildings with cottages, lodge, &c., in the occupation of Mr. B. Jay, and let on an agreement at a rack-rental of £90 per annum, and 3 enclosures of rich pasture and arable land, with capital hedgerow timber and quickset hedges, standing and being on the high road, and resting on a deep substratum of capital brick earth; less than a quarter of a mile from the Great Western Railway, three miles from Uxbridge, and three miles from Hounslow, affording an opportunity to Investors, Building Societies, builders, farmers, and others, generally, of the acquisition of freehold land of the best description, with great local and other advantages, in a parish where much of the land is copyhold and of leasehold tenure.—The premises may be viewed by permission of the tenant, and particulars with plans may be had at the Mart; the Dr. Burgh Arms, West Drayton; of Messrs FREEMAN and Bowerman, Solicitors, Colemanstreet; of Mr. E. S. SEELY, Solicitor, 27, Moorgate-street; of Mr. S. NAYLOR, Solicitor, Great Newportstreet, St. Martin's-lane; of Messrs. MOURILYAN and ROWSELL, Solicitors, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; of Mr. C. J. MONKHOUSE, Solicitor, Craven-street, Strand; and of Messrs Cous, Surveyors and Land Agents, 18, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

Freehold Building Land in Plots, at Plaistow, Essex, near the New Victoria Docks.

JOHN T. FISHER is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, next, at TWELVE o'clock, in [illegible] PLOTS of highly valuable BUILDING [illegible] Mr. Arthur Reed, [illegible] desirable to the [illegible] road from London to Barking, at the entrance to the pleasant and healthy village of Plaistow, within half a mile of the Barking road station and the new Victoria [illegible], which will be ready for use shipping early next year, and [illegible] when complete, will [illegible] and Essex and [illegible] to the Kingdom. The wants of the [illegible] shipbuilders, [illegible] Marc and [illegible] whose [illegible] are a constant employ, are in the immediate vicinity; several large factories are [illegible] and [illegible] the eve of commencement, causing a vast increase of the industrial population, and consequently a demand for dwelling [illegible] present supply. It is [illegible] that [illegible] Barking road station and the new docks, [illegible] and drainage, gas and water supplies, not the roads, substantially made, are dedicated to the public, the ratepayers are [illegible] with [illegible] Plans and particulars at the inns in the neighbourhood; of Mr SCALES, 195, Shoreditch; C. & E. MANNING, Esqs., 18, Ockendon-square; and of the Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Barking-road, Plaistow.

BRITANNIA FOUNDRY, LEEDS. Most [illegible] to Engineers, Millwrights, Machine Makers, Railway Companies, Contractors, Spinners, Manufacturers, Iron-masters, and others.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Ardill and Pickard, the eminent [illegible] Engineers, Founders, &c. to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1884, and following days, the [illegible] comprising [illegible] day of ELEVEN OVER [illegible] useful [illegible] PLANT, [illegible] BUILDINGS, [illegible] PREMISES, Previously [illegible] the Britannia Foundry, [illegible] Leeds, the whole of their exceedingly valuable and modern PLANT, fixtures, [illegible] MATERIALS, [illegible] STOCK IN TRADE, &c., of which are all in the best working condition, chiefly by Smith, Beacon and Tweddell, Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Carter & Co., Mitchell, Hammond, Whitworth, and others, viz.:—Two powerful steam-engines, with double tubular boilers, from 3 feet 6 in. to 35 feet in length, and [illegible] and height; [illegible] screwing slide-lathes varying from 8 to 16 in. centre, head-stocks, and in cast-iron [illegible] planing [illegible] one [illegible] &c.; twenty-four double and single geared hand-[illegible] 7 to 18 in. centres complete, with ditto, ditto; three [illegible] single and double geared drilling and boring machines; four [illegible] shaping machines various), from 7 in. to 30 in. strokes; two slotting machines, from 7 and 9 in. strokes respectively; all the [illegible] tools, anvils, bellows, tongs, swages, slake-troughs, &c.; all [illegible] benches, steel turning, boring, drilling, and planing tools; [illegible] and useful [illegible] the rate of [illegible] the valuable stock in trade of pig iron, bar and rod iron, the average [illegible] of life. [illegible] Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneer, Cross-street-chambers, Briggate, Leeds; or by post, on receipt of eight

SALES BY AUCTION.

GARGRAVE, IN CRAVEN, NEAR SKIPTON, YORKSHIRE.
Very important to Landed Proprietors and Gentlemen, Builders, Farmers, Engineers, Contractors, Brokers, and Others.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK very respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions from George Thornton, Esq., who is leaving the neighbourhood for the south to arrange, amongst [illegible] and SELL by AUCTION, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and [illegible] OCTOBER next, all the following valuable MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS, &c. [illegible], about, and upon his estate and premises, known as "The Grange," at Gargrave, near Skipton, in Craven, York-shire; viz. the residue of the valuable [illegible] plant, recently used by Mr T. in the construction of the North-Western Railway from Skipton to Lancaster, including capital locomotive engine with copper tubes) and tender, which has recently undergone thorough repair; a most excellent 10-in. double-geared lathe, with slide rest, and on cast metal bed 20 feet long, by Sheppard, Hill, and Spink; picks, hammers, shovels, [illegible] tools, narrow gauge wagons, [illegible] trucks, rails, crosses, sleepers, [illegible] chains ropes &c. &c. Also all the truly valuable, perfectly new and unbroken stock in trade of the tilery, including all kinds of sanitary ware, for draining chimney pots, garden pots, several whole kilns of most excellent new bricks, both plain and of the patent perforated description; flooring tiles, &c. The farming stock comprises all the valuable implements of husbandry, [illegible] mare pony, aspleu 11 l heap, and has hunted two years; bay mare, rising five years old; black mare, six years old; useful cart-horse hunter a mare, four years old; beautiful chesnut filly, one year old; bay cart-horse, 16 hands high, strong and useful, 7 years old; black cart-mare, of high breed, powerful and willing, 13 hands high, and 7 years old; two beautiful Newfoundland dogs, one of white Brazilian dogs thoroughbred cow, in calf; fifteen sheep, Scotch Leicestershire breed; two new carts, with [illegible] turns of wells in lay, first season; cow, pigs, Cochin China and other fowls, ducks, &c.; large open family carriage, dog carts, waggons, harness, saddlery, &c. The household effects, [illegible] and modern drawing-room furniture, and include the usual appointments for dressing-room, and breakfast rooms; study library, seven bedrooms, kitchen, and general culinary utensils, &c. &c.—Order of sale: first day, Saturday, October 25th inst. the locomotive engine and tender, railway plant, and tilery stock. Second day, Monday, 20th; Farming stock, horses, cattle, implements of husbandry, household furniture &c. &c.—Catalogues may be had at "The Grange," Gargrave, near Skipton, in Craven; and at the Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or by post, on receipt of eight stamps.

YORKSHIRE. Important Sale.—Desirable investment in a delightful district. Valuable property, consisting of a gentleman's residence, Mr. Kirk would invite [illegible] farmers, landed and cottages in the best part of Craven. The attention of the [illegible] and [illegible] is respectfully solicited to the undermentioned [illegible] as it [illegible] the best opportunity for any capitalist to invest his money in one of the most substantial and picturesque [illegible] in Craven, Yorkshire. This delightful residence is situated in the banks of the river Aire, at commanding [illegible] views of the most romantic and beautiful scenery, whilst its localities present attractions unrivalled by any estate in the kingdom. In its immediate neighborhood may be enumerated the princely domain of the Duke of Devonshire, Bolton Abbey, Skipton, with its ancient castle; the meandering Aire, the [illegible] valley and the towering rocks; and in the compact villa is grac[illegible]y all that art and nature can command. Hunting, fishing, and shooting can here be indulged in at pleasure; whilst in a business point of view, it possesses every advantage, [illegible] as the railway is close at hand, and affords every facility to the traveller, or for transit of goods of every description. [illegible] situation.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he will SELL this PROPERTY by AUCTION, in the order or lots as below, at the house of Mr. Thomas Milnbrook (SWAN INN), GARGRAVE, in the county of York, on MONDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER instant, at SIX o'clock in the Evening, subject to such conditions as will be then produced, viz.:—

Lot 1. All that substantial and compact DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of George Arthur, Esq. the owner (who is leaving the neighbourhood), situate at the outside of the town of Gargrave, on the banks of the river Aire, and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station on the North-western portion of the Midland Line, and surrounded by some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the fair famed Craven district. The house, which is in a thorough state of repair, contains dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, with capital kitchen, scullery, wash-house, beer-cellar, and [illegible] wood, and is fitted up with hot and cold water baths, and every convenience and comfort requisite for a gentleman's family. The grounds, which are tastefully laid out with fountains, in gardens, shrubberies, parrees, [illegible] orchard, &c. comprise (including the site of the buildings) 1a. 3r. 4p. statute measure, or thereabouts. The outbuildings consist of carriage-house, stabling, [illegible] house, [illegible] and [illegible] fowleries, &c. There is a most excellent wrought-iron water-cistern at the back of the premises erected by the present proprietor, containing 1,500 gallons; also a [illegible] near the farm-yard, holding 9,000 gallons. The above property is held under a lease for the residue of a term of 880 years, subject to a nominal rent of 5s. 2d. per annum; and the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to the use of the pew in the parish church of Gargrave, which is within five minutes walk of the house.

Lot 2. A small piece of FREEHOLD LAND, near to the above, containing about 800 square yards, now used as a vegetable garden; the soil and situation rendering it one of the most productive in the country.

Lot 3.—All those FOUR CLOSES, FIELDS, or PARCELS of FREEHOLD LAND, situate in the township of Gargrave aforesaid, containing 9a. 0r. 0p. or thereabouts, being the whole of the property of the late Mr. Joseph Smith, deceased, and which is a special and important part of the purchase; also a most extensive and valuable bed of fire clay, within 9 inches of the surface, and which is now being worked up by steam into bricks, tiles, chimney-pots, &c. &c., and with this lot will be sold all the capital tilery plant, utensils, 10-horse high pressure steam-engine and boiler, clay-mills, and machinery, [illegible] sheds, &c. &c. now standing thereon, and which are in excellent condition, and on the lowest and most approved principle.

Lot 4.—All those SIX recently erected, tastefully-built COTTAGES, or [illegible] situate at the outskirts of Gargrave aforesaid, together with the land now used as gardens, and which [illegible] to the first-named cottages, with the site of the said [illegible] two rows of three cottages.

The house and grounds forming lot 1 may be viewed any day between the hours of [illegible] and FOUR by applying to Mr. Peter Mason, in the premises, who will also show the other lots; and for any further information, application may be made to George Thornton, on the premises; or to the Auctioneer, Cross-st. Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester, or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or to Messrs. Bives and Bibkbeck, Solicitors, Town hall Chambers, Fenwick-street, Manchester.

NOTICE TO NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIP BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS. Extensive Sale of fine large naval oak, elm, ash, Beech, and other Timber, standing in the Woodmans and Brimpts Estates, [illegible] Lymington and Newburn, and within easy distance of the Weeburn Station, on the Bishop and Basingstoke Railway, and Alresford Wharf, on the Basingstoke Canal, Berks.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Eastnor, to SELL by AUCTION, at the PALMERSTON ARMS INN, Wolhampton, Berks, early in the month of DECEMBER, 1884, a very heavy fall of fine old ENGLISH TIMBER.—Full particulars in future papers.

THE late Mr. Woodburn's GALLERIES and PREMISES, 150 feet in depth, being No. 112, St. Martin's-lane, TO BE LET for Eight Years, the residue of a term, or for a term of Twenty-one Years. To be viewed on application at the house. Further particulars to Mr. LAILEE, at his only Offices No. 6, New Bond-street [illegible].

BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET.—KING'S CROSS, opposite the Station (Houses or Factories). PADDINGTON, near the Railway Station (Villas). ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Villas and Mews). WIMBLEDON PARK, near the new Station (Villas). VAUXHALL, abutting on the Station and River an extensive Wharf and Warehouses, Freehold, to be Sold.
Apply to NELSON and INNES, Architects, 33, Regent street.

EXTENSIVE and commodious BUILDING and YARD, known as the "Bishopsgate Workhouse," situate in Dunning's-alley, Bishops, gate, is TO BE LET or SOLD. The building is very capacious, and well adapted for factories or warehouses. The extent of ground is about 147 feet frontage on the south side of Dunning's-alley, and of an average depth of 77 feet from north to south. Tenders are to be sent on the 24th or NOVEMBER next, to the Office of Mr SMART, 25, Sun-street, Vestry Clerk.—Further particulars required may be had on application at the Vestry Clerk, or of Mr. MEREDITH, No 7, Great Winchester-street, Broad-street.

DESIRABLE PREMISES, in the City of London.—The Trustees of Lord Viscount Sudbury's Charity Estates, situate in, respectively, Crutched-friars, Johnson-street, and Gunpowder alley, hereby give notice, in regard to those premises thereof which consist of a dwelling-house and premises, No. 13, Crutched-friars, a building having frontage to John-street (containing, at present, a committee-room, with enclosures below same); and in the rear thereof, but in connection with it, and fronting Gunpowder-alley, considerable plot, with divers buildings thereon; also an open yard, &c. used respectively, in former years, as a Poor-house, that they will meet at the said committee-room, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of NOVEMBER next, at TWELVE o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving sealed Tenders, for the taking the said premises, either in one lot or in separate leases, for terms not exceeding, in any case or cases, sixty-one years.—Further particulars may be known on application, between TEN and FOUR, at the Offices of Mr. GARDINER, Architect and Surveyor to the Trustees, No. 4, Bank-chambers, Lothbury.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at CARSHALTON, Surrey, near the Station of London and Epsom Railway. Plots of land, 3 acres, on lease, 30 years, with ground-rents and advances made to the extent of 85 per cent. Apply to Mr. FRANCIS E. H. FOWLER, Architect, 4, Garden-court, Temple.

BUILDING GROUND.—TO BE LET, in the populous and highly respectable neighbourhood of Euston and Gordon squares. GROUND suitable for a public building.—Apply at Mr. GRAHAM'S Office, 14, Taviton-street, Euston square.

KENT—CHISLEHURST.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, in this delightful, healthy, and much-frequented locality, on the boundary with pleasant walks and drives, THREE PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND, together about six acres in one or more lots, most picturesquely situate, with extensive views to the south, and a few minutes walk from the Railway Station. For particulars, apply to Mr. WM. DREW, Morden Wharf, East Greenwich.

LANDING WHARF and DRAWING DOCK, LETTS WHARF, near Waterloo-bridge, Surrey side.—This commodious premises is offered at this extensive wharf, for landing, shipping, drawing, and warehousing goods. English and foreign timber, iron, stone, bricks, sand, coals, &c. &c. 150 feet-river frontage for floats of timber, large sea-craft, a thirty-ton crane for heavy goods, boilers, &c.; also a ten-ton crane.—Apply to ROUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—SUTTON, Surrey.—TO BE SOLD, ONE or TWO FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, well secured, to pay good 4l. per cent.—Inquire of Mr. POTTER, Sutton.

TO PAVIORS and OTHERS, who may be desirous of purchasing a SIX-ROOMED CARCASS, 28 feet frontage, of good elevation. The value if same will be taken part in paying for a SHOP.—Apply to R. H. MOORE, Esq. Architect, 4, Queen's-terrace, Regent's-park.

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, one or more Six-roomed CARCASSES, on very advantageous terms. They are in one of the healthiest situations in Kentish-town. Carpenter's work would be taken in payment of the same. This would be a good opening for those with a small capital, or members of building societies wish to secure a winter's work.—Apply to J. BAUGHAN, 12, Grafton-crescent, Victoria-road, Kentish-town.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, No. 14, Moorgate-street, London.—The Kingston-hill and Bridge-house Estate will be READY for SALE on MONDAY [illegible] inst.—Plans, with conditions of sale, may be had after the 19th inst. W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.
October 11th, 1884.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very compact ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as the Atlas Works, situate in Worcester-street, New Park-street, Southwark, an excellent situation for [illegible] business.—For several years have been occupied for several special business of an engineer, but have been fitted with the last two years with several valuable tools, rendering the establishment now in a most efficient state. The machinery includes a large and powerful [illegible] planing machine, self-acting boring-machine, drilling-machine, [illegible] very powerful engine and [illegible] and screw-cutting lathes, vices and benches, four smiths' forges, a large assortment of machine and smiths' tools, ten-horse power steam-engine and boiler, shafting and gearing, screw-jig apparatus, a valuable collection of new patterns in wood and iron, and very considerable employment of highly workmen. The premises comprise a substantially built factory of two floors: the upper story used as a fitting-shop, turnery, engine-house, and [illegible] with [illegible] dining-room, counting-house, and offices. Held on lease for a term of twenty-six years at a rent of 85l per annum. For further particulars apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a well-established BUSINESS, situated near the City and Inns of Court.—Address, A. B. at Mr. Tempany's, Paper Manufacturer, No. 11, Long-acre.

BUILDER'S BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF, that has been carried on for the last forty years by the present proprietor who is retiring in consequence of ill health. The rent of house, 60l per annum. The scaffolding, ladders, &c. to be taken at a valuation. For further particulars, apply to J. Scott, Builder, Mount-st. Mews, or 8, Bartlett's-buildings Holborn.

TO SURVEYORS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the COPYRIGHT, TYPES, LITHOGRAPHIC STONE, &c. of a "Builder's Price Book."—This might be made very instrumental to a young surveyor as an introduction to the trade for valuations, &c.—Apply to J. Wyatt of Mr. Joy, 44, Paternoster-row.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunt-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, October 25, 1884.

The Builder.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE FOR ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, OPERATIVES & ARTISTS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CITY OF BATH ACT, 1851

TO SURVEYORS and OTHERS.—...WANTED, by the Commissioners of the above Act, who are the ...cal Board of Health, a person competent to undertake the ...ation of SURVEYOR of the said city, vacant by the death of ...late Mr. Thomas Culverwell. The following are the duties to ...e performed: To attend all meetings of the Board, special or ...se, as ordinary. To make estimates for and measure all work ...ered by or connected with the proceedings of the Board. To ...are all requisite plans and specifications, serve all notices for ...repairing and making all roads, and to superintend the execu... of all the works connected therewith. To attend to the ...ning paving, steaming, and repairing of the streets, roads, and ...ways. To inspect and report on all nuisances, and upon all ...r matters connected with his duties under the Act. The whole ...e of time is to be devoted exclusively to the duties of the office. ...e salary is 200l. a year without an office. There are three ...ers at present employed by the Board with whom he will be under the ...rol of the Surveyor. Candidates for the above situation must ...ither testimonials of their character and qualifications, or ...ect to the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 7th day ...NOVEMBER next; and no candidate will be elected under the ...e of 30 or above the age of 45 years. After the testimonials have ...n examined by the Committee, due notice will be given to such ...the candidates as may be considered eligible for their personal ...ndance before the Committee. By order of the Committee,

THOMAS CRUTTWELL, Clerk.

...ffices, No. 5, Westgate-buildings, Bath, 17th Oct. 1854.

...ENT ADJOURNED QUARTER ...n SESSION—DISTRICT SURVEYOR for DEPTFORD.—...ice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL ...ARTER SESSION of the PEACE for the County of KENT will ...held, at the Courts of Justice, Maidstone, in and for the said ...ty, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER next, at HALF-...T TWELVE o'clock in the afternoon, when the appointment ...DISTRICT SURVEYOR under the provisions of the Act 5 & ...t. cap. 84 for Regulating the Construction and the Use of ...ildings in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, for the Dis... comprising the parishes of St. Paul, Deptford, and Saint ...holas, Deptford, will be made, in the room and stead of the late ...Robert Smirke Martyr, deceased.

H. A. WILDES, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Kent.

...Maidstone, Oct. 21, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, ...Tannen-row, Westminster ...The CATALOGUE of the COLLECTION will be issued on the ...st of JANUARY next, including a limited space for advertise...ts for Fine Art Manufactures. ...For particulars, application should be made to the Publishers, ...ssrs MASTERS and Co. 78, New Bond street, and 33, Alders...gate-street, on or before the 1st of DECEMBER next. ...Oct. 18th, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, ...5, Suffolk street Galleries. All DRAWINGS, MODELS, ...PHOTOGRAPHS of BUILDINGS, or PATENTS, MATERIALS, ...DECORATIONS, &c. intended for the decoration of manufac...tures connected with Architecture, must be delivered between the ...10th and 20th of DECEMBER next. ...Several gentlemen have already consented to act as local ...Agencies, and to facilitate as much as possible the inter st of ...Exhibitors at a distance, and to afford information in their several ...districts. A list will be published as soon as arrangements are ...completed.

JAS FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } 20, Lansham place. } Hon. Secs.
JAS EDMESTON, Jun. } 3, Crown court, Old Broad street. }

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The next ordinary Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, when a paper will be read by Mr CHARLES ...AY. "Remarks on a recent Article in the *Quarterly Review*, ...ntitled, 'Present State of Architecture.'" The chair will be taken ...EIGHT o'clock precisely.

ARTHUR CATES, } T. W. GOODMAN, } Hon. Secs.

...Lyon's Inn Hall, Strand.

MASONS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for Granting Pensions, and the Erection of an Asylum for Aged and Decayed Masons, their Widows and Orphans.—The Managing Committee beg to announce, that they have engaged the Royal Surrey Theatre for a Dramatic BENEFIT in AID of the FUNDS of the above INSTITUTION, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1854, when the support of the public and the members of the trade is earnestly and respectfully solicited by the Managing Committee. Tickets may be obtained of the Box-keeper at the Theatre; at the Committee-room, Hawkeston-hall, Warden-road; of Mr. W. J. Gray, Colchester, 114, Tollington-street, Vauxhall bridge-road; or of the Secretary, who, if desired, will have much pleasure in attending with plan of theatre and particulars of private boxes. WILLIAM DIX, Secretary.

14, William street, Hampstead-road.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS, AND BUILDERS IN GENERAL.

THE SOCIETY, No. 13, F.S.O.C. formerly meeting at the Globe, King-street, Clerkenwell, will, in future meet at the ADAM AND EVE, St. John-street-road, opposite Middleton street, Clerkenwell, aforesaid, where men of the above trades are invited to join, whereby they can insure their tools lost by fire, as well as secure 8l. at the death of a member, and 4l. at death of member's wife, at a small entrance-fee and 2d. per week after. Also employers can be suited with men to all the above branches, or as leading men in taking the management, either in town or country. J. REDWAY, Secretary.

23rd October, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS

PLANS are wanted for a NEW CHAPEL, in Mare-street, Hackney, to seat comfortably not less than 1200 persons. A Gothic design will be admitted in preference, nor any whose estimated cost is excessive. Schools and a secondary Chapel upon the basement. The successful applicant will, at the discretion of the Committee, either have the superintendence of the works, or be paid a premium of 2l 2s. for his plans, designs, and estimates. The ground may be viewed, and further particulars learned, upon application to Mr. POWELL, upon the premises. The designs to be sent to Mr. ALFRED TOZER, Secretary, 12, St Thomas-square, Hackney, on or before the 15th NOVEMBER, 1854. Each plan must be marked with a distinctive motto, and accompanied by a sealed letter marked with the same, containing the author's name and address, which will be returned to the unsuccessful competitors.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

THE SURVEY of the portion of the parish of Wallasey to which the Public Health Act, 1848, is applied, being now ready, the Local Board are desirous of obtaining PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES of a SYSTEM of SEWERAGE for effectually draining that district. Premium of 10l and 5l respectively will be given to the authors of the two plans most approved of, such plans to contain all information regard no materials, &c. necessary to their being properly carried out, as far as practicable, means for preserving the sewer or gutter for agricultural or other purposes. The survey of the parish will be at the temporary office of the Board, Queen's Arms, Liscard, between the hours of NINE and ELEVEN a.m. from WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, till SATURDAY, the 18th of NOVEMBER next, where any additional information may be obtained. Four plans at least, from as many different competitors, must be sent in; three of the premiums will in no case be awarded. The plans, specifications, &c. signed with a motto or device, and accompanied by a letter marked with a similar motto or device, enclosing the name and address of the author, to be sent to the Office of Mr HASSALL, Solicitor, 3, Old Churchyard, Liverpool, on or before the 21st day of DECEMBER next.—Dated 12th October, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS for STORES for the YEAR 1855. The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES, viz.:—

No of Contract.		No. of Contract.	
1.	Brass Sheet and Tubes for Locomotives.	18a.	Leather, various.
2.	Copper.	18.	Lead, White and Red.
3.	Canvas.	19a.	Iron Sheet and Pipe.
4.	Carpet and Rugs.	20.	Iron, Yorkshire.
5.	Cloth.	20a.	Iron Staffordshire.
6.	Axles.	20b.	Iron, Pig.
7.	Grumbles.	21.	Iron Castings.
8.	Curled Hair.	22.	Iron Work
9.	Carriage Furniture, Brass.	23.	Wheels.
10.	Coloars.	24.	Oil, Burning, &c.
11.	Cordage.	25.	Oils (train and), Tallow, and Composition.
12a.	Drysaltery.	26.	Oil Cloth.
13.	Coach Trimmings.	27.	Steel.
14.	Cotton Waste	28.	Steel Springs and Files.
15.	Bags, Rope, Hemp, &c.	28.	Tin Blocks.
16.	Glass, Plate.	30.	Tin Sheet and Spelter.
17.	Glass, Various.	31.	Varnishes.
17.	Hardware and Station Stores	32.	Sundries.
17a.	Brushes and Pencils.	33.	Hats.
18.	Leather.	35.	Caps.

Specimens and forms of Tender may be had on and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, on application, in writing, to the Secretary, Euston Station, London. Forms of Tender for each contract are printed separately, and parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender. Patterns may also be inspected on and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. o'clock, at the Company's Stores, Euston Station; and any further information required, may be obtained on application to the heads of the several departments. Tenders may be sent in on or before TEN o'clock on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th. By order of the Directors,

CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Euston Station, October, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

Royal Engineer's Office Portsmouth, 19th October, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT. Notice is hereby given, that sealed TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance at their Office, Pall-mall, London, on TUESDAY, the 24th NOVEMBER, 1854 to be delivered before TEN o'clock in the CREATION of a BATTERY, with magazine, shell and fuze room, and master gunner's store, near Southsea Castle, Portsmouth, county of Hants. Drawings and specification for the above may be seen any day (Sunday excepted) on and after the 28th instant, on application to Mr. HAWKEN, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer's Office, Mulgrave, Portsmouth. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Erection of a Battery, Magazine, Shell and Fuze Room, and Master Gunner's Store, Southsea, Portsmouth."

TO MASONS AND PAVIORS.

THE Board for the Repair of the Highways of the Parish of West Ham, Essex, are ready to receive TENDERS for about 3,000 feet run of ABERDEEN GRANITE CURB, to be laid down in several parts of this parish, such curb to be supplied, laid down, and completed before the 25th of DECEMBER now next. Persons willing to supply the same, and to lay it down, may see the specification, and obtain all other particulars of Mr JAMES LOUDEN, the Assistant Surveyor, residing near West Ham church. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Curb," to be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 3rd of NOVEMBER now next, as the committee will open and decide upon them on the following morning. The committee do not bind themselves to accept any Tender unless satisfactory to them.

GEORGE DACRE, Clerk and Solicitor to the Board.

Stratford, Essex 18th October, 1854.

GLOBE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, Office, 29, Retford Chambers, Southampton-street, Strand.—TO ROAD CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—The Executive Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the ROADS, FOOTPATHS, DRAINAGE, &c. on their Estate, situate at Woodford, Essex. The drawings and specification, and the necessary information how, may be obtained at the Surveyor's Offices, Mr. H. J. HAMMOND, 2, Clipstead, Thurloe-square, and Mr. W. MEE, JUN., 2, Albert-terrace, Bishop's-road, Paddington, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, and two following days, between the hours of TEN and FOUR. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The quantities are prepared, as I can be had by a payment of 10s.

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, TENDERS for TAKING DOWN the late St. Peter's Vicarage, in Derby, and BUILDING on the site thereof THREE HOUSES and DWELLINGS. Plans, conditions, and specification, may be seen at the Office of Mr. GEO. HALL, Architect, Derby, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, of which day Tenders are to be delivered to Mr. ROBT. PEGG, Vernon-street, Derby, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

BRISTOL and EXETER RAILWAY.—CONTRACT for WORKS at BRISTOL.—NOTICE.—The Directors of the Company desire to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a TIMBER VIADUCT near the Bristol Station. The specification and drawings may be seen, and any further information may be obtained, at the Office of the Engineer, Temple Meads, Bristol, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd inst. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Timber Viaduct," should be sent to the Secretary before TEN o'clock on TUESDAY, the 7th of NOVEMBER.—By order of the Directors,

J. B. BADHAM, Secretary

Temple Meads, Bristol 18th October, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

THE BURIAL BOARD of the Parish of KENSINGTON will meet at their VESTRY-HALL, on SATURDAY, the 4th of NOVEMBER next, to receive TENDERS for the DISSENTING CHAPEL, &c. for their cemetery at Hanwell. The plans can be seen between the hours of TEN and FIVE, at the Office of the Surveyor, Mr. ALLOM, 185, St. Martin's-lane, on and after SATURDAY, the 28th instant. All Tenders to be delivered at the Vestry Hall, Kensington, on or before TEN o'clock in the morning of the aforesaid day.

RICHMOND, SURREY.—TENDERS for GRANITE and FLINTS. The Vestry of Richmond are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 TONS of BROKEN GUERNSEY GRANITE, and 400 TONS of BROKEN KENTISH FLINTS, to be delivered in barges at the water's edge at Richmond, with or without the acceptance of the Tenders. Tenders, in writing, to be sent to HENRY SMITH, Esq. Vestry Clerk, Richmond, on or before the 3rd of NOVEMBER next.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND WELL BORERS. HALSTED LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons who may be willing to undertake all or any one either of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For Constructing and Completely Finishing the Main Drainage and Water Mains, with Reservoir and Works connected therewith.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For Steam Engine, Boilers, &c.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For Sinking and Boring Well.

The drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender containing quantities, &c. may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer, Mr. EDWARD CRUTTENDEN, No. 48, Great George-street, Westminster, London, on and after the 31st of NOVEMBER next, and sealed Tenders must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER next.

By order of the Board,

O. HUSTLER, Clerk to the said Board.

Halsted, 25th October, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next

...nothing.

LONDON THOROUGH CONTRACTS.

second route to the [illegible] of WALLAND MARSH.—To Cheapside and [illegible] of WALLAND MARSH.—To effective. The CONTRACTORS, BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS, and The Commissioners of Sewers for the Level of Chancery-lane Marsh and Etherton's Innges, in the counties of [illegible] and Sussex, are prepared to receive TENDERS for ringdon-street CONSTRUCTION of a new TIDAL PEN, with brick TIDAL BASIN and TIMBER CUT, 20 feet long, at the traffic [illegible] of the said Marsh at Jury's Gate, in the parish of Broomup the [illegible] state between Rye and Lydd. Drawings, specification, and [illegible] ms of contract may be seen on application to Mr. EDWARD new [illegible]ERRY, Lydd, Kent, who will be in attendance at the Town hall there every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, from Strand [illegible]ELEVEN until TWO o'clock, after 16th OCTOBER next, and of [illegible] will supply parties with the form on which Tenders are to be made out. Tenders will be accepted for the construction and lay[illegible] ing of such [illegible] of the timber cut separately, or the tidal pen, basin, brick faces, &c. separately; but the preference will be given to such contracts as embrace the entire work. A correct bill of quantities may be obtained on application to Mr. ROBERT CHARLES MAY, Ashford, Kent, on payment (should the contract be taken) of the usual survey charges, for which an item will be allowed. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The amount of the contract will be paid by monthly instalments as the works proceed, to the extent of two-thirds of the value of the work completed, on a certificate of the Surveyor, and the balance within one month after the completion of the work on the like certificate. All Tenders sealed to be made out and addressed in the form [illegible], Tender for Walland Marsh Jury's Gate," and sent to Mr. WILLIAM STRINGER, New Romney, Kent, the Clerk to the Commissioners, on or before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th day of NOVEMBER next; after which hour no Tender will be received or noticed.

New Romney, 30th September 1854.

TO BUILDERS CONTRACTORS AND TENT MAKERS.

CONTRACT for TEMPORARY BUILDING.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a TEMPORARY BUILDING, suitable for the [illegible] of the Shrubs fete Cricket and Pastime Ground, near Shrewsbury, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of NOVEMBER 1854, are required to forward Tenders for the same to the Secretary, on or before the 14th day of NOVEMBER next. The space required is about [illegible] feet by [illegible] feet, and [illegible] also specify the charge per square yard for the [illegible]. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Secretary's Office.

N.B. Any person who has already seen the ground will not be considered a fair Competitor. W. G. PREECE, Secretary.

Market-square, Shrewsbury.

SPALDING CORN EXCHANGE.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Spalding Improvement Commissioners are about to [illegible] the ERECTION of a CORN-EXCHANGE, COVERED MARKET, and OFFICES attached thereto, in the Market-place and Double-gate, in Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, and request the plans, specifications, and forms of Tender and Contract at the Offices of Messrs. BELLAMY and HARDY, Architects, 30, Broadgate, Lincoln, on or after the 23rd DAY OF OCTOBER next to the 8th day of NOVEMBER next, where any further information may be obtained. Sealed Tenders for the execution of the work, endorsed "Tender for Exchange," are to be sent to the Clerk of the Commissioners in Spalding, not before the 9th day of NOVEMBER next. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and security will be required for the due performance of the contract, by order,

HARVEY and CARTWRIGHT, Clerks.

Spalding, October 13, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the IRON for a VILLA RESIDENCE, at Mow Bank, between Newcastle-under-Lyme and Wolstanton, Staffordshire, may [illegible] to see the plans, inspect the [illegible] and specifications at our office at Hanley, and obtain any information from MONDAY, the 16th inst., until SATURDAY, the 4th day of NOVEMBER next, when the Tenders must be sent to us or to the [illegible] architect, Mr. [illegible]. The lowest Tender not necessarily accepted. Prepayment will be required.

MAYER and SON, Architects.

Hanley, near Fenton Potteries, October 4, 1854.

N.B. The [illegible] will be of stone from the Bosch Bank Quarry, near Swinnerton.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—CONTRACTS for STATION BUILDINGS.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of the STATION BUILDINGS at Salisbury, Dorchester, Wilton, Wincanton, Lamford, Wyford, Stratford, St. Peter and Castle-cary, in the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Line of the Railway. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Secretary's Office, Paddington, and the Tenders are to be sent to the same Office on or before WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, [illegible]

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—To BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, and CONSTRUCTORS of IRON ROOFS.—The Eastern Counties Company are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to ERECT a ROOF at their Bishopsgate Station, over the arrival platform. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Works, Bishopsgate.

By order, J. B. OWEN, Secretary.

Bishopsgate Station, October 25, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE COMMITTEE of the FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are desirous to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of 63 RODS [illegible] of FENCING, on the estates at Mitcham, Surrey. The [illegible] and specifications may be seen at the Offices of Mr. JAMES BARRETT, Surveyor, No. 4, New Broad-street, City, between the hours of TEN and FIVE daily. Sealed Tenders to be sent, addressed to the secretary, to be [illegible], not later than WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, endorsed, "Mitcham Estates: Tender for Fencing." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

BURY and RADCLIFFE WATER-WORKS.—CONTRACT No. 1.—The Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of TEN MILES OF CAST IRON PIPES, [illegible] diameter, and the ERECTION of the same [illegible]. Small and Open Brook, Tottington, and [illegible] not pointing, at about [illegible] yards of Bolton, and [illegible] yards of 12-inch cast-iron pipes, and sundry other pieces of [illegible]. The [illegible] may be seen at the Offices of the Engineer, Mr. JOHN L. MAWSON, Town-hall Chambers, Manchester—Tenders to be delivered at my Offices, Bank-street, Bury, Lancashire, not later than MONDAY, the 30th day of NOVEMBER next.

By order, J. G. T. CHILD, Secretary.

Bury, Lancashire, October 26, 1854.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE, JONES'S PATENT.—Plain, from 18s. to 48s.; Ornamental from [illegible] for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, [illegible], shops, storerooms, [illegible] requiring a [illegible] heat. [illegible] may be seen in operation at 3, NASH, Hanover-st., [illegible], and at the Offices of the Newcastle-street Lock-up, PAVEMENT PREPARED [illegible] IRON, [illegible] CAST IRON PAVEMENT LIGHTS, [illegible] IRON, with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one [illegible] five [illegible] report, forwarded free.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, in [illegible] labour [illegible] rate of [illegible] the average [illegible] of life. [illegible] Improved Circular Valve, a perfect system [illegible] Patentee by D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM AIR STOVES.—The only pedestal stove which gained a Prize Medal (class 27) at the Great Exhibition in 1851, especially adapted for warming with great economy churches, chapels, schools, entrance halls, and factories. Can be purchased only at the manufactory of CUTLER and SON, Commercial-road, Nos. 18, Great Queen-street, Long acre, where a large stock is always ready for immediate delivery.

DOMESTIC FIRE-PLACES.—The SAVING of COAL and the BRIGHT SMOKELESS FIRE produced by RAWE'S PATENT STOVE, render it a most important improvement in domestic fire-places. Arrangements are made for furnishing it in any pattern of stove that may be selected. Licenses will be granted. A prospectus may be had on application to J. RAWE, Chesnut-cottage, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, where the stove may be seen in use any day after Two P.M.

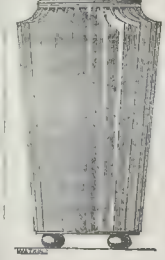
DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at Messrs. EDWARDS and SON'S, 23, Poland-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is rendered no chimney as regards smoke, and a saving of at least thirty per cent is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and their pedestal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle. Prospectus sent on application.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle, for Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all sizes, from 1l. DEFRIES'S celebrated GREY GAS METERS, upwards of 40,000 in use. See testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy-square.

EXHIBITION STOVE.—RETTIE'S PATENT.—CAUTION.—Several Medals were given for grates on the above Stove. E. M. and M. RETTIE can forward to Scotland or Ireland, or any part of England, the above, suitable for churches, public hospitals, or private buildings, or drying-rooms, or to warm the passage ships, hot houses, &c. &c. Price from 4s. to 2l. each, burning only from 9d. to 3d. per hour, and warming buildings from six to thirty rooms; and no pipes required throughout the building, nor risk of fire), giving a pure warm air, without destruction to the appearance of the building, and [illegible] the pure ventilation at the same time.

Circulars, by letter, to the Agent, 7, Brompton-road, when grates will be forwarded by enclosure of stamp, &c. of the "Non-parcel Gas burner," &c. &c.

Sinks, Cisterns, Curbs, and the abolition of all chimney-cans, &c. from the top of buildings. Also, sanitary Improved Kitchen, Bath, and Sewer Traps, on the newest and simplest form, preventing all effluvia, for public streets or private buildings.



SYLVESTER'S HOT WATER STOVES, for Warming Halls, Staircases, Galleries, Shops, Warehouses, Hotels, and Others, require no Flue, create no Dust, and are safe from all risk of fire.

Any number of these Stoves may be heated from one Boiler, and may be used equally well with Steam or Hot Water.

SYLVESTER'S IMPROVED AIR WARMER is the most powerful, salubrious, and economical Apparatus as yet invented for Heating Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Public Rooms, by means of Hot Air.

Prospectuses and Estimates may be obtained on application to SYLVESTER and Co. Engineers, and Manufacturers of Heating Apparatus, 99, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork, WARM AIR Apparatus, &c.—Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KINGS-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, [illegible], and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the late Rev. H. J. Boge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, [illegible] economical in the working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

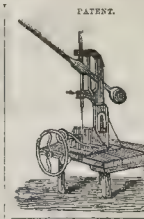
TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks and houses, is attained by the BELEVENS PATENT CALORIFERE, [illegible] in twenty-four hours about [illegible] of water, without altering the finest [illegible] or impairing the colour of the most precious [illegible]. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of [illegible] stones, or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood paving Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's Contract, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Dockhead; and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BELEVENS, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William street, City.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in stock, also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain [illegible], [illegible], double doors, and frames, furnace-grates, soot-doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, [illegible] valves, copper pipes, [illegible] elbows, & sales, [illegible] brass [illegible] and pipes of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark Bridge.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all IRONMAKERS, IRON MONGERS, FACTORS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

PATENT.



BUILDERS will find this the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combining simplicity with economy of manual labour. Can be had only at WEBB & GREEN WAY, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener, Gothic Pattern Casement, and other Window Fastenings, Double-action Floor Door-springs, Cupboard Turns, Barrel-bolts, Piston and other Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 2, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine, and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

HART AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS,

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire, Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron, and Brass Cocks, Stopcocks, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rods, &c. &c.

Superior Bird Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.

RICHARD EVERILD'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

WIRE STRAND FENCING

is furnished with all its fittings, by H. S. NEWALL and Co., having obtained the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm enclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural enclosures (instead of any kind of hurdles), for road-side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy as to first cost, and durability, not to be found in combustible or in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by H. S. Newall and Co. after the model of the fences of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the same great property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
190, Strand, London.
6, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale street, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMP

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

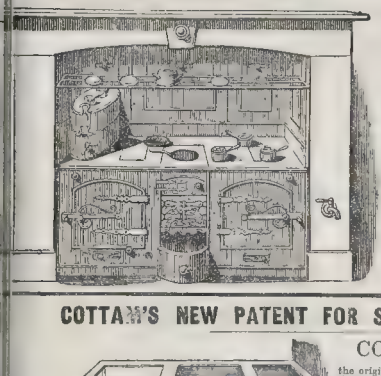
It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.



These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

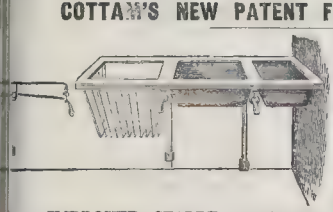
They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS, 19, Wigmore-street, London; and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

COTTAM'S NEW PATENT FOR STABLE REQUISITES.



COTTAM AND HALLEN,

the original projectors of the above arrangement of MANGER RACK and WATER TROUGH, which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, and universally approved of, have added all the latest improvements to their invention, secured by patent, which includes an entirely new method of attaching the halter, bull, and rein, giving to the horse greater freedom, and being noiseless in their operation, and materially adding to its comfort whilst feeding and convenience when at rest. The

ENAMELLED MANGERS

are constructed in the best possible manner, both as to form and utility, are cleanly in appearance, durable, and innocuous to infection; manufactured PLAIN, GALVANIZED, or ENAMELLED.

IMPROVED STABLE GUTTERING, WITH MOVABLE COVERS;

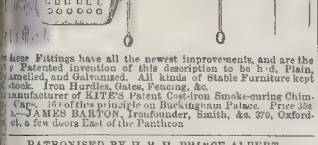
DOUBLE-CORNER MANGERS, HARNESS-ROOM APPENDAGES, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN STABLE FURNITURE KEPT ON SHOW.

STALL fitted up, complete, EXHIBITED at the CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM, Stand No. 19, Agricultural Department; AND AT THEIR

WORKS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates on application.

ARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.



These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description to be had, Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c.

Manufacturer of KITES Patent Coal-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Caps. 160 of this principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 35s each.—JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

J. & HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled

Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PFEIL and STEDALL'S,

Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The Prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

THE PATENT NAIL and SPIKE COMPANY invite the attention of Ship and Barge Builders, Colliery Owners, Railway Contractors, Shippers, and Consumers generally to their PATENT MACHINE-FORGED IRON NAILS and SPIKES, which possess properties fully equal to hand-made anvil nails, and far surpass those of any machine-made nail yet offered to the public. They are made of the best Staffordshire iron, complete at one operation while red-hot; they are full under the head, and being brought with a proper taper to a chisel point, they can be driven without boring. They will clinch, and the heads cannot be twisted off.

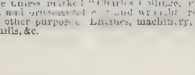
Lists of prices, with patterns, &c. may be had on application at the works, No. 9, Summer-street, Southwark bridge-road.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES, a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BLYTH, Nail Manufacturer and General Factor, Rewell-parade, BIRMINGHAM; or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

CUT NAILS.

Established  A.D. 1783.

1½, 1¾, 6d.; 1½, 1⅝, 2d.; 2, 1¾, 2½.; 2½, 1¾, 3; 2½, 1¾, 3d. per cwt.

HAYWARD, BROTHERS, IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co., 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, patent, London." Bank, and ornamental cast and wrought iron work for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent screw-trees, sugar-mills, &c.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by

JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.

Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for castings and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Crauford's Patents, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all Gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,

REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;

BROAD-STREET and TIRLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 4, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART (LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Tubing, Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofing formed, fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON. Superior Process.—Works at the Regent's-canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every size, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water Pipes, Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail, and for export. Every description of Sheet Ironwork Galvanized. D. Repikes, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates sent free by return of post, and bills executed complete. J. SKAIFE is sole Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbine Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much improved PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, REMOVED from BOW, near London, close to the Bow Road Station. A large variety of buildings always on view, churches, chapels, school-houses, lodges, factories, ornamental villas, bazaars, offices, farm buildings, and fire-proof stores. Also, railway stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, in all respects, than has hitherto been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turrets, Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and Pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

THOMAS EDINGTON, late of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, Iron Merchant, Contractor, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent. WANTED, AGENCIES for the Sale on Commission of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Angle-iron, Rivet Iron, Channel Plates, &c.—37, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general,

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Ironmonger and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blundell-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and Co.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men all of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne. 148, Strand, London. 67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow. 27, Dale-street, Manchester.

Clothing.

LONDON THOROUGH PATENT DEFIANCE and second route to the LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED.—Cheapside and recommended to the public for their simplicity, effective. perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Thief Striking Plates, Fire proof Safes, Deed and Cash Chancery-lane at the Depôt, 32, Strand, gratis ring and DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT traffic CLINGS EACH.

up the PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS new Stra 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper part and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and stre Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. land Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. 6d. each.
J. H. BOOBBYER (late PETRIE and BOOBBYER), estab-
Ha lished nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best fro Manufactories, at the lowest prices.
Br 14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.
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GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus, Gas works erected complete: And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

ORNAMENTAL GATES for SALE.—No 2, Pair of Carriage Gates, and No. 4, Foot Gates, together with about Sixty Feet of Ornamental Iron Railing of the same design. To be seen at Buckingham gate, St. James's-park.—For further particulars, apply to GLOVER, Brothers, Engineers, 168, Drury-lane.

CHEAP GAS-FITTING WAREHOUSE.—The Trade supplied with every description of GAS CHANDELIERS, Hall Lamps, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Iron and Brass Tube, Tin and Composition Pipe, &c. &c at J. SEAL'S 20 and 21, Old-street, near St. Luke's Church, London.
P.S.—As large and choice an assortment as any house in London.

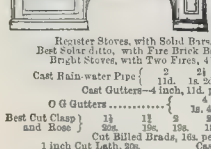
TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c
JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street,
Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs,
3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 3jd. 4jd. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 30s. each.
All Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell hanging, upholstery, and brass-founding trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 150, Shoreditch.



Improved Self acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,

30	32	34	36-inch.
26s.	30s.	32s.	34s

Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

24	26	28	42-inch.
54s.	56s.	58s.	63s

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Side Bars, per in. 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 4s. to 10s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	11d.	1s. 2d	1s. 6d per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.

	4	4½ inch.
O G Gutters	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. per yard.

Best Cut Clasp	1½	1¾	2	2½	3 inch, and larger.
and Rose	12s.	13s.	14s.	17s.	per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 16s. per cwt.

1 inch Cut Lath, 20s.	Cast Lath, 12s. 6d.

Patent Line	2	3	4	5	6	12
	41d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1s.	per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Bellstuck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method for
UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.
Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, makes them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.
PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSLEY and CO. direct the attention of all in saving, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity, compactness of their machines over those now in use, both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for otherwise.

DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at MANCHESTER, by FIRE.—Messrs. Rylands and Sons' Books, Papers, and Bank notes preserved in one of CHUBB'S SAFES, after fourteen hours' exposure to intense heat
COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS' AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL.
"21, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1854.
"Messrs. Chubb and Son,
"GENTLEMEN, We have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large "Patent Fire-proof Safe" that we purchased from you 12 years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March; the doors all answered to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.
"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.
"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"RYLANDS and SONS."
CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.
CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London: 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.
This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.
The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possess in great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.
Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.
Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 13, York-buildings, Adelphi

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
THE Inventor and Patentee of the SELF-ACTING SPRING SLIDES, as a Weather-guard for Doors, Windows, and Railway Carriages, is now prepared to GRANT LICENSES for the use of the same within the United Kingdom. This invention is so simple and inexpensive, at the same time so effectual in excluding all draught, wet, or dust, that it must be universally adopted.—Applications for licenses to be made to the Patentee, CHARLES BLAKE, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES, Depôt, Whitehall-wharf, Parliament-street.—Mr. FRANKLIN, proprietor of the above quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, &c that he has just landed on the St. Katherine's Docks, ex *Roberto* and *Betty*, from Leghorn, 50 blocks of MARBLE, consisting of large open statuary, suitable for sculpture, Sicilian, vein statuary ground), dove, Bardilla, &c. Also, at his depôt may be found 100 blocks of marble, consisting of open statuary, vein, Sicilian, black and gold, Galway black, and St. Ann's, and 23 different coloured marbles. A large stock of sawn slabs of every description of marble.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom in selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.
MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Cresswell-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account.
Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.
Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.
N B The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated through out all Italy, England, and America.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.
Just arrived, per *Roberto Ythan, Betty, Natalie*, and *Harberdina*, 170 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Slab, Mortars, Vases, &c. Yorkstone and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c for Sale on consignment.—The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Harehill, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. PHOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary.
Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

RAWDON-HILL and NEW-PARK SPRING STONE.
BRAMLEY FALL AND POTTERNEWTON STONE.
HAREWOOD GRINDSTONES.
SAMUEL TRICKETT,
STONE MERCHANT.
Prices and samples furnished. Delivered to any part
Address—VICTORIA STONE WHARF, ISLE OF DOGS.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 346, High-street, Southwark, near th Townhall.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beedham, & Co.), Genera Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, are supplying th above and Bath, Portland, Yorkshire, Granite, and other Ston from their depôt, at current prices by land and water carr Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Ston work for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepare ready for fixing, and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom Vases in great variety always on view; Urns, Fountains Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

STONE PIPES.—E. and W. STURGE are enabled to offer PIPES at very low prices for cash, wi very variety. Paving, sinks, steps, sills, and coping, &c. & Country orders promptly attended to.—E. and W. STURGE Bridge Wharf, City-road.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.
London Agents—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner court, Old Broad-street. Manager—JAS J. TRATHAN, Liskeard
This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge.

GRANITE.—S. SNOOK, Salesman for newly-opened quarry, invites attention to the stock of Gu and other STONE, now at the wharf, Globe-bridge, Globe-roa Mile-end. Specimens of monuments, gate-posts, troughs, &c. view, and orders received and estimates given.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied to London and its vicinit in any quantity by railway or water carriage at a price far below most other stones in blocks and ashlar of specified dimensions and fine scappled; also random and coursed rubble. It is easily worke to a good face and fine arris; is of beautiful colour and durabl quality, as may be seen by the old buildings and churches in the neighbourhood of the quarries and counties adjoining.—For informa tion and samples apply to GATES and GEORGE, Genera Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to the stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, an Keene's cements, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterer hair, Yorkshire pavu, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipe closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells fo garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, an carted.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!—Fo POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to G. CLARK, Granite Agent, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhith London.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slat now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior qualit They have been used at the British Museum, National Galler Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Work Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Maltin Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Ra Stable Structures, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock large quantities by Messrs FREEMAN, Millbank-street; als by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvider road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired materi are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselv from the Manufactory, 35 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico Patronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, arch tects of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society Arts, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition.

TO STONE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
FREE-STONE QUARRIES TO BE LE on lease, situated on the east coast of Scotland. The quarri have been long worked, and are among the principal ones in th north of Scotland. They are now in first-rate working order. T stone is well known, and commands an extensive sale in th country and abroad. There is no land carriage, and ships of heavy draught can load at the quarry pier.—For specimens an particulars, apply to Mr. H. SMITH, 38, Southampton-buildings Chancery-lane, London, before November 30.

KENNARD, BROTHERS, Grey Stone and Chalk Lime Depôt, Swan-place (back of the Swan), O Kent-road.

	s	d	
Grey Stone Lime, of superior quality	9	0	per yard.
Ditto delivered 1 mile	10	0	"
Ditto 4 miles	11	0	"
Chalk Lime	8	0	"
Ditto delivered 1 mile	9	0	"
Ditto ditto 4 miles	10	0	"
White Flare Lime at Barms Station..	9	0	"

A fresh supply up by London and Brighton Railway daily.

INDURATED STONE COMPANY, for rendering all Soft Stone, Bricks, Tiles, and Building Mat rials of all kinds, hard and impervious to weather or moisture
Capital, 50,000l. in 2l Shares 10s. to be paid on complete regi tration, and the remainder at call. Under Her Majesty's Roy Letters Patent. Provisionally Registered under 7 and 8 Vic cap. 110.
Prospectuses, containing the various uses to which this invalu able Patent may be applied, and also the expressed opinion of th most eminent Geologist of the day, may be had at the Offices of th Company; of Messrs Pandeu and Hodgkinson, Solicitors, 7 Mark-lane; of N. E. Stevens, esq. Managing Director at Tun bridge Wells; of Edward Roberts, esq. 16, Hollis-street, Cavendish square, Surveyor to the Company; and of George Lawford, esq. Warrt rt-court Throgmorton-street, Broker to the Company.
Applications for Shares to be made to the Managing Director a Tunbridge Wells, or to the Solicitors, and to the Broker. Offices o the Company, 14, and 15, St Swithin's lane, and High stree Tunbridge Wells. The works are in operation at King's Quarry Tunbridge Wells

SCAFFOLDING, &c. FOR SALE; Pole Boards, Putlogs, Carpenters' Benches, Cords, old Timber nearly-new Brick-cart and harness. Apply to H. WOODERSON Bricklayer, Spruce-cottage, Camden-place, Notting hill.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.
(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, *Sole Manufacturers.*

This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint anders, Oil and Colourmen, and Shipchandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks nolesale under Brandi), either in the dry state or ground in Oil.
Zinc Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands pre-eminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and oxious qualities, is peculiarly applicable to first-class Decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and ce its preservative properties for that Metal, whether employed for Marine or other purposes. It is now ground in Colours, and y be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it sets harder, is consequently more able, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

PRICE LIST AND TESTIMONIALS FORWARDED IN ANSWER TO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

ESSRS. CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, 39, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC
MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC INT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and fluency of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other clours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all rtments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inates.
The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious mpounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of c. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in sequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to oduce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight. hen produces a very inferior article of a very superior paint, t the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides comes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises ected with them.
The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground il, are sold with the VM mark In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNELL, SPENCE, and CO.; from ground and dry, by Messrs. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents. London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO Wholesale ents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, olesale and Retail Agents, 8, Totteuham-court, New-road, and Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by ssrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 45, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints. ll undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO, Timber-Merchants. Dry CIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, rdew, Bristol, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, ole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.
he Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, o will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint contract.
For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 19, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC
MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they ve appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolkeet, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute y description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent hite Zinc Paint.

UBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC
PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, riously combined by its cost to the use of Lead, is now, by ubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.
The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT re—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.
Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one apted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its being excellent for inside or outside ork, Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using UBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures obtaining frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health d worthless in use, whilst the inferiority of these imitators in e production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse pearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their oduce, which is known to the purchaser by the all-settling. This imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is arked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—
HUBBUCK —PATENT.
If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.
Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS UBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper east Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and
FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known and stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few ys. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be
painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman arian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for buildin purposes, Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and
esteemed in London, for plastering surp ses, is a quick tting Cement, that requires no colouring. Sold exclusively by OHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORT-
LAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the atural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly xcels them in its cementitious properties, that it is not affected y frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of OMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the remarkable use of ther Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be btained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one uality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S
PATENT.
Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and Co. have much pleasure in informng consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means f a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN, much improved ne quality of this Cement without any increase in price.
Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's atent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cement resembling it only in colour.
ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements old as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.
A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary trength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their ffice, New Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster, and the Works, ateshead-on-Tyne; at Messrs. Rosher's Wharfs, Holland-street, lackfriars, Kings'and Basin, and Lonehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS,
NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—
CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vecetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by H. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—
FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, at their Works, situate near Bridgewater, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.
These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a perfect, and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method
FULLWOOD THOMPSON and Co. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchaser and exporters.
St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES
WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANU-
FACTURERS, HULL. Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Firebricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging &c. Panels, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portolano.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO.
by most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Builders, and Builders generally connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great permanency of its cementitious qualities, render it invaluable for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it for all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The
superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stuc o than any other lime or cement. The sheet lime for coating is burnt on an improved principle, having scarcely any core The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.
Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods
ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.
SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC
LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD-WHARF, Holywell, for conveyance by the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Apply to RIGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Hol, well.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes,
Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-relievi, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No 1, Praed-treet, Paddington Basin, where prices and designs may be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by J M Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roof is of Terra-cotta and Portland cement combined The execution of these works by J M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

O. M'CARTHY, CARMAN, and SAND and
CEMENT MERCHANT, Whitefriars Wharf, Whitefriars Fleet-street, City. Sand, from above or below bridge, delivered by the yard or per barge. Ballast screened or unscreened, by the yard or per barge. Stocks, lime and old bricks. Dry rubbish delivered per barge, in any quantity, alongside the Thames.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSI-
TION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of practical experiments and long experience; it is unfailing in its applicat on. Eight hundred walls have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster London Agents—Messrs. Lund & WILLIS, 54, Longacre. Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds,
Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour. Address. Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING
BRICKS
COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.
Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.
MILLS and PRICE (succe sors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newing on-butts.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow of Malm
Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick fields, white Italy of quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect ts: in and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also Intro-These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitabl to external facing
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Countins-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand. C

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per
thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S, OLD ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—
J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 55s. per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 6-inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVE-
MENTS—A highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil cloth coverings; for entrance halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.
DRAWand CO Manufacturers of THE "SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF OPUS ALEXANDRINUM
in the beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of BYZANTINE COURT, Crystal Palace (M. D. Wyatt, esq in "Official Handbook"), send, free of expense, their pattern and price book.
Benthall Works, Broseley, Salop.

WOODBRIDGE WHITE BRICK
MANUFACTORY.—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUFFOLK WHITE FACING-BRICKS, of very superior quality, FOR SALE. Apply to THOMAS PEAKE, Woodbridge.

BRICKMAKING EXTRAORDINARY!
by OATES and INGRAM'S PATENT MACHINE.—To CAPITALISTS and BRICKMAKERS. Messrs. OATES and INGRAM beg to announce, that the above powerful and effective machine may be seen by order only, in daily operation, at the Works of the Vauxhall Wheel Brick Company, near Birmingham. The great advantages possessed by this machine over all others are—NO TEMPERING IS REQUIRED The bricks are produced at the rate of 25 per minute, smooth on the surface, being pressed in moulds, and sufficiently dense to be hacked up in ranks before leaving the machine, which is entirely self-acting, consequently requires only the labour of feeding and carrying off.—Applications either to view the machine, or for the purchase of the patent right for counties or for royalties, to be addressed, C. WELLS INGRAM, Engineer, Birmingham; or to J. P. OATES, Inventor and Patentee, Lichfield.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL
ARRANGEMENTS The Palace is opened on Mondays at 9 a.m. and on Tues lays, We lnesdays, Thur-days, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. On these days the charge for admission is 1s the Shilling It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is a Five Shillings.
SPECIAL TRAINS will run from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace Station every week-d y,as follows, at 7 10, 8 20, 9 10, 9 40, 10 13, 10 43, 11 10, 11 43 a.m and 12 10, 12 40, 1 10, 1 40, 2 10, 2 40, 3 10, 3 40, 4 10, 4 40, 5 10 and 6 40, 7 10 p.m. returning from the Crystal Palace at 11 50 a.m and 12 20, 12 50, 1 20, 1 50, 2 30, 2 50, 3 20, 3 50, 4 20, 4 50, 5 20, 5 50, 6 20, 6 50, 7 20, 7 50 p.m.; and further additional trains will run whenever the traffic renders it necessary
The 7 10, 8 10 and 9 10 a.m. Down Trains, and the 4 50, 5 50, 6 50, and 7 50 p.m. Up Trains call at New Cross and Forest-hill. The Citizen and Iron Companies' steam-boats will run from their several piers to the Surrey side pier at London-bridge, at least every ten minutes during the day, and at five minutes to nine o'clock in the morning to require it, every five minutes. Tickets to the Palace, including conveyance by railway, can be obtained at these piers
The following are the fares to the Crystal Palace and back, including admission to the Palace:—

Sailing Days	First Class,	2s. 6d.
" "	Second Class,	2s. 0d.
" "	Third Class,	1s. 6d.
Saturdays	First Class,	7s. 0d.
"	Second Class,	5s. 0d.
"	Third Class,	3s. 0d.

In order to afford every facility to the public, and to prevent any delay at London bridge, arrangements have been made to issue the above tickets previously, at offices in different parts of London Passengers taking their tickets at these offices will be admitted to the London Station by a separate entrance.
Fares between London-bridge and the Crystal Palace Station, not including admission to the Palace:—

Single Tickets	First Class,	1s. 3d.
"	Second Class,	1s. 0d.
"	Third Class,	0s. 9d.
Return Tickets	First Class,	2s. 0d.
"	Second Class,	1s. 6d.
"	Third Class,	1s. 0d.

The last-named tickets can only be obtained at the London Terminus, and at the Company's Offices, 83, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
Special first-class return tickets from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station and back, will be issued on shilling days to holders of Crystal Palace season tickets, at a reduced charge of 1s. 6d each. These tickets can only be issued upon production of a season ticket to the Crystal Palace.
Every endeavour will be made to afford at all times a sufficient number of first-class seats; but in order to obviate disappointment, it is necessary to announce that, in cases of a great concourse of persons, no particular class of carriage can be guaranteed.
No change can be given either at the London bridge, or at the Crystal Palace Stations; passengers must therefore provide themselves with the necessary si ver.
Children under twelve years of age will be charged only half the above rates.
Season tickets, including conveyance by railway, £7 7s. each; without conveyance by railway, £5 5s. the usual discount allowed to families), may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus.—By order,
August, 1854.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many in
quiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford's Estate, dated Russell-square, Jan. 19, 1854:
"In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will now have stood through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker."
Price lists, illustrated Circulars, containing instruction, to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City road, London.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE.—Imported
by CABINET MAKERS.—F. J. DAY'S celebrated large Glass Paper, 14s. per ream; Cook's finest Scotch Glue, 3d. or 4d. ton, 60s. per cwt.; finest Imperial Glue, 8½d. per ton, 68s. per best London Glue 48s. per ton, 4½s. per cwt. Russian Isinglass, and Gelatine Glues, in great variety. Wholesale and Export, 2 and 7, New Inn-yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London.
Country orders executed on receipt of a post-office order.

REDUCTION of PRICES.—

... PUTNEY begs respectfully to solicit the attention of ... [manufa]cturer and others to the greatly reduced prices of ... and Yellow Deals, &c. :—

...Deals, 12 ft. 3 by 9	from	3s. 0d. each.
Ditto.	"	4s. 0d. "
Planks, 12 ft. 3 by 11	"	4s. 0d. "
... Mahogany	"	7½d per foot.
... is ditto	"	7d. "
Wainscot	"	9d. "
Spruce Paling Laths	"	10s. 6d per 120

...Veneers and Cut Stuff of every description at equally low prices.

... ...ough road, Southwark and Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER,

DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine Cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Cills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS

(late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ⅝ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Plank, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED

ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark Bridge Wharf, Bankside.

TIMBER.—To RAILWAY COMPANIES,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c. MACKINNON and CO. Commission Agents, Montreal, Canada, and Agents in North America for Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester, &c. &c. are prepared to make selections and purchases in Canada, of oak, elm, ash, birch, red and white pine, spruce, hacmatac, &c. either in balk or specified lengths, or cut to any scantling, such as suitable for railway sleepers, railway waggon and carriage manufacture, flooring or roofing purposes, sheet piling, &c. &c. thereby saving waste freight and additional cost of cutting up in England. MACKINNON and CO. are also prepared to state prices (in sterling money) of above, delivered free on board, at Montreal or Quebec.

Montreal, 17th July, 1854.

References—Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester; Messrs. Laurie, Clark, and Co. Liverpool.

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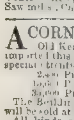

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

IN our last article, treating of the growth of Italian architecture, as suggested in the Courts of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham (p. 530), we brought down our ew to the time of Michelangelo, and hinted at e pernicious effect which his example in some spects had. The very evil into which we fall this day,—copying what—integral parts with e virtues of the master—become the vices of e copyist—was the dangerous road taken by ne of the successors of this great man, as of other Italian artist at a later period. There obvious error against plain sense, in deco- ing the cove above a cornice with the repre- ntation of a balustrade, as we recollect seeing the old British Museum, in ceilings conceived the same manner as those referred to in e often-quoted line from Pope, painted by rrio and Laguerre. Strange, however, as may be now—architects, otherwise of high ility, do not appear to have perceived the vantages of the rational course in the union the arts, and the disadvantages which were tailed by the opposite practice. Even Sir ristopher Wren allowed the noble dome of cathedral to be marred by this painter's chitecture. It seems to us that the error of inted imitations of forms, where the reality uld be found, which had become so offensive late years, has never till recently been properly garded. The best argument against the house- inter's practice—an error originating in the me mistake as the artist's—has been stated ewhere—to the effect, that in the proper ercise of art there should be no con- ssion of weakness. This, however, there in the Italian styles,—beginning with the inted panelling upon arch mouldings in e work of Cimabue, mentioned in a former ticle,—in the painted architecture attached to e figure compositions of some of the succeed- g decorative artists, as Bernardino Luini, and en in the imitative mouldings which separate e subjects of the ceiling by Raffaelle, from the mera della Segnatura, in the Vatican, of hich a fine copy, by Mr. A. Stevens, is placed the gallery attached to the Italian Court at denham.

But we are passing away from the sketch of rogress, which is all that we can find space for. ignola was in many respects the best of the odern Italian architects, and that one from hose buildings and published works there is ost to be derived. He was a master of the rt of proportion: he knew the secret of the ubordination of parts, by which vastness can be iven to a whole. With him, doors and win- ows were small: pilasters, wide apart, had the eakness of appearance counteracted by the in- oduction of a panel,—so avoiding the use of oupled shafts. The orders—to which, however, e gave great attention—were used on a small cale, and often at the top of a building; and e was the first to use the modillion cornice, or hat where the modillions extend to the frieze, nd which is found in the upper order of St. aul's Cathedral. His works have a further istinctive character by the avoidance, on the ornice, of all blocking, or balustrade.

In Venice, where the Renaissance style long revailed, we have a remarkable succession of rtists. San Michele, of Verona, used a com- ination of orders and rustics, in a manner hich will no doubt be objected to by critics of he good-blooded species, but which never fails o impress the unprejudiced beholder. Of the manner referred to, something may be seen in London, in the Water-gate at the bottom of Buckingham-street (the authorship of which, by Inigo Jones, was lately disputed in these pages), and in portions of the front of the terrace at Somerset-house. San Michele was also celebrated as a military architect, and whilst he led the way to the modern system of fortification, no gates of modern fortified towns have had the grandeur which he contrived to produce in those of Verona. Sansovino adopted the manner of Peruzzi, as to the superimposed orders and entablature,—as seen in the adaptation of one of the principal works of the former architect, now in progress in Pall-mall. An admirable invention of his, was that of columns to his windows, coupled in the thickness of the wall. The works of Sansovino were also characterised by the great use of sculpture and ornament. About this time we meet with the Venetian window. Arch-headed openings and engaged columns were amongst the most common features in the works of the Venetian school.—Palladio was remarkable for the plans of his buildings, which in the case of his villas, were well designed with a view to the effect of the roofs. Of all architects, we hold him to be least appreciable from drawings, such as are to be found in the illustrations of his works by the younger Scamozzi. It is difficult to characterise the style of one who accepted all valuable materials, and has left so much. It is worthy of remark, as we are reminded in the "Handbook," that he had that power of design which could be independent of the use of ornamented mouldings, of which there is no trace in his three principal works. His chief architectural invention was the combination of major and minor orders, seen to the best effect in the Basilica at Vicenza, and by which the same result was attained as by the peculiar method of Vignola. Let us here remark, by way of illustration of the several assertions on which we have ventured, that in no case is the value of perspective representation so well shown as in that of the building just mentioned. A capital drawing of it may be recollected by those who have had the advantage of hearing the lectures by Professor Cockerell, at the Royal Academy, which have been reported in these pages. In perspective, the roof is no longer the huge mass which it appears in that which, strange to say, is the ordinary mode of representation, even in works not intended exclusively for architects. Every one, however, is liable to be deceived who calculates upon a certain result from roofs, viewing them as drawn in elevation.

The name of Scamozzi, though a celebrated one, is not remarkable for any great contribution to our art. He generally used orders above orders, and he was the first to accomplish the true portico with disengaged entablature, in any large dimensions.

Were we giving a lengthy notice of Italian architects, our account would by no means be complete without some reference to the architects of the palaces of the "superb" city of Genoa.

One Italian architect we should not omit to name. This artist, Sebastian Serlio, the designer of a curious ceiling, copied at Sydenham, was the author of a work on architecture, which was published in France, as well as Holland and England. Living early in the sixteenth century, he and the other Italians who were employed by Francis I. contributed to introduce into France the pure Italian taste, which appears to have existed there coëvally with the Renaissance, and which subsequently modified, and further inoculated with the manner of the later Italians, at length assumed the shape of a distinctive style of domestic architecture. Whilst, previous to the time of [illegible] architecture, influence of Italy upon [illegible] was merely that associated with a love of Italian literature, or arising from the visits to Italy of those who were not practical architects; in France, there continued to be a periodic introduction of whatever Italian art happened to prevail, and which was modified, and used collaterally with the previously existing style. The Renaissance style had been followed, as we have seen, to a late date, and it is, even now, one of the most favoured styles of the country, —or at least, in articles of manufacture. Even the Gothic system was not soon rooted out, and the cathedral at Orleans was commenced so late as 1601. Ultimately, what the force of Palladian example became to the architects of England, the teaching of Vignola was to France, and perhaps with greater advantage to the men of the continent. During the seventeenth century, however, the forms imported, assumed a shape very different from the ordinary Italian Cinque-cento, in the architecture of interiors. Indeed, men of a different stamp to such as we have mentioned, had sprung up in Italy, though men not deficient in invention, and certainly not in industry.

But, of the architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries we have no means of learning anything at the Crystal Palace; and as the works of that time are not inferior to any in interest, we may perhaps feel it necessary to devote some space to them, in another article.

Let us shortly recapitulate the chief features of the pure Cinque-cento architecture, or the distinctive, though not exclusive, style of the sixteenth century. Whilst the Renaissance, as a *style*, is marked by the comprehensiveness of its materials, the Cinque-cento is characterised by the rejection of cartouches and strap-work, and the use of natural forms, or modifications of details, for which there was precedent in the classical times. Many of the antique ornaments, however, were beautifully varied, and the Roman and Venetian palaces show how little the respect for precedent acted as a restriction upon good and originative architectural design.

Abundance of resources, such as architectural publications afford to modern architects, are after all but a clog upon invention, unless certain mental qualifications are possessed. That which writers on the æsthetics of art are laboriously studying to supply, namely, a guiding rule and principle—definable in words, or merely possessed—the Italian architects found in the works which they admired. Whether their course was the best open to them, we will not discuss; it at all events enabled them to leave works which, without detracting from the merit of some recent efforts, have not been surpassed, either by the exercise of a wider scope of invention, or by the pursuit of a score of different precedents.

The men of the sixteenth century, then, were no slavish copyists or unworthy artists, as we have seen them called by particular writers, who have fastened upon the name of Palladio, as especially open to censure. Without all the veneration for that great man that has been expressed in England—and which in those who, like Jones and Burlington, living in the recollection of his fame, it is easy to understand—Palladio's buildings should always be studied for their features of design and composition, without reference to their interest as the great models upon which the distinctive English style was founded.

We have said little about the Italian Court itself, at the Crystal Palace; and the reason is, that in this series of notices, we [illegible] view of the description than at leading [illegible] admitted, could subject which [illegible] ended within the small area of [illegible] few square feet. Of illustrations of Cinque-cento architecture there is [illegible] and of the later Italian [illegible] nearly nothing.

What there is, however, is not inferior in beauty and interest to any other part of the collection.

The principal Italian Court occupies a space equal to that of the principal Renaissance Court. Attached to it, in similar position to that of the Elizabethan Court, is what is called the "Italian Vestibule," and which is treated somewhat differently from the main portion. In the principal court, at each end, is an arcade decorated with copies from the arabesques of the Vatican. The general architectural design of this court, both internally and externally, has been taken from the upper arcade of the quadrangle of the Farnese Palace—that portion attributed to the design of Michelangelo—and the example has been well selected. The reason for the adoption of coloured marbles *externally* as well as internally, in place of Travertine stone, however, is not well put in the "Handbook"—the buildings of *Northern* Italy named, having a much earlier date. As regards the advantage of similar use, as contrasted with decoration by polychromy, there can be no doubt. At the same time there are difficulties, such as there are in cases where materials are selected rather than designed,—requiring the architect to be accurately alive to the precise force of each colour—which it is very difficult to be, under the changes of locality and material to which an architect is subject.—The frieze with chimeræ, and festoons of leaves and fruit hanging from grotesque heads, is very well executed. There are several fine works of sculpture in front of the court, and busts of celebrated artists; and in the niches, are some good copies of candelabra and other works in bronze. The chief interest of the collection is in relation to the arts of painting and sculpture. There are casts of the principal works of Michelangelo. The group of Jonah and the Whale, now proved to have been carved by Raffaelle; the Pietà, by Bernini—a fine work, not marked by his usual peculiarities; panels from the bronze door of the Loggia, beneath the campanile of St. Mark's, at Venice, and the bronze door from the choir of St. Mark's, by Sansovino; works by Fiammingo, Baccio Bandinelli, and others. In the middle of the court, and not yet supplied with water, is a copy of a portion of the Fontana delle Tartarughe, from the Piazza Mattei, at Rome. Why it should be exhibited without the bronze figures by Taddeo Landini, casts of which are in the nave, is not apparent, since without them it gives the appearance of but questionable taste in Giacomo della Porta, its designer. We beg to protest against this unnecessary handling of the works of artists of ability, as rather too much in the way of proceeding of modern manufacturers, and as setting a bad example to the latter.

At each end of the court is one of the two monuments from the Medici Chapel, lately referred to. Amongst the principal objects in the gallery, are the bases of the Venetian standards (these also are strangely divided) and the figure of St. Jerome, by Torrigiano. The central space of the gallery has the ceiling by Serlio, which is one of the most curious works in the collection. The original, at the Biblioteca Antica, at Venice, is supposed to have been executed about the year 1540. It is painted in grey colours, with gilding here and there, and with considerable display of ornamental accessories, and, though quite opposed to modern ideas, is by no means ineffective. Serlio is called in one part of the "Handbook" a pupil of Bramante, and in another of Peruzzi. As Bramante died in 1514, it is not likely that the former statement can be correct. Indeed, we may remark that there are several discordant statements about celebrated men in the notices, interesting as these have been made generally. Bernini is in one place said to have been born in 1598—in another, in 1589. The latter date is the correct one. We should also say that the arrangement of the "Handbook" is open to improvement,—statements relating to the same question being the comprehensand down about the book, where served by finding all in the reader would be best compartment of the gallery is covered. Another of the ceiling by Raffaelle before referred to. The authors of the "Handbook" consider the original over the [illegible] arrangement of painting as applied to decorative purposes. The subjects are emblematic of Theology, Poetry, Philosophy, and Law or Jurisprudence. Four circular spaces have allegorical figures on gold grounds, and oblong spaces are filled with subjects in allusion to the principal figures.

There are so many interesting questions connected with everything we touch upon, that we hardly dare attempt to extend this long description by further notice of the arabesques of Raffaelle. We have remarked that they are not specimens of the pure Cinque-cento, and probably the fact that they are not so, has to do with some of their defects. As a style of decoration, however, they are worthy of particular attention. Few works would be found to display an equal amount of invention in details, combined with a due subordination to general effect,—the great difficulty in interior decoration. They are, nevertheless, full of inconsistencies and improbabilities, and are in some respects very inferior to other productions of Giulio Romano, and others who worked upon them. The scholar profited from the master; but, the credit of all is mainly due to Raffaelle. The present copies, though, as it appears to us, faulty in drawing in some places, give probably the best idea of the originals that has yet been afforded; and it must be recollected, that the works at Rome are rapidly perishing. Those who are now decorating buildings in a similar style, should devote more attention to the landscapes and other subjects in compartments, than is generally given. We could name cases, where the intention—to interest and instruct—is defeated by the dirty daubs which have been introduced. The treatment of such subjects is under peculiar restrictions; the general effect of the decorations has to be first considered; but the details should bear close examination; in short, these should be produced by artists. A good *sketch* might often suffice. We have reason to know, that such spaces could be filled by competent hands, at a cost far too little in excess of that of the present sort of work for any importance to be attached to that consideration; and what is worth doing, should be done well, or not at all.

The Italian vestibule is an arrangement of arches, springing from the capitals of Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature and low attic. The whole is painted with a view to illustrate the painted imitation of relief and structural architecture, combined with figure compositions, which we have held was too common in the Italian style. We fear, therefore, we could not contend that such painting was not used—even in the case of exteriors; but again, it is worthy of remark, that the example at the Casa Taverna at Milan, of one story of which the present work is a copy, was, strictly speaking, to be viewed as in the condition of an interior. The works of Bernardino Luini, however, exhibit too many instances of such objectionable features as the painted triglyphs which we see here, for us to support the Italian practice. One objection is not as regards the chances of decay—for, the examples at Hampton Court show the possibility of preservation even in our own climate; but has reference to the question, whether our modern practice of confining coloured decoration chiefly to the interiors of buildings, is not founded on some obscure sense of æsthetic propriety. Luini's works, it is remarkable, date early in the sixteenth century, and not later, when the influence of painting upon architecture became general.

As the early Renaissance period was especially remarkable for the importance of sculpture as an art, the Cinque-cento period was conspicuous in regard to painting, and the walls of this vestibule are lined with an extraordinary collection of copies by Mr. West, nearly 150 in number, of works of the old masters. Without entering into the question of their merits as copies, we have no doubt that they will be most valuable, as a means of conveying better knowledge of the originals than can be obtained from engravings.

The want of union between painting and one tincture—in some points—at a time when one of the most practised all branches of art, is history of this period[illegible] circumstances in the [illegible] have seen that the work of the painter too often destroyed th work of the architect, or that it originated ba architecture, by the attempt to imitate stru tural forms. The architect was guilty of th same error, and when the walls of a buildin might with more propriety have formed a bac ground to pictures, excessive colour and gildin were resorted to, as in the Jesuit churches, an the greatest dissonance was the result. A these errors we ought to avoid now;— least, they appear to be fully apprehended i modern æsthetics.

The doors leading out of the vestibule int the Great Transept, are copies from those of th Cancellaria Apostolica at Rome, by Bramante and were referred to in a former notice. Th date is 1494.

The altar of the Madonna della Scarpa fro Venice, and several other objects, are range on the exterior of the court next the Tra sept, where the principal work is the Moses, b Michelangelo.

We have thus gone through the series of th courts at the Crystal Palace; and though w might well have devoted even greater length t the history of certain styles, we trust we have n employed our space without contributing some thing to the important ends which may b advanced by this marvellous collection. Othe branches of the general subject of art will re quire our attention, but in concluding ou notices of the courts themselves, we will offe one or two observations. The course which ha been taken in the illustration of styles of arch tecture by the architects at the Crystal Palace has not in all respects met with our approva and this we have not hesitated to state. Bu their task was one of no ordinary difficulty; an it is far easier to say now what are errors tha it was then to avoid them. We have not quote much from the "Handbooks," because we sough to give our readers what their space had no allowed them to contain; but they will be foun generally of great service. Our profession readers and the public should feel that bot for literary and professional labours, the arch tects of the courts, and all their coadjutors, ar deserving of lasting thanks.

IRON GRATING OF THE TWELFTH O THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

At times, mediæval ironwork of the sam pattern is found in places far apart. M. Daly in his excellent *Revue Générale de l'Architecture* gives an instance which we have introduce here, namely, a grating in the church of St Germer, in the *Département de l'Oise*, and similar grating found in the Cathedral of Stras bourg. The forms, he says, are those adopte in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Th grating at St. Germer has lost its original ter mination, and has a modern substitute, partly o wood and partly of iron. The construction o this grating is very simple. Each division i composed of the same element several time repeated, and this element is formed of thin bar of iron of the proper section, bound together A small lump of iron is formed by the hamme at the ends of the bars, and this by means of matrix and a blow of the hammer, is made t take the shape of a flower or palm-branch, a required. The rods are then bent into volutes put back to back, with the third piece of iron between them, and secured by solder and th hammer. The piece of iron employed to ti them together in the centre receives also a ornamental shape.

The uprights are formed of two pieces of plate iron, grooved, which clip the volutes, and are held together by iron pins. Each upright terminates in a lance form, and these in like manner clip the ornamental scroll at top Coupled horizontal pieces secure the uprights a their summit and their base, and give to the whole grating the desired firmness.

Fig. 1. Grating at St. Germer.
" 2. Grating, Strasbourg Cathedral.
" 3. Portion of one division, at large; the fifth of real size.
" 4. Details of uprights.
" 5. Flower—half real size.
" 6. Terminating flower of upper portion—hall real size.

IRON GRATING OF THE TWELFTH OR THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

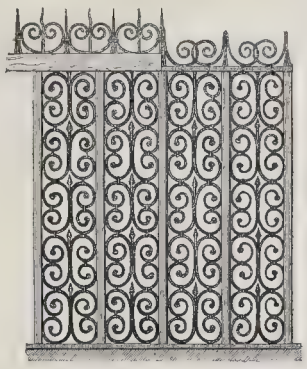

Fig. 3.

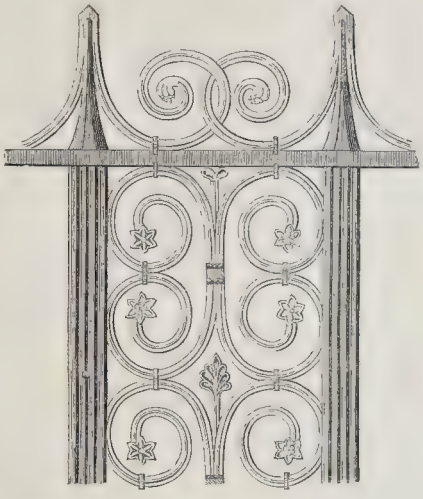

Fig. 4. Fig 6.

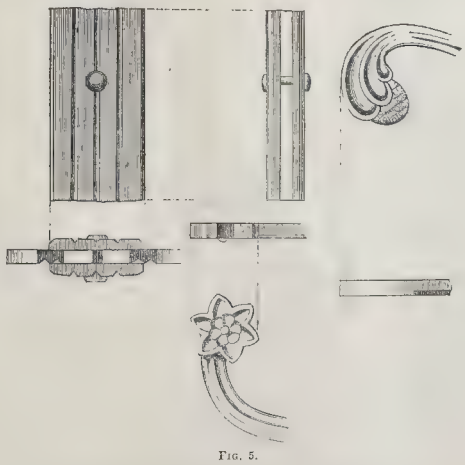

Fig. 5.

ON CURVES SUITABLE TO ARCHITECTURE.*

It is impossible to limit by any arbitrary rules the curves which are suitable to architecture. All regular curves might, in different cases, be used with advantage; but as the number of possible curves is infinite, it should be the business of those who approach this subject to consider, on the one hand, what curve is most suitable for a required purpose, and on the other hand, what is most easy of application, either by geometrical construction, or, what is better, by mechanical description, the first being the most important, but the second a very important consideration; so important, practically, that we have been in the habit too exclusively of using the circle where other curves would have been more appropriate. We should, therefore, seek to use, as much as possible, curves which are easily described; but not from being sparing of thought or invention; but by so adapting our designs, and selecting the curves used, that they may both be most fitting, and most easily applied.

As a general rule, the circle should only be used where uniform curvature is sought for: in designs requiring varied or contrasted curvature it should be avoided. In the case of the former, *i.e.* in varied curvature, it should never be used, as, for instance, it has been in the late Gothic four-centred arch. In the case of contrasted curvature, as in the common ogee, produced by segments of circles, it should be limited to cases where great contrast is desired, as in Gothic ogee arches, &c. in which cases, although the contrasting arcs of circles form, as it were, a discord, they may yet be very effective. But in all cases where harmony is desired, the ogee, *i.e.* Hogarth's line of beauty, should be a regular mathematical curve, passing through a real point of contrary flexure, where, between the contrasting curvatures, there lies a point of absolute straightness,—a straightness taken advantage of by Watt, in the case of the curve called the "Lemniscata," to produce the parallel motion of the steam-engine.

The chief characteristics of curves are—1, Points of greatest curvature; 2, Of least ditto; 3, Points of contrary flexure; 4, Loops, nodes, and cusps; to which may be added, a symptotes, or straight lines towards which the curve always approaches, but never reaches. All these varieties are exceedingly well illustrated in the curve called the conchoid of Nicomedes.

It is very desirable in designing any object which introduces curved lines, that the above characteristics should be thought of, especially the greatest and least curvatures, and points of contrary flexure.

In designing a vase, for instance, we might wish to be able to select such a curve, that the lower portion of the profile should be convex, the curvature being least at the bottom; a point of quickest curvature about the middle, succeeded by one of contrary flexure leading to the concave outline forming the neck, the latter having a point of greatest curvature at the lip. All this might be tolerably well designed by hand; but it would assist the artist to have before him a mathematical curve embodying the desired conditions, which might serve as a guide, or model, even if it would not itself suit the purpose exactly. Moreover, a careful study of several specimens of mathematical curves would greatly improve the hand in drawing and designing. But in all important cases, where a true curve can be applied, it would be desirable to do so, as the Greeks used a segment of the hyperbola for the echinus of the capitals of their Doric columns.

It is certain that the proper use of such curves has a great deal to do with expression in architecture, although we must not think that this alone can make the architect.

I will now proceed with a short sketch of the different styles of architecture which have succeeded one another, endeavouring to show their several capacities for the introduction of mathematical curves, before commencing the description of the curves of which the use is chiefly recommended. I must, however, first refer you to the enduring architecture of nature, which never grows out of date; in which the

* This pape was read at the Architectural Museum on the 2nd of October.

occurrence of regular and varied curves is endless. I believe that in the forms of shells, and in every kind of leaf, whether the delicate curvature of the bending bulrush, or the heart-shape leaf of the violet or cyclamen, or in other countless varieties of form,—in every case, there is a normal geometrical figure, which might perhaps be discovered by a sufficient examination, as in the case of the pendant bulrush we at once recognize the elastic curve, and in the nautilus, ammonite, and other shells, we find the equiangular spiral. It has often struck me that it would be an occupation worthy of a philosopher to investigate these forms by collating a sufficient number of examples.

But we will proceed to the less consistent architecture of man, and let it be our ambition humbly to follow the one, and not to allow any supposed superiority in any style or people hinder us from striving to surpass the other.

Omitting the Egyptian and Assyrian architecture, in which, as far as I know, there is no great refinement in the selection of curves, we first come to the Greek, in which architecture the fortunate circumstance of a simple idea having been elaborated into perfection during a long series of years, led to the use of a great number of beautiful geometrical curves. The hyperbola and parabola appear in the contours of the mouldings: the former curve also forms the entasis of the columns.

The Greek vases also give indications of the use of the conchoid of Nicomedes, and other curves. In all these there is the most complete union of science and art.

The Romans, who formed their architecture on the Greek model, seemed to have thrown aside the noble and reserved simplicity, which they had not the taste to appreciate, and strove chiefly to obtain a magnificence bordering on vulgarity. Still, so great a people could not fail to endue whatever they did with an expression of power. We find, in the forms used, nothing but straight lines and segments of circles; and if, from their example, we can draw but litt'e to illustrate the use of varied curves, at least we feel that the want of them is a very serious defect.

Derived from the Roman, arose the Romanesque, from about A.D. 700 to A.D. 1100, also called Byzantine, Saxon, or Norman, according to the locality in which it prevailed. In this architecture, the curves used are chiefly circular-headed arches and circular mouldings, but in the carved ornamentation of the capitals, as well as in the Mosaic decorations of walls and ceilings, free undulating curves were continually made use of; and if circumstances should lead to the general use of this style for ecclesiastical architecture, there would be nothing discordant in a more complete use of varied curves.

This architecture, as it grew in lightness and airiness, gradually prepared itself for the Gothic, and when its aspiration for loftiness was fulfilled by the introduction from the East of the pointed arch, a new epoch in architecture was completed. The pointed arch had existed for centuries in the East, without finding its true place in architecture.

The western architecture had been struggling for loftiness by stilting arches, and other expedients. From their fortunate combination, sprung that style which has done so much honour to the middle ages, so much so, that it seems to be the one object of many of the present highly civilised day, to throw themselves back into those times, and to endeavour to think their thoughts, and even to limit themselves to their mental stature. Let us by all means do honour to the great results they achieved, but let it be with an independent spirit.

But my object is to call your attention to the great development which the use of curves received, or might have received, in this architecture. The intersections of the vaulting especially offered innumerable places for curves of different kinds of curvature. But from want of geometrical skill, these opportunities were generally lost.

The principal ribs and cross springers were, with great propriety, in the earlier architecture, almost always single segments of circles; but the wall ribs, and other places where the peculiar form of the intersection of the vault often gave opportunity for introducing a segment of an ellipse or parabola, with the greatest advantage, is often a bungling, broken-backed affair.

The Gothic builders, however, were not at all insensible of the beauty of freely-drawn, and varied curves, as shown in many of the sections of their mouldings, such as the bell of the Early English capital, and the late Perpendicular hollow, and many others. Indeed, it would have been impossible for the artists who copied the infinite beauties of natural foliage so conscientiously and so well, to have shut their eyes to the exquisite beauties of Nature's laws offered to them in the common grasses by the wayside, in the graceful festoons of the climatis and other creepers hanging from the bushes where they chose so well their models, or the curves of quicker flexure in every leaf they copied.

The Gothic architecture was at its highest development in the style most incorrectly called Decorated, which prevailed from about A.D. 1260 to A.D. 1360.

This style has, with more justice, been called Curvilinear, and it was the judicious use of curved lines that gave it much of its character.

A more scientific treatment, without loss of spirit, would of course have been better, and would have led to a more permanent style; but when the various and beautiful combinations of circular arcs had run their round, the fashion changed, and I think, though others may differ, that, in the first instance, an improvement in stateliness was effected by the introduction of Perpendicular architecture; but this soon degenerated; for the life-giving love of nature, in sculpture and foliage, became cold and formal, and the political and religious conditions which were favourable to art had departed.

The artists of Italy had never been satisfied with the form of Gothic which had reached them, and conceived a longing to revive the classical architecture; and from the moment that Alberti and Brunelleschi found how plastic the Roman architecture was in their hands, the Gothic only held its place until the northern nations had been sufficiently educated in the Revival to supplant it. Before it fell, an opportunity was lost for the use of a mathematical curve, in the case of the depressed or Tudor arch, otherwise called the four-centred.

In such a combination, the two arcs of different circles which meet are sure to quarrel with each other, and each carrying the eye with it in the direction of its own complement, never can produce that beauty of gradual change of curvature seen in an elliptic, parabolic, or any other arc of varied curvature. The four-centred arch, and all false ellipses, ought to be at once and for ever excluded from architecture.

I omit the Elizabethan, which was in the strictest sense transitional.

The new style gave rather more facilities for the use of varied curves than the old,—in festoons, which are catenary curves, trusses, the curious volutes in which Michelangelo delighted,—elliptic arches and elliptic intersections in semicircular vaults, which were used with the greatest propriety and vigour by our architects of the time of Charles I. and Charles II.; the greatest names in England, I need scarcely remind you, being those of Jones and Wren.

Soon afterwards, in great measure on the authority of Bernini and Borromini, a less severe style came into vogue, in which all sorts of varied but unregulated curves were employed. The Louis Quatorze style has still its admirers, so that name will suffice to explain what I mean. The want of order and method in this style, as in the case of the later periods of the Gothic curvilinear, led to a change of feeling which soon resulted in the adoption of the Greek; a style, though in itself most perfect, very little suited to our every-day wants, and, without great modifications, unfitted for our climate. The mere copyists of the Greek have failed utterly; while most successful results have been produced by such men as Professor Cockerell and Schinkel, who have embodied in new combinations the character of that architecture; and in their works fine instances of profiles are to be found, drawn, if not by geometry, by intuition. As all, however, have not that gift, and yet are called on to use curved forms, it cannot but be useful to point out those which are most easily brought to bear, and are at once the most fitting and easy of mechanical or geometrical construction.*

F. C. Penrose.

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, F.S.A.

Mr. Editor,—I have watched the progress of your excellent periodical from infancy to its present stage of vigour and soundness of principle and opinion, and have also a goodly range of its volumes, in which I have occasionally written a few articles. I am now induced to send you brief notices of an old associate and friend, whose life, writings, and professional works entitle him to rank amongst the "Worthies of England." With Mr. Brayley I continued in confidential association for more than sixty-five years.

In my boyish days, when I occasionally emerged from the black and dank cellar of the Jerusalem Tavern, London, I eagerly sought to obtain information and amusement at the book-shop of Mr. Essex (noticed in p. 69 of my Auto-biography), and there often met the future historian of Surrey, then apprenticed to an enameller in Red Lion-street, who was employed by Henry Bone (afterwards advanced in the Royal Academy to be one of its members) to prepare and fire enamelled plates, for small fancy pictures, in rings and trinkets. Mr. Brayley at that time, like myself, was an ardent reader and lover of books, and his conversation, with that of Mr. Essex, excited me to devote every spare moment I could procure from my common-place labours to read and meditate on such miscellaneous volumes and pamphlets as could be obtained. Though Mr. Brayley was my junior by more than two years, he had not only read much more extensively, but, from a more retentive memory, had attained a greater variety of information than myself. From this association, and from fortuitous circumstances, which human intellect never yet understood, ultimately sprang up a crop of literary works which cannot fail to astonish the youthful reader who calculates their amount in volumes, pages, variety of subject, extent of labour in research, travel, embellishments, and in writing.

As may be reasonably supposed, they commenced in the most humble and unpropitious departments of literature. Our first *partnership* composition and speculation was a song called "The Powder Tax, or a Puff at the Guinea-pigs," written by my young friend, and sung publicly at a Spouting Club held at Jacob's well, Barbican, where a crowded assemblage of smokers and tipplers met once a week to hear theatrical tyros, and even veterans, recite prologues, act scenes from plays, and sing songs. The new ditty was encored, and called for the following week; for powdered hair with "pig-tails" was popular and fashionable, as partly intimating something of aristocracy, and opposed to the "swinish multitude,"—a phrase which Burke had applied to the lower and democratic orders. We were tempted to print copies of our new ballad to give to friends, and sell, at one penny each. A thousand copies were soon disposed of, and more than seventy thousand were sold by a Mr. Evans, a noted song-printer in Long-lane, Smithfield, whose agents sang and hawked them about the streets for a long time. Thinking our literary property invaded and plundered, we threatened to prosecute the daring pirate, but he defied law and the two young authors. Soon afterwards, Mr. Brayley, at my instigation, wrote "A History of the White Elephant," for Mr. Fairburn, in the Minories, for whom I had been editor of two or three annual Song-books, a series of "Twelfth-night Characters," "The enterprising Adventures of Pizarro," &c. This association led to a more intimate union in a mutual copartnership, as joint editors of the "Beauties of England and Wales"—a work begun with little qualification for its arduous duties by either authors or publishers;

* In the course of the paper, the lecturer alluded to Mr. Jopling, as having done more than any other to advance the subject of mechanically described curves. Amongst the examples explained, and the instruments on the table used to produce them were, an instrument on the principle of the cone, drawing all the conic sections, namely, the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola; trammels for the ellipse and cardioid; the conchoid of Nicomedes and the cissoid of Diocles; Mr. Jopling's line of beauty; Penrose and Bennett's heliograph, for drawing by continuous motion the equiangular, or logarithmic spiral, suitable for volutes, and other curves of uniformly increasing curvature.

Its origin, progress, and characteristics I have fully explained in my Auto-biography, already referred to. Suffice it to say, Mr. Brayley wrote the greater parts of Volumes I. and II. whilst I travelled over five counties for materials, and directed the embellishments. A history of this once popular publication, which, though at first announced to be comprised "in about six volumes," and finished in the space of three years, extended to no less than twenty-five large volumes, and was in progress of publication more than fifteen years, would involve a curious, also a lamentable story of "the quarrels of authors," and their dissensions with publishers, as well as the caprices and forbearances of the latter. My own personal share of miseries in this drama was often painful, as well as mortifying and embarrassing. At length the authors and publishers separated. The former undertook to write and be responsible for certain counties and volumes of the work. Hence Mr. Brayley engaged to write the accounts of Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Kent, for Volumes VII. and VIII.; whilst I produced Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire, for the ninth volume. London and Middlesex were next assigned to my late partner; but he finished only one large volume and part of another on London, when he was superseded by Mr. Nightingale, who was employed by the publishers to continue and complete the topography of the metropolis. Though they were, perhaps, fully justified in making this arrangement, they were unfortunate in the selection of a new author, or rather compiler; for it is painful for me to refer to and read some of the pages of his continuation. Whole passages are taken from other books without acknowledgment, whilst errors, misstatements, and carelessness of matter, method, and language, pervade the two and half volumes to which Mr. Nightingale's name is attached.

In the second volume of my Autobiography is a detailed account of "The Beauties," with notices of publishers, authors, compilers, and correspondents; and the topographical reader is further referred to Mr. Brewer's valuable introductory volume to the work.

During the progress of the publication, and after the retirement of the original authors, Mr. Brayley wrote several other works on a variety of subjects, but mostly topographical and archæological. Two of these especially, deserve more particularly the attention and approval of the reader, from the extent and value of their multifarious contents. The first was the "History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster," in 2 vols. quarto and folio, with numerous illustrations by J. P. Neale. This is a work of laborious research, of deliberate and careful investigation, discriminating and truthful analysis, and truly sound deduction.

The same praise may also be bestowed on "The History of Surrey," in 5 vols. royal octavo and quarto, written by him between the years of 1841 and 1848, with small aids from his son, Mr. Britton, and Dr. Mantle. It was projected and begun by myself and Mr. John Timbs, and was undertaken at the risk, and produced at the expense of Mr. Robert Best Ede, of Dorking, who expended some thousands of pounds on its execution. It is barely justice to the liberality and enterprise of that spirited and zealous tradesman, to state that whilst it reflects credit on him, it is also honourable to all parties whose names are attached to the work. In its artistic embellishments it surpasses any topographical publication that I am acquainted with.

Another volume, though projected by myself, and the dedication, preface, and several passages written by me, was mainly the production of Mr. Brayley's pen, and evinces the usual extent of his investigation and careful authenticity of narrative. It was produced soon after the lamentable fire of 1834, when most of the ancient parts of St. Stephen's Chapel, and the Palace, with the Houses of Parliament, and attached buildings were burnt, and others so much injured that it was deemed expedient to clear all away and erect a new and improved edifice in their place. "The History of the Ancient Palace of Westminster, with numerous Illustrations," was produced and printed in quarto and octavo, in 1836.

The following publications are of Mr. Brayley's writing: "Delineations of the Isle of Thanet and the Cinque Ports," 2 vols. 18mo. 1817; "Londiniana; or Reminiscences of the British Metropolis," 4 vols. 18mo. 1823; "History and Description of the London Theatres," 4to. 1827; "Popular Pastimes; being a Selection of Picturesque Representations of the Customs and Amusements of Great Britain," 8vo. 1816, with several engravings in aquatinta, from drawings by Stevanof; "Views of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire, illustrative of the Works of R. Bloomfield; with Descriptions and a Memoir of the Author," 8vo. 1806; a similar volume on the works of Cowper; "The Graphic Illustrator," containing a variety of essays, criticisms, biographical and archæological papers, and wood-cut illustrations. Though at one time calculated to be very popular and profitable, it was so irregular in its periodical appearance, that its readers and publisher became impatient and querulous; and after struggling on from its first appearance, July, 1832, to November, 1834, it died a natural death. On the wrapper of the last number the editor replied to a long list of correspondents, thanking and praising some for valuable communications, and promising others due attention to their favours in future pages. The communication of one, or rather a presumed contributor, thus remarks on the work:—

"May
Your illustrious illustrations
And your learned observations,
With your graphic representations,
Antiquarian communications,
Philosophic commentations;
And historic delineations,
With your clear elucidations
Of abstruse speculations,
And your patient examinations
Of all minor considerations,
Cause abundant remuneration
For your supererogation."

He also wrote "Descriptions of Places represented in Middiman's Views and Antiquities of Great Britain," 4to. 1813.

In 1806 appeared a quarto volume, written mostly by Mr. Brayley, with the name of Wm. Herbert annexed, entitled, "Lambeth Palace," illustrated, 4to. The same authors published a volume of miscellaneous poems, in small 8vo. in 1803, with the title of "Sir Reginald, &c." In 1805 Brayley edited a large royal 8vo. volume, under the title of "The Works of the late Edward Dayes," containing an excursion in Derbyshire, essays on painting and painters; also illustrative notes by E. W. B. who devoted much time and literary labour in producing a large and respectable volume, the profits of which were intended to benefit the surviving widow of the artist.

This publication, like some other plans in which my old friend became engaged, involved him in great sacrifice of time and pecuniary liabilities, and tended materially to harass and distress him. Hence, and from want of punctuality in the periodical publication of the monthly numbers of "The Beauties," he became embarrassed in circumstances, which tended to prey on his spirits, and occasionally paralyze him for many successive years. He had been secretary and librarian to the Russell Institution for twenty-eight years, the committee of which entered the following just and honourable record on their minutes a few days after his decease:—

"*Russell Institution, September* 29, 1854. Resolved,—That this committee having heard with great regret the death of E. W. Brayley, Esq. beg to express their sympathy with the members of his family for the loss which they have sustained, and to record their unanimous testimony to the attention and courtesy which the deceased ever manifested to the members of this institution, for the lengthened period of twenty-eight years, during which he held the important offices of secretary and librarian."

Mr. Brayley was constitutionally of healthy and hardy stamina, and was enabled to bear and surmount great bodily as well as mental exertion. I have known him walk fifty miles a day, for three successive days; and write for the press for fourteen and sixteen continuous hours. At that time he suffered much from a troublesome disorder, and twice was in danger from it. Within six weeks of his death he was assailed by diarrhœa, but neglected to seek medical advice, until illness had prostrated his frame. He then applied to Dr. Joseph Williams, who promptly and skilfully attempted to arrest the malady; but it was too late, for his system was too far subdued to be rallied, and he died a victim to his constitutional enemy—procrastination, on the 23rd of September, 1854, in the eighty-second year of his age. His remains were interred in a cemetery adjoining the north side of the Foundling Hospital. He left a son, one of the librarians of the London Institution, and a daughter.

J. BRITTON.

CEMETERY COMPETITIONS.

YOUR advertising columns have lately given publicity to the following glaring attempts to excite the *cupidity* of architects:—

1. The Charlton Burial Board offer 20*l.* for drawings and estimates for the erection of the necessary buildings, and for draining and laying out and planting their 5 acres of ground; with the extraordinary addition of 10*l.* for "detailed working drawings and specification."

2. The Doncaster Cemetery Commissioners, after vainly attempting to seduce an architect into designing them cheap chapels, offer 15*l.* for "Designs, ground plans, elevations, and detailed estimates for the laying out 7½ acres, erecting two chapels, with lodge and entrance-gates, the whole to cost 1,600*l.*" Parties competing to have the *benefit* of a trip to Doncaster to inspect plans and levels.

3. The Burial Board of Bury St. Edmund's will give 10*l.* to the fortunate architect who shall furnish them with suitable "Design, plans, and estimates for laying out 10½ acres, and for chapels, lodge, entrance-gates, fences," &c. Permission is in this case *kindly* given to view the spot.

4. The Tiverton Burial Board actually offer the sum of 6*l.* 6s. for the "accepted" plans, specifications, and estimates, for erecting upon their 4½ acres "two chapels, a sexton's lodge, board-room, and entrance-gates:" the competitors to go to Tiverton to see the plan of land.

It appears to me, sir, that these exhibit a somewhat novel phase in the history of competition. Heretofore (although the premiums have in many cases been wretchedly low) the professed object has been to secure the best design; whereas in the above instances it evidently is the main aim of the parties to obtain the cheapest architect and the cheapest architecture. I think you will agree with me in crying shame on those who entertain so ignoble an idea of architecture as to offer such paltry premiums; and with still increased emphasis, shame on all who by competing on such terms not only degrade themselves, but also bring disgrace upon that noble art of which they are the too unworthy professors. Alas! when will architects be wise and united? When will they see that the cure of competition evils rests mainly with themselves?

J. N.

THE TOMBS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

HAVING been much interested in the perusal of the extracts in your last number from the paper of Mr. J. H. Markland, read at the meeting of the Worcestershire Architectural Society, I am induced to notice the evident inaccuracy of the concluding anecdote—namely, that the tomb of Aylmer de Valence in Westminster Abbey was removed from its original position to make room for Wolfe's monument, and placed where it now stands under the direction of the Rev. Dean. Feeling convinced that this could not be the fact, I at once referred to "Dart's Westminster," published, as you are no doubt aware, before Wolfe's monument, or the occasion for it, were in existence. And as well from Dart's description as from his engraved plan of the Abbey, it is clear that Valence's tomb, as well as the adjoining tombs of Edward Earl of Lancaster and Aveline, his countess, remain in the same position in which no doubt they were all three originally erected—namely, on the north side of the High Altar. It is further evident that it was the screen of the chapel of St. John the Evangelist which was removed to make way for Wolfe's monument, the basement of which screen was formed of two ancient monuments, with brasses, and which were then laid level with the pavement of the ambulatory in front of Wolfe's monument, and where, I believe, they still remain.

There was, however, quite sufficient, in connection with Valence's, and the two other tombs above referred to, to have furnished Mr. Markland with an illustration of the reckless ignorance and want of taste at the period to which he alludes, without any such inaccuracy as he has fallen into, inasmuch as on the occasion of the erection of a modern altar-piece in the reign of Queen Anne, these tombs were totally shut out from the choir, and excluded from view, by a substantial wainscotting of carpenter's Gothic. It was then, perhaps, considered quite sufficient that they might be still seen from their sides next the ambulatory; but as regards the beautiful tomb of the Countess Aveline, this remaining privilege was shortly afterwards extinguished, by the erection in front of it of the monument to Lord Ligonier, in the early part of George III.'s reign. The reproach of the shutting out of the three tombs from the choir was redeemed by the removal of the wainscotting on the erection of the new altar-screen soon after the coronation of George IV. but the usurpation of the Ligonier monument has been permitted to continue, and this has been a main inducement for my now addressing you, in the hope that it may attract the attention of the judicious architect who now has the superintendence of the Abbey, and who is likely to have the distinguished honour of restoring the royal tombs. Within the last few years several very judicious improvements have been made in the way of restoration by the removal or rearrangement of monuments; and nothing would be easier than the removal of that of Lord Ligonier for which I would suggest an inoffensive abiding-place by the side of Mrs. Siddons's statue, behind the great monument of Sir Francis Norris. This removal would completely restore *to view* the tomb of the Countess Aveline, though probably in a sadly mutilated condition, as, indeed, is sufficiently indicated from that portion which is restored to view on the choir side; but then I would observe that this tomb, though eminently beautiful, is small, and simple in its details; and that a comparatively small amount would be required for its effectual restoration, for which there are ample existing authorities, without the necessity for the restorer's exercising his own invention, and thus rendering it questionable.

As the countess was not only the wife of a prince of the blood royal, but herself the heiress of an illustrious house, I should submit that a small slice of the Government grant might be legitimately devoted to this object. M. H.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Yarmouth.—The new bridge has at length been opened to the public. The following are a few particulars as to dimensions, materials, and cost:—Foundation, 26 feet below low water-mark; 13 feet 7 inches to top of bed-plate; 7 feet 6 inches to top of pedestal; end spans, each 65 feet; centre spans, 50 feet; piers, 16 feet thick at bottom, 12 feet at top; 50 feet in length, to extremity of cut-water; and 36 feet at square. Roadway, 26 feet wide; footpaths, each 4 feet 4 inches; end parapets, corrugated iron covered with African oak planks. Centre—wrought-iron girders, covered with African oak plank; copper lamps on granite pedestals, 10 feet 6 inches, by 5 feet wide; footway—approach radius of 25 feet. The contract price for the work was 24,500*l.*; but in addition to this there have been a great many alterations and deviations from the original plan, and no doubt there will be a large amount to pay for extras; and it is very likely, according to the *Norfolk Chronicle*, that the whole cost of the structure, including the large sums paid for property in the vicinity of the bridge, and other charges, will not fall very far short of 60,000*l.* More than 300 tons of iron have been used in its construction. Messrs. Grissell were the contractors. The engineers were Messrs. Walker, Burgess, and Cooper.

Portsmouth.—The new police station-house at Landport, on the site of the late Tollervy's Pond, has been commenced, and is to be completed by January next. The cost of the building will be 500*l.* and the iron railing 130*l.*: total, 630*l.*

Weston-super-Mare.—It is proposed to erect a new town-hall here, at a cost of 3,000*l.* to be raised in shares. A site has been gratuitously offered by Mr. B. G. Phillips.

Worcester.—At the late county sessions here, a report on Upton-bridge was read, which showed that the amount of contract for iron-work was 3,300*l.*; and extras, 196*l.* 13s. 2d.; for masonry, 4,650*l.*; and extras, 1,256*l.* 10s. (these extras including the cost of the roadway at the north approach, the towing-path, bridge-quay wall, &c.) Labour, stone, tradesmen's bills, &c. brought up the amount to 9,855*l.* 2s. 8d. Mr. Giles's travelling expenses were 100*l.*; but his charge for commission was not yet rendered. Although Mr. Giles had reported that the total amount due on the whole contract to Messrs. Nowell was 5,906*l.* 10s. they had claimed an additional sum of 2,330*l.* During the progress of the works much delay had taken place on the part of Messrs. Butler, who, however, had sustained a great loss by the rise in price of iron.

Exeter.—The new Diocesan Training College, erected in Old Bath-road here, was opened on Wednesday in last week, with great ceremonial. It is an Early English structure.

Lynn Berwyn.—The first stone of a bridge to be erected over the Dee, between Corwen and Llangollen, so as to unite the two counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, was laid on 7th inst. by the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham. Llyn Berwyn-bridge is the name of a deep pool over which the bridge is to be erected. Mr. Edward Lloyd acts gratuitously as inspector of the work. The workmen after the ceremony adjourned to the Sun Inn, Glyndyfrdwy, where they were supplied with *cwrw da*, &c.

Manchester.—The American Amphitheatre, in Fountain-street, which last winter was erected for equestrian performances, is being converted into a Philharmonic Hall. A Mr. Tonks, according to the local *Courier*, has become the lessee of the building, and is entirely re-modelling the interior, with the view of affording accommodation for 3,500 persons. An orchestra is being erected for a hundred performers, and arrangements made to render the acoustic qualities of the building as perfect as possible. For the comfort and convenience of the audience, the interior will be divided into dress-circle, stalls, pit, and galleries.

Edinburgh.—The building for the Scottish National Galleries, on the Mound, now in course of construction, is nearly completed, and the Royal Academy will occupy a portion of it in February.

THE BIG SHIP AND A LONDON SQUARE CONTRASTED.

A bare statement of the dimensions of the large ship which Mr. Scott Russell is just now building scarcely conveys a notion to the majority of minds of its vast size, capacity, and cost. An ingenious friend of ours, Mr. Gould, has jotted down some points of comparison between the ship and Tavistock-square, and these serve to make the idea much clearer. He points out that Tavistock-square consists of fifty-six houses, and that there are eighteen houses on one side, of 25 feet frontage, or 450 feet. It would require nine from the other side, or 225 feet, to make the length of the large ship; viz. 27 houses = 675 feet. Then the houses being 42 feet deep, it would require two houses put together to make the section of the ship, which is 83 feet; so that it would actually require all the houses in the square put together in two rows to make a block the size of the big ship, setting aside the angles cut off in coming to the keel.

Again, the inhabitants of the square may be considered eight to a house, or 448 souls; whilst the ship will some day carry four times or five times as many, say 2,240 or possibly 3,000 souls. At any time of winter the fifty-six houses in the square will probably have ten tons of coals each, or 560 tons; whilst the big ship will take nearly twenty times as much, or at least 10,000 tons for its own consumption. To carry the comparison one step farther, the cost of the fifty-six houses to build would be about 112,000*l.*—the furniture, 58,000*l.*; or 170,000*l.* ready to be inhabited. This ship, it is supposed, will cost 450,000*l.* or 500,000*l.* before it is ready for its inmates! Rather striking this.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

The doings of official bodies are sometimes very amusing,—very. The public have recently bought Burlington House,—that house concerning which Sir William Chambers has said, "Few in this vast city suspect, I believe, that behind an old brick wall in Piccadilly there is one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe,"—and thinking that the aforesaid public might like to see what they had bought, we inquired for the means of getting inside the enclosure wall; and ultimately one of our assistants wrote an innocent little note to a gentleman in the Office of Works, to inquire if he might stand inside the gate to make a sketch of the building. Mind, it was simply to stand humbly in the court-yard, not to approach the sanctuary or to deduce from appearances how many years the building is likely to remain unoccupied and profitless; and he expected, as a matter of course, an immediate assent. Behold, however, after the lapse of a certain number of days arrives a mighty missive, endorsed, O. H. M. S. signed by the assistant secretary, and setting forth, in clerkly hand, as follows:—

"4721. 26. 9. 54. Office of Works, &c.
27th September, 1854.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works, &c. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 21st inst. requesting permission to enter the great court at Burlington House for the purpose of making a drawing of the exterior for the editor of the *Builder*; and, in reply, I am to acquaint you that the Board are not, at present, in a position to comply with your request.

"I am, Sir," &c. &c. &c.

We are not going to find fault with her Majesty's Commissioners; and if, when Parliament assembles, Mr. Bell, the architect, or Mr. Peto, or Mr. Alderman Cubitt, or any other of *our* representatives, should move for a return of the correspondence on the subject, and inquire if the Chief Commissioner,—the literary, the enlightened, the liberal Sir William Molesworth (who is opposed to secret diplomacy, likes to let the light in everywhere, and is, really, a man somewhat in advance of the age) was present when this *important* question was discussed and decided, it will be without any special request on our part. But the affair seems to us such a very good joke, that we cannot resist the desire to give our readers the enjoyment of it.

Of course, the sapient refusal did not prevent us from carrying out the intention, though it forced us to look over the wall, and has not allowed us to show fully that part of the design to which those who have praised it must have referred specially, namely, the circular colonnade behind the wall, and in front of the mansion.

Burlington House, as originally built, is ascribed to Denham, the poet architect, who was surveyor-general of the king's works, immediately before Wren. "On the 28th of September, 1668," Pepys writes, "thence to my Lord Burlington's House, the first time I ever was there, it being the house built by Sir John Denham, next to Clarendon House."

Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, the protector of Kent the architect, put a new south front to the house, that which we now see, and added the colonnade. The design for the former was made in 1717, and the design for the colonnade in 1718.* Colin Campbell, in the "Vitruvius Britannicus," claims the merit of the design, including the gateway; and though Walpole doubts this, and attributes it to the earl himself, he has but slight grounds for doing so. Walpole describes rapturously the effect the first view of the colonnade had upon him when he saw it after a ball at the house, looking out of the window to see the sun rise. "It seemed, he says, one of those edifices in fairy tales that are raised by genii in a night's time!"

Various alterations in the house were made at a later date, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Ware, and a slip of land on the west side of the edifice was converted into Burlington Arcade, 1819, and now produces more than 8,000*l.* per annum. The mansion is said to occupy about eight acres of ground altogether. The south front of the house, shown in our view, is 130 feet in extent, and the height of it is 48 feet.

* See Britton's "Public Buildings of London," which contains a plan and descriptive particulars of the building.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

CHURCH BUILDING NEWS.

Hanham Abbots.—The small church of Hanham Abbots, on the Gloucester side of the Avon, has been repaired and partly rebuilt, and was re-opened on Wednesday in week before last. The church, as restored, consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle, north porch, and western tower. Previous to the restoration, it was in a most dilapidated and insecure state; the walls out of the upright, and the roof falling in. The architects employed were Messrs. Pope, Bindon, and Clark. The nave and chancel are entirely new, and also the whole of the windows. The western tower curiously abuts on the adjoining mansion of Hanham-court, in the open park of which the church stands, and is a specimen of late Gothic, the stages having traceried windows, and terminating with embattled parapet. One ancient bell out of six remains in the tower. The church is entirely reseated with large benches having carved ends, and without doors. The chancel is fitted up with oak stalls, and the pulpit and desk are carved in the same material.

Bishopsteignton.—The parish church of St. John, Bishopsteignton, Devon, was re-opened on 12th instant, after being closed for three months, during which time alterations and improvements have been made from designs by Mr. J. W. Rowell, of Teignmouth. The cumbrous and unsightly north gallery has been removed, the whole church refitted with low seats, in stained deal; and to obtain additional accommodation a new chancel aisle has been built on the north side. The old oak pulpit has been removed to east-end of nave, and a new low screen in oak, with lectern formed in same, and a suitable prayer-desk, have been introduced. The organ, which stood in the western gallery, and obstructed the light of the window, has been removed to the east-end of north aisle, on a platform of sufficient size to accommodate the choir. Messrs. Rowell and Son, of Teignmouth, were the contractors for the works, the whole of which have been carried out at a cost of nearly 700*l.* subscribed chiefly by four or five of the resident gentry of the village, who had just recently expended a large sum in the purchase of land and erection of a new Chapel of Ease at the Hamlet of Luton, about three miles from the parish church.

Teignmouth.—The churchyards of the parishes of East and West Teignmouth have been visited by Mr. P. H. Holland, one of the inspectors appointed by the Home Secretary, and, on account of their overcrowded state, an order has been made for closing them on or before 1st June next. The parishioners, in consequence, held vestry meetings, put themselves under the "Burials (beyond the Metropolis) Act," and elected a Burial Board, who, having appointed their officers, Mr. W. R. Jordan, solicitor, as clerk, and Mr. J. W. Rowell, their architect and surveyor, will now proceed to make the necessary arrangements for forming a cemetery. The site proposed is about one mile distant from the town on the north side, about half-way up the valley towards Haldon, and contains about four acres, which is the quantity ordered by the Home Secretary to be provided.

Llanvihangel, &c.—The churches of Llanvihangel, Tor y Mynydd, and Gwernesney, Monmouthshire, in the diocese of Llandaff, have recently been reopened after complete restoration, with new seating, windows, bell-turret, &c. ——A new bell-turret has been added and other works done to the church of Llaswair Discoed, under the direction of Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, the diocesan architects.

Llanshatyd.—The consecration of the church of Llanshatyd, near Aberystwith, was to take place on Thursday in last week. The plans were furnished by Mr. Penson, architect.

Holyhead.—The new Church of St. Seiriol here was consecrated on Thursday in week before last. It is in the early English Decorated style, and contains a nave, two aisles, chancel, tower, south porch, and vestry. The nave and aisles are 77 feet 6 inches long, and 21 feet wide. The chancel is 26 feet by 19 feet. Near the tower is an octagon font, with emblematical initials carved on each side. The presbytery is ascended by two steps, the sacrarium by three. The priests' door communicates from the chancel into the exterior. The pulpit and reading-desk are of Bath stone. The roof is of open-frame timber-work, stained and varnished in imitation of oak. The floor is laid with black and red tiles; that of the chancel with encaustic tiles in pattern. The tower is surmounted by a spire, ending in a gilded cross, the total height being 132 feet. The exterior is formed of irregular courses of rubble, the stone being of a variegated colour. The window-tracings and the whole of the spire are wrought from Stoureton stone, brought from the neighbourhood of Liverpool. The east window of the chancel is a five-light Decorated window, the head being filled with tracery. The situation of the edifice is lofty. The spire serves as a sea-mark, and the orientation is due east and west. A churchyard encloses the whole. The architect was Mr. Charles Vereist, of Liverpool; the contractor, Mr. Hugh Yates, mason; and the clerk of works, Mr. Edwards, both of same place. The entire cost of the erection is about 4,000*l.* exclusive of site, of which sum there is yet 600*l.* deficient. The Hon. W. O. Stanley gave a donation of 600*l.*; the Rev. C. Williams, rector of the parish, gave 200*l.*; and the remainder consisted of smaller sums. The land was presented through a mutual arrangement between the Marquis of Anglesea and the Hon. W. O. Stanley. After the consecration of the church, the bishop consecrated the new burial-ground, which is set aside for a cemetery. It is situated at a short distance from the town, and is of a suitable elevation. It is 1 acre and 13 perches in extent, and contains a small chapel, the cost of which was defrayed by a church-rate, the Church giving the ground.

Hazlewood.—A monumental arcade of three compartments, in the Gothic style, moulded and carved in Roche Abbey stone, has just been erected in Hazlewood church, according to the *Derbyshire Advertiser*. The inscription is cut on a slab of Aubigny stone, from Normandy. The design was supplied by Mr. H. I. Stevens, architect, and the work has been carried out by Mr. J. B. Robinson, of Belper, sculptor, who has also erected a carved Gothic tomb over the grave in the churchyard.

Rochdale.—The total cost of the restoration of Rochdale Church, we understand, will be about 4,000*l.* The architect engaged in carrying out the restoration is Mr. J. Clarke.

EXAMINING BOARDS.

A TEACHER, who signs himself "A COUNTRY WORKMAN" asks if any steps are likely to be taken by the Institute of Architects or of Civil Engineers as to the Civil Service Bill; and thinks care should be taken that if examinations are provided for, the two Institutes should form the examination boards in their own departments. He complains, too, of the power given to University College. If we mistake not, the subject has been already brought before the Institute of Architects. Is it certain that the profession, as a body, would allow the Institute to exercise so vast a power as the bodies of lawyers, doctors, and apothecaries wield? As to the London University, we believe their powers have not yet been extended to conferring degrees, either in architecture or engineering.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

WE have received from Mr. Woolcott the following account, showing the number of bathers and washers, and the receipts at eleven establishments now open in London in the quarter ended Michaelmas, 1854: —

Name of the Establishment.	Number of Bathers	Number of Washers.	Total Receipts.
			£. s. d.
The Model, Whitechapel ...	56,986	9,008	929 14 0
George-street, Euston-square ..	34,738	19,902	809 2 11
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ...	41,130	10,529	759 8 3
St. Marylebone	70,998	7,207	961 0 9
Westminster, St. Margaret and St. John	43,570	14,552	698 14 9
Greenwich	26,338	1,222	365 2 9
Westminster, St. James ...	44,973	9,740	694 11 8
Poplar	28,499	1,611	387 6 3
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	72,141	10,349	1,153 5 8
Lambeth	70,509	..	1,062 0 6
Bermondsey	47,286	1,140	591 0 0
Totals in three months	537,345	85,260*	8,410 7 6

* Or the linen of 341,000 persons.

OUR LONDON BRIDGES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

A REPREHENSIBLE practice has gradually crept on, unchecked by the Thames Navigation Committee, of disfiguring the London bridges, spanning the river Thames by placards, ugly piers, and other like displeasing embellishments.

At London-bridge some enterprising bill-sticker has succeeded in pasting his bills under each arch. On the outside parapet a corporation painter has commenced numbering the arches with a black broad-arrow and the figure 2 with apparently a mop for his pencil and a bucket of tar for his pigment.

At Southwark the same bill-sticker has decorated the arches; and here a most unsightly and disused pier runs from the bridge up the river. The aspect this pier assumes is approaching the architecture of the south side of the Thames, and which nothing but a conflagration could improve. Huge piles on the Surrey side in the river prevent navigation under two or three of the arches of this bridge.

Blackfriars has a monstrous obstruction in the shape of a City pier, obstructing navigation and causing a heavy swell in the centre arches of the bridge, dangerous for small boats to row into its vortex. Three arches are stopped up as dangerous, and numerous piles obstruct navigation.

Waterloo has also become a hoarding for the indefatigable bill-sticker.

Hungerford, with its unsightly pier, is in keeping with its neighbour Westminster-bridge for obstructions. The latter bridge being under the engineers' and architects' dismemberment operations, changes its features almost every day. From the wisps of straw dangling over some of its arches, the engineers indicate the danger of navigation under its arches. Steamboats are cautioned to shut off their steam whilst going under this bridge, lest vibration or swell should bring an arch on deck.

Vauxhall, some months since, had a run-out pier from its centre arch, the toll of which realized 400*l.* per year to the shareholders of this bridge, one of whom having an eye to the architecture of the bridge, discovered a clause in the bridge Act, which enabled him to take legal steps to remove the pier at the expense of his dividend. The man who stuck the bills on the gates of Apsley-house has succeeded here likewise in his vocation.

Chelsea suspension-bridge, which was designed at the outset to be a free bridge, and which would, indeed, have been a boon to the public, particularly at this point of the river, is now, it appears, to levy toll upon equestrians and pedestrians like its right and left hand sisters Vauxhall and Battersea. This bridge will become the approach from the north bank of the Thames to the south, and to the new Battersea-park, and being a tolled bridge, the park will be worse than useless to the inhabitants on its opposite banks. The works of this bridge are going on as rapidly as two boys and a man, who have been at work at it for some months past, can make it. It appears the contractor for the works is at issue with the contractees.

Battersea and Putney bridges would be a disgrace to a Hottentot river; and if "it's talked of" could remove these villanous piles of old wood, we should years ago have ceased to mourn over them.

L.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT, of Clapham Common, writes us,—"As you have stated in the *Builder*, that some aid is necessary for the duly carrying out of the architectural exhibition, about to be held in Suffolk-street Gallery, I enclose a cheque for five guineas." We have forwarded it with great pleasure to the honorary secretary, and we hope this liberal and prompt response on the part of Mr. Herbert, will be largely adopted as an example.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual dinner of this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday evening last, too late for us to give any particulars in our present number.

SIGHTS AND THE STAGE.

Interested as we are in the progress of scene-painting and stage decoration, and seeking always to make known the names of the more worthy professors of the art, and to point out their best efforts for commendation, we must not omit to record the effect which has been produced, in this and other respects, at *Sadler's Wells*, in the revival of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre;" although, through the crowd which filled the theatre in every part, we were not placed so as to see it to advantage.

We are not of those who believe that Shakspeare wrote this play, but he doubtless doctored it, and added some scenes. In the original, it is not fit for the table of the family circle, but by judicious omissions, Mr. Phelps has freed it from all objection; and when it is remembered that the action passes through Antioch, the metropolis of Syria; Tyre; Tarsus, of Asia Minor; Mitylene, the capital of an island in the Ægean Sea; and Ephesus, the capital of Ionia, the scope it affords to the scene-painter will be seen at once. Most ably has Mr. F. Fenton availed himself of the opportunity; and he has produced a series of illustrations of Greek and Assyrian-ized architecture, which, though exhibiting here and there a Renaissance tinge, are both instructive and beautiful. The arrangement of the Hall of State, at Pentapolis, where the apartment is formed on the top of the thick wall, and you see over it into the open court below, which the walls enclose, shows a full knowledge of Mr. Fergusson's theory as to the construction of the Assyrian temples. This revival must be considered altogether as a very remarkable production.

The Adelphi.—The first scene for the new drama called "The Summer Storm," which represents meadow land, with a distant view of Hallerton-place, is a very complete one: the stage is covered with grass, and Mr. Keeley, as a bird-catcher, with his nets spread, completes the illusion. There is also a very good scene in the third act, the chalk-pits, with their thin layer of mould on the upper surface, very creditably painted by Messrs. Pitt and Turner. The piece itself is weak in construction; but it is very well acted, and by dint of strong "Adelphi effects," will doubtless draw for some time to come. Of the latter, the climax is that wherein the floor of one of the apartments recedes bodily from beneath the feet of its occupant, and precipitates him into the yawning chasm. All hold their breath.

St. James's Theatre.—At this theatre, recently opened under new management, considerable pains appear to be taken to give completeness to the pieces produced. "The King's Rival," although not quite so successful, in the first instance, as some previous plays by the same authors, Messrs. Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, has been made, by a few omissions, and by wedging up, a very effective piece. It purports to be a picture of the times, those of King Charles II. such as they were, and we have a scene of Spring-garden. The old Spring-garden, between Charing-cross and St. James's-park, which had its name from a jet of water that was made to wet those who were near it, by the pressure of the foot, was a place of great resort in the reign of Charles I. After the Restoration, the ground was built on (the spot still retains the name), and a new Spring-garden was formed, which we now know as Vauxhall. Nell Gwynne, who figures prominently in the piece, is charmingly played by the manageress, Mrs. Seymour, and the whole is very satisfactory.

The Royal Panopticon. — The Illuminated Fountain now being exhibited here is one of the most beautiful sights in London. It appears to be an adaptation of Duboscq's apparatus to the great fountain of the Institution, colours being imparted from the top of the dome, as well as at the spring of the water. Mr. Malcolm's lecture on Natural Magic is very amusing, though it appears a pity to destroy some of the clever tricks which used to puzzle all beholders. Some very good dissolving views of Verona and its buildings have taken the place of the sad daubs which *illustrated* "Acis and Galatea," and in other respects a considerable change for the better is apparent. A very pleasant evening may be spent here.

A new Theatre at Boston, United States, has been built. The stage is 67 feet deep from the curtain, and, calculated from the extreme front or foot-lights, measures 85 feet. The curtain opening is about 48 feet in width by 41 feet in height. There is a depth of some 30 feet below the stage, and the height from the stage to the fly-floor is 66 feet. These distances allow the raising and lowering of scenes without hinges or joints, the use of which soon injures their appearance. There are seven rows of side scenes or wings, with considerable space beyond the most remote, for perspective. The stage is provided with traps, bridges, and all contrivances for effect. The green-room is 34 feet by 18 feet. The walls separating the stage from the auditorium are of brick, and considered fire-proof, while the curtain opening is provided with a safety-screen of iron net-work, balanced by weights, and managed with machinery so arranged as to be operated from either side of the curtain wall. The auditorium is about 90 feet in diameter, and circular in form, except that it slightly flattens in the direction of the stage; the depth from the curtain to the back of the parquette being 84 feet. The front of the stage projects into the auditorium 18 feet, and the height of the auditorium is about 54 feet. There are proscenium boxes on either side of the stage, handsomely draped. A space of 10 or 12 feet from the parquette wall, and nearly parallel with the front of the first tier, is separated and somewhat raised from the middle portion of the house, the whole parquette floor, however, being constructed in a dishing form, and varying several feet. The grand staircase is built of solid oak, with a heavy rail on either side resting on open panel work: it commences between scagliola columns some 16 feet apart, and rising a few steps separates on a board landing into two branches 9 feet in width, which, flanked with arcades, wind gently upward and terminate in the dress circle lobby above. The auditorium is lighted from wall brackets, and by a circular *sun-burner* located in the dome of the ceiling.

"THE DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE."

At a meeting of the committee of the Architectural Publication Society, held on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th of October, Mr. Tite in the chair, it was resolved to submit the whole question of the future plan and scope of the Dictionary to a general meeting of the subscribers, which will be summoned for Tuesday, the 14th of November, at the rooms of the Institute of British Architects. The object of all, of course, must be, not to throw any obstacles in the way of its completion, but to carry it out in the best possible manner.

DOINGS ABROAD.

A correspondent, writing to us from Baden, says,—There is very little new between Paris and this place.

In the principal street at *Amiens* several new houses are being built, of a most substantial character (stone). They are intended for shops.

At *Rheims*, the restoration of the north-west tower of the cathedral is progressing, that of the south-west being completed so far as the spire, a few feet only (five or six) of which are executed. The scaffolding, however, is removed. The railway station is very inconvenient at this place: all take their tickets at the same office.

At *Nancy*, a new railway station is in course of erection, now up to the first floor: it extends on each side of the line *about* 150 feet; material, stone; floors, fire-proof (of course): the ground floor is a plain arcade.

At *Strasbourg*, the new railway station is nearly completed, little more than fittings being required. It has a façade of 150 to 200 feet on the river-side; an arcade, with moulding on angles of piers, continued round the arch; nothing above the arcade in centre of river front; but an upper floor is carried up at the angles, and continued along the two lateral elevations: the upper floor has windows, with an ordinary architrave, not of very good proportion: the ground floor as in front; material, stone; the design rather indifferent. In the cathedral, workmen are still employed on the screen (?) enclosing the area on the south side of the building: eleven traceried heads are supplied to the doors and windows in the screen: there are nine to be done to complete the work, as on the north side, which has been some time finished.

THE OXFORD MUSEUM COMPETITION.

We understand that thirty-three architects have submitted designs for the proposed museums in reply to the advertisement. We also learn that in order to give all members of convocation an opportunity of forming a judgment upon their merits, it is proposed to arrange them alphabetically, according to the mottoes sent with them, in the Radcliffe Library, and open them to public inspection.

PRESERVATION OF OAK DOORS.

I put up, about the date 1845, in three or four different places and situations, oak doors and churchyard gates exposed to west and southern aspects, and found after using either boiled oil or varnish the same rusty or dirty mouse-like colour as named by "O. W. W. F." It is the varnishes that cause the bad colour. If either have been used, let it be thoroughly cleaned off and a plentiful supply of raw linseed oil be used at once, and a soaking occasionally and rubbing it in with a cloth will remove the dirt and dust that may collect, and the wood will soon get a fine dark colour, showing all the grain of the wood throughout. The raw oil will not form a body for the air to act on as on the varnish, but will only darken the oak. W. H. F.

I use the oil hot—warm at least,—but copal varnish is objectionable: when exposed to the elements it cracks, chips, and turns to a lightness. What I suggest for an external varnish is far superior, namely, dissolved or liquified caoutchouc,—the common India-rubber, dissolved in a menstruum of alcohol or rectified spirits of wine: *probatum est.*

Thomas Goodliffe.

And "A Lady" writes,—

"I have a great fancy that oil plentifully used after the scraping process would restore and preserve the oak door. Dining-tables polished with oil, only well rubbed in and off, have a much brighter face than French polish gives, and do not mark with the hot dishes. Of course it darkens the wood, but that in this case could be no detriment."

AMERICAN BUILDING PATENTS.

We condense the following from the more recent lists of patents published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania*:—

"For an Improvement in Travelling Bridges; Frederick Field, Adrian, Michigan. Claim: 'My bridge acts as a carriage as well as a bridge, receiving its load upon it while resting on the abutments, or one side of the span or spans to be crossed, carries the load over, and rests upon the other side to receive its return load, and so back and forth, leaving the spaces between the piers open for vessels, &c.'——For an Improvement in Iron Buildings; Stephen Colwell, Philadelphia, Penna. Claim: 'The mode of constructing the skeleton walls of buildings of any desired thickness, by placing vertically upon each other, rectangular frames, or hollow squares of cast-iron, and sections of same, like bricks or blocks of stone, but not breaking joints, as in laying brick or stone, the said frames being connected together and levelled, substantially as described, the skeleton wall being separate from the covering of the building, but adapted for receiving on its exterior or interior surface a covering of plates of iron, or other suitable material, removable at will.'——For an Improved Mode of Securing Stones in Foundations; J. P. Avery, Stonington, Connecticut. Claim: 'The combination and arrangement specified, of the dovetails and tightening key, or its equivalent, when the said dovetails are constructed of taper flanch form, fitting within or under projecting lips to the dovetail recesses in the stones, to draw and clamp the two courses together, the said dovetails fitting within the one stone of the one course, and the two stones of another course, and being driven home by the intervening key, to make tight the vertical and horizontal joints in the two courses, and to clamp the two courses together firmly and permanently.'——For an Improvement in Brick Pottery Kilns; Joseph Baron de Palm, now residing in the City of New York; patented in England, July 13, 1852; in

France, August 13, 1852; and in Holland and Belgium, September 15, 1852. Claim: 'A series of upper and lower chambers in kilns for baking or burning bricks and pottery, communicating with each other by apertures in the partition walls and floors, in combination with adjustable dampers or registers in the apertures in the floors between the upper and lower chambers, as described, for the purpose of regulating and controlling the heat in its ascent, and directing it to those parts of the upper chambers where it may be most required.'——For an Improvement in Brick Machines; Stephen Ustick, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; ante-dated November 15, 1853. Claim: '1st. The arrangement, substantially as described, of the mould box, with the fixed and movable pistons, whereby, by its motion in the line of motion of the piston, it is made to perform the function of feeding the clay between the pistons, shutting it off from communication with the hopper, and discharging the brick. 2nd. The apparatus for receiving and delivering the brick, consisting of the hand, table, and finger, arranged and operating substantially as described. 3rd. The arranging on the cam wheel the oil boxes for lubricating and cleaning the faces of the pistons. 4th. The withdrawing the condensed air from the mould while the pressure is produced by the groove and scraper, or other equivalent devices, substantially as set forth.'——For an Improvement in Brick Machines; Thomas E. Seay, Columbia, Virginia. Claim: 'The vertically-moving knives, arranged as described, in combination with the levers and slides, whereby the moulded bricks are separated from the mass of clay at the same time that the moulds are raised from their recess, for carrying away and discharging the bricks. Also, the employment of the gratings, as described, between the mill and moulds, for screening the clay from stones and other hard substances, when this is combined with the exterior chamber, into which the stones and other substances are forced by the action of the clay.'

SEWAGE AND WATER.

YOU express an opinion that the Commissioners of Sewers should also be Commissioners of Drainage,—ought they not to be Commissioners of Water Supply also? I think they ought to be: then if every street and lane has a sewer, and every house therein has a drain well constructed, and if every drain has a water supply at its farthest extremity, which water supply should be *constant*,—say from a half-inch pipe,—then I think we should be in a fair way of having a wholesome sewerage; for until the artery (or clean water pipe) supplies the pure fluid the circulation through the vein (or soil-drain) must be defective. I think if we take the system of the circulation of the blood in the human body as the basis of operations in our sewage works we shall not be far from attaining perfect results. The matter appears to be of so much importance that it should be undertaken by somebody who would adopt it in all places where drainage is used, but more especially in the metropolis, where such vast sums are paid for water, without having what is actually required. I know of one district, supplied by the Lambeth Company, where they have charged 50*s.* per annum upon houses rated to the poor at 20*l.* per annum, which houses contain but seven rooms, including scullery and attic. G. P.

THE DRAINAGE OF BANGOR.

IN the various attempts, successful and unsuccessful, to improve the drainage and promote the healthfulness of towns, the local boards of health and other authorities on whom rest the responsibility and weight of such attempts have met with much obloquy and stubborn resistance from the ignorant and the greedy portion of various communities, and even sometimes from those who ought to have known better. One class of professional men, however, whose interests are materially at stake in every attempt to promote the healthfulness of towns, has everywhere formed a noble exception to this obstructive policy: we allude to the medical faculty, of whose disinterested and strenuous endeavours to aid local boards of health in their onerous, and, in many cases, by no means popular exertions, we have noted many instances. A medical man, therefore, who has obstinately and systematically acted on the contrary line of tactics, even under the false pretence of disinterested concern for the public health and welfare, stands out in glaring contrast to the general body of his professional brethren. Almost the only one of the kind we recollect of, has, it appears, been perseveringly at work of late in Bangor, instigating the poorer and more ignorant classes against the new system of drainage which is being carried out there, and that with so much temporary success, that the Central Board had lately to put the inhabitants to the additional expense of sending their inspecting engineer, Mr. H. Austin, down to make a thorough investigation into the alleged causes of complaint, and of the report of that gentleman, after inspecting the district, and conferring with the local surveyor (Mr. E. Johnson), we have just had a copy forwarded to us by a Bangor correspondent. From this report it appears that there is not the slightest foundation in fact for the complaints urged, and which, in all probability, would have been urged, under other forms and pretences, whatever system of drainage had been adopted, or whoever had attempted to carry it out and so to deprive this worthy of a portion of his professional fees. We cannot (and indeed need not) enter into any detail of so baseless a system of obstruction to useful measures, and will only add that it is gratifying to know that the inhabitants (in the words of Mr. Austin's report to Sir Benjamin Hall) may now "congratulate themselves that the local board, in the midst of great and undeserved obloquy, have proceeded steadily in discharge of the duties thrown upon them by the Act, and have carried out a system of works which is a credit to the town." The result, therefore, is, that instead of a stop being put to further progress of the works, as was prayed at the instigation of the person alluded to, and doubtless sincerely and anxiously desired by him at least, the Local Board have received the sanction of the General Board to borrow more money, in order to enable them to carry out these works. The new water-works, we are also glad to hear, are making a satisfactory progress, and in a few weeks the new supply will be available, and the house drainage may then be fully carried out, the surface drainage completed, and all nuisances removed.

Notices of Books.

Proceedings of the Architectural Institute of Scotland. Session 1853-54. Edinburgh.

THE last part of the third volume of "Proceedings of the Architectural Institute of Scotland," recently published, contains four meritorious papers, viz.: "On the Adaptation of previous Styles of Architecture," by Mr. Alexander Christie; "On the Hills and Valleys, and the Walls and Gates of Rome," by Mr. Alexander Thomson; "On the Tombs of Rome," by the same author; and "Remarks on Colour, as applied to Architecture," by Mr. C. H. Wilson, of the Government School of Art. While advocating the use of brighter colours inside than have been used, Mr. Wilson deprecates an imitation of the Greeks in the practice of painting the *exterior* of our public edifices, and in colouring statuary.

How long is London to be Victimized by its Sewage? London: Effingham Wilson. 1854.

THE real motive of this pamphlet appears to be to set forth the merits of Mr. Morewood's scheme of tunnel-sewers, and to denounce the intention of the Commissioners of Sewers to "suffer the metropolis, under the 60 feet level, where the malaria is registered by 7,000 deaths [during recent outbreak of cholera], to remain without any outfall drain on the north side of the river, until they shall have furnished two outfalls to the higher districts, where the same barometer gives us only 575 deaths." The necessity for a low-lying outfall drain is certainly most imminent. We agree with the writer, that it is no slight reflection on this country, whilst possessing the most abundant capital and the greatest engineering skill of the age, that her legislators should breathe the exhalations of the sewers, her noble metropolitan river be converted into a cesspool, and 600,000 of her inhabitants, close upon the seat of Government, be living with sewage water in their cellars.

Mathematical Tables. By J. L. ALEXANDER, Engineering Surveyor. Penny, Lincoln's-Inn Fields. 1854.

THESE tables are intended to facilitate the setting out of curves of railways, roads, canals, centres for arching, &c. They appear to have been prepared with great care, and are well printed on good stout paper, forming a handsome little volume.

The Statist. No. I. Vol. I. Edited by R. T. JOPLING, F.S.S. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

THIS new candidate for public patronage begins with several well-timed articles on life and health, such as statistics of Accidents in London, Cholera and Hospital Statistics, Health and Longevity, &c. besides others on Games of Chance, Reviews, &c. There is a decided want of such publications among the more limited scientific classes; but important as the general subject of statistics is, we fear there may be scarcely buyers enough to enable the publisher to continue such a work. In the present instance, however, a bi-monthly issue only, and a very moderate price (1*s.* 6*d.*) may, with able editing, overcome the difficulty, and we hope it will.

A Manual for Practical Surveyors. By E. W. BEANS. Trubner and Co. Paternoster-row. 1854.

The Practical Surveyor's Guide. By A. DUNCAN. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. Ludgate-hill.

THESE are both American publications, and are very fair compilations; but they are scarcely so much needed in this country as in America.

Miscellanea.

SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS.—Your correspondent's idea is carried out, and has been in use in the London cemeteries at Highgate, and Nunhead, near Peckham, in Camberwell parish, for several years. The names, &c. of those buried as common interments for 30*s.* including chapel service, may be placed on pillars for a trifling fee. I have frequently heard very gratifying remarks from humble persons on reading the inscription to their friends. I think the pillars cost erecting about 100*l.* and are now more than paid for. This fact is an encouragement to the excellent suggestion of your correspondent in last week's *Builder*.—H.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Thursday before last, in the Town-hall, Manchester. The meeting was numerously attended; the Bishop of Manchester presiding. On the platform were the mayor, and Sir James Bardsley, M.D., Mr. James Kershaw, M.P. and many other gentlemen. The Right Rev. Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he believed that the greatest possible good had both morally and physically resulted from the working of this association,—that its enlightened and benevolent objects had been attended with the happiest results—results almost exceeding those contemplated by the proposers themselves. There were various speakers, and several resolutions were passed, one of which was to the effect, that inasmuch as preventible diseases are now known to constitute a very extensive class, and the loss of human life and increase of suffering caused by such diseases are every year exceedingly great, the meeting was of opinion that the efforts of the medical profession of the district to explain the causes of such diseases, and the valuable assistance they had rendered to the association, deserved the most public acknowledgment. In the evening a public meeting of the friends and supporters of the association was held in the Town-hall, Salford. The mayor of Salford presided. A resolution was here passed, to the effect that the efforts made by this association to improve the personal and home habits of the people, by means of lectures and tracts, deserved the special encouragement and co-operation of the friends of sanitary improvement; particularly as such efforts, in whatever degree successful, tended to remove very serious impediments to the influence of religion and education.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BORING ROCK.—Mr. Nasmyth proposes to overcome the *vis inertiæ*, by converting the iron bar, or jumper, into a piston-rod, working in an air-tight cylinder, through a stuffing-box. By this plan, it is conceived that increased force will be acquired; for when the piston is drawn out to the end of the cylinder, the pressure of the atmosphere will force it back again with increased effect. It was suggested at the meeting of the British Association, where Mr. Nasmyth read a paper on the subject, that a similar result might be produced, even more readily, by the employment of vulcanised india-rubber springs. Mr. Nasmyth observed, that any very elastic medium might be made to answer the purpose, but air suggested itself, as affording greater extent of spring.

ST. PAUL'S, DEPTFORD.—The death of Mr. R. I. Martyr, alluded to in the *Builder* of last week as rendering the district surveyorship of Deptford vacant, also makes a vacancy in the office of surveyor to the same parish. Already there are two candidates in the field, first, Mr. Maltby, who contested for this appointment at the time of Mr. Martyr's election, and has ever since been a resident at Deptford: his opponent is Mr. Lidcart, late clerk to Mr. Martyr. Mr. Maltby had served the parish for six years previous to the appointment of a permanent surveyor with a salary, which gives him a claim.

The French Crystal Palace.—The glaziers employed at the Exhibition Palace on Saturday morning before last, displayed a flag from the top of the grand aisle of the building, to indicate the complete termination of the operation of covering in with glass the gigantic edifice.

Curiosities of London. — Mr. John Timbs's long-announced volume of "Curiosities of London," is just ready for publication by subscription. The work will exceed 750 closely-printed pages: the author's materials have been five-and-twenty years in collection. The "Curiosities" will include the topography of the town in its more celebrated localities and associations, manners and characteristics; its existing antiquities, and collections of rare art and *virtu*, libraries and museums, public buildings, and royal and noble residences; its great institutions, its public amusements and exhibitions, manufacturing and commercial establishments; so as to chronicle the renown of modern as well as ancient London. Mr Timbs has been long a worker in the field of London antiquities, and will doubtless produce an interesting and valuable volume.

American Monuments. — The monument to Henry Clay, in the Lexington Cemetery, Kentucky, is to cost from 50,000 to 100,000 dollars. The committee offer a premium of 500 dollars for the best plan and specification. —— A great monument is about to be erected in honour of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Land has been obtained for a site, and 20,000 dollars have been subscribed.

Austin's Hexagonal Separating Drain-pipes. —The object of this invention is to afford ready access for clearance from any obstructions, and to prevent the present waste by breakage consequent upon the clearing of socketed pipes. They are also available for casing over telegraphic wires, for service-pipes for gas, water, &c. The tubes are circular inside, hexagonal outside, and the upper part lifts off. On this form of construction (honeycomb) Mr. Austin has also patented casks or barrels for dry and wet goods, for compact stowing.

Appointment of County Surveyor at Worcester. — The votes taken at the late quarterly sessions on the list of three names already referred to, were as follows:—Mr. Rowe, twenty-five votes; Mr. Day, twenty-two; and Mr. Milne, eight. The chairman adverted to the fact that the candidate highest on the list had not a majority of votes, if the whole bench were included; and the question was, whether there ought to be a second taking of votes between Mr. Rowe and Mr. Day alone. Was it a valid election as it stood? They had the precedent of Parliamentary elections in its favour. It was finally agreed not to disturb the voting, and Mr. Rowe was therefore elected.

Bell-ringing a nice Recreation for stout Gentlemen.—A correspondent, Mr. Haydon Wilson, who speaks of bell-ringing as an amusement requiring as much attention as cards, draughts, or billiards, suggests the formation of ringing-clubs of gentlemen, who might develop the science, and bring it to high perfection, not only to their own amusement and recreation, but also for the public enjoyment.

City of London Cemetery.—A committee have reported to the Commissioners of Sewers "that the land for the City of London Cemetery having been enclosed under the contract already entered into with Messrs. Crook, and the time having arrived for the execution of the necessary buildings thereupon, we have had laid before us, agreeably to our directions, by the surveyor, the plans for the erection of such buildings, consisting of an Episcopal chapel, a Dissenters' chapel, a superintendent's house, a porter's lodge, and the gateway forming the principal entrance. That, having examined the same, we have approved of them, subject to certain alterations which we have suggested, and recommended them to your hon. Court for adoption. We also recommend that you receive tenders for the execution of these works in one contract, together with certain works of extra drainage which are found necessary, immediately. These several works are estimated by the surveyor to cost about 16,000*l*. We have also approved of a plan for the construction of catacombs, to receive about 800 bodies, but at the present time to be completed for the reception of only 200." About 70,000*l*. is spoken of as the probable total cost.

Model Cottages.—Some model cottages are to be erected at Sutton, Surrey, for the City of London and Counties Land Society; Mr. Knightley, architect. The following tenders have been received. The first is probably the result of some misunderstanding or accidental error:—

Hyatt	£940	0	0
Stevens	584	0	0
Freeman	564	0	0
Clowser and Potter	490	0	0
Stone and Bushby	490	0	0
Pready	486	0	0
Page	471	0	0

London City Sewers.—The Commissioners have referred the question of properly ventilating the sewers to their surveyor and medical officer. In the course of the discussion Mr. Hopgood said that four or five years ago, when this subject was discussed in that Court, a gentleman in the City very kindly consented to allow a ventilating shaft to be placed near his house. On his return to town, after a short absence, his wife and four or five children, as well as himself, were taken ill in the middle of the night, the gas thrown off having entered the apartments of the house and caused sickness of a very alarming nature. In that instance, therefore, the experiment was tried and did not succeed.

Evening Classes for Young Men in London.—The sixth year's report and prospectus of the metropolitan committee for establishing evening classes for young men in London and the suburbs, have just been issued. The report gives the satisfactory intelligence that this useful and commendable association has become, by another year's efforts, more widely established and more firmly rooted than before. The reading-room and library at Crosby-hall have been improved, and the lectures have been better appreciated than they have ever been. Most of the classes have comprised no less than 1,529 students, or about 500 per term. The institution is being extended, and ought to be encouraged and supported, as it is doing much good.

Mold.—The magistrates, at the last quarter sessions for the county of Flint, appointed Mr. T. M. Penson, of Chester, surveyor of public works, upon the resignation of their late surveyor.

New Church and Parsonage, Tulse-hill — The designs of Mr. T. D. Barry have been selected. There were seventeen competitors. Messrs. Rowland and Evans have contracted for the whole work, at the sum of 7,500*l*.

Hydraulic Power in Grimsby Tower.—Nearly all the works of the Grimsby Docks are carried on by means of hydraulic power, supplied from a tower, which rises from the centre pier to the height of 300 feet, and can be seen sixty miles out at sea. A steam-engine of 20-horse power, placed at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, pumps into a tank erected in this tower, at a height of 220 feet, a never-failing supply of water. In this way, by mechanism familiar to engineers, a degree of hydraulic power is obtained which at Grimsby serves to open and shut the immense lock-gates, to regulate the sluice-gates, to work the cranes for discharging and for loading ships, and to hoist goods into and out of the lofty warehouses. All this work is accomplished with an ease which appears marvellous, when contrasted with old modes of performing the same operations. For example, at the Liverpool Docks, some sixteen men take half an hour to move a pair of 70-feet gates. At Grimsby, gates equally ponderous can be moved by two men in a couple of minutes. The Grimsby Dock is the only one in the kingdom at which hydraulic force has yet been brought so completely under control for performing the varied handiwork required upon the quay side, but the principle is now being extensively applied, as we long since anticipated it would. The Prince Consort, when lately at Grimsby, complimented Mr. Rendel upon the successful issue of the great works there, which, carried out under extraordinary difficulties, have led to the reclamation of 130 acres of land from the sea, and to the construction of a dock 20 acres in extent, and a tidal basin with an area of 13 acres, affording most complete facilities for the landing and shipment of merchandise.

New Metals for Machinery.—Mr. J. P. Kingston, of Lewisham-road, Kent, has patented the combination of tin, copper, and mercury, and use of the same as bearings, or linings of bearings, and for packings for machinery. The patentee melts (say) about nine pounds of copper, and adds thereto twenty-four pounds of tin. This combination he allows to cool, and again melts it, and then adds 108 pounds of tin; and when the tin is melted, he adds nine pounds of mercury, and then allows the whole to cool. The patentee does not confine himself to the precise quantities of the metals above given. He claims the combining mercury with tin and copper in the manufacture of bearings and packings for machinery.

The Nottingham Warehouse.—By accident, the references to the plan of residence attached to Messrs. Adams and Page's warehouse, given in our last number (page 546) were omitted. We now supply the deficiency:—

A. Entrance-hall.
B. Dining-room.
C. Parlour.
D. Kitchen.
E. Scullery.
H. Hoist.
I. Private staircase.
J. Men's staircase.
K. Women's staircase.

New Inodorous and Smokeless Stove.—The Polish general, Dembinski, has invented a cylinder, of zinc, copper, sheet-iron, or any other metal, with an inner and removable heating cylinder, containing sand or small stones, and connected by means of two tubes with a very small vessel, placed on a fire or over a gas light or lamp. The space between the two cylinders, which is small, is filled with cold water. The vessel on the fire is made of very thin metal, and is filled with water which boils almost immediately. As the water boils it rushes by one of the pipes to the cylinder, and by the other returns to the vessel over the fire, and this process goes on till the whole of the water boils, which is in one-fourth of the time required in the usual way. The process is continued till the sand or stones in the inner cylinder have become perfectly heated. Two stop cocks close to the cylinder are then turned, and the pipes being unscrewed, the cylinder is carried by means of handles to any room which it is intended to warm. The temperature of the room is said to be increased several degrees by the use of this cylinder, which of course gives out neither smoke nor carbonic acid, and at the end of five hours the heat in the cylinder is still, it is alleged, so great, that the temperature of the room is very nearly what it was when the cylinder was first introduced. If more than one cylinder be wanted, the generator remains over the fire, and other cylinders can be attached.

For Laying Pipes in the Earth, and the Junction of such Pipes.—The Earl of Dundonald has patented a carriage having a cutter for vertically parting the earth, with a horizontal tool attached like that of a drain-plough. From the upper part of the carriage a duct descends obliquely to the tool, through which duct, drain-pipes or other pipes, connected by an elastic or other rope, may be continuously deposited in the channel formed by the progressive motion of the apparatus. The junctions may be lubricated by the machinery with clay.

Prevention of Drafts through Doors or Windows.—Mr. J. Greenwood, of Arthur-street West, London-bridge, has patented certain modes of applying india-rubber for these purposes. In the case of the hanging stile of a door, easement, &c. he proposes two modes of using the india-rubber. 1st. A groove is ploughed in that part of the rebate of the door jamb or frame against which the edge of the door will press, when closed, and a corresponding groove in the edge of the hanging stile of the door, so that the two grooves form one chamber when the door is shut. A piece of india-rubber is then cut slightly broader than the depth of this chamber, and glued into either of the grooves, and the projecting part of this strip, passing into the other groove when the door is closed, becomes compressed, and excludes the draft. 2nd. On the stop of the jamb an additional stop, moulded or otherwise, is fixed, containing a groove ploughed along the edge which faces the door at about an angle of 45 degrees with such edge. In this groove a strip of india-rubber is glued, and becoming bent by the closing of the door, shuts out the draft. This strip appears on the face of the door when it is closed. A similar mode to that last described is employed for the sills and meeting-rails of sashes, and the stiles of folding-doors

TENDERS

For nineteen houses to be built for the Ironmongers Company, in St. Luke's parish:—

Wilson	£6,690	0	0
Brown	5,610	0	0
B and C. Hayn	5,555	0	0
Thomas	5,000	0	0
Horker	4,600	0	0
Page	4,540	0	0
Hill	4,316	0	0

For two dwelling-houses, at Deptford, for Messrs. Woodbridge and Smith. Mr. G. Legg, architect:—

Coleman	£2,930	0	0
Tarrant	2,748	0	0
Paul	2,694	0	0
Penny and Wynn	2,623	0	0
Wells	2,620	0	0
Newbury	2,440	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S." "Syntax." "J. F." "B. H." "J. T." "An Architect," "F. M. S." "G. P." "Bartholomew the Great," "F. S." "W. S." "J. A." "G. L." "E. C." "J. E." "G. W." "F. C." "*Spes*," "Parallel." "W. G. D." "E. T. B." (shall appear), "G. F." "G. M." "Inquirer" not safe in all cases Chloride of lime much better), "W. A. A."

Galvanized Iron-piping. — Professional readers are asked for "information respecting galvanized iron-piping, whether it has stood undecayed in streets repaired by the refuse of iron foundries, glass and chemical works."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD JOBBING PLUMBER WANTED for a constancy.—Address, E. JEENES, Plumber, &c. Hitchin

AN ARCHITECT requires an IMPROVER in his office, to be engaged upon Gothic work, and general practice.—Address, stating all particulars, &c. to H. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO GLASS PAINTERS, STAINERS, WRITERS, AND CHURCH DECORATORS.

ARTISTS WANTED in the above branches. Apply to W. HOLLAND, Stained Glass Works, Warwick.

IN-DOOR APPRENTICE WANTED, by a PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER, where he will be treated as one of the family. A moderate premium required.—Address, A. B. Judd's Library, Gray's-inn-road

TO BRASS FINISHERS.

WANTED, a thorough competent Man, about 30 years of age, who understands the Manufacture of Gas-fittings, general Screw-cutting and Chandelier Work.—Letters, stating references, and wages expected, to be addressed to J. S. 23, Denmark-street, near Soho-square.

TO PLASTERERS.

WANTED, a PLASTERER, to do the work of several Houses, and take a Carcase in exchange for the same.—Apply by letter to Mr. DYE, 8, Stafford-street, Lisson grove.

WANTED, a FOREMAN of SMITHS. He must have filled a similar situation before, and have been used to builders' work, and also iron roofs and heavy work.—Address, stating where last employed and wages received, to L. M. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, as YARD FOREMAN and STOREKEEPER, an experienced, active person. He will be required to keep accounts of all materials delivered on and sent out from the premises, and take the general superintendence of the carriage work.—Apply to Messrs. LEE and LAVERS, Contractors, Borough Haymarket.

TO BUILDERS' FOREMEN.

WANTED, an intelligent and energetic WORKING FOREMAN, to take charge of a job in the country.—Address, Y. Z. 5, George-terrace, West-street, Croydon. Written applications stating age, references, and wages expected only will be attended to.

TO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, a superior and very rapid PERSPECTIVE DRAUGHTSMAN, and a first-rate ARTISTIC COLOURIST, understanding Gothic architecture, and able to sketch the human figure and foliage, foregrounds, &c. None but assistants of the highest qualifications need apply, and no notice will be taken of applications which do not state the lowest salary required. Address, enclosing references, to M. N. W. Office of "The Builder."

TO MANAGERS OF SMALL GASWORKS AND OTHERS.

WANTED immediately, for a small country works, a steady working MANAGER, fully competent to lay mains and services, and complete the interior fittings. He will have to inspect the meters, and record the registrations, and attend to forty public lamps. He must fully understand his business, and be willing to perform the entire work of a small establishment. Make of gas, 14 millions. State where, how long, with whom employed, and wages expected.—Address, F. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, by an experienced Person, of middle age, SITUATION, either in the Office of a Builder, or as Clerk of Works. Can have unexceptionable references as to character.—Address, free, to J. B. Mr. Low's, 31, Aboburn-place, City

WANTED, by a middle-aged Man, who has had twenty years' experience, a SITUATION as FOREMAN over a BRICK and TILE MANUFACTORY; well understands the whole routine of the works, is a good open fire burner, and would either work the concern or take it on contract. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address, T. KNIGHT, 16, Grays-street, Leicester.

WANTED, by a steady middle-aged Man, a SITUATION as CARPENTER and JOINER; used to jobbing and packing.—Address A. B. No. 1, Suffolk-street West, King's-cross.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, some good PRACTICE in the PLUMBERING. Wages not an object.—Direct, post paid 47, Millbank-street, Westminster.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS, &c.

WANTED, by a strictly sober Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, in town or country.—Address, E F at Mr G Gates's, East-street, Farnham, Surrey.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER. Constant employment.—Address to T. A. Palmer's Library, 27, Lomb's Conduit street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER, GLAZIER, and PAINTER, with good reference if required.—Address to X. Y. Z. Mrs. Lawrance's, Albert-road, Luton, Bedfordshire.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT in an ARCHITECT'S OFFICE as WORKING CLERK, by a Young Man, who has filled a similar situation, and can be well recommended. No objection to the country.—Address, pre-paid, to H. E. T. 9, Portland place, Clapham-road.

WANTED, a SITUATION as WORKING FOREMAN of PLUMBERS, or to Manage a Three-branch Business, by a Person thoroughly conversant in the above duties, and a good practical Plumber and Bookkeeper.—Address W. G. 20, Green-terrace, New River-head, London.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable Man, competent to prepare finished and working drawings, perfectly acquainted with builders' accounts, abstracting, &c. can have many years' recommendation from his last employer.—Address to A. B. Mr. Gifford's, 14, Cumberland street, Middlesex Hospital.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Man, constant EMPLOYMENT as House-painter, Glazier, &c. Unexceptionable reference can be had. The country would not be objected to.—Address, H. B. Mr. Miller's, Post-office, Queen's-road West, Chelsea.

TO BUILDERS AND IRONMONGERS.

WANTED, by a good SMITH and FITTER, a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Has done a great deal of hot-water work; is also a good gas-fitter, lock-smith, and bellhanger.—Address, W. S. Mr. Crouchey's, Grocer, Little Chelsea.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND HOUSE OWNERS.

WANTED, a Permanent Situation, by a YOUNG MAN who has been used to the general work of a shop.—Address, W. T. L. No. 4, Garden-street, Stepney-green.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND BUILDERS.

WANTS a SITUATION, an experienced person accustomed to Drawing, Specifying, Estimating, Measuring, making out Builders' Accounts, and Surveying generally; or as Clerk of the Works. Terms moderate, and respectable reference given.—Address, W. M. 4, White Rose court, Basinghall-street, City.

WANTED, by a steady Man, a SITUATION as FOREMAN of PAINTERS, &c. having filled the situation for nine years.—Direct W. G. Brown-street, Bryanston-square.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND BUILDERS.

TWO young Architects, not having their time fully occupied by their own practice, prepare DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for other gentlemen at their own offices, on moderate terms. They are well known to many eminent members of the profession, to whom they will be happy to refer.—Address, M. N. City News-rooms, Cheapside.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, who is a first-rate bench-hand in joiners' work or cabinet fittings, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as a WORKING FOREMAN, or to take charge of a job. He has had good experience in shop-fronts, &c. Satisfactory reference given. No objection to the country.—Address (prepaid), F. W. New-street Cottage, New-street, near Kennington-cross, Lambeth

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Advertisers (both under 30) having just completed two large City jobs, are desirous of RE-ENGAGEMENTS as TIME and STORE KEEPERS, either at home or abroad. Clever penmen and accountants. First-class testimonials and references. Address, H. and L. Office of "The Builder."

PLASTERING.—Wanted, either the Management of, or to take a JOB, of task work. Good references. Address, FARIAN, care of Mr. Buffini, Railway Tavern, Pinner Station, Middlesex.

TO ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN

ARCHITECTS requiring ASSISTANCE and DRAUGHTSMEN wanting EMPLOYMENT, may be enrolled (free of any charge) on the register of the Architectural Association; which may be consulted daily between TEN and FIVE, at the Office of the Registrar, Mr. ARTHUR BILLING, 10, Buckingham-street, Strand.—Architectural Association, Lyon's Inn Hall, Strand.

TO BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c.

A PRACTICAL MAN wants an ENGAGEMENT to do the modeller's and shop work of a Plasterer, or to take the entire charge of a business. No objection to the country. Unexceptionable references, and specimens in clay to be seen.—Apply (if by letter), to A. B. care of Mr. Deer, 9, Little Harcourt-street, Bryanston-square.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND BUILDERS.

A THOROUGH PRACTICAL and well-educated MAN, being about to terminate his present engagement as Clerk of Works, wishes for a SITUATION as SUPERINTENDENT of WORKS, in either of the above professions.—Reference of the highest as to ability, &c. can be given.—Address, C. U. C. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has served his apprenticeship to a respectable provincial firm, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT in the office or otherwise of a London house. Has had considerable general experience, but would accept moderate remuneration in consideration of opportunities of improvement. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address, free, to J. C. 94, Castle-street, Cambridge.

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TO ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

A YOUNG ARCHITECT, in practice, not having his time fully occupied, will undertake to PREPARE COMPLETE SETS of WORKING DRAWINGS, with specifications, &c.—Address, O. H. care of C. Fowler, Esq. 13, Furnival's-inn.

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A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, who has had great practical experience, and who is now practising as a surveyor, would be glad to meet with a PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT in a Surveyor's or Builder's Office, being fully qualified to undertake any office duties, or general supervision if required.—Address W. K. at Mr. Tierney's, No 11, Ruff rd's row, Islington.

TO TURNERS, CABINET-MAKERS, BUILDERS, &c.

A WOOD-TURNER is desirous of a SITUATION. He has had sixteen years' experience in Gothic, cabinet, and jobbing turning in general. Unexceptionable references given. Address, A. Z care of Mr. Anderson, 50, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street, City.

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A PAINTER has a Son who has been three-and-a-half years in the trade, whom he wishes to ARTICLE for THREE YEARS.—Address, W. H. H. 12, Upper York-street, Bryanston-square, Marylebone

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ANY first-class Builder, or Contractor, in town or country, requiring the services of an experienced Counting-house Clerk, upon liberal terms, will please address PHILO, Office of "The Builder."

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ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.—A Gentleman, who has been for a considerable period engaged in the preparation of Architectural Drawings and Designs for publication or otherwise, is desirous of meeting with SIMILAR EMPLOYMENT. Terms moderate.—Apply by letter, B.A.T.A., 234, Oxford-street.

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A GOOD and rapid Draughtsman in Gothic Architecture, requires an ENGAGEMENT. He has had much experience in getting up fair and detail drawings, and understands supplying thoroughly. A moderate salary required.—Address, J. H. M. Office of "The Builder."

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A TRUSTWORTHY, steady Man, as GATEMAN, WATCHMAN, or LIGHT CARMAN, or to tally bricks from craft; has recently had the sole charge of one of the public buildings of London. Address, J. G. Office of "The Builder."

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A QUALIFIED ASSISTANT, with high testimonials, is desirous of rendering ASSISTANCE, either temporarily or otherwise. Terms, moderate. Address, B. Z. Mr. Marshall's, Chemist, 2, Clayland's-place, Clapham-road.

A PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN and COLOURIST is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT.—Address S. Office of "The Builder."

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TO BUILDERS.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309, Regent-street. Under the sole direction of J. H. Pepper, Esq. F.C.S. A. Inst. C.E. Good Dramatic Readings are now added to the other attractions of the Institution. Miss Glyn will read Macbeth on Thursday Evening, the 26th inst. at Eight o'clock; the Merchant of Venice on Saturday Evening, the 28th instant, at Eight o'clock; Hamlet on the 2nd of November, at Eight o'Clock; and Romeo and Juliet on the 4th of November, at Eight. Lecture specially addressed to the Industrial Classes, on Monday Evenings. Every novelty in General Science will be secured to the public. An ever varied succession of Lectures Mechanical and Cosmoramic Exhibitions, Music, the Microscope, Dissolving Views, &c. is maintained daily, from Twelve till Five; Evenings, Seven till Ten.—Admission, 1s. Stalls 2s. Open on Saturday Evenings from Half-past Seven till ten, for Miss Glyn's Dramatic Readings only.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, Moorgate-street, London.—The ESTATES at BOLINGBROKE-GROVE (Wandsworth-common), and KINGSTON-HILL (Surrey), ASHFORD, No. 2 (Kent), and WESTON (Worcestershire), will be ready FOR SALE on the 30th instant. Members entitled to priority of choice will have the option of choosing in their order from the estates on the 30th and 31st inst. and 1st November next. Should any lots be left after that time, they may be taken by any person paying the price, or possessing or purchasing the right to borrow the money; and if the whole should not be sold during the first week, the remaining lots may be taken by any person on payment of the price in two yearly instalments, with interest on the unpaid balance at 5 per cent. Persons not having rights of their own, but wishing to obtain early choices, can do so by purchasing the rights of others, and a Register of rights offered for sale, with prices, is kept at the Office. Plans and conditions of sale may be had on application.
29th Oct. 1854. W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

HOUSE WANTED.—The Advertiser wishes to purchase the lease of a six or eight roomed house, in a respectable neighbourhood. Lease not less than forty years.—Apply by letter (prepaid), S. W. 33, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent.

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TO BE DISPOSED OF, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very compact ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as the Atlas Works, situate in Emerson-street, New Park-street, Southwark, an excellent situation for the trade. The premises have been occupied for several years for the business of an engineer, but have been fitted within the last few years with several valuable tools, rendering the establishment now in a most efficient state. The machinery includes a large and powerful self-acting planing-machine, self-acting boring-machine, drilling-machine, ten very powerful engine and foot turning and screw-cutting lathes, vices and benches, four smiths' forges, a large assortment of engineers' and smiths' tools, ten horse power steam-engine and boiler, shafting and gearing, screwing apparatus, a valuable collection of new patterns in wood and iron, and every requisite for the employment of about fifty workmen. The premises comprise a substantially built factory of two floors: the upper story used as a fitting-shop, turnery, engine-house, and smith's shop; a workmen's dining-room, stable, yard a convenient residence, and offices. Held on lease for a term of twenty-six years at a rent of 80l. per annum.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

CARPENTER'S BUSINESS (old-established) TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the sudden death of the proprietor. Goodwill, 50l.; unmanufactured stock, by valuation. The house and premises on a moderate but comfortable scale. Rent will be fair and reasonable being the young widow's own freehold.—Apply to Mr. RUMBALL, Land Surveyor and Auctioneer, St. Alban's, Herts.

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PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXPENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

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BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south-west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney-pieces, &c. Slab and Rough Slate from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes, Cements, Clay Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

ding universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

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MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

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DESIGNS FOR CENTRE-PANES, ON OBSCURED OR RICHLY-COLOURED GLASS, MAY BE HAD GRATIS, POST-FREE.

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And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great exhibitions it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under plates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover-square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 25 per cent in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in lengths best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION as the only works in Great Britain where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts, the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other Buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

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begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

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WANTED, for a corner house, TWO modern, second-hand, mahogany SHOP SASHES, glazed with plate-glass, one 9 feet high by 7 feet 3 inches long, the other 9 feet high by 12 feet 6 inches long, with shutters and stall-boards complete; also shutters and sitting stall-board for the doorway, about 4 feet 4 inches wide, and three others without shutters and stall-boards, 8 feet 5 inches long, 8 feet 2 inches long, 9 feet long.—each 9 feet high, all requiring a return pane of 2 feet 9 inches by 9 feet high. Apply by letter only, stating price, including fixing, painting, &c. to Mr. PIPER, K. 0, Beaufort-row, Walham-green.

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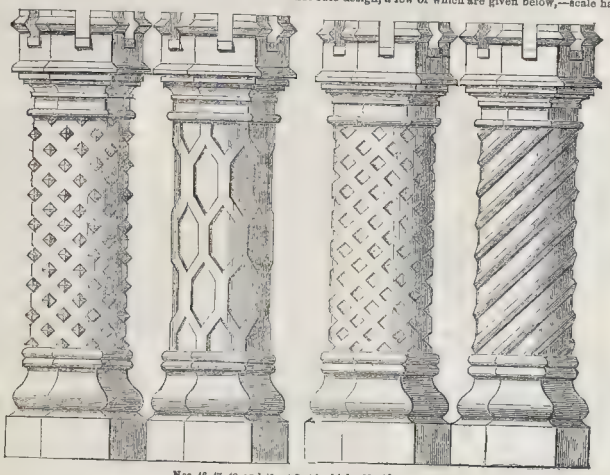

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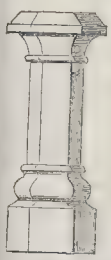

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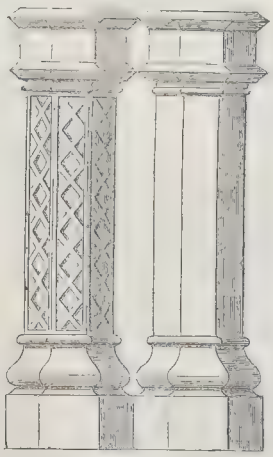

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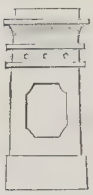

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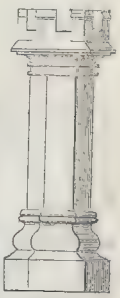

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M. B. and Co. having an intimate knowledge of, as well as a practical acquaintance with, this peculiar business, can manufacture cheaper than any other house. They invite especial attention to their

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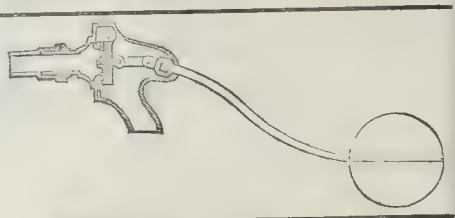
J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as stuffing-boxes, glands, and cranks, so fatal to Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and are respectfully submitted to inspect EDWARDS' IMPROVED FOLDED FLAT and ROUND LEATHER BANDS the round bands from ¼ inch to 1 inch diameter), which for strength, durability, and straightness in working, surpass any bands at present in use. Manufactory, 32, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

	½	¾	1	1¼	inch.
Complete with Balls.—Plain shank	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	12s. 6d. each.
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TO CONTRACTORS.

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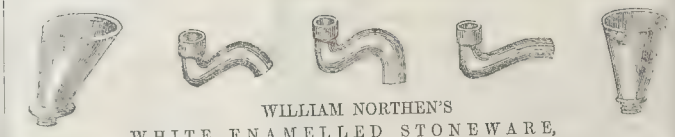

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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, coal, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c., adapted for any depth. Hydraulic pumps for deep wells.

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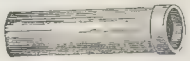
Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.



Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

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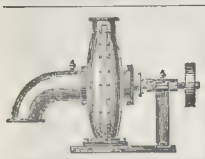

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Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Papermakers, Chemists, Brickmakers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids hot or cold, raised or forced, will find it really to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED PUMPS For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

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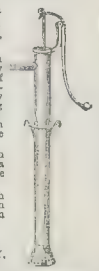

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By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the process comparatively less than pumps made in the old plan.

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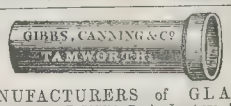

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also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c. &c. Agents.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

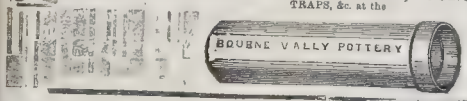
May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, 80 HO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW	J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	CARLISLE	C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
DUBLIN	Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	WHITEHAVEN	Hugh Todhunter.
CORK	W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	COCKERMOUTH	John Bird
WATERFORD	J. Sparrow and Co	GUERNSEY	Guerin, Brothers.
CARNARVON	Jno. Jackson.	LONDONDERRY	W. and A. M'Elwee.
PRESTON	J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	WIGAN	James Fairclough, King-street.
KENDAL	Robt. Thompson.	LIMERICK	W. Burgess and Sons.
BLACKBURN	W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.		

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES. Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the



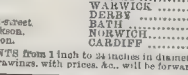
NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the Kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE.

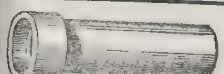


OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf	WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Messrs. Jesse Scobbins.	TAUNTON	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Dox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY	Mr. John le Gras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Smeed, Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street	BATH	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
SALISBURY	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above

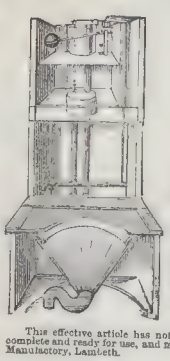


Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

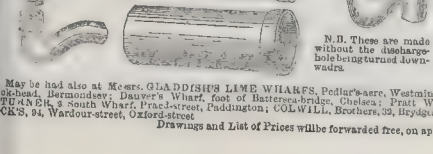
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1781.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Brook-head, Bermondsey; Dauver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; TUNNEL, 2 South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 39, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCKS, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

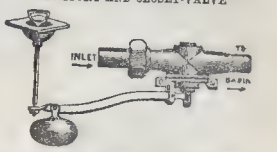
GEORGE JENNINGS,

SANITARY ENGINEER.

A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, and PRICES of JENNINGS'S various SANITARY INVENTIONS can be had on application, or by post, if Two Stamps are enclosed to

THE MANUFACTORY,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars road, London.

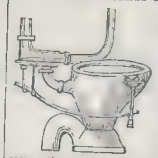
LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main.



Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 22, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Cane Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and List of prices will be sent free on application.

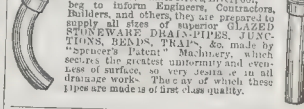
MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's). Messrs. WILLIAMSON and Co. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Price-list forwarded on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONE WARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.



Works: Llwyncelyn, near Wrexham.
Offices 11, James-street, Liverpool.

beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage work. The clay of which these Pipes are made is of first class quality.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES, FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connel's Registered Model Water-closet." This water-closet is the most simple, and effective yet introduced for the purposes, and for using without the usual service-box, entirely does away with its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SCULPTORS, MARBLE MASONS, and OTHERS.—Important Sale of manufactured and unmanufactured marble stock, New road, St Pancras.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have received instructions from the proprietors, in consequence of the expiration of their partnership, to prepare for SALE by AUCTION, during the ensuing month, the whole of their truly valuable STOCK, which will comprise 1,000 TONS of MARBLE in block, of the following description, viz.: statuary, vein, Sicilian, black, Bardiglio, dove, black and gold, Sienna, Griotte, Lisbon, Sarrancolin, and St Ann's; also 20,000 superficial feet of most of the above descriptions of marble in slabs of various thicknesses, and large dimensions. The sale will also include the magnificent contents of their show-rooms, comprising 200 marble chimney-pieces, in every variety of marble and design, from the most richly sculptured statuary fit for the mansions of the nobility, to the plain Sicilian for ordinary apartments; also, a choice collection of table tops, monuments, tablets, mortars, baths, vases, and numerous other items. The days of sale will shortly be announced, and catalogues, which are in course of preparation, will be forwarded, post-free, by applying to the Auctioneers, No. 40, Parliament-street, Westminster.

N.B. Credit at four months will be given

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 8th NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, in the BROKER'S SHEDS, Brunswick and Toxteth Docks, Liverpool,

320 Logs BAYWOOD, just landed, ex St Patrick
Apply to A. GLASSFORD, Esq. Merchant.

403 Logs BAYWOOD
3 Logs CEDAR, being the cargo just landed, ex Texian, from Mina Titlan.
Apply to Messrs M'CALMONT, BROTHERS, and Co. Merchants.

593 Pieces, of which
127 are Curls City St. Domingo MAHOGANY
1[illegible] Pieces LIGNUMVITÆ, being the Cargo now landing ex Elizabeth, from the City direct.
Apply to Messrs. J. W. CATER and Co. and Messrs. IMRIE and TOMLINSON, Merchants.

510 Pieces, of which
464 are Curls City St. Domingo MAHOGANY, now landing, ex Arctic
Apply to Messrs IMRIE and TOMLINSON, Merchants.

133 Logs St Domingo MAHOGANY, just landed, ex John Rutledge
Apply to Messrs A. DURANTY and Co. Merchants.

137 Logs and Curls St Domingo MAHOGANY, now landing, ex Ethiope, from Gonaives.
Apply to Messrs. A. DURANTY and Co. and GEORGE SIMPSON, Esq. Merchant.

255 Curls City St. Domingo MAHOGANY, lately landed, ex Enterprize and Marie.
Apply to Messrs IMRIE and TOMLINSON, Merchants

730 Planks Rio ROSEWOOD, lately landed, ex sundry vessels. On account of the importers.

172 Planks Bahia Rosewood, ex Getana
Apply to Messrs. C. S. MILLETT and SON, Merchants.

101 Planks Rio ZEBRAWOOD.
116 Logs PENCIL CEDAR.
[illegible] LANCEWOOD SPARS

With the usual varieties of other FANCY and FURNITURE WOODS. On account of the Importers.

EDWARD CHALONER, Broker,
No. 6, East Side of Queen's Dock, Liverpool

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING SPACIOUS PREMISES. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, the Grove Foundry, Southwark, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, at ELEVEN, by order of Mr Jefferis, retiring, the GROVE IRONFOUNDRY, extensive manufacturing premises, situate in the Grove, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated new street from the Borough; together with the Goodwill of the old established and lucrative trade carried on for many years by Mr. Jefferis. The premises comprise a spacious ironfoundry, with floor over a portion; smith's shop, counting-house, trimming-shop, engine and boiler house, with loft over, stabling, store rooms, and many apartments, a large yard with gateway entrance; also space in premises adjoining, let to Mr. Cater at 70l. per annum. The whole of the premises are held for a term of years at a rent of 170l. per annum. To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may shortly be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City

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TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, the Grove Foundry, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2[illegible], and following day at ELEVEN, in lots, by order of Mr. Jefferis, retiring, the PLANT, TOOLS, and STOCK of the Grove Foundry, 8-horse high pressure steam engine, with two boilers, and blowing cylinder for hot blast, fan, and two blowing machines, three cupolas, crane shank, and hand ladles, two travelling foundry cranes equal to seven tons each, two two-ton cranes, blacking mill, loam mill, four engine-turning lathes, 200 feet wrought-iron shafting, riggers, and driving gear, iron circular saw bench, capital eight ton iron wharf crane, seventy tons of flasks and loam rings, fifty tons No 1 pig iron, eighty tons broken machinery and cast-iron, gas apparatus, with holder and tank, gas fittings, grindstone, two smiths' forges, anvils, vices and benches, smiths' tools, fly press, three tons bar-iron, an excellent assortment of waggon and cart arms and boxes, agricultural implements, forge backs and tue irons, batters' kilns, scales and weights, scouring machine, trimming benches and vices, cast-iron vat, powerful draught horse and cart, Juke's smoke-consuming apparatus, a large collection of valuable patterns, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City

---

Truly Valuable and Extensive Sale of Navy Oak, Elm, Ash, and other Timber, with lop, top, and bark, standing on the Woolhampton and Brimpton Estates, about seven miles from Newbury, Berks, within a short distance of the Kennet and Avon Canal and Berks and Hants Railway Station.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth to SELL by AUCTION, at the FALMOUTH ARMS INN, Woolhampton, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, about 500 large Navy Oak, 410 Ash, 42 large Elm, 4 Alder, 2 Beech, 1 Chesnut, 21 Sycamore, 5 Hornbeam, and 2 Cherry Trees, standing on the above estates.—Catalogues, with full particulars, reservations, and conditions of sale, may be had fourteen days previous to the sale of Mr THOMAS REYNOLDS, Brimpton; Garraway's, 3, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; Christopher Hotel, Eton; George Hotel, Reading; Globe Inn, Andover; Rose and Thistle, Abingdon; Bear Inns, Hungerford and Maidenhead; place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, Market-place, Newbury, Berks.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—No. 7, Park-walk, near the Goat in Boots, Little Chelsea

MR. OUGHTON is instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. C. West to SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, at TWELVE for ONE precisely, the whole of the STOCK and UTENSILS in TRADE, comprising two capital strong brick carts, two sets of harness, three trucks, two spring carts, about 800 scaffold boards, poles, cords, seven long ladders, putlogs, tubs, sieves, screens, a quantity of closet-pans, syphons, drain-pipe, and tiles, York and other paving, sinks, iron water-pipe and guttering, about twenty loads of screened sand, old bricks, benches, sashes, doors, wood, iron, &c.—On view the day previous and morning of sale. Catalogues on the Premises, or at the Auctioneer's Office, Fulham road, Chelsea.

CREEK WHARF, HAMMERSMITH.—To Barge and Boat Builders, Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Brickmakers, &c.

J. G. BOND will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, at TWELVE for ONE, the remaining STOCK of ENGLISH TIMBER, comprising Oak, ash, and elm planks, several hundred each spokes, oak and elm stocks and ash felloes, oak flitches, knees and crooks, oak arris rails, pales, posts, scantling, elm boards, &c.—On view, and Catalogues on the premises, and of the Auctioneer, Dorcas-terrace, Hammersmith road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GARGRAVE, IN CRAVEN, NEAR SKIPTON, YORKSHIRE. Very important to Landed Proprietors and Gentlemen, Builders, Farmers, Engineers, Contractors, Brokers, and Others.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK very respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions from George Thornton, esq. (who is leaving the neighbourhood for the south) to arrange, catalogue, and SELL by AUCTION, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 28th and 30th OCTOBER inst. 1854, commencing each morning at ELEVEN o'clock, all the following valuable MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS, &c. &c. in, about, and upon his estate and premises, known as "The Grange," at Gargrave, near Skipton, in Craven, Yorkshire; viz. the residue of the valuable railway plant, recently used by Mr. T. in the construction of the North-Western Railway from Skipton to Lancaster, including capital locomotive engine (with copper tubes) and tender, which has recently undergone thorough repair; a most excellent 13-in. double geared lathe, with slide rest, and on cast metal bed 20 feet long, by Sheppard, Hill, and Spink; picks, hammers, shovels, platelayers' tools, barrows, carts, waggons, lurries, trucks, rails, cranes, blocks, chains, ropes, &c. &c. Also all the truly valuable, perfectly new and modern stock in trade of the tilery, including all kinds of sanitary tubes, for draining, chimney pots, garden pots, several whole kilns of most excellent new bricks, both plain and of the patent perforated description, floor-ing tiles, &c. The farming stock comprises all the valuable implements of husbandry, charming mare pony, a splendid leaper, and has hunted two years; bay mare, rising five years old; black mare, six years old; splendid brown hunter (a mare), four years old; beautiful chesnut filly, one year old, bay cart-horse, 16 hands high, strong and useful, 7 years old, black cart mare, of high breed, powerful and willing, 15 hands high, and 7 years old; two beautiful Newfoundland dogs, cage of white Brazilian doves, thorough-bred cow in calf, fifteen sheep, Scotch Leicestershire breed, two new carts, with patent axles; fourteen tons of well won hay, this season; cow, pigs, Cochin China and other fowls, ducks, &c., large open family carriage, drag, carts, waggons, harness, sadlery, &c. The household effects are of a genteel and modern character, and include the usual appointments for drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms; study, library, seven bedrooms, kitchen, and general culinary utensils, &c. &c. Order of sale: first day, Saturday, October 28th inst. the locomotive engine and tender, railway plant, and tilery stock. Second day, Monday, 30th. Farming stock, horses, cattle, implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. &c.—Catalogues may be had at "The Grange," at Gargrave, near Skipton, in Craven, and at the Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or by post on receipt of eight stamps.

N.B.—The sale of the Household Furniture in the above advertisement is POSTPONED.

YORKSHIRE.—Important Sale.—Desirable investment in a delightful district.—Valuable property, consisting of a gentleman's residence, fire brick and tile manufactory, farming lands and cottages, in the best part of Craven. The attention of the nobility and gentry is respectfully solicited to the undermentioned sale, affording as it does the finest opportunity for any capitalist to invest his money in one of the most substantial and picturesque villas in Craven, Yorkshire. This delightful residence is situated on the banks of the river Aire, it commands an unbroken view of the most romantic and beautiful scenery, whilst its localities present attractions unrivalled by any estate in the kingdom. In its immediate neighbourhood may be enumerated the princely domain of the Duke of Devonshire, Bolton Abbey, Skipton, with its ancient castle; the meandering Aire, the lovely valley, and the towering rocks; in fact this compact villa is graced by all that art and nature can command. Hunting, fishing, and shooting can here be indulged in at pleasure; whilst in a business point of view, it possesses every advantage, inasmuch as the railway is close at hand, and affords every facility to the traveller, or for transit of goods of every description. With this imperfect introduction,

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he will SELL this PROPERTY by AUCTION, in the order or lots as below, at the house of Mr. Thomas Middlebrook, the SWAN INN, in GARGRAVE, in the county of York, on MONDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER instant, 1854, at SIX o'clock in the Evening, subject to such conditions as will be then produced, viz.:

Lot 1.—All that substantial and compact DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of George Thornton, esq. the owner (who is leaving the neighbourhood), situate at the outside of the town of Gargrave, on the banks of the river Aire, and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station on the North western portion of the Midland Line, and surrounded by some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the far famed Craven district. The house, which is in a thorough state of repair, contains dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, with excellent kitchen, scullery, wash house, seven bedrooms and water-closet, and is fitted up with hot and cold water baths, and every convenience and comfort requisite for a gentleman's family. The grounds, which are tastefully laid out with fountains, in gardens, shrubberies, parterres, carriage-drives, croft, &c. comprise (including the site of the buildings) 1a. 3r. 4p. statute measure, or thereabouts. The outbuildings consist of gardener's cottage, excellent stabling, coach-house, barn, piggeries, fowleries, &c. There is a most excellent wrought-iron water-cistern attached to the premises erected by the present proprietor, containing 4,000 gallons; also a sewer-tank under the farm-yard, holding 8,000 gallons. The above property is held under a lease for the residue of a term of 980 years, subject to a nominal rent of 5s. 2d per annum; and the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to the pew in the parish church of Gargrave, which is within five minutes' walk of the house.

Lot 2.—A small PLOT of FREEHOLD LAND, near to the above, containing about 800 square yards, now used as a vegetable garden; the soil and situation rendering it one of the most productive in the country.

Lot 3.—All those FOUR CLOSES, FIELDS, or PARCELS of FREEHOLD LAND, situate in the township of Gargrave aforesaid, containing altogether 16a. 1r. 12p. statute measure or thereabouts. On this land there is a superabundant supply of the purest water; also a most extensive and valuable bed of fire clay, within 9 inches of the surface, and which is now being worked up by steam into bricks, tiles, sanitary-tubes, chimney-pots, &c. &c.; and with this lot will be sold all the capital tilery plant, utensils, 10-horse high pressure steam-engine and boiler, clay mills, and machinery, erections, sheds, kilns, &c. now standing thereon, and which are in excellent condition, and on the newest and most approved principle.

Lot 4.—All those SIX recently erected and tastefully-built COTTAGES, called Western Cottages, situate at the outskirts of Gargrave aforesaid, together with the land now used as gardens, attached to or in front of each, and containing, with the site of the said dwellings, two acres or thereabouts.

The house and grounds forming lot 1 may be viewed any day between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR, by applying to Mr. PETER M'MILLAN, on the Premises, who will also show the other lots; and for any further information, application may be made to GEORGE THORNTON, Esq. on the Premises; or to the Auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester, or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or to Messrs. MYERS and BIRKBECK, Solicitors, Town-hall Chambers, Essex street, Manchester

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Building Materials adjoining Greenwich Hospital.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at TWELVE, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS-UP of several Houses on the south side of the new tavern, and close to the steam-boat pier, Greenwich, comprising good sound brickwork, plain and pan tiles, boarded and timber floors and roofs, sashes, doors, shop-fronts, stone paving, lead gutters, stoves and useful fittings. May be viewed the day previous.—Catalogues had at Mr HARDWICK'S Offices, No. 21, Cavendish-square; at the Office of Works, Greenwich Hospital; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Brewery Plant and Materials of the Brewery, Guy's Hospital.

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Governors of Guy's Hospital, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, the 10th NOVEMBER, at TWELVE, the valuable PLANT and UTENSILS and BUILDING MATERIALS of the Brewery at Guy's Hospital, comprising a 6-horse power steam-engine, with two nearly new wrought-iron tubular boilers, cog and rigger wheels and shafting, a large brewing copper complete, mash-tun and mashing machine, powerful copper refrigerator, working tuns and coolers, large iron tanks, steam pipes, brass-barrel pumps, copper and lead pipes, malt-mill, sack-tackle, &c.; sound stock brick-work, together with all the useful building materials of the brewery of the usual description.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important to Building Societies, small Capitalists, and Others.—Valuable Freehold Building Land, situate on the high road From Windsor to Sunninghill, at Hatchett-lane, divided into numerous plots.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL, at the WHITE HART, Windsor, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, in one or forty five lots, a very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE land-tax redeemed, situate at Hatchett-lane, on the high road from Windsor to Sunninghill, opposite Windsor Forest, and abutting on the lands of Messrs. Randall and Westaway, highly eligible for the erection of third class houses so much required in this neighbourhood. The whole estate, including two cottages, and the Cranbourne Tower beer-shop thereon, containing about 10 acres, will be divided into numerous plots, varying in frontage from 40 to 80 feet to the present and proposed new roads.—Plans, showing the various plots, with particulars, may be had at the White Hart Hotel, Windsor; Well's Inn, Sunninghill; the Cranbourne Tower beer-shop, on the property; of Messrs. BURLEY and CARLISLE, Solicitors, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; and at the Office of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, 6, Lancaster place, Strand.

TO GENTLEMEN, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. FREDERICK INDERMAUR will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, at TWELVE, on the PREMISES, Royal-road, near the Royal Standard, Hill-street, Walworth, comprising Twenty five splendid drawing-room Marble Chimney pieces, with moulded caps and bases, sunk friezes, and 1½ inch shelves; Twenty handsome ditto, with trusses, panelled jambs, and 1½ inch shelves; Thirty neat Marble and Stone Parlour ditto, and other Articles. May be viewed, and catalogues had, and of the Auctioneer, 71, Union-street, Borough.

KENT—CHISLEHURST.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, in this delightful, healthy, and much-frequented village, abounding with pleasant walks and drives, THREE PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND, together about six acres in one or more lots, most picturesquely situate, with extensive views to the south, and a few minutes' walk from the Church of England and Rome. Water excellent and provided, drainage good, and five miles from the rail, with daily conveyance to and fro. Apply to GEORGE H. BASKCOMB, Esq. Chislehurst; or R. P. BROWN, Esq. 30, Clement's-lane, and Greenwich.

LANDING WHARF and DRAWING DOCK, LETTS WHARF, near Waterloo bridge, Surrey side.—Every accommodation is offered at this extensive wharf for landing, shipping, drawing, and warehousing goods. English and foreign timber, iron, stone, bricks, sand, coals, &c. &c. 150 feet river frontage for floats of timber, large sawpits, a thirty-ton crane for heavy goods, boilers, &c.; also a ten ton crane. Apply to ROUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a PLOT of GROUND abound-ing with brick earth of a superior quality, which can be manufactured into bricks to the extent of several millions, desirably situate within 3 miles of Hyde-park-corner. Also will be let, direct from the freeholder, for 99 years, at moderate ground-rent, a portion of the land for building purposes, having a frontage next the high road, with an average depth of 500 feet, and is admirably adapted for building purposes, and is considered to be particularly suitable, from its extent and the nature of the locality, for the erection of buildings of the second or third rate, suggestive of which block plans have been prepared. Particulars may be obtained, and plans of the property may be inspected, at the Offices of Mr. HERBERT PRICKETT, Surveyor, 15, Chancery-lane, and 23, Paddington-green.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND TO BE LET on long leases, at moderate ground rents, for the erection of villas, terraces, shops, and fourth rate houses, with an eligible corner Plot for a first class tavern: Palace road, Anerley-road, and Belvidere-road, opposite the Crystal Palace Railway Station. Hackney, overlooking Victoria-park, and contiguous to the Hackney Wick Branch of the Tilbury Fort, Southend, and North-Western Railways. Norwood, a short distance from the Palace. Ilford, near the Barking-road Station. Roads and sewers complete. Liberal advances to respectable builders.—Apply to Mr. JAMES BRAGG, Surveyor, Devonshire villas, Rotherhithe.

*** Freehold Land, Ethugham-park, about thirteen acres (road-side frontages) to be sold.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.— A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Lease. Money advanced to respectable builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

BUILDING LAND to be SOLD or LET, on long building lease, in plots, at EALING, PUTNEY, WOOD-GREEN, near HORNSEY, WARE-ROAD, Hertford, BROCKLEY-HILL, near Forest-hill, ROUND-HILL PARK, Brighton, ENFIELD, and CASTLE-HILL, Reading. Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 5, Chancery-lane

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A THOUSAND YEARS.—MONEY LENT. BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, for the above term. Ground-rents low. Charges moderate. Advances liberal. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect and Surveyor, 10, Stainsby-road, Limehouse.

DESIRABLE PREMISES, in the City of London.—The Trustees of Lord Viscount Sudbury's Charity Estates, situate in, respectively, Crutchedfriars, John-street, and Gunpowder-alley, hereby give notice, in regard to those portions thereof which consist of a dwelling-house and premises, No. 19, Crutchedfriars, a building having frontage to John-street (containing, at present, a committee-room, with enclosures below same); and in the rear thereof, but in connection with it, and fronting Gunpowder-alley, considerable plot, with divers buildings thereon; also an open yard, &c. used respectively, in former years, as a Poor-house, that they will meet at the (said) committee room, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of NOVEMBER next, at TWELVE o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving sealed Tenders, for the taking the said premises, either in one lease, or in separate leases, for terms not exceeding, in any case or cases, sixty-one years. Further particulars may be known on application, between TEN and FOUR, at the Offices of Mr. GARDINER, Architect and Surveyor to the Trustees, No. 4, Bank chambers, Lothbury

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LAND adapted for METROPOLITAN PAROCHIAL CEMETERIES.—Sewers Office, Guildhall, 24th October, 1854. The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, acting as the Burial Board for that City, have about 100 ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD LAND, which they are desirous of SELLING to any parish or parishes for the purpose of a CEMETERY, it being peculiarly adapted for such purpose. The land is situate in the parish of Little Ilford. The Eastern Counties Railway runs close by it, and may by arrangement run direct into it. It is also directly accessible by the high road from London and from Wanstead, and is about a quarter of a mile west of Ilford. The cemetery for the City of London is forming on the adjoining portion, and the said Commissioners will sell the land in question, subject to the restrictions that no building is to be erected on it except for agricultural purposes or the purposes of a cemetery. The land-tax is redeemed. Plans of the property may be inspected at the Office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, at No. 14, Old Jewry-chambers, where further particulars may be known, or of the undersigned

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

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The Builder.

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

KENT ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSION.—DISTRICT SURVEYOR for DEPTFORD.—Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the PEACE for the County of KENT will be held, at the Courts of Justice, Maidstone, in and for the said County, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER next, at HALF-PAST TWELVE o'clock in the afternoon, when the Appointment of a DISTRICT SURVEYOR, under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 84, for Regulating the Construction and the Use of Buildings in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, for the District comprising the parishes of St. Paul, Deptford, and Saint Nicholas, Deptford, will be made, in the room and stead of the late Mr. Robert Smirke Martyr, deceased.

H. A. WILDES, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Kent.

Maidstone, Oct. 21, 1854.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—ELECTION of COUNTY SURVEYOR.—Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for the County of Bedford on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of JANUARY, 1855, the Justices then assembled will proceed to the Election of a County Surveyor, in the place of Mr. Thomas South, resigned. The salary is £80 per annum, and he will be required to reside in the county of Bedford. A statement of the duties of the county Surveyor, as far as they can be defined, may be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace. The Justices reserve to themselves the right of appointing a permanent civil engineer, to carry out such public works as they may consider to come within that department of science. Applications from competent professional men, accompanied with testimonials, to be delivered at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, St. Paul's square, on or before THURSDAY, the 28th of DECEMBER next.

By Bedford, 31st October, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, Suffolk-street Galleries.—All DRAWINGS, MODELS, PHOTOGRAPHS of BUILDINGS, and PATENTS, MATERIALS or DECORATIONS, &c. intended for the department of Manufactures connected with Architecture, must be delivered between the 1st and 8th of DECEMBER next.

Those who may intend to become subscribers, and have not yet sent in their names, should do so in good time, as a list will be printed with the Catalogue.

Drawings intended for the French Exhibition will have a special place provided for them, and may be exhibited here first of all, as the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will not select those that are to be sent till very nearly the period when this Exhibition closes.

Local Secretaries have already been appointed in the following places, who will answer every inquiry on the spot:—

CHESTER	James Harrison, Esq.
COVENTRY	Jas. Edmeston, Jun. Esq.
DERBY	H. Shaw Peal, Esq.
EXETER	E. Ashworth, Esq.
IPSWICH	Fred. Barnes, Esq.
LEEDS	W. Reid Corson, Esq.
MAIDSTONE	J. Whichcord, Esq.
NORWICH	R. Kitton, Esq.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	E. N. Stevens, Esq.
WOLVERHAMPTON	E. Banks, Esq.

(A further list will be published immediately.)

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S.
29, Lonsdale place.
JAS. EDMESTON, Jun
5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street,
} Hon. Secs.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canuon-row, Westminster.

The CATALOGUE of the COLLECTION will be issued on the 1st of JANUARY next, including a limited space for advertisements for Fine Art Manufactures.

For particulars, applications should be made to the Publishers, Messrs. MASTERS and Co. 78, New Bond street, and 33, Aldersgate-street, on or before the 1st of DECEMBER next.

Oct. 18th, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM. Canuon-row, Westminster.—A COURSE of THREE LECTURES, on COLOURED DECORATION, will be delivered in the Rooms of the Museum, to workmen engaged in decorative art, as lectures on walls shortly to be given by JOHN RUSKIN, Esq. The First Lecture will be given on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11th at TWO o'clock, p.m. Applications for cards and prospectuses must be made at the Museum.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Secretary.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

PATRONS.

Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. George Stanley Repton, Esq.

PRESIDENT—Sydney Smirke, A.R.A.

TRUSTEES.

Sir Charles Barry, R.A. Philip Hardwick, Esq. R.A. } Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq R.A.

TREASURER—William Tite, Esq. F.R.S.

The List of Subscribers and Annual Report may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary. Subscriptions will be received by WILLIAM TITE, Esq. St. Helen's-place, the Treasurer; or by Mr. GOULD, the Collector, 8, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

J. TURNER, Hon. Secretary.

No. 9, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

MASONS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for Granting Pensions, and the Erection of an Asylum for Aged and Decayed Masons, their Widows and Orphans.—The Managing Committee beg to announce, that they have engaged the Royal Surrey Theatre for a theatrical BENEFIT in AID of the FUNDS of the above INSTITUTION, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1854, when the support of the public and the members of the trade is earnestly and respectfully solicited by the Managing Committee. Tickets may be obtained of the Box keeper at the Theatre; of Mr. W. J. Gilbert, Collector, 134, Lillington-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road; or of the secretary, who, if desired, will have much pleasure in attending with plan of theatre and particulars of private boxes. WILLIAM DIX, Secretary.

14, William street, Hampstead-road.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

THE SURVEY of the portion of the parish of Wallasey to which the Public Health Act, 1848, is applied, being now ready the Local Board are desirous of obtaining PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES of a SYSTEM of SEWERAGE for effectually draining that district. Premiums of 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively will be given to the authors of the two plans most approved of, such plans to contain all information regarding materials, &c. necessary to their being practically worked out, and to include, so far as practicable, means for preserving the sewerage matter for agricultural or other purposes. The survey of the parish will lie at the temporary offices of the Board, Queen's Arms, Liscard, between the hours of NINE and ELEVEN a.m. from WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, till SATURDAY, the 18th of NOVEMBER next, where any additional information may be obtained. Four plans at least, from as many different competitors, must be sent in, otherwise the premiums will not be awarded.—The plans, specifications, &c. signed with a motto or device, and accompanied by a letter marked with a similar motto or device, enclosing the name and address of the Author, to be sent to the Office of Mr. HASSALL, Solicitor, 3, Old Churchyard, Liverpool, on or before the 31st day of DECEMBER next.—Dated 12th October, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE DIRECTORS of the CHESTERFIELD MARKET COMPANY are desirous of receiving DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for a MARKET-HOUSE and PUBLIC ROOMS. A Premium of 30*l.* will be paid for the most approved design, and 15*l.* for the next best. The drawings and estimates must be delivered at the Offices of Messrs. SHIPTON and HALEWELL, Solicitors, Chesterfield, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st DECEMBER next, addressed to the Secretary, from whom particulars, together with a plan and section of the intended site, may be obtained on payment of 2*s.*

Chesterfield, Nov. 1, 1854. GEORGE WALLIS, Secretary.

CONTRACTS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

BURY and RADCLIFFE WATER-WORKS. CONTRACT, No. 3.—The Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of TEN WROUGHT-IRON TUBES, 18 inches diameter, and the ERECTION of the same across the river Irwell and Ogden Brook. The trenching and laying not exceeding of about 5,500 yards, of 15 inch, and 2,000 yards of 12-inch cast-iron pipes, and sundry other works connected therewith. The plans can be seen at the Offices of the Engineer, Mr. JOHN F. MAWSON, Town Hall-chambers, Manchester. Tenders to be delivered at my Offices, Bank-street, Bury, Lancashire, not later than MONDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER next.

By order J. G. T. CHILD, Secretary.

Bury, Lancashire, October 26, 1854

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the following SERVICES, viz.—

1. COMPLETING the INTERIOR of the BULL POINT MAGAZINE ESTABLISHMENT, with Railroads, Asphalting, Metalling, &c. &c.:
2. FORMING a RAILROAD to connect the Bull Point Magazine with the Powder Establishment at Kinterbury:
3. BUILDING TWO WALLS at or near No. 4 Magazine, Bull Point, as a temporary completion of the Enclosure:
4. BUILDING a GUARD-HOUSE at Bull Point:

For SPECIFIC SUMS,

Will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, on or before the 1st DECEMBER next. Detailed specifications of the above four services, and every requisite information, may be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Pull Point, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 17th to the 30th NOVEMBER, both days included.

Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, 25th October, 1854.

EAST LONDON PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY. Offices, 242, High-street, Poplar.

The Committee of the above society are prepared to receive TENDERS for BUILDING THIRTEEN FOURTH-RATE HOUSES in Poplar. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of the Society, and after the 8th of NOVEMBER. Sealed Tenders must be sent to the Secretary by TEN o'clock on THURSDAY, the 16th of NOVEMBER and marked, "Tender for Buildings." The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

CONTRACTS.

Royal Engineer's Office, Portsmouth, 10th October, 1854.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given, that sealed TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance at their Office, Pall-mall, London, on TUESDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER, 1854, before TEN o'clock a.m. for the ERECTION of a BATTERY, with magazine, shell and fuze room, and master gunner's store, near Southsea Castle, Portsmouth, county of Hants. Drawings and specification for the above may be seen any day (Sunday excepted), on and after the 28th instant, on application to Mr. HAWKEN, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer's Office, Millbank, Portsmouth. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Erection of a Battery, Magazine, Shell and Fuze Room, and Master Gunner's Store, Southsea, Portsmouth."

TO BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.

Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, N. 1 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall-mall, London, on MONDAY, the 20th NOVEMBER, 1854, for such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING 150 pieces of MEWEL FIR TIMBER, to be driven as piles in front of the Saluting Platform, Portsmouth, and for driving twenty-five additional piles in the same place (the situation of which may be seen), and the spur piles out, as far after the 6th NOVEMBER, 8.4, on application to Mr. HAWKEN, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Office, Mill-dam, Portsmouth.—Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for supplying Piles in front of Saluting Platform, Portsmouth."

TO DUSTMEN, SCAVENGERS, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the parish of Bromley St. Leonard, Middlesex, will meet at the Vestry Clerk's office, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th day of NOVEMBER next at SEVEN o'clock precisely to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE and TAKING AWAY of the CANDLE ASHES, RUBBISH, &c. from the houses of the inhabitants of the said parish, for twelve months then next ensuing. Tenders, sealed, with a 10*l.* note enclosed, endorsed "Tender for Dust," to be directed to the said Trustees, and left at the Vestry Clerk's office, at not later than SIX o'clock of the same evening. The 10*l.* note to be returned to the parties whose Tenders are not accepted, the same evening. The Trustees will not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any other Tender; but reserve to themselves the right of accepting such Tender as they may think proper, or all Tenders if they think fit to be rejected, must be prepared with sureties present who are personally known to the Trustees, to enter into a bond for the full amount of the sum proposed, and the due performance of the contract. Particulars may be obtained on application.—By order,

JAMES DUNSTAN, Clerk.

Bromley, Middlesex, 31st October, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a PAIR of SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, on the Cattenham park Estate, Wimbledon, may see the plans and specification at my office, 1, Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall. Tenders to be delivered at my office on or before SATURDAY, the 11th of NOVEMBER instant, and sealed "Tender for Villas, Cattenham park," to JAS. COE and SON, Surveyors and Architects, 1, Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Directors announce that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of the WHOLE, or for SEPARATE PORTIONS of the New Building. Quantities may be had, and the plans and specifications seen, on application to the Architects, Mr. E. GEOGAN, Cooper-street Manchester, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th of NOVEMBER. Sealed Tenders, to be sent in to the Secretary of the Institution, addressed "Building Committee, Manchester Mechanics' Institution," on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of NOVEMBER. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender

By order,

E. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.

17, Cooper-street, Nov. 1st, 1854.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CONTRACTS for STORES for the YEAR 1855.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES, viz.:—

No. of Contract.	No. of Contract.
1. Brass Sheet and Tubes for Locomotives.	18a. Leather, various.
2. Copper.	18. Lead, White and Red.
4. Canvas.	19a. Lead, Sheet and Pipe.
5. Carpet and Rugs.	20. Iron, Yorkshire.
6. Cloth.	20a. Iron, Staffordshire.
7. Axles.	20b. Iron, Pig.
8. Cruc ibles.	21. Iron Castings.
10. Curled Hair.	22. Iron Work.
11. Carriage Furniture, Brass.	23. Wheels.
12. Colours.	24. Oil, turning, &c.
12a. Drysalter.	25. Oils (various), Tallow, and Turpentine.
13. Coach Trimmings.	26. Oil Cloth.
14. Cotton Waste.	27. Steel.
15. Bags, Rope, Hemp, &c.	28. Steel Springs and Files.
16. Glass, Plate.	29. Tin Rocks.
16a. Glass, Various.	30. Tin Sheet and Spelter.
17. Hardware and Station Stores.	31. Varnishes.
17a. Brushes and Pencils.	32. Sundries.
18. Leather.	34. Hats.
	35. Caps.

Specifications and forms of Tender may be had on and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, on application, in writing, to the Secretary, Euston Station, London. Forms of Tender for each contract are printed separately, and parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender. Patterns may also be inspected on and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, from TEN till FOUR o'clock, at the Company's Pattern-room, Euston Station; and any further information required, may be obtained on application to the heads of the several departments. Tenders may be sent in on or before TEN o'clock on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th.—By order of the Directors,

CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Euston Station, October, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, TENDERS for TAKING DOWN the late St. Peter's Vicarage, in Derby, and BUILDING in its stead three of THREE SIDE DETACHED DWELLINGS. Plans, conditions, and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. GEO. HALL, Architect, Derby, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, and on the day of letting. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. ROBT. PEGG, Vernon-street Derby on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20. The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND WELL BORERS.

HALSTED LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons who may be willing to undertake all or any or either of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For Constructing and Completely Finishing the Main Drainage and Water Mains, with Reservoir and Works connected therewith.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For Steam Engine Boilers, &c.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For Sinking and Boring Well.

The drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender containing quantities, &c. may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer Mr. EDWARD MOTTO, Tavistock Chambers, 36, George-street, Westminster, London and after the 1st of NOVEMBER next; and sealed Tenders must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER next.

By order of the Board,
O. HUSTLER, Clerk to the said Board.

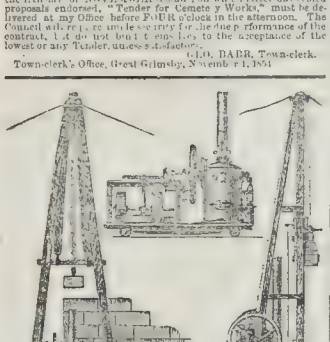
Halsted, 23th October, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

GREAT GRIMSBY CEMETERY.—The Council of the Borough of Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, are prepared to receive TENDERS for one sum for the whole of the works for the ERECTION of the TWO CHAPELS, LODGE, EARTHENWARE, IRON RAILING, and IRON PALISADE BOUNDARY FENCING, and for forming the roads and footways according to the designs adopted for the intended cemetery. And Notice is hereby given, that the drawings and specifications will be lodged for inspection at the Office of Mr. EDWARD MCCLETHWAITE, the Corporation Surveyor, Grimsby; and duplicates thereof at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. MAUGHAN and FOWLER, in London, from the 3rd to the 17th day of NOVEMBER instant, on which latter day sealed proposals endorsed "Tender for Cemetery Works," must be delivered at my Office before FOUR o'clock in the afternoon. The Council will require ample security for the due performance of the contract, but do not bind themselves to the acceptance of the lowest or any Tender, unless satisfactory.

G. D. BARR, Town-clerk.

Town-clerk's Office, Great Grimsby, November 1, 1854.



A SAVING of TIME and MATERIALS, with Stability of Building.

HENRY GOUGH'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of two, three, four, and six horse power, for grinding mortar, raising bricks, materials, driving piles, circular-saws, pumps, &c. 46 Albert-street, Manchester.

TESTIMONIAL.

From the Trustees of the Birkenhead Docks.

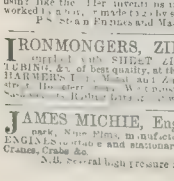
Engineer's Office, Dock-yard, Birkenhead,

"Nathan Gough, Esq. 31st July, 1851.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the three-horse engine which you have placed in the caisson for pumping, answers its purpose admirably, doing its work much better than seventy men could do formerly. From its portability and lightness, it is peculiarly adapted for such a purpose.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JAS. ABERNETHY."



PATENT.

BUILDERS will find this the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combining simplicity with economy of manual labour. Can be had only at WEBB & GREENWAYS, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener Gudgeon Pattern Casement, and other Window Fastenings, Double-action Floor Door-springs, Cupboard Turns, Barrel Bolts, Pistol, and other Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES and Co. 28, Warner-street, City, and see in motion this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one ever brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine, and as it is self-acting, it does not require any skill or care in using like the Hand Mortising machine. It can either be worked by steam, or manual or steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

IRONMONGERS, ZINC-WORKERS, &c. supplied with SHEET ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC TUBING, &c. of best quality, at the lowest prices, at WILLIAM HARMER'S Iron, Metal, and Zinc Warehouse, 1, New Peter-street, Hoxton-square. Wrought-iron Roofing and Gutters. Sanitary Rolling Iron Shutters.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, &c. Battersea-park, Saw Mills, manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM-ENGINES (portable and stationary), Sawing Machinery, Pumps, Cranes, Crabs, &c.

N.B. Several high pressure Steam engines for Sale.

COTTAM'S NEW PATENT FOR STABLE REQUISITES.

COTTAM AND HALLEN,

the original projectors of the above arrangement of MANGER, RACK and WATER TROUGH, which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, and universally approved of, have added all the latest improvements to their invention secured by patent, which includes an entirely new method of attaching the halter, bail and ring, giving to the horse greater freedom, and being noiseless in their operation, add much to its comfort whilst feeding and convenience when at rest. The

ENAMELLED MANGERS

are constructed in the best possible manner, both as to form and utility, are cleanly in appearance, durable, and impervious to infection, manufactured PLAIN, GALVANIZED, or ENAMELLED.

Improved Stable Guttering, with Movable Covers.

Double corner Mangers, Harness-room Appendages, and every Article in Stable Furniture kept on Show.

WORKS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

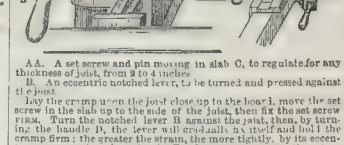
Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates on application.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patented invention of this description.

Manufacturer of KITE'S Patent Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Caps. 100 of this principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 35s. each.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 373, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

PATENT CRAMP FOR FLOORS, DOORS, AND SASHES.

W. BISSELL, PATENTEE, WOLVERHAMPTON, Manufacturer of Rein and Mortise Locks and Builders' Ironmongery.



A A. A set screw and pin moving in slab C, to regulate for any thickness of joist, from 2 to 4 inches.

B. An eccentric notched lever, to be turned and pressed against to eject.

Lay the cramp upon the joist close up to the board, move the set screw in the slab up to the side of the joist, then fix the set screw FIRM. Turn the notched lever B against the joist, then, by turning the handle D, the lever will grind nails in itself and hold the cramp firm: the greater the strain, the more tightly, by its eccentric action, will the lever bind. To the Patentee, is asked the attention of Builders and others, assured that his cramp possesses great advantages. It is a new cramp of the best kind, and as well suited for doors and sashes as for floors. From its superior mechanical principles, it has greater power, and will be found to be more quickly and safely used than any yet brought out, and at the same time it is light and portable.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry.

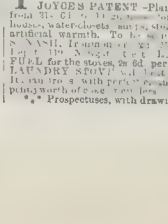
JOHN FINCH, Ironfounder, Priory-street Works, Dudley, Wholesale Manufacturer of Fenders, Fireirons, Dish and Hob Grates for Iron Bedsteads, Garden-Seats, Flower-Stands, &c. &c.

CANNON IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street, St. Luke's.—JONES and BLANTON, having made great additions to their STOCK of PATTERNS, beg to inform the Trade that they can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Stoves, Chandeliers, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Paneling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Rangers, &c. always in stock.

RAIN-WATER PIPES.—O-G and Half-round Gutters, Sash Weights, Railway Bars, Air Bricks, &c. J. JONES, Iron Merchant, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, has the largest stock in London of the above and other castings, of the very best quality. Also cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or drainage; bends, tees, &c., flange and hot-water pipes, with all the usual connections; lamp-posts and retorts, stable fittings, pig-iron, &c. &c.

J. JONES, IRON MERCHANT, IRON-BRIDGE WHARF, No. 6, BANKSIDE, LONDON, near the Southwark Iron Bridge.



SYLVESTER'S HOT WATER STOVES, for Warming Halls, Staircases, Galleries, Stores, Warehouses, Bakers, and Offices, require no Flue, create no Dust, and are safe from all risk of fire.

Any number of these Stoves may be heated from one Boiler, and may be used equally well with Steam or Hot Water.

SYLVESTER'S IMPROVED AIR WARMER

is the most powerful, salubrious, and economical Apparatus yet invented for Heating Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Public Rooms, by means of Hot Air.

Prospectuses and Estimates may be obtained on application to

SYLVESTER and CO.

Engineers, and Manufacturers of Heating Apparatus, 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE.

JOYCE'S PATENT.—Plain, from 12s. to 48s.; Ornamental from 31. 6l. to 7l. 7s. Stoves for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, water-closets, sheds, shops, counting-houses, &c. produce pure and healthful warmth. To be seen in use at the Patentee's, 5, NEWAL, Ironmonger to the Queen, Regent-street, and at the City Depôt, 109, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the stoves, 2s. 6d. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE and Heated and keep hot for ironing clothes, and will burn with perfect safety for twelve hours, with one penny worth of coal. Sent free to any part of London.

*** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free.

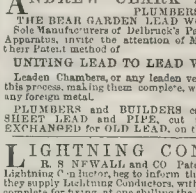
SEVERAL WARM-AIR and GAS-STOVES, both new and second-hand, suitable for small churches, chapels, warehouses, shops, &c. TO BE SOLD, cheap, at WILLIAM HARMER'S Ironmonger, Smith, &c. Horseferry-road, Westminster. Buildings heated with hot water and fitted up with gas, complete. Estimates given on application.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, requires much less attention than the regular stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 322, Holborn.

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at F. EDWARDS and SONS', 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, no chimney-sweeping is required, and a saving of at least thirty-five per cent is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot-air pedestal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle.—Prospectus sent on application.

NEW HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIES'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for three-halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from H. DEFRIES'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 60,000 in use.—See testimonies at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New-road, St. Pancras, near Pitt-roy-square.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.



TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'S Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
149, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,

30	32	34	36 inch.
20s.	30s.	32s.	34s.

Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—

34	36	38	42-inch.
54s.	56s.	58s.	63s.

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Patra Back and Solid Bar, per inch 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 7d.

Best Ditto, ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.

Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s.; do. 10½ inch.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 inch. 2½ 3 inch. 1d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 6d. per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 1d. per yard.

O G Gutters	4	4½ inch.
	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. per yard
Best Cut Clasp	1½	2 3 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
and Rose	20s.	19s. 18s. 17s. per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 1s.; per cwt.

1 inch Cut Lath, 2s. Cast Lath, 1s.

Patent Line	3	4	5	6
	4d.	5d.	7d.	9d. 1s. per knot.

6 inch Rd Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, is 9d. each.

An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.

Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

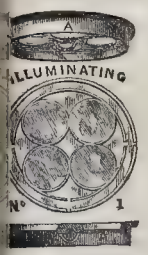
The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely ure, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, wings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

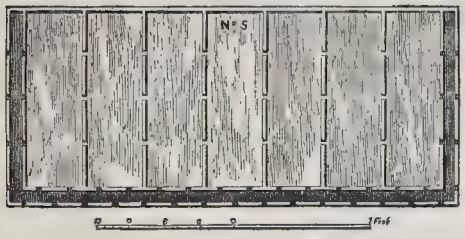
No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

AL-HOLE PLATES.



ILLUMINATING GRATINGS.



PAVEMENT LIGHTS.

AL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each

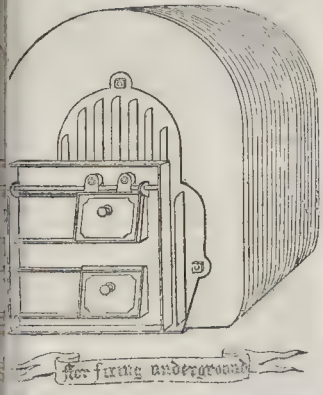
N.B. The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up.

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

Gill Stove.



for firing underground

STUART AND SMITH'S

PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

STUART AND SMITH,

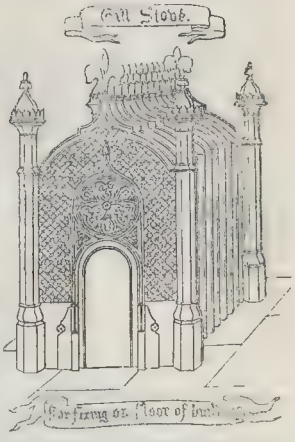
ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.

Gill Stove.



for firing on floor of bui

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as furnished with all its fittings, by R. S NEWALL and Co, having obtained the unqualified approval of practical men, is confidently recommended as the best fencing for park and farm enclosures, or subdivisions, for temporary agricultural inclosures instead of any kind of hurdles), for road side and all other fencing.

The PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCE possesses an economy, security, and durability, not to be found in combination in any other fence hitherto introduced. This fence, as fitted by R. S Newall and Co under the model of the fence of this material in the Slopes and Home-park, at Windsor, has the inherent property of remaining equally tight and rigid, under any variations of temperature.

N.B. Estimates given at so much per running yard, for fencing, fixed complete. Specimens, sketches, or any other particulars, will be forwarded on application.

OFFICES—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

THE PATENT NAIL and SPIKE COMPANY invite the attention of Ship and Barge Builders, Boilers Makers, Railway Contractors, Shippers, and Consumers generally to their PATENT MACHINE FORGED IRON NAILS and SPIKES, which possess a property (fully equal to hand made clench nails, and far superior to all of any machine-made nail yet offered to the public. They are made of the best Staffordshire iron, complete at one operation while red-hot; they are full under the head, and being brought with a proper taper to a chisel point, they can be driven without boring. They will clinch, and the heads cannot be twisted off.

Lists of prices, with patterns, &c may be had on application at the works, No. 9, Sumner street, Southwark-bridge road.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES

a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BEATH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and Co, 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coach-house, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Collinge's Patent." Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade generally.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Ironmonger and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Bedford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; Conservatories, requiring to be seen to be known; WARM AIR Apparatus, &c. Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Parade-road, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and DIMPLED CANDAL IRON BOILERS, and Conservatory and Hot House Hot-water Apparatus of wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and Government to their simple and efficacious method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Lead and Brass Turning Cornices, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

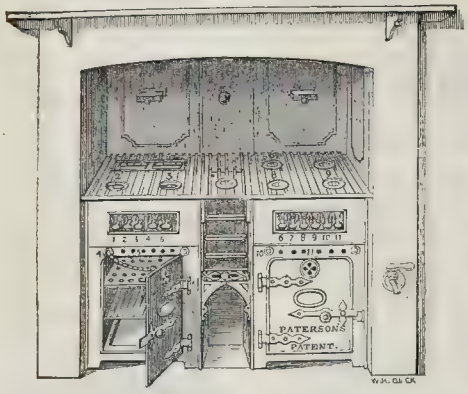
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. &c.

RICHARD EVELEIGH, Brass and Bell Founder and Metal Warehouse, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London.

CHEAP GAS FITTING WAREHOUSE.—The Trade supplied with every description of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, and Glass, consisting of Plain Tube, Pronged Cups, &c. &c. Apply to J. JEALS, Stand 21, Old-street, near St. Luke's Church, London.

P.S.—As large and choice an assortment as any house in London.

PATERSON'S PATENT GAS COOKING APPARATUS.



May be seen by applying to the Patentee,

A. PATERSON,
53, VICTORIA-STREET,
WESTMINSTER,

Of whom LICENSES may be had for making them.

On reference to the plate, it will be seen that roasting can be carried on by the open fire, if required; thereby rendering this apparatus the most compact and efficient of any that has yet been brought out.

THEY ARE MANUFACTURED BY

T. WALLER and CO.

Ratcliff Ironworks, Rose lane, Ratcliff near the Stepney Railway Station.

Where they may be seen in operation, and where prospectuses and every information concerning them may be obtained.

Also Manufacturers of every description of

GAS STOVES, BATHS, OPEN AND CLOSE KITCHEN RANGES, HOT WATER APPARATUS, METAL CONSERVATORIES, &c.

N.B. The Trade supplied with Iron Sash Bars, bent to any shape or design. See "The Builder" of Sept. 16.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

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FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c. Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS. DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc. It therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11	Gauge weighs	about	18 oz.	per foot super.	
No. 13	"	"	20 oz.	do.	do.
No. 13	"	"	23 oz.	do.	do.
No. 14	"	"	26 oz.	do.	do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 50 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, French Engineer, 55, King William street, City.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,

can be obtained of all

ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and

STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.

Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at FEELD and STEDALL'S,

Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

IRON ROOFS, BRIDGES, HOUSES, and CAST-IRON WORK, of every description, supplied and manufactured by

JOHN WALKER, Mill-wall, Poplar.

Offices, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, late 63, Gracechurch-street.

N.B. Builders and others may ensure their orders for casting and wrought-iron work carefully and punctually attended to.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON

TUPPER and CARR,

Owners of Craufurd's Patents, and Successors to THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,

Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.

An allowance to the Trade.

GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM;
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM,

PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART

(LATE JOHN H. PORTER),

IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON

(IMPROVED PROCESS.)

JOHN SYMONDS and CO.

WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.

GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process). Works at the Regent's canal-basin, Commercial-road, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes, Hooping, Casting, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Dock-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied on moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT MUCH APPROVED PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, REMOVED from BRIXTON, to BOW, near London, close to the Bow Railway Station.—A large variety of buildings always on view, churches, chapels, shooting boxes, lodges, bazaars, ornamental villas, dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and fire-proof stores. Also, railway stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring roofing, to the superiority of this as manufactured by them for that purpose, in point of lightness, cleanliness, durability, cheapness of construction, and being fire-proof. Drawings and estimates furnished.

Island Foundry and Ironworks, Millwall, London.
Offices: 12, Fenchurch-street, City.

CHUBB'S LOCKS & FIREPROOF SAFES

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT UPON THE STRONG ROOM OF THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, LIVERPOOL.

"London and North Western Railway Company,
" Liverpool, May 17, 1850

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the iron door and locks of your make, which secured the strong room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money chest on the night of Tuesday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "GEORGE PALMER.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

FROM MR. OTWAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, C DIVISION.

"8, Great Vine-street, May 3, 1852.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "C. OTWAY.

"Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes, Fireproof Safes and Chests, Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock.

Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 16, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER; 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord street, Liverpool; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security, also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 23, Strand, gratis.

STREET-DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICKLOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; Chins, Glass, &c. Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

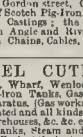
14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of those concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

THOMAS EDINGTON (lately senior partner of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow), Iron Merchant, Contractor, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow, and 4, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C., begs to intimate that on commission for the purchase of Scotch Pig-Iron, Scotch Railway Bars, Scotch Bar-Iron, Scotch Castings; the sale of Scotch Boiler and Ship Plates, English Angle and Rivet Iron, Scotch Anchors, Tinned Plates, English Chains, Cables, English Bars, Steel, English best Bar-Iron, &c.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-Iron Tanks, Gasholders, Girders, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Makers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship. N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, Nuts and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

JOHN DALE, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c. 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, and the inspection of his immense stock of Ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5id. 6d., 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular fires and back boilers, best wrought iron and bright fittings:—
2 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
Best Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 15s. each.
Best self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
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Best Town Glue, 5d. Ditto, Scotch, 6½. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

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6d.	7½.	9d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	10s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms. A List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter if required.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour. Address Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS
COWLEY, KENT and ESSEX BRICKS.
Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY, RUBBLE and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), Newington-Crescent Newington butts.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, to be had on sale at H. DODD'S Brick-fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests Builders to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks also on sale. These Bricks are sound, well burnt, and consequently free from Stone; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for External facing.
Applications to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Countine-house, Hoxton Old Town, Shrubbery-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

PIANO-FORTE given in exchange for BRICKS.—The Advertiser is willing to give a first-class Piano-forte to any party who has a quantity of Bricks, and will exchange them in exchange Address, P. P. George Downie, 31, Marylebone-street, Westminster.

TO BUILDERS, SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.
TO BE SOLD, three miles west of the Marble Arch, in one lot, a prime quality CLAMP of about 800,0 STOCK BRICKS Cash only. Apply on the ground, 2nd other portion are of Mr. LOVELL, foreman at Goldhawk Road Brickfield, North Road, Shepherd's Bush. They can remain on the ground, if well secured, until Lady-day next, so as to produce a large rent to the purchaser by re sale, if wished.

BRICKS WANTED.—From 300,000 to 350,000 best STOCKS are required for the sewers on the Clapham Station Estate of the National Freehold Land Society.—Address, SUPERINTENDENT of WORKS, 14, Moorgate-street London.
November 2, 1854

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 25s. at WAKEFIELD'S ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying Vitrified Tiles, Dreal Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red Grouse Sand, &c. &c. at cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—
J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 55s. per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 9-inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 30s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on the Eastern Counties line

LINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c. &c. Antique, Geometrical, and Alhambra Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and of extreme durability. Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths. Tiles for Grates. Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion place, Blackfriars-road, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

LAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS.—A highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and the encaustic tile of ancient buildings; for entrance halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.
LAW and CO. Manufacturers of THE SUCCESSFUL IMITATION OF ANCIENT ENCAUSTIC TILES, as exhibited at Alexandria.
The beautiful ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT of RYZANTIUM, Constantinople, from the Palace (M. D. Wyatt, esq. in "Official Handbook"), general floor patterns, their patterns and price book. Benthall Works, Broseley, Salop

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by BANNOMES FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small manufactories, and Plumbers supplied with the stone and every requisite for fixing. These filters, at one, two three, and four guineas each, holding 5o, 10o, 15o, and 20o gallons per diem, may be had at the Company's domestic depôts in London, and not liable to any delay or disappointment. Manufactories and Breweries are liberally supplied with quantities up to 1,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.
(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, *Sole Manufacturers.*

This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint Grinders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Wholesale under Brand), either in the dry state or ground in Oil.

Zinc Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands pre-eminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and innoxious qualities, is peculiarly applicable to first-class Decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and may be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it sets harder, is consequently more durable, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

PRICE LIST AND TESTIMONIALS FORWARDED IN ANSWER TO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO
MESSRS. CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, 39, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such articles becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. Wholesale Agents, 63, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 86, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, 42, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; and in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as the painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. THE PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks in the first class. Contracts are effected a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These usually consist of mixtures containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse gritty appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON —PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the premises to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks, London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days —CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering pure sea, is a quick-setting Cement that requires no colouring—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and loses not its value in damp situations. Adapted by COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.
Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery patented by Mr. ASPDIN, much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.
Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.
ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.
A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Allington-street, Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, at Messrs. Rostel's Wharfs, Holland-street, Blackfriars, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 8, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends, and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the best cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put for th by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. have commenced manufacturing Portland Cement at their Works, Granite-wharf, near Bridgewater, on the Canal and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.
These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.
FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.
St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

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Montreal, 12th July, 1851.

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1st January, 1852.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXC is published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS

I. THE PROVISIONING OF LONDON.
II. CHURCH REFORM.
III. THE PRESENT STATE OF ARCHITECTURE.
IV. STREETS.
V. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
VI. THE RELICS OF FAITH.
VII. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND LAW AMENDMENTS.
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The Builder.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

HERETOFORE, the pages of *The Quarterly Review* have afforded some useful contributions to our knowledge of the history of art. An article on "The present ate of Architecture," in the last number, ns out a new track for our literary contem- ary,—one in which we would gladly find n us, pleasant and instructive companions. annot be matter of indifference to us what said relative to æsthetic and professional jects, by non-professional organs,—at least, long as any section of the public receives nout question, opinions in print, howsoever, by whomsoever expressed. The *modus vandi* of the fine arts' department, in certain rters of the region of periodical literature, ved, might reward an exploring expedition h some curiosities of literary experience. ubtless, the enterprising traveller would be to recount much about the manners and toms of—

"The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease"

ain reviews of the works of an author se star was lately in the ascendant, or high- ding absurdities about the commencement an architectural regeneration in the Exhibi- n building of 1851. We are no friends to acerbity of tone and violent prejudices ch have characterized too many of the ings under various signatures and disguises he hand that we now recognize in the new mel of *The Quarterly Review*. Reflections n the profession, to whom the improve- it discovered in "The present State of hitecture" is mainly due, and undying hos- y to individuals, expressed by him in terms agreeable than parts of the article before used to lead to the want of observation of uable suggestions, also put forth. It is ause there is a shred from the old garment, l hanging about the writer in the *Review*, t we are induced to say we hope this also l be "cast off," and that he will regard his ow men and fellow labourers with kinder s, through an unclouded glass. The alter- ive is not what is chosen by the class of ters before referred to, with whom unlimited ise has been the mere disguise of the want qualifications for intelligent architectural sicism. From further infliction of that prac- , may the good genii of ink and paper pre- ve us.

There is no doubt that the efforts which have n made for the advancement of architecture ring the last five-and-twenty years, are now aring good fruit. The writer in the *Quarterly*, eed, traces the progress, in great measure, fortuitous circumstances,—such as the neces- y for many new buildings, some of them pted to wants which did not previously st;—but the fact of the desire for architec- al enrichment of some kind, in buildings ich formerly did not receive it, must have sen from an independent heightening of the ndard of public taste. The writer is not rect in imputing to architects, jealousy as to progress of knowledge amongst the public. The discernment that is too blind to distin- ish imperfections," he says, "is the discern- nt they require." What, then, is the spirit which many literary labours of professional n are undertaken? Though the writer lauds at has been done in the Liverpool Society, d might have given similar credit to societies d individuals nearer home, he honours our rnal with a mere mention. and that a dis- paraging one, although some of his chief points have been long the staple matter of these pages. Were we more irascible than we are, it might have prompted us to some observations that would not have pleased the writer. It was quite unnecessary to urge, although *we* happen to have done so before the appearance of the number of the *Quarterly*, that every art was intended for the delight of a wider circle of observers than a professional one. If we have any claim to speak for our class, the writer's imputation is an unfair one. That there is a feeling in the profession, which is mistaken, however, is obvious to us, and it is an excusable one. It is simply the preference of an objection to the particular use generally made of "a little knowledge" in art, where possessed by a client. In too many cases, the client in place of proper deference to the possessor of greater knowledge and experience, assumes that he has acquired a power of judging on all subjects. Constant and time-absorbing discussions about every-day questions are the result. The writer in the *Quarterly* would say,—so much the better for art-education. We will merely remark, that *impatience* would be excusable in men who have views in the practice of a profession, additional to those of popular advancement of art. It is doubtless very gratifying at every fresh negotiation, to be able, where the knowledge is wanting, to teach that two and two make four; but real business is put aside unless something of the sort be taken for granted. Again, a very learned man may give a correct opinion, and yet be unfitted to present his own reasons. He may have a perfectly accurate opinion, and yet have forgotten the reasoning which led him up to it. In short, where, as in too many cases, the client has not that deference for the opinion of the architect which one slightly-educated man should have for the professor of a branch of study, it is impossible for the latter to point out that the result of a work will be very different to what is apparent in early stages. At the completion, the mistake may be rendered plain; but then, the mischief is done; and, as people do not generally build houses twice in their lives, the learning of experience is slow to work. The architect requires something more than the "leash of heads,—one for business, one for practical science, and a third for art:" he requires moral qualities, and an amount of tact in protecting his client against the client's self, the want of which in many cases, more than any other cause, tends to the production of inferior works of art. The writer, indeed, brings some capital arguments against the system of competitions, and we entirely agree with him as to the necessity of acquaintance with plans and sections, as to that of general popular education; but he leaves it doubtful whether or not he is of opinion, that the inevitably inferiorly educated man should, as now, make his opinion paramount.

We only say that the writer, in making charges which are unjust, has failed to grasp the true difficulty of the case. What, then, is the course which the profession should take? Clearly not what the writer imputes, to maintain any undue fear about the "danger" of "a little knowledge." The mistake which architects really make, is either that of not arriving at definite conclusions, or of allowing opinions formed on a definite basis, to be overruled. If every architect would be at pains to form a correct opinion, and to maintain it, objects which seem now difficult, would be soon reached.

Let us, however, look to the subjects touched upon in the article.

Contrary to what might be supposed from their prominence, the writer says, buildings make but trifling impression upon the ordinary observer. Something more than the use of eyesight is required: *insight* into the principles of architecture is necessary. In the case of painting and sculpture, the corresponding faculty is bestowed by Nature. But he remarks, that for architecture to attempt the direct imitation of nature, would be hardly less absurd than the hedges and trees, sometimes cut to resemble walls and statues. In the same spirit, he objects to ceilings, such as that of the Sistine Chapel, as we did in a recent article. In short, the reflection from the current literature of art is observable throughout,—though studiously unacknowledged. Flowers and fruit are proper for architectural ornaments, but should be treated conventionally, and Ruskin's dogma, as to festoons—that objects are not grouped so in nature—is refuted by mentioning the case of enriched capitals.

Although there is generally the want of permanent influence from architectural works, upon a common observer, still he discovers that most persons take some sort of interest in buildings of more than ordinary pretension. Quantity, however—as of ornament or material—is that which impresses every eye, rather than artistic quality. From this it is that he deduces the necessity of education in architecture. He then alludes to many modern facilities for illustration. Looking to the practice of architecture, he says that it has now to guard against two insidious influences—doting antiquarianism with its superstitious reverence for whatever is old, no matter how inapplicable to actual requirements; and fashion, self-willed, and morbidly craving after change, to obtain which it will not only tolerate, but even welcome deformity. Fixity is the principle of the one, mutation of the other. Referring to the pseudo-Greek school of the beginning of the century, he speaks of what he calls the common delusion, under which the essential attributes of a style itself, are imputed to all the works which nominally belong to it: and he well remarks that, under the present use of the word style, we want a term for the same signification as the word *style* in the literary vocabulary. He discovers that there is re-action in furniture design, as well as in architecture, but that there is a bad use of excessive ornament and colour. He shows, as we have often done, that much of what is effected by upholstery, should be part of the structural architecture.

Although he finds shadows as well as lights in the picture of the present state of taste, the writer yet discovers that there has been considerable progress, and he refers to New Cannon-street as an illustration of it, contrasting that with the architecture of Regent-street—where, however, the example was set which has led to later metropolitan improvements. Speaking of the new streets, he says,—"The broad lines of traffic which are cut through a pent-up mass of houses, serve to ventilate a whole neighbourhood, both physically and morally." "The lurking-places of vice and crime are thinned out, or swept away, and the poor are no longer crowded together in dens, which were little better than so many black-holes of Calcutta."

The writer here displays a very mistaken apprehension of a very solemn subject. When shall we hear the last of these self-congratulations upon measures which have been so conducted as to entail misery on thousands. It is a melancholy fact, known to those who have studied the subject more than the writer of this article, that if the lurking-places of vice and crime are swept away, so also are the abodes of honest poverty. The poor, so far from being "no longer crowded together," are pressed into close compass,—in that neighbourhood or some other. This, of course, need not be,—but the writer is misrepresenting facts.

The superiority which the writer discovers in

New Cannon-street, is mainly what he characterizes as a certain *largeness* of style. To this the omission of ordinary shop-fronts is conducive. He regrets, however, a certain littleness of effect in the numerous stories, which is always injurious to dignity,—but is reconciled to this, on the consideration that it is perhaps as well that the genuine palatial stamp cannot be set upon warehouses and hotels. But we must differ with him where he says that such arrangement of stories is inevitable. It may be entirely avoided, by grouping two or more stories together. Some of the buildings in New Cannon-street, indeed, manifest a dim perception of the available expedients,—but the slight alterations in string courses are not adequate to the result which may have been intended.

In an allusion to old houses in the City, the writer seems not to have observed the interesting features which are still to be found in some of them. Well-planned staircases, enriched ceilings and panels, carved balusters, parquetried floors, and well-designed iron-work, and even wall paintings, may be discovered, and should be mentioned for the estimate of the architecture of the last century, as fairly as the mansions at Wanstead, Worksop, Wentworth, and Holkham.

Whilst regretting that a properly-planned area round St. Paul's was not provided, the writer questions Wren's ability in street architecture. It might have been stated, that this branch of the art is mainly a thing of modern days. The conflicting difficulties on the one hand, of narrow fronts, varying in their heights, and of a continuous façade, have not been met. One side of Regent-street, in its altered shop-fronts, shows the unsatisfactory result which accrues in very few years,—not to mention one wing of a composition, with shafts of columns in imitation of marble, whilst the other remains nearly in its pristine shineiness.

As further evidence of progress, allusion is made to the neighbourhood of the Mansion-House. Sutherland House, also, is contrasted with Bridgewater House. It is curious that a writer like Dr. Waagen, should have preferred the former. Again, Holford House, Park-lane, is shown to be a great advance upon Apsley House. Testimony is given to the merits of the Italian style of Sir Charles Barry. As an antidote to the prejudice, inherited from the Palladian school, and confirmed by the knowledge of Grecian architecture, we hold it to have had an especial value in forwarding a better state of taste. Of course, the architectural works of Sir Robert Smirke are noticed; also the Houses of Parliament. The Panopticon Institution is regarded as an exotic, with not very complimentary mention.

The general conclusion is, that though many houses remain as evidences of the degraded state of taste but recently existing, some of the public buildings lately completed are noble structures, and the two latest mansions on a palatial scale, surpass everything that previously existed. Still the writer holds that there can be no permanent security unless the public can control the caprices of individuals by their judgment. Unless the public can distinguish between good and bad, architects will labour in vain. Some will make the profession a money-getting business,—and the others will be fortunate, if their plans are not marred by the want of knowledge in their patrons—of the common principles of design.

It is unquestionable, that our *art* must be made a department of popular education,—by which it will be raised in estimation also. We speak of the neglected element of architecture, which is emphatically the *art*. The mere history of styles will not be neglected for itself; but the examination of it may be made productive of larger results in æsthetics than have yet been opened out. This object we have endeavoured to hold in view in recent articles.

There would be no safety in placing a limit upon the popular attainment of knowledge. The attempt on the part of a class of educated men would be inconceivable, as the argument for it would be illogical. Some other mode of removing the false medium which exists between architects and the public, must be found out. One course is plain: definite conclusions will lead to direct action; the suspicion of clients will not be raised as to whether, the architect is himself certain of his own mind; and proper deference to opinion will be claimed successfully in general, because claimed with justice. The public, however, must be less dogmatic on the one hand as to styles, and less ready to catch at every new fancy. When the architect is only the creature of these whims, or a superior clerk of the works, a high character of art is impossible. It is this which the writer's disparaging remarks prevent from being conveyed to the perception of his readers.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN: SCRAPS FROM HIS PAY-BOOK.

Do the free and enlightened Britons who sometimes wander into Great Russell-street, to show their country-cousins the "lions," ever ponder on that microcosm, the British Museum? The politically-inclined of them remember that once a year some 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* vote for its expenses is brought forward in the "House;" when up start some half-dozen fiery members, who have each found out something connected with its administration (that is, the Museum, not the money), which they consider a "great shame," a "disgraceful error," a "thing which ought surely to be redressed," a "thing which they hope will be inquired into," &c. &c. The patient minister lets them have their growl out, smooths their ruffled plumage by an adroit remark, or a hazy promise, and—the vote is passed. Well, John takes a walk in the Museum which costs him so much, and he is very well pleased with it: he thinks, after all, he gets value for his money. He is right. From the ends of the earth have been gathered the treasures which are clustered in that building. Fire, air, earth, and water have been ransacked, or pressed into service, for his national collection; all the wit of man to bring together in one focus, and all his learning to arrange, the wondrous trophies of this great cabinet. We walk through the rooms filled with antiquities, and see lying around us the far-reaching links of art, which recede through the glorious creations of Grecian genius, to the rude manifestations of the early Egyptian. In one corner we read the indelible records, and trace the actions of that very Assyrian, who "came down like a wolf on the fold, his cohorts all gleaming with purple and gold." In another we gaze upon the princes of three thousand years ago, whose memorials are graven on their coffins. It is a great school. But the general public do not see much that is interesting, and which is telling, although indirectly, on the mind of the nation. The library of the British Museum is a national boon. Its arrangements for readers are the most liberal and speedy of any great collection in the world, and here it is, surrounded by the records and thoughts of great men, that the student of our literature or our history finds food which he turns into chyle for the public benefit.

We have lit upon an old folio manuscript preserved in this place, which is interesting, from associations connected with our great architect, Wren, and is curious in its details. It is an office book, containing the particular lists of accounts of all works and reparations done at the Tower of London, Whitehall, St. James's, Snow Well, near Berkshire House; Hampton Court and Greenwich; with the accompts of allowances for riding charges, and to the officers for incidental matters, for half a year, ending the last of May, A.D. 1667;—attested and subscribed by Sir Christopher Wren, then and still surveyor of the works, and his fellow officers. We shall take some extracts from this ancient Pay-Book, arranging them under the heads of the respective buildings which received "reparacon." They are specimens of the solemn formal style of book-keeping which our worthy ancestors practised, and the elaborate descriptions in which they indulged. Now-a-days, we would fear that a builder presenting such long-winded documents was "making a bill." The rates of wages are worth notice.

The Tower (*Dec.* 1666).

A carpenter imployed in making scaffolds for the masons at the Traytor's-bridge. In putting in some new steppes at the stairs going up to the lodgings ouer the Traytor's-bridge, and fastening the rest of the stepps there. In mending the boarding at the warders at the hill—

ij^{s} vj^{d}. Thomas Borin, ix dayes, xxij^{s} vi^{d}.

A bricklayer imployed in mending the tyleing ouer ye lieftenant's kit, where ye winde had blowne off some tiles, and mending two harths for him, and mending the tiling ouer the Irish tower—

ij^{s} vj^{d}. Thomas Norfolk, x dayes, xxv^{s}.

Labourers imployed in helping and serving the bricklayer, and making of mortar and wheeling of stones to the pauior, and wheeling of rubbish to raise the ground at the wharf—

xviij^{d}. Sam. Gilbert, xxiv dayes, xxxvj^{s}.
& John King, xvij dayes, xxv^{s} vj^{d}.
Thomas George, xvj dayes, xxiiij^{s}.

To Joseph Buckmaster ffor two double loads of grauill; ffor carrying two loads of tiles and three loads of stones from the wharfe into ye tower, at xij^{d} ye load, v^{s}.

To John Russell, ffor ij hundred of lime at x the hundred, xx^{s}.

To Thomas Baggley, his Maj^{y} glasier, for work done in the lieftennantys lodgings, Deputy Wild's, Mr. Whale the minister, Mr Barnes, Mr. Dauis, Mr. Dobson's gentleman porter, Captt. Killizer, lieftennants, ensignes and the souldiers quarters.

New glasse, xxv foote, at vj^{d} ye foote xij^{s} vj^{d}; sett in lead, clxxxxviij foote, at iij^{d} y foote, xlix^{s} vj^{d}; repaired, v(c)xxij, at j^{d} $\frac{1}{2}$ y foote, lxv^{s} iij^{d}; quarries stopt, xvj(c)lxvij, a j^{d} ye quarr. vj^{s} xviij^{s} vj^{d}: in Sr John Robinsons, xlij English squares, ix & viij inches y square, at iij^{d} ye square, xiij^{s}; xiij^{li}—ij^{d}.

A plaisterer imployed in lathing and plaistering the soolings in Mr. Dobson's lodgings, on of the warders ouer the Byward gates, and mending ye broken walls there, ij^{s} vj^{d}. Thos Waker, xiiij dayes, xxxv^{s}.

Plombers imployed in making a cistern and square pipe, which carry the water from the Byward tower to the drawbridge, and turning it ouer with an elbow to the next leads, and making two socketts there, and unstopping two square pipes at the White tower, and sodering some conks in a gutter over the lieftennant lodgings, and cutting up the old lead of the Bentham tower—

ij^{s} vj^{d}. Thomas Heasman, xv dayes, xxxvij^{s} vj^{d}
& John Crispe, xiiij dayes, xxxv^{s}.

Prouisions. To John Russell, ffor ij (c) coalyme, at x^{s} ye c, xx^{s}; to Thomas Norfolke, ffor half a load of heart lathes, xxx^{s}; ffor two double loads of sand, viij^{s}; ffor tenne bushells of wet haire, xv^{s}; liij^{s}.

A Clearke of the Workes.

Richard Gammon, xxviij dayes, at ij^{s} iij p. diem, lviij^{s}; ffor boathir, v^{s}; lxviij^{s}.

[This Richard Gammon figures every month in the Tower expenditure, and signs the auditing docquet along with Wren and the other officials. There used to be an item in old Scotch hotel bills called "*fash.*" Many a southern visitor has stumbled over this cabalistic entry: being interpreted, it means "trouble," or, as we have it now-a-days "servants." Some might suppose that th "clearke's boathir" meant "bother," like th Scotch "fash;" but it is only the antique orthography for boat hire."]

Whitehall.

[The entries here are very numerous and curious, especially the payments to the painters carvers, ironmongers, locksmiths, and th "mazerscowrers," employed in wheeling stones and carrying away rubbish, &c. Their great length precludes them from quotation. Only a few of the shorter charges we subjoin.]

To Phillip Parker ffor three thousand of billetts, at xxij^{s}. ye thousand, lxvj^{s}.

To John Groome, stationer, for half a yeares book bound in rough calves leather, iiij^{li}; ffor ix qurs. of post paper for windowes, vij^{s}; for ix qurs. of browne paper, ij^{s}.; xiij^{s}.

To Sir George Waterman, Knt. and Alderman of London, for a new crane rope, of xx. qdom long, vij. inches about, of ye best hempe and spinning, at x^{d} ye pound, xj^{li} vij^{s} vj^{d}; for carriage of it, from Thames-street to Whitehall, iij^{s}.

To Edward Rundell, ffor an iron rowl for ye crane, and two slices of lignum vitæ, vj^{s}. And for one great block, strapped with iron, to hang under ye gibbet, xxij^{s}.

Sawyers imployed in cutting old oak and new fir timber into small scantlings, cutting oaken plank, for ye joyners to make tressell leggs, cutting deal boards into battens, helping to take up boards and poles at ye wharfe, and carrying them into ye Dial-yard, iij^{s} viij^{d}.

John Watkins and his Partner, xxv dayes, & ho. iiij^{li} viiij^{s} vj^{d}.

To Daniel Biefeild, wyer worker, ffor xv foote of close wyerworke, at the Queen's Milkhouse, at v^{s} vj^{d} ye fot. iiij^{li} ij^{s} vj^{d}.

To Henry Phillips carver, ffor work done in the Queen's Alcove West, ffor vj foot of base, with water leaves, at ix^{d} ye foote, iiij^{s} vj^{d}; for vj foot of sub-base, with leaves and strings, at j^{d} ye fot. iij^{s}; ffor vj of small leaves, at iij^{d} per foot, xviij^{d}.; ffor xvj foot of Gollosse in ye pannells, at vij^{d} ye fot. ix^{s} iiij^{d}; ffor xvi fot. of leaves, at iiij^{d} ye fot. v^{s} iiij^{d}.—xxiij^{s} viij^{d}.

Mattlayers imployed in laying a piece of Portugall matt in the Queene's supping roome, new matting a little closet for the privy gallery keepers, matting a little closet at the Queene's pandery, taking up ye old matts at the King's backstairs, cleaning the roome and new matting it again with Bullrush matt, new matting iiij formes for ye maids of honour, putting a new tape upon the Portugall matt in the Queene's withdrawing roome,—

ij^{s} vi^{d} Walter Wright, three days, vij^{s} vj^{d}.
ij^{s} Edwd. Johnson, three days, vj^{s}.

To Mr. Edward Jarman, ffor his expenses in going to Windsor to make a view thereof, by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, xx^{s}.

Westminster.

Carpenters imployed in putting up an old canopey ouer the Chancery Court, which was had out of the storehouse there:—

ij^{s} vj^{d} Robert Churchill, one day, ij^{s} vj^{d}.
& Wm. Allingham, one day, ij^{s} vj^{d}.
Wm. Addington, one day, ij^{s} vj^{d}.
xv^{d} Charles Hunkinson, one day, xv^{d}.

A joyner imployed in mending ye formes in the Painted Chamber, and putting in two iron staves to ye casements in the Ld. Chancellor's withdrawing roome:—

Richard Hodges, one day, ij^{s}. vj^{d}.

St. James's.

To Wm. Wainwright, smith, ffor making an augur of old iron had out of the store, to bore a hole through a brick-wall ij^{s}; ffor pooring two stayes, and making one new iron stay, with three esses for the store cisterne, lxxxviij (lb.) at iiij^{d} $\frac{1}{2}$ ye pound, xxxiij^{s}; ffor mending ye lock and rod of ye balcony doors in the Dutchesse's withdrawing roome, iij^{s}; ffor a bar of iron for the chimney in the same roome, with lix (lb.) at iiij^{d} $\frac{1}{2}$ the pound, xxij^{s} iij^{d}.—lx^{s} iij^{d}.

To Arthur Haughton, ffor four firkins of cise, xiiij^{s}; ffor one grosse of white, iiij^{s} vj^{d}; ffor xviij balls of florry, ij^{s} ix^{d}; ffor v (lb.) of Spanish browne, ij^{s} i^{d}; ffor xij (lb.) of English loker, v^{s}.—xxix^{s} iiij^{d}.

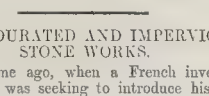
To Edward Martin, for making of frett ceiling in the Duke's withdrawing-room, xxiij^{s} xvj^{s} iij^{d}; ffor cv yards of lathing and plaistering in ye ceiling and particons, at viij^{d} ye yard, ijvj^{s} viij^{s} iv^{d}; ffor vij yards $\frac{3}{4}$ of rendring at v^{d} ye yard, iij^{s} j^{d} $\frac{3}{4}$; for whiting iij frett ceilings, cont. cxxxvj yds. $\frac{3}{4}$ at vj^{d} ye yard, lxviij^{s} iij^{d}; ffor whiting one plain ceilling, xviij^{s}.—xxxiij ij^{s} x^{d}.

To Joshua Marshall, for a chimney-piece of white marble in the Dutchesse of York's library, with a harth-pace and border for it, xiij^{l}; ffor a chimney-piece of black marble in the Dutchesse withdrawing-room, with a harth-pace and border to it, xj^{l}; ffor lxv foote of Rigate in ye harths and backs of ye said chimneys, at xvj^{d} ye foote, iiij^{l} vj^{s} viij^{d}; for two windowes of Portland stone in the Duke's bedchamber, cont. lxiiij fot iiij inches, at iiij^{s} ye fot, xij^{l} xvij^{s} iiij^{d}.—xlj^{l} iiij^{s}.

As the charges set down for Hampton-court, Greenwich, and Snow-well offer nothing different from the foregoing, we content ourselves with the fragments we have given bearing on the different kinds of labour, and the rates at which various materials were to be had. The gross outlay on the different royal buildings for the half-year specified, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Tower of London	139	1	4
Whitehall	2,732	9	8½
Westminster	73	7	5½
St. James's	544	9	1½
Snow-well	87	2	9½
Hampton-court	306	17	4
Greenwich	209	13	11½
Officers' allowance	732	1	5
	£4,825	1	10½

For the benefit of those who may wish to examine at large an interesting volume, we may add that it is No. 1658 of the Harleian Collection. Apart from the value of a comparison of the value of labour 200 years ago, everything connected by association with a great architect is interesting, including the autograph of



THE INDURATED AND IMPERVIOUS STONE WORKS.

SOME time ago, when a French inventor, M. Rochas, was seeking to introduce his process for silicatising soft stone, and even for staying the progress of decay in stone buildings already erected, we spoke of Mr. William Hutchison's patent for indurating and rendering impervious to moisture soft sandstone and other porous stones, plaster of Paris, and various absorbent materials. Since that time a company has been formed to carry out the patent, and we have taken an opportunity which was offered us to inspect the works, and to examine some of the examples of the indurated stone which have been longest exposed to wear and the weather. The works at present in operation are at King's Quarry, close to Tunbridge Wells, which is held under a lease from the Earl of Abergavenny, and furnishes a stone so soft and friable that it may be reduced to powder with very little difficulty. The sandstones, grits, &c. are affected by the weather, either by the mechanical effects of moisture admitted into the interstices, or through the decomposition of the matter cementing the particles together; and Mr. Hutchison's patent, it will be seen, fights against both these operations. The process is extremely simple,—perhaps we ought to say the processes; at all events, two modes are employed, the one changing but slightly the colour of the stone, the other rendering it much darker, in fact, nearly black. The latter is much the cheaper process, and is performed with ordinary gas tar, purified and, to some extent, changed by successive boilings. In a large tank of this, over a furnace, the pieces of stone are placed, and remain on an average about six hours. In some pieces that we broke the tar had penetrated 3 or 4 inches on all sides, and in others had permeated the whole mass. After the stone has been taken out of the tank and cooled the surface is cleaned off. To preserve a light colour the stone is dipped into boiling resin instead of tar.

By the process the stone is made very hard, its specific gravity is considerably increased, and it is rendered non-absorbent. A three-inch cube of stone prepared by the first described mode, after being steeped in water for twelve hours, had gained no appreciable increase of weight; while a similar cube of the stone, in its natural state, absorbed two ounces and a half of water. The stone of which we are speaking, is altogether useless in its natural state. Searching for specimens of the prepared material which had been exposed for some time, we found a tomb-stone that had been out for three years, whereof the arrises were perfectly sharp and untouched, a *grindstone* which had been in use four years, and some pavement lozenges of the black and white alternately, that had been laid the same number of years, and were very sound. Being impervious, it serves to keep down the damp. Copings, sinks, and horse-troughs, appeared to have stood well. For use in hydraulic works, sea walls, dock-basins, tanks, &c. it would appear to have strong claims. We should add that the invention is not confined to stone in a solid state: pounded sandstone or other material may be mixed with loam and rendered hard and impervious by introduction to the tank. We found the workmen, in this way, manufacturing stable-pitching, out of material otherwise useless.

The *Sussex Advertiser* looks to the invention hopefully, as promising great results as regards the district, which has at present, "so to speak, no special manufacture, no distinctive 'staple' of industrial trade." "The important merit," says the writer, "in Mr. Hutchison's invention is the striking fact, that out of two materials—each comparatively valueless in itself, viz. sandstone and gas-tar,—he produces by direct amalgamation, under certain processes, a most valuable and highly useful commodity. It has been held that that man is a benefactor to his country who can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; Mr. Hutchison has done more: he has taught us to convert two bodies—nearly useless in themselves—into a material whose uses can scarcely be circumscribed; while, be it added, this material can be furnished at a rate little beyond, we believe, half the usual cost of ordinary stone."

Sir Roderick Murchison, the well-known eminent geologist, has expressed an unqualified opinion in favour of the process. In a letter to the patentee, Sir Roderick says,—"Believing that your method of indurating the soft sandstone of this neighbourhood, and of rendering a material which is so easily worked as *durable as the hardest rock*, and quite impenetrable to moisture, I sincerely wish you may have that success to which you are justly entitled. It is manifest that, in a climate like this, a cheap building stone, which *throws off wet and never can absorb it*, must be highly valuable, not only in the construction of houses but in all hydraulic, paving, and monumental work." He goes on further to say,—"When I further know that every sort of decoration can be chiseled out at the very slightest expense, and with great rapidity, and that in a few hours the material can be rendered *an indestructible rock, with edges that can only be destroyed by violence, and never can be affected by weather*, I conceive that your patent only requires to be known in order to be generally appreciated." We do not go as far as this: we may not pretend to say that the stone as thus prepared "*never can* be affected by weather." Time must settle that question. But it certainly does seem clear to us that in many localities, and for many purposes, the process we have been describing may be employed with very great advantage to the public and much profit to the owners of the patent.

There are two architects, we observe, connected with the company, namely, Mr. N. E. Stevens, of Tunbridge Wells (who, by the way, has built some picturesque houses there and in the neighbourhood), and Mr. Edward Roberts, of London. We sincerely hope the undertaking may prove successful.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

Office of Works, Oct. 30th, 1854.

SIR,—With reference to the copy of my letter of the 27th ult. which appeared in the *Builder* of Saturday last, I have to acquaint you that at the date of that letter the purchase of the Burlington House property had not been completed, and, consequently, that the privilege of admitting persons upon the premises was one which the Commissioners of this Board had no power to exercise. I am, Sir, &c.

J. THORNBORROW.

*** We willingly give insertion to this letter, but must be permitted to say the statement it contains does not exactly tally with the information we had received. At any rate it would surely have been but courteous to have given this answer to the application, so that we might have applied to those who *had* the power to open the yard gate.

FARM SCHOOLS.

THE CHILDREN OF LONDON STREETS.

SIR,—I have read your pamphlet, "London Shadows, a Glance at the Homes of the Thousands," wherein you describe with so much good feeling and truth, the dreadful scenes which may be found by any who will take the trouble to see for themselves.

No doubt it is a fact that thousands of children in London and other places are in the greatest misery and destitution, with the prospect that a large proportion of them will, if unaided, be tempted to dishonesty and crime from their positive inability to find for themselves the means "to learn and labour truly" to get their "own living" by honest industry. At present there are two great evils; the one alluded to above, the other a decided and increasing scarcity of agricultural labourers and working mechanics, which may, if unchecked, greatly affect the value of property. The important problem is, how we can best make one of these evils a means of counteracting the other, and so provide a remedy for both.

All classes are likely to ask, "What can we do" to abate the evils alluded to? And most of them have both the power and the will to do something. I shall take the liberty of giving them a few hints. Other editors and their correspondents may, and no doubt they will, assist you by giving publicity to any suggestion that seems likely to be valuable. As this is no mere party question, we may hope for a full and fair discussion of whatever seems feasible. As a very imperfect plan is better than none, if it leads to a full discussion, and the adoption of a good one that might not otherwise have been thought of, the following is offered for consideration.—To appoint honorary local trustees to visit and superintend small farms taken for orphan, and destitute, but honest children, to cultivate in fine and suitable weather.

The children could not only cultivate their own garden farm, but do work for others, by contract, as a means of increasing their income. Agricultural tools are generally much heavier than is necessary; but all useless weight is mere waste of strength, as it diminishes the capability of doing useful work. By making tools of the lightest and best materials, children might be made much more useful. The Royal Agricultural Society have already awarded a medal for improved forks and spades, and will be glad to promote the improvement of all agricultural tools and implements. When the weather was not suitable for "out-door work," the children could not only learn to read, write, and keep accounts (especially such accounts as would bear on their own farm and their present and prospective employment), but they could learn to do "in-door-work."

If all detail's were carried out in the best possible manner for making their labour productive, it is probable that, under favourable circumstances, such as where labour is dear and land cheap, children seven years of age might be kept and partly educated from that time for three years without costing 6*l.* more than they had earned; and such sum, if advanced to them as a friendly loan, which they were to repay as soon as they could, would in many cases be returned; as all would be taught that whether it was returned or not would constitute a part of their character, and prove whether they had deserved the friendly assistance of others. It would not be prudent to dismiss the children (except for bad conduct) before they were likely to obtain other employment; but after ten years of age they might be so useful on their garden farm as to earn all they cost.

The conduct and qualities of each child should be registered in a book, so that visitors who had the means of promoting the welfare of the deserving might, on inspecting the register of each school, be able to see at once what the character of each child was stated to be. The walls of the school-room might be usefully covered with lists of children who wanted employment, and employers who had work for young persons. By judicious and systematic training the children might become the best workmen of this country, and the best class of emigrants for the colonies; and by a good system of registration they might have agents in every part of her Majesty's dominions. There should be local management for each school, but the great central societies would be glad to become useful correspondents.

To do all this some funds are necessary; and where are they? it may be asked. My answer is, that although this is not to be considered a mere charitable institution, it probably would be, in many cases, judicious to *lend* any old charity funds now unemployed, or that are available; and that many new funds might be made available, as probably there would be, by such means, as large a proportion of real good done for the money so lent and expended, as by any other that has hitherto been tried. Perhaps part of the income of "Smith's Charity," and several others, would be available; and it may be a question whether that part of the funds of the "Patriotic" Society which will be devoted to the orphans would not be most serviceable in some such form as this. If it was clear that an orphan child could have a fair chance of earning its own living at a small risk of 6*l.* many friends would be willing to advance that, who at present merely consider such cases hopeless.

To render such institutions popular, it would be essential to take care that those who had in equity and strict justice the first claim for admission, should in all cases be the first to share the advantages to be derived from them; and by this rule the orphans of the neighbourhood would be entitled to a preference, except in very peculiar cases.

I have thrown out these suggestions, not with the idea that they are the best that can be adopted, but that others may improve on them.

If each farmers' club appointed a committee to report on this subject, they would be able to inform us what work could be found for the children, and what they would be likely to cost, in any particular locality, beyond what their income would be from their farm and labour.

The society for promoting the amendment of the law might have a committee to inform us what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made in the law before any such system can be fully carried out, and what charitable funds are, or might be made, available for lending for such objects.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Working Classes would be able to give much useful information; and the officers of that and similar institutions might assist in collecting and circulating information likely to promote the objects in view.

Mr. Wolrych Whitmore and others have tried plans to a certain extent with a similar object: probably they will all be happy to supply any advice their experience may suggest.

It would be of great importance to have suitable masters to superintend the children. To save expense, they should generally be selected from those who have some income from other sources, which, added to this employment, would render them independent, whilst they would have the satisfaction of being useful members of the community.

In some cases, the wounded "sappers and miners," if possessing the requisite experience and knowledge of agriculture, and other matters, would be peculiarly suitable, from their professional knowledge, and from their habits of regularity, discipline, and order.

It is proverbial that a fresh job is almost as good as a rest, and this is particularly true with children; so they should not in any case be too long engaged at the same work, but their work should be judiciously blended with amusement, and their amusement should be instructive; and all should be consistent with giving health, strength, activity of body and mind, so as to give instruction in all things likely to be useful, amusing, and creditable to the children.

Probably nearly all the interesting accomplishments of the boys in the Duke of York's military school in London might be profitably attained as amusement for children in industrial country schools.

If in lieu of the present child's-play "at soldiers," they were taught to fence, and march in military order to their work and to church, if on two or three nights a week they learned military and sacred music, and practised the latter, especially on Sundays, they would not be less able to work at other times; but these exercises would not only keep them out of mischief, but be attractive of the attention of the gentry of the neighbourhood, who, in return, might be invited to suggest any new means of usefully and profitably employing the time of such children.

If with the ready and zealous assistance of the press—the co-operation of all such societies as are alluded to above—any one large landowner will take up the question in earnest, and get two or three of his most intelligent tenants to assist him, all apparent difficulties will soon vanish; but as it is important to prevent mistakes in the first experiments, every step should be well considered before it is taken.

By mutual co-operation, such as is here suggested, surely it is possible for a "practical people," such as we are said to be, to arrange some general plan, by which the whole body of children now exposed to useless wretchedness, may have a fair chance of earning their own living, and by that means not only supply the present deficiency of good labourers, but also greatly contribute to the power and wealth of their country.

BARUCH ALMACK.

ON SEPULCHRAL BRASSES, AND THEIR ART-MANUFACTURE *

A MERE sketch of the treasures stored up in sepulchral brasses, for the herald, the genealogist, the paleographer, and the student of costume, would alone far exceed my limits. I prefer, rather than attempt what I know it would be impossible to accomplish in a lecture on brasses, in general terms to endeavour to impress upon you the diversified interest and value of these memorials.

The earlier examples you will find the best, as works of art: the plates are of harder metal, thicker, and in all respects better prepared: the designs are distinguished by a simplicity, breadth, and boldness which gradually disappeared: the art-workmanship is firmer than in the later brasses,—more expressive—more artistic. The true power and capacity of *outline* were thoroughly understood by the earlier brass-engravers: *they* have left impressions of artists' *touches*, which afterwards, from other hands, degenerated into *scratches*. Certain conventionalities of treatment are at all periods observable. The same may be said with reference to the brasses which prevailed in particular districts. Such local influences admit of easy explanation, and these conventionalities are evidently no more than expressions of the fashion of the times. In all cases, however, fidelity of representation was rigidly observed. To personal portraiture, as we now understand the term, the artists who prepared designs for the mediæval brass-engravers paid but little regard. They seem, indeed, to have considered it unnecessary to impart to the countenances of their figures more than the distinctive characteristics of sex, and of youth or age, as the case might be. The figures themselves varied in size, from the full proportion of life to not more than 15 or 18 inches; but the costume and armour of the time in which the brass was engraved, were always the costume and armour indicated on the brass. And since, as a general rule, the brasses were engraved and laid down immediately after the decease of the person represented, the date of the brass and of the commemorative inscription may usually be regarded as identical. Exceptions to this rule—and those not few in number—will be observed by the student of brasses. These arise chiefly from a habit which prevailed with some persons, and more particularly amongst ecclesiastics, of having their brasses prepared during their lifetime, and under their own directions. In these cases, even the inscriptions were written and engraved, blanks being left for the date of the actual decease. These blanks generally remain; but too often none were found who cared to fill them up. In other instances, a brass may have been laid down to commemorate a person then long deceased; or an early brass may have been appropriated afresh at a subsequent period, and, with a fresh inscription, laid down as the portraiture and memorial of some person of a more modern age. (And here,

* See p. 573, ante.

in a parenthesis, I would observe that not the least remarkable circumstance brought to light by the study of the monumental memorials of the Middle Ages, is the readiness with which the very men who were most anxious to provide monuments for themselves, treated the monuments of others with disrespect, and even removed or appropriated them to their own purposes.) These, and such like exceptions, may easily be detected, so clear and conclusive is the rule itself—the rule of extemporary accuracy and fidelity. On the death of either a husband or wife, the survivor, in placing a brass to the memory of the lost one, usually had the figures of both represented, and the inscription written in the plural number,—blanks being left for the date of the survivor's decease. In these brasses, if two dates appear, the brass itself is almost always of the same period as the earlier date. I say "almost always," because in rare instances the brass to both husband and wife, with figures of both, was laid down at the decease of the survivor.

There is one brass, and it is in every respect one of the finest in existence, which appears to be the solitary exception commonly considered necessary for establishing a general rule. In this case I refer to the rule already set forth, that the costume of the period in which the brass was executed was represented on the engraven effigies. This is the memorial of Sir Robert de Swynborne and his son, Sir Thomas de Swynborne, at Little Horkesley, Essex. The father and son severally died in A.D. 1391 and 1412; and the brass, executed in 1412, represents the two knights, each in the armour of his own time; and as an important change in armour was introduced in the interval between these two dates, the two effigies exhibit some points in marked contrast. Each of these effigies is surmounted by a triple canopy of the utmost grace and beauty; and the entire work, which rests on an altar-tomb, is in a rare condition of preservation.

The brasses of ecclesiastics which yet exist, give us examples of every variety in the habit of the hierarchy, down to the year 1554, 2nd of Mary, and on to 1611, 7th of Charles I. the two latest, being severally brasses to Bishop Goodrich, at Ely, and to Archbishop Harsenett, at Chigwell, in Essex. In these brasses we have effigies of archbishops, bishops, and abbots. Priors and abbesses are also represented on brasses, though at a late period only; and in addition to these, commencing early in the second half of the fourteenth century, there is a long series of priests in eucharistic, processional, and academic habit. The modifications of form and adjustment introduced into some of the clerical vestments, are well shown in these brasses: the varieties of ornamentation also which they show in the chesubles and copes, as well as in the episcopal vestments, are both numerous and of great beauty, and also in many instances indicative of the tone of feeling prevalent at the time.

The brasses of *ladies* and *civilians*, which commence at about the same period with those of ecclesiastics, exhibit abundant varieties in costume. These are all, without doubt, truthful examples of the dresses and ornaments actually worn. From other sources (Illuminated MSS. &c.) we learn, that during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the dresses of both sexes were not only continually changing fashion, but that they were various and fantastic in the extreme. On the brasses, the extravagancies of fashion appear, with the very best taste, "chastened, and the more outrageous forms are curtailed and simplified." A marked similarity between the *general effect* of the costume of the two sexes is observable: the knightly coif of mail was emulated in the wimple of the high-born dame: both knight and lady wore the flowing mantle: the ladies delighted to have their dresses covered with heraldic adornments; and strange to our eyes they would have looked thus *emblazoned*, as in the instance of Lady Tiptoft, whose brass at Enfield shows her in a mantle having three great lions passant on one half of it, and on the other half another lion rampant, at least as large as his three neighbours. The merchant and his lady wore the same flowing tunic: the knightly belt, both in form and adjustment, was closely imitated (I am not aware that those chivalrous accessories, *spurs*, were drafted into the department of female costume). The helmet, with its crest and mantling, were parodied in the ladies' head-gear, while their hair was frequently so dressed as to correspond with the fall of the camail from the knightly basinet; and the jupon, which covered the mail hauberk and the steel breastplate, had its counterpart in the cote-hardi, the graceful and long-retained prototype of the whole species of jackets, now so much (and I venture to consider so deservedly) in favour with the ladies in our own times. Whether the present fashion, which gives so singular a position to the bonnets of our countrywomen, be derived from the *butterfly head-dress*, in favour during the wars of the roses, I will not presume to offer an opinion: certainly a strong argument in favour of such an hypothesis is derivable from the decided tendency which these bonnets exhibit to *fly away* from the fair heads which one might imagine they were intended to cover. In addition to the long array of brasses of ladies, and of merchants of various callings, with that prince of wool-merchants,—"*flos mercatorum lanarum totius Angliæ*," William Grevel (Greville), the rebuilder of the church at Chipping Campden, at their head, there are brasses of judges, from which we learn that, in the fifteenth century, the civilian's sword was worn with the judicial coif and ermine: there also are brasses of serjeants learned in the law, with coif and bands; of notaries also, with ink-horn and penner; and of crown-keepers and yeomen of the guard to the sovereign; yeomen, and others.

The *armour* represented in brasses commences with the mail suit worn in the time of the first Edward, and furnishes examples of almost every change and modification in the panoply worn by the chivalry of England. The earliest military brasses are at Stoke d'Aubernon, Trumpington, Acton, Chartham, Buslingthorpe, and Croft, the last two in Lincolnshire. I know no brass in which the principal effigy is accompanied by the knightly lance, except in that to Sir J. d'Aubernoun. The weapon is still in use amongst English warriors, and, as of yore, decorated with a fluttering penon: perchance, during this very day, its deadly efficiency may have been demonstrated by our gallant 17th in the Crimea.* The brasses to Sir R. de Trumpington and Sir R. Septvans, are still unfinished.† Those at Croft and Buslingthorpe are half figures. The brass to Sir R. Bures is singularly fine; and its preservation is absolutely wonderful.‡

From the unmixed mail, we are carried on to the first decided addition of defences of plate, or perhaps of prepared leather (*cuir-bouilli*): during the succeeding period—the earlier years of Edw. III.—we have but few examples: § one of these, however, though much worn and mutilated, is a splendid work of art, and in the matter of armour and arms, a little arsenal in itself: this is the brass to Sir H. Hastings, at Elsyng, which is also equally valuable from its architectural and heraldic accessories. Here is one of the earliest known examples of a quartered coat of arms—the royal arms on the jupon of Edw. III. himself, who appears in a compartment of the canopy; and the sub-canopies of these compartments of the principal canopy afford admirable hints for designs for stained glass. Examples increase as the reign of Edw. III. advances, and they abound during those of his unfortunate grandson, Henry IV.

The camail* was then universal. To this martial appendage the gorget of steel succeeded, under Henry V. and thus the armour became of unmixed plate.

Every plate that in process of time was added in hopes of strengthening the defensive equipment against the shock of the charge in the lists or on the field, and every fresh device for giving increased freedom to the sword-arm of the knight without detracting from its security, are found to have been carefully rendered on the brasses of the fifteenth century. The decadence of armour also is fully illustrated in brasses, which themselves give evident proofs of art rapidly declining.

The full value of the representations of armour given in brasses cannot, perhaps, be fully appreciated, without instituting a comparison between these engraven figures and the actual relics of suits of armour preserved in the Tower and other armories. A comparison between the designs of brasses and those of sculptured effigies, seals, illuminations, and stained glass, will also tend greatly to enhance our opinion of the value of these engravings.

As a matter of course, all these figures of which I have been speaking, supply us with illustrations for our national history—illustrations of the people, drawn in their own times. No less admirably do they illustrate our greatest national writers in other departments of literature. How very valuable, in this respect, are the brasses of Alianora de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, of Lord Berkeley, and Sir Wm. Bagot,—all characters in our great dramatist's *Richard the Second*; also the brass of the standard-bearer to that unfortunate prince, Sir S. de Felbrigg, K.G. who appears with Royal banner by his side, and who married a maid of honour to Anne of Bohemia, the queen. Then, there is Lord Camoys, also a K.G. who led the left wing at Agincourt; and Sir Anthony Grey (brother of Lord Grey, of Groby, the first husband of Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards queen of Edward IV.), who, with his brother, fell at the battle of Bernard's Heath, near St. Alban's, February 17, 1460; and still later, at Hever, is the brass to Sir T. Bullen, the father to the ill-fated mother of Queen Elizabeth; while at Blickling, another Anne Bullen, aunt to the Queen, is represented in a brass. It would be easy very considerably to extend this series; but I must be content to specify only one other example of poetic interest—the brass to Thomas, son of Geoffry Chaucer, the poet, at Ewelme.

I may here mention, that the *most numerous series* of brasses yet known to remain in any one church is at Cobham, in Kent: these are also specimens of rare interest. By some oversight, it would seem, the spoiler neglected to lay his hand upon this noble collection. I much regret to add, that neither their unique character nor the power of association has secured for the Cobham brasses any careful regard from the present lords of the place.

In the earliest *inscriptions* in brasses, each letter was cut out of the metal, and fixed in a hollow sunk in the slab for its reception; but as early as the brass at Trumpington, inscriptions were cut on fillets of metal. These fillets with the inscription formed a border to the engraven composition: at the angles the emblems of the Evangelists were commonly placed as if to denote that the person commemorated had lived and died within the pale of the church. Subsequently, plates with inscriptions were placed at the feet of the effigies, either in addition to the border-legend, or in its stead. When brasses were placed on altar-tombs, the fillets of the border-legend were sunk in the midst of the group of mouldings worked about the edges of the slab, and there set chamfer-wise, with excellent effect.

The varieties of character, and of language also, used in these inscriptions, and the various sentiments and forms of expression contained in them, it is impossible for me now to notice. I must be content to observe that these inscriptions not unfrequently record the person represented and commemorated in the brass, to have

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* Writing upon the brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun, Mr. Waller observes, that, "considered as a work of art, it will be found that the figure is ill-proportioned but the arrangement of the drapery judiciously contrived; whilst, as a production of the burin this brass is not excelled by subsequent example: each link of the mail is distinctly represented, and the mere work of graving up so large a surface must have cost many weeks of patient labour." *Mail* in brasses is expressed by rings; and half-room incisions, with and without bands.

† *De Trumpington* was a Crusader, having assumed the Cross in 1270, and followed Prince Edward to the Holy Land. *De Septvans* was one of the warriors at the Siege of Caerlaverock in 1300: his grandfather was present with Rich. I. at Acre.

‡ If a brass might, under any circumstances, be removed, this to Sir De Bures ought to be taken to the National Museum, and a fac-simile laid down in its place.

§ 1325 Sir J. de Creke and lady, Westley.
1327. Sir J. d'Aubernoun II.
C. 1330 Sir J. de Northwode, Minster.
1347 Sir H. Hastings, Elsyng.
1347 Sir J. de Wantyng, Wimbish.
C. 1360 Sir Wm de Aldeburgh.
1354 and c 1365. Cobham Knights.
1368. Sir T. Cheyne, Drayton Beauchamp, &c. &c. &c.

* The camail appears to have been frequently fastened down by points, or sometimes by *ouches*, or enriched brooches: of the former, in sculptured effigies, an example is preserved at Newton Solney, Derbyshire; and of the latter, fine specimens remain at Ashborne, Derbyshire; Pennuydd, Anglesea; and in the Tudor Monument at Beaumaris.

either founded or restored the church, or that part of the church, in which his monument was placed; hence exact dates for certain architectural structures are obtained, the importance of which you can readily appreciate. It was an occasional usage to scatter small scrolls of brass, engraven with precatory ejaculations, or with various devices, over the surface of the slab.

As with inscriptions, so also in the matter of *heraldry*. Time will not permit me to say more than that in brasses, it is interesting and valuable in the highest degree.

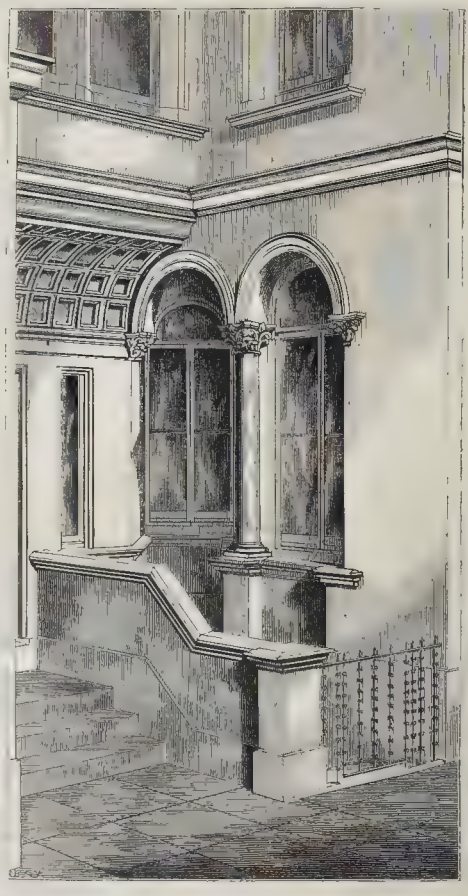
Before I bring these but too discursive remarks to a close, there are a few general observations upon *monumental effigies and their canopies*, which I shall submit to you.*

C. B.

LONDON HOUSES.

MESSRS. CAPEL AND CO.'S OFFICES, THROGMORTON-STREET.

THE great value of land and position in the city of London, and the general tendency to improvement which exists, have led to the fact, that wherever houses are rebuilt or sites are obtained by the opening of new streets, solid costly buildings are now erected. In illustration of this, we give a view of a house recently completed for Messrs. Capel, Norbury, Trotter, and Co. in Throgmorton-street, close to the Bank, and which is wholly occupied as offices by themselves and others. It was built by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co. from the designs of Mr. J. J. Cole, architect. The land, with the houses then upon it, cost 10,500*l.*; the contract for the new building was 11,900*l.* and the total cost, when all is finished, will probably be little less than 25,000*l.* All the fronts are of Portland stone, and it is as good a piece of masonry as we have seen for some time: indeed, throughout, the work appears exceedingly well executed. The mouldings are well drawn, the details agreeable. Flues are provided in most of the rooms for ventilation. A passage-way through the ground-floor leads to Shorter's-court, where the rear elevations of the house, being irregular, have some nice effects of light and shade. The windows are cleverly treated, and there is a little piece of design apparent in the arrangement, which we have sketched, to give light to two rooms, and form a back entrance. The shaft of the central column is of polished granite. The frontage of the house is 53 feet.



In Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-str et.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF LONDON.

As you are the only medium through which that part of the public who take an interest in metropolitan improvements can make itself heard, I trust you will excuse my intruding on your columns to endeavour to induce those high in office to make some commencement for the improvement of London, at a time when public feeling has so strong a tendency that way.

It appears to me that these improvements might forthwith be commenced, and if properly managed, at a comparatively slight expense.

1. Let the Nelson Column Committee be forthwith called upon to complete the column by the erection of the four granite lions. The answer will probably be,—no funds. Then let the Government take upon itself the erection of the lions, and at the same time let it be made a standing rule in the office of public works that for the future no committee of private persons shall be suffered to erect a monument on ground over which the Board of Works have any authority, without first entering into a bond to complete such monument by a given time.

2. Let the statue of Richard, which has been so signal a failure in Palace-yard, be erected in the centre of the open space between the Athenæum and United Service Clubs, a little to the north of the spot facing the entrance of the former club. Now, I think it will not require a very large increase of the income-tax for both these undertakings.

3. Let both the present fountains at Trafalgar-square be removed, and let two others be erected, which should for the most part cover the respective reservoirs: no greater pressure of water would be required, as it is a great mistake, I submit, to require water to be thrown to any great height in the centre of a city. The point is to have water gushing from many mouths, which a slight pressure of water would effect. By having fountains of more extensive size, the present annoyance of dirty reservoirs filled with filth to be emptied out two or three times a year would be avoided, and we should have something more worthy of the name of fountains. Why, also, should not the present disgraceful mob of boys be swept away? they are removed from every other part of London, and why is Trafalgar-square to be so disgraceful an exception? If it was known that such fountains were about being erected, I feel almost persuaded that—presuming there was no jobbery—public-spirited individuals would be found who would be induced to present the public, if not with such fountains, at least with the stone for their erection.

I think, therefore, I am justified in saying, that such before-mentioned improvements may be effected at a small cost: at all events, it would be worth while to see whether the public are really in earnest when they extol the beauties of Paris, and bitterly bewail their own London.

With regard to the New National Gallery, I think that may be left to take care of itself, as the Government will be forced to do something in the matter. There are, however, two other improvements, which, although on a much larger scale, might forthwith have a commencement made of them, and be extended over a period of five or six years, so that really we might turn round with some satisfaction to foreign nations, and show how really we were in earnest. I allude, firstly, to the destruction of the small number of houses lying between the Duke of Sutherland's and Lord Ellesmere's mansions: by that means the Green Park would be thrown open to view from Pall-mall; a fine view would be obtained of our two finest mansions in London; a fine sweeping road would be made round by the Lord Chamberlain's Office, instead of the present dangerous twist; and, if I remember rightly, such might be done at the expense of the demolition of about eight or nine houses.

Lastly, I would refer to a *commencement* being made of the destruction of the houses on the west side of Parliament-street, so that the fine, broad road in front of the Treasury might be continued to Westminster-hall. I am well aware of the expense of such an undertaking, but who would grudge the expense of such a vast improvement? Let it be extended over a series of years, and after all, we shall not have incurred a fraction of the expense now going on in Paris, about which we Englishmen rave. The improvements to which I have alluded are, I believe, not matters of opinion, but are considered as such by all; and it only requires a chief commissioner of public works, with a very small amount of moral courage, to make a beginning.

V. A. A.

* To be continued.

MESSRS. CAPEL AND CO.'S OFFICES, THROGMORTON-STREET.——MR. J. J. COLE, ARCHITECT.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Spilsby.—Arrangements are in progress to transform the space beneath the Town-hall here into a corn exchange. "Notwithstanding that a number of new windows," says the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, "are being put in, 'regardless of expense,' and in a style corresponding with the architecture of the building itself, it is feared the new exchange will be fitted for *darker* deeds than the buying and selling of corn."

Loughborough.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Town-hall and Corn Exchange for this town took place on Monday in last week. The site is irregular in shape, and presented difficulties to the architect. The plan is now arranged consists of a large room to the right of the entrance for the magistrates, with clerk's office and private room in the rear, and to the left a room for public library and reading-room, with offices for librarian and porter. These form the ground-floor facing the street. Over them are the assembly-room, with refreshment-rooms, &c. The assembly-room is 70 feet long by 40 feet broad, and 25 feet high, is lighted by seven windows towards the street, and by corresponding windows on the opposite side. The windows are arched, and the ceiling is coved. The whole presents a front of two stories, faced with Ancaster stone, and divided into a centre piece, slightly projecting with arcades of three arches in both stories, the lower having attached columns of the Tuscan and the upper of the Ionic order; the whole surmounted by a clock turret of light design, rising to an altitude of 85 feet from the ground, and wings with arched windows corresponding in character with the central design. A balcony forms a feature in the centre of the front, which is divided in height by string courses enriched by panels filled with Derbyshire marble, and surmounted by a bold vignolan cornice and balustrade. The front is 90 feet long, and from the pavement to top of balustrade is 49 feet. The Corn Exchange is a room 80 feet long by 45 feet wide, and 35 feet high, and is reached by the common entrance and by a side entrance for delivery of goods. Externally, this part of the building is entirely shut out from public view. Internally, the sides and ends are enclosed by blank arcades solid in appearance, from the piers of which spring laminated timber arches, strengthened by ornamental ironwork. The whole length of the roof is glass. The architect is Mr. William Slater, of London; and the estimated cost of the work is 4,000*l.*

Banbury.—The new Town-hall, of which we some time since gave an engraving, is now finished, and has been formally opened with some ceremonial by the mayor and council, who arranged with the inhabitants, and formed a party of 250 at a dinner on the 24th ult. and one of 600 at a *soirée* on the 25th, to celebrate the opening of the hall. The cost has been: for the site, 750*l.*; for the building, 2,536*l.* The hall, which is situate at the junction of Bridge-street North and Bridge-street South, has two principal entrances, and a back entrance to the second floor; but the public entrance is from the Cow-fair. The hall covers an area of 560 yards, is built of Bath stone, with arched cellars beneath, and is raised upon a bold chamfered plinth of Headington stone. The tower, which rises to a height of 76 feet, is of Portland stone. It is in the Decorated English style. Immediately above the principal doorway is a stone balcony, surmounted with an ornamental canopy. On each side of the tower there are two mullioned windows. Over the south entrance there are two mullioned and one wheel window. The north side has four mullioned windows and a wheel window, the back entrance, and the door of the engine-house. The principal entrance leads into a vestibule 14 feet square, from which a broad geometrical or hanging-staircase leads to the hall. Entering by the south door is another vestibule 36 feet by 11½ feet, by which the rooms on the ground-floor are reached. The principal of these are a magistrates' room, 22 feet by 17 feet, lighted with two large windows; the witnesses' room, 13 feet by 17 feet, lighted by one window; the Board of Health office, the police station, and six cells for prisoners. The hall is 60 feet in length, 34 feet in breadth, and 29½ feet high. Opposite the principal door there is a semi-circular recess, bench, jury boxes, &c. the division being moveable, so as to give further accommodation for concerts and public meetings. The hall is lighted by six large windows and three smaller ones, and in the evening by a number of gas brackets. Oak panelling, 5 feet in height, forms the wainscotting to the room, and opposite the dais in the tower there is a small gallery, with a stone balustrade, capable of seating seventy or eighty. The hall, it is estimated, will hold 600. Mr. Burton was the architect.

Oxford.—It is said to be in contemplation to erect a hall especially for Dissenters in Oxford University, under the sanction of the members of the Evangelical Alliance, from which body a committee has been formed to carry out the project.

Bristol.—On Wednesday in last week the Bristol Athenæum was inaugurated by a *déjeuner*, at which Lord John Russell, Earl Ducie, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, various M.P.'s, and other gentlemen assisted. The building is situate between Corn-street and Nicholas-street, and is approached from each street by a corridor; that from Corn-street—the principal entrance—opening into an entrance-hall or quadrangle, roofed with glass. This contains a cast-iron bronzed staircase, and is made the means of lighting a number of apartments on the ground, and the first and second floors. On the right on entering, are the secretary's office and the library; and on the left the ladies' reading-room and the library of reference. Passing onwards through a carved stone screen or arcade, we arrive at the lecture-hall, having the reading-room on our left. The lecture-hall is an apartment of about 65 feet by 35 feet, including a gallery on the entrance lobby, and is capable of accommodating about 600 persons. The ceiling is carved, and, together with the walls, enriched with panelling. The light is admitted through a ground-glass ceiling, which serves also as a medium for the admission of gas-lights from burners placed over it in the roof. A series of small gas-burners is also placed round the cornice. The reading-room is about 62 feet by 32, with a library of reference adjoining and communicating. The ceiling is trabeated, and the walls decorated with Corinthian pilasters resting on a stylobate, with three marble chimney-pieces corresponding. Nine enriched niches are placed in the walls for the reception of statuary. The room is lighted by means of an ornamental lantern and subsidiary windows, and at night by a large gaselier in the centre, and pillar lights on the reading-tables. The two upper floors surrounding the entrance-hall are occupied by rooms for the board, and the several societies and classes attached to the Institution. The style of the building is Italian, rather freely rendered, to suit the exigencies of the site. The contractors were, for the masons' work, Messrs. Wilcox and Sons; the carpenter's work, Mr. Maggs; the plastering, Mr. Charles Lee; the plumbing, Mr. W. S. Lawrence; the smiths' work, including gas-fittings and warming apparatus, Messrs. Butcher; and the glazing, Mr. Isaac Williams. The architects were Messrs. Foster and Wood, of Bristol. Two windows of ground-glass were presented by Mr. John Wesley Hall, and two coloured panels of their "brilliant" cut-glass by Messrs. Mark Bowden and Company. The refreshment-rooms have been decorated by the conductor, Mr. Heal, from designs by Mr. Hirst.

Cheddleton.—The new national schools for the parish of Cheddleton, in Staffordshire, were opened on the 19th ult. The schools are built in the late Gothic style, of stone, from the neighbouring quarries, and lined inside with brick. They consist of boys' and girls' schools, each 30 feet by 16 feet; a class-room, 18 feet by 12 feet; lobbies for caps and bonnets, &c. affording accommodation for 150 children, at a cost of about 450*l.* Mr. George Lamb, of London, was the architect; and Messrs. Goldstraw and Clowes, of Cheddleton, the contractors.

Weymouth.—The architect of the new fish-market explains, that the charge for taking out quantities mentioned at p. 545, *ante*, had reference to a previous design for the same building, and that he had nothing to do with the charge personally. He further denies that he had given the council reason to believe that the cost would be less than what turned out to be the case.

Manchester.—In a report recently presented to the town council, it was stated that the total extent of sewerage constructed in Manchester by the corporation, from 1830 to June 24, 1854, exceeded 112 miles; that eight miles of private drains had been constructed at the expense of the owners of the property adjoining the public sewers since 1849; and that since 1847 upwards of 7,000 syphon-traps have been laid down in streets, passages, yards, and houses.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. Dobson's plans for the rebuilding of the space ravaged by the late fire, and which are now under the consideration of a committee of council, comprise a street from the Sandhill to Pandon, parallel with the Quayside, and three lateral streets, with a glass-roofed area for purposes of 'change. Pilgrim-street and Trafalgar-street will each be continued to the Quayside.

DINNER OF THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE seventh anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this valuable charity, founded in 1847, for giving relief, and granting pensions to decayed members of the various branches of the building trade and their widows, was celebrated at the London Tavern, on Thursday evening last. The president of the society, Mr. W. Lee, M.P. took the chair, and amongst those present were Mr. H. Lee, Mr. G. Plucknett, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. H. Everest, Mr. T. Piper, jun. Mr. Eales, Mr. Tyerman, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Alderman Rose, Mr. Jay, Mr. S. Cozens, Mr. T. Stirling, Mr. J. Bird, Mr. Keys, and many others connected with the building interest.

After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts had been proposed, the chairman gave "the Army and Navy," and in doing so bore testimony to the gallant manner in which, in the battle of the Alma, they had sustained the reputation of their forefathers. Mr. Alderman Rose replied stating, that having the honour to hold a commission in the lieutenancy of London, he could not allow it to go unanswered. He believed that it was the feeling of approbation expressed at such meetings as these which had encouraged our men to the brilliant acts to which the chairman had referred. When he thought of what those fleets and armies had done within the last ten months, he felt that the highest compliments were due to them. The troops had most gallantly done their duty, and though decimated with cholera, had wrested from Prince Menschikoff, in three hours, the heights of Alma, a position which he had written to the Emperor to say he could hold for three weeks.

The chairman then rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Success to the Builders' Benevolent Institution," and in doing so, narrated its past history and operations, from which it appeared that two elections of pensioners had taken place during the past year, the first in August, 1853, when five were elected from twelve candidates, three males, and two females; the second in May, 1854, when three others were added to the number, namely two females and one male, from a list of twelve candidates, being an addition of eight persons during the last twelve months, and making the total number of pensioners now supported by the institution twenty-four. The sum paid for pensions since its commencement amounted to upwards of 1,570*l.* The directors had, from the subscriptions of the past year, added 700*l.* to the funded stock, three per cent. consols, of which 400*l.* had been purchased for the relief fund, and 300*l.* for the building fund. The total amount invested was 4,350*l.* divided in the following proportions; 3,050*l.* for the relief, and 1,300*l.* for the building fund. The chairman expressed his regret that with so many almshouses rising around them, the building trades should be so far in the background as to have none of their own. Originally, the rules had prohibited the erection of any almshouses until the sum of 5,000*l.* had been collected for the purpose; but seven years having elapsed, during which only 1,300*l.* had

been contributed, the rules had been altered, and the amount reduced to 2,500*l.* an amount which he hoped would be made up before he left that chair that night; or, at all events, during the year of his presidency. He trusted that he should have the honour of laying the foundation stone of the "Builders' Almshouses," and he hoped that those present would subscribe liberally for that purpose. The chairman concluded, amidst loud cheers, by making an appeal on behalf of the funds of the charity.

Mr. Cozens, in reply to the toast of the treasurer, said that he thanked the chairman and the company for the honour they had done him in coupling his name with that of the treasurer, Mr. George Bird, whose illness he deeply regretted. If that gentleman had been present he could have replied in a much abler manner than himself. In conclusion, he would merely state that he had done all that lay in his humble power to advance the interests of the institution, and would continue to do so.

Mr. Thomas Piper made an excellent speech, proposing the health of their "Commander-in-Chief," the president (a very martial spirit prevailing throughout the evening); and Mr. Henry Lee and others addressed the meeting.

In reply to the toast, "The Architects and Surveyors," in proposing which the chairman alluded to the character of the architects as a body,

Mr. Godwin said he believed that a high sense of honour did distinguish the architects of Great Britain; and he was sure they felt that they best served their clients by acting liberally towards the builders. Although the society had made considerable progress, he thought it should be greater. When we saw that there were in Great Britain 182,000 carpenters and joiners, 101,000 masons and paviors, 63,000 bricklayers, 63,000 plumbers, painters, and glaziers; 35,000 sawyers; 31,000 brickmakers, besides plasterers, slaters, and others, making a total of 536,000 persons, exclusive of 2,970 architects, the largeness of the interests involved was made evident. The position which builders and contractors had taken in England was unexampled: they commanded armies of men; had their William Cubitt, Peto, Jackson, and others in Parliament; and were among the largest encouragers of art and literature.

Mr. A. G. Harris, the secretary, read the list of subscriptions, which amounted to 500*l.* and included Mr. William Lee, M.P. 52*l.* 10s.; Messrs. Henry Lee and Sons, 62*l.* 10s.; annual, 5*l.* 5s.; Mr. John Jay, 10*l.* 10s.; Messrs. William Cubitt and Co. 10*l.* 10s.; Mr. Jas. S. Wilson, 15*l.* 15s.; Mr. Jas. Davis, 10*l.* 10s.; Mr. H. D. Austin, 10*l.* 10s.; Messrs. Lee and Lavers, 10*l.* 10s.; Mr. William Webb, 21*l.*; Mr. J. Weston, 10*l.* 10s. &c.

The dinner was numerously attended, and Mr. Bathe did his part well, as he always does.

BUILDERS' AND ENGINEERS' CONTRACTS.

PREMIUMS AS WELL AS PENALTIES.

I SEE by the *Times*, that the Minister of Public Works of France has, with the approval of the Emperor, arranged that the two suspension-bridges of Arcole and the Invalides shall be taken down and replaced, the former by a metal arch of 80 metres span, the latter by a stone bridge of four arches, at an expense of 1,950,000 francs. The contractors have entered into an agreement to have these bridges open to the public by the 1st of May next, under a penalty of forfeiting 1,200 francs for every day's delay beyond that period; *but, as a set-off, they will receive a premium for every day they may gain on that time in the completion of these works*, the total amount of the premium not, however, to exceed 25,000 francs. I wish to call attention to the italicised portion of the foregoing statement, as it contains a principle of fairness which would be an advantageous element in agreements in this country. The contract system, as too frequently carried out in the building and engineering trades, is something like the following:—Tenders from several in the trade are solicited and obtained, and after a close scrutiny, the most advantageous one is selected. A new clause is, at this stage of proceedings, introduced into the bargain, viz.—that the contract be completed on a fixed date, under a heavy penalty for every day after that date on which the work is not finished: should the contractor object, he is very likely told that another will be happy to execute the work on the terms named.

I do not say this is the universal system, as there are honourable exceptions. By the insertion of this letter you may suggest to architects and engineers engaged in drawing up specifications for contracts the propriety of inserting a saving clause in favour of punctual contractors.

A CONTRACTOR.

BERLIN ART-EXHIBITION.

LATEST WORK OF KISS.

THE present Berlin exhibition is considered unsatisfactory, although all the spaces are crowded. The insignificant and even bad are so numerous, that the good almost loses itself at their side. Amongst the hundreds of oil paintings, not one historical piece of any worth is to be descried. The largest plastic work has been exhibited by Professor Kiss, in his *atélier*—St. George vanquishing the Dragon, or the Victory of Faith over Infidelity, which, however, is another amazon transposed into the masculine gender. In such colossal proportions, the saint vanishes too much before the animality of the horse and dragon. There will be a plaster copy of this next year at the Universal French Exhibition, and the casting in bronze, we are told, will take place in London. It will be an expensive work.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Snaith.—Three new churches have of late been erected and endowed in this parish, at the cost of Lord Downe. Two of these were consecrated in week before last. Trinity Church, Cowick, is one of them. The foundation-stone of this edifice was laid on 4th July, some progress having been made in the building. It stands between Selby and Thorne, and about a mile from Snaith, near Cowick Hall, and surrounded by a burial-ground. Adjoining is a school-room and teacher's residence. There is a parsonage-house nearly opposite the entrance to the churchyard. The church and other buildings are in the Gothic style, with some peculiarity of design. The church is mostly built of red bricks, and covered with flat tiles of same colour. The windows are of stone, from Hare-hill quarry, near Leeds, and are glazed with quarry lights. The church has nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a bell turret on the west-end gable, in which is fixed a bell, from Messrs. Taylor and Son's, of Loughborough. Variety of colour is given to the interior by the introduction of stone, plaster, and red brick. The floor is covered with encaustic tiles from Messrs. Minton's. The seats are of stained deal, all open and free, and there is accommodation for about 380 people. The roof is an open one. The east window is painted glass, representing the Crucifixion and Resurrection, and one of the west windows represents the arms of the Downe and Bagot family. The consecration of this church took place on Thursday, the 12th ultimo. —— Hensall Church, the foundation-stone of which was also laid on 4th July, is erected on a rising ground adjoining the high road from Snaith to Pontefract, and about four miles from the former. It is a Gothic structure something similar in design to Cowick Church, except that, instead of there being a bell-turret on the west-end gable, there is a tower on the north side at the west end, through which the church is entered on the north, and an entrance-porch on the south side. The interior fittings are pretty nearly the same as Cowick, and there is accommodation for 300 people. The east window is painted glass, representing the twelve Apostles, and one at the west end represents the arms of the Downe and Bagot family, as at Cowick Church. The minister's residence, school-room, and teacher's house are near the church, and a plot of land is reserved for burial-ground. This church was also consecrated on the 12th ult. ——Pollington Church, it is said, will be ready for consecration in a week or two. It is of the same design as the other two. Mr. Butterfield is the architect of the three churches; Mr. C. Ward, of Lincoln, the builder; and Mr. R. H. Norris, clerk of the works. The cost of the three churches, with the residences, &c. is 15,000*l.*

Ramsgate.—A memorial window, in stained glass, designed and executed by Mr. W. Holland, of Warwick, has been fixed in St. George's Church here. It is divided into two lateral subjects under canopied tracery, in both of which our Lord is the principal figure, the one having the motto, "He healeth all our diseases," and the other, "Thy brother shall rise again." The former has a medallion beneath with the lamb, and the latter one with the pelican. The window was put in by members of a Liverpool family named Dockrey.

Barnack.—The *Northampton Herald* states, that on 19th ult. Barnack Church, which has been entirely reseated and restored, was re-opened on its completion. The whole of the seats in the nave and aisles are uniform, and facing east: they are of solid oak, unvarnished, and ornamented with carving. The only old wood-work remaining in the church has been preserved: this consists of a parclose to Mr. Nevill's chantry, and the lower part of the old chancel screen. To the north-west of this a carved wooden pulpit stands on a stone base too plain for its superstructure. The whole of the stone work has been retained, it is said, in its original, condition, and no attempt made to restore any ornamental details: thus the old Saxon work is intact and authentic. A fourteenth century wall, that blocked up the tower arch, has been removed, and the old work is now seen in its true proportions and details, as it has not been seen for 500 years, and it is said to be as sharp and fresh as the first day it was executed. The restoration has been carried out by Mr. Browning, of Stamford. With the exception of an arch to Mr. Neville's chapel, he has not interpolated any stone-work of his own. The roof of this chapel has been restored in oak. Besides the opening of the great tower arch, probably 1,000 years old, other Saxon features in the tower have been recovered by opening windows and doors. The church also contains specimens of every succeeding style, down to the latest. There is still a deficiency on the outlay which, on the whole, it is said, cannot be estimated under 1,000*l.*

Exton.—The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Exton, in Rutland, has been recently restored, or rather rebuilt. It is a large structure, with a decorated tower and steeple, placed at the west end of the nave. The tower is of the earliest period of that style, and in design much resembles the Early English towers in that and adjoining counties: it is in good preservation. The stone of which it is built is principally Barnack rag, and the blocks are all finely squared and closely jointed: little or no mortar was used in putting them together. The steeple was thrown down some few years ago by lightning, and has since been restored. The lightning traversed the greater part of the church, doing much injury to the walls, already in an unsound state from neglect and decay, and rendering it necessary to re-build nearly the whole of them. According to the report of the Church Building Society, a church of the Norman period has evidently existed on the site of the present one, as fragments of moulded arches were found during the progress of the restoration in a portion of a foundation to the chancel, which had to be disturbed, and also from some indications on the outside of the east end of the nave; but no traces of its size or form could be found. The chancel arch and the arches of the arcades are Early English, and some of them have deep mouldings and carved capitals. The whole of the windows were much decayed, and all had debased perpendicular insertions. A western gallery has been removed, which completely blocked up a tower arch, and the groining in the tower has been completed, which appears never to have been put up, although every provision was made for it. The old roofs have given place to those of much higher pitch, and are all re-leaded. The pews were of all heights and sizes, but

they have now been replaced by open oak sittings, and one hundred and seventy additional seats have been thereby obtained for the use of the poor. The restoration was carried on and completed under the direction of Mr. J. L. Pearson, of Westminster; and the entire cost has been about 4,000*l.*

Islip.—The parish church of St. Nicholas, Islip, has undergone some considerable repair. It was in a most dilapidated state, and has been new roofed with English oak, covered with lead. Oak benches replace the old pews, and every part of the woodwork connected with the church is of same material. By re-arrangement, about seventy additional sittings are obtained, and, in consequence of a grant of 80*l.* from the Incorporated Society, 190 sittings will be free. The church is warmed with hot-air flues connected with a furnace outside the chancel wall. The walls and all the stone-work of the interior have been scraped and new faced, mullions replaced, and lights filled with opaque glass. In carrying out the works, the principle said to have been followed is that of restoring what was decayed, but following up, as far as possible, old models. The whole expense of the works will be about 1,050*l.* exclusive of chancel roof. There is a deficiency of more than 300*l.* The church was to be reopened on 1st inst.

Sheinton.—The church of Sheinton, between Harley and Much Wenlock, has been repaired, or rather rebuilt. Mr. S. Pountney Smith, of Shrewsbury, was the builder selected to carry out the necessary alterations. The church has been nearly all rebuilt. The old roof was divested of its plastering, and, being repaired, was fitted again upon the new walls and sheeted with timber. The pews were removed from around the altar. To compensate for the loss of these sittings, a new north aisle has been added. The west wall and chancel arch have been rebuilt, and traceried windows introduced. The bell-turret, which before crushed the nave roof, has been brought forward westward, so as to throw its main weight on the wall, and perpendicular supports of timber sustain the weight of the two angles projecting over the nave. The whole of the church has been fitted with new pews, stalls, reading-desk, pulpit, &c. the old oak carved boards being used in their construction, as well as new stained deal. The chancel is raised some few steps above the nave, and it is intended to add a reredos. The porch is in its original state, and next spring it will be restored according to the style of the remainder of the building.

Nottingham.—The foundation-stone of the new chapel of the General Hospital here was laid on Thursday before last. The architect of the additions and improvements is Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham. The additions to the main building, consisting of an extra story, we may here remark for the sake of connection in detail, comprise four male wards, four female wards, six rooms for the accommodation of nurses and servants, bath-rooms, sculleries, and other offices, and also a large roof-story to be used as store-rooms. On the ground-floor, between the main building and the fever hospital, the new chapel, with the gable ends facing the north and south, will be erected, the lower or ground story of which will form a day ward. The approaches to the chapel will be from the main building on one side and the fever hospital on the other, and will be 54 feet 6 inches long, by 19 feet 6 inches wide. It will have an open roof, be fitted up with benches, and will be externally as well as internally ecclesiastical in character and appearance.

Halifax.—The new church at Heptonstall, in the parish of Halifax, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of Ripon. The old church is now in a very dilapidated state: a few weeks since some of the ceiling of the north aisle fell, and cracks and fissures are visible in all directions; and the interior has a desolate aspect, so that the new church has not been finished before is is needed. The foundation-stone of the new church was laid in May, 1850. It is in the English Perpendicular style, and consists of a western tower, nave, with clerestory and aisles, and chancel, with aisles extending two bays eastward, the nave having porches north and south. The nave is separated from the aisles by six arches. The whole of the pewing is low and ornamented with the linen pattern. The interior dimensions of the church are as follows:—Tower, north to south, 24 feet; east to west, 23 feet. Nave, north to south, 24 feet; east to west, 80 feet. Aisles, north to south, 17 feet; east to west, 80 feet. Chancel, north to south, 24 feet 6 inches; east to west, 42 feet 6 inches. Aisles, north to south, 17 feet; east to west, 29 feet. Extreme length, 145 feet 6 inches; extreme width, 58 feet. Height of tower, about 90 feet. The east and west windows, together with the gable, were presented by the Sunday scholars, Freemasons, and others. The north-east and south-west windows are memorial windows by the relatives of the late Rev. T. Charnock and Mr. Richard Sutcliffe, of Heptonstall. The church will accommodate 1,200. The cost, it is estimated, will be about 6,000*l.*——On the following day, Pellon Church was also consecrated. The site of this church is the gift of Mrs. Lancashire, and Mrs. Brooke, of Birks Hall. The style of architecture is Decorated, of fourteenth century. The edifice consists of nave, chancel, and vestry, a south aisle, divided from nave by four bays, and a tower, containing a peal of three bells, the gift of Mr. Gott, and ere long a clock, now in progress, will be erected at the cost of Mrs. Gott. The church will accommodate 300, and the district will be taken in nearly equal proportions from the parochial chapelry of Illingworth and the district of St. James's, in the township and borough of Halifax.

Leeds.—The foundation-stone of a new church for Brewery-field, Leeds, was laid on Monday before last. The building is to be dedicated to St. Barnabas. There are still to be raised some 300*l.* or 400*l.* to complete the sum required for the building.

Gamston.—On Tuesday week a considerable portion of the roof of Gamston Church, near Grimsby, fell in, doing considerable damage to the building. The principal beam ends are quite decayed with dry-rot. Treswell Church is said to be in as bad condition.

Darlington.—Carmel House Conventual Church, lately opened, consists of a choir for the use of the religious, giving accommodation for thirty nuns; a church in which stands the high altar, as yet only a temporary one; a secular chapel to the north for the use of the laity, as its name implies; and a side chapel, dedicated to St. Leontia, an early martyr, whose relics, obtained from the catacomb of St. Agnese at Rome, are laid in a tomb betwixt the chancel and this chapel, and a sacristy beyond. The style of architecture selected as most appropriate to the rigid simplicity of the order of Carmelites is Early English of thirteenth century. The eastern window is stained, by Wailes, from a design by the architect, and represents in the centre light "The Madonna and Child," and in the remainder of the window various saints of the order. The roofs are panelled, and variously decorated with symbolical devices in colour, with scriptural passages in the cornices, by Mr. Earby, of Birmingham. The carving is chiefly by Mr. Lewis, of the firm of Messrs. Lane and Lewis, of Birmingham, who are occupied, according to our authority, the *Darlington Times*, upon some important works for various Catholic churches. The architect is Mr. Goldie, now of the firm of Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie, of Sheffield, the design having been made by him, it is said, some years ago, whilst a pupil of the two former gentlemen.

Gateshead.—Mr. Dobson, the architect, according to the *Newcastle Courant*, has been appointed by the Gateshead parish authorities to ascertain and report whether the injuries sustained by St. Mary's Church be such as to render it expedient to repair and retain it; and, if so, what may be the cost of reparation; the report to be laid before a meeting of the parishioners. "To repair the church," says the *Gateshead Observer*, "we fear would be, in comparison to the building of a new one, a mere throwing away of money. The expense would be enormous at least a quarter the cost of a new church; and after it had been incurred there would be no security against further repair, the whole fabric being ricketty, and affected, in addition, with a disease (the dry-rot) than which, so far as buildings are concerned, none are more productive of both danger and expense." The Bishop of Durham, it seems, offers 600*l.* for the erection of a new parish church, and 300*l.* only in case the old church is to be repaired.

IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION, "WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE?"

The objects of engineering science may be defined to be the utilization of the powers and the adaptation of the works of nature for the purposes of man. The utilization of the powers, water, air, and their products, have from an early period been the study of the most real benefactors of mankind, and every successive step has tended to the great results, the lessening of human drudgery, the increase of human happiness, and the triumph of human intelligence in the person of the engineer. Within our time, the world has looked with wonder, and enjoyed with *in*sufficient gratitude one of these engineering accomplishments, the utilization of the power of steam, and the numerous, and beneficent as numerous, purposes in which the skill of the engineer has availed of it.

The adaptation of nature's works to the purposes of man may be said to be another great object of engineering science. However extensive our lakes, magnificent our rivers, grand our harbours, how useless, how injurious, how dangerous, might not each become without the engineer to adapt them to man's purposes? The river flowing through this city, instead of an advantage, a blessing—cleansing, enriching, and beautifying,—would, if neglected, be how different! no longer navigable, choked by its own deposits, inundating the surrounding country, and the city it now cleanses, enriches, and beautifies turned, by it, into a pestiferous marsh; its very course an obstruction without the bridges the engineer throws over it. Of the powers and works of nature in the *grand*, with which the engineer has to do, it is as true as of nature in the *small*, with which other professions have to do, that nature has been left unfinished for man's uses. The Great Father of the Universe intended that man should exercise upon it the intellect with which He has endowed him. The great river, the harbour, and the sea and the land, require the exercise of his skill and labour to make them what they may be, as the simple single flower requires the gardener's care to cultivate it into *double* beauty: the thistle may become the artichoke,—the crab produce the peach apple,—and, more wonderful still, the boorish schoolboy may become the gentleman. Improvements are possible in all created things, and it is the duty of all created intelligences to strive for it. Improve ourselves, and all with which we come in contact. Improvement in the physical world is *the object* of engineering science.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN LIVERPOOL.

Sir,—Hard words have been used by some of the members of the Liverpool Architectural Society toward Messrs. Mason and Hunt, for simply dedicating their little work on Birkenhead Priory to the Historic Society of Cheshire in preference to the Liverpool Archæological Association, who say they fostered the scheme. Are we to understand that the Association bought the drawings by awarding the prize, or was the prize a nominal guinea one for the best set of drawings on a given subject? If these questions are answered by any of the members, your readers will then be able to form some opinion on the monstrous ingratitude the authors are charged with.

In the opening address of the President of the Society, he makes some observations on the architecture of St. George's Hall, and the general improvements in Liverpool since the society last met; and as he uses such technical terms as the "scaffolding of lofty genius, and framework of eager and poetic spirits," I shall follow by saying that he has not hit the right nail on the head, when he charges Mr. Bardwell exclusively with "abortive attempts" to sully the fame of others. I think if Schinkel were alive he would question the president of the Liverpool Society about his charge of abortive attempts, and would be able to tell him wherein the piracy lay by comparing the exterior of St. George's Hall with some works executed by himself. The president also states that St. George's Hall is worth all it cost. It would be as well to know how he can make that out, if he includes, as he must, the cost of the useless experi-

ments made by other architects on that building. He must also approve of the disposition of the edifice in every way, inside and out. Plaster caps on polished granite shafts cannot be very architectural, and the Law Courts are so badly arranged, that the judge has a difficulty in collecting the evidence, through the voice not being heard distinctly.

Whilst I am on the subject, it may be as well to question the originality of the design which appeared in your number of the 14th inst. being a perspective view of new schools just commenced in Liverpool, which has the name of a member of the same society attached as the author, the original of which I lately saw in Coventry, nearly finished; the only difference that I can see being the addition of a lower story to the Liverpool schools. PARALLEL.

FILTERS.

A PERFECT filter should be self-filling, and this is most easily accomplished by immersion. If the apparatus be immersed, the water drawn therefrom necessitates the admission through an air-pipe of the atmospheric air, which is in its turn again expelled, and the apparatus filled with the water permeating the filtering medium: with such an apparatus no trouble exists; and it is but to draw from the top the quantity needed, and the filter is in active preparation for the next requirements.

Now, it is to this apparatus, or the preliminaries for its adoption, that the attention of our builders requires to be more especially called in the construction of all domestic cisterns. A small half-inch service should be laid on from the main tank to the ball-cistern for the supply of the kitchen boiler; this same pipe to be provided with a hand service in any convenient position for draught. Thus the only difficulty standing in the way of the universal use of filtered water would be removed, and a lasting benefit conferred on the public generally. It would remain only for the occupant of the premises to obtain a filter to immerse in the tank: the junction may be made momentarily between the pipe before mentioned and the filter by a few inches of vulcanized India-rubber tube, or it would be a more convenient junction to allow the service to terminate on the inside of the cistern with a union, by which means it could be more readily detached, the whole of which apparatus may be obtained at a comparatively small cost. As far as the apparatus and its material is concerned, I need only remark that all substances liable in themselves to contamminate or decay should be avoided, and the medium of purification should be that so strongly recommended by Mr. Simon, viz. animal charcoal. I know of nothing as a mechanical medium better adapted to its purpose than artificial stone, and this material appears to be all that can be desired, as far as rapidity of action is concerned. There remains but one more requisite. Whatever apparatus is used, should be constructed on the principle of ascension. This must be seen at a glance to be the only principle by which to secure a permanent success, and is as self-cleansing to a filter as the law of specific gravity is to water, the grosser particles ever depositing, and thus withdrawing or descending from the surface allotted to permeation. S. T.

STREET BRIDGES.

THE public have so much to thank you for, in the advocacy of suggestions calculated to promote the welfare and convenience of society, that I feel little hesitation in requesting your giving publicity to the following observations on the necessity of adopting some plan, to secure the lives and comfort of the thousands, who now perambulate this mighty metropolis, in the apprehension of serious accidents whenever they attempt to cross the existing crowded carriage-ways. It is not an entirely novel idea, that I now submit to the consideration of the London public; but to those whose duties daily expose them to accidents from the endless stream of vehicles with which our streets are filled, the greatly increased danger of their position need not be pointed out, while every one will concur in the desirableness of a remedy for the evil alluded to.

As one of the many who have this ordeal to encounter, allow me space in your columns to submit the practicability of erecting light and elegant *street bridges* for foot passengers over the most crowded public streets or crossings. These bridges could be of such an architectural character as would be unobjectionable wherever placed, and the advantages such modes of transit would confer on ladies and all the older members of society, by the security they would afford them, must be admitted by all parties.

These bridges need not exceed in height some 12 or 14 feet, and if made on the suspension principle, would not interfere with the existing currents of passengers. I would suggest, by way of trial, that one of these bridges be first tried at the crossing from St. Paul's-churchyard, to the south side of Cheapside, the foot-pavements there being nearly in a straight line. Another could be placed in the Poultry, a third in Gracechurch-street, &c. N. C.

Miscellanea.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—The Royal Danish line was opened with great ceremony and *éclat* by the King of Denmark, on Wednesday week. The new line extends from Tonning, *vid* Husum, to Flensburg, a distance of about forty miles. From Husum a branch extends to Rendsburg, and forms a junction with the Kiel and Altona line, on the direct route to Hamburg. The distance from London to Tonning can be accomplished in thirty hours *vid* Lowestoft, and the north of Europe steam vessels. Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P. and other gentlemen from London connected with the railway, assisted at the ceremony of opening the line. His majesty was entertained by Mr. Peto, and his friends on board the *Cygnus*, and the king invested Mr. Peto with the insignia of Knight Commodore of the Dannebrog.——At the American Institute Farmers' Club, in New York, a paper was recently read by Judge Meigs upon the subject of rapid railway travelling, in which he stated that, while with others he admired the progress made in the velocity of trains, up to 100 miles per hour, which had been accomplished in England, he entertained views far beyond anything yet ventured to be expressed. With rails ten times the strength of those at present in use, with locomotives on wheels of 12 or 15 feet diameter, an equivalent gauge, signals, and times perfectly settled, and the whole line walled in, instead of 100 miles, 300 miles per hour might be attained! The writer of this paper forgets that there is a maximum of every sub-lunar operation, even to railway travelling: 300 miles an hour exceeds the velocity of a ball from a cannon, and involves a rapidity in the action of piston, valves, and cranks, heating and destruction of metal, formation of steam and quantity of water necessary to be evaporated per minute, which would send the whole concern, as some one says, to "almighty smash." The Americans are indeed a go-a-head people.

FALL OF PORTION OF A MILL.—Owing to the boisterous state of the weather on Tuesday week, an accident occurred in Ancoats, by the fall of a portion of a mill, which, about three weeks ago, had been completely gutted by fire, nothing but the bare walls and some burnt beams being left standing. On Wednesday morning before last, the whole of the centre portion of the mill fell in, a portion of the walls falling against two end cottages in Butterworth's-buildings. The first house struck had the roof, front wall, and bedroom-floor completely smashed in. There were eight persons sleeping in the bedroom at the time, and most of them were buried in the *debris*; but owing to the joists which supported the floor being pretty strong, and giving way at the sides and not in the middle, they were precipitated to the floor more gently than they otherwise would have been. Several were injured, but not one killed, and three escaped without any injury whatever. In the next house there were twelve inmates. The front wall of this house was knocked in, but beyond a few bruises, the inmates received no injury either. The mill, which was a very old one, was five stories high, and since the fire took place, persons have been engaged in taking down the upper portion of it, and those parts which were considered in a dangerous state.

PREMIUMS AWARDED BY INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the following premiums, for papers submitted:—1. A Telford Medal, to Mr. Nathaniel Beardmore. 2. A Telford Medal, to Mr. Andrew Henderson. 3. A Telford Medal, to Mr. John Pigott Smith. 4. A Telford Medal, to Mr. Alfred Charles Hobbs. 5. A Telford Medal, to Mr. James Yates. 6. A Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Mr. John Thoruhill Harrison. 7. A Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Mr. Daniel Kinnear Clark. 8. A Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Mr. James Simpson, Jun. 9. A Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Mr. William Michael Peniston. 10. A Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Mr. David Chadwick.

THE "ANNUAL VALUE" OF WATERWORKS.—Will you allow me to inquire, through the medium of your columns, what is the meaning of the words "annual value," as used in the Acts of Parliament relating to waterworks? According to recent legislation, the companies are bound to rate tenements according to their *annual value*, but there is nothing in such Acts to show whether this annual value means gross rateable value, or net rateable value, as used in poor-rate valuations, whether it means the annual rent paid by the tenant, or this rent, free of deductions for other rates, for repairs, &c. In fact, the Acts of Parliament leave it quite uncertain what really is meant by annual value. I take the liberty of drawing your attention to this subject, as I am of opinion that great injustice is at present inflicted by the mode in which the companies themselves pretend to fix the annual value. I am aware that the Act of 10 Vict. enacts that any dispute as to annual value shall be settled before two justices; but the same Act, in case of a refusal to pay water-rate, gives power to the company to cut off the water. This seems a sorry way of protecting the householder pending the dispute. Allow me to ask are any of your readers aware whether any decisions have been made as to the meaning of annual value, as used in these Acts of Parliament?—S. U.

STREET LAMPS.—Purify gas to the utmost extent possible, but pure or not do not waste it. Does it not strike you that vast quantities of the light produced by gas is wasted in our streets by the want of a reflector from the top of the lamp? Why not paint the outside of the upper panes of glass with white paint, so as to throw down a great part of the light which is now wasted on the clouds and stars. *They* don't want it, *we* do. E. C.

CHARLTON BURIAL-BOARD COMPETITION.—The Charlton Burial-board having received twelve sets of designs for chapels, &c. in answer to their advertisement in the *Builder* of the 30th ult. have selected one (bearing the motto "Crosier") which has been sent in by Mr. Samuel Hewitt, of Montague-close, Southwark.

MOULDINGS.—The *Worcester Herald* lately gave, in a list of new patents, the name of Mr. George Sterry, of Worcester, as the inventor and patentee of a new method of manufacturing mouldings for cornices, picture-frames, architectural decorations, &c. On inspecting Mr. Sterry's invention, the *Herald* says that it commends itself to notice for cheapness, durability, and adaptability to any shape or form of surface. Instead of employing wood or plaster, he uses, as a basis or foundation, rope, cord, and twine, glued together into a shape nearly approximating to that of the finished moulding; and completes the moulding and brings it to a sharp finished edge by applying a composition of whiting, size, and turpentine. By the process thus adopted, mouldings of almost any sectional form may be produced, possessing great strength and durability, and not liable to crack or open.

LIFTING BRICK BUILDINGS BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.—A letter from San Francisco, in the *North American*, says,—They are now grading the streets of the city, filling in some and cutting down others. When the former process is being done, it becomes necessary to raise the houses. You have heard of moving houses entire, but here we lift them up by hydraulic pressure. Whole piles of brick buildings are being raised in this mode where the streets have been filled up, and thus the lower floors are brought up to the new level of the streets. Last week, a warehouse belonging to Alsop and Co. 50 feet front and 70 feet deep, having three stories and a basement, a heavy brick building, was raised 5 feet, and then under-built with stone, all without moving out, or even disturbing the clerks with their pens at the desks! Another store, not quite so large, but having in it 2,000 tons of hardware, was raised in six days, and a new story added to it at the bottom.

TENDERS

Tenders delivered at Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, for building depôt for the 2nd or Queen's Own Regiment of Tower Hamlet Militia, Bethnal-green. Mr. Clifton, architect:—

Norris	£6,494 0 0
Lawrence	6,340 0 0
Sanders	6,300 0 0
Piper	5,986 0 0
Wilson	5,910 0 0
W. Hill	5,705 0 0
J. Perry	5,670 0 0

For sewers and road-making, on the Paddington and St. Panoras Building Society, at Hackney:—

Phillips	£1,259 0 0
Fraser	1,211 9 0
Pound	1,099 9 0
Hockin	1,055 0 0
Culverhouse	979 0 0
Radley	944 17 0
Nicholson	938 0 0
Campbell (accepted)	874 7 0
Rogers	750 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Clay Reservoirs." A correspondent asks for "The method adopted for preventing animal and vegetable growth in large clay reservoirs."

"J. G." "W. R." "S. C." "M. J. B." "Brighton" (many thanks), "J. H." "O. B." "W. P." "T. G. B" "S. H." "Mr. G." "T. P." "J. L." "J. R." "N. T. H." "Surveyor." "H. N. G." "W. S." (letter did not reach u), "J. R. C." "W. S." "E. L. B." "An Apprentice" (will find the information he wants in "Letters to a Lady," in a previous volume of the *Builder*), "A. W. P." "P. and W." "J. S." "E. A." (shall appear), "S. O." (ditto), "G. A. C." (ditto), "J. S." (ditto), "Z." "Lord S." "F. S. A." "A Competitor."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

ONE or TWO good SURVEYORS are required—Apply, by letter only, with terms and references, to Mr. EDWARD RYDE, 30, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO BOILER-MAKERS' FOREMEN

WANTED, at a Boiler and Gasholder Works, in Staffordshire, a FOREMAN, who must be well acquainted with marine boiler work, and smiths' work generally To a competent man a liberal salary will be given.—Apply, by letter, stating when last employed, to R. G. at Messrs. Dawson and Sons', Advertising Agents, Cannon-street, City, London.

WANTED, a respectable Person, of good address, and thoroughly acquainted with the Building Trade, to sell an article of large consumption on commission. Unexceptionable references will be required.—For cards apply at the Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN

WANTED, a competent ASSISTANT, for a permanency. One who has been accustomed to take out quantities and measure artificers' work would be preferred. Address, stating salary required, to Mr. T. M. PENSON, the Bars, Chester.

WANTED, a FOREMAN of SMITHS. He must have filled a similar situation before, and have been used to builders' work, and also iron roofs and heavy work.—Address, stating where last employed and wages required, to L. M. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, in a Builder's Office, a CLERK and TIME-KEEPER. Must be thoroughly acquainted with prime cost and the routine of a builder's office.—Apply by letter, post-paid, to B. Office of "The Builder."

TO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT (permanent, if suitable), thoroughly experienced in surveying, levelling, setting out and superintendence of works; must be capable of taking out quantities, a neat draughtsman, and acquainted generally with the routine of an engineer's office; if experienced in sewerage and water-works will be preferred. None but sober, active, and fully qualified persons need apply.—Address, stating age and terms, with testimonials, to Mr. J. M. LANDBOROUGH, 24, Queensgate, Bradford.

WANTED, some good HANDS, either Cabinet-makers or Joiners, perfectly conversant with VENEERING, for the manufacture of ORNAMENTAL FLOORS. None but first-rate men with good references need apply. Wages 33s. or piece-work, for a commencement.—Apply, about Twelve and Two o'clock, at the Office of THE LONDON PARQUETRY, 8, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS

WANTED, by a strictly sober Man, a SITUATION as PLUMBER. Good reference can be given. Address, J. Z. No 2, Harford place, John-street, Upper Holloway, Islington.

TO BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE a LAD, aged 15, to the above trade. A small premium will be given.—Address, E. S. 34, Newington causeway, Borough.

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

WANTED, to ARTICLE a YOUTH, as IMPROVER to the above trade for three years. No remuneration required.—Direct, W. S. M. 9, Redcross-square, Aldersgate-street.

WANTED, by a Man aged 30, competent to prepare working drawings, JOINERS' WORK of several houses, or to take charge of same. No objection to take a carcase. Address, W. B. 26, Salisbury-terrace, Islington-road, Islington.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a permanent SITUATION, as WRITER, GRAINER, GILDER, and HOUSE PAINTER.—Direct by letter, to A. OLIVER, 9, Dolly-street, Stonebridge-square, Chelsea. No objection to Town or Country.

TO LEAD AND GLASS MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable Young Man, aged 25. Is a good Plumber, Lead and Glass Cutter, Glazier, &c. with some Knowledge of Colours, having fulfilled responsible situations in London and the Country. Warehouse or shop preferred. Has references from town or country employers.—Apply by letter, prepaid, stating terms, to GLASS-CUTTER, care of Allbut and Daniel, Hawley, Staffordshire Potteries

TO OWNERS OF HOUSE PROPERTY, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, by an experienced person, of middle age, a SITUATION in the Office of a Builder, or as Clerk of Works, or to collect the rents and superintend the repairs of an estate of houses. Can have unexceptionable references as to character, &c. Address to J. B. Mr. Low, Stationer, 31, Aldersgate-lane, London.

WANTED, by a Young Man, 24 years of age, a SITUATION as CLERK in a Builder's Office, or as Timekeeper or Storekeeper. Address G. W. 54, Galway-street, Bath-street, City-road.

WANTED, by a respectable steady Man of great experience, a SITUATION as CLERK of WORKS or BUILDER'S FOREMAN. He has been many years similarly engaged, and, having just completed a large public job, unexceptionable references can be given. Address to J. C. 100, Chalton-street, Euston-square

TO JOINERS AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDERS.

WANTED, as FOREMAN, a person who is well acquainted with all the details of horticultural building, a good joiner, and able to give plain line elevations, and general instruction. Address, stating wages required, proper references and age, A. R. N. T., Horticultural Builder, Chobham.

TO BUILDERS, DECORATORS, AND OTHERS

WANTED by a Young Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK. References to his present employers. Address post-paid to G. G. Mr. Dunstan's, News Agent, 44, Upper Rosary-street, Pimlico.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c

WANTED, a permanent SITUATION, by a Young Man used to the general work of a shop.—Address, W. T. L. 1, Garden-street, Shepley-green.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, of considerable experience, will be happy to PREPARE DESIGNS or DRAWINGS for GOTHIC and ITALIAN WORKS; perspectives in outline or coloured, and working drawings, specifications, &c.—Address, G. F. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, accustomed to prepare working details, and finished drawings and perspectives, and capable of generally conducting a business under direction of the principal, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as ASSISTANT.—Address, M. A. Post-office, Ludgate-street.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, &c.

THE Advertiser, a Young Man, aged 17, who has been in the above line for three years and a half, wishes to place himself under an experienced hand for two years.—Direct, W. F. 10, John-street North, New-road, Marylebone.

TO ARCHITECTS

A GOOD and expeditious DRAUGHTSMAN, who is perfectly capable of getting up working and finished drawings, perspectives, &c. is a good colourist, and understands the routine of an office, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT. Terms moderate.—Address, C. R. 5, Caledonian-road, Islington.

TO BUILDERS.

AN efficient BUILDER'S CLERK and ACCOUNTANT, having just resigned his situation, will be happy to meet with a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Highly respectable references.—Letters to Y. Z. Office of "The Builder."

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A YOUNG MAN is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT; he is a good draught-man, has a knowledge of quantities and specifications, and has had extensive practice in land surveying, levelling, &c. Good references and testimonials. Terms moderate.—Address, P. M. at Poulet's Newspaper Office, 16, Carlton street.

A SURVEYOR is disengaged. Is quick and accurate in filling in detail, &c. and a first-rate draughtsman, &c.—Address (prepaid), to X. Y. Post-office, Bridge-street, Westminster.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS ON RAILWAY AND GOVERNMENT WORKS, ARCHITECTS, LAND AGENTS, AND BUILDERS

A LIBERAL PREMIUM will be paid with a young gentleman who is clever at drawing and mathematics, and respectably connected.—Direct, with list of works in hand, or appointments, and terms for resident or out-doors, to L. 91, Piccadilly

TO ENGINEERS.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has had extensive practical experience in the manufacture of lead and marine engines (has been with the latter at sea), is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. He is a good draughtsman and workman, speaks and writes German fluently, and is fully conversant with French. Can give unexceptionable references.—Address, letters pre-paid, OMICRON, W. N. Horton's Library, Royal-hill, Greenwich

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been three years at the above Trade, wishes for IMPROVEMENT. Has no objection to article himself for a term of years. Wages not so much an object as constant employment.—Address, J. B. No. 3, Free-school-street, Horse-ydown, London.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has served his apprenticeship to a respectable provincial firm, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT in the office or otherwise of a London house. Has had considerable general experience, but would accept moderate remuneration in consideration of opportunities of improvement. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address, free, to J. C. 34 Castle-street, Cambridge

TO ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

A YOUNG ARCHITECT, in practice, not having his time fully occupied, will undertake to PREPARE COMPLETE SETS of WORKING DRAWINGS, with specifications, &c.—Address, O. H. care of C. Fowler, Esq. 13, Furnival's-inn.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

AN Assistant of nine years' practical experience, is open to an ENGAGEMENT, either office or superintendence of works. Can make finished and working drawings, specifications, abstract, measure work, and is well acquainted with the routine of an office. Can produce unexceptionable testimonials and references. No objection to go abroad.—Address, BETA, care of Mr. Kennett, 14, York-street, Covent-garden.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A YOUNG MAN, of some experience, a good DRAUGHTSMAN, wishes for a SITUATION, where he would have an opportunity of gaining further practical knowledge K. Z Post-office, New Brentford.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, &c.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, accustomed to prepare finished, working and detail drawings, take out quantities, and measure artificers' work, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Country practice no objection; good references.—Address, A. B. Post-office, Folkestone.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, having some spare time, would be happy to undertake any kind of ARCHITECTURAL or SURVEYING DUTIES, on moderate terms.—Address, ZEBRA, Mrs. Watling's, No 408, Strand, will receive immediate attention.

TO LAND AGENTS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, and those it may concern

A YOUNG MAN, who practically understands both plain and ornamental painting, paperhanging, distempering, &c. &c. and will in his leisure frequently useful in the several branches, as repairing of buildings, is desirous of meeting with a permanent SITUATION, either in town, country, or abroad; is leaving his present employment from scarcity of work. References as to proficiency, if required. Address, post-paid, to H. CARLING, 8 Mcinett's-place, Brompton, Middlesex

TO LAMP-BLACK MANUFACTURERS.

WANTED, a party to ERECT or superintend the erection of CHAMBERS for the manufacture of Vegetable and Spirit Blacks. Also a party to conduct the manufacture. Apply by letter, post-paid, to No. 103, care of Mr. Barker, 12, Birchin lane, City.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, and CHURCHWARDENS.—GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., requests immediate application to all Parties interested to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement.—Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and less costly than heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

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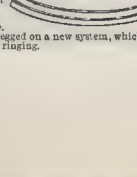
Stocked and wheeled ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.



THE LAW COURTS and ST. GEORGE'S-HALL, LIVERPOOL.

—The inauguration of St. George's-hall, and the universal admiration which it has elicited as a work of consummate architectural magnificence and public utility, force bly remind us of the obligations and the respect we owe to the genius and the efforts of its lamented author, the late H. L. Elmes.

We should feel the obligations the more sensibly from the conviction that those efforts in our favour were amongst the proximate causes of his premature death, and from the fact that his surviving widow and son have been thereby subjected to pecuniary privations and embarrassments which we are humanely bound to mitigate by every means in our power. A committee has, therefore, been composed of the subjoined gentlemen, to carry out this expression, in which it is confidently believed every individual of our community will warmly participate, by the provision of such means as will relieve Mrs. Elmes from those embarrassments under which she is now suffering.

The late Mr Elmes rose early into eminence upon very limited means; but the expenses consequent upon such professional distinction were unfortunately unredeemed by that recompense, which, with time, would naturally have followed his meritorious labour. Still he neglected none of the duties of son, a husband, and a father. The prudent insurance of his life in the Sun Office was unhappily vitiated by his voyage in search of health in Jamaica, and his death there in 1847, of which a small sum only was recovered by the liberality of the directors of that institution.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to receive subscriptions, and your contribution is respectfully solicited.

COMMITTEE.

The Mayor.	John Hay, esq.
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William Rathbone, esq.	William Fletcher, esq.
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Joseph Hughes	1	1	0
William Muspratt.....	1	1	0
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John Goodchild	1	1	0
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Noble and Son.....	1	0	0
Edward Higgin.....	1	0	0
Knight and son	1	0	0
A. A. P. Machride	0	10	0
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ARCHITECTURAL OUTLINES, coloured and engrailed with landscape for competition or exhibition, by GEORGE CHILDS, 12, Amwell-street, Pentonville.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 24, Guildford street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of pupils, at one guinea per quarter, which includes drawing materials, instruments, colours, paper, drawing boards, squares, &c. and instruction in architectural and civil engineering, drawing and colouring, making finished and working drawings, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, estimating, &c. &c. For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. at the Offices.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES. Depôt, Whitehall-wharf, Parliament-street. Mr. FRANKLIN, proprietor of the above quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that he has just landed in the St. Katherine's Docks, ex *Roberto* and *Betty*, from Leghorn 53 blocks of MARBLE, consisting of large open statuary, suitable for sculpture, Sicilian, veining statuary grounds, dove, Bardilla, &c., which at his depôt may be found 100 blocks of marble, consisting of open statuary, vein, Sicilian, black and gold, Galway black, and St. Ann's, and 25 different coloured marbles. A large stock of sawn slabs of every description of marble.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Cresent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer is agent

Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.

Just arrived, per *Roberto Thom Betty, Natalia*, and *Harbertina*, 150 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Slabs, Mantels, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c. for Sale on convenient Terms. The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN—WEST END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bunsor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Pipe Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING-MILLS, 8, NORTH WHARF-ROAD PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to offer to masons and the building public every description of their extensive assortment of veined, Sicilian, and statuary marble, in slab and block, at prices never before offered. JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London. THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing Room Chimney Pieces in Statuary Marble, bold massive Chimney Pieces in Black, Black and Gold, Breccia, Sienna, Veri Antique, Brocatella, Dove or Ann's, and Sea-eating Marble, Inferior for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, Sea Foam, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Bed-room Breakfast-Rooms, Best, and Secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c., the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—GATES and GEORGE (late Lunard, Beedham, & Co.), General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, are supplying the above and Bath, Portland, Yorkshire, Granite and other stone from their depôt, at current prices by land and water carriage; also by vessel direct from the quarries, at moderate ship freights to any part of the United Kingdom.

N.B. Heavy goods landed, transhipped, or carted with despatch.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied to London and its vicinity in any quantity by railway or water carriage at a price far below most other stones in blocks and ashlar of specified dimensions and fine scappled; also random and coursed rubble. It is easily worked to a good face and arris; is of beautiful colour and durable quality, as may be seen by the old buildings and churches in the neighbourhood of the quarries and counties adjoining. For information and samples apply to GATES and GEORGE, General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe

BATH STONE DEPOT, BOX STATION. ROBERT STRONG, STONE MERCHANT, Box, Wilts.—Box Grey and Stone, Scallett Block, Ashlar, Rauxwork, &c. &c. Supplied direct from the Quarries; also every description of Stone-work for Building purposes, both plain and ornamental, prepared ready for putting up, forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Vases in elegant variety always on view; Urns, Fountains, Chimney-pieces, Tombs, &c. &c.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall

London Agents—HEGGIE and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, Manager—THOMAS TRATHEN, Liskeard. This Granite is selected from the New Westminster-bridge

GRANITE.—S. SNOOK, Salesman for a number of granite quarries, begs attention to the stock of curb and landing STONE now at the wharf, Glob-bridge, Globe-road, Mile-end. Specimens of monumental slabs, gate-posts, troughs, &c. on view, and orders received, and estimates given.

NORTH-WESTERN STONE DEPOT, Hampstead-road, Bridge, Camden-town.—W. ASHMALL has for sale the undermentioned materials, brought from his Stone Quarry, Portland, Bath, Box, and Potterne, and Corsham, Harris Bath, Chilmark, and the Box Stone Quarry, Kintbury, Hungerford, Berks, viz.:—Portland Stone in Blocks, Hard and Landing and Slabs, Bath Stone, Chilmark Stone, Kintbury and Hungerford Landing and Slabs, Box Grey, Corsham, Gurney, and Haytor Granite Curbs and Pitchers, all at the very lowest prices.

N.B. Estimates given for Masons' Work.

IMPERISHABLE STONE.—TRICKETT and PERKINS having erected new and powerful machinery, at their extensive quarries, are now able to execute orders to any extent with their much-esteemed RAWDON-HILL STONE, which, from its strength and durability, together with its beautiful colour and readiness of conversion, renders it one of the most desirable stones out, being at once useful and ornamental. Architects and others are requested to test its qualities for strength and durability, either for external, internal, or ornamental purposes. Samples and prices furnished by SAMUEL TRICKETT, Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs.

NOTE.—Can be got any size, or delivered to any part by rail or water carriage.

ANSTON STONE.—Contractors for the Grimsby Dry and Fish Craft Docks are informed they can be supplied with this very valuable "Magnesian Limestone," delivered at Keyingham Sidings, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. Further particulars may be obtained, as to price, &c. on application to Messrs. DUNCAN, LIDDLE, and CO. Anston Stone Quarries, Rotherham; or at 67, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

Anston Quarries, October 21st, 1854.

TO PAVIOURS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a large quantity of FOREST of DEAN PAVING, of excellent quality, delivered at Paddington, or any station on the Great Western Railway. Apply to Messrs. RUSSELL, BUTCHER, and CO. Belmont Wharf, King's-cross, London.

ON SALE, at UPNOR POTTERY, near ROCHESTER, a quantity of STONE and RED-WARE PIPES, suitable for House and Land Drainage, sizes from two inches to twelve inches diameter. Also, Paving, Pan, and Plain Tiles, Oven Bricks and Tiles, Filters, Vases, and other articles of novel shapes, at prices less than any London Houses.—Apply to JOHN ROBERTS, as above.

STONE PIPES.—E. and W. STURGE are enabled to offer PIPES at very low prices for cash, with every variety. Paving, sinks, steps, sills, and coping, &c. &c. Country orders promptly attended to. E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.

BRAMLEY-FALL STONE and LARGE LANDINGS. Mrs. ANN HUSLER can supply any quantity of BRAMLEY-FALL STONE, large landings, flags, steps, sills, copings, sinks, &c. &c. at the lowest wholesale prices. Note.—No charge made for supplying to dimensions.—Apply for price, &c. to S. TRICKETT, Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs.

INDURATED STONE COMPANY, for rendering all Soft Stone, Bricks, Tiles, and Building Materials of all kinds hard and impervious to weather or moisture

Capital, 50,000*l.* in 1*l.* Shares, 10*s.* to be paid on completion of registration, and the remainder at call. Under Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Provisionally Registered under 7 and 8 Victoria cap. 110

Prospectuses, containing the various uses to which this invaluable Patent may be applied, and also the expressed opinion of the most eminent Geologist of the day, may be had at the Offices of the Company; of Messrs. Pazden and Hodgkinson, Solicitors, 71, Mark-lane; of N. E. Stevens, esq. Managing Director at Tunbridge Wells; of Edward Roberts, esq. 16, Hollis-street, Cavendish-square, Surveyor to the Company; and of George Lawford, esq. 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, Broker to the Company.

Any allocation for 50 shall be made by the Managing Director at Tunbridge Wells, to the Solicitors, and to the Broker Offices of the Company, 14 and 15, St. Swithin's-lane; and High-street, Tunbridge Wells. The works are in operation at King's Quarry, Tunbridge Wells.

The Directors of the above Company have hitherto abstained from making any public statements of the comparison between the price of stone subjected to their patent process and that of other stones in ordinary use, they were desirous to obtain, from practical investigation, the most accurate results as to the cost of their produce.

The following prices will at once exhibit a comparison so favourable to the Indurated Stone, as not only to command the attention of all persons interested in the use of materials of this description, but to insure a higher rate of profit to the shareholders.

	Average price of Sandstone	Portland Stone.	Tooled York Stone
		s. d.	s. d.
Prime cost on the wharf, per foot cube	4d.	2 3	2 6
Waste Sawing per foot super	1½d.	0 6	0 9
Plain work, exclusive of sawing	2d	0 4½	0 9
Sunk work, ditto, ditto ...	5d.	0 9	1 0
Moulded work, ditto, ditto	8d.	1 0	1 6

Cost of indurating the Sandstone, including every expense—for the Black, 6*l.* and for the Light, 9*d.* per foot cube

The reason why Portland and Yorkshire stones are introduced in comparison with the Indurated Stones, is in consequence of the peculiar adaptation of the latter for all purposes for which the other stones are now used, possessing, as it does, superior advantages as to durability, with the imperviousness to moisture, the impossibility of vegetation arising on the surface, and the economical non-expenditure of cleanness with which the Sandstone can be worked to any form previous to indurating.

The Company have already made arrangements for granting licenses in important localities on liberal terms, and they will also be prepared to indurate stone or other materials, in large quantities, in any locality, thus avoiding the cost of carriage.

The Directors have confidence in stating that the profits will amount to a clear 30 per cent. on the capital employed; indeed, a glance at the foregoing prices will fully bear out such a statement, and needs no further comment.

Prices of various articles for which the Indurated Stone is especially adapted, showing the relative cost of production with Portland and Yorkshire Stones:—

	Indurated Stone. Blacks.		Lights.		Portland Stone.		Tooled York Stone.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Rubbed & Squared Paving, 2½ in. thick, not exceeding 4 feet 6 in. superficial	0	8	0	9	1	6	1	0
Ditto, in 12 in. or 9 in squares, 3½ in. thick ...	0	7	0	8	2	0	-	
Window Cills, 8 by 4 weathered, stopped, & throated, per ft. lineal	1	3	1	6	2	3	1	9
Plain Coping, 13 by 3 ...	0	10	1	0	2	0	1	6
Saddle back Coping, 13 by 4	1	10	2	0	3	0	3	0
Sinks, 6 in. thick, rubbed and sunk	2	0	2	6	3	6	3	6
Curbs for Areas, 9 by 6	1	4	1	6	2	6	2	6
Steps, 12 by 6	2	0	2	6	3	0	3	0

The difference increased with the amount of work. For all ornamental purposes, such as Chimney pieces, Parapet Ornaments, Pedestals, Tomb stones, &c. the advantages in favour of the indurated stone would be still greater.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they enter into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressed General Work for Architectural Work of any description, for which estimates will be given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary. Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS! — For POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to G. H. CLARK, Granite Agent, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prisons, Penitentiaries, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 29 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

TO STONE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

FREE-STONE QUARRIES TO BE LET on lease, situated on the east coast of Scotland. The quarries have been long worked, and are among the principal ones in the north of Scotland. They are now in first-rate working order. The stone is well known, and commands an extensive sale in this country and abroad. There is no land carriage, and ships of a heavy draught can load at the quarry pier.—For specimens and particulars, apply to Mr. H. SMITH, 24, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, before November 30.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES, from 50*l.* to 250*l.* upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules, 6d. each copy, or 1*l.* per post. CHARLES JAMES TIDDER, Resident Secretary.

SMOKE PREVENTION. — (OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—NOTICE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

PAPIER MACHE ENRICHMENTS.—WHITE and PARLBY respectfully solicit the attention of Architects, Builders, and Decorators, to the PAPIER MACHE ENRICHMENTS, for internal or external Decorations. They will be happy to supply Pattern Boards of their Moulding, Ceiling Flowers, &c. on show, free of expense; also, if required, to supply Drawings of Architects' Designs modelled free of extra charge. Papier Mâché, Composition, and Carton Pierre Works, 4, Rathbone-place, London.

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 100 feet each; average size, 40 by 30, at 32*s.* 36*s.* and 40*s.* per case; ground ditto, 34*s.* per foot; crown and sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, from 10 by 8 to 22 by 14, 36*s.* per foot; 1-inch rough British plate tiles, 11*s.* per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass, in crates; British and patent plate fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead, pipe, soil, and waste lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

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By Royal Letters Patent.

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The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 10*s.* per dozen.

Sashes Prime and Glazed with good Crown Glass from 3½*d.* per foot.

Strong Sheet Glass packed in boxes of 100 feet, from 12*s.* per box.

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All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

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ALFRED GUSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish. ROUGH PLATE, BROWN, GREEN, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

THE PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW, consisting entirely of plate glass, supported by flat-glass sash bars, presents most important features in the construction of shop fronts, viz. perfect transmission of light, elegance, and novelty of appearance, imperishability from rust or decay, and the greatest economy in labour, &c. from the facility with which it is kept clean and bright, as contrasted with either polished metal or wood. Examples of the window may be seen at the London Mantle and Shawl Company, north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, at Birmingham Bean Company, Worcester, Abergavenny, Shrewsbury, &c. The application, also, of the Crystal Sash-bar for the construction of Lantern Glass, may be seen in the Birmingham Court and East Gallery of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to which the attention of exhibitors is particularly invited. Full particulars may be had, and from the patentees, Messrs. LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Cut and Plate Glass Manufacturers, Plate Glass Works, Birmingham.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, possess entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and not expensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTER'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

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THOMAS MILLINGTON requests attention to the present PRICES of SHEET GLASS.
PACKED IN 100 FEET BOXES. THIRDS QUALITY. BOXES INCLUDED.

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
6	by	4	14s. 6d.	12	by	10	17s.	14	by	11	20s.	16½	by	12½	26s.
6½	"	4½		12½	"	10½		14	"	11½		16	"	12	
7	"	6		14	"	10		15	"	11		17½	"	12½	
7½	"	5½		14½	"	10½		15½	"	11½		18	"	13	
8	"	6		14	"	10		16	"	11		18½	"	13½	
8½	"	6½		14½	"	10½		16½	"	11½		19	"	13	
9	"	7		15	"	10	20s.	17	"	11	20s.	19½	"	13½	26s.
8½	"	7½	17s. 3d.	15½	"	10½		17½	"	11½		20	"	13	
10	"	8		16	"	10		18	"	12		20½	"	13½	
10½	"	8½		16½	"	10½		18½	"	12½		21	"	13	
11	"	9		17	"	10		19	"	12		21½	"	13½	
11½	"	9½		17½	"	10½		19½	"	12½		22	"	14	
12	"	9		18	"	11		20	"	13		22½	"	14½	
12½	"	9½		18½	"	11½		20½	"	13½		23	"	14	

Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
18	by	13	20s.	18	by	14	20s.
18½	"	13½		18½	"	14½	
19	"	13		19	"	14	
19½	"	13½		19½	"	14½	
20	"	13		20	"	14	
20½	"	13½		20½	"	14½	
21	"	13		21	"	14	
21½	"	13½		21½	"	14½	
22	"	13		22	"	14	
22½	"	13½		22½	"	14½	
23	"	14		23	"	14	
23½	"	14½		23½	"	14½	
24	"	14		24	"	14	

And in a variety of large sizes.

IMPROVED PATENT ROUGH PLATE, PLAIN, FLUTED, AND IN QUARRY PATTERNS.

BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, SHEET, CROWN, AND COLOURED WINDOW GLASS. PURE WHITE SHADES FOR ORNAMENTS.

Pumps, Water-closets, and Plumbers' Brass Work. Genuine White Lead, Paint, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
Tariffs of the above on application to

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TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

eing universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 6 to 15 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, ribs are unnecessary, and when used in greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.
N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate. -May 1, 1851.

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MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

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CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

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"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

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INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.
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LAMBERT'S PATENT.

These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c.

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

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THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY,
28, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post for distribution among parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

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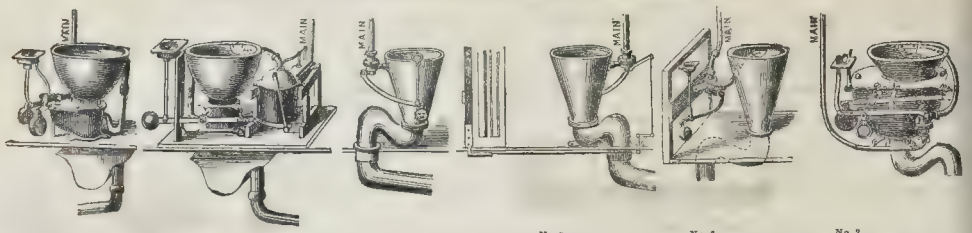
PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6 No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

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No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 3s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
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N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

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PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong wagon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired of a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS', Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 62, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

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PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squires and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, slop, horse, brickmakers, contractors, sand diggers, brewers, chemical works, and to wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for deep or shallow wells, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on plans, and engines of various powers, for wells of any depths.

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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

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Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s per doz painted.
Ditto .... 48s per doz galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST-IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump £1 12 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing 2 12 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot-Houses, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
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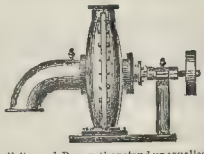
Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

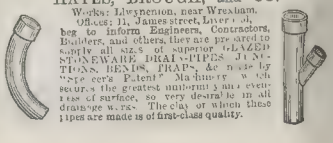
The usual allowance to the trade.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Papermakers, Chemists, Brickmakers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids (hot or cold) raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO'S PATENTED PUMPS. For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power, they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water works or to tanks or water butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass-doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.



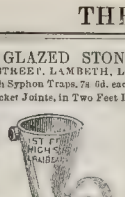
Works: Liwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James street, Haymarket, beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Speer's Patent" Machinery which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

AMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Pickford, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD CK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application

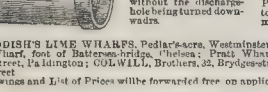
DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

OHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

TONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

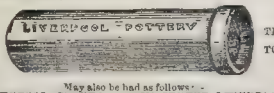
LIVERPOOL STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	CARLISLE.....C Armstrong, Lowther-street
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Todhunter.
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	COCKERMOUTH..John Bird
WATERFORD.....J. Scarrow and Co	GUERNSEY.....Guerin Brothers.
CARNARVON....Jno. Jackson.	LONDONDERRY..W. and A. M'Elwee.
PRESTON.....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	WIGAN.....James Fairclough, King-street.
KENDAL.....Robt. Thompson.	LIMERICK.....W. Burgess and Sons
BLACKBURN....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

ALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS,

TRAPS, &c. at the

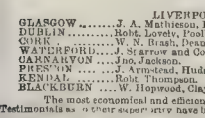


NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

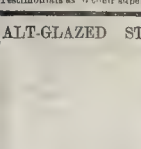
These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the best quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

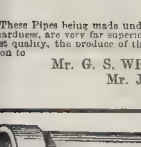
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.



perior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends stions, Traps, &c. Hopper and ther Pans, best White Glaze inside.

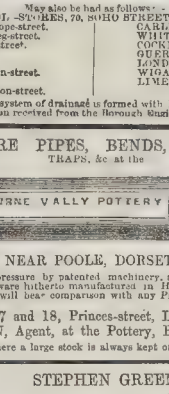


phon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



istered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. J. HOGGARD, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

ENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE.

OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

IRMINGHAM.....	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
LOUCESTER.....	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
ORTHAMPTON....	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
ORCESTER.....	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John Le Gros, Charing-cross.
EWENTRY.....	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK.....	Mr C. Jessop, Concrete Mills Wharf.
HELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY.....	Mr. George Brown, London-road
EAMINGTON.....	Mr. Champ, Warwick-street	BATH.....	Mr. Wm. Davey, Bridge-way.
EICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, King-street.
ALISBURY.....	Messrs. Ormond and Son.	CARDIFF.....	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

GEORGE JENNINGS,

SANITARY ENGINEER.

A Book containing ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS and PRICES of JENNINGS'S various SANITARY INVENTIONS can be had on application, or by post, if Two Stamps are enclosed to

THE MANUFACTORY,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-

lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Red Drain-pipes, Chimney pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured on an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main

Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals.—Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post.

Prices for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 32, Old Fish street, near St. Paul's, London.

J. TURNER, Pottery, 2, South Wharf,

Praed-street, Paddington.

Ironstone, Caen Ware, Porcelain, White Enamelled Closet Pans and Traps of every shape. These superior articles are unequalled for durability and cheapness. Drawings and List of prices will be sent free on application.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott

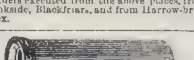
Russell's.—Messrs. WILLCOX and COX invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Patterns are forwarded on application.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.



SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, manufactured and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs, Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hutton's, Crown and Hammonds Wharf, No. 6, Upper Foames-street. C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington.—C. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Mulwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given in. FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 76, Strand, and 1, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, LUBRICATOR BRASS-FOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of Mr Connell's Registered Model Water-closet.—This water-closet with its simple, inexpensive and unfailing apparatus, and requiring neither Cistern nor Valve, is recommended as combining every requisite. From its construction all possibility of external nuisance is prevented. A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING SPACIOUS PREMISES.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, the Grove Foundry, Southwark, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, and following day at ELEVEN, by order of Mr. Jefferis, retiring, the GROVE IRONFOUNDRY, extensive manufacturing premises, situate in the Grove, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated new street from the Borough; together with the Goodwill of the old established and lucrative trade carried on for many years by Mr. Jefferis. The premises comprise a spacious ironfoundry, with floor over a portion; smith's shop, counting-house, trimming-shop, engine and boiler house, with loft over; pattern building, store-rooms, and man's apartments. A large yard with gateway entrance; also spacious premises adjoining, let to Mr. Cater at 70l. per annum. The whole of the premises are held for a term of 99 years, from 1796, per annum. To be viewed till the sale.—Particulars may shortly be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, the Grove Foundry, Great Guildford street, Southwark, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, and following day at ELEVEN, in lots, by order of Mr Jefferis, retiring, the PLANT, TOOLS, and STOCK of the Grove Foundry; 6-horse high-pressure steam-engine, with two boilers, and blowing cylinder for hot blast, fan, and two lathe-machines; three cupolas, crane shank, and hand ladles; two travelling foundry cranes, equal to seven tons each, two two-ton cranes, blacking mill, loam mill, four engine-turning lathes 56 feet wrought iron shafting, riggers, and driving gear; iron circular saw-bench, capital eight-ton iron wharf crane, seventy tons of flasks and loam rings, fifty tons No 1 pig iron, eighty tons brass-making and cast-iron, gas apparatus, with holder and tank, gas fittings, grindstone, &c. smiths' forges, anvils, vices and bellows, patterns' tools, by various makers, &c. &c. Also, an excellent assortment of waggon and cart arms and boxes, agricultural implements, forge backs and ten irons, batters, kilns, scales and weights, sewing machine, trimmings, ten hessand vices, cast-iron vat, powerful draught horse and cart, Jucke's smoke-consuming apparatus, a large collection of valuable patterns, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

Important to Building Societies, small Capitalists, and Others—Valuable Freehold Building Land, situate on the high road From Windsor to Sunninghill, at Hatchett-lane, divided into numerous plots.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL, at the WHITE HART, Windsor, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, in one or forty-five lots, a very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE land-tax redeemed, situate at Hatchett-lane, on the high road from Windsor to Sunninghill, opposite Windsor Forest, and abutting on the lands of Messrs. Randall and Westaway, highly eligible for the erection of third-class houses, so much required in this neighbourhood. The whole estate including two cottages, and the Cranbourne Tow-er beer shop thereon, containing about 10 acres, will be divided into numerous plots, varying in frontage from 14 feet feet to the present and proposed new roads. Plans, showing the various lots, with particulars, may be had at the White Hart Hotel, Windsor; Well's Inn, Sunninghill; the Cranbourne Tower beer-shop, on the property; of Messrs. BURLEY and CLARKE, Solicitors, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; and at the Office of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, 6, Lancaster-place, Strand.

NOTICE of MAHOGANY SALE at LIVERPOOL. The next Public SALE by AUCTION of MAHOGANY, and other FURNITURE WOODS, will take place on WEDNESDAY morning, the 1st of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, in the BROKERS' SHEDS, Brunswick and Toxteth Docks, Liverpool.—Intending buyers, with full descriptive particulars, are now ready, and may be seen at the office of this paper, or obtained by applying to

EDWARD O. HALONER Broker,
No. 6, East Side of Queen's Dock, Liverpool

Truly Valuable and Extensive Sale of Navy oak, Elm, Ash, and other Timber, with lop, top, and bark, standing on the Wolfhampcote and Brimpton Estates, about seven miles from Newbury, Berks, within a short distance of the Kennet and Avon Canal and Basingstoke Railway Station.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Vis-ount Falmouth to SELL by AUCTION at the FALMOUTH ARMS INN, Wolfhampton, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 18 4, at TWO o'clock (with option of one or more Saw Oak, Ash, 612 large Elm 10 Alder, 20 Beech, 10 Chesnut, 21 Sycamore, 5 Hornbeam, and 2 Cherry Trees, standing on the two estates.—Catalogues, with full particulars, descriptions, and conditions of sale, may be had fifteen days previous to the sale of Mr. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Brimpton; at Garraway's Coffee-house, 3, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; Christopher Hotel, Eton; George Hotel, Reading; Globe Inn, Andover; Rose and Thistle, Abingdon; Bear Hotels, Hungerford and Maidenhead; Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, Market place, Newbury, Berks

TO BUILDERS, PIANOFORTE AND CABINET-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 62, Union-street, Somerstown, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, the capital STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising about 1,500 pine, yellow, white, and 1½ inch planks, deals, battens, 30 saw pits, dry mahogany, and maple veneers, a quarter of flooring, two feet quartering, dye squares, 12 work benches, scaffolding, ladders, barrows, frame saws, carpenters' tools, slate stone drains, and pantiles, 24 traps, new cremone doors, 1 bricks, cart, truck, and clearance of yard.—May be viewed on SATURDAY and morning of Sale, when catalogues can be had.—Auction offices, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston station.

Thirty-four Plots of valuable Freehold Building Ground, Battersea; land tax redeemed.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAYS, on TUESDAY, NOV. 7, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, in Lots, THIRTY-FOUR PLOTS of valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, situate in Pig-hill-lane, Battersea, in the direct line from Lavender-hill to Chelsea. May be viewed, and particulars, with plans, had of COMYNS R. BERKELEY, Esq. Solicitor, 6, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; at the Spread Eagle, Wandsworth; at the Swan, Battersea-bridge; at Garraways; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

Freehold Building Ground, Falcon-lane, Battersea, Surrey; land tax redeemed.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAYS, on TUESDAY, NOV. 7, at TWELVE for ONE, in lots, FORTY TWO PLOTS of valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, situate in Falcon-lane, and Grove-road, Falcon-lane, Battersea, offering good sites for corner and other shops on the main road from Battersea to Clapham, and near the Railway, and close to the contemplated railway station at Falcon-lane. May be viewed, and particulars, with plans had of Messrs. BARRETT, SOUTHCOMB, and BARRETT, Solicitors, 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; at the Swan, Battersea-bridge; at Garraways; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

Valuable Freehold Building Ground, Battersea.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION at GARRAWAYS, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, at TWELVE for ONE, in 16 lots, five genteel detached plots of valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, land-tax redeemed, situate in Castle-lane, Walworth-shot Bonds Hedge-shot, and Sheep cot-lane, Battersea, near the intended Royal park, and very close to the Metropolitan Railway. Plans, &c. may be viewed, and particulars had of Messrs. MOSELEY, TAYLER, and MOSELEY, Solicitors, 13, Bedford street, Covent-garden; at the Swan, Battersea bridge, the Halfway House, Lower Wandsworth-road; at Garraway's; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Particulars of an important and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, for investment or occupation, consisting of about 600 acres of capital pasture and arable land, highly cultivated and well timbered, situate in the parishes of Harrington, Toddington, Westoning, and Stanteley, in the county of Bedford, within an easy distance of the populous towns of Ampthill, Luton, Dunstable, and Woburn; with convenient homesteads, agricultural buildings, cottages, brick-yard, lime-kiln, &c. and possessing several beautiful sites for building, with excellent materials obtained on the property, which is at present divided into four farms, in the occupation of Messrs. Franklin, Hall, Turney, and Gadsden, with all the plantations; sixteen detached cottages, dwelling-house, butcher's shop, and premises, and small allotments of land, the rents and annual value amounting to 1,536l. per annum, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by ROBERT PEDLEY, at the WHITE HART INN, AMPTHILL, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of NOVEMBER, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the Afternoon, in ten lots.—To be viewed on application to Wm. Rickwood, the Gardener, at Harlington, of whom printed particulars may be obtained. Particulars also of Messrs. PEARSE and SON, Solicitors, Bedford; Messrs. MARTEN and HARRIS, Solicitors, 9, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; at the principal Inns at Toddington, Ampthill, Luton, Dunstable, Woburn, and Leighton; at the Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Steppingley, Ampthill, Beds.

TO PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. CHARLES MAIDLOW will SELL by AUCTION under a bill of sale, on the PREMISES, 7 and 8, John's-mews, Lamb's-road, Westbourne-grove, removed therefrom convenience sale, valuable BUILDING MATERIALS, including closet-basins and traps, lead pipes, ball-cocks, about 2 cwt. of white lead, small quantities of colours and oils, plumber- and carpenters' benches, crab wheel and fall, truck, wheelbarrow, large scale and weights, ladders, doors, planks, useful lots of ironmongery, &c. on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1854. May be viewed the day previous, and catalogues obtained at the Auctioneer's Offices, 10, Adelaide-terrace, Westbourne-grove.

Building Materials adjoining Greenwich Hospital.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, by order of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at TWELVE, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS of Pensioners' Houses on the south side of the new tavern, and close to the steam-boat pier, Greenwich, comprising good sound brickwork, plain and pan tiles, boarded and timber floors and roofs, sashes, doors, shop-fronts, stone paving, lead gutters, stoves, and useful fittings. May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had at Mr. HARPER'S Offices No. 21, Cavendish-square; at the Office of Works, Greenwich Hospital; and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Brewery Plant and Materials of the Brewery, Guy's Hospital.

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Governors of Guy's Hospital, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER, at TWELVE, the whole PLANT and UTENSILS and BUILDING MATERIALS of the Brewery at Guy's Hospital, including a 5-horse power condensing engine, by Boulton and Watt; two nearly new tubular boilers, 13 feet long, by Horton; cog and rigger wheels, shafting and driving gear, a large open brewing copper complete, iron mash-tun and mashing machine, powerful copper refrigerator, large 8-r coolers, iron tanks, 13 feet by 6 feet, and 7 feet by 6 feet; pumps, copper and lead pipes and brass cocks, capital malt-mill, sack tackle, &c.; sound brickwork, timber, together with all the useful building materials of the brewery of the usual description.—May be viewed the day previous. Catalogues had of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

KENT—CHISLEHURST.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, in this delightful, healthy, and much-frequented village, commanding with pleasant walks and drives, THREE PLOTS of BUILDING LAND, containing in all six acres, or more or less, most pretty and quietly situate, with extensive views to the south, and a few minutes' walk from the Church of England and Rom-n Catholic Worship, excellent and provided. Water good, and five miles from the rail, with daily conveyance to and fro.—Apply to GEORGE H. BASKCOMB, Esq. Chislehurst; or R. P. BROWN, Esq. 30, Clement's-lane, and Greenwich.

DESIRABLE PREMISES, in the City of London.—The Trustees of Lord Viscount Budbury's Charity Estates, situate in, respectively, Crutchedfriars, John-street, and Gunpowder-alley, hereby give notice, in regard to those portions of which consist of a dwelling-house and premises, No 12, Crutchedfriars, a building having frontage to John-street (containing, at present, a committee-room, with enclosures behind same); and in the rear thereof, but in connection with it, and fronting Gunpowder-alley, considerable plot, with divers buildings thereon; also an open yard, &c. used respectively, in former years, as a Poor-house, that they will meet at the (said) committee room, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of NOVEMBER next, at TWELVE o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving sealed Tenders, for the taking the said premises, either in one lease, or in separate leases, for terms not exceeding, in any case or cases, twenty-one years.—Further particulars may be obtained on application, between TEN and FOUR, at the Offices of MARDINER, Architect and Surveyor to the Trustees, No. 4, Bank-chambers, Lothbury.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.—BANKING-HOUSES TO BE LET.—The Markets' Improvement Committee will meet at Guildhall, on THURSDAY, the 16th of NOVEMBER inst. at ONE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for the BANKING-OFFICES at the New Market. Tenders must be sealed, and endorsed, "Tender for Banking offices." Parties offering the highest terms per annum will be entitled in rotation to preference in the selection of offices. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept any offer which may be below the value estimated by them. Plans may be seen, and particulars obtained, at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, on any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of TEN and FIVE. MEREWETHER

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.—PUBLIC-HOUSES TO BE LET.—The Markets' Improvement Committee will meet at Guildhall, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of NOVEMBER inst. at ONE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for the FIVE PUBLIC-HOUSES at the new market, viz. the Lion, the Lamb, the Black Bull, the White Horse, and the Butchers' Arms. The particular house required must be specified in the Tender. Tend rs must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Public-house." The committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest Tender. Plans may be viewed, and particulars obtained, at the Architect's Office, Guildhall any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of TEN and FIVE MEREWETHER

STABLING or STORE-ROOMS, or MANUFACTURING PREMISES, irregular, but of considerable extent, on two floors, with forge, &c. situate in Wells-mews, Wells-street, Oxford-street, To BE LET.—To view, apply to Mr. POOLE (adjoining), and to treat, to Mr. LAHEE, at his (only) Offices, No. 65, New Bond-street

A LARGE light WORKSHOP to LET, 60 feet by 30 feet, in the vicinity of NEW OXFORD-STREET, suitable for Cabinet-makers, Carpenters, Pianoforte-makers, &c. Inquire at 36, Little Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

LAND adapted for METROPOLITAN PAROCHIAL CEMETERIES.—Sewers Office, Guildhall, 24th October, 1854.—The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, acting as the Burial Board for that City, have about 100 ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD LAND, which they are desirous of SELLING to any parish or parishes for the purpose of a CEMETERY, it being peculiarly adapted for such purpose. The land is situate in the parish of Little Ilford. The Eastern Counties Railway runs close by it, and may by arrangement run direct into it. It is also directly accessible by the high road from London and from Wanstead, and is about a quarter of a mile west of Ilford. The cemetery for the City of London is formed on the adjoining portion, and the said Commissioners will sell the land in question, subject to the restrictions that no building is to be erected on it except for agricultural purposes or the purposes of a cemetery. The land-tax is redeemed. Plans of the property may be inspected at the Office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, at No. 14, Old Jewry-chambers, where further particulars may be known, or of the undersigned.

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

TO LIVERY-STABLE KEEPERS, BUILDERS, TIMBER-MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.—TO LET, a large PIECE of GROUND, with Building thereon, near the Elephant and Castle, with Dwelling house attached, if wanted.—Inquire at the Prince of Wales, St. George's-road, Southwark

SEMI-DETATCHED VILLAS.—BUILDING GROUND TO LET, for a long term, nearly 200 feet deep, as sewers and roads made, near the Clapham-road Inquire of Mr. W. K. GLASIER, Surveyor, 41, Charing-cross.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Leases. Plans delivered to respectable builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 8, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

BUILDING LAND to be SOLD or LET, on long building leases, in plots, at EALING, PUTNEY, WOOD-GREEN, near HORNSEY, WARE-ROAD, Hertford, BROCKLEY-HILL, near Forest-hill, ROUND-HILL PARK, Brighton, ENFIELD, and CASTLE-HILL, Reading.—Apply at the Offices of GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. 8, Chancery-lane.

TO SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, on the Southern Coast, the BUSINESS of a BUILDING SURVEYOR, to which has been attached that of an Auctioneer and House Agency. The House (which is a first-class and in good situation) to be taken on lease; the furniture in the house, the office fitting, and business, to be taken at a price.—For further particulars apply by letter, addressed Mr. VOYSEY, Auctioneer, &c. 4, Eversheld-place, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE, STOCK, and FIXTURES, of an old established JOBBING BUSINESS, in London. Rent left off. To a young man wishing to commence business, this would be undertaken. For particulars, address to A. D. Office of "The Builder."

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established in 1797.
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THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established in 1838.)

MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on free and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square. W. S. VARDY, Manager.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Half past Four, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of 79, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr. McNevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1852.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENT.—SYRIA, NINEVEH, and the CHALDEAN.—ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—An Oriental Entertainment, comprising Panoramic Illustrations of North Syria, Assyria, Nineveh, and the Northern Chaldeans, with specimens of Oriental Music, will be added to the other attractions at the Royal Panopticon during this and the ensuing week. The Entertainment consists of three parts, and will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two p.m.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 p.m. Also, a Cosmorama of St. Petersburg, including a Portrait of the Emperor Nicholas.—The Luminous and Chromatic Fountain, throwing illuminated water 100 feet high. Panoramic and Dioramic Views of Verona.—A splendid Collection of Chromatropes.—Herschel's Diving Apparatus, the Subaqueous Light, &c. —Scientific Lectures and Demonstrations by eminent Professors; and Perf rmances on the Grand Organ, by M. Best, and Distin's Finger Union every evening. Hours of exhibition:—Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Ten; Saturday evenings excepted. Admission, 1s.; Schools and children under ten, half-price; Season admission, one guinea; Life admission, ten guineas.

ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL, and ORNAMENTAL, and PERSPECTIVE DRAWING CLASSES, designed expressly for architects and builders' assistants, clerks of works, civil engineers, and machinists, carpenters, joiners, masons, upholsterers, &c. &c. Instruction is given in preparing finished drawings, also in preparing plans, elevations, sections, and working drawings of all kinds relating to the above subjects. Measuring and taking out quantities, writing out specifications, &c. Evening classes, 1l. 1s. per quarter, or 8s. per month. Detail prospectus of the day and evening classes to be had at Mr. S. J. HILLS'S new Drawing Offices, 15, Oxford-street, City-road.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 4, 1854.

The Builder.
Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

Vol. XII.—No. 614. NOVEMBER 11, 1854. Price Fourpence *Stamped 5d.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, Suffolk-street Galleries.—All DRAWINGS, MODELS, PHOTOGRAPHS of BUILDINGS, and PATENTS, MATERIALS, DECORATIONS, &c. intended for the department of Manufactures connected with Architecture, must be delivered between the 1st and 5th of DECEMBER next.

Those who may intend to become subscribers, and have not yet sent in their names, should do so in good time, as a list will be printed with the Catalogues.

Drawings intended for the French Exhibition will have a special place provided for them, and may be exhibited here first of all, as the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will not select those that are to be sent till very nearly the period when this Exhibition closes.

Local Secretaries have already been appointed in the following places, who will answer every inquiry on the spot:—

CHESTER	James Harrison, Esq.
COVENTRY	Jas. Edmeston, Jun. Esq.
DERBY	H. Shaw Peal, Esq.
EXETER	E. Ashworth, Esq.
IPSWICH	Fred. Barnes, Esq.
LEEDS	W. Reid Corson, Esq.
MAIDSTONE	J. Whichcord, Esq.
NORWICH	R. Kitton, Esq.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS ..	E. N. Stevens, Esq.
WOLVERHAMPTON ..	E. Banks, Esq.

(A further list will be published immediately.)

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. 20, Langham place,
JAS. EDMESTON, Jun. 5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, } Hon. Secs.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Cannon-row, Westminster.

The CATALOGUE of the COLLECTION will be issued on the 1st of JANUARY next, including a limited space for advertisements for Fine Art Manufactures.

For particulars, application should be made to the Publishers, Messrs. MASTERS and Co. 78, New Bond-street, and 33, Aldersgate-street, on or before the 1st of DECEMBER next.

Oct. 18th, 1854.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the next Ordinary Meeting, November 17th, a Paper will be read by Mr. T. M. RICKMAN, "On the Characteristic Forms of Classic Mouldings."

The Class of Design will meet November 24th. Subject for sketch, "A Screen."

ARTHUR CATES, T. W. GOODMAN, } Hon. Secs.

Lyon's-inn Hall, Newcastle-street, Strand.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL-MALL. LECTURES on ORNAMENTAL ART, by R. N. WORNUM, Esq. Lecturer on Ornament, on the following Monday Evenings, at Half-past Eight o'clock, and Tuesday Afternoons, at Four o'clock:—

Lecture 1. "Decorative Art of the Ancient Egyptians," Nov. 13 and 14.
2. "Egypt—Ornamental Details," Nov. 20 and 21.
3. "Greece—Heroic Age of Greek Art," Nov. 27 and 28.
4. "Greece—Ornamental Elements," Dec. 4 and 5.
5. "Rome—The Decline," Dec. 11 and 12.
6. "Early Christian and Byzantine Art," Dec. 18 and 19.
7. "Byzantine, Romanesque, and Saracenic Art," Jan. 1 and 2.
8. "The Siculo, Norman, and Early Pointed Style," Jan. 8 and 9.
9. "Gothic Ornament — Decorated Pointed," Jan. 15 and 16.
10. "The Renaissance, Trecento," Jan. 22 and 23.
11. "The Cinque-cento," Jan. 29 and 30.
12. "The Elizabethan—The Louis Quatorze," Feb. 5 and 6.

Tickets for the course of twelve lectures, 5s.; for a single lecture, 6d. to be had at the Museum of the Department.

EVENING SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—The first of a series of courses of Evening Lectures at the Government School of Science will consist of TWENTY LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of NON-METALLIC BODIES, with special reference to their applications in the Arts, to be given by Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S. on the Evenings of Wednesdays and Fridays, at Eight o'clock, commencing on the 24th of November next.

Tickets for the whole course may be obtained, at 5s. each, on application to the Registrar of the School, Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street. SPECIAL TICKETS for SCHOOLMASTERS of Public Schools, at 2s. 6d. each, for the whole course, may also be had there, and at the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.—DIVISION OF ART.—The following Courses of Lectures will be given in the LECTURE THEATRE, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, at Half-past Eight, p.m. as follow:—

By O. HUDSON, Esq. "On Surface Decoration." Tuesdays, November 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, and December 5th.

By F. C. CALVERT, Esq. M.R.A. F.C.S. "On Light and Colours." Thursdays, November 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, and December 7th and 14th.

By THOMAS HUXLEY, Esq. F.R.S. "On Animal Form." Fridays, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and December 1st and 8th.

Tickets for these Courses, at the rate of Sixpence each Lecture, to be had at the Museum, Marlborough House.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

THE SURVEY of the portion of the parish of Wallasey to which the Public Health Act, 1848, is applied, being now ready, the Local Board are desirous of obtaining PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES of a SYSTEM of SEWERAGE for effectually draining that district. Premiums of 100l. and 50l. respectively will be given to the authors of the two plans most approved of, such plans to contain all information regarding materials, &c. necessary to their being practically worked out, and to include, so far as practicable, means for preserving the sewerage matter for agicultural or other purposes. The survey of the parish will lie at the temporary offices of the Board, Queen's Arms, Liscard, between the hours of NINE and ELEVEN a.m. from WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, till SATURDAY, the 18th of NOVEMBER next, where any additional information may be obtained. Four plans at least, from as many different competitors must be sent in, otherwise the premiums will not be awarded.—The plans, specifications, &c. signed with a motto or device, and accompanied by a letter marked with a similar motto or device, enclosing the name and address of the author, to be sent to the Office of Mr. HASSALL, Solicitor, 3, Old Churchyard, Liverpool, on or before the 31st day of DECEMBER next.

Dated 12th October, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE DIRECTORS of the CHESTERFIELD MARKET COMPANY are desirous of receiving DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for a MARKET-HOUSE and PUBLIC ROOMS. A Premium of 30l. will be paid for the most approved design and 15l. for the next best. The drawings and estimates must be delivered at the offices of Messrs. SHIPTON and HALEWELL, Solicitors, Chesterfield, on or before TEN a.m. on the 21st DECEMBER next, addressed to the Secretary, from whom particulars, together with a plan and section of the intended site, may be obtained on payment of 5s.

Chesterfield, Nov. 1, 1854. GEORGE WALLIS, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Committee for the Erection of National Schools in the parish of Ludlow, Salop, are desirous of receiving PLANS and ESTIMATES of adequate SCHOOL BUILDINGS for 150 boys, 150 girls and 200 infants, with class-rooms, suitable residences for master, mistress, and infant school-mistress, fencing, &c. to be erected according to the requirements of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, in a plain and substantial manner, such as the Committee of Council will approve, as regards height of rooms, ventilation, &c.—All such Plans must be sent, on or before the 1st of JANUARY, 1855, to the Rev. J. BANKS, Hon. Secretary, Grammar School, Ludlow, of whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE BURIAL BOARD of the PARISH of PUTNEY (appointed under the Metropolitan Interment Acts) is desirous of receiving PLANS, DESIGNS, and ESTIMATES of the following WORKS:—Laying out a new Burial-ground, of 3 acres, the plan and position of which can be seen at my Office; Enclosing the Ground, Draining the Land; the Levels, and particulars, showing the capabilities of the land for draining, to be had at my Office; Building a Lodge, with entrance-gates; Building two Chapels, one to be consecrated and one not. The successful applicant will, at the discretion of the Board, either have the superintendence of the works, or be paid 15l. 15s. for his plans, designs, and estimates, which must be delivered at my Office by the 24th inst. Each plan must be marked, and accompanied with a sealed letter bearing the same mark, and the author's name and address, which will be returned to the unsuccessful competitors. Dated Nov. 3, 1854.

EVAN HARE, Clerk to the Board.

Office, 1, Mitre-court, Temple.

CONTRACTS.

LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE.—To BRICKLAYERS, IRONFOUNDERS, and OTHERS.—The Trustees of the Luton Burial-ground are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of DWARF BOUNDARY WALLS, PIERS, &c. in front of the New Burial-ground at Luton. Also for Supplying and Fixing complete about 120 YARDS of CAST-IRON FENCING, 3 feet 6 inches high, with cast coping for 9-inch dwarf wall, and a pair of 10-feet entrance-gates to correspond. Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, or will be forwarded by post on receipt of 5s. in postage stamps, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of NOVEMBER instant. Tenders, sealed and endorsed with the words "Tender for Boundary Walls," or "Tender for Iron Fencing" (as the case may be), to be sent to me on or before FRIDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER next, before FOUR o'clock in the afternoon. Parties willing to Tender may, if they think proper, send patterns of fencing (stating the weight per yard) in accordance with the specification. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. HOLYOAK, Surveyor.

Castle-street, Luton, November 8, 1854.

THE CROYDON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,200 feet of STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, of 9 inches in diameter, and 600 feet of 6 inches in diameter, together with the necessary JUNCTION PIPES. Also separate Tenders for laying the abovementioned pipes in the Wellesley and the Sydenham roads, Croydon, at depths varying from 3 to 20 feet. Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor, Mr. THOMAS COX, at the Townhall, Croydon. The Tenders to be sent to me on or before MONDAY, the 20th inst. By order of the Board,

HENRY RICHARDS, Clerk.

Croydon, November 9, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS. ORDNANCE CONTRACT.

Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, Nov. 1, 1854.

NOTICE is herby given, that TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall mall, London, on MONDAY, the 20th NOVEMBER, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING 150 pieces of MEMEL FIR TIMBER, to be driven as piles in front of the Saluting Platform, Portsmouth, and for driving twenty-five additional piles in the same place. Specification may be seen, and the spot pointed out, any day after the 6th NOVEMBER, 1854, on application to Mr. HAWKEN, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Office, Mill-dam, Portsmouth.—Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for supplying Piles in front of Saluting Platform, Portsmouth."

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the following SERVICES, viz.—

1. COMPLETING the INTERIOR of the BULL POINT MAGAZINE ESTABLISHMENT, with Railroads, Asphalting, Metalling, &c. &c.:
2. FORMING a RAILROAD to connect the Bull Point Magazine with the Powder Establishment at Kinterbury:
3. BUILDING TWO WALLS at or near No. 4 Magazine, Bull Point, as a temporary completion of the Enclosure:
4. BUILDING a GUARD-HOUSE at Bull Point:

For SPECIFIC SUMS,

Will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, on or before the 1st DECEMBER next. Detailed specifications of the above four services, and every requisite information, may be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Bull Point, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 17th to 20th NOVEMBER, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, 25th October, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CHARLTON BURIAL BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS for LAYING OUT the NEW BURIAL GROUND, at CHARLTON, near Woolwich, and for making paths, roads, and draining the same. The plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Architect, Mr. S. HEWITT, Montague-close, Southwark, on and after SATURDAY, the 11th inst. Tenders to be sent to the Clerk to the Board, Old Charlton, Blackheath, on or before SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at TWELVE o'clock at noon, to be endorsed, "Tender for laying out the Charlton Burial Ground."—The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

November 8, 1854. E. L. BURNETT, Clerk.

BOROUGH of BIRMINGHAM.—The Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851. Birmingham Sewers Contract No. 30.—TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Committee of the Council of the said borough hereby give notice, that on MONDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER next they will meet at the Committee-room, Borough Surveyor's Office, to receive and open sealed TENDERS from persons willing to contract with them for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, viz.:—MAIN SEWERS, 14,154 feet in length, to be commenced near the junction of a proposed continuation of Blews-street, with an intended new street leading from Aston-road to New Town row, and to be continued thence across meadow land to the junction of Walmer-lane with Bread-lane, thence along Bread lane and Summer lane to Powell-street along Powell-street, across garden land to Guildford-street, across the said street and meadow land to Great Russell-street, across the said street and meadow land to the junction of Wheeler-street with Great King-street, thence along Great King street to Farm-street, and along Farm-street to Hockley-hill, thence across Hockley-hill, vacant building land, and meadow land, to the Soho-park, thence along a proposed new road through the said park, parallel with Soho pool, through meadow land and plantation, and along private road to Factory-lane; likewise a main sewer extending from the said main near Hockley-hill, along the course of the present open sewer to Hockley Pool-road, across the said road, and along the course of the existing sewer to the line of the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway; likewise a main sewer, commencing at the aforesaid main in Soho park, to be continued along the course of the present open sewer, to Park-road, across the said road, and through meadow land under the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway and across meadow land, and along the line of open sewer, and proposed new street, to Lodge-road, thence along Lodge-road to a point near where the Soho branch of the Birmingham Canal crosses the same; as also junctions for branch sewers, 720 feet in length; side-entrances, flushing apparatus, gullies, vertical entrances, man holes, flushing shafts, ventilating-necks, and other works connected therewith. Plans, sections, specifications, and drawings of the proposed works may be seen at the undermentioned Offices, daily, between the hours of TEN and FOUR on and after THURSDAY, 9th day of NOVEMBER next. The party whose Tender may be accepted shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with two responsible sureties, in a sum equal to one fourth the amount of his Tender, for the due performance of the contract. Any Tender or schedule which is not strictly in accordance with the printed form of the council will be rejected, and no Tender will be received later than TEN o'clock on MONDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER next. The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. PIGOTT SMITH, Borough Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office, November 7, 1854.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

BURY and RADCLIFFE WATER-WORKS CONTRACT, No. 3.—The Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of TEN WROUGHT IRON TUBES, 18 inches diameter, and the ERECTION of the same across the river Irwell and Ogden Brook. The trenching and laying (not jointing), of about 5,300 yards, of 15 inch, and 1,600 yards, of 12-inch cast iron pipes, and sundry other works connected therewith. The plans can be seen at the Offices of the Engineer, Mr. JOHN I. MAWSON, Town hall-chambers, Manchester. Tenders to be delivered at my Offices, Bank street, Bury, Lancashire, not later than MONDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER next.—By order.

Bury, Lancashire, Oct. 26, 1854. J. G. T. CHILD, Secretary.

[*For remainder of Contracts see next page.*

HART AND SON, MANUFACTURERS,

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, AND 91, DRURY-LANE.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS

GREAT GRIMSBY CEMETERY.—The Council of the Borough of Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, are prepared to receive TENDERS (in one sum) for the whole of the works for the ERECTION of the TWO CHAPELS, LODGE, ENTRANCE GATES, BOUNDARY WALL, and IRON PALISADE BOUNDARY FENCING, and for the formation of the carriage and foot ways, according to the designs adopted for the intended cemetery. And Notice is hereby given, that the drawings and specification can be inspected, from the Office of Mr. EDWARD M. CALETTI WATE, the Corporation Surveyor, Grimsby; and duplicates thereof at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. MAUGHAN and FOWLER, 13, Louth, from the 21st to the 27th day of NOVEMBER inclusive, on which latter day sealed proposals, endorsed, "Tender for Cemetery Works," must be delivered at my Office before FOUR o'clock in the afternoon. The Council will require ample security for the due performance of the contract, but do not bind themselves to the acceptance of the lowest or any Tender, unless satisfactory.

GEO. BABB, Town-clerk.

Town-clerk's Office, Great Grimsby, November 1, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND WELL BORERS.

HALSTED LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons, who may be willing to undertake all or any one or other of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For Constructing and Completely Finishing the Main Drainage and Water Mains, with Reservoir and Works connected therewith.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For one Engine Boiler, &c.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For Sinking and Boring Well.

The drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender and Contract obtained, at the Office of the Engineer, Mr. EDWARD GOTTO, 35A, Great George-street, Westminster, London, on and after the 1st of NOVEMBER next; and sealed Tenders must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER next. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

O. HUSTLER, Clerk to the said Board.

Halsted, 25th October, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

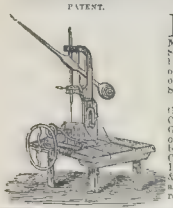
PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a VILLA RESIDENCE, at May Bank, between Newcastle-under-Lyme and Wolstanton, Staffordshire, for James Edwards, Esq., may inspect the plans and specifications at our Offices at Hanley, and obtain any information from MONDAY, the 13th inst. until THURSDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER next, when the Tenders intended to be acted on will be selected, proper sureties required. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

WARD and SON, Architects.

Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, October 31, 1854.

N.B. The buildings will be of stone from the Beach Bank Quarry, near Swinnerton.

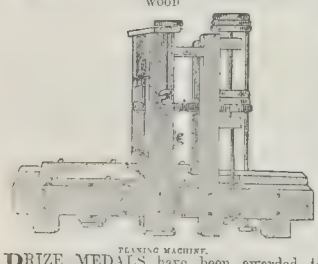
PATENT.



BUILDERS will find that the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combining simplicity with economy of manual labour. Can be had only at W. BRAGG'S NEW WAYS, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener, the Patent Casement, and other Window Fastenings. Double-action Floor Door-springs, Cupboard Turns, Barrel-bolts, Patent Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

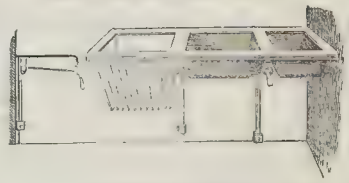
VALUABLE PATENT MACHINES FOR WORKING IN WOOD.



PLANING MACHINE.

PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded to these celebrated machines, both by the Great Exhibition in London, and many scientific institutions. They are extensively used throughout the United Kingdom by joiners, contractors, coach & railway makers, railway carriage and wagon builders, machinists, agricultural implement makers, shipbuilders; and also by the British and French Governments, for planing, grooving, rebating, tonguing, grooving, beading, rebating, sinking and boring. Their operation is unequalled for perfection, either in hard or soft wood, and will perform a little ordinary hand-work in addition to the trades in a very rapid and superior manner and at a greatly reduced cost. Sold only by WILLIAM FURNESS, Patentee, 20, Lawton-street, Liverpool, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

COTTAM'S NEW PATENT FOR STABLE REQUISITES.



COTTAM AND HALLEN,

the original projectors of the above arrangement of MANGER, RACK and WATER TROUGH, which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, and universally approved of, have added all the latest improvements to their invention secured by patent, which includes an entirely new method of attaching the halter, ball, and rein, giving to the horse greater freedom, and being noiseless in their operation, and much to its comfort, whilst feeding and convenience when at rest. The

ENAMELLED MANGERS

are constructed in the best possible manner, both as to form and utility, are cleanly in appearance, durable, and impervious to infection, manufactured PLAIN, GALVANIZED, or ENAMELLED.

Improved Stable Guttering, with Movable Covers.

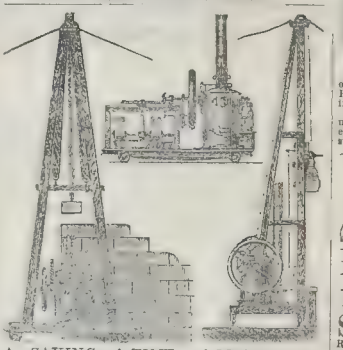
Double corner Mangers, Harness-room Appendages, and every Article in Stable Furniture kept on show.

WORKS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates on application.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES and Co. 20, Watling-street, E.C., to see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or may be got by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.



A SAVING of TIME and MATERIALS, with Saving of Building.

HENRY GOUGH'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of two, three, four, and six horse power, for grinding mortar, raising building materials, driving piles, circular-saws, pumps, &c. 46, Albert-street, Manchester.

TESTIMONIAL

From the Trustees of the Birkenhead Docks,
Engineer's Office, Dock-yard, Birkenhead,
21st July, 1851.

"Nathan Gough, Esq.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the three-horse engine which you have placed in the cabs is for pumping, answers its purpose admirably, and does its work much better than seventy men could accomplish. From its portability and lightness, it is peculiarly adapted for such a purpose.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JAS. ABERNETHY."

NORTH BRITISH CAST and WROUGHT IRON WORKS, Scotland, and near Birmingham Stores of Builders' Castings, at the London Wharf; and an assortment at the Office, 18, King William street, Charing-cross, London, at manufacturer's prices, as the following net lists will testify:—

Rain Pipes	2 inch.	2½	3 inch.	
	10½d.	1s 1½d.	1s 5d.	per yard.
Cast-iron Gutters	3 inch.	4	4½ inch.	
	8½d.	9½d.	1s.	per yard.

The new O-G Socket Gutters: clips, instead of loose, are cast on and from the Sockets:—

	3½	4	4½ inch.
Plain	1s. 3d.	1s. 4d.	1s 6d. per yard.
Long-head	1s. 8d.	1s. 4d.	1s 8d. "

All the larger sizes of Pipes and Gutters equally cheap.

Air Bricks, a new registered pattern, 4s. per dozen.

Galvanized Cast-iron Furnace Pans, 6 to 25 gallons, at 10d. per gallon.

Sash Weights, 8s. per cwt.

Self-acting Cottage Range, with Oven and Boiler, from 32s. each

Register Stoves from 24s.; Elliptic, from 9½d. per inch

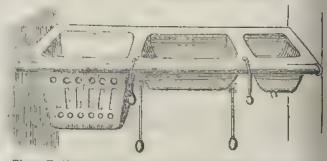
Bar Iron, 16s. 6d. per cwt.

Cash on delivery

Manager Mr. RUSSELL, 18, King William street, Charing-cross, London

THOMAS EDINGTON (lately senior partner of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow), Iron Merchant, Contractor, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent, Importer of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow. Agent on commission for the purchase of Scotch Pig Iron, Scotch Railway Bars, Scotch Bar-Iron, Scotch Castings, the sale of English Boiler and Ship Plates, English Angle and Rivet Iron, English Anchors, Turned Pales, English Chains, Cables, Anchors, Nails, Steel, English best Bar-Iron, &c.

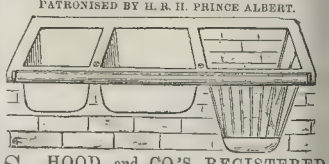
BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.



These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description to be had. Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in Stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c.

Manufacturer of KITE'S Patent Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Cans. 100 of this pumpkin on Buckingham Palace. Price 3½s. each.—JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, Smith, &c. 270, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED by H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.

Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

PARNELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE and NATIONAL LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PICKED. These Locks are recommended to the public for their simplicity, durability, and perfect security; also Parnell's Patent Noiseless Box-staples and Striking Plates, Fire-proof Safes, Deed and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.—Descriptions and lists of prices may be had at the Depôt, 22, Strand, gratis.

STREET-DOOR LATCHES, WITH TWO SMALL NEAT KEYS, WARRANTED SAFE FROM PICK-LOCKS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnishers of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of men covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely ...ire, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, ...wings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being Lead, and the other pure Zinc, whilst the centre combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Ductile Qualities of Lead. The Lead of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from the atmosphere, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several ...ds thickness and weight.
Being Zinc not requiring to be more than one fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet Lead, is consequently much cheaper than ...aterial.
For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the ...er side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches

No. 11 Gauge weighs about 18 oz. per foot super.			
No. 12	"	"	20 oz. do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23 oz. do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26 oz. do. do.

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

...e many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING ...NDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has ...t the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.
Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS ...d FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

...HE PATENT NAIL and SPIKE COM...PANY invite the attention of Ship and Barge Builders, ...lers, Sawyers, Railway Contractors, Shippers, and Consumers ...erally to their PATENT MACHINE-FORGED IRON NAILS ...d SPIKES, which possess properties fully equal to hand-made ...ils, and far surpass these of any machine-made nail yet ...red to the public. They are made of the best Staffordshire ...n, complete at one operation while red-hot; they are full under ...e head, and being brought with a proper taper to a chisel point, ...y can be driven without boring. They will clinch, and the ...ds cannot be twisted off.
...ists of prices, with patterns, &c. may be had on application at ...works, No. 9, Sumner-street, Southwark-bridge-road.

...AILS and IRONMONGERY, ...from BIRMINGHAM direct.
...ilders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
...WEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and Co. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and Co.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
Tew, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEELL and STEDALEN,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

IRON ROOFS, Wrought-iron GIRDERS, Girder Bridges, Railway and Builders' Wrought-iron Work, Gasholders, Tanks, and Boilers,
CHARLES WALKER and SONS,
Midland Iron Works, Tipton, Staffordshire.
Office, Little Sutton-street, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all Gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and ELKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 8, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM
PORTER (BROTHERS) AND STUART
(LATE JOHN H. PORTER).
IRON FOUNDERS, SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CORRUGATED IRON

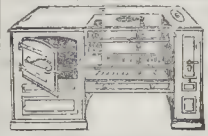
PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London docks
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs Executed complete

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal Basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated of all sizes and shapes, Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions, Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water Pipes, Hooping, Castings, Furnace pans, Boilers, Buckets, &c.; double rolled Lead for forcing pipes. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized, Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates, &c. drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exposition, and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much improved PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, REMOVED from BISHOPSGATE to BOW, near London, close to the Bow Railway Station.—A large variety of build ings always on sale, churches chapels, shooting-boxes lodges, bazaars, ornamental villas, dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and free-proof stores. Also, railway stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring roofing, to the superior roofs of iron as manufactured by them for that purpose, in point of lightness, cheapness, durability, elegance of construction, and setting up. Drawings and estimates furnished.
Island Foundry and Ironworks, Millwall, London.
Offices: 32 Fenchurch-street, City.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 109, Shoreditch



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler
9in. 12in. 14in. 16 inch
20s. 25s. 30s. 34s.
Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
24in. 30in. 33in. 42-inch.
51s. 58s. 58s. 63s.
Strong Cottage Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 3d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Kitchen Grates, with Fine Bright Bars, per inch, 1½d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 70s. each.
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 2½ 3 inch.
1s. 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
G G Gutters { 4 4½ inch.
1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Best Cut Clasp and Rose { 1½ 1¾ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger.
10s. 12s. 6d. 18s. 24s. 32s. 42s. per cwt.
Cut Billet Heads, 15s. 6d. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s. Cast Lath, 13s.
Patent Line { 2 3 4 5 6
4½d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
6-inch R I Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr Arnott's Ventilators, 4s 6d each
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry.

JOHN FINCH, Ironfounder, Priory-street Works, Dudley, Wholesale Manufacturer of Fenders, Fire-irons, Dove-tail Joints for Iron Bedsteads, Garden-Seats, Flower-Stands, &c. &c.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE. JOYCE'S PATENT—Plain, from 12s. to 42s.; Ornamental from 31s. 6d. to 10 guineas for warming halls, passages, green-houses, water-closets, shops, store-rooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's, S. NASH, Ironmonger, &c. 233, Oxford-street, and at the City Depôt, 113, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for these stoves, 3s 6d per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat and Italian irons, with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one pennyworth of coke or cinders. Price 12s.

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THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, requires much less attention than the register stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D and E BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at F. EDWARDS and SONS, 42, Poland-st. Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, no chimney sweeping is required, and a saving of at least thirty fire per cent is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot air pedestal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle.—Prospectus sent on application.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—DEFRIE'S GAS STOVES, RANGES, and BATHS, in action for two years at the above building. A great variety in stock upon the same principle. Gas Baths from 7l. by which a warm bath may be obtained for more halfpence. Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves for all classes, from 1l. DEFRIE'S celebrated DRY GAS METERS, upwards of 60,000 in use.—See testimonials at the Office, 145, Regent-street, or at the Manufactory, New road, St. Pancras, near Fitzroy square.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; WARM AIR Apparatus, &c.—Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, and BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks, and houses, is obtained by the BOLLESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 6,000 lbs of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharfs saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-pavine Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Dock-head; and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country. Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace-grates, sod-doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle-valves, stop-cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough-pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-house-wharf No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, oil cas, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

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IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

CHEAP GAS-FITTING WAREHOUSE.—The Trade supplied with every description of GAS CHANDELIERS, Hall Lamps, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Iron and Brass Tube, Tin and Composition Pipe, &c. &c. at J. JEAL'S 21 and 21, Old-street, near St. Luke's Church, London.

P.S.—As large and choice an assortment as any house in London.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL

PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all

COPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Sise-lane, London.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus. (Gas works erected complete.) And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, steam and Range Boilers, and every descr ption of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c. JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 31d. 4½d. 7d. 8d and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

2 ft., 2l. 18s.;	3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 8s.;	4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 38s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per cwt.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-founding of trades on the most reasonable terms.
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DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at MANCHESTER, by FIRE.—Messrs. Rylands and Sons' Books, Papers, and Bank-notes preserved in one of CHUBB'S SAFES, after fourteen hours' exposure to intense heat. COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL.

"24, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1854.

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"GENTLEMEN.—We have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large "Patent Fire-proof Safe" that we purchased from you 12 years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March; the locks all answered to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"RYLANDS and SONS."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application to

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FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and the principle has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great rigidity, and forming, at once, a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other materials.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

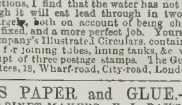
Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr. BARRETT, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

IRONMONGERS, FOUNDERS, and ENGINEERS, are respectfully informed by Mr. BILLINGAY, that he has those attentions requested by PRIVATE CONTRACT or PUBLIC AUCTION, and VALUATIONS.—Communications should be addressed to Mr BILLINGAY, Valuer and Auctioneer to the Metal Trades, 21, Coleman-street, City.

IRON DOOR and FRAME TO BE SOLD, a BARGAIN, the premises being to be pulled down. A capital Wrought Iron Panelled Door and Frame, 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. Barron's Patent Lock, with full box of wards.—Apply to Mr. W. H. GREEN, Solicitor, 38, Moorgate-street.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an



EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with reading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852. —In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE.—Important to CABINET MAKERS.—F. J. DAY'S celebrated extra large Glass Paper, 14s. per ream; Cox's finest Scotch Glue, 57l. per ton, 6½d. per cwt.; finest Imperial Glue, 53l. per ton, 5¾d. per cwt.; best London Glue 48l. per ton, 4¾ per cwt. Russian, German, and Gelatine Glues, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail, 6 and 7, New Inn-yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London.—Country orders executed on receipt of a post-office order, payable as above.

MARBLE.—The attention of the Trade is respectfully called to an important SALE by AUCTION, which is announced to take place in the NEW-ROAD, St. Pancras, during the present MONTH, and which will consist of ONE THOUSAND TONS of MARBLE of the choicest qualities; also 20,000 feet of Slab, and the magnificent contents of the extensive Shocks, yards, comprising an endless variety of MANUFACTURED STOCK, including 200 chimney pieces of the finest designs and beauty of execution, table-tops, monuments, tablets, mortars, basins, vases, pedestals, &c. rendering this one of the most complete and important Marble Sales ever brought under notice of the public; and a Dissolution in the Partnership of the Firm (which will be duly gazetted), makes it of importance that the whole be disposed of by Public Sale, without more delay than is requisite for the preparation of complete catalogues, which will be forwarded, post-free, on application to Messrs. Evans and Son, Horse, Auctioneers, 40, Parliament street. The marble block and slab lie on a wharf close to the Great Northern Terminus, convenient for water or railway conveyance. Credit at four months will be given by approved bills.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, and OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Hazel ill, Park spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, crandall curb, &c. All goods careful y packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES Depôt, Whitehall-wharf, Parliament street.—Mr. FRANKLIN, proprietor of the above quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade &c. that he has just landed in the St. Katherine's Docks, the Roberts and Betty, from Leghorn, 30 blocks of MARBLE, consisting of large open statuary, suitable for sculpture, Sicilian, veined (statuary ground), dove, Bardilla, &c. Also, at his depôt may be found the blocks of marble, consisting of open statuary, veined, Sicilian, black and gold, Galway black, and St. Ann's, and 23 different coloured marbles. A large stock of sawn slabs of every description of marble.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Blue and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.

Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble as celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, by COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES. Just arrived, per *Roberts*, *Hero*, *Bride*, *Natale*, and *Hannah*, 150 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Slab, Statuary, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Foots, &c. for Sale on consignment.—3, Cadogan Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bunner Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING-MILLS, 8, NORTH WHARF-ROAD, PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to offer masons and the building public generally their extensive assortment of vein, Sicilian, and statuary marble, in slab and block, at prices never before offered. JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS QUARRYMEN and STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lee Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near London Townhall.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—GATES and GEORGE (late Lund, Beedham, & Co.), General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, are supplying the above and Bath, Portland, Yorkshire, Granite, and other stone from their depôts, at current prices by land and water carriage; also by vessel direct from the quarries, at moderate ship freights, to any part of the United Kingdom.

N.B. Heavy goods landed, transhipped, or carted with despatch and at moderate charges.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied to London and its vicinity in any quantity by railway or water carriage at a price far below most other stones, in blocks and ashlar of specified dimensions and fine scappled; also random and coursed rubble. It is easily worked to a good face and fine arris; is of beautiful colour and durable quality, as may be seen by the old buildings and churches in the neighbourhood of the quarries and counties adjoining.—For information and samples apply to GATES and GEORGE, General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.

London Agents:—REGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. Manager—JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard. This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge.

GRANITE.—S. SNOOK, Salesman for a newly-opened quarry, invites attention to the stock of Cornish and other STONE, now at the wharf, Globe-bridge, Globe-road, Mile-end. Specimens of monuments, gate-posts, troughs, &c. for view, and orders received and estimates given.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 20 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico. Patronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, architects of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society of Arts, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition.

'ANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W ins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their of Bangor slates, baths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and 'ey cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, e-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for m paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and l.

'ORTH - WESTERN STONE DEPOT, Hampstead-road Bridge, Camden-town.—W. ASPINALL, to call the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Masons, to tock of Portland, Park Spring, Potternewton, Newton, Hare- Bath, Caen, and other Block Stone; York Paving, Landings, k, Sinks, Bills, &c.; Park Spring, Robin Hood, Harehill lings and Slabs. Also, Aberdeen, Guernsey, and Haytor alite Curb and Pitching, all at the very lowest prices.

N.B. Estimates given for Masons' Work

'ONE PIPES.—E. and W. STURGE are enabled to offer PIPES at very low prices for cash, with r variety. Paving, sinks, steps, sills, and coping, &c. &c. tter orders promptly attended to.—E. and W. STURGE, te Wharf, City-road.

'ONUMENTS! MONUMENTS! — For POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to G. H. RK, Granite Agent, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe, on.

'ALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—

The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, lem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works l Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting s in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race l at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also ssrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere where terms may be obtained.

TO PAVIOURS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

O BE SOLD, cheap, a large quantity of FOREST of DEAN PAVING, of excellent quality, de- at Paddington, or any station on the Great Western Rail- Apply to Messrs. RUSSELL, BUTCHER, and CO. Belmont rf, King's-cross, London.

'NDURATED STONE COMPANY, for rendering all Soft Stone, Bricks, Tiles, and Building Mate- of all kinds hard and impervious to weather or moisture pital, 50,000, in 1l Shares -10s. to be paid on complete regis- on, and the remainder at call. Under Her Majesty's Royal ve Patent. Provisionally Registered under 7 and 8 Vict. 110

ngt ectuses, containing the various uses to which this invalu- Patent may be applied, and also the expressed opinion of the eminent Geologist of the day, may be had at the Offices of the pany, of Messrs. Pazden and Hodgkinson, Solicitors 71, ch-lane; of N. E. Stevens, esq. Managing Director at Pan- o Well-, of Edward R berts, esq. 16, Hollis-street, Cavendish re, Surveyor to the Company; and of George Lawford, esq. 5, ve-court, Throgmorton-street, Broker to the Company

plications for Shares to be made to the Managing Director at ridge Wells, to the Solicitors, and to the Broker Offices of Company, 14 and 15, St. Swithin's-lane; and High-street, ridge Wells. The works are in operation at King's Quarry, ridge Wells

e Directors of the above Company have hitherto abstained making any public statement of the comparison between the e of stone subjected to their patent process, and that of other s in ordinary use, they were desirous to obtain from practi- vestigation, the most accurate results as to the cost of their ts.

e following prices will at once exhibit a comparison so favour- to the Indurated Stone, as not only to command the atten- of all persons interested in the use of materials of this de- ption, but to insure a higher rate of profit to the shareholders.

	Average price of Sandstone	Portland Stone.	Tooled York Stone
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
e cost on the wharf, per ot cube ...	4d.	3 3	2 6
de Sawing per foot superf	1½d.	0 6	0 9
n work, exclusive of saw			
...	2d.	0 7½	0 9
k work, ditto, ditto	5d.	0 9	1 0
lded work, ditto, ditto	8d.	1 0	1 6

st of indurating the Sandstone, including every expense for Black, 9d. and for the Light, 8d. per foot cube.

e reason why Portland and Yorkshire stones are introduced, mparison with the Indurated Stones, is in consequence of the ior adaptation of the latter for all purposes for which the r stones are now used, possessing, as it does, superior advan- s to durability, with the important additions of impervious- to moisture, the impossibility of vegetation arising on the ce, and the ease and consequent cheapness with which the stone can be worked to any form previous to induration.

e Company have already made arrangements for granting ses in important localities on liberal terms, and they will also repared to indurate stone or other porous materials, in large ities, in any locality, thus avoiding the cost of carriage

e Directors have confidence in stating that the profits will unt to a clear 30 per cent. on the capital employed; indeed, a ces at the foregoing prices will fully bear out such a statement, needs no further comment

ses of numerous articles for which the Indurated Stone is espe- ly adapted, showing the relative cost of production with Port- l and Yorkshire Stones:—

	Indurated Stone. Black.	Indurated Stone. Light.	Portland Stone.	Tooled York Stone
	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ished & Squared Pav- g, 2½ in. thick, not ceeding 4 feet 0 in. perficial	0 8	0 9	1 6	1 0
, in 12 in. or 9 in nares, 14 in. thick . ndow Cills, 8 by 4 eathered stopped, & ront sl, per ft. lineal in Coping, 13 by 3, ronted	0 7	0 8	2 0	—
	1 3	1 6	2 3	1 9
	0 10	1 0	2 0	1 6
dle-back Coping, 13	1 10	2 0	3 0	3 0
4				
s, 6 in. thick, rub- sd, and -work ...	2 0	2 6	3 6	3 6
bs for Areas, 9 by 6	1 4	1 6	2 6	2 6
s, 12 by 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 0

he difference increased with the amount of work. For all orna- tal purposes, such as Chimney pieces, Parapet Ornaments, estals, Tombstones, &c. the advantages in favour of the Indu- d stone would be still greater.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

'HE SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY beg to inform ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS that they er into CONTRACTS for supplying Dressings and Details for hitectural Work of any description, for which estimates will given on application. E. MENDHAM, Secretary. Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.

(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, *Sole Manufacturers.*

This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint Grinders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Wholesale under Brand), either in the dry state or ground in Oil.

Zinc Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands pre-eminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and innocuous qualities, is peculiarly applicable to first-class Decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and hence its preservative properties for that Metal, whether employed for Marine or other purposes. It is now ground in Colours, and may be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it sets harder, is consequently more durable, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

PRICE LIST AND TESTIMONIALS FORWARDED IN ANSWER TO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

MESSRS. CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, 39, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innox ous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any sourious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material procured, or made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purel sers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—in Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs T. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. Wholesale Agents, 62, King William-street, City: JACK and HUBBARD, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 80, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs LAWFORD and CO. of 45, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-hush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 l s and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Port-mouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 13, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. THE PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to their purposes; possessing the great requisites of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures contain deleterious pernicious ingredients, are hazardous to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these limitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON -PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred

Every communication or order to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days —CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Keene's Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements tried at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery patented by Mr ASPDIN, much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are num erous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as P rtland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf Allington-street Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, at Messrs. Rosher's Wharfs, Hollond-street, Blackfriars, Kingsland Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its chemical hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and carries by the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO have commenced manufacturing Portland Cement on their Premises, at their Works, situate near Bridgewater, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

Certain Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on applicat on, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St Mary-treet, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1834.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St Andrew's Wharf, Bartlerest, Millwall, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL. Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Blue Slates, and Slate Slabs. Price-lists, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portzolano

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulicity of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by Messrs. Longdon Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 18, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stocklou-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co's Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SEYSSELS, PAVIORS' STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at the ENFIELD-WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Apply to RIGBY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Terms, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No 1, Pmedstreet, Paddington-basin, where prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra-cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, as are the fountains at the Renaissance Court and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roofs is of Terra-cotta and of cement combined. Since the formation of these works J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

O. M'CARTHY, CARMAN, and SAND and CEMENT MERCHANT. Whitemans Wharf, Whitefriars Fleet-street, City. Sand, from above or below bridge, delivered the yard or per barge. Ballast screened or unscreened, by the yard or per barge. Stocks, lime and old bricks. Dry rubbish delivered per barge, in any quantity, alongside the Thames.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING, is the result of practical experiments and long experience: it is unfailing in its application. Entire hous s have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s. 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster. London Agents Messrs J and G WALLIS, 64, Longacre. Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney-pieces, &c. Slab and Re fing Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes Cements, Clay Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY respectfully begs to draw the attention of manufacturers and others to the greatly reduced prices of PINE, SPRUCE, and YELLOW DEALS, MAHOGANY, &c. &c.—

Fine Planks, 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 in. from 8s.; Spruce Deals, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in. 8s.; Yellow ditto, 12ft. 3 in. by 9 in. 4s.; Honduras Mahogany, from 7d. per foot; Sawn ditto, 5d. per foot; Wainscot ditto, 9d. per foot; Spruce Paling Laths, 10s. 6d. per 120; Yeoman Bitted Laths, 7s. 6d. per bundle; Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices.—Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm street, Gray's-inn-lane.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand at his Manufactory, (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from 1 inch to 1¼ inch, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber Yards, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S late W. Cleave's Flooring Manufactory, Wilton road, Pimlico Basin.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply as quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept inbond for export. Southwark Bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES.—CRICHTUTT and ATKINSON beg to inform their customers that the 20 per cent advance heretofore charged on the prices in their list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices.—St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20p cent on their mouldings as advertised on the 8th of November last is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.
1st January, 1854

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old kent-road.—RICHARD MAY has now on Sale Goods imported this year from the American and Baltic Ports. He asks special attention to the following:—
2,400 Pieces of Timber
15,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
35,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.
N.B. The extensive Sawmills are now in operation.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned Flooring and MATCH BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Sawing, Battens, Planed Laths, Oak Planks, Sash Sills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals, and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawed by patent machinery in the best manner and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico London.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS
VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method.—For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 41, Robert-street, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills, Chelsea.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS. J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his large stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price list can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Steam Works, 23, North Wharf road, Paddington.
N.B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London

WOOD and STONE CARVING WORKS, CAMBRIDGE.—TO BE SOLD, cheap, on account of its inconvenient height for the show-room, a NEW CAEN STONE FONT, and CARVED OAK COVER, complete, executed in the best manner, being intended for exhibition. It is copied from the ancient one at Castle Acre Church, Norfolk, and would form an imposing object in a good position.
For price and Engraving to a large scale, apply to Mr. RATTEE,
Manufacturer of Church Fittings, Organ Cases, Antique Furniture, &c. and Contractor for the general Restoration of Churches.

PATENT SOLID SWISS PARQUETERIE. This beautiful, unique, economical, and elegant description of Flooring, so extensively used in Paris and other continental cities, is now introduced into this country in an extensive assortment of specimens and patterns commencing at 1s per foot superficial, together with every particular of its cost and adaptation, can be obtained of Mr. ERNST, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; or of Messrs. ARROWSMITH and CO. 80 New Bond-street.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS which they can recommend as being made in the best manner.—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 8d.; best holland ditto, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on string rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discount to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1824. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Devon Harbor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLICNEAUS BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 34, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arch a.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

Name of Paper.	Price per Single Quire. £	s.	d.	Price per Quire for Five Quires. £	s.	d.
Antiquarian	3	0	0	2	15	6
Antiquarian, 2nd quality	1	5	0	1	2	6
Double Elephant	0	13	0	0	12	0
At'as or Colombier	0	10	6	0	9	6
Imperial or Elephant	0	7	0	0	6	3
Super Royal	0	6	0	0	4	6
Royal	0	4	0	0	3	9
Medium	0	3	6	0	3	0

WHATMAN'S DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

Double Elephant	0	11	6	0	10	6
Ditto 2nd quality	0	9	0	0	8	0
Imperial	0	7	6	0	6	6
Ditto 2nd quality	0	5	0	0	4	6

STRONG CARTRIDGE FOR BUILDERS' WORKING DRAWINGS.

Double Elephant		0	6	0	5	6
Imperial		0	3	9	0	3	6
26 by 21		0	3	0	0	2	9
26 by 21	second, 50 lbs.	0	2	9	0	1	10
Ditto	ditto 30 lbs.	0	1	8	0	1	6
Ditto	ditto 30 lbs.	0	1	4	0	1	3

CONTINUOUS DRAWING CARTRIDGE.
54 inches wide ..... per yard run, 1s.
Ditto, second quality ..... per yard run, 9d.

IMPROVED TRANSPARENT TRACING PAPER.

Inches.	s.	d.	Inches.	s.	d.
20 by 30 Thin.... per quire	3	0	30 by 40 Thick.. per quire	8	0
20 by 30 Ditto	6	0	60 by 40 Ditto	17	0
30 by 40 Ditto	13	0	20 by 30 Double Thick ..	13	0
30 by 87 Glazed, thin.....	4	6	28 by 20 Vellum Tracing	10	6
30 by 40 Ditto ditto.....	9	0	Trans-parent Drawing		
30 by 20 Thick	4	0	Paper	12	0

LEON'S FRENCH TRACING PAPER
in continuous lengths of 211 yards, 40 inches wide, at 20s per piece, or 1s per yard run, or in sheets of 20 inches by 40 inches, yellow wove, 1½d. per quire.
Papier Végétal à calquer, grand aigle, thick and thin, 23 in. by 40 in per quire, 30s.

PATENT TRACING LINEN.

18 inches wide.... per yard	6s. 8d.	per piece (24 yards)	£0 14s. 0d.
28 " .... "	1 0	"	1 2 0
36 " .... "	1 3	"	1 6 0

Tracing cloth paper, 38 in. wide per yard, 1s. 3d.

*** In ordering Drawing Papers, it is advisable to state if required Rolled or Unrolled.

WATERLOW and SONS, MANUFACTURING and EXPORT STATIONERS,
65 to 68, LONDON-WALL, AND 49, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON.
MILL AGENTS FOR WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

CAUTION.
Whereas, certain parties are endeavouring to deceive the Public with worthless imitations of
CHAPPUIS'S PATENT DAYLIGHT REFLECTORS,
Representing themselves as from the Manufactory, 10, ST MARY AXE, in every case of such misrepresentation, infringers will be dealt with according to law.

BUILDER'S PREMISES and BUSINESS. A most eligible opportunity is here presented for a respectable Young Man, as a general Builder. The premises are spacious and conveniently arranged, with all the requisites for doing a good trade. Situation healthy, near Blackheath. Coming in very moderate. Apply, in the first instance by letter, addressed to B. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO SURVEYORS AND OTHERS
TO BE DISPOSED OF, on the Southern Coast, the BUSINESS of a BUILDING SURVEYOR, to which has been attached that of an Auctioneer and House Agency. The House (which is a first-class and in a good situation) to be taken on lease; the furniture in the house, the office fittings, and business, to be taken at a price.—For further particulars apply by letter, addressed Mr VOYSEY, Auctioneer, &c. 4, Eversfield-place, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established BUSINESS, situate in the best part of a country market-town, with a good House, Shop, and Yard, and every convenience for the trade. For particulars apply by letter, pre-paid, addressed to W S 38 St. George-street, Leicester.

TO POTTERS, TILE-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.
TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, or LET on LEASE, with immediate possession, extensive FREEHOLD POTTERIES and TILE and PIPE WORKS, within the distance of a mile from the London and Dover Railway, by means of which easy access is had to London. These works, upon which several thousand pounds have been recently expended, with every convenience for carrying on the business, are complete with every requisite, including a steam-engine, flues by hot air, and near 8 000 square feet of well-built drying lodges, and are surrounded by an inexhaustible supply of the very finest clay most suitable for the manufacture of brown iron stoneware, and every sort of tubular drain-pipe, tiles, bricks, pots, &c. and which are now being made in large quantities. A genteel family residence, with near sixty acres of fruit plantation, shrubberies, and paddock, can be had with or without the works. For further particulars apply to Messrs HILDER and ARNOLD, Solicitors, Gravesend, Kent.

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By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENSON,
Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.
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THE FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. New Series, Enlarged, price 2s. 6d. A Specimen Number will be sent on receipt of six postage-stamps (the cost of postage). No VII for October, just published
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THE SOCIETY for IMPROVING the CONDITION of the LABOURING CLASSES, No. 21, Exeter-hall.
THE DWELLINGS of the LABOURING CLASSES, their Arrangement and Construction, with a Description, Plans, &c. of the Model Houses building to the Society. Numerous Designs for Dwellings adapted to Towns as well as to Agricultural and Manufacturing Districts, and an Appendix, containing H.R.H. Prince Albert's Exhibition Model Houses, Hyde park, 1851. The Model Cottages, &c. built by the Windsor Royal Society.
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ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 15th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, for the purpose of considering the future plan and conduct of the Dictionary of Architecture, and for the transaction of other important business. By permission of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the meeting will be held at No. 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.
WYATT PAPWORTH, Hon. Sec.
14 a, Great Marlborough-street, Nov. 7, 1854.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill. NOURSE and CO having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

The Builder.

ATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

THE learned Rajah, Kaleekishen, has given us an odd fable about a king and a mendicant, from the Persian of Tazkiratush-shura. There was a king, whose army s as numerous as the host of angels, and his nity exalted above all human beings. He l a daughter in his palace famous for every tue. Her moon-like face was shaded with curling hair falling on her forehead: her s were so black that they shamed those of antelope: her hair, so long as to reach her t, seemed spread like a net to catch the bird ned chakora.* Her house was immensely h, with a window as radiant as the gate of ven, in which, when the princess sat, she s-like the rising morning sun.

A mendicant seeing her, became desperately moured: her looks pierced his heart like ows. This became known to all: it was the ject of conversation everywhere. The news the beggar's love at last reached the ears of sovereign, her father. Upon which his jesty called his prime vizier, and asked,—What am I to do in this difficult business? I in need of your counsel." The vizier kissed ground, and replied,—"O king, who art the ity of the crown and of the throne: should head of this man be by your orders sepa-ed from his body, the people would stigmatize ir generous disposition." With this the g agreed. But, to put an end to the tter, the vizier invited the lover to his own se, and with due respect addressed him s:—"Your union with that darling object whom you are burning to distraction would easy were you to bring one hundred of the rls named shub-chiraght at any time." The ment he heard this, to him, happy intelli-ice, the mendicant ran joyfully to the ocean, k out his wooden cup, and began to take up ter with it. When this was heard by the abitants of the water, they assembled to ness his strange act. One of them came ward, and asked, "What is your wish? and at will you gain by this?" He replied, "I l throw out all the water, and make the ocean tte dry to get its pearls." Upon this, having sulted among themselves, they went down the bottom, and emerging again, scattered rls on the shore; for they said, "Should he rsevere, he might accomplish his intent." e mendicant, seeing the pearls, hastened fill up his cup, joyfully returned to the king, l offered them to his majesty, who had been d by the vizier of the plan to dishearten the ggar. When the king saw the pearls, he emed low-spirited, thought much, but could t come to a conclusion upon anything. The ndicant, observing the displeasure of his jesty, kissed the ground, and addressed him is: "O king! may this world be subject to ar power: if it be unpleasing to you to grant the object of my ardent desire, I shall dis-ade my mind from the possession of it." But king rose, and presenting him with many luable jewels, said, "You are the only fit rson to have my daughter;" and accordingly marriage was celebrated. The Persian ralist adds, "Now it is evident that the shes of the mendicant were realised solely by courage and boldness. Courage only is wned with success. The ants even, if they courageous, may become Solimans."

We have used this quaint Oriental invention as a prelude to a catalogue of a few things which we, as Englishmen, need or desire, and which we shall not achieve without the qualities which won the mendicant his bride—courage and perseverance. There are mountains of "vested interests" to be levelled or jumped over, or tunnelled, or, if there is no other way, walked round about, ere we obtain many results which we have been long promised, and sadly want. The war abroad and disease at home engross most justly the largest share of time, money, attention, and energy. But now that Providence has placed the means of a most bountiful harvest in our hands, we ought next session to advance to the realisation of many hopes which in the last proved futile.

The long-promised measure of Parliamentary reform should surely accomplish something, if only an approximation to the purifying of that august but motley assemblage—the House of Commons. The question of Decimal coinage, now that it has been sifted by our ablest theorists, and their deductions have been winnowed before the keen blast of practical commercial experience in our "Chambers of Commerce," ought to be ripe for legislation. We might then take the first step towards arriving at a simple and satisfactory monetary system, promising the advantages of those of our French allies and American brethren. Nor should it be forgotten, when this subject comes before our senators, that the measures of capacity employed in the various counties of England are in a state of disgraceful chaos, puzzling from their intricacy and variety, and by consequence a fruitful source of miscalculation, error, and loss. Again, the great measure projected for the emancipation of offices under the Crown from the patronage system, is an idea so fine in its conception, so fraught with good, as a means of lending fresh life to the engine of State, and attended with so few of the difficulties which encompass other sweeping reforms, that it is to be hoped an earnest effort will be made to try the experiment on a proper scale. "Many are the works of human industry" (says Dr. Johnson, when alluding to his own great book), "which to begin and finish is hardly granted to the same man." This is true, not only of mere works of industry, but of those large and statesmanlike ideas which, having a cosmopolitan breadth, tell with effect not only upon a nation, but on the world. To lay open to the effort of talent alone, the honour and advantage of serving Queen Victoria, was a noble and worthy idea: to create a new profession, was to confer a national benefit: to persevere till he executed the idea, would be a lasting triumph, and an enduring monument to the minister who had the courage to propose it.

Take another group. We need courage and perseverance to get our large towns thoroughly purged from burying-grounds, and supplied with water which is fit for human beings to drink. We want our railways so managed, that a false economy shall not conduce to an establishment of overtasked and wearied officials, leading to grave disasters.

We want more. There is yet to be arrived at a scheme of education so large and liberal that it shall, free from the warp of sectarianism, permeate the foul hives of misery in our cities and the stolid ignorance of our agricultural districts, shedding the beams of knowledge upon the darkness which developes vice and fosters disloyalty and crime. We need, too, ragged churches, to leaven the masses, where the poor man may come to worship his Maker without being frightened by a temple which brings out garishly the meanness of his garments and the tatters of his coat, filled with a supercilious congregation, who look coldly upon his poverty.

If we turn to the fields of learning and taste, there is much to be done which demands courage and perseverance. There is need for those who control our Department of Science and Art to strain every nerve to render the rising generation of workmen fit to cope with the æsthetical demands of advancing civilization—demands which will be supplied from other sources if not from ours. That our works and manufactures may henceforth bear the impress of taste as well as a character for sterling worth is an end to be striven for the harder that it is yet far from being reached.

When, too, shall we have a gallery fit to contain those gems of art which, while they are national property, ought, if their value could be known, to be a national boon?

When shall we have that catalogue which will let the public know the treasures of book lore which lie buried in the British Museum, half sealed for want of the key which even the most talented man cannot supply by any effort of the brain? Or the great reading-room, which shall at night be open to the myriads whom necessity binds to a daily toil and present rules condemn to a knowledge—like that of Tantalus—that within that huge building in Montague-place stretch sixteen miles of library shelving, groaning with the gathered thought and experience of all time, and which are yet shut out from the use of thousands of able, thoughtful men, by a little span of three or four hours, to anticipate which the stern realities of life deny the possibility.

But our roll-call must end here for the present. To do one-half of what we have pointed out, many will imagine requires a boldness and a patience fully equal to that of the poor man who went down to empty the sea. We shall not have fabled in vain if we keep our readers in recollection of what Englishmen should insist on by all constitutional means, and our statesmen grant with all the haste which is consistent with security.

THE COURTS AND ALLEYS OF LAMBETH.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

WITHIN the last few days, in my capacity of Secretary to the Lambeth Association for Providing Improved Dwellings for the Labouring Classes, I have had occasion to make a survey of the courts and alleys of Lambeth. As I feel assured that, notwithstanding all that you and others have so ably written and said, but few have the least idea that many hundreds and thousands of their fellow-creatures have their homes and spend the whole of their existence in such miserable abodes as they do, I trust that you will deem the matter of sufficient importance to allow a few facts, gathered from the report of that survey, to appear in your paper. I need not trouble you with many instances: they might, unfortunately, be multiplied to almost any extent. The following will suffice:—

Granby-place, Lower Marsh.—This place contains eleven houses, some of which have three rooms, one above the other; others, but one room. There are eighty-eight inhabitants in the whole court, some of the houses being much crowded; for instance, at No. 53, there are twenty-one inmates; in the room on the ground floor, about 12 feet by 10 feet, the family consists of five, man and wife, and three children; in the first floor, a small room, about 13 feet by 9 feet, and a small recess, of ten—man, wife, and eight children; and in the attic, six, a man, wife, and four children. For the use of these eighty-eight persons, there are three necessaries at the end of the court, in a most disgusting state, and adjoining them is the dust-bin, common to all: the stale water runs down the centre of the court to the drain: cabbage-leaves, decayed vegetable, and other refuse are thrown in front of the houses, and become putrid and rotten. These various matters create most offensive and pestilential odours, especially in summer time, and are most active agents for creating and spreading disease. The greatest evil, however, is (and this applies to nearly every court in Lambeth)

* A fabulous bird, satisfied with the moonbeams, upon which it said to subsist.
† The Night-illuminator.

the system of water supply. There is not a supply to each house; but, for one or two hours per day, the water is allowed to run through an inch and a-half pipe, at which time the poor people have to catch all that they will want for the next twenty-four hours, and sufficient to clean the courts, &c. &c. It may easily be imagined that many who have scarcely any furniture or utensils whatever, have but scanty convenience for storing a supply for a day; but how much worse is this, when, on Saturday, they have to catch sufficient to last until Monday, as the water is off on Sunday. The flooring of the houses is giving way: there are large holes between the passages and rooms; and, to complete the catalogue of discomforts, some of the houses adjoin a slaughterer's yard, from which so horrible a smell arises, that one tenant is obliged to board up a window to prevent it from penetrating, though no amount of ingenious boarding will prevent the rats from entering the rooms at night, and running over the sleepers as they lie upon the floor.

Hereford-buildings, Fore-street, consists of eleven houses, with three rooms in each house. In this court there are two water-cocks, which are allowed to flow for two hours each day, including Sunday. Here the houses are upon one side, the necessaries upon the other: the foul water runs down the centre, and the refuse is thrown in front. Disease is always present.

Windmill-court, Fore-street.—All one side of this most miserable place has fallen down, and the other seems likely to follow its example. There is scarcely one whole pane of glass in the windows of the houses: some, indeed, have no window frames; and the occupants are compelled in cold weather to keep their shutters closed. Here the inhabitants have no "necessary" or water supply whatever. No description can convey any idea of this wretched place.

Brook's-court contains eight houses in a plight but little better than those in Windmill-court. There is no water in this court, and it can only be obtained by begging it, stealing it, or from the river. In the centre of the houses, which form two sides of a square, while a portion of another row forms a third side, are the pigsties, necessaries, dust heaps, &c. &c. from which the most hurtful effluvia arise, which readily penetrate the glassless windows, and generate typhus and other disease.

Harpur's-court, Brother's-row, Black Boy-alley, York-wharf, Eagle and Child-court *alias* Naked-boy-alley, Lemon-wharf, Wellington-place, and Gloucester-street, Moss's-fields, with many others, are similar in most respects to those described, all in a most fearful condition. An endless statement of what comparatively are minor discomforts, might be added, if space permitted. Such, then, are the homes of hundreds and hundreds. Comment from me upon these facts would be useless, if they will not of themselves command attention. The great wonder of all who have ever visited these dark spots of our metropolis is, not that the inhabitants thereof are mostly sickly, dirty, or vicious, but that they are ever healthy, cleanly, or moral.

I shall be most happy to accompany any of your readers and convince them of the truth of these statements. GEO. A. CAPE, Jun.

SHAFT FOR VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

THE arrangement for ventilating sewers, illustrated by our engraving, is the design of Mr. J. Sharp, of the Gas Works, at Southampton. It consists of a cast-iron shaft, to be fixed in the most convenient situation, with a main leading to the sewer. It is not necessary that the shaft should be fixed *over* the sewer. At the bottom of this shaft, a mixture of coal gas, with air from the sewer, is to be burnt through wire gauze, which will prevent explosion in the sewer, on the principle of the Davy Lamp, and also without consuming the poisonous gases. The heat produced at the bottom will cause a rapid current up the shaft. The cowl on the top is to protect the opening from the effect of wind, which might otherwise check the egress from the shaft.

ON MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES AND SEPULCHRAL BRASSES.*

IN *monumental effigies*, the head of the figure was commonly represented as resting upon a pillow, or sometimes on two pillows, placed (in most instances) diagonally one above the other. Small figures of angels were also, in many examples, introduced on either side of the head, as if supporting and soothing the pillow of the dying. In the case of warriors, the tilting-helmet, with its crest and mantling, was generally substituted for the pillows; and the angelic forms are also to be found in many monuments, as ministering beside this far from peaceful support. When the head of an armed effigy reposes on pillows, the tilting-helmet with its accessories was sometimes added to the composition, being then placed above the head of the figure. Occasionally a heraldic or other device appears, in place of the pillows, beneath the heads of effigies. When an effigy, or its *fac-simile*, or a drawing from it, is placed in an upright position, the pillows or cushions have a singular, and indeed a very disagreeable effect; but when laid down horizontally, they appear to be consistent, and also ornamental appendages of the recumbent figure.

At the feet of effigies representing persons of every rank and calling, and of both sexes also, it was the prevailing usage to represent a lion, a dog, or some other animal or figure, as couching down. These figures in certain cases have evidently some symbolical signification, or they have some heraldic association with the person commemorated: thus, in the former case, the dragon which is so often seen trampled down at the feet of ecclesiastics, would denote the triumph of the church over the arch-enemy of man; while, on the other hand, the bear and ragged staff at the feet of an effigy of an Earl of Warwick, would at once be recognised as the distinctive cognizance of that noble house. The lion and dog have, it is considered, been chosen for general adoption, from the circumstance of their expressing the qualities of courage and fidelity: it is, however, highly probable that some symbolical allusion may be conveyed through these animals. One or more small dogs were commonly placed at the feet of ladies; and in such instances they may certainly be considered either to represent some canine favourites, or simply to denote that noble or gentle rank to which in those days the possession of such animals was an exclusive privilege. In two brasses the names of the favourite dogs are written on their collars: they are Jakke and Terri.

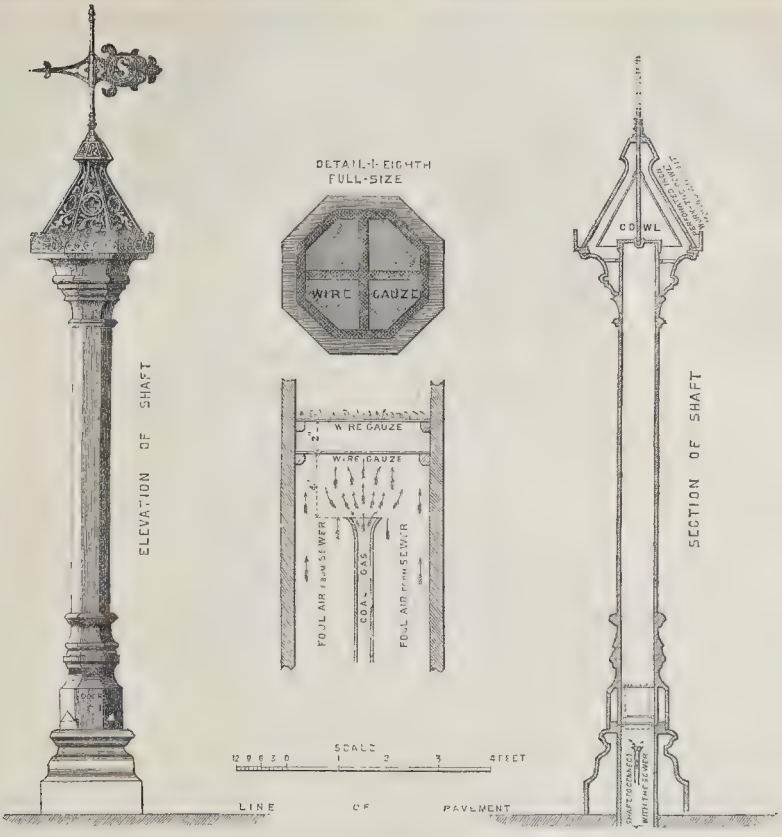
The *attitude* of mediæval monumental effigies, properly so called, was recumbent; and, as a general rule, that attitude may be said to have been so adjusted as to represent the two-fold sentiment of resignation and prayer. The effigy was placed on its back; the hands were uplifted and pressed together; and an air of solemn repose, combined with an expression of prostrated physical power, was imparted to the entire figure. In producing that peculiar effect, neither the full energy of life, nor the complete passiveness of the dead, which appears to be the true characteristic of consistent monumental effigies, the artists of the Middle Ages were eminently successful. They seem, indeed, to have conceived a most just ideal of what a monumental effigy ought to be; and they have shown us that, with their faculty of conception, their power of execution was fully commensurate.

Certain modifications of the ordinary recumbent attitude were occasionally introduced, which, extending simply to the disposition of the figure, were still in keeping with the true recumbent character. Amongst this class must be included the effigies of husband and wife, which are occasionally to be seen *hand in hand*. Effigies in this attitude appear generally, if not always, to denote a memorial placed by a widow to her departed lord. In brasses, the earliest examples to which I can refer are Berkhampstead, A.D. 1356 (R. Torrington and wife); Chrishall, c. 1370; Southacre, 1384; and Draycot Cerne, c. 1385, all figured in my volumes. Stothard gives an etching of the now lost brass to Sir Miles and Lady Stapleton, once at Ingham, 1365, in the same attitude. At Dartmouth, 1403, Sir J. Hanley appears between his two wives: he holds his second spouse by the hand. The same attitude is repeated in the brass to Lord and Lady Camoys (1424), at Trotton. Sculptured effigies are also thus represented. As remarkable examples, I may mention the effigies of Richard II. and his queen. My no less judicious than talented and accomplished friend, Mr. E. Richardson, discovered that this was the original attitude of the group, from a close examination of the mutilated figures in Westminster Abbey; and having obtained corroborative proofs of the correctness of his conjecture, he restored the cast of this fine monument in the Crystal Palace in accordance with the original design. I cannot thus make mention of the Crystal Palace, without expressing my admiration of the casts of mediæval monuments in that remarkable structure: when this department is made as *complete* as it ought to be, and as it easily may be, and when the several examples are *properly arranged and correctly described* (*which is not the case at present*), it will be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this collection. There ought to be *brasses* in the Mediæval Courts of the Crystal Palace: they are incomplete without them: their excessive polychrome stands greatly in need of the relief of some broad surfaces of such metal.

Other examples occur, in which the effigies, though recumbent in their actual position, do yet purpose to convey the idea of living, and sometimes of energetic action. A strange association, or rather confusion of ideas, is sometimes apparent in military effigies of this class, when they exhibit varied expressions of living attitude—such as drawing, or returning the sword, or grasping the naked weapon by the hilt,—and yet, at the same time, they have the head resting upon a helmet, or even upon pillows.

The *cross-legged* attitude in which several brasses and so many of our finest early military effigies sculptured in relief are represented (and many other brasses in the same attitude are now lost), has been considered to denote certain important circumstances connected with the career of the persons thus commemorated. Thus these "cross-legged knights" have been regarded, first as Templars, and then as Crusaders. Most certainly, however, this attitude does not denote a Knight of the Temple, since many of these effigies are memorials of well-known personages who never had any association with the Temple chivalry; neither do the effigies themselves exhibit any traces of Templar costume or insignia. And so also it is no less certain that a large proportion of the known cross-legged effigies do not represent warriors of the crusades. It is a very singular fact, in connection with these effigies, that, while this peculiar attitude is so prevalent during a certain period in England, it has in no single instance been observed upon the continent of Europe. In Ireland a few examples have been found, and others are in all probability yet to be discovered there. The most remarkable of these Irish effigies are at Cahell, where there are three figures of *ladies*—certainly not Templars—in this attitude, and one figure of a knight in mail. Had it been designed to signify by this peculiarity in the treatment of the effigy, that the deceased had been either a Brother of the Temple or a Crusader, the same association might assuredly have been expected to have prevailed throughout the countries which contributed to the ranks both of the Templars and of the Soldiers of the Cross. The fact of the crossed-legged attitude being restricted to a particular locality would of itself appear to indicate that its special signification (if any) must be of a local character. Much as well of thoughtful reflection as of careful investigation has been bestowed upon these most interesting works; but without any such result as would lead to a conclusive opinion of their attitude having any definite signification whatever. And such would seem to be the fact—that no definite signification whatever is to be attached to this attitude in effigies. The attitude itself appears in the earliest examples under two distinct forms of adjustment. In the one case the figure represents the living warrior, who is depicted in

* See p. 570, *ante*.



SCHEME FOR THE VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

; act of drawing or grasping his weapon; l here the legs appear to have been ossed, in order to give an aspect of firm- ss or of energy to the composition: in ; other case, all living action is entirely sent; the effigy lies in deep repose (the right nd being sometimes laid upon the hilt of the eathed sword), and the lower limbs are dis- sed the one over the other, as at rest. This ter aspect of the crossed-legged attitude (and rticularly with the hands closed in prayer) is nd generally to have prevailed; and it may all probability be assumed to have been opted *simply as expressive of repose*,—while it uld enable the artist to produce a figure more aceful and effective in every respect than one ving the legs stretched side by side. This itude is rarely to be found later than A.D. 25: at that period plate-armour was rapidly perseding the earlier defences of mail; and, the crossed-legged effigies disappeared with ail-armour, it would seem far more reasonable associate their peculiar attitude with the xible panoply of their times than with an ternal symbolism which at best is both imper- rt and uncertain. In some examples, the ms, or simply the hands, are crossed, as well the lower limbs. Very singular is the tena- y with which many persons adhere to the mplar theory for crossed-legged effigies: the est and strangest instance that I remember curs in a splendidly illustrated work on certain ble remains of Gothic art, in which an en- aving of the figures of Sir — Netham and dy, in Howden Church, York, is entitled Monument of a Knight Templar and his ife!"

Perhaps I may here appropriately advert to a remarkable instance of a late recurrence to the crossed-legged attitude, which may be seen in Ely Cathedral: this is the monument of Robert Steward, Esq. A.D. 1570, situated in the south aisle of the choir: its architecture is quasi-Roman, but the armed effigy resting on its left side, and having the bare head supported by the ungloved left hand, has its right leg crossed stiffly over the left.

Monumental effigies have occasionally been observed in which the hands of the figure are represented as if holding a heart: the real intention of the artist in the majority of such examples appears to have been to depict some heart-shaped reliquary-case, which was actually placed in the hands of the corpse when buried. A small cross may sometimes be seen held in a similar manner, and doubtless it is also a representation of such a cross so placed upon the person of the deceased.

I pass on now to some brief observations upon an important accessory to a mediæval monument, the *canopy*. My chief object in so doing, is to point out to you that these beautiful works appear under two distinct varieties, which I would distinguish as *tomb canopies* and *effigy canopies*. The former of these are the architectural coverings with which the more important altar-tombs were occasionally surmounted; and which, being primarily designed to correspond architecturally with the character of the altar-tombs themselves, were made to harmonise with those portions of the edifices in which the monuments were placed. These *tomb canopies* may be considered to have been derived from the small, separate, mortuary, or chantry chapels, which sometimes were erected for the special purpose of receiving altar-tombs; and, indeed, they would appear designed to convey the idea of such chapels. The chapels themselves may be traced to the arched recesses, constructed, in earlier times, in walls of churches, for the reception of monumental coffins of stone, with their effigies or crosses; and if we go a step farther, we may perhaps deduce these recesses from that consecrated sepulchral shrine in Palestine, which would be sure to make a deep impression on the minds of the Crusaders, and which they would not fail to regard, on their return to Western Europe, as the general model for their more important monumental designs.

Very different are the *effigy-canopies*, which, deriving their origin, without doubt, from the stern prototype of monumental effigies themselves—the stone coffin, with its lifeless occupant,—belong absolutely to the effigies, and with the effigies are designed to be recumbent. The stone coffin had almost invariably a cavity adapted purposely for the reception of the head of the dead: thence, when on the coffin-lid the figure of the deceased came to be portrayed, above the head of the carved portraiture was placed, as a covering, a low arch; and, with the progress of monumental art, the *effigy-canopy* assumed a high degree of importance in the general design, and was made to harmonise with the architectural features of the entire monument, and also with the architecture of the church in which the monument was erected. Niched statues, those most beautiful accessories of Gothic architecture, and in particular of Gothic altar-tombs, may thus have been

derived from the first simple canopied coffin-lid effigies, and through them from the stone coffins themselves. A niche, in its simple form, might be defined as one of the early stone coffins set erect. Possibly, could we investigate the subject to its actual source, we might discover that the rude carving at the head of the stone coffin was an adaptation from some covering of honour, assumed by the living man; but, from what remains to us of these interesting relics, the canopied niche and the tabernacled stall appear to have been derived from the stone coffin, the accessory of honour to the living from the last resting-place of the dead.

It is true that in *brasses* the canopies with which the effigies are so commonly accompanied, and with such happy effect, are in very many examples of a strictly architectural character; and also that in design they closely resemble the architectural tomb-canopies of the period. In the earlier brasses which possess, or which once did possess, canopies, these accessories, though harmonising, as I have already said, with the architecture of the time, were exactly true to their own proper use and object.*

The result of a careful examination and consideration will be to assign the same consistent character to the greater number of the canopies of later brasses; while in many examples the two varieties of canopy will be seen represented in the same composition. First, in such brasses there is the true effigy-canopy above the figure, and then above this there rises a representation of the embattled architectural canopy for tombs. The brasses to Archbishop Cranley, A.D. 1417; and Lord and Lady Camoys, A.D. 1424, are good specimens. This compound canopy is found under many modifications and varieties of treatment, as the simple effigy-canopy itself appears single, double, triple, quadruple, and, where there are two effigies in the same brass, under diversified modifications of these forms. There is a very fine canopy in brass to prior Thomas Nelond, at Cowfold, Sussex, A.D. 1433.

A large number of very fine canopies remain; and the *despoiled slabs* which so thickly stud our larger and nobler churches, point out the loss of very many others, even finer and more interesting. Some splendid examples have been lost from Ely. There is a complete series at St. Alban's, at Chichester, and at Lincoln. And so, in comparatively greater or smaller numbers, these eloquently silent witnesses to deeds of violence may be found, wherever that most mischievous of destructives, the ignorant and injudicious restorer, has not busied himself to substitute (after the fashion of the magician in the tale of "Aladdin") new pavements for old. Advantages attend upon making copies of despoiled stones. They exhibit the lost composition with the utmost fidelity; so much so, indeed, that in many cases it would be an easy task to restore the lost plates through a comparison with the details of contemporary brasses. These despoiled stones also frequently supply us with examples of designs of which there are no known existing specimens. This is the case at Lincoln; and I may specify another singular specimen at Worcester. In one church in Suffolk, Stoke-by-Hayland, there are the despoiled slabs of three crossed-legged knights, and a massive pew covers the lower half of another slab, which would very probably add a fourth to the series, with leaves of true foliage (Stradett. Emana de Monthault).

Permit me to bespeak your regard, then, not only for the brasses which have come down to us along the stream of time, but also for the humbler yet still interesting brass-despoiled slabs. They will frequently well repay attentive study: they always may claim considerate respect, if only from their associations, and because of the losses which they have sustained. Whenever you are able, take rubbings, or obtain rubbings of both brasses and slabs, and send them to the Museum. Let us all combine in a united and a strong endeavour to gather together in the "Architectural Museum" *fac-similes* of all that our country possesses, when we can, and as far as we can,—*fac-similes* also of all that other countries possess, which can rightly, worthily, and beneficially be brought to bear, whether, directly or indirectly, upon the study of *architecture, your* (will you permit an amateur student like myself, to say, *our*) noble and ennobling art.

I hope that the time is approaching, in which many of these venerable relics may have brasses restored to them. An admirable example of such restoration has been effected at Ely, and the restored marble, with its brilliant appendages, contributes, in no slight degree, to the fine effect of the restorations so judiciously effected in that grand cathedral. Such brasses were original components of our cathedrals and churches: their presence is needed to make up the completeness of the design. A metallic surface is needed, as Sir Walter James so well remarked, both to complete the harmony, and to bring out the full power of colour. Brasses in our church-pavements are just such surfaces of burnished metal as the colour we admit into our churches requires. At Lincoln the pavement was once resplendent with glittering brasses: not a fragment now remains, and the very stones have long been most barbarously removed from over the graves which at the first they so worthily covered; and grievously have they suffered in the removal. Still, last summer, when staying at Lincoln, for the purpose of studying in the cathedral, I was enabled to identify (from the worn indents of the lost brasses) almost every one of the more important slabs, by the aid of some sketches in a MS. of Dugdale's upon the monuments in Lincoln cathedral.* I hope that the present authorities may be induced, first to restore the slabs to their proper places, and then to restore proper brasses to the slabs. I have adduced these despoiled slabs at Lincoln to show the possible value of the outlines which they still retain.

Restoration, however, at best must be taken in hand cautiously, and amounts to no more than a tribute to the past. It is for us to work for times yet to come. Having mastered the principles of Gothic art, our vocation is to put forth our strength in the full energy as well as in the pure truthfulness of the Gothic spirit. There is a future to the Gothic as well as a past; and we are concerned at least as much with the former as with the latter. In our days Gothic art has been awakened after its slumber of centuries: we are altogether unworthy of so great a revival, if we are content to apply it simply for a retrospect. In architecture—as in our Christian calling itself—as in every Christian grace, in all that is of good report—we are to study to advance towards a perfection not yet attained. And this holds of all architectural accessories—and especially it holds of the monumental memorials which we *erect* (we have learned this verb from the tablet-defaced walls of our churches)—which we, I will rather say, *lay down*. With the development of Gothic architecture, monumental art maintained a corresponding advance; or, perhaps, this art may claim to be regarded as taking the lead in the onward movement which led to such glorious results: and, as they advanced together, so did architecture and monumental art together decline and fall; and here also, as in their advance, monumental art may be considered to have first displayed sure tokens of the evil days which were at hand. To be true to its proper position, monumental art ought to have the lead in these our days of Gothic revival. I plead for a recognized place for brasses amongst our national monuments,—amongst those monuments which we ourselves produce. We have able artists who have engraved many excellent examples;† but monuments of this class require a public recognition. When once fairly re-established, they are sure of a public welcome. Their beauty, their durability, their consistency in many points of view, cannot fail to secure them such a welcome. I shall, indeed, have occasion to rejoice, if what is here said should lead to the substitution of one true Gothic monumental brass instead of another of the unmeaning anomalies which disfigure, if they do not actually desecrate, our churches.

CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A.

* Brass to Lady Cobham A.D. 1320); earliest pedimental canopy remaining. second Sir John d'Aubernoun, earliest ogee (A.D. 1337,

* Dugdales Lincoln MS. bears date Sept. 10th, 1641, and is in the possession of the Earl of Winchelsea.

† Engravers of Brasses:—Messrs Waller, authors of the work on Brasses, which deservedly enjoys a European celebrity, and which has but one fault—its being incomplete; Mr Archer, Messrs. Hardman, &c.

ELECTRICITY AND ITS ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH DISEASE.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

BEFORE noting, as we wish to do, some matters of general interest and importance regarding the mutual relationships of cholera and fever (plague inclusive), and the probable relation of cesspool and other kindred emanations, such as those from marshy and uncultivated lands, to both fever and cholera, involving what may be called the general pathology of such scourges, irrespective of, as well as with reference to, the ozone theories, to which we have recently drawn particular attention,—we are desirous, in the first instance, of offering some preliminary, and perhaps (unavoidab'y) even rather abstruse, remarks on electricity, to which the excitement of the vital air converting it into "ozone" has been attributed; and which, hence, would appear, on Schonbein's view of ozone as the great cause of epidemics, to be their essential cause, as operative to the formation of ozone itself; and even on the contrary view, ascribed to Liebig, of a deficiency of this ozone, or electrified oxygen, being the great general cause of epidemics, still the inquiry as to electricity is of the utmost importance.

It is not in a few glibe sentences, on any view, that light can be shed, either on the mysterious epidemical cause of cholera, or on the nature of that electrical principle to whose excess or deficiency it has been attributed. Our readers will excuse us, therefore, on so vitally and universally interesting a question in sanitary science as this is, for endeavouring to penetrate as deeply as possible into the heart of the mystery; and even though we fail, the mere endeavour may be of use, in the suggestion, to others, of clearer and more correct views, even though evolved from the errors of a first attempt.

It may be regarded as a very presumptuous question when we ask,—*what is* electricity? but really when we consider what a stalking-horse it has been made, to be turned out to show off its paces, to be put to its mettle, and to "go in and win" all and every kind of theoretical sweepstakes, it is full time we knew, or attempted to know, something more about it than we yet do. In fact, "electricity" is beginning to be looked upon with some suspicion as an explanative cause, so many mysteries have been attempted to be explained by it, while it is itself one of the greatest mysteries of all. There are many credulous and easy-going people who look upon the word "electricity" as a magical wand which at once removes every difficulty, and "presto," explains away everything. There are others, however, no less credulous, who think they occupy a grand vantage-ground in the face of popular credulity by expressing, on the contrary, more than a mere doubt, real or affected, as to whether there be such a thing as electricity at all,—in other words, by expressing something very like a credulous belief that no such thing exists. Let us carefully steer our course between two absurd extremes such as these. To enable us the better to do so, however, we really *must* endeavour, however presumptuous it may at first sight appear, to shed some little light on the dark question,—

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

There are a limited series of recognized or recognizable physical *forces* operative in the general economy of nature, both interior and exterior to those masses and strata of which our planet, and probably the whole system of planets to which it belongs, consists, and which seem to be more or less engaged in all that genera economy, at least on the face of our own little planet. Of the general nature of these forces all we need at present say is, that they are regarded as essentially of two kinds only—namely, attractive and repulsive forces, although variously operative, as in what have been called atoms, molecules, particles, masses, strata, and spheres. To one division of the attractive order of these forces we give the name of chemical attraction; to another, magnetic attraction; to a third, cohesive force; to a fourth, weight; and to a fifth, gravitation; but all of these are essentially just attractive force. Now, it would appear, on a little consideration, as if Nature were quite capable of carrying on all her strictly

physical operations,—all her compositions and decompositions, expansions and contractions, changes, and elections,—all the attractions and repulsions, in short, amongst the atoms, molecules, particles, masses, strata, and spheres of which men of science have felt themselves obliged to conclude that she is the aggregate,—simply by means of these attractive and repulsive forces, the existence of which they are also obliged to stipulate.

But there is another set of mongrel principles—hypotheses, we might still fairly call them—to which much of that economy of nature has been ascribed, namely, "fluids," such as "caloric" once was, and as "electricity" still is, considered to be. Even light was once regarded as of something like the same nature,—a fluid series of particles or atoms emanating from the sun, and for ever pouring into the atmosphere of the earth. It is a notable circumstance, however, that the drift of all modern progress towards a knowledge of *what* these "fluids" are, has been towards the conclusion that they are not fluids at all, but forces, or at least vibrations, as heat and light at all events are now looked upon as being, much rather than fluids. The hypothesis which regarded them as fluids was, indeed, a cumbrous one, which really explained nothing; for still the operations of repulsive and attractive force were required to aid in the explanation of those very phenomena which these fluids were supposed to be capable of producing. Indeed, it was quite unphilosophical to stipulate for, or call in the existence of, any such "fluids" so long as those repulsive and attractive forces which men of science felt the necessity of recognizing and believing in, appeared to be in themselves capable of explaining such operations as those of heat, for instance, without any such "fluid" as "caloric" introduced between the attracting particles of heated masses, or mutually repelling them. It was even singular and unaccountable why the cause of cohesion should not be regarded as a "fluid," while the cause of expansion was so. Is there any more reason why electricity should be called a fluid—the electric fluid? That it is a force—a mighty and most irresistible force—we very well know; but there is no more reason for supposing the electric force to *be* a fluid, than there is for supposing the force of impulsion or of friction to be a fluid, although capable of exciting or infusing both light and heat, and electricity as well, into masses. Light, heat, and electricity, in short, are all equally entitled to be regarded simply as forces, and the only questions which remain to be considered are, what kind of force each is, and with what precise form of the substructure of masses,—whether atoms, molecules, or polarcles, or whatever we may choose or feel induced to call such forms,—each of these powers or forces is most intimately connected; for that each has some one region, as it were, or substructural form, in masses, with which it is more particularly connected, will at once appear to be highly probable.

But before we proceed to any consideration of these important questions, it may be well to remind our readers that there are other forces besides those we have just enumerated, but intimately associated with them, and which must also be considered, and must also obtain their true place in whatever category of forms and powers we may come to place light, heat, or electricity. The other forces or powers to which we more particularly allude are the magnetic and diamagnetic forces, the actinic force, the force—the positive active force—of cold, whatever we may regard that force to be, whether mere cohesive force operative in the withdrawal of heat, or a special force associated with it, much as the magnetic force may be with the diamagnetic, or the positive electric force with its negative. As for heat, that it is a repulsive force and not an attractive,—a radiative force, as for certain onerous reasons we may occasionally term it, and not a concentrative,—is clearly manifest. So is it of light. So is it of that third principle in the threefold solar ray, the actinic force. Indeed, so much akin are these three forces, light, heat, and actinism, that some philosophers have maintained them to be identical, or but different forms or manifestations of one and the same principle. Different *forms* they truly *have:* there *are* thus differences as well as identities: indeed, how else do we distinguish them? While their identities consist in this,—that they are all three radiative or repulsive forces, their diversities will be found to consist in this,—that they are each connected with a different *form* or substructure of matter, such as the atom, the molecule, and the polarcle, if we may be allowed so to designate three of the substructural regions of matter, the existence of which, though not all the names it may be, will be found to be already necessarily and unavoidably assumed by men of science, as in the beautiful atomal theory of chemistry, in which atoms, as the first recognizable rudiments of matter, are regarded as mutually attracted and repelled into and out of the form of molecules, and molecules mutually attracted and repelled into and out of still more compound or grosser forms, whether we call these polarcles, or crystlets, or merely particles.

Suffice it here to say, that by a patient induction of facts, continued throughout many years of study and research, the writer has verified the general idea now evolved, and has, as he believes, determined the nature and the mutual relationships of these various forms, and of the powers or forces proper to each particular form; so that it appears that light, for instance, *is* the repulsive force of physical points (or of the minutest and most subtle of all appreciable *atoms* rather) operative in or out of chemical "atoms," or the atoms recognised by chemists as the elements of "molecules;" that heat *is* the repulsive force of these chemical "atoms," operative in or out of the "molecules;" and that actinism *is* the repulsive force of the molecules operative in or out of what we may term the "polarcles," since anon we shall find these particular forms of substructural matter to be the more immediate basis of the magnetic and diamagnetic polar and equatorial forces.*

The writer feels inclined to think that to the inquiring mind of the student of nature the probability of these conclusions will be almost intuitively appreciated, more especially when he has shown out the whole of his conclusions, as he will now proceed to do; merely observing, so far as regards that beautiful triunity the solar ray, that it would be very difficult to find any other explanation of the simultaneous identities and differences, and mutual correlations, of its subjective terms, light, heat, and actinism, equally satisfactory.

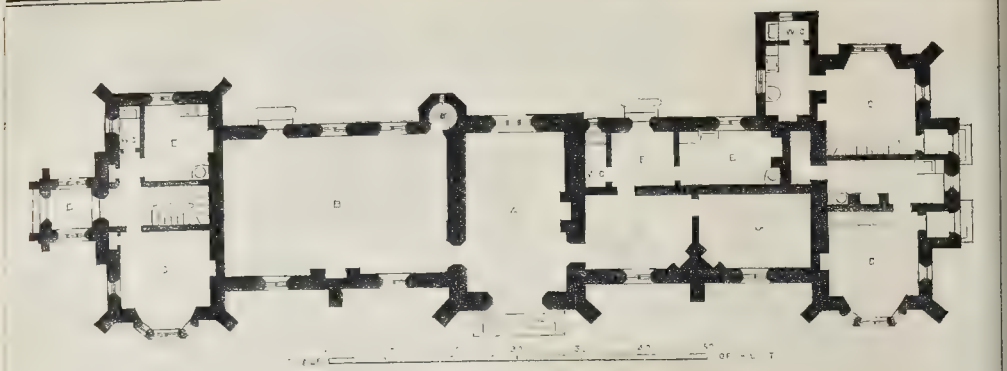
As for the other known or probable physical forces which remain to be added and included in our philosophical category, there are several considerations to which we wish in the first place to draw particular attention.

If, in the endeavour to resolve the problem involved in the question, *what are* light, heat, and actinism? we conclude that light *is* the punctual repulsive force, heat the atomal repulsive force, and actinism the molecular repulsive force; we cannot but observe that, as the molecules forming polarcles *are* nothing but the atoms of which they consist, and as atoms are nothing but the points or parts or minuter atoms of which *they* consist, the forms of polarcles and molecules are ultimately based on the more subtle atomal forms: and so with regard to the forces or powers which actuate these forms, that actinism and heat are ultimately based on light as the fundamental radiative or repulsive energy or force. It is precisely on this account, that light, heat, and actinism have been regarded as identical, and that heat and actinism have even been regarded as merely collateral vibratory effects produced by light. And then, again, the repulsive or radiative forces in points, atoms, and molecules, have each respectively their counteractive force of attraction, namely, the attractive or concentrative force in points, atoms, and molecules. Now, what are *these* forces? or by what names do we call them, if indeed we at all recognise any such forces? That we do recognise at least one or more may be very easily shown. If heat be the force of mutual repulsion actuating atoms,—cold, its peculiar antithesis, can be no other than the force of mutual attraction actuating these very atoms, and not therefore a mere negative, but a positive opposite force to heat, as in fact we very well know when we employ it as a powerful agent operative in cooling red hot iron bars, used to draw walls together that may have fallen outwards from the perpendicular. True, it is by merely withdrawing the heat, we may say, from the iron bars, that we develop that attractive force; but in saying so, we admit the existence of the very force we would deny.

And now we come to the force peculiarly antithetical to the actinic,—that is counteractive to the repulsive or radiative force as operative in what we have called molecules,—in short, to the attractive or concentrative force, as operative in molecules—in the molecules of polarcles, let us say,—for polarcles must be regarded as a distinctly recognized form in the superstructure, or rather the substructure, of the more massive forms of matter. This was long felt by the writer to be a puzzling question; but considering the more ready solution of the farther question involved in the necessity for conceding the attractive and repulsive forces to these polarcles themselves when mutually co-operative, as in crystlets—and indeed the necessity for providing a *locus standi*, as the lawyers might say, both for the magnetic force and the electric,—it at last became very obvious that the electric force, which so distinctly holds its ground as a basis and evolver of magnetic force as manifested in the science of electro-magnetism, and is as distinctly related in turn to the force of heat, as in thermo-electricity,—must occupy the vacant place and office between the more elementary region of atoms and the more mechanical region of polarcles, and must, in fact,—since the radiative or *repulsive* force peculiar to that region—the molecule—was already appropriated by the actinic force, or chemical repulsive force, as of the solar ray,—be no other than the mutually *attractive* force of molecules with molecules in polarcles,—the force of elective affinity, co-operative with actinism or the chemical ray in short,—which force on the one hand displays itself in the vast field of chemistry, as in the chemical decompositions and recombinations of the galvanic circle, for instance; while, on the other, it also, there or in the electro-magnetic battery,—as elsewhere—in the lightning and the electric shock,—displays its semi-mechanical power and its magnetic affinities.

Electricity then having resolved itself into the attractive force of molecules in polarcles and magnetism into the attractive force of these polarcles thus based on the electric molecules,—and with much labour, and, as far as possible, these positions have also been verified,—it remained only to ask, so far as regarded these recognized physical agencies, to what known or recognized agencies the repulsive force of polarcles on the one hand, and the attractive force of points on the other, must be referred. At the time when these questions presented themselves, nothing was known of diamagnetism, but its existence was thus anticipated as the repulsive force of polarcles in crystlets. So with the attractive force of points,—the positive opposite or antithesis of light and not the mere negative, darkness, but an active agency operative in the darkness or in the comparative absence of light, as well as mutually co-operative with the light constitutional to bodies formed of atoms and molecules, this attractive or concentrative force co-ordinate with light being truly the only appreciable or resistive base of all physical forms and all physical powers, and hence being named by the writer the hezekal force, from the Hebrew word "hezek," denoting "darkness which may be felt;"—the "odylic force," since alleged to have been recognized by Riechenbach and others, in darkness, would appear to have been anticipated in this hezekal force, as was the diamagnetic in the repulsive force of polarcles. It is to the

* Every one at all versant in the progress of science knows that difficulties often arise as to the proper application of new terms, and the necessity for adopting such terms. Thus there is here a necessity for giving a special name to that most subtle form, if we can so call it, of substructure with which we have regarded light as being more peculiarly connected. To use the term "atom" in this case, would lead to confusion. We have preferred, therefore, to adopt the term "point," or "physical point," without intending it to imply any decision as to the question of the infinite divisibility of matter, into which we do not wish here to enter. The term point thus applied, therefore, must merely be considered to denote, as we have said, the minutest and most subtle of all appreciable atoms or parts of which matter in the aggregate is made up. We may refer however, for some interesting speculations on this subject, to the writings of Professor Faraday, as well as to those of Boscovich.



GROUND PLAN OF HOUSES AND SCHOOLS, FULHAM.

electric force, however, and its relation to the power of cold in particular, that we desired to draw attention in entering on the present disquisition, and to that we shall confine ourselves, although we might have proceeded with the category, through the cohesive and elastic forces of the still grosser crystlets or particles of masses, to the forces exterior, as we may term it, to the massive forms of matter, and to which forces or powers we ordinarily give the names of weight and levity as between masses in strata, the depressing and elevating force of geologists as between strata in spheres, and the centripetal and centrifugal forces of astronomers as between spheres in stars or solar systems.

We are now prepared to give something like a feasible reply to the pertinent question, *What is electricity?* It is the attractive force of molecules, a form of the substructure of material nature, and is co-ordinate with the actinic force of the solar ray, which is its positive antithesis, while it stands closely related to cold and heat on the one hand, and to magnetism and diamagnetism on the other. It is with its relations to cold and heat, however, that we are here more particularly interested. This point, together with what we mean to say in explanation of the alleged malign influence of ozone or *electrified* or inflamed oxygen in producing epidemics, and the relationship of that ozone, and of the electricity which forms it from the vital air or oxygen, to all such emanations as those of cesspools and stagnant drains, and saturated town sites, as well as to the miasmata from marsh lands, and other uncultivated, or damp, and undrained districts, or countries, we must leave to another opportunity. Meantime, we may conclude for the present, by arranging the physical agencies, or forces, more particularly treated of, in that order in which we regard them to rank in nature's mutual co-relationships, and so explaining not only *what* electricity appears to be, but incidentally and correlatively (and hence unavoidably) what light, heat, and actinism, magnetism, and diamagnetism, elasticity and cohesion, each and all respectively are.

	Substructural and Constitutional Powers or Forces proper to the Aggregates or Forms of Matter.	
Substructural and Constitutional Forms or Aggregates of Matter.	Repulsive or Indicative.	Attractive or Concentrative.
Points with Points in or out of Atoms	Light.	Heat.
Atoms with Atoms in or out of Molecules	Heat.	Cold.
Molecules with Molecules in or out of Polarets	Actinism.	Electricity.
Polarets with Polarets in or out of Crystlets	Diamagnetism	Magnetism.
Crystlets with Crystlets, or Particles with Particles, in or out of Masses	Elasticity.	Cohesion.

THE HAMBURG COMPETITION.—The drawings for the new senate-house were to have been sent in on the 15th ult. as required by the instructions for architects. We shall be glad to hear whether the drawings are to be exhibited, and when; and when the adjudication is likely to take place.

NEW HOUSES AND SCHOOLS, FULHAM.

THIS building is now in course of erection for a gentleman at Fulham, and consists of dwelling-houses for several inmates, central entrance-hall, and two school-rooms. The work is being carried out with more than usual regard to durability. The walls are faced with red brick, and the dressings and other details are executed in stone, obtained from the Ketton Quarries, near Stamford.

The architects for the works are Messrs. F. and H. Francis; and the builders, Messrs. Bird, of Hammersmith.

The following references will explain the plan:—

A. Hall with room over.
B. School.
CCC. Living-rooms.
D. Porch.
EEE. Sculleries.
F. Lobby.
G. Bed-room.

The school-room is 36 feet by 22 feet; the hall, 26 feet by 16 feet; and the living-rooms, 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 3 inches.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Poole.—St. Mary's Church, Branksea Island, was consecrated on Wednesday week. It is a Gothic building, with square tower, surmounted with small octagon turret. It was erected for the accommodation of about 150 persons, but 306 tickets of admission were taken at the doors at the consecration.

Newport.—The new St. Thomas's church, says the *Hampshire Advertiser*, is beginning to rear itself amid the ruins of the old edifice. The only standing memento of the old fabric will be the tower, which, although it remain, is to be encased with fresh-cut stone, and carried so much higher as not to be at all recognised as the "old" tower: in fact, the roof of the new church will be carried up to nearly its present height, and the additions to it will point some 40 feet beyond that. Of the old interior, the carved oaken pulpit is to be re-erected, as also the antique screen: the various marble tablets will likewise have suitable uniform places allotted to them; and the alabaster monumental statue of Sir Edward Horsey, Captain of the Island in the reign of Elizabeth, will be restored, and have a more prominent position assigned than in the old church. As to the memorial to be erected by the Queen to the memory of her relative, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Stuart, our authority "cannot speak decidedly as to the *kind* of memorial intended, as the design is not yet publicly known, but it is whispered it will be a monumental tomb of beautiful design, and will have an appropriate place in keeping with the effigy of Sir Edward Horsey, the light thrown upon them to pass through ornamental stained windows."

Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire.—The adjacent hamlets of Milton and Lineham are in the parish of Shipton-under Wychwood, and the increased population of the former hamlet, together with the recent inclosure of its open field lands, having characterised it as a distinct village from Shipton, requiring separate spiritual provision, a new church has been erected, at the expense of Mr. J. H. Langston, M.P. and the Rev. Anthony and Mrs. Huxtable (his brother-in-law and sister). The edifice occupies a site near the village of Milton, and so as to embrace the small hamlet of Lineham. Besides the church, school-rooms and a master's residence have been built, and it is intended to complete the group by a parsonage-house. The church is from a design by Mr. Street, the diocesan architect, and has been built by Mr. Hope, of Oxford. On Saturday in last week the consecration took place.

Woburn.—The Independent chapel here, which has recently been rebuilt, was re-opened on 26th ult. It has been increased in length by 32 feet, the old galleries removed, and a new one erected, to accommodate singers, organ, and 130 children. The pulpit is of oak; the seats of deal, stained and varnished, part being free, affording accommodation for 450 persons. The architects were Messrs. Lauder and Bedells, London. The builder was Mr. Welch, Lidlington. The Duke of Bedford was a liberal contributor.

Willenhall.—The new parish church of St. Stephen's, Willenhall, was consecrated on Tuesday in last week, by the bishop of the diocese. There was a deficiency of 400*l.* in the building fund previous to the consecration; but 200*l.* appear to have been realised on that occasion.

Longside (near Banff).—The consecration of St. John the Evangelist's church, Longside, according to the *Banffshire Journal*, took place on 18th ult. (St. Luke's Day), when the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, D.D. the bishop of the diocese, officiated. It is described as one of the most substantial churches erected in the north for many years. It is of Gothic structure, with tower of 80 feet, supported on pillars, rising from east end of nave. The church is 101 feet long, by 53 feet wide, the chancel being about 30 feet by 16 feet. The roof, which is open, and stained oak colour, is supported on granite pillars and arches, with clerestory windows. The chancel is laid with encaustic tiles. The eastern window over the communion-table is of three lights, and contains representations of the principal events of our Saviour's life, the crucifixion in the centre of the middle portion. This window is understood to be the gift of a nephew of the bishop. The church is seated for 500 or upwards, and is without galleries. The pews are all open, with carved ends. The pulpit is of rosewood, carved. The panels are open, and it stands on a highly polished granite pillar. The organ and choir are in a recess on the south side of the chancel, and the vestry on the north side. The cost of the edifice has been about 1,800*l.* or 2,000*l.* all defrayed. The architect's name does not appear in the paper referred to.

NEW HOUSES AND SCHOOLS, FULHAM.—MESSRS. F. AND H. FRANCIS, ARCHITECTS.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

King's Lynn.—It has been finally determined to erect the new workhouse on a piece of land consisting of about 3½ acres, in Exton's-road. The cost of site will be 1,100*l.* tenants' compensation, &c. inclusive.

Lowestoft.—The new market here was opened to the public on Wednesday week, when the contractor, Mr. Geo. Allen, delivered up the keys. The market consists of an oblong enclosure, and occupies ground where once stood the Queen's Head Hotel. Its front consists of iron palisades and white brick pillars, between two of which are the east entrance-gates. It has also a western, northern, and southern entrance, the last of these leading into the Crown Hotel yard. At the western end is the weigh house, clerk's office, &c. The stalls are arranged in parallels running east and west, and are covered with a roof of corrugated galvanised iron, supported on iron pillars. The company's waterworks, according to the *Norfolk Chronicle*, are likely to be opened in a month.

Exeter.—The St. Sidwell's parochial schools are now completed, consisting of two schoolrooms, 78 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, class-rooms for boys and girls, and a residence. They are to be occupied at once. The walls are of brick, with Bath stone dressings. The outlay on buildings is about 1,500*l.*; boundary-walls and fences, 240*l.* Mr. Ashworth is the architect, and Mr. Ware, the builder.

Chester.—On 1st inst. the first general meeting of the shareholders of the new music-hall was held. The estimated cost of the building, decorations, and furniture is 3,100*l.* and shares have been subscribed to 2,940*l.* In consequence of a desire having been expressed that when all the interior work of the theatre was removed, the outside walls should be examined, the services of two architects were engaged to examine and report thereon, namely, Mr. Arthur Holme, of Liverpool, and Mr. James Harrison, of this city. Reports from these gentlemen were accordingly presented, and from these it would appear that the building is convertible as intended with safety to the public.

Leek.—The new Wesleyan schools recently erected in this town were opened on the 12th ultimo. The building comprises, on the ground-floor, a day school, with an area of 1,610 square feet, a library, two reading-rooms, five private class-rooms, entrance, and corridor. From the corridor, staircases lead to the Sunday school, which occupies the whole of the upper floor, and contains an area of 4,250 feet. Beneath one of the class-rooms, in an area rendered fireproof, are placed the heating apparatus and boilers for heating water for public tea meetings. The whole premises are heated by hot-water pipes, of triangular shape, placed beneath the ground-floor. Fresh air passing over the large heated surface of these pipes, is conveyed, warm, by flues in the walls, to all parts of the building,—separate and independent flues being appropriated to each division. On the side of the building opposite to that in which are the warm air flues, are flues for the extraction of vitiated air, which communicate with a large flue or shaft beneath the ground-floor, and this shaft is continued into a square shaft, 70 feet high, which surrounds the circular smoke flue from the heating apparatus. Provision is made for supplying either cold or warmed air at the floor or ceiling level, and the vitiated air may be drawn off in a similar manner, as the state of the atmosphere may require. A small furnace is placed at the foot of the ventilating shaft, for the purpose of creating a current in the shaft, in the summer season, when the furnace of the heating apparatus is not in action. Two dwelling-houses, in connection with the schools, are in progress of erection, which, if required, will form residences for the schoolmaster and superintendent. The buildings are of Italian character, in red brick, with stone dressings, and have been erected from designs by Mr. W. Sugden, of Leek, architect. It deserves to be noticed that Mr. Richard Culling, of that town, has subscribed 1,000*l.* towards these erections.

Hull.—The Royal Institution building, erected jointly by the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Hull Subscription Library Association, was opened with a bazaar, in aid of the building fund, on Tuesday in last week. The building covers an area of 2,200 square yards. The principal façade is 160 feet long, and is entirely built of stone. The style of architecture is Roman, and of the Corinthian order, and the centre part is deeply recessed with ten coupled columns in front, disposed after the manner of the Louvre at Paris. The wings slightly project, and have pilasters and pediments on them, the whole standing upon a bold rusticated basement, and surmounted by an attic and balustrade. The entire colonnade will be crowned by a group of figures, from the studio of Mr. Thos. Earle, of London, representing the arts and sciences. The museum is an apartment 90 feet by 65. The central part of it consists of an Ionic arcade, decorated, and pricked out with colour in the polychromatic mode. Adjoining the museum is the large lecture-hall, which will seat 600 persons. It is semi-circular in form, with a panelled ceiling, and is lighted from the side walls above the seats; and behind this are the laboratories, lecturer's room, and committee-room, the whole of which, like the other parts of the building, are now nearly in a state of completion. The library consists of book-rooms calculated to hold upwards of 60,000 volumes, a reading-room, entrance-hall, committee, deposit, and other rooms, the whole quite separated from the Royal Institution. The reading-room and entrance-hall are surrounded with Ionic and Corinthian columns and pilasters. Both institutions are heated with hot water. The library books now number about 30,000 volumes. Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, of Hull, is the architect, and Mr. John Brown the clerk of the works. The painting and decoration of the interior of the buildings, including museum, library, lecture-hall, &c. were executed by Mr. William Wardale, of this town. The columns in the corridor are facsimiles of red granite, the capitals white and edged with gold, the cornices wrought out with various shades of colour, and the panels of ceiling light ultra-marine. The mouldings of panels are covered with foliage, in colours, and other kindred ornaments. The plinths or bases of the columns are in verd-antique. The other individuals who have been engaged are Simpson and Malone, who have executed the mason work; Mr. B. Musgrave, the brick and plaster work; Mr. Margison, the wood work; Dawber and Sons, the slaters; Mr. Merrikin, the plumber; and Thompson and Stather, the iron-founders.

Gateshead.—In a communication from the Gateshead borough surveyor, Mr. W. Hall, C.E. to the local *Observer*, it is said that the public quay and improvements contemplated by the corporation of Gateshead are calculated to effect striking changes in the river-side property contiguous to Tyne-bridge. The corporation have determined to make application to Parliament in the ensuing session for full and effective powers to carry out the project. The whole of the buildings on the east side of Bridge-street and Church-street, to the churchyard of St. Mary's, and extending down the river to the goods-drop of the North-Eastern Railway Company, are intended to be cleared away, and will give place to a block of buildings, at the distance of about 100 feet from the edge of the river, having a frontage running parallel with the course of the Tyne, and extending upwards of 1,126 feet in length. These buildings will be five stories high, and 52 feet wide. The south elevation will form the front of another street, 45 feet wide, connecting Church-street with Oakwellgate. On the south side of this street there will be a block of buildings four stories high, adjoining to and extending the whole length of St. Mary's churchyard. On the quay will be laid two lines of tramway, and hydraulic cranes will be placed for the expeditious working of the traffic on the quay. The River Tyne Improvement Commissioners have opportunely resolved to throw a wider bridge across the river, a little to the westward of the existing fabric. To carry out the approach to the new bridge, the buildings in Pipewellgate will be cleared away.

Edinburgh.—In a short time, according to the *Edinburgh Post*, a wide and handsome new roadway will be carried from the Abbey-hill, past the front of Holyrood, to join the Queen's drive, superseding the present approach. The plans are said to have received the highest sanction, and the works will be provided for in the first official estimates. Connected with this improvement, new gardens are to be laid out round the palace, embracing the present area of garden-ground; and these are to be freely open to the public at all times, except when her Majesty is actually resident at Holyrood. These alterations are to be effected at the expense of the Commissioners of Works.

St. Helier, Jersey.—On 10th ult. the committee for erecting a public monument to the late constable, Mr. Le Sueur, selected the design of Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading. The design consists of an obelisk in Jersey granite, elevated on a spreading basement, and at each angle is to be placed the crouching figure of a leopard (the heraldic animal of the States), sculptured in granite. On each of the four sides of the base of the monument, provision is to be made for the future construction of a fountain, the water from which will fall into reservoirs formed between the angle figures. The total height of the monument will be 40 feet, and the extreme width of base, 20 feet. Mr. Le Sueur marked his long tenure of office by sanitary measures, embellishment of the town, completion of the harbour, and many legal reforms.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

You have done me the favour to report what I said at Liverpool about lightning conductors. It is to me astonishing that the accounts of what passes in hasty conversation are so accurate as they are, and I should not have troubled you with anything like a correction, but that one or perhaps two slight errors in what I said, or ought to have said, has misled others. I did not say that I had been consulted about the application of a conductor to the Duke of York's pillar; but that when I inquired why it was affixed so as to be a great disfigurement to the erection, the parties who supplied it told me it had not been asked for until the column was completed. A little lower the account says that certain contrivances for insulation are *absurd*, a better word would be *useless*.

M. Faraday.

THE STANLEY MEMORIAL WINDOW.

At the last meeting of the Norfolk Archæological Society, Mr. Harrod, one of the secretaries of the Association, read a paper on the Stanley Memorial Window, recently placed in Norwich Cathedral. The early artists, Mr. Harrod observed, took infinite pains to maintain a proper balance in the colouring and design of their works, and endeavoured to make each window complete in itself. Sometimes a window contained the entire history of the Bible from the Creation to the Last Judgment; sometimes a legendary story; sometimes an incident in the Life of Christ contrasted with Old Testament types. There was a complete unity between all the subjects treated of, and (up to the beginning of the sixteenth century) the stone-work was admirably adapted to enhance the general effect. The size of the human figure was never permitted to exceed that of an ordinary man, the artists well knowing that any exaggeration in this respect would spoil the effect of the surrounding objects. Applying these principles to the Stanley Memorial Window, he would observe, in the first place, that the prevalence of light blue in it had an injurious effect, as it produced a transparency, which the mediæval artists sedulously avoided; and as the artist had been very successful in producing brilliant colours, it was much to be regretted that there was not a proper harmony in the general arrangement. The selection of subjects appeared to be an entire jumble, and could only lead to the conclusion that it was determined by lot, for there was a want of harmony apparent which was completely at variance with the practice of the old masters. The window began with the Nativity, and ended with the Presentation of the Law by Moses; and though the lifting up of the brazen serpent, which was introduced in one light, would harmonise with the Crucifixion, it did not correspond in any way with the

Ascension. In another compartment, the subject of "Christ blessing little Children" had been introduced—very improperly, as he thought—in commemoration of the affection entertained by the late bishop for children; and good taste had been violated in a similar manner in the east window, in which a memorial had been placed in honour of a deceased canon, the figures of the good Samaritan and the aged Simeon being introduced. If this practice was to be generally adopted, the sooner memorial windows ceased to be fashionable the better, for Holy Writ must not be ransacked to magnify the merits of individuals. The unnatural size of the principal figures in the window was much to be regretted.

A writer in the *Norwich Mercury*, said to be no mean critic, contended that the design was justified, archæologically, by the style of the surrounding architecture; but the stonework of the window was erected in 1450, and no specimen of glass at all resembling that in the window could be produced of an earlier date than 1500. As far as the memorial had any character at all, it was *Cinque-cento*, and even the artists of that period made their work harmonize, to a certain extent, with the architecture. In the Stanley window, on the contrary, no line fell in with the tracery. The committee, starting badly, took it for granted that no artist could design any new subjects, and selected five well-known pictures for illustration, which were inconsistent with the principles of the early masters. On the whole, he had come, with great regret, to the conclusion, that the design was not justified archæologically with the era of the architecture; and that neither in the colouring nor in the choice of subjects was it fitted for the position which it occupied, or an appropriate memorial of the excellent prelate whose loss every one deplored.

The chairman (Sir S. Bignold), in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Harrod, said the late Lord Colborne, Mr. Whinstone, and Professor Way—men of acknowledged taste—had been consulted by the committee, who had made great efforts to give satisfaction. Whether they had been successful or not, it would be difficult to raise 1,500*l.* to replace the present window.

PREMIUMS FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Society of Arts have issued notices of premiums for the following objects connected with architecture, or works of sanitary improvement:—

106. For the cheapest and best smoke-consuming and fuel-economising Open Grate.

107. For the cheapest and best application of smoke-consuming and fuel-economising principle to Domestic Fire-places.

108. For the best adjustment of a Tubular Chimney, with ventilator to the above, with the results of the trials of its working.

109. For the best Water-closet, with the following properties:—1. A scour for the complete removal of the soil. 2. The best trap against the ingress or regurgitation of effluvia from the general system of drainage with which each soil-pan must communicate. 3. The consumption of the least quantity of water for a complete scour and perfect trap. 4. Durability, or freedom from the liability of (*a*) breakage in consequence of frost; (*b*) derangement of the machinery; (*c*) breakage by careless usage: (*d*) stoppages. 5. Easy repair. 6. Cheapness when manufactured on a large scale.

121. For an account of any material improvement in the Moulding, Burning, or general Manufacture of Bricks; the chief qualities required being strength, indestructibility, and cheapness.

122. For the best form of Kiln for the manufacture of draining tiles, hollow bricks, roof tiles, paving tiles, or common bricks; which Kiln shall be the cheapest and simplest to construct, with the least quantity of materials for transport; the most complete combustion of fuel, and the least in consumption, with or without means of drying in the Kiln itself or in a shed attached to it; to be verified by trial works and the cheapest production of perfect goods.

123. For the best and cheapest white or light-coloured Glazed Tiles and Bricks, to be used in cottage construction.

124. For a means of imparting additional firmness and tenacity to the Clay used for Artistic Modelling, without diminishing its plasticity.

125. For an account of the Clays produced in these Islands and their uses, with especial reference to the manufacture of stone-ware pipes, for sewage, and other sanitary purposes.

126. For a means of rendering the Plaster used for Casts less absorbent and more adhesive, so as to facilitate its use for repairing purposes.

112. For the best specimens of Cisterns suitable for household or other purposes, made of Glass in one piece.

113. For a cheap quality of Glass, applicable for drains, water-pipes, sinks, shelves for larders, dairies, &c. in which coarseness and want of transparency are not regarded.

54. For an account of improvements in the Furnaces of Manufactories, especially in Glass Works, Iron Foundries, and the like, for the consumption or prevention of Smoke.

DAMP ON WALLS.

I am one of those who cannot pretend that *all* "things in heaven and earth are dreamt of in their philosophy," but I must confess to having been more than once amused at the solemn air of mystery with which this subject is invested by many, and of which I have been reminded by an extract from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in the *Builder*, p. 551, *ante*.

It appears to me that the appearance of damp on walls, in the cases spoken of, may be easily explained.

It is well known that the atmosphere always contains a greater or less quantity of water in suspension, and that this in *fine* weather is *invisible*, but in *damp* weather the atmosphere is surcharged beyond its capacity of holding moisture; and on coming in contact with any substance (or current of air) of a lower temperature, the invisible vapour is condensed, and becomes apparent. A familiar illustration of this may be perceived by breathing on a window pane, when the moisture of the breath will become visible on the surface of the glass. Or let a tumbler of cold water be grasped by a perspiring hand, and the moisture of the perspiration will appear condensed on the surface. For the same reason, the breath becomes visible in cold weather; and the same principle in action causes the formation of *dew*, and of *clouds* of visible vapour in the higher and colder regions of the atmosphere. It also accounts for the damp appearance of granite, Caithness flagstones, and slates, as compared with sand and stone. The appearances of these are the reverse of the realities. The freestone *absorbs* the moisture, while the granite, &c. do not allow it to penetrate much, if at all, beyond the surface.

The application of this to the *painted* and *unpainted* portions of the walls in the extract referred to, is obvious; and if it be asked why the moisture does not show itself on the *unpainted* parts, the answer is equally obvious, namely, that it is absorbed as soon as condensed by the colouring matter and the plaster, the quantity being much too minute to saturate them beyond their capacity for holding water. I have seen oil-painted walls in a staircase (*without a fire*) absolutely stream with moisture on a thaw occurring suddenly after a frost, and before the walls attained the increased temperature of the adjacent atmosphere.

I think, therefore, that there need be no surprise at the limestone flags (in the extract referred to) being damp only on the surface; and that the idea of there being "innate moisture" in limestone, or any other kind of stone, does not need serious refutation.

Should, however, any of your readers be aware of facts incompatible with, or not fully explained by the above, they and you will doubtless favour the professional public with them.

Of course there are many cases where the damp *in* walls is derived, by capillary attraction or absorption, from the earth on or in which they stand, but this is another question from that now discussed. S. O.

BURIAL BOARDS' COMPETITION.

I am one of those architects alluded to by "J. N." in his letter on cemetery competitions, p. 557, who "not only degrade themselves, but also bring disgrace upon that noble art of which they are the too unworthy professors," by competing on the terms now frequently being offered for the appointment of architect-superintendent to the building, &c. of an extra-mural cemetery. His letter is so good and just, that I would not pick holes in it, but think that a little newspaper talk might bring the newly-constituted burial-boards to fit better than they do into the flooring of the stage architectural, which they are now generally in a hasty manner called on to form and invite architects to tread.

"When," says your correspondent, "will architects be wise and united?" Only when by making a stand against "sending in" for shabby premiums, they find some party of a low grade, half builder, half surveyor, half land-drainer, with a touch of the nurseryman and seedsman, ousting them from their occupation, and designing "decorated" chapels and late Early English lodges, from "Instrumenta Ecclesiastica," or other of the planning-made-easy books put forth with such laudable motives, to assist non-professional persons in the art of architectural designing. Competition cannot be put down with a high hand: as in mechanics' strikes, fresh hands would rise to do the work, in spite of any intimidation the profession might attempt.

Who is there that is ignorant

> "How hard it is to climb
> The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar?"

And who can blame young and inexperienced architects for trying their utmost, even if no premium be offered, to get the superintendence of a work which, when carried out, may at once lead to their being respectably established? Better these efforts, than puffing themselves in print as superior draughtsmen and designers wanting engagements, advertising to prepare drawings and specifications for others at their own offices, just as if a man of business would put out his plans and specifications as matters irrelevant;—better than giving their energies to ideal perspectives and landscape, or figuring on the walls of the Academy.

Some fresh arrangement is wanted: as it is, a burial-board is enrolled upon a sudden order to close the parochial graveyard. The vestry grants over and above the price of a field perhaps 1,500*l.* for the erection of chapels, lodge, fences, gates, and roads. What architect's commission can be squeezed out of such a sum? They must in the nineteenth century have good architecture. They look round and see what others have done. Here is an advertisement cut and dried, price for chapels fixed, premium not necessary: *ex uno disce omnes*. That the Boards cannot appreciate the labour of preparing working drawings and arranging contracts is visible from the advertisements, where detailed estimates are required before specifications, and working drawings before the design be adopted.

Some leading and influential architects might step forward and put matters on a better footing; and if by some distinguished member of the profession, the moral evil of competitions, deceitful drawings, and false estimates could be clearly represented, the burial-boards might be less anxious to advertise. Z.

Notices of Books.

The Census of Great Britain in 1851, *with an Analytical Index. Reprinted in a condensed form, by authority of the Registrar-General.* Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman. 1854.

This is the public's own edition of the voluminous blue-books, in a convenient and condensed form, and at a moderate price, the whole being stripped of much tedious detail, the results of which are summed up, as it were, to hand, so as to save the public much trouble, while at the same time giving them the benefit and advantage of the whole mass of returns within a small compass.

We have already used the returns ourselves pretty freely, and, therefore, need say little more here on the subject. We may quote a few of the remarks, however, on houses and

lats, in which we scarcely think that clear justice has been done to the latter in comparison with the former. A quotation from Dr. Carus's well-known work on the "English People" had previously been given, with the English remark that he had made rather a hasty generalization on the subject of the English perpendicular house system, as he called it, by comparison with the French and German horizontal house system, or system of flats or isolated floors:—

"The possession of an entire house is, it is true, strongly desired by every Englishman; for it throws a sharp, well-defined circle round his family and hearth,—the shrine of his sorrows, joys, and meditations. This feeling, as it is natural, is universal, but it is stronger in England than it is on the Continent; for although, there, the great bulk of the population in the country is in separate dwellings, while in many English towns several families are in the same house, the crowding to which Dr. Carus refers, of the middle and higher classes, who sleep in flats, stratum over stratum, is carried to an inconceivably greater excess in the capitals and the other cities of the Continent than it is in England. The department of the Seine, for instance, in 1835-6 contained 50,467 houses and 1,106,891 persons, or 22 persons to a house; so that there must be four or five families in Paris to a house; whilst London, in 1851, contained 2,362,236 persons, 533,580 occupiers, in 305,933 houses; and, consequently, nearly eight persons to one house; or, more exactly, 77 persons, forming 17 families, to 10 houses. It will be shown that, in a certain number of English towns, 15, 20, and 24 families are in 10 houses, on an average; but these cases are exceptional, and the general rule is, that each family in England has a house.

The towns and cities of the two northern English counties and of Scotland, however, are built somewhat in the continental style; and the families of the middle classes, as well as of the poor, often live in large flats, which constitute separate tenements within the same party-walls."

The houses, or rather the tenements of the horizontal system—for, in Scotland at least, it is the whole mass of "houses" or flats surmounting each other that is called a tenement—if they could be supposed to be turned over, so as to represent the English narrow horizontal system, would, on an average, occupy the same space as the latter horizontally. That is to say, the narrow English houses—three or four of them,—if they, on the other hand, could be supposed to be turned over, so as to rise one above the other, and so represent the horizontal system, would not occupy more space on an average than the *one* tenement or mass of flats on the horizontal system. The fact, then, that on the English system there are, on the average, only eight persons to a single tenement, while, on the Continental or horizontal system, there are twenty-two persons to a tenement, by no means implies that there is any comparative "crowding" on the latter system. As well might it be said that a cube of three or four narrow London houses, if converted into just such a cube on the perpendicular system, with its three or four "houses" laid one above another, and their common pavement converted into a common stair, had become more crowded than it was, for that now it was converted into one "house," containing three or four times the number of persons that any other London house contained. *Cæteris paribus*, the perpendicular system is the one best adapted to so overgrown an aggregate of human dwellings as London; and each "house" would still be just as much a "castle" as before, or rather more so; for, indeed, a vast number of the London houses—ill adapted as they are—already contain each several families who live in common in a way intolerable to those who have been accustomed to properly *separated* flats.

Increasing the Strength of Metals.—According to Mr. Fairbairn, all bodies solidifying under great pressure have their strength and specific gravity increased. No law has yet been given for the increase of either; but it would appear from the experiments conducted by Mr. Fairbairn, that great results are expected from the solidification of metals under high pressures. He and his colleagues, Messrs. Hopkins and Joule, have carried their experiments as high as 90,000lbs. pressure to the square inch, or exceeding 42 tons. The use of pressure will doubtless tend very much to improve the metals by preventing internal flaws.

Miscellanea.

Engineering Works for Russia.—The Czar has long and largely benefited by the peaceful labours of our English engineers. He is about to have a specimen of what they can do in war times. A dozen at least of new floating batteries are said to have been ordered to be built, as strong as iron and wood can make them. They are to be protected by plates of iron 4 inches thick, which have been tested and found to be ball and bomb proof. The decks will be of iron, 8 inches thick; but corrugated iron, of lighter though not less strong construction, has been recommended in preference. Each battery will be equivalent to a ship of 1,300 tons. The whole are destined for the Baltic in spring. Could not our war-ships at same time be protected, at least "between wind and water," by just such iron plates, 4 inches thick, securely bolted on their sides, and so despatched along with the batteries to make surety double sure, and settle the Czar's business off hand; for, once the Russian bear's two main tusks, the Baltic one and that of the Euxine, are extracted by such neat little instruments as those we have just described, Europe need not much mind his loving hug on either hand. The ships sunk at Sebastopol—not by the Anglo-French or Franco-English, but by the Lord High Admiral of the sunk fleet himself—are to be blown up by engineering apparatus ordered by the Admiralty to be made by Messrs. W. G. Armstrong and Co. of Newcastle, the patentees of the hydraulic crane. Cylinders of three tons weight each are to be charged with a ton of gunpowder, and lifted and sunk, if we rightly understand, by help of hydraulic cranes, and fired by galvanic batteries.

Preservation of Oak Doors.—After the doors have been freed from the dirt and old varnish, by washing and scraping, give one coat of boiled linseed oil, coloured with a little prepared asphaltum: allow three days for the oil to penetrate the wood and dry; then give two coats of copal varnish, allowing three days between each coat for the varnish to dry. This will restore the doors to their original colour. It is one thing to be right; it is also another thing to keep right. If the doors are allowed to go from year to year accumulating dirt, &c. it will fix with the crust, which forms on the varnish, and the doors will be as bad as ever. To prevent this, let the doors be kept clean by washing them at least every three months, at the same time give them a good rub with raw linseed oil, the same as would be applied to the top of a dining-table.—J. S.

English Oak, when it is to be used for church or other external doors, exposed to the effects of the atmosphere, should be felled in winter, when the sap is concentrated. It is usual *now* to cut it in the spring, when the sap is flowing through the tree, for the sake of the bark or tan, injuring the timber, and leaving a vacuum in the pores, which, being exposed to the atmosphere, imbibes the wet, and mixes with the acid and stringent quality of the sap, causing the discolouration of the wood.—W. S.

Fall of a House at Norwich.—On Saturday morning of last week the inhabitants of St. Stephen's-street were alarmed by a noise, and in the course of a minute or two a lofty house, which had given no forewarning sign of instability, had become a mass of ruins. The house had been used as a grocery establishment; and on one side of it a building had been cleared away, that a more commodious structure might be raised in its place. The removal of these adjoining premises had evidently left the grocery establishment insecure; and the side wall having suddenly fallen, floor after floor came down in succession, till the whole was a mass of ruins.

Bronze Statue of the late Duke of Wellington.—Messrs. Robinson and Cottam have just made a casting, in bronze, of Mr. Evan Thomas's statue of the late Duke of Wellington. The figure stands about 8 feet high, in a contemplative attitude. It is intended for erection in the town of Brecknock. A granite pedestal has been prepared for its reception, upon the sides of which are *relievos*, in bronze.

Wellington Statue for Manchester. The model of the colossal statue of the late Duke by Mr. Noble, for Manchester, is finished, and ready for the bronze foundry.

Effigy in Sheinton Church, Salop.—Seeing a notice of this church in the last number of the *Builder*, I would mention that a very interesting effigy of a lady has been discovered, of about the year 1320, and for the preservation of which we are indebted to Mr. Pountney Smith. It was discovered in a hole under the font, in two pieces: it is of a coarse imperfect sandstone, and measures only, with its slab, 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 1 inch at head, and 9 inches at feet. As Sheinton Church was in some way connected with Buildwas Abbey, it was at first conjectured to be the effigy of a nun. The drapery is well arranged, and the book in left arm is peculiar.

E. R.

Contract for Landing-stage at Liverpool.—From council proceedings, and a communication in the Liverpool *Journal*, it appears that two local firms were asked to contract for a landing-stage, about to be made for channel steamers, and that the tender of one of these firms was for 140,000*l.* and the other for not much less. Several others were then applied to, and the following tenders were made, viz., —Tayleur, 135,000*l.*; Harrison, 110,000*l.*; Cochrane, 103,000*l.*; Fairbairn, 102,000*l.*; Baker, 102,000*l.*; Vernon, 99,000*l.*; Butler, 91,000*l.*; Mabon, 90,414*l.* The finance committee, as well as their engineer, Sir William Cubitt, were of opinion that the stage could not be made as they wished it to be for the amount of the lowest tender,—indeed, for the amount of any one of five out of the eight, it would appear, including Mr. Fairbairn's,—and finally the tender of Messrs. Cochrane and Co. was fixed upon, and recommended by the finance committee to the council, who, by a majority of twenty-three to twenty, have decided on its acceptance, in preference to advertising for tenders, as desired by the minority. Mr. Mabon had previously complained that his tender was not accepted, being the lowest, and no objection appears to have been made as to his respectability, or that of his sureties. He had referred the finance committee to various large contracts which he had executed for Mr. Brassey, and had enclosed a letter from that gentleman to a near relative, manifesting great confidence in Mr. Mabon as a contractor, and recommending his employment. Other extensive contracts, either done or in hand, for railways, on one of which Mr. Brunel is the engineer, had also been at same time referred to by Mr. Mabon, who had also explained how he was prepared, from peculiar arrangements, so to form the landing-stage, and float it to its site, as to enable him to do so at so low a tender.

Conversazione of the Norwich School of Art.—In order to make the objects and working of the Norwich School of Art more generally known, the committee made arrangements to have a *conversazione* on a liberal scale, at the Assembly-rooms, and about 600 invitations were issued. A very large and fashionable attendance of ladies and gentlemen was the result, and the company was found to be too numerous to be accommodated in the large room, especially as a large portion of it was occupied by apparatus, and therefore the other room was appropriated to a small collection of works of art, which had been got together in the course of a few hours. The great feature of the *conversazione*, however, was not the works of art, as that was to take place on Friday, in the society's gallery, St. Andrew's, but to listen to addresses which were delivered by Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P. the president, and by other gentlemen. Amongst those present were Lord Ranelagh, Lord Royston, &c. The company afterwards remained for some time in the rooms inspecting the works of art, and the entertainments of the evening concluded with a dance.

First Information under Act to abate Smoke Nuisance in London.—On 1st inst. Mr. Jonathan Keen, owner of the saw-mills on the west side of Waterloo-road, appeared before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth Police-court, to answer to a summons and information laid against him in the usual form, by order of Lord Palmerston, as Home Secretary. After some procedure, the summons, by consent of all parties, was allowed to stand over for a month, to allow Mr. Keen to fulfil a promise to have Prideaux's patent applied to his furnace, as advised by a witness who had given evidence in course of the procedure.

Mons. Jullien and his Music.—As all of our readers must already know who are in any way interested in music as a recreation, and these are not few, M. Jullien has returned from America, and once more entrenched himself in Drury-lane, where he is providing the million with music, cheap and good. M Jullien, as we have often said, has done much in establishing a taste for music amongst the people, who are in consequence greatly indebted to him for this addition to their pleasures: they seem to be grateful in the most substantial shape, for he is attracting large audiences as heretofore. The decorations have been prepared under Mr. Gye's superintendence, and are, as usual, tasteful and appropriate.

History of an Acre of Land.—In the early days of South Australia, the land was sold at 12s. an acre; and the purchaser of a town acre was entitled to an acre in some suburban allotment. One of the purchasers of just such a brace of acres held his land for a year or two, when he sold it for 400*l.* At the end of a few years this person sold his country section for 500*l.* and within a few years, the town acre for 2,000*l.* This last was resold, after three or four years, for 8,000*l.* Not long since, three-fourths of this acre have been disposed of for 18,000*l.* and the remaining one-fourth is now about to change hands at the rate of 32,000*l.* the acre. This land, though in the best situation in Adelaide, has not yet been built on.

TAKING CARE OF EMPTY HOUSES. — At the Marylebone County Court recently, an action was brought by the temporary occupant of an untenanted house, against the landlord, a builder, in which some of the numerous annoyances of the kind suffered by landlords were manifested, and which it would be well for them to take measures to obviate. In the case of Phipps *v.* Mead referred to, plaintiff complained of the defendant assaulting him by turning him out of a house, and damaging his furniture. He also swore defendant agreed to pay him wages for taking care of an empty house. The solicitor for defendant commented in strong terms upon the way builders were treated, and called Mr. Mead, jun. who stated that plaintiff asked if he had an empty house to put him in, and it was understood that if plaintiff did not keep the house clean he would be turned out. Nothing was ever mentioned about witness or his father paying the plaintiff. When desired to quit, the plaintiff refused to give up possession, and so barricaded the house as to defy them, and it was only by stratagem the plaintiff was at last ejected. A great disturbance was caused, and the police interfered and took care of the man's furniture, none of which was injured in any way by their (defendant's) men. They had lost a good tenant through the plaintiff, and had been put to great expense and trouble. Other witnesses were called, and the judge at once gave a verdict for defendant, with costs of witnesses. The latter part of the judgment might as well have been left out.

COST OF "OPENING" ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—The Liverpool corporation have had the following abstract of accounts submitted by the special committee for opening the Hall:—Receipts, 3,668*l.* 4s.; payments already made, 3,433*l.* 7s.; cash in hand, 234*l.* 17s.; outstanding accounts, 755*l.* 1s. 9d.; deficiency, 520*l.* 4s 9d. Mr. Alderman Turner referred to the expense which the mayor must have incurred in entertaining the British Association, and observed that, on the occasion of their visit to Liverpool in 1837, 397*l.* 1s. 9d. had been voted to the then mayor, to reimburse him for his necessarily increased outlay. The reception of the Association this year by the mayor was quite equal to that of 1837; and he should, therefore, move that 1,000*l.* be granted as an additional allowance to cover the deficiency on the opening of the Hall, and to reimburse the mayor for the expense he had incurred in entertaining the British Association. After some grumbling, the motion was carried by a majority of 29 to 14. The town-clerk had offered, it seems, to pay the corporation 2,000*l.* on condition that he should be allowed to manage the opening in his own way, and to his own profit, if any.

TO TAKE OUT GREASE FROM LEAVES OF BOOKS.—After having warmed the paper, take as much of the grease or oil out as possible by means of blotting-paper. Then dip a small brush in well-rectified essential oil of turpentine, heated almost to ebullition, and draw it gently over both sides of the paper, which must be kept warm. This operation must be repeated as often as necessary. Then dip another brush in highly rectified spirit of wine, and draw it over the place which was stained, and particularly round its edges. The spot will thus totally disappear, and the paper assume its original whiteness, and though written on or printed, no harm will ensue.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS. — The first ordinary meeting of the new session will be held on Monday evening, the 13th of November, when a paper by Mr. D. R. Hay, "On the Application of the Harmonic Law of Nature in the Orthography of Architectural Design," illustrated by a Gothic elevation, similar to that of the east end of Lincoln Cathedral, will be read. The council have called attention to the circumstance, that although the Institute possesses about forty copies of various editions of Vitruvius, copies of the following editions are still wanting (see Rhodes' list of editions):—

1.	Florence,	fol.	1496 Latin.
2.	Venice,	fol.	1497 Latin.
3.	Florence,	8vo.	1522 Latin Junta.
4.	Venice,	fol.	1535 Italian.
5.	Rome,	8vo.	1544 Philandri.
6.	Parissiis,	8vo.	1545 Ditto.
7.	Nurnberg,	fol.	1548 Gualterius Rivius.
8.	Venetiis,	8vo.	1557 Latin.
9.	Mantua,	fol.	1558 Italian.
10.	Tolose,	4to.	1559 French.
11.	Paris,	4to.	1565 Ditto, repeated.
12.	Basiliæ,	fol.	1575 German.
13.	Compluti,	fol.	1602 Spanish.
14.	Basel,	fol.	1614 German.
15.		12mo.	1674 Perault, abrégé.
16.	Loudon,	8vo.	1703 Ditto, translated.
17.	Venice,	8vo.	1711 Perault, translated.
18.	London,	fol.	1730 Castel.
19.	Venice,	8vo.	1747 Perault, translated.
20.	Nurnberg,	8vo.	1757 Ditto, German.
21.	Madrid,	fol.	1787 Spanish.
22.	Leipsig,		1796 Rode.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—At a special court held on 31st ult. the available balance in the hands of the treasurer was stated to be 48,134*l.* odd, and payments for works in progress were ordered to the amount of 10,217*l.* odd. In respect to thirty-four small tenements at Bethnal-green, the state of which had been complained of by the Registrar-General, and which an engineer of the commissioners stated to be partly drained into cesspools and partly into open channels in front, causing a great nuisance, the commissioners ordered a 12-inch pipe sewer, 400 feet in length, to be laid down at an estimated cost of 77*l.* The chairman said that a vast number of other places in the same parish equally required their attention, but that it would require two and a half years' entire rental to do what was required. A report was made as to the Pig-hill distillery, at Battersea, by Mr. Grant, the engineer, in which complaint was made that the distillers had unlawfully reopened a drain which the commission had stopped up to prevent hot refuse from entering the sewers, where it was said to ferment the contents, and annoy and injure the inhabitants of the district. The offenders were summoned to show cause why they should not be fined 100*l.* for unstopping the drain. Various contracts for new works were entered into.

LONDON PUMP-WATER.—It is said that the district about Golden-square, where cholera raged so fearfully of late, is supplied with water mainly from a pump in Broad-street, sunk in gravel, only four or five yards from the main sewer, and that the water contains a great deal of impure matter, evidently derived from the sewer. Dr. Snow is said to have found, on inquiry, that in nearly every instance the families having cholera were in the habit of drinking water from this pump. In houses where it had not been lately used, the deaths (from all causes, we presume) were only six, and not beyond the average of other healthy districts.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT NORWICH.—The inauguration of this statue took place on Wednesday in last week, in presence of a large concourse of citizens, and with appropriate ceremonial. The statue, which is of bronze, from a design by Mr. Adams, of Chelsea, occupies a position in the centre of the market-place. It has been erected, pedestal and fixing included, at a cost of about 1,000*l.* The weight of the statue is two tons; that of the pedestal between eight and nine tons. The latter is of solid Aberdeen granite. The pedestal proper is composed of two blocks of granite, and is 8 feet 6 inches high. The statue surmounting it is 8 feet high. The hero is represented in an exceedingly plain dress—the boots, cloak, and other portions of dress actually worn at Waterloo, having, it is said, been placed at Mr. Adams' service when he was engaged in modelling the figure. The artist's intention was to represent the great Duke as he appeared on the field of Waterloo. He is supposed to be standing in a thoughtful mood, having in his right hand a sword, the point of which touches the ground. In the back-ground is a howitzer. In front of the pedestal is a device, designed and executed by Mr. Adams, consisting of an emblematical grouping of all the orders conferred in honour of some one or other of the hundred fights in which the late Duke was engaged, and comprising badges and orders of England, Austria, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Hanover, &c. These are surrounded by flags, on which are inscribed the names of all his victories, from Assaye to Waterloo, the whole surmounted by a Field Marshal's cap and feathers. Beneath the device, which is made of metal from cannon taken in his battles, is the word "Wellington," in plain and conspicuous letters.

COMPETITIONS.—It appears to me that both architects and "committees" are labouring under a mistake as regards competition premiums. We constantly see letters in your paper decrying the smallness of the premium offered to architects for the best plan which may be sent in; such as 15*l.* for a building which is to cost 2,000*l.* and even sometimes a lower premium for a higher cost of erection. Now, in *almost* every case the author of the best design, or rather the design which the committee select as the best, is employed to carry out the work, and he, of course, receives his commission of 5 per cent. upon the outlay, *the premium offered being part of that per centage*. What, then, to the architects competing does it matter, whether the premium is high or low? But I think it would be wise of the committees, and to their interests, if they would at once offer as the premium for the best design the amount which would be payable to the successful architect at 5 per cent. For instance, in the case before alluded to, the cost of erection being 2,000*l.* the premium offered should be 100*l.* By this the committees would be no losers, but, in my opinion, gainers, and all parties more satisfied. I think, also, that there ought to be a second premium of 1½ per cent. upon intended outlay for the author of the design which should be considered second in merit.—AN ARCHITECT.

THE FIRE AT MEMEL destroyed three churches, five schools, nine public edifices, 256 private dwellings, eighty-three warehouses, 133 stables, forty-nine coachhouses, and two mills, in all valued at 848,000 thalers, exclusive of merchandise.

STAINED GLASS.—According to a local paper, Mr. J. J. King, of Norwich, has lately produced some new designs in stained glass, and has supplied a window for a new chapel at Camberwell. The dimensions are 24 feet by 12 feet; the design geometrical, the forms defined by fillets of coloured glass, filled in with foliated ornaments on glass of a greyish green tint.

A FINE ART GALLERY FOR GLASGOW. — Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, a late citizen of Glasgow, has just died, bequeathing, it is said, a valuable collection of pictures and statues, his library, and his gold and silver plate, to the Corporation, for the purpose of founding a Fine Art Gallery in his native city; and it is reported he has also made provision for a Fine Art chair in the University of Glasgow. Mr. M'Lellan took a warm interest in the architectural renovation and embellishment of Glasgow, and a prominent part in the restoration of its cathedral. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of Sir David Wilkie and Sir Francis Chantrey while they lived.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—For the week ending the 4th of November, 18,614 passengers passed through, and paid 77*l.* 11s. 4d.

PHILLIPS'S LIQUID METAL PURIFIER.—A summary of experiments, under sanction of the Admiralty, gives, it is said, a cohesive strength in tons, with the purifier, of 56½; without, 51½; and transverse strength in cwts. with the improved method, 78½; without, 73½; or about 9¾ and 7 per cent. respectively in favour of the discovery. These trials, however, are not regarded as conclusive.

ASSYRIAN EXCAVATION FUND.—Mr. W. K. Loftus, the explorer, in Assyria and Babylonia, on behalf of the Assyrian Excavation Fund, writes from Mosul, August 22, 1854, at Nineveh:—I have struck upon a palace or a part of a palace, 20 feet below the level of any yet discovered. High up among the rubbish are beautiful fragments from the north and latest palace which was supposed to contain the perfection of Assyrian sculpture. You may conceive my satisfaction when I tell you that they can bear no comparison with those just disentombed. The figures are in high relief, and have less of conventionality than usual. The designs are full of vigour and spirit, the execution is admirable, and the minuteness of the details almost requires a microscope.

WATER-PIPES.—Mr. Waite, of Leeds, has patented water-pipes formed internally of white delph, with a glazing like that of porcelain, and surrounded and compacted with a thick covering of a sort of concrete, forming a strong and impervious substance, it is said, not liable to decay, and as capable of resisting violence as iron pipes, and more economically produced. They are also said to be well adapted for gas-pipes, and to be so air-tight as to prevent leakage.

TENDERS

For house at Hammersmith; commencement of a new undertaking. Mr. Godwin, architect. Amounts exclusive of bricks and old materials.

Hayne, Brothers	£1,180	0	0
Southgate and Potter	1,129	0	0
Wilson	965	0	0
Clever and Stanger	937	0	0
Symons	936	0	0
Delay	945	0	0
Hooker	908	0	0

For two villas, for Mr. Burrell. Mr. Moore, architect.

Myers	£3,800	0	0
Green	2,720	0	0
Bland	2,498	0	0
Lawrence	2,208	0	0
Collins	2,195	0	0
Stredden	2,131	0	0
Hopkins	2,030	0	0
Howard	1,621	0	0
Clever and Co.	1,505	0	0
Corne (accepted)	1,465	0	0

Received by National Freehold Land Society for two villas at Enfield.

Field	£1,400	0	0
Lawrence	1,229	0	0
Smith	1,195	0	0
Hall	1,066	0	0
Rich	1,057	0	0
Clever and Co. (accepted)	930	0	0
B. and C. Hayne (withdrawn)	925	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. B." "E. A. S." "R. K. P." "T. G." "S. M." "E. C." "C. R. C." "Q." "Mons. C. D." "W. W." "T. C. L." "J. J." "T. D. R." "Stoke Newington." "W. F." "J. C." (question has been often treated of in our pages). "L. C. R." "Rex." "M. W." "T. D." "C. H. W." and "J. W. G."

"*Books and Addresses.*" We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

ARCHITECTURAL PUPIL.—A Firm of established reputation require a well educated Youth, having a taste for the profession, as an OUT-DOOR PUPIL. In addition to the routine of a first-class practice, he would, during the first year, have the opportunity of acquiring great practical knowledge at a large public building now erecting near London. Address to B. B. care of Mr. Norton, 32, Lombard-street, City.

BOROUGH of CORK. — NOTICE to ENGINEERS.—The Joint Committee of the Council of Cork and Commissioners of the Port and Harbour of Cork, will meet at the Council Chamber, Cork, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER inst. at ONE o'clock, to FLEET an ENGINEER. Such persons as wish to become candidates will send their testimonials, &c to the Right Worshipful the MAYOR of CORK, on or before the 22nd inst. The salary is 600l a year, and the engineer will be required to reside in Cork, and to devote his exclusive time to the business of the Corporation and Harbour Board. By order of the Joint Committee.

ALEX. M'CARTHY, Town Clerk.
JOS. F. SHEARING, Sec. Harbour Board.

November 6, 1854.

CLERK in a BUILDER'S OFFICE.—WANTED, a Young Man who has been engaged in a similar capacity, and is well conversant with the duties required.—Address by letter, with full particulars, stating age, salary, nature of the engagement last filled, and references, to B. C. care of Mr. Paradise, 40, Watling-street, City.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TWO ARCHITECTS, in Partnership, holding appointments, and having several public buildings in course of erection, have a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Apply by letter to A. B. 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street.

WANTED, in a Surveyor's Office, a Youth, who writes a good and expeditious hand, can trace drawings neatly, and square dimensions.—Apply by letter, in own handwriting, stating age, terms, and references, to Mr. CHAS. J. SHOPPEE, 91, Doughty street, Mecklenburgh-square, London.

WANTED, by a Builder in the country, a SHOP FOREMAN, to take the management of the Carpenters' and Joiners' department. One who is thoroughly master of staircase work, shop-fronts, farm-buildings, and jobbing work. He must be capable of keeping time, and accounting for the materials. A middle-aged man will be preferred, who has held a similar situation in a shop where contract work is done. Good references will be required for ability and sobriety.—All applications, naming the age and terms, to be sent to A. B. Messrs. Noble and Co.'s, Printers &c. Boston, Lincolnshire.

TO MARBLE MASONS.

WANTED, a FOREMAN, to take the MANAGEMENT of extensive MARBLE WORKS at Carlisle. Testimonials from previous employers will be required. —Apply to T. and J. NELSON, Marble Works, Carlisle.

TO MILL SAWYERS.

WANTED, in the Country, a thoroughly competent Person to take the lead in a STEAM SAW-MILL; he must be able to direct the men, and understand the cutting up of home grown timber for the several purposes required in general building. It is highly important that he should have a knowledge of machinery and saw sharpening. Sobriety indispensable.—Apply by letter to A. B. U. Mr. Noyes's, Grocer, &c. Marlborough, Wiltshire.

TO GENERAL SMITHS.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SMITH; it is also necessary that he should be fully acquainted with the shoeing of horses. None apply to agree for 12 months who is thoroughly competent and steady; to such an one permanent employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply by letter to A. B. C. Mr Noyes's, Grocer, &c. Marlborough, Wiltshire.

WANTED, a good JOINER. One used to staircases and the trade generally.—Apply to Mr. JOHN CATCHPOL, Builder, Erith, Kent.

WANTED, a PLUMBER and TINSMITH, to proceed to a British colony, under an engagement for not less than two years. The employment is in the waterworks, and the person must be thoroughly competent as a workman, and accustomed to lay and joint service pipes, make gutters, &c.; age, between 30 and 40. None but men whose characters will bear the strictest scrutiny as to honesty and sobriety need apply. Wages, 15l. per month, free passage, and gratuity for good conduct at end of term of service.—Letters and testimonials, post-paid, containing references to previous employers, and especially the last, may be addressed to T. care of Mr. Miller, Stationer, Bridge-road, Lambeth.

TO LAND SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

WANTED, an experienced SURVEYOR, who is also a neat and expeditious DRAUGHTSMAN, for a short time in the country.—Address, with testimonials, specimen of map-drawing, and terms, to J. B. HORN, Folkestone, Kent.

TO SMITHS.

WANTED, an experienced JOBBING HAND. One who understands the bell-hanging and gas-fitting preferred. Apply 83, Brook-street, New-road, near Tottenham-court-road.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN.

WANTED, in an Architect's Office, an experienced and first-rate chief ASSISTANT. A liberal salary will be given. All communications will be considered strictly confidential.—Apply by letter, stating full particulars, addressed to G. H. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, a WORKING FOREMAN of ENGINERS, under a general foreman. An active, steady man, used to small steam-engines and machinery, and able to make working drawings.—Apply to BUNNETT and CO. Engineers, Deptford, Kent.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 29, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER. —Address H. K. 36, Great Union-street, Borough-road.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, to take a quantity of BRICKWORK TO DESCRIBE, in town or country, by a steady and experienced bricklayer. Good references. Direct, A. B 10, Brewer-street, Golden-square.

WANTS a SITUATION, an experienced CLERK of WORKS.—Address, B. D. S. 34, Norfolk-street, Mid llesex Hospital.

A SURVEYOR, of much experience in the REAPPORTIONMENT of TITHES on lands taken for railway purposes, is willing to undertake similar business, or to give assistance.—Address to L. M. care of Mr. Alley, Newsvendor Chiswell-street, Finsbury.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a YOUTH, aged 16, to a BUILDER. A moderate premium only will be given.—Apply by paid letter, with full particulars, to Mr. KISSICK, No. 10, Tottenham-court-road.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 35, who thoroughly understands Plumbing, Painting, Glazing, &c. a SITUATION; has no objection to take piecework. Satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. can be given.—Apply to A. B. Mr. Toms's, 25, Allsop's-mews, Upper Baker-street, New-road.

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 23, a SITUATION as CLERK, &c. Has a practical knowledge of building, and is capable of measuring and taking out quantities superintending the erection of buildings, &c. Salary not a great consideration. Unexceptionable references and security if required.—J. J. Post-office, Windsor

TO ENGLISH AND FOREIGN TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c.

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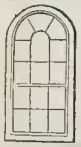

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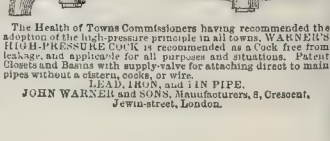

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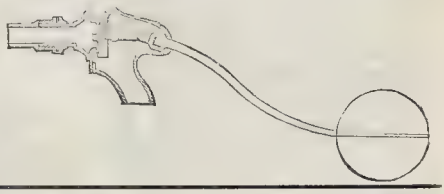

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Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.
KENTISH RAG STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.
MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 37, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.
Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.
Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—Kent Grey Stocks, of superior quality. Also, White Suffolk and Red Facing Bricks.—Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BLUE BRICKS.—TO BE SOLD, a quantity of VITRIFIED BLUE (Staffordshire) BRICKS.—Apply to Mr. JAMES UNWIN, 59, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road; or at Belmont Wharf, King's-cross, where Bricks can be seen.

AT the KESGRAVE BRICK MANUFACTORY, near IPSWICH, WHITE SUFFOLK FACING BRICKS, of superior quality and colour, FOR SALE.—Apply to FRANCIS FISK, Brickmaker, Ipswich.

WOODBRIDGE WHITE BRICK MANUFACTORY. THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUFFOLK WHITE FACING BRICKS of very superior quality, FOR SALE.—Apply to THOMAS PEAKE, Woodbridge.

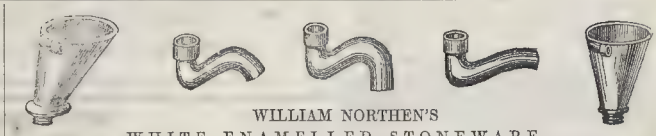
TO BRICKMAKERS, &c.—The Advertiser is in want of from 80,000 to 100,000 BRICKS, and would be ready to exchange New Household Furniture of the First Class for them, upon advantageous terms. Address, Z. Y. 10, Stratford-place, Camden New Town.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 38s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London. Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 55s. to 59s. 6d. per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 6-inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 80s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS—a highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil-cloth coverings; for entrance-halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.
MAW and Co. send, free of expense, their pattern and price book, with designs, to any given spaces and estimates), free of expense.
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SALOP.

BRICKLAYER'S, PLASTERER'S, and BUILDER'S BUSINESS TO BE SOLD, that has been carried on by the present proprietor for the last forty years, who is retiring in consequence of ill health.—For full particulars, apply at 51, South Molton-street, Oxford-street.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK, MANUFACTURER OF
GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 9-FEET LENGTHS.
Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

LONDON DISTRICT FREEHOLD LAND and HOUSE SOCIETY, Offices, 53, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City.—1,200 yards (nearly) prepared BRICK EARTH for SALE, on the Society's Estate, in the Cemetery-road, Peckham. To be cleared from the land within two months from this date.
Tenders to be delivered by WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst. addressed to E. W. ROBERTS, Secretary.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXCLUSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the necessary and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, and CHURCHWARDENS.—GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., replies immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement.—Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.
H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.
These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
M medium.	B B B B ditto ditto.

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

TO AVOID COLD within DOORS, use the highly-approved PATENT DRAUGHT and DUST EXCLUDER, the cheapest, most simple, and useful invention for the purpose. Price from 1d. to 6d. per yard. Sold at R. HELBRONNER'S, Sole Patentee, 365, Regent-street, near the Circus, Oxford-street; and at 103, Newgate-street.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

FOR SALE, a good strong DOUBLE-ACTION PUMP, capable of throwing from 15 cwt. to a ton of water per minute. Also, a One-horse High-pressure Steam-Engine. Also, a Ten-horse Waggon Boiler.—At CHARLES NICHOLS'S, Machinist, Trinity-street, Rotherhithe.

TO CONTRACTORS AND PUMP-MAKERS.
PUMP WANTED, 6-inch bore, 18 feet suction, 20 to 30 feet barrel.—Address, Z. 10, Assembly-road, Mile end, stating price.

AN Eight-horse Condensing STEAM-ENGINE, with a Bench of Paint Mills, FOR SALE.—To be seen at work at No 7, Sumner-street, South wark-bridge.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for rammed-ate use Several are ready for delivery, from six horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

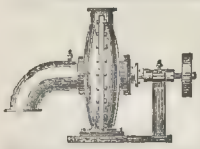
PUMPS ON HIRE

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto ... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Paper-makers, Chemists, Brick-makers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids (hot or cold) raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO'S PATENTED PUMPS For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to 9-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to

JOHN WARNER & SONS'
PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

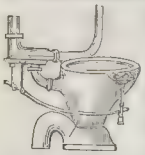
which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the pump considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, trunks, wire, lead traps, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main.



Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private mansions. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Prices of Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 92, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

NORBITON POTTERY and BRICK and TILE WORKS, KINGSTON HILL

BENJAMIN LOCKER, Jun. invites the attention of Builders, Contractors, and others, to the following reduced prices of his superior RED SOCKET DRAIN PIPES, in 2 feet lengths —

3 inch.	4 inch.	6 inch	9 inch.	12 inch	15 inch bore.
5d.	6d	8d	1s. 3d	2s 2d	4s 2d each.

Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. equally low

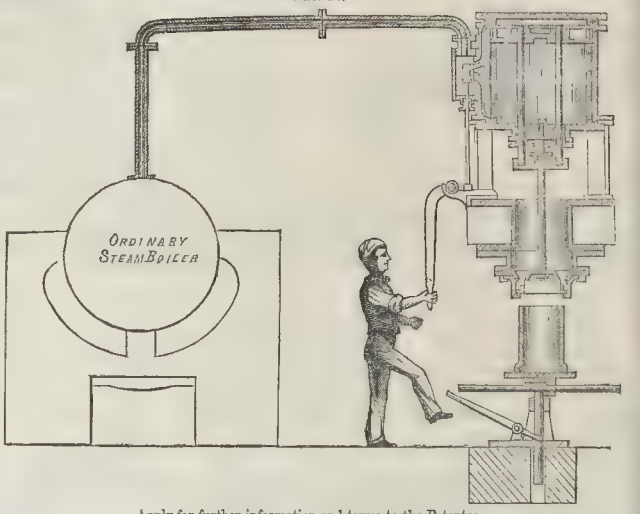
These pipes being made by powerful steam machinery, and of unusual thickness are capable of resisting double the pressure of ordinary stoneware pipes; and their durability is beyond a doubt. As unglazed pottery, well burnt, they are often discovered in a perfect state after being under ground for many centuries.

DELIVERED FOR CASH WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE WORKS, OR AT ANY STATION ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY AND ITS BRANCHES WITHIN FORTY MILES OF KINGSTON. CARRIAGE FREE, IF IN QUANTITIES NOT LESS THAN 10 PIPES.

LOCKER'S improved Border Tile and Coping Bricks, Land Drain pipes, Drain traps, and all kinds of Roofing Tiles, Garden, Kale, &c. &c. Chimney-pots, &c. &c.

N.B. Bricks, Tiles, and Pipes made to any pattern.

LICENSES GRANTED
FOR THE USE OF
SPENCER'S PATENT;
VIZ. FOR
DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-PRESS, SOCKETING DIES,
(These Dies are used without crosses or arms);
DIES FOR HOLLOW EARTHENWARE,
(As Garden-pots, Pans, Basins, Crucibles, &c.);
Bends direct from the Machine, Stilts and Kiln for Vitrifying and Burning;
FOR MAKING
SANITARY TUBES, DRAIN-PIPES, EARTHENWARE,
&c. &c. &c.



Apply for further information and terms to the Patentee,
THOMAS SPENCER, PRESCOT.
N.B. Licenses are already granted to parties in London, York, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Darlington, Birmingham, Liverpool, Wrexham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, or their localities.

SEWERAGE, WATER, GAS, AND CHEMICAL PIPES, &c. &c.
From 1 to 24 inches diameter, in 3 and 9 feet lengths.

BROWN STONE WARE and other PIPES.

JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. &c.

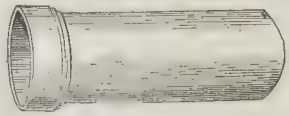
WATER-CLOSET PANS WITH SYPHON TRAPS.

In superior WHITE METALLINE-GLAZE STONEWARE.

Also in common BROWN STONEWARE.

Reference by permission to the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Bolton &c. &c.

THE FARNLEY IRON COMPANY, WORTLEY, near LEEDS.



Manufacturers of FIRE BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c., White Building Bricks, Fire-clay CHIMNEY-TOPS, in Norman, Egyptian, Saxon, Tudor, Grecian, Gothic, and Elizabethan styles.

TERRA COTTA

Fountains, Vases, Pedestals, Capitals, Trusses, Brackets, &c., in great variety, which for beauty and elegance of design are unequalled. The designs of Architects modelled with the greatest exactness.

Also of PATENT GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, &c., well adapted for pressure, being made extra pressed under "Spencer's Patent." Superior White Glazed CLOSET PANS, TRAPS, &c.

The Works of the Company are situated in the immediate vicinity of the well-known bed of WORTLEY FIRE-CLAY, and their manufacture of BRICKS, for the use of Forges, Gas Companies, Foundries, Potteries, and Glassworks, is confidently recommended for all purposes where extreme heat is required. Their GROUND CLAY is also particularly adapted for the manufacture of CRUCIBLES, MELTING POTS, &c.

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BIRMINGHAM	No 7, Lion-row; also King Alfred-street, adjoining Bingley-hall, and Lawley-street.	HULL	No. 69, Queen-street, and Wellington-street.
BRISTOL	No 14, Nelson-street.	BRADFORD	Horton-yard
LIVERPOOL	No 9, Russell-street, 83, Renshaw-street, and Shipping-wharf, Leeds-street.	LEEDS	Wellington-street, adjoining the Midland Station; and Shipping-wharf, Victoria-works, Hunslet.

Where Drawings, with Prices, &c. may be obtained; and at the Great Industrial Exhibition Dublin.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 29, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Danvers Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Fruit Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Pratt-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 32, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCKS, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices willbe forwarded free on application.

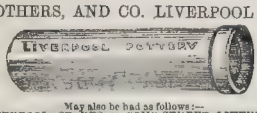
DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



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GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	CARLISLE.....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
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KENDAL.....Robt. Thompson.	LIMERICK.....W. Burgess and Sons.
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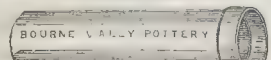
The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS,

TRAPS, &c. at the



NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset: they are made of clay of the best quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

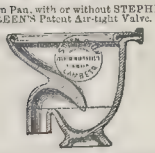
Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

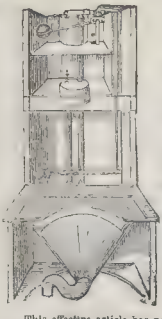
STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopperan ther Pans, th best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



egistered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

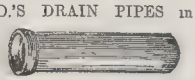
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE.



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MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

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STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

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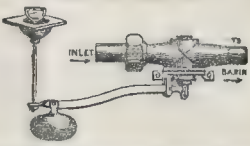

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TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connell's Registered Model Water-closet."—This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for boxing without the usual service box, or lead-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented. A diagram of the valve may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

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STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c. &c. Agents.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, SCULPTORS, MARBLE MASONS, AND OTHERS.—Highly important Sale of the genuine Stock of Marble of an old established firm, dissolving partnership.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES (near Northern Wharf), Regent's Canal, St. Pancras, and at the SHOW-ROOMS South-row, New-road, St. Pancras, during the present month, the whole of their valuable and extensive STOCK, which will comprise about a THOUSAND TONS of MARBLE, of choice quality and of the following descriptions, viz. statuary, sienn, Sicilian, black, Bardilla, dove, black and gold, Sienna, Giodle, Lanzadeck, Sarrancolin, and St. Anna; also 30,000 feet super. of most of the above descriptions of marble in slabs of various thicknesses and large dimensions, the whole lying on their wharf convenient for rail or water conveyance. The second portion will comprise the magnificent contents of their Show-rooms, comprising 2-0 marble chimney-pieces, in every variety of design, and of the very best workmanship; also an extensive assortment of tablets, monuments, tablets, mortars, baths, vases, pedestals, &c. The alcoves are in preparation, and will be completed ere the week before the sale, the days of which will be shortly announced. Credit at four months will be given by approved bill.—40, Parliament-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—By MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 22nd, at TWELVE o'clock, at the BRICKFIELDS, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, a few yards from the Canal-tunnel at Station of the North London Railway in lots, BRICKMAKING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, nearly new, including Norton and Bories's patent machine for solid or hollow bricks, equal to the manufacture of 10,000 per day; pug-mill, 8 new gauge boxes, on carriage, portable circular steam boiler, on cart age and wheels; slating rigger's and straps, forty iron barrow plates, twenty barrows, large quantity of fencing, specimen bricks, and various effects. To be viewed the day prev ous and morning of sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING SPACIOUS PREMISES.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, the Grove Foundry, Southwark, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20 at ELEVEN, by order of Mr. Jefferis, retiring, the GROVE IRONFOUNDRY, extensive manufacturing premises, situate in the Grove, Great Guildford-street Southwark in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated new street from the Borough, together with the Goodwill of the old established business, and the valuable plant and effects, now in use by Mr Jefferis. The premises comprise a spacious ironfoundry, with floor over a portion; smith's shop, counting-house, trimming-shop, engine and boiler houses, with loft over, stabling, store rooms, and man's apartments, a large yard with gateway entrance; also spacious premises adjoining, let to Mr. Cater at 50l. per annum. The whole of the premises are held for a term of years at a rent of 170l. per annum. To be viewed till the sale.—Particulars may shortly be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—By MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, the Grove Foundry, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, and following day at ELEVEN, in lots, by order of Mr. Jefferis, retiring, the PLANT, TOOLS, and STOCK of the Grove Foundry; 6-horse high-pressure steam-engine, with two boilers, and blowing cylinder for hot blast, fan, and two blowing-machines; three cupolas, crane shank, and hand ladles, two travelling foundry cranes equal to seven tons each, two 4-ton cranes, blacking mill, loam mill, four engine-turning lathes, 200 feet wrought-iron shafting, riggers, and driving gear; iron circular saw-bench, capital eight-ton iron wharf crane, seventy tons of fine and loam moulding sifty tons of cast iron, eighty ton-broken machinery and cast-iron, gas apparatus with holder and tank, gas pumps, grindstone two smiths' forges, anvils, vices and tools, cranes to 8, 5 ton press, three tons lap iron, an excellent assortment of wagon and cart arms and boxes, agricultural implements, force backs and ten irons, batters' kilns, scales and weights, screws, moulding, trimming benches and stock, cast-iron rat, powerful draught horse and cart, Jucke's smoke consuming apparatus, a large collection of valuable patterns, and numerous other effects. TO BE VIEWED FRIDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

Important to Building Societies, small Capitalists, and Others.—Valuable Freehold Building Land, situate on the high road From Windsor to Sunninghill, at Hatchett-lane, divided into numerous plots.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed to SELL, at the WHITE HART, Windsor, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at 7 TWELVE for ONE o'clock, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, land-tax redeemed, situate at Hatchett-lane, on the high road from Windsor to Sunninghill, opposite Windsor Forest, and abutting on the lands of Messrs. Randall and Westaway, highly eligible for the erection of third-class houses, so much required in this neighbourhood. The whole estate, including two cottages, and the handsome flower-garden and pleasure ground adjoining, about 16 acres, will be divided into numerous plots, varying in frontage from 30 feet to feet to the present and prospective roads.—Plans now on the premises, and may be had at the White Hart Hotel, Windsor; Wells's Inn, Sunninghill; the Cranbourne Tower beer-shop, on the property; of Messrs. BURLEY and CARLILE, Solicitors, Windsor; and Messrs. Daniels's inn; and at the Office of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, 6, Lancaster-place, Strand.

Truly Valuable and Extensive Sale of Navy Oak, Elm, Ash, and other Timber, with lop, top, and bark, standing on the Woolhampton and Brimpton Estates, about seven miles from Newbury, Berks, within a short distance of the Kennet and Avon Canal and Berkshire Hants Railway Station.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth to SELL by AUCTION, at the FALMOUTH ARMS INN, Woolhampton, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, about 80 large Navy Oak, 40 Ash, 210 large Elm, Ash, Maple, Poplar, Horsechestnut, Sycamore, Hornbeam, and 2 Cherry Trees, standing on the above estates.—Catalogues, with full particulars, reservations, and conditions of sale, may be had Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, with Messrs. REYNOLDS, Brimpton; at Garraway's Coffee-house, 3, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; Christopher Hotel, Eton; George Hotel, Reading; Globe Inn, Andover; Rose and Crown, Hungerford; Bear Hotels, Hungerford and Maidenhead; Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, Market-place, Newbury, Berks.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Particulars of an important and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, for investment or occupation, consisting of about 650 acres of capital pasture and arable land, highly cultivated and well timbered, situate in the parishes of Harrington, Todd ington, Westoning, and St. Gathey, in the county of Bedford, within an easy distance of the market-towns of Ampthill, Luton, Dunstable, and Woburn; with convenient homesteads, agricultural buildings, cottages, brick-yard, lime-kiln, &c. and possessing several beautiful sites for building, with excellent game rights preservable on the property, which is at present divided into four farms, in the occupation of Messrs. Franklin, Hall, Turney, and Gadsden, with all the plantations; extern detached cottages, farm-houses, buildings, and premises, and small allotments of land, the rents and annual value amounting to 1,150l. per annum which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by ROBERT FORZE, at the WHITE HART INN, AMPTHILL, a THURSDAY, the 23rd of NOVEMBER, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the Afternoon, in ten lots. To be viewed on application to Wm. Hall, Harrington, the Gardener, at Harlington, at whom printed particulars may be obtained. Particulars also of Messrs. Prance and Son, Solicitors, Bedford; Messrs. Marris and Haynes, Solicitors, 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; at the principal inns at Toddington, Ampthill, Luton, Dunstable, Woburn, and Leighton; at the Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Steppingley, Ampthill, Beds.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stock in Trade of a Plumber, Painter, and Glazier: Spring-carts, Harness, and Effects of the late Mr. James Wharton, by

MR. RICHARDS, on the PREMISES, opposite Tottenham High Cross, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, at ELEVEN precisely. The STOCK comprises about two tons of sheet and pipe lead, two lift-pumps, seven handpumps, large cistern-heads, traps, sheet zinc, twenty dozen of taps and cocks, balls, flap-ge-pipe, four crates of glass, stock of oils and colours, white lead, whiting, paper-hangings, large quantity of plumbers' and painters' tools and brushes, 100 carboys and cans, large cans with taps, strong blocks and falls, ropes, well tackle, standard scr w, wash-hand machine, nests of drawers, grindst-ne, ladders sashes and frames, doors, counting-house fixtures, a capital mare'ale, garden-engine, hand-glasses, corn-bins, chaise-cart, strong plumber's cart, two spring carts, harness, timber girders, breasummers, quarterings, rafters, joists, flooring, doors, sashes and frames, shop-fronts and shutters, thirty stacks of firewood, and quantity of useful stuff.—May be viewed the day previous and morning of sale. Catalogues had on the Premises, and at the Offices of the Auctioneer, 150, Minories, City.

TO BUILDERS, PIANOFORTE AND CABINET MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 42, Union-street, Somers-town, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, and following day, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, the entire STOCK IN TRADE, comprising about 1,500 pine yellow, white, and spruce planks, deals, and battens, 200 sawn ditto, dry, wide, pine board, mahogany, oak, cedar, 30 squares of 4 oz. and 6 oz. first quality glass, 12 dozen brushes, 12 workbenches, sash-sliding, ladders, barrows forze, ironmongery, tools, slate, stone drain pipes and junctions, 50 traps, 40,000 new cream-coloured bricks, cart-truck, and clearance of yard. May be viewed on Saturday and morning of Sale, when catalogues can be had. Auction Offices, Cardington street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

7,000 FEET OF MARBLE SLAB OF VARIOUS KINDS.

MR. GAIRDNER will SELL by AUCTION, at the STONE SAW-MILLS, Brook-street, New road, Regent's-canal, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, at TWELVE, under-mentioned lots which admit of no reserve, about 7,000 feet of MARBLE in slab, comprising statuary, veu, Sicilian, Bardilla, black and gold, dove, black, and various others On view, and catalogues had, at Mr. GAIRDNER'S Office, 159, Tottenham-court-road.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS

MESSRS. PRICE and CLARK will SELL by AUCTION, on the FIELD, nearly opposite the Half Moon and Seven Stars, New road, Shepherd's-bush, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, at TWELVE for ONE, a CLAMP of seasoned grey STOCK BRICKS. May be viewed, and catal gues had at the field; at the various Inns in the neighbourhood; and at Messrs. PRICE and CLARK'S Offices, 48, Chancery-lane.

Freehold Building Land, Battersea.

MR. W. R. GLASIER begs respectfully to announce that he is instructed to SELL by PRIVATE CONTRACT the UNSOLD LOTS of FREEHOLD LAND offered for Sale at Garraway's on the 7th inst. 41, Charing-cross, 9th Nov. 1854.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS, ROTHERHITHE, Second Portion of Materials of Warehouses and other Buildings.

MR. ROGERS begs to announce, that he is favoured with instructions from the Directors of the Commercial Dock Company to SELL by AUCTION, at their PREMISES, Rotherhithe, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, at TWELVE for ONE precisely, the remaining MATERIALS of a brick-built TWO-FLOOR WAREHOUSE, about 300 feet long by 50 feet, strongly timbered, and covered with about forty squares of slate, Yorkshire slates, and number granaries, and other buildings, several thousand pantiles, about 25 tons of cast-iron pipes, pipes, &c. coppers, iron pans, iron and zinc gutters, and other effects. And at the Acorn-and-Aspall-street Commercial Dock Pier, smith's shop, furnaces, and range of stables, with loft over. May be viewed the day previous Catalogues had at the adjoining Inns, and of the Auctioneer, Lewisham.

LEWISHAM, KENT.—To Timber Merchants, Builders, Wheelwrights, &c. Oak, Elm, Ash, Lime, and other Timber, Sawn Oak Posts, Oak Gate Posts, Oak Rails, Sash Bars, Quartering, Elm, Lime, and other Board, Two Cast-iron Gates and Gatepost, Collinge's Patent, Stacks of useful Slabs and Firewood, a useful Brown Cob, a Two-wheel Chaise, and other Effects, which will be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. MARSH, on the PREMISES, near the Church, Lewisham, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, at TWELVE o'clock, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. G. Corbett, in consequence of the lease of the premises having expired. The Stock consists of useful oak timber trees, elm, ash, and lime in timber and boards, about 500 sawn oak posts of various lengths, 100 pairs oak cart rails, 5,000 oak cleft pales, oak ash sills, quartering, gravel plank, oak stocks, ash halvelings, wheeling planks and barrow, useful slabs, firewood, and various other effects. May be viewed the day preceding the Sale; and catalogues had at the Inns in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, Greenwich, Deptford, Bromley, Camberwell, Dulwich, Sydenham, Lee, and Lewisham; at the place of Sale; and at Mr. MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

KENT—CHISLEHURST.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, in this delightful, healthy, and much-frequented village, abounding with pleasant walks and drives, THREE PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND, together about six acres in one or more lots, most picturesquely situate, with extensive views to the south, and a few minutes' walk from the Churches of England and Rome. Water excellent and provided. Drainage good, and five miles from the rail, with daily conveyance to and fro. Also, valuable FREEHOLD LAND, suitable for Cottages, at the leisure hill, near the cricket-ground.—Apply to GEORGE BASKCOMB, Esq. Chislehurst; or R. P. BROWN, Esq. 30, Clement's-lane, and Greenwich.

TO BE LET, on a Repairing Lease, direct from the Freeholder, TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, Yorkstreet, Westminster, in the immediate vicinity of the new street.—For particulars apply, by letter, to Mr. KNIGHT, Architect, 57, Charlotte-street, Portland place.

OXFORD.—To BUILDERS.—BUILDING GROUND, at Park Town, TO BE LET, on long Building Leases, at moderate ground rents (to include sewers, road and iron railing), with option of purchasing the fresh land, several of the best positions having been selected for the erection of Suburban Villa Residences. This is worthy the notice of respectable builders, to whom if required advances will be made as the work goes on. A plan of the estate can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS WYATT, Architect, &c. 2, Maiden-street, Regent-street.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET or SOLD; ten acres. Capital roads. Twenty-five miles from town, two and a-half from Horley and Three Bridges stations (Brighton line), a loop line nearly completed to East Grinstead, with a station at a convenient distance, which doubles its value,—near two churches and other buildings (some good private dwellings) contiguous; views delightful; situation healthful; soil good. Brick earth is supposed to be on the property, as bricks are made not very far distant. Terms moderate. Plans to be seen at the Offices of JOHN BURGES WATSON, Esq. Architect, 9, Nottingham-place, New-road, Regent's-park.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.—BANKING-HOUSES TO BE LET.—The Markets' Improvement Committee will meet at Guildhall, on THURSDAY, the 16th of NOVEMBER inst. at ONE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for the BANKING-OFFICES at the New Market. Tenders must be sealed, and endorsed, "Tender for Banking-offices." Parties offering the highest terms per annum will be entitled in rotation to preference in the selection of offices. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept any offer which may be below the value estimated by them. Plans may be seen, and particulars obtained, at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of TEN and FIVE. MEREWETHER.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.—PUBLIC-HOUSES TO BE LET.—The Markets' Improvement Committee will meet at Guildhall, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of NOVEMBER inst. at ONE o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for the FIVE PUBLIC-HOUSES at the new market, viz.: the Lion, the Lamb, the Black Bull, the White Horse, and the Butchers' Arms. The particular house required, must be specified in the Tender. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Public-house." The committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest Tender. Plans may be seen, and particulars obtained, at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of TEN and FIVE. MEREWETHER.

LAND adapted for METROPOLITAN CEMETERIES.—Sewers Office, Guildhall, 24th October, 1854.—The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, acting as the Burial Board for that City, have about 100 ACRES, of valuable FREEHOLD LAND, which they are desirous of SELLING to any parish or parishes for the purpose of a cemetery. It being peculiarly adapted for such purpose. The land is situate in the parish of Little Ilford. The Eastern Counties Railway runs close by it, and may by arrangement run directly into it. It is also directly accessible by the high road from London and from Wanstead, and is about a quarter of a mile west of Ilford. The ceme tery for the City of London is formed on the adjoining portion, and the said Commissioners will sell the land in question, subject to the restrictions that no building is to be erected on it except for agricultural purposes or the purposes of a cemetery. The land-tax is redeemed. Plans of the property may be inspected at the office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, at No. 14, Old Jewry-chambers, where further particulars may be known, or of the undersigned.

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET.—KING'S CROSS, opposite the Station (Houses or Factories). EALING, near the Railway Station (Villas). SUTTON, close to the Station (Villas and Inn). WIMBLEDON PARK, near the new Station (Villas). VAUXHALL, abutting on the Station and River (an extensive Wharf and Warehouses, Freehold, to be Sold). Apply to NELSON and INNES, Architects, 28, Regent-street.

FREEHOLD LAND, WIMBLEDON, SURREY, FOR SALE, a Plot on the Cottenham Park Estate, 28 ft. 6 in. frontage, by 180 ft. deep. Price 38l. including conveyance. 25l. may remain on mortgage, to pay at 5l. per month. Apply to J. A. BOOSEY, 5, Oxford-street, Cownhouse-road, Islington.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Lease. Money advanced to respectable builders. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

A THOUSAND YEARS.—MONEY LENT. A BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, for the above term. Ground-rents moderate. Charges moderate. Advances liberal.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect and Surveyor, 19, Stainsby road, Limehouse

EXTENSIVE and commodious BUILDING and YARD, known as the Bishopsgate Workhouse, situate in Dunning's-alley, Bishopsgate, TO BE LET or SOLD. The building is very capacious, and well adapted for factories or warehouses. The piece of ground is about 80 feet from east to south side of Dunning's-alley, and of average depth of 77 feet from north to south. Tenders are to be sent on the 30th of NOVEMBER instant, to the Office of Mr. MARTIN, 25, Sun-street, Vestry Clerk.—Further particulars required may be had on application to the Vestry Clerk; or of Mr. MEREDITH, No. 7, Great Winchester street, Broad-street.

TO BE SOLD, a FREEHOLD PLOT of GROUND (on which is a house called Walnut-tree Cottage), desirably situated North-end, Fulham, within three miles of Hyde-park-corner, for building purposes, having a frontage near the high road, with an average depth of 300 feet, and admirably adapted for building purposes, and is considered to be particularly suitable, from its extent and the nature of the locality, for the erection of buildings of the second or third rate, suggestive of which block plans have been prepared.—Particulars may be obtained, and plans of the property may be inspected, at the Offices of Mr. HERBERT PRICKETT, Surveyor, 15, Chancery-lane, and 23, Paddington-green.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, AND GLAZIERS

TO BE LET, on lease, extensive PREMISES, with a good BUSINESS attached. Established fifty years. The proprietor retiring. No premium. Near Regent-street and Oxford-street.—Apply at the Counting-house, 38, Great Castle-street, Regent-street.

THE FINSBURY and GENERAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Established 1850. Office, 48, Bedford-row.—A PUBLIC BALLOT for Rights to Allotments in the Market-Field Estate will take place at the Sportsman, City-road, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of NOVEMBER. Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely. All shares issued previously on which one month's subscription has been paid, will be eligible for the ballot.—Monthly subscription, 4s.; entrance and rules 1s. 6d. R. A. MARCH, Secretary.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 14, MOORGATE-STREET. TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

Portions of LAND of various sizes, and suitable for the erection of first, second, and third-class houses, for SALE, on the following estates of the National Freehold Land Society:—

ENFIELD,	WALTHAMSTOW,
CLAPHAM,	RED HILL,
CROYDON,	DORKING,
ROMFORD, and	KINGSTON-HILL.

In several of these neighbourhoods there is a great demand for houses, and the land may be purchased on the payment of a deposit of 10 per cent. and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest. W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary. November 14th, 1854.

CARCASES FOR SALE.—TWO SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Birch-lane, Brook-green, Hammersmith. For terms, apply to Mr. BARLOW, 11, Portman-street, Portman-square.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of CON Brothers, and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 11, 1854.

The Builder

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Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO the Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I beg to offer to you my grateful thanks for the confidence you have placed in me by returning me a successful candidate for the office of District Surveyor of Romford, under the Metropolis Buildings Act. The Legislature has deputed great power and responsibility on the officer holding the appointment, and it will be my duty, as it is my full intention, to transact the business of the office personally, and I trust in such manner as will justify the appointment you have made.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHICHCORD, F.S.A.

Fellow of Royal Institute of British Architects.

3a, Poets'-corner, Westminster Abbey, 13th Nov., 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The CATALOGUE of the COLLECTION will be issued on the 1st of JANUARY next, including a limited space for advertisements for Fine Art Manufactures.

For particulars, application should be made to the Publishers, Messrs. MASTERS and Co 78, New Bond-street, and 33, Aldersgate-street, on or before the 1st of DECEMBER next.

Oct. 18th, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The SECOND of a COURSE of LECTURES, addressed to workmen engaged in decorative art, will be delivered at the Museum, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, at TWO o'clock (in stead of THREE o'clock, as originally arranged), on the GENERAL PRINCIPLES of OUTLINE, by JOHN RUSKIN, Esq.

Students' cards may be had at the Museum.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon Secretary

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—At a Special Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Rooms of the Institute of British Architects, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. it was moved by W. G. Habershon, esq. and seconded by H. B. Garling, esq. and resolved unanimously, "That in the opinion of this meeting the Dictionary of Architecture is worthy of the support of the profession, and of the public generally."

Resolved unanimously, "That this meeting sees no reason to alter the mode of conducting the work, being assured that all suggestions kindly offered to the committee will be carefully considered."

Moved by Professor Donaldson, and seconded by C. C. Nelson, esq. and carried unanimously, "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman, William Tite, esq. F.R.S. for his kindness in taking the chair on this important meeting, and the urbanity and judgment with which he has conducted the discussion."

WYATT PAPWORTH, Hon Sec.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, Suffolk-street Gallery.—All DRAWINGS, MODELS, PHOTOGRAPHS of BUILDINGS, and PATENTS, MATERIALS DECORATIONS, &c. intended for the department of Manufactures connected with Architecture, must be delivered between the 1st and 5th of DECEMBER next.

Those who may intend to become subscribers, and have not yet sent in their names, should do so in good time, as a list will be printed with the Catalogues.

Drawings intended for the French Exhibition will have a special place provided for them, and may be exhibited here first of all, as the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will not select those that are to be sent till very nearly the period when this Exhibition closes.

In addition to the former list of Local Honorary Secretaries, the following gentlemen will act, and afford information on the spot:

BIRMINGHAM	W. W. Bateman, esq.
BRISTOL	S. C. Fripp, esq.
CORK	W. W. Lrash, esq.
DURHAM and County	H. W. Pritchett, jun. esq. Darlington.
LLANDAFF	J. P. Seddon, esq.
MANCHESTER	J. E. Gregan, esq.
NOTTINGHAM	Thos. C. Hine, esq.
OXFORD	J. L. Seekham, esq.
READING	Chas. Heaman, esq.
YORK	Geo. F. Jones, esq.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. 20, Lansham-place, } Hon. Secs.
JAS EDMESTON, Jun. 5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, }

EVENING LECTURES.—The First of a Series of Courses of Evening Lectures at the Government School of Science will consist of TWENTY LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of NON METALLIC BODIES, with special reference to their applications in the Arts, to be given by Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S. on the Evenings of Wednesdays and Fridays, at Eight o'clock, commencing on the 24th of November next.

Tickets for the whole course may be obtained, at 5s. each, on application to the Registrar of the School, Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street. SPECIAL TICKETS for SCHOOLMASTERS of Public Schools, at 2s 6d each, for the whole course, may also be had there, and at the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House

COMPETITIONS.

BRIDGES.—To BRIDGE ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS.—Any person desirous of submitting economical PLANS for ERECTING a HIGHWAY BRIDGE and FOOTWAY over the River Wye, at Hoarwithy, near Ross, in the county of Hereford, and preparing plans for deposit on 30th NOVEMBER inst. as required by the Houses of Parliament, may communicate at once to Mr. J. F. SYMONDS, Solicitor, Hereford.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE DIRECTORS of the CHESTERFIELD MARKET COMPANY are desirous of receiving DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for a MARKET-HOUSE and PUBLIC ROOMS. A Premium of 30l will be paid for the most approved design, and 15l. for the next best. The drawings and estimates must be delivered at the Offices of Messrs. SHIPTON and HALEWELL, Solicitors, Chesterfield, on or before TEN a.m. on the 21st DECEMBER next, addressed to the Secretary, from whom particulars, together with a plan and section of the intended site, may be obtained on payment of 5s.

Chesterfield, Nov. 1, 1854. GEORGE WALLIS, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Committee for the Erection of National Schools in the parish of Ludlow, Salop, are desirous of receiving PLANS and ESTIMATES of adequate SCHOOL BUILDINGS for 150 boys, 150 girls and 200 infants, with classrooms, suitable residence for a master, mistress, and infant schoolmistress, fencing, &c to be erected according to the requirements of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, in a plain and substantial manner, such as the Committee of Council will approve, as regards height of rooms, ventilation, &c. All such Plans must be sent, on or before the 1st of JANUARY, 1855, to the Rev. J. BANKS, Hon. Secretary, Grammar School, Ludlow, of whom further particulars may be obtained

KING'S LYNN UNION.—PLANS for NEW WORKHOUSE.—PLANS and GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS and ESTIMATES are required for a Workhouse, to be erected on land in Extn'sroad, South Lynn, to contain 450 paupers. Information as to the rooms and offices required, to ensure proper classification, and a plan of the site, may be obtained, and all other particulars known, on application to me. Plans, &c to be received by me on or before the 21st DECEMBER next. The Architect producing a plan which shall be accepted by the Guardians, and approved by the Poor-law Board, will receive a premium of 50l; and his plans, &c. will become the absolute property of the Guardians, who may, at their discretion, employ the Architect producing them to superintend the building or not. If employed, his remuneration will be hereafter agreed on, and will include the premium. The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept any of the plans which may be submitted.

By order, JNO. JAS. COULTON, Clerk.

Lynn, 10th Nov. 1854.

CONTRACTS.

LLANELLY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH WATER WORKS.—CONTRACT No. 3. Private Improvement Works, &c.—To PLUMBERS, FITTERS, and OTHERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Llanelly Local Board of Health are ready to receive TENDERS for the supply of sundry small PIPES, BENDS, ANGLE, ELBOW-PIECES, SOCKETS, NIPPLES, FERRULES, COCKS, TAPS, &c. and apparatus for water supply, together with the laying, fixing, jointing, connecting and perfecting the same from the street, main, and service water-pipes to sundry houses, places, buildings and premises, all situate at Llanelly, with the supply of sundry other articles, materials, apparatus, labour, and other works. A specification can be seen, and form of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after TUESDAY, the 21st day of NOVEMBER inst. upon payment of two shillings and sixpence. All Tenders must be made according to the prescribed form, and delivered to me, at the Office of the said Board of Health, on or before FOUR o'clock on FRIDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Llanelly Local Board of Health.

(Signed) F. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Llanelly, November, 1854.

BRIDGNORTH BOARD of HEALTH.—To CONTRACTORS, PIPE-MAKERS, and OTHERS.—The Town Council of Bridgnorth give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to contract for the following, being Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, for the DRAINAGE of part of their district, viz.:

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the supply of Glazed Stoneware Sewer and Drain Pipes, Junctions, &c.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For laying Sewer and Drain Pipes, and for making and completing about 1,470 feet of 9-inch Brick sewer.

The specifications and conditions of contract of either of the above may be obtained upon payment of 5s. and drawings, plans, and sections inspected, by application at the offices of JAMES PILBROW, Esq. C.E. Tottenham, Middlesex Engineer to the said Board, or RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq surveyor, Bridgnorth. Sealed Tenders, properly endorsed, and addressed to the Local Board of Health, Bridgnorth, must be sent on or before THURSDAY, the 7th of DECEMBER next.

By order of the Board, J. J. SMITH, Clerk.

Bridgnorth, Nov. 10, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the following SERVICES, viz.—

1. COMPLETING the INTERIOR of the BULL POINT MAGAZINE ESTABLISHMENT, with Railroads, Asphalting, Metalling &c. &c.:
2. FORMING a RAILROAD to connect the Bull Point Magazine with the Powder Establishment at Kinterbury:
3. BUILDING TWO WALLS at or near No. 4 Magazine, Bull Point, as a temporary completion of the Enclosure:
4. BUILDING a GUARD-HOUSE at Bull Point:

For SPECIFIC SUMS,

Will be received at the Ordnance office, Pall mall, London, on or before the 1st DECEMBER next. Detailed specifications of the above four services, and every requisite information, may be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Pull Point, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 7th to 24th NOVEMBER, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineer Office, Dev.nport, 29th October, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

Royal Engineer Office, Eastbourne, 14th Nov. 1854.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall Mall, London, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of NOVEMBER, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the ERECTION of a BATTERY, with MAGAZINES, &c at Newhaven, in the county of Sussex. The plans, specifications, and conditions of contract for the above works may be seen, and every information obtained on application at the Office for at the Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, between the hours of TEN and FOUR each day Sundays excepted. Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for the Erection of a Battery, with Magazines, &c. at Newhaven, in the county of Sussex."

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND WELL BORERS.

HALSTED LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH. The Board hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons who may be willing to undertake all or any or either of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT No. 1. For Constructing and Completely Finishing the Main Drainage and Water Mains, with Reservoir and Works connected therewith

CONTRACT No. 2.—For Steam-Engine, Boilers, &c.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For Sinking and Boring Well.

The drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender and stipulated quantities, &c. may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer Mr. EDWARD GOTTO, 35, Great George-street, Westminster, Lond n, on and after the 1st of NOVEMBER next; and sealed Tenders must be sent in to me, on or before the 29th DAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER next. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

O. HUSTLER, Clerk to the said Board.

Halsted, 28th October, 1854.

Sewers Office, Guildhall, November 14, 1854

CITY of LONDON CEMETERY. The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, acting as the Burial Board for the said City, hereby give notice, that they will meet at GUILDHALL, on TUESDAY, the 12th DECEMBER next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS for the EXECUTION of an ENTRANCE GATEWAY and GATES, PORTERS and SUPERINTENDENTS HOUSES, EPISCOPAL and DISSENTERS' CHAPELS, and for the CONSTRUCTION of DRAINS, GULLIES, &c and other Works, at the City of London Cemetery, at Little Ilford, in the County of Essex. The Tenders are to be sealed up, endorsed on the outside, "Tender for Works at City Cemetery," and delivered at the Office of the Clerk of the Commission, Mr. JOSEPH DAW, on or before TWELVE o'clock on the said 12th DECEMBER, after which hour no Tenders will be received. The parties tendering, or some one on their behalf, are to be in attendance at the time of opening the Tenders. The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender—Further particulars may be known, and the plans and specification seen at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM HAYWOOD, 10, Old Jewry Chambers. Security for 4,000l. will be required from the party whose Tender may be accepted. JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

OXFORD MARKET.

CONTRACT FOR IRON AND GLASS ROOFING

THE COMMITTEE for the MANAGEMENT of the OXFORD MARKET are prepared to receive TENDERS from builders and others for the CONSTRUCTION of an IRON ROOF, of about 23 feet by 28 feet, to correspond with the present iron roof over the principal avenue of the new market, and for taking off the slates from a certain portion of the roof of the principal avenue of the new market, and substituting glass for such slates and for other works.

Plans and specifications of the works to be executed are now lying at the Committee Room in the Market-street, Oxford, and may be inspected on application to Mr. T. COOK, the Market Beadle

Sealed Tenders for the execution of the works in question, endorsed "Tender for Oxford Market Works," to be addressed to Mr G. DAYMAN, Solicitor, Oxford, Clerk to the Market Committee, and to be sent before the 29th instant.

It is to be understood that the committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. DAYMAN, Clerk to the Market Committee.

Oxford, Nov. 13, 1854.

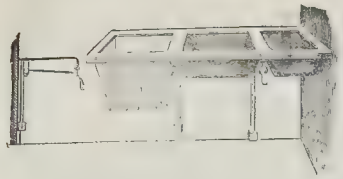
TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

A CHURCH being about to be erected at Torquay, Devon, persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the same may deliver TENDERS, in or before the 24th day of DECEMBER next, to Messrs. W. and C. KITSON, Torquay, at whose Office the plans, specifications, and conditions may be seen, and from whom, or of A. SALVIN, Esq. 30, Argyle-street, London, any further information may be obtained. The Committee for Building the Church reserve the option of rejecting any Tender.

Torquay, Nov. 13, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

COTTAM'S NEW PATENT FOR STABLE REQUISITES.



COTTAM AND HALLEN,

the original projectors of the above arrangement of MANGEL RACK and WATER TROUGH, AS ONE FIXTURE, which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, and universally approved of, have added all the latest improvements by direct invention secured by patent, which includes an entirely new method of attaching the halter ball and rein, giving to the horse greater freedom, and being noiseless in operation, add much to its comfort whilst feeding and convenience when at rest.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS

are constructed in the best possible manner, both as to form and utility, are cleanly in appearance, durable, and impervious to infection; manufactured PLAIN, GALVANIZED, or ENAMELLED

Improved Stable Guttering, with Moveable Safety Covers.

Loose Box Fittings, Harness-room Appendages, and every Article in Stable Furniture kept on Show.

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates on application to

COTTAM AND HALLEN, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

IMPROVED PUMPS,

Of the Best Workmanship and warranted.

The VALVES and SUCKERS of these Pumps are constructed upon an entire new and SIMPLE principle; they are not likely to get out of order; should they do so, can easily be repaired, as the Pump is so contrived that the valves can readily be got at.

An Improved CAST IRON TRAP, strongly recommended by the Sanitary Commissioners, and suitable for Sugar Bakers, Slaughter Houses, &c. &c. It is so formed that the Trap-plate will pass any matter the top grating will let through, and therefore is not liable to stoppages and well adapted to Stables and Stable-yards, for saving the best part of liquid Manure.

CONTRACTS.

FURNESS RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the WIDENING of their RAILWAY between Cross-cans and Lindal Stations, being about 1,55 lineal yards in length including the enlargement, or open cutting of the present Lindal tunnel, about 563 lineal yards in length. Plans, sections, with specification and form of Tender may be inspected on application at the Offices of Messrs McCLEAN and STILEMAN, the Company's Engineers 17, Great George street, Westminster; or at the Company's Offices, Barrow, Ulverstone, Lancashire, after TUESDAY, the 21st NOVEMBER next. Sealed Tenders to be forwarded, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 5th DECEMBER, 1854. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest Tender. By order,

JAMES RAMSDEN, Secretary

Barrow, Nov. 16th, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX.—TENDERS are required for BUILDING the above CHAPEL. Persons willing to contract for the same can see the drawings and specification by applying to Mr. BIGGERS, at the Town-hall, Brentford, from SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, to MONDAY, the 27th, between the hours of NINE and FIVE. The Tenders are to be delivered at the Office of the Architect, Mr CHARLES G. SEARLE, 25, Poultry, on or before TUESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, at TWELVE o'clock punctually. The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, unless satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a PUBLIC-HOUSE, on a Plot of Ground adjoining the Wandsworth-road, Pimlico, may inspect the drawings, at the offices of the Architect, on and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th next. The Architect does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

GEORGE MORGAN, Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a PAIR of VILLAS, in the Avenue St. Margaret's, Richmond, may inspect the drawings, at the Offices of the Architect, on and after NOVEMBER 27th. The Architect does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

GEORGE MORGAN, Architect, 5, Chancery-lane

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a FARMHOUSE and TWO HOMESTEADS upon the Treverry Estate, near St. Cear's, in the county of Carmarthen, may inspect the plans and specifications, on application to Mr. NICHOLL, Bailiff, at Treverry Farm, and at the Offices of Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, 62, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after the 21st day of NOVEMBER. Tenders for the proposed building to be forwarded to Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, on or before the 21st day of DECEMBER next.

N.B.—The estate is situated about three miles from the St. Clear Station, on the South Wales Railway.

CANNON IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street, St. Luke's.—JONES and BLAKTON, having made great additions to the STOCK of PATTERNS, beg to inform the Trade that they can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Cupolas, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKERS' OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,

63, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.

GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Air-bricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Gratings, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cotta.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

GLOVERS' IRONWORKS,

163, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry

JOHN FINCH, Ironfounder, Priory-street Works, Dudley, Wholesale Manufacturer of Fenders, Fire-irons, Dove-tail Joints for Iron Bedsteads, Garden-Seats, Flower-Stands, &c. &c.

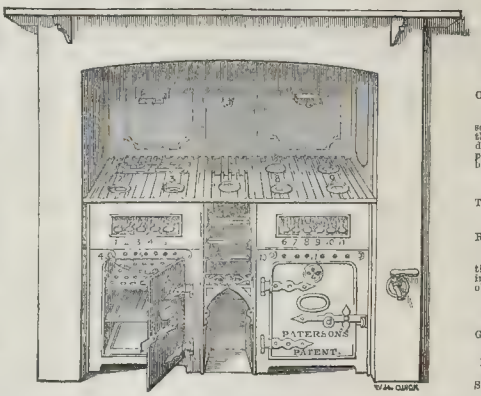
TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 13, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

CHEAP GAS-FITTING WAREHOUSE.—The Trade supplied with every description of GAS CHANDELIERS, Hall Lamps, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets Iron and Brass Tube, Tin and Composition Pipe, &c. &c. at J. JEAL'S 2 and 21, Old-street, near St. Luke's Church, London.

P.S.—As large and choice an assortment as any House in London.

PATERSON'S PATENT GAS COOKING APPARATUS.



May be seen by applying to the Patentee,

A. PATERSON,

53, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Of whom LICENSES may be had for making them.

On reference to the plate, it will be seen that roasting can be carried on by the open fire, if required; thereby rendering this apparatus the most compact and efficient of any that has yet been brought out.

THEY ARE MANUFACTURED BY

T. WALLER and CO.

Ratcliff Ironworks, Rose-lane, Ratcliff, near the Stepney Railway Station.

Where they may be seen in operation, and where prospectuses and every information concerning them may be obtained.

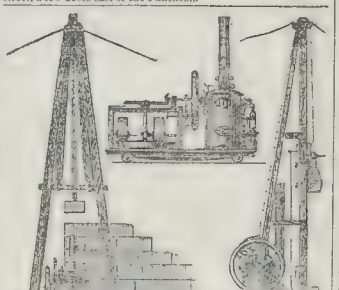
Also Manufacturers of every description of

GAS STOVES, BATHS, OPEN AND CLOSE KITCHEN RANGES, HOT WATER APPARATUS, METAL CONSERVATORIES, &c.

N.B. The Trade supplied with Iron Bush Bars, bent to any shape or design. See "The Builder" of Sept. 16.

BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS. These fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only patentee invention of this description.

Manufacturer of KITE'S Patent Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Cans. Use of this principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 35s. each.—JAMES BARTON, Iron Founder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.



A SAVING of TIME and MATERIALS, with Solidity of Building.

HENRY GOUGH'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of two, three, four, and six horse power, for grinding mortar, raising building materials, driving piles, circular-saws, pumps, &c. 46, Albert-street, Manchester.

TESTIMONIAL

From the Trustees of the Birkenhead Docks.

"Engineer's Office, Dock-yard, Birkenhead, 21st July, 1851.

"Nathan Gough, esq.

"SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the three-horse engine which you have placed in the caisson for pumping, answers its purpose admirably, doing its work much better than seventy men could accomplish. From its portability and lightness, it is peculiarly adapted for such a purpose.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JAS. ABERNETHY."

PATENT.

BUILDERS will find that the best MORTISING MACHINE, for both Hard and Soft Wood, ever invented, combining simplicity with economy of manual labour, can be had only at WEBB & GREENWAYS, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

W. and G. direct attention to their recently Patented French Casement Stay and Fastener, Gothic Pattern Casement, and other Window Fastenings, Double-action Floor Door-springs, Cupboard Turns, Barrel-bits, Pistol and other Thumb Latches, &c. &c. which can be had from all respectable wholesale and retail Ironmongers in London.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 36, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

THOMAS EDINGTON (lately senior partner of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow), Iron Merchant, Contractor, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, Gordon street, Glasgow. Agents on commission for the purchase of Scotch Pig-iron, Railway Bars, Bar-Iron, Castings; and for the sale of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Bar-Iron, Angle and Rivet Iron, Anchors, Tunnel Plates, Chains, Cables, Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

TANK WANTED, of iron or other material to hold from 2,000 to 4,000 gallons. Send size, description, and lowest price delivered, to Mr. J. BOLTON, Royal Clifton Spa, Bristol.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furniture of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 300 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

CHUBB'S LOCKS & FIREPROOF SAFES.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT UPON THE STRONG ROOM OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, LIVERPOOL.

"London and North-Western Railway Company,

"Liverpool, May 17, 1853

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the iron door and locks of your make, which secure the strong room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of one or more burglars to get at the money chest on the night of Tuesday last, although it is evident that considerable force was used to break open the door.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "GEORGE PALMER.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

FROM MR. OTWAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, C DIVISION.

"Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that having one of your locks on the street door of my house prevented my being robbed last night. The thief tried to open it, but not succeeding, has so damaged it that I have sent it to you for inspection, and shall feel obliged if you will have it repaired.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "C. OTWAY.

"Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock.

Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

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IRONMONGERS, ZINC-WORKERS, &c. supplied with SHEET ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC, TUBING, &c. of best quality, at the lowest prices, at WILLIAM HARMER'S Iron, Metal, and Zinc Warehouse, 1, New Peter-street, Horsferry-road, Westminster Castle-iron Rain Pipes and Gutters, sash-weights, Railing Bars, &c. at wholesale prices

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE. JOYCE'S PATENT—Plain, from 12s to 42s.; Ornamental from 31s 6d to 10 guineas—for warming halls, passages, green houses, water closets, shops, store rooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's, S. NASH, Ironmonger, &c, 233 Oxford-street, and at the City Depôt, 116 Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the stoves, 2s 6d per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat and Italian irons with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one pennyworth of coke or cinders. Price 12s

*** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, requires much less attention than the register stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at FEDWARDS and SONS, 39, Poland-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, no chimney sweeping is required, and a saving of at least thirty-five per cent. is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot-air or vestal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle. Prospectus sent on application.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; Improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; WARM AIR Apparatus, &c. Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c to their improved apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

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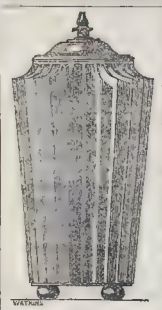

SYLVESTER'S HOT WATER STOVES, for Warming Halls, Staircases, Galleries, Stores, Warehouses Hotels, and Offices, require no Flue, create no Dust, and are safe from all risk of fire.

Any number of these Stoves may be heated from one Boiler, and may be used equally well with Steam or Hot Water.

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CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849. A 2-inch cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damper vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILEVE, French Engineer, 55, King William-street, City.

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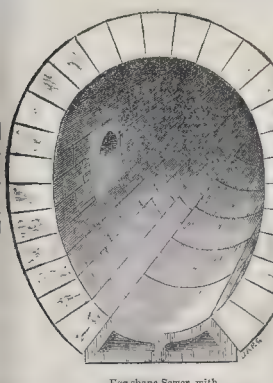
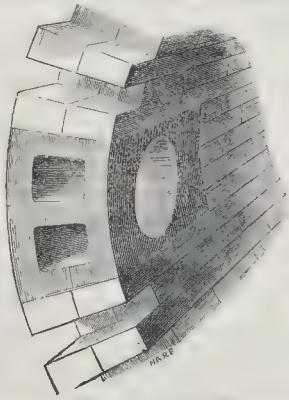
The connection between pipe drains and sewers, and brick sewers, is made perfect and secure by the use of DOULTON'S PATENT JUNCTION BLOCKS. Each block is made to correspond in thickness with the order of the brick sewer, so as to build or bond in with the brickwork; the inner surface is made to correspond with the internal figure of the sewer. Each block has a socket, either within its thickness or just protruding beyond it, to receive the end of a pipe. They are made to receive pipes, entering either straight or obliquely. When fixed, they form part of the sewer, they cannot be improperly placed, and a certain and proper fall is secured at the point where the junction is made.

THE PATENT JUNCTION BLOCKS MAY BE FITTED WITH METAL FLAP-TRAPS IF REQUIRED.

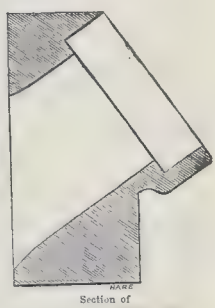


Egg-shape Sewer, with DOULTON'S PATENT JUNCTION AND INVERT BLOCKS.

Section of STRAIGHT JUNCTION BLOCK.



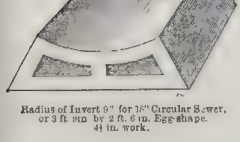
JUNCTION BLOCK as fixed in Sewer.



Section of OBLIQUE JUNCTION BLOCK.

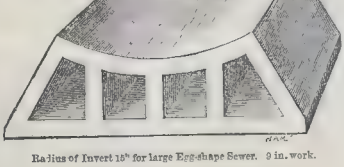
DOULTON'S INVERT BLOCKS, in stone ware, form a glazed, even, and imperishable surface for the bottoms of brick sewers, and also a sure foundation for the structure. They have been used extensively by the Metropolitan and City Commissioners of Sewers, and in all cases have been highly approved by the engineers both for the facilities they offer in the construction of sewers, and for their subsequent action in permitting an easy and uninterrupted flow of the sewage matter. They offer the means for carrying off all superfluous water while the sewer is in course of construction, and when required give a channel for land drainage independent of the sewage.

No. 1.



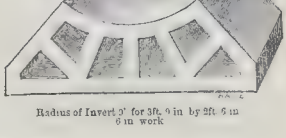
Radius of Invert 9" for 18" Circular Sewer, or 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Egg-shape. 9 in. work.

No. 6.



Radius of Invert 18" for large Egg-shape Sewer. 9 in. work.

No. 5.



Radius of Invert 3' for 3ft. 9 in by 2ft. 6 in 6 in. work

A full description, with sizes and kinds of both Junction and Invert Blocks, forwarded on application, post-paid.

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TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanized Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses.

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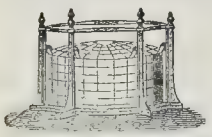

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WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

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Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

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This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

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No. 11	Gauge	weighs	about	18 oz.	per foot super.
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These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

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The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

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GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
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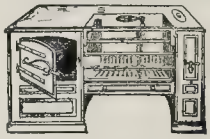

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Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.
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Patent Line	2	3	4	5	6
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Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

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NAILS.—To BUILDERS, IRONMONGERS, and OTHERS.—To be SOLD CHEAP, about fifteen tons superior CUT NAILS, consisting of rose clout, clasp, sprigs, and flooring brads.—Samples and particulars sent on application to M M care of Nissen and Parker, Mark-lane.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 83 and 85, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

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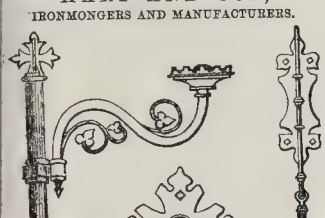
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS.



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53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and

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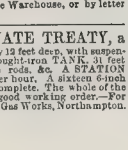
JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.

Register Stoves, 3id. 6id. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

2 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.

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Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building belonging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE TREATY, a GASHOLDER, 30 feet diameter by 12 feet deep, with suspension chain and wrights. Also a wrought-iron TANK, 31 feet diameter by 12 feet deep, with guide rods, &c. A STATION METER to pass 5,000 cubic feet of gas per hour. A sixteen 6-inch pipe CONDENSER, with bottom box complete. The whole of the above are in a sound condition, and in good working order.—For particulars, apply to J. EUNSON, Jun. Gas Works, Northampton.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,

STANGATE, NEAR WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1838

CLARIDGE'S PATENT.—Frequent complaints having been made by ARCHITECTS and others of the failure of certain works supposed to have been done by this Company (but which in fact were executed with spurious materials), a list of works executed with the

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

is kept at the Office, that it may be at any time ascertained whether any work in which a failure has taken place was executed by this Company. J. FARRELL, Secretary.

N.B. THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF ASPHALTE from the Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel being conceded to this Company, the Directors particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article) to insert in their specifications

"PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE, CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"

and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas tar, and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced.

1853.

GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

ORSI AND ARMANI.

THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLY OF SEYSSEL ASPHALTE (FRANGY)

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REDUCTION IN THE PRICE FOR VARIOUS WORKS FIFTEEN PER CENT.

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PATENT METALLIC LAVA.

A printed List of the important Works for Flooring, Roofing, Covering of Arches, &c. &c. executed from 1848 to 1852, with this Material, may be obtained at the Office of

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THEIR PATENT METALLIC LAVA IS FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE GENUINE SEYSSEL ASPHALTE OF MESSRS. O. AND A.

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CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non-conductor.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent. of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

SECOND-HAND or NEW small PORTABLE FORGE WANTED.—Address, stating particulars and price, &c. to F. C. T. Office of "The Builder."

HYDRAULIC PRESS.—For SALE, by private contract, an HYDRAULIC PRESS, by Bramah and Robinson, with 18-inch ram, base plate, 5 feet 9 long, 2 feet 6 wide; pair of Pumps, with 1-inch and 2 inch plungers; Press-box and apparatus, in excellent condition. Apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 30s per ton Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe. G. H CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

MARBLE.—1,000 tons in Block, and 20,000 feet in Slab, of the choicest quality, and of the following descriptions, viz. Statuary, Vein, Sicilian, Black, Bardilla, Dove, Black and Gold, Sienna, Griotte, Languedoc, Sarrancolin, Verte des Alpes and St. Ann's, are included in the sale of the first portion of the important Stock advertised by Messrs. EVERSFIELD and HORNE, TO BE SOLD, at the WHARF, Maiden-lane, King's-cross, on the 23rd and 24th instant.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—An ASSORTMENT of nearly 200 CHIMNEY-PIECES, including many in Statuary of the richest design and execution, besides a large variety of a less costly character, in all the most admired Marbles, together with the other valuable Contents of the Show-rooms, including table tops, monuments, vases, baths, &c. will be included in the Sale of the Second Portion of the important Stock advertised by Messrs EVERSFIELD and HORNE, to be sold on the Premises, near St. Pancras Church, New-road, on the 25th and 26th instant.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention that defy competition in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c. at the Marble and Stone Sawing-mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. WM. HUSTLER, Proprietor.—Two Marble Masons wanted.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public, that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account, Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.

Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

BUILDERS, &c. &c.—Take notice of the extraordinary reduction made in the price of marble work. A Vein Marble Box Chimney-piece, including a neat Stove, only 11 12s. A good-sized Vein Marble Chimney-piece, with caps and bases on plinths fitted up in the best style, including a very elegant Stove, 2l. 6s. Terms, net cash and wholesale; also several large statuary carved chimney pieces on view, from 20l to 50l. each.—Westminster Marble Company, Earl-street, Millbank.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES. Depôt, Whitehall-wharf, Parliament-street.—Mr. FRANKLIN, proprietor of the above quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, &c. that he has just landed in the St. Katherine's Docks, ex *Roberto* and *Betty*, from Leghorn, 50 blocks of MARBLE, consisting of large open statuary, suitable for sculpture, Sicilian, vein (statuary ground), dove, Bardilla, &c. Also, at his depôt may be found 100 blocks of marble, consisting of open statuary, vein, Sicilian, black and gold, Galway black, and St. Ann's, and 25 different coloured marbles. A large stock of sawn slabs of every description of marble.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.

Just arrived, per *Roberto*, *Ythan*, *Betty*, *Natalie*, and *Harlerdina*, 150 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Slab, Mortars, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c. for Sale on consignment.—The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING-MILLS, 8, NORTH WHARF-ROAD, PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to offer to masons and the building public generally, their extensive assortment of vein, Sicilian, and statuary marble, in slab and block, at prices never before offered. JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marbles, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St. Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!—For POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to G. H. CLARK, Granite Agent, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.

London Agents—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. Manager—JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.

This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

SILICEOUS STONE.—ORNAMENTAL WORK of every description executed at LOW PRICES in this most durable material. A large STOCK kept of Mantel pieces, Balustrades, Quoins, Tombs, Fonts, &c. at the new premises. White Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster.

BIDEFORD, DEVON.—To STONE and MARBLE MASONS.—TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, the STOCK IN TRADE, of the late Mr. JOHN MARTIN, consisting of several large blocks of marble; Portland, Forest of Dean, and free stone; Delabole stones and slates of different scantling; several Forest of Dean tomb and head-stones, and working tools, &c. now on the yard adjoining the Newstead Inn, Bridford. To a person about to engage in a business of this description, such an opportunity rarely occurs, as the purchaser will have the option of taking for a term of years the newly-built dwelling-house, which is pleasantly situate, and replete with every convenience—an excellent garden, commodious yard and workshop, where the business has for a number of years been successfully carried on.—For further particulars and to treat for the same, application to be made to Mr WILLIAM MARTIN, or to Mr ROBERT HOLMAN, Bideford.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 59 and 60, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

TO SLATE MERCHANTS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WANTED, about 300 squares of SLATING, and about 300 loads of TIMBER and DEALS, in exchange for some small houses.—Apply to J. T. MERRICK, 15, Lowther-arcade, Strand any Evening from Six to Nine o'clock.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

BRAMLEY-FALL STONE and LARGE LANDINGS.—Mrs. ANN HUSLER can supply any quantity of BRAMLEY FALL STONE, large landings, flags, steps, sills, copings, sinks, &c. & at the lowest wholesale prices. Nota No charge made for supplying to dimensions.—Apply for price, &c. to S. TRICKETT, Shadwell Wharf, Isle of Dogs.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, TWO splendidly-finished SCAGLIOLA PILLARS, about 2 feet in height; cost a very considerable sum of money, but will be sold very cheap to any one requiring them for a grand portico entrance for any building. Can be seen on application to Mr. BRUCCIANI, opposite the stage-door of Drury Lane Theatre.

INDURATED STONE COMPANY, for rendering all Soft Stone, Bricks, Tiles, and Building Materials of all kinds hard and impervious to weather or moisture.

Capital, 50,000l. in 1l. Shares—10s. to be paid on complete registration, and the remainder at call. Under Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Provisionally Registered under 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

Prospectuses, containing the various uses to which this invaluable Patent may be applied, and also the expressed opinion of the most eminent Geologist of the day, may be had at the Offices of the Company, of Messrs. Paden and Hodgkinson, Solicitors, 71, Mark lane, of N. E. Stevens, Esq. Managing Director at Tunbridge Wells; of Edward Roberts, esq. 16, Hollis-street, Cavendish-square, Surveyor to the Company; and of George Lawford, esq. 9, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, Broker to the Company.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Managing Director at Tunbridge Wells, to the Solicitors, or of the Broker. Offices of the Company, 14 and 15, St. Swithin's-lane; and High street, Tunbridge Wells. The works are in operation at Kings Quarry, Tunbridge Wells.

The Directors of the above Company have hitherto abstained from making any public statement of the comparison between the price of stone supplied to their premises and that of other stones in ordinary use, they were desirous to obtain from practical investigation, the most accurate results as to the cost of their produce.

The following prices will at once exhibit a comparison so favourable to the Indurated Stone, as not only to command the attention of all persons interested in the use of materials of this description, but to insure a higher rate of profit to the shareholders.

	Average price of Portland Stone	Tooled York Stone.
Prime cost on the wharf, per foot cube	s. d.	s. d.
	4d.	2 3
Whit Sawing per foot superficial	1½d	0 6
Plain work, exclusive of sawing	9d.	0 7½
Sunk work, ditto, ditto	5d.	0 3
Moulded work, ditto, ditto	8d.	1 0

Cost of indurating the Sandstone, including every expense—for the Black, 6d and for the Light, 9d per foot cube.

The reason why Portland and Yorkshire stones are introduced, in comparison with the Indurated Stone, is in consequence of the peculiar adaptation of the latter for all purposes for which the other stones are in most requisition, as it does superior advantages as to durability, with the important addition of imperviousness to moisture, the impossibility of vegetation arising on the surface, and the case and non-expensive progress with which the Sandstone can be worked to any form previous to induration.

The Company have already made arrangements for granting license to apportion Canada on liberal terms, and they will also be prepared to indurate stone or other porous materials, in large quantities, in any locality, thus avoiding the cost of carriage.

The Directors have reason to anticipate that the profits will amount to a clear 50 per cent. on the capital employed, indeed, a glance at the foregoing prices will fully bear out such a statement, and needs no further comment.

Prices of various articles for which the Indurated Stone is especially adapted, showing the relative cost of production with Portland and Yorkshire Stones:—

	Indurated Stone Black.	Indurated Stone Light	Portland Stone	Tooled York Stone.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubbed & Squared Paving, 9 in. thick, not exceeding 4 feet 6 in. superficial	0 8	0 9	1 8	1 0
Ditto, in 12 in. or 9 in squares, 14 in. thick	0 7	0 8	2 0	—
Window, 8 by 6 weathered, stopped & throated, per ft. lineal	1 2	1 6	2 3	1 9
Plain Coping, 13 by 3, throated	0 10	1 0	2 0	1 6
Saddle back Coping, 13 by	1 10	2 0	3 0	2 0
Sinks, 9 in. thick, rubbed, and sunk	2 6	2 6	3 6	3 6
Curbs for Areas, 9 by 6	1 4	1 6	2 6	2 6
Steps, 12 by 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 0

The difference increased with the amount of work. For all ornamental purposes, such as Chimney pieces, Parapet Ornaments, Pedestals, Tombstones, &c. the advantages in favour of the Indurated stone would be still greater.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

Name of Paper.	Price per Single Quire £ s. d.	Price per Quire for Five Quires. £ s. d.
Antiquarian	3 0 0	2 15 0
Antiquarian, 2nd quality	1 5 0	1 2 6
Double Elephant	0 11 0	0 12 0
Atlas or Columbier	0 10 6	0 9 6
Imperial or Elephant	0 7 0	0 6 3
Super Royal	0 5 0	0 4 9
Royal	0 4 0	0 3 9
Medium	0 3 3	0 3 0

WHATMAN'S DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

Double Elephant	0	11	6	0	10	6
Ditto 2nd quality	0	9	0	0	8	0
Imperial	0	6	6	0	6	0
Ditto 2nd quality	0	5	0	0	4	6

STRONG CARTRIDGE FOR BUILDERS' WORKING DRAWINGS.

Double Elephant	0	3	9	0	5	6
Imperial	0	2	9	0	3	6
24 by 21	0	1	3	0	2	0
26 by 21 second, 30 lbs.	0	2	9	0	1	10
Ditto ditto 40 lbs.	0	1	8	0	1	6
Ditto ditto 30 lbs.	0	1	4	0	1	3

CONTINUOUS DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

5½ inches wide.....per yard run, 1s.
Ditto, second quality.....per yard run, 9d.

IMPROVED TRANSPARENT TRACING PAPER.

Inches.	s.	d.	Inches.	s.	d.
43 by 20 Thin.... per quire	3	0	30 by 40 Thick.. per quire	8	0
30 by 20 Ditto	4	0	40 by 40 Ditto	10	0
60 by 40 Ditto	13	0	30 by 40 Double Thick	14	0
30 by 20 Glazed, thin	4	6	28 by 20 Vellum Tracing	10	6
30 by 40 Ditto ditto	9	0	Transparent Drawing		
30 by 20 Thick	4	0	Paper	18	0

LEON'S FRENCH TRACING PAPER in continuous lengths of 21½ yards, 48 inches wide, at 20s. per piece, or 1s. per yard run, or in sheets of 40 inches by 40 inches, yellow wove, 11s. per quire.

Papier Végétal à calquer, grand aigle, thick and thin, 28 in. by 40 in. per quire, 20s.

PATENT TRACING LINEN.

18 inches wide....per yard 0s. 8d.	per piece (24 yards)	£0	14s. 0d
28 " " 1 0 "		1	2 0
36 " " 1 3 "		1	6 0

Tracing cloth paper, 38 in. wide per yard, 1s. 3d.

*** In ordering Drawing Papers, it is advisable to state if required Rolled or Unrolled.

WATERLOW and SONS, MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT STATIONERS, 65 to 68, LONDON-WALL, AND 49, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON.

MILL AGENTS FOR WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

CAUTION.

Whereas, certain parties are endeavouring to deceive the Public with worthless imitations of

CHAPPUIS'S PATENT DAYLIGHT REFLECTORS,

Representing themselves as from the Manufactory, 10, ST. MARY-AXE; in every case of such misrepresentation, infringers will be dealt with according to law.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

STONE PIPES.—E. and W. STURGE are enabled to offer PIPES at very low prices for cash, with every variety. Paving, stable, steps, sills, and copings, &c. &c. Country orders promptly attended to.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-road, &c. Offices, 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—GATES and GEORGE, late Lourd, Beedham, & Co.'s, General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, are supplying the above and Bath, Portland, Yorkshire, Granite, and other stones from their depôt, at current prices by land and water carriage, also by vessel direct from the quarries, at moderate ship freight to any part of the United Kingdom.

N.B. Heavy goods landed, transhipped, or carted with despatch, and at moderate charges.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied to London and its vicinity in any quantity by railway and water carriage at a price far below most other stones in books and ashlar of specified dimensions and fine scappled; also random and coursed rubble. It is easily worked to a good face and has many of the beautiful colour and durable quality, as may be seen by the old buildings and churches in the neighbourhood of the quarries and on cities adjoining.—For information and samples apply to GATES and GEORGE, General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe.

GATES and GEORGE, GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, beg to inform Whiting Manufacturers and Whitesmiths, and Wholesale Dealers in Hearth and Burr Stone, that they can be supplied in quantities from three tons and upwards with the above, delivered at the South Eastern Railway Goods Depôt, Bricklayers Arms Station, Old Kent-road, at the current price. Terms, samples, and other information may be obtained at the Office of the Wharf above.

NORTH-WESTERN STONE DEPOT, Hampstead-road Bridge, Camden-town.—W. ASPINALL begs to call the attention of Commissioners, Builders, and Masons, to his Stock of Portland, Park Spring, Potternewton, Newton, Harehill, Bath, Caen, and other Block Stone; York Paving, Landings, Steps, Sinks, Sills, &c.; Park Spring, Robin Hood, Hare-hill Landings and Slabs. Also, Aberdeen, Guernsey, and Haytor Granite Curb and Pitching, all at the very lowest prices.

N.B. Estimates given for Masons' Work.

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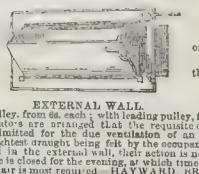

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

WRITING or talking about the miserable condition in which thousands of our fellow-creatures are forced to live, and of the alterations required, is of no use unless it lead to *doing*. In the various statements and appeals on the subject which we have felt it our duty again and again to make, and which have been considerately reprinted by our contemporaries in every corner of the three kingdoms, we have uniformly sought to point out what ought to be done, and how it could be done, so as to lead, as speedily as might be, to practical results. In many cases they had that effect; and, if we now again refer to them, it is with no feeling of vain gratulation, but because we believe the reference will strengthen the hands of those who, like ourselves, are seeking to produce such a state of public opinion as shall insist on effectual improvement. Looking back to these statements in their collected form as "London Shadows, a Glance at the Homes of the Thousands," published many months before the cholera descended on the metropolis, it will surely be considered as something more than a coincidence when it is seen, that the first illustration is taken from the neighbourhood of Berwick-street and Broad-street, where occurred that frightful visitation which carried hundreds to their graves in a few days; while the last engraving represents the condition of the houses about Ewer-street and Gravel-lane, Southwark, where the disease gave the last serious manifestation of its power in the metropolis. It is not presumption to assert that if the warnings given in our pages had been attended to, thousands of lives might have been saved, and thousands of pounds. Never shall we forget that frightful night and day in Broad-street and Berwick-street; when men stood in groups, awe-struck and paralyzed, and Death hovered over every house, leaving desolate homes and fatherless children to mark his fearful track. We can speak of these things now without fear of alarming: we could not do so at that time. It has occurred to us to visit many unwholesome dens, and to penetrate very offensive atmospheres, without experiencing much personal inconvenience. The visit to Berwick-street, however, had a very different effect upon us: the scene exhibited there, and possibly the condition of the air, produced great depression, and destroyed all moral courage for two days, during which time the impression of coming illness and a fatal result was insurmountable. We shall need excuse, perhaps, for this personal reference, but it illustrates to some extent the effect of fear: we will not carry it further.

In our previous papers, allusion has been often made to the miserable condition of the courts and alleys about Drury-lane, mentioning amongst others, although it is not the worst, Wild-court, turning out of Great Wild-street, and in the immediate vicinity of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Fig. 1 is a plan of it.

This court, and the neighbourhood adjoining, have long enjoyed an unenviable celebrity, the court itself, which is of considerable extent, having been in parts filled with persons troublesome to the police, and in some others densely packed with those whom various circumstances of ignorance, neglect, or misfortune, had here collected together. A view of this court, taken, say on a bright sunny Monday morning, would strike a traveller from the "west end," or the green country, with astonishment and sorrow, and yet in this neglected and dangerous population there is, in spite of the shadows, an amount of good which demands protection, and will repay care.

The figures represent the numbers of the houses, and Fig. 2 shows the entrance to the court, when the population is in full activity.* Fig. 3 gives a view of No. 2 in the court, and shows that the houses are of some size, containing ten rooms each, if we include the basement, and in the case of No. 2, twelve rooms. Well, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes have taken thirteen of these houses at a low rent, intending, by the judicious expenditure of a certain sum of money, to render them fit for the habitation of human beings; and they have no doubt, nor have we, that they will prove a very profitable investment, and that the society will make money by doing good. We should like to get all the world on this same tack. The houses which the society have already converted from health-and-morals-destroyers into decent homes, are paying from fifteen to seventeen per cent. These houses in Wild-court teem with people. It is very difficult to get at the truth, but at all events, the thirteen houses have a population of one thousand persons, without reference to the crowd of non-residents who throng the passages and stairs at night, and to the fact that the rooms in the basement are not occupied, but are full of decaying animal and vegetable refuse, emitting at times most foul effluvia.

A few days ago, Lord Shaftesbury, active for good, invited some who take interest in these matters to see the present condition of the houses, so that they might appreciate the change which is to be effected hereafter by means of good drainage, full supply of water, general repair, and the provision of such appliances as knowledge and common sense may suggest. Perhaps, too, they will roof over the court with glass, due provision being made for ventilation, so that the children may play in the dry.

The miserable condition of the houses, with decaying floor-boards, broken glass, and falling plaster, is too evident to need pointing out, but many would look into the small yards and fail to realise the evil effects of what they saw, so little accustomed are the majority to reflect on such things. Yet here we have, in a space, say 15 feet long, and 5 feet wide, the doorless convenience (we fear to describe it), the butt for water and the unemptied dust-bin, all under the windows of the dwelling-rooms. The holes in the broken pavement are filled with decomposing matter, and the broken tap in the water-butt concurs to render the whole sloppy and disgusting. Fig. 4 shows the arrangement of one of the yards. There is no occasion to go more fully into details: Mr. Baxendell has done so in the Society's Journal, wherein he says, as to the water supply,—"In each of the yards of Nos. 2 and 4, a cement tank is constructed, the latter for the supply of the three houses, Nos. 3, 4, and 5. Several houses are supplied by butts placed in the basement at the foot of the stairs, and quite in the dark. There are loud complaints of the want of water throughout the whole court, especially on a Sunday. This deficiency is principally owing to the means provided for drawing the water, and the rotten state of the butts into which it comes. I have been there at three o'clock in the afternoon, and

* See p. 593.

Fig. 1.—*Ground Plan of Wild-court in its Present State.*

a. Conveniences. b. Dust-bins. c. Cement-tanks.

Fig. 5.—Internal View of a front Garret, showing the Gutter that conveys the Soil and Slops from this Floor to the Gutter in front.

there has scarcely been a drop of water in the court, and the inhabitants were running about the neighbourhood begging for it.

Dust-bins are placed in one corner of the yards, and generally emptied once a week—sometimes, and I fear very frequently, once a fortnight only. Complaints have often been made of the stench arising from these places, especially by the tenants occupying the back rooms on the ground-floor. Every morning the yards are abominably filthy, and present more the appearance of large cesspools than anything else. I have seen some of them about six inches deep in places of all manner of soil and filth, through which any person requiring water must wade."

The front ground-floor room of one of these houses has been held sacred for some years, as a sort of club for thieves: no one would rent it, for fear of interfering with them. It appears that they have been in the habit of meeting in this room every night about twelve o'clock, to gamble and concoct mischief, entering by the cellar window, and then ascending through a hole in the floor, specially made for the purpose! *Wild*-court, indeed!

If we step upstairs, we shall find that the evil arrangements are not confined to the lower part of the houses. Here, incredible as it may seem, the gutters and water-pipes are made to play the part of *sewers*, the inhabitants throwing into them all their soil and refuse. Those living at the back throw them into the middle gutter, from which there is a wooden trunk, marked B, in fig. 5, leading to the front gutter, and which passes through the front room, as shown in the sketch. A indicates the opening to the middle gutter from the landing of the stairs. It scarcely needs fig. 6 to show the condition of the front gutter, as seen from the garret windows.

The society have already effected much good, and have aided in spreading the movement to a considerable extent. In several parts of the United States large blocks of houses have been constructed to afford healthful dwelling-places to the poorer classes; and in connection with several large manufactories, improved houses are being built for the workpeople. Mr. Wallis, in his report, on the occasion of the New York Exhibition, describes thirty-two boarding-houses which have been erected for the workpeople of the Bay State Mills, at Lawrence, in Massachusets. Each house accommodates thirty-six boarders, chiefly women.

The French Government has voted ten millions of francs, as we mentioned some time ago, for the improvement of the lodgings of workmen in large manufacturing towns. In April last, about 4,000,000 of these had been granted in the way of subventions to private speculators, who undertook to build lodging-houses on receiving from the Government about one-third of the cost; and several large buildings had been raised, providing healthful lodgings for some thousands of persons. This mode of proceedings does not at once commend itself to us as a step to be imitated in England, however wise it might have been under particular circumstances in France.

Fig. 6.—View of the front Gutter, as seen from the Garret Windows.

Returning for an instant to Wild-court, we shall look most anxiously for the result of the experiment, although we have no doubt whatever of its success. Bad as this court is, there is a vast number of places in London, and in other large towns, very much worse; and we implore the authorities, and those who have power, to remember that, although the cholera has happily ceased its ravages, there are other diseases, the attendants on bad drainage, foul air, and want of water, that quietly carry off their victims by hundreds, pauperising and demoralizing those who do not fall, and which may be prevented with certainty by the adoption of obvious means.

Tower of St. Mary's, Taunton.—According to a Bristol paper, Mr. B. Farmer, of that city, has offered to restore the tower of St. Mary's, at Taunton, under the superintendence of a Bristol architect.

THE DESIGNS FOR THE OXFORD MUSEUM AND LIBRARY. PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

The mode of conducting the preliminaries of this competition has been so much more satisfactory in several respects than is usual in similar cases,—in such, particularly, as affording the competitors a reasonable time in which to prepare their designs, offering fair premiums, defining what was requisite with tolerable precision in the original instructions, and appointing a really responsible tribunal,—that we felt little surprise at finding that the governing powers had determined to carry out the wise plan of exhibiting the designs submitted in response to their invitation, in order that public opinion might be brought to bear upon the subject, previous to any final decision being made in relation to the respective merits of the plans. The exhibition was opened on Monday, the 6th, and we were much gratified in observing the careful way in which the series, contributed by no less than three-and-thirty members of the profession, had been arranged in the well-lighted gallery of the Bodleian. All are hung within a convenient distance from the eye, and all have been grouped with fair advantages of light and position, although connected in such a series as to materially assist the discriminating eye of the examiner. All this is as it should be, and if, to such just and prudent treatment of the various competing architects, the delegates who are ultimately responsible for the final decision add the precaution of requiring from some competent and disinterested professional man a report to them, which shall be publicly circulated, together with the results of their own final deliberations, very little will possibly be left to be desired as to the straightforward conduct of those upon whose anticipated justice and probity so many have staked long days of weary and feverish toil.

Before proceeding to notice any of the designs, it may be well to remind our readers that the leading features of what we may call the prospectus of the competition, stated that upon a given site a building was to be erected, to comprise various museums, to contain, among others, Mr. Hope's entomological collections, as well as a large library and extensive lecture-rooms, &c.; the curator's house to be detached. The general form of the building proposed was to be that of three sides of a quadrangle, the space enclosed being covered with glass roofing. The cost was limited to 30,000*l.* and the tribunal by whom the premiums (respectively 150*l.* 100*l.* and 50*l.*) were to be awarded, was to consist of a limited number of delegates appointed by convocation.

As might readily be supposed, the Gothic architects predominate, since an analysis of the various styles adopted gives, as nearly as we could ascertain, by jumping at conclusions, aimed at, in some cases, rather than attained, the following results:—

Gothic of all kinds	12
Greek, more or less German in treatment	3
Roman, more or less after Wren, with pedimented porticos, columns, &c.	4
Italian, more or less Barryan or Palatial	6
Elizabethan	1
The Order of Confusion	2
Original, Crystal Palace work tacked on to various regular book details	3
Abominations, about	2
Total	33

Out of the whole number, about half possess merit, and several in a very high degree. The most remarkable, in one way or the other, in the respective classes, appear to be the following:—

Gothic—"*Forsan*"—picturesque, but rather too continental. "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum*"—one design imitated from Burgundian models,—able plan, but too foreign-looking for Oxford. "*Kunst macht Gunst*"—wiry in detail, and poor in plan. "*Multæ mortalibus artes cœlicolis una,*"—if this be a good sample of the "*una,*" mortals have but little cause to envy the gods, for a composition breathing less nectar or ambrosia, or exhibiting less "*ichor,*" we have not seen for many a day: thin and precise, it looks at once correct in working out, and as wilfully ugly as is compatible with the strict elaboration of the severest type of Pointed architecture.

"*In spe*"—picturesque in its combination of forms, and possessing the advantage of marking externally the leading component parts of the design: its principal defect is in the management of the glass roof, which is by no means graceful. "*Virtus in arduis*,"—agreeable externally, though with a slight tendency to spikiness in outline, suppressing the glass roof as much as possible. On the whole, the mediæval designs are by no means the best. The styles selected are rather ecclesiastical than collegiate, and have a tendency to Nuremberg and Ratisbon sympathies rather than to those of Oxford or Cambridge. It seems somewhat a pity that, as if by common consent, those types of art should have been avoided, to a brilliant application of which the most celebrated and beautiful of the Oxford universities are indebted for their wide-world fame.

Of the Greek designs little or nothing need be said: their merits are academic, and they fail to evince any symptoms of that power to make classic art accommodate itself to reasonable conditions of utility, without losing its peculiar beauties, by means of the possession of which, the great modern masters in that branch of art, Schinkel, Von Klenze, Gandy Dering, Cockerell, Hittorff, and Visconti, have vindicated its claims to our love and admiration.

Of Roman, or rather columnar architecture, the designs of "Alma," "*Spes*," "Four diamonds arranged crosswise," and "*Fiat justitia ruat cælum*," afford very interesting studies. "Alma" is regular Palladian, with long passages, and a defective connection between the principal entrance and the principal apartments. "*Spes*" presents us with a really noble arrangement of a great circular hall, domed and lit after the fashion of the Pantheon at Rome, a composition worked out with a fine sense of scenic effect, more particularly in the internal combinations. "Four Diamonds" is careful, but exhibits a rather uncomfortable agglomeration of well-known and overworked ingredients, columns everywhere, campaniles with no efficient indication of their intention to soar aloft carried down beneath the principal entablature, forming the main horizontal line. "*Fiat justitia*" (designs A and D), in external aspect is close, even to a reproduction of certain besetting sins, to the style which Sir Charles Barry has adopted for the Board of Trade and some other buildings. In plan and leading features of arrangement, both designs are excellent. The leading feature of the set of drawings marked A is a fine glass vault, extending longitudinally, with contributory glass vaults running into it at a low level, somewhat after the manner of the Basilica of Constantine at Rome. In the design D, the plan is entirely different. A noble hall leads immediately into a long glass-vaulted nave, the end of which terminates in a glass dome, from which depart right and left two similar vaulted naves—the three naves forming altogether a T shape. The three extremities of the arms of the T are connected by a series of apartments, arranged in a quadrangular form, so as to embrace, as it were, the great glass building. Every part has been admirably studied, but we must confess that the style adopted is not the one we should have thought most to be preferred for Oxford; and were it possible to retain all the structural features of the plan, and the agreeable balance of lines and masses, and to clothe them with more national detail, it would probably be for the advantage of all parties that such an alteration should be effected.

With the palatial Italian designs we were not so well pleased, as with some of the last series to which we have alluded, or as indeed with some of the Gothic. On the whole, that of "A. Z." was by far the best, since if its merits were not very transcendent, at least it offered few points of objection. The plan was well laid out, and the style based on good Tuscan models.

The one Elizabethan design, that marked with "intersecting compasses," we would place high in the list. The style is bravely worked out, both externally and internally, and the glass roof neither burked nor made a monster of. To carry notices of these designs further would be rather a pain than a pleasure, our own impressions being tinged rather with regret for anxious labour misapplied, than with admiration for excess of beauty or ingenuity. In the drawings of those who had swamped the academic, so indispensable to university associations, in the utilitarian, we were unable to recognise any new constructional elements. Bent glass, a costly and hazardous material, was freely indicated, and independence in the treatment of metal work, was in no case allied to analogous independence in determining the forms of stone and wood work. In some designs such as that of "Home," railway shed roofing of the commonest kind was married to incongruous Venetian, in ill-assorted union.

In spite, however, of some exhibitions of feebleness, we must on the whole congratulate the profession, and not less the University which benefits by them, on the ability and spirit displayed in this interesting series of designs.

HAVING recently had an opportunity of inspecting the drawings sent in, in competition for the proposed new museum at Oxford, a few remarks on them may not be uninteresting to your readers.

I shall not, of course, attempt to criticise individual designs, nor to forestall the decision of the committee, but confine my remarks to the bearing of the competition on the much-mooted question of competitions generally, and the impression the drawings convey of the state and prospects of architectural art in this country.

Fortunately no suspicion can, in this instance, rest on the judges, either of jobbery or of ignorance. The position in society, and the education, of the delegates, place them above that. There can be no doubt but that they are earnestly anxious to procure the best possible design for their purposes, and will fairly make the best selection they can, without reference to personal motives; so that if they err or fail in getting as good a design as they should, it must be from some error of judgment, or from some inherent defect in the system of competitions generally.

Nothing could be fairer or more distinct, as far as it went, than the prospectus they issued. The price was fixed at 30,000*l.* and the accommodation required was all specified with sufficient distinctness. To meet this last requirement, most of the competing architects (twenty-nine in number) have sent in designs with frontages varying from 200 to 300 and even 400 feet in extent, and from 160 to 300 feet in depth. Taking their cubic contents, some do not allow 2d. per foot cube, few more than 4d. and every architect knows how little good architecture or sound construction is to be obtained for such a price. It is true they almost all cover a courtyard in their centre with a glass roof, so diminishing the cost considerably, and we have here the much-abused architecture of the Crystal Palace reproduced with every conceivable variety of Classical or Gothic detail: but with all this the money allotted is certainly insufficient for the purpose, and the university must either increase the sum or decrease the requirements, or be content with a mere warehouse to contain their collections.

The delegates ought certainly to have consulted professional men on the subject beforehand, as they will do a great injustice to those architects who have honestly tried to keep within limits, and whose designs in consequence look so cold and meagre that they are sure to be neglected, or the delegates must depart from the conditions they have established.

Some of the designs, on the other hand, could not certainly be erected for twice, probably not for three times, the sum specified: this they are now going to call in professional assistance to ascertain. If these designs are in consequence thrown out, the architects have themselves only to blame. If this condition is not rigidly adhered to, great injustice will be done, and the delegates will find themselves unable to carry out the design they may select.

Another point that seems injudicious, is the concealment of the names of the architects by mottoes, inasmuch as no one at all familiar with the works of the principal architects of the day can hesitate in assigning at least all the principal designs to their proper authors. At all events, all men like to show their cleverness by guessing; and if a name is likely to influence a judge to give his vote for an inferior design, he will do so now, with this difference, that he may give it after all to the wrong person.

The concealment of names does not prevent canvassing, as any man may send in his cypher to any member of the committee and ask his vote; and he being supposed not to know, may assume an appearance of disinterestedness which he could not do if all were known. As well might we conceal the names of the plaintiffs and defendants from the judges in suits at law, as was done in old Greece. One feels astonished that any committee of gentlemen should confess to so little confidence in their own honesty of purpose, as to be swayed by personal interests in performing a public duty; and it will not be till the judges understand that they must be above such suspicions, and dare the responsibility of their own acts, that competitions can be fair tribunals to judge of merit.

In the present instance it would be an immense advantage to the delegates to be able to put themselves in communication with the architects—to ask for explanations and information, and to ascertain from them whether they are prepared to find a builder to execute their designs at the price specified. Where everything is open and above board, jobbery is impossible, and it certainly appears to be a mistake in a body of gentlemen to allow anything like secresy or mystery to prevail in any part of their proceedings.

Another point the committee would have done well to determine beforehand, is the style they propose adopting. As it is, they have got thirty-two designs in thirty-two different styles. Twelve or thirteen are in various forms of Mediæval architecture, from Early English to Jacobean, with one or two in Continental Gothic. About the same number are Italian, or modern, and the remainder Classic. In such a medley, classification is impossible, or even the selection of any one design as the best, for there is no means of weighing the Classic against the Gothic, or the Italian with either.

It must, in fact, now come to a vote in the committee. If the tastes of the majority are Classical—by no means an impossible event in Oxford—all the Gothic designs are rejected *ipso facto*, wholly irrespective of their merits: if, on the contrary, the Church party prevail, all the Classical designs are rejected in like manner.*

It would have been better that this vote should have been come to beforehand. It would have been fairer to the architects, would a far greater mass of materials from which to select.

These remarks might easily be extended, but are already too long; but the subject is a tempting one, for this is no doubt one of the fairest and best competitions that has occurred for a long time, and it may be some time before such an opportunity occurs again of improving a system that has hitherto been such a source of heart-burnings to the profession.

If the delegates had only taken a little more time and pains to consider these objects, and the means of carrying them out, they might have made a step in the science of competition which would have been of the greatest benefit to architects, and have facilitated their own labours considerably. It may be long before such a tribunal have again to adjudicate on so important a cause. When they do, it is to be hoped that they will thoroughly make up their minds what they want and what they can get before they come before the public, and afterwards that everything shall be done in open court. When this is the case competition, instead of being the bane, may be of the greatest possible benefit to the profession.

With regard to the progress in improvement shown in these designs, I am afraid there is not much cause for congratulation. All the best are

* One architect, or group of architects, has met this difficulty in rather a novel manner, by furnishing three external designs for one interior,—one Gothic, one Classic, and one Italian, and it certainly is puzzling to say which is the most, or rather the least, truthful or appropriate. It proves, however, only too clearly how little meaning there is in modern architecture, that, like a masquerade suit, it will fit anybody, or conceal anything.

by well-known artists, and are neither better nor worse than the works which these gentlemen have already executed. There is no new star risen above the horizon to lighten our darkness.

As a general rule, the Gothic designs are by far the most picturesque, though generally somewhat deficient in dignity and elegance.

The Classical show how utterly intractable that style is, even in the best hands, and how impossible it is to make great columnar porticoes fit two-storied modern buildings; and, notwithstanding their abstract beauty, to make them, in modern times, and in this climate, anything better than graceful but expensive mockeries and shams.

The Italian, on the contrary, shows itself capable of combining the elegance of the Classic with the picturesqueness of the Gothic, and when freely used, does seem capable of progress, which the other two are not. Every year the public are becoming more knowing in Gothic forms and details, and more critically fastidious in insisting on absolute fidelity, both as to detail and ornament; and no deviation from the one chosen style can be tolerated. Every year this will be more and more felt as the public become better instructed; and if we are content to choose Gothic as our style, we must be content to let it remain where our forefathers left it in the middle ages: we can add nothing to it.

The Italian, on the other hand, never was a style, properly so called. We could hardly copy it if we tried; but it occupies the neutral ground between the Classic on the one hand, and the Gothic on the other, presenting every shade of combination, from the Early Renaissance to the *pseudo* Classic of the present day, and consequently admitting of the beauties of either style being culled and again worked up together into any shapes we please. In this style, therefore, progress is possible, and if the national taste were fairly to settle down to elaborate beauty out of this style, its Classic and its Gothic elements would soon disappear in new combination, and we might at last have a style of our own, more beautiful, as it certainly would be more appropriate than either.

Is there any prospect of this? is there any hope of such a consummation? One or two of the designs at Oxford seem to indicate a glimmering of such an idea; but it is to be feared that neither the architects nor the public are prepared for the task, nor aware of the means by which success in it may be attained.

J. F.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

HARROW.

A REPORT to the Harrow Local Board of Health, by Mr. John Roe, is about to be made public, and will, doubtless, be considered important by those who are interested in the questions of which it treats, Mr. Roe's long experience and acquaintance with the subject being well known. Although written as long ago as July last, it has for several reasons not been made public till now. We have not space for the whole of it, but give those passages which contain the pith of it.

"About three-and-a-half miles in length of main sewers have been laid down; private drains from 345 houses have been formed; 256 cesspools have been cleared out and filled up; and altogether the sanitary improvement is such, that I may well congratulate you who have so zealously aided the good work."

"Discussions have lately occupied the attention of many professional men, as to the relative merits of pipe and brick sewers; and, as it happens that the whole of your new drainage is composed of pipe sewers, it will not, I hope, be deemed irrelevant if I enlarge a little on this subject, particularly as I am addressing a Local Board of Health, whose chairman is the principal of a school wherein are congregated so many youths, some of whom will probably be actively engaged in carrying out works of this description; others who will hereafter become members of the Legislature which presides over sanitary affairs, forming not the least onerous of its duties.

During a period of near twenty years, I served under the Commissioners of Sewers, the first part thereof under the commissioners for the Holborn and Finsbury divisions, and afterwards as chief surveyor, under the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, until the state of my health induced me to resign that situation.

From my first entering on the duties of my office, I began a series of observations on the passage of water through the ramification of sewers, in the Holborn and Finsbury divisions. I was thus early made aware of the necessity of much improvement in this description of works, and sought to introduce remedies."

"The introduction of stoneware pipes for general drainage arose from a suggestion made by Mr. Chadwick to me, in his desire to obtain a smooth interior surface, and the first pipes made for that purpose in the metropolis were for the Holborn and Finsbury Office, in consequence; and looking at the general state of the drainage of very many towns and villages, and the peculiar points that have to be dealt with in forming sewers for the same, it is not too much to say that an immense benefit to sanitary measures has been afforded by the use of these pipes, where judiciously applied, and the works properly executed.

So applied, they have, in the case of Harrow, enabled the drainage to be carried out at about one-third of what it would have cost had brick sewers, large enough for men to go through, been formed in the streets, and this after allowing for the subsoil and road drainage.

Another feature in your drainage is, that greater part of the sewers has been formed at the back of the houses, thus shortening the length of private drains, so as to prove a considerable saving to individuals in the length of drain.

There has been much discussion in the metropolis on this point, which is called 'back drainage,' but like the extremes of brick and pipe sewers, it should be viewed with regard to the locality to be drained. Almost every locality requires a somewhat different treatment to another, in some of its details, and in a town different portions require, or will allow of, different methods of carrying out the object required. It is the duty of the engineer to point out, without a prejudice in favour of one set of opinions or the other, what he sees to be best; efficiency and economy joined."

"That back drainage, when properly applied, is not attended with all the disadvantages pointed out by the adversaries to its adoption, is certain.

About thirty-six years since, the Holborn and Finsbury Commissioners allowed upwards of 200 houses on one estate to have back drainage, on the owner building about 500 feet of outlet sewer to receive the drains. No complaint of the drainage has come to the office during the period that has since elapsed. There are other instances in those divisions of its successful application.

In laying out an entirely new district, and in many country towns and places, back drainage may be usefully adopted: on the other hand, there are situations in old towns where its adoption would be worse than an absurdity."

"Reverting to the remark that for the drainage of each locality a somewhat different treatment may be required, it fortunately happens, as regards cost, that Harrow is peculiarly favourably situate for the application of the pipe system; whereas Eton College and precincts, from certain local and periodical circumstances, required brick sewers of considerable size. The inclinations of the sewers at Harrow are very great: the sewers at Eton (with the exception of a small portion near the river) have no inclination, yet the drainage at Eton College is as perfect for the passage of the sewage as that of Harrow. The sewers were put down twelve years since, and not a spadeful of foul deposit has accumulated in any of them. This result has been obtained by continuing one feeder on a level with the sewers for half a mile, until it reached the River Thames above the Brocas, and another to a backwater at the Timberhalls; so that in dry weather many thousands of cube feet of water pass through these sewers every hour. At Harrow, the great inclination of the sewers requires only a fair supply of water to prevent deposit from accumulating. In a few minutes excret a will pass from the inlet to the outlet.

Eton Town, drained in 1850, from similar local circumstances that affect the College precincts, has one of its main sewers of considerable size, the others are some half-brick, and some pipe sewers. In this case anything but back drainage would have been particularly injudicious.

Again, Windsor has one portion of its drainage in brick sewers, and the other portions consist of pipe sewers, laid down in 1850-1. To have formed all in brick sewers, would have been a waste of money; but the main line required a capacity too great for pipes. A due application of the two (brick and pipe) has afforded a drainage at a moderate cost,* and of undoubted efficiency, if the sewers have a fair supply of water; but as the water supply was not laid on to every house, I caused a small tank to be formed at the head of each long line of pipe drain, to enable them to be flushed periodically, and if this (which may be done at a trifling cost) be properly attended to, no stoppage will ever take place.

Without referring to other places, where a different system has been pursued, I would observe that, although had you been required to construct your drainage on the larger scale, you would have done so at any cost, so desirous were you of making this improvement; yet it is certainly gratifying to you to be enabled to save many thousands of pounds of the ratepayers' money, by the use of a method of drainage which will, if fairly dealt by, be in good working condition 500 years hence. The pipes are remarkably good; the greatest care has been taken in fitting and laying them; and not a failure of any kind has accrued. The clerk of the works, who superintended (Mr. J. W. Wilkins), is amongst the most trusty and useful of those employed on such works, and your Board was fortunate in securing his services, as you have also been in appointing Mr. Winkley as your clerk, and Mr. Smith as your surveyor. It is mainly owing to the independent and zealous conduct of the latter gentleman, that so much has been done in getting rid of the many cesspools and other baneful nuisances."

Mr. Roe here refers to his table of sizes of sewers published by the General Board of Health, and to his plan for the Northern Drainage of the Metropolis now before the Commissioners, which latter, he maintains, could be carried out at half a million less cost than the plan lately adopted by them.

"Returning to the drainage of Harrow;—the following list shows the length and sizes of your new main sewers:—

223	feet of pipes	18	inches	diameter.
2,900	,, ,,	15	,,	,,
6,912	,, ,,	12	,,	,,
7,766	,, ,,	9	,,	,,
663	,, ,,	6	,,	,,

Total, 18,464."

"A part of your drainage was formed in 1851, and a large portion in 1852."

In closing his report, the writer gives a letter from the surveyor to the Board as to the state of the drainage at the date of the report, containing the following questions and replies:—

"1. Will the drain-pipes be sufficiently large to carry off the whole of the sewerage and also the surface-water?

2. Should we have much dry weather, will there not be many stoppages in the pipes for want of water to flush the sewers?

3. Will not the substitution of closet-pans, without water laid on, be a greater nuisance than open privies with cesspools under; being liable to stoppage?

4. Many of the privies being exposed, will not the frost crack the pans, and consequently common closet-pans be constantly broken?"

Answers.

"1. We have had floods of water from heavy rains; floods from melting of snow; and I have watched the result, and we have never had a stoppage: the sewers and drains carried off sewerage and surface water, and I never, at the greatest flow, saw the pipes two-thirds full.*

2. There has been sufficient water, from private drainage, to meet the case, even in the greatest drought. The only difference seen has been in the colour of the sewer-water at the outlets, where it is continually running; nor does any sediment rest in the pipes, although we have turned all our surface water into the pipes.

3. Very few persons have water laid on the pan closets, but, by a little attention, sufficient waste and slop water is thrown down, which carries everything away: it only requires cleanliness and attention. In the whole district, the stoppages in the pans have not exceeded ten; and, upon examination, we have found it in every case arose through carelessness—by things thrown down by children or servants, which would have caused a stoppage if water had been laid on.

4. Of this last question I myself was fearful; for, in exposed places, amongst cottages, with the doors constantly open, and perhaps only a few feather-edged boards between the pan and the open air, there was a danger; but I have never heard of one in any way affected or frozen so that it could not be used, and I have examined numbers for my own experience."

* By the use of back drainage and pipe sewers, the saving has been near 8,000*l.* after allowing for the cost of subsoil and road drainage.

* There is a 6-inch iron pipe-drain, of some half mile in length, which takes the drainage from one of the large cow-yards of the metropolis, and also the drainage from thirty large houses. This drain was laid down upwards of thirty years since, and from that time, and until the spring of this year, it has not required any attention, and then only trifling.—J. R.

THE NEW SEWERS COMMISSION.

THE following is a list of the gentlemen who are to constitute the new Commission of Sewers for the metropolis:—Richard Jebb,esq.(chairman); Sir John Villiers Shelley, bart., Thomas Hawes, esq.; Lawrence Redhead, esq.; G. Spencer Smith, esq.; Augustin Sayer, esq. M.D.; James Pascall, esq.; George Offer, esq.; Francis Chalmers, esq.; John Thwaites, esq.; William Evans, esq.; John Wade, esq.; Cuthbert William Johnson, esq.; Joseph Hodgson, esq.; Frederick Oldfield Ward, esq.; Waller Augustus Lewis, M.D. Mr. Jebb (the chairman), with Mr. Hawes, Mr. Redhead, and Mr. Spencer Smith, were members of the late commission; Sir John Shelley, Dr. Sayer, and Messrs. Pascall, Offer, Chalmers, Thwaites, Evans, and Wade, have been nominated by the representatives of the metropolitan constituencies; while Messrs. Johnson, Hodgson, Ward, and Dr. Lewis, are selected by the Home Office. How this Board will work we will not pretend to say, but the elements are so discordant that we look for some violent ebullitions before its course of action is determined on.

THE GUILDHALL AND THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

JUSTICE has not been done by the newspapers to the decoration of the Guildhall for the banquet on the 9th of November. So far as we can remember, it was never so effective before. The removal of the ugly trelliswork from the temporary lining of the lower part of the wall was a great improvement; and the groups of English, French, and Turkish flags were appropriate and effective. The large picture against the east wall of the hall was not a transparency, as generally stated, nor were the smaller pictures ("The Landing at Varna," &c.) in the adjoining apartments so: they were all opaque paintings in tempera, with the light thrown on them from the front. The large picture in the hall, which was designed by Mr. David Roberts, R.A. and painted by Mr. Absolon and Mr. Fenton, included female figures typical of the city of Paris (Notre Dame in the background), and the city of London (St. Paul's seen behind), at the foot of a pedestal bearing medallions of the Queen and Prince Albert and the Emperor and Empress of the French, with appropriate inscriptions, arms, and adjuncts. On a screen a short distance in front of the main picture, and which divided it into three compartments, were figures, life-size and capitally painted, of an English sailor, English foot soldier, a French soldier, and Turk. It was executed in a very short space of time, and was most creditable to all concerned. The willingness manifested by several leading artists to give their aid on the occasion if it had been needed, speaks in strong terms for the course pursued by the present Lord Mayor in his connection with them.

The Recorder said, justly, in his customary address before the Barons of the Exchequer, that the Lord Mayor had had the good fortune, in the course of his progress, to combine in his pursuits the advancement of the liberal arts of the land with an endeavour to improve the character of men by encouraging and fostering their efforts to increase the taste of all classes of society. Mr. Alderman Moon had had the further good fortune of publishing the great works of Wilkie, of Roberts, and of Landseer, as well as of many other of the well-known artists of his day, and it was to the encouragement that he had afforded to these artists that Mr. Alderman Moon, the present Lord Mayor, had devoted so many long years. Most successful had been his efforts, and he had not failed to have these exertions recognised by his fellow-citizens, as well as by the artists themselves, who, in the year 1843, had presented him with a most gratifying testimonial.

We have reason to believe that art and literature will receive full recognition during his mayoralty, and that the year, including, as it will, the Great Exhibition of '55 in Paris, and, we may hope, the success of our arms in the Crimea, will be one of more than common interest.

The Corporation, it will be remembered, have voted 1,000*l. per annum*, for ten years, for the production of statues, to fill the vacant niches in the Egyptian Hall, in the Mansion-House (for which they deserve the thanks of all interested in the progress of art), and the first of the statues so produced was amongst the adornments on the 9th. It is a half-draped female figure by Mr. Bailey, incarnating "The Morning Star;" and, although a little too fully developed, as it seems to us, is a fine work of art.

The card of invitation to the banquet was an elegant production; and even in the wands of the Lord Mayor's and Sheriffs' committee, and the medal which the Lord Mayor presented to each member of it, although marred by the executants, design was aimed at, and a good intention shown.

A WORD ABOUT MR. RUSKIN'S LECTURE AT THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CANON-ROW.

I WAS induced by the prospectus, issued from the Architectural Museum, to attend there on the 11th inst. for the purpose of hearing Mr. Ruskin lecture on "decorative colour, as applicable to architectural and other purposes." This is a very grand announcement for a very subordinate purpose, when we come to read the small printing, which says, that "these lectures will be exclusively addressed to workmen who are in the habit of executing designs (more especially letterings) on walls and shop-fronts."

Now, I am in my humble way somewhat of an illuminator, although not very much of an *illuminatus;* so I went to hear what Mr. Ruskin, by his spirit of observation, might be so good as to teach me. But I found that at a very early step he declared, that he wanted us to teach him how his theories were to be carried out. At this, however, I was not very much surprised, when he showed his very first illustration, which consisted of an initial letter of the seventh century, consisting of a poor single line, singularly involved, and twisted and twirled about, and with little or no grace and meaning. And I was again surprised with other specimens, which he exhibited, in which the letters themselves were indistinct, and with difficulty legible, so much were they surrounded and mixed up with ornaments and forms, which seemed to battle with the initials, striving for the mastery, and to supersede their importance. Oh, how I longed to show Mr. Ruskin honest John Shaw's goodly volume of letters, judiciously selected, methodically arranged, and a real book of reference for the working man. I very much admired the good sense which led Mr. Ruskin to denounce the use, or I might rather say the abuse, of rich decorations in the Bible, which he and I and all earnest simple-minded Christians, would fain read with the understanding undisturbed by such attractions. But may not the same be said also of all books? Why should the typical illuminator strive with the author? Mr. Ruskin talked much about nature and the introduction of natural objects. But, for my part, I could not understand this praise of nature, with the approval of birds or animals, whose heads or tails ran a race all round the letter, or to the bottom of the page, united to the body by a mere line twisted and twirled about until the eye was lost in following its gyrations. And there was a trefoil leaf, each division of which was of a different glaring colour, and the outline hard and crude. Did these properly illustrate Mr. Ruskin's meaning in its full extent, or only partially so?

Comte, in his Positive Philosophy, as translated by Miss Martineau, considers that, in the study of human intelligence, each branch of our knowledge passes successively through three different theoretical conditions—the theological, the metaphysical, and the scientific. Perhaps we may also in like manner divide the development of architecture into the conventional or historical, the useful, and the practical. And the same divisions will apply to illumination or letter-printing. With regard to the first, it is well to look back on antiquity, as Mr. Ruskin tells us he is earnestly striving to make us do, but not to *go* back to antiquity, that is retrogression and not progression. And if we adopt the lettering of past times, we must teach the people to learn the alphabets now out of use; and I must own how often in the modern churches I have been puzzled to read the inscriptions of the Commandments, and Paternoster, and Credo, and given them up in despair, unable to distinguish the Belief from the Lord's Prayer, and quite at a loss to make out the pious sentences on the walls and pillars. As to the second division, the useful, I believe that the object of inscriptions on shop-fronts is, that they should be distinctly legible at a glance, and at once tell the name and business of the tradesman without an effort to the passer-by. But if we adopt Mr. Ruskin's birds and animals and flowers and leaves, we shall but imitate some unhappy and ambitious attempts lately made in London, and as signally succeed in rendering them *not understandable*. As to the practicable division of our subject, Mr. Ruskin expects that he is to be taught by us. It is from those who practise an art that we must acquire the full knowledge of its powers, its short-comings, and its difficulties.

I have never before had the privilege of hearing Mr. Ruskin, and have read very little of his writings, for I have not the time; and (I must own my ignorance) very frequently not the capacity to understand his beautiful sentences. But it appears to me, that he is a gentleman with a remarkably vivid imagination, very impressionable, having a glowing force of language when he writes, though feeble when he speaks, as he did the other day. And he thinks that, because he feels strongly, he understands correctly, and has discovered a new world of sensations and intelligence, of which others are ignorant, and whom, therefore, he would kindly teach. I think (I will not say I fear) he is mistaken, because it appears to me, that he has not the technical preparation to enable him to arrive generally at sound conclusions, and that his very want of knowledge of his subject misleads himself, and by the glowing eloquence of his style is apt to mislead others.

ILLUMINATOR.

*** In our next we shall let Mr. Ruskin speak for himself in a full report of the lecture. The second lecture will be given on Saturday, the 25th, at two o'clock, and will treat of "the general principles of Outline."

THE LATE MR. MACKENZIE, OF ELGIN, ARCHITECT.

MR. MACKENZIE'S name is familiar to our readers. Although in the prime of life, he expired of a cerebral disease on the 15th ult. at his residence at Ladyhill, Elgin. He was an enthusiast in his profession, and especially delighted in the old Scottish baronial style. He studied first, it appears, under Mr. John Smith, city architect, Aberdeen, and subsequently under Mr. Archibald Simpson, of the same city.

Mr. Mackenzie commenced business in Elgin in 1841, and his first effort in that city was the Museum. Along with his partner, Mr. Matthews, of Aberdeen, he also designed the Commercial Bank. The New Market and Railway Hotel at Elgin, and a house at Laurelbank, belonging to Dr. Geddes, are all from designs by Mr. Mackenzie. But his architectural labours were not confined to Elgin. Amongst others of his works are the buildings used for Milne's Schools, at Fochabers; the castellated building erected in Botriphnie for Admiral Duff, of Drummuir; and a similar building for Mr. Matheson, on his property of Ardross; while at the present moment there is being erected in Perthshire a castle for Mr. Robertson, of Strowan, also from designs furnished by Mr. Mackenzie.

A specimen of his talents in another style of architecture may be seen in the Free Church at Inverness, a building in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture. The United Presbyterian Church at Nairn was also designed by him, and the Caledonian Bank at Forres. Another design of his, is the erection in which are comprised the poor-houses at Aberdeen.

In making additions to buildings Mr. Mackenzie was also skilled. One of his most important labours of this kind was the remodelling of the modern portions of the old castle of Ballindalloch, and the erection of additions; all in keeping with the old towers and turrets, which date from the middle of the sixteenth century. Another work of the same kind was some additions to the old castle of Cawdor, which have only recently been completed. Another of the same character, although on a smaller scale, has been

his restorations, by direction of the Earl of Fife, of the tracery and architecture of the old priory of Pluscarden.

In Banff, there are some specimens of Mr. Mackenzie's talents; for example, the new hall of St. Andrew's Lodge—an erection in the Italian style, and the residence, just completed, for Mr. W. Grant.

By his wife, who survives him, and who is daughter of the late Mr. M'Innes, of Daudaleith, and a niece of Colonel Marshall, Mr. Mackenzie leaves, we believe, five children. In private life, the deceased was everywhere held in high respect.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Broughton.—A building in Broughton, capable of holding from 200 to 250 persons, according to the *Hampshire Independent*, has just been converted into a lecture-hall.

Dudley.—The sanitary reformers in Dudley have work cut out for them for some time to come. Yielding to the "pressure from without," in the shape of a memorial signed by the principal inhabitants, and dreading a visit from old King Cholera, the Board of Health wisely made an order for the removal of all "swine" from a certain district defined in the map of Dudley by red lines, and called by its opponents, *par excellence*, the "pig plan." Acting upon the impulse of the moment, the poor pigs' friends got up a towns meeting (as they did in the "Pig Movement" at Leicester), and sent a deputation to the next meeting of the Board, at which they first *petitioned* for a reconsideration of the question, and finally ended by telling them *point blank* that if they did *not*, they, the deputation, would kick them out at the next election. The Board, very unwisely, granted a reconsideration, but if we could strengthen their hands we would say, "Adhere to your wisely-formed resolution, and prevent the poor man from 'herding with swine.'"——The district committee of the Metropolitan Association have entered into a contract with Messrs. Burkets and Nelson, of Wolverhampton, for the erection of a block of ten dwellings in the Dock-lane, and the works are rapidly progressing. In consequence of the fall in the lane and the rise of land adjoining, it has been found necessary to build a breast-wall of cinders, faced with brick, forming a terrace 160 feet long, and of a mean depth of 5 feet above the road. The houses now building have three bed-rooms, and cost 173*l.* each.

Brierly Hill.—Contracts have been entered into for the erection of twenty-four stalls to the public market at Brierly Hill, and the works commenced. The site (occupying nearly 3,000 square yards) is to be covered with eighty-four stalls, having gangways 21 feet in width, roofed with iron and glass. The stalls average 12 feet by 9 feet, and are so arranged that the classes will be distinct. The frontage will be occupied by an assembly-room, magistrates'-room, room for mechanics' institute, &c. but this portion, together with the remainder of the stalls, will not be proceeded with until the spring. The architect is Mr. M. Wigginton, of Dudley; and the builders, Messrs. Hinton and Meredith, of Pensnets.

Melton Mowbray.—The foundation-stone of the public rooms connected with the Corn-Exchange here was laid on Saturday in week before last. "The Melton Mowbray Corn Exchange and Public Rooms Company" was formed with a capital of 3,000*l.* in 600 shares of 5*l.* each. Fifty-two donations, amounting to 483*l.* 8s. were given by landowners, inhabitants, and others; and 539 shares are now held by 104 persons. The site was purchased for 1,025*l.* The buildings will comprise a Corn-Exchange, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 41 feet high, with settling-rooms, and a residence for the secretary or manager, in the rear; also a news-room and library, with savings' bank, room for magisterial and county court, and a basement story for offices on the front, next to Nottingham-street. The architects are Messrs. T. Mallinson and Son, of Nottingham; clerk of the works, Mr. Mallinson, sen.; builders, Messrs. John Norman and Son, of Leicester. The Corn-Exchange itself is so far forward as to be ready for the roof, which will now be an open one.

Matlock.—On Monday evening before last the inhabitants of Matlock Bath experienced for the first time the full convenience and benefit of gas illumination. The shops and houses have been for some time supplied with gas, but the street lamps were then lighted for the first time. A band of music from Matlock town paraded the principal part of the village from an early hour, bonfires blazed, fireworks whizzed and banged, and the fire beacon on the Victoria prospect-tower sent forth its ruddy glow for ten miles round.

Ulverstone.—It has been resolved to erect a covered market here, and four sites are under consideration.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The foundation-stones of two of the schools connected with the vicar of Newcastle's ten-school scheme were laid on Wednesday before last, in the parishes of St. Andrew and All Saints respectively. These will be the first two connected with the scheme.

THE TIMBER TRADE AND THE WAR.

Timber-laden ships from Quebec and other ports of our North American colonies continue to arrive in the river Thames and discharge in the various docks, contrary to the notices which were issued by the dock companies a few weeks since, stating that on account of the excessively crowded state of the docks no timber-laden ships would be admitted. The quays of some of the docks are now so crowded with timber and deals as to occasion the utmost inconvenience and danger to those connected with shipping. Our large timber merchants and builders, speculating for a fall in the price of timber, have not as yet availed themselves of the overstocked market, and as it is known that a number of ships are now on their passage to England, freighted with North American timber, the docks, in all probability, will be encumbered for some time with it, unless its consignees clear their cargoes at builders' and timber merchants' own terms. The cause of this influx is strangely brought about by the war: it appears that so many of our English ships have been taken up by Government, and the requirements of the public service call for still further tonnage, for the transport of troops and stores to the East, as to cause a scarcity of English ships for emigration and mercantile purposes, the result of which is that London freights are inordinately high, and charterers, in many instances, have had to defer exporting heavy cargoes.

The deal season being over in America caused an excess of tonnage there, and North American shipowners, finding there was a deficiency of ships here, despatched their idle craft to the London and Liverpool freight-market; but, not wishing to sail with empty bottoms, no cargo was more ready to hand than their native timber, and hence so many ships freighted with it to the port of London.

SCRAPS FROM IRELAND.

The works at Armagh Cathedral are proceeding. The triforium of the choir is stated to be complete, and the walls of the transepts with their towers raised to same height. We are told that the great eastern window of choir is being erected. The nave is far advanced, and the triforium on the north side completely finished, and that on south raised to level of springing of arches. Frame-work for four great arches at crossing of transepts with nave and choir is erected, and the work in progress.

The new R.C. church at Rostrevor has been lately consecrated. In plan it resembles a Greek cross, and was designed by the late Mr. Duff, of Newry. Mr. P. Byrne, architect, of Dublin, was entrusted with the carrying out of the work.

Preparations are being made, according to a local journal, for the commencement, early in spring, of the Magee College, Derry. The plans and elevations have, however, been materially altered from the original designs, previously described in the *Builder;* and we are informed that the intended cost of the collegiate buildings will not exceed 6,000*l.* Mr. E. P. Gribbon, architect.

The new campanile at Trinity College, Dublin, is very nearly complete. We understand it is in contemplation to fix in it a peal of bells, instead of the bell at present in Botany Bay-square. With reference to this bell, we may mention, that it weighs 8,000 lbs. and, according to the inscription thereon, was cast in Gloucester in 1744, by Abel Rudhall. The structure itself occupies a position in Parliament-square, is 94 feet 4 inches in height, with square basement, perforated by arches with rustic piers and pilasters of the Roman Doric order. Above the entablature is a raised platform, circular in plan and broken into steps, with figures of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Science*, and *Physic* (resting on blocks at the angles), from the studio of Mr. J. Kirk, sculptor. From the top of this portion rises an octagonal superstructure, pierced by arches, with columns at each pier, of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a domical stone roof, richly ornamented. Over this is placed an open lantern, nearly similar in feature to the portion below, and covered by an elongated oval roof, ornamented likewise, and finished with a bronze cross 5 feet 6 inches high. It is generally remarked that the design would have been improved by an addition to the height. The total cost will be about 3,500*l.* defrayed by the Lord Primate. Mr. Lanyon was the architect. Mr. Kingsmill, builder.

The new Bank, erected by the Ulster Banking Company, was to be opened for business on Monday last. It is situated at the corner of Irish-street and Market-street. A considerable portion of the building is of cut stone. The architect was Mr. Jackson, of Belfast, and the contractors, Messrs. Martin and Stockdale, of Downpatrick.

DOINGS ABROAD.

A correspondent who before sent us some notes from abroad (Mr. Blatchly, at p. 562), further writes:—

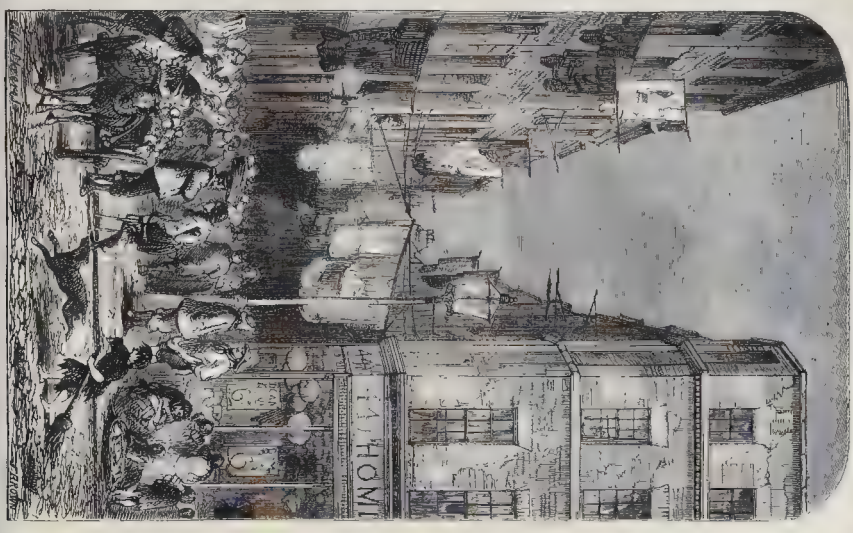
At Strasburgh, the interior of the south porch of the church of St. Pierre, in which there appears to be some very good work, is being restored.

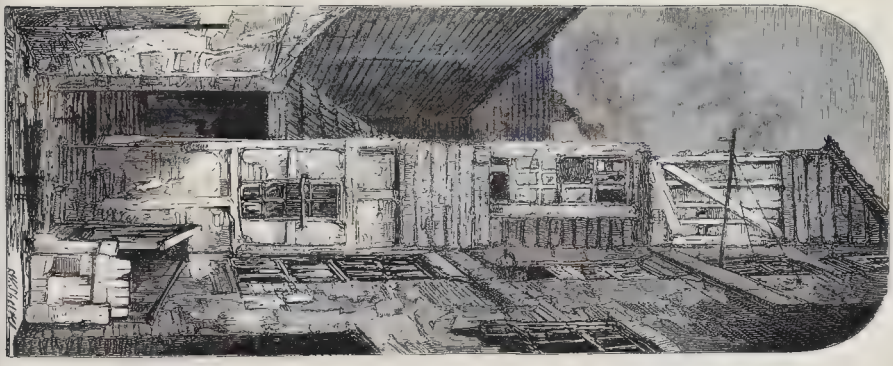
At Frankfort-on-the-Main the interior of the cathedral is literally a "forest of scaffolding: the whole is being scraped (*late whitewash*) and restored, so far as can be seen at present, with satisfactory care. I understood from the foreman that the gallery will be entirely removed. There appears at present little chance that the hovels erected against the best part of the exterior will share the same desirable fate.

No one interested in architecture should leave Frankfort without visiting Seiler Strasse and another street in the same line: they are on the north side of the town, and contain several exceedingly interesting examples of modern street architecture.

At Cologne new quays are in progress at the south end of the town: they will, when completed, extend from Nächel's Werft to the Bayenthurm, thus completing the line of quays along the whole river-front. A part of the old wall standing near is being removed, and the materials used in the new works: the old mortar, while in some places little better than rubbish, is in others so good that blocks of brick and rubble work, weighing 4 or 5 cwt. when thrown upon each other from a height of 20 feet, scarcely ever fracture. The value of the Prussian pumps on the works appears to be about four to one English.

At Brussels the periodical exhibition of "Industrial Arts," open in the *Palais d'Industrie*, is this year rather a poor affair. There are a few (not more than half-a-dozen) iron-castings that are good, also a few pretty good specimens of wood-carving on furniture. The architectural designs and drawings, which occupy in proportion rather a large space, are for the most part not remarkable either for excellence in idea or execution. There are some designs for furniture, and some pen-and-ink drawings; among the latter, a portrait of Rubens, about 3 inches square, "*Fait à la Plume, par un Elève de l'Ecole des Frères de Chaule à Bruges,*" appears to be singularly meritorious. The only signs of building at Brussels are a few ordinary houses near St. Gudule.





THE HOMES OF THE LONDON POOR.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Salford, Oxfordshire.—On Monday in week before last, the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the parish church of Salford, which has been re-built, with the addition of a new aisle.

Northampton.—The consecration of the new church and burial ground at Denshanger took place on Thursday before last. The new church is an Early English edifice, having at the west end a large and unusual gable turret, carried on a recessed arch with massive buttress abutments, and containing three bells. The building consists of a nave, chancel, and one aisle on the north side, with an open-timbered porch on the south. The east window is a triple lancet. The general face of the walls is of the local stone, with dressings of Bath stone. The north aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of four arches, with circular pillars. The interior arrangement consists entirely of open sittings. The floor is of red and black Staffordshire tiles. The design was by Mr. Ferrey, and the contractor was Mr. Hailey, of Stony Stratford. The amount of the original contract was 1,777*l.* and the money collected, including grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies, nearly 2,000*l.*

Faringdon.—The restoration of the parish church here, now completed, comprised the following works;—The removal of all pews, galleries, and other fittings; the entire re-building of the south aisle of the nave, and of the aisle which runs parallel with the south transept, called the "Littleworth Aisle;" building an organ chamber out from the north aisle of the nave; repairing all the stone work where damaged by the erection of the galleries, or from other causes; placing a new roof of the original pitch on the nave; re-seating the whole church with oak open benches; and paving the floor with Minton's plain tiles. The transepts were separated from the Unton aisle on the north, and the Littleworth aisle on the south, by masses of masonry, which under the present arrangement of the seating would have proved great hindrances both to sight and hearing: this masonry has therefore been removed, and arcades formed by the introduction of circular piers. Eastward of the north transept a vestry has been erected with a high pitched roof, and beneath it is the chamber for the hot-water apparatus. The works executed within and about the chancel and Pye Chapel, at the cost of Mr. D. Bennett, the lord of the manor, embrace the external restoration of the fabric; new glazing to the windows; oak stalls and subsellæ in the chancel; restoration of the ancient sedilia, and furnishing them for use in future services; an entire new floor of Minton's encaustic tiles without the rails; and a dais for the Communion-table, formed of similar tiles. Mr. Bennett has also seated the Pye Chapel with open benches. The panels of the reredos have been filled with the tables of Commandments, the Creed and Lord's Prayer, and two texts above the doors of the singularly placed aumbries in the east wall. The oak benches are all of the uniform height of 2 feet 8 inches. The Caen stone pulpit is a portion of an octagon, low with moulded trefoils in the several panels and small carved spandrels—open at the back, and approached by four steps from the floor of the nave. The prayer-desk is of oak in a stone base, and has carved finials in the standard. The vestry has an oak parclose up to the springing of the arch, which was discovered in the east wall of the north transept, and is fitted up with the necessary closets for vestments, &c. The gas fittings of brass, and the corona in the chancel, are from designs by the architect. Three stained-glass memorial windows, by Wailes, of Newcastle, have been placed in the Littleworth aisle. Mr. Hugall, of Cheltenham, was the architect.

South Mimms.—A vestry meeting was held a short time since, attended only by five or six persons, at which a resolution was passed authorising the vicar to call in "a surveyor" to survey the dilapidations of the parish church, and to estimate the costs of restoring the same. A report was therefore obtained, accompanied by plans, suggesting certain restorations and alterations at the cost of about 1,900*l.* and recommending that further works, shortly to be required, at a cost of from 300*l.* to 400*l.* more, should also be done. A second vestry was last week called, for the adoption of these plans and report. Capt. Trotter urged that the resolution referred to merely contemplated works necessary to keep the church in repair, and objected to the alterations "proposed by an architect who, after destroying the simplicity of a neighbouring parish church, converted it into a model of a Roman Catholic chapel." The expense, he said, was a secondary matter. The vicar said he had no wish to depart from the simplicity of Protestant worship, but he thought that those who were always ready to ornament their own dwellings, should be still more anxious to beautify the House of God. An amendment, however, to the effect "that such repairs only as were required for upholding the church should be authorised, and that the costs of the present plans should be borne by the church-rate," was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Chippenham.—A site for a new burial-ground, of nearly four acres, on the London road, has been purchased, and is to be divided into two parts, one for the Established Church, and the other for Dissenting communities and general use. The architect of the burial board has designed two mortuary chapels, one for the consecrated, and the other for the unconsecrated portion. Both are small, but sufficient for the objects designed, and contracts for the works necessary for enclosure and building of entrance lodges and chapels, have been taken. The board reported to the vestry that 2,400*l.* would be necessary for the land, laying out buildings, &c. and a grant of 2,500*l.* was voted. It is intended to borrow the amount from the Board of Works, repayable with interest from the poor-rates by annual instalments.

Starcross.—An alteration has been made in the district church of St. Paul's, Starcross, Devonshire. An entirely new chancel, of bold character, has been erected, with a vestry on the south side. A bell-turret, about 70 feet in height, has been built at the west end, and a new porch entrance constructed on the north side of the edifice. The roof timbers have been laid open to view, and ventilation provided for. New freestone windows have been inserted throughout the building, in lieu of the former wooden sashes, and glazed in church patterns, with Hartley's patent rolled glass, and stained glass borders. The pews have been lowered to a uniform standard with the free seats. A stone reredos has been erected at the east end of chancel, and the whole interior of the fabric generally renovated.

Penzance.—The plans and specifications for the chapels and other buildings to be erected in connection with the new cemetery at Penzance, according to the *Cornish Telegraph*, were prepared some time since by the clerk of the works, Mr. J. Matthews, and exhibited in the Guildhall, after which a vestry meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed, approving the plans, and sanctioning an expenditure of 2,500*l.* The site comprises three and a half acres, and will have its entrance from the road leading from Penzance to Madron.

Knighton.—The foundation-stone of Crûgbyther church, Beguildy, was laid on Monday in week before last. Crûgbyther church is said to be the first additional church built in Radnor since the Reformation. It is to stand on a spot central to the two townships of Crûgbyther and Midwaleth. The site, about nine miles from Knighton, was presented gratuitously by Mr. C. Vialls. The funds are to be raised by subscription, and there is still a large deficiency to be made up. The scheme comprises a schoolroom and house for schoolmaster. The architect is Mr. H. Lote, of London. Mr. G. Griffiths, of Heyop, is the builder.

Chester.—It is proposed to raise a public subscription for an obituary window of stained glass and appropriate design, in the church of St. Mary, Chester, to the memory of the gallant heroes of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers who fell at the battle of the Alma, with a tablet, on which will be inscribed the names of the dead. The Bishop of Chester, Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. and Lady Wynn, have each subscribed 10*l.* towards the memorial.

Burnley.—St. Peter's Church, Burnley, was lately re-opened. The old roof has been taken down, and a full clerestory erected over the nave. The organ-gallery, which blocked up and rendered useless the upper portion of the east window, has been removed to the west end. The old east window has been taken out, and its place supplied by one in the Perpendicular style. The design embraces many of the most striking incidents of our Saviour's life, and the prominent features of the career of St. Peter (patron saint of the church) are depicted in the various compartments. The Teaching in the Temple, the Baptism of John, the Last Supper, and the Ascension, occupy prominent positions. A Gothic panelling has been put along the whole of the front of the three galleries. The number of seats has been considerably increased. All the old pews have been removed, and their places supplied with open benches of uniform design

Leeds.—The consecration of St. Peter's Church, in the district of Burmantofts, took place on Thursday in last week. St. Stephen's Church is built from designs by Mr. Dobson, architect, in the Geometrical Decorated style, and consists of nave, 81 feet 6 inches long, by 31 feet wide; chancel, 24 feet long, by 20 feet 6 inches wide; and vestry, 22 feet by 11 feet, interior dimensions. The extreme length of church, over buttresses, is 131 feet 2 inches; extreme width, 43 feet 6 inches. The nave is lighted by three light tracery windows, and by a large wheel window in the west gable, about 15 feet diameter; the chancel by a two-light window, a spherical triangular window over the vestry roof on the north side, and a large five-light east window. The church is furnished with low open seats for 605 persons. The stairs to gallery are enclosed in an octagonal turret, about 82 feet high, placed at the south-west angle of the building. The contractors, according to the local *Intelligencer*, were as follow:—Masons, Messrs. Mawer and Whiteley; carpenter and joiner, Mr. W. Britton; plumber, Mr. John Garlick; plasterer, Mr. James Charles; slater, Mr. John Preston; painter, Mr. Lister: the ironwork, bell, and heating apparatus were supplied by Messrs. Singleton and Tennant: all of Leeds.

Burley.—The church of Burley, near Leeds, was consecrated on Friday before last. The edifice is in the Geometrical style. The plan is cruciform, with an engaged tower, 21 feet 6 inches square, at west angle of south transept: the tower is of three stages, and forms the entrance to the church. It is stone vaulted, and surmounted by a spire 166 feet in height. The dimensions of the nave are—length, 79 feet 6 inches; breadth, 25 feet 2 inches; height, 43 feet to apex of roof. The transepts are 66 feet 10 inches long, 23 feet 2 inches wide, and same height as nave. At their intersection are lofty arches, having hood moulds and carved bosses. The chancel is raised two steps. Its dimensions are—length, 27 feet; breadth, 23 feet; height, 39 feet. The piers are clustered. The east window has eight lights, the west six lights, the transepts four lights, the nave and chancel aisles two lights, the whole having geometrical tracery in the heads. The roofs are open. The seats have low backs and fronts, filled with tracery. The font, tablet, and all the carved work, are of Caen stone, and have been executed by Mr. Robert Mawer, of Leeds. The church is erected of sandstone, by Mr. Thos. Moxon, of Headingley; the joiners' work and carving by Messrs. Winn and Pawson; the staining and decorating by Messrs. Joseph Wood and Son. Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse were the architects. The church was warmed and ventilated by Messrs. Haden, engineers, of Trowbridge. The tower is to contain three bells, which are to be cast by Messrs. Taylor and Son, of Loughborough.

Askrigg.—The church of Askrigg, in Yorkshire, was reopened on Tuesday in week before last, by the Bishop of Ripon, after being partly rebuilt. The foundation of the nave piers having given way, it was necessary entirely to rebuild the body of the church. The old windows have been replaced by new ones: the large east window is of five lights, with tracery, and divided in two heights by an embattled transom. The nave roof, of oak, has been repaired and reinstated. A western gallery which blocked up the tower

arch has been removed, and the bell-chamber enclosed from the church by a stone groin. A new staircase turret gives access to the upper part of the tower. The seating is of Memel fir, stained and varnished: the pulpit, reading-desk, and chancel stalls, also the parcloses in the easternmost arches, are of English oak. The new work is in the Perpendicular style. Mr. Thomas Dickons, of Durham, was the architect. The general contract has been carried out by Mr. John Holmes, of Bramham; the oak work by Mr. Redshaw, of Durham; the decorating by Mr. Greathead, of Richmond. The cost of the work has been about 1,350*l.*

Scotby (Carlisle).—The foundation-stone of Scotby Church, now in course of erection, was laid by the Bishop of Carlisle on Tuesday in last week. The church is to be built of red sandstone, in the Early English style, from designs by Mr. Salvin, and will contain 200 sittings, one-third free. The whole cost of the edifice will be defrayed by Mr. Head, of Rickerby House; and Mr. David Hodgson, of Liverpool, endows it with 1,000*l.*

THE "SOCIETIES."

The Institute of Architects commenced the session on Monday last; and of the paper read our readers will have an account.——The Institution of Civil Engineers began on Tuesday, with an essay, "On the Means of avoiding Smoke from Boiler Furnaces," by Mr. W. Woodcock.——On Wednesday the Society of Arts opened their one hundred and first session, Viscount Ebrington reading an able address. ——The Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries met for the first time this session on Thursday.

ARCHITECTURAL WORKS IN CAMBRIDGE.

In the last report of the committee of the Cambridge Architectural Society, the following allusions are made to the chief architectural works carried out in the university during the past year:—

"The very fine lectern belonging to King's College has been carefully repaired, and is now replaced in the centre of the choir, from which it was removed in the latter part of the last century.

The new buildings at Caius College are fast advancing towards completion. Your committee being anxious, as much as possible, to avoid expressing opinions which can justly give offence to others, regret that they cannot reconcile themselves to the style employed. They think, however, that all credit is due to the architect for his successful treatment of a very difficult site, and the amount of accommodation he has managed to provide.

The works in the hall at Queen's College, which commenced some time ago with the erection of a new roof, are now being continued by the restoration of the oriel, the details of which are carefully copied from the existing remains: the lights are filled with an excellent specimen of Hardman's stained glass, containing the arms of the founders and distinguished members of the college. Stained glass by the same artist has been recently placed in the four lancets on the south side of the chancel at Jesus College. These windows your committee would recommend for attentive examination, as affording a good specimen of the best treatment of this material.

In the chapel of Magdalen College colour has been introduced in the details of the screen, and in the operation, unusual in a college chapel, in describing the decalogue on the east wall. The effect of this, though a great relief to the general appearance, falls short in both cases of what could be wished, partly owing, perhaps, to the want of a general system of colour in the chapel. Your committee would suggest that texts when inscribed below the string-course *are, besides being contrary to ancient precedent, difficult to read*, and thus defeat the very purpose for which they were placed there. A diaper pattern over the whole surface of the wall would seem to be more suitable.

Your committee have observed with much satisfaction the appointment of a syndicate on the subject of St. Mary's Church: they trust that the time has at length arrived when something may be done (to provide additional sittings, which are so much needed) to make it more worthy of its character as the University Church.

The new aisle of St. Benet's Church has been completed this summer, and the works have resulted in the discovery of the quoins at the east end of the nave, which belonged to the original Saxon church.

Your committee had hoped that something might be effected to preserve the ancient Lesser Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Stourbridge, and adapt it to a practical use by removing it to the cemetery for re-erection as the burial chapel: it would certainly appear that by this means a good deal of expense might be saved, and a most interesting early building be preserved for sacred purposes.

On St. Andrew's Day, 1853, the work of restoration commenced at St. Andrew's, Barnwell. Since that time the walls and roof have been put into a state of thorough repair, and a vestry has been added. The restoration has been superintended by your committee, who feel it incumbent upon them to state that not only has every feature of importance connected with the original building been preserved, but one or two of great interest, hitherto unknown, have been laid open in the course of the work."

THE LATE W. TURNBULL.

We hear with regret of the death of Mr. W. Turnbull, the writer of many mathematical papers which have appeared from time to time in our pages. He was an industrious labourer in his own particular field, and a few months before his death showed us a series of his works, some in his own name and some in others, filling a small chest, which he was about to send to the Prince Consort. He was connected with the late Peter Nicholson, and claimed the authorship of some of his books. Amongst the works published in his own name, are volumes on Great Circle Sailing, Trigonometrical Surveying, Spherical Trigonometry, Spherical Astronomy, &c. From circumstances which are probably explainable, he never rose out of poverty, and has left his widow in a state of destitution.

SCOTTISH EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

CONNECTED WITH ARCHITECTURE.

The Glasgow branch of the Architectural Institute of Scotland have undertaken an exhibition of arts and manufactures connected with architecture. They have purchased ground, and erected galleries as exhibition-rooms, and have converted a house on the property to serve as a home for the institute. The council are desirous of promoting a love of art in that part of Scotland, of extending the means of education, and of assisting in the foundation of a permanent museum of architecture, sculpture, painting, and art-manufacture. We need not say that we sympathise with them in their efforts, and would gladly aid in procuring contributions of objects of art and manufactures. We understand they have experienced some difficulty in obtaining contributions in England, manufacturers especially appearing to be unaware of the field thus opened up to them in the great manufacturing metropolis of Scotland.

The Scottish architects associated in this enterprise are desirous of promoting a knowledge and the sale of every object of real merit produced either at home or abroad; and whilst inviting the contributions of their English and foreign brethren, they hope that the exhibition may be of advantage to them; and the council will do their utmost to promote the success of all who may contribute.

CONTRIVANCES FOR FLOWER-BEDS OUTSIDE WINDOWS.

The inhabitants of London and of large towns, generally, are great lovers of flowers, and fond of decorating their windows with plants; but the mode of doing it seems capable of great improvement.

The contrivances now used are flower-pots and wooden boxes, both of which are objectionable. The pots take much room, and are liable to injury in high winds. The wooden boxes are expensive, and soon wear out. Lately terra-cotta vases, urns, &c. have been introduced, and when made long, to fit the sill of the window, they are a great improvement; but they are expensive.

The thing really required has not yet been invented, at least I have not seen any advertisements on the subject. The object to be attained is to provide space for a little flower-bed, extending all along the outside of the window, and projecting as far out as the taste of the amateur gardener may suggest. This bed should be filled with fine leaf mould, and, if planted with bulbs in the winter months, and geraniums in the summer, would become a very pretty object, affording a constant subject of interest and employment to the ladies of the family.

A large slab of stone, or slate, should first be firmly set, and on this a bed might be formed of tiles of earthenware, or terra-cotta, expressly made for the purpose. The tiles might be made in pieces, so as to be capable of fitting to window-sills of any size: some should be flat, others at right angles, to form the sides, and the outside tiles should have holes, or a gutter, terminating in a hole, conveniently placed, to allow of the surplus water draining off. Iron castings should be adapted to the support of these tiles, so that when all were laid, there should be a firm flower-bed of not less than say 6 inches in depth.

Might not a thriving branch of industry spring up in the supply of these flower-beds, to assist in gratifying so universal a taste as a fondness for flowers?

P.

SPRING-HILL COMPETITION.

We have received a long letter, signed "Will. Fowler," on behalf of the committee, in reply to the protest signed by four architects, which appeared in the *Builder*, of September 30th (p. 513), admitting that when they returned the designs first selected, they said, after specifying the alterations required, "that the other conditions remained as before." The letter goes on as follows:—

"By this expression, they referred to the other conditions to be complied with by the architects; and notwithstanding the protest, they still consider this to be the correct interpretation, for the following reasons:—1. The committee distinctly stated that they did not invite to a second competition, and that they would give no premiums: the original conditions, therefore, relating to a competition, and an award of premiums, could not be referred to. 2. The connection in which the sentence occurs (immediately after directions as to the exterior form and internal arrangements of the building, diminution in the number and size of rooms, and an increase of the sum to be expended), shows that the committee referred to the conditions to be observed in the plans, and not to the mode of deciding upon them. 3. It is only in connection with cost that any intention is intimated of taking a further professional opinion. 4. There was no occasion for further professional opinion as to style and external beauty, since the original plans, of which modifications were requested, had all received the express approbation of the architect who had been consulted. 5. When the committee resolved upon the course now complained of, they informed the six architects of it, and from only one did they receive any objection.

"That one, either from the absence of the secretary, or from some inadvertence, appears not to have been brought to the attention of the committee, and remained unanswered; but if communicated to them, it certainly would not have altered their plan, approved, as they would have considered it, by the other five gentlemen. The method of decision adopted was that, that on the point on which it was intimated in the circular letter, that a professional opinion might be taken, the committee resolved to take something more decisive and more favourable to the architects than any professional opinion, namely, tenders by competing builders upon the plans in succession, until one should be found to stand the test in point of expense."

We are compelled to say, after an examination of the original "conditions," and of Mr. Fowler's letter respecting the sending in of amended designs, that this is not an answer to the objection raised in the protest. We are informed that the successful candidate is a nephew of the chairman of the committee. This, of course, may be quite consistent with equity, but it is an additional reason why the committee should be able to show that they have kept faith with the competitors.

It is right we should mention that Mr. Fowler goes on to say that the architect consulted on the plans originally sent in, declared, that the least costly would have required nearly half as much again as the prescribed sum, and consequently, that the committee would have been justified in refusing to pay the premiums to any. Nevertheless, they did pay them.

Notices of Books.

A Dictionary of Terms in Art. Edited and Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. *With Five Hundred Engravings on Wood.* Virtue Hall, and Virtue, 25, Paternoster-row.

The articles on art-terms which appeared in the *Art-Journal*, together with their numerous illustrations, have now assumed the form of a neat volume, which deserves our best commendation. This work, of which Mr. Fairholt is both writer and illustrator, includes all such terms as are generally employed in painting, sculpture, and engraving, and, in fact, "comprises the æsthetics of art as well as their practical results." As a handbook for those who are interested in art, all such terms, ancient as well as modern, as may be used in describing the contents of a museum or a picture-gallery are explained in it. Thus technical terms and implements are described, pictures anatomised, notices given of the various schools of art and public picture-galleries in England

olours analysed, precious stones and ornamental oods described, saints and their symbols noted, nd art manufacturing processes explained. The nge of this dictionary is therefore somewhat ide and comprehensive, and it constitutes a very seful book of general reference for all students r amateurs in the Fine Arts, and an instructive rt-guide and an interesting and curious collecion of readily-accessible art-lore to readers in eneral, many of whom it may lead into a love nd study of art while used as a mere dicionary.

In succeeding editions, to which it is sure to ome, Mr. Fairholt will be able to make it even ore complete in parts, and to rectify some lips unavoidable in the first issue of such a ork.

Examples of Vases, Tazzas, Paterœ, &c. manufactured in Terra Cotta. By J. M. Blashfield, Mill-wall, Poplar. 1854.

We have before now spoken of Mr. Blashfield's erra-cotta, and here we have a volume of engravngs of the works manufactured by him, and hich may be very usefully referred to. He entions in his preface as amongst his works in he Crystal Palace and Park, the Statue of Australia, the four colossal Tritons, the centre ountain in the Renaissance Court, and the pper portion and statuettes over the Venice ells. The roof of the Alhambra Court is an xample of red terra-cotta by him, and the roof f the Pompeian House one of red terra-cotta nd red cement combined.

VARIORUM.

Manuals of Hydrostatics, Mechanics, Plane Trigonometry, and Optics, by Professors Galraith and Haughton, have been issued in a eries by Messrs. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, comprising the essential principles f each of the sciences treated of in small compass, and at a low price.——A treatise on paper, in Tomlinson's "Objects in Art-manufacture" (published by Harrison, of Pall-mall), as been issued to schools by the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art: it contains some curious historical and other interesting matter, with specimens of straw paper, marbled, and various other kinds of paper.——'The Lady's Almanac for 1855," is an illustrated periodical, containing, besides the usual almanac, various entertaining or instructive extracts, &c. suitable to its readers, and forming the first of a series which may be made interesting.——A report has been made, and printed for the use of the Birmingham Council, in which Messrs. R. Rawlinson and J. P. Smith, civil engineers, propose a new source of water supply to that town, to be obtained from the rivers Cole and Blythe, at Blythe-mill, through a storage or settling reservoir and filter-beds, established at that point, and raised into a fountain reservoir near Coleshill, whence it would flow through an aqueduct along the Tame Valley to Birmingham. The cost for works delivering 6,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours is estimated at 111,880*l.*——A similar report has been made by Mr. T. Brazill to the Corporation of Dublin, and published by Falconer, of Upper Sackville-street, in that city, in which it is proposed to supply Dublin with pure water at high-pressure, from a point, on the river Liffey, 430 feet above the sea, and in the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, near its sources, where an artificial lake is contemplated for the supply of 79,000,000 gallons a day, at an estimated cost of 105,256*l.*——A pamphlet "On Baths and Washhouses for the People," by E. T. Bellhouse, has been reprinted from the Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society, by Cave and Sever, of Manchester. His main object is to urge the establishment of public baths and washhouses at Manchester, to which end the various encouraging statistics of progress at Liverpool and in the metropolis are quoted, and other useful information given.

Opening of the Metropolitan Necropolis at Woking.—This extensive necropolis was consecrated on the 7th instant, by the Bishop of Winchester. The subject is of too much importance to be passed over without a personal visit, and we shall revert to it hereafter.

Miscellanea.

New Buildings in Glasgow.—A local paper speaks of the plan of a building to be erected in Trongate, and of much the same style as that of Messrs. Campbell, already noticed; but with something of a Flemish as well as of a Scottish character. Mr. Rochead is said to be the architect; Messrs. Taylor, the builders; and Mr. J. Bain, of Morriston, and the City of Glasgow Bank, the proprietors. In the north quarter, Messrs. Buchanan and Hay, who lately projected the bazaar in Clyde-street, have commenced on that district a bazaar forming a direct road from Cowcaddens to Hope-street. Preliminary operations for the erection of the suspension-bridge at the Green are proceeding. In Miller-street there is a building in progress designed by Messrs. Kirkland and Russell as a warehouse; and another rising beside it designed for a calenderer, to which our authority points attention from their ornamental details. The architect of the latter is Mr. Burnet. A number of new churches are in course of erection or about to be erected. The first noted is that now building for the Free Wellpark congregation, Duke-street. It is said to be an elaborate structure in the Gothic style. The architect is Mr. Hay, of Liverpool. The greater part of the mason work is finished, except the spire. A new Established church, in the Early English style, is well advanced in Dumbarton-road. The architect is Mr. Bennet, of London. Another Established church, it is said, is shortly to be erected on the north side of the West-end-park, and there is to be a new Free church in that neighbourhood. On the south side, in Salisbury-street, a plain Gothic structure, with a low tower in front, and embattled parapet following the slope of the roof, is in progress for the Reformed Presbyterians.

Important Sanitary Inquiry at Manchester.—At a meeting of the Manchester City Council, held on Thursday, a letter was read from Mr. Samuel Brooks, offering to place at the disposal of the Corporation the sum of 1,000*l.* to be expended in preliminary inquiries and experiments with the view of ascertaining the practicability of applying the night soil and sewerage of the city to agricultural purposes. Mr. Brooks, in his letter, states that 100,000*l.* are annually lost to Manchester by the present mode of dealing with the refuse of the city, and he suggests that a committee of inquiry should be appointed by the Council, who should secure the services of Mr. William Fairbairn and Mr. Bateman for the engineering department, and Mr. Crace Calvert and Dr. Angus Smith for the chemical department.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Memorial of the late Mr. Higgins.—A large memorial window has just been placed in St. Jude's Church, Southsea, at the east end of the chancel, by the three sons-in-law of the late Mr. J. W. Higgins, one of whom, Mr. T. E. Owen, built and endowed the church, to which Mr. Higgins was also a liberal contributor. The window, which has five bays, is chiefly composed of architectural forms and foliage, but the central bay has a painting of Moses lifting up the brazen Serpent. The painting is said to be a very creditable effort of Messrs. Hartley, of Sunderland.

An immense Fly-wheel.—Considerable interest was excited during the proceedings of the British Association in Liverpool, by the announcement by Mr. Clay, of the Mersey Steel and Iron Company's Works, of the enormous fly-wheel which was then being erected at the south end of Liverpool. This wheel is now completed, and its capabilities were first tested on Wednesday last. It is 35 feet in diameter, and weighs upwards of sixty tons, twenty-four of which are absorbed in the rim. It is the largest of the kind in the kingdom, and when in motion, such is its size, it is fearful to stand within several feet of it. The object of so large a wheel is to give the proper momentum, and to counteract shocks in the manufacture of iron plates. Everything in connection with this ponderous piece of machinery is indicative of strength. The bedding for the shaft is composed of upwards of 20 feet deep of solid masonry, half of the wheel being below the surface. Some idea of its size may be ascertained from the fact that when it is making thirty-eight revolutions in a minute, which will not be much above its usual momentum, its periphery is travelling at the rate of a mile a minute. The engine by which it is turned is horizontal, and of the nominal power of eighty horses.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Clay Reservoirs.—Your correspondent, Nov. 4, wishes to be informed of the methods adopted to prevent vegetation in clay reservoirs. I can only give him my judgment,—First and best, to line the interior with sound hard bricks, but this will prove a very expensive work; secondly, give it a good coat of bituminous asphalte; or, thirdly, a good wash of thick stone lime, used when hot. I am not aware that the last two methods would affect the water, considering its great quantity.—T. G.

Deptford Surveyorship.—Mr. John Whichcord has been elected by the justices of Kent district surveyor of Deptford. There were several candidates, viz.—Messrs. Henry Jarvis, Edwin Nash, George Barnes, Williams, Legg, and Pring. Mr. Williams stood second.

Large Contract for Iron Plates for Russia.—Government now, we hear, has entered into a contract for the manufacture of about 2,000 tons (worth 50,000*l.*) of enormous iron slabs or plates. They are to be made of the best scrap iron, with which the powerful floating batteries of which we spoke are to be covered, so as effectually to render them proof against the heaviest shot the Russians can throw. These plates vary from 8 to 12 feet in length, are from 21 to 36 in. broad, and about 4½ in. thick. Each plate will weigh from about 1½ ton to upwards of 3 tons; and, after being fitted, they are to be bolted to the outside of the floating batteries. From experiments, it appears that iron plates of the scantling here mentioned not only resist the heaviest shot, but break them in pieces when they strike. So urgent are the authorities to have the batteries ready for active operations against Russia in the spring, that the contract has been divided amongst the principal makers in Glasgow, Newcastle, Lowmoor, and other places in the north of England. Surely the idea we started as to fitting every one of our war-ships with at least a single row or two of such plates "between wind and water" must have suggested itself to the authorities. Floating-batteries require time to build. Every war-ship already afloat is a floating-battery, though not so strong, probably, or so able to carry plates of such weight, but the size of plate could easily be suited to the strength of timber, and an immense advantage be thus readily and at once attained throughout our whole fleet.

Architect and Horse Doctor.—I send you a copy of an advertisement from a Cambridge paper, for the benefit and edification of the building world, and architects in particular:—"John Noakes, certified member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, begs to thank his friends and the public, for their liberal support during fourteen years' residence in Ely, and assures them he still continues to practise the *veterinary art*, contrary to reports set abroad by farriers and empirics to the effect, he has relinquished his practice as a veterinary surgeon. He also states that to the above profession, he has added that of *architect, surveyor,* and *builder,* and will be happy to produce high testimonials as to qualification in either professions."—What next?——Another correspondent, who directs our attention to the same advertisement, says, "The fine arts seem to be in the ascendant in Ely, for in front of a barber's shop near the railway station, there is the usual tonsorial pole, and under it this announcement:—"J. Toombs, Hair Dresser, Perfumer, and Portrait Painter."

Somersetshire Archæological Society.—At the first *conversazione* for the forthcoming winter, the Rev. Frank Warre was chairman, and introduced the business of the evening by referring to the success of the past season's conversational gatherings. Mr. E. Walter, of Percome-hill, then read a short paper on a newly-discovered Roman pavement at Wadford, near Chard. Rev. F. Warre followed, with Mr. Mogg's paper on heraldry, which was illustrated by numerous coloured examples. After the tea and coffee interval, the Rev. A. Jones made some remarks on a singular candlestick, used in Wales for burning rushes steeped in tallow. Mr. Tomkins read a paper on Tickenham Church, near Clevedon.

The Parish Church of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, has become too small for the accommodation of the parishioners, and a new church is on the *tapis,* the design by Mr. Scott. On the 29th of October the rev. the rector of the parish preached a sermon in behalf of the new church fund, in the course of which he gave the following pledge,—"That no wood stained to imitate that of richer grain, no plaster moulding to take the place of that upon which thought and patient labour had been bestowed, that no stucco transparently counterfeiting the more costly stone, should be admitted into its construction; but that every detail should bear the impress of truth." The building is to cost 7,500*l.* the fittings, 1,000*l.* The foundations have been commenced, and it is to be hoped that means will be forthcoming to prosecute the work without delay.

Architectural Lending Library.—One of the chief things lamented by most—and I do not doubt all architects—is the want of a public architectural library. Will not some person start such a thing? It is true that architectural works are expensive, and that it would require a small capital to commence with; but would not a subscription, of say a couple of guineas per annum, be eagerly paid by most architects, their clerks, and pupils? It appears, from the Post-office Directory, that there are about 600 architects practising in London alone.

Spes.

Accident at an Iron-Yard. — Three hundred tons of iron fell last week in the iron-yard belonging to Messrs. Farmer, tool-merchants and ironmongers, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, and caused the death of Henry Lynn, the foreman of the yard. The iron, which was all bar of different thicknesses, varying in length from eight feet to sixteen feet, was kept in the yard beneath a roof of a shed-like construction, itself being stacked perpendicularly in a number of stacks, according to its substance, space being left between each stack enough for any one to go in and examine the metal. Each separate stack leant against separate bars of timber, trebly supported by tressels of very great strength, and secured with iron caps and clamps

Railway Carriages.—It would be a great convenience if railway directors would cause time-tables to be fixed up in their carriages, instead of some of the advertisements we see there. In first-class carriages they might have a loose board to attach them to. I should also like to see the handles of the carriage doors inside as well as out, in somewhat the same manner as house doors, so that a person might let himself out without having the trouble of pulling down the window, or running the risk of smashing his hat in so doing.—G. F.

Builders' Clerks.—In the present day when so much is said and so much good done for the working men, can nothing be done to ameliorate the condition of the working clerks? Is it not too hard that they should be expected (as some are), to work from half-past eight in the morning till seven in the evening, and that every day in the week, Saturdays included, for a smaller pittance than is awarded to a journeyman carpenter? Is it not a discredit that a young man of respectable education (and it is well known that a builder's clerk must have a good general education to be efficient), should be compelled to work early and late, destroying his health and enervating his mind, for such a paltry consideration as he now obtains? Will you, sir, kindly use your influential pen in our behalf, and endeavour at least to put us on a footing with clerks of equal abilities in other trades, and oblige,—One of Them.

M. Berckmans, Architect, of Antwerp, whose church at Borgerhout we illustrated a few months ago (p. 239, *ante*), died of cholera at the beginning of last month. His wife died the previous day, and on the Wednesday following both his servants, and two "Sisters of Charity" who had attended M Berckmans, were killed by the same disease. A sad story! M. Berckmans was anxious to be elected a corresponding member of the Institute of British Architects, and a short time before his death, had forwarded us a statement of the buildings he had erected. He was architect to the city of Antwerp, and a professor in the university there.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers.—The general meeting of the members of this institution was held on 1st. inst. at the house of the institution in Newhall-street, Birmingham; the president, Mr. Fairbairn, F.R.S. in the chair. The nomination of officers for the ensuing year took place for the next annual election; also the election of a number of new members. The first paper, read by Mr. John E. Hodgkin, of Birmingham, was a description of "Prideaux's Self-closing Valve for Preventing Smoke in Steam Boilers and other Furnaces." The second was a description of an "Improved Wrought-iron Piston," by Mr. James E. McConnell, of Wolverton. The next was a description by Mr. Henry Wright, of Saltley, of an "Improved Steam-engine Boiler," invented by Mr. W. B. Johnson, of Manchester. The last was a description of a "Friction-hammer," by Mr. James Kitson, of Leeds. The meeting then terminated.

Panic in a Chapel at Cork.—In South parish chapel, where a dense crowd had collected to hear one of the "Redemptorist Fathers," on Monday in week before last, a panic suddenly ensued on the crash of a long stool which was broken in the middle, when an outcry arose that the galleries were coming down, and a rush, as usual in such cases, was instantly made to the door, where many persons were crushed and trampled on, so that twenty-eight persons, men, women, and children, were all more or less injured, some of them it was feared fatally.

Sharp's Ventilating Shaft.—By an imperfection in Mr. Sharp's description of this shaft, it was merely stated that the poisonous gases were not exploded or consumed while in the sewer. But it ought to have been more explicitly explained, that these gases were consumed, as well as the sewer ventilated, by the flame, although the wire gauze prevented them from being either exploded or consumed while in the sewer itself.

Consumption of Smoke. — A correspondent points out that the invention in use at Messrs. Cubitt's, and lately described by us, is suggested in a paragraph headed as above, at the bottom of p. 631 of our tenth volume.

"Steam Power superseded."—Some account of "Poulson's patent pendulum T-lever," which is to "supersede steam-power," as so many other inventions have done,—have threatened to do rather,—appears in *Herepath's Journal*. It is there stated that, by means of this T-lever, two men in a sitting position, will be able, with ease, to propel a railway engine of 25-horse power, with its full complement of carriages, at any speed attainable by steam power! The tenders and boilers of the present engines will, of course, be no longer required, and the new engine will be constructed of about one-fourth the weight, and at, say, one-sixth or one eighth the cost. The principle will be applied at once to ships' pumps, as well as of course to marine engines in general. "Four men will be able to pump the largest vessel dry." But surely that will depend on the question whether the leak be not capable of filling the ship as fast as the four men can pump, even with the T-lever. Otherwise, why four men should be required to pump one ship while two men are equivalent to 25-horse power, it is not easy to see. Surely it does not require 50-horse power to work any pumps that are ever likely to be fixed in one ship, however large. We should have rather thought that this wonderful "superseder" would have sufficed, for instance, to render less preposterous and more hopeful, even the exertions of that one poor soul, the stewardess of the ill-fated *Arctic*, whom Captain Luce found, all alone, at work on the pumps, while the ship was sinking. If two men, by the way, can work a T-lever, yielding 25-horse power, why not set *one* (say) of the *horses*,—once set agoing,—to work the two men's work, and so do without manual labour at all? To make manual labour do the work of steam power, is not quite satisfactory *progress*, even with all its promised advantages. The grand end of all such inventions is the substitution of some other power for that of men, and not the reverse, as to some extent, at least, in the present instance.

London Improvements.—Mr. Pym, says a contemporary, has designed a plan for relieving the bridges and thoroughfares, by building miles of tubular superway, somewhat similar to the Britannia tubular bridge, running first from the South-Eastern Railway station to the Blackwall and Eastern Counties stations; from the Blackwall station to Charing-cross, by way of St. Paul's; and from the Eastern Counties to Tottenham-court-road, by way of Holborn. The South-Eastern and South-Western Railways would be joined by a line which would run on to Westminster, and there would be junctions connecting the east and west lines, as well as branch lines to the Elephant and Castle, to the Angel, Islington, Euston-square, King's-cross, Whitechapel, Lambeth, and such other points in the principal thoroughfares as might be found desirable. The tubes would be wide enough for a double line of railway, and be carried on columns of masonry in the rear of the principal streets, sufficiently high to pass over the tops of the buildings in the streets below. Trains to be passing along the lines without intermission, and to consist of first and second-class carriages, with fares 3d. and 1d. for all distances, with stations at all the junctions and all the principal cross-streets, passengers being raised and lowered in chambers by machinery. The cost of such a superway Mr. Pym estimates at 500,000*l.* a mile, and he calculates that when in work it would yield 1,458*l.* a day, or 10,206*l.* a week. A very comprehensive scheme; but would it not cast too much of a shadow on London as it is?

Fall of a House at Glasgow.—On Saturday last, part of the wall of a building in course of erection at the foot of Washington-street, in this city, fell without warning, from the height of about 20 feet, upon the workmen employed there. One of them was killed on the spot. Another got an arm and leg broken, and a frightful gash inflicted above the right eye. A third had his right arm broken. Several others were also more or less injured.

Military Asylum, Chelsea. — Additions are about to be made here, and a correspondent expresses doubts as to the good judgment shown in the position of the new buildings.

Increased Value of Land at Leicester.—The sale of the Stoneygate estate, containing 40½ acres, took place on Wednesday week, and realised nearly double the amount at which it was last purchased, and more than three times the amount at which it was purchased within the memory of many old inhabitants. Stoneygate House, with rather more than 7 acres of the land, was knocked down for 4,100*l.* and the several lots of the land, with frontage towards the London-road, were sold at 415*l.* 400*l.* and 330*l.* an acre. Thos lots, with frontage towards Knighton-lane, were sold at 230*l.* 210*l.* and 200*l.* an acre, while the land at the back, with frontage to a new proposed 40 feet road, were sold at 250*l.* 245*l.* and 230*l.* an acre. Thus the 40½ acres and the house realised nearly 13,000*l.*

Working Men's College, Red Lion-square. —The success of this institution is said to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. It numbers already 114 students within the first week of its opening. Most of these students attend two or three, and some as many as four or five classes; so that the average attendances on all the classes far exceeds the total number of the scholars. No member is admitted into the college without having passed a preliminary examination in reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

Value of Land at Stockton. — Six acres of land, adjoining Portrack-lane and the Clarence line of railway, at Stockton, recently brought 240*l.* an acre; and other five acres, lying beside the same railway, sold at 250*l.* an acre. The former lot is said to have been purchased, not many years ago, for 60*l.*

Scientific Schools for Cornwall. — Central schools for the mining districts of Cornwall are to be established at Truro, under the control of the department of science and art. There will be three teachers —one for mineralogy and chemistry, another for mathematics and mechanics, and a third for practical mining. Exhibitions at this department are suggested; and it is believed that the Prince Consort, in name of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, will aid in their establishment.

London from above.—Oh, it was such a dream by daylight—such a dream, and yet so true! All was so little, and I was still the same! All the streets were millions of dolls' houses; and along the streets little specs, moving—moving, sometimes in twos and threes, and then altogether, in one long black, gliding thread. And then the cattle and the horses! I felt that I could take up the biggest of them, like shrew-mice, in my fingers—look at 'em and set 'em down again. And then the smoke! the beautiful smoke! Oh, in millions of silver feathers it came from the chimneys up and up; and then somehow joined in one large shining sheet; and went floating, floating, over houses and church-steeples, with hundreds of golden weather-cocks glittering, glittering through. And then the river and the ships! The twisting water, shining like glass! And the poles of the ships, as close, and straight, and sharp as rushes in a pond! And then far off, the hills, the dear green hills; with such a stir below, and they so beautiful and still, as though they never heard, and never cared for the noise of London—a noise that when we listened, hummed from below; hummed for all the world like a hundred humble-bees, all making honey, and all upon one bush!—*Douglas Jerrold's Heart of Gold.*

Submarine Telegraph Communication without Wires.—A New York paper states that 100 years ago, Dr. Franklin made this experiment with success, and that nine years ago Professor Morse made successful experiments across the Susquehanna River, and expended a good deal of time and money with the hope of being able ultimately to transmit intelligence in the same way across the Atlantic. In 1748, it is said, Dr. Franklin invited his philosophical friends to what he termed an electrical feast on the shore of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, where he tried his experiments. In describing them to his friend, Peter Collinson, of London, he says, "The hot weather coming on, when electrical experiments are not so agreeable, it is proposed to put an end to them for this season, somewhat humorously, in a party of pleasure on the banks of the Schuylkill. Spirits are to be fired by a spark sent from side to side through the river, without any other conductor than the water; an experiment which we some time since performed to the amazement of many."

TENDERS

For Corn Exchange, Spalding. Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, architects, &c. Lincoln.

C. Bennett, Lynn	£5,127	0	0
Ward, Lincoln	5,057	0	0
Barker and Son, Sleaford	4,917	0	0
Henry Creasser, York	4,855	0	0
Dales, Louth	4,815	0	0
Ferguson and Son, Nottingham	4,642	0	0
W. Kirk, Lincoln	4,467	0	0
Sharman and Son, Spalding	4,175	0	0

For two villas in Cottenham-park. Messrs. Cockerell, architects.

Rowland and Evans	£1,480	0	0
Howlandson	1,345	0	0
Walburton	1,237	0	0
Hopkins and Roberts	1,200	0	0
Adamson	1,197	0	0
Harrison	1,190	0	0
Wilson, Pimlico	1,180	0	0
Case (accepted)	1,135	0	0

Tenders for Villas at Enfield.—Messrs. B. and G. Hayne wish us to state that they did not tender for these villas, or authorise any one to do so for them, although their names appeared in the list of tenders.

One Shilling, with Illustrations,

LONDON SHADOWS;

A GLANCE AT

THE "HOMES" OF THE THOUSANDS.

By GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S.

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"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS' CLERKS.

A CLERK WANTED, in the Office of a London Builder; he must be well versed in accounts, accustomed to take out quantities, make estimates, and measure up extra works.—Address, stating salary required, to J. C. Office of "The Builder."

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

AN ARCHITECT, with a good connection and increasing practice, wishes to meet with an ARTICLED PUPIL. A good premium will be expected.—Address, A. B. C. care of Mr. Scripps, Advertising and Newspaper Agent, 13, South Molton-street, Bond-street.

BOROUGH of CORK. — NOTICE to ENGINEERS.—The Joint Committee of the Council of Cork and Commissioners of the Port and Harbour of Cork, will meet at the Council Chamber, Cork, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of NOVEMBER next at ONE o'clock, to ELECT an ENGINEER. Such persons as wish to become candidates, will send their testimonials, &c. to the Right Worshipful the MAYOR of CORK, on or before the 22nd inst. The salary is 600*l.* a year, and the engineer will be required to reside in Cork, and to devote his exclusive time to the business of the Corporation and Harbour Board.

By order of the Joint Committee,
ALEX. M'CARTHY, Town Clerk.
JOS. F. SHEARING, Sec. Harbour Board.

November 6, 1854.

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.—The Local Board of Health for the Borough of Leicester require the services of an ASSISTANT to the BOROUGH SURVEYOR, during the progress of certain sewerage works. He must be a good draughtsman, and competent to survey and level, and understand the ordinary duties of an assistant surveyor. His services will probably be required for about two years. Salary 80*l.* a year, subject to a quarter's notice on either side.—Applications, accompanied with testimonials, to be sent by THURSDAY, the 23rd of NOVEMBER, to the Office of the Borough Surveyor, Silver-street, Leicester.

REQUIRED, immediately, ONE or TWO neat and expeditious DRAUGHTSMEN Those accustomed to Gothic work would be preferred. Address, stating terms, to A. B. care of housekeeper, Old Jewry chambers.—Testimonials and specimens of drawings will be required.

WANTED, by a Builder in the country, a SHOP FOREMAN, to take the management of the Carpenters' and Joiners' department. One who is thoroughly master of staircase work, shop-fronts, farm buildings, and jobbing work. He must be capable of keeping time, and accounting for the materials. A middle-aged man will be preferred, who has held a similar situation in a shop where contract work is done. Good references will be required for ability and sobriety. All applications, naming the age and terms, to be sent to A. B. Messrs. Noble and Co.'s, Printers &c. Boston, Lincolnshire.

WANTED, an OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE to the WHITING and GRAINING, or the PLUMBING and PAINTING business. A moderate premium required.—Apply to J. J. 37, Spring-street, Westbourne-terrace.

WANTED, in a Surveyor's Office in the City, a tolerable DRAUGHTSMAN, and who is thoroughly acquainted with, and well understands taking out quantities, and measuring artificers' works.—Apply to Z. at the Office of "The Builder," post-paid, stating age, and salary expected.

WATER-WORKS MANAGER.—Wanted, by the Wolverhampton Water works Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER, whose duties will also embrace those of secretary. Salary, 200*l.* a year. Security to the amount of 200*l.* will be required.—Application, with testimonials, to be sent in, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 7th DECEMBER next.

WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

November 10, 1854.

TO DECORATIVE PAINTERS.

WANTED, a respectable and competent MAN, as WORKING FOREMAN, in a Builder's Establishment. He must understand thoroughly, and be able to execute first-class work, the harmony of colours, &c. the management of workmen.—Apply to D. P. Office of "The Builder," giving references, and stating wages expected, in a constant employ, near London.

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WANTED, in London, an experienced FOREMAN, capable of taking charge of a joiner's shop of fifty men. None need apply who have not been similarly employed.—Address, W. E. Office of "The Builder."

TO SMITHS.

WANTED, a FOREMAN of SMITHS, used to roofs and general forgings; one who has filled a similar situation before preferred.—Address, stating where last employed, and wages received, to O. R. Office of "The Builder."

WANT to APPRENTICE a lad 14 years of age, to a CARPENTER and JOINER, in-doors. A premium will be given. Direct, post-paid, Mr. HARDY, 47, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as SHOP or GENERAL FOREMAN, by a thorough practical Carpenter and Joiner, with an excellent knowledge of the building trade in all its branches and can produce good testimonials as to ability, &c.—Address, A. B. 7, Ivy-place, St. John's-road, Hoxton.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a Practical Man, a SITUATION as Plumber, Painter, and Glazier. Can do a little grainne and writing, if required Address, M. H. F. 18, Park-side, Knightsbridge

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, for a Youth, 18-years of age, whose master (a builder), has just gone to Australia. He has been used to making doors, shutters, lining &c. &c.—Apply to A. B. 18, Albert-terrace, Richmond-road, Westbourne-grove

TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE DECORATORS.

WANTED by the Advertiser, aged 25, accustomed with the routine of a builder's office (who will be at liberty on 25th inst.), an ENGAGEMENT as TIME or BOOK KEEPER (confidential) in town or country. Salary, 26*s.* per week.—Address, A. B. M. at E. A. Jones's, Builder and House Decorator, 20, Great Russe l street, Bloomsbury.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 24, a SITUATION as CLERK in a Builder's Office. The most satisfactory references can be given.—Address by letter, to A. B. No. 4, James-place, Bath-street, City-road.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, who has been accustomed to prepare fair and working details, &c. and is a quick and expeditious draughtsman, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, A. B 32, Michael's-place Brompton.

TO CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

THE Advertiser, a neat and expeditious Draughtsman, competent to make working and finished drawings, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. He is well versed in mechanics, and has had considerable practice, both in civil and mechanical engineering. References unexceptionable.—Address, C. E. 32, Church-street, Birkenhead.

TO SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Advertiser, a person of great practical experience, offers his occasional ASSISTANCE (on moderate terms) in Bookkeeping, Measuring, Taking out Quantities, Estimating, Drawing, or superintending the erecting of buildings, alterations, &c.—Satisfactory testimonials will be given, by applying to A. B. 24, Upper Cross-street, Islington.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, who is a first-rate bench-hand in joiners' work, such as shop-fronts and cabinet-fittings, &c. wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as a WORKING FOREMAN, or to take the charge of jobs References given as to ability and character. No objection to the country.—Address, post-paid, F. J. W. 4, William-street, Waterloo-road.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, who has had many years' experience as Assistant to several eminent Gothic Architects, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Salary, 2*l* guineas.—Address, M. G. B. City News-Rooms, Cheapside.

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THE Friends of a Youth between 15 and 16 years of age, who resides in the country, are anxious to APPRENTICE him to a Carpenter and Builder, as an out apprentice. A moderate premium will be given. No objection to a good shop in the country. For further particulars, apply to S. ROGERS, No. 6, Camomile-street, City.

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TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

A THOROUGHLY competent SURVEYOR is desirous of being engaged by Engineers and Contractors, to take surveys and levels, and prepare permanent or working plans and Sections, set out, or superintend works. Terms very moderate.—Address, S. S. 3, Portland-place, New Kent-road, Surrey.

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TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND JOINERS.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been at the trade four years, wishes for permanent EMPLOYMENT. Can do anything in Deals or Jobbing, and almost anything at the bench. Wages not so great an object as constant employment.—Address, J. PULESTON, 2, Langthorn-place, Stratford, Essex.

PATRON: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Miss Glyn will resume her Shaksperian Readings on Thursday Evening, the 23rd inst. at Eight o'clock, with King John. Admission, 1*s.*; Stalls, 2*s.*; Pit Stalls, 3*s.* Open on Saturday Evening from Half-past seven till Ten, with an Entertainment descriptive of the Rise and Progress of America, illustrated by a Series of Dissolving Views of American Scenery, by G. Harvey, esq. Madame Kramer and Parry, the celebrated Tyrolese Minstrels, will appear on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. Friday, the 24th, and Saturday, the 25th inst. at Eight o'clock in the Evening, and sing a selection of their National Melodies.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1*s.*—The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half-past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Half-past Four, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of '79, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr. McNevin, from sketches taken on himself in 1852.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1*s.* Children and Schools half-price.

TO AVOID COLD within DOORS, use the highly-approved PATENT DRAUGHT and DUST EXCLUDER, the cheapest, most simple, and useful invention for the purpose. Price from 1*d.* to 6*l* per yard. Sold at R. HELBRONNER'S, Sole Patentee, 265, Regent-street, near the Circus, Oxford-street; and at 103, Newgate-street.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleaver), of Wilton road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c. Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleaver's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY respectfully solicits the attention of manufacturers and others to the greatly reduced prices of PINE, SPRUCE, and YELLOW DEALS, MAHOGANY, &c. &c.:—

Pine Planks, 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 in.	from 4*s.* 6*d.* cash.	
Spruce Deals, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	„ 2*s.* 10*d.*	„
Yellow ditto, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	„ 3*s.* 9*d.*	„
Honduras Mahogany	„ 7*d.*	per foot.
Spanish ditto	„ 8*d.*	„
Wainscot ditto	„ 3*d.*	„
Spruce Paling Laths	10*s.* 6*d.*	per 120.
Venetian Blind Laths	7*s.* 6*d.*	per bundle.

Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices. Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest price of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety. A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road. RICHARD MAY respectfully begs to inform the Building Public, that all Baltic Goods are dearer and American spruce and Pine are cheaper.

He asks special attention to the following, which are now on sale:—

2,000 Pieces of Timber.
20,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
30,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
5,000 Rough Boards.

The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.

N.B. The extensive Saw-mills are now in operation.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS. J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his large stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price lists can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Steam Works, 2, North Wharf-road, Paddington.

N.B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES.—ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON beg to inform their customers that the 20 per cent. advance heretofore charged on the prices in their list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices. St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings as advertised on the 5th of November last is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

By Her Majesty's — Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers. For particulars of prices and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CRACK, Patentee, Farnborough-road, Surrey, 44, Robert-street Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

FIR TIMBER, lying close to the Farnborough station, on the South Western Railway.—TO BE SOLD, in lots of 25 and 50 each, several thousand large and small FIR TREES, fit for railway sleepers, scaffold poles, fencing, &c. A quantity of cedar and tulip plank also for sale. Apply to Mr. GOODFELLOW, at the Manor Farm, Farnborough.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 6*s.* per gallon. Varnishes for WINSLOW'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 44, James-street, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

PATENT SOLID SWISS PARQUETERIE. This beautiful, unique, economical, and elegant description of Flooring, so extensively used in Paris and other continental cities, is now introduced into this country: an extensive assortment of specimens and patterns commencing at 1*s.* per foot super, together with every particular of its cost and adaptation, can be obtained of Mr. BURT, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; or of Messrs ARROWSMITH and CO. 20, New Bond street.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the secession and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner.—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9*d.*; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6*d.*; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9*d.*; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2*s.*; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1*s.* 10*d.*; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2*s.* Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.
(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

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This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint Grinders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Wholesale under Brand), either in the dry state or ground in Oil.

Zinc Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands pre-eminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and luminous qualities, is peculiarly applicable to first-class Decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and hence its preservative properties for that Metal, whether employed for Marine or other purposes. It is now ground in Colours, and may be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it sets harder, is consequently more durable, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

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The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

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The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY hereby informs the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with the high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures containing frequently poisonous ingredients, are harmful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer thus—

HUBBUCK——LONDON——PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred

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KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

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ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

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PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Millwall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Mid'le Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

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BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf walls, docks &c and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by—London Agents BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

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ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

STOCKS, PASTORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

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TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN HYDRAULIC LIME and LIMESTONE SHIPPED at GREENFIELD WHARF, River Dee, or forwarded by the Ches er and Holyhead Railway.—Apply to HUGHY and SALKELD, Liverpool, or to Mr. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Holywell.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No. 1, Pratt-street, Paddington-basin. Prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court, Tropical and Australian Yards, as Medici and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the Fountains at the Renaissance Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian reliefs of Terra-cotta and red cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

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DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION for PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of practical experiments and long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 3s. 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster. London Agents—Messrs. J. and G. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre. Agent for Ireland—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

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BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south-west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney-pieces, &c. Slab and Rough Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes, Cements, Clay Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

BRICK-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY!! by OATES and INGRAM'S PATENT MACHINE.—The above machine will produce (from unprepared clay) twenty-five solid bricks per minute, of a superior quality, unattainable by any other method, and sufficiently dense and dry as to be ready for kiln-burning in twenty-four hours after leaving the machine, which is entirely self-acting, requiring only the labour of feeding and carrying off. To be seen in daily operation at the Vaughton Hole Brick Company's Works, near Birmingham, by order only.—Applications to view the machine, or for the purchase of the patent right for counties or royalties of districts, to be addressed to T. WELLS INGRAM, Engineer, Lombard-street, Birmingham; or to J. P. OATES, Surgeon, Inventor and Patentee, Lichfield.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c; Antique, Geometrical and Alhambric Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability, Slabs and Tiles for Fireplaces and Hearths, Copings for Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS a highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil cloth coverings; for entrance halls, passages, verandahs conservatories, &c.

MAW and CO. send, free of expense, their pattern and price book, with designs, to any given spaces (and estimates), free of expense. BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SALOP.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21, WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 581, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

PANTILES, PAVING, &c.—J. H. ANDREWS, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, begs to offer Pantiles, at 40s. to 52s. 6d. per 1,000; Floor Bricks and 6 inch Pavings, at 40s. per 1,000; 8-inch Pavings, at 60s. per 1,000; 9-inch Pavings, at 72s. 6d. per 1,000. Cash prices. Delivered on trucks in London on Eastern Counties line.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour. Address. Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stone Newington.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS.
COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.
Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.
MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 57, Newington-Crescent, Newington-butts.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand (approved quality) constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—Kent Grey Stocks, of superior quality. Also, Wire Suffolk and Red Facing Bricks.—Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

AT the KESGRAVE BRICK MANUFACTORY, near IPSWICH, WHITE SUFFOLK FACING BRICKS, of superior quality and colour, FOR SALE. Apply to FRANCIS PISK, Brickmaker, Ipswich.

WOODBRIDGE WHITE BRICK MANUFACTORY.—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUFFOLK WHITE FACING BRICKS of very superior quality, FOR SALE. Apply to THOMAS PEAKE, Woodbridge.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 23s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HOP DURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London. Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of coarse Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Maltine and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River and Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red Horse Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established in 1838.)

MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square. W. S. VARDY, Manager.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY.
72, Lombard-street, and 23, Connaught-terrace.
TRUSTEES.
Richard Malins, esq. Q.C. M.P. | Richard Spooner, esq. M.P.
James Fuller Made, esq. | John Campbell Henton, esq.
William Willcox, esq.

A reduction of 28 per cent has been made on the premiums of all policies of five years' standing.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY.—It is intended to OPEN the CEMETERY on the 13th NOVEMBER, and this Company will undertake Funerals on and after that date.

A train, conveying Funerals and Mourners only, will start from the Westminster-road Station daily at 11.30 a.m.

Forty-eight hours' notice of any intended Funeral must be given at the office of the Company, 2, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, where full particulars of the general arrangements may be obtained. The charges are:

First Class Single Grave in perpetuity, including conveyance of Coffin to Woking, Funeral Service, and Interment..... £8 10 0
Second Class, ditto ditto..... 1 0 0

This Company has also contracted with eminent and responsible Undertakers and Stonemasons, so that the Public may either employ their own Undertaker or Statuary, or by one payment obtain all the requirements of a Funeral.

A detailed Tariff may be obtained on application, either in person or by letter.

By order, RICHARD CHURCHILL, Sec.

MONEY is ready to be ADVANCED immediately, to any amount, upon Landed Estates, House Property, Reversions, Deposit of Deeds, Shares &c; also upon Furniture and approved personal security. Properties purchased.—Apply to MESSRS. HALE, 133, Piccadilly.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES, from 50l. to 250l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules, 6d. each copy, or 5s. per post.
CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Resident Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

eing universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 19 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.
N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

BOWDEN'S BRILLIANT-CUT ORNAMENTAL WINDOW-GLASS.

MANUFACTURED BY MARK BOWDEN AND COMPANY.

WORKS, NELSON-STREET, BRISTOL. MR. JAMES GILLON, AGENT: OFFICE, 60, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON.

THE BRILLIANT-CUT MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WINDOW-GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN THE KINGDOM.

DESIGNS FOR CENTRE-PANES, ON OBSCURED OR RICHLY-COLOURED GLASS, MAY BE HAD GRATIS, POST-FREE.

Prices, and every information, forwarded on application to the Works, Bristol; or at the Agent's Offices, London, where a variety of Specimens may be seen.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms —

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JAMES RHODES,

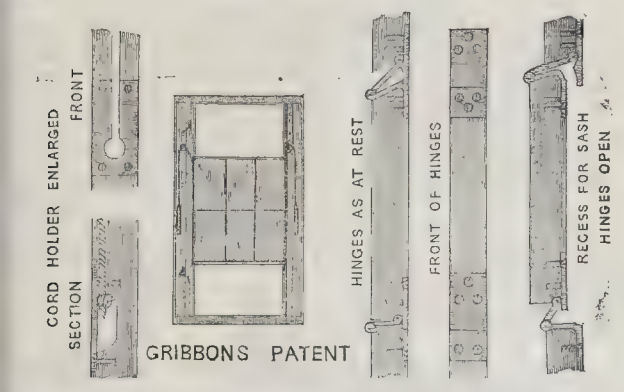
No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

GRIBBONS' PATENT,

A MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION IN SASH MOVEMENTS.



THE attention of Architects, Builders, and the public generally is called to this valuable improvement, which supplies a long-felt want, in a manner at once simple, ingenious, and economical; by its use, sashes of any kind can be taken out for the purpose of cleaning, painting, or repairing, with the greatest facility, without removing a single nail, screw, or bead, dispensing altogether with that most difficult and dangerous practice of outside window-cleaning, and avoiding entirely the possibility of accidents, which, under the old system, are frequently attended with fatal consequences

It can be applied to old windows as well as new, at the trifling cost of 3s. each, and may be obtained of all wholesale and retail ironmongers in the kingdom; from the Manager to the Patentee, Mr. I. GRAHAM, No. 1, D'Olier-street, Dublin; or Mr. JOSEPH PARKES, 29, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London.

The following Testimonial has been received from Professor Donaldson:—

"Bolton gardens, Russell-square, 18th October, 1851

"DEAR SIR,—I have been much pleased by your very ingenious system of sash hanging, which is very simple and effective, and I heartily wish you success in the application of your valuable apparatus.

"Believe me very sincerely yours,

"W. P. Gribbons, esq. Architect." "THOMAS L. DONALDSON.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS—SNOXELL, Patentee, 26, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 15a, Old-street. These Shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

FOR SALE, 1,000 SASH DOORS, with margin lights, 7 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. and 6 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.; also, 500 four-framed doors, 6 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. all well-seasoned.—Apply to Mr. SAMUEL HEMMING, Portable Building and Roofing Manufactory, Bow, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 28, SOHO SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each; average size, 16 by 20, at 32s. 36s. and 40s. per case; ground ditto, 3½d. per foot; crown and sheet squares, in 18-feet boxes, from 1s. by 13 to 20 by 14, 2½d. per foot; 7-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass, in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead, pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. PARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

WHOLESALE BRITISH and FOREIGN WINDOW-GLASS WAREHOUSE, established upwards of Sixty Years.—ROBERT MUTTAM begs to call the attention of Builders and the Trade in general, to his present prices of British and Patent Plate, Rough Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Ornamental Window Glass of every description now manufactured. Extra size Sheet Glass of all qualities and substances for Shop Fronts. Estimates and Price Lists forwarded post-free, on application at the Warehouse, 36, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 296, Oxford street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 10s. per dozen

Sashes Primed and Glazed with good Crown Glass from 3½d. per foot.

Strong Sheet Glass packed in boxes of 100 feet, from 12s. per box.

The new Ruby Sheet, the best for embossing, from 1s. 3d. per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and fine sizings, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 115, OXFORD-STREET.

PATENT and BRITISH PLATE GLASS JAMES HARTLEY and CO. beg to inform Architects Builders, and the Trade generally, that their new Tariff of Prices for the above will be sent on application: they will also on receipt of particulars, furnish estimates for any description of Glass now manufactured.—Patent Plate, Sheet, Crown, and Ornamental Window Glass Warehouse, 33, Soho-square, London.

THE PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW, consisting entirely of plate-glass, supported by flint-glass astragal bars, presents most important advantages in the construction of shop fronts, viz. perfect transmission of light, elegance, and novelty of appearance, imperial ability from rust or decay, and the greatest economy in labour, &c. from the facility with which it is kept clean and bright, as contrasted with either polished metal or wood. Examples of the window may be seen at the London Mantle and Shawl Company, north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, at Birmingham, Leamington, Worcester, Aberystwith, Shrewsbury, &c. The application, also, of the Crystal Sash Bar to the construction of Exhibition Cases, may be seen in the Birmingham Court and East Gallery of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to which the attention of exhibitors is particularly invited.—Full particulars may be obtained from the patentees, Messrs. LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Cut and Plain Glass Manufacturers, Park Glass Works, Birmingham.

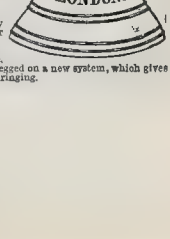
ECCLESIASTICAL and DOMESTIC ORNAMENTAL GLASS WAREHOUSE, Bedford-chambers, 28, Southampton-street, Strand.—N. W. LAVERS, many years at Powell's, of Whitefriars, begs to solicit the attention of architects, builders, &c. to his patterns of ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in all kinds. Specimens and designs forwarded on application. Quarry glazing, for churches, &c. in rough plate-glass, tinted, 1s. 4d. per foot; stained quarries, from good examples, from 3s.; borders, extra, from 6d. per foot run: geometrical designs, from 8s. per foot; painted figures, medallions, and coats of arms; embossed plate and other glass, for hall and staircase windows, from 4s. per foot; enamelled patterns, from 1s. per foot. Patent plate, rough plate, &c. Iron ventilators of the most approved kind, for church purposes.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTOR'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

DUTCH CLINKERS should be ORDERED at ONCE, as during the next three months the opportunities for getting them over are very few, and it may take weeks to supply an order.—H. VANKEMPEN, Sole Importer, 4, Birchanel-court, Philpot-lane, London.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.



Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

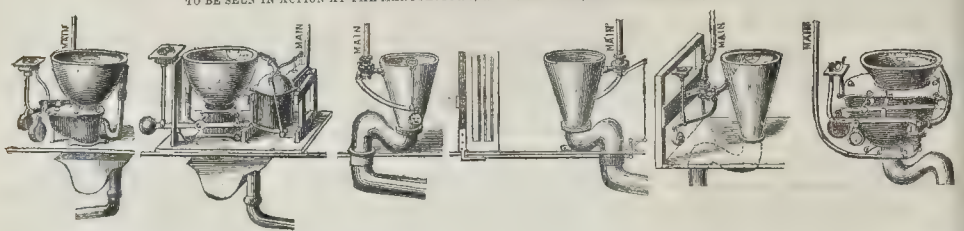
Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'

PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 2l. 4s.
No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 3l. 10s.
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 2l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 3s.
No. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d.
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. 1-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 15s.
The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12 in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST-IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump..... £1 12 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing..... 2 12 0
Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS, 8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.
The usual allowance to the Trade.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS.

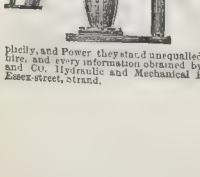
Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells. PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Paper-makers, Chemists, Brick-makers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids (hot or cold) raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO'S PATENTED PUMPS For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on application, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN-PIPES.

AS these Pipes have not appeared in "The Builder" for the last eight weeks, many inquiries have been made in consequence, and the Patentee offers the following explanation:—

The demand is, and has been, so great, the Patentee could not execute half the orders received.

THESE PIPES (unlike the ordinary Pipes or Half-socket Pipes) CAN BE READILY EXAMINED, in case of Stoppage, WITHOUT IN ANY WAY DISTURBING THE GENERAL DRAINAGE.

Professor Hoskin has employed these Pipes for some important works in Cannon-street, and nearly 9,000 15-inch Pipes are now being laid at the Crystal Palace, they are also being extensively used in the city of Ely and other large towns, to which reference will be shortly made, with TESTIMONIALS.

Engineers and Architects specifying these Pipes will have the satisfaction of knowing that their drains can always be examined, or Junctions introduced, without the slightest trouble.

Although the Patentee was unable to supply the London Hospital, the St. Mary's Hospital, the New Schools at Sutton, and many other Works, after Architects had kindly specified them, he hopes that such disappointments will never occur again, as he is now turning his attention to the production of Machinery for the Manufacture of Earthen Pipes,—that will not only facilitate their manufacture, but reduce the cost.

Particulars of JENNINGS'S WATER-CLOSETS, URINALS, LAVATORIES, SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-COCKS, GULLY-TRAPS, SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES, &c. &c. can be had free on application, or by post if two postage stamps are inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, SANITARY ENGINEER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years

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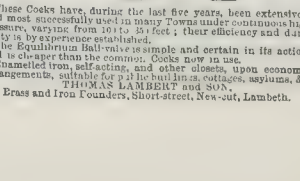
LEATHER BANDS for DRIVING MACHINERY EDWARD'S PATENT.—Engineers, Millowners, Printers, and others using bands for driving machinery, are respectfully invited to inspect EDWARD'S IMPROVED FOLDED FLAT and ROUND LEATHER BANDS, the round bands from ¼ inch to 2 inch diameter), which for strength, durability, and straightness in working, surpass any bands at present in use. Manufactory, 32, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary, the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 250 lbs on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in 100 feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 28.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 10 to 150 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

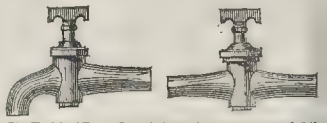
The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water-works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass-doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

AMERICAN OILSTONES, very superior in quality to the Turkey oilstone; a new and invaluable discovery, for giving, with ease and rapidity, a perfect and sharp edge to those tools used by carvers, carpenters, die-sinkers, engravers, engineers, &c. &c.—To be had of various shapes and sizes, at 105, Newgate-street, London.

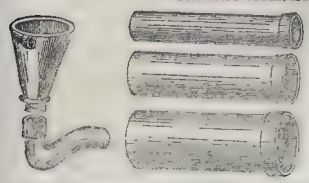
THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

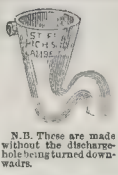
JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1761.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.





N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town J. TURNER, 3, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 33, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

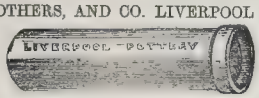
DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.



TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES.

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

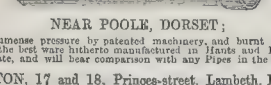
GLASGOW.....J. A. Matheson, Hope-street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Pooling-street.	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Todhunter.
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	COCKERMOUTH John Bird
WATERFORD....J. Sparrow and Co	GUERNSEY .....Guerin Brothers.
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	LONDONDERRY...W. and A. M'Elwee.
PRESTON .....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	WIGAN .....James Fairclough, King-street.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	LIMERICK .....W. Burgess and Sons.
BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS,

TRAPS, &c. at the



NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

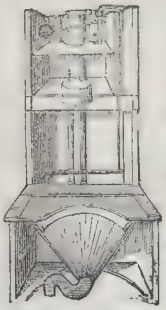
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

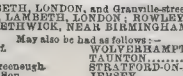
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

HENRY DOULTON and CO.'S DRAIN PIPES in GLAZED STONE WARE.



OFFICES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, and Granville-street Wharf, Broad-street, Birmingham.
MANUFACTORIES—HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON; ROWLEY REGIS, STAFFORDSHIRE; AND SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

May also be had as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM	Granville-street Wharf.	WOLVERHAMPTON..	Mr. R. Shelton.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Jesse Sessions.	TAUNTON.....	Mr. Geo. Pollard.
NORTHAMPTON	Messrs. Adnitt and Greenough.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Messrs. J. Cox and Son.
WORCESTER	Messrs. Rowland and Son.	JERSEY.....	Mr. John le Cras, Charing-cross.
COVENTRY	Mr. J. Alcott.	WARWICK	Mr. C. Nelson. Emscote Mills Wharf.
CHELTENHAM.....	Mr. J. Blizard.	DERBY	Mr. George Brown, London-road.
LEAMINGTON	Mr. Cramp, Warwick-street.	BATH.....	Mr. Wm. Davey, Broad Quay.
LEICESTER.....	Messrs. J. and W. Jackson.	NORWICH.....	Mr. J. Morris, Ring-street.
SALISBURY.....	Messrs. Osmond and Son.	CARDIFF	Messrs. James and Price.

STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS from 1 inch to 24 inches in diameter. BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Drawings, with prices, &c., will be forwarded free on application as above.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main

Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post.

Prices for Complete Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 29, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-

lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, beg to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Red Drain-pipes, Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works Llwynenion, near Wrexham.

Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,

beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it ensures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use, and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and renders it impossible

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs, Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington.—G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Bridge-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

HENRY TURNER, 3, SOUTH WHARF,

PADDINGTON,

Traps, 2s. 6d. 3s.

Manufacturer of Closet Basins and Traps, yellow outsides, with white insides. These are warranted to be the most durable earthenware now manufactured. A list of shapes and prices sent free, on application. A large stock of Plug Basins of every variety.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Banksyde, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES,

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve, can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, Air and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 79, Strand, and Upper March, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connell's Registered Model Water closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing with out the usual service box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott

Russell's). Messrs WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BRICKMAKERS CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—By MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 22nd, at TWELVE o'clock, at the BRICKFIELDS, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, a few yards from the Caledonian Road Station of the North London Railway, in 2 lots. BRICK MAKING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, nearly new, consisting of Clayton and Bories's patent machine for making solid or tubular bricks, equal to the manufacture of 10,000 per day; solid or tubular racks, equal to the manufacture of 10,000 per day; rug-mill, 8 horse table steam-engine, on carriage; portable tubular steam boiler, on carriage and wheels; shafting, rivers and straps, 4 cast iron barrow plates, twenty barrows, large quantity of fencing, 4 capital riddles, planks and various utensils.—To be viewed the erection of riddles, planks and various utensils.—To be viewed the erection of riddles, planks and various utensils.—To be viewed the day previous and morning of sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING SPACIOUS PREMISES.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, the Grove Foundry, Southwark, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, at ELEVEN, by order of Mr. Jefferis, retiring, the GROVE IRONFOUNDRY, extensive manufacturing premises, situate in the Grove, Great Guildford-street South, with, in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated new street from the Borough. Together with the Goodwill of the old established and lucrative trade carried on for many years by Mr. Jefferis. The premises comprise a spacious ironfoundry, with floor over a portion; smith's shop, counting-house, trimming-shop, engine and boiler house, with loft over; stabling, store-rooms, and man's apartments, a large yard with gateway entrance; also spacious premises adjoining, let to Mr. Cater at 70l. per annum. The whole of the premises are held for a term of years at a rent of 175l. per annum. To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may shortly be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—Re

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on the PREMISES, the Grove Foundry, Great Guildford-street, Southwark on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, and following day, at ELEVEN, in lots, by order of Mr. Jefferis, retiring, the PLANT, TOOLS, and STOCK of the Grove Foundry; 6-horse high-pressure steam-engine, with two boilers, and blowing cylinder for hot blast, fan, and two blowing-machines, three cupolas, crane shank, and hand ladles; two travelling foundry cranes equal to seven tons each, two two-ton cranes, blacking mill, loam mill, four engine-turning lathes, 20-feet wrought iron shafting, riggers, and driving gear; iron circular saw bench, capital slide lathe, iron and brass cranes, seventy tons of flasks and loam rings, fifty tons No. 1 pig iron, eighty tons broken machinery and cast-iron, gas apparatus, with bladder tank, grindstone, two smiths' forges, anvils, vices and benches, smiths' tools, fly press, three tons bar-iron, an excellent assortment of waggon and cart arms and boxes, agricultural implements, forge backs and tea irons, bakers' lilies, scales and weights, scouring machine, trimming-benches and vices, cast-iron sat, powerful draught horse and cart, Jucke's smoke-consuming apparatus, a large collection of valuable patterns, and numerous other effects.—To be viewed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

Truly Valuable and Extensive Sale of Navy Oak, Elm, Ash, and other Timber, with lop, top, and bark, standing on the Woolhampton and Brimpton Estates, about seven miles from Newbury, Berks, within a short distance of the Kennet and Avon Canal and Berkshire and Hants Railway Station.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth to SELL by AUCTION at the FALMOUTH ARMS INN, Woolhampton, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, about 350 large Navy Oak, 41 Ash, 513 large Elm, 46 Alder, 20 Beech, 16 Chesnut, 21 Sycamore, 6 Hornbeam, and 5 Cherry Trees, standing on the above estates. Catalogues, with full particulars, reservations, and conditions of sale, may be had from the Auctioneers to the Sale of Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Brimpton; at Garraway's Coffee-house, 3, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; Christopher Hotel, Eton; George Hotel, Reading; Globe Inn, Basingstoke; Bear Hotel, Hungerford; Castle Hotels, Newbury, Hungerford and Maidenhead; Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, Market-place, Newbury, Berks.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, SCULPTORS, AND OTHERS.—1000 Loads of Best Yellow Stock, and 20,000 feet to Slab.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they are instructed by an old-established firm in the marble trade, who are dissolving partnership, to SELL by AUCTION, at their WHARF, Maiden-lane, King's-cross, near the Great Northern Railway, the FIRST PORTION of their valuable STOCK, comprising nearly 200 Blocks of Marble, unrivalled in character or dimensions, and of the following descriptions, viz.: Statuary, some important blocks which have been opened), Vein, Sicilian, Black, Bardilla, Dove, Black and Gold, Sienna, Griotte, Languedoc, Sarrancolin, and St. Ann's; also, 2,000 feet of Slab, of large dimensions, embracing most of the above varieties.—Approved bills at four months will be taken, and purchasers will have the advantage of having their blocks sawn previous to being delivered.—May be viewed three days previously, and catalogues obtained at the Terminus Hotels of the Great Northern, Great Western, and North-Western Railways, or post free on application to the Auctioneers, 45, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.—Second Portion of the valuable Stock of an old-established Firm in the Marble Trade during Partnership.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, South-row, New-road, St. Pancras, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th and 29th of NOVEMBER, at TEN for ELEVEN each day, the valuable CONTENTS of the SHOW-ROOMS, comprising an unrivalled selection of 700 chimney-pieces of the most admired marbles, including many of most richly-sculptured statuary of elegant design, a variety of a more massive character, in black and coloured marbles, for dining-halls, and every variety of colour and design for ordinary apartments; also many highly-finished table-tops, monuments, vases, baths, pedestals, and numerous other items. May be viewed on the Saturday and Monday previous; and catalogues had, on the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal-Exchange.

LEWISHAM, KENT.—To Timber Merchants, Builders, Wheelwrights, &c.—Oak, Elm, Ash, Deal, and other Timber, Sawn Oak Posts, Oak Cant Rails, Oak Cleft Pales, Sash Cills, Quartering, Elm, Lime, and other Board, Two cast iron Gate-and Gate-post, Collinge's Patent Pales of useful Sizes and Pattern, a useful Brown Cob, a Two-wheel Chaise, and other Effects, which will be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MR. MARSH, on the PREMISES, near the Church, Lewisham, on TUESDAY next, NOVEMBER 21, at TWELVE o'clock, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. G. Corbett, in consequence of the lease of the premises having expired. The Stock consists of Sawn Oak posts, rails, cills, ash, and lime, in timber and boards, about 700 sawn oak posts of various lengths, 100 pairs oak cant rails, 3,000 oak cleft pales, oak sash cills, quarterings, gravel plank, oak stocks, 3 oak halvelings, wheeling planks and barrows, useful slabs, firewood, and various other effects.—May be viewed the day preceding the Sale; and catalogues had at the Inns in the neighbourhood of Deptford, Greenwich, Deptford, Bromley, Camberwell, Dulwich, Sydenham, Lee, and Lewisham; at the place of Sale; and at Mr. Marsh's Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

MARBLE.—IMPORTANT SALE IN BLOCKS AND SLAB.

MESSRS. THOMPSON and HOLMES will offer by PUBLIC AUCTION the first 1,000 tons of CARRARA WHARF, and the remaining lots at the MARBLE WHARF, Thames Bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge, on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd NOVEMBER, one thousand tons of MARBLE, consisting of veined, Sicilian, statuary, dove, Bardilla, black and gold, St. Ann's, emperor's red, Sienna, Breccia, and Irish black, of the first quality and sizes. Also, 20,000 superficial feet of veined, Sicilian, statuary, dove, black and gold, St. Ann's, and Irish black, in slab. The attendance of the Trade is particularly desired, as the greater portion will be sold without reserve.—May be viewed on the premises, and catalogues had of the Brokers, at the Marble Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO AN ENTERPRISING PERSON IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—A most eligible opportunity is now offered in the following property, and where a very lucrative business is being carried on in the manufacturing of the Roman Cement being well situated near the Sea, at Bognor, in the County of Sussex, thereby possessing very great advantages in locality, and having part of the material on the spot for manufacturing the article. The property comprises a very desirable FREEHOLD CEMENT MILL, and MANUFACTORY, complete, driving two pairs of stones with wind power (a steam-engine might be added with advantage), together with two kilns, about 12 feet deep, store, room for 300 casks of cement, coopering house, two-stalled stable, cart-house, two cottages, with small gardens in front, all adjoining, and contiguous to the sea for loading, &c. which will be offered to PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by

MR. LEAR, subject to such conditions of sale as will be then and there produced, at the CLAREMONT HOTEL, at Bognor Sussex, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER, 1854, at TWO o'clock p.m.—For a view and further particulars, apply to Mr STANDEN, the proprietor, West-street, Bognor; or at the Offices of Mr. Lear, Auctioneer, General Valuer, Land and Timber Surveyor, and Estate Agent, Arundel and Littlehampton, and at 74, Cannon-street, City.

6,000 Pieces of Paperhangings, and 30 Vein Marble Chimney-pieces.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL at his Rooms, 159, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, at TWELVE, upwards of 6,000 pieces of PAPERHANGINGS, and vein marble CHIMNEY-PIECES, ready for fixing.—May be viewed, and catalogues had.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Lease. Money advanced to respectable builders. Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

KENT—CHISLEHURST.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, in this delightful, healthy, and much-frequented village, commanding with pleasant walks and drives, THREE PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND together about six acres (in one or more lots), most picturesquely situate, with extensive views to the south, and a few minutes' walk from the Churches of England and Rome. Water excellent and provided, drainage good, and five miles from the rail, with daily conveyance to and fro. Also, valuable FREEHOLD LAND, suitable for Cottages, at Chislehurst hill near the cricket-ground. Apply to GEORGE H. BASKCOMB, Esq. Chislehurst; or R. P. BROWN, Esq. 39, Clement's-lane, and Greenwich.

FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET or SOLD; ten acres. Capital roads. Twenty-five miles from town, two and a-half from Hurley and Three Bridges stations (Brighton line), a loop line nearly completed to East Grinstead, with a station at a convenient distance, which double its value, near two churches and other buildings some good private dwellings contiguous; views delightful; situation healthful; soil good. Brick earth is supposed to be on the property, as bricks are made not very far distant. Terms moderate. Plans to be seen at the Offices of JOHN BURGES WATSON, Esq. Architect, 9, Nottingham-place, New-road, Regent's park.

LAND adapted for METROPOLITAN PAROCHIAL CEMETERIES.—Sewers Office, Guildhall, 24th October, 1854.—The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, acting as the Burial Board for that City, have about 100 ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD LAND, which they are desirous of SELLING to any parish or parishes for the purpose of a CEMETERY, it being peculiarly adapted for such purpose. The land is situate in the Parish of Ilford. The Eastern Counties Railway runs close by it, and may by arrangement run direct into it. It is also directly accessible by the high road from London and from Woodford, a quarter of a mile west of Ilford. The cemetery for the City of London is formed on the adjoining portion, and the said Commissioners will sell the land in question, subject to the conditions that a building is to be erected on it except for agricultural purposes or the purposes of a cemetery. The land-tax is redeemed. Plans of the property may be inspected at the Office of the Clerk to the Commissioners, No. 14, Old Jewry chambers, where further particulars may be known, or of the undersigned.

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk

TO ARTISTS AND OTHERS.

PORTLAND-ROAD, PORTLAND-PLACE.—TO BE LET, unfinished, a good HOUSE, with two large bay-window rooms fronting the east, with garden to the road, and stone staircase. Apply to W. and S. ARTAUD, 79, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

BUILDING LAND TO LET, at Burgess-hill, Brighton Railway. Brick-earth on the estate. To be let or sold in one lot, about six acres.

KEYHILL, Brighton Railway.

STREATHAM-HILL, near the intended station on the Crystal Palace Railway.

HOLLOWAY and HORNSEY-ROAD.

GANET-LANE, near Allerthing-lane, Wandsworth.

WANDSWORTH-COMMON, near the station on the South Western line.

DULWICH-LANE, on the direct road from the West-end to the Crystal Palace.

DEPTFORD-CREEK, Bridge-road, Deptford.

BUILDING SITE WANTED, for the erection of a block of DWELLINGS for FAMILIES. A site in an open space in a poor neighbourhood, and in the midst of a dense population, would be preferred. The site must be about 150 feet square.—Particulars and plans to be sent to F. E. H. FOWLER, Esq. Architect, 4, Garden-court, Temple.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, at HORNSEY (Villas).

TOTTENHAM (Villas and Fourth-rate Houses).

SUTTON (Villas and Detached houses).

CROYDON Villas and Small Houses.

SYDENHAM (Villas).

ANERLEY, Seven-rate Houses and Shops).

BOW and BROMLEY (Fourth-rate Houses).

NORTH WOOLWICH (Fourth-rate Houses and Shops, with Public-house).

CANNING-TOWN (Fourth-rate Houses and Shops, with Public-house).

For terms, plans, and particulars, apply to Mr. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect and Surveyor, 194, Basinghall-street, and 11, Canonbury-street.

BUILDING LAND TO BE LET at ANERLEY, directly opposite and close to the Crystal Palace, for the erection of private houses and shops, that are in great demand. Money may be advanced to highly-respectable parties.—For terms apply to Mr ARTHUR TAYLOR, Architect and Surveyor, 194, Basinghall-street, and 11, Canonbury-square.

DESIRABLE PLOT of LAND, and a profit rental of 12l. per annum.—Mr. MURRELL is instructed to SELL by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a PLOT of LAND, suitable for the erection of a factory, or several cottages, together with a profit rental of 12l. per annum, arising out of a substantial building thereon.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. MURRELL, Land Agent, 1, Walbrook, City

HOUSES WANTED to RENT or PURCHASE, by the Directors of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes; suitable to their purpose. Freehold or long leaseholds only will be entertained. Letters, stating rent, duration of lease, situation of property, condition of repair, number of rooms in each house, and full particulars, to be addressed to C. GATLIFF, Secretary, 19, Colem in-street.

PECKHAM.—BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, for a long term, having a frontage of 208 feet by a depth of 80 feet, together, or in suitable plots.—For particulars, apply to Mr. MURRELL, Land Agent, 1, Walbrook, City.

THREE GOOD OFFICES TO BE LET, on the Ground Floor of No 2, Duke-street, Adelphi.—Apply to D. G. L. of No. 2, Villiers-street, Strand.

FREEHOLD LAND TO BE LET, on building leases, situate on the site of Loddige's Horticultural Gardens, St. John's, Hackney.—For particulars, apply to Mr. HERING, Architect, 23, Duke-street, Portland-place; or Messrs. GRAY and SON, Estate Agents, Mare-street, Hackney.

BARNES.—To BUILDERS.—Capital BUILDING GROUND, on the high road, TO BE LET on LEASE for 99 years. Money and bricks advanced to respectable builders.—For plans and particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD SALTER, Architect, 133, Chancery-lane and Hammersmith.

TO BUILDERS

SEVERAL PLOTS of first-rate BUILDING LAND TO BE LET on LEASE, for long terms, at Hammersmith, Kensington, Finchley, Camden-town, Ealing, Kilburn, and other places, at moderate ground rents. Money advanced, if required.—For plans and particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD SALTER, Architect, 133, Chancery-lane and Hammersmith.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established JOBBING BUSINESS on the Surrey side of the water.—For particulars, address to A. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO CEMENT MERCHANTS, PAINT MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, the PLANT and STOCK of an old-established concern, bearing good profits, and requiring little or no previous knowledge of the business. Persons of limited capital will find this an eligible investment. Address, A. B. care of Messrs. Rossello y and Evors, 4, Warwick-street, Charing-cross.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS &c.

A RESPECTABLE and OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, TO BE DISPOSED OF. The premises are most convenient, consisting of workshops for joiners, painters, &c. brick-layer's sheds, stabling, &c and a genteel dwelling-house attached. For particulars apply to B. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD L. PARAIRE is desirous of Meeting Gentlemen who require COLOURED ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. External, Internal, Isometrical Perspectives got up; outlines of same neatly coloured, with background, on terms that will insure approval. Temporary assistance given in getting up Plans, Elevations Sections, Detail, and Working Drawings.—Mr. E. L. P. makes a consideration in his charge where competition drawings prove unsuccessful.

Address, 3, Rathbone-place

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. HARLOW, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3 p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place Exchange, Manchester

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS COLOURED by an experienced Architectural Colourist, on reasonable terms. Specimens produced.—Address, B. C. Stationers, 46, Theobald's-road, Bedford-row.

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidation Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c.—Architects, Builders, or Employers, in town or any part of the country, requiring the experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and undeviating attention to any business of this nature, combined with a scale of moderate charges, on application to Mr. A. ANDERSON, Offices, 62, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

DESIGNS PREPARED for SHOP FRONTS, INTERIOR FITTINGS, and GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ARRANGEMENTS, by Mr. JOHN DWYER, 11, Great Marlborough street.

ARCHITECTURAL OUTLINES, coloured and embellished with landscape (for competition or exhibition), by GEORGE CHILDS, 13, Amwell-street, Pentonville.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, and CHURCHWARDENS. GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., replies immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement.—Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of pupils, at one guinea per quarter, which includes drawing materials, instruments, colours, paper, drawing-boards, squares, &c. and instruction in architectural and civil perspective, drawing and colouring, making finished and working drawings, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, setting-out, &c. &c.—For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c at the Offices.

THE SEAT of WAR in the EAST. Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, whose works have been for so long a period favourably known to the public, is now with the forces making Sketches of the places and occurrences arising from the WAR in the CRIMEA. The extreme importance of procuring authentic representations of events destined to form one of the most striking pages in the annals of England and France, induced Mr. SIMPSON to undertake upon his arduous undertaking, in the prosecution of which he received in at invaluable assistance by letters of introduction to our Ambassadors and Military and Naval Generals from the most influential personages in the realm. Mr. SIMPSON'S Sketches will be lithographed by Messrs. DAY and SON. It is proposed to issue a series of about Thirty-two Plates, each Part, price Twelve Shillings, containing four subjects; size, 15 inches by 11 inches, or, Coloured to imitate the Drawings, each Part Twenty Shillings. The First Part will consist of Illustrations of the Siege of Sevastopol, and will be published early in December. Those incidents which from their nature demand more space, will be executed on the important scale of 22 inches by 16 inches, and printed on paper 38 inches by 22 inches. Only will not exceed Eight in number. Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence, or Coloured, Twelve Shillings.

Published by PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and CO. Publishers to her Majesty, 13 and 14, Pall-Mall East; LONGMAN and CO. Paternoster row.

TO BUILDERS, PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a first-rate CHEST of JOINERS' TOOLS, in excellent condition. For price and particulars, apply to Messrs SHARMAN and SON Builders, Red Lion-street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers and WYMAN), 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 18, 1854.

The Builder,

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

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TO the MAGISTRATES of the COUNTY of KENT.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for the votes I received at the recent election for the District Surveyor of Deptford.

The late period at which I became a candidate, placed me under many disadvantages, or I cannot but believe the result of the election might have been different.

I beg to congratulate you upon having selected such an efficient gentleman to fill the office.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, yours most respectfully,
Camberwell, Nov. 17, 1854. THOS. J. PRING.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the next MEETING, DECEMBER 1st, Mr RICKMAN will resume the subject of "The Characteristic Forms of Classic Mouldings". The Class of Design will meet December 8. Subject for Sketch, "A Summer-house."

ARTHUR CATES, } Hon. Secs.
T. W. GOODMAN, }

Lyon's-inn-hall, Newcastle-street, Strand.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Cannon-row, Westminster.

The CATALOGUE of the COLLECTION will be issued on the 1st of JANUARY next, including a limited space for advertisements for Fine Art Manufactures.

For particulars, application should be made to the Publishers, Messrs. MASTERS and Co. 78, New Bond-street, and 33, Aldersgate-street, on or before the 1st of DECEMBER next.

Oct. 18th, 1854.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—At a Special Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Rooms of the Institute of British Architects, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. it was moved by W. G. Habershon, esq. and seconded by H. B. Garling, esq. and resolved unanimously, "That in the opinion of this meeting the Dictionary of Architecture is worthy of the support of the profession, and of the public generally."

Resolved unanimously, "That this meeting sees no reason to alter the mode of conducting the work, being assured that all suggestions kindly offered to the committee will be carefully considered."

Moved by Professor Donaldson, and seconded by C. C. Nelson, esq. and carried unanimously, "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman, William Tite, esq. F.R.S. for his kindness in taking the chair on this important meeting, and the urbanity and judgment with which he has conducted the discussion."

WYATT PAPWORTH, H. n. Sec.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, Suffolk-street Gallery.—All DRAWINGS, MODELS, PHOTOGRAPHS, BUILDINGS, and PATENT-MATERIALS DECORATIONS, &c. intended for the department of Manufactures connected with Architecture, must be delivered between the 1st and 9th of DECEMBER next.

Those who may intend to become subscribers, and have not yet sent in their names, should do so in good time, as a list will be printed with the Catalogues.

Drawings intended for the French Exhibition will have a special place provided for them, and may be exhibited here first of all, as the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will not select those that are to be sent till very nearly the period when this Exhibition closes.

In addition to the former list of Local Honorary Secretaries, the following gentlemen will act, and afford information on the spot:—

BIRMINGHAM	W. W. Bateman, esq.
BRISTOL	G. C. Fripp, esq.
CORK	W. W. Ipsah, esq.
DURHAM and County	H. W. Pritchett, jun. esq. Darlington.
LLANDAFF	J. P. Seddon, esq.
MANCHESTER	J. E. Gream, esq.
NOTTINGHAM	Thos. C. Hine, esq.
OXFORD	J. L. Seckham, esq.
READING	Chas. Heuman, esq.
YORK	Geo. F. Jones, esq.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S.
20, Lenghan-place, } Hon. Secs.
JAS. EDMESTON, Jun. }
5, Crown-court, Old Broad street, }

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—THURSDAY NEXT.—The EIGHTH ELECTION of PENSIONERS will take place on THURSDAY next, 30th inst. at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street.

WILLIAM LEE, Esq. M.P. President, in the chair

Polling commences at TWELVE, and closes at THREE o'clock precisely.

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

Nov. 24, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

PARISH of ST. JOHN, at HACKNEY.—To ENGINEERS and ARCHITECTS.—WANTED, DRAWINGS and an ESTIMATE of the probable COST for the CONSTRUCTION of a SUBSTANTIAL IRON CARRIAGE BRIDGE over the Old River Lea, near Temple-mills, in the Hackney-marshes, 50 feet span, 20 feet in width, and 3 feet above the present level of the embankment or roadway. For further particulars, apply to Mr. C. H. PULLEY, at the Town-hall, Hackney.

TO ARCHITECTS.

NEW CHAPEL, Mare-street, Hackney.—Competing Architects, with the exception of the gentleman whose motto is "Alpha," are requested to apply for their plans to Mr. ALFRED TOZER, 23, St. Thomas-square, Hackney, on MONDAY 27th, and TUESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, between the hours of TWO and SIX, p.m. A written order embodying the motto, and number of plan, together with a receipt on delivery will be required.

LUDLOW NATIONAL SCHOOL ERECTION.—The Secretary trusts that those Architects who have received no answers to their inquiries touching these Schools, will ascribe it to the crowd of letters he has received asking the particulars best arrive at by personal observations.

CONTRACTS.

LLANELLY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH WATER WORKS.—CONTRACT No. 3. Private Improvement Works, &c. To PLUMBERS, FITTERS, and OTHERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Llanelly Local Board of Health are ready to receive TENDERS for the supply of sundry small PIPES, BENDS, ANGLE, T, ELBOW-PIECES, SOCKETS, NIPPLES, FERRULES, CROSS, TAPS, &c. and apparatus for water supply, together with the laying, fixing, jointing, connecting, and perfecting the same from the street, main, and service water-pipes to sundry houses, places, buildings, and premises, in the district of Llanelly, with the supply of sundry other articles, materials, apparatus, labour, and other works. A specification can be seen, and form of Tender obtained, at the office of the undersigned, on and after TUESDAY, the 21st day of NOVEMBER in the upon payment of two shillings and sixpence. All Tenders must be made according to the prescribed form and delivered to me, at the office of the said Board of Health, on or before FOUR o'clock on FRIDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order of the Llanelly Local Board of Health,

(Signed) F. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Llanelly, November, 1854.

BRIDGNORTH BOARD of HEALTH.—To CONTRACTORS, PIPE MAKERS, and OTHERS.—The Town Council of Bridgnorth give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to contract for the following, being Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, for the DRAINAGE of part of their district, viz.:

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the supply of Glazed Stoneware Sewer and Drain Pipes, Junctions, &c.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For laying Sewer and Drain Pipes, and for making and completing about 1,470 feet of 15 inch Brick Sewer

The specifications and conditions of contract of either of the above may be obtained on payment of 5s. and drawings, plans, and sections inspected, by application at the Offices of JAMES PILBROW, Esq. C.E. Tottenham, Middlesex (Engineer to the said Board), or HENRY HAVILD TAYLOR, Esq. Surveyor, Bridgnorth. Sealed Tenders, properly endorsed, and addressed to the Local Board of Health, Bridgnorth, must be sent on or before THURSDAY, the 7th of DECEMBER next.

By order of the Board, J. J. SMITH, Clerk.

Bridgnorth, Nov. 16, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, Nov. 16, 1854.

TENDERS will be received by the Honorable Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall-mall, London, on MONDAY, the 4th DECEMBER, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the CONSTRUCTION of a GLACIS in REAR of the BATTERY at LITTLEHAMPTON Tin plans, specification, and conditions of contract for the above work may be seen, and every information obtained, any day (sundays excepted), on and after the 22nd instant, on application to Mr. KIRTON, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Office, Mill-dam, Portsmouth. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the Construction of a Glacis at Littlehampton Battery, in the county of Sussex."

FURNESS RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the WIDENING of their RAILWAY between Crookhall and Lindal stations, being about 1,550 lineal yards in length, including the enlargement, or open cutting of the present Lindal tunnel, being 33 lineal yards in length. Plans, sections, with specification and form of Tender, may be obtained on application at the Offices of Messrs. McCLEAN and PILKINGTON, the Company's Engineers, 17, Great George-street, Westminster; or at the Company's Offices, Barrow, Ulverstone, Lancashire, after TUESDAY, the 21st NOVEMBER next. Sealed Tenders to be forwarded, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 9th DECEMBER, 1854. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.—By order,

JAMES RAMSDEN, Secretary.

Barrow, Nov. 13th, 1854.

THE WEST COWES LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 500 feet of EGG SHAPED GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, 24 inches by 18, 1,000 feet ROUND PIPES 12 inches in diameter, and 3,000 feet DITTO, 9 inches in diameter, together with the necessary JUNCTION PIPES.—Forms of specification and Tender may be had on application to me, price 5s. each. The agencies to be sent to me, on or before TUESDAY, the 26th of DECEMBER next.—By order of the Board,

HEN. JAMES DAMANT, Clerk.

West Cowes, Nov. 22, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the following SERVICES, viz.—

1. COMPLETING the INTERIOR of the BULL POINT MAGAZINE ESTABLISHMENT, with Railroads, Asphalting, Metalling, &c. &c.:
2. FORMING a RAILROAD to connect the Bull Point Magazine with the Powder Establishment at Kinterbury:
3. BUILDING TWO WALLS at or near No. 4 Magazine, Bull Point, as a temporary completion of the Enclosure.
4. BUILDING a GUARD-HOUSE at Bull Point:

For SPECIFIC SUMS.

Will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall mall, London, on or before the 1st DECEMBER next. Detailed specifications of the above four services, and every requisite information, may be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Pull Point, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 17th to 28th NOVEMBER, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, 23th October, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

Royal Engineer Office, Eastbourne, 14th Nov. 1854.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall Mall, London, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of NOVEMBER, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the ERECTION of a BATTERY, with MAGAZINES, &c. at Newhaven, in the county of Sussex. The plans, specifications, and conditions of contract for the above works may be seen, and every information obtained on application at this Office for at the Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, between the hours of TEN and FOUR each day (Sundays excepted). Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for the Erection of a Battery, with Magazines, &c. at Newhaven, in the county of Sussex."

Sewers Office, Guildhall, November 14, 1854.

CITY of LONDON CEMETERY. The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, acting as the Burial Board for the said City, hereby give notice, that they will meet at GUILDHALL, on TUESDAY, the 12th DECEMBER next, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of an ENTRANCE GATEWAY and GATES, PORTERS and SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSES, LODGE, CHAPEL and PRESENTATION GATES and for the CONSTRUCTION of DRAINS, GULLIES, &c. and other Works, at the City of London Cemetery, at Little Ilford, in the County of Essex. The Tenders are to be sealed up, endorsed on the outside, "Tender for Works at City Cemetery," and delivered at the Office of the Clerk of the Commissioners, Mr. JOSEPH DAW, on or before TWELVE o'clock on the said 12th DECEMBER, after which hour no Tenders will be received. The parties tendering, or some one on their behalf, are to be in attendance at the time of opening the Tenders. The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—Further particulars may be known, and the plans and specifications at the Office of Mr WILLIAM HAYWOOD, 14, Old Jewry Chambers. Security for 1,000l. will be required from the party whose Tender may be accepted.

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

OXFORD MARKET.

CONTRACT FOR IRON AND GLASS ROOFING.

THE COMMITTEE for the MANAGEMENT of the OXFORD MARKET are prepared to receive TENDERS from builders and others for the CONSTRUCTION of an IRON ROOF, of about 28 feet by 28 feet, to correspond with the present iron roof over the principal avenue of the new market, and for taking off the slates from a certain portion of the roof of the principal avenue of the new market, and substituting glass for such slates and for other works.

Plans and specifications of the works to be executed are now lying at the Committee Room in the Market street, Oxford, and may be inspected on application to Mr. T. COOK, the Market Bailiff.

Sealed Tenders for the execution of the works in question, endorsed "Tender for Oxford Market Works," to be addressed to Mr G. DAYMAN, Solicitor, Oxford, Clerk to the Market Committee, and to be sent before the 29th instant.

It is to be understood that the committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. DAYMAN, Clerk to the Market Committee.

Oxford, Nov 14, 1854.

TO STONE MERCHANTS, WHARFINGERS, AND OTHERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for PAVING, &c. Camden-town, will meet at their Rooms, in Pratt-street, Camden-town, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive TENDERS for supplying the said Commissioners with ENGLISH YORK FLATS, KENTISH RAG STONE, HARD CORE, and SIFTED PIT GRAVEL, to be delivered upon the district of Camden-town, from time to time as the same may be required. The contract to be for three years, determinable at the option of the commissioners at the end of the first or second year; and the contractor will be required to give security for the due performance thereof, and to pay the costs of stamping the contract, and a duplicate, if required.—Further particulars may be obtained at this office; and at the offices of Messrs. DENT and SON, Surveyors, 38, Highstreet, Camden-town. By order of the Board,

SAML. BARKER BOOTH, Clerk to the Commissioners,
51, Tavistock-square.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a FARMHOUSE and TWO HOMESTEADS upon the Treventy Estate, near St. Clears, in the county of Carmarthen, may inspect the plans and specification, on application to Mr. NICHOLL, Bailiff, at Treventy Farm, and at the Offices of Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, 52, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after the 21st day of NOVEMBER. Tenders for the proposed building to be forwarded to Messrs. DENTON and DRAKE, on or before the 31st day of DECEMBER next.

N.B. The estate is situated about three miles from the St. Clear Station, on the South Wales Railway.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES in the CITY of LONDON. The Trustees of Parish Estates, of and belonging to the parish of St Botolph Without Aldersgate, will MEET in the Vestry-room of the Parish Church of the said Parish, on Thursday the 4th day of DECEMBER next, at SIX o'clock in the evening precisely, for the purpose of taking TENDERS for TAKING to LEASE those spacious PREMISES, situate, and being the Nos. 1 and 2, Aldersgate-street, at present used as a WORKHOUSE by the Guardians of the East London Union.—Maybe viewed by card only, which can be had on application at the Office, No. 4, Aldersgate-street. Plans of the property may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of Mr. BLYTH, Architect and Surveyor, No. 13, Aldersgate-street.

DONCASTER CEMETERY.—To Builders. Persons desirous of giving in TENDERS for the several WORKS required in the Erection of Two Cemetery Chapels, and Lodge, and Entrance Gateway, for the Commissioners under the Doncaster Cemetery Act, may see the plans and specifications at the office of Mr. R. J. JOHNSON, the Architect, 24, Bennett-street, No. 6, Cavendish-square, from Monday the 8th to Monday the 15th of DECEMBER inst.; and Tenders are to be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 16th, to THURSDAY, the 18th DAY of DECEMBER, 1854—the Tenders are to be sent in on or before SEPTEMBER, the 21st DECEMBER endorsed "Tender for Cemetery Buildings," addressed to T. B. MASON, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Town Clerk's Office, Doncaster, Nov. 24 1854.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, COVENTRY. To BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Parties desirous of TENDERING for certain WORKS required in RETILING the above CHURCH, may see the new Drawings, and specification for the same, in the Vestry, from the 4th to the 11th DECEMBER inst., between the hours of NINE and FOUR, and where further information may be obtained. Copies can also be seen, during the same period, at the Offices of the Architect, Mr. G. SCOTT, 20, Spring-gardens, London. The Tenders are to be delivered on or before TWELVE o'clock on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, addressed to WILLIAM LYNES, Esq., Accountant, Coventry, and endorsed "Re-slating of Holy Trinity Church." The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH-COAST RAILWAY.—TENDERS for PIPES. The Directors of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the immediate supply of about 3 miles of 9-inch and 200 tons of 3-inch CAST-IRON WATER-PIPES, to be delivered upon the Company's wharf at Deptford. Specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained from the Storekeeper at the Brighton terminus. Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next, endorsed "Tender for Water-Pipes," and addressed to the Local Board of Health, Watford, Herts.—By order of the Board, JOHN SEDGWICK, Clerk.

Watford, Nov. 23, 1854.

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of a PAIR of VILLAS, in the Avenue, St. Margaret's, Richmond, may inspect the Drawings, &c. at the Offices of the Architects, on and after NOVEMBER 27th. The Architect does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

GEORGE MORGAN, Architect, 5, Chancery-lane.

DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at MANCHESTER, by FIRE. Messrs. Rylands and Sons' Books, Papers, and Bank-notes preserved in one of CHUBB'S SAFES, after many hours' exposure to intense heat. COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL.

"24, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1854.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son.

"GENTLEMEN,—We have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large "Patent Fire-proof Safe" that we purchased from you 12 years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March; the locks all answered to their respective keys, and all the contents enclosed (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.

"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"RYLANDS and SONS."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.

This improved style of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUILDING, whether public or private.

The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or cast iron with concrete so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desiderata of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic purposes, within the reach of every one.

Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the Patent,—Mr. BARRETT, 13, York-buildings, Adelphi.

CHEAP GAS-FITTING WAREHOUSE.—The Trade supplied with every description of GAS CHANDELIERS, Hall Lamps, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Iron and Brass Tube, Tin and Composition Pipe, &c. &c. at J. SEALS, 30 and 31, Old-street, near St. Luke's Church, London.

P.S. As large and choice an assortment as any house in London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices. JOHN TOY, No. 8, Branchdale, and Wolverhampton, Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his stock of Ironmongery, Brass Founding, Nails wrought and cut, Copper and Zinc, Patent Locks of all descriptions, China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent-shifting Spindles, Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, as in the new registered Venetian Ventilator, as much admired. 4s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late TURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

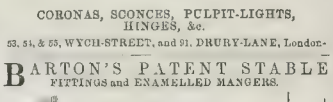
THE LOCK and SAFE QUESTION.—The public and all parties interested in the security of Patent Locks and Fire-proof Safes, are respectfully invited by JOHN TANN (late E. Tann and Sons) to inspect the recent improvements made and patented by him. He has just completed a very highly finished Safe for the French Exhibition of 1855; also Four large strong safes for the government. The above are on view for a few days at the Manufactory, 1, Hope-street, Hackney-road.

HART AND SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
PITT'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING DOOR FURNITURE.

CORONAS, SCONCES, PULPIT-LIGHTS, HINGES, &c.

53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE, London.

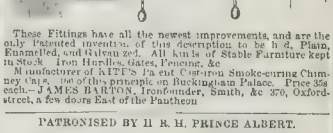
BARTON'S PATENT STABLE FITTINGS and ENAMELLED MANGERS.



These Fittings have all the newest improvements, and are the only Patented invention of this description to be had. Plain, Enamelled, and Galvanized. All kinds of Stable Furniture kept in Stock. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c.

Manufacturer of BARTON'S Patent Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Cans, one of this principle on Buckingham Palace. Price 25s. each.—JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, Smith, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors East of the Pantheon.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.



S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled. Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES and PUMPS kept in Stock for Hire at reduced Prices. M. A. RICHARDS and SON, Pump Manufacturers and Engineers, Upper Ground-street Blackfriars-bridge (Surrey Side).

SECOND-HAND or NEW small PORTABLE FORGE WANTED.—Address, stating particulars and price, &c. to F. C. T. Office of "The Builder."

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,
THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,
Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PFEIL and STEDALL'S,

Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

IRON ROOFS, Wrought-iron GIRDERS, Girder Bridges, Railway and Builders' Wrought-iron Work, Gasholders, Tanks, and Boilers.
CHARLES WALKER and SONS,
Midland Iron Works, Tipton, Staffordshire.
Office, Little Sutton-street, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crauford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wire-cable, rope, and fencing.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCKS, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION HOUSE PLACE.

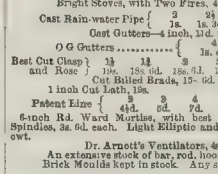
PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process) Works at the Regent's-canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Soil, and Gas and Water pipes, Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ships Iron-work Galvanized, Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much improved PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY REMOVED from BRISTOL to BOW, near London, close to the Bow Railway Station.—A large variety of buildings always on view, churches, chapels, shooting boxes, lodges, bazaars, ornamental villas, dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and fire-proof stores. Also, railway stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring roofing, to the superiority of iron as manufactured by them for that purpose, in point of lightness, cleanliness, durability, cheapness of construction, and being fire-proof. Drawings and estimates furnished
Island Foundry and Ironworks, Millwall, London.
Offices: 13, Fenchurch-street, City.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 139, Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,
9 | 9 | 24 | 36 inch.
25s. | 30s. | 32s. | 34s.
Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars—
34 | 36 | 38 | 43-inch.
54s. | 56s. | 58s. | 62s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 4d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.	
	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 1d. per yard.				
	4	4½ inch.		
O G Gutters	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. per yard.		
Best Cut Clasp	1½	2	2½	3 inch, and larger.
and Rose	10s.	18s. 6d.	18s. 9d.	17s. 16s. per cwt.
Cut Bilged Brads, 15s. 6d. per cwt.				
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s.			Cast Lath, 13s.	
Patent Lize	3	3	4	5	6
	3d.	4d.	6d.	9d.	1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (the works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both combined and economic. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry.

JOHN FINCH, Ironfounder, Priory-street Works, Dudley, Wholesale Manufacturer of Fenders, Fire-irons, Door-mat Joints for Iron Bedsteads, Garden-Seats, Flower-Stands, &c. &c.

THOMAS EDINGTON (lately senior partner of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow), Iron Merchant, Contractor, Agent for Patents, General Furnisher on Agent, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, &c., Gordon-street, Glasgow. Agent on commission for the purchase of Scotch Pig Iron, Railway Bars, Bar-Iron, Castings; and for the sale of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Bar-Iron, Angle and Rivet Iron, Anchors, Tinned Plates, Chains, Cables, Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

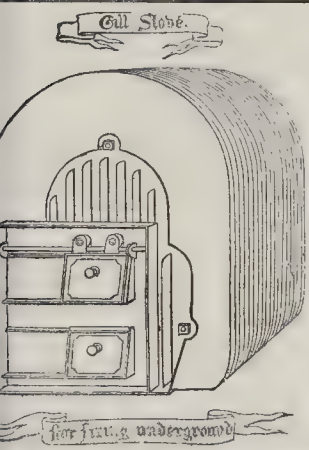
ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.



STUART AND SMITH'S
PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

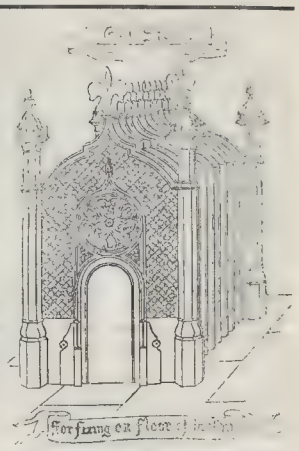
STUART AND SMITH,

ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.



STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

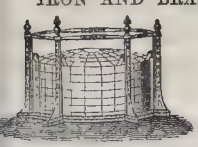
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO B. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON. House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentee, POWIS, JAMES, and Co 26, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE. JOYCE'S PATENT -Plain, from 12s. to 42s.; Ornamental from 31s. 6d. to 10 guineas -for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, water-closets, shops, store-rooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's, S. NASH, Ironmonger, &c 233 Oxford-street, and at the City Depôt, 118, Newgate-street London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the stoves, 56 lbs. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat and Italian irons with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one pennyworth of coke or cinders. Price 12s.

*** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, insures perfect combustion, consumes fuel, requires much less attention than the register stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 224, Holborn.

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at F. EDWARDS and SONS, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, no chimney sweeping is required, and a saving of at least thirty-five per cent. is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot air or metal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle.—Prospectus sent on application.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; WARM AIR Apparatus, &c.—Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior materials for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bugg's, delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society, wherein Mr. Bigg shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable to warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, as economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a moist atmosphere throughout the building. Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE. BACHHOFFNER and DEFRIES'S PATENT.—The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have now been made for the supply of this unique and beautiful mode of warming private houses, shops, public buildings, &c. Smoke, dust, ashes, and accidents from fire are effectually prevented by its use, while it presents all the comfort and appearance of an open coal fire, securing, at the same time, perfect ventilation.—To be seen in action at DEFRIES'S Office, 145, Regent-street London.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

THE best and quickest drying of the wood, bricks and houses, is obtained by the HOLDSWORTH PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating twenty-four hundred or two tons of water, without alteration of the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most precious articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only, without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or waste saved, and greatly considered, reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-prime Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, of Victoria-street, Westminster; Young, Son, and Raymond, Bookbinders; and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BULLEYS, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 26, King William-street, City.

SEVERAL WARM-AIR and GAS STOVES, both new and second-hand, suitable for small churches, chapels, warehouses, shops, &c. TO BE SOLD cheap, at WILLIAM HARMER'S, Ironmonger, Smith, &c. Horseferry road, Westminster Buildings heated with hot water, and fitted up with gas, complete. Estimates given on application.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument) London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace-grates, soot-doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle-valves, stop-cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough-pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Ironfounder, Church-yard No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM-AIR STOVES. The only Pedestal Stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 4th) at the Great Exhibition in 1851. Especially adapted for warming with great economy churches, chapels, schools, entrance-halls, and libraries. Can be purchased only at the manufactory of CUNDY and SONS, Ironfounders, &c. 16, Great Queen-street, Long-acre, where a large stock is always ready for immediate delivery.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double acting spring hinges, and superior cabe fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Gornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 19, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
186, Strand, London.
47, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
27, Dale-street, Manchester.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

IRONMONGERS, ZINC-WORKERS, &c. supplied with SHEET ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC, TURNS, &c. of best quality, at the lowest prices, at WILLIAM HARMER'S Iron, Metal, and Zinc Warehouse, 1, New Peter-street, Horseferry-road, Westminster.—Cast-iron Rain Pipes and Gutters, cash-weights, Railing Bars, &c. at wholesale prices.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.
JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his large stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by house in London.

Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, 66s. per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

HYDRAULIC PRESS.—For SALE, by private contract, an HYDRAULIC PRESS, by Bramah and Robinson, with 12-inch ram, base plate, 5 feet 9 long, 2 feet 8 wide; pair of Pumps, with 1-inch and 3-inch plungers; Press-box and apparatus, in excellent condition.—Apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Directors of the London and North-Western Company are prepared to receive OFFERS for a few small-sized LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, which they have now on sale. The engines have 13-inch cylinders, four wheels coupled and uncoupled, 5 feet and 5 feet 6 inches diameter, copper fire-boxes, brass tubes and tablets, and their machinery is in fair working order. The engines may be seen, on application to Mr. MCONNELL, Locomotive Superintendent, at Wolverton Station.—By order,
CHARLES E. STEWART, Secretary.
Euston Station, Nov. 17, 1854.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE, can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—An ASSORTMENT of nearly 300 CHIMNEY-PIECES, including many in Statuary of the richest design and execution, besides a large variety of a less costly character, in all the most admired Marbles, together with the other valuable Contents of the Show-rooms, including table tops, monuments, vases, baths, &c. will be included in the Sale of the Second Portion of the important Stock advertised by Messrs. EVERSFIELD and HORNE, to be sold on the Premises, near St. Pancras Church, New-road, on the 28th and 29th inst.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES manufactured by Machinery, improved by the proprietor's own invention that defy competition, in price and quality. The trade supplied with Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Slabs, &c at the Marble and Stone Sawing Mills, Cambridge-heath, Hackney.—WM HUNTLER, Proprietor.—Two Marble Masons wanted.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.
MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account.
Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.
Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.
N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES. Depôt, Whitehall-wharf, Parliament-street.—Mr. FRANKLIN, proprietor of the above quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, &c. that he has just landed in the St. Katherine's Docks, ex *Roberto* and *Betty*, from Leghorn, 50 blocks of MARBLE, consisting of large open statuary, suitable for sculpture, Sicilian, veining statuary grounds, dove, Bardilla, &c. Also, at his depôt may be found 100 blocks of marble, consisting of open statuary, vein, Sicilian, black and gold, Galway black, and St. Ann's, and 33 different coloured marbles. A large stock of sawn slabs of every description of marble.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c. Portland, Hareshill, Park spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING-MILLS, 8, NORTH WHARF-ROAD, PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to offer to masons and the building public generally, their extensive assortment of vein, Sicilian, and statuary marble, in slab and block, at prices never before offered. JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.
Just arrived, per *Roberto*, *Wham*, *Betty*, *Natalie*, and *Harlequin*, 150 Blocks of Marble, and 1200 feet of Sawn Slab, Mortars, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c. for Sale on consignment.—The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!—For POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to C. H. CLARK, Granite Agent, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.

GRANITE.—The Checsewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.
London Agents—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street; Manager—JAS. J. MATHIAN, Liskeard.
This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

GATES and GEORGE, GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, beg to inform Whiting Manufacturers and Warehousemen, and Wholesale Dealers in Hearth and Burr Stone, that they can be supplied in quantities from three tons and upwards with the above, delivered at the South-Eastern Railway Goods Depôt, Bricklayers' Arms Station, Old Kent-road, at the current price Terms, samples, and other information may be obtained at the Office of the Wharf above.

NORTH-WESTERN STONE DEPOT, Hampstead-road Bridge, Camden-town.—W. ASPINALL begs to call the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Masons, to his Stock of Portland, Park Spring, Potternewton, Newton, Hareshill, Bath, Caen, and other Block Stone; York Paving, Landings, Steps, Sinks, Slabs, &c.; Park Spring, Robin Hood, Hare-hill Landings and Slabs. Also, Aberdeen, Guernsey, and Haytor Granite Curb and Pitching, all at the very lowest prices.
N.B. Estimates given for Masons' Work.

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town. STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

SILICEOUS STONE.—ORNAMENTAL WORK of every description executed at LOW PRICES in this most durable material. A large Stock kept of Mantel-pieces, Balustrades, Quoins, Tombs, Fonts, &c. at the new premises, Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lot's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—GATES and GEORGE (late Lourd, Beedham, & Co.), General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, are supplying the above and Bath, Portland, Yorkshire, Granite, and other stone from their depôt, at current prices by land and water carriage; also by vessel direct from the quarries, at moderate ship freight to any part of the United Kingdom.
N.B. Heavy goods landed, transhipped, or carted with despatch and at moderate charges.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied to London and its vicinity in any quantity by railway or water carriage at a price far below most other stones in blocks and ashlar of specified dimensions and fine snapped; also random and coursed rubble. It is easily worked to a good face and fine arris; is of beautiful colour and durable quality, as may be seen by the old buildings and churches in the neighbourhood of the quarries and counties adjoining.—For information and samples apply to GATES and GEORGE, General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe.

TO STONE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
FREE-STONE QUARRIES TO BE LET on lease, situated on the east coast of Scotland. The quarries have been long worked, and are among the principal ones in the north of Scotland. They are now in free-rate working order. The stone is well known, and commands an extensive sale in the country and abroad. There is no land carriage, and ships of heavy draught can load at the quarry pier. For specimens and particulars, apply to Mr. H. SMITH, 23, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, before November 30.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Wet Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Kent Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

A LARGE QUANTITY of ROAD SAND FOR SALE, situate on the Banks of the Grand Surrey Canal.—Inquire of C. HOWARD, Builder, Peckham, Surrey.

INDURATED STONE COMPANY, for rendering all Soft Stone, Bricks, Tiles, and Building Materials of all kinds, hard and impervious to weather or moisture.
Capital, 50,000l. in 1l. Shares—10s. to be paid on complete registration, and the remainder at call. Under Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Provisionally Registered under 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.
Prospectuses, containing the various uses to which this invaluable Patent may be applied, and also the expressed opinion of the most eminent Geologist of the day, may be had at the Offices of the Company; of Messrs. Pagden and Hodgkinson, Solicitors, 5, Mark-lane, or N. E. Stevens, esq. Managing Director at Tunbridge Wells; or Edward Roberts, esq. 16, Hollis-street, Cavendish-square, Surveyor to the Company; and of George Lawford, esq. 4, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, Broker to the Company.
Applications to be made to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 14 and 16, St. Swithin's-lane; and High-street, Tunbridge Wells. The works are in operation at King's Quarry, Tunbridge Wells.
The Directors of the above Company have hitherto abstained from making any public statement of the comparison between the price of stone subjected to their patent process, and that of other stones in ordinary use, they were desirous to obtain, from practical investigation, the most accurate results as to the cost of the products.
The following prices will at once exhibit a comparison so favourable to the Indurated Stone, as not only to command the attention of all persons interested in the use of materials of this description, but to insure a higher rate of profit to the shareholders:

	Average price of Sandstone.	Portland Stone.		Tooled York Ston	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Prime cost on the wharf, per foot cube	4d.	3	3	2	6
Working and raising of same	1½d.	0	6	0	9
Plain work, exclusive of sawing	2d.	0	5½	0	9
Sunk work, ditto, ditto	3d.	0	9	1	0
Moulded work, ditto, ditto	3d.	1	0	1	6

Cost of indurating the Sandstone, including every expense—the Black, 6d. and for the Light, 9d. per foot cube.
The cheapness with Portland and Yorkshire stones are introduced in comparison with the Indurated Stones, is in consequence of the peculiar adaptation of the latter for all purposes for which the other stones are used, possessing, as it does, superior advantages as to durability, with the important additions of impervious ness to moisture, the impossibility of vegetation arising on the surface, and the ease and consequent cheapness with which the Sandstone can be worked to any form previous to induration.
The Company have already made arrangements for granting licences in important localities on liberal terms, and they will also be prepared to indurate stone or other porous materials, in large quantities, in any locality, thus avoiding the cost of carriage.
The Directors have confidence in stating that the profits will amount to a clear 30 per cent. on the capital employed; indeed, a glance at the foregoing prices will fully bear out such a statement, and needs no further comment.
Prices of various articles for which the Indurated Stone is especially adapted, showing the relative cost of production with Portland and Yorkshire Stones:—

	Indurated Stone. Black.		Indurated Stone. Light.		Portland Stone.		Tooled York Stone	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Rubbed & Squared Paving, 2½ in. thick, not exceeding 4 feet 6 in. superficial	0	8	0	9	1	6	1	0
Ditto, in 12 in. or 9 in. square, and 1½ in. thick	0	7	0	8	2	0	—	
Window Cills, 8 by 4, weathered, stopped, & throated, per ft. lineal	1	3	1	6	2	3	1	9
Plain Coping, 15 by 3, throated	0	10	1	0	2	0	1	6
Saddle-back Coping, 15 by 4	1	10	2	0	3	0	3	0
Sinks, 6 in. thick, rubbed, and sunk	2	0	2	6	3	6	3	6
Curbs for Areas, 9 by 6	1	4	1	6	2	6	2	6
Steps, 12 by 6	2	0	2	6	3	0	3	0

The difference increased with the amount of work. For all ornamental purposes, such as Chimney pieces, Parapet Ornaments, Pedestals, Tombstones, &c. the advantages in favour of the Indurated stone would be still greater.

THE BUILDER.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.
(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, *Sole Manufacturers.*

This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint Grinders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Wholesale under Brand), either in the dry state or ground in Oil.

Zinc Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands preeminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and innoxious qualities, is peculiarly applicable to first-class Decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and hence its preservative properties for that Metal, whether employed for Marine or other purposes. It is now ground in Colours, and may be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it sets harder, is consequently more durable, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

PRICE LIST AND TESTIMONIALS FORWARDED IN ANSWER TO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

MESSRS. CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, 39, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

AGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miscable imitations of this much-admired material being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves in the Manufactory, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, ronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, archi- of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society of s, at the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition.

O SLATE-MERCHANTS.—Wanted, about 300 SQUARES of SLATING, in exchange for a Sixned House.—Address to J. T. MERRICK, 15, Lowther-arcade, and.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC INT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and illiancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other ours of emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all rtments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the ines.

he greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious rapounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of c. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in sequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to duce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight. hen produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, d the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides omes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises nted with them.

he VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground ill, are sold with the VM mark.—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground in Oil, dry, by Messrs. S. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents.

London, Messrs CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. Wholesale nts, 62, King William-street, City; Messrs. JACKSON and BRIARLY, wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by ers. LAWFORD and CO of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, d undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO., when ground in Oil, dry, by IDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, arrow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, ole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

he Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, o will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint contract.

or further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

HE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC . MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they ve appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-eet, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute e description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent ite Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, riously confined by the cost to the use of the wealthy, is by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT —Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one apted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of mony, combined with the high excellence as a paint, it stands one. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using UBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be ciated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, ntaining frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health d worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in e production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse ny appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their oduce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is arked with the name of the original manufacturers, thus—

HUBBUCK LONDON —PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS UBBUCK and SON, Patent Varnish Manufacturers, Copper ast Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known rd stuccoes dry quickly, and can be painted upon within a few ys. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and OTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman arian under patent, and all other Cements in use for buildin rposes Nine Elms, London

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-tting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by OHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the ural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly ds them in its constituous properties; that it is not affected y frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of OMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and ther Cements read at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be btained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one under only of Portland Cement.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

NOTWITHSTANDING the absorption of public attention by the frightful war in which we are engaged, evidences appear in various quarters of coming endeavours to obtain means for the better regulation of the internal economy of the metropolis, and to effect improvements in its streets and buildings. Recent parliamentary returns have made evident the extraordinary manner in which the metropolis is now governed, and the evils which result from the hosts of uncombined authorities who now discharge that office. It is high time something should be done, with due reference nevertheless to the representative principle, to bring about united and intelligent action.

Most singular it is to find that men in a corporate capacity, worthy, excellent men in the main, who would be scandalized at the idea of an unpaid bill, and look with contempt upon the improvidence of those who will not take the means necessary to provide for their next quarter's rent—that these very praiseworthy and in some respects model men, will yet, when they get banded together in any little official linkwork, straightway forget their principles, and behave like a parcel of improvident scapegraces. That is to say, instead of acting upon the common-sense principle of ordinary life, looking forward to make the best of the future, by studiously avoiding every course or track which the past has warned them will lead to danger, they are content to scramble through the difficulty of the day, leaving the morrow to take care of itself. Thomas Carlyle has said somewhere, that "experience takes dreadfully high school wages." We commonly take rather good care of our costly purchases of whatever sort, but it would appear that schooling is in great measure lost upon the magnates who control parishes and towns. Else why should cholera, which has over and over again given notice of the causes which provoke and feed it, be once more a sound which fills the stoutest with dread, and a presence which has smitten thousands, who have succumbed to its influence, and been laid in a premature grave? Just because we think of reforms only when the scourge is upon us; and, like the debauchee, the moment health returns, we are back to revel in our filthy ways. There has been a Smoke Act passed, which is yet in great measure inoperative; and large sums of money have been spent on a system of sewerage which is notoriously inefficient.

There are two places in the city of Paris where the visitor can command most superb views of that magnificent capital. On the one hand, the grounds of Père la Chaise; on the other, the summit of the Triumphal Arch. Before you lies the basin of the Seine, through which its waters roll in limpid purity. As far as the eye can reach from either point is a dense mass of human habitations, but nowhere are they hidden from the sight by a pall of smoke, and nowhere is the sky concealed until it dips to the horizon. There are two places also from which a panoramic view of unexampled magnitude can be obtained of the "nation of London." Standing on Primrose-hill on a glorious autumn day, or on the knoll near the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, when the sun is riding in mid-heaven, and what do we behold? The largest city of the greatest and most intelligent people in the world, inhabited by a population of itself a sovereignty, and whose wealth no arithmetic can compute, content to live in an atmosphere compounded of the filthiest vapours, depressing to the spirits, destructive to property, and in many respects very fatal to life. How comes it that this is the case? Simply because there is no controlling power directed to the enforcement of required precautions, or next to none; for the solitary or scattered efforts of a few local authorities are completely nullified by the apathy of those surrounding them, who cannot be stirred into exertion till death taps at their door.

The late attack of cholera has shown the good effects of even a partial improvement steadily carried out. The "City" has escaped almost harmless, thanks to the vigorous measures adopted by the authorities within their bounds. Not that the City is a model in all respects: so long, for example, as there are in existence such things as the Paternoster-row nuisance, rivalling in intensity the most stifling and malarious stenches of Bermondsey, it is not what it ought to be. It is really surprising that the works to which we have alluded, are allowed to be carried on in such a quarter. No one who has the misfortune to be condemned to pass daily under the shadow of St. Paul's, can require an explanation of our meaning. There is a tallow-melting establishment in "the Row," whose chimney belches forth an atmosphere so baneful, that strong men sicken under its influence, and every one hurries past the sphere of its influence with the energy imparted by fear of contagion. There is another poison factory of this sort somewhere within range of the Euston-square station. This seems, however, to choose night for the time when it shall vomit its most pestiferous exhalations, as any unfortunate wight who has occasion to traverse an arc of its circle, bitterly experiences. Add such things as the untrapped sewers of our defective drains, the shambles in the densest centre of our commerce, and the over-crowded and ill-constructed habitations, to the thousand and one varieties of abominable impurities emitted from the processes carried on in the buildings which stud every nook and corner of the metropolis, and it will seem no wonder that disease and death stalk round our dwellings.

We have no wish that the Legislature should violently interfere with men's vested rights, but there is a required exercise of authority, which, if it had been timeously exerted, would have prevented the erection within certain limits of certain works which are now established. Again, there are other evils which, if they can plead their ancient establishment in a position where the city has grown around them, ought yet to be removed with a strong hand for the safety of the Commonwealth. Why, for instance, should not London, at once and for ever, abolish its scattered shambles, and erect a fresh system of *abattoirs*, resembling those at Montmartre, in Paris? Edinburgh has copied these institutions with the happiest effect; and there is no good reason why it should not be done here. So long as London suffers an annual decimation in many quarters, expense should not be an element to create a moment's pause. Those whose avocations compelled their residence in town during the past summer, wandering through streets reeking with the odours of unflushed drains, ere the grateful rain-shower gave a moment of relief, were little surprised at the progress of the fatal disease. Men began to think when the tap of the coffin-maker's hammer was heard at the corner of every street, when the funeral-bell was always tolling, when the hearse was in every thoroughfare, and the only thriving men seemed to be the undertakers, of that ancient and dreadful plague so vividly depicted by Defoe, when the grass grew in the streets of London, and the living could not bury their dead. Every one who has a shadow of authority in his locality should recollect that if we are emerging from terror we are only exchanging the evils of one season for those of another, and that it behoves all officials to see rigidly and perseveringly carried out within their bounds the powers—limited enough, it is true—with which the law has armed them. It is to be hoped that ere long we shall see some sufficiently comprehensive scheme devised and authorised by the Legislature for the proper regulation of the internal economy of London.

Sir William Molesworth has signified his intention to submit to Parliament early in the ensuing session a Bill for the amendment of the Acts now in force for regulating the construction and use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, and has sought the opinion of the district-surveyors, severally, upon certain points which have been pressed upon his attention. The chief of these are,—first, whether or not it be true, as some have suggested, that the provisions of the existing Acts have been a chief cause of the confined and unhealthy dwellings of the poor, and have, generally, retarded the architectural improvement of the metropolis; and, secondly, as to the desirability of substituting for the present existing tribunal for the disposal of cases under the Buildings' Acts, an open court with summary jurisdiction; the decisions to be pronounced, and recorded by a registrar. We shall take another opportunity to discuss these and other points connected with the matter: all will agree in desiring such a court: the question is as to its constitution. A committee of the Middlesex magistrates, we may add, have been collecting information touching the working of the present Acts, and the alterations desirable, and will, we suppose, make a report for the assistance of the Government.

Amongst the most recently suggested schemes of improvement, we must mention the designs which were submitted a few days ago to Sir William Molesworth (in his capacity of Chief Commissioner of Works), for the erection of an extensive pile of buildings for Government offices at Downing-street.

The design is by Mr. John Tarring, architect, and contemplates the removal of the buildings between the Horse Guards and Great George-street, Westminster, as far as Charles-street. It is also proposed to remove the block of houses between King-street and Parliament-street, although not absolutely necessary, to open the thoroughfare, and improve the appearance of the new buildings. Dover House, which is situated between the Horse Guards and the buildings occupied by the Board of Trade and Council-office, it is suggested should also be removed, in order to form a public entrance into St. James's-park, instead of a passage through the Horse Guards as at present: this would have the effect of giving a good view from the park of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall.

The block of buildings now occupied by the Council-office and Board of Trade, as refaced by Sir Charles Barry, would remain, and is taken as the basis of the new design: it would form one wing of the façade towards Whitehall: a similar wing would extend from about Fludyer-street to Charles-street, the intermediate space between being filled up with a grand centre of considerable height, and a lofty arched entrance. The whole frontage would be about 700 feet. On the north side facing the Horse Guards, and the south side facing Charles-street, the buildings would be carried down at right angles into the park, to a distance of 400 feet, and have in each front a centre and arched entrance. The front in the park looking westwards, would be similar to the front in Whitehall, and the whole

would form an oblong pile of building, 700 feet by 400 feet, with four façades.

The interior would be divided into three squares by two rows of buildings running parallel with the north and south sides: the centre of these squares would be the largest, and there would be an archway in the middle of the north and south sides of it, in a line with the archways in the flanks of the buildings. The cost has been estimated at nearly 700,000*l.* and to meet the financial difficulties started by Sir William Molesworth, the parties who submitted the plans, offered to carry them out, and present the buildings to the Government, on condition of receiving 32,000*l. per annum* for fifty years. It is stated that the Government are now paying nearly 20,000*l.* a year for rent and repairs of disconnected and inconvenient buildings. We shall probably give our readers an opportunity to judge of the effect of the proposed pile. Without reference to the character of the buildings, we must say that the proposal to bring together the various Government offices, and to make the whole an architectural adornment of the metropolis, has our full concurrence. It is evident from the statement of Sir William, that something is about to be done in this direction, and it is of the utmost importance that it should be looked at in a comprehensive spirit.

There is evidently a movement in London.

PARIS.

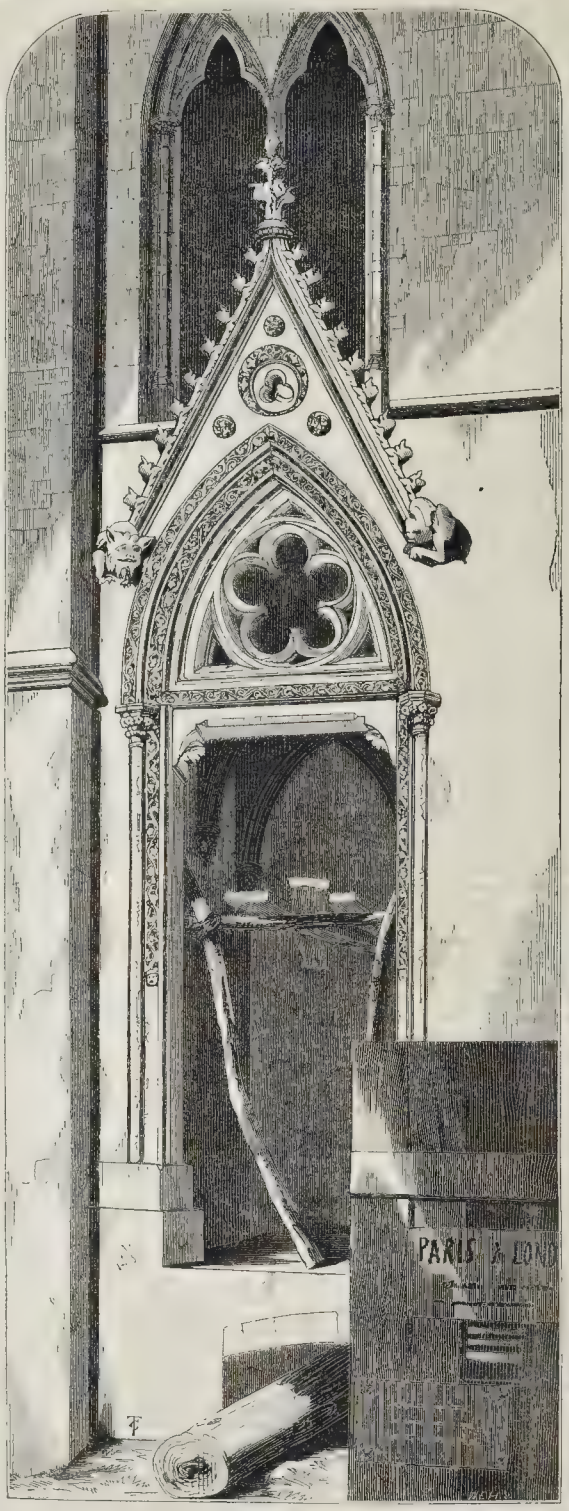
The new church of St. Clotilde, at Paris, is rapidly advancing towards completion. It is a large church, in the Pointed style, with the usual nave and aisles, transepts, choir, numerous chapels, and a pair of western towers and spires. It shows to what a height copyism is still practised, yet still there are some points about the building worthy of notice. The *bas-reliefs*, for instance, in the interior, illustrative of the life of Our Saviour, are good; and the doorway, which we engrave this week, has something novel about it, and looks very well in execution.

We learn from *Galignani* that workmen have commenced the construction of a bridge over the Seine, between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont d'Iéna, starting from the Rue de la Vierge on the left bank to the opening on the right bank opposite the Allée des Veuves and the Rue Jean Goujon. It is to have five arches, and to be finished in six months, for the Universal Exhibition.

The same journal says, that the lining with concrete of the large basin of the Rond du Roi in the Bois de Boulogne having been completely terminated, water has been let in, and that not a drop of water escapes. Part of the two rivers which wind round the islands has also been finished, and has received water. The hand-posts, indicating the different roads which are being established, are to be surmounted with gas-lamps. In addition to this, 300 iron seats are being fixed in different parts, and shrubs are being planted.

We may add from *La Presse* that the new stone bridge of Austerlitz, consisting of five arches, has been opened to the public. It was on the 7th of August that the demolition of the old bridge was commenced, and in ninety-two days the old bridge was swept away and the new one substituted.

Harrow.—It would not be altogether out of place to call the attention of capitalists and builders, through the medium of your useful paper, to the favourable opportunity there is at this place for investment, with every chance of a good return. Houses of every description are much in demand in this locality, consequent chiefly on the healthfulness of the situation, its proximity to the metropolis, the advantages to be derived from Harrow School, and also the privilege offered by the London and North Western Railway Company, viz. of a free first-class pass to and from London for eleven years to residents of new houses worth 50*l.* a year. We have now excellent drainage, a good supply of water, and the immediate prospect of having gas.—Progress.



DOORWAY, ST. CLOTILDE, PARIS.

MR. RUSKIN'S LECTURES ON DECORATIVE COLOUR AT THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

1. THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN ILLUMINATION AND PAINTING.

MR. RUSKIN commenced by stating, that he was not going to read a paper, or to speak from notes, and it was a mistake in the advertisement to say that he intended to deliver a lecture. It was not a lecture, but a talk, and his object was to address himself to the students present, and place before them, in a familiar way, things which were useful.

Before entering upon his subject, however, he wished to glance at one or two historical points, with the view of explaining the examples he proposed to set before them. In these days it was a very common practice to laugh at the middle ages, and hold them up to ridicule. Truly, they were ridiculous in many senses, but certainly they were not ridiculous in their way of writing. They did not write in those days so much as we do now, but they wrote much better when they did write. Even so far back as the seventh century, the Saxon writing began to acquire character and dignity, though the writing of that period differed materially from anything that we did now. The specimen he now submitted (an initial letter) was written as an ornament to a psalter belonging to a lady who died in the year 656, St. Salaberga. It would be perceived that the colours employed in writing in that day, were simply black, yellow, and red. The design in the example was a continuous scroll, beginning in a bird's beak, and terminating in a sort of yellow dragon. It never encountered itself at a turn, but it glanced off and met again in some different part of its progress, and never doubled simply upon itself. Such was the general character of the MS. of that century. It was not very easy to imitate. He had himself tried it, but found it difficult, and to do it well, considerable practice would be required. He wished, however, to draw attention to the fact that there was a character and a finish about this writing which was not found in common penmanship.

From these yellow and black scrolls they went on improving until the time of Charlemagne, when the art of illuminated writing received a great impulse. Then more and more colour was introduced in the finish, and greater variety in the outline. It had been frequently said that Charlemagne could not write: true, he could not write in what would be called writing now; for what we now understand as writing would not have been called writing in the days of Charlemagne. Here was an example of the writing of that age. This (the specimen exhibited) was written in the eighth century, and it was the beginning of one of the books of the Gospel. It would be observed that more colour was introduced about this time; and they would notice how, it was stolen in, as it were, upon the gold. But though it was said Charlemagne could not write, though he could not write as we write now, yet he could write after a fashion. He always carried tablets about with him, upon which he from time to time put down anything he desired to remember. He could not, however, write like the specimen the meeting were now examining; but he employed those who could, and paid great respect to them. Immense respect was paid to the writers of those days. He (the lecturer) would much like that respect paid to the art of writing now. As showing the kind of respect which this art commanded in the Middle Ages, he would read an anecdote respecting an eminent writer who lived in the time of Charlemagne. "There was in the monastery of Arnisberg a writer named Richard, an Englishman, who had with his own hand copied a great number of books, hoping to receive in heaven a recompense for his labours. When he quitted this life his brother monks buried him in a place of honour. Twenty years afterwards his tomb was opened, and his right hand was found in as perfect a state of preservation as though it were alive, and appeared to have been recently cut off from an animated body, while all the rest of the corps was dust. This hand is shown as a great miracle to this day in the monastery of Arnisberg." This showed the honour with which a good writer was regarded at that period; and not only was the art honourable and profitable to those who practised it, but its effect was profitable and valuable to others. We had an instance of this in the history of one to whom we were indebted for all our English literature—he alluded to King Alfred. Alfred himself was honoured in France for his writing; and the best writing of that period came from France. It was well known that the French princess Judith, who was Alfred's stepmother, took great pains to teach him; but it would seem that he had naturally no more taste for study than other children, for it was recorded of him that he lived to twelve years old before he was taught to read. How he was induced to learn was, according to Mr. Sharon Turner, in this wise: "When Alfred was twelve years old, she [Judith] was sitting one day surrounded by her family with a MS. of Saxon poetry in her hands. With a happy judgment she proposed it as a gift to him who would the soonest learn to read it. The whole incident may have been chance play, but it was fruitful of consequences. The elder princes,—one then a king, the other in mature youth or manhood,—thought the reward inadequate to the task, and were silent. But Alfred, captivated by the prospect of information, and pleased with the beautiful decoration of the first letter of the writing, inquired if she actually intended to give it to such of her children as would the soonest learn to understand and repeat it. His mother repeating the promise with a smile of joy at the question, he took the book, found out an instructor, and learned to read it. When his industry had crowned his wishes with success, he recited it to her. To this important though seemingly trivial incident we owe all the intellectual cultivation and all the literary works of Alfred, and all the benefit which by these he imparted to his countrymen." In this case the beautiful initial letter was the attraction—a letter probably like that which he (the lecturer) had just exhibited as characteristic of the date of Charlemagne. This was the first inducement to study with our English Alfred, and he was not quite sure whether it would not be better generally that children should remain until they were twelve years of age, and then be tempted to read by such inducements as these, rather than that we should go on impressing upon their minds in infancy the enormous fallacy that "A" ever was, or under any circumstances could become, an apple-pie. The main idea of the age of which he was now speaking, however, was that a book was a noble and a sacred thing, to be respected and revered. It became precious because it was written with so much labour and with so much beauty: and then came the idea of its sanctity. It was noble, inasmuch as it was the means of making human thought—the most transient and evanescent of all things—the most permanent of all things. Well, this being the idea of books, which then obtained in men's minds, they worked, and worked on, to attain greater excellence in their writing, by systematizing their colour more and more, until they arrived at a perfect system, which, however, they might have found out long before they did, and which it was strange that we ourselves had not discovered. It was strange that those who were familiar with the Bible, wherein they were told that the colours directed to be used for ornamenting the tabernacle, were gold (or yellow), and blue, and purple, and scarlet, as being those calculated to form the basis of the richest, most harmonious, and glorious combinations, should not have adopted them in all cases where such results were required. The thirteenth-century people, however, had not, it appeared, derived their knowledge from the Bible; they went on working and experimenting until they found it out. Here (exhibiting it) was a Bible of the year 1220: it was but a common example, but worth exhibiting, on account of the clerkly manner in which the letters were written. He now came to the middle of the thirteenth century, when an immense development of the art took place. It was well known that the whole spirit of the middle age was to be found in the writings of Dante: there it must be sought. Dante was the prophet of the middle ages. In his "Purgatory" he introduced a description of certain people suffering the penalty of pride. He represented them as being crushed under great stones, in the position of which we have so many examples in the architectural decorations of that period, as in figures bearing corbels, brackets, &c. It was curious to see what Dante appeared to think most calculated to create the feeling of pride in the human breast. It was not valour, nobility, or success in battles, but excellence in writing. These were his words:—

> "Listening, I bent my visage down, and one
> (Nor he who speaks) twisted beneath the weight
> That urged him, saw me, knew me straight, and call'd,
> Holding his eyes with difficulty fix'd
> Intent upon me, stooping as I went,
> Companion of their way. 'O!' I exclaim'd,
> 'Art thou not Oderigi? Art not thou
> Agobbio's glory?—glory of that art
> Which they of Paris call the limner's skill?'
> 'Brother,' said he, 'with tints that gayer smile,
> Bolognian Franco's pencil lines the leaves,
> His all the honour now—my light obscured.'"

The line which is given by Cary (for this is his translation)—

> "Which they of Paris call the limner's skill,"

is not properly translated. The word which in the original is "*alluminare*," does not mean the limner's art, but the art of the illuminator — the writer and illuminator of books. The passage gave a peculiar interest to the illuminated works of the date in which Dante wrote. This period—the middle of the thirteenth century—was marked also by the career of St. Louis, and the next example which he (the lecturer) had to produce, was from a psalter, which was peculiar in having, in addition to the names of the saints, the names of the members of St. Louis's family, with the date of their death, but not of that of St. Louis himself. First, there was the name of Count Robert of Artois, St. Louis's brother, who lost his life while charging the Saracens at Mansourah—just as our light cavalry had charged the Russians at Balaklava. There was thus a note of his death which was put down as a sort of martyrdom. Then there were the names of King Philip II. then that of Louis VIII. the father, and of Blanche of Castile, the mother of St. Louis, but not his own. Now Queen Blanche died in 1252, and St. Louis himself in 1270, so that it was evident this psalter was written between those two periods, and the different portions of it at some distance of time from each other. The leaf exhibited was one of the common leaves taken from the beginning of the book. The flourish of the initial letter he had enlarged, in order to show more clearly what sort of a thing it was. The prevailing colours were blue, purple, and scarlet, with gold: leaves were introduced, and the ornament, it would be perceived, was constantly changing in form and in the curve and lie of the leaf. If there were no change there could be no life. That might be taken as the great rule of art. He might, while upon this point, remark, that one of the great evils of the day was an intense love of symmetry. Nothing in nature was perfectly symmetrical. No two sides of any animal, tree, or other natural object, were exactly alike. Try to brush your hair exactly alike on both sides, and you will find it could not be done. A statue to be graceful must not have the arms and legs in the same action on both sides; they must be in different actions. In nature they always *were* in different actions. In sculpture, in painting, as in everything else, in art as in nature, without dissimilarity there could be no grace. The next specimen he would present to their notice was a capital letter at the beginning of a psalm. In this they would observe, that animals, as well as natural leaves, were introduced. Up to this period nature had not been followed in writing to the same extent, but had been treated in the manner represented in the previous examples. The little Bible he had in his hand, in which the initial capital, of which the letter he exhibited was an enlargement, occurred, was a good example of the style of writing of the year 1230. Here, they would observe, the prevailing colours were the same, blue, purple, and scarlet, with white introduced at intervals, like beautiful pearls. It was a great point in the arts—which many did not seem to be aware of—to know how precious white was. Here were two of the introductory leaves of a psalter which he wished to bring to notice, on account of the human faces intro-

duced in the ornament of the letters. One of these illuminations represented Solomon, having been named David's successor, being made to ride upon the king's own mule, and the burial of King David. Both of these examples were remarkable for the beauty of the faces. Outline and colour were, however, the principle of these examples; beyond that there was no imitation of nature. But from this time they began to enrich their MS. more and more: the systematization of colour went on until they reached a point of enormous luxury. With that luxury of ornament and colour came carelessness and the gradual degradation and decline of the art. The MS. now produced, one given to Queen Blanche, in the sixteenth century, exhibited that carelessness and degradation in a marked degree. The art having reached its culminating point about the middle or towards the close of the thirteenth century, from that period began to decay, the principles of it having been lost sight of in the attempt to attain greater luxuriousness of drawing and effect, those principles which he insisted upon as the fundamental principles of the art being clearness of outline and simplicity of colour, without the introduction of light and shade. He had said that writers were not reverenced sufficiently in these days,—he said also that neither were painters reverenced as they ought to be. It was a very difficult thing to paint well—much more so than most people imagined, and to lay on light and shade properly, to realize and to convey upon canvas a thorough impression of the varying effects of sunshine and shadow, in the colour of the air, and in the tints given to every object in nature, was a far more difficult thing than most men were capable of accomplishing. This was the reason why we had so few really good painters, and so many bad paintings. There had been never more than three or four really good painters in the world in any one age, and no wonder, for it required talent of a very rare order to be a painter in the higher sense of the term. It was as difficult, and required a natural capacity as extraordinary, to be a good painter, as it did to be a Duke of Wellington; but though it was necessary to possess a first-rate capacity, and talents of the highest order to be a painter, it was not so to enable persons to outline truly from nature, and to lay on simple colour beautifully. This also was a peculiar gift not possessed by every one; but it was a gift which hundreds of persons possessed naturally. Amongst dressmakers there were many who instinctively, as it were, evinced an aptitude at arranging flowers and putting on colour, so as to throw in depth or light as required, for the purpose of producing harmonious combinations, and the instinct to arrange bouquets of flowers so as to combine in harmony the various hues was common. But the mischief was, that when young people were found to possess the talent of outlining or arranging colour in more than an ordinary degree, they were pressed to learn to draw, though they might not have brains enough ever to draw well. He would urge upon those of his audience who had the the gift of colour not to allow it to be checked or run away with by pursuing that which it was more than doubtful that they would ever succeed in. There might be first-rate art exhibited in the pursuit of colour only. The field was narrow, no doubt; but if a man made up his mind to be an illuminator—if he possessed the gift of arranging colour, and his opportunities and time did not admit of his making himself a good painter, then let him take up this principle, that every form he drew must be in pure colour, without shadow. He might use what colours he pleased, but let him not resort to shadow in any shape—the object should always be represented in gradated pure colour, with true outline. The first step was to be perfect master of outline. Outline was susceptible of great beauty and infinite variety; but it must be firm and true; not thickened on the side opposite to the light, with a view of showing something like a shadow. It must not be shadowed at all. Nothing could be more absurd than to attempt to throw in shadow by thickening the line, for if the outline was ever lost, it would oftener be on the dark side than on the light side. Besides, the veracity of the line would lie within the compass of a hair. It must be right or wrong. If right, the thickening of the line destroyed the correctness, and the thickness must be removed before the outline could be true, the truth lying somewhere within the thick line. The first thing to practise was perfectly faithful outline, and an important thing to know was how much could be expressed by it. Here was an example of the fourteenth century, containing nothing but outline. They would observe that there was a blue bird in the composition, which appeared all but animated, because it was as far as it went so beautifully drawn. This example, and some of the others, would however appear to those who were close to them somewhat coarse, in consequence of their having been considerably enlarged from the original MS. But there might be as much perception of nature in working out these mere outlines as in working out a fully shadowed drawing, like one he now exhibited (a bunch of leaves very far inferior as a work of art to either of the examples of MS. shown), and it was much better that they should possess, for the purposes of decorations generally, the daring conventionality of colour shown in other specimens he submitted to them with pure outline, than that they should be imitators of the spurious examples produced by painters who could not paint, and which violated the eye wherever they were seen. He had said that the peculiar character of the decorative work of the thirteenth century, was the introduction of nature, and that was the circumstance that would make it especially agreeable to those who pursued this art now, if it could (as he hoped) be revived amongst us. In practising it, they need not limit themselves to birds and leaves, as in the examples before them, but might avail themselves of every natural object. As soon as they could trace an outline correctly, he wanted them to watch closely every living object around them—groups of children in the streets, leaves, trees, birds, and the animals in the Zoological Gardens; but he would warn them against introducing too much; and when they were painting, let them never introduce the same letter twice, or the same figure or animal twice in the same composition.

Now, what were the fields for an occupation of this kind? This was a serious question, and unless the change took place which he was now striving to bring about, he found himself wedged in between two difficulties. He frequently received letters from persons who said to him, "Build us a house, or paint us a room in this way." The reply he was compelled to make was, that he had not the workmen who could do it; and then it was said, naturally enough, that he was a humbug. He went to the workmen, and they said, "We cannot devote our time to that kind of work; there is no demand for it, and we could not earn our money by it." Now, he had asked the students and workmen to come together there that day, that they might aid him in the attempt to revive the art to which he had been directing their attention, by recommending to those by whom they were employed to introduce this kind of decoration wherever opportunity offered. There was a great field for it in ornamenting the interiors of churches. There was the lettering of the commandments, and the writing over the communion-table, the windows, and other ornamental work, where illuminated letters might be introduced with great effect. The patterns might be perpetually varied, and animals, birds, leaves, trees, and other natural objects, might be made to give life and diversity to them. But he would urge upon them whenever they were required to paint anything in a church to do it as well as they could, and to introduce as much of nature as they could in a graceful manner. Then there was the decoration of rooms,—though upon that point he confessed he saw considerable difficulty. He liked pictures and prints in rooms, and would, as far as he could, induce people to buy them, and the examples he had exhibited certainly would not look well with those. He would say nothing further upon this point, therefore, except that he should like to receive the advice and suggestions of workmen themselves upon it. In the lettering on the outside of shop-fronts, illuminated letters might appropriately be employed, and would form a pleasing change from the dingy appearance which many of the shop-fronts, especially in the metropolis, presented. He would urge upon them, when they had shop-fronts to decorate, to endeavour to induce the shopkeeper to allow them to introduce such letters. He believed the effect would be good, but he was not over-sanguine when he looked at that unhappy thing in Leicester-square, which was abominably ugly, in spite of its colour. Another, and a most important field for the exercise of this art, was the decoration of books. He did not say that every book should be illuminated; some books, as the Bible, should, he thought, be as simple in lettering as possible; but books of poetry or art, which might be very appropriately decorated as suggested. He was anxious to see a taste for decorating books in this manner, because he believed we were falling into a very careless way of regarding our books. It might be, that we had so many books now as compared with what persons in similar positions in life formerly possessed. It had been said that it was better to have a few books than many; he could not say that that was his feeling; he considered it a most delightful thing to have a library; at the same time, he should like people to value and love their books more than they did. The feeling that prevailed in the middle ages with regard to books was, that they were holy things, and those who were employed upon them felt that they were engaged upon a holy work. He would like to bring back something of that feeling, and he would also like to bring back for the workmen the employment of illuminating books, for he thought it must have been a most happy employment. He did not know at what cost now an illuminator might be able to produce a finely-illuminated page. That was a subject on which he was anxious to obtain information. He wanted to have the data, and if the workmen would furnish him with that, he would endeavour to bring the subject before the public. What he wanted was the information to enable him to say, when asked, what would be the cost of illuminating some beloved book, which it might be desired to preserve as a valued work in a family. He thought very many persons would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, if it were offered them, to have books of this character so decorated to be preserved as heirlooms. For his own part, he would rather have an illuminated book in his library than a picture. He would like to have a book of which every page was a picture. The great point was to make this art of book illumination fashionable; if that were done, it would go on as a matter of course. A new school of art would be introduced; the eye for colour would become disciplined; the perception of truth and form in outline would become disciplined; and the art of painting would be more and more appreciated. A Titian could only be appreciated by those who understood harmony of colour. It was not the extraordinary effects of the light and shade—beautiful though they were—that marked the true Titian, so much as the beautiful harmony of his colours; and by disciplining the eye to those harmonies a feeling would be created in the public mind which was now almost dead. There was another advantage that would result from the revival of this art to the student and the illuminator. He could not imagine a happier life than that which would be led by any person of quiet and studious habits with something like the disposition of the old monks who were the illuminators in past times, while following this occupation. If it were cultivated, a totally new impulse would be given to art in every direction, and possibly also to literature, for people would feel that it was better to have a monument in the shape of an illuminated book than in that of an illuminated window; and many a man engaged in writing a book would feel more interest in his work, and take more care in its composition, if he knew that it was to be beautifully illuminated, to be placed in a library as a beloved thing, to be handed down from father to son, and from generation to generation, than if it were printed in the ordinary way, tossed about by printers' devils, and thrown aside as soon as read. As showing the kind of life he would encourage, he would ask permission to read a passage from Longfellow,

describing the Friar Pacifico transcribing and illuminating the Gospel of St. John:—

"It is growing dark! yet one line more
And then my work for to day is o'er:
I come again to the name of the Lord,
Ere I that awful name record,
That is spoken so lightly among men,
Let me pause awhile, and wash my pen;
Pure from blemish and blot must it be
When it writes that word of mystery!
Thus have I laboured on and on,
Nor by through the Gospel of St. John.
Can it be that from the lips
Of this same gentle Evangelist,
That Christ himself perhaps has kissed,
Came the dread Apocalypse?
It has a very awful look,
As it stands there at the end of the Book.
Ah me! when I think of that vision divine,
Think of writing it line by line,
I stand in awe of the terrible curse,
Like the trump of doom in the closing verse.
God forgive me! if ever I
Take aught from the Book of Prophecy;
Lest my part, too, should be taken away
From the Book of Life on the Judgment-day."

Then notice the change of feeling—how natural!

This is well written, though I say it!
I should not be afraid to display it,
In open day, on the self-same shelf,
With the writings of St. Thecla herself,
Or of St. Theodosius, who of old
Wrote the Gospels in letters of gold!
That goodly folio standing yonder.
Without a single blot or blunder,
Would not bear away the palm from mine,
If we should compare them line by line.
There, now, is an initial letter!
King René himself never made better!
Finished down to the leaf and the snail!
Down to the eyes on the peacock's tail!
And now, as I turn the volume over,
And see what lies between cover and cover,
What treasures of art these pages hold,
All ablaze with crimson and gold,
God forgive me! I seem to feel
A certain satisfaction steal
Into my heart, and into my brain,
As if my talent had not lain
Wrapped in a napkin, and all in vain.
Yes, I might almost say to the Lord,
Here is a copy of thy word,
Written out with much toil and pain;
Take it, O Lord, and let it be
As something I have done for thee."

He looks from the window:—

"How sweet is the air! How fair the scene!
I wish I had as lovely a green
To paint my landscapes and my leaves!
How the swallows twitter under the eaves!
There, now, there is one in her nest:
I can just catch a glimpse of her head and her breast;
And will sketch her thus, in her quiet nook,
For the margin of my Gospel Book."

This was the kind of life he wished the students of this art to follow. He proposed to leave the various examples he had exhibited in the Museum, that those who desired to do so, might come in if they pleased, and work from them between then and the next lecture. In the next lecture he proposed to explain the general principles of outline, and to exhibit examples; and in the third lecture he intended to explain the principles of colour.

AMERICAN INGENUITY IN STONE, WOOD, AND IRON WORKING.

WE have already incidentally adverted to Mr. Joseph Whitworth's special report connected with his visit to the American Exhibition. It is a pity that one so well qualified should have been prevented by circumstances from giving us an elaborate account of Transatlantic advancement in machinery generally. The tiny blue-book, to which we have referred, contains much interesting matter, set forth in that clear, curt style, which may be expected from a practical man who has neither time nor inclination to spin words, but simply to tell you about a bit of mechanism, and how it works. We have selected a few of the heads which bear on building operations. It may be interesting for those engaged in similar operations, to compare the results in the two countries, and notice how nearly every little labour-saving contrivance is made available. Certainly, as Mr. Whitworth remarks, no country has done so much as our own in the most difficult applications of machinery to working in wood,—from Brunel's great and complicated inventions at our dockyards downwards. But it must be confessed that we have been a little slow in adapting it to the numerous minor processes such as are successfully carried on in America by its aid. Doubtless, the peculiarly favourable nature of the patent law to their own citizens, has fostered a multitude of mechanical inventions—the efforts of poor but ingenious men,—which in our island would have been smothered by the costly and cumbrous legal fencework necessary to procure protection. This is now remedied, and we may expect to find under the new patent law an impetus given to a great variety of effective improvements. The law is not in all respects what it should be, but it is a vast boon when compared with the old rules and prices. Brother Jonathan had once a shadowy sort of excuse for pirating books, and charging a British subject sixteen times as much for a patent as he did himself. Now, when we have abolished the one grievance, and are eager to redress the other, he is surely prepared to reciprocate?

Lock-making.—The manufacture of locks appears to be rapidly extending. In an establishment at Pittsburg, employing 350 men in making locks, coffee-mills, copying presses, &c. good work was being turned out. Another at Newhaven, Connecticut, employs about 200 men in making locks and lock-handles. The latter are made of coloured clays, so mixed as to present a grained appearance. They are first moulded by hand, then turned in a self-acting lathe with great rapidity, and are afterwards baked in a furnace. Padlocks are made here of a superior quality to those of the same class imported from England, and are not more expensive.

Saw-mills, Lowell.—The trees sawn up in the Lowell saw-mills, are floated down from the interior of the country by river: they are docked in a basin by the timber-yard, and are dragged up an inclined plane into the interior of the mill as they are wanted. In an upper story are placed two large saw frames, and between them travels an endless chain, running along the shop floor over pullies, and extending down the inclined plane nearly to the edge of the basin. To any part of this endless chain may be hooked another chain, which, being passed round one or more trees, as they lie in the basin, drags them up into the mill, and deposits them alongside the saw frames. Shingles used for covering the roofs and sides of houses are made in vast quantities. A circular saw cuts them 16 inches long, from 3 to 9 inches wide, and of a thickness tapering from $\frac{3}{8}$ths to $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch, at the rate of from 7,000 to 10,000 per day, according to the nature of the wood. Timber is also cut up into laths, 4 feet long, at the rate of from 60 to 100 per minute, by a circular saw, attended by two men.

Saw-mills, Buffalo.—In these saw-mills, boards are sawn into "sidings," that is, long wedge-shaped boards, for the sides or roofs of houses, by a circular saw, at the rate of 17 feet per minute. The board is introduced at the back of the saw, and moves in the direction in which it revolves. It thus cuts with the grain, and the strength of the cut assists the forward feeding motion of the board. Subdivision of manufacture is advantageously adopted on a system. Many works in various towns are occupied exclusively in making door, window frames, or staircases, by means of self-acting machinery, such as planing, tenoning, mortising, and jointing machines. They are able to supply builders with the various parts of the woodwork required in building, at a much cheaper rate than they can produce them in their own workshops, without the aid of such machinery. In some of these manufactories twenty men were making panelled doors at the rate of 100 per day. Portable sawing-machines, driven by horse power, are commonly used for sawing up logs of wood for fuel, particularly at the various stations on the railroads, where the wood intended for the consumption of the locomotives is stored in piles. The "horse-power machine" consists of a stout frame supporting a railway, about 7 feet long, on which run the rollers of an endless travelling platform. The axles of the rollers are of iron, five-eighths inch diameter, stretching across the rails, but are connected together by a series of links, each about 12 inches long, so as to form an endless chain, which passes over a fixed segment at one end and the chain wheels at the other. The travelling platform is made by planks of wood, about 12 inches broad, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, fastened transversely to the endless chain. It is inclined at an angle of about 7° to the horizontal line, and the horse being placed on the platform pushes it backward from under him, which causes the chain wheels at the end of the frame to revolve, and the motion thus obtained is conveyed to the circular saw or other machine required to be driven. Some horse-power machines are made to admit two horses abreast. They are found very useful to farmers. When requisite they are mounted on wheels, and may be easily taken from place to place, to saw up trees which could not conveniently be moved entire.

Planing-machines.—A numerous variety of planing-machines are in common use. For flooring-boards, Woodworth's machine is found to answer very satisfactorily. In planing-mills at Philadelphia, are four of them working in one room, side by side: they have three cutters on each horizontal axis, having a radius of 6 inches, and making 4,000 revolutions per minute. The cutters are said to be capable of planing from 2,000 to 3,000 feet of work without being sharpened with the oil-stone, and from 20,000 to 30,000 without being ground. They plane boards 18 feet long, varying in width from 3 to 9 inches, at the rate of 50 feet per minute. At the same time that the face of the board is planed, it is tongued and grooved by cutters, revolving with a radius of about 3 inches, on vertical axes on each side of the board. The chips made by the four planing-machines are driven through large pipes, and fall into a trough about 20 inches wide, running across the room immediately under the cutters. In this trough works an endless chain, in which are fixed wooden scrapers, that carry along the chips as they fall to a recess at the side of the room. Here they are carried off by the scrapers of another endless chain running up an inclined plane. The pullies on which this side-chain works are larger in dimensions than those of the transverse chain, which works inside. The transverse chain thus deposits its chips in the trough of the inclined plane, and they are carried up to a hole in the ceiling of the fuel-room, adjoining the boiler-house: through this hole they fall into the fuel-room, and fill it up, if necessary, to the top. Where an accurately smooth surface is required, Daniel's planing-machine is employed. It consists of an upright frame, in which a vertical shaft revolves, having horizontal arms, at the ends of which are fixed the cutters. The work is carried along on a travelling bed under the cutters, which are driven at a very high speed.

Box-making.—In a box manufactory at Worcester, a machine made on Woodworth's principle planed boards 10 inches wide simultaneously on both sides. Boxes are made in great numbers, from boards which are tongued and grooved by what is called a "matching machine," and then put together as that operation is finished. The tonguing and grooving cutters are fixed in horizontal axes, and the workman passes the boards alternately over the one or the other, as the sides require them to be tongued or grooved. Other varieties of planing-machines are also in use, known by the names of their different inventors. Some of them have fixed, vertical, or horizontal cutters, others vertical or horizontal revolving cutters, and various other combinations, according to the purposes for which they are intended.

Stone-planing Machines.—In an establishment at Washington which has but recently commenced operations, there were two planing-machines and a grinding or polishing machine. Considerable difficulties have hitherto attended the employment of machinery for planing stone, such as granite and stone of similar formation. Here difficulties have, however, been surmounted most successfully by the construction of planing-machines, such as are used in stone works in New York and Washington, in the former of which upwards of 400 men and ten machines are employed. The planing-machine consists of an upright frame, in which revolves a vertical shaft carrying three horizontal arms. At the extremities of these arms are fixed circular cutters, inclined outwards about forty-five degrees from the perpendicular, or about the angle at which the workman would hold his chisel. They are about 10 inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, made of steel and bevelled on both sides, leaving a sharp edge. They are fitted upon axes, and are at liberty to revolve loosely in their bearings as their edges strike the stone. The cutters are carried round the

shaft at the rate of about eighty revolutions per minute when planing freestone, and sixty when planing granite. The stone is moved forward on a bed to which it is keyed: the cutters strike its surface obliquely as they are carried round on the revolving arms, turning at the same time on their own axes, and chipping and breaking off the projecting portions of the stone at every cut. The machine planed the face of a stone slab, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, in seven minutes. Another modification of this machine, which is not so economical, is employed when it it necessary that the face of the stone be left in lines as it comes from the tool. The stone is keyed in a travelling bed and passed under a frame, in which works a sliding carriage driven by a crank: in this carriage is fixed the circular cutter at the required angle, and as the stone is carried along the cutter is driven backwards and forwards across its face at right angles to the direction in which it moves, and strips off parallel breadths of stone at every cut. The cutters can be used for planing from 300 to 400 square feet of freestone surfaces, and about 150 square feet of granite without being ground.

Stone-polishing Machine.—The stone is polished by a flat circular disc of soft iron, which is made to revolve horizontally. The axis of a disc is fixed at the end of a heavy frame, which moves round a strong centre shaft in a radius of about 12 feet. The polishing disc revolves at the rate of 180 revolutions per minute. It is driven by a strap, to which motion is given by a driving-pully fixed in the centre shaft. The disc is guided and its pressure regulated by hand. It will polish about 400 square feet of surface in a day of ten hours.

Brick-making with Dry Clay.—A machine for making bricks from dry clay, is now in operation in Staten Island, about nine miles from New York. The works are carried on under extensive sheds, near to the water-side, and are connected with a wharf by a railway, which also extends to the bed from which the clay is dug. A large moveable shed is erected on the bed of clay at the terminus of the railway. In dry weather the clay is collected by slicing it from the surface with a kind of shovel, having a sharp edge, which is drawn by two horses, and will hold about two barrowfuls. In wet weather the surface of the clay is harrowed to the depth of 2 or 3 inches, by a triangular wooden frame, carrying nine teeth, a process which, in the powerful rays of an American sun, soon causes the moisture to evaporate. It is then taken off by the scoop, or shovel, above described, and conveyed to the shed, where it is carried by rail to the machine-shed. It is deposited close to a cylindrical screen, revolving on a fixed axis, which has projecting loose bars. The screen is about 8 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, and consists of bars 5-8ths of an inch square, riveted on two cast-iron wheels, which form the ends: the bars are about 1-16th of an inch apart, and the clay is riddled through them. The screen is inclined, and the clay is fed in between the arms of the shed, and, as it revolves, the small pulverized particles fall through the bars, while the large stones pass out at the lowest end. The clay is next raised by elevations, which are fixed to an endless leather belt, about a foot wide, to the height of about 12 feet, and conveyed to rollers. It is ground and shovelled into hoppers, which feed the moulds. These are 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 4 inches deep. The clay is dropped into the moulds, which are placed six in a row to the depth of 3 to 3¼ inches, according to the quantity of moisture it contains, and is afterwards compressed to the thickness of 2 inches in the following way:—Six presses, or rams, fixed in a heavy frame, are raised by a cam, and being allowed to fall, exert very great pressure by their impost on the clay. The blow is repeated, and then the bricks are powerfully compressed, above and below, by revolving cams. Thirty-six bricks are made per minute. They are at once conveyed to the kiln, which is under the shed, at a short distance from the machine. After being burnt, they are separated into three shades of colour, of light and deeper reds. The best burnt bricks are equal in quality to the best English stocks, and were selling at twelve dollars per 1,000.

In a brickyard at Washington, Sawyer's machine, which had been in use for sixteen years, makes about 1,800 bricks per hour, from dry clay, by compression only. The clay is obtained from a pit close by. As it is dug out, it is carted up an inclined plane to the floor over the room where the machine is at work. A roller, weighing 1,600 lbs. and making sixty revolutions per minute, grinds it upon a grating, through which the pulverised particles fall into the room below. There it is shovelled into a hopper which supplies the brick moulds by feed pipes. Three bricks are made at one time, being compressed by top and bottom pistons or pressers, which are connected together by long iron rods, and from the top part are suspended levers, with toggle joints, worked by cranks. The bricks were sold at the rate of 6½ dollars per 1,000, and were of a medium quality between English seconds and stock bricks.

At Pittsburg, 250 men are employed in manufacturing bar iron, rods, sheets, and nails. The iron is manufactured both with anthracite coal and charcoal. They have fifty-one machines for making cut nails: many of them are self-acting in the feeding for the smaller sizes; the strip of iron is inserted in a tube, which is made to revolve alternately half round each way. They make 2,000 kegs of such nails per week, each weighing 100 lbs. and containing sizes from fourpenny up to tenpenny nails. A rivet-making machine was at work, which made rivets weighing seven to the pound, at the rate of eighty per minute. Its main shaft carried two cams, one a side cam, which gave the motion for cutting off and holding the iron between the dies; the other a direct cam for forming the head of the rivet. The cams for the nail-machines are made of drilled cast-iron, and that part of the lever which acts against the cam, is faced with a plate of bell-metal. Several large grinding stones were used, having mouldings on their peripheries for restoring the dies when broken. It is usual in England to soften the dies by annealing previous to restoring their shape, and again hardening them subsequently. The shape may be thus more perfectly restored, but at a greater cost, and the operation of softening and rehardening deteriorates the quality of the steel.

THE OXFORD MUSEUM DESIGNS.

THE Vice-Chancellor has announced that the six undermentioned designs have been selected to be submitted to professional judges, according to the statement of requirements of the museum delegates furnished to competing architects:—

No. 5—Cypher, Cross Compasses.
No. 6—Cypher, A. Z.
No. 11—Fiat Justitia ruat Cœlum, design A.
No. 22—Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum.
No. 26—Spes.
No. 29—Virtus in arduis.

The remaining designs have been rejected.

LIKE your correspondent, J. F. I have had the pleasure of an examination of the designs for the above building. Though I do not agree with him in his opinions about competitions in general, nor this in particular, I will not enter into a discussion of the points upon which I differ from him, but will refer to a matter which he does not notice. In the discussions about competitions and the criticisms of the decisions of committees, we have heard a great deal about morality and honour, and particularly of the want of it on the part of *committees*. I have read letters in your valuable journal which would lead me to conclude that their authors—generally unsuccessful competitors for some building—were men of the most unimpeachable honour and unquestionable morality, and I do not doubt the *general* truth of my impression.

If, however, I may draw general conclusions from this particular competition, I much fear that architects are not always true to themselves,—that their morals are as weak as those of committees are said to be, and that in their anxiety and avidity for success, they sacrifice their principles of honour sometimes.

One of the conditions of the museum competition was, that no coloured drawings should be sent, but that they were to be got up in indian-ink or sepia. What did I find on my visit, but amongst the rest two designs got up in all the splendour and with all the charms of colour. This was, of course, an attempt to hoodwink the judgment of the delegacy—to charm them by means which they, probably, would not distinguish from the internal or special merit of the *design* considered by itself.

This, Mr. Editor, is a phase of the competition which, I think, you will consider worth notice, for it is ridiculous for architects to expect honourable treatment at the hands of committees if they stoop to trickery themselves. The gentlemen in question have clearly been guilty of a breach of honour to their professional brethren.—SUBSCRIBER.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS IN IRELAND.

THE first meeting for the session took place on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. Mr. G. Papworth, V.P. in the chair. Mr. J. Owen, Hon. Sec. having read the report of the council, which stated that the Institute was in an improving condition, its adoption was moved by Mr. J. J. Lyons, seconded by Mr. Symes, and carried unanimously. An election subsequently took place for officers for the ensuing session, and the result of the ballot was as follows:—President—Marquis of Clanricarde. Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Jacob Owen, G. Papworth, and P. Byrne. Council—Messrs. Wilkinson, Clarendon, Welland, Lanyon, Symes, Sir J. Benson and Sir Thos. Deane. Hon. Secretaries—Messrs. P. Neville and Jas. Owen. Auditors—Messrs. Montgomery and McCurdy. The chairman addressed the meeting respecting the desirability of gentlemen in the profession coming forward more energetically with their literary contributions, whether by the reading of papers or otherwise, and stated that, in order to set the example, he would endeavour against the next night of meeting to be prepared with an essay himself.

LODGING-HOUSES FOR CLERKS AND MEN OF SMALL INCOMES.

THE interest which you take in the welfare of the public, as regards their health and comfort of habitation, induces me to call your attention to the above subject. Model lodging-houses for the industrious and working classes are now daily rising around us; but there is one class, and that a very numerous one, to whom these places are not either fit or convenient in consequence of the very mixed classes which are generally found to be associated therein. The class to which I refer is that of the great number of clerks, who, receiving not very large salaries, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, if afforded, by the establishment of such houses, where the accommodation would combine economy with comfort in the arrangements.

I beg leave to suggest, for the consideration of capitalists, the erection or conversion of some suitable building, in some central locality, near the Strand or Fleet-street, in which that numerous body of clerks, and also other respectable persons with small incomes, might have the benefit of similar institutions without the drawbacks of those now existing.

An investment of this kind would, I am well convinced, not only be a safe one, but, as the progress of those already established shows, a very remunerative one.

ONE WHO HAS OFTEN BEEN "TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR."

CHAPTER-HOUSE, YORK-MINSTER.

AMONG the most beautiful specimens of ancient architecture remaining to us, are the chapter-rooms attached to our cathedrals. From time to time, as occasion served, we have given illustrations of those which have come under our notice. We now add to the list an engraving of the exterior of the Chapter-room at York-minster, a building that has peculiarities about it deserving of special notice. An octagon in plan, and without a centre shaft (as at Lincoln, Wells, and Salisbury), it has a groined roof of timber, which, for boldness of conception, may fairly vie with those above named. It has another peculiarity—it is so well cared for as to make it a model for imitation. Some of the fine specimens we have named are little better than lumber-rooms; while others are in so bad a state as to create anxiety for their safety; but here it is not so; internally, the whole of the work has been carefully restored, and it is in other respects so well preserved, that time seems to have had but little effect beyond that of adding to its beauty.

CHAPTER-HOUSE, YORK-MINSTER.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

New Swindon.—The Market is now completed and opened. It is built entirely of Bath stone, with a raised parapetted terrace surrounding it, in Swindon stone and Bath dressings. The place is octagonal, and the shops being back to back, in two rows, one faces towards the terrace, and the other towards a well lighted and roofed space for the accommodation of those tradesmen who require shelter for their wares. In the centre is a Bath-stone fountain, and above that, pendant from the roof, a simple but large three-tier corona, which is sufficient to light the shops as well as the enclosed space. The Mechanics' Institution and Hall is approaching completion, and expected to be opened on New Year's-day, with a ball. The hall will accommodate about 1,000 persons for such a purpose, and of course considerably more for the lectures and theatrical representations, for which there is an excellent stage provided. The architect is Mr. Edward Roberts. It will be remembered that we published the design some time since.

Dunmow.—The Town-hall here has been nearly rebuilt, and was opened by a *conversazione* of the members and friends of the Dunmow Literary Institution, on Wednesday evening before last, followed by a ball. The side and front walls of the upper room have been taken down and rebuilt, and a gallery, capable of accommodating nearly 100 persons, has been erected on the north side. The large room, instead of 8 feet, is now upwards of 16 feet high, besides the space in the open roof, and the small side room and lobby, having folding doors opening into the hall, now form, as meetings may require, a larger area. The windows, in casements, with hexagonal quarries, have been enlarged. All the new work has been timber framed, and grained as oak. The works, exclusive of the clock, will cost upwards of 350*l.* The whole has been executed by Messrs. Cock and Franklin, of Dunmow, builders, under the superintendence of Mr. Fenton, of Chelmsford, architect, and a committee of subscribers. A new ornament in the hall is a carved ornamental chair, presented by the ladies of Dunmow to Viscountess Maynard.

Ryde.—Messrs. Bennett and Holdsworth, of London, are the successful competitors for the performance of all the works in their line required for the Ryde water supply. The engines and pumps will be made by Easton and Amos, the hydraulic engineers.

Weston-super-Mare.—Staffs of engineers, surveyors, &c. have been of late engaged in measuring and preparing plans for the proposed pier, docks, railways, &c. in connection with the scheme for uniting the South Coast and Southampton, preparatory to applying for the necessary Acts of Parliament (notice for doing which has been given), for carrying out the works.

Cardiff.—Drainage operations are now briskly carried on in this town, trenches of considerable depth being cut through various streets.

Aberdare.—The Local Board of Health having received a very large number of applications for the office of surveyor, they determined to invite seven of the candidates to present themselves. Each having had a personal interview, the election was proceeded with. On the first division, the votes were given as follows:—For Mr. William Griffiths, of Britonferry, 5 votes; Mr. William Williams, of Bridgend, 3; Mr. W. S. Rampling, of Liverpool, 4. The name of the gentleman who had received the lowest number was then struck out, and a second division was taken, when the following was the result:—For Mr. Griffiths, 6 votes; for Mr. Rampling, 6. The number being even, the chairman gave the casting vote in favour of Mr. Rampling.

Ulverston.—The site at present decided upon for the erection of a covered market-house is Briggs'-yard, with adjoining garden. The main entrance will be in the market-place. The committee estimate that the building, when complete, will cost 5,000*l.* They have issued a prospectus, and plans and specifications are in preparation.

Glasgow.—The foundation-stone of the new premises now in the course of erection in Gordon-street, for the Commercial Bank of Scotland, was laid on 24th ult. Mr. David Rhind, F.R.S.E. is the architect, and Messrs. David Rae (mason), John Shennan (wright), Thomas Leadbetter and Co. (plumbers), William Baird (plasterer), and Field and Allan (slaters), are the contractors.

CHURCH BUILDING NEWS.

Broughton Sulney (Nottinghamshire).—A parsonage-house is now in the course of erection here, also a new chancel to the ancient church. The church is to be renovated. The expense is estimated at about 3,200*l.* The style of architecture is Early English; the rectory to correspond. Mr. Teulon is the architect, and Mr. H. Quarterman, of Oxford, the builder.

Newhaven.—The ancient church of Newhaven, in Sussex, has recently undergone a process of restoration, and has been re-opened.

Cheltenham.—A new church in Cheltenham, dedicated to St. Luke, was consecrated on Tuesday in week before last. The church is Decorated in style, from a design by Mr. F. W. Ordish, of London; and consists of nave, transepts, and chancel. At the east end there is a tower, surmounted by a broached spire, and about 140 feet in height. The broaches are curved, and are thought to give the spire an unsightly appearance. There are sittings to accommodate 1,000 persons. The seats are low and of stained deal, but, except the free seats, with doors. The tower-arch and transepts, it seems, are blocked up with galleries. The chancel is filled with moveable benches. The lighting was done by Messrs. Skidmore, of Coventry.

Nantwich.—The parish church here is to be restored. The intended restoration, it is estimated, will cost 8,000*l.* about one-third of which only has been raised as yet.

Hereford.—Notice has been given by the cathedral authorities that application is to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act to enable the dean and chapter to raise money on mortgage, for the purpose of restoring and repairing the cathedral, and discharging certain existing debts.

Sutton-in-Ashfield.—At a meeting of the parishioners of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, on 8th inst. a rate was unanimously granted to the churchwardens for the repairs of the parish church.

Bolton-upon-Dearne.—The reopening of the parish church of this village took place on the 2nd inst. The church has been repewed, a considerable portion of the roof rebuilt, together with a large part of the north and east wall, a new vestry leading out of the north chancel added, and the churchyard wall considerably raised.

Birkenhead.—Mr. M'Bride, of Liverpool, has completed a bas-relief, which, with architectural decorations, will be fixed as a memorial to a late local celebrity, Mr. W. Stevenson, surgeon, in St. Mary's Church, Birkenhead. The subject of the bas-relief was suggested by the text, "Sick and ye visited me." It represents the deceased watching over and tending a beautiful maiden, whose relatives are represented as earnest and anxious spectators. The relief is canopied and surrounded by work of a Gothic character, in Caen stone, to harmonise with the character of the church. The inscription tablet is fixed below the relief.

Alne.—The church of St. Stephen, built and endowed at the sole expense of Lady Frankland Russell, and situated on her estate in the parish of Alne, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York on Tuesday fortnight. The building consists of a nave, chancel, north and south transepts, with semi-octangular ends, and four recesses, which can scarcely be designated aisles, at the junction of nave, chancel, and transepts. The chancel is raised one step above the nave, and the altar two steps above the chancel. Open stalls are arranged for the congregation. The roof is of open oak timber. The external walls are of pebble rubble and bricks, the latter laid in diagonal or herring-bone courses, alternating with the rubble. The mouldings, &c. are of magnesian limestone.

Wykeham.—On Wednesday in week before last, the Archbishop of York also consecrated the new church at Wykeham, near Scarborough, built and endowed at the sole expense of Lord Viscount Downe. The edifice has been erected on a new site, fronting the Malton and Scarborough-road. About three weeks previously, the archbishop consecrated two other new churches, as already noted, at Cowick and Hensall, both in the parish of Snaith, built and endowed at the sole expense of the same nobleman. To each of these three churches Lord Downe has attached a new house for the residence of the incumbent, together with a school and teacher's house.

COMPENSATION CASE, EAST GRINSTEAD LINE.

IN the case of J. H. Wilson, esq. of Worth, near Crawley, Sussex, from whom the East Grinstead Railway Company took 4a. 2r. 36p. of land (freehold, or equal to it), a reference was determined on, under the "Lands' Clauses Act," and Mr. Powell was named arbitrator by the Board of Trade. There were peculiar circumstances in the case. The line cuts off sixty acres from the main estate, takes away the approach to the residence, and might have been formed, it was asserted, more cheaply in a position to have avoided this. Mr. Wilson had offered a sum of money to induce the directors to move it. There are a church, school, &c. as a nucleus for building operations, and the land contained stone and brick-earth, which had been used by the company. The claim made for land and compensation was 5,000*l.* which included some timber and a cottage. Messrs. Bowers and Son were the solicitors for the claimant. Mr. Montague Chambers and a junior appeared on that side; and Mr. Edwin James and a junior for the Company. Mr. Job Bintley, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Godwin, and several others supported the claim. Mr. Jones, Mr. Pownall, Mr. Hood, &c. gave evidence on the part of the Company; and the referee has awarded the sum of 1,400*l.*!

It was shown in evidence that the stone and brick-earth actually used by the Company must have saved them more than the amount of the claim. Mr. Wilson has no cause to be grateful to the East Grinstead Railway Company.

THE TOLL-BRIDGES OF THE METROPOLIS.

AN interesting Parliamentary Blue Book, recently issued, furnishes some instructive data as to the traffic over the River Thames, per toll-bridges.

From the evidence taken before the Committee on the Metropolitan Bridges, it appears that Southwark-bridge, with approaches, cost 666,000*l.* Its present annual income is 2,900*l.*; its expenditure, 1,200*l.* Before the opening of New London-bridge in 1831, the income of Southwark-bridge was 7,000*l.* but in 1832 it sank to 4,544*l.* and in 1834 to 3,983*l.*

Waterloo-bridge cost, including approaches, 937,391*l.* 11s. 4d.: of this, 476,000*l.* was raised by 4,763 100*l.* shares, 309,000*l.* by 5,000*l.* annuities of 60*l.* each, 200,000*l.* by 5,000 annuities of 40*l.* each: a further sum of 54,000*l.* was raised by bonds, which makes the whole sum contributed 1,030,852*l.* The receipts for this bridge for the year ending February last were 19,197*l.* 0s. 11d. This cheerful revenue is mainly attributable to the erection of the South-Western Railway Terminus at the foot of the Surrey side of the bridge, whilst Vauxhall-bridge, on the other hand, has suffered a great diminution in their receipts from the cause of Waterloo's prosperity. About three per cent. interest is paid on the annuities of both classes of Waterloos, which are now about worth 29*l.* 10s. and 25*l.* respectively. The original shares fetch 5*l.* 5s. to 5*l.* 10s. The arrears due to annuitants amount to 2,399,937*l.* 10s. (*sic.*)

About 113,000*l.* have been spent upon the Hungerford Suspension-bridge, and it is estimated that the proposed alterations to this bridge will cost 150,000*l.* more, making the whole cost of the bridge 269,000*l.* More than 3,000,000 passengers pass over this bridge annually, and about 2,500,000 pass to and fro from the steam-boat pier at the north side of the bridge. By the projected alterations, it is estimated that the revenue of this bridge would amount to 30,000*l.* annually.

Vauxhall-bridge and its approaches cost 300,000*l.* exclusive of 70,000*l.* for its lawyer's bill. The receipts for the last year were 11,000*l.* but the average annual receipts before the removal of the South-Western Terminus were 12,700*l.* The expense of keeping this bridge in repair is about 2,300*l.* a year, and the dividend paid last year was 26s. a share. The capital of the company consisted of 5,800 shares, of the nominal value of 64*l.* but their market price is but 23*l.* each.

It will be seen from these statistics, that our London bridges, with the exception of Hungerford, have proved a not much better investment to moneyed men than the Thames-tunnel has to its fortunate shareholders.

En passant, the disfigurement of London-bridge by black broad arrows and numbers has been rubbed off, since the notice of the reprehensible practice appeared in the *Builder*.

PROBLEM IN CARPENTRY.

ALLOW me to suggest (though, perhaps, coming rather late) what appears to me a more practical mode of solving the problem referred to in the *Builder*, p. 537.

In the diagram describe the right-angled triangle ABC, having for its base the side of the purlin AB, and for its altitude the rise of it from D to A: the hypothenuse BC is the length of the required line.

This simple rule is of very general application. J. R. C.

The problem in practical carpentry that appeared in a recent number of the *Builder* is of the greatest importance in the practical demonstrative department. The facility of cutting the down bevel, upon your worthy correspondent "F. P.'s" principle, as yet surpasses all that I have hitherto seen, and I shall feel obliged if your correspondent will give an arithmetical rule to calculate the length of line that will coincide at octangular intersections. J. B. G.

THE FATHERLESS TENDER.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

I SHOULD regret at any time to see your columns occupied with trifling matter. Your space is too valuable to admit of anything thin, innutritive, or unrefreshing. I therefore feel it to be my duty to apologise for submitting the following particulars: at the same time I cannot avoid doing so, as I hope will appear:—

In the *Builder* of November 11th, amongst the notices of tenders, was published a list of tenders "received by the National Freehold Land Society for two villas at Enfield." This was done without the sanction or knowledge of the directors or officers of the Society: had it emanated from here by authority, it would have done so directly from myself. The two last tenders stated in the list, are those of "Clever and Co. (accepted), 930*l.*; B. and C. Hayne (withdrawn), 925*l.*"

In the course of the week after publication, a letter was received by the Board of Directors, through the secretary, from Messrs. Hayne, saying, in reference to that notice, and these villas,—"We did not tender for the same, or authorize any one so to do, much less to withdraw in favour of another builder. As this statement is calculated to reflect upon our character as contractors, we flatter ourselves we are not asking too much of you to furnish us with the name of the party who so unwarrantably made use of ours." The secretary replied to Messrs. Hayne, that no one was authorised to make such communication to the *Builder*; and that their statement, that they did not tender for the erection of the two villas, he had forwarded to the surveyor. In the *Builder* of November 18th, after the notices of tenders, is a note in compliance with a desire which had been expressed by Messrs. Hayne, that it should be stated that "they did not tender for these villas, or authorize any one to do so for them, although their names appeared in the list of tenders."

It is interesting to have mysteries cleared up; and I should like that this were. That there is one, seems certain; but I fear I can only be a contributor towards its revelation. I have before me,—1stly, a tender, received at the same time with others, bearing date, Sept. 4th, and purporting to come from Messrs. Hayne's place of business, saying, "Sir,—We will undertake to erect the double villa at Enfield for the sum of 925*l.*—Yours, &c. BEN. and C. HAYNE." 2ndly. Draft of letter addressed by me on Sept. 7th, to Messrs Hayne, and delivered at their office, informing these gentlemen that the tenders referred to had that day been opened; and further saying to them, "The merits of your tender, the committee were prevented entering into, in consequence of the absence of a list of prices for the regulation of additions, deductions, and instalments, and a statement of the time within which you would undertake to complete the houses from the date of signing the contract,—both which particulars were required by the specification. I shall feel obliged if you will furnish me with these," &c. 3rdly. The reply of Messrs. Hayne, acknowledging receipt of the preceding, and saying, "In reply, beg to state, that unexpected business engagements will prevent our erecting the double villa at Enfield, according to our tender, and render it unnecessary that we should forward you a schedule of prices."

The first part of the mystery is, how a copy (erroneous in some points, but none of them affecting the present question) of my private abstract of the tenders, which is the only one here, obtained, without my knowledge, a place in the *Builder*; but the other portions leave that quite in the shade. I allude to the correspondence of handwriting which appears in the signatures to the tender and withdrawal, as well as in the other parts thereof, the repetition of the expression "double villa," the reference, in the withdrawal, to "our tender" (which suggest that the former document emanated from the same source as the latter), and the disavowal to the society's directors, and to the *Builder*, by Messrs. Hayne, of having tendered or having withdrawn. Somebody has been imposed upon. If builders are liable to have liberties of this kind taken with them, whatever may be the object, they should unmask the system if possible; and it is of consequence that architects should be aware how they, too, are liable to have spurious tenders foisted upon them.

I regret occupying so much space with such a subject; but finding myself in a measure arraigned, I could not avoid presenting my defence.

JAMES WILSON, Surveyor, N.F.L.S.

ON THE MEANS OF AVOIDING SMOKE.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

IN the paper read on the 14th inst. "On the means of avoiding Smoke, from Boiler Furnaces," by Mr. W. Woodcock, the author commenced by explaining the nature of smoke as existing in furnaces, the cause of its formation, its component gases, and the temperature at which they became inflammable, and then pointed out a method of preventing the evolution of opaque smoke, by simple and apparently effective means. It was stated, that ordinary pit coal, under the process of destructive distillation, gave off various volatile substances, some of which were gases, such as "Hydrogen,"—"Marsh gas,"—"Olefiant gas,"—"Carbonic Oxide," &c.: these and others existed, in the furnace, only in a gaseous state, becoming liquid or solid when in the external air, and of such coal tar was composed; and amidst them the carbon, in minute sub-division, was held in suspension, giving to the smoke its sable hue. All these gases were combustible at given temperatures, provided a certain amount of oxygen was present. It was then shown, that the air containing this oxygen, if imparted to the gases, after leaving the fuel on the bars, must be administered so as not to reduce the temperature of the gases below their "flame-points."

The formation of smoke, or visible carbon held in suspension, was stated to depend entirely upon the insufficiency of the supply of oxygen in the furnace, as the heat of the furnace would cause the various gases to be given off more rapidly than their combustion could be supported, by the quantity of oxygen passing through the fire-bars in the same period of time; this evil being much aggravated by the heat of the air as usually supplied from the ordinary ash-pit, generally ranging from 200 degrees to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and the air, at that heat, containing less oxygen by about one-third than at the usual atmospheric temperature, and consequently that the combustion of the fuel to which it was supplied, must be one-third less perfect.

The simplest means of preventing the formation of smoke, were shown to be by providing for an ample supply of oxygen in a condensed state, in the form of cold air, to the fuel on the fire-bars, and by administering such further supply of oxygen to the heated gases, as might be necessary for their complete combustion, whilst in contact with the boiler; this latter supply being given at such a temperature as would insure the successive ignition of the gases as they were evolved. Thus by establishing nearly perfect primary combustion, the quantity of smoke evolved was shown to be reduced to a minimum, of which no visible trace ever reached the summit of the chimney.

The apparatus by which this desirable end was attained was described to consist of two parts, each being the addition of a very simple apparatus to the ordinary boiler-furnace. The first of these was a double set of thin iron bars, lying horizontally in the direction of their length, parallel to each other, immediately beneath the grate in the ash-pit. Each set of bars resembled a Venetian blind in its arrangement; the bars being inclined at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizon in the direction of their width. The bars of the two sets were thus inclined in opposite directions, and being so close together that a vertical straight line could not pass between any adjacent pair of them; yet far enough apart to allow all cinders to fall freely through, and the air to pass freely upwards to the fire. The bars were of the same length as the grate, so to extend from front to back. It would be perceived, that the effect of this arrangement must be to screen the ash-pit completely from the heat radiated directly downwards from the grate, and so that scarcely any would pass through by reflection. In fact, not a ray of heat could reach the ash-pit from the furnace, without suffering four reflections from rough iron surfaces, which would leave a mere shadow of a ray for further progress.

Thus a large quantity of heat, which otherwise would be radiated out of the furnace into the ash-pit, thence reflected, and so lost, was saved for the boiler. The ash-pit, also, was only slightly heated by the cinders which fell through; and this source of heat might be reduced to any extent by frequently removing the rubbish from the pit. Another consequence was, that the air passing from below through the grate, not being heated in the ash-pit, entered the fire cold, and therefore not, as it did from ordinary ash-pits, in a rarefied condition. By its coolness, this air prevented, to some extent, the burning of the grate bars; and, by its unrarefied state, it produced a more intense and rapid combustion of the fuel, after it had passed the bars.

Another part of the contrivance was more especially the smoke-burning apparatus. It consisted of a set of tubes, open at both ends, passing through the furnace horizontally from front to back, and terminating within the wall of the front of the bridge, with valves to regulate the access of air into the tubes. The fire-bridge differed importantly from that of an ordinary furnace. It was hollow, and was divided into two parts, the larger of which stood up from below: the other, which was shallower, was in contact with the boiler. Between them all the products of combustion passed from the furnace. The two parts communicated with each other by channels at the sides, and thus formed together an annular chamber. The tubes before mentioned entered the front wall of this chamber, and thus established a communication between its interior and the outer air. The back wall, or plate, both of the upper and of the lower part of this chamber, or bridge, being perforated with numerous holes, opening from the interior of the bridge to the space beyond it, established a direct communication between the outer air and the throat of the flue. There was a second solid bridge beyond the first, descending from the upper side of the flue: this, by interrupting the direct channel through that part of the passage, retarded the flow of the smoke and gases, and caused their perfect mixture with each other, within the space between the bridges.

The result of this arrangement was, that a current of highly-heated air, which passed through the tubes in the furnace, escaped at the bridge, through the perforations in the back wall, and mixing with the gases from the furnace, which held the smoke in suspension, converted the smoke into flame.

It was stated that this apparatus had been very satisfactory at Messrs. Meux's brewery: there was not the slightest appearance of opaque smoke from the chimney, and the money saving, resulting not only from the more perfect combustion of the fuel, but from the use of an inferior quality of coal at a lower price, amounted to full 20 per cent.

Notices of Books.

Notes on the Nimbus. By GILBERT FRENCH. Printed for presentation. Bolton: 1854.

THE object of this pamphlet is not so much to give an account of the nimbus, and the variety of shapes it has assumed, already done by M. Didron, as to combat an explanation set forth in that archæologist's work, and generally received as correct. The nimbus, when it belongs to one of the persons of the Holy Trinity, is divided by two lines drawn from the outer edges, intersecting each other at right angles in the centre, and forming four rays, one of which is concealed by the head. M. Didron views this as the form of the cross; and the writer of the paper before us, Mr. French, says,—

"It would thus appear that the cross, the well-known emblem of Christianity, was adopted by ancient religious artists to indicate the representations of the Deity, and this idea is un-

oubtedly accepted at the present time by the ll but universal use of the term "cruciform imbus" whenever it is referred to. It is one bject of this brief paper to suggest that an ntirely different meaning was intended by the ncient artist in painting the divine nimbus, and hat the modern name is objectionable, as conveying an erroneous idea."

Mr. French points out that this "cruciform imbus" was used by the eastern Pagans, and s connected with the idea of fire or light. He ees its origin in the fact, that if we "look at he sun, the moon, or any brilliant artificial ight under the same circumstances as those with which the ancient Pagan or Jew approached his Deity,—that is, with the eyes overed with a veil, or half-closed,—it immediately presents the appearance of emitting clustered rays of light at right angles, corresponding with those passing from the Hindoo goddess Maya, and from the numberless representations of the Deity produced by Christian mediæval artists."

The writer is of opinion, "that with occasional, but very rare exceptions, the mediæval Christian artist, when painting the nimbus of the Deity, did not intend to represent, or at all refer to the cross; but that his purpose was to demonstrate, by three rays of light proceeding from the divine head, that the one person represented was invested with the power, and the glory, as well as the identity, of the other persons forming the Holy Trinity."

Mr. French gives a number of curious illustrations, and adds a chapter on "Rayed Banners," as bearing on the subject.

The Micrographic Dictionary. By J. W. Griffith, F.L.S. and A. Henfrey, F.R.S. J. Van Voorst, Paternoster-row. 1854.

The microscopic world is a strange and wonderful one. Modern science and research have immensely expanded its explored and known territories; but every day is opening up something new and extraordinary in it. Like the world at large, it comprises three great natural kingdoms, the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral, and through each and all of these the microscope has been ranging, and is ever adding to the wonders of this actual land of Lilliput. In the mineral or crystallographic branch of micrography, we have been often struck with the singular analogies of certain microscopic forms to those strewn over the astronomical firmament which modern telescopic appliances have revealed. And even in the minuter vegetable forms evolved by the microscope, how singular it is to find as a prevailing elementary form, those spirals whose telescopic discovery in the starry firmament has created so much astonishment amongst men of science. It is as if the infinitely great were but a reflex of the infinitely minute,—as if the telescope were but an astronomical microscope with which we Lilliputian in-dwellers within the precincts of a starry atom, were contemplating the interior and elementary shapes of some Brobdignag of crystalline or vegetable origin.

The microscope is making most useful and interesting discoveries in the animalcular branch of micrographic science, and especially in regard to blights, infusoria, &c. as they affect not only the vegetable creation, but the air we breathe, and the water we drink. In the very interesting dictionary under notice, which is well illustrated with multitudes of such forms, we find a passage, in reference to epidemic diseases, which it may be worth while to quote under present or (happily as we may now say) passing circumstances and as a specimen of the work itself:—

"The air has frequently been examined in regard to the presence of animal or vegetable organisms which might account for the production of epidemic and infectious diseases. In none of these cases have any bodies ever been found which could in any way be interpreted as the origin of the diseases: nothing more has been met with than common infusoria and such other bodies as may at all times be found in air, from whatever source. As these experiments cannot, however, be too frequently repeated, it may be well to point out the method of making them. The best plan is to connect a glass tube, twice bent at right angles, with an aspirator: the free end of the tube should be drawn to a fine point; and just above this, the tube should be blown into a bulb. The point is then immersed in a small quantity of pure water, and the water allowed to run very slowly from the aspirator. The water is then slowly drawn into the tube, and the air is washed as it passes by the water in the bulb. When a large quantity of air has been washed by the water, the latter is shaken briskly and allowed to run into a clean glass for examination.

Another method consists in closing, by fusion, the end of a glass funnel, filling this with ice, and collecting the drops of water condensed from the air in a receptacle placed beneath."

Dr. Griffith and Mr. Henfrey are doing good service to science, by the publication of the work under notice.

A Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the World. Illustrated with Maps. By J. R. M'Culloch, esq. Member of the Institute of France. A new edition, revised, with a supplement. In two volumes. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. 1854.

This admirable work forms a treasure of national and even international importance,—not so much from the nature of its contents as from the manner in which they have been treated, and from the celebrity of the author. Geographical Dictionaries are not rare, but the circumstance of an author such as M'Culloch having brought his talents to bear upon a subject usually handed over to mere obscure and anonymous compilers, casts one and all of these and their productions into the shade, and most justly so, considering that this is a work on which not only the name, but the abilities of its well-known author have been most successfully and profitably expended.

The first edition of M'Culloch's "Geographical Dictionary" was issued in 1841. Extraordinary changes having taken place in this and most other countries since that time, partly of a political nature, and partly from the unusually rapid progress of population, wealth, and civilization, an immense deal of labour and no little cost were again expended on the work, and exceedingly numerous alterations and amendments made on it, the greater number of the principal articles having been either wholly or partially re-written; and the new work, as we may almost call it, was first issued in 1851. Even since that recent date, however, the book has been further materially improved, and the articles on Russia, Turkey, and Australia, with others of less importance, have been mostly re-written. It is now, therefore, in every respect a mature and most valuable work. The type is very clear, and so close and compact, that each of the two volumes contains at least three or four times the quantity of matter contained in many large quarto volumes of similar character, although the size is only that of imperial octavo. There are no less than about ten hundred pages of small type in each volume, however, which seems to account for so immense a mass of miscellaneous information, in reference to every country, province, county, city, and town, throughout the whole world, being embodied within the limits of two volumes octavo.

Village Development; based on Practical Principles; or, the Old Vicar's Advice. Cox, Covent Garden. 1854.

This little volume seems to be written in a right spirit, and contains a good deal of advice, useful to incumbents of parishes and others, who have it in their power to improve the manners and habits, and cultivate the intellect and morals of village populations.

Bury St. Edmunds' Cemetery Competition.—The committee of the Burial Board of Bury St. Edmunds, in answer to their advertisement, received thirteen designs; and from these, those sent by Messrs. Cooper and Beck, of London, have been selected, and will be carried out forthwith at the usual commission.

Caution to Owners of Houses.—A gentlemanly-looking person called a few days since at a house in Park-place, Regent's-park, for the purpose of looking over the same: it being totally unfurnished, the person in charge did not accompany him. Judge of her surprise on her next perambulation, to find that eleven of the keys (worth about 9d. each) had disappeared with this "diurnal depredator."

J. B. W.

Miscellanea.

Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association: The Health Question.—On Thursday evening before last, Mr. Thomas Turner, surgeon, delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, at the Town-hall, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, on "The recent alarm of cholera, and the influence of human agency in preventing its visitation and its fatal results." Mr. Turner said that the object of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association was not curative, but preventive. Of all policy prevention was the best. The preventible causes of disease formed the bulk of the causes which produced disease, and took away life. There were very few causes of disease which were not preventible. Ignorance was the greatest evil in our sanitary proceedings. Time was when medical science was totally unknown except to medical men; but it was not so now, and he had no hesitation in saying that by human agency the visitation of the cholera might be averted. To be forewarned was to be forearmed. He attributed the recent exemption from cholera in Manchester to the human agency employed by the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, and to the efforts of the Corporation. The greatest boon ever conferred upon Manchester was the Waterworks, and he could speak of the purity of the water. Water was an essential part of our blood. In 1,000 parts of blood there were no fewer than 784 parts of water. But we were too much in the habit of polluting this water. Spirituous liquors were a dreadful addition. They fired the blood, injured the heart, lungs, and brain. He had been astounded to find it asserted, on the authority of Mr. Porter, before the Board of Trade, that the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, taxed themselves for beer, spirits, and tobacco, to the amount of from 57 to 58 millions of money annually; that a working-man earning from 10s. to 15s. a week spent at least one-half that sum on his own person in drink. The lecturer next referred to the great necessity of inhaling pure air. Whenever they went home and smelt any noxious vapour, they ought to root it out. Take care that the cesspools and drains were attended to. By doing this they would make their houses sweet, and a sweet home was a happy one. There was nothing so expensive as disease: it always cost a great deal of money. It was certain that cholera could only be averted as a fatal disease by strict treatment of premonitory symptoms. Preventive measures stood foremost, premonitory treatment stood next; and if these two things were their watchwords, and they carried out the laws of health which were now so generally made known, and all the means used to remove abominations about us, and the sources of disease of our own creation, he believed that we would be exempt from cholera. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Turner, on the motion of Dr. Angus Smith.

Restoration of Limehouse Church.—It will be remembered that, excepting the walls and tower (which were seriously injured), this fine church was destroyed by fire on Good Friday, 1850. Being insured for only 5,000*l.* while the damage amounted to nearly 13,000*l.* a church-rate of one shilling in the pound was made; and with the proceeds and various subscriptions the repairs were so far proceeded with as to enable the edifice to be opened with temporary fittings—offering a painful contrast to its former state. These funds being all exhausted, and there being difficulties in the way of another church-rate, it has been resolved to attempt to obtain the requisite funds by an appeal to the parishioners and others for voluntary subscriptions. A public meeting of the inhabitants was accordingly held on the 8th inst. presided over by Mr. W. Baker, coroner for Middlesex. The meeting was well attended, and the utmost unanimity of sentiment and determination on the part of all to do all they could to accomplish the object appeared to prevail. At the conclusion of the meeting a list of subscriptions from influential firms and individuals in the parish, amounting to upwards of 600*l.* was announced.

Lightning Conductors. The report in your journal of the discussion upon lightning conductors at the meeting of the British Association, when Professor Faraday pronounced the insulation of the conductor by the use at intervals of glass or other material ineffectual, has suggested to me the idea that a more complete, and perhaps thoroughly effectual, insulation might be effected by coating the rod or rope throughout its length with some non-conducting substance, as for instance gutta-percha, in the same manner as the submarine and subterranean telegraph-wires are treated. Would not this prevent the electric fluid leaping from the conductor to the lead or iron-work connected with the building itself, and allow of the rod or wire-rope being closely attached to the walls, which simplifies so much the operation of fixing?—Fulmen.

CONVICTION UNDER THE NEW SMOKE AND NUISANCE ACT.—Mr. George Thompson, an extensive tanner in the Spa-road, Bermondsey, was convicted last week at Southwark, under the new Smoke and Nuisance Act, by order of Lord Palmerston, and at the instance of the Commissioners of Police, of carrying on the trade and business of a tanner, such causing a noxious and offensive effluvium, so as to annoy the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, without using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting the annoyance, &c. Mr. Combe fined the defendant 40s. and costs, intimating at same time that he would render himself liable to a penalty of 10*l.* next time, and double that amount every day he continued the nuisance afterwards. He further informed the defendant that this was a mild proceeding on the part of the Government, as he might have been indicted and put to great expense.——In another case, Mr. Richard Trotman, an extensive bone-boiler, at the corner of Green-street, Friar-street, was summoned, under the same Act, for carrying on an offensive trade, so as to be a nuisance, and injurious to the healths of the inhabitants, &c. In this case, Mr. Bodkin consented to an adjournment for a week, Dr. Taylor in the mean time waiting on Mr. Trotman to suggest to him certain means to prevent the nuisance. Shortly after, the first defendant returned, and begged Mr. Combe to suspend his judgment in that case, to give him time to make alterations, as allowed to Mr. Trotman. Mr. Combe said he could not alter his judgment in the absence of the counsel for the Crown; but he would suspend infliction of the penalty for a week, to give Mr. Thompson an opportunity of writing to the Home Office on the subject, and making similar proposals to Mr. Trotman's.

PERMANENT WAY.—A pamphlet has been published by the Permanent Way Company, of Westminster, as a circular, containing an account of the various patents purchased by the company, in order to enable them to carry out their business design of improving and strengthening the permanent ways of our old railways, and laying down the new in accordance with those principles of strength and true economy which have not been observed as they ought to have been in many instances, even apart altogether from the subsequent introduction of heavier engines and greater speed than previously in practice. It is long since the *Builder* predicted a complete revolution in the mode of forming the permanent way, as an inevitable result of modern practice, and pointed out the immensely increased risk the public would otherwise come to experience when the full effect of heavy engines and great speed on permanent ways originally ill adapted to such circumstances was accomplished. Much has since been done to obviate these anticipated consequences, and it is to be hoped that still more will be done, not only on new lines, but on the old, to alter and strengthen the system of permanent way. To this end, the Permanent Way Company cannot but be a most useful agent. In their circular just referred to, they not only describe various important inventions to that end, now in their hands, but accompany their details with numerous diagrams and sketches, showing the forms of joints, rails, sleepers, &c. and the modes of laying them down. They also propose to purchase other approved inventions, and to issue new circulars occasionally as new inventions or improvements on old may present themselves or occur to the able engineers by whom their stock of patents has been originated.

THE LIVERPOOL WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.—The "Wellington Testimonial Fund" Committee at Liverpool met on Monday week, when it was stated that the sum subscribed amounted to 6,000*l.* The sum raised, it was urged, would not suffice for the erection of a column, as originally proposed, and, after considerable discussion, it was resolved to ask the subscribers as to the disposal of the surplus, after payment of expenses.

TEMPERANCE PLEASURE-GROUNDS.—At the last weekly meeting of the West London Anti-Enclosure and Field Garden Allotment Society, a committee was formed for the purpose of opening pleasure-grounds on temperance principles. Already they have had the offer of a field for such purposes. Part of such grounds they will set apart for field garden purposes.

G.

AIR-TIGHT WINDOWS.—How very simple are some of the contrivances for which patents are taken out, as in the case of one mentioned in p. 564, *ante*, for certain modes of applying india-rubber to doors and windows, a practice adopted by me some years ago. I had at the Great Exhibition of 1851 a model window in artificial stone, with a casement to shut against a tube of india-rubber sunk in a groove, and therefore shall feel myself justified in executing any similar work, and to advertise for it, especially as mullioned windows generally require some such contrivance to make them weather-tight, the lack of which has led their adoption to be objectionable.

J. P.

THE IRON TRADE.—Sheet iron, it appears, has been lately sold as low as 9*l.* There is, nevertheless, a great want of orders amongst the immense multitude of furnaces and ironworks of every description, which have been blown in and erected within the last few years. These have so far increased the powers of production as to render it impossible to obtain an adequate demand under anything like a general depression of the trade, such as now seems to be approaching: and the sooner a large proportion of them are blown out the better for the ironmasters. As yet, however, the furnaces are still blazing, with the exception of some two or three lately noticed. A daily drain upon the labour market by the recruiting sergeants goes on and is likely to continue. The increased demand for marine and general military purposes is regarded as a complete refutation of the opinion entertained by some that the war is doing all the damage to the trade. The Americans are becoming too self-dependent (thanks to our own iron-trade speculators and their overweening desire for high prices) to be likely henceforth to be of much service in sustaining the surplus of furnaces at work: indeed, there is a complaint of continued embarrassment on the score of the American market, although there is an admitted reduction of at least twenty shillings a ton on recent prices.

BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The general meeting of this society was held at Bedford, on Tuesday in last week, when the High Sheriff took the chair, and opened the meeting The report, congratulating the society on its continued progress was then read and adopted, and office-bearers elected. The Rev. W. Monkhouse read a paper on Risinghoe Castle, which he regarded as no castle at all, far less a Norman or Roman one. Some account of this paper appears in the *Bedford Times*. Several members present agreed with Mr. Monkhouse. Mr. G. Hurst then read a paper "On Churchwardens' Ecclesiology." This paper was professedly compiled from a churchwarden's manuscript, strangely discovered among a quantity of grocer's shop-paper,—

"Saved from packing
Soap and candles, lard and blacking."

Under a show of gravity, the various disfigurements known by the name of churchwardens' repairs, embellishments, and improvements, are ironically recommended. In advancing the claims of compo, it was declared that the inventor ought to have had a statue erected to his memory, cast in Roman cement; and, to avoid the sin of idolatry, the ornaments and figures about a church should be formed of compo, as then no one would think of worshipping them, and they could not be objected to, as being either molten or graven images. In warming churches, a common, vulgar stove, with a pipe carried up through the window tracery, is advised on the score of cheapness, and to be placed especially for the comfort of the squire and principal parishioners, and the minister, provided he be a beneficed clergyman! Various chippings away of stone ornaments, whitewashings, and yellow ochreings, plastering up of sedilia and piscinæ, are with apparent earnestness enforced. As a means of saving, when lead is dear, and the roof is out of condition, it is recommended that the metal should be sold and tile or slate substituted, by which the expense would be defrayed, and, accordingly, praises would be received from the parishioners in vestry assembled. The paper concluded with a vindication of churchwardens' dinners, as one of the glorious institutions of the great Alfred, and therefore a link in the chain of the British Constitution!

THE NEW NORTH DOCK BRANCH RAILWAY AT LIVERPOOL.—All the arches on the main line are finished, and the spandrils levelled up to the height of the extrados of the arches. The embankment from the canal up to Sandhills-lane is also completed, and nearly ready for the rails. The goods-yard, between Blackstone-street and Walter-street, is being laid out, and quay walls built, so that 100 railway waggons can be placed around it and simultaneously loaded. Over this a shed is to be erected, covering an area of nearly 8,000 yards. Seventy turntables are in course of construction, and numerous other appliances are arranged. In little more than four months, upwards of 10,000,000 of bricks have been used on the work, and 120,000 cubic feet of ashlar, from various quarries in Yorkshire and Lancashire; to unite which in a solid mass of the required form, 10,000 tons of prepared mortar have been required. The number of men employed to execute the work has averaged about 900. The new line, when completed, will run directly to Stanley-dock, Nelson-dock, Wellington-dock, and Sandon-dock. The works, it is thought, will be ready for use by the end of the present year; at all events, early in 1855.

PORTSEA ISLAND.—The gas works here have been let on lease to Mr. Penny, engineer, of London. Within the last two years upwards of 30,000*l.* we are told, have been spent by the company in improvements and extensions.

OPENING OF THE NEW RAGGED SCHOOLS AT STOKE NEWINGTON.—The new room, which has been built out of the proceeds of a bazaar held some time since, is a plain structure, but the ventilation is said to be well attended to. Attached to the school is a bath-room for the use of the scholars. On Wednesday in last week about 150 children were treated in the school-room, in honour of the recent opening of the school.

THE CHELSEA WATERWORKS COMPANY.—A correspondent says, the Chelsea Waterworks Company have given notice to the Fulham Bridge Company (commonly called Putney-bridge) of their intention to drive their main *under* the Thames 50 yards above the bridge, and the work will be at once proceeded with. The well-known white cottage on the Bishop of London's grounds is already purchased for removal, and this end of the tunnel will terminate at the site of the present Savings' Bank, at the top of the High-street, Fulham, that building, and one or two other houses adjoining, being removed.

WORKERS IN GRANITE.—I often notice in reading the *Builder*, "wide estimating," which, in common with others in the building branches, astonishes me vastly. I have, in my recent experience, a case I think too good in point to be lost sight of. As undertaker, I recently interred a lady in one of the cemeteries. The husband was desirous to have a granite ledger of Aberdeen grey, and I was instructed to give a price for a block, 6 feet 6 inches, 2 feet 6 inches, and 6 inches, axed only. I applied to two masons, one of whom named eight guineas, the other 14*l.* These being deemed high, the husband made inquiries personally, and gave the order at once to the proprietors of a stone wharf in the neighbourhood of one of the bridges, who completed it and actually delivered it (some two miles away) for the sum of 5*l.* 10s.—A.W.

SEWER-FLUSHING APPARATUS.—Some important, and it appears highly successful experiments with a new and ingenious apparatus, invented by Dr. Gray, of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, have been recently made at Dublin, in presence of the High Sheriff, the presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons there, Professor Sullivan, of the Museum of Irish Industry, Mr. W. D. Butler, architect; Mr. Neville, city engineer; Professor Aldridge, Sir H. Jervis, Sir A. Clarke, and many other intelligent and influential gentlemen belonging to Dublin, and all of whom attested, by a formal resolution, passed on the spot where the experiments were made, that they had been perfectly successful, and recommended the general application of the apparatus, both for house purposes, and for general city drainage, as a simple, effective, and valuable invention. The model exhibited, comprised about 60 feet of house-drain, with, at the sewer extremity, a syphon trap, of the ordinary S shape, filled with water, and at the house extremity an ordinary beer-barrel (used to show how cheaply the apparatus might be fitted up). In the bottom of this barrel was a large valve, communicating through a tube with the house end of the drain, and a simple apparatus, it is said, was contained in the barrel, or cistern, by means of which, so soon as the cistern was filled (from the ordinary water-pipes and through a small pipe with a crane), the valve was opened, and the water, amounting to some thirty or forty gallons, suddenly flushed the drain, carrying with it stones, clay, or other contents, and expelling not only these, but the foul gases that might be contained in the drain, all of which, together with the water, are ejected successively as by a squirt or pop-gun through the S syphon-trap into the sewer, while the foul air is replaced by air from the house, and the drain is thus thoroughly ventilated as well as flushed. The crane attached to the supply-pipe is intended for use so as to fill the cistern only by dribblets, and once or twice every twenty-four hours, or as often or as seldom as may be desired, the whole apparatus being thus self-acting when once regulated.

TENDERS

For model lodging-houses, to be erected in Lisson-grove, for the Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. Quantities supplied. Messrs. Habershon, architects:—

	House in Lisson Grove.	Two Groups of two Houses each	Drains.
	£.	£.	£.
Cooper	2,360	2,343	86
Higgs	2,167	2,389	122
Rowland and Evans	1,995	1,875	82
Harmer	1,983	2,200	79
Willson	1,950	2,000	27
Haynes	1,910	2,165	70
Tolley	1,849	2,139	99
Johns	1,780	2,020	
Rudkin	1,697	1,987	
Clever and Stanger	1,689	1,944	95
Newby	1,680	1,979	80

For the Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, St. James's. Messrs. Nelson and Innes, architects :—

Messrs. Lawrence	£29,120	0	0
Holland	28,873	0	0
Saunders and Woolcot	27,982	0	0
Piper	27,800	0	0
Rigby	27,500	0	0
Jay	27,248	0	0
Lucas	26,900	0	0
Pollock and M'Lennan	24,865	0	0
Myers	23,365	0	0

For the construction of a timber gut, tidal pen, and basin, at outfall of Walland Marsh, in the parish of Broomhill, Kent. Quantities supplied :—

Munday	£3,895	0	0
Mackenzie	3,238	7	5
Lutley	3,130	0	0
Terry and Johnson	2,997	14	0
Ayres	2,971	0	0
Selden	2,966	0	0
Terry and Godden	2,857	7	6
Bennett and Holden	2,851	0	0
Moxon	2,828	0	0
Pennett	2,667	0	0
Edwards (accepted)	2,424	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One who Builds" (the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association have not yet made any selection. A prize was offered by the committee twelve months ago for the best essay on the ventilation of cottage dwellings, and the competing essays have been referred to a sub committee, who have not yet presented their report); "A. P." "F. W." "H. D. G." "G. E. R." (let us see the drawing), "J. B." "A. S." (it would serve our correspondent right if we wrote his initials with another S), "B. and S." "W. J. M." "M. L." "J. B. R." "Iago," "I. R." (some particulars were given at the time the accident happened), "J. R. M." "T. G." "W. M." (already suggested), "J. W. H." "H. H. II." (the Dorie), "A Subscriber" (consult your architect, who can see the place), "W. H" "A. G." "H. M." "G. L." (shall appear), "Mr. S." "W." "B. W." "J. G." "J. R." "R. H." "W. S." "A. C." "J. H." "Marlborough House Student," "C. H. S." Ely, "Mr. H." Exeter, "Aliquis" we should be advising in the dark.

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE. All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AN ARCHITECT, with a good connection and increasing practice, wishes to meet with an ARTICLED PUPIL. A good premium will be expected.—Address, A. B. C. care of Mr Scripps, Advertising and Newspaper Agent, 13, South Molton-street, Bond-street

CLERK in a BUILDER'S OFFICE.—WANTED, a Young Man, who has been engaged in a similar capacity, and well understands the duties required.—Address, with full particulars, stating age, salary required, nature of the engagement last filled, to B. C. care of Mr. Paradise, 91, Watling-street, City.

CLERK.—WANTED, a BOOKKEEPER and COLLECTOR.—a person who has been used to tile and glass trade. Apply by letter only, stating in f omply, and how long, and amount of salary. Address, 164, Edgeware road.—Security required from the "Times Guarantee Society."

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TWO ARCHITECTS, in partnership, holding appointments, and having several public buildings in course of erection, have a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Apply by letter, to A. B. 16, Waterloo place, Regent-street.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, in an Office in the Country, a YOUNG MAN in the above capacity; he will be required to keep the books (a draughtsman would be preferred).—Applications, post paid, stating age and lowest terms, to L. S. Office of "The Builder."

TO ENGINEERING SURVEYORS.

WANTED, immediately, for a short period, a GENTLEMAN experienced in Town Surveys.—Address, ZETA, care of Mr. Baker, Instrument Maker, 244, High Holborn, London.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED, for a Yard in the West of England, where a considerable business is done, a FOREMAN. He must have unexceptionable testimonials as to his qualifications, punctuality, making, sobriety, honesty, and industrious working habits. The entire work of the yard to be taken at per thousand. The brick burnt in kiln.—Address, stating terms, to Mr ATKINS, at Pitsford's Dock Hotel, Plymouth.

TO MARBLE MASONS.

WANTED, a FOREMAN, to take the management of extensive marble works at Carlisle.—Testimonials from previous employers will be required.—Apply to T. and J. NELSON, Marble Works, Carlisle.

WANTED, a first-rate ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, to take charge of an office. One well acquainted with Gothic, colouring, and perspective drawing, preferred. The situation will be a permanency. Salary, 100*l.* per annum.—Apply, stating reference, to A. Z. City Surveyor's Office, Oxford.

WATER-WORKS MANAGER.—WANTED, by the Wolverhampton Water-works Company, a general MANAGER. He must be conversant with accounts, and qualified to superintend the plumbing work and pipe-laying, and to take care of the stores. His duties will also embrace those of secretary. Salary 200*l.* a year. Security to the amount of 500*l.* will be required. None need apply who are not fully acquainted with the above duties. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 7th DECEMBER next. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

November, 1854.

TO HOUSE DECORATORS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 25, acquainted with the routine of a Builder's Office, and who will be at liberty after the 30th inst. an ENGAGEMENT as TIME or BOOKKEEPER (confidential) in town or country. Salary, 25*s.* per week.—Address or apply to, on 25th inst. A. D. M. at E. A. Jones's, House Decorator and Builder, 20, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. After 25th inst. address A. D. M. care of Mr. Frampton, Watchmaker, 88, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road.

TO BUILDERS CONTRACTORS, AND HOUSE DECORATORS.

WANTED, HOUSES to PAINT, GRAIN, or DECORATE, by two respectable young men, who will undertake to finish them off in a workmanlike manner, at very low prices, on day work or at reduced wages in town or country. Address, A. B. Mr. Mein, Blackheath-road, Greenwich.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a CARPENTER, with a knowledge of Stairs, a SITUATION as TIMEKEEPER; is willing to make himself useful. Salary not such an object as a certain employment.—Address, W. C. L. care of H. Taunton, Baker, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Young Man, who has been bookkeeper and timekeeper, on a large contract, just completed, is accustomed to measurements, &c. Address A. C at 29 Rogers street, Newport, Monmouthshire.

TO MASTER SLATERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Slater, in town or country, constant EMPLOYMENT, at piece or day work. Terms low. Can be well recommended.—Address to T. N. No 3, Peerless-row, City-road.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation as WINDOW GLASS-CUTTER, or CUTTER and GLAZIER, who thoroughly understands his business.—Address to C. R. 42, Windsor-terrace, City-road

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WANTED, by a Young Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK.—References to present employers.—Address, G. G. Mr. Dunster's, Newsagent, 44, Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND MASONS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, who thoroughly understands Gothic work, is a good carver, and capable of making working drawings, a SITUATION to SUPERINTEND MASON'S, or otherwise. No objection to fill up his time carving.—Address to G. J. Welford Church, Newbury, Berks

THE Advertiser, having just completed an engagement with a London firm, wants a SITUATION with a Builder, or as Clerk of Works; has a thorough knowledge of the trade, other duties, estimating, &c and a good draughtsman. Unexceptionable testimonials and references.—Address J. G. 14, Caytons-rect, Caledonian-road.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Advertiser, who has been four years in a Builder's Office, requires a SITUATION as JUNIOR CLERK; salary, 25*s.* per week.—Address, W. L. 113, Crawford-street, Marylebone.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Advertiser, who has been accustomed to prepare fair and detail drawings, specifications, and perspectives, and conduct cabinet works, and has a few inches practice in first-rate Gothic work in the office of an eminent architect, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. The most satisfactory testimonials will be given. Address, A. B 38, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, &c.

THE Advertiser, aged 19, who has been for the last eighteen months with an architect and surveyor, and for some time previous with a builder, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, J. L. B. Institution, 163, Aldersgate-street City.

THE Advertiser, a Young Man, wishes for a SITUATION to collect rents, keep accounts, and superintend general house repairs, having held a similar situation five years. First class references as to character and ability. Security if required.—Address, A. B 20, Hide-street, City-road

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

AN Artistic Colourist, Draughtsman, and Designer, offers his services in the preparation of Perspective Views, with landscape and figures, also in general drawing on moderate terms. Address, A. Z. 91, Denbigh-street, Belgravia

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has just completed an engagement with a City architect (with whom he also served his articles), is desirous of securing an APPOINTMENT as ASSISTANT. The advertiser is a good draughtsman, capable of taking plans &c. Salary moderate—Unexceptionable references will be given—Address, A. P. care of Mr. Cooke, Stationer, Fenchurch street, City.

A FIRST-RATE DRAUGHTSMAN is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT He thoroughly understands Classic and Gothic architecture, and is conversant with every description of ornamentation and foliage, including a complete knowledge of the human figure and landscape. Terms, two guineas per week.—EXCELSIOR, Office of "The Builder"

TO BUILDERS

A YOUNG MAN, an Architect, well skilled in his profession, who has served in the office of an architect of high standing, is desirous of taking a SITUATION with an extensive BUILDER for a Twelvemonth or so, for a moderate remuneration. He is able to make out designs of any description; is fully competent to conduct the business of an office, if required, or manage extensive works. Satisfactory testimonials will be given.—Address D. E. F. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS AND MASTER PAINTERS.

A YOUNG MAN wants a SITUATION as THREE-BRANCH HAND; writing or lead glazing, if required. No objection to town or country.—Address, A. Z. 22, Charles street, Gosswell-street.

TO PLUMBERS.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to ARTICLE himself for a COUPLE of YEARS, to obtain experience in the above business.—Address O. K. care of Mr. Wighton, Stationer, 17, Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico

TO MASTER PAINTERS AND BUILDERS.

A THREE-BRANCH HAND, who is also a decent grainer, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT with either of the above. Address, W. C City of London News-rooms, 66, Cheapside.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, well acquainted with the various styles of architecture, and possessing a knowledge of construction, desires to meet with an ENGAGEMENT at once. Unexceptionable testimonials given. A moderate salary accepted.—Address, C. H. 3, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, London.

TO IRONFOUNDERS

A YOUNG MAN, aged 21, wishes to ARTICLE himself for Two Years, as IRON-MOULDER; has worked in an ironfoundry these last six years. No premium given.—Apply, by letter, to W. W. No 14, Helm-terrace, Old-street, St Luke's, London.

A YOUNG MAN, who is competent to prepare finished drawings, &c and acquainted with the ordinary detail of an architect's office, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT, where he will have an opportunity of acquiring further practical knowledge. Is a good draughtsman, and understands perspective.—Address, R. T. City News-rooms, Cheapside.

TO ENGINEERS PATENT AGENTS, AND OTHERS.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN, of considerable experience, is desirous of occupying his leisure in the execution of designs, and working out the details of patent and registered inventions, making out working drawings, specifications, and other work generally connected with engineering, and will undertake the same at a moderate rate of remuneration. Good references can be given.—Address, M. C. Post-office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, in or near Clerkenwell.—Apply at 27, Northampton-road, Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell,

ABOUT 150 feet run of OPEN-FRAMED ORNAMENTAL WOOD FENCING, 3 feet high, TO BE SOLD CHEAP; also, FOUR 1 feet 6 inch KITCHEN RANGES, nearly new.—May be seen on application to Mr. LANDER, 32, Newstreet, Newcut, Lambeth.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, the complete FITTINGS of a compact little CHAPEL, about to be taken down to make room for other buildings. Apply immediately, to Mr. S. B HACKEN, Builder, Penrith-road, Dalston.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to ¾ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

PREPARED FLOORING, &c.—ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform parties shipping wood goods to the colonies that he can supply any quality or description at the lowest prices of the day, and with the greatest possible despatch. Also mouldings in great variety A large stock of Baltic deals kept in bond for export. Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

A CORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY respectfully begs to inform the Building Public, that all Baltic Goods are dearer and American spruce and Pine are cheaper.

He seeks special attention to the following, which are now on sale :—

2,000 Pieces of Timber.
20,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
30,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
5,000 Rough Boards.

The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.

N.B. The extensive Saw-mills are now in operation.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY respectfully solicits the attention of manufacturers and others to the greatly reduced prices of PINE, SPRUCE, and YELLOW DEALS, MAHOGANY, &c. &c. :—

Pine Planks, 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 in.	from 4*s.*	0*d.* each.
Spruce Deals, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	„ 2*s.*	3*d.* „
Yellow ditto, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	„ 3*s.*	9*d.* „
Honduras Mahogany	„	7*d.* per foot.
Spanish ditto	„	6*d.* „
Walnut ditto	„	9*d.* „
Fence Paling Laths	10*s.* 6*d.*	per 100.
Venetian Blind Laths	8*s.*	per bundle.

Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices. Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Planks, Laths, Oak Posts, Rash Quills, Oak Scantlings, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method.—For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, adjoining the King's-road Saw mills, Chelsea.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS. J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his large stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price lists can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Steam Works, 20, North Wharf-road, Paddington.

N.B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES.—ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON beg to inform their customers that the 20 per cent. advance hereto fore charged on the prices in their 3*d.* list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices. St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras road

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 5th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY.

THE WIDOW and SON of the late Mr. ROBERT MAWER, carver in Stone and Wood, beg to thank their friends for past patronage, and to solicit a continuance of it, as the business will be carried on as formerly on the premises, No. 7, Oxford-place, Leeds

PITCH COAL-TAR may be had in Quantities, either in Barrels or Bulk, by applying to Messrs. GOODLAKE and NUTTER, 71, Cornhill, London.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities Builders and Plumbers supplied with the stone and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements, are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

ding universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE,

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

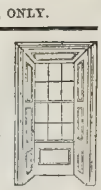
MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.



MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

F. McNEILL and CO. of LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW, LONDON, Manufacturers and ONLY Patentees of

THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.

Patronized by

HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSION OF CUSTOMS,
HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
HONOURABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE,
HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,

And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great national shows it is now exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under slates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover-square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Dry-hair Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 20 per cent in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and to prevent the roofing it made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts, the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

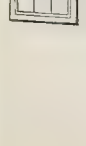
SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch.—J. FISHER, 70, York road, Lambeth (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Son's), Sash, Door, and Staircase Manufacturer, with well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible price. Glazed and polished goods securely packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 6d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 8d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 3s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

FOR SALE, 1,000 SASH DOORS, with margin lights, 7 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. and 6 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.; also, 500 four-framed doors, 6 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in all well-seasoned. Apply to Mr SAMUEL HEMMING, Portable Building and Roofing Manufactory, Bow, London.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade,



begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 3s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and all the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 294, Oxford-street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 8s. per dozen.

Perforated Rough Plate and Sheet Ventilating Glass, 1s. 6d. per foot.

Flashed Ruby, 1s.; Ground Sheet, 3½d.; Enamelled, 8d. per foot.

Sashes Primed and Glazed, 3½ per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each, average size, 40 by 30, at 32s. 50s. and 43s. per case; ground ditto, 3½d. per foot; crown and sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, from 14 by 10 to 23 by 14, 2d. per foot; 4-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass slates, &c. Sheet lead, pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE BRITISH and FOREIGN WINDOW-GLASS WAREHOUSE, established upwards of Sixty Years.—ROBERT METTAM begs to call the attention of Builders and the Trade in general, to his present prices of British and Patent Plate, Rough Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Ornamental Window Glass of every description now manufactured. Extra size Sheet Glass of all qualities and substances for Shop Fronts. Estimates and Price Lists forwarded post-free, on application at the Warehouse, 30, Princes-street, Leicester square, London.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 148, OXFORD-STREET.

THE PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW, consisting entirely of plate-glass, supported by flint-glass sash bars, presents most important advantages in the construction of shop fronts, viz. perfect transmission of light, elegance, and novelty of appearance, imperishability from rust or decay, and the greatest economy in labour, &c. from the facility with which it is kept clean and bright, as contrasted with either polished metal or wood. Examples of the window may be seen at the London Made and Shawl Company, north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, at Birmingham, Leamington, Worcester, Abergavenny, Shrewsbury, &c. The application, also, of the Crystal Sash-bar to the construction of Exhibition Cases, may be seen in the Birmingham Court and East Gallery of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to which the attention of exhibitors is particularly invited.—Full particulars may be obtained from the patentees, Messrs. LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Oil and Plate Glass Manufacturers, Park Glass Works, Birmingham.

PATENT PLATE, ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, and SHEET GLASS.—JOSEPH POULSON, Window-Glass Merchant, No. 164, Piccadilly, has at all times on hand a very large stock of every description of the above, avoiding the delay consequent upon sending to the works.—Present price of Crown, 30s. per crate; Sheet Glass, 2d. per foot extra long Patent Plate and 32 oz. Sheet; also enamelled, always in stock. Sheet Lead, 21s. 6d. per cwt.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTUREK, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H I for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
B for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
	B B B B ditto ditto.

M medium

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 82, Great George-street, Westminster have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post gratis to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

SEWAGE and MANURE.—A Local Board of Health, within fifteen miles of London, has concentrated the Sewage of the Town into a convenient covered Building, with internal and external Tanks, and a roomy Yard, with an outlet into a stream adjoining,—all well adapted for the application of any process of Filtration and Deodorization. The Board is prepared to treat with any person finding approved sureties, for LETTING the PREMISES RENT FREE, with a right of extracting from the sewage all fertilizing and other matters, the tenant binding himself to operate on the sewage by some approved process, so as prevent any injurious pollution of the stream.—Sealed communications to be addressed to A. B. 24, Nelson-square, Blackfriars road.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE.—Important to CABINET MAKERS.—P. J. DAY'S celebrated extra large Glass Paper, 14s. per ream; Cox's finest Scotch Glue, 57l. per ton, 60s. per cwt.; finest Imperial Glue, 53l. per ton, 56s. per cwt.; best London Glue 48l. per ton, 48s. per cwt. Russian, German, and Gelatine Glues, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail, 6 and 7, New Inn-yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London.—Country orders executed on receipt of a post-office order, payable as above.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and nngalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 18-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.
The attention of the Trade is called to
JOHN WARNER & SONS'
PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,

which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS.

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

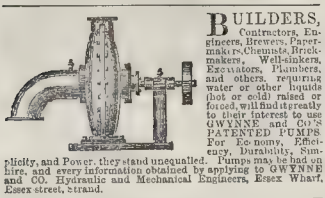
PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

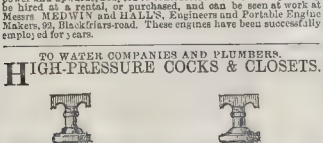
Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Papermakers, Chemists, Brickmakers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids shot or cold raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED PUMPS For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power, they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.
PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 99, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with treading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

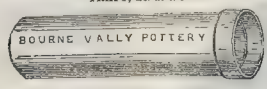
These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required. HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 196, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the



NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London, Agent; or to
Mr. J. HUDSON, Agent, at the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S.

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—
LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

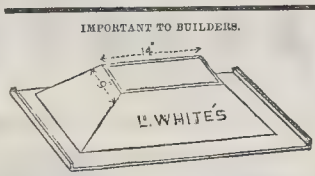
GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street.
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Poolbeg-street.	WHITEHAVEN...Hugh Todhunter.
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	COCKERMOUTH...John Bird.
WATERFORD....J. Scarrow and Co	GUERNSEY .....Guerin, Brothers.
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	LONDONDERRY...W. and A. M'Elwee.
PRESTON .....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	WIGAN .....James Fairclough, King-street.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	LIMERICK.....W. Burgess and Sons.
BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.
Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities

DOULTON AND WATTS,
LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.



REGISTERED CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-HOPPER and CHIMNEY-BAR COMBINED, ensuring a perfect formation of the Flue, and rendering smoky chimneys impossible. One trial will cause their adoption in every building.

Price from 8s. 6d. each, according to size.

IRON GIRDERS and COLUMNS to MODEL or DRAWING.

IRON PIPES and connections for gas, water, and liquid manure.

RAIN-WATER PIPE and EAVE GUTTERS, at wholesale prices. Also, O-G Gutters, Sash-weights, STABLE FITTINGS, pumps, tomb railing, cattle and pig troughs, and COLUMNS with caps and bases, and every kind of builders' castings, in stock, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, Upper Ground-street, London near Blackfriars-bridge.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill. NOURSE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1839.

In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker."

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south-west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney-pieces, &c. Slate and Roofing Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes, Cements, Clay Goods, &c. N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3½ p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Duke-place, Exchange, Manchester.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GROSSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 24, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

AGRICULTURAL LAND DRAIN-PIPES of all sizes, and in any quantities, may be obtained of L. B. PEARSE and CO. Great Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross.

L. B. PEARSE and CO. Great Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross, SOLE AGENTS for Collier's Terro-metallic and Red Earthenware Socket Drain-pipes, Bends, Junctions, and Syphons. This ware, allowed by all to be of the best manufacture by the unparalleled quality, combined with cheapness, will be found to meet the approbation of customers.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.
A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic Engineer, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

NORBITON POTTERY and BRICK and TILE WORKS, KINGSTON-HILL.

BENJAMIN LOOKER, Jun. invites the attention of Builders, Contractors, and others, to the following reduced prices of his superior RED SOCKET DRAIN-PIPES, in 2 feet lengths:—

2 inch.	4-inch.	6-inch.	9-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch bore.
5d.	6d.	1s. 2d.	2s. 2d.	4s. 2d.	each.

Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. equally low.

These pipes being made by powerful steam machinery, and of unusual thickness, are capable of sustaining double the pressure of ordinary stoneware pipes; and their durability is beyond a doubt, as unglazed pottery, well burnt, is often discovered in a perfect state after being under ground for many centuries.

DELIVERED FOR CASH WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE WORKS, OR AT ANY STATION ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY AND ITS BRANCHES WITHIN FORTY MILES OF KINGSTON, CARRIAGE FREE, IF IN QUANTITIES OF NOT LESS THAN 300 PIPES.

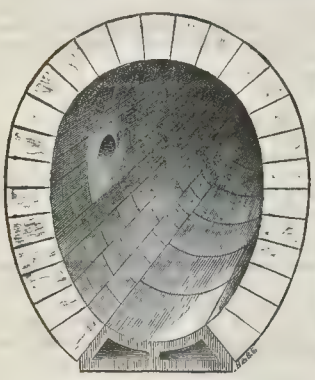
LOOKER'S improved Border Tiles and Coping, Bricks, Land Drain-pipes, Drain-paving, and all kinds of Hooping Tiles, Garden, Kale, Rhubarb, Chimney-pots, &c. &c.

N.B. Bricks, Tiles, and Pipes made to any pattern.

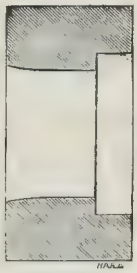
HENRY DOULTON AND CO.'S
PATENT SEWER JUNCTION BLOCKS AND INVERT BLOCKS,
IN GLAZED STONE WARE,
HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.

The connection between pipe drains and sewers, and brick sewers, is made perfect and secure by the use of DOULTON'S PATENT JUNCTION BLOCKS. Each block is made to correspond in thickness with the sides of the brick sewer, so as to build or bond in with the brickwork; the inner surface is made to correspond with the internal figure of the sewer. Each block has a socket, either within its thickness or just protruding beyond it, to receive the end of a pipe. They are made to receive pipes, entering either straight or obliquely. When fixed, they form part of the sewer, they cannot be improperly placed, and a certain and proper fall is secured at the point where the junction is made.

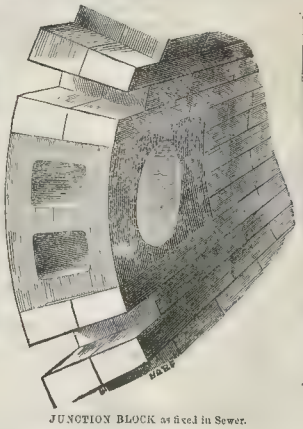
THE PATENT JUNCTION BLOCKS MAY BE FITTED WITH METAL FLAP-TRAPS IF REQUIRED.



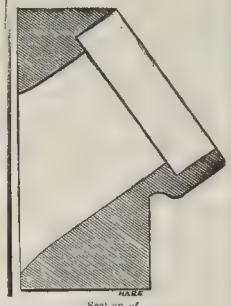
Egg-shape Sewer, with
DOULTON'S PATENT JUNCTION AND INVERT BLOCKS.



Section of
STRAIGHT JUNCTION
BLOCK.



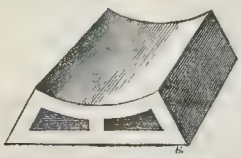
JUNCTION BLOCK as fixed in Sewer.



Section of
OBLIQUE JUNCTION BLOCK.

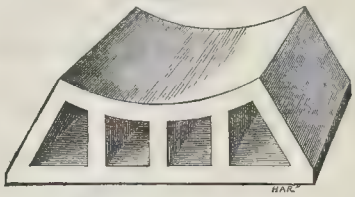
DOULTON'S INVERT BLOCKS, in stone ware, form a glazed, even, and imperishable surface for the bottoms of brick sewers, and also a sure foundation for the structure. They have been used extensively by the Metropolitan and City Commissioners of Sewers, and for the main sewers in many provincial towns, and in all cases have been highly approved by the engineers, both for the facilities they offer in the construction of sewers, and for their subsequent action in permitting an easy and uninterrupted flow of the sewage matter. They offer the means for carrying off all superfluous water while the sewer is in course of construction, and when required give a channel for land drainage independent of the sewage.

No. 1.



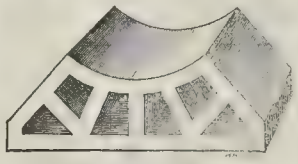
Radius of Invert 9" for 18" Circular Sewer, or 3 ft. 9in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Egg-shape. 4½ in. work.

No. 6.



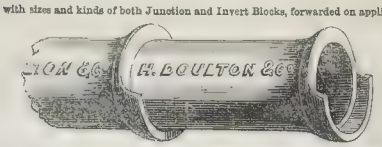
Radius of Invert 15" for large Egg-shape Sewer. 9 in. work.

No. 5.



Radius of Invert 9" for 3ft. 9 in. by 2ft. 6 in. 6 in. work.

A full description, with sizes and kinds of both Junction and Invert Blocks, forwarded on application, per post.



DOULTON'S HALF SOCKET DRAIN PIPES,
By the use of which, Pipes may be removed, the Drain examined, and Junctions inserted without injury to the tubes. The same price as ordinary Socket Pipes.
For list of Agents, see last week's "Builder." Drawings, with prices, forwarded on application.

TO SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MAYER, BOULTON, AND CO.
CORNWALLIS POTTERY, STAPLETON-ROAD, BRISTOL.

This is the only Manufactory in the Kingdom for the exclusive production of Plug Closet, Sanitary, and Lavatory Basins of all descriptions.

M. B. and Co. having an intimate knowledge of, as well as a practical acquaintance with, this peculiar business, can manufacture cheaper than any other house. They invite especial attention to their

DRAB HOPPER BASIN AND TRAP, AT 7s. 6d. EACH,
Delivered in any part of the kingdom;
AND WHERE LARGE QUANTITIES ARE REQUIRED, A LIBERAL DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED.

Orders for White, Drab, Marbled, Blue Printed, Enamelled, and Gilt Goods attended to on the shortest notice.

LONDON DEPOT—18 WHARF, CITY-BASIN;
FLINT AND STONE MILLS, FRAMPTON COTTERELL;
AND THE SANITARY POTTERY NAILSEA (Late Couthupes and Co.)

JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN-PIPES.

ALL WHO USE THESE PIPES

Will have the satisfaction of knowing that their Drains can be easily examined, or a junction introduced, without disturbing the invert or general Drain.

A LIST OF AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

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ARE FREE FROM ALL COMPLICATION—NO WIRES OR CRANKS.

ANY NUMBER OF CLOSETS SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE, AND THEY ARE AS READILY FIXED AS A COCK TO A SINK, UNDER HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.

ARCHITECTS FURNISHED WITH REFERENCES OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

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GEORGE JENNINGS, SANITARY ENGINEER,
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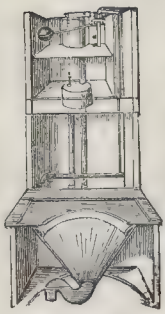
STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

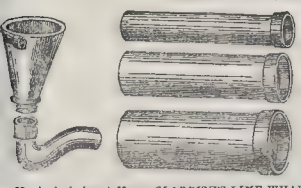
This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

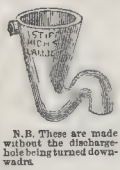
JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1761.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.





The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted, while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City road Wharf, City Basin; Cook-hearn, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 33, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Son-in-Law and Successor to THOMAS BULLOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY,

COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2 FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main.

Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Prices for Closet and Apparatus complete, from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 29, Old Fish-street, near St Paul's, London.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-

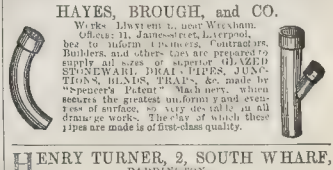
Lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Red Drain-pipes, Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works—Llwyn-y-n, near Wrexham.

Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,

beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.



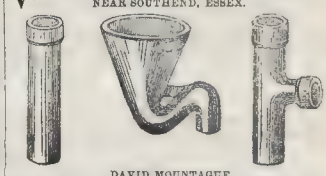
HENRY TURNER, 2, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON,

5s. Traps, 2s. 6d. 6s.

Manufacturer of Closet Basins and Traps, yellow outsides, with white insides. These are warranted to be the most durable earthenware now manufactured.—A list of shapes and prices sent free, on application. A large stock of Flag Basins of every variety.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

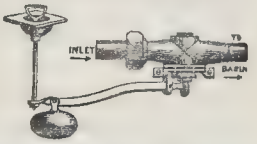


DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers, Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING

LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,

THOS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

STONE PIPES.—E. and W. STURGE are

enabled to offer PIPES at very low prices for cash, with every variety. Paving, sinks, steps, sills, and coping, &c. &c. Country orders promptly attended to.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED

STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Facing Bricks, &c. &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Conville's Registered Multi-Valve Closet." This water-closet is the most complete and effective apparatus for the purpose, and for using without the least waste of water, &c. &c. From its combination, possibility, facility, &c. &c. it is recommended.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

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On MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, and FOUR following Days,

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, AT HIS NEW AUCTION-ROOMS, 192, FLEET-STREET,

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ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED BOOKS,

By MR. OWEN JONES.

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The COPYRIGHTS and entire REMAINDERS of SIR JOSEPH PAXTON'S MAGAZINE of BOTANY, 16 vols. 8vo. and Mrs LOUDON'S LADIES' FLOWER-GARDEN, 5 vols. 4to &c.

MR. HODGSON will include in his SALE by AUCTION, of the PUBLICATIONS of OWEN JONES, Esq. at his NEW ROOMS, in Fleet-street, the corner of Chancery-lane, DECEMBER 11, and four following days, the REMAINDERS of the following Popular Works:—Sir JOSEPH PAXTON'S MAGAZINE of BOTANY, 16 vols. super-royal, 8vo. 14 Sets, nearly complete; the Woodcuts, Steel, Copper, and Zinc Plates, and the Copyright. Mrs. LOUDON'S LADIES' FLOWER-GARDEN, Ornamental Annuals and Perennials, Bulbous Plants, Greenhouse Plants, and British Wild Flowers, 5 vols. 4to.; the Stock, Stereotype and Zinc Plates. Knight's Pictorial Bible, 4 vols. imp. 8vo. or Octave, cloth and Quires; 2,000 vols. of the Family Tutor, in cloth; the Stereotype Plates of the Cabinet Classics, 8 vols. royal 32mo.; the Stereotype Plates of White's Natural History of Selborne, by the Rev. E. Blyth, 1 cap.; together with the Remainders of numerous other Books.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Truly Valuable and Extensive Sale of Navy Oak, Elm, Ash, and other Timber, with top tor, and bark, standing on the Wolhampton and Brympton Estates, about seven miles from Newbury, Berks, within a short distance of the Kennet and Avon Canal and Bersend Hants Railway Station.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth to SELL by AUCTION at the FALMOUTH ARMS INN, Weedhampton, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, about 60 large Navy Oak, 410 Ash, 52 large Elm, 40 Alder, 20 Beech, 1l. Chesnut, 21 Sycamore, 6 Hornbeam, and 2 Cherry Trees standing on the above estates. Catalogues, with full particulars, reservations, and conditions of sale, may be had fourteen days previous to the sale of Mr. Thomas Rayleaves, Brympton; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; Christopher Hotel, Eton; George Hotel, Reading; Globe Inn, Andover; Rose and Thistle, Alresford; Bear Hotel, Hungerford and Maidenhead; Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, Market-place, Newbury, Berks.

TO AN ENTERPRISING PERSON IN THE BUILDING TRADE. A most eligible opportunity is now offered in the following property, and where a very lucrative business is being carried on in the manufacture of the Roman Cement being well situate near the Sea, at Bognor, in the County of Sussex, therefore possessing very great advantages in locality, and being part of the material on the spot for manufacturing the article. The property comprises a very desirable FREEHOLD CEMENT MILL and MANUFACTORY, complete, drawing two pairs of stones with wind power or steam-power might be added with advantage; together with two kilns, about 12 feet deep, storeroom for 200 casks of cement, opening house, two-stall stable, cart house, two cottages, with small gardens in front, all adjoining and contiguous to the sea for landing, &c. which will be offered to PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by

MR. LEAR, subject to such conditions of sale as will be then and there produced, at the CLAREMONT HOTEL, at Bognor Sussex, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER, 1854, at TWO o'clock p.m. For a view and further particulars, apply on the Premises, to Mr. STANDEN, the proprietor, Weststreet, Bognor; or at the Offices of Mr. LEAR, Auctioneer, General Valuer, Land and Timber Surveyor, and Estate Agent, Arundel and Littlehampton, and at 70, Cannon-street, City, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.—Second Portion of the valuable Stock of an old-established Firm in the Marble Trade discolving Partnership.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, South row, New-road, St. Pancras, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th and 29th of NOVEMBER, at TEN for ELEVEN each day, the valuable CONTENTS of the SHOW-ROOMS, comprising an unrivalled selection of 200 chimney-pieces of the most admired marbles, including many of most richly sculptured statuary of elegant design, a variety of a more massive character, in black and coloured marbles, for dining-halls and every variety of plain and elegant design for ordinary apartments; also many highly-finished table tops, monuments, vases, baths, pedestals, and numerous other items. May be viewed on the Saturday and Monday previous; and catalogues had, on the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal-Exchange.

SUTTON, SURREY.—Ninety-six Acres of Freehold Land, in an elevated and picturesque part of the county, and about a mile and a half from the Red Hill Station.

MESSRS. BLAKE are directed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE, Change-alley, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th, at TWELVE o'clock, in One Lot, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as Hill Farm, Sutton, Surrey, consisting of 96 acres of land, through which a forty-feet road is now being formed, which will afford communication to the railway on the back, and give to the estate an important building character. The land abounds with excellent brick earth, and offers to the speculator the means of immediately carrying out extensive and lucrative operations, as possession will be given (without the usual valuation on the completion of the purchase.—Particulars, with plans, may be had at the Inns at Sutton, Epsom, Reigate, and Kingston; at Garraway's Coffee-house; of Messrs. PARKE, Solicitors, 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and of Messrs. BLAKE, Croydon.

NOTICE of POSTPONEMENT of MAHOGANY and OTHER SALES, at LIVERPOOL, from the 22nd and 23rd NOVEMBER, to 29th and 30th NOVEMBER, 1854.—The AUCTION SALES of Baltic and American Wainscot, and Mahogany, and other Foreign Woods advertised for sale on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, are POSTPONED until the following days, viz.:—WEDNESDAY, the 29th NOVEMBER, for the Whitewood, and THURSDAY morning, the 30th NOVEMBER, for the Furniture Woods. The necessity for this postponement has arisen from the excell nt character and quality of the wood just landed, rendering it needful, in justice to both buyers and importers, that more time should be given for distribution of catalogues and examination of the cargoes.—The catalogues may be had on and after this day.—SATURDAY, the 18th instant, on application to EDWARD CHALONER, Broker, 6, East-side Queen's-dock, Liverpool.

Valuable Building Plots, Walworth, contiguous to the Turnpike gate, in the Camberwell Hast road.

W. and C. PUGH will LET by AUCTION, at the ELEPHANT and CASTLE TAVERN, NEWINGTON BUTTS, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, by direction of the Board of Governors and Guardians of St. Mary, Newington, at the highest annual rent that may be bid, for a term of seventy-eight years from 25th December, 1854, THREE eligible PLOTS of BUILDING LAND, close to the Turnpike gate, in the Walworth-road, enjoined by well-built first-class property of recent erection, and having omnibus conveyance to every part of London. Lot 1. A Plot of Land on the north side of Arthur-street, as delineated in the accompanying plan, having a frontage of about 30 feet 8 in. by a depth of about 50 feet 6 in.—to be let to the bidder of the highest annual rent. Upon this lot two houses are to be built by the intended lessee. Lot 2. The adjoining Plot delineated on the plan, of corresponding frontage and depth. Upon this lot two houses are to be built by the intended lessee. Lot 3. The adjoining Plot, having a corresponding frontage and depth as delineated on the plan. Upon this lot the intended lessee is to be compellable to build one house, and is to let at first or to erect one other house if he think fit, and can obtain the sanction of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, to build over the sewer shown in the plan.—May be viewed till the sale, and particulars and conditions of letting had of H. and P. Cheesman, Esqrs. Solicitors, Charlotte-Rents; of H. Davis, Esq. Surveyor, Trinity-square, Southwark; at the Elephant and Castle Tavern; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. W. and C. Pugh, 6, Blackmanstreet, Southwark.

Auction Rooms, corner of Stephen's-green, Mile-end-road.

MR. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at his ROOMS, as above, on MONDAY next, the 27th inst. at TWELVE, in lots, to suit the trade and private buyers, about 700 pieces of modern PAPER-HANGINGS; also 12 cwt. of WHITE-LEAD, dry and ground colours, oils and varnishes, fifteen crates of crown glass, lead pumps, glazed sashes and frames, garden-frames, metal garden-lights, brushes, a few shop-fixtures, and other articles. On view morning of sale, and catalogues had at the Auctioneer's Offices, Mile-end-road.

Fifth Sale of the Building Materials to clear the ground for Battersea Park.

MR. W. R. GLASIER is honoured with instructions from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, at TWELVE for ONE, the FITTINGS of nine newly-erected fourth-rate HOUSES, Carlton-terrace, Lower Wandsworth-road, comprising capital sashes and frames, doors, chimney-pieces and hearths, register and other stoves, about 25,000 pantiles, Portland stone in blocks and landings, granite curb and blocks, lead, zinc, &c. and a quantity of useful loose materials.—May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had at the Office of Works, 12, Whitehall-place; of James Pasmore, Esq. 7, Whitehall-yard; of the Clerk of the Works, West Lodge, Battersea-park; at Garraway's; and the Offices of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ST. GEORGE'S-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.—Valuable Freehold Ground rents, amounting together to 223l. 4s. per annum, arising from Sixty Residences, Shops, and other Premises, the rack rental of the property being upwards of 320l. per annum.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, and THIST have received instructions from the Corporation of the Philanthropic Society to OFFER for SALE by AUCTION at the MART, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, at TWELVE, Thirty-three LOTS, the following valuable and well-secured FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, belonging to the Society, viz.:—

Lots 1, 2, and 3—91l. 10s. per annum, arising from Three extensive Shops and Dwelling-houses, Nos. 15, 16, and 16, Lonsdale-road, adjoining the gardens of the Asylum for the Blind, and close to the obelisk, St. George's-road, Southwark, with yards and workshops in the rear; and a Dwelling-house, situate No. 1, Albert-terrace, the rack rental being about 120l. per annum.

Lots 4 to 8.—50l. 4s. per annum, arising from Thirty three well-built Dwelling-houses, with gardens, situate Nos. 2 to 34 inclusive, Albert-terrace, London-road, a capital three-stall stable, coach-house, yard, and piece of ground, adjoining the residence.—Wilks, esq. in St. George's-road, Southwark, the estimated rental in possession being about 110l. per annum.

Lots 23, 24, and 25—22l. 10s. per annum, arising from Three capital Family Residences, with gardens and other conveniences, situate Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Gladstone-place, St. George's-road, the estimated rental in possession being 37l. per annum.

Lots 27 to 30—30l. per annum, arising from Twelve well-built Dwelling-houses, and a corner Shop and other premises, situate Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive, and Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Gladstone-street, adjoining Gladstone-place, St. George's-road, the estimated rental in possession being 40l. per annum.

Lots 31, 32, and 33—29l. per annum, arising from a well-built Dwelling-house, yard, and premises, No. 1, Richmond-street, Three Dwelling-houses, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Richmond-terrace; and Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Garden-row, London-road, Southwark, the estimated rental in possession being 31l. per annum.

May be viewed by permission of the tenants; and particulars, with plans, had 14 days prior to the sale, at the Lion's Tavern, Kennington; the Elephant and Castle, Newington-butts; at the Offices of Messrs. DODD, GARLAND, and ROWSELL, Solicitors, No. 5, Billiter-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, and THIST, No. 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

LAST PORTION of the well seasoned STOCK of TIMBER.—Removed to the Arches, Holloway-road.

MR. HASLEHAM will SELL by AUCTION, the under-mentioned CLEAN and DRY STUFF on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock correct time), comprising 1,300 pine plank deals and battens, 600 yellow and white deals and planks, 40 yellow and white battens, a large quantity of quartering, slating, battens, prime Baltic deals, &c.—On view the day prior to and morning of sale. Catalogues had at the Archway, Crown, and King's Head Taverns, Holloway; at Highgate, Finchley, and Barnet; and of, Clerkenwell-green.

THE CAVALRY ACTION AT BALAKLAVA, October 25th, 1854. PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and CO. 13 and 14, Pall-mall East, beg to announce the sale to-day by E. MORIN, illustrating all the features of the attack described in "The Times" of the 14th instant. Size, 20 in. by 13 in. Price 3s.; or coloured, 6s. Dealers supplied.

THE SIEGE of SEVASTOPOL, by CAPT. BIDDULPH, R.A. sketched from the new 32-pounder Battery, October 22, 1854. PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and CO. 13 and 14, Pall-mall East, Publishers to Her Majesty, and E. STANFORD, 6, Charing-cross. Lithographed in two tints by DAY and SON. Size, 20½ in. by 14 in. Price 3s.; coloured, 5s. Dealers supplied.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and CO. 13 and 14, Pall-mall East, Publishers to Her Majesty, beg to announce a Portrait of MISS NIGHTINGALE, lithographed by R. J. LANE, Esq. A.R.A. from an original sketch, the property of her family. Price 2s. 6d.; Proofs, 5s. Dealers supplied.

SIEGE of SEBASTOPOL.—STANFORD'S new MAP of SEBASTOPOL and Country round; including Balaklava, Kamara, Kokkoi, the Belbek and Chernaia Rivers, showing also the Positions of the Allied Camps, the Allied and Russian Batteries, Forts, &c. with number of guns; the Position of the Turkish and other Redoubts; the Head Quarters of Lord Raglan, &c. &c. Compiled from the new Admiralty Charts, and authentic Sketches by CAPTAIN WETHERALL, D.A.Q.M.G. and other officers, just published this day. Price, in one large sheet coloured, 3s.; per post, 3s. 6d. Case, 4s.; 6d.; per post, 5s.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, Map seller and Map-mounter to her Majesty's Stationery Office, 6, Charing-cross.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Black-grounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

DESIGNS PREPARED for SHOP FRONTS, INTERIOR FITTINGS, and GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ARRANGEMENTS, by Mr. JOHN DWYER, 11, Great Marlborough-street.

R. TROW, SURVEYOR, 14, Huntley-street, Torrington-square, will take off Tracings, take out Quantities, make out Estimates, measure off Works, &c. on reasonable terms.

N.B. Make out tradesmen's accounts for quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly bills.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, and CHURCHWARDENS.—GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c., replies immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at his office, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement.—Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of pupils, at one guinea per quarter, which includes drawing materials, instruments, colour, paper, drawing-boards, squares, &c. and instruction in architectural and civil engineering, drawing and colouring, making finished and working drawings, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, estimating, &c. &c.—For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. at the Offices.

TURNING-LATHES.—WANTED, new or second-hand, if in good condition, ONE or TWO large SELF-ACTING TURNING-LATHES, of the most improved description; not less than 9 feet 6 inches centres, with travelling rest, overhead gear, &c. complete. Full particulars, stating prices, and where the lathes can be seen, to be addressed to B. 7, care of Mr. Hammond, 27, Lombard-street, London.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing office of COX, Brothers, and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 25, 1854.

The Builder,

Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

VOL. XII.—No. 617. DECEMBER 2, 1854. PRICE FOURPENCE Stamped 5d.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD of TRADE, DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.—AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN OBTAINING EXAMPLES FOR ART INSTRUCTION.—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having resolved to furnish examples to schools in accordance with the plan adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, and to discontinue the practice of keeping a stock of such articles at the Department, Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of JANUARY next, examples will not be supplied directly from the Department of Science and Art as at present, but through Schools of Art in the provinces. Forms of application for the same, and further information may be obtained at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

Marlborough House, 5th Nov., 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, Suffolk-street Galleries.—All DRAWINGS, &c. and everything intended for the department of manufactures, must be sent before the 5th of DECEMBER, and the Committee would be glad if as much as possible were sent by the 1st, in order to give more time for the preparation of the catalogue.

Subscribers who have not yet sent their names, should do so before the 5th, or they will not appear in the first edition of the catalogue: and those who have not paid their subscription for the current year, are requested to do so on the 5th of DECEMBER, when the Exhibition will be open for private view, as the Secretaries will then attend.

The Committee desire to put as much detailed information as possible in the catalogue, and invite exhibitors to furnish remarks as to date, materials, cost, dimensions, and general features of importance.

The Exhibition will be open to the public on the 11th of DECEMBER.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S., 20, Lincoln's-inn-place, Regent-street, } Hon. Secs.
JAS. THOMPSON, Jun., 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, }

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Canon-row, Westminster.

The THIRD and LAST of a COURSE of LECTURES, addressed to workmen engaged in decorative art, will be delivered at the Museum, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9th, at TWO o'clock in the Afternoon, on the GENERAL PRINCIPLES of COLOUR, by JOHN RUSKIN, Esq. Students' cards may be had at the Museum.

HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Secretary.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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The List of Subscribers and Annual Report may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary. Subscriptions will be received by WILLIAM TITE, Esq. St. Helen's-place, the Treasurer; or by Mr. GOULD, the Collector, 8, Crane-court, Charing-cross.

J. TURNER, Hon. Secretary, 15, Wilton-street.

CONTRACTS.

RAINHILL, Liverpool.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS. Persons desirous to TENDER for the ERECTION of a NEW CHAPEL, for the County Asylum, at Rainhill, near Liverpool, may see the plans, &c. and receive all necessary information, at the Office of the Architect, Mr. H. P. HOM, 48, Basinghall-street, Liverpool, on and after MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER next. Tenders to be delivered as above, on or before 4 o'clock, TUESDAY 9th, 1854, seal'd, and endorsed "Tender for Rainhill Asylum Chapel." Sufficient sureties will be the direction of the Committee, be required for the due performance of the contract. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

CONTRACTS.

BRIDGNORTH BOARD of HEALTH.—To CONTRACTORS, PIPE MAKERS, and OTHERS.—The Town Council of Bridgnorth give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to contract for the following, being Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, for the DRAINAGE of part of their district, viz.:—

CONTRACT No. 1.—For the supply of Glazed Stoneware Sewer and Drain Pipes, Junctions &c.

CONTRACT No. 2.—For laying Sewer and Drain Pipes, and for making and completing about 1,450 feet of 18 inch Brick Sewer.

The specifications and conditions of contract of either of the above may be obtained upon payment of 5s. and drawings, plans, and sections respectively, on application at the Offices of JAMES PILBROW, Esq. C.E. Tottenham, Middlesex (Engineer to the said Board), or RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq. Surveyor, Bridgnorth. Sealed Tenders, properly endorsed, and addressed to the Local Board of Health, Bridgnorth, must be sent on or before THURSDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER next.

By order of the Board,
J. J. SMITH, Clerk.

Bridgnorth, Nov. 13, 1854.

CHESHUNT BURIAL BOARD.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of TWO CHAPELS, ENTRANCE-LODGE, THE RESIDENCE, IRON RAILING, &c. on the new Burial-ground for this parish, also for Forming the Roads, Paths, Drains, Fencings, &c. may inspect the plans and specifications of the same at the Office of the Architect, Messrs. JAMES COE and SON, 1, Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall, London, of whom further information may be obtained. Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Burial-ground Tenders," to be sent to me on or before TWELVE o'clock on THURSDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER next. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Board,
JAMES DEATH, Clerk.

Cheshunt, Nov. 18, 1854.

FURNESS RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the WIDENING of their RAILWAY between Crook and Lindal Stations, being about two hundred and eight in length, including the enlargement, open cutting of the canal Lindal Branch, about 50 chains in length. Plans, sections, and specification and form of Tender may be obtained by application at the Offices of Messrs. McCLEAN and STILLMAN, the Company's Engineers, 27, Great George-street, Westminster; or at the Company's Offices, Barrow, Ulverstone, Lancashire, after TUESDAY, the 21st NOVEMBER next. Sealed Tenders to be forwarded, addressed to the Secretary, before the 9th DECEMBER, 1854. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender in order.

JAMES RAMSDEN, Secretary.

Barrow, Nov. 13th, 1854.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES in the CITY of LONDON.—The Trustees of Parish Estates, of and being the Trustees of St Botolph Without Aldersgate, will MEET in the Vestry-room of the Parish Church, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of DECEMBER next, at SIX o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS for taking on LEASE those spacious PREMISES, situate on the west side of Aldersgate-street, at present used as a WORKHOUSE, by the Guardians of the Last Lords, for the term of May next, any day (Sundays excepted) from NINE to ELEVEN o'clock. Plans of the property may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of Mr. BLYTH, Architect and Surveyor, 113, Aldersgate-street.

TO ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS

THE CROYDON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are desirous of receiving TENDERS for MANUFACTURING and FIXING an ADDITIONAL CORNISH STEAM-BOILER, 24 feet in length, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, proved to pressure of 150 pounds to the inch. A specification may be seen at my office, or forwarded on my obtaining, at the rate of 6d. Mr THOMAS COX, the Surveyor to the Local Board, the Town hall, Croydon.—Tenders to be sent to me on or before TUESDAY, the 12th DECEMBER next.

By order of the Board,
HENRY RICHARDS, Clerk.

Croydon, November 28, 1854.

CONTRACTS for WORKS.—The Directors of the Scottish Central Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS at GENERAL TERMINUS, Perth; consisting of Board and Manager's rooms and offices for the officials of the Scottish Midland Junction Railway, according to plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. A. and A. HILTON, Architects, at whose Office the plans may be found. Tenders to be added with the Secretary by the 15th DECEMBER next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest offer.—By order,

JOHN A. JAMIESON, Secretary.

Perth, November 20, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—SUPPLY of TIMBER.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will RECEIVE TENDERS for the supply of 1,000 LOADS of AMERICAN YELLOW PINE TIMBER, converted into specified scantlings, and crossed and unconverted. Specifications may be obtained on application at the Engineer's Office, Paddington. The Tenders are to be delivered at the Secretary's Office, Paddington, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th DECEMBER next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. 24th November, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—SUPPLY of RAILS.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company will receive TENDERS for the supply of 1,000 TONS of BRIDGE RAILS, and 2,000 tons of Barrow rails, and 100 tons of Double-headed Wrought-iron Rails. Specifications may be obtained on application at the Engineer's Office, Paddington. The Tenders are to be delivered at the Secretary's Office, as before, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th DECEMBER next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

24th November, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, Nov. 16, 1854.

TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall-mall, London, on MONDAY, the 4th DECEMBER, 1854, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the CONSTRUCTION of a GLACIS in REAR of the BATTERY at LITTLEHAMPTON. The plans, specification, and conditions of contract for the above work may be seen, and every information obtained, any day (Sundays excepted), on and after the 2nd instant, on application to Mr. CHILTON, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Office, Middleton, Portsmouth. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the Construction of a Glacis at Littlehampton Battery, in the county of Sussex."

NOTICE to GAS COMPANIES and GAS-FITTERS ORDNANCE CONTRACT.

Office of Ordnance, Dublin, 18th November, 1854.

The principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance hereby give notice, that they will receive Proposals for the following CONTRACT, viz.: SUPPLYING GAS; also for PROVIDING and FIXING the necessary PIPES and other FITTINGS in Portobello and Royal Barracks, Dublin. Persons desirous of TENDERING for the same will receive every information on application at the Royal Engineer's Office, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin; as also at the said Barracks, on and after the 23rd instant, when the terms of contract, and the mode of ascertaining the value of the same, which depends will be read when the specifications are returned unstamped. The pipes and fittings to be examined by Ordnance Inspectors before the acceptance of the Tender; and the supply of gas to be for three years. Less (as will be stated) to Tender for the supply and fixing of the pipes and other fittings, and for the supply of the gas; or, for supplying the gas only, without tendering for the supply and fixing of the pipes and fittings. The letter of Tender to be sealed and indorsed under cover to "The Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London," as to be received on or before the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1854, and to be marked on the outside, "Tender for Supply of Gas, for Gas Fittings" (as the case may be), "at the Barracks, in Dublin."

THE Charlton Burial Board are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a DWARF PLINTH WALL, IRON PALISADING, and ENTRANCE GATES, for the western boundary of the new burial-ground at Charlton, near Dover. The plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Architect, Mr. SAMUEL HEWITT, Montague-st., Southwark. Tenders to be sent to E. L. BURNETT, Esq. Clerk to the Board, on or before SATURDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER next, by or FOUR o'clock. The Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Dec. 1st, 1854. E. L. BURNETT, Clerk.

CHARCOAL.—The CROYDON LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PEAT-CHARCOAL, suitable for deodorizing sewage matter, delivered at the North end of the railway. The quantity required will be about 40 tons per month. Any information required by the Board may be obtained upon application to Mr THOMAS COX, the Surveyor to the Board, at his office, Townshall, Croydon. By order of the Board,

HENRY RICHARDS, Clerk.

Croydon, November 28, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Local Board of Health of Watford, Herts, are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to undertake PAVING, LAYING, or FIXING the HOUSE CONNECTIONS and SERVICES, WATER-CLOSETS, &c. with the requisite drain and water supply to the said district, with all materials and apparatus required, as well as Labour, in the Contract No. 5. Further particulars of which may be obtained by application to Mr. SLOPER, Surveyor to the Board, Clerk to the Board, or to JAMES PILBROW, C.E. Tottenham, Engineer to the Board, at whose Office the plans may be deposited, from either of whom specifications and conditions of Contract may be obtained, by payment of 5s. each. Tenders must be sent to me on or before THURSDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER next, endorsed "Tender for House-services," and addressed to the Local Board of Health, Watford, Herts.—By order of the Board,

Watford, Nov. 22, 1854. JOHN SEDGWICK, Clerk.

DONCASTER CEMETERY.—To Builders. Persons desirous of giving in TENDERS for the several WORKS required in the Erection of the Cemetery Chapels, and Lodge, and Entrance Gateway, for the Commissioners under the Doncaster Cemetery Act, may see the plans and specifications at the Office of Mr. R. J. JOHNSON, the Architect, 31, Deansgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from MONDAY, the 4th to MONDAY, the 11th, and at Mr. ALEXANDER'S office, in St. George-gate, Doncaster, from TUESDAY, the 12th, to TUESDAY, the 19th DECEMBER, 1854. The Tenders are to be sent in on or before SATURDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER next, and sealed "Tender for Cemetery Buildings," under cover, addressed to T. B. MASON, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Town Clerk's Office, Doncaster, Nov. 21, 1854.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS COLOURED by an experienced Architectural Colourist, a reasonable terms. Specimens produced.—Address, R. C. Stebbens, 83, Theobald's-road, Bedford-row.

TO ARCHITECTS

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. &c. of "London as it is," offers his services in Painting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 31, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

WILLIAM BARRATT, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, WAKEFIELD.

*** Plans and estimates furnished.

HENRY DOULTON AND CO.'S

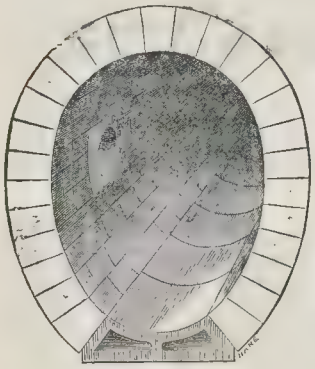
PATENT SEWER JUNCTION BLOCKS AND INVERT BLOCKS,

IN GLAZED STONE WARE,

HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.

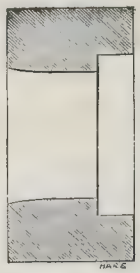
The connection between pipe drains and sewers, and brick sewers, is made perfect and secure by the use of DOULTON'S PATENT JUNCTION BLOCKS. Each block is made to correspond in th... lines with the sides of the brick sewer so as to build or bond in with the brick work; the inner surface is made to correspond with the internal figure of the sewer. Each block has a socket, either within its thickness or just protruding beyond it, to receive the end of a pipe. They are made to receive pipes, entering either straight or obliquely. When fixed they form part of the sewer, the... cannot be improperly placed, and a certain and proper fall is secured at the point where the junction is made.

THE PATENT JUNCTION BLOCKS MAY BE FITTED WITH METAL FLAP-TRAPS IF REQUIRED.

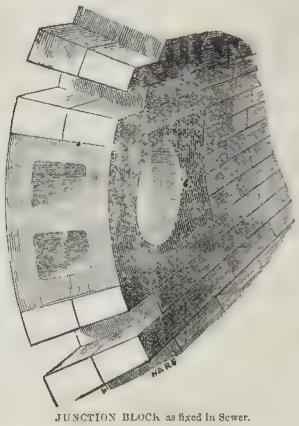


Egg-shape Sewer, 9 in.

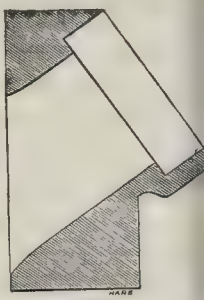
DOULTON'S PATENT JUNCTION AND INVERT BLOCKS.



Section of STRAIGHT JUNCTION BLOCK



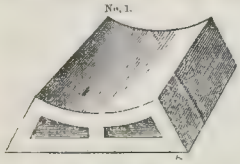
JUNCTION BLOCK as fixed in Sewer.



Section of OBLIQUE JUNCTION BLOCK.

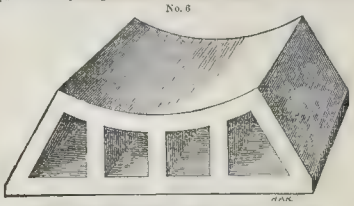
DOULTON'S INVERT BLOCKS, in stone ware, form a glazed, even, and impushable surface for the bottoms of brick sewers, and also a sure foundation for the structure. They have been used extensively by the Metropolitan and City Commissioners of Sewers, and for the main sewers in many provincial towns, and in all cases have been highly approved by the engineers, both for the facilities they offer in the construction of sewers, and for the free subsequent action to permit of an easy and uninterrupted flow of the sewage matter. They offer the means for carrying off any superfluous water while the sewer is in course of construction, and which required give a channel for land drainage independent of the sewage.

No. 1.



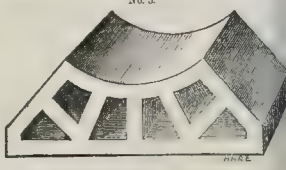
Radius of Invert 9" for 18" Circular Sewer, or 3 ft. 9in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Egg-shape. ½ in work.

No. 6



Radius of Invert 15" for large Egg-shape Sewer. 9 in work.

No. 5.



Radius of Invert 9" for 3ft. 9 in. by 2ft. 6 in 6 in work.

A full description, with sizes and kinds of both Junction and Invert Blocks, forwarded on application, per post.

DOULTON'S HALF SOCKET DRAIN PIPES,

BY THE USE OF WHICH, PIPES MAY BE REMOVED, THE DRAIN EXAMINED, AND JUNCTIONS INSERTED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TUBES.

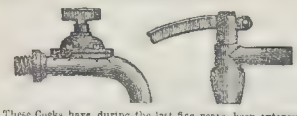
THE SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY SOCKET PIPES.

For list of Agents, see "Builder" of November 18. Drawings, with prices, forwarded on application.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 21.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—

LAMBERT'S PATENT



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under a continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 350 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Inventor in Ballcrative is simple and certain in its action and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, wrought, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c.

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Brass and Iron Founders Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the use of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S Closet, and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Cresoen's, Jewin-street, London

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—

May be shaved for years, without injury, and is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals &c. It is peculiarly suitable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected as the lead of winter or drought of summer like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 2lbs on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in coil feet, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for mounting machines in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road London.

SMOKE PREVENTION. — (OFFICE of

REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—SOURSE and CO having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,

equal in quality to the very best London made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Thavies-Inn, Holborn (between 1 and 2 p.m.), or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Day Exchange, Manchester

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidation

Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c.—Architects, Builders, or Employers, in town or any part of the country, requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and unremitting attention to any business of this nature, commercial or legal, at moderate charges, on application to Mr. ANDERSON, offices, 62, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

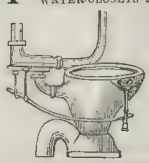
PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST

HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is OXFORD WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22 GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Upholsterers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, crank, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main

Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Prices for Closet and Apparatus complete from 22s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 2



TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS

DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, PANS

TRAPS, &c. at very low prices. E. & W. STURGE Bridge Wharf, City-road. Paving, Sinks, &c. Dairies, counters and ladies-slates. A list of prices sent free on application

HENRY TURNER, 2, SOUTH WHARF

PADDINGTON,

8s. Traps, 24 6d. 8s.

Manufacturer of Closet Basins and Traps, yellow outsides, white insides. These are warranted to be the most durable earthenware now manufactured. A list of shapes and prices sent free, on application. A large stock of Plug Basins of every variety

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying out or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

COTTAM, JUN. AND CO.

ST. PANCRAS IRON-WORKS, OLD ST. PANCRAS-ROAD,

(Five minutes' walk from the Great Northern and North-Western Railways and Dock Junction Railway).

IRONFOUNDERS, SMITHS, &c. &c.

BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS REQUIRING CASTINGS IN IRON, WILL FIND EVERY ATTENTION GIVEN TO THEIR ORDERS AS TO QUALITY AND PUNCTUALITY.

Estimates given on application for Iron-work of every description. Careful and experienced Foremen sent to measure and receive orders.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.
DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.

These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London;
and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIREGRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at EDWARDS and SONS', 64, Palace-street, Pimlico. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, the chimney sweeping is lessened, and a saving of at least the entire per cent is effected in the consumption of coal. The principle can now be carried out with complete success to late coverages, and not at present at stoves. Old grates are altered to the principle. Prospectus sent on application.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE. BACHHOFFNER and DEFRIES'S PATENT.—The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have now been made for the supply of this unique and beautiful mode of warming private houses, shops, public buildings, &c. Smoke, dust, ashes, and second hand from fire are effectually prevented by this grate, while it presents all the comfort and appearance of an open coal fire, securing, at the same time, perfect ventilation.—To be seen in action at DEFRIES'S Office, 145 Regent-street, London.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE. JOYCE'S PATENT—Plain, from 19s. to 42s.; Ornamental from 31. 6l. to 50 guineas, for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, water closets, shops, store-rooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's, 8, SASH, Ironmonger, &c. 253, Oxford-street, and at the City Depôt, 119, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the stoves, 2s. 6d. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat and Italian irons with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one penny worth of coke or cinders. Price 12s.

*** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, requires much less attention than the register stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 373, Holborn.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; WARM AIR Apparatus, &c.—Apply to S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the store and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment, where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co., (opening to the Monument) London-bridge. Established A.D. 17 0.

KITCHEN RANGES! — BROWN and GREEN'S celebrated RANGE is a certain Cure for a Smoky Chimney.—Manufactory, Luton, Beds.

STOVES for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, HALLS, &c. The one, two, three, and four cylinder Patent SUSPENSION STOVES are the most Healthy, Economical, and Powerful.—BROWN and GREEN, Patentees, Luton.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CHIMNEY CAPS, and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS and Ironmongers and Hot-water Sadlers, call their wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple and efficacious method of warming hot-houses and pine pits. Hot Water From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed in hot air only, at 80 degrees Fahrenheit, in 8 minutes 30 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILEAVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very healthy for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by His Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country. Apply, personally, to T. BOILEAVE, French Engineer, 55, King William-street, City.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—JOHN WEEKS and CO. King's-road, Chelsea, solicit the attention of architects, &c. &c. to their superior APPARATUS. At the new Weeks' establishment, in operation without smoke or steam, can be seen daily in full operation, boilers, tanks, &c. of every size and weight, at the small expense per day of 1d. and upwards. This achievement in heating by hot water is unprecedented.

NORTH BRITISH CAST and WROUGHT IRON OFFICE, No. 18, King William-street, Charing-cross, is opened, through which all Builders can be supplied with castings direct from the Founders in Scotland, and wrought goods from the works near Glasgow, at the manufacturer's prices, as the following list will testify:—

Rain Pipes	2in. 3in. 4in. 5in. 6in.	7d. 9d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 9d.	per yard.
	4in. 5in. 6in.	1s. 0 1s. 6 2s. 0	
Cast Iron Gutters	3in. 4in.	1s. 0d. 1s. 3d.	per yard

The new UGS SOCKET GUTTERS—In lieu of the clips being close they are cast on the Patent Lipping the weight

	3in.	4in.	5in. 6in.
Plain	1s. 1d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 9d. 2s. 0d. per yard
Lipped	1s. 2d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 8d. 2s. 3d.

All the larger sizes of pipes and gutters at similar low rates.
AIR BRICKS—A new registered brick, 9d. per dozen.
GALVANIZED CAST-IRON FURNACE-PANS, 6 to 25 gallons, at 10d. per gallon.
SASH WEIGHTS, 2s. per cwt.
Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Boiler and Oven, from 32s. each.
Register and Elliptic Stoves, and all kinds of Builders' Castings at similar reduced quotations.
Orders taken for common Bar-Iron, at 10s. 6d. per cwt. Cash on delivery.—Manager, Mr. RUSSEL.

RAIN-WATER PIPES.—O-G and Half-round Gutters, Sash Weights, Railway Bars, Air Bricks, &c. J. JONES, Iron Merchant, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 9, Bankside, has the largest stock in London of the above and other castings, of the very best quality. Also cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or the very best quality. Also cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or the drainage; bends, tees, &c.; flange and hot water pipes, with all the usual connections; lamp posts and retorts, stable fittings, pavements, &c. &c.

J. JONES, IRON MERCHANT, IRON-BRIDGE WHARF, No 9, BANKSIDE, LONDON, near the Southwark Iron Bridge.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 65, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-room doors, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire, Gas Pendant, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tap, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Copper-pipe-dies, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.

Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at

RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.

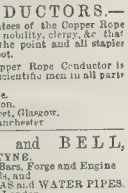
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.

OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne,
109, Strand, London,
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow,
27, Dale-street, Manchester

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Hoods, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. Office, No. 7, Bise-lane, London.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of roomnery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d per inch, and upwards

Register Stoves, 2id. 6d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.

Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—

3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.

3-feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 36s. each.

3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.

Air Bricks, per 100. Ditto, Scotch, 65. per cwt.

Best Patent Sash Line

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s 6d.	8s 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.

List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES. Depôt, Whitehall-wharf, Parliament-street.—MR. FRANKLIN, proprietor of the above quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, &c. that he has just landed in the St. Katherine's Docks, ex *Robert* and *Betty*, from Leghorn, 80 blocks of MARBLE, consisting of large open statuary, suitable for sculptors; Sienna, vein statuary, grounds, &c. Also, at its depôt may be found blocks of marble, consisting of open statuary, vein, Sienna, Black and Gold, Giallo Siena, and St. Ann's, and 25 different coloured marbles. A large stock of sawn slabs of every description of marble

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING MILLS, 8, NORTH WHARF ROAD, PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to offer to masons and the building public generally, their extensive assortment of Sienna, Sicilian, and statuary marbles, in slab and 11 cks. at prices never before offered. JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal quarries, per vessels in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST STATUARIES at the LOWEST PRICES.

Just arrived, per the *Betty*, from Italy, the cargo of the *Young Tom*, 150 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Slab, Mortars, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c. for sale on commission.—The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sienna, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 5, Clarence, Millbank, to the new offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.

Mr J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. Wm. Hood ROBARTS solicits the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT MACHINERY, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London. THOMAS JACKSON begs to draw the attention of the public to the most extensive stock of Marble Chimney-Pieces in the Metropolis; consisting of a selection of upwards of two hundred, and manufactured by steam power from the finest Italian and other marble, and with that careful attention to the details and finish so necessary in good marble work. The Stock consists of elegant Drawing-Room Chimney-Pieces in Statuary Marble; bold, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Bardilla, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St. Ann's, and Serpentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and in all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

BUILDERS, &c. &c.—Take notice of the extraordinary Reduction made in the price of marble work at the WESTMINSTER MARBLE FACTORY. A Vein Marble Box Chimney-piece, only 2l. 2s. A good-size Vein Marble Box Chimney-piece, with cars and bases on plinths fitted up in the best style, only 3l. 12s. Their patent machinery enables them to execute Marble Floor at 2s. 6d. per foot super, and every variety of Marble work at reduced prices. Their Show Rooms contain the largest Stock of Chimney-pieces in England.—Address, WESTMINSTER MARBLE COMPANY, EARL-STREET, MILLBANK.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS! — For POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to G. H. CLARK, Granite Agent, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.

N.B. A Cargo of Granite Pitching, 9 in. by 4 in. and 6 in. by 4 in. selected to size for sale.—Apply as above.

GRANITE.—S. SNOOK, Salesman for a newly-opened quarry, invites attention to the stock of Curb and other STONE, now at the wharf, Globe-bridge, Globe road, Mile-end. Specimens of monuments, gate-posts, troughs, &c. on view, and orders received and estimates given.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall
London Agents—TREGELLAS and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, Manager.—JAS. J. TRATHAN, Liskeard.
This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS,
QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS.
BATH.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

GATES and GEORGE, GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, beg to inform Whitmg Manufacturers and Marblemasons, and Wholesale Dealers in Hearth and Bath Stone, that they can be supplied in quantities from three tons and upwards as with the above, delivered at the South-Eastern Railway Goods Depôt, Bricklayers' Arms Station, Old Kent-road, at the current price. Terms, samples, and other information may be obtained at the Office of the Wharf above

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied to London and its vicinity in any quantity by railway or water carriage at a price far below most other stones in hooks and ashlar of specified dimensions and fine-scappled; also random and coursed rubble. It readily worked to a good face and fine arris; is of beautiful colour and durable quality, as may be seen by the old buildings and churches in the neighbourhood of the quarries and counties adjoining. For information and samples apply to GATES and GEORGE, General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—P. POUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts: Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 346, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—GATES and GEORGE (late Lourd, Berdham, & Co.), General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, are supplying the above and Bridd, Portland, Yorkshire, and other stones from their depôt, at current prices by land and water carriage; also by vessel direct from the quarries, at moderate ship freight to any part of the United Kingdom.

N.B. Heavy goods landed, transhipped, or carted with despatch, and at moderate charges.

TO CEMENT MANUFACTURERS &c.
A QUANTITY of PORTLAND STONE CHIPPINGS to be DISPOSED OF. Also, a quantity of ANSTON STONE CHIPPINGS.—Apply to Mr. CLARKE, 7 and 8, Cannon-street, City.

BRAMLEY-FALL STONE and LARGE LANDINGS. Mrs. ANN HUSLER can supply any quantity of BRAMLEY-FALL STONE, large landings, flaxs, steps, sills, cop-ings, sinks, &c. &c. at the lowest wholesale prices. Norice.—No charge made for supplying to dimensions.—Apply for price, &c to S. TRICKETT, Stone Wharf, Isle of Dogs.

NORTH-WESTERN STONE DEPOT, Hampstead-road Bridge, Camden-town.—W. ASPINALL begs to call the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Masons, to his Stock of Portland, Park Spring, Potternewton, Newton, Harebill, Bath, Caen, and other Block Stone; York Paving, Landings, Steps, Sinks, Sills, &c.; Park Spring, Robin Hood, Hare-hill Landings and Slabs. Also, Aberdeen, Guernsey, and Haytor Granite Curb and Pitching, all at the very lowest prices.

N.B. Estimates given for Masons' Work.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

SILICEOUS STONE.—ORNAMENTAL WORK of every description executed at LOW PRICES in this most durable material. A large Stock kept of Mantel-pieces, Balustrades Quoins, Tombs, Fonts, &c. at the new premises. Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prisons, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street, and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

TO STONE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
FREE-STONE QUARRIES TO BE LET on lease, situated on the east coast of Scotland. The quarries have been long worked, and are among the principal ones in the north of Scotland. They are now in first-rate working order. The stone is well known, and commands an extensive sale in this country and abroad. There is no land carriage, and ships of a heavy draught can load at the quarry pier.—For specimens and particulars, apply to Mr. H. SMITH, 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, before November 30.

FINDON QUARRIES, on the Cromarty Forth, Scotland, TO BE LET.—These well-known and extensive Quarries will be let on Lease from January next, for such a number of years as may be agreed on. They afford an unlimited supply of a valuable and ornamental freestone, suitable for all building and engineering purposes, which has been extensively used both at home and abroad. There is a good local trade, and the Great North of Scotland Railway, now in course of construction, is in the vicinity of the quarries. No land carriage, and ships of heavy draught can load at the quarry pier. The whole is in perfect working order.—For particulars and terms apply to Mr H. SMITH, Southampton-buildings, London; or to the Proprietor, L. M. MACKENZIE, Esq. Balnadiy Dingwall, Rosshire, N.B.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY respectfully submits the attention of manufacturers and others to the greatly reduced prices of PINE, SPRUCE, and LEAD-BOW DEALS, MAHOGANY, &c. &c.:—

Pine Planks, 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 in.	from 4s.	0d. each.
Spruce Deals, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	„ 2s.	9d. „
Yellow ditto, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	„ 3s.	9d. „
Honduras Mahogany	„	7d. per foot.
Spanish ditto	„	8d. „
Wainscot ditto	„	9d. „
Spruce Fallow Lathwood	„ 10s.	6d. per 120.
Venetian Blind Laths	„ 8s.	per bundle.

Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices. Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c. Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY respectfully begs to inform the Building Public, that all Baltic Goods are dearer and American Sprnce and Pine are cheaper.

He asks special attention to the following, which are now on sale:—

2,000 Pieces of Timber.
20,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
30,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
5,000 Rough Boards.

The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.

N.B. The extensive Saw-mills are now in operation.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS: J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage a ready bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his large stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price lists can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Steam Works, 20, North Wharf-road, Paddington.

N.B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London.

ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform his Customers and the Building Trade generally, that he is enabled to allow a discount of 15 per cent upon his list prices for his Mouldings.—A large stock of dry flooring at low prices.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers. For particulars of prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer-cutting Works, 42, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS. It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the exposure to the weather. Price 6s. per gallon. Varnishes for W. NAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 34, Jamesstreet, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES.—ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON beg to inform their customers that the 20 per cent. advance heretofore charged on the prices in their list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices. St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the necessary materials. Three sizes of the stone. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

THE SOCIETY for IMPROVING the CONDITION of the LABOURING CLASSES, No. 21, Exeter-hall.

THE DWELLINGS of the LABOURING CLASSES, their Arrangement and Construction, with a Description, Plans, &c. of the Model Houses belonging to the Society. Numerous Designs for Dwellings adapted to Towns as well as to Agricultural and Manufacturing Districts, and an Appendix, containing H.R.H. Prince Albert's Exhibition Model Houses, Hyde-park, 1851. The Model Cottages, &c. built by the Windsor Royal Society.

By HENRY ROBERTS, Esq. F.S.A.
Third Edition, enlarged. Cloth, 4s.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEELand STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

IRON ROOFS, Wrought-iron GIRDERS, Garder Bridges, Railway and Builders' Wrought-iron Work, Gasholders Tanks, and Boilers,
CHARLES WALKER and SONS,
Midland Iron Works, Tipton, Staffordshire.
Office, Little Sutton-street, London.

THE PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
TUPPER and CARR,
Owners of Crawford's Patents, and Successors to
THE GALVANIZED IRON COMPANY,
Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
GALVANIZING WORKS,
REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE;
BROAD-STREET and BERKLEY STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, MANSION-HOUSE PLACE.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS, GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal-bason, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London.—J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water-pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. whole-sale retail and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized; Deck-spikes, nails, &c. kept ready Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much approved PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, REMOVED from BRISTOL to BOW, near London, close to the Bow Railway Station.—A large variety of buildings always on view, churches, chapels, schools, boxes, lodges, bazaars, ornamental villas, dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and fire-proof stores. Also, railway stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

JACKSON and COOK, Ironfounders and Manufacturers of CORRUGATED and GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, beg to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and others, requiring roofing, to the superiority of iron as manufactured by them for that purpose, in point of lightness, cleanliness, durability, cheapness of construction, and being fire-proof. Drawings and estimates furnished.
Island Foundry and Ironworks, Millwall, London.
Offices: 19, Fenchurch-street, City.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
G. HOWLETT, by appointment to the Board of Trade, Newington Zinc and Galvanized Iron Works, 2, Surrey-place, next the Elephant and Castle, Newington, Roofs, flats, railway stations, dockyard, and engine sheds, covered with zinc galvanized iron or plumber zinc, on the most improved principle, and on the lowest terms. Church lights, vanes, and every description of work, executed to drawings, &c.; half round and O. G. gutters, rain water pipes, dowells, &c.; kept in stock; 4-inch O. G. gutter any pattern, fixed 4d. per foot within ten miles.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler, 30 32 34 37 inch, 28s. 30s. 32s. 35s.
Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars
34 36 38 42-inch.
54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.
Strong Ethyic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in 24d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 6d.
Best solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.			
O G Gutters	30	32	34 inch.
	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 8d. per yard
Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1½	2	2½ 3 inch, and larger.
	19s.	15s. 6d.	18s 6d. 17s. 16s per cwt.
Cut Bilbo Heads, 15s. 6d. per cwt. Cast Lath, 13s.			
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s.			
	3	4	5 6 inch.
Patent Line	44d.	6d.	7d 9d 1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s 6d. each
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simple city and compactness of their machines over those now in use which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise

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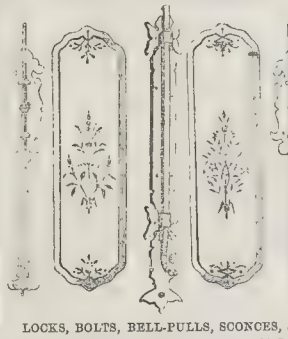

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

MR. RUSKIN delivered the second of his series of lectures at the Architectural Museum, on Decorative Colour as applicable to Architectural and other purposes, on Saturday, the 25th ult. We have displaced some other matter to give a full report of it in our present number. The subject of his lecture was the general principle of outline, and the points which it was the purpose of Mr. Ruskin to illustrate, as stated in the syllabus, were,—"Wherein dignity of outline consists—Probability that many persons are possessed of outline talent who are incapable of drawing, in the full sense of the term—and Natural objects, how to be studied with a view to skill in illumination."

He commenced by observing that as it was probable there were many persons present who had not attended the previous lecture, it would be necessary for him to repeat what he had then said, viz. that he had come there to tell working people plain things in a plain way, and that he must be pardoned, therefore, if his so-called lecture—which, however, was not really a lecture, but a talk—was less entertaining than it would perhaps otherwise be. The business of that morning would be to ascertain, as far as possible, the real nature and merits of outline. First, however, it was necessary to agree upon the important point of what that which was generally called outline really was. The first thing they knew about it was, that it was something that did not exist in nature. There was no such thing as outline in nature, and for this simple reason, that every object, whether placed near to or at a distance from the eye, had something which could not be clearly appreciated or described. On looking at a tree,—at first sight you would think you saw its form clearly and sharply defined against the sky, but try and count the leaves and you found that what appeared to be an outline was but a mere mist of dots, expressible by no lines or series of lines you could lay down. Go further still, and examine a forest of trees, and you would find that if the single tree had no outline, still less had the aggregate of trees of which the forest was composed, anything like outline. The grey mountain ridge appeared at first sight to form a distinct line against the background of the sky: examine it more closely, and the apparent outline resolves itself into the verdure of countless blades of grass and mosses, which no pen can trace—no line describe. The mountains, the forests, the trees, or the castle sheltered beneath their shade, had then no outline: there were innumerable blades of grass, numberless leaves, and hairs and fibres in infinite number, but nothing that could be accurately expressed by a line; and it was the same with everything in nature that had any organic structure,—there was something which the eye recognised, but nothing that it could accurately define or the hand trace; nothing that could be expressed by human skill or human art. When a man by the exercise of great ingenuity succeeded in making an ugly thing like the specimen in his hand (showing the frame of a drawing), even that was not an outline,—it was like a line traced against a back-ground; but if they attempted to describe any objects in nature by means of a black line, they put down something that there was not. What, then, was an outline? It was not a fact,—it was simply the assertion of a fact, namely, that if an outline were well drawn, within the breadth of the lines, whatever it might be, the termination of the thing took place. The line might be thick, or it might be thin, but the end of the thing represented was within it, and if it were pure and perfect outline, each side of the line would be true to the contour of the thing intended to be represented. Take, for instance, a round ball. If you attempted to draw an outline of it, and that outline were correct, it did not matter how thick or how thin the line was. It would be true to the contour of the ball. The real surface and contour would fall between the two sides of the outline were it truly drawn. But, if by way of giving effect, any part of the outline were darkened or thickened more than another, then they would have an utter fallacy,—one of its outside lines must necessarily be wrong,—and the eye, instantly embarrassed, did not know which it was to follow,—it lost itself, and did not know how to go right. They knew how much people had been of late in the habit of publishing outlines which depended for half of what was called the effect, on being thicker on the side away from the light than on the other side. It was very curious how they could have fallen into such a habit, for nothing could be more absurd; but he apprehended the main reason was, that when people were drawing things at all spiritedly, they had a tendency to add pieces of shadow on the side farthest away from the light. Here was an instance (exhibiting a drawing of a leaf of the kind alluded to), and here was a true outline (exhibiting another drawing). Outline might indeed, if judiciously shaded, be made to convey increased expression and effect; but what he wished to impress upon them was, that in drawing outline they should draw it correctly. If they drew shadows, they should draw freely. But before they began, let them understand what they were going to draw. No great draughtsman who understood his business ever thickened his outline on the side away from the light; for, as a general thing, outline was most visible on the side next the light; and, though the real object was to get pure outline in all cases, the thorough master of his craft would, if he thickened at all, be apt to thicken the line turned towards the light. He would show them some instances of this. Take an example of a man whom they would admit to have been a master of his craft—Raffaelle. Here was an etching of the head of St. Katherine done with a pen. The only dark side of the outline, as they would observe, was next to the light. Towards the opposite side the line vanished almost into nothing, whilst under the nose and round the eyes the shadows were marked as in the leaf which he had just exhibited. Here was another specimen, one of Albert Durer's. He was a man, too, who knew his business. Here was a woodcut by that master (exhibiting it). It was coarse bold stuff, it was true. It was not cut as they cut now, and perhaps so much the better. They could see plainly on what side the light came there. The shadows were all perfectly and freely drawn, and they would see that when the object of Albert Durer was to draw outline, he stuck to outline, and that when he did thicken his line, it was next the light. Such was the practice of Raffaelle and Albert Durer. But here, perhaps, was a better specimen still (exhibiting another of Albert Durer's). They could not tell on which side the light was, for it was clear and pure outline only. If they looked at the clouds presented in this example, they would see that they were the most aërial things imaginable, but that where there were dark lines, they were all turned towards the light. Then there was another man who knew his business—Turner (an etching of Turner's was here produced). This was done by Turner, with the point of a fork, he believed. The effect was beautiful. All these were first-rate specimens of outline. There was yet another specimen, executed by a noble fellow, a German—who had done some greater things than any other artist of the present day. He was not so good as Albert Durer, but he was mighty in his way, and ought to be universally known; and the woodcuts of Death the Avenger, and Death the Fiend, were worthy of being known to the whole civilized world. He was glad to be able to make them acquainted with this example, for there was in it the effect of a sunset expressed with almost unexampled power, and in the sleeve of the principal figure, which was outlined with the most perfect accuracy, the strongest lines were those which came against the light. Outline, then, was the production of certain effects in a certain way. It was opposed to light and shadow in this respect, that light and shadow altered, but outline, the statement of material form, did not alter. Many persons had the gift of seeing and producing effects in light and shadow, which did not exist in outline; while others had the gift of perceiving and expressing the contour of a thing in outline. They were aware that many people, before the invention of photography, gained their bread by cutting black paper portraits. He had always been struck by the marvellous gift which had enabled these persons with a pair of scissors to cut out instantaneously and with the greatest accuracy the profile of a human face. Again, they knew how many people were enabled, with marvellous accuracy, to portray features, and even expression,—and this gift was frequent in children,—in outline upon paper. But these persons stopped short, partly from want of opportunity, and more frequently from a failing of character,—that was, they had not the disposition to go into the nicer subtleties of light and shade, not only because they were subtleties, and uncertain in their results, but because there was a peculiar delicacy in light and shade, the expression of which required enormous study and practice. Even to appreciate this delicacy and softness required a peculiar sympathy almost an effeminacy, of mind; and those who loved it most, and followed it most,—those who attained the greatest eminence in expressing it,—had often been led into sensuality. To some extent sensuality was, though not necessarily so, the result of that peculiar state of mind, as in Corregio, who, though he had painted some of the most sublime of sacred subjects, had, in many of his works, displayed the grossest sensuality—sensuality of which any man ought to be ashamed. He was not in this saying anything against light and shadow; but there was this difference between it and outline, that the love of outline was a pure love of truth, and assuredly it was better for those who possessed the gift of outline and had not the time, or the opportunity, or the mind to pursue light and shadow, to cultivate the gift they possessed, than to endeavour to produce effects which they would never be capable of expressing. Whether or not there was a peculiar character in these people, he did not know; but assuredly it would be better that they should be able to express themselves accurately in pure outline than to follow after effects which they could not realize. With outline it was possible to unite to a certain extent pure colour or pure shadow. Instinctively this might be done. In the Raffaelle sketch which he had exhibited, there was a certain degree of light and shade added to the outline, but when both shadow and colour were added, then a mighty question was opened. Colour varied with every phase—with every turn in the contour of a subject. And if in addition to colour it were desired to express light and shade in its true and subtle connection with colour, a whole lifetime must be devoted to it. Painting was very much like music. A musician for whom he had great respect, who was present

at the previous meeting, and from whom he had learned all he knew of the art, Mr. Hullah, had spoken of the difficulty of teaching people to sing and to play, and especially of the skill which was required in the management of an orchestra. There was great similarity between the two arts, painting and music, in this respect. Drawing in outline correctly, corresponded very much with plain clear speaking. Drawing in outline with colour, corresponded with clear articulation in singing. If to outline they added light and shade, they arrived at something corresponding to clear articulation, coupled with playing upon an instrument. But if upon true outline they gave light and shadow, and true colour in their due proportions, that was like the skilful management of the full orchestra. There were not many who could do that. Persons who, commenting on what he had said on the art of illumination, and not understanding the requirements of a great painter, but supposing that from the mere ornamentation of a page, or the clear drawing of an outline, they could go on to imitate the truths of nature in light and shade, and colour, were mistaken as to the views which he had expressed. He had shown that the art of illumination was distinct from that of true painting, and had produced examples from missals, showing the falling off in that art, after it had attained its culminating point in the thirteenth century, and attributing its decline to the attempt to introduce more and more light and shadow. Here was a specimen of this (exhibiting a page fully illuminated, containing fruit, scarlet strawberries, flowers, and other things). Had this been put into his hand by the artist, he would have said to him, "You are not going to be an ornamental painter any more, then? you are going to be a painter of fruit: if you want to paint fruit, that is the way to do it [showing a pear painted in water-colours]: unless you can paint fruit as well as that I will have nothing to do with you, and to do that you must paint for six hours every day for forty years." This was first-rate fruit painting by W. Hunt, of the Old Water-colour Society. It was a glorious thing to be able to paint like that, and yet it was but a single pear; and there were half-a-dozen scarlet strawberries in every page of the missal; and yet the one was bad painting, while the other was all but perfection. These later missals were full of faults and incongruities, arising from the attempt to produce paintings when the writers should have limited themselves to ornaments. It would have been far better if they had confined themselves to what they could do well, instead of attempting great things to which they were unequal. He had been subjected to criticism because he had expressed an opinion more favourable to the works of the thirteenth century than those of a later period. What he had spoken of was the fall of art, as respected missal painting, and he had shown, from the causes which he had stated, that the art had from that period continued to decline. It had gone on falling, becoming worse and worse until the time of Julio Clovio, which was the worst of all. He did not mean to say that a painter should not illuminate a book or paint a wall, but it must be when he was at rest. But because a great painter might have painted a magnificent picture on the wall of a palace, we must not expect to have all our rooms painted by great artists, nor could we expect generally to have good paintings in our books. If we had, the attention would be carried away from the work of the author to the work of the artist, and he had no idea of having books that would not be read. What he wished was, to endeavour, by introducing appropriate decoration, to make books more attractive, and not to fill libraries with works so highly decorated that the owners were afraid to touch them. His object in introducing illuminations into books was not to lead the mind away from the text, but to enforce it.

Whilst upon this subject, he would notice some remarks which had appeared in last week's *Builder*. It was said in an article signed "Illuminator," that he had shown illustrations of letters surrounded and mixed up with so many ornaments and forms as to render them illegible. He was afraid that many of the specimens which he had exhibited were to some extent illegible; but that was only because we were not used to them. Probably there were not many persons present who could read Greek or Hebrew; and to them the text of a book in either of these languages would be equally illegible; but that was only because they were unacquainted with the Greek and Hebrew alphabets. If they were to study Greek and Hebrew, the letters would no longer be strange; and so when they became accustomed to illuminated lettering it would be read with facility. He had never recommended that every letter or every initial letter should be illuminated, but that the illumination should be appropriately introduced, to illustrate not to obscure the text. There were many present who probably could not read black letter. Here was (exhibiting it) a black letter manuscript of 1290. It was plain enough to those who were accustomed to it, although to many it would be perfectly illegible. Of all persons he was the last who ought to be charged with desiring to introduce illegibility, for he had published his opinions upon the subject. He had said in his "Seven Lamps," — "Place them, therefore [inscriptions] where they will be read, and there only; and let them be plainly written—not turned upside-down, nor wrong end first. It is an ill sacrifice to beauty to make that illegible whose only merit is in its sense. Write the Commandments on the church walls where they may be plainly seen, but do not put a dash and a tail to every letter, and remember that you are an architect, not a writing-master." His opinions in this respect, therefore, ought not to have been mistaken. If they wanted to see writing perfectly illegible, he would recommend them to go and look at the inscriptions in the Houses of Parliament. Passing from that subject, what he desired to impress upon them was to endeavour to express themselves clearly and legibly in outline; but above all, truly. The first thing to be done was to understand the difference between a true outline and a false one; and this led him back to the Parisian MS. to which he had previously referred. He was glad that he had been led back to this subject, for he had been told that it had been said of him in a newspaper,—he himself never looked at these things, for if he read everything that was said against him, he should have no time for anything else,—but a friend of his had told him that the *Morning Chronicle* had accused him of knowingly misrepresenting the circumstance of the teaching of Alfred,—that he had said it was the stepmother of the Saxon king, a French princess, instead of his own mother, who was an English woman, who induced him to learn to read by exhibiting to him a beautifully illuminated French missal, and promising it as the reward of his success. Now, he would give this advice to all who heard him, and especially to young persons,—let them never suspect a man of wilful misrepresentation until they had *proof* that he had said what he knew to be incorrect. If they did so, they not only insulted the person, but they insulted themselves, irreparably. People were often led into misrepresentations and sophistries in the eagerness of argument; but he did not believe, and none but those who were in the habit of misrepresenting could believe, that people would deliberately state a fact one way when they knew it to be another. As it happened, in this case he could have no motive for misrepresentation. He did not care a straw whether it was a French princess or an English princess who was the means of teaching Alfred. That was not his affair, but Sharon Turner's, whose book he had quoted, and whom he considered an authority on the point. But that in the illuminated works of the thirteenth century, France stood pre-eminent, any person acquainted with the subject must be aware. Whenever he entered a museum, or examined any collection of old illuminated writing, if he saw any specimens which were first-rate, he always said they were French: if he saw any MSS. second-rate in character, but still showing great intellectual power, but not wrought up with great refinement, he concluded that it was probably English work: if other specimens showed some intellectual power, but at the same time a great clinging to precedent, then he set them down as German; and if they were irretrievably coarse, he concluded they were Dutch. What was true with regard to MSS. was true also with respect to sculpture and architectural decoration. The best specimen we had of the Gothic architecture of that century was Lincoln Cathedral, and the next was that of Wells. The specimens of sculpture from Lincoln Cathedral so justly brought forward by Mr. Cockerell, were probably the finest examples of the kind that could be found in the country. But although they exhibited great boldness of outline and vigour of invention, they were by no means equal to the architectural sculpture of the French cathedrals of the same period: they were not equal tot he compositions at Rheims, Amiens, and especially at Notre Dame. [Mr. Ruskin here handed round some beautiful calotype views of the sculptured arches and columns of the French and English cathedrals of the thirteenth century, evidencing the superiority of the former in point of refinement]. The fact, too, was proved by Dante. Dante spoke also of England, but not as equally distinguished in art as France. He represented the people of England as remarkable for qualities of a more simple character,—

"Behold the king of simple life and plain,
Harry of England."

And he characterized them as a people distinguished by force of character, veracity, and simplicity, but not celebrated for great pre-eminence in the arts. He would now revert to the subject of illuminated letters. Here was a page of an illuminated missal hymn (exhibiting it), written in the year 1290, for the nuns of the monastery of Beauprè. It was very beautifully executed, and in a free style. He wished them to look at the little figure at the foot of the page, of an archer shooting at a bird with an arrow. The outline, notwithstanding its minuteness, was most accurately drawn, and evidently by a man who had thought it worth while to study the art he practised. He had made an enlargement of the little scarlet figure, and it would be seen from that, that although the writer did not perhaps know much of anatomy, he had taken care to study an archer drawing a bow before he drew the outline. It was quite evident that the artist knew something of the manner of drawing the bow, and desired to represent it accurately. Let them compare this outline with the base outline, which he would now exhibit (producing it), by a man who did not care to know anything about drawing a bow before he began to trace his outlines. The arrow was altogether out of proportion—it was almost as long as the man. The stags appeared as if waiting to be shot, their horns looking so much like the branches of the trees under which they stood, that it was scarcely possible to distinguish one from the other. There was not a line in the whole composition that was not false, and yet this was a correct copy of one of the most celebrated works of Claude Lorraine, a drawing in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Ruskin then exhibited a Parisian MS. of the time of St. Louis, which he said was one of the best specimens in his possession. It was full of animals, figures, and ornaments. He particularly pointed out a white bird, too small to be appreciated without the aid of a glass, but of which he exhibited an enlarged copy, calling attention to the humorous expression of self-satisfaction in the bird's eye, the ease of its position, and other merits. The whole MS. he observed, was full of figures equally ingenious, and equally beautiful.

In many of the examples of the early illuminated writings, was to be found much of humour, almost amounting to wit; and the lesson to be deduced from them was, that humour, as far as it was expressible by art, were best expressed by a few free lines quickly and easily drawn: for nothing was so disgusting as laboured humour, whether in words or painting. Hogarth had humour, but much more than humour: his pictures were not to be laughed at, they easily made him serious the whole day after: they were bitter agonising satire.

The gift of humour was peculiar to Englishmen. They could often express it in a few lines, and although he would not have this humour so conspicuous in books as to interfere with the text, yet it would be delightful if people, when dealing with books, could

have the power of expressing the humour and wit which arises in their mind, illustrative of the text. That was one thing to which outline drawing might be applied. Another was the grotesque. It was not mere humour that was expressed in a grotesque. A grotesque was often the expression of truths in a small compass. The grotesque was as available in poetry as in painting. The poet and the painter, be it remembered, were essentially the same. He would give them a definition of the poet and the painter together, which they would remember, though it was a hissing one. The poet or the painter was a man who concentrated sermons into sights. If they could not do this they deserved not the name of poet or painter. A few strokes from the pen or the pencil should convey to the mind in a moment what it would take an hour to describe. Supposing he was to attempt to describe the vice of gluttony, it would take him a long time to bring before them the hardness of heart, the degradation of intellect, and all the evils which resulted from it. But Spenser did this in twenty-seven lines in a grotesque. The Red Cross Knight in the course of his chivalry is led unhappily to the House of Pride. The poet there displays to him the Seven Mortal Sins, one of whom, Gluttony, is thus described :—

"And by his side rode loathsome Gluttony,
Deformed creature on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with fatness swollen were his eyne;
And like a crane his neck was long and fine
With which he swallowed up excessive feast.
* * * *
In green vine leaves he was right fitly clad;
For other clothes he could not wear for heat;
And on his head an ivy garland had,
From under which fast trickled down the sweat:
Still as he rode, he somewhat still did eat,
And in his hand did bear a bowsing can,
Of which he supped so oft, that in his seat
His drunken corse he scarce upholden can.
Full of diseases was his carcass blue,
And a dry dropsy through his flesh did flow."

Here evils, which would take a long sermon to work out, were described in not twenty-seven lines, as he had said, but in sixteen, and were fixed in the memory in such a way as not to be forgotten. Take another example from the same poet,—his description of Avarice :—

"And greedy Avarice by him did ride
Upon a camel loaden all with gold;
Two iron coffers hung on either side,
With precious metal full as they might hold,
And in his lap a heap of coin he told;
* * * * *
And threadbare coat and cobbled shoes he ware;
He scarce good morsel all his life did taste,
But lost from back and belly still did spare,
To fill his bags and riches to compare."

In both these cases, and throughout the greater parts of Spenser and of Dante, it would be observed how strongly the evil to be avoided was impressed upon the mind, by being brought prominently before the *vision*. This could be done to some extent in outline, but not in finished painting. The painter could not represent in detail the long crane's neck of the glutton, nor place the disgusting wretch upon the swine's back. By means, however, of a few roughly and freely drawn outlines, something like a representation could be given of such personages. The grotesque was much used in the Middle Ages, and it was a means of conveying truths to the mind which we had ignorantly passed over. Again, how could spiritual beings be so fitly represented as by outline. To portray spiritual existences with success on the canvas had ever been one of the greatest problems in art, but a solution of the difficulty could be found in the judicious use of outline, nor was it necessary to study anatomy and muscles in order to paint either an angel or a demon. A man of first-rate merit and ability (Stodhart), but, unfortunately, trammelled by academic rules, had been selected to illustrate Milton, and, among other subjects, to delineate Satan. Look at the result. (Mr. Ruskin here exhibited an engraving from the work referred to.) The only idea which the painter had formed of his hero was that he was an extremely muscular man, with a remarkably handsome calf to his leg, and handsome tight-fitting shoes, to protect his feet from the "burning marl;" and his steel armour is made to bend in and out, in order to show the development of his muscles. Was there ever such an absurdity? Could anybody think for a moment that that was a spirit? But when abstract outline was combined with beautiful colour, the main effects were obtained. The imagination took them up, and suggested to itself something noble which could be conveyed by no other means. Take another illustration. (Mr. Ruskin here exhibited two leaves from illuminated MSS. representing the story of St. John the Baptist.) One, he said, was the initial letter of a hymn, and the object was to bring the story prominently before the eye of the reader or the singer to stimulate him to the performance of his duty—to tell all that could be told in the space of a single leaf. It would be seen how the same subject was treated at different periods. The one showed a St. John, seated in a meadow, reading a book, with a lamb by his side—a charming little picture, most elaborately finished;—the other a St. John of an earlier date and of rougher execution. The object of each work was to illustrate the principal events in the life of the forerunner of the Messiah; but in the case of the less laboured work of the earlier period, the story was told by an outlined figure walking upon the kingly head of Herod and the wondering upturned head of Herodias. In one hand the saint bore the representation, not of the mere ordinary lamb, but of the Lamb of God; while with the other, he pointed to the sacred object of his mission. A calm and holy serenity beamed around the features of the martyr, and though walking in triumph upon the heads, he still appeared divinely unconscious of the fallen and prostrate condition of his murderers. There was a peculiar expression, too, in the face of Herodias. She appeared to be too much astonished to be in pain. "I thought I had his head in a charger—it is not so!—he has mine, at his feet for ever and ever." Now which of these illuminations told the story in the best manner, the man in the meadow with the book and the lamb, or the more vigorous and poetic treatment of the subject by the artist of the thirteenth century? So much for the recommendation of outline. He now came to the more practical question of how to acquire it. In the letter published in the *Builder*, one of his pupils objected that he had referred to them for help in carrying out his idea. The help he had asked was that they should inform him at what price such ornamentation of walls and books and shop-fronts as he had suggested could be executed. If he went to an artist and asked him for how much he could paint a picture 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, he should think it strange if he received for answer that it was not a practical question. All he wanted from the workmen was to know at what price the work could be done, and what he wanted to tell the workmen was, how to do the work. Than this there was nothing more easy and simple. To those who had the gift and the liking, and those who had the gift would have the liking, he would say, Take a blunt pen, and common ink, and draw with it everything, every figure, that came in their way, observing, however, these two important points, that no line was ever to be drawn loosely, without a meaning or a use, and that every characteristic shade or local colour or stains that might be useful when they came to fill up with colour, were to be carefully noted. As in the bird he had exhibited, the pupil of the eye must be observed and marked, and also the black legs. Everything must be noted that could be useful in filling up with pure colour afterwards. If they drew a lion and a leopard, the leopard must especially be marked as a *spotted* creature. In everything they did they must note the local, not the accidental, colour. After observing that the specimens which he had produced would remain at the museum for the inspection of those who felt an interest in the subject and desired to follow the study, Mr. Ruskin concluded by stating that the whole of his remarks had been dictated by a desire to impress upon his audience the *practicable* nature of his suggestions. He had frequently heard himself called a visionary and an unpractical man. Nothing could be more erroneous. His whole life had been devoted to bringing people down from idealisms and fancies to practical truths. He felt certain that if all who had heard him would acquire the habit of drawing everything that came before them, and which they saw with their own eyes, they would soon attain a power which would make them infinitely happy and honoured by all whose esteem they valued, make them capable of doing a vast amount of good, give them the power of communing with nature, and implant in them a reverence for Him who made both nature and their hearts.

Sir,—In your report of the "First Lecture on Decorative Colour," at the Architectural Museum, I observe that Mr. Ruskin finds fault with a line of Cary's translation of Dante's "Purgatory"—

("Which they of Paris call the limner's skill")

on the ground that "the word which in the original is '*alluminare*' does not mean the limner's art, but the art of the illuminator."

Perhaps you will permit me to say a word in defence of Cary, and suggest that, so far from being wrong, "limner" is the most appropriate word that could have been used. Any reader bearing in mind the etymology of the word, would understand it in this passage to mean "illuminator." That Cary himself meant it so, is clearly proved by a note at the foot of the page from which the line is quoted,—

* "*Oderigi*—the *illuminator* or miniature-painter, a friend of Giotto and Dante."

Perhaps Mr. Ruskin had forgotten that—

"*Limner* (N.S.) is corrupted from '*enlumineur*,' a decorator of books with initial pictures."—*Johnson's Dictionary*.

I cannot conclude without noticing what I must call unfairness in Mr. Ruskin's lecture of to-day—at the first part of which I was present. In answering the attacks that have been made on the illegibility of the characters he wishes to revive, he defended himself somewhat as follows :—

"Black letter is not really illegible: it is only that we are not accustomed to it. Greek would probably be illegible to the greater part of this assembly, but that does not make it really so. The fact is, *no* kind of character is really illegible. If you wish to see real illegibility, go to the Houses of Parliament and look at the inscriptions there!"

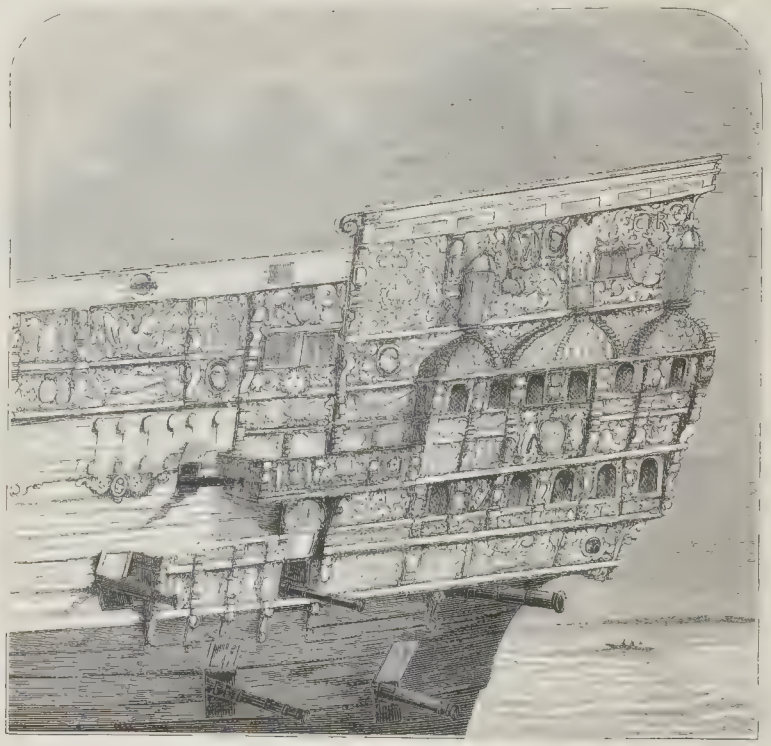
The last sentence served its apparent purpose, and raised a laugh and some applause, but when seen in print, it becomes very evident that if not retracted, it completely upsets his defence. He must allow to others the indulgence which he claims for his own views

Cambridge. M. A.

A FEW WORDS ON SHIPS AND SHIP-CARVING.

It is to be regretted that, while the scientific skill of the present age has produced a wonderful improvement in the models and workmanship of both our warlike and mercantile vessels, we have lost, to a considerable extent, the artistic features which were so remarkable in the ships of former times, and even the last portion of carving preserved in our ships (the figure-head) is not of a style of art proportionate to the cost of the fine vessels which throng our ports; it is evident that, although the skill of the English shipbuilders is unrivalled, we are far behind some of our foreign neighbours in the design and execution of the ornamental part. We think this subject is worthy of the consideration of the Russells, Mares, and others of our shipbuilders, who have vessels in progress of the value of from 100,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* It is a pity that such noble works should be marred by the sculpture of the head and prominent part: surely it would be worthy of the cost to employ artists of the very highest reputation to model, and the best carvers to execute, the figure-heads of ships of such cost. From the time of Henry VIII. and for some centuries afterwards, the carving of ships afforded a large amount of employment to numbers of workmen. The carvings on the Dutch vessels were of great beauty, as may be seen by an examination of the pictures of Vandervelt. Many causes have contributed to stop the demand for both turning and carving: the spinning-wheel, which afforded employment for numbers, has gone out of use: about the year 1653, Long-lane, Smithfield, was almost entirely occupied by turners and carvers of soft woods: carved door-posts, shop signs, &c. have also become matters of the past.

Mythologists attribute the invention of ships to Dædalus, and pretend that the wings he invented to save himself with the labyrinth of Crete, were nothing but sails, which he first gave to vessels, and with which he eluded the vigilance and pursuit of Minos. Others give the honour to Janus, on the credit of some ancient Greek and Latin coins, on one



CARVED SHIP, TIME OF KING CHARLES I.

side of which is represented his double face, and on the reverse a ship.

Among the most celebrated ships of antiquity is that of Ptolemy Philopater, which is said to have been 280 cubits long, 38 cubits broad, and 48 high: it carried 4,000 rowers, 400 sailors, and 3,000 soldiers—in all, 7,400.

That which the same prince made to sail on the Nile, we are told, was also of large proportions. Yet these ships were nothing in comparison with Hiero's ship, built under the direction of Archimedes, on the structure of which Moschian wrote a whole volume. There was wood enough employed in it to make sixty galleys. It had all the variety of apartments of a palace—banqueting-rooms, galleries, gardens, fish-ponds, stables, mills, baths, a temple of Venus, &c. It was encompassed with an iron rampart and eight towers, with walls and bulwarks, furnished with machines of war, particularly one, which threw a stone of 300 pounds, or a dart 12 cubits long, the space of half-a-mile.

The first ships, for whatever uses they were destined, were, we are told, nearly all of the same form. A primitive example of an ancient vessel is preserved in the court-yard of the British Museum, and is nothing more than the stem of a large tree, hollowed out.

It was as late as B.C. 261, before the Romans had seriously determined on building a fleet of ships-of-war; and when this resolution was formed, so ignorant were they in all that concerned naval architecture, that the thing would not have been very speedily accomplished but by an accident. A Carthaginian galley being on a cruise off the coast of Italy, and venturing too near the shore, she grounded, and stuck fast. The Romans, availing themselves of this accident, seized the vessel before the crew had time to get her off; and it was on the model of this galley that their first fleet of ships-of-war were constructed. The Roman ships-of-war were long in proportion to their breadth, and received different names, according to the number of tiers of oars they were calculated to employ.

The chief parts of which the ancient ships consisted were—the belly, the prow, and the stern.

In some ships there is mention made of two prows, as also two sterns, such as Danaus's ship, adorned by Minerva, when he fled from Egypt. It was usual to beautify the prow with gold and various sorts of paint and colours. In the primitive times red was commonly used,—whence Homer's ships were generally dignified by the title of *red-faced:* the blue, or sky colour, was frequently made use of: nor were they barely varnished over with these colours, but were also very often annealed with wax, melted in the fire. In these colours the various forms of gods, animals, and plants were drawn. The hind-deck, or poop, was also ornamented with helmets, animals, triumphal wreaths, &c.: sometimes a little mast was erected whence to hang ribbons of different colours, which served as a flag and weather-cock: the whole fabric being completed, the larger portion was covered with pitch. Lastly, the ship being bedecked with garlands and flowers, the mariners also adorned with crowns, she was launched into the sea amid great rejoicings and acclamations; and being purified by a priest with a lighted torch, an egg, and brimstone, or after some other fashion, was consecrated to the god whose image she bore.*

The Danish vessels of war were richly ornamented with gold and other objects of great value. The keels which until lately had been used on the river Tyne for many centuries, are said to have been of the same model as those of the rapacious northmen. These were clumsy-looking vessels, round at each end, and rather flat-bottomed, having a mast and single square-sail.

In the twelfth century, the British ships of the largest size were called "dromones,"—of which kind was the famous Saracen ship captured by Richard I. near the port of Acre. This ship must have been of great magnitude; for, according to Matthew Paris, it contained no fewer than 1,500 men. The dromones being too lofty to use oars, had three masts, with appropriate yards and sails; but we are told that their motion through the water was very slow.

The fleet of Richard I. of England, when he weighed anchor for the Holy War, from Messina, in Sicily, where he passed the winter A.D. 1190-1, is said to have consisted of 13 dromones or ships of the largest size; 250 ships of second-rate; 53 galleys, and a vast number of barques and other vessels used as transports.

Edward III.'s fleet before Calais in 1347, consisted of 738 ships, carrying 14,956 mariners, being an average of only about 20 in each ship; 15 ships and 495 mariners from Bayonne, being 30 to each ship; 7 ships and 184 men from Spain; 1 from Ireland, carrying 25 men; 14 from Flanders, with 133 men, scarcely 10 to each ship; one from Guelderland, with 24 mariners. Fifteen of these were called the King's own ships, and were manned by 419 mariners.

It would thus be seen that the British vessels of that period were of a small size. About the middle of the fifteenth century, ships of larger proportions began to be constructed. William Canning, the eminent merchant, who was five times mayor of Bristol, A.D. 1474, having forfeited the king's peace, was condemned to pay 300 marks—in lieu of which sum, Edward VI.

* It was customary, until the last few years, to deck the whale-ships on leaving the Tyne with garlands and ribbons, which were provided by the wives, sisters, and sweethearts of the sailors. If the voyage was safely and prosperously performed, the garlands were taken amid rejoicings, and hung in the church.

took of him 2,470 tons of shipping, amongst which there were one ship of 900 tons burden, one of 500 tons, and one of 400 tons. In 1506, *James IV. of Scotland*, built a large ship, which was lost on her way to France. In the fleet fitted out by Henry VIII. there was one ship, the *Regent*, of 1,000 tons. The *Henri Grace Dieu* was of a still larger size, and said to have been the first vessel which accomplished a voyage round the world.

At the present time, when so much attention is directed to naval affairs, it may not be without interest to give the following particulars of our navy of former days, and which in 1575 consisted of only 24 ships, and the number of merchant-ships belonging to England amounted to no more than 135 vessels of above 100 tons, and 656 between 40 and 100 tons. At Queen Elizabeth's death, in 1603, there were not above 4 merchant-ships of 400 tons each. The largest of Queen Elizabeth's ships of war was 1,000 tons, and carried 340 men and 40 guns, and the smallest 600 tons, carrying 150 men and 30 guns.

The account given by Sir William Monsen, about the time of the death of Queen Elizabeth, is as follows:—

2 ships of	1,000	tons, carrying each	500	men.
3 „	900	„ „	500	„
			400	„
3 „	800	„ „	400	„
			350	„
2 „	700	„ „	400	„
			350	„
4 „	600	„ „	300	„
4 „	500	„ „	250	„
2 „	400	„ „	200	„
	350	„ „	160	„
10 „	200	„ „	100	„

9 smaller vessels; 39 in the whole.

In 1610 (time of James I.) a ship called *The Prince* was built, carrying 64 guns, and of 1,400 tons burden, being the largest which until then had been constructed; and before the civil war broke out Charles I. caused to be built one called *The Sovereign of the Seas*, which carried about 106 guns, small and great: her length was 128 feet, and her breadth 48 feet: the stern of this ship is shown in the engraving.

The great ships of Henry VIII.'s reign, which were richly carved, are well known to us by engravings, and undoubtedly the more early English vessels were ornamented in a style comparative with the display of carving to be found in the churches and elsewhere. As may be seen by the adjoining wood-cut, the large ship of Charles I.'s time was most elaborately carved, the work of bold and peculiar design, indeed the decoration of a vessel such as this required vigorous and manly work: there are but few examples of this description of carving left: except the giants in the Guildhall, which are, therefore, valuable as examples of an almost lost art.

Gog and Magog, which are really masterly examples of carving, were carefully examined by Mr. Smith, the antiquary, who says, "It having been reported that these figures were of pasteboard, I obtained permission to examine them. They are of wood, and hollow. I stood upright in the body of one of them. They are composed of pieces of fir, and I am informed are the production of a ship-carver. It is also reported that they were presented to the City by the Stationers' Company, which, if true, might have given rise to the report of their being made of paper."

That giants for pageants were formerly made of pasteboard and other materials is beyond doubt, for in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes" we find the following entry respecting the giants for Chester, made after the restoration of Charles II.:—"For arsnick, to put into the paste to save the giants from being eaten by the rats, one shilling and four pence."

In 1815, in consequence of the alteration and repair of Guildhall, the figure called Gog (the one with the staff and ball) was taken down, and with difficulty moved by twenty men to a shed in a corner, prepared for its safety until the west end should be finished. Mr. Smith examined the figure and says, "It measures 14 feet 6 inches in height; from the upper leaf of laurels to the lower point of the beard, 5 feet 3 inches: the nose is 9 inches, the opening of the eyelids, 1½ inch; around the shoulders, about 4 feet 8 inches; the arm, from the wrist to the elbow, 2 feet 5½ inches; 2 feet from the wrist to the top of the second finger."

The decline of ship-carving, and, in fact, of all descriptions of decorative art, was most rapid during the long wars of George III.'s reign: at the commencement of that epoch there were not less than 300 ship-carvers below London-bridge: and in 1810 Smith says, "there are absolutely now not more than fourteen, including three masters."

Speaking of an old carved house in London, the same authority says, after remarking on the indecency of some of the carvings of the Middle Ages, that, "fortunately for the Londoners, about the year 1764, when the city was regularly paved (York-street, St. James's-square, was the first street paved in this manner) and lighted according to the present mode, they were ordered to be taken down, together with the projecting signs, barbers' poles, &c. at which time *also the doors of the houses of London were numbered*." Before this excellent regulation took place, artists and printsellers were obliged to put up signs and colour their doors differently from their neighbours, as will be seen by the following instances, copied from their publications.—Thomas Cockrill, at the Three Leggs and Bible, in the Poultry, 1701; W. Herbert, at the Golden Globe, on London-bridge; J. Simon, against Cross-lane, in Long-acre; A. Brown, at the Blue Balcony, in Little Queen-street; afterwards at the Blue Balcony, Holborn-bridge, the house which the famous Salmon had before occupied; E. Cooper, at the Three Pidgeons, in Bedford-street; Barnard Lintatt, at the Cross Keys, between the two Temple-gates, in Fleet-street; Phil. Overton, against St. Dunstan's Church; John Boydell, at the Unicorn, the corner of Queen-street, Cheapside; J. Smith, at the Lion and Crown, in Russell-street, Covent-garden; afterwards at the Golden Head, in Bloomsbury-square; James M. Ardell, at the Golden Head, in Covent-garden; Robert Strange, at the Golden Head, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. Probably *Hogarth* started the sign of the golden head amongst artists, for Nichols, in his second edition of "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth," says: "Hogarth made an essay in sculpture. He wanted a sign to distinguish his house in Leicester-fields, and thinking nothing more proper than the Golden Head, he, out of a mass of cork made up of several thicknesses compacted together, carved a head of Vandyck, which he gilt and placed over his door. It is long since decayed, and was succeeded by a head in plaster, which has also perished; and is supplied by a head of Sir Isaac Newton (lately taken down). Hogarth also modelled another resemblance of Vandyck in clay, which is likewise destroyed." Carving arrived at a great state of perfection in England, chiefly owing to the examples of Grinling Gibbons, the most eminent of our carvers in wood, who is supposed to be of Dutch parents. He was born in Spur-alley, in the Strand, and lived afterwards in Belle Sauvage-court, Ludgate-hill, where, it is said, he carved a pot of flowers, which shook surprisingly with the motion of the coaches that passed by. He lived afterwards in considerable poverty at Deptford, where he was found by Evelyn, under circumstances already mentioned in the *Builder*. On receiving from Charles II. an appointment in the Board of Works, he was employed in the chapel at Windsor. His carved work here is done in lime-tree, representing pelicans, doves, palm-trees, and other allusions to Scripture history, with other ornaments. At Windsor, too, he carved the beautiful pedestal in marble for the equestrian statue of Charles II. It is stated that the beautifully-finished statue of James II. at Whitehall is the work of Gibbons. He also made a tomb for Baptist Noel, Viscount Camden, in the church of Exton, in Rutlandshire, which cost 1,000*l.* The same workman executed the wooden throne at Canterbury Cathedral, and the foliage in the choir of St. Paul's. At Burleigh are many examples of Gibbons's carving in picture-frames, chimney-pieces, door-cases, &c. At Chatsworth, amongst other choice specimens of the artist's work, is a pen over a closet door, not distinguishable from a real feather. When Gibbons had finished his works at this place, he presented the duke with a carving of a point cravat, a woodcock, and a medal. He died August 3rd, 1721, at his house, in Bow-street, Covent-garden.

About the same year that Gibbons died, Nicholas Collett was born. This clever carver lived until 1804. He executed the carving of Queen Anne's state-carriage, and it is probable that to him we are indebted for the best of the decorated doors in Ormond-street, Queen-square. William Collins, the inseparable companion of Gainsborough, the painter, was an excellent modeller and carver.

Smith, in his "London Antiquities," says—"Samuel Monette, a native of Paris, now living in London, claims the highest encomiums I can possibly bestow: his art is principally confined to flowers, and when I say that Grinling Gibbons was a mouse to him, I shall not utter too much; his carvings in wood are so light and playful, that they may be blown away." This artist designed the pulpits of St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, St. Margaret's, Westminster, &c. Smith also speaks well of the carving of Burns, famous for carving wheat-sheafs; one of these wheat-sheafs still remains in a shop in the Strand, not far from the Electric Telegraph Station. During the last few years, a revival has taken place in the art of wood-carving, and many beautiful examples have been produced.

The object of these few notes is to direct attention to the condition of our ship-carving, which fails rather in design than execution, with a hope that it may be the means of stirring up a proper rivalry in this department of the art, as well as in others.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Spalding.—The consecration of the new Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel here took place on Wednesday in last week.

Cleethorpes.—The owners and occupiers of property in Cleethorpes, lately met for the purpose of carrying out an efficient system of drainage for the parish. Messrs. Maughan and Fowler, of Louth, are the surveyors, and it is estimated that the cost will be about 1,000*l.*; to be borrowed from the Consolidated Fund, and repaid by instalments in thirty years.

Stony Stratford.—The new Church at Denshanger, consecrated on 26th October, is an Early English edifice, having at the west end a large and unusual gable turret, carried on a recessed arch, with massive buttress abutments, and containing three bells. The building consists of a nave, chancel, and one aisle on the north side, with an open timbered porch on the south. The east window is a triple lancet. The general face of the walls is of the local stone, and the dressings are of Bath stone. The north aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of four arches, with circular pillars. The interior arrangement consists entirely of open sittings. The floor is of red and black Staffordshire tiles. The design was furnished by Mr. Ferrey, and the contractor was Mr. Hailey, of Stony Stratford. The amount af the original contract was 1,777*l.* and the money collected, including grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies, nearly 2,000*l.*; in addition to which there have been presents made of bells, altar cloth, font, service books, &c. amounting to 147*l.* But the purchase of land, law expenses, consecration fees, and extra charges, have caused the expenditure to exceed the receipts by upwards of 300*l.* The payment of the deficiency, however, has been guaranteed.

Oxford.—The arrangements for converting the western avenue of the market here into a corn-exchange are now complete. The Market Committee are to make the necessary alterations in the western avenue of the market for a corn-exchange, out of the funds of the market. An extension of the original plan has been determined on. The green-market facing Market-street, and 30 feet by 30 feet in extent, is to be covered in and included in the corn-market, which will then form the three sides of a quadrangle, composed of the green-market, the western avenue, and the avenue leading from

the latter, at the south end, into the market. The row of butchers' stalls, on the east of the western avenue, will remain occupied by the butchers as at present. There will be five entrances to the new exchange.—the grand entrance from Market-street, an entrance at the east of the green-market, a third from the market into the southern avenue of the exchange, and two entrances from the Cross Inn and the Roebuck into the western avenue. The Exchange will be open on 1st January next.

Banbury.—The new Gas-works at Banbury, according to the local *Guardian*, are now in operation. There are ten retorts in use, 4 feet longer than those at the old works, and others are being prepared. The company has had erected a new gasometer, manufactured by Mr. Jones, of London, at the new works, four times the size of the old gasometer, and capable of containing about 60,000 cubic feet of gas. When in full operation, the new works will be reinforced by the old gasometer, which proved inefficient for the supply of the greatly increased quantity of gas now required for this flourishing town. Neithrop was partially lighted, for the first time, on Saturday evening in last week.

Worcester.—Mr. Hawkesley, in his report to the City Council Committee recommends a plan of Drainage and Sewerage, to be carried into the Blockhouse culvert, and to cost 16,000*l.*; or to continue the latter so as to carry the whole sewage into the Severn, below the weir at Diglis, instead of above as at present, at an additional cost of 4,000*l.* Mr. Hawkesley proposes to supply the city with water from the Severn, drawing it from a point at or near to the mouth of Barbourne brook, at a cost of 21,000*l.* He states, that should the Teme water be preferred, as being less tainted with organic matter, the expense of supplying the city would be increased by 2,600*l.* The committee requested Mr. Hawkesley to confer with Mr. Fowler, the engineer-in-chief of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company, with whom there is a proposed negotiation as to the water supply.

Cardiff.—In St. John's Church, an altar-piece, executed in zinc, in the illuminated style, has been fixed. It has been presented as a gift by the Rev. J. M. Traherne.

Aberystwith.—On a requisition numerously signed to the mayor, a public meeting has been held, as required by the Improvement Act, to consider and decide upon the propriety of borrowing a sufficient sum to purchase the gas-works here, or to erect new works, and place them on the same footing as the water-works, so that the profits may be applied towards reducing the rates of the town. The local commissioners unanimously decided upon adopting this plan. The meeting, according to a local paper, was attended by the most influential and extensive gas consumers of the town, and a resolution, accordant with the purpose of the meeting, was unanimously agreed to. At this meeting it was stated, that while the price of gas in different towns averages from 4s. 6d to 6s. the price at Aberystwith has been 10s. and the company propose to advance the charge for each street lamp, 7s. 6d. beyond the price already charged.

Liverpool.—The foundation-stone of schools, in connexion with St. Thomas's Church, in Upper Frederick-street, of this town, was laid on 21st ult. by Mr. Alderman Thompson. The building will accommodate 200 boys and girls and 60 infants of both sexes. The design is plain Italian, to be executed in brick, with stone dressings. Mr. J. Hanson is the architect, and Mr. Alexander Rule is the contractor. The total cost, including site, is expected to be under 1,500*l.*

Preston.—A short time ago the Building Committee of the corporation instructed Mr. Hill, of Leeds, architect (who obtained the first prize for his designs for the re-erection of the Town-hall buildings), to prepare new plans, the execution of which would involve a considerably less outlay than his more elaborate scheme. Accordingly, Mr. Hill attended a meeting of the committee on Wednesday in week before last, as reported by the local *Guardian*, and submitted a series of designs to their inspection. In reference to one of these, it was resolved "that the new design, No. 1, appears to meet the requirements of the council, and is to be preferred to the other plans considered by the committee." This design contemplates the erection of a structure surrounded by shops, &c. on the site of the present Town-hall and adjacent buildings, at a cost of 16,900*l.* (rather more than one-half the amount of the estimate attached to the prize plans). The expense of rebuilding the old part only is estimated at 9,500*l.* and the loss in rebuilding at twice is put down at 1,700*l.* Particulars of the design have been furnished as follows:—The exterior to be of stone, and the whole to be cellared and vaulted,—part bonded and part for occupation with shops. A clock-tower at the corner of Cheapside and Fishergate, 130 feet high. On the ground-floor, shops. A Mezzanine story to be appropriated to the shops. First-floor (principal approach from Fishergate, with another approach from the market-place),—council-chamber, 49 feet by 35 feet, with mayor's parlour and committee-rooms adjoining; free library, 50 feet by 35 feet; adjoining room, 17 feet by 17 feet; Dr. Shepherd's library, 40 feet by 16 feet; news-room, 40 feet by 24 feet, and town clerk's offices. Second-floor: museum, 50 feet by 35 feet, above the free library; offices and premises to let. It would cost 60*l.* or 70*l.* additional to provide a museum room over the free library, that being an alteration of the design, in which it was proposed to make the library very lofty. After affording accommodation for a museum, the library would still be about 32 feet high. By this plan, Fishergate would still be of the width of 47 feet at the narrowest part, and the Old Shambles also wider.

Hadfield (*Glossop*).—The funds for building church schools at Hadfield, to serve also as a licensed place of worship, are said to be such as to warrant the commencement of the building as early in the ensuing spring as weather will permit. The Duke of Norfolk has given, in fee, 1,600 square yards of land for a site.

Burneston.—The parish church of Burneston, in Yorkshire, has been restored under Mr. Cory, of Durham, architect. The east window occupies the entire east end of the church. It is a memorial to the late Duke of Cleveland, whose widow has been at the expense of this restoration. It consists of five chief openings below the tracery: these contain in their upper parts canopies of very lofty tabernacle work, interspersed with various figures, as finials, of the Virgin and Infant Jesus, Angels, with emblems of the Passion of our Lord, &c. Beneath these are displayed the five principal subjects. In the centre is Mary meeting our Lord after the resurrection: on each side of these are the chief acts of mercy and charity,—"I was hungry," "naked," "sick," &c. These are on pedestals, and encompassed by borders. The tracery of the window consists of numerous apertures containing angels in choir, with musical instruments and varied costume. The artist was Warrington, of London. All the other windows of this church were painted by Mr. Barnet, of York.

Bedale.—The church of Bedale, in Yorkshire, is now under restoration.

Well.—In another Yorkshire church, that of Well, there are restorations also going on. The gallery, pews, &c. which encumbered it have been removed, and new stained windows inserted. These restorations are being carried out (without the aid of an architect) at the cost of the family of Milbank, of Thorpe.

THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET, COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.

The Metropolitan Cattle-market, which has been constructed in Copenhagen-fields, Islington, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Bunning, the City Architect, is fast approaching to such a state of completion, as will admit of its being opened for use. The works are of a very extensive nature, and are executed in a manner creditable to all concerned. Our view will explain the general arrangement.

The site of the market proper is an equal-sided rectangle, having a fall from the west corner (the left-hand side of our view), to the south, east, and north corners, and includes an area of about fifteen acres, of which one acre is appropriated to the pig-market, and an equal area to the calf-market. The banking-houses, twelve in number, are placed in the centre of the market, and out of the centre of these will rise a lofty clock-tower, which is just now beginning to show itself above the roofs of the banking-houses. The Electric Telegraph Company will have a station in the building.

Accommodation is provided in the market for 34,980 sheep, in 1,749 pens, (with a reserved space for considerable extension), and 13,232 feet of rail for the tying of 6,616 bullocks. The pig and calf markets are placed on the west side of the quadrangle (to the left of the tower in the view), affording accommodation for 1,425 calves, and 900 pigs, and raised sufficiently high to allow of the pigs and calves walking from the level of their respective standings into the carts. Roofs, supported on iron columns, and projecting so as to shelter the carts which may be standing in the road passing from north to south, are being placed over these markets.

Water-posts are fixed about 27 yards apart, and by means of a leather hose and jet, will afford facilities for thoroughly cleansing the market and lairs.

North of the market (at the top of our view), two taverns, "The Queen's Arms," and "The City's Arms," are erected, between which will be placed a fountain. Northwards of the taverns and fountain will be a building intended for the annual cattle show, which, when not used for that purpose, will afford ample standing for butchers' carts. It may be useful, however, to say, to remove an erroneous impression abroad, that no arrangement has yet been made as to the removal of the show from Baker-street.

West of the market (on the left-hand side of the view, in front of the pig and calf markets), lairage is provided for 8,160 sheep, on an area of 6a. 0r. 3p. rather more than half of which is covered. Water and racks for hay are placed in each lair.

South of the market, lairage is provided for 3,000 bullocks, on an area of 8a. 0r. 11p. provision being made for supply of water and hay to each bullock. At the north and south ends of these lairs four depôts for hay are provided. East of these lairs (on the right of the view in the foreground) some private slaughter-houses are built, and on the west-side two public slaughter-houses, in which 600 bullocks can be killed weekly. South of the public slaughter-houses a meat-market is being constructed. Ample space, it will be seen, for the future extension of the public and private slaughter-houses is provided.

A public-house is placed at each corner of the market, and these are named "The Lion," "The Lamb," "The Black Bull," and "The White Horse." The public-house, "The Butchers' Arms," stands at the south-west corner of the New-road from Caledonian-road to Maiden-lane (the extreme point of view on the left hand), for the accommodation of the slaughtermen. Maiden-lane is the road which is seen passing obliquely from this point to the top of the engraving. On the south side of the New-road, a cattle-station will be formed in connection with the North-London Railway. This is indicated in the front of the view at the left-hand corner. On the right-hand side is seen the Great Northern Railway, which there enters a tunnel. Just above this it is proposed to place the Hide and Skin market, as shown in the view, but this is not yet commenced. Houses have grown up around the market, but these are omitted, for the sake of clearness. The cost of the works now going on will be about 300,000*l.* Mr. John Willson (Southwark) and Mr. John Jay are the contractors for the buildings. Messrs. Kennard, of Thames-street, are executing the ironwork, of which there is an immense quantity. The corrugated iron is supplied by Mr. Walker. Mr. Chadwick is the contractor for roads and paving, to the extent of about 60,000*l.* The requirement of *fifteen acres* of granite pitching rather disturbed the market.

Mr. Bunning is seeking to make the new market complete in every part, and we have no doubt that we shall be able, when the works can be inspected in detail, to report his entire success. Mr. H. Lowman Taylor is the chairman of the committee to whom the supervision has been intrusted.

THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET, COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.—Mr. J. B. Bunning, F.S.A. Architect.

NEW CEMETERY FOR THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON.

The Burial Board for the parish of Paddington having purchased 25 acres of land in the Willesden-road, for the purpose of a parochial cemetery, resolved that three architects should be requested to send in competition designs for laying out the ground, and for erecting the chapels, lodges, &c. thereon. A premium of thirty guineas was offered for the selected design, and twenty guineas for each set of drawings not accepted. The competing architects were,—Messrs. Barnett and Birch, Messrs. Francis, and Mr. Thomas Little. Ultimately the designs submitted by Mr. Thomas Little were selected and approved of by the Burial Board, and are to be carried into execution forthwith under his direction.

SALE OF MR. OWEN JONES'S WORKS.

To the attentive observer of men and things, it is of course manifest that the vast extension which has of late years taken place in illustrated literature, and more especially in that department of it in which the aid of colour is enlisted, cannot fail to produce great and lasting changes in the public taste. Most decidedly do we agree with Professor Donaldson that, in the pursuit of non-essentials, the enthusiastic and even capacious mind is often tempted to lose the essentials of art; but at the same time we should regret that the abuse of opportunities should be urged as an argument against anything which facilitates our successfully availing ourselves of these opportunities. The danger to the student is, that archæology, polychromy, the pursuit of physical science, theoretic æsthetics, or any of the cognate studies of an architect, should engross too much of his time and attention. It is evidently good for him that he should be well and at the same time quickly informed on such subjects, and it is manifest that whatever gives him the greatest amount of information in least time, and with least fatigue, is likely to do him most good, and is at the same time likely to leave him most at liberty to devote himself to those deeper essentials of his art to which the learned professor has alluded. No mode of education is so complete, facile, and rapid, as that which mainly addresses itself to the eye; and hence it is, that we constantly recognise the great benefit which from day to day, and from year to year, accrues to architecture as a fine art, from the publication of works such as those upon which Mr. Owen Jones has laboured so earnestly, honourably, and successfully.

It may appear a work of supererogation to recall to the memory of his brother professional men the sacrifices which the publisher of the "Alhambra," "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages," the "Egypt," and the reprint of "D'Agincourt's History of Art by its Monuments," must have made to enrich his country's literature with such noble works. Upon the first-named especially we would dwell, since it is now many years since it was first published, and much of the "young blood" of the day has risen into distinction since its appearance gave the signal for the introduction of those very liberal and Catholic ideas upon the subject of the union of form and colour, which are fast finding favour in the minds of the public generally, and on which the successful employment of the youthful energy of the profession will most probably be concentrated for much of the remainder of the century at least. Recognizing, as we clearly do, the educational influence Mr. Owen Jones's works have had upon the public, as well as upon the body of architects generally, we little doubt that the demand for his publications, which has probably originated with the latter, has extended, and will yet extend, widely to the former. We feel it, therefore, a duty to assist in making known that Mr. Hodgson, of Fleet-street, announces that he will sell for Mr. Jones, on the 11th of December, and four following days, all the "remainders" of his publications, including no less than 165 copies of the "Alhambra," alone.

While it is to be regretted that so large a proportion of the original edition of a work so costly to produce should still remain upon its author's hands, the public is to be congratulated upon the amount of good which is likely to be done by the diffusion of so many copies of a work on which, to quote from the very monument it illustrates, "we have only to look attentively, to reap the benefits of a commentary on decoration." The provincial schools of art and public libraries ought not to let this opportunity pass by unimproved.

DONCASTER CEMETERY COMPETITION.

On the 13th ult. the commissioners met in the council-chamber of the Town-hall, for the purpose of "receiving designs, ground-plans, elevations, and detailed estimates for the laying out as a cemetery or burial-ground, the land selected for the site, containing about 7½ acres, and for erecting thereon two chapels apart from each other, with lodge and entrance gates. The whole cost not to exceed 1,600*l*." The drawings, after undergoing examination, were ultimately reduced to two, viz. "L'Espérance" and "Industry." According to a local paper, the cost settled the question. On opening the private note, it was found that the successful architect was Mr. R. J. Johnson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the production of the accepted plans, a discussion took place as to the probable cost of the erections. The design for the chapels is simple. The chapels are divided by a spire 70 feet high. They are to be built of stone. The plan for laying out the ground is by Mr. Appleby. Complaints have been made on the subject of the award of the commissioners. It is asserted that it was clearly understood, that there were to be "two chapels apart from each other," and that the question was distinctly put, and the answer was in the affirmative.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS OF PRACTICAL ART.

Worcester.—The third annual meeting of this prosperous school, was held at the Music hall, Worcester, on Monday evening before last, when abundant evidence was given that the Worcester public view its advantages with increased favour and appreciation, as not much less than 900 persons assembled to take part in or to witness the proceedings of the evening. Lord Ward took the chair, and among those present were the Mayor and Sheriff of the City, the Dean of the Cathedral, Sir F. H. Lechmere, and many other influential gentlemen. The report congratulated the meeting on the prosperous career of the school. Sixteen medals had been awarded to it by the Government authorities, at the general competition in London, so that the Worcester School took rank as second amongst the provincial schools in point of progress or merit, a result which the report attributed in no small degree to the exertions of Mr. Kyd, the master. Lord Ward distributed the prizes, and addressed the meeting, as did also Sir C. Hastings, the Rev. J. Pearson, and other gentlemen. The aid contributed by Government during the past year amounted to about 160*l*.

Chester.—The second annual exhibition of the works executed by the students in this school, to be exhibited in London in competition for the Government medals, took place in the Central School, at the Mechanics' Institution, on 16th ult. The drawings consist of linear geometry, mechanical and machine drawing, and details of architecture, linear perspective, free-hand drawing from ornamental copies, and free-hand outline from ornamental casts, shading in chalks from copies, shading from models and objects, the human figure in outline, flowers drawn from copies and nature, in outline and colours, and ornament painted from copies. The school, according to the local *Chronicle*, is extending its benefits very considerably. Mr. Davidson, it adds, to whom (as teacher), the praise is chiefly due for the forwardness and progression of the students, has at present about twelve hundred individuals under his tuition in this city. The exhibition was visited by a large number of people, and the feeling of satisfaction in the display is said to have been general.

Swansea.—The second exhibition of the Swansea School of Art, took place on Friday and Saturday in week before last, at the Old Town-hall, which has been appropriated to the purposes of the institution. Not a few among the visitors, it is said, were intelligent members of the working class, who appeared to look with interest upon the sketches exhibited. The progress made by the pupils under the tuition of Mr. Hamerton, according to a local paper, is highly creditable to that gentleman. By far the larger portion of the collection consisted of drawings made in the evening class at the local Central School, and attended chiefly by the working classes; but in addition to these there were selections showing the progress of the following schools in connection with the Central School, viz.—the Swansea Grammar School, Normal College, Mr. Colston's, and the British School, Goat-street; and also a display of drawing in figure and landscape, by ladies and gentlemen of Neath, where Mr. Hamerton holds a private class. On the whole, the exhibition is said to have been gratifying and encouraging, and it is hoped that a more extended share of public patronage will be henceforth bestowed upon this school.

THE TIMBER TRADE AND THE WAR.

In the *Builder* of the 18th ult. hopes were held out that builders would be enabled to profit by the immense influx of timber from North America; and it was intimated that this influx had very singularly arisen through the war. The consignees have as strangely found a ready and profitable market for some of their timber, and also for the ships chartered to this country.

Government, we are informed, last week bought up all they could get, and chartered vessels in the river having cargoes of timber, to proceed with it instantly for the East.

Major-General Sir F. Smith is now preparing wooden huts for our army in the Crimea. Each hut is to contain room for twenty-five men, and will be twenty-eight feet long by 16 feet wide; 6 feet high at the sides, and 11 feet at the ridge. Each hut will be fitted up with a stove to warm it, and for cooking the men's provisions. The sides, ends, and roofs will be weatherboarded on substantial framework, and in addition a coat of asphalted felt will be laid on the roof. A thousand of these huts will be on their way to the Crimea this week. The huts for the officers are similarly constructed. The fuel for the fires is unfortunately at present unobtainable in the vicinity of Sebastopol, and will all have to be landed from transports.

THEATRES AND SCENERY.

The Royal Albert Amphitheatre, late "The Garrick." — The site of the once favourite resort of the east-end playgoers, the Garrick Theatre, which it will be recollected was, during the year 1846, burned to the ground, has, within the last few months, been taken by a theatrical speculator, Mr. Levy, who has erected a new theatre upon the precise spot where the old one stood, and which will be opened at Christmas. The original theatre was built in 1830, by Mr. Conquest, and in honour of its standing close upon the site of one where David Garrick had once played, his name was given to it. At the time of its destruction, it was jointly the property of Messrs. Gomersal and Conquest: since that period, until the present, no one has had the temerity to speculate in another building. The present theatre is built upon the model of Astley's, excepting that the ring for equestrian performances will be beneath the stage, which, after the performance upon it, is to be, by mechanical appliances, raised to the ceiling, leaving an arena of 40 feet in diameter, quite clear for the scenes of equitation. The house, which has been built with modern improvements, will hold about 2,000 spectators. There are six private boxes and two upon the stage which will *not* go up to the ceiling. The stage is 40 feet square, with entrances for horses and actors from Goodman's-fields, at the rear of the theatre. The house will be lit by a large centre glass chandelier, and five smaller ones round the boxes. The decorations are in white and gold, with equestrian medallions round the boxes, which are lined with maroon-coloured embossed velvet and damask. The architect is Mr. Lavender; the builder,

Mr. Harmer. The stage has been constructed by Messrs. Harrison and Ellis; the decorations are by Messrs. Aglio; and the scenery by Mr. G. D. Gibbs and Mr. H. Henry.

There has been considerable activity in the theatres during the past month, although mostly in the shape of short pieces not requiring much scenic decoration. At *The Haymarket*, two very charming scenes were painted for Mr. S. Lover's drama,—"The Sentinel of the Alma," The piece itself being partly burlesque, and partly natural, and the matters burlesqued being too serious for such treatment, failed; but it is to be hoped that the scenes in question may be otherwise brought in. The drawing-room scene, provided for Mr. Bayle Bernard's charming little comedy,—"The Balance of Comfort," is very elegantly caparisoned; but we should scarcely recommend the colours employed on the walls, blue and yellow, to the persevering correspondent who is just now "shelling" us with letters to know how he may colour his cornices, and what curtains he may put in his drawing-room. All lovers of the drama will hail with pleasure the re-appearance of Mr. Buckstone, with humour and energy undiminished. As "actor, manager, and author, too," he has won, as he deserves, the regard of the public.

The Adelphi.—Two or three capital farces have been produced, in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, and Mr. Rogers, keep the house in a roar. Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste, too, have now returned, so that we may look for some pieces of heavier calibre.

STONE AND IRON.

Not very long ago we drew attention to the effect which had been produced on the stone curb of the park-wall in Knightsbridge, by the iron standards of the railing, and mentioned that masons were then repairing the damage. Looking at the railing again the other day, we found that between Hyde-park-corner and the houses westwards, pieces of the stone have already been forced out again in no less than twelve places by the expansion and oxidation of the metal. We would suggest to those who have the control of the works to bring a little science to bear upon the point before they repair the curb again. It offers a useful lesson, but its periodical repetition would probably be too expensive to be desirable.

MODERN CARPETS AND PAPERINGS.

In these days of reformed taste I am astonished to see in a weekly periodical the following description of the Queen's apartments at Hull:—

"The Queen's apartments in the Station Hotel have been furnished in the most sumptuous and elegant style." Here comes a description of the paper of the drawing-room and the carpets of the same, the gaudiness and glare of which must be most sickening to so quiet and tasteful a person as our gracious sovereign. The description continues:—"The hearth-rug is a perfect picture, and is one of the finest specimens of that description of carpet-work, which has of late been brought to such perfection, especially in the West Riding. At each corner is a thistle encircled with gold and heather-blooms. The centre device is a splendidly executed monarch of the glen, *erect* on herbage peculiar to the mountains of Scotland. The ground of the hearth-rug is royal tartan, and adorned with national emblems, such as the bagpipes, cap, dirk, kilt," &c.

"The royal bed-room is hung with a delicate paper of green and silver, and the carpets for this and the ante-room are of a rich crimson ground, with bouquets of flowers, thrown into *bold relief by the admirable taste of the designer*."

Now, sir, the very fact of the hearth-rug being a "perfect picture," is sufficient to show that it is in a marvellously improper place, inasmuch as the fire is the great centre of the room, round which all the inmates gather, and therefore this "perfect picture" must be more trodden under foot than any other portion of the room. Can the fire produce comfortable feelings,—is it possible that it can have any effect upon a lover of art,—whilst he is thus ruthlessly trampling upon such "perfect pictures?" Is it within the range of possibilities that we can positively stand on level ground and preserve our equilibrium, whilst in bold relief a monarch of the glen "stands erect on herbage," &c. with his antlered head protruding and interfering with our feet and legs? Is a splendidly-executed work of art, in fact a perfect picture, the most fit thing to place in our way, thrusting itself upon our attention when we go to our fireplace to enjoy quietness and find repose?

The Royal bed-room also enjoys the same advantages of the refined taste of the upholsterer. We are told that the carpet of that and the ante-room is of a crimson ground, and is covered with bouquets of flowers thrown into bold relief. Now flowers may very beautifully once in a lifetime be strewn beneath the feet of a bride returning from her nuptials; but far gone indeed must be the affections of one who requires such a repetition of a perpetual bouquet of the same flowers. Here too is *bold relief!*

What can be the meaning of our manufacturers, who try to make every material they manufacture an imitation of what it really is not,—whose highest ambition seems to be, to do their best to make an article of use appear monstrously inconvenient?

Surely, sir, it is time these absurdities were put an end to. Let us have tasteful and comfortable carpets by all means; but, if we want representations of animals, let us have them on our walls, and let them not do their best to trip us up. Whilst the Government are doing all in their power to show house furnishers and manufacturers what good taste is, and have also taken the trouble to point out the bad, it cannot well escape the observation of her Majesty, that types of all the glaring articles in her Hull apartments are suspended (like stoats and birds of prey in the country, on the walls of Marlborough-House, in a room appropriately nicknamed "The Chamber of Horrors."

A Marlborough-House Student.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Thursday a special general meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the London Tavern, the president, Mr. W. Lee, M.P. in the chair.

The report stated that during the past year two elections of pensioners had taken place, when eight candidates had been added to the list, making the total now upon the funds, twenty-four. The sum paid for pensions since the commencement of the institution amounts to upwards of 1,570*l*. The directors had, from the subscriptions of the past year, added 700*l*. to the funded stock, and the total amount now invested was 4,350*l*.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that they had met together on the present occasion for the purpose of electing three persons from a list of thirteen candidates. He was sorry that the state of the funds would only allow so small a number to be elected, but he trusted that the directors would speedily have the means placed at their disposal to enable them to announce an early election, when more might be elected to the benefits of so excellent a charity. He trusted that those gentlemen connected with the different building trades who had hitherto refrained from coming forward to support this institution would now do so; and he felt confident that as its benevolent and praiseworthy objects became more and more known, it would meet with a greater amount of support.

The election was then proceeded with, and the meeting separated.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER BUILDINGS ACT.

RUINOUS BUILDINGS.

At the Bail Court the other day, Mr. Huddlestone, *ex parte* the overseers of Saffron-hill, moved for a rule in the nature of a *mandamus* calling on Mr. Corrie, one of the magistrates for the metropolitan district, to issue his warrant against Mrs. Sarah Woodward to levy 58*l*. 6*s*. 2*d*. under the Metropolitan Buildings Act, 7th and 8th Victoria, chap 84. By the 40th, 41st, and 42nd sections of the Act, if a building become in a dangerous or ruinous state, the surveyor is to make complaint to the official referee, who is to give notice to the owner of the building to hoard it round and repair it, or, if necessary, pull it down; and if he refuse or neglect to do this, the overseers of the parish are compellable to do it on notice from the official referee. That was done in the present case by notice to the overseers of Saffron-hill, who were compelled to pull down a certain house in the parish in the occupation of a Mr. Paleman, which became ruinous owing to an accidental fire. Mrs. Woodward was, it appeared, the assignee of the lessor and entitled to the rents, but three years of the lease were unexpired; and the question was whether, under the words of the Act, she was the "owner of the building entitled to the immediate possession thereof;" for, if she was, the overseers were entitled to recover from her the expenses they were put to in pulling down the house. The case had come on before Mr. Corrie, and he gave it as his opinion that, as she was not entitled to the immediate possession of the premises, she did not come within the Act, and refused to issue his warrant against her to enforce the payment of the expenses the parish officers had been put to in pulling down the house.

Mr. Justice Crompton said that he agreed with Mr. Corrie in the opinion he had given, and declined to interfere. There was an outstanding lease for three years, and there could be no difference between that and a case where the lease was for ninety-nine years with a mere ground-rent. It could not be said Mrs. Woodward was the owner entitled to the immediate possession of the building.—Rule refused.

THE OXFORD MUSEUM DESIGNS.

In the *Builder*, p. 606, *ante*, I was astonished at reading that "the Vice-Chancellor has announced that the six undermentioned designs have been selected to be submitted to professional judges, according to the statement of requirements of the museum delegates furnished to competing architects." On turning to these "requirements" I find, on p. 7—"N.B. *The delegacy is not empowered to entertain any plans of which the estimated cost exceeds* 30,000*l*. And in order to secure this condition being fairly complied with, *no plan will be selected which has not been submitted* to the scrutiny of competent professional judges, not interested in the competition. And no material alteration will be allowed to be made in any plan after it has been sent in, for the purpose of conforming with this provision."

Have the delegates then deviated from their own proposals? and is this competition to be another specimen of how committees can break through their own arrangements? Had I thought so, after reading the very fair terms offered, I should certainly not have wasted my time in complying with them, and thus ensuring myself

An unsuccessful Competitor.

*** Our correspondent is surely a little too fast: no plan has yet been definitely *selected*. We insert his letter, however, as a reminder for the delegacy. We shall be much surprised if fitting buildings to the extent required by the University are obtained for the sum specified.

AVOIDANCE OF SMOKE.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

At a meeting on November 21st, Mr. James Simpson, president, in the chair, the discussion was renewed on Mr. Woodcock's paper "On the Means of Avoiding Smoke from Boiler Furnaces." In the course of it, the use of heated air was practically contended for, because, when the air was admitted at a low temperature, there was a certain amount of loss from the chilling effect of the stream or film of air, before it mingled with the gases; whereas this effect was not perceived when the air was admitted at a certain temperature. The system of supplying air at a very elevated temperature under gas-retorts, had been very advantageously employed for many years, in conjunction with the hollow bridge originally introduced by Mr. Farey, the father of the late Mr. John Farey. In corroboration of these views, it was stated that on board one of the *Citizen* steam-boats on the Thames, by a free admission of air only, through a series of parallel wire-gauze screens in the fire-door, so as to distribute it in minute jets, the exhibition of opaque smoke had been prevented, whilst a saving of fuel was effected, without any loss of speed or any extra labour to the stoker. A hollow bridge was also used, and a blast-pipe being extended from the base of the funnel, and opening into the bridge, further beneficial effect had been produced.

A model was exhibited of a hollow cast-iron bridge-plate, with a series of vertical ribs, so arranged as to form tubes, leading up from the ash-pit to the apex of the bridge; where the air mingled with the heated gases and passed away in flame. The currents of air up these bridge-tubes preserved the iron from destruction, by carrying off the caloric, and it became heated in its upward course.

The introduction of cold air was advocated on the ground that a mass of air once broken up into films, or minute jets, would not again unite, but that each particle would pursue its independent course until it combined with the heated gases; therefore, the

system of admission by the perforated fire-door, so as to pass over the incandescent fuel, had been so strongly advocated.

It was urged that mechanical or other means should be adopted for regulating the proportion of oxygen according to the state of incandescence of the fuel on the bars. This, it was contended, was virtually accomplished through the side tubes of Mr. Woodcock's apparatus, as it had been shown that the velocity of the passage of air through the tubes was exactly in proportion with the demand for oxygen by the fuel.

The question of the applicability of most of the systems of preventing the exhibition of opaque smoke was shown to depend, to a great extent, on the area of the fire-grate and the size of the boiler; for, if both were restricted, so as to demand an excessively rapid draught, there could not be a sufficient mingling of the gases to insure perfect combustion.

PRINTS.

"Luther. Melancthon, Pomeranus, and Cruciger, Translating the Bible, 1532," just now published by Messrs. Gambart and Co. (Berners-street) will interest a large number of persons. It is engraved by Mr. Simmons in mezzotinto, from the picture painted by M. Labouchere; and it describes the almost daily consultations which the great reformer held with his learned and industrious associates, during the time he was engaged in translating the Bible. The varied character of the men is well marked by the painter, and the engraver has performed his part of the task ably.——The same publisher has issued an excellent chromo-lithograph, "The Highland Spring," a girl giving a fisher-boy water, after a drawing by Mr. Frederick Tayler. It is admirably executed by Messrs. Hanhart, from fourteen stones.——Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi have added to their very interesting series of war prints already referred to by us, "French Troops making Fascines, Bomarsund, August 10," which is drawn and lithographed by Mr. E. T. Dolby; "The Town and Harbour of Balaklava," from a drawing executed on the spot by Lieutenant Montague O'Reilly; and "The Siege of Sevastopol," from a sketch taken from the new Thirty-two Pounder Battery, above the left attack picquet, on the 22nd October, 1854, by Captain M. A. Biddulph, R.A. This sketch is executed in very good style by Messrs. Day and Son.

Notices of Books.

A Commonplace Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies, Original and Selected. By Mrs. Jameson. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. 1854.

When Mrs. Jameson's volumes on Shakspeare's Women, and on Sacred and Legendary Art (which, with others, grew out of notes of thought and extracts from books jotted down during many years), had been completed, a number of remarks, memoranda, and fragments remained, and these the author, following the wishes of friends, has thrown together to form the book now before us. And very glad we are that this decision was come to, for a more suggestive and charming magazine of materials for thought we have not looked into for some time. All who love art know what Mrs. Jameson has done in that respect, and are thankful to her for it. To an elegant and discriminating mind she unites an amount of knowledge possessed but by few; and while truly feminine in thought and feeling possesses masculine energy and vigour. As an author, in which capacity alone we know her, Mrs. Jameson is an honour to her sex and her country.

The "Commonplace Book" is divided into two parts, the first referring to Ethics and Character, the second to Literature and Art. The second part contains a fragment on sculpture, and suggests some subjects fitted for artistic treatment which will reward the attention of our sculptors. In the course of it, reference is made to the circumstance that Shakspeare represents Hermione as a *coloured* statue. Paulina will not suffer it to be touched because "the colour is not yet dry." Again,—

> "The ruddiness upon her lip is wet,
> You'll mar it if you kiss it,—stain your own
> With oily painting."

There is one subject suggested which we especially hope to see carried out,—Lord Byron's Myrrha, who, "with her Ionian element is susceptible of the purest classical treatment. She should hold a torch, but not with the air of a Mænad, nor of a Thais about to fire Persepolis. The sentiment should be deeper and quieter."

> "Dost thou think
> A Greek girl dare not do for love that which
> An Indian widow does for custom?"

The book is nicely printed, and a host of quaint little woodcuts and etchings serve to separate the subjects.

The Naval Officer's Manual, for every Grade in her Majesty's Ships. By Captain W. N. Glascock, R.N. Third edition. London: Parker, Furnivall, and Parker, Whitehall. 1854.

This third edition of an excellent standard work is issued under circumstances which induce us specially to notice it, although a majority of our readers may not feel any particular interest in its details. The able author, whose name in other departments of literature is well known, is now deceased, and the present work has been re-issued under the editorship of Mr. Joseph Allen, of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich (conductor of the *Navy List*), for behoof of Mrs. Glascock, the author's widow. The issue is well timed; and even to a landsman, with no other interest in our noble navy than a national one, the work will be found to be both interesting and curious, as revealing the whole line of duties and of conduct proper to all the various officers on board a Queen's ship, from the "middie" upwards to the admiral himself. It is written in a popular and attractive style, with not a little of sailors' anecdote interspersed; and the present edition contains one new feature of importance to which special allusion must be made,—namely, a chapter on the steam-engine, kindly contributed by Mr. R. Roughton, of the Woolwich Dockyard, and embracing the course of studies pursued there, in the inculcation of which Mr. Roughton has for some time been successfully engaged, and which is particularly recommended to all executive officers of the Navy as an essentially practical treatise.

By a more economical typographical arrangement, the work has been confined to a single volume, though thus enlarged and otherwise improved, and is now sold at a smaller price than heretofore.

Miscellanea.

The Free Library Movement in Preston.—A public meeting, in furtherance of the establishment of a free public library in this town, was convened in the lecture theatre of the Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge, Avenham, at noon on Thursday before last. There was a large and influential gathering, including a number of ladies. The mayor of Preston presided, and amongst the occupants of the platform were Lord Stanley, Mr. Heywood, M.P., and other gentlemen interested in the object of the meeting. Lord Stanley addressed the audience, and concluded by moving a resolution in favour of the formation of a free library, which with other appropriate resolutions was unanimously passed, and a committee appointed. It is proposed to get 500 working men to subscribe 1*l.* each, allowing them twelve months in which to pay the money by weekly or monthly instalments, as they might think proper. In consequence of the present depression, the mills will not be canvassed until a more favourable opportunity. As soon as 3,000*l.* shall be subscribed, the Town Council are to be requested to poll the burgesses on the question according to the Act. Subscriptions were announced at the meeting to the amount of 850*l.*

Stained-glass Windows.—A window has been put up in Spelsbury Church, Oxfordshire, by Messrs. Gibbs, of London. It was executed for the Viscountess Dowager Dillon, in memory of her late husband. It is a five-light window, depicting events in the life of our Lord. There is a passion-flower background, and the family arms at the bottom. The same artists have also just put up an east window in Pocklington Church, Yorkshire, for the Hon. Captain Duncombe, of Kilnwick Percy, Yorkshire. The church has just been repaired. The whole of the chancel has been rebuilt by Captain Duncombe.

Pillar Post-Offices.—Whilst the Londoners are talking of these accommodations, says a Liverpool paper, our active postmaster is erecting one for the inhabitants of Prince's-park, at the junction of Croxteth-road with Lodge-lane. The structure consists of a hollow cast-iron pillar, having the usual letter-slit on one side, with a small door on another, through which the letter-box will be inserted and removed. This pillar is to be surmounted by a gas-lamp. The whole apparatus is from Mr. Bennett's foundry, Sir Thomas's buildings.

"Architect and Horse-doctor."—Being a constant subscriber to your publication, I was somewhat surprised, on seeing an article in the number of Nov. 18, headed "Architect and Horse-doctor." I beg to inform you that fourteen years of my life have been exclusively devoted to the business of architect, surveyor, and builder, having been articled to a first-rate country firm, and *employée* in a first-rate London one. The death of an only brother induced me to divert my attention from architecture. I accordingly entered the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, obtained my diploma, and have since been in practice. My time, in the summer months and a few country, is not sufficiently employed; and having four sons, I did not consider I was disgracing myself or the profession in again resuming my former business, and thus affording an opportunity of bringing up my children. Neither is there anything unprecedented in my practising the two professions. It requires as good an education to become a veterinary surgeon as an architect and builder. There are those who cannot learn one business,—thanks, I can two. We find on record many instances of men who have not been brought up to the profession becoming eminent architects, builders, and engineers. The late Mr. Rudyard, builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse, kept a silk-mercer's shop on Ludgate-hill; James Smeaton, who erected the next Eddystone Lighthouse (after the former had been destroyed by fire), studied as an attorney, but disliking the law, he commenced business as a mathematical instrument maker; James Brindley was a wheelwright, but became eminent as an engineer: in 1759 he constructed a canal over the river Irwell for the Duke of Bridgwater; the present Sir Joseph Paxton was gardener to the late Samuel Smith, esq. Walton Wood Hall, Herts, and became architect to the Exhibition building of 1851, and also the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. There are not wanting in this neighbourhood examples to show that building is at a low ebb: houses may be found that have settled in all directions. I could show you one erected about twenty years since, the front door of which has not been opened for years. I have seen the walls of buildings bulged and shored up when scarcely above the ground. We have a new roof on our Corn Exchange (Ely), which has not been completed more than four months, shored up to prevent its falling: it is a fine specimen of construction and mechanical bearing. You may see a gin-shop entrance to a clergyman's house, *in fine proportion, and beautifully harmonizing with the rest of the building*. I have completed several works, all of which stand alone, without crack or settlement. I think, Mr. Editor, I have now shown sufficient to satisfy you and the public that I shall not disgrace, but may assist in raising, our reputation as architects and builders.—The Advertiser.

Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland.—At the annual meeting of this institution for the election of office-bearers, &c. it was stated in the report that the balance in favour of the institution was 91*l.* odd, and that the amount of funds in the 3½ per cent. Government Stock had been increased since last report, and now amounted to 364*l.* odd. The library had been supplied with daily papers and other periodicals as well as professional papers and publications. We regret to find it stated that the attendance of members and production of papers during the last year has not been so large as usual; but now that the rooms have been fitted up and opened for the use and convenience of members, and that all the transactions are printed and distributed to the members and associates entitled to receive them, the council anticipate a better attendance and greater interest in the well-being of the institution, than during last session, and a consequent advancement of its important objects.

Builders' Clerks.—I was much pleased to read, in your influential journal, a letter from a builder's clerk, respecting the remuneration of that very useful body. There is not a body of men for talent and ability worse paid than they are. In some instances they are required to attend business from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night; others from half-past eight or nine until the same time in the evening; and mostly for less pay than a mechanic's hire. Some time since a Provident Society was established for their benefit, but as those for whose benefit the society was established did not come forward to assist the promoters, the society was dissolved.—A. J. C.

Prevention of Smoke in Paris.—An order has been issued in Paris by the prefect of police, that within six months all proprietors of steam-engines, are either to consume their smoke or burn coke.

The Vacant Space at St. Paul's.—The outline of some building is making its appearance in wooden erections on the vacant space left at the opening of the new street out of St. Paul's Churchyard eastward. We point attention to the circumstance, in order that due consideration may be given to it ere it be too late.

Mr. Monti, Sculptor.—From a statement in the Court of Bankruptcy, in the case of Mr. Raffaelle Monti, the sculptor, it appears that a sum of 15,866*l.* is due to unsecured creditors, and 731*l.* to those holding security. There is due to the bankrupt from the Crystal Palace Company a sum of 5,043*l.* (he having already received 13,650*l.* on account of 18,693*l.*) There are works of art, held by creditors as security, valued at 1,793*l.*; ditto, at studios, 3,600*l.*; value of plant, studios, &c. 1,500*l.*; furniture, 300*l.*; debtors, 700*l.* The bankrupt has an unfinished contract with the Crystal Palace Company to a large amount, but it is estimated that a sum of 6,000*l.* will be required to complete it. Among the articles thus contracted for, and not completed, are, the fountains for the basin in the north-east transept (these have been delivered, but the marble and copper work remains to be completed); thirty-six fountains to cascades, consisting of boys carrying tazzas, to be executed in galvano-plaster; four fountains to the end of cascades, consisting of three boys, three swans, three festoons, three masks, and two tazzas each, to be executed in galvano-plaster, and delivered by the 14th of May, for 1,390*l.*; two statues to represent Mercury and Fortune, for the top of templets to cascade, 500*l.* to be completed by the same date; forty-eight tazzas in Sicilian marble, 1,780*l.*; 190 ditto, for 3,651*l.* The following have been executed and delivered:—184 tazzas, executed in plaster, at 2*l.* 10s. each; fifty-four vases, at 10*l.* each; four river fountains—Thames, Nile, Ganges, and Amazon—executed in cement, 120*l.* each; four ocean fountains—Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, and Indian—executed in cement, 120*l.* each; eight statues in cement, for fountains in terrace gardens—Hope, Joy, Friendship, Love, Modesty, Valour, Vigilance, and Prudence—for 720*l.* (all delivered, except Hope and Joy, which are completed ready for delivery). The bankrupt attributes his failure to his having undertaken contracts at a figure at which he is now unable to carry them out, owing to the enhanced price of labour and materials; also to the partial failure of a process by which he sought to produce the galvano-plaster casts.

The Iron Trade.—The Birmingham correspondent of the *Times*, of date 25th ult. says,—"The iron trade of South Staffordshire, which for some weeks past has, in a great degree, owing to a falling off in American demands and the commercial derangements of that country, exhibited symptoms of weakness, is unquestionably at the present time in far from a satisfactory condition; and a general reduction in the prices of the manufactured articles is anticipated. We stated last week that a system of under-selling prevailed, and that, with the exception of a few of the leading firms, makers were selling at the rate of 20s. per ton lower than fixed upon at the last quarterly meetings. ["Under-selling" is the rule then, and over-selling the exception, since it is practised only by "a few."] This statement has been subsequently confirmed by evidence within our own knowledge; and this morning the *Birmingham Journal*, in an article from a writer intimately acquainted with every movement and detail of the iron trade, establishes the downward tendency of prices." The journal referred to states that many of the mills and forges are now only partially at work. Some few blast-furnaces are being blown out. Generally speaking, however, the works may be said to be all more or less in operation, though not in full operation, and the present state of the trade must be considered one of suspense. A large accumulation of stock, especially of pigs, must take place before they can be much reduced. "It is difficult," adds the writer, "to anticipate the future prospects of the trade during the next few months: probably a declared reduction of 1*l.* *if not of 2l.* per ton will take place. If the latter should be agreed to, we have no doubt that it would produce an extended demand, and if financial and other general contingencies should not interfere injuriously) restore it to a comparatively healthy state." It will merely remit the high-price fever, it is to be feared, for a brief interval, as usual; but, at all events, it is more rational to extend the slack demand by a return to moderate prices than to check and destroy it by unavailable efforts to force prices beyond their legitimate level.—Mr. James Nasmyth, of Patricroft, near Manchester, the ingenious inventor of the steam-hammer (which, by the way, he proposes to put to important use in the war now raging), has recently patented an improved operation in iron manufacture, by subjecting the molten metal in the puddling or refining furnace to the action of a current of steam, introduced at its lowest portion, diffusing upwards, and thus mechanically agitating the liquid metal, and exposing fresh surface to the oxygen of the furnace atmosphere, which chemically combines with the carbon and sulphur contained in the iron, and deprives it of these impurities. The hydrogen set free is thus in a state to combine with any excess of sulphur, whether present in the iron, or as a product of the combustion of the fuel.

Patent Window-Fixings.—For convenience of cleaning, painting, &c. without disfiguring or removing the beading, window-sashes may now be readily lifted out and in, by means of Gribbon's patent window-fixings, which consist simply of a couple of hinges, so made, that when applied to one side by cutting the parting bead-groove above and below the pully, and inserting one at each end, the part so hinged can be pressed inwards so as to allow the sash to sink deeper into the side frame, and so come clear out at the opposite side, when, of course, it can be at once removed altogether from the frame, particularly if the cords be hung by knots slipping into sash-cord holders, such as Mr. Gribbon also recommends, instead of being nailed as usual to the sash. By means of a set of Gribbon's window-fixings, which cost only three shillings, many a life might be saved, and much danger and other inconvenience avoided. Mr. Gribbon is a Dublin architect, but we believe his patent window-fixings are obtainable in London as well as Dublin.

Rock-drilling.—Mr. E. G. Durham, of Portland, United States, has taken out a patent for a drill, in which the lifter is brought into contact with a horizontal plate on the drill-rod, causing it to incline slightly during the upward motion of the bar, and to bite and impinge upon it, and hold it firmly, until it is raised to the position required. As the lifter escapes, the plate again assumes the horizontal position, quits its hold, and falls with the drill. There is also connected with the apparatus a friction plate, by the action of which the bar is raised completely out of the drill hole, and by increasing or decreasing the friction of this plate, the force and rapidity of the action of the bar is accelerated or diminished, according as circumstances may require.

The Wellington College.—It has been decided to accept the offer made by Mr. R. Gibson, of a site near Wokingham, for the intended college. Mr. Gibson gives 12 acres gratuitously to the governors, and allows them to purchase 100 additional, at the low price of 10*l.* an acre. The site immediately adjoins the Reigate and Reading branch of the South-Eastern Railway, and is about 2 miles from the Military College of Sandhurst. It stands on high and dry ground, though abundantly supplied with excellent water, on a hill sloping to the south and west, sheltered on the north and east by fir plantations, about 9 miles from Windsor, and fronting Strathfieldsaye, which is visible in the distance. The total sum subscribed has been somewhat more than 110,000*l.* The governors have lent on mortgage 80,000*l.* the interest of which, at 4 per cent. is the very lowest sum at which they conceive it possible to carry into effect the objects of the trust. The sum of 25,000*l.* therefore, at the outside, is all that is available for the purchase of land, the erection of a suitable building, with masters' houses, fencing, and all other incidental expenses. Subscriptions continue to be received by all bankers, either specially for the building fund, or generally to the purposes of the institution. No time is to be lost in commencing the work, although the sum devoted to the building is, as yet at least, very small.

Ragged Churches: Hollow Walls.—I look for the leading article in the *Builder* with the same craving as for the leaders in the *Times*, and the profession ought to be proud of them, for you give them a *halo* they would otherwise lack. You have hit the nail on the head, by stating the necessity for "ragged churches:" for years I have endeavoured to draw the serious attention of our various ecclesiastical boards to the fact of the non-attendance of those of the most importance to attend, viz. the lame and halt, requiring the physician, not the hale and hearty. In pursuance of which, experience proved that in the various "temporary churches" put up by myself in the metropolis, a considerable moiety of the congregations were of the class who are afraid, or do not feel themselves at ease, in our new mediæval churches. Last year I placed at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey, a suitable building, well adapted to meet the necessary requirements in any locality. The walls of this church are constructed of hollow bricks, each 18 inches long, 9 inches wide, 4 inches thick, saddle-backed, of great strength, fire-clay kiln-burnt, durable as terra cotta, impervious to moisture, appearance good, so as to require no covering; the pier bricks 12 inches thick, with slots to receive the hollow bricks: pier bricks are also made 27 inches high. Churches can be provided with this material at 30s. per sitting. Redhill church contains 500 sittings, exclusive of gallery at west end, for forty to fifty children; cost 750*l.* The nave we fitted with pews, add 63*l.*; warmed by hot water, add 100*l.* I write this from St. George's-hill, near Weybridge station, at Dr. Southwood Smith's, a villa residence I have just completed, walls principally constructed with hollow bricks. I conceive there are great advantages attending the use of this material, particularly for lodging-houses for the masses.

Peter Thompson.

Yorkshire Architectural Society.—A committee meeting of this society was held at York on 16th ult. The treasurer stated that the society had been unable to make any further grants in aid of church restoration; and it was resolved that an appeal ought to be made to the county of York for funds in aid of the society's general objects, and especially for the judicious restoration of churches. This resolution it was proposed should be laid before a general meeting of the society, at which the Archbishop, as patron, should be requested to preside. The attention of the committee was then called to an application made to the Diocesan Court of Ripon, for a faculty, authorizing the pulling down of the old chancel of Spofforth church, and replacing the same by one of lesser dimensions, and of different architectural character. A memorial to the Chancellor of the Diocesan Court, deprecating the destruction of the existing chancel, and praying him to withhold the legal authority for such a desecration, was accordingly adopted.

The late Mr. N. J. Cottingham.—Amongst those who perished in the ill-fated *Arctic*, was Mr. Nockalls Johnson Cottingham, architect, son of the late Mr. L. N. Cottingham. Mr. Nockalls Cottingham had considerable artistic ability and good knowledge of Gothic architecture: he had shown skill in designing for stained glass; and the cast of his carved screen for the Hereford Cathedral in the Great Exhibition of 1851, will be remembered by many of our readers. "Nothing of the dead unless it is good," is a generous maxim, and shall not be departed from on this occasion. He was on his way to New York, to begin a fresh life, when he unfortunately perished at the early age of thirty-one.

Presence of Mind.—Michael Butler, engineer at Dalkey quarry, while engaged in attending to the machinery, slipped, and fell forward on the cogs, his left arm being driven into the teeth. Seeing the nature of his position, he threw himself backwards and to one side, to allow, as he said, his arm to be smashed off, but to save his life, which he effected.

North of England Art Union.—A meeting of gentlemen favourable to the formation of an Art Union for the county of York was held at the Court-House, Leeds, on Wednesday in last week, the mayor presiding. It was resolved that a memorial be presented to the Board of Trade, praying the Board to authorise the formation of a Yorkshire Art Union. Such a memorial, according to the *Leeds Intelligencer*, is now in course of signature.

The New Commission of Metropolitan Sewers.—On Wednesday last (the 29th ult.), the members of the new Commission of Sewers assembled at Greek-street, Soho, all being present with one exception. The chairman delivered an introductory address as to what had been done by the late commission. Some of the members wished it to be understood that, although they might not oppose all the schemes adopted by the late commissioners, they did not consider themselves bound by them. After some other preliminary procedure, the meeting separated.

Glasgow Cathedral.—Some improvements in Glasgow Cathedral are projected. Among others, the partition which separates the choir from the nave is to be removed. But—will it be believed?—it is to be re-erected. The propriety of this being questioned in the town-council, the matter was remitted to the magistrates to decide, after consulting Mr. Burn, of London, acting for the Office of Works. The result was as follows:—The Rev. Principal, without adducing any substantial reasons, insisted on its re-erection; and as Mr. Burn gave it as his opinion that the cathedral would look quite as well with as without the said partition, the principal's wish was agreed to, and the partition is to be re-erected, to perpetuate the disfiguration of the building! What would be said or done, were it proposed to erect a partition over the organ-screen in Westminster Abbey? Would the inhabitants of London permit such a gross violation of good taste?—F. A. I. S.

TENDERS

For a new chapel, Brentford. Mr. Searle, architect:—

Messrs. Tarrant	£2,427	0	0
Mills	2,400	0	0
Wakelin	1,853	0	0
Adamson	1,695	0	0
Nye	1,689	0	0
Wyld	1,680	0	0
Strong	1,680	0	0
Clever and Stanger	1,450	0	0
Case	1,447	0	0
Myers	1,379	0	0

For the erection of a Dissenters' chapel and arcade, at the Kensington new burial-ground, at Hanwell. Mr. Allom, architect:—

McLennan	£1,397	0	0
Adamson and Son	1,357	0	0
Higgs and Cullingford	1,357	0	0
Cowland	1,293	0	0
Myers	1,213	0	0
Nye (accepted)	1,203	13	0

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

"Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.
Manchester, Nov. 28, 1854.

"Dear Sirs,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that the large Fireproof Safe we purchased from you about six weeks since, for our cashier's office, was exposed to the hottest part of the fire which unfortunately took place at these offices on Saturday last, and I am happy to say that all its contents, consisting of valuable books, bank-notes, and other documents, escaped without the slightest injury.

"I am, dear Sirs, yours truly,
"EDWD. ROSS, Secretary.

"To Messrs. Chubb & Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Rotherhithe (were we to meddle in private disputes on *ex parte* statements we should simply mislead).—"F. W." "Mons. J." "J. G." (thanks: we do not desire to enervate it). "T. J." "Stock-exchange." "J. B. H." "J. C." "R. E." "J. W. S." "J. S." "One of the Public." "T. E." "J. B." "E. B." (often quoted, but never satisfactorily answered). "J. F. C." (the arrangement of drain-pipes with an increasing sectional area is a common practice). "Quondam" (will appear). "Enquirer" (not equal to brick). "J. S." "J. H. C." "F. B." "J. T." "P. and R." "P. W.'s (A W R)." "P." Macclesfield. "J. R." "Carver." "M. D. W." "Stoke Newington." "J. H." "W. B." "An M. P." "Alpha." "G. W. G." "C. A. W." "W. and A." "A Clerk." "H. C." "B. W." "J. H. B." "P. H. B." "C. P." "B. and F." "Mr. McG." "W. P." "P. E. H." "W. S. M." "W. A." "W. Y." (is our correspondent certain? Were there two sets of designs under that motto?).

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SURVEYORS' AND BUILDERS' CLERKS.

AN experienced CLERK WANTED in the office of a London builder. None need apply who have not been accustomed "to take out quantities, make estimates, and measure up extensive works." Address, stating salary required, to E. B. Office of "The Builder."

A CLERK in a BUILDER'S OFFICE.—WANTED, a Young Man, who has been engaged in a similar capacity, and well understands the duties required.—Address, with full particulars, stating age, salary, and reference to last employer, to Y. Z. care of Mr. Beard, Leopard Coffee house, Wellington-street, Borough.

MARBLE TRADE.—WANTED, a steady Man well acquainted with the practical departments of the marble trade, to act as FOREMAN. It is not necessary he should be a working marble mason, provided he can calculate work for setting out work, so that the employer will explain the situation he wishes to be located in, to keep order over the hands under his charge. Apply by letter to T. H. J., Earl-street, Westminster.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TWO ARCHITECTS, in partnership, holding appointments, and having several public buildings in course of erection, have a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Apply by letter, to A. B. 16, Water-o'-place, Ireland-street.

WATER-WORKS MANAGER.—WANTED by the Wolverhampton Water-works Company, a general MANAGER. He must be competent with accounts and a skilful superintendent of the plumbing work and pipe laying, and to take charge of the stores. His duties will also consist of those of secretary. Salary 200*l.* a year. Security to the amount of 500*l.* will be required. None need apply who are not fully acquainted with the above duties. Applications, with testimonials to be sent, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 9th DECEMBER next. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.
November, 1854.

WANTED, in a Stone-ware and Drain-pipe Business of long standing, an experienced person, of middle age, good address, and of thorough business habits, as TRAVELLING AGENT. One accustomed to forming or having an extensive acquaintance with surveyors and builders throughout the country would be preferred. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly qualified person; and none need apply who cannot produce satisfactory references.—Address, by letter, to A. B. care of J. A. Rose, esq. Salisbury street, Strand.

TO PLUMBERS AND PAINTERS

WANTED, an experienced good Plumber, who is capable of doing the three branches. He must be of steady habits to fulfil the situation; of industry and perseverance, it will be very remunerative.—Each application to be addressed by letter, post-paid, stating references, to A. B. at Mr Brown's, Hand-and-Spur, Aldersgate-street, St Saviour's, Southwark.

N.B. Security required.

TO BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, by a Firm in London, a respectable Young Man in the above capacity. He must be a plain draughtsman, and write a good hand. Address, stating age and salary required, to D. H. Office of "The Builder."

TO CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS.

WANTED to APPRENTICE, a YOUTH, in-doors, to either of the above trades. A moderate premium will be given. Address, stating terms, to F. J. W. Mr. Eyre's, Baker, Aldersgate, Stoke Newington.

WANTED by the Advertiser, who is a thoroughly practical man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as SHOP or GENERAL FOREMAN. He is well acquainted with the several branches of the building trade, can take out quantities, measure up work, and is well versed in accounts and book-keeping and the general routine of a builder's office.—References as to ability and decision of character.—Address to C. B. care of Mr. Bartin, New Canal, Salisbury.

TO SAW MILL PROPRIETORS OR BUILDERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as SAW-SHARPENER or BENCHMAN, or FRAME-WORKER. Has four years' good character. No objection to town or country.—Direct, C. Z. No. 5. North-street, Hilson-grove, Marylebone.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a CARPENTER, with a knowledge of Stairs, a SITUATION as TIMEKEEPER. is willing to make himself useful. Salary not such an object as constant employment.—Address, S. C. L. 26, Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road.

TO ARCHITECTS.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, by an Assistant of general experience in the profession, and qualified to prepare designs, working drawings, perspectives, &c. Address G. H. Post-office, Little Knight Rider-street.

TO PAINTERS GRAINERS BUILDERS &c

WANTED, a SITUATION, as GRAINER. Can do writing, marbling, and has acquired a general knowledge of his business. Good references can be given, and specimens shown. Address B. B. 24, Johnstreet, Tottenham-court-road, or personally. No objection to town or country.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c

WANTED, a SITUATION as TIMEKEEPER, YARDSMAN, or FOREMAN in a small business, by a Carpenter of good education, at moderate wages.—Address, E. P. C 14, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 34 years, the COLLECTION of HOUSE PROPERTY, WEEKLY or QUARTERLY RENTS. Would have no objection to take a situation of confidence and trust as Collector and Bookkeeper.—Address A. B. Y. Z. Post-office, Stratford, Essex.

WANTED, by a PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER, who wishes to emigrate to Australia, an ENGAGEMENT with a Builder; has a thorough knowledge of his business.—Address to X. Y. Woodman Hotel, Norwood, Surrey.

TO PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 26, a permanence as THREE BRANCH HAND, PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER, and GAS FITTER, if required.—Address, A. Y. No 15, Christchurch, Stamford, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

THE Advertiser, aged 20, who has been in a Builder's office, can cost and trace drawings, &c. is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in a BUILDER'S OFFICE, in London, where two or three clerks are kept.—Address, stating terms, &c. M. P. STOCKNEY, 5, Wilton terrace, Holderness-road, Hull, Yorkshire.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

THE Advertiser, having been in some of the first offices, is anxious to join an established practice of either description, as SALARIED CLERK, with partnership prospect, or to bring money for a share in an approved business. The very best references given and required.—Address, R. A. Post-office, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS, 1855.—TO CIVIL ENGINEERS, &c.—H. S. MERRETT, Architect, Engineering Surveyor, and draughtsman, is desirous of particular permanent EMPLOYMENT. Has had considerable practice in the arrangement of railway and other public works.

N.B. Large diagrams for Committees executed with neatness and accuracy. 20, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

TO ARCHITECTS

A CLERK of WORKS, of great practical experience, is disengaged. Address, M. 231, High street Shoreditch.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

A SURVEYOR offers his services in taking out quantities, measuring works, and in making up accounts on reasonable terms. Apply to W. B. 19, Fish-street-hill, City.

TO CARPENTERS BUILDERS, &c.

A YOUTH, about 16 years of age, wishes to ARTICLE himself to the above business for four years. Apply by letter to X. M. J. Post-office, Tooting, Surrey. The country would be preferred.

AN Architectural Draughtsman is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT, either in an Architect's or Builder's Office. Has a good practical knowledge, understands perspective, is a good colourist, and has been accustomed to Classic and Gothic.—Address, A. P. Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 18, a good draughtsman, desires a SITUATION in an office where he will have a good practice. A small progressive salary only required. Has three years' good character. Specimens of drawing if requested.—Apprentice will be given.—Address prepaid, IONIC, 18, Henry street, Avenue-road, Regent's-park.

TO BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

A YOUNG MAN, twenty years of age, wishes for IMPROVEMENT as JOINER and CARPENTER, has been four years in the trade. Wages not so much an object as regular employment. Address, W. G. 2 Little Britain, Aldersgate street, City.

TO SMITHS, GAS FITTERS, BELL-HANGERS, &c.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, thoroughly experienced in any of the above branches would be glad to meet with a permanent SITUATION.—Address, J. S. 7, John Bull's-row, Union street, Greenwich, Kent.

TO ARCHITECTS.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, accustomed to prepare finished, working, and detail drawings, perspective, &c. and who has had some experience in taking out quantities and measuring up artificers' work, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Salary moderate; good references.—Address, A. B 3, Harvey-square, Folkestone.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

A QUALIFIED ASSISTANT desires an ENGAGEMENT, is well acquainted with water and drainage works.—Address, Y. Y. 7, Office of "The Builder."

TO ARCHITECTS

ASSISTANCE.—A DRAUGHTSMAN, not fully employed, can dispose of a few hours in day or evening, in which he would assist from recent acts of drawings or perspective, in office or at home. He is well skilled in construction, detail, and experienced in Gothic.—Address A. B. 36, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A SURVEYOR holding two public appointments, wishes to meet with an ARTICLED PUPIL, resident or otherwise.—For terms apply to A. B. Z. Mr. Esquilant, Stationer, 341, New Oxford-street.

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ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 5 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate. May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

GLASS.

THOMAS MILLINGTON requests attention to the present PRICES of SHEET GLASS PACKED IN 100 FEET BOXES, THREE QUALITY, BOXES INCLUDED.

Inche.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.	Inches		Inches	Per 100 feet.	Inches.		Inches.	Per 100 feet.
6	by	4		12	by	10		14	by	11		16½	by	13½		18	by	13		18	by	14	
6½	"	4½		12½	"	10½		14½	"	11½		17	"	12		18½	"	13½		18½	"	14½	
7	"	5		13	"	10		15	"	11		17½	"	13½		19	"	14		19	"	14	
7½	"	5½	14s. 6d.	13½	"	10½		15½	"	11½		18	"	13		19½	"	15½		19½	"	14½	
8	"	6		14	"	10		16	"	11		18½	"	13½		20	"	15		20	"	14	
8½	"	6½		14½	"	10½		16½	"	11½		19	"	13		20½	"	15½		20½	"	14½	
9	"	7		15	"	10	20s.	17	"	11	20s.	19½	"	13½	20s.	21	"	15	20s.	21	"	14	20s.
9½	"	7½		15½	"	10½		17½	"	11½		20	"	13		21½	"	15½		21½	"	14½	
10	"	8		16	"	11		18	"	12		20½	"	13½		22	"	15		22	"	14	
10½	"	8½	17s. 3d.	16½	"	11½		18½	"	12½		21	"	14		22½	"	15½		22½	"	14½	
11	"	9		17	"	12		19	"	12½		21½	"	14½		23	"	15		23	"	14	
11½	"	9½		17½	"	12½		19½	"	13		22	"	14		23½	"	15		23½	"	14½	
12	"	9		18	"	12		20	"	13		22½	"	14½		24	"	15		24	"	14	
12½	"	9½		18½	"	12½		20½	"	13½													

And in a variety of large cases.

IMPROVED PATENT ROUGH PLATE, PLAIN, FLUTED, AND IN QUARRY PATTERNS.

BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, SHEET, CROWN, AND COLOURED WINDOW GLASS. PURE WHITE SHADES FOR ORNAMENTS.

Pumps, Water-closets, and Plumbers' Brass Work. Genuine White Lead, Paint, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Tariffs of the above on application to

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THOMAS ROBINSON AND SON,

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WOOD MOULDINGS AND OTHER JOINERS' WORK BY MACHINERY,

BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE BUILDING TRADE AND THE PUBLIC TO THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES THEY MANUFACTURE, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE FOUND GREATLY SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE SAME DESCRIPTION MADE BY HAND LABOUR.

SHIPPERS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS. PATTERN-BOOKS AND PRICES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

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JAMES RHODES,

No. 6, MACCLESFIELD-STREET NORTH, CITY-ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURER OF SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE JOINERY.

Glazed goods securely packed for the country. Prices on application at the Counting-house, as above.

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CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.—2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required. 4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—6th. Under slate, metal, or tiles, it is a most effective non conductor

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c. and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, saving 25 per cent of Fuel, and deadening Sound.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO. 2, DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT, Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1838. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable materia in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s per ton Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

C. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAUX' BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, PISH-STREET-HILL, N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Wrought and cast rails and super or workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

SHOP FRONTS and OFFICE FITTINGS with the greatest despatch. J. FISHER, 76, York-road, Lambeth (late 89, Fore-st. to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons). Fisher, Decorative Interior Manufacturer, with well seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. Glazed and panelled doors, &c. ready packed for the country and for exportation.—P.S. A full list of prices sent on application.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS.—SNOXELL, Patentee, 96, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 135, Old-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. References can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments, where some are fixed measuring upwards of 600 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has hereforbeen accomplished

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Chapters, and tuned on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 96, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 28, Oxford street.

The Managers request Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 8s per dozen

Perforated Rough Plate and Sheet Ventilating Glass, 4s 6d per foot.

Flashed Ruby, 1s.; Ground Sheet, 3½d.; Enamelled, 8d. per foot.

Crown Glass Squares, in 100 feet boxes, 21 per foot.

Sashes primed and Garnetted, 4s per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each; average size, 40 by 30, at 32s. 36s and 40s. per case; ground ditto, 3½d. per foot; crown and sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, from 14 by 10 to 22 by 14, 2½d. per foot. 1 inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass, in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, cast slates, &c. Sheet lead, tube, white lead, nails, turpentine, colours, &c. G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 30, SOHO SQUARE

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE BRITISH and FOREIGN WINDOW-GLASS WAREHOUSE, established upwards of Sixty Years.—ROBERT MATTAM begs to call the attention of Builders and the Trade in general, to his present prices of British and Patent Plate, Rough Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Ornamental Window Glass of every description now manufactured. Extra size Sheet Glass of all qualities at a distance's Shop Fronts. Estimates and Price Lists forwarded post free, on application at the Warehouse, 34, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE, GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for gauzes, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 313, OXFORD-STREET.

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MR. EDWARD L. PARAIRE is desirous of Meeting Gentlemen who require COLOURED ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS Exterior, Interior, Isometrical Perspectives set up; outlines of same neatly coloured, with background, on terms that will insure approval. Temporary assistance given in getting up Plans, Elevations Sections, Detail, and Working Drawings.—Mr. E. L. P. makes a consideration in his charge where competition drawings prove unsuccessful

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TO SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

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CORNWALLIS POTTERY, STAPLETON-ROAD, BRISTOL.

This is the only Manufactory in the Kingdom for the exclusive production of Plug Closet, Sanitary, and Lavatory Basins of all descriptions.

M. B. and Co. having an intimate knowledge of, as well as a practical acquaintance with, this peculiar business, can manufacture cheaper than any other house. They invite especial attention to their

DRAB HOPPER BASIN AND TRAP, AT 7s. 6d. EACH,

Delivered in any part of the kingdom;

AND WHERE LARGE QUANTITIES ARE REQUIRED, A LIBERAL DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED.

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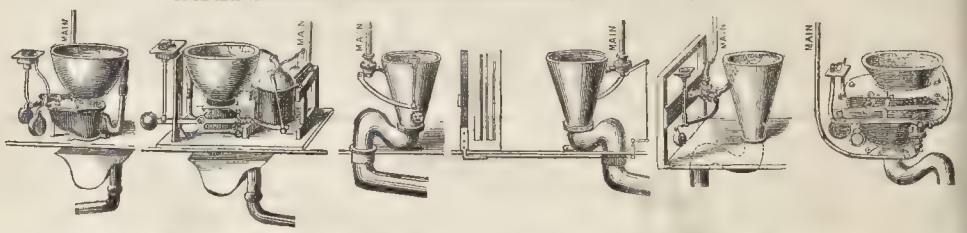
PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON



No. 1. No. 2 No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

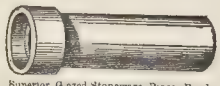
THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

No. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 4l. 4s.
No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after use to any desired height. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 5l. 10s.
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 3l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 3s.
No. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d.
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast-iron trap, and door-action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL-VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. 4-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.
J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

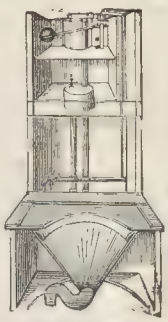


Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin, the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGARD, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipe and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs, Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin. J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 8, Upper Thames-street.—C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington.—G. Frith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith. J. Corbett's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

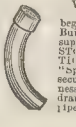
TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "MCCONNEL'S Registered Model Water closet." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From the construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works: Llwyncelyn, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,



beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

AGRICULTURAL LAND DRAIN-PIPES

of all sizes, and in any quantities, may be obtained of L. B. PEARSE and CO Great Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inches to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 79, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).

Messrs. WILLCOX and CO invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent,

beg to call the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Red Drain-pipes, Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

AIR-TIGHT SHOW-CASES. — GREENWOOD'S Patent India-rubber strips fitted to old or new cases, render them perfectly air tight; also fitted round doors, &c. to keep out cold, dust, and draft. New cases made on this principle at a reduced cost.—JOHN GREENWOOD, Patentee, 10, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.

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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12 in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 33s. per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, 1l. 15s.

The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, barge, brickmakers, contractors gold diggers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 15 in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS

Patent Pump.....£1 12 0
Patent Pump, with 15 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing..... 2 12 0
Larger sizes if required.

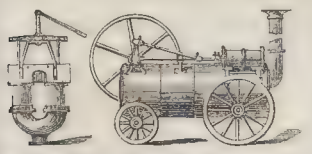
The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade.



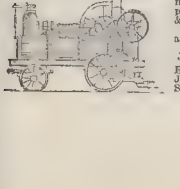
PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES and PUMPS kept in Stock for Hire at reduced Prices. M. A. RICHARDS and SON, Pump Manufacturers and Engineers, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-bridge (Surrey Side).

BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Paper-makers, Chemists, Brick makers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids hot or cold raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED PUMPS. For Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS', Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 13, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten-horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.



Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS, Engineers and Contractors, John's-place, Holland street, Southwark, London.

JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN-PIPES.

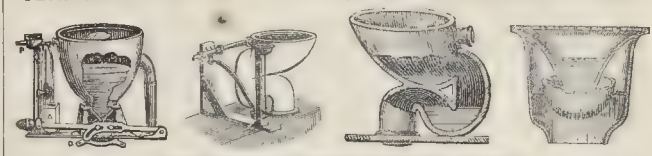
THE IMPROVEMENT IN DRAIN-PIPES ABOVE SHOWN REMOVES ALL OBJECTIONS TO PIPE-DRAINAGE.

A Sewer, or Drain, formed with these Pipes, can be examined at any point, or Junction introduced, by simply removing one of the Saddle-pieces; and this can be done without interfering with, or stopping the flow of sewage.

The favour with which these Pipes have been received by Engineers, and all interested in sanitary progress, and the large and important works in which they are now being used, is a PROOF THAT SOME ALTERATION WAS NECESSARY TO THE PERFECTION OF PIPE-DRAINAGE.

These Pipes are now being largely described by Professor HOSKING, Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, and Colonel JEBB, for the New Prison, Chatham; by the BOARD of ORDNANCE; by W. TITE, Esq. at the Necropolis Station of the South-Western Railway; and upwards of FIVE MILES have just been described to be used in the Town of Halstead, Essex, by E. GOTTO, Esq. C.E.; and by many other Engineers and Architects, whose patronage is a proof that the invention possesses merit.

JENNINGS'S PATENT CLOSETS, TRAPS, SLUICE-VALVES, &c.



ARE FREE FROM ALL COMPLICATION.—NO WIRES OR CRANKS.

ANY NUMBER OF CLOSETS SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE, AND THEY ARE AS READILY FIXED AS A COCK TO A SINK, UNDER HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.

ARCHITECTS FURNISHED WITH REFERENCES OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

Particulars of JENNINGS'S DRAIN-PIPES, WATER-CLOSETS, URINALS, LAVATORIES, SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-COCKS, GULLY-TRAPS, SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES, &c. &c. can be had free on application, or by post if two postage stamps are inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, SANITARY ENGINEER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset: they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

THE AGENTS:—
Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London;
Mr. J. S. HUDSON, the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey, Denver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 38, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application.

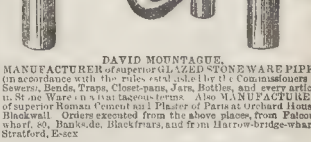
FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c. JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured especially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mouth of water-works or to tanks or water-butts, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass joints, branches, stop-cocks, roses, and jets complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction-pipes for pumps, any length or size, to order; HOSE, for brewers' use, fire-engines, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India-rubber tubing and cord for the joints of glass-doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Bricklayers upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

BUILDING MATERIALS

BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south-west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney pieces, &c. Slab and Roofing Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes, Cements, Clay Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on most reasonable terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 89, Banks-side, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

COLLIER'S TERRO-METALLIC and RED EARTHENWARE SOCKET DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, and SYPHONS. The ware is owned by all to be of the best manufacture, by the carefully adjusting combined with cleanness, will be found to meet the approbation of consumers.—Sole Agents, L. B. PEARSE and CO. Great Northern-wharf, York-road, King's-cross.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Truly Valuable and Extensive Sale of Navy Oak, Elm, Ash, and other Timber, with Lop, Top, and bark, standing on the Woolhampton and Brimpton Estates, about seven miles from Newbury, Berks, within a short distance of the Kennet and Avon Canal and Reading Railway Station.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIS is honoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth to SELL by AUCTION, at the FALMOUTH ARMS INN, Woolhampton, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1854, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, about 5 or 600 large Navy Oak, Ash, and large Elm, 40 Alder, 50 Beech, 10 Chesnut, 21 Sycamore, 5 Hornbeam, and 150 Cherry Trees standing on the above estates. Catalogues, with full particulars, reservations, and conditions of sale, may be had fourteen days previous to the sale of Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Brimpton, at Garraway's Coffee-house, 3, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; Christopher Hotel, Eton; George Hotel, Reading; Globe Inn, Andover, Rose and Thistle Abingdon; Bear Hotels, Hungerford and Maidenhead; Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, &c., Market-place, Newbury, Berks.

TO AN ENTERPRISING PERSON IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—A most eligible opportunity is now offered in the following property, and where a very lucrative business is being carried on in the manufacturing of the Roman Cement, being well situated near the Sea, at Bognor, in the County of Sussex, thereby possessing very great advantages in locality, and having part of the material on the spot for manufacturing the article. The property comprises a very desirable PATENT HOLD CEMENT MILL and MANUFACTORY, complete, drawne two pairs of stones with wind-power (a steam engine might be added with advantage); together with two kilns, about 12 feet deep, storeroom for 200 casks of cement, covering house, two-stalled stable, cart-house, two cottages, with small gardens in front, all adjoining, and in front close to the sea, for landing &c. which will be offered to PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by

MR. LEAR, subject to such conditions of sale as will be then and there produced, at the CLARENMONT HOTEL, at Bognor, Sussex, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER, 1854, at TWO o'clock p.m.—For a view and further particulars, apply to Mr STANDEN, the proprietor, Weststreet, Bognor; or to the Auctioneer, Mr. Lear, Auctioneer, General Valuer, Land and Timber Surveyor, and Estate Agent, Arundel and Littlehampton, and at 74, Cannon-street, City, London.

BUTTON, SURREY. Ninety-six Acres of Freehold Land, in an elevated and picturesque part of the county, and about a mile and a half from the Railway Station.

MESSRS. BLAKE are directed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE, Change-alley, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th, at TWELVE o'clock, in One Lot, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as Hill Farm, Satton, Surrey, consisting of 96 acres of arable, through which a forty-feet road is now being formed, which will afford communication to the above highroads, and give to the estate an important building character. The land is down in excellent heart, and offers to the speculator the means of immediately carrying out extensive and lucrative operations, as possession will be given without the intervention of the completion of the purchase.—Particulars, with plans, may be had at the Inns at Sutton, Epsom, Reigate, and Kingston; at Garraway's Coffee-house; of Messrs. Parke, Solicitors, 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and of Messrs Blake, Croydon.

Valuable Building Plots, Walworth, contiguous to the Turnpike and Omnibus Road, in the powerful Rich Soil.

W. and C. PUGH will LET by AUCTION, at the ELEPHANT AND CASTLE TAVERN, NEWINGTON BUTTS, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1854, at TWELVE o'clock, by direction of the Board of Governors and Guardians of St. Mary Somerset, in the Parish of Wandsworth, Surrey, that may be bid, for a term of seventy-eight years from 25th December, 1854, THREE eligible PLOTS of BUILDING LAND, close to the Turnpike, in the Walworth-road, every one of the well-built first-class property of recent erection, and having omnibus conveyance to every part of London. Lot 1. A Plot of Land on the north side of Arthur-street, as delineated in the accompanying plan, having a frontage of about 30 feet 8 in. by a depth of about 59 feet 6 in.—To be let to the bidder of the highest annual rent, upon which two houses are to be built by the intended lessee. Lot 2. The adjoining Plot delineated on the plan, of corresponding frontage and depth. Upon this lot two houses are to be built. Lot 3. Adjoining Plot 2, having a corresponding frontage and depth as delineated on the plan. Upon this lot the intended lessee is to be compellable to build one house; and to be at liberty to erect one other house if he think fit, and can obtain the sanction of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers to build over the sewer shown in the plan. May be viewed till the sale; terms, charges, and conditions of letting had of H. and F. Crosier, Esqrs. Solicitors, Newington Butts; of H. H. Jones, Esq. Surveyor, Trinity-square, Southwark; at the Elephant and Castle; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Wm. and C. Pugh, 6, Blackman street, Southwark.

FARRINGDON STREET EXTENSION. Building Materials of thirty Houses.

PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13th, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about thirty houses, stable, fine, and extensive Premises, fronting the Holborn, Skinner-street, and Shoe-lane, Cobham, Compter, and about 1,000 feet of sound stock bricks; several tons of lead, large quantity of flooring boards, oak joists, deal timber, iron sash and floor, sashes, doors, and fittings, slating, flooring, &c. York and Portland paving, wrought house gates and stable fittings, cast-iron pans and plant of a melter, capital 6-feet stone rubber, with iron bed, stoves, ranges, cisterns, and numerous fixings and fittings. May be viewed two days previous, and catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, and of Pullen and Son, 5, Furnival's, Inplegate

CROYDON, SURREY.—Fourteen Plots of Freehold Building Land

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the GREYHOUND, Croydon, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9th, at TWO, FOURTEEN valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, in convenient situations on the High-street, Croydon, admirably adapted for the erection of shops. Also plots with frontages upon a proposed new road leading out of the High-street, Croydon, and where there is a great demand for small houses.—Plans, with particulars, may shortly be obtained at the Greyhound, Croydon; of Messrs Smith, Stenning, and Chart, Solicitors, 5, Basinghall-street, City; and of Messrs. Prickett and Son, Auctioneers and Valuers, 14, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Highgate, Middlesex.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 22, Union-street, Somers-town, on MONDAY, DEC. 4, at ELEVEN precisely, TWELVE, on account of the number of lots, the capital well-seasoned STOCK; comprising 1,000 white, yellow, and spruce PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS; also about 1,000 rail spars of prepared flooring, 6-feet boards American ash, mahogany, dry white pine, and Baltic spruce panels, in any quantity, &c. May be viewed the Saturday prior, and morning of sale, when catalogues may be had at Auction Offices, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

COMMERCIAL ROAD, LAMBETH.—The uncleared Lots of the Stock of Timber, &c. of Mr. JOHN CRANFORD, retired.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, at the BRUNSWICK SAW-MILLS, Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, the UNCLEARED LOTS from the sale of the above valuable STOCK, comprising about 1,000 square pieces of teak, different thicknesses, planks, battens, and a quantity of deals, &c. May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had at the Place of Sale, at Garraway's, and of the Auctioneer, 21, Charing-cross.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

Name of Paper.	Price per Single Quire. £	s.	d.	Price per Quire for Five Quires. £	s.	d.
Antiquarian	3	0	0	2	15	0
Antiquarian, 2nd quality	1	5	0	1	2	6
Double Elephant	0	13	0	0	12	0
Atlas or Columbier	0	10	0	0	8	6
Imperial or Elephant	0	7	0	0	6	3
Super Royal	0	5	0	0	4	6
Royal	0	4	0	0	3	9
Medium	0	3	3	0	3	0

WHATMAN'S DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

Double Elephant	0	11	6	0	10	6
Ditto 2nd quality	0	9	0	0	8	0
Imperial	0	6	6	0	6	0
Ditto 2nd quality	0	5	0	0	4	6

STRONG CARTRIDGE FOR BUILDERS' WORKING DRAWINGS.

Double Elephant	0	6	0	0	5	6
Imperial	0	4	0	0	3	6
26 by 21	0	3	0	0	2	9
26 by 21 second, 80 lbs.	0	2	0	0	1	10
Ditto ditto 40 lbs.	0	1	8	0	1	6
Ditto ditto 30 lbs.	0	1	4	0	1	2

CONTINUOUS DRAWING CARTRIDGE.

54 inches wide	per yard run, 1s.
Ditto, second quality	per yard run, 9d.

IMPROVED TRANSPARENT TRACING PAPER.

Inches.	s.	d.	Inches.	s.	d.
30 by 20 Thin, per quire	3	0	30 by 40 Thick, per quire	8	0
30 by 40 Ditto	6	0	60 by 40 Ditto	17	0
60 by 40 Ditto	13	0	30 by 40 Double Thick	13	0
30 by 20 Glazed, thin	4	6	24 by 20 Vellum Tracing	10	6
30 by 40 Ditto ditto	9	0	Transparent Drawing Paper	12	0
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LEON'S FRENCH TRACING PAPER

in continuous lengths of 24½ yards, 44 inches wide, at 30s. per piece, or 1s. per yard run, or in sheets of 30 inches by 40 inches, yellow wove, 1s. per quire.

Papier Végétal 6 calquer, grand aigle, thick and thin, 28 in. by 40 in per quire, 20s.

PATENT TRACING LINEN.

18 inches wide	per yard (36 sd. per piece 24 yards)	£0	14	s. 6	d.
28 "	"	1	0	0	
36 "	"	1	3	0	

Tracing cloth paper, 38 in. wide per yard, 1s. 3d.

. In ordering Drawing Papers, it is advisable to state if required Rolled or Unrolled

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65 to 68, LONDON-WALL, AND 49, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON.

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Architectural, Decorative, Scientific, and Illustrated Books

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at 22, FLEET-STREET, on THURSDAY next, DECEMBER 7, and two following days, at ONE precisely, a valuable and important collection of BOOKS, including a consignment from the Continent, comprising numerous copies of Letarouilly's Edifices of Modern Rome, 2 vols. atlas folio; Normand's Buildings of Modern Paris, 2 vols.; Durand's Remarkable Ancient and Modern Buildings, atlas folio; Spanzin's Programme, or Recapitulation of the Lessons of a Course on Construction, 4 vols. with folio plates; Fischer's Art of Smelting and Manufacture of Iron, 3 vols. with folio plates; Peclet's Treatise on Heat and Ventilation, 2 vols.; Combes's Treatise on the Working of Mines, 4 vols.; Professor Espy's Art of Carpentry, 3 vols.; Blunet's Art of Building, 3 vols.; Gruner's Fresco Decorations and Stuccoes of Churches and Palaces in Italy; Richardson's Studies, from Old English Mansions, 4 vols.; Nash's Mansions, 4 vols.; Pugin's and Wyatt's Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth century, 2 vols.; Divers Works of Early Masters on Ecclesiastical Decoration, 2 vols.; Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, 2 vols.; Hughes's New Portfolio of Sketches; and a large variety of others of a similar character.—Catalogues will be forwarded on application

TO EMIGRANTS, BUILDERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS SHIP CARPENTERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN S. ISAAC, Manufacturer of PATENT COMPOSITION BOARDS for RAILWAY and other CARRIAGE PANELS cut and sold portable boxes, joinery, pressed boards, sign boards, ship cabins, roofs, &c. These boards are waterproof, will bear immense pressure, one fourth of an inch thick, and are the cheapest article known of the same substance, will never crack or split with the greatest heat or pressure. They are especially recommended to emigrants, being lighter and more durable than any other article, and when in use to be quite as perfectly dry (proof) and 1s. per square foot, according to thickness, in boards of various sizes, 5 feet 2 by 2 feet 2, and others. Specimens may be seen, at Messrs. ALDRIDGE and Co's, Piccadilly; Mr. J. E. RICHARDS, Wholesale Stationer, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square; Mr. JAMES, 11, Sherborne-lane, London; and of the Patentee, J. S. ISAAC, Maidstone, Kent.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Lease. Money advanced to respectable parties. Apply to Messrs. LONG, Architects and Surveyors, 6, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, with brick-earth, Islington.—TO BE SOLD or LET, in one or more lots, about twenty-three acres of land between the Upper Holloway and Hornsey roads, within 2½ miles from the Angel, in a most eligible situation, and containing brick-earth of excellent quality.—Apply to Mr. PEACHEY, 17, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for SALE, or TO BE LET, on lease. Several excellent front ages, in the most improving neighbourhoods, namely, at Kilburn, London side of the toll gate; East Mousley, near the Hampton Court Station; at Ash, Surrey, adjoining the military camp, within a mile of two railway stations. Also at Reading, Berks, Reigate, Surrey, Stratford, Essex, and Shoreby Hatch, Middlesex. Apply to Mr. WALLIS, Umbrella Warehouse, 108, Strand.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—LAND TO LET, on building leases, for ninety-nine years. Apply to Dr. GARDINER, 31, Brunswick-street, Cavendish-square, London; or Mr. J. WALDRON, Builder, Harrow.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—TO BE SOLD, in one or several plots, valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, lately let on lease, very delightfully situate near the Kings Head Hotel, and close to the High-street, commanding extensive views; suitable for villas of moderate size, with good road and sewers, and a constant supply of water from the artesian well. Gas is now in progress. The advantage of sending goods by the Harrow Station, which is only one mile distant, on the North-Western Railway Company of a free first-class ticket to London for eleven years to any person building a house of the annual value of £20. Apply to Mr. W. WINKLIA, Auctioneer, Harrow.

SOUTHGATE, Middlesex.—For SALE, by Private Contract, a piece of FREEHOLD LAND, containing about 2½ acres, slightly adapted for the erection of a lavern, private residence and grounds, or other building purposes; also, four Freehold Ground, likewise adapted for building, and contiguous thereto, one to three acres each. Apply (if paid to H. G. GODDEN, Esq. 6, Gray's Inn-place, Gray's Inn, London.

BUILDING-GROUND, BRIGHTON.—TO BE LET, a very eligible FRONTAGE for THREE or FOUR HOUSES in Broad-street, immediately contiguous to the Mesnes-parade and Chapel, where houses are much in requisition.—Full particulars and terms may be obtained of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, Surveyors, No. 44, Upper Baker-street, London.

ABOUT TWO or more ACRES of well-drained FREEHOLD LAND required in the neighbourhood of London, for the erection of a public charity. Persons having such property to dispose of are requested to state locality, site, frontage, most distance, and price, to J. D. Messrs. Alfred Davis and Co's, 2, Hand-court, Holborn.

TO BUILDERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, requiring large premises, and in a conspicuous spot.—TO BE LET, at Nottinghill High-street, facing that fine sweep of newly-erected shops, known as Peter Robinson's Terrace, and at Kensington-park, a BUILDER'S YARD, SHOPS, STABLES, &c. The proprietor will either let or sell the above premises on terms as follows: Rent or lease, seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, 50l. This is an undeniable concern, and might be rendered doubly so by a little ingenious contrivance.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. LESINGHAM, House Agent, &c. 4, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill.

OXFORD-STREET, near Regent-street.—About a quarter of an acre of vacant GROUND, having the principal entrance from Oxford street, TO BE LET, on building lease, affording an unprecedented opportunity for the erection of a public office, concert-rooms, bazaar, galleries, a religious or scientific hall, or any other buildings requiring a spacious area with an approach from a great westend thoroughfare.—Full particulars will be given upon personal application only, to Messrs. RUSHWORTH and JARVIS, Surveyors and Auctioneers, Saville-row, Regent-street.

LAND adapted for METROPOLITAN PAROCHIAL CEMETERIES. Sewers Office, Guildhall, 24th October, 1854. The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, acting as the Burial Board for that City, have about 100 ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD LAND, which they are desirous of SELLING to any parish or parishes for the purpose of a CEMETERY, it being peculiarly adapted for such purpose. The land is situate in the parish of Little Ilford. The Eastern Counties Railway runs close by it, and I may by arrangement run direct into it. It is also directly accessible by the high road from London and from Wanstead, and is about a quarter of a mile west of Ilford. The cemetery for the City of London is formed on the adjoining portion, and the said Commissioners will sell the land in question, subject to the restrictions that no building is to be erected on it except for agricultural purposes or the purposes of a cemetery. The land-tax is redeemed. Plans of the property may be inspected at the Office of the Surveyor to the Commissioners, at No. 14, Old Jewry chambers, where further particulars may be known, or of the undersigned.

JOSEPH DAW, Principal Clerk.

KENT—CHISLEHURST.—TO BE LET, on Building Leases, in this delightful, healthy, and much-frequented village, to range with pleasant walks and drives, THREE PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND, together about six acres in one or more lots, most picturesquely situate, with extensive views to the south, and a few minutes' walk from the Churches of England and Rome. Water excellent and provided, drainage good, and five miles from the rail, with daily coaches to and fro. Also, valuable FREEHOLD LAND, ready for Cottages, at Chislehurst hill, near the ticket-ground.—Apply to GEORGE H. BASKCOMB, Esq. Chislehurst; or R. P. BROWN, Esq. 30, Clement's-lane, and Greenwich.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, FOUR PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND; one at Hook, near Kingston, 250 feet by 47 feet 3 inches; one at Bushey, Herts, 180 feet by 90 feet 6 inches; one at Merton, Surrey, 107 feet by 33 feet; and one at Clapham Station, 150 feet by 29 feet, for the sum of 200l.—Apply to J. IVISON, 1, Bowl-regent street, Kennington-common

BISHOPSGATE WORKHOUSE, Dunning's-alley.—TO BE LET or SOLD, capital FREEHOLD BUILDINGS and YARDS, suitable for a builder or manufacturer. The buildings are four stories high, with gas, lifts and pulleys, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Mr. SMART, No. 28, Sun-street, Bishopsgate; or to Mr. MEREDITH, No. 7, Great Winchester-street, Broad-street. Frontage, 137 feet; average depth, 77 feet

BUILDING LAND TO LET, at Burgess-hill, Brighton Railway. Brick-earth on the estate. To be let or sold in one lot, about six acres. Rothill, Bright on Railway; Streatham Hill, near the intended station on the Crystal Palace Railway; Holloway and Horn eye-road; Garret-lane, near Allfarthing-lane, Wandsworth; Wandsworth-common, near the station on the South-Western line; Dulwich-lane, on the direct road from the West-end to the Crystal Palace; Deptford-creek, Bridge-road, Deptford.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. LANSON and SON, Laurence Pountney-lane

TO IRONMONGERS.

TO BE LET, a SHOP, presenting an unusually fine opening for the above trade, with its allied branches; the want of such a shop being felt in the neighbourhood. Apply to CARTER and ELLIS, Hornsey-road.

TO JOINERS.

TO BE SOLD, CARCASES of several FOURTH-RATE HOUSES, and payment for the same taken in labour, or labour and material in finishing the joiners' work of other houses. Apply by letter to Mr DYER, 8, Stafford-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone.

TO ENGINEERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a small FACTORY, with engine and boiler, screw-cutting lathe, punching and shearing, power press, &c. in full work, and to be sold by including benches, vices, &c.—Apply to AUGUSTUS SMITH, Engineer, Auctioneer and Valuer, 236, Blackfriars road, near the bridge.

FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, &c.—GROUND for FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, capacious VAULTS, &c. with convenient approaches, and ample space for light and air, TO BE LET, in the NEW ROAD, near Finsbury-square. Factories and warehouses will be erected for parties requiring the same, on equitable terms, or at a rental.—Apply to HORACE JONES, Architect, 16, Funival's-inn.

STOKE-NEWINGTON.—To BUILDERS and OTHERS. TO BE LET or SOLD, a large BUILDER'S and CARPENTER'S SHOP, YARD, and STABLES. Rent, 65l. per annum. Or, for Sale, term ninety years, peppercorn rent, price moderate. Apply to Mr. HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge-wells-road, near Exmouth-street.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "The Builder," York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 2, 1854.

The Builder.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

VOL. XII.—No. 618. DECEMBER 9, 1854. PRICE FOURPENCE Stamped 5d.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—An ELECTION of THREE PENSIONERS, two Males and one Female, will be held on Thursday, 30th November, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. WILLIAM LEE, Esq. M.P. President, in the Chair.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

J. T. Seabrook	2,063	Sarah Larner	1,488
John Booth	1,192		
The others were,			
T. Simmonds	1,118	Sarah Larner	1,488
W. S. Evans	879	Mary Smith	1,310
Wm. Liddiard	691	Jane Sanders	1,118
J. Chapman	114	Ann Buckingham	325
H. Churnside	20	Phoebe Paxton	257

At the close of the business, the following resolution, moved by Mr. JOSHUA HIGGS, and seconded by Mr. JOSEPH BIRD, was carried unanimously:

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to W. LEE, Esq. M.P. the President of the Institution, for his kindness in taking the chair this day."

A. G. HARRIS, Secretary.

Offices, 18, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Dec 1, 1854.

BOARD of TRADE, DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART—AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN OBTAINING EXAMPLES FOR ART INSTRUCTION.—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having resolved to furnish examples to schools in accordance with the plan adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, and to discontinue the practice of keeping a stock of such articles at the Department, Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of JANUARY, 1855, examples will not be supplied directly from the Department of Science and Art as at present, but through agents in London and the provinces. Forms of application for aid, and further information may be obtained at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

Marlborough House, 30th Nov. 1854.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the next Ordinary Meeting, December 13th, a Paper will be read by Mr. W. Young. "On the Seven Cares of Architectural Practice."

The Class of Design will meet December 22nd. Subject for Sketch, "A Sideboard."

ARTHUR CATES, T. W. GOODMAN, } Hon. Secs.

Lyon's-inn Hall, Strand

LYNN WORKHOUSE.—EXTENSION of LIME and ALTERATIONS in INSTRUCTIONS.—Architects who have received the plan and instructions dated 13th November may receive amended plan and instructions, dated 1st December, on application to me.

Lynn, Dec. 1, 1854. JOHN JAMES COULTON, Clerk.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

TOXTETH PARK (near Liverpool) GENERAL CEMETERY.—Parties willing to submit PLANS and DESIGNS for FENCING, LAYING OUT, and DRAINING the intended PUBLIC CEMETERY in Toxteth-Park, and for TWO SEPARATE CHAPELS to be erected thereon, together with a suitable LODGE and ENTRANCE-GATES, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament relating thereto, are requested to send such Plans and Designs, with an estimate of the probable cost thereof, not exceeding in the whole the sum of 5,000*l.* to me, the undersigned Clerk to the Burial Board, on or before the 20th day of DECEMBER instant. A premium of 25*l.* will be paid for the Plan and Design, which shall, in the opinion of the Board, be considered the best, and be also well adapted for the purpose, and a premium of 10*l.* for the second best. On payment of which premiums the Board are to be entitled to the Plans and Designs; but are not by such selections to be in any way bound to employ the parties furnishing the same. The Plans and Designs to be marked with a motto, and a sealed letter, containing the author's name and address, must accompany each Plan and Design.—A Plan of the Ground (which is about Thirty Statute Acres) of extent can be seen, and any other information obtained, if required, may be had on application to me.

JOHN ROWLAND, Clerk to the Burial Board.

Public Office, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, Dec. 1, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE COLCHESTER BURIAL BOARD are prepared to receive DESIGNS, PLANS, and DRAWINGS, comprising ground plans, sections, and elevations, with ESTIMATES, for TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS, RECEPTACLE-HOUSE, LODGE, and ENTRANCE-GATE, on their intended burying-ground, containing about 16 acres, and for FENCING the same on the eastern side. The buildings to be of an inexpensive character, and such as may consist with a due regard to the extent of the ground and the requirements of the population. The Board will not pledge themselves to employ the party whose Design shall be approved; but in the event of his not being employed, he shall be paid the premium of twenty guineas for his Designs, &c. which shall be the property of the Board. A plan of the ground may be seen, and any further information obtained, at my office. The Designs are to be sent free of expense, under seal, without the author's name; but with a motto, on or before the 1st day of JANUARY next, addressed to me, the undersigned, marked "Colchester Burial Ground." A sealed letter, containing real name and address should accompany each Design, which will be opened after selection made, and those not approved will be returned. No Designs, &c with the author's name upon it, or with perspective drawings, will be received. By order,

PHILIP SMITH SPARLING, Clerk to the Board.

5, Abbeygate-street, Colchester, 4th December, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

THE BRADFORD BURIAL BOARD are open to receive from architects and others (free of cost) DESIGNS for an ENTRANCE LODGE, TWO CHAPELS, and other necessary buildings for a final ground. Such designs to be sent to the Clerk's Offices in Bradford, on or before the 11th day of DECEMBER. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM TIMBRELL, Clerk.

Bradford, Wilts, Nov 20, 1854.

N.B. The Meetings of the Board are held at the Vestry-room, in Bradford, every Tuesday fortnightly, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The next meeting will be on Tuesday, the 12th December.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to GAS COMPANIES and GAS-FITTERS—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.

Office of Ordnance, Dublin, 18th November, 1854.

The principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance hereby give notice, that they will receive Proposals for the following CONTRACT, viz.: SUPPLYING GAS; also for PROVIDING and FIXING the necessary PIPES and other FITTINGS at Portobello and Royal Barracks, Dublin. Persons desirous of TENDERING for the same will receive every information on application at the Royal Engineer's Office, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin; as also at the above Barracks; and obtain specifications, with the terms of contract, upon making a deposit of 1*l.* for the same, which deposit will be repaid when the specifications are returned uninjured. The pipes and fittings to be completed within six months after the acceptance of the Tender; and the supply of gas to be for three years. Persons will be at liberty to Tender for the supply and fixing of the pipes and other additions, without reference to the supply of the gas; or, for supplying the gas only, without tendering for the supply and fixing of the pipes and fittings. The letter of Tender to be sealed and transmitted under cover to "The Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London," so as to be received on or before the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1854, and to be marked on the outside, "Tender for Supply of Gas," or, "Gas Fittings" (as the case may be), "at the Barracks, in Dublin."

SHIPLEY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

WATERWORKS CONTRACT, No. 1.—To IRON-FOUNDERS. The Local Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST-IRON SOCKET PIPES and other CASTINGS. The drawings and specification as may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained at the office of Mr J. McLANDSBOROUGH, Land Engineer, 24, Sunderland-street, Bradford, on and after the 4th DECEMBER.—Sealed Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of DECEMBER, 1854. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JO. THOMPSON, Clerk to the said Local Board.

Bradford, Nov 30, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

THE TRUSTEES of the POOR of the PARISH of ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH, will meet in the Vestry-room at Shoreditch Church, on MONDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER instant, at SIX o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of WORKSHOPS, on land at the back of the workhouse, in Kingsland-road. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of Mr KNIGHTLEY, Architect, 28, Cannon-street, City. The contractor must (if required) enter into a bond, with such sureties and for such amount as may be deemed necessary, for the due performance of his contract, and such bond will be prepared by the clerk to the trustees at the expense of the trustees. The tenders must be sealed, and persons offering to contract must attend at the church at the time of meeting. The trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Dated the 5th December, 1854.

HENRY EDWARDS, Clerk to the said Trustees.

FURNESS RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the WIDENING of their RAILWAY between Ormskirk and Lindal stations, being about 15½ lineal miles in length, including the enlargement or opening cutting of the present Lindal tunnel, about 561 lineal yards in length. Plans, sections, with specification and form of Tender, may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. MacLEAN and STILEMAN, the Company's Engineers, 12, Great George-street, Westminster; or at the Company's Office, Barrow, Ulverston, Lancashire, after TUESDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER next. Sealed Tenders to be forwarded, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 9th DECEMBER, 1854. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. By order,

JAMES RAMSDEN, Secretary.

Barrow, Nov. 13th, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

PADDINGTON.—To BUILDERS.—The Guardians of the Poor of Paddington are ready to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their WORKHOUSE, in accordance with plans, specifications, &c. which may be seen at the Office of the Architect, Mr PARMINTER, No. 103, Saint Martin's-lane. Tenders may be sent in to the Board-room, at the Workhouse, until TWELVE o'clock at noon, of WEDNESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER instant, after which no Tender will be received. The party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required, at his own expense, to enter into a contract and bond, with two sufficient sureties for its due performance. The Guardians do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Guardians,

CHAS. BROWN, Jun. Clerk.

Paddington Workhouse, Harrow-road, Dec 4, 1854

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE MILITIA STOREHOUSE.—Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Huntingdon intend CONTRACTING with some Person for ERECTING, at Huntingdon, a BUILDING to contain the Militia Arms and Stores, with Sergeants' Quarters, under the provisions of the Act passed in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Militia in England and Wales," according to the plans and drawings prepared by Mr. ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Architect, and which, with the particulars and specifications can be seen after WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER instant, at his office, in Huntingdon. Any persons desirous of contracting for the said work must send in sealed Tenders for the due performance of contract, directed to the Clerk of the Peace, and endorsed "Tender for Building Militia Storehouse," not later than FRIDAY, the 29th of DECEMBER instant, which Tenders will be opened by the Magistrates at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held at Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 1st of JANUARY next; but the Magistrates do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

Dated this 1st of December, 1854.

B. A. GREENE, Clerk of the Peace.

CONTRACTS for WORKS.—The Directors of the Scottish Central Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS at GENERAL TERMINUS, Perth; consisting of board and manager's rooms, and offices for the traffic-bills of the Scottish Midland Junction Railway, according to plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. A. and A. HUTTON, Architects, at whose office the plans may be seen. Tenders to be lodged with the Secretary by the 15th DECEMBER next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest offer.—By order,

JOHN A. JAMIESON, Secretary.

Perth, November 23, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a DWELLING-HOUSE, at Eltham, in Kent. The drawings and specification may be seen at Messrs. BRANDON and RITCHIES Offices, 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst. The Tenders are to be delivered in at the above Offices on FRIDAY, the 22nd DECEMBER, at TWELVE o'clock. The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. — The Directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the undermentioned ARTICLES, in such quantities as they may require, from the 1st JAN. to the 30th of JUNE, 1855, delivered at the Company's Stores-houses at Newcastle, Gateshead, York, Leeds, or Hull. Payments for each month's delivery at the end of three months, or cash, deducting discount.

1. Timber, Deals, &c.	Candles, Turpentine, &c.
2. Best English Oak Wagon Wood	12. Varnish, Paint, and Sundries.
3. Sleepers, Keys, Fence Railing Posts.	13. Brushes, Dusters.
4. Wrought and Cast Iron Switches, &c.	14. Rope, Hemp, Spunyarn, Oakum, &c.
5. Chairs.	15. Cotton Waste and Lamp Cotton.
6. General Hardware	16. Carriage Linings, Cloth, &c.
7. Steel Files, Springs, &c.	17. Leather.
8. Tire Hoops.	18. Baskets.
9. Brass, Copper, Tin, &c.	19. Glass.
10. Lamps and Tin Work.	
11. Tallow, Oils, Grease,	

Forms of Tender may be had on application to Mr. J. S. METCALFE, Central Station, Newcastle, not later than the 15th of DECEMBER, and Tenders must be sent in addressed to the Secretary at York, sealed and marked "Tender for Stores," on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th DECEMBER. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. By order,

York, November 29th, 1854. W. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. — To IRONMASTERS. — The Directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 2,000 TONS OF WROUGHT-IRON RAILS, of the weight of 82lbs. per yard, to be delivered in such part of the Company's Railway, the parties tendering will be required to enter into guarantee to replace all rails which may fail within seven years after delivery. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, at York, on or before THURSDAY, the 14th DECEMBER.

York, 29th November, 1854. W. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—To BUILDERS CONTRACTORS, and IRONMASTERS.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a large ENGINE-SHED, with iron roof, at Gateshead. Plans, sections, and specification may be seen on application at the Locomotive Office, Gateshead, on and after MONDAY, the 4th of DECEMBER. Tenders to be delivered to the Secretary of the Company at York, not later than THURSDAY, the 21st of DECEMBER. Security will be required; and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

York, Nov. 28th, 1854. W. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

BOSTON CORN EXCHANGE and ATHENÆUM.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Directors of the Boston Corn Exchange Company are desirous to CONTRACT for the ERECTION in Boston of a CORN EXCHANGE, ATHENÆUM, and other buildings connected therewith, in accordance with plans, drawings, and specifications which will be open for inspection at the office of the Company, in Bishopsgate-street, Boston, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock on any day from MONDAY, the 18th of DECEMBER next to TUESDAY, the 2nd of JANUARY next, inclusive when exact further information may be obtained. Sealed Tenders for the execution of the work, endorsed "Tender for Corn Exchange, &c." are to be sent to the Office of the Clerks, in Boston, on or before the 23d day of JANUARY next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and security to the satisfaction of the Directors will be required for the due performance of the contract. By order,

STANLAND HARTCHAPMAN, Clerks to the Directors.

Boston, Dec. 6, 1854.

KITCHEN RANGES!—BROWN and GREEN'S celebrated RANGE is a certain Cure for a Smoky Chimney.—Manufactory, Luton, Beds.

STOVES for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, HALLS, &c.—The one, two, three, and four cylinder Patent SUSPENSION STOVES are the most Healthy, Economical, and Powerful BROWN and GREEN Patentees Luton

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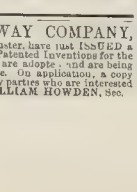

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Best Patent Sash Line.

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List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

CAUTION.

Whereas, certain parties are endeavouring to deceive the Public with worthless imitations of

CHAPPUIS'S PATENT DAYLIGHT REFLECTORS,

Representing themselves as from the Manufactory, 10, ST. MARY-AXE; in every case of such misrepresentation, Infringers will be dealt with according to law.

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Name of Paper.	Price per Single Quire. £	s.	d.	Price per Quire for Five Quires. £	s.	d.
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Double Elephant	0	11	6	0	10	6
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STRONG CARTRIDGE FOR BUILDERS' WORKING DRAWINGS.

Double Elephant	0	6	0	0	5	6
Imperial	0	3	9	0	3	6
2 by 21	0	3	0	0	2	9
2 by 21 second, 50 lbs.	0	2	0	0	1	10
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Inches.	s.	d.	Inches.	s.	d.
30 by 20 Thin per quire	3	0	30 by 40 Thick per quire	8	0
30 by 40 Ditto	6	0	60 by 40 Ditto	17	0
60 by 40 Ditto	12	0	15 by 10 Double Thick	13	0
40 by 20 Glazed, thin	4	6	25 by 20 Vellum Tracing	10	6
30 by 40 Ditto ditto	12	0	Transparent Drawing Paper	12	0
30 by 20 Thick	4	0			

LEON'S FRENCH TRACING PAPER
in continuous lengths of 214 yards, 45 inches wide, at 20s. per piece, or 1s. per yard run; or in sheets of 20 inches by 40 inches, yellow wove, 11s. per quire.
Papier Végétal à calquer, grand aigle, thick and thin, 28 in. by 40 in. per quire, 30s.

PATENT TRACING LINEN.

18 inches wide	per yard (or 8d. per piece of 24 yards)	£0	14s. 0d
26 "	"	1	3 0
36 "	"	1	6 0

Tracing cloth paper, 38 in. wide per yard, 1s. 3d.

*** In ordering Drawing Papers, it is advisable to state if required Rolled or Unrolled.

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MILL AGENTS FOR WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingdom selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of statuary, Veined, Sienna, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, three feet of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the Marble Trade strictly on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.
Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.
N.B. The well known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

ITALIAN and GALWAY MARBLE QUARRIES, Depôt, Whitehall-wharf, Parliament-street.—Mr. FRANKLIN, proprietor of the above quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that he has just landed in the st. Katherine's Docks, ex *Roberto* and *Betty*, from Leghorn, 61 blocks of MARBLE, consisting of large open statuary, suitable for sculpture, Sicilian vein statuary, second, dove, Bardilla, &c. Also at his depôt may be found 100 blocks of marble, consisting of open statuary, vein, Sicilian, black and gold, Galway black, and St. Ann's, and 23 different coloured marbles. A large stock of sawn slabs of every description of marble.

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING-MILLS, 8, NORTH WHARF-ROAD, PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to offer to masons and the building public generally their extensive assortment of vein, Sicilian, and statuary marble, in slab and block, at prices never before offered. JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium, FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.
Just arrived, per *Roberto*, *Ythen*, *Betty*, *Natalia*, and *Harfordsea*, 100 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Slab, Mantles, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland Stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c. for Sale on consignment. The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjourning Vauxhall bridge.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.

THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Ann's, statuary, serpentine, York and Paramé paving, Portland, Hareheil, Park Spring, and other stone, in blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, granite curb, &c. All goods carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN.—WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

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London Agent.—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court Old Broad-street, Manager.—JAS. J. BATHAN, Liskeard.
This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town.—STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. Rawlins, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their Stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts.

NORTH-WESTERN STONE DEPOT, Hampstead-road Bridge, Camden-town.—W. ASPINALL begs to call the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Masons, to his Stock of Portland, Park Spring, Potternewton, Newton, Hareheil, Bath, Caen, and other Block Stone; York Paving, Landings, Steps, Sinks, Sills, &c.; Park Spring, Robin Hood, Hareheil Landings and Slabs. Also, Aberdeen, Guernsey, and Haytor Granite Curb and Pitching, all at the very lowest prices.
N.B. Estimates given for Masons' Work.

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N.B. Heavy goods landed, truckaged, or carted with despatch, and at moderate charges.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 30 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico. Patronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, architects of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society of Arts, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition

FINDON QUARRIES, on the Cromarty Firth, Scotland, TO BE LET.—These well-known and extensive Quarries will be Let on Lease from January next, for such a number of years as may be agreed on. They afford an unlimited supply of a valuable and ornamental freestone, suitable for all building and engineering purposes, which has been extensively used both at home and abroad. There is a good local trade, and the line of the Scotsman Railway, now in course of construction, is in the vicinity of the quarries. No land carriage, and shipping of heavy draught can load at the quarry pier. The whole is in perfect working order.—For particulars and terms apply to Mr. H. SMITH, Southampton-buildings, London; or to the Proprietor L. M. MACKENZIE, Esq. Balmail-by-Dingwall, Rossshire, N.B.

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TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

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ARE NOW PREPARED TO

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TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

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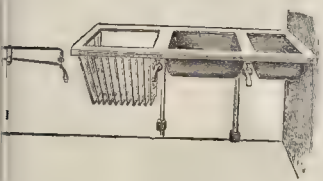
COTTAM'S NEW PATENT FOR STABLE REQUISITES.

COTTAM AND HALLEN,



the original projectors of the above arrangement of MANGER RACK and WATER-TROUGH, AS ONE FIXTURE, which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, and universally approved of, have added all the latest improvements to their invention secured by patent, which includes an entirely new method of attaching the halter ball and ring, giving to the horse greater freedom, and being noiseless in operation, add much to its comfort whilst feeding and convenience when at rest.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS

are constructed in the best possible manner, both as to form and utility, are cleanly in appearance, durable, and impervious to infection; manufactured PLAIN, GALVANIZED, or ENAMELLED.

Improved Stable Guttering, with Movable Safety Covers.

Loose Box Fittings, Harness-room Appendages, and every Article in Stable Furniture kept on Show.

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IMPROVED PUMPS,

Of the best Workmanship and warranted.

The VALVES and SUCKERS of these Pumps are constructed upon an entire new and SIMPLE principle; they are not likely to get out of order; should they do so, can easily be repaired, as the Pump is so contrived that the valves can readily be got at.

An Improved CAST IRON TRAP strongly recommended by the Sanitary Commissioners, and suitable for Sugar Bakers Slaughter Houses, &c &c. It is so formed that no trap plate will pass any matter the top grating will let through, and therefore is not liable to stoppages and well adapted to Stables and stable-yards, for saving the best part of Liquid Manure.

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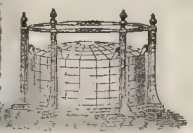

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

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AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Stiffness of Zinc with the Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than Lead material

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

No. 11	Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot	super.
No. 13	"	"	20	oz.	do. do.
No. 13	"	"	23	oz.	do. do.
No. 14	"	"	26	oz.	do. do.

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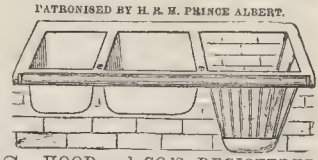

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COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL.

"24, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1854.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son,

"GENTLEMEN,—We have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large "Patent Fire-proof Safe" that we purchased from you 12 years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March; the locks all answered to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the edge.

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"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

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The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.

The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete; so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam of artificial stone, with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity, and forming a fire-proof foundation adapted to receive a finished surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.

Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in building, both as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and as bringing the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.

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Supply Patent Galvanized Sheets, plain or corrugated, for roofing, &c. Water or Gas Pipes, Castings, Wire of all gauges, Guttering, Hooping, &c. Wholesale, retail, and for export.
An allowance to the Trade.
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WORKS.—GLASS-HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
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The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

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Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler.
30 32 34 36-inch.
28s. 30s. 32s. 34s.
Best Self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars
34 36 38 42-inch,
54s. 56s. 58s. 63s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 10os. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe	2	2½	3 inch.
	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard			
O G Gutters		4	4½ inch.
		1s. 4d.	1s 6d. per yard.
Best Cut Clasp and Rose	1½	1¾	2 inch. and larger.
	19s.	18s. 6d.	18s. 6d. 17s. 16s. per cwt.

Cut Bilted Brads, 13s. 6d. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 19s. Cast Lath, 12s.

Patent Line	3	3	4	5	6
	4½d.	5d.	7d.	8d	1s. per knot.

6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London. WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for ... tion or otherwise exported.

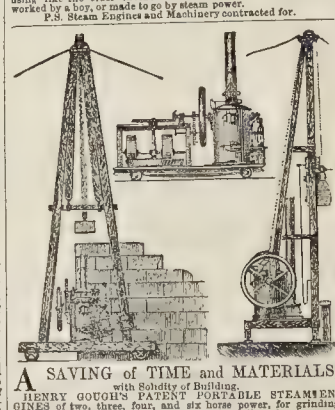
THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Be... ...ave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed ... The above Foundry

JOHN FINCH, Ironfounder, Priory-street Works, Dudley, Wholesale Manufacturer of Fe... ...ers, Fire-Irons, Dove-tail Joints for Iron Bedsteads, Garden-Seats, ...ands, &c. &c.

... lately senior part-... Merchant,
THOMAS EDINGTON ...
...ner of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow ...
Contractor, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow. Agent on commission for the purchase of Scotch Pig Iron, Railway Bars, Bar-Iron, Castings; and for the sale of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Bar Iron, Angle and Bulb Iron, Anchors, Tinned Plates, Chains, Cables, Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

THE IMPROVED CHIMNEY-COWL
MANUFACTURED OF MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON, JAPANNED STONE COLOUR.
Combines a perfect and ready action, with facility of sweeping and freedom from noise; and the working parts being wholly contained in the Dome Top, impervious to Smoke or Weather, it is not liable to become out of repair, and effectually prevents the annoyance experienced in gusty weather, or where the Chimney is subject to the Eddies produced by a higher building. A Lithographed Drawing and Description can be had of
A. WHYTOCK, Manufacturer, 494, NEW OXFORD-STREET,
Where Prices and Particulars may also be obtained on application.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON —House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 96, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.
P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.



A SAVING of TIME and MATERIALS, with Solidity of Building.
HENRY GOUGH'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES of two, three, four, and six horse power, for grinding mortar, raising building materials, driving piles, circular-saws, pumps, &c. 46, Albert-street, Manchester.
TESTIMONIAL
From the Trustees of the Birkenhead Docks.
"Engineer's Office, Dock-yard, Birkenhead,
"Nathan Gough, esq. 31st July, 1851.
"Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the three-horse engine which you have placed in the caisson for pumping, answers its purpose admirably, doing its work much better than seventy men could accomplish. From its portability and lightness, it is peculiarly adapted for such a purpose.
"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JAS. ADERNETHY."

HART AND SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PITT'S PATENT SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE.

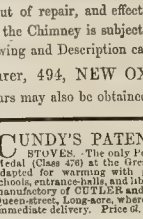
LOCKS, BOLTS, BELL-PULLS, SCONCES, &c.
53, 54, & 55, WYCH-STREET, and 91, DRURY-LANE, London.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas works erected complete). And manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and ... ...mongery of every description, at the
Iron... ...NGHAM PRICES,
LOWEST BIRM... ... which
a complete LIST o... ...ed,
will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer ... ...ctor,
... ...ade, BIRMINGHAM;
Regent-pa... ...
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDO...

CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM-AIR STOVES. The only Pedestal Stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 476) at the Great Exhibition in 1851. Especially adapted for warming with great economy churches, chapels, schools, entrance-halls, and libraries. Can be purchased only at the manufactory of CUTLER and SONS, Ironfounders, &c. 16, Great Queen-street, Long-acre, where a large stock is always ready for immediate delivery. Price 6l. 6s., 9l. 9s. and 15l. 15s.

WARMING by HOT WATER.—J. WEEKS and CO. KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT WATER APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, whilst respectfully soliciting the attention of architects, builders, &c. to their superior apparatus for warming churches, mansions, halls, offices, and public buildings, by the circulation of hot water in pipes, beg to call particular attention to the scientific statement in the "Builder" of Jan. 14, 1854, which fully bears out the able address of the Rev. H. J. Bigge's delivered at a meeting of the Architectural Society wherein Mr. Bigge shows that heating by hot water is truly the only effective system applicable for warming churches and other large buildings. It is free from all objections, is economical in its working, and produces perfect ventilation with a uniform comfortable warmth throughout the largest buildings.—Messrs. JOHN WEEKS and CO. will guarantee their Hot Water Apparatus for thirty years at 5 per cent.



HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace-grates, soot-doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle-valves, stop-cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough-pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

WARMING and VENTILATING.—COTTAM and HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, having had thirty years' experience, and having warmed by the circulation of hot water upwards of 4,000 buildings, consisting of churches, prisons, lunatic asylums, halls, and staircase galleries, conservatories, forcing-houses, &c. can with confidence recommend their system, which, by the various improvements they have made, has perfected the construction and economise the expense. Greenhouses, conservatories, verandahs constructed entirely of iron or wood, and of iron and wood combined. Estimates upon application.—COTTAM and HALLEN, Engineers and Ironfounders, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS.
THE best and quickest drying of the wood bricks and houses, is obtained by the BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE, evaporating in twenty-four hours about 8,000 lbs. of water, without altering the finest forms or injuring the quality of the most delicate articles. The Calorifere works by hot air only without any machinery or power. Small room is required; no repair necessary for many years. A great deal of fuel, large stores, or wharfs are saved, and rent thereby considerably reduced by the use of the above valuable stove. It is in operation at Wood-pavior Company's Works, Pimlico; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Architect, 6, Victoria-street, Westminster; Vogan, Son, and Raymond, Deptford; and several maltsters, millers, and manufacturers in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, Engineer for French Flour Mills, Turbines, &c. 55, King William-street, City.

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection may now be seen in daily operation at F. EDWARDS and SON'S, 2, Ponton-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, no chimney sweeping is required, and a saving of at least thirty-five per cent. is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot-air pedestal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle.—Prospectus sent on application.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE BACHHOFFNER and DEFRIES'S PATENT.—The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have now been made for the supply of this unique and beautiful mode of warming private houses, public buildings, &c. Smoke, dust, ashes, and accidents from fire are effectually prevented by its use, while it presents all the comfort and appearance of an open coal fire, securing, at the same time, perfect ventilation.—To be seen in action at DEFRIES'S Office, 145, Regent-street, London.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE JOYCE'S PATENT—Plain, from 18s. to 42s.; Ornamented from 31s. 6d. to 16 guineas—for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, water-closets, shops, store-rooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's S. NASH, Ironmonger, &c. 333, Oxford street, and at the Guard Depôt, 119, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the stoves, 2s. 6d. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat or Italian irons, with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one pennyworth of coke or cinders. Price 12s.
** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, requires much less attention than the regular stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE. DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained drawings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. opening to the Monument). London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is in no way affected by sulphurous or any other impure or emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. Many adulterations has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, which then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark In Hull, by Messrs. BELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents in London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. Wholesale Agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRADY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 1, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting ships, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. in Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. DRY OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 28, and 56 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK.—LONDON.—PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses.—These well known hard stuccoes are quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days. Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days. —CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian (under patent), and all other Cements in use for building purposes. Nine Elms, London.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement, that requires no colouring.—Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements (read at the Institute of Civil Engineers), to be obtained from the makers. JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL. Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Plastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Firebricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, dito Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Portezolano

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery (patented by Mr. ASPDIN) much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, Abingdon-street, Westminster; at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, at Messrs. Rowland's Wharf, Hollis-street, Blackfriars, Kings'and Basin, and Limehouse; or from their Agent, Mr HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland-yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing to the Trade the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for work where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly. Manufactured by Mr. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.
(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, *Sole Manufacturers.*

This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint Grinders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Wholesale under Brand), either in the dry state or ground in Oil.

Zinc Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands pre-eminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and innoxious qualities, is peculiarly applicable to first-class Decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and hence its preservative properties for that Metal, whether employed for Marine or other purposes. It is now ground in Colours, and may be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it sets harder, is consequently more durable, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

PRICE LIST AND TESTIMONIALS FORWARDED IN ANSWER TO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

MESSRS. CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, 39, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. Manufacturers of Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement. Works, situate near Bridgewater, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity, the want of which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgwater, July 26th, 1854.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT.—Messrs. ROBINS and CO. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applied to.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of lime is held for buildings in wet and damp situations, such as wharf-walls, docks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington, and at the Works, Stockton-fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground render it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime or cement. The shell lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above, is its best recommendation.

Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

O. M'CARTHY, CARMAN, and SAND and CEMENT MERCHANT, Whitefriars Wharf, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, City. Sand, from above or below bridge, delivered by the yard or per barge. Ballast screened or unscreened, by the yard or per barge. Stocks, lime, and old bricks, lby rubbish delivered per barge, in any quantity, alongside the Thames.

DAMP WALLS.—STENT'S COMPOSITION FOR PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED or DAMP WALLS for PAPERING is the result of practical experiments and long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be prepared for 2s 6d. Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster. London Agents Messrs. Land and WALLIS, 24, Oxford-street. Agent for Ireland Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS a highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil-cloth coverings; for entrance-halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and CO. respectfully forward their pattern and price book, with designs, to any given spaces (and estimates), free of expense.

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SALOP.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21, WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor, and, thirdly, that the "ERRORS OF THE TERMS," page 281, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Maltnuz and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS
COWLEY, KENTISH, and ESSEX BRICKS,
Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.
KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.
MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 8, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE.

MILLS and PRICE, Brick and Stone Merchants and Agents, very respectfully announce, that their business, hitherto conducted at 37, Newingtod crescent, Newington butts, will, from MONDAY, the 11th inst. be carried on at 8, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE.—Dec. 8, 1854.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick-fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Horton Brick-fields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Horton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—Kent Grey Stocks, of superior quality. Also, White Suffolk and Red Facing Bricks.—Apply to Mr. W ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill

BRICKS for OVEN-BUILDING, acknowledged the best for that purpose, delivered, 32s. to London-bridge or Newington; beyond that distance, moderate charge cartage. Bricks of all description; yellow and light pickings, equal to seconds. Red facings, at 30s. in field; red and glazed pipes, one half the price of those made at White sand, nearly silver, in field or by barge; founders' sand and loam; good coloured gravel Address, B. PARKS, Lewisham Brickfields.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour. Address, Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick-fields, Stoke Newington.

BRICKS.—A large Quantity of hard-burnt RED BRICKS, of excellent colour and shape, are now on SALE, at the Brentwood Brick and Tile Works Cash, price 35s. per 1,000, at which price they will be delivered into the carts or railway trucks, at the Goods' Station, which adjoins the works. Malms, Stocks, Seconds, Place, &c. at low prices.—Apply to Mr. LEVETT, Brick and Tile Works, Brentwood, Essex.

BRICK-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY!! BY OATES AND INGRAM'S PATENT MACHINE. TO CAPITALISTS AND BRICKMAKERS.

Messrs. OATES and INGRAM beg to announce, that the above powerful and effective machine may be seen (by order only) in daily operation at the works of the Vaughton's Hole Brick Company, near Birmingham

The great advantages possessed by this machine over all others are, no tempering is required.

The bricks are produced at the rate of twenty-five per minute, smooth on the surface, being pressed in moulds, and sufficiently dense to be barked up in ranks before leaving the machine, which is entirely self acting, consequently requires only the labour of feeding and carrying off.

Applications either to view the machine, or for the purchase of the patent right for counties or for royalties, to be addressed, T. WELLS INGRAM, Engineer, Birmingham; or to J. P. OATES, Turnstor and Patentee, Lichfield.

TO BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

SOME large works are in progress at the Commercial Docks and Timber Ponds, in Rotherhithe, with the view of affording accommodation equal to the increasing demands for space, and to improve the facilities for trade.

The district north and south of the Thames, from the Tower to Blackwall, is the most remarkable portion of this every where wonderful London. Here have been formed for the reception, discharge, and loading of vessels, on the north, St. Katherine's Docks, the London Docks, the West-India Docks, the East-India Docks, the Victoria Docks; and on the south, the Grand Surrey Docks and the Commercial Docks, which comprise hundreds of acres of water, surrounded by miles of walls, and sheltering thousands of ships: here have been spent, not simply thousands, but millions of pounds, and all this has been effected in the present century, which has but half expired. As we have often urged, England is but a young country yet, and is only just now beginning to move: we are only now beginning to read, beginning to be musical, beginning to love art, beginning to trade in earnest. The increase within the last few years in the trade of the United Kingdom is perfectly marvellous, and this increase is going on with accelerating force. Take two or three facts, made evident by Parliamentary papers, in proof of this. In the year ending January 5, 1853, the declared value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported was 71,375,066*l.* while in the year ending January 5, 1854, it was 77,357,306*l.* In the year ending January 5, 1853, 29,884 ships engaged in foreign trade, with tonnage of 6,730,169, "entered inwards," and 31,745 ships "cleared outwards;" while in the year ending on the same day, in 1854, the number of ships entering inwards was 35,303, with tonnage of 7,797,550, and there were 34,517 ships cleared outwards, representing 7,583,611 tons burden. In 1848 there were but 24,893 ships cleared outwards, with tonnage of 5,051,237. Further, while the value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported into all the colonies was in 1851, 4,807,356*l.*—in 1853 it reached the amazing sum of 14,506,532*l.* Of the trade to the port of London alone no one can obtain a commensurate idea by any better mode than a visit to the docks.

Before there were any docks, an East Indiaman of 800 tons was not usually delivered of her cargo in less than *a month*, and then the goods had to be taken in lighters from Blackwall nearly to London-bridge.* For the delivery of a ship of 350 tons, not sixty years ago, eight days were necessary in summer and fourteen in winter: now, a ship of 500 tons may be discharged without any difficulty in two or three days.

The Commercial Dock, to which we are about more specially to refer, dates its origin from an earlier period than we have spoken of, but was then of a very circumscribed nature. As early as 1660, perhaps earlier, there was in Rotherhithe what was called the Howland Great Wet Dock, measuring 1,070 feet from east to west, and 500 feet at the widest end from north to south. There is an old engraved view of the dock in the Company's board-room, which shows that it had a double row of trees on each side to protect the vessels from the wind. It belonged to Mrs. Howland, of Streatham, and then became, by marriage, part of the domains of the Russell family, with whom it remained until it was made a public dock for the port of London,—the *first* public mercantile dock. It was afterwards expressly laid out for the reception of whalers: buildings were erected for the boiling of blubber, and it was called "The Greenland Dock." About 1820, this trade fell off, and finally left the kingdom altogether. Previously to this, namely, in 1807, the timber trade having greatly increased, the dock changed hands, and in 1809 was opened as "The Commercial Dock." The first Act of Parliament was obtained by the Company in 1810, and between that time and 1842, various additions were made, and a number of warehouses and granaries were erected.* Some of these granaries, it may be useful to note, are built wholly of pine timber, and are still quite sound, although one of them, of Canadian pine, has been up thirty-three years.

In 1846, the company purchased the extensive ship-yard and premises near to the docks, belonging to the late Mr. E. G. Barnard, covering a space of about eight acres. One half of this property was immediately appropriated to the storing of deals, and has been so used until the present time: the other portion, having a river frontage, was temporarily let, but is now being wharfed, and made fit for occupation by the company. It may be expected, from its position, that this ground will prove of considerable value. The wood trade of the port of London greatly increasing, extensions became necessary. The number of ships which entered the Commercial Docks in 1844 (the largest by far up to that time), was 891, of 199,519 tons burden; and in 1853, the number had increased to 920 ships, of 247,392 tons. This shows not only the increase in the company's business, but the continued increase in the size of vessels, the average of 1853 being 270 tons, and of 1844, 224 tons. Even this does not exhibit fully the increase in size of *wood-laden* vessels, which, taken alone, would show a much larger proportion, especially in the current year 1854, when American-built vessels have arrived (with wood from the Colonies), of a tonnage varying from 600 to 1,600 tons.

In 1851 the company commenced, and in 1852 opened, an additional timber-pond, to the extent of seven acres, which is capable of storing 2,800 loads of timber, if floated singly in the water; but of late years it has been found needful to *stack* timber in the water, on account of the large importations, by which means the quantity may be doubled, and, in some cases, trebled.

In 1851 the company obtained fresh powers from Parliament to extend and improve their dock, under which powers they purchased the (adjoining) East Country Dock, for the sum of 40,000*l.*; and they have also purchased a considerable quantity of land, &c. contiguous to the docks;—a portion of which situate to the southward of the docks is now intersected by a railway from the main dock to the Deptford Branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, connecting the docks with the various stations on that line. This railway communication ought not only to prove in time exceedingly beneficial to the company, but to assist in relieving the traffic of the metropolis.

The new works are being performed by Mr. Kelk in a very substantial and excellent manner, under the supervision of Messrs. Walker, Burges, and Cooper, the engineers, and Mr. Robert Garrett, the resident engineer.

The new entrance-lock from the river will be 27 feet in depth, 48 feet in width, and 220 feet in length. The basin is 810 feet long, 313 feet wide, and 29 feet deep. The communication lock between the new dock and the original dock is to be 25 feet in depth, 48 feet in width, and 190 feet in length.

The cost of the works already in progress, including purchases of property, will be about 250,000*l.*; but the Act of 1851 gives still further power for the raising of capital for additional works. Part of the scheme is to make a new entrance to the Thames, at the north-western extremity of the docks, so as to facilitate the transit, and get as near to the City as possible. The whole area of the docks is 140 acres, of which about 70 acres are water.

To illustrate the construction of the new dock, we append a section of the side wall, which shows, too, the pile sheathing put in to keep up the earth during the excavation, and the concrete backing 6 feet thick. The wall, which is 12 feet 6 inches wide at the bottom, and 10 feet at the top, has in its height three coffers of concrete, each 8 feet high, and 5 feet wide. These are in lengths of 12 feet, and between them are vertical division walls, 3 feet 9 inches in thickness. The proportion in which the concrete for the coffers is mixed, is seven of gravel to one of lime. The "backing" consists of ten of gravel to one of lime. It is mixed dry, and thrown into water, or "washed in," as it is termed, and sets very hard, notwithstanding the smallness of the quantity of lime. In carrying up the brickwork, a bond of iron hooping, thickly crossed, is laid in, every 2 feet 6 inches in height. The walls have a granite coping 4 feet wide and 15 inches thick. Granite is also used for the piers against which the lock-gates shut (tooled fair to make a water-tight joint), and to receive the pointing cills: the rest of the stone used is Bramley Fall. The gates (the largest 30 feet high), are wholly of oak, with the exception of the bottom rail, which is of elm. These, together with the bridges and ironwork, are being executed by Messrs. Butler, of Leeds. The iron segment plates, 26 feet long, on which the gates open, are in one piece. A patent sluice, which requires little force to raise it, and the arrangement of the emptying and filling culverts, deserve attention.

There is a pair of capital plunge-pumps at work, the plungers weighing three tons each, which are put in motion by a 30-horse power-engine, and can throw about 2,000 gallons per minute. It is expected that the dock will be ready for use at the end of next February. The bottom of the new lock, we may mention, is 9 feet below low water.*

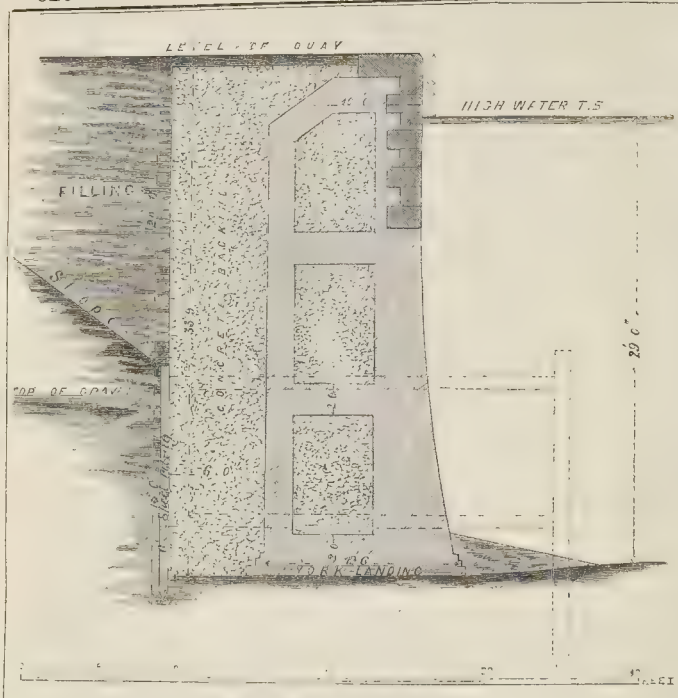
Ascending one of the granaries, and gaining a bird's-eye view of the Commercial Docks, the truth of the statements recently made in our pages as to the large quantity of timber now in hand, is confirmed by the appearance of this important establishment; and the spectator is not surprised, when he is told that it contains at this time 2,000,000 pieces of deals, and 35,000 loads of timber! The East and West India Docks, probably, contain an equal quantity. Of other materials, too, there are large deposits. The applications for space for *tar*, most of it, by the way, smuggled from Russia (so effectual is a blockade), are larger than have been known for years.

When seen from this elevated position, the property of the Grand Surrey Canal Company, which immediately adjoins the Commercial, westward, comes into view. What difficulties there may be in the way of a junction between the two companies,—how mutual jealousies may interfere,—it is not for us to say; but looked

* "London," by Charles Knight.

* "Historical Notice of the Commercial Docks," drawn up [illegible] by Mr. N. Gould, for his brother directors.

* The Company is managed by a Board of ten directors, consisting at the present time of Mr. Henry James Prescott, chairman; Mr. Alexander Sim, deputy-chairman; and Messrs. J. W. Beanquet, E. Brandt, R. Carter, J. Dewson, N. Gould, J. Masterman, M.P., D. T. Morgan, J. Nix, P. Rolt, M. P., T. F. Wilson. Engineers, Messrs. Walker, Burges, and Cooper. Mr. W. White is the superintendent of wood-measurement; Mr. C. Lawson, dock-[illegible]



SECTION OF DOCK WALL.

at with the eyes of one unconnected with either Company, it would seem that a noble whole would be produced, and all parties be benefited, were this union to be brought about. The new dock of the Commercial Company, made to communicate with the canal, would give admittance to the largest vessels, and the exit which belongs to the Canal Company, being much nearer to London, would be an advantage to the whole undertaking. The cost would be small, as much of the land belongs to the two companies, though, at present, not made available. For fresh timber-ponds very little excavation would be needed, the level being many feet below high water. During the higher part of the flow and ebb, the canal might be made *tidal*, assisting materially in economising the moving of timber. In a sanitary point of view, too, much good might be effected by turning a marshy, malarious locality into sound land and water. This junction, as it seems to us, would lead to such very advantageous results to all parties, that we venture to commend it to their serious consideration, and with this suggestion we take our leave of the Commercial Docks and Timber Ponds.

HARMONIC LAW IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

At the first ordinary meeting for the current session, held on the 13th of November, Mr. George Mair in the chair, a paper, by Mr. D. R. Hay, was read, on "The application of the harmonic law of nature in the orthography of architectural design;" illustrated by "a Gothic elevation, similar to that of the east end of Lincoln cathedral."

In this communication Mr. Hay endeavoured to show how the harmonic law, described and applied by him to the front elevation of the Parthenon at Athens, in a former paper reported in our pages, might be similarly applied and made to operate in the construction of a Gothic elevation; his object being a further attempt to prove that there really does exist a mathematical law coinciding with the harmony always found in nature: and that this law can be applied to impart orthographic beauty to architectural structures of any order or style. He explained numerically the nature of the law of harmonic ratio,—a law which is found operating in the force of gravity; in the planetary movements; in heat, light, electricity, and chemical affinity; in the forms of animals and plants; and in the perceptions of the human mind.

The first numerical rule is, that any number, to be harmonic, must either be one of the four first multiples of 1—viz. 2, 3, 5, and 7—or a multiple of one of these simple numbers. This rule is based upon the simple fact, that the three first numerals, 1, 2, 3, embody all the principles of harmony, and it is by their simplest modes of union that the above four governing elements are produced.

The second rule is, that for the practical application of these harmonic numbers, they must be formed into a series of scales, arranged in such a manner that the most simple be made to form the primary or governing elements.

The third rule is, that, in employing these numbers as divisors, the parts of whatever is divided must be integral parts.

The simple elementary figures which may be combined in an architectural design are—

The square, and its curvilinear figure, the circle.

The oblong rectangle, and its curvilinear figure, the ellipse.

The isosceles triangle, and its curvilinear figure, the composite ellipse.

The basis of his theory being that the eye estimates proportion not by distance, but by angular direction, it follows that each of these figures is governed in its individual proportions by a particular angle, and that their harmonic combination in architecture is likewise governed by angles. This being the case, there must be a fundamental angle, to which all other angles so employed should harmonically relate as an integral part. It would require a number of diagrams to make Mr. Hay's views clear, even if we could do it then, and we will not attempt to go any farther. His illustration did not seem to be thought very conclusive.

Mr. Papworth, Fellow, said, it could hardly be conceived that the end of a church was designed in the first place, and that the whole plan should then be made subservient to that one front.

In the course of the paper the writer said, it can scarcely be doubted that there were some such practically useful secrets amongst the Freemasons, or early Gothic architects; for we find in all the venerable remains of their art which exist in this country symmetrical elegance of form pervading the general design—harmonious proportion amongst all the parts—beautiful geometrical arrangements throughout all the tracery—as well as in the elegantly symmetrised, foliated decorations, which belong to that style of architecture. But it is at the same time worthy of remark that whenever they diverged from architecture to sculpture and painting, and attempted to represent the human figure, or even any of the lower animals, their productions are uniformly such as to convince us that in this country these arts were in a most degraded state of barbarism; the figures are grossly disproportioned, and often much distorted in their attitudes; the subjects they represent are paltry in composition and puerile in conception; while their representations of animals and chimeras are whimsically absurd. It would therefore appear that architecture, as a fine art, must have been preserved by some peculiar influence from partaking of the barbarism so apparent in the sister arts of that period.

As might have been expected, these remarks on Mediæval sculpture did not escape comment. Mr. C. H. Smith, visitor, objected strongly to that part of the paper. Flaxman had always expressed the highest admiration of those works, and the cathedrals of Salisbury, Worcester, and Lincoln, with Henry VII.'s Chapel, furnished ample proof that Mr. Hay was either not a competent authority on this subject, or had not sufficiently studied it. These works, moreover, were chiefly by English artists. The monument in Westminster Abbey to a youthful daughter of Edward III. was, it appeared, submitted to competition. The names of five competitors were mentioned in the chronicles, and one of them, who was evidently an Englishman, came up from Gloucester to explain his design, and was allowed a sum of money for his travelling expenses.

Dr. R. Dickson, visitor, and Mr. C. C. Nelson, hon. sec. spoke to the same effect.

At a meeting held on Monday, the 27th ult. Mr. Penrose, in the chair, the paper read was,—"On the Architectural Splendour of the City of Beejapore," by Mr. James Fergusson, to which we shall refer hereafter.

Mr. Cockerell, Fellow, introduced the subject of the testimonial to the late Mr. Elmes, and proceeded to point out some of the most remarkable features of St. George's-hall, at Liverpool, in which he showed, by a comparison of the vaulted ceilings of Diocletian's and Caracalla's baths, that Mr. Elmes had exceeded the Romans, that he had equalled the greatest efforts of the art in modern Europe, and had surpassed every architectural production of this country in the present century. Mr. Elmes might be called a meteor in the architectural world. At the age of twenty-three, he obtained the premium for St. George's-hall; at twenty-four, that for the assize courts; at twenty-five, he incorporated the two, and carried out the structure in the main during the eight remaining years of his brief, but brilliant life, which terminated at the age of thirty-four, in Jamaica. After stating some particulars of his engagement with the corporation, which have been already set forth in our pages, Mr. Cockerell made a strong appeal in favour of the fund.

RUMFORD MEDAL.—At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, on 30th ult. the Rumford medal was presented to Dr. Arnott, "for the successful construction of the smokeless fire-grate, and other valuable improvements in the application of heat to the warming and ventilation of apartments."

THE CATTLE-SHOW, AT BAKER-STREET BAZAAR.

THE cattle show has been drawing its thousands, as usual. It is always an exhibition of great interest, and on the present occasion it seemed to be more so even than usual. Everything is so exaggerated there, and approaches so nearly to the caricature, that it takes us some time to get grave and steady. Mammoth oxen, distended cows, poor pigs who can't see out of their eyes (made into bladders of lard before their time), and hugely swollen turnips meet the eye on all sides, and suggest a pantomime. Go upstairs, and you find yourself amongst machines murderously arranged for cutting and tearing poor mother earth. There is a "drag rake," which looks like half the skeleton of some metallic monster laid sideways; and some of the spades seem to have been left in the ground all night and to have run to seed. That little box there, with the loud-sounding title of "The Noiseless Lion Machine," will enable you to make your own sausages; and to be careless of the fact that "kittens are in." There is a glass churn that you may see how the milk turns into butter, and a patent spring shaft carriage, which would carry the whole of that bevy of merry, giggling, rosy-faced country girls, though there are nine of them, if they would but sit still—but they won't. When looked at seriously, however, it becomes evident that science and skill have now come in seriously to the aid of agriculture, and every lover of his country may rejoice. The portable and fixed steam engines are a very important feature in the exhibition,—perhaps the most important. The lever plough got attention through its makers' names, Messrs. Plenty and Pain—an odd conjunction, unless *Pain* is French. In our own more special line, Coulson's mortising, tenoning, and boring machine, Eaton's jack, wherewith one man may easily raise three tons, Barton's stable-fittings, Busby's prize cart, and Clayton's brick-making machine, claim notice.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

BASED on a plan of singular munificence, this institution stands pre-eminent amongst colleges and schools. Essentially alumnar, she nurtures, clothes, and educates a standing complement of 1,000 pupils gratuitously. The children, being taken in hand at a tender age (none under seven, nor over ten years), are rudimentally trained under nurses and primary masters in the country establishment at Hertford, whence they are drafted to the school in the city, on becoming more matured in regimen.

The objects of this charity are, or are supposed to be, the children of decayed tradesmen, or persons of respectability, in reduced circumstances, if not orphans. At a suitable age they are prepared to be apprenticed, placed in profession or calling, to which they are suited, or, if talented and advanced in classical studies, there are exhibitions in the universities, and even church livings, to which they may have preferment in due course.

What other school, what college performs the like, or which of the alumni amongst our universities is so entitled to the filial love and gratitude of their scholars? At sixteen years the boys are considered educated. Perhaps the ordinary age of entrance is at eight years; therefore 1,000 youths are launched into life, either into the learned professions, arts, sciences, or commerce, every eight years.

First founded by Edward VI. through the preaching of Latimer, a charter of incorporation was granted by that monarch in 1553, when the Corporation of London was received at the Royal Palace, and afterwards in 1577, an ordinance issued from the Corporation, headed "Offley, Maior," for the government of Christe Hospital.

Together with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, this institution shared considerably in the spoils of the dissolved monasteries; and the City of London had, for motives best known to Henry VIII. and his minister Cromwell, partaken largely of the vast wealth then so dexterously acquired, at the expense of the Grey Friars of London. The citizens, maiors, and aldermen of these primitive times (when they *were magnates*) gave large donations. We find Sir Richard Whittington amongst the first.

Sir W. Chester, knight and alderman, built a wall between Christ's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals. John Calthope, citizen, arched over the Fleet Ditch, at his own expense, from Aldersgate to Newgate, the principal entrance having then been in Little Britain (where the iron gate now stands), into that portion yet called the Ditch.

But the most munificent of all gifts was a donation by Lady Mary Ramsay, widow of Sir Thomas Ramsay, knight, Lord Mayor 1577, of estates producing a rental of 5,000*l.* a year (these estates are in Essex and Surrey), besides two ecclesiastical benefices "of good value."

Exclusive of this, the donations and legacies between 1550 and 1600 amounted to 1,828*l.* 9s. 8d. (an enormous sum in those days); and in 1550, when the school was first originated in design, the citizens contributed 2,476*l.* In 1682, Sir Robert Clayton, knight and alderman, built most part of the erection of the hospital,—the former hall having suffered much by the fire of 1666: the cost then exceeding 5,000*l.*—equal to 40,000*l.* of our present money.

Pepys's "Diary" sets down the donations given by governors from 1600 to 1650 at 35,157*l.* 0s. 6d.; and from 1650 to 1700, at 75,150*l.* 8s. 5d.

Sir John Moore had the writing-school rebuilt in 1684, at a cost proposed by him to be 3,000*l.* but which exceeded that amount by 2,300*l.* more! William Garway bequeathed five farms near Arundel, in Sussex, producing at that time (1770) 1,800*l.* per annum. John Fawke, Esq. left estates in Essex to maintain eight boys (of whom, two of Barking); and Thomas Guy, the pious founder of the hospital (in 1724), left a perpetual annuity of 400*l.* James St. Arnaud, of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, devised 8,000*l.*! These were of the principal donations, and all by citizens or their connections; added to which, the Corporation of London granted a lease from the City to the Governors of Christ's Hospital of the whole site and foundation, from 12th July, 1629, at 20s. a year until A.D. 1691; and again, in 1780, by a seasonable bequest, John Smith, Esq. completed the new grammar-school, the old one, built with materials saved from the fire of 1666, having fallen into decay and dry rot.

Such were the rise and progress of this great elementary school. The site, nearly a parallelogram, occupies about 4½ acres. It lay wholly insulated until recently, when houses on the south front, to Newgate-street, were abated (about 1824), to give an opening for the splendid Gothic Hall, since erected by the architect, Mr. Shaw; this line is about 500 feet long: on the west it was bounded by the old prison, the Compter; on the north by Bartholomew's Hospital with walls equally lofty; and on the east by the narrow ancient street called Ditch-lane. Along this close a neatly-planted garden ranges for some 150 or 200 feet, called the "Treasurer's Garden;" and it appears that this functionary is also provided with stabling (not long re-constructed) within the precincts: the latter expense and misappropriation might, however, have been effected before omnibus locomotion became prevalent. Primarily connected with the City, raised by her merchant princes, the subsisting corporate connection and dependence is easily understood; but the patronage of the school pertains still to the corporation, in the same ratio that it existed in the days of Sir Robert Clayton: the Lord Mayor for the year has two, the president two, the treasurer two, every alderman one annually, and to twelve common councilmen a proportion, which leaves to the other governors only one presentation in three or four years! The ordinary governors, of which there are now about 450, are admitted by ballot, on payment of 400*l.*; but aldermen are admitted *ex officio*, and it is understood that they contribute 200*l.* each. Moreover, in default of candidate governors, the privilege of nomination is reserved for the aldermen to elect governors at the same moderate entrance-fee: thus the corporation possesses one-third of the whole patronage.

There is not amongst public institutions, whether chartered or voluntary, or founded on pious bequests, one other in the United Kingdom that is better managed; nor is there one which, in its operation, not even excepting the public hospitals, confers a greater amount of cumulative good upon the community. There are, it is true, objections, and valid objections, to various of the details of regimen as derived from monastic times, and which remain unchanged. A minor one is the hideous, ungainly, inconvenient livery of the boys, wrapped in antiquated vestments, too hot for summer, and because the same in winter, too cold for that season; the yellow worsteds and clouted shoes, the bare head, productive of sore eyes and deafness in many cases—what can be more grotesque or inconsistent with modern usage? Preserve the frock and belt if you like, but abolish the breeches, and give trousers and freedom to the limbs; and above all, cover the head, at least in winter.

This is, however, but a matter of form,—the reform that is most to be desired would be a total removal of the truly admirable institution from the City, where the four acres and half, with buildings, are worth at *least* 50,000*l.* an acre, or 250,000*l.* to some of the land in possession of the hospital,—somewhere outside the suburbs,—say, distant at least six miles from the present centre.

The hospital has lands at Finchley, and also at Shooter's-hill, well situated for a new foundation,—and there a structure might be raised, in a position favourable to the health and corporeal development of the pupils,—as well as more protective of the moral tendencies of their education.

In Newgate-street, hemmed about with courts and purlieus, the boys, on emerging from control, are too apt to seek intercourse in vicinal places ill-suited to juvenile training.

It has been a biding cause of objection, that contagious sickness is too often brought into the school through this circumstance; and that the infirmary (a building disproportionably large to the foundation) is too often crowded, owing simply to the proximity of the City. A situation like Finchley, or on some of the farm lands in Surrey, Essex, or Kent, having ample scope for manly exercise, would check these evils; besides, that the juvenile establishment now at Hertford might be there in juxta-position, and under one surveillance.

Next to a prison,—close to an hospital,—a stone's-throw from Smithfield, but worst of all surrounded by public-houses, and lastly, in the din of city traffic, no location could be worse for a great school.

These are points discussed by many, and observed by all: they are given by one who has no interest in the concern, and who, having inquired into the details of management in the school, is bound to express his obligations to all connected with the establishment, for the openness and candour with which they showed and explained everything.

If there be any errors in that management as to education, they are sure to be reformed with the times; and blind adherence to monastic habits, and persistence in maintaining the friars' ground of antiquity (then perhaps, suburban, and suited to the object), is a fatuity that cannot be long upheld, since the civic authorities, themselves, are no longer denizens of the city, they too having their suburban villas; whilst by the change the funds would be increased, the patronage enlarged, and the school itself, with its princely revenue, might become a college inferior to no other seat of learning.

QUONDAM.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY MEDALS.—The annual distribution of medals amongst the students in the fine arts is about to take place. Much disappointment amongst the candidates was experienced on the occasion of the late lecture, at finding their drawings covered over—a proceeding never before adopted, and which has given rise to much conjecture as to the cause. One correspondent asserts that some of the competitors have not conformed to the strict requirements of the Academy regulations, and that influence in high quarters will be made to cover the shortcomings. It is to be hoped that the council will satisfy themselves that the respective pretensions of the candidates are founded in truth.

BRICKWORK IN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

At a meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society last week, Mr. J. H. Parker made some observations on the application of brickwork to Gothic architecture. According to the local *Herald*, he began by observing that the Gothic was, of all other styles, that which could most readily adapt itself to any material. Our ancestors built of stone where they could get it of granite in the granite districts, such as the south of Devon, parts of Wales and Brittany — in flint and chalk in those parts of the country where they are most easily to be obtained—and in brick in the clay districts. The great point which he would lay stress upon was that they made use of that material which was the *cheapest*.

An apparent contradiction, he said, occurred in the Fen country of Lincolnshire, where, amidst abundance of clay, and no stone, some of our finest stone buildings have been erected, but on examination it will be found that there is no inconsistency in this with the general theory. The stone they employed was Caen stone, which was placed on board the vessel close to the quarries, floated down the river on which Caen is situated, across the sea, and then up one of the numerous navigable streams which are found in that part of the country; so that Caen stone became to them, by the avoiding the expense of land carriage, the cheapest material almost that they could get.

He would go on to observe that brick was used in all ages, in all countries. It was needless to refer to the Roman buildings, in which, as his audience must be aware, tile (only another name for brick or burnt clay) was the chief element of construction. After the time of the Romans there was a lull in the history of building, and during the interval few buildings of any importance were erected. He could only mention Saint Clement's at Rome, and Brixworth and Saint Nicholas's, Leicester, in England.

After the revival, which took place in the eleventh century, was built the splendid Cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice, the fabric of which is of brick, covered with marble on the outside and mosaic on the inside;—in England, of the same period, St. Alban's Abbey and Colchester Castle

Of the twelfth century, the only example he could call to mind at the moment was St. Botolph's Priory, at Colchester, but he had no doubt many others might be mentioned. In France, at this period, we have curious specimens of brickwork—where the brick or tile is inserted with the stonework as ornament,—*e.g.* at Lyons, Vienna, and Le Puy (Numerous drawings of these were exhibited, to which Mr. Parker drew attention; as also throughout his address);—in Belgium, the ruins of S. Bavon, at Ghent; in Italy, S. Stephano and S. George, at Rome; Torcello and Murano, at Venice; at Constantinople, S. Theotoki.

Of the thirteenth century, in England, occur the fine examples of Little Wenham Hall, Suffolk, and Coggeshall, Essex; in France, numerous examples, to the drawings of which he begged to call attention; in Germany, S. Ausgar, at Bremen, and the Dom, at Cammin; in Italy, houses and palaces at Padua, Verona, and Mantua,—the church of S. Francis, at Assisi, and the campanili of S. Benedetto.

In the fourteenth century he had no example to notice in England. In France he would particularly mention the Cathedral of Alby, whose vault he believed to be of the largest span of any in Europe, being 88 feet wide by 90 feet high, and this was built entirely of brick, as also the tower of the same Cathedral, which was upwards of 200 feet high, and whose massive base has admitted of a chapel being dug out of it without injuring the stability of the fabric above. He also referred to other French examples;—in Germany, the Cathedral at Ulm; Churches at Pranzlau and Wismar; houses at Griefwald, and at Stralsund, Lubeck, and Auslau;—in Italy, the houses at Parma, the Doria Palace at Genoa, St. Bernardino at Verona; elegant details at Piacenza, the church of S. Petronio at Bologna; and at Venice the churches of the Frari and S. Giovanni.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there was an abundance of examples in England of moulded brick, chiefly of the time of Henry VIII. as Tattershall and Thornton Abbey, in Lincolnshire; Eton College, Buckinghamshire; Great Badham, Sandon, Layer Marney, and Ingalton, in Essex; Hurst-pierpoint, in Sussex; and several colleges at Cambridge; in France, numerous examples; in Holland, nearly all the churches, including such fine specimens as Rotterdam Delft and Leyden; in Germany, the church at Wismar, the town-halls at Hanover, Breslau, and Lubeck,—houses at Rostock and Brandenburg; in Spain, the palace of the Alhambra, with its very rich ornament of moulded brick; in Italy the campanile of S. Paulo, at Venice, and numerous houses. With regard to the brick ornament at Venice of this period, it should be observed that they adopt patterns identical with those which we have been accustomed to consider as belonging exclusively to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Before he concluded, he begged to impress upon the members of the society and their friends who were present that evening, that some of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe were built of brick.

Mr. Sewell then made some remarks on the advantages of employing brick, and especially moulded or ornamental brick. He knew that it was open to a very grave objection from the liability to the constant repetition of the same form, which would be contrary to the true principle of Gothic architecture; but in some cases, such as the mouldings of an arch, or a series of arches, or such details where uniformity and exact copy were needful, he approved highly of its introduction. At this moment he was employing it to some extent in his new buildings at Radley, and he found it to answer exceedingly well. He also spoke in high terms of Mr. Grimsley's qualifications, not only for the perfection to which he had brought his machinery for the manufacture of tile and brick, but also for the talent which he displayed as a sculptor. He had just had a series of heads made in tile, for which, if he had had them carved in stone, he would have had to pay at least fourteen guineas each. Mr. Grimsley had produced them in his hard-burnt clay, which is equally durable with stone, for three guineas, and there were no two alike. He also observed that the irregularity of outline, which was so constantly complained of as an objection to the use of burnt clay, he considered to be of no disadvantage: he would even go so far as to say that he believed that our artists of old expressly avoided the straight formal lines, and that the irregular outline afforded beauty to the work. As to the philosophy of this, however, he had not time or opportunity to enter into it on the present occasion.

MODE OF EFFECTING IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.

The committee appointed by the council of the Society of Arts, to consider and report on this subject, held their first meeting on Tuesday, the 21st ult. Present: H. T. Hope, esq. in the chair; Mr. J. B. Bunning; Mr. E. Chadwick, C.B.; Mr. H. Cole, C.B.; Mr. Lewis Cubitt; Mr. G. Godwin; Sir Hector Greig, K.C.M.; Mr. S. Redgrave; Mr. Tite, F.R.S.; &c.

Mr. Cole stated the object of the appointment of the committee, and the members present proceeded to arrange the course of proceedings to be adopted. It was said that in carrying out the improvements in Paris there was not only no loss, but that profit actually accrued; whilst, on the contrary, in London, it was admitted by all the members of the committee, such improvements are always calculated to entail a loss of *one-third their cost.*

It was the general opinion of the committee that this heavy cost was due, in a great measure, to the very costly and inefficient modes of procedure in this country for the compulsorily obtaining possession of houses, lands, &c. for the purpose of public improvements; and numerous instances were cited exemplifying the results of the English system. The committee considered it to be most desirable to obtain, in the first instance, authentic data as to how these matters are managed in France, and with what results as to cost, &c. with a view, if such results should appear favourable, to ascertain how far the French system, or any portion of it, consistently with the habits of the people of this country, could be introduced into our system.

It was urged that great costs were entailed by the option which the "Lands' Clauses Act" gave of jury or *reference*; and a recent reference was mentioned touching some property at Harwich, which lasted twenty days, and must have cost 100*l.* a day.

The committee instructed the secretary to enter into communication with the municipal authorities in Paris, to endeavour to obtain from them particulars as to the mode of procedure for compulsorily obtaining possession of property for public improvements, with such details as to the practical working of the system there, in reference to the cost of making them, as will enable a comparison to be made between that and the system in operation here.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Lincoln.—The Roman Catholic Chapel in Silver-street, after being considerably altered, has been reopened for divine worship. The body is a nave, with a semicircular apse at the north end. On the gospel side is an aisle with three arches, running down part of the east side of the nave, and this part of the building also contains the sacristy, with a gallery above. On the west side of the nave there are schools for boys and girls, the approach being from the nave; and from the schools there is an opening into a second apse. The front of the building has a porch flanked with stone columns and capitals, and above there is a window with small lights, and the point is surmounted by a cross. The style of the building is Romanesque. The roof is an open stained one. The altar stands in the apse beneath a semidome, and the arch is flanked by stone columns. Messrs. T. S. Nickoll and T. Willson, of London, were the architects, and Mr. W. Kirk, of Lincoln, was the builder.

Ingrave (*Essex*).—This church, built about 100 years since by the then Lord Petre,—a most wretched specimen of the age,—is about to be rearranged, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Clarke. The strange arrangement of pews in parallel steps, and the fabric generally, will be modernized more in bearing with the better spirit of the time. The works will be carried out by Mr. J. Hammond.

Headcorn (*Kent*).—The long-delayed work of repair at Headcorn Church, Kent, is now likely very soon to be in progress, under the direction of the above-named architect. The decay of years has led to his ordering shores to be put up to support the roofs; and, after much disappointment, the vicar has raised a considerable sum towards the cost contemplated.

South Stoneham.—The ancient church of South Stoneham, situated in a rural parish near Southampton, has, by the exertions of the vicar, been repaired, repewed, and enlarged, and was on 23rd ult. re-opened. By the late alterations, says the *Hampshire Advertiser*, besides removing the barbarously constructed gallery and lofty pews, by which the principal features of the church were mutilated and disfigured, a south transept has been added, affording additional accommodation; and the many interesting but mutilated monuments have been carefully restored. Three churches have been erected within the last few years in the same parish, through the instrumentality of the vicar. The restorations of the mother church have been executed by Mr. Burt, of Portswood, builder, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. G. Guillaume, of Southampton, architect. There are still 200*l.* deficient in the restoration fund.

Longdon upon-Tern (*Shropshire*).—On 12th ult. this church was re-opened, after additions and improvements constituting almost a rebuilding. The chancel, the porch, and the roof are entirely new. The portions of the old walls left standing (not more than 20 feet on each side) have been considerably raised, and 20 feet have been added to the length of the nave. The interior arrangements, fittings, and decorations are also entirely new. The whole has been done at a cost of about 700*l.* exclusive of

gifts. The east and west windows of stained glass are from the manufactory of Mr. Evans, of Shrewsbury. The chancel floor, of rich encaustic tiles, is the gift of Mr. H. Minton. The aisles and porch floor, of highly ornamental tiles, is from the works of Mr. T. Boultbee, of Chatwell, in this county. This is a new description of tile, according to the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, which states that this is the first church in which it has been extensively used.

Stafford.—The authorities of St Mary's Church, Stafford, object to the disfigurement of the walls of their church, which has been recently restored, by the introduction of monuments; and in a recent instance, it has been determined by the bar on the Oxford circuit to place the bust of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd in the Crown Court of that town.

Eccleshall (Staffordshire).—The re-opening of the district church of Croxton, in this parish, took place on the 23rd ult. It has been entirely rebuilt, and consists of nave with north and south aisle, covered with open timber-roof in one span; also, a chancel, terminating with an apse, and a children's aisle, at the end of north aisle. The style of building is plain decorated. The porch is of English oak, on a stone basement. The windows of the aisles are glazed with ornamental quarries, and the chancel windows with Venetian glass in circular panes. The floors of the chancel and communion are paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. The pulpit and lectern are of Bath stone, carved. The works have been executed by Messrs. Espley, of Eccleshall, from the designs of Mr. Ewan Christian.

Barnsley.—On Tuesday before last, the corner-stone of the new Congregational Church in Regent-street, of this town, was laid by Mr. J. Shaw, brother of the founder of the building, who, according to the record placed under the stone, contributes one-half of the cost, the English Congregational Building Society giving a grant of 500*l.* and the remaining portion being raised by voluntary offerings. The estimated cost of the building, exclusive of the ground and of professional charges, was 3,978*l.* 1s. 6d. the freehold plot of land having been purchased for 735*l.* The digging for the foundation was begun on 28th September last, and the first stone was laid by the workmen on 16th Oct.

Chapel-Allerton.—The improvements in Chapel-Allerton church, which have been in progress for several months, being now nearly completed, it will be re-opened on 10th instant. The tower has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. W. W. Brown, who also contributed the bells, clock, star-window, new wall, and palisades surrounding the churchyard. The improvements in the interior of the church have been made by the congregation at large. The underdrawn ceiling has been removed, and the roof thrown open and ornamented with tracery and mouldings. Stained glass windows have been substituted for the former plain ones. The whole of the improvements have been made under the direction of Messrs. Perkins and Backhouse, architects.

Boston.—The first stone of the General Cemetery Chapel here, open to all, irrespective of religious creed or opinion, was laid on Monday, by the mayor. The ministers of different religious denominations in the town took part in the services.

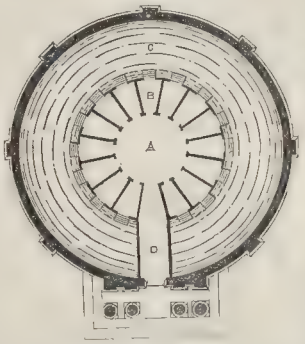
Grimsby.—A meeting of the local authorities here, was held in the Town-hall, on 17th ult. for the purpose of opening tenders for the erection of a chapel-lodge, and other buildings connected with the new cemetery; also for enclosure thereof by a brick-wall, with iron palisading, and the laying out of the grounds as per plans of Messrs. Maughan and Fowler. The lowest tender for the completion of the whole works was that of Mr. William Hollingworth, of Grimsby: there were eight others, the highest of which was Mr. Johnson, of Laceby. Mr. Hollingworth's tender was 1,897*l.* 18s. 4½d. Mr. Johnson's was 2,377*l.* 17s. The works are to be commenced forthwith.

Tanfield (Gateshead).—Through the liberality of Mr. John Eden, of Beamish-park, according to the *Gateshead Observer*, a tower has recently been erected in Tanfield Church, at an expense of 300*l.*

A PLAN FOR A SWIMMING-BATH.

In the arrangement of swimming-baths, all that I have heard of have been made on one principle, viz. that of occupying a certain area or space of greater or less dimensions, and square, oblong, oval, or circular in shape, as caprice or local circumstances may prevail, with a suite of dressing-boxes, arranged wholly or partly round the space so occupied with water.

Under such circumstances, every person using the bath sees every one similarly employed, and is seen by every one. There is no doubt but that many persons, from a feeling of delicacy, which is entitled to respect, shrink from using the bath under such circumstances. I have endeavoured to meet this objection in the annexed plan, which, with the accompanying references, will explain itself:—



A. Waiting-room.
B. Space occupied by dressing-boxes, having each steps into *c*, the bath.
C. Swimming-bath.
D. Entrance with bridge over the swimming-bath.

Hot and shower-baths, &c. proposed over B.

Advantages supposed to exist:—1st. Privacy in the use of the swimming-bath. 2nd. Increased area for swimming, with a less supply of water.

M.

THE LATE CAPT. MANBY.

Capt. George William Manby, well known as the inventor of several kinds of apparatus for saving lives in cases of shipwreck, died the week before last, at his residence, Pedestal House, Southtown, near Great Yarmouth. Capt. Manby was born at Hilgay, in Norfolk, November 28, 1765, and was consequently in his 90th year. At an early age he entered the army, and having acquired the rank of captain, he was appointed, in 1803, master of the barracks at Great Yarmouth. In this situation he was accustomed to hear of shipwrecks; and, like other persons, he regarded them at first as irremediable calamities. In February, 1807, he witnessed, however, the loss of the *Snipe* gun-brig, and saw sixty-seven persons perish in quick succession, within sixty yards of the beach; and this distressing scene, and the other disasters produced by the gale, which raged on the occasion,—after which 117 dead bodies were picked up on a line of coast of not more than thirty miles,—made such a strong impression upon him, that he was induced to set his inventive faculties to work, and to try and devise some means of affording relief on the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. At first he thought of throwing a line to a stranded vessel from a balista, but he found that such a machine would be unwieldy, and unfitted for the purpose. It then occurred to him that a piece of ordnance might be employed with advantage; and a successful experiment which he had made in 1783, when he threw a line from a small mortar over a church, convinced him that the idea was practicable. Having succeeded in obtaining from the Board of Ordnance the use of a small mortar, he began a series of trials, but at first he encountered considerable difficulties. The great problem to be solved was, how to connect the shot with the rope in a secure manner. Chains of every kind broke on the discharge, but at length stout strips of raw hide, platted closely, were found to answer the purpose. Repeated trials, during every kind of weather, increased Capt. Manby's confidence in the excellence of his plan, and, on the 12th of February, 1808, an opportunity occurred for proving its utility. The brig *Elizabeth*, of Plymouth, appeared in a position of imminent danger, about 150 yards from the beach. The crew had lashed themselves to the rigging, and the waves fiercely agitated by a heavy gale from the N.E. broke rudely over them, and threatened every minute to hurry them into eternity. In this apparently hopeless state of affairs, Capt. Manby brought his apparatus to work: a line was thrown over the ship: a boat was hauled off by it; and the crew, consisting of seven men, were brought safely to land. It must have been a proud moment to the gallant captain, when the master stated to him that "benumbed by cold, and exhausted by fatigue, he and his men had been ready to sink under their apparently inevitable fate, but that when the rope was unexpectly thrown on board, they felt as if a new life had been given them, and instantly became collected, and able to exert themselves for their own preservation." In the course of the winter, which was one of some severity, Capt. Manby rescued the crews of several vessels; and in 1810, Mr. Curwen, M.P. brought his services before the notice of the House of Commons. A select committee was appointed to consider the subject, and an investigation was made into the extent and character of previous inventions for the same object. In 1792, Lieut. Bell, of the Artillery, had laid before the Society of Arts a plan for throwing a rope on shore, by means of a shell from a mortar, on board the vessel in distress; and 50 guineas were awarded him, after some experiments at Woolwich. Some of Lieut. Bell's friends considered that the invention was entitled to parliamentary notice, but in many respects it was open to objection, and it would be generally impossible to use a mortar from a ship *in extremis*. The committee reported so favourably of Capt. Manby and his exertions, that a handsome grant was made to him out of the national exchequer, and he was employed to report upon the dangerous parts of the eastern coast from Yarmouth to the Frith of Forth. Having concluded his task, he recommended that mortars constructed on his principle should be stationed along the coast; and in 1814 the House of Commons petitioned the Prince Regent, that the suggestion might be carried into effect. It was so far attended to, that in the course of two years the apparatus was ordered for fifty-nine stations. At this period of our national history there was, comparatively speaking, a lamentable indifference as to the fate of the brave mariners who sailed along our shores. There was a latent reproach in the poet's lines,—

> "Ye gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease,
> Oh, little do ye think of the dangers of the seas;"

and Capt. Manby used his utmost exertions to remove it. A bounty of 15*l.* was given by the Government to every man who was lucky enough to capture a smuggler, but the salvage of human lives went officially unrewarded; and with the view of correcting the anomaly, associations for the preservation of life from shipwreck were established in the district and throughout the kingdom. In 1823 a second committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the subject; and a fresh grant to Capt. Manby marked their appreciation of his various exertions. The gallant captain was not indeed of one idea: he did not rest contented with one triumph; but was continually pressing forward to the attainment of a new success. To obtain a momentary view of a vessel on a dark night, he devised an apparatus for throwing up balls filled with stars to explode at a certain height from the ground; and he also suggested the use of shells filled with a burning composition, to enable a crew to discern the flight of a rope projected to them. He was incidentally induced to direct his attention to the manufacture of ropes; and with the view of correcting mildew and rot, he advised the disuse of vegetable mucilage, and the immersion of all new ropes in a solution of sugar of lead and alum in equal parts. Life-

boats also attracted his notice, and he made various suggestions for their improvement. Even when he became considerably advanced in years, the ardour of his youth remained unimpaired; and having invented a new kind of harpoon, he actually made a journey to the northern seas in order to test its efficiency. For these and other worthy services he received at various times 7,000*l.* out of the national exchequer; and as the benefits of his inventions were not limited to any nation, but were of universal application, the thanks of almost all the potentates of Europe were conveyed to him. As a contemporary of Nelson, he felt a deep interest in the life and actions of that distinguished man; and he has left behind him a considerable collection of original letters, autographs, and other relics of the Norfolk hero. War has its glories, peace its honours; and it must have been a consoling thought to the gallant old philanthropist, that his various inventions had been the means of saving upwards of 1,000 lives, while they are still in useful operation. Simple and unostentatious in his habits, he courted not in his latter days the approbation of the world, but the poor of the locality will miss his considerate charity, especially in the dreary season on which we are now entering. He was, in short, an honour to his generation, and his loss ought to be deplored as well by those who live at home at ease as by those that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their lives on the great waters.

"LIMNER" AND ILLUMINATION.

I do not usually answer objections to my written statements, otherwise I should waste my life in idle controversy; but as what I say to the workmen at the Architectural Museum is necessarily brief, and in its words, though not in its substance, unconsidered, I will answer, if you will permit me, any questions or cavils which you may think worthy of admission into your columns on the subject of these lectures.

I do not know if the Cambridge correspondent, whose letter you inserted last week, is more zealous for the honour of Carey, or anxious to detect me in a mistake. If the former, he will find, if he take the trouble to look at the note in the 264th page of the second volume of the "Stones of Venice," that Carey's reputation is not likely to suffer at my hands. But the translation, in the instance quoted, is inadmissible. It does not matter in the least whence the word "limner" is derived. I did not know, when I found fault with it, that it was a corruption of "illuminator," but I knew perfectly that it did not, in the existing state of the English language, *mean* "illuminator." No one talks of "limning a missal," or of a "limned missal." The word is now universally understood as signifying a painter or draughtsman in the ordinary sense, and cannot be accepted as a *translation* of the phrase of which it is a *corruption.**

Touching the last clause of the letter, I should have thought that a master of arts of Cambridge might have had wit enough to comprehend that characters may be illegible by being far off, as well as by being ill-shaped; and that it is not less difficult to read what is too small to be seen, than what is too strange to be understood. The inscriptions on the Houses of Parliament are illegible, not because they are in black letter, but because, like all the rest of the work on that, I suppose the most effeminate and effectless heap of stones ever raised by man, they are utterly unfit for their position.

J. Ruskin.

OXFORD MUSEUM COMPETITION.

It is understood that nothing positive can be known of the result of the museum competition before the 11th. Mr. Hardwick has reported that neither of the designs selected can be erected for the stipulated sum, and the delegacy have to go to congregation for further powers; the consent of the Hebdomadel Council must also be obtained.

"Nisi Dominus, &c." and "Fiat Justitia ruat cœlum" appear the favourites.

The delegacy are bound to do justice to those architects who adhered to the stipulations. A competitor objects that the perspective views of the candidate signing "Fiat Justitia, &c." were *coloured*, contrary to the stipulations.

* We are disposed to think Mr. Ruskin will find, on looking farther, that the word limner still has its old meaning, and that Carey is right. In Craig's excellent "Technological and Etymological Dictionary, of 1852," the word stands,—"Limner (enlumineur, Fr., a painter; one who decorates books with initial pictures."—Ed.

THE TOMB OF QUEEN ELEANOR AND PART OF THE SHRINE OF HENRY V. IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Beautiful as are the various aisles, chapels, and other portions of the Abbey Church of Westminster, there is perhaps no other part which combines such picturesque appearance, variety of well distributed ornament, and effect of light and shadow, as the shrine of Henry V. shown in the engraving. We have before noticed this fine architectural monument to a great king. Most visitors are struck by the excellence of the carving, both in design and execution. The figures, which are carried along the screen, in niches, have a considerable resemblance to each other, and are mostly habited in long gowns, fastened by a buckled belt, and reaching to the feet, with a cloak over them: others represent ecclesiastics; and several of them have books. The coronation, in a square compartment, is supposed by Gough to represent the coronation of Henry V. in this church, by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry Beaufort, the king's uncle. The canopies over the coronation, and nine small figures, are surmounted by devices of the swan and antelope alternately. The large cornices under the figures are likewise ornamented with swans and antelopes, collared and chained to a tree, on which is a flaming cresset light. Henry V. is said to have used this badge "by the reason of his dissolute life in the tyme of his father's raigne, when, after the death of the sayd king, his father, he was anoynted and crowned monarch of this realme, betooke unto him for his badge or cognizance, a cresset light burnynge, shewinge thereby that, altho his virtuous and good parts had been formerly obscured, and lay as a dead cole, wanting light to kindle it, by reason of tender years and evill company, that notwithstanding he beinge now come to his perfecte years and riper understanding, had shaken off his evill councellers, and, being now come to his highe and imperial throne, that his virtues which before had laine dead, should now, by his righteous raigne, shine as the light cresset, which is no ordinary light, meaning also that he should be a light and guide to his people to follow him in all honour and virtue."

On the top of Henry's Chapel were formerly deposited the ragged regiment, as it was called by those who exhibited the curiosities of the Abbey. The regiment consisted of wooden effigies (clothed in the costume of the time), of several kings, queens, and other important persons, who have been buried here. These effigies were in former times borne in the funeral processions of the great, and served to remind the spectators of the living appearance of those about to be committed to the dust. We are told that this regiment, which is particularly curious as examples of costume, is still preserved in some dark and secluded corner. There is now in this place several models of churches, one of which is the model constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, in the reign of Queen Anne, of his proposed alteration of the Abbey Church, by erecting an elevated spire in the central tower. We believe that the other models are those of St. Mary's and St. Clement's in the Strand, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and St. John's, Westminster. Here are also, it is said, some models by Roubiliac, together with some other matters of interest: we see no reason why these should be shut up from the the public; or if the exhibition of them would detain the vergers too long, why not send them to the Architectural Museum?

In an article in the *Builder*, Vol. XI. No. 561, with which we gave an engraving of the iron work at the entrance of the tomb of Henry V. we referred to the extreme beauty of that which surmounts the north side of the tomb of Queen Eleanor.

J. Crull, a Fellow of the Royal Society, who wrote an account of the antiquities of Westminster Abbey, "adorned with draughts of the tombs, curiously engraven," published in 1711, speaking of the tomb of Queen Eleanor, says, "It is a very neat tomb, standing more to the north-east than that of her royal husband, beyond that of King Henry III. which stands betwixt these monuments. The pedestal is composed only of freestone and grey marble, whereon are engraven the arms of England, Castile, Leon, and Pontois, in Ponthieu. On the back side there appears (to be seen in the area or passage), a sepulchre painted thereon, with divers monks at their prayers round about it, all *in plano*; but her image most curiously done in brass, gilt with gold; her hair dishevelled, and falling very handsomely about her shoulders; on her head a crown, under a fine canopy, supported by two cherubims, all of brass gilt, half encompassed, viz. on the left side, with the screen of iron wrought through in various figures and shapes, are things well worthy the attention of the curious spectator or reader."

We quote the above because the armorial bearings on the tomb and the painting have now become almost invisible.

Queen Eleanor, whose name is so beautifully enshrined in English history, was the only daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile and Leon. She was married to Edward while Prince of Wales, who went in person into Castile to treat of and consummate the match. She bore to King Edward, among other children, Edward II. She died, and was entombed here Dec. 17, 1219.

The iron-work was taken down some years ago; and, if we mistake not, it was sold as old iron, but on some remonstrance being made, was repurchased by the chapter. The public may thank the Rev. Dr. Buckland, dean of Westminster, that it is now in its old position. For some time it lay in the Blaize Chapel, amongst the iron-work of different tombs. A portion of the iron-work of Henry V.'s tomb was stowed away in a large chest which brought the remains of Major André to England. The iron-work shown in our view, is, perhaps, the finest specimen of early iron-work in this country. It is wrought-iron, rivetted, and was made by Thomas de Leghton, smith, at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, about 1292, in which year he was paid 13*l.* equal to at least 180*l.* of modern currency. The fact of so large a sum having been paid, has led to the question whether the small work remaining is the whole of the screen originally constructed, and to a suspicion that the screen was formerly to the plinth of the tomb; for as the tomb itself was painted and otherwise elaborately decorated, there would be as much or more reason for protecting it as for screening the effigy, which is so high above the aisle or ambulatory. A writer in the *Athenæum*, at the time it was refixed, said,—"The character of the work itself suggests some reflections. We have here a dated specimen of foliated screen-work. The time at which it was executed is early—in what is architecturally termed the Decorated Period—yet the details are thoroughly those of the Early English style, resembling, indeed, in some points, the Norman; as, for instance, the masks of animals' heads, in which several of the main stanchions terminate. Among these, the heads of the boar, ape, dog, &c. may be particularly remarked. It is true that we may suppose these peculiarities to have arisen from the fact, that workers in iron were likely to have been slower in adopting new fashions than workers of stone; but this is not very probable, seeing how widely the taste for ornamental work prevailed in the thirteenth century. We think it possible that old styles were copied then, just as they are copied now. At any rate, those purists in architectural history who date transitions within half an hour of half a century, would do well to give some attention to this screen." The stone-work of the queen's tomb was constructed by Master Richard de Crundale, mason, who began the Charing-cross. William Sprot and John de Ware, founders, of London, supplied the metal for casting the effigy of the queen, which lies in placid beauty on the tomb. The effigy was modelled in wax, and cast by William Torell, a goldsmith, probably an Englishman. Above the effigy was originally a canopy of wood, made by Thomas de Hockington, carpenter. This canopy was painted by Master Walter de Durham, painter, who also executed the paintings on the side of the tomb.

THE TOMB OF QUEEN ELEANOR AND PART OF THE SHRINE OF HENRY V. IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

AMONGST other works now in progress for improving the sanitary condition of the metropolis and its thoroughfares, may be mentioned the closing of six streets in Westminster, for the purpose of effecting an efficient drainage, viz. Delahay-street and mews, Charles-street, Duke-street, and Gardner's-lane. The narrowness of these streets, and the fear of disturbing the foundations of the houses, have caused the principal sewerage works to be carried out by tunnelling; a rather difficult task in the streets of London, the many pipes intersecting proving most formidable and annoying obstructions to the sewer moles.

The great line of communication with the Eastern Counties, Long-lane, has been again closed, after the formation of the monster sewer from Finsbury to the Fleet, in Farringdon-street. The earth having subsided under the temporary roadway, Long-lane is now undergoing a substantial repavement. Although this sewer was on an extensive scale, not a single accident occurred; but since the ground has settled, the premises of Messrs. Weerings, bookbinders, in Long-lane, have sunk so much as to render it necessary to take down the front

An extensive clearage is being effected in the line of Victoria-street, from Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell, comprising Ouslow-street, Vine-street, Saffron-hill, Coweross, &c.—a merciful demolition! which will leave the whole line completely open; and when the roadway is perfected, it will be thrown open so as to communicate direct from the city to the station of the Great Northern Railway, King's-cross. Those who have been driven out should be considered.

An extensive sewerage is being formed in Stamford-street, blocking for the time the communication between the South Western Railway and the city.

In Basinghall-street, several extensive buildings intercepting the passage to Coleman-street, are being demolished, and it is proposed to open a communication from Moorgate-street to Gresham-street and the General Post-office, which will much diminish the almost impassable traffic in Cheapside.

For a considerable time the paviors have blocked up a most important section of the East End, the road from Whitechapel church to Mile-end Gate. The tortuous windings which carriages endure through the delay in opening this piece of street, entail loss of time, danger, and increased distance.

ON METROPOLITAN RATING.

A RECENT leading article in the *Times* directed public attention to this subject; and the intimate acquaintance with such a municipal anomaly, which must be had by many of your readers, will render it suggestive enough. The leader in question terminates with these remarkably consolatory words:—"As to reform, we will speak of that humbly, and with bated breath. Perhaps, however, it will come at last, and all the better for coming at last, about A.D. 2000; so we will content ourselves with leaving on record this picture of the metropolis for the use of posterity. The pear is not ripe yet. We only hope it will not be rotten before it is ripe."

Is not the protest somewhat analagous to the tantalizingly tempting, if so doubtful and Hesperides-like fruit, left as it is on the fugitive page of a daily paper? If, however, the editor of the *Times* were to adopt your plan in reprinting your sanitary articles* in a separate volume, and reproduced the articles on municipal and sanitary questions of the last quarter of a century, published in a tangible form, it would confer a boon upon the public at large, and be the means of obtaining a more permanent and extended attention to a very important subject.

We are now almost exclusively engaged with one great question; but when the present war is happily terminated, whether one or five years hence, we shall be blest with a redundance of capital and time to warrant the grappling with this social question.

So happily do we appear situate at the present day, that no medium can be found for political agitation: the last great question of the day has proved a bugbear, and appears to cease to exist for want of its name—"protection." Practically, we appear contented with any party, so that it is the most capable. "Corn" was made the vehicle of much and prolonged political agitation: might not "municipal rating" be equally so? and the agitator would be in a happier position than the ancient mechanician, who, in a moment of enthusiasm, wished for the fulcrum to move the world. Here, at any rate, is the fulcrum ready for the lever, which, when properly combined, might be instrumental in moving that metropolitan world of "patient endurance."

The various subjects are so numerous that would fall within the scope of any general measure for the reform and generalising of "metropolitan rating," that it is hardly possible to refer to them in a letter. The following may be mentioned as directly or indirectly affected;—the construction and regulation of buildings; the paving of our streets; drainage, water and gas supply, now frequently antagonistic to the very existence of our thoroughfares; bridges, their construction and regulation, seven of which we possess, and three alone we can use, with all sorts of projects for new ones, before we have tried the effect of opening and forming avenues to those existing,* with a river traffic so enormous as amply to pay for commodious permanent structures, for embankation and debarcation, at present managed, or rather mismanaged, by almost irresponsible bodies of men; schemes for embanking and purifying the said river, without end, borrowed from the genius of Martin and enthusiasm of Trench, who agitated the question and himself a quarter of a century back,† with a foreign export tonnage that in the last century quadrupled itself, and an import which quintupled, both of which have during the last half-century made even greater strides; but we are, notwithstanding, blessed with the same amount of dock accommodation as when the crowded St. Katharine's Docks were finished a quarter of a century back. The last may hardly come within the category, except as illustrative of how individuals have swamped general measures.

A BROTHER PROFESSIONAL.

* *Vide* "London Shadows," A.D. 1854.

* *Vide* Report, Port of London, 1799; Sir Howard Douglas on Metropolitan Bridges, Boone, 1845; Bunnoch on ditto, Wilson, 1801.

† *Vide* House of Commons Report, 1800, Trench's Thames Quay, quarto, London, 1827; House of Commons Report on Thames Embankment, 1844.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Spilsby.—Through the liberality of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, a new corn-exchange has been erected here. Its opening last week was commemorated by a public dinner.

Chelmsford.—The local *Chronicle* reports the laying of the chief stone of Sir Anthony Browne's new almshouses, or rather the modern, enlarged, and extended asylum for the poor around South Weald, about being raised on the foundation which he provided in connection with the Brentwood Grammar School 300 years ago. The stone was laid on Tuesday in last week by Lady Sophia Tower. The patron and wardens have selected a picturesque and healthy spot, on the hill just beyond the church towards Brook-street, commanding a view up to the distant Thames. The buildings have been in progress for the last three months, and are now in a state of great forwardness, some of them being roofed in. They consist of a chapel and ten almshouses, the various buildings being so arranged as to be gradated according to the fall of the ground. The chapel, which forms the centre feature of the group, is in the Early Decorated style, lighted with three lights in the east and west. The roof is diagonally framed, and the interior arrangements are to be open, on the plan of subsellæ, with returns. The almshouses have projecting roofs all along the south and west fronts, so as to form a continuous covered walk; and the interior of each contains a keeping-room, bed-room, kitchen, scullery, and other requisites for convenience and comfort. The materials with which the whole is built are of red brick relieved with black, and the windows and door-frames are all of Caen stone. At the lower part there is a conduit on an octagon plan after the ancient type, for the supply of water to all the houses. The architect is Mr. Teulon, and the contractor Mr. Hammond, of Warley-common. The whole cost will be about 1,800*l.*

Chatham.—The system of forced labour by convicts, which was formerly carried out at Chatham dockyard, having been abolished, and in lieu thereof the present plan of free-paid labour introduced, the Government, some time back, decided on reverting to the previous plan of employing convicts in Chatham dockyard. Arrangements were accordingly made for erecting convict-prisons on a large scale near the dockyard. The site selected was a piece of several acres at the rear of the dockyard. The contract for the whole of the works was taken by Messrs. Piper, and early in May last the undertaking was commenced. The pile of buildings is now hastening towards completion. The building is T shaped, the main building with its lateral springing from the centre being several hundred feet in length. This shape is similar to the prison at Portsmouth, which is said to possess advantages over buildings constructed differently. The building consists of basement-floors and three stories above, and when completed will accommodate about 2,000 persons, each in a separate cell. The flooring of each cell is of slate, and the partitions and ceilings are of grooved iron. Each cell is 8 feet in length and 4 feet in width, and a plan of ventilation has been introduced into each cell which will be under the control of the prisoner. A portion of the prison being built on arches, these receptacles serve for store and warehouses. A walled passage will communicate from the dockyard to the prison. Some distance from the main building are the punishment-cells, to which access from the prison will be obtained by an underground tunnel. The building is to be heated by means of flues running the whole length of the centre: these flues are 3 feet wide. Each cell will be lighted with gas. Workshops on a large scale are being erected. There is also a chapel, hospital, and cooking-house with steam-machinery. A large bathing-pond, exercise-yards, and the several offices connected with so large an establishment, will also be built. The whole of the sewerage runs direct into the river. Houses for a large number of warders will also be built. The whole will be surrounded by a brick wall 18 feet high, extending to the length of little less than two miles.

Margate.—The new landing-pier has of late progressed rapidly, and the whole of the piles, with but one or two exceptions, are driven, so that the upper works can be proceeded with without delay. In a few more months this project will be completed.

Dover.—A dinner was given in the reservoir at the Castle-hill here, on Tuesday before last, to celebrate the completion of one great portion of the drainage and waterworks of the town under the Health of Towns Act. The reservoir is 108 feet long, 62 feet in width, and contains fifteen groined arches. It is capable of holding 500,000 gallons of water; and 2,000,000 of bricks were used in its construction together with the necessary buildings attached.

Tipton.—A sanitary committee formed some time since in this town having petitioned for the application of the General Public Health Act to the parish, Mr. Ranger has been sent down as inspector, to make inquiries as to the expediency of acceding to the prayer of the petition.

Macclesfield.—The governors of the free grammar-school in this town have decided on erecting new school-buildings. The present ones being in a very dilapidated state, it is intended to pull them down and offer the site for sale, the new buildings to be erected on a commanding situation at the back of the present ones, in a field called the school-field. The proposed buildings have been designed by Mr. F. Bellhouse, of the firm of Messrs. D. Bellhouse and Sons, Manchester, who have entered into a contract to execute the same for about 3,000*l.* They comprise, a main school-room, 45 feet by 30 feet; three class-rooms, 18 feet by 15 feet each; two porches, and hat and cloak rooms; a house for the second master, containing two parlours, kitchen, two cellars, and four bed rooms; a lodge, with sitting-room, bed-room, kitchen, and cellar; and an entrance gateway, with stone gate-piers and iron-gates, together with the requisite yards and conveniences. The style of the new buildings is Gothic, of very plain character, with high-pitched roofs and lofty octagonal chimney-shafts. The walling is to be executed in hammer-dressed stone from the neighbourhood, backed with brickwork. The estimates include the whole of the school and house fixtures and finishings, and the whole is

expected to be completed by the end of next year (1855). Messrs. Cawley and Firth, surveyors, of Macclesfield, have been appointed clerks of the works.

Leeds.—The trustees of the Leeds Infirmary, according to the *Leeds Intelligencer*, have consented to the temporary erection of the statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Baron Marochetti, in the Infirmary Gardens, the committee to remove it at their own expense on the request of the trustees. The statue will be erected as soon as forwarded by the artist, which will be at an early period. The permanent site at present contemplated is in front of the new Town Hall, when that building is completed.

Manchester.—At the conclusion of a lecture lately delivered at Ancoats, by Mr. Turner, on behalf of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, Alderman Neild adverted to the proposed establishment of public baths and washhouses for Manchester and Salford, and stated that Government had promised to grant a charter of incorporation to the society about to be formed for that purpose, and that several influential persons were disposed to subscribe liberally to the object.

THE TOMBS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A remark in the letter of your correspondent, "M. H." has revived in my mind an impression which I have several times intended to communicate to you, in the hope that I might have an opportunity of submitting it to your readers. The observation I have alluded to, relates to the tomb of the Countess Aveline, and is as follows:—"I would observe that this tomb, though eminently beautiful, is small, and simple in its details, and that a comparatively small amount would be required for its effectual restoration, for which there are ample existing authorities, without the necessity for the restorer's exercising his own invention, and thus rendering it questionable."

Now, to use the words of this writer, I am of opinion that *all* restorations are "questionable," and I think the proposed restoration of the royal tombs is an act of violence to some of our dearest associations. As a matter of necessity, or for any practical purpose, such a restoration is uncalled for. The oft-advanced justification for so-called restoration of churches, viz. that they must be rendered available for the services of our religion, is altogether wanting in this instance. It is a mere question of taste, and must be undisguisedly regarded in that light only. And let me ask what pleasure will a spic-and-span, tinselly-looking tomb give to the man who now loves to wander dreamily through the grey aisles of that glorious abbey? Will it carry him back three or four hundred years? Will the scenes and events in which its occupant was an actor "come like shadows at the call of memory?" Will he unconsciously forget the present, and live for an instant in the romance of the past? I answer, *No.* On the contrary, his feelings will be shocked,—the effect on his mind will be like that of a distressing discord on the ear. Instead of the memorial of ages gone by, he will see the garish craftiwork of yesterday; and the dim vision of a sainted king will vanish while he criticises the skill of a modern architect. That the royal tombs have been sacrilegiously injured and grossly neglected, is apparent to every one who visits the Abbey; but the interest about them is as great as if they were more perfect, or perhaps greater. They are in a manner consecrated by age, and they possess a charm which no amount of gilding, or enamel, or piecing of stone-work can give them. Let them, therefore be preserved *as they are*, and if it be thought desirable, let models be made, which may be deposited in the British or in the Architectural Museum. Upon these models, experiments may be tried, and conjectural restorations indulged in with impunity; but a process of this nature applied to the originals themselves would be neither more nor less than a national calamity. F. S. A.

COFFER DAMS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

On November 28th the paper read was "A Description of the Coffer-dams used in laying the Lines of Water-pipes from Twickenham to Richmond, crossing the River Thames," by Mr George James Munday.

When the Southwark and Vauxhall, and the West Middlesex water companies united for the purpose of laying two parallel lines of pipes of 36 inches diameter from Hampton-wick, 19½ miles by the river, above London-bridge, to the existing pumping engines, and filtering beds, &c. at Battersea and at Hammersmith, it was necessary to lay the pipes (to which two lines of 21 inches diameter were added at this portion) across the river Thames between the Twickenham and the Richmond shores, at a short distance below Richmond-bridge. The span of the river in the diagonal direction, necessary for the pipes, was about 463 feet, and the pipes being required by the Navigation Committee to be laid at a depth, in the centre, of 16 feet below Trinity datum, or about 9 feet below the ordinary level of the bottom of the river, and to provide at the same time for the navigation being unimpeded, it was necessary to employ coffer-dams. This part of the work was entrusted by Mr. Aird, the contractor, to Mr. Munday, who was required to submit his plans for the approval of the engineers. Immediately below the spot for crossing was an island, dividing the river into two arms of unequal width, the smaller, on the Twickenham shore, not being navigable. The ordinary difference of level between Trinity datum and low water was about 6½ feet, but great variation arose from floods, &c. and the utmost depth observed during the course of the work was about 12 feet. It was decided to lay the pipes in three lengths, commencing from the Twickenham shore. The space in plan for an oval-shaped coffer-dam was first dredged over; for the first dam 185 feet, the second 136 feet, and the third 175 feet in length, all being of the same width of 40 feet at the centre, with the sides so curved that all the timber and iron work could be made to serve for the construction of the three dams successively. After driving whole timber main piles 6 feet apart, and bolting on two half timber walling pieces (in height), half timber guide sheeting piles were driven, to correspond with the main piles, and two tiers of outside wallings were fixed, and the spaces filled in with half timber sheeting piles. The bed of the river, which consisted of a bed of shingly gravel and sand from 4 feet to 6 feet thick, overlying a tenacious clay, was then dredged down to the clay outside the piling: puddle was filled in against the piles up to 1 foot above low water; the gravel excavated from the second length being piled upon the puddle of the first length *seriatim*, in order to form a backing. The joints of the piles were then caulked with oakum from without. Braces and chain-ties were applied inside: fender piles were driven to protect the dam; and the trench for receiving the pipes was excavated; the dam being drained by one of Gwynne's centrifugal pumps, worked by engine power. When the three lines of pipes had been laid nearly along the first dam, the curved end of the second dam was commenced within it, making secure the timbers above and upon the pipes: the construction of the second dam then proceeded like that of the first, from which the piles were drawn to be used over again. The same process was followed with the third dam; and the whole was successfully accomplished, without any serious casualty, between the 20th of April, 1853, and the 20th of June, 1854.

STEALING A BUCKET OF WATER.

"Aquarius," a correspondent of the *Coventry Herald*, writes to that paper, saying,—"On Saturday last I visited the Justice-room at the ancient pile of buildings called St. Mary's Hall. I was completely disgusted with what appeared to me a most tyrannical act. Four poor persons were summoned for stealing water. In one case, of a young man who by his dialect was not a native of this city, the policeman charged him with stealing a bucket of water. The defendant said he was a stranger: his uncle was ill; lived in Palmerlane: he paid him a visit, and said, 'Uncle, can I do anything for you?' His uncle replied, 'Yes, fetch me a pail of water.' The kind-hearted nephew went. A policeman, who was in a corner, like a spider watching a fly, pounced upon his victim, and summoned him for stealing water. Another was a poor woman who had a mother sick: she had to be at her work at the factory, had a key for a public tap, but if she had gone for the key, she would have been too late for her work. There were three other cases of a similar nature." We can conceive the indignation of outraged justice with which an upright policeman would urge that such criminals at the bar be convicted and punished for dishonesty so glaring and disreputable. We can also conceive the quiet and satirical simulation of such indignation with which one scarcely so upright, but with a somewhat more expanded idea of his onerous duties, should feel himself compelled to drag the malefactors into the awful presence of *justice*. To which of these two categories the Coventry policeman belonged we can hardly guess; but the county magistrates before whom they were brought left no mistake as to their sentiments. Instead of allowing themselves to be the instruments of bringing justice into contempt by convictions in such cases, they "quietly vacated their seats." Justice stood abashed for once in presence of its own victims. Had the Coventry corporation been brought before these magistrates on a charge of failing to provide a sufficient supply of public fountains, and so covertly inciting the lieges to steal, and fostering and encouraging dishonest practices amongst them, there would have been more sense and not less justice in the charge. As it is, if the Coventry corporation really imagine that they are forwarding the ends of justice, and exciting a respect for it in the minds of the community, by allowing or compelling their police to act as they do in this instance, they are greatly mistaken. Were it possible to appropriate the air which the poor inhabitants breathe, doubtless Coventry corporations would regard it as sinful and punishable to "steal a bucketful" of it. Exceedingly upright as they may conceive themselves to be, it is they, as we have said, who are the heinous sinners, in not supplying the poor, and, indeed, all who require it, with water freely, and in thus betraying them into so-called theft, and hence into policemen's contaminating fangs.

TAKING SEBASTOPOL BY CONTRACT.

Many a sober earnest truth is spoken half in jest. It is sometimes the best and most hopeful way of offering new or startling suggestions to the public notice. In such cases there is, of course, always more of earnest than of jest in the suggestion, but the thoughtless laugh goes with the jester, and not against him, and the public mind, on reflection, thus purposely excited, is then led naturally to think *it* has discovered that, *after all*, the suggestion was, in sober truth, a good one. Many of the *Builder's* jests have been turned into earnest in this very way. The proposal to take Sebastopol by contract, however, we do not mean to claim for the *Builder;* but we promptly adopted it. The Government have now in earnest acted so far on the hint, and have actually contracted with Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Co. for a corps of navvies to cut and lay railways from Balaklava to the trenches, and do any other work in their way connected with the siege. The navvies were not "loth" to do so: on the contrary, they flocked to the contractors at the very first summons, and, by all accounts, not only were the latter supplied with the requisite corps in course of one forenoon, but they might have had a second quite as readily. Had the Government in the outset advertised for contractors to pull down and carry away the materials of Forts Constantine, Alexander, and all the other bristling teeth of Sebastopol, in all probability just such floating batteries as they are merely now themselves preparing would not only have been proposed and contracted for by some of our enterprising engineers, but by this time the "building materials" of the forts in question would have been "carted away." War-ships are intended to compete in fair fight with war-ships only, and not with stone batteries; yet the only war-ships which really "went in" to their work on 17th October, though only half manned and half gunned, so mauled Fort Constantine, in that single attack, that Prince Mentschikoff reported it to his master as seriously damaged; and this, too, while the particular ships alluded to were *not* seriously damaged, or were less so than those that could not or did not go in so close to the forts. As for the navvies, they cannot be regarded, any more than the floating batteries, in the light of a reproach to our war forces. The noble armies of the allies are engaged in fighting Russian armies—are engaged, in fact, in a general campaign, rather than in a mere siege, which does not exist, and never did exist, in the strict sense of the term; and the rough works requisite by land at Sebastopol, are better suited to the experience and the strength of navvies than of troops, just as the demolition of the forts by sea is better suited to the floating iron batteries, than to the wooden navies of the allies. The dread of these floating batteries, we do believe, has already far more surprised and appalled the Czar, and contributed to the alleged vanquishment of his obstinacy as to "the four points" of the allies, than ever our war ships can have done. Pity a few of these batteries could not be at once despatched to Sebastopol: even a single one might do the whole business; for what need would *it* have to care for all the peppering of all the forts together, till they could no longer stand its broadsides? Steam guns ought to have a fair trial along with the floating batteries; and we hope to see Mr. Nasmyth's steam-hammer forthwith hard at work on wrought-iron ordnance, so as to double or triple our field artillery power, by comparison with its present cumbrous weight of cast-iron. The resistive power of earthworks, as pointed out by Mr. Fergusson, and long since done justice to in the *Builder*, has been singularly established at Sebastopol. Stone fortifications are shown to be far inferior as defensive works, however strong. While the allies have destroyed both forts and walls, they have not destroyed a single Russian earthwork by means of their powerful cannon. It is cheering, however, to learn that they have taken possession of two of them, although they could not be destroyed.

Charlton Burial Ground.—The list of tenders submitted to the Charlton Burial Board, for the formation of a burial-ground near Woolwich, Kent, ranged from 727*l.* (Campbell), gradually down to 400*l.* 12s. 5d. (Clements)

Notices of Books.

Theatres and other Remains in Crete, from a MS. History of Candia by Onorio Belli, in 1586. By EDWARD FALKENER. London: Trübner and Co. 1854.

So few of the architects of the present day occupy themselves in the study of classic art and literature, that those who do so are entitled to the greatest consideration. With many of the young minds of the day, the old Greeks are "humbugs," and Vitruvius a myth. Prominent amongst the few who labour to prevent the spread of such unwise feelings, is Mr. Edward Falkener, who sedulously pursues the ancient paths, and, with learning, discrimination, and taste, sets forth their pleasant places, and illuminates the dark corners. He has our cordial applause, and deserves the thanks of all who appreciate the refinements of art, and the elegancies of scholarship.

The memoir before us is "a supplement to the Museum of Classical Antiquities," and contains some interesting particulars of the architectural remains in Crete, as they were seen in 1586, with plans of the theatres and other buildings. Onorio Belli was a physician, descended from a family of artists, who lived in the Island for some years, and as late as 1596. He died in 1604. He has been accused of restoring the plans "according to the custom of those times," that is, in the manner practised by Palladio, who restored all such parts for which he considered he had any authority, and which were wanted in order to complete the plan. He cannot be wholly acquitted of the charge; but Mr. Falkener is inclined to believe that, "though the plans are restored so as to give as complete an idea as possible of the original arrangement, yet that no part is so represented without the authority either of existing constructions" or other presumptive evidence. There is one very noticeable peculiarity in the plans:—"In three of these theatres we have one row, and in that of Lyctus three rows, of thirteen cells, for the harmonic vases: and, lest we should imagine that these vases are conjectural, we are distinctly told that the cells are clearly visible. On the plan of the large theatre at Gortyna appear these words:—'Haveva tredici vasi di rame posti nelle sue celle che si vedono benissimo:' and Belli adds that the common people call them ovens,—while in the description of that of Lyctus, he says of the brazen vases, that almost all the cells are still visible. It will be seen that the number here shown (thirteen), is that given by Vitruvius, and therefore the examples before us are of the highest interest as confirming the statement of the father of architecture relative to these evidences of the exquisite delicacy of perception of the ancient Greeks."

Introductory Text-Book of Geology. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. 1854.

WE some time since reprobated certain attempts to simplify and popularize the principles of geology which must have led to a completely false idea of the foundations on which that useful science rests. In the present little work for beginners, we are glad to find that such attempts are expressly and wisely avoided. And even in point of simplicity itself, we do not see that anything is lost, while a strictly accurate and scientific view of the first principles and general facts of the science is clearly given.

Geology, as many of our readers well know, and as all of them ought to know, is a science not only of speculative but of practical interest, not only to the miner and the agriculturist, but to the engineer, the architect, the builder, and even the brickmaker and the quarrier. To those who may not have hitherto appreciated the force of this fact, the following brief remarks by Mr. Page may be useful:—

"Deriving, as we do, all our metallic and mineral stores from the crust of the earth, it is of vast utility to be able to distinguish correctly between mineral substances, to determine in what positions they occur, and to say with certainty where they are, or are not, to be found. Again, the engineer, in tunnelling through hills, in cutting canals, excavating harbours, sinking wells and the like, must, to do his work securely and with certainty, base in a great measure his calculations on the nature of the rocky materials to be passed through—a fact he can only obtain by geological deduction. The architect, also, in selecting his material, by attending to the formation and texture of the rock, and observing how it has been affected by the weather in the cliffs and ravines, may often avoid the use of a wasting and worthless building stone; while his knowledge of geological succession will enable him to detect in different localities the same material. . . . The artist and landscape-gardener may also reap substantial benefit from a study of the leading facts of the science; and though such a knowledge, of itself, will make neither artists nor landscape-gardeners, it will often prevent them from committing unpardonable outrages on the landscapes of nature.

To acquire a knowledge of the science sufficient for the purposes indicated in the preceding paragraph, is not a very difficult task. The objects of research are scattered everywhere around us. Not a quarry by the wayside, not a railway-cutting through which we are carried, not a mountain-glen up which we climb, nor a sea-cliff under which we wander, but furnishes, when duly observed, important lessons in geology."

VARIORUM.

"A Practical Treatise on the Choice and Cookery of Fish," by Piscator, and published by Messrs. Longman and Co. here first presents itself. How we happen to have become an authority in cookery-bookery we do not very well know; but certain it is that our occasional remarks on this subject have had a wide circulation and acceptance. Good cookery is one of the things to be desired for the poor, and even the middle classes. Fish is one of the most abundant and most palatable kinds of food of which any class can partake, and it is particularly adapted to the pockets, as well as the stomachs, of the poorer classes, from the cheapness which is concomitant with its abundance, and which ought to be still more so than it is, considering the extensions and ramifications of our railway system, of which due advantage in this respect is not yet taken: immense quantities of excellent fish, instead of being scattered throughout our towns for the benefit of the inhabitants, are still spread over the land on the sea coasts as mere manure. More of our enterprising fishmongers are here wanted than are yet at work on our railways, although we do believe that a good deal is now being done, or on the way to it; and the volume under notice, which contains much more of useful information on the special subject of fish than we have elsewhere seen collected into one focus, cannot but be very useful as an adjunct to such enterprise. There are fishes here pointed out as excellent food, *when rightly cooked*, which heretofore have only been looked upon as fit for manure. By the way, we have here a word to say on the subject of Yarmouth bloaters, which we have looked in vain for some one else to say. Why should so staple an article of food for the poor be always "cured," or prepared for packing, and for keeping as well as for sale, with all the intestinal integuments still in them? It is on this account that bloaters so seldom get into the hands of the poorer classes sweet and fresh. Much mischief we fear is done to health by the strong taint contributed in this way to the Yarmouth bloater. In Scotland, which is a poorer country than England, there is no such thing as herrings or any other fish "cured" with all the inside in them: it is invariably extracted, all but the roe or milt. Doubtless the price might be somewhat increased by the adoption of this act of mere ordinary cleanliness, but herrings in Scotland are to be had cheap enough, although gutted; and, indeed, this is also the case in England itself with regard to salted herrings, if we mistake not. Bloaters ungutted ought to be regarded as food unfit for human use, at least except when newly prepared.——"The Cholera in Berwick-street" (Hope and Co. Great Marlborough-street), is a tract by the senior curate of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, who is well and personally acquainted with the district, and has taken much trouble in ascertaining the statistics of this local outbreak of the pestilence. "Sad need of a free circulation of air," is one of the most important inferences which the rev. inquirer adduces; but he does not overlook the great and mysterious epidemical cause, which ruled the time and the occasion of the sudden outbreak. "What that was," he remarks, "it is to be hoped that those who have knowledge of such matters will endeavour to ascertain. The writer," he adds, "believes that we shall not be discharging our duty, either before our fellow-men or the all-wise Ruler of the universe, unless we make the most strenuous exertions for this purpose." The author, we observe, appears not to be acquainted with our own inquiries on the subject of this special outbreak. The tract contains some touching details, from personal knowledge, of the kind and noble sympathy of neighbours among the poor sufferers at Berwick-street and its neighbourhood. Blessings on their good, kind, self-sacrificing hearts!——Mr. James J. Scott, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, has published, through Messrs. Knight and Co. of Fleet-street, several very useful little pamphlets, on sanitary subjects. One of these is "The Public Health Act, 1854," with Abstract and Commentary, explaining the changes effected in the Act of 1848. Another is on "Cemetery Construction and Regulation," and contains the Instructions issued by the Home Secretary to guide burial boards in providing cemeteries, with the Home-office Regulations for conducting interments in burial grounds, and an Introduction and Index. A third is the "Burial Acts;" a third edition, revised and enlarged, and which contains the Acts of 1852-3-4, with the incorporated clauses from the Cemeteries Clauses Act of 1847, &c. &c. and the Home-office Instructions and Regulations for providing Cemeteries and conducting Interments, together with an explanatory analytical abstract of all these statutes, directions as to choice of sites and planting, estimates of works, &c. &c. and a copious Index.

Miscellanea.

RESTORATION OF LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—A diocesan meeting was held at Newport for the promotion of this object on Tuesday in week before last, and was well attended. The bishop of the diocese took the chair, and in his address stated that during the last fourteen years, the sum of 7,113*l.* had been expended upon the cathedral. This expenditure had already had the effect of restoring the western chapel or presbytery, and had covered a portion of the nave, including the four eastern naves, the masonry and stonework being such as had not been exhibited for many centuries. The underpinning the arches, and the erection of external buttresses, were matters of necessity; but that had been accomplished, he might say, with a degree not only of beauty, but also of stability which had never been possessed before. The funds, unfortunately, had not been sufficient to allow of anything being done to the internal part of the cathedral. The dean and chapter possessed a fund for repairs which amounted only to 32*l.* a year. That they devoted to the restoration; and in addition, had, within the last fourteen years, contributed 1,769*l.* 18*s.* out of the 6,275*l.* expended. Since 1834, the individual members of the body had subscribed no less than 2,040*l.*; while the remainder of the diocese had subscribed but 4,235*l.* Under these circumstances, he presumed the dean and chapter might fairly be considered to have done their duty. Over the platform at the meeting were several drawings, exhibiting the restorations already done, and those in contemplation. We are glad to say that the object of the meeting has been successful, subscriptions amounting to about 400*l.* having been announced at the close of the proceedings. We trust the remainder of the requisite funds (in all 2,000*l.*) will soon be obtained.

A ROAD FROM EAST TO WEST OF LONDON.—May I suggest a "Metropolitan Improvement" which I believe is now absolutely required to accommodate the vast increasing traffic of the metropolis? viz. a street to be formed in as straight a line as possible from the western end of Old-street to the north-eastern corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, with a branch from the southern end of the "Fields" to the wide part of the Strand opposite St. Clement's church. Then you would have a main thoroughfare—almost a direct line—from Shoreditch church to Oxford-street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park-corner, and the Strand, relieving the already overcrowded streets of the city, through which the traffic now slowly drags its long and tedious course,—affording a direct communication from the north-eastern to the western districts, and causing a considerable saving in distance. This route presents unusual facilities for carrying out, as it would intersect several wide thoroughfares, so that each portion of the new street as finished would be complete in itself, and could be immediately opened for traffic, added to which, the property through which it would pass, is of a very poor description.

H. H.

Landlord and Tenant. Detention of Bricks.—In an action (Lowe *v.* Bagshaw, brought before the Birmingham County Court, and reported in the local *Journal*, plaintiff is a carpenter, and defendant a baker. The action was to recover 10*l.* value of bricks illegally obtained, as alleged, by defendant from plaintiff. It had been proved that the former had taken premises of the latter. Just previous to a quarter's occupancy a dispute arose as to the erection by Mr. Lowe of a workshop on the premises, and it ended in the building being taken down; but 7,000 bricks used in its erection were left on the premises after Mr. Lowe had given up the key to Mr. Bagshaw. Refusing to give up these bricks, a claim for a quarter's rent existing, the action was brought. The judge was of opinion that defendant had no right to detain the bricks under the circumstances, and gave plaintiff a verdict for the sum claimed, 10*l.*

Strike of Northern Shipwrights.—The strike of shipwrights, at first confined to Sunderland, now extends, in a greater or less degree, to most of the ports along the north-east coast, and there seems little prospect at present of a termination to it. All hands on the Tyne are off, with a few exceptions, as at Howdon. At Hartlepool, notice of reduction of wages was given by the masters, but in one or two instances withdrawn. At Blyth there has been no change. On the Wear, five or six yards are at work at the old wages of 6*s.* a day; but there are only a few men at each. The total number of men idle at the several ports is said to be about 1,870.

Ingall's Train-signals.—As our readers know, we have long and often pointed out that it was of little use inventing or suggesting signals between passengers and guards, till some means of personal communication with the carriages and passengers was provided for the guard. Mr. Ingall's signals are based on this principle. Passengers, by means of them, would have power to attract the guard's attention by throwing up a signal from the carriage-roof, while also exciting notice by means of an air-whistle worked by a piston attached to a carriage-wheel. A gangway and rail along the tops of the carriages, joined between each carriage by means of cocoa-matting, and so forming a continued path, would be provided for the guard, who would pass along it to the carriage whence the signal was thrown up, and where he could ascertain the precise occasion or necessity for arresting the train or otherwise, and then communicate with the driver by means of a second whistle. The chief objection to this mode of management would be the peril in which the guard would be placed while on the proposed gangway. There are but too many railway-bridges without enough of headway to admit of the guard walking along such a gangway on the top of a train.

The New Commission of Metropolitan Sewers.—A Special Court was held on Tuesday last, when a long discussion ensued on the great main drainage, and Mr Rowe's scheme was brought forward. Sir J. V. Shelley then gave notice of the following motion for next court day:—"That the whole question of the main drainage of the metropolis be not taken into consideration until the various plans, recently proposed, or which may in the meantime be laid before the commission for such drainage, be brought before the Court, and that due time for deliberation on such plans be given."

Fires.—This is a season likely to be notable for great fires in London, as well as elsewhere. During the last few weeks there have been several very large fires, which burned with unusual fury; and amongst the last, we regret to remark that of the premises of Mr. George Heath, builder, of Bishopsgate-Without, while three streets were in a blaze at one and the same time; and that of the Whittington Club building, once the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand.

Clerks' Lodging-houses.—I would suggest the erection of a substantial club-house for clerks (single men or widowers) erected, say, for instance, on the present unsightly unoccupied piece of waste ground in the York-road (belonging to the South-Western Railway), where a commodious range of buildings might be formed, with a large recreation-ground in centre for athletic exercises; the general features of building to consist of sitting-rooms and dormitories, dining rooms, coffee-rooms, library, music, bath, and smoking-rooms, with all necessary offices for cooking and general attendance, under the supervision of a managing directory of proprietors and residents, which might easily be combined in one co-operative company of proprietors, a majority of whom might be respectable clerks.—W. A.

*** On this subject we have received a pile of letters, serving to show the existence of a strongly-felt want. Some of the writers offer their own houses to a circle of say eight or ten, known to one another; but with these we cannot meddle. An architect wants to know why the site of Farringdon market is not appropriated for this and similar purposes.

The Iron Trade.—The preliminary meeting of the trade will be on the 28th; "but, as usual," remarks the Birmingham correspondent of the *Times*, "parties have already anticipated the resolution which in all probability will then be adopted. It is the opinion of some that the reduction will not stop at 10*l.*; but the great difficulty which presents itself is as to the mode in which a reduction of the wages of the men is to be effected, for this by some is contemplated. Men are not abundant, are well off, and never better able to stand against a reduction. It is to be hoped, however, that the condition of the iron trade will not necessitate such a course. Materials, ironstone, and coal continue both scarce and dear. Stocks of pig iron are low."

St. Nicholas Church, Durham: Competition.—The dilapidated condition of this edifice led to the appointment, some few months ago, of a committee to undertake its complete restoration. They have accordingly collected a considerable sum by voluntary contributions, which it is hoped will be raised to the requisite amount by the assistance of a small rate on the parish. The committee also advertised in the *Builder* for designs in competition by architects, in reply to which five designs were submitted, and, after consideration, that by Messrs. Middleton and Pritchett, of Darlington, has been selected.

The Cholera at Nottingham.—Cholera still lingers in some of our midland and western towns. At Nottingham it has broken out in an alarming manner within the last week. Still, however, it maintains its old character and its associations with dirty and close unventilated neighbourhoods. The locality at Nottingham where it has now appeared is almost where it broke out in 1832,—in a confined yard close to Narrow-*marsh*, one of the poorest and dirtiest districts of the town, where drainage is most imperfect, houses closely pent up together, and the population dense and crowded. The state of things there, too, in respect to cleanliness, is more like that of old London in the plague period than any thing else.

The Space near St. Paul's.—The Committee of the Institute of Architects have published some letters showing, what had before been made public, that Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to the suggestion that the continuance of the coal-duty for one year beyond the time fixed for its expiry would supply the necessary funds to supply the loss caused by not building on the land, that the Commissioners of the Treasury "are of opinion that Parliament would not be willing to extend the existing coal-duty, or any part of it, longer than the existing Acts of Parliament provide. It also appears to their lordships that the proposed improvements near St. Paul's are matters peculiarly for the consideration and decision of the corporation of the city of London, whose revenues are large, and not of the Government." By whatever means, it is most desirable that the space should be kept open for ever.

Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin.—The annual exhibition of this institution, which has been for some time open to the public, contains this year a limited but select collection of pictures, among which we recognize some previously exhibited. The general objects of attraction appear to be,—"Christ prophesying the Destruction of Jerusalem," by Begas; "Pantaleone in Sicily," and "The Pier at Ostend during a Storm," both by Achenbach, and all the property of the Prince of Prussia. Mr. McManus, A.R.H.A. exhibits a colossal picture entitled "Introduction of Christianity into Ireland." "The Wreck of the Blanche Nef," a large picture by Woolnoth, also attracts attention. There is *one* solitary architectural view exhibited this year, and that consists of a perspective of the newly-erected hotel and terminal offices at Galway, designed by Mr. J. Mulvany. The drawing might have been better.

Great Australian Project.—Advices from South Australia, received by the last mail, describe an extraordinary proposal which has been transmitted to the Home Government, for the construction of a railway 1,000 miles in length, to connect the three colonies of South Australia, Victoria, and Sydney. The plan, as detailed by Sir Henry Young, the Governor of South Australia, is that the necessary capital, which is estimated at 10,000,000*l.* should be raised by loan, the interest to be provided for by votes of the three colonies, and guaranteed by the Imperial Government; and that the lands for ten miles on both sides of the line, amounting to 12,800,000 acres, should be placed under the administration of commissioners, with a view of being gradually realised, one-half of their proceeds to be applied to redeem the loan, and the other half for introducing labour. The route to be followed would be chiefly along the valley of the Murray, with a branch from Swan-hill to Melbourne; and the work, it is thought, could be carried on at the rate of 200 miles per annum, and thus be completed in five years. But even this proposal is moderate, compared with another which Sir H. Young also forwards as submitted to him by Mr. Justice Boothby. In addition to the same railway, the judge would construct enormous docks at each great terminus, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, capable of accommodating the largest ocean steamers, and, instead of 10,000,000*l.* he proposes a capital of 21,000,000*l.*

Engineers' Tenders.—Advertisements recently appeared, inviting tenders for certain steam-engines for the Ryde Waterworks; drawings, &c. to be seen at the office of the company's engineers, Messrs. Easton and Amos. Amongst others, I took the trouble to procure the specification, &c. and sent in my tender. Not hearing from the clerk of the commissioners, I concluded my tender was not accepted; and on inquiry, was not surprised to find that the successful competitors were Messrs. Easton and Amos. I wish the favour of your opinion whether it is just that the same parties should act as consulting and manufacturing engineers to a company. If it is thought wise that no member of the House of Commons should be allowed to take a government contract, it strikes me that it would be more straightforward for consulting engineers not to tender for the execution of their own designs. In any case, I think it due to those who take the trouble to estimate for work, that the name of the successful competitor, and his price, should be intimated to them.

Jack of one Trade.

Lightning Conductors.—In a late number "Fulmen" suggests the insulation of lightning conductors by means of gutta percha: the experience of many years has shown us that no insulator whatever is needed. Let it be borne in mind that the affinity of electricity for copper is far greater than for any other metal, and it becomes evident that the electric fluid in its transmission to the earth will not leave a solid copper conducting rod for any other substance, if the rod be of sufficient size, and so arranged as to afford the greatest facility for the downward passage of the current. Theory would point to this conclusion, and a somewhat extensive practical acquaintance with the subject enables us fully to endorse the theory.

Benham and Froud.

[Advertisement.]

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"Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.
Manchester, Nov. 28, 1854.

"Dear Sirs,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that the large Fireproof Safe we purchased from you about six weeks since, for our cashier's office, was exposed to the hottest part of the fire which unfortunately took place at these offices on Saturday last, and I am happy to say that all its contents, consisting of valuable books, bank-notes, and other documents, escaped without the slightest injury.

"I am, dear Sirs, yours truly,
"Edwd. Ross, Secretary.

"To Messrs. Chubb & Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London."

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King and Co.	1,255	0	0
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Adamson and Sons	1,049	0	0
Case (accepted)	1,017	0	0

For four Warehouses in St. Paul's Churchyard, for Mr Louis Nathan; Mr. D. A. Cobbett, architect. Quantities supplied by Mr. E. L. Curtis:—

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Ashby and Son	20,575	0	0
Gammon	20,169	0	0
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Lock and Nesham	18,920	0	0
Hayward and Nixon	18,450	0	0
Myers	17,625	0	0
Jay	15,400	0	0

For building a Printing-office in Suffolk-lane, for Mr. James Truscott. Quantities supplied by Messrs. Rawlings:—

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Lawrence and Sons	5,470	0	0
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"T. G." "B. C." "J. G." "W. K. L." (we cannot refer), "B. G." "G. H." "H. G. C." "W. W." "J. P. P." "J. L." (inquire of the writer), "J. B." "W. H." "T. J." (we have not heard the decision), "W. S." "Mr. H." "Civis." "W. Y." "W. W." "Subscriber," Halifax (we cannot advise: it may be *condensation*. Let it be examined), "J. S." (write to the inventor), "Stoke Newington," "N. E. S." "B. W." "W. M. C." "The Princess" (received, with thanks. The letter also), "Mr E." "G. A. jun" "O. W." "A. W. R." (we should probably commit injustice by replying on *ex parte* statement), "S. C. G." "J. W." "H. G." "Lord E." "W. C." "Reader from the beginning," "R. I. C."

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N.B Several high-pressure Steam-engines for Sale.

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GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr C Hosier, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn, Jan 1, 1852 —In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump-suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years, we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed and a more perfect job Yours &c C. Hosier." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars contain instructions to plumbers for joining pipes, fixing hooks, &c will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf road, City-road, London.

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Stocked and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells may be taken in exchange.

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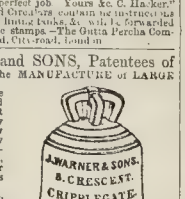

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Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

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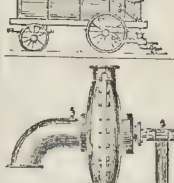

BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Distillers, Iron-masters, Brick-makers, Millwrights, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring Water or other liquids hot or cold raised or forced, will find it their interest to use GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED PUMPS for Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power, they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

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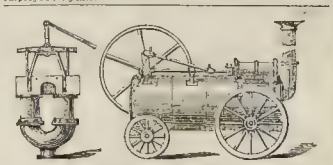
PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.



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Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

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This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

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By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 33 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

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FOR SALE, a PILE-ENGINE, complete, in good condition, price £21; a Set of Pumps, complete, consisting of three barrels 12 inches diameter, 3 feet 10 inches stroke, six iron pipes, 6 feet long, each 8 inches diameter; Two Cranks, with provision for four pumps, if required, One Crank, with cogwheel; Eight Plumber Blocks, with brass bushes; Two sets of Connecting Rods; Eight Holders for Connecting Rods; the whole complete, in good condition, price 30l. Seven Framed Principals, 31 feet span, and good as new, price 3l. each.—Apply to JAMES and PRICE, Contractors, Carliff.

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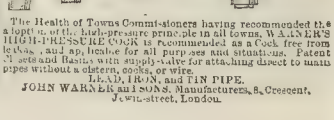
HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Cocks and Basins with supply valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

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HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

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The PA ENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of comm on Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

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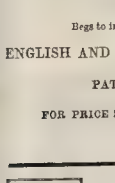

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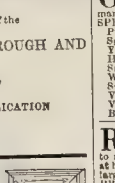

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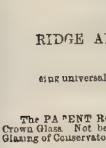

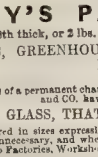

begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

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Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices. Borough-road, South-wark, and Elm-street, Grey's-inn-lane.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, begs to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c. Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY respectfully begs to inform the Building Public, that all Baltic Goods are dearer and American spruce and Pine are cheaper.

He asks special attention to the following, which are now on sale:—

2,000 Pieces of Timber.
20,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
30,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
5,000 Rough Boards.

The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.

N.B. The extensive Saw-mills are now in operation.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Paving, Laths, Oak Planks, Sash Sills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method. For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 4a, Robert-street (adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills), Chelsea.

WALNUT-TREE TO BE SOLD, felled in March, 1854, 5 feet through, and containing about seven or eight loads of timber in all.—Apply to Mr. RUMBALL, Land Agent, St. Alban's, Herts.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS: J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his large stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price lists can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Steam Works, 20, North Wharf-road, Paddington.

N.B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London.

ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform his Customers and the Building Trade generally, that he is enabled to allow a discount of 15 per cent upon his list prices for Mouldings. A large stock of dry flooring at low prices.—Southwark bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES.—ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON beg to inform their customers that the 20 per cent advance heretofore charged on the prices in their list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices.—St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent on their mouldings (as advertised on the 8th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
	B B B B ditto ditto.
M medium	

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

DRAFT ROUND DOORS and WINDOWS PREVENTED, by using GREENWOOD'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER STOPS, the neatest and most effectual plan ever invented for the purpose. They are made in oval, waisted, and mahogany mouldings, to fit round the panel linings. The door closes against the India-rubber, and makes them perfectly air-tight. Glass Cases made on this principle, at a reduced cost.

JOHN GREENWOOD, Patentee, 19, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.

TO BUILDERS, DECORATORS, AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN. Is thoroughly acquainted with the Trade in general, viz. writing, gilding, graining, plain and ornamental decoration, and can have five years' unexceptionable reference.—Address, A. B. care of Messrs. Brown and Standfast, Newspaper Agents, Little George-street, Westminster.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, who understands perspective, and is capable of preparing finished drawings, &c. &c., is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address H. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS, IRONMONGERS, AND GASFITTERS.

A GOOD SMITH and FITTER desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Is a competent locksmith, bell-hanger, and good general hand.—Address, A. B 26, William street, Park-road, Holloway.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the declining health of the Proprietor, an excellent JOBBING BUSINESS, established above fifty years, in a central part of the metropolis, near the waterside, and in the City of London, employing upon an average about forty men. There are capacious workshops, counting-house, timber-yard, saw-mill, stabling, &c., well adapted for a fine rate business requiring accommodation for a large staff of men.—Apply to Messrs. HAMMOND and ELLOART, Estate Agents, &c. 28, Chancery-lane.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, AND GLAZIERS.

TO BE SOLD, in consequence of the recent death of the proprietor, an old-established PLUMBER'S BUSINESS, successfully conducted on the same premises, which are situate near to Regent-street, for upwards of thirty years, and possessing the patronage of upwards of 100 good and respectable customers at the present time. The terms required scarcely exceed the ascertained value of the stock and fixtures, which are not heavy.—All further particulars may be had on personal application to Messrs. PETTIFER and SON, 48, Brewer-street, Golden square, between the hours of TEN and TWELVE in the Morning, and FIVE and EIGHT in the Evening.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.—A Right of Mining under 300 Acres of Land, has been granted for a term of 21 years; the land is situated in the County of Flint, and the Colliery has been opened, and Machinery erected, at a cost of upwards of £5000. The Mold Railway runs close to it, and a siding from the Railway has been laid in for this Colliery, which has supplied, and is still forwarding Coals in considerable quantities to Chester, Birkenhead, and Liverpool, amongst other places; it is thus situated in the midst of good markets, with railway accommodation. The owners are advised that to render the Colliery as effective as it should be, a considerable capital should be expended in works and additional machinery, and they have therefore determined to sell the same. For particulars apply to Messrs. PYRRELL, PAINE, and LAYTON, Guildhall-yard, London.

TO IRONMONGERS.—TO BE LET, a SHOP, presenting an unusually fine opening for the above trade, with fitted bracket shelves, the want of such a shop being felt in the neighbourhood. Apply to CARTER and ELLIS, Hornsey-road.

FOUNDRY, DOCKHEAD.—TO BE LET, extensive PREMISES, known as Mars Foundry, situate in the Folly, comprising a foreman's dwelling, with pattern shop adjoining, foundry, about 80 feet by 45 feet, small yard, shed, and stable.—For full particulars, apply to Mr. ELLIS, Auctioneer, 130, Minories, City.

ARCHITECTURAL PARTNERSHIP.—An Architect in practice in one of the home counties, whose income from his profession averages £900 per annum during the six years he has been a principal, is desirous of entering into PARTNERSHIP with an old established London architect. For a share of a good practice, the advertiser offers his connection, his active services (being capable, if necessary, of taking the entire management), and to pay a bonus not exceeding £1,000. He has been regularly articled, as an architect, and understands his profession both practically and as a fine art. Principals only treated with, and all communications will be considered strictly confidential.—Address, M. L. B. A. Messrs. Job, Brothers, and Co. Wholesale Stationers, Cannon-street West, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—To ENGINEERS and OTHERS.—An opportunity occurs for a respectable, industrious young man, with about £300, to join the most thoroughly understand his business) upon the advertiser. There are several patented articles manufactured.—Address, S. T. Miss Watling's, 469, Strand.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Travistock, Holborn (between 1 and 3 p.m.), or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Duckenfield Extension, Manchester.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

WILLIAM BARRATT, LANDSCAPE GARDENER WAKEFIELD.
*** Plans and estimates furnished.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE.—Important to CABINET MAKERS.—F. J. DAVIS celebrated extra large Glass Paper, 1st per ream; Cox's finest Scotch glue, 57s per ton, 60s. per cwt.; finest Imperial Glue, 53s. per ton, 56s. per cwt.; best London Glue, 48s. per ton, 50s. per cwt. Russian, German, and Gelatine Glues, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail, 6 and 7, New Inn-yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London.—Country orders executed on receipt of a post-office order, payable as above.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—Mr CREE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke, as fortaken, boiler, and coppice of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

DUBLIN AGENT.—Patentees and Others would be well represented by an extensive party of standing, who has room for samples.—Address, with particulars, A. 18, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH.—Builders having works to execute south west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landing, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney pieces, &c. Slab and Rough Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes, Cements, Coal, Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Half past Four, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of '72, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr McNevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1852.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and schools half-price.

PATRON: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Continued improvements, increased attractions, fresh decorations. Re-lighted under the Patents of John Leslie, esq. Miss Gay will read Antony and Cleopatra on Tuesday, the 12th inst. at Eight, and Othello on Thursday, the 14th inst. at Eight. Monday Evening, the 11th inst. Lecture to the Industrial Classes: on the manufacture of Coal Gas, by Lewis Thompson, esq. Lectures on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, esq. Lecture on Nineveh, by Mr Cooper, the artist and companion of Layard, illustrated by Panoramic Views taken by himself, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Three, and on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight. Opening of the new Hall, with Lectures by Dr Bachhoffner, illustrated by the Hydro-Electric Machine, the most splendid and successful electrical apparatus in the world, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Three. A beautiful series of Forty-five Cosmoramic Views of Russia and the Costumes of the Inhabitants. The Dissolving Views maintain their old reputation, with Scenes of the War, Sebastopol, &c. The Oxyhydrogen Microscope as usual. The large Theatre is open on Saturday Evenings, from Half-past Seven till Ten, with Mr Crawford's Vocal Illustrations of the Patriotic Songs of Scotland, the American Entertainment and Mr Wardle's Band. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. and 3s.; Schools and Children, under ten years of age, half-price.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, &c. Battersea-park, Nine Elms, manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM-ENGINES (portable and stationary), Sawing Machinery, Pumps, Cranes, Crabs, &c.
N.B. Several high-pressure Steam-engines for Sale.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—New Patent Law. PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. The "Circular of Information," and plain instructions for the protection of inventions in the United Kingdom or foreign countries, may be had gratis, by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Messrs. PRINCE and CO.

PITCH, in quantities, for SALE.—Apply to Messrs. GOODLAKE and NUTTER, 71, Cornhill.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the stone and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman square, London.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 24, Guilford-street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of pupils, at one guinea per quarter, which includes drawing materials, instruments, colours, paper, drawing-boards, squares, &c. and instruction in architectural and civil engineering, drawing and colouring, making finished and working drawings, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, estimating, &c. &c.—For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. at the Offices.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford.—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 16, 1852.—In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta Percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years, we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for jointing tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18 Wharf-road, City-road, London.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, equally as true.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers and hanged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from four to twelve-horse power, always ready to fetch in hire. For the work of month, for pumping, sawing, piledriving, raising materials, &c. &c.

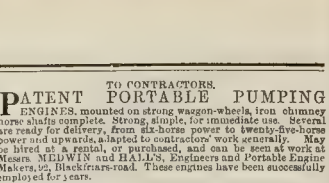
Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON and SONS, Engineers and Contractors, John's place, Holland-street, Southwark, London.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Ironmasters, Colliers, Millwrights, Brickmakers, Chemists, Bricklayers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids hot or cold raised or forced, will find it greatly to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED PUMPS. For Economy, Efficiency, and Power, they stand unequalled. Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying at GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MELWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, &c. Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.



PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES and PUMPS kept in Stock for Hire at reduced Prices. M. A. RICHARDS and SON, Pump Manufacturers and Engineers, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-bridge (Surrey Side).

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto ..... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS

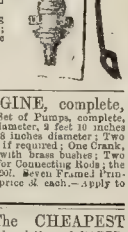
The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 12-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS



The attention of the Trade is called to JOHN WARNER & SONS' PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP, which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive stays and cradles are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan.

Deep and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 32 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

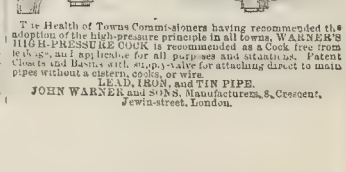
JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.
Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOR SALE, a PILE-ENGINE, complete, in good condition, price 23l.; a Set of Pumps, complete, consisting of three barrels 12 inches diameter, 3 feet 10 inches stroke, six iron pipes, 6 feet long, each 8 inches diameter; Two Cranks, with provision for four pumps, if required; One Crank, with fly-wheel; Eight Wood Pump Blocks, with brass bushes; Two Sets of Connecting Rods; Eight Rollers for Connecting Rods; the whole complete, in good condition, price 90l. Seven Framed Principals, 45 feet span, and 6 feet rise, price 3l. each.—Apply to JAMS and PRICE, Contractors, Cardiff.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is CROSSE'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where parties can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

since universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, bubbles are unnecessary, and, when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 8 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.
N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate. May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to
Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

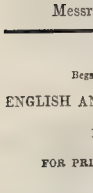
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

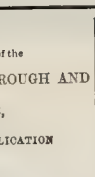


SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.



CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS

COMPANY, 298, Oxford street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 8s. per dozen.

Perforated Rough Plate and Sheet Ventilating Glass, 1s. 6d. per foot.

Flashed Ruby, 7s.; Ground Sheet, 3d.; Enamelled, 8d. per foot.

Crown or Sheet Squares, in 100 feet boxes, 2d. per foot.

Sashes Primed and Glazed, 3d. per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each; average size, 40 by 30, at 32s. 36s. and 40s. per case; ground ditto, 3d. per foot; crown and sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, from 14 by 10 to 22 by 14, 2d. per foot; 1-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass, in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead, pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c.—G FARMILOE and SON, 138, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

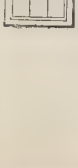
SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 32, SOHO-SQUARE.

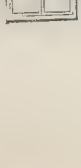
ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE BRITISH and FOREIGN WINDOW-GLASS WAREHOUSE, established upwards of Sixty Years.—ROBERT MEITAM begs to call the attention of Builders and the Trade in general, to his present prices of British and Patent Plate, Rough Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Ornamental Window Glass of every description now manufactured. Extra size Sheet Glass of all qualities and substances for Shop Fronts. Estimates and Price Lists forwarded post-free, on application at the Warehouse, 33, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 318, OXFORD-STREET.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.





N.B. By including a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

TO ALL THAT IT MAY CONCERN.—150 14 inch and 12 inch Four panel DOORS for SALE Five of 14-inch, 6 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 7 inches; ditto, 13-inch 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Price of 14 inch, 7s.; ditto, 13-inch, 6s. each.—Apply to JAMES TUBBY, Builder, Liverpool House, Liverpool-road, Islington. Terms, cash.

TO BE SOLD, a PAIR of SPANISH MAHOGANY DOORS, 7 feet high, 25 in. wide; glass 20 in. by 42; hinges and mortise-lock.—Apply 2, Fish-street-hill.

WANTED, about 20 feet run of MAHOGANY COUNTER, 3 feet 3 in. wide, with framed front 3 feet 6 in. high. Also Sash Partitions, glazed with large squares, and an Entrance Lobby about 5 feet 6 in. square.—Address, A. B. 254, High Holborn.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 8d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 8d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 3s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTON'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London

PATENT SOLID SWISS PARQUETERIE. This beautiful, unique, economical, and elegant description of Flooring, so extensively used in Paris and other continental cities, is now introduced into this country: an extensive assortment of specimens and patterns measuring 4ft. per foot square, together with every particular of its cost and adaptation, can be obtained of Mr. BURT, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; or of Messrs. ARROWSMITH and CO. 80, New Bond-street.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 30s. per ton Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PIRKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL. N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY respectfully solicits the attention of manufacturers and others to the greatly reduced prices of PINE, SPRUCE, and YELLOW DEALS, MAHOGANY, &c. &c.:—

Pine Planks, 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 in.	from 6s.	6d. each.
Spruce Deals, 12 ft. 3 in. by 8 in.	,, 2s.	9d. ,,
Yellow ditto, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	,, 3s.	9d. ,,
Honduras Mahogany	,,	7d per foot.
Spanish ditto	,,	8d. ,,
Wainscot ditto	,,	9d. ,,
Spruce Paling Laths	10s. 6d.	per 120.
Venetian Blind Laths	8s.	per bundle.

Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices. Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY respectfully begs to inform the Building Public, that all Baltic Goods are dearer and American Spruce and Pine are cheaper.

He asks special attention to the following, which are now on sale:—

2,000 Pieces of Timber.
20,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
30,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
5,000 Rough Boards.

The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.

N.B. The extensive Saw-mills are now in operation.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Ogils, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method. For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. GEE, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street (adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills), Chelsea.

WALNUT-TREE TO BE SOLD, felled in March, 1854, 5 feet through, and containing about seven or eight loads of timber in all.—Apply to Mr. RUMBALL, Land Agent, St. Alban's, Herts.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS. J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his large stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price lists can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Veneer Cutting Works, 20, North Wharf-road, Paddington.

N.B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London.

ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform his Customers and the Building Trade generally, that he is enabled to allow a discount of 15 per cent. upon his list prices for Mouldings.—A large stock of dry flooring at low prices.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES.—ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON beg to inform their customers that the 20 per cent. advance heretofore charged on the prices in their list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices.—St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Woodcutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 2½ per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 6th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 129, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing.	B B B ditto ditto.
	B B B B ditto ditto.
M medium.	

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

DRAFT ROUND DOORS and WINDOWS PREVENTED, by using GREENWOOD'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER STOPS, the neatest and most effectual plan ever invented for the purpose. They are made in deal, wainscot, and mahogany mouldings, to fit round the plain linings of door closes against the India rubber, and makes them perfectly air-tight. Glass Cases made on this principle, at a reduced cost.
JOHN GREENWOOD, factotum, 10, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.

TO BUILDERS, DECORATORS, AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as FOREMAN. Is thoroughly acquainted with the Trade in general, viz writing, gilding, graining, plain and ornamental decoration, and can have five years' unexceptionable reference.—Address, A. B. care of Messrs. Brown and Standfast, Newspaper Agents, Little George-street, Westminster.

TO ARCHITECTS.

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, who understands perspective, and is capable of preparing finished drawings, de aile, &c. is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Address H. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO BUILDERS, IRONMONGERS, AND GASFITTERS.

A GOOD SMITH and FITTER desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Is a competent locksmith, bellhanger, and good general hand.—Address, A. B 20, William street, Park-road, Holloway.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the declining health of the Proprietor, an excellent JOBBING BUSINESS, established above fifty years, in a central part of the metropolis, near the Waterside, and in the City of London, employing upon an average about forty men. There are capacious workshops, counting-house, timber-yard, saw mill, shedding, &c well adapted for a first rate business; spring accommodation for a large staff of men.—Apply to Messrs HAMMOND and ELLOART, Estate Agents, &c. 28, Chancery lane.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, AND GLAZIERS.

TO BE SOLD, in consequence of the recent death of the proprietor, an old-established PLUMBER'S BUSINESS, successfully carried on for the same many years, which are situate near to Regent-street, for upwards of thirty years, and possessing the patronage of upwards of by good and l Lon ade customers at the present time. The terms required scarcely exceed the ascertained value of the stock and fixtures, which are not heavy. All further particulars may be had on personal application to Messrs PEVETTT and SON, 3, Brewer-street, Golden-square, between the hours of TEN and TWELVE in the Morning, and FIVE and EIGHT in the Evening.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.—A Right of Mining under 300 Acres of Land, has been granted for a term of 21 years; the land is situated in the County of Flint, and the Colliery has been opened, and Machinery erected, at a cost of upwards of 2,000 The Mold Railway runs close to it; and a siding from the Railway has been laid in for this Colliery, which has supplied, and will for many years supply Coals in considerable quantities to Chester, Birkenhead, and Holyhead, amongst other places; it is thus situated in the midst of good markets, with railway accommodation. The owner being advised that to render the Colliery as effective as it should be, a considerable capital should be expended in works and additional machinery, and they have therefore determined to sell the same. For particulars, apply to Messrs. TYRRELL, PAINE, and LAYTON, Guild hall-yard, London.

TO IRONMONGERS.—TO BE LET, a SHOP, presenting an unusually fine opening for the above trade, with its allied branches; the want of such a shop being felt in the neighbourhood.—Apply to CARTER and ELLIS, Hornsey-road.

FOUNDRY, DOCKHEAD.—TO BE LET, extensive PREMISES, known as Mars Foundry, situate in the Folly, comprising a fireman's dwelling, with pattern shop adjoining, foundry, about 80 feet by 35 feet, small warehouse, and stable. For full particulars, apply to Mr. ELLIS, Auctioneer, 130, Minories, City.

ARCHITECTURAL PARTNERSHIP.—An Architect is desirous to enter into one of the home counties, whose income from his profession has averaged and per annum during the six years he has been a principal, is desirous of entering into PARTNERSHIP with an established London architect. For a share of a good practice, the advertiser offers his connection, his active services (in case capable, if necessary, of taking the entire management), and a premium of exceeding £ If He has been regularly educated as an architect and understands his profession both practically and as a fine art. Principals only treated with, and all communications will be considered strictly confidential.—Address, M. I. B. A. Messrs. Job, Brothers, and Co. Wholesale Stationers, Cannon street West, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—To ENGINEERS and OTHERS.—An opportunity occurs for a respectable, industrious young man, with about 1,500l. to 2,000l. (he must thoroughly understand his business) to join the advertiser. There are several patented articles manufactured. Address, S. T. Miss Watling's, 409, Strand

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 2½ p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents Due east ice Exchange Manchester

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c and of "London as it is" offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the minute essentially necessary to be attended to Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albion-street, Regent's park

WILLIAM BARRATT, LANDSCAPE GARDENER WAKEFIELD.
. Plans and estimates furnished.

GLASS PAPER and GLUE.—Important to CABINET MAKERS.—F. J. DAY'S celebrated extra large Glass Paper, 14s. per ream; Cox's finest Scotch Glue, 57l per ton, 60s. per cwt.; finest Imperial Glue, 52l. per ton, 56s. per cwt.; best London Glue 48l per ton, 43s. per cwt.; Russian, German, and Gelatine Glues, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail, 6 and 7, New Inn-yard, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, London.—Country orders executed on receipt of a post-office order, payable as above.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—M'URSE and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

DUBLIN AGENT.—Patentees and Others would be well represented by an energetic party of standing, who has for sale for samples.—Address, with particulars, X 18, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

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BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedily loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney pieces, &c. Slab and Rod-ing Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Lumes, Cements, Cast Goods, &c. N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s. The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, is exhibited daily, from Half past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Half-past Four, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of '79, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr McNevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1858.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description Admission, 1s. Children and schools half-price.

PATRON: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Continued improvements, increased attractions, fresh decorations. Re-lighted under the Patents of John Leslie, Esq. Mas Glyn will read Antony and Cleopatra on Tuesday, the 12th inst. at Eight, and Othello on Thursday, the 14th inst. at Eight. Monday Evening, the 11th inst. Lecture to the Industrial Classes on the manufacture of Coal Gas, by Lewis Thompson, esq. Lectures on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, esq. Lecture on Ancient, by Mr Cooper. The artist and companion of Lavarl, illustrated by Panoramic Views taken by himself, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Three, and on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight. Opening of the new Hall with Lectures by Dr Bachhoffner, illustrated by the Hydro Electric Machine, the most splendid and successful electrical apparatus in the world, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Three. A beautiful series of Forty-five Cosmoramic Views of Russia and the Costumes of the Inhabitants. The Pupils' Views maintain their old reputation, with Scenes of the Wrr. School-pol, &c. The Oxyhydrogen Microscope as usual. The large Theatre is open on Saturday Evenings, from Half past Seven till Ten, with Mr Crawford's Vocal Illustration of the Fairies of Scotland, the American Entertainment and Mr. Wand's Band Admission. 1s.; Stalls, 2s. and 3s.; Schools and Children, under ten years of age, half-price.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, &c. Battersea-park, Nine Elms, manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES portable and stationary; Sawing Machinery, Pumps, Cranes, Crabs &c

N.B. Several high-pressure Steam-engines for Sale.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—New Patent Law. PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. The "Circular of Information," and plain instructions for the protection of inventions in the United Kingdom or foreign countries, may be had gratis, by applying personally, or by letter, prepaid, to Messrs. PRINCE and CO

PITCH, in quantities, for SALE.—Apply to Messrs. GOODLAKE and NUTTER, 71, Cornhill

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the exception and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per hour, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 500 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 21, Guildford-street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of pupils, at one guinea per quarter, which includes drawing materials, instruments, colours, paper, drawing-boards, &c. Care and instruction in practical and civil engineering, drawing and colouring, making finished and working drawings, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, &c. &c. For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c at the Offices.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr. C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-place, Jan 1, 1852 —In answer to your inquiries respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years. We have adopted it lately, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed and a more perfect job. Yours &c. HACKER." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars contain instructions to plumbers for jointing pipes, lining tanks &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18 Wharf road, City-road, London

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the tone inspected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected the-with, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer to form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

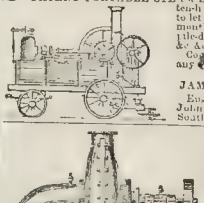
Stocks and wheels ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

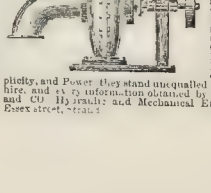
MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from four to ten-horse power, may be had to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, threshing, raising materials, &c. &c.

Engineers taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS, Engineers and Contractors, London-place, Holland-street, Southwark, London.

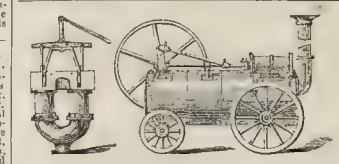




BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brewers, Millwrights, Chemists, Brickmakers, Well-sinkers, Excavators, Plumbers, and others, requiring water or other liquids hot or cold, raised or forced, will find extremely to their interest to use GWYNNE and CO'S PATENTED PUMPS for Economy, Efficiency, Durability, Simplicity, and Power. They stand unequalled Pumps may be had on hire, and every information obtained by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex street, Strand

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, iron chimney horse shafts complete. Strong, simple, for immediate use. Several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 96, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.



PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES and PUMPS kept in Stock for Hire at reduced Prices. M. A. RICHARDS and SON, Pump Manufacturers and Engineers, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-bridge (Surrey Side).

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz painted
Ditto . . . 48s. per doz galvanized.

Upper Ground street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS

The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.

This description of Pump-work varying in aim at every case, it is impossible to make a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.

A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 15-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at

BENJAMIN FOWLER'S ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

The attention of the Trade is called to JOHN WARNER & SONS' PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP, which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.

By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive sling and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps made on the old plan

Deep and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.

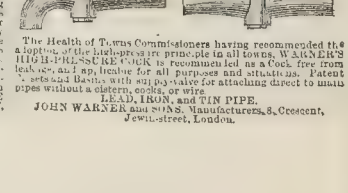
JOHN WARNER & SONS, 8, Crescent, Jewin street, London. Manufacturers and Patentees.

FOR SALE, a PILE-ENGINE, complete, in good condition, price 23l.; a Set of Pumps, complete, consisting of three barrels 12 inches diameter, 2 feet 10 inches stroke, six iron pipes, 6 feet long, each 8 inches diameter; Two Cranks, with crosshead for working pumps, if required; one Crank, with crosshead; Eight Plumber Blocks, with brass bushes; Two Sets of Connecting Rods; Eight Rollers for Connecting Rods; the whole complete, in good condition, for 30l. Seven Framed Principals, 31 feet span, and good as new, price 3l. each.—Apply to JAMES and PRICE, Contractors, Cardiff

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is at the LARGE WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage and lasting, besides for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

It is universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, blinds are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs: its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish, Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS

COMPANY, 998, Oxford street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c., that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 8s. per dozen.

Perforated Rough Plate and Sheet Ventilating Glass, 1s. 6d. per foot.

Flashed Ruby, 1s.; Ground Sheet, 3½d.; Enamelled, 8d. per foot.

Crown or Sheet Squares, in 100 feet boxes, 2½d. per foot.

Sashes Primed and Glazed, 3½d. per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each; average size, 40 by 30, at 32s. 36s. and 40s. per case; ground ditto, 9d. per foot; crown and sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, from 1½ by 10 to 23 by 14, 2½d. per foot; 4-inch rough British plate tiles, 11s. per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass, in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sicot lead, pipe white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c. G FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO-SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE BRITISH and FOREIGN WINDOW-GLASS WAREHOUSE, established upwards of Sixty Years.—ROBERT METTAM begs to call the attention of Builders and the Trade in general, to his present prices of British and Patent Plate, Rough Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Ornamental Window Glass of every description now manufactured. Extra size Sheet Glass of all qualities and substances for Shop Fronts. Estimates and Price Lists forwarded post-free, on application at the Warehouse, 3½, Princes-street, Leicester square, London.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality, and finish; ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade,

begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention.

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post.

TO ALL THAT IT MAY CONCERN.—150 1¼ inch and 1¼ inch Four-panel DOORS for SALE. Five of 1¼-inch, 6 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 7 inches; ditto, 1¼-inch 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Price of 1¼ inch, 7s.; ditto, 1¼-inch, 6s. each.—Apply to JAMES TUBBY, Builder, Liverpool House, Liverpool-road, Islington. Terms, cash.

TO BE SOLD, a PAIR of SPANISH MAHOGANY DOORS, 7 feet high, 25 in. wide; glass 20 in. by 42; hinges and mortise-lock.—Apply 2, Fish-street-hill.

WANTED, about 20 feet run of MAHOGANY COUNTER, 3 feet 3 in. wide, with framed front 3 feet 6 in. high. Also Sash Partitions, glazed with large squares, and an Entrance Lobby about 5 feet 6 in. square.—Address, A. B. 234, High Holborn.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9½.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 3s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTON'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

PATENT SOLID SWISS PARQUETERIE. This beautiful, unique, economical, and elegant description of Flooring, so extensively used in Paris and other continental cities, is now introduced into this country: an extensive assortment of specimens and prices commencing at 1s. per foot superficial, together with every particular of its cost and adaptation, can be obtained of Mr. BURT, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; or of Messrs. ARROWSMITH and CO. 80, New Bond street.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe; established 1834. Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 30s per ton Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.

Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.

G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of RUBLINGS by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or to hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 124, Fore-street City. Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY respectfully solicits the attention of manufacturers and others to the greatly reduced prices of PINE, SPRUCE, and YELLOW DEALS, MAHOGANY, &c. &c.:—

Pine Planks, 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 in.	from 4s.	6d. each.
Spruce Deals, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	" 3s.	9d. "
Yellow ditto, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	" 3s.	9d. "
Honduras Mahogany	"	7d. per foot.
Scantling ditto	"	8d. "
Wainscot ditto	"	8d. "
Spruce Paving Laths	10s. 6d.	per 120.
Venetian Blind Laths	8s.	per bundle.

Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices. Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY respectfully begs to inform the Building Public, that all Baltic Goods are dearer and American Spruce and Pine are cheaper.

He asks special attention to the following, which are now on sale:—

2,000 Pieces of Timber.
20,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
30,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
5,000 Rough Boards.

The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.

N.B. The extensive Saw-mills are now in operation.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Cills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method.—For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACE, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 4, Robert-street, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills, Chelsea.

WALNUT-TREE TO BE SOLD, felled in March, 1854, 5 feet through, and containing about seven or eight loads of timber in all.—Apply to Mr. RUMBALL, Land Agent, St. Alban's, Herts.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS. J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his large stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price lists can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Steam Works, 27, North Wharf-road, Paddington.

N.B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London

ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform his Customers and the Building Trade generally, that he is enabled to allow a discount of 15 per cent. upon his list prices for Mouldings.—A large stock of dry flooring at low prices.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES.—ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON beg to inform their customers that the 20 per cent. advance heretofore charged on the prices in their list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices.—St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Steam Cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 9th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades.

H H H H	for drawing on wood.	F F	light and shading.
H H H	for architectural use.	F	for general use.
H H	for engineering.	B	black for shading.
H	for sketching.	B B	ditto ditto.
H B	hard and black for drawing.	B B B	ditto ditto.
		B B B B	ditto ditto.
M	medium.		

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

DRAFT ROUND DOORS and WINDOWS PREVENTED, by using GREENWOOD'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER STOPS the neatest and most effectual (in ever invented for the purpose. They are made in teak, wainscot, and mahogany mouldings, to fit round the jamb linings. The door closes against the India-rubber, and makes them perfectly air tight. Glass Cases made on this principle, at a reduced cost.

JOHN GREENWOOD, factotum, 10, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.

DOULTON AND CO.'S

SINKS, URINALS, &c. IN PATENT GLAZED STONE WARE,

HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.

DOULTON and CO.'s Sinks and Urinals are manufactured in a new kind of Stone Ware of high glaze, and uniform colour; they will withstand the action of the most powerful acids, and are made very strong to bear rough usage.

Fig. 1. Straight Sink, large size, 2 ft. 7 in. long ..... 8s. each. Straight Sink, small size, 2 ft. 2 in. long ..... 6s. each.

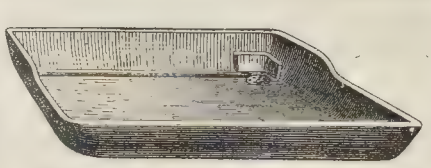


Fig. 2. Angular Sink, large size, 2 ft. 6 in. long ..... 8s. each. Angular Sink, smaller size, 2 ft. 4 in. long ..... 7s. 6d.

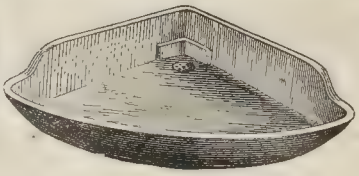


Fig. 3. URINAL WITH FLAT BACK. 1 ft. 3 in. long ..... 4s. 6d. each.

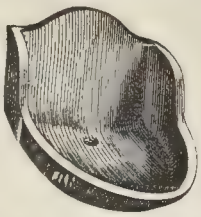


Fig. 4. ANGULAR URINALS. Large size, 1 ft. 11 in. long ..... 7s. each. Middle size, 1 ft. 7 in. long ..... 5s. each. Small size, 1 ft. 3 in. long ..... 3s. 6d. each.

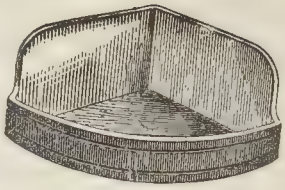
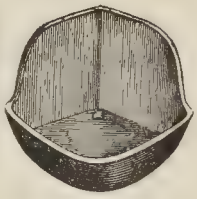


Fig. 5. ANGULAR URINAL. 1 ft. 3 in. long ..... 4s. 6d. each.



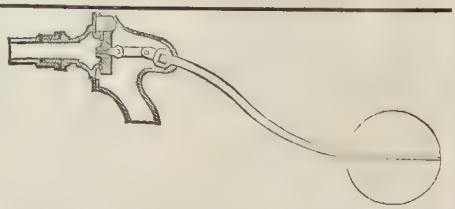
DOULTON AND CO.'S CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS, IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE, WHITE INSIDE, 7s. 6d.

DOULTON'S HALF SOCKET DRAIN PIPES,

BY THE USE OF WHICH, PIPES MAY BE REMOVED, THE DRAIN EXAMINED, AND JUNCTIONS INSERTED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TUBES. THE SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY SOCKET PIPES.

For list of Agents, see "Builder" of November 18. Drawings, with prices, forwarded on application.

J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.



These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spindles, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and cannot by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction from fittings in their construction. They are so arranged as to accumulate the power of closing against the column of water whenmost required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water

	½ inch.	¾ inch.	1 inch.	1¼ inch.	1½ inch.
Complete with Balls:—Plain shank	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	12s. 6d. each.
" " Screw ferrule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	14s. 6d. each.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B. Architects are respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

J. TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to THE AGENTS:—

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London;

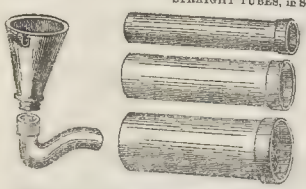
Mr. J. S. HUDSON, the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1731.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an Assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required, as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge; City-road Wharf, City Basin; J. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 33, Brydges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 3 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

WATER-CLOSET and PLUG BASINS.—To PLUMBERS and BUILDERS.—C. and F. NICKLIN, Stone, Staffordshire, beg to call the attention of the trade to a quantity of Closet and Plug Basins, which they are enabled to offer at the following Reduced Prices:—Oval (printed), for Pan-Closets, 3s. 6d.; Conical, 4s.; Hopper (printed), 5s. 6d.; Bramah White, 2s. 6d.; Plug-basins, from 9d. each, nett.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, PANS, TRAPS, &c. at very low prices.—E. & W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road. Paving, Sinks, &c. Duchess, countess, and ladies slates. A list of prices sent free on application.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.

Sheringham's Ventilator for the admission of pure air through an

EXTERNAL WALL.

With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required.—HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 198, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

AMERICAN OILSTONES, very superior in quality to the Turkey oilstone; a new and invaluable discovery, for giving, with ease and rapidity, a perfect and sharp edge to those tools used by carvers, carpenters, die-sinkers, engravers, engineers, &c. &c.—To be had of various shapes and sizes, at 103, Newgate-street, London.

&c. &c.

JENNINGS PATENT DRAIN-PIPES.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN DRAIN-PIPES ABOVE SHOWN REMOVES ALL OBJECTIONS TO PIPE-DRAINAGE.

A Sewer, or Drain, formed with these Pipes, can be examined at any point, or Junction introduced, by simply removing one of the Saddle-pieces; and this can be done without interfering with, or stopping the flow of sewage.

The favour with which these Pipes have been received by Engineers, and all interested in sanitary progress, and the large and important works in which they are now being used, is a PROOF THAT SOME ALTERATION WAS NECESSARY TO THE PERFECTION OF PIPE-DRAINAGE.

These Pipes are now being largely described by Professor HOSKING, Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, and Colonel JEBB, for the New Prison, Chatham; by the BOARD of ORDNANCE; by W. TITE, Esq. at the Necropolis Station of the South-Western Railway; and upwards of FIVE MILES have just been described to be used in the Town of Halstead, Essex, by E. GOTTO, Esq C.E.; and by many other Engineers and Architects, whose patronage is a proof that the invention possesses merit.

JENNINGS'S PATENT CLOSETS, TRAPS, SLUICE-VALVES, &c.

ARE FREE FROM ALL COMPLICATION—NO WIRES OR CRANKS.

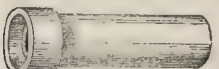
ANY NUMBER OF CLOSETS SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE, AND THEY ARE AS READILY FIXED AS A COCK TO A SINK, UNDER HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.

ARCHITECTS FURNISHED WITH REFERENCES OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

Particulars of JENNINGS'S DRAIN-PIPES, WATER-CLOSETS, URINALS, LAVATORIES, SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-COCKS, GULLY-TRAPS, SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES, &c. &c. can be had free on application, or by post if two postage stamps are inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, SANITARY ENGINEER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

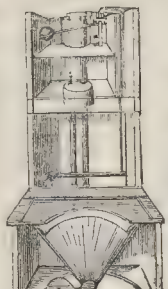
STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends Junctions, Traps, &c. Hoppers and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.



IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS
TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF
STEPHEN GREEN'S
PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,
AND
SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

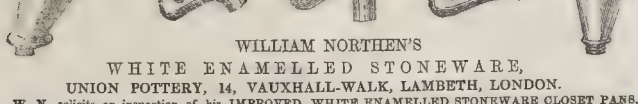
Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN, Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.
HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAN, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Manufacturer of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.

65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap, 7s. 6d. each.

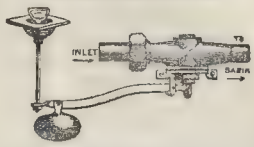
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

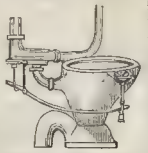
LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE



Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under continuous pressure of 100 to 200 feet, they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured solely by the Patentees,
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers. White Fire Clay, Paving Bricks, &c. &c. Agents,—CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, fitted complete with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main.



Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 22, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

HENRY TURNER, 2, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON,

5s. Trap, 2s 6d. 5s.

Manufacturer of Closet Basins and Traps, yellow outsides, with white insides. These are warranted to be the most durable earthenware now manufactured.—A list of shapes and prices sent free, on application. A large stock of Plug Basins of every variety.

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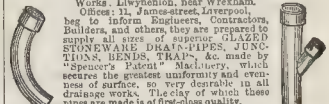
HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connel's Registered Model Water closet."—This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.

Works, Llwynenion, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,

beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.



VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falconwharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Particulars forwarded on application.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Red Drain-pipes, Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

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On MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, and FOUR following Days,

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, AT HIS NEW AUCTION-ROOMS, 192, FLEET-STREET,

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MR. HODGSON will include in his SALE by AUCTION, at the PUBLICATIONS of OWEN JONES, No. 192, FLEET-STREET, the corner of Chancery-lane, DECEMBER 11th, and four following days, the REMAINDERS of the following Popular Works: Sir JOSEPH PAXTON'S MAGAZINE of BOTANY, 16 vols. super royal 8vo. plates, and the Copyright. Mrs. LOUDON'S LADIES' FLOWER-GARDEN, hand-coloured Annuals and Perennials, Bulbous Plants, Stove Greenhouse Plants, and British Wild Flowers, 5 vols. 4to.; the Vols. 8vo. and Coloured Plates. Knight's Pictorial Bible, Family Tutor, in eight; the Stereotype Plates of the Cabinet Classics, 8 vols. royal 32mo; the Stereotype Plates of White's Natural History, edited by the Rev. L. Blyth, fcap.; together with the Remainders of numerous other Books.

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MESSRS. BLAKE are directed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE, Change-alley, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th, at TWELVE o'clock, in One Lot, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as Hill Farm, Sutton, Surrey, consisting of 96 acres of land, through which a forty-feet road is now being formed, which will afford communication to the adjoining high-roads, and advantage to the estate an important building character. The land abounds with capital brick earth, and offers to the speculator the means of immediately carrying out extensive and lucrative operations, as possession will be given (without the usual valuation on the completion of the purchase.—Particulars, with plans, may be had at the Inns at Sutton, Epsom, Reigate, and Kingston; at Garraway's Coffee-house; of Messrs. PARRY, Solicitors, 83, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and of Messrs. BLAKE Croydon.

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PULLEN and SON have the honour to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th, and following day, at TWELVE, by order of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of about thirty houses, shops, factories, and extensive range of stabling, in Ray-street, Sand-yard, Silver-street, and Sharp's-alley, Clerkenwell, comprising about 50,000 sound stock bricks, several tons of lead, large quantity of plain and pan tiles, oak and fir timber, in roofs and floors, sashes, doors, and fittings, shop-fronts, floor-boards, York and Pebble paving, coach-house gates and stable fittings, cast-iron pans and plenum of a melter, capital 6-feet stone runner, with iron bed, stoves, ranges, cisterns, and numerous fixtures and fittings-up. May be viewed two days previous, and catalogues had at the Architect's Office, Guildhall, and of PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Highly important Freehold Estate, in Ground Rents, amounting to 66l. 17s. 6d. per annum, issuing out of six capital and substantial Dwelling-houses and Business Premises, including the Lyceum Public-house and Tavern, situate on the north side and in the preferable part of the Strand; the present rack-rents being of the estimated value of upwards of 1,500l. per annum.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE are instructed by the noble Proprietor to SELL, at GARRAWAYS, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th, at TWELVE, in one lot, a valuable and highly important FREEHOLD ESTATE, in GROUND RENTS (with reversion to the rack-rents on the expiration of the present leases), issuing out of the following capital and substantial Dwelling-house and Business Premises, situate on the north side, and in the preferable part of the Strand, viz.: The Lyceum Public-house and Tavern, being No. 354, in the Strand; let on lease to Mr. Spillman, for an unexpired term of 61 years, at Christmas next, at a ground rent of 12l. per annum. The Waterloo Assurance Company, let on lease for an unexpired term of 73 years, at October next, at a ground rent of 22l. 12s. 6d. per annum. Nos. 356, 357, 358, and 359, let on lease to Messrs. Samuel and George Baker, at ground rents amounting to 37l. 5s. per annum. The total ground rents amounting to 66l. 17s. 6d. per annum; and the present rack-rents being of the estimated value of upwards of 1,500l. per annum. Particulars are preparing, and may be had ten days prior to the sale, of Messrs. WALFORD, Solicitors, Bolton-street, Piccadilly; at Garraway's; and at the Office of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, Lancaster-place, Strand.

WEST HAM DISTILLERY.—To DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, COPPERSMITHS, and OTHERS.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, at the WEST HAM DISTILLERY, WEST HAM, ESSEX, a short distance from Stratford Church, on TUESDAY, DEC. 19, and following days, at ELEVEN o'clock each day, in lots, without any reserve, the PLANT and MACHINERY of the West Ham Distillery now within five years, including Coffey's patent distilling apparatus, capable of distilling 8,000 gallons per hour, seven copper refrigerators cast-iron wort-back 2,750-gallon steam boiler, vessel, and three hollow backs, with copper pipes, washcharger, one iron and two wood mash-tuns, the large wash-backs, under-back, six sets of three-throw and one set of two throw pumps, large dredging-machine for grains, three spirit store-vats, six hitch pressure steam engines, from 3-horse to 40-horse power, with shafting, wheels, and gearing, ten high-pressure steam boilers, from 16 feet to 40 feet in length, constructed on the Cornish principle, 5,000 feet of cast-iron pipe, from 3 to 10 inches, 3,000 feet of wrought-iron pipe, 16 screw and rack valves, 10 lifts and Jenning's patent, 300 brass cocks, 100 rods of brickwork, 20 tons of furnace-work, 5½ feet of wrought-iron shafting, engine turning-lathe, five pairs of French burr-stones and gearing, large cast-iron liquor-back, fittings of coopers', smiths', and millwrights' shop, gas-fittings &c.—To be viewed on Friday, Saturday, and Monday previous to the sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City, London.

WEST HAM DISTILLERY.—By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, at ELEVEN, at the WEST HAM DISTILLERY, in lots, by order of the Assignees, without reserve, TWENTY powerful YOUNG CART GELDINGS, justly reckoned among the handsomest teams on the East-end road, twenty-five sets of harness, two waggons, two carts, stable implements, 10,500 four-bushel sacks, 120 tons coals, 100 iron-bound spirit puncheons, capital five-engine rack-work, scales and weights, and other effects.—To be viewed on Monday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City, London.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS. Victoria-street, Westminster.

MR. OUGHTON has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1854, at ELEVEN for TWELVE o'clock, under a bill of sale, the whole of the valuable BUILDING PLANT, range of builder's workshops, offices, and fittings, 2,000 sawfield poles, boards, cords, and twenty ladders, crab-engine, lifting machine, thirty carts[parrows, twenty carpenters' benches, joinery, &c.—On view the day previous and morning of sale. Catalogues may be had on the Plant, of the Auctioneer, Fulham road, Chelsea.

TO BUILDERS CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS. Uncleared Lots of the Stock of Timber of Mr. JOHN CRAXFORD, retired.

MR. W. R. GLASIER will SELL by AUCTION, at the BRUNSWICK SAW MILLS, Brunswick street, Stanford-street, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, at TWELVE for ONE o'clock, the UNCLEARED LOTS from the above valuable STOCK IN TRADE, comprising about 500 squares of prepared white and yellow flooring, of different thicknesses; 10,000 feet of wide pine boards, 30 loads of Riga timber; 8 loads of cut ditto; 30 loads of Swedish ditto; 5 loads of die square timber; 18 load- of Norway baulk, 200 white deal ends; oak sawn lls, &c.; a timber-carriage, and other effects.—May be viewed Saturday prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues had at the place of Sale; at Garraway's; and of the Auctioneer, 41, Charing-cross.

LOUGHBOROUGH HOUSE, LOUGHBOROUGH-ROAD, BRIXTON.—To CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.

MR. F. HALL will SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, and following day, at TWELVE for ONE each day, on the PREMISES, as above, the ground being required for building purposes, the valuable MATERIALS from the above house, consisting of excellent four framing, partitioning, and seasoned deals, mahogany doors, polished boards, long rafters, joists, and quartering, large quantity of mahogany in slabs of various thicknesses, eredit in of large screen, several handsome veined marble fire chimney pieces, iron stoves, iron pumps, a large quantity of useful iron and brass work, pear, cherry, plum, mulberry, and other trees, and a variety of excellent and useful effects.—May be viewed and catalogues had the day previous and on morning of sale, on the Premises; the White Hart, Loughborough-road; the White Horse, Brixton, and at the Auctioneer's Office, Chester-street, Kennington.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, 42, Union-street, Somers-town, on MONDAY, DEC. 11, at ELEVEN for TWELVE, on account of the number of lots, the capital well-seasoned STOCK; comprising 1,000 white, yellow, and spruce PLANKS, DEALS, and BATTENS, dry cut stuff, several squares of prepared flooring, 3,000 feet of quartering, scaffolding, ladders, barrows, 2,000 feet of 1½ in. elm boards, American ash, mahogany, dry wide pine, oak and fir stile, spruce mantuas, ironmongery, &c.—May be viewed the Saturday prior, and morning of sale, when catalogues may be had—Auction Offices, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

BUILDING-GROUND, BRIGHTON.—TO BE LET, a very eligible FRONTAGE for THREE or FOUR HOUSES in Broad-street, immediately contiguous to the Marine-parade and Chain-pier, where houses are much in requisition.—Full particulars and terms may be obtained of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, Surveyors, No. 34, Upper Baker-street, London.

OXFORD-STREET, near Regent-street.—About a quarter of an acre of vacant GROUND, having the principal entrance from Oxford-street, TO BE LET, on building lease offering an unprecedented opportunity for the erection of a public edifice, panorama rooms, bazaar, galleries, a religious or scientific hall, or any other buildings requiring a spacious area with an approach from a great west-end thoroughfare.—Full particulars will be given upon personal application only, to Messrs. RUSHWORTH and JARVIS, Surveyors and Auctioneers, Saville row, Regent-street.

FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, &c.—GROUND for FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, capacious VAULTS, &c. with convenient approaches, and ample space for light and air, TO BE LET, in the NEW-ROAD, near Fitzroy-square. Factories and warehouses will be erected for parties requiring the same, on equitable terms, or at a rental.—Apply to HORACE JONES, Architect, 16, Furnival's-inn.

LYDSTEP HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE.—TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—A rare and first-rate BUILDING INVESTMENT, TO BE LET, for a long term of years, or on lives from Michaelmas next, about SEVEN ACRES of LAND, replete with lime and building stone, and other advantages, rendering the erection of houses of comparatively trifling expense, and of a character quite in keeping with the requirements of the times. Lydstep Haven is situate in a most romantic bay, within half an hour's drive of Tenby, which popular watering-place now overflows with visitors. This most advantageous building investment is equal to freehold, and picturesquely slopes down to the beautiful beach, whose shore is admirably adapted for sea bathing. The rocks of Lydstep are bold and romantic. The heights of the island of Caldy present magnificent and beautiful features of interest from Lydstep Haven, whose climate is the same as that of Tenby. Greenhouse plants without shelter, thrive and blossom throughout the year. The steamers plying between Bristol, Tenby, and Ireland, offer cheap, swift, and pleasure modes of transit to and from this charming bay, whilst the South Wales Railway completes Lydstep Haven as one of the most desirable and easily-reached localities for bathing in the principality. For terms and every information apply to WALTER AUGUSTUS HOLCOMBE, Esq. Solicitor, 30, Chancery lane, London.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND BRICKMAKERS.

TO BE LET, a valuable BRICKFIELD, containing fine brick earth. The steam-engine and machinery for making bricks to be taken at a valuation, and the ground a rent-charge of 80l. per annum. It is situate about five miles from London-bridge, and near to extensive estates, on which buildings are being rapidly erected.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. WIRE and CHILD, Solicitors, 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

A THOUSAND YEARS.—MONEY LENT. BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, for the above term. Ground-rent moderate. Charges moderate. Advances liberal.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect and Surveyor, 15, Stainsby-road, Limehouse

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEVERAL PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND in Hammersmith, TO BE LET, on building lease, for the erection of fourth-rate Houses and Cottages.—For plans and particulars, apply to Messrs. BARNETT and BIRCH, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

DALSTON, Richmond-road.—270 feet frontage in the above road, and 150 feet in depth, TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at a peppercorn rent, for ninety-three years, direct from the freeholder. The return frontage in a public road may be used for fourth-rate houses if desired.—Apply, W. W. Queen Eleanor, London-lane, Hackney.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND BUILDERS.

A FEW ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, containing superior red and white earth, situated in a locality where there is a good opening. TO BE SOLD on advantageous terms.—Apply to Mr. HENRY WOOLNOUGH, Architect, Ipswich, Suffolk.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

FOUR or EIGHT ACRES of valuable BRICK EARTH at Hammersmith, TO BE LET, on royalty.—For terms apply to Messrs. BARNETT and BIRCH, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a snug BRICKFIELD, with first quality brick earth, in full working order, capable of making 2,000,000 of bricks per annum, and more if wished, situate next the main road, a short distance of the marble arch.—Apply to Mr LOVELL, Foreman, on the field, opposite the Seven Stars public-house, New road, Shepherd's-bush. To save trouble, for lease and implements, nearly new, for working the field, 250l.

VALUABLE BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, adjoining the New City Cattle-market, Islington, with an eligible site for a tavern and extensive mews.—For plans and particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. BURTON, Surveyor, 1, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

TO ENGINEERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a small FACTORY, with engine and boiler, screw-cutting lathe, punching and shearing press, three fires, with fan and tools complete: including house-rent, &c.—Apply to AUGUSTUS SMITH, Engineering Auctioneer and Valuer, 295, Blackfriars-road, near the bridge.

TO ENGINEERS, MILL-OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

AUGUSTUS SMITH, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c 295, Blackfriars-road, two doors from Holland street, having had seventeen years' practice in the selling and valuing of all kinds of engines, machinery, tools, mechanical and engineering tools, plants, &c. respectfully solicits a share of patronage in the above line. The most satisfactory references given if required, and all accounts settled the day after delivery. Sales free; registry kept of all engines, boilers, and machinery for sale by private contract.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 74, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing office of COX (brothers) and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 9, 1854.

The Builder.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE FOR THE Architect, Engineer, Operative & Artist.

VOL. XII.—No. 619. DECEMBER 16, 1854. PRICE FOURPENCE *Stamped 5d.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BUILDERS' BALL, in AID of the FUNDS of the BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, 8th of FEBRUARY, 1855.

JOSEPH BIRD, Honorary Secretary.
10, Hanover-street, Regent's-park.

The List of Stewards will be shortly announced.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, and Collection of Patents, Manufactures, &c. connected with Architecture, is OPEN at the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. Admission 1s.; Season Tickets, for ladies and others desiring to come frequently, 2s. 6d.; Catalogue 6d.

JAS FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } Hon. Secs.
JAS TOMESTON, Jun. }

BOARD of TRADE, DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.—AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN OBTAINING EXAMPLES FOR ART INSTRUCTION. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having been led to furnish examples to schools in accordance with the plan adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, and to discontinue the practice of keeping a stock of such articles at the Department, No. 37, Gwyder-house, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, hereby give notice that on and after the 26th of JANUARY, 1855, examples will not be supplied as heretofore from the Department of Science and Art as at present, but through agents in London and the provinces. Forms of application for aid, and further information may be obtained at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

Marlborough House, 7th Nov. 1854.

IF MR. FRANCIS SHARAN, who in the years 1846 and 1847 was the steward and bailiff of a gentleman, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, will communicate with that gentleman, he will be conferring a favour, and may render him great service. December, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

TOXTETH PARK (near Liverpool) GENERAL CEMETERY.—Parties willing to submit PLANS and DESIGNS for FENCING, LAYING OUT, and DRAINING the intended PUBLIC CEMETERY in Toxteth-Park, and for TWO SEPARATE CHAPELS to be erected thereon, together with a suitable LODGE and ENTRANCE-GATES, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament relating thereto, are requested to send such Plans and Designs, with an estimate of the probable cost thereof, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £5000 to me, the undersigned Clerk to the Burial Board, on or before the 20th day of DECEMBER instant.—A premium of £30 will be paid for the Plan and Design, which shall, in the opinion of the Board, be considered the best, and be also well adapted for the purpose, and a premium of £10 for the second best. On payment of which premiums the Board are to be entitled to the Plans and Designs; but are not by such selections to be in any way bound to employ the parties furnishing the same.—The Plans and Designs to be marked with a motto, and a sealed letter, containing the author's name and address, must accompany each Plan and Design.—A Plan of the Ground (which is about Thirty Statute Acres in extent) can be seen; and any other information connected therewith, may be had on application.

JOHN ROWLAND, Clerk to the Burial Board.

Public Office, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, Dec. 1, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

A PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE having been established in Belper, the Provisional Committee are anxious to receive PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for a BUILDING, capable of holding 1000 persons, with rooms and reading-room, lecture-hall, suitable for a library, for classes, &c. The plans must be sent in not later than the 12th of JANUARY, 1855, addressed to the Honorary Secretary. The Committee will pay for the plan chosen, and return the others, free, to their respective authors. Particulars as to the sum to be given for the plan, and the size of the building, may be had on application to the Rev. REES L. LLOYD, Belper, Derbyshire, Hon. Sec.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BURIAL BOARD for the parish of ST. NICHOLAS, HARWICH, are prepared to receive DESIGNS, PLANS, and ESTIMATES for PERMANENTLY ENCLOSING the LAND selected for the BURIAL GROUND for that parish, which is, at present about four acres, for ERECTING thereon a KEEPER'S LODGE, or HOUSE, and a RECEIVING HOUSE, with the usual Out-offices, and for laying out and planting such land. The Board will not be bound to accept any design, plan, and estimate, or to employ the person, if any, whose design, plan, and estimate shall be adopted, but will pay such person a premium of five guineas, and his design, plan and estimate shall then become the property of the Board. A plan of the land can be seen, and further information may be obtained at my Office. All designs, plans, and estimates are to be delivered at my Office, under cover, and addressed and endorsed, "Designs, &c. for St. Nicholas, Harwich, Burial Ground," on or before the 23rd day of JANUARY next.

EDWARD CHAPMAN, Clerk to the Board.

Harwich, December 11, 1854.

TO LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, ARCHITECTS, AND SURVEYORS

THE Committee of the COVENTRY FREEHOLD MUTUAL LAND SOCIETY, invite parties to submit PLANS and DESIGNS drawn to a scale of 30 feet to an inch, for FENCING and LAYING OUT their Estate, at Stoke, near this city, in a manner suitable for the erection of Villa and other residences. A premium of 20l. will be paid for the Design which shall be selected and adopted by the Society; and a premium of 5l. will be paid for the Design, which, in the opinion of the Committee, shall be entitled thereto as a second prize. On payment of the premiums the Sheets or Designs are to be entered to the Designs selected, but are not to be considered as having any bound or liable to employ the parties furnishing them. A Plan of the Estate, which is to be hired into 40 lots, may be seen at my office; and a lithographed copy will be forwarded to any party applying for it, to Mr. M. H. Hilditch, Land Surveyor, Coventry, or to me. The Designs to be forwarded to me, free of charge, under a letter or motto, with a sealed letter to correspond, on or before THURSDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next; and in the meantime any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. BROWN or to me.

HENRY J. DAVIS, Solicitor to the Society.

Hay lane, Coventry, Dec. 13, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS

THE COLCHESTER BURIAL BOARD are prepared to receive DESIGNS, PLANS, and DRAWINGS, comprising general plans, sections, and elevations with ESTIMATES, for TWO CEMETERY CHAPELS, RECEPTACLE HOUSE, LODGE, and ENTRANCE GATES, on their intended New Cemetery, containing about 20 acres, and for FENCING the same on the eastern side. The buildings to be of an inexpensive character, and such as may consist with a due regard to the extent of the ground and the requirements of the locality. The Board will not guarantee themselves to employ the party whose Design shall be approved; but in the event of him being employed, he shall be paid the premium of twenty guineas for his Designs, &c. which shall be the property of the Board. A plan of the ground may be seen, and any further information obtained at my office. The Designs are to be sent free of expense, under seal, without the author's name; but with a motto, on or before the 1st day of JANUARY next, addressed to me, the undersigned, marked "Colchester Burial Ground." A sealed letter, containing real name and address of such company each Design, which will be opened after selection made, and those not approved will be returned. No Designs are with the author's name upon them, with respective drawings will be received.—By order.

PHILIP SMITH SPARLING, Clerk to the Board

5, Abbeygate-street, Colchester, 4th December, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

PADDINGTON.—To BUILDERS.—The Guardians of the Poor of Paddington are ready to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of expensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their WORKHOUSE, in accordance with plans, specifications, to which may be seen at the Office of the Architect, Mr. FARMINER, No. 10, Sand Martin-place, Tenders may be sent in to the Guardians, at the Workhouse, by TWELVE o'clock at noon, of WEDNESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER instant, after which no Tender will be received. The party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required at his own expense, to enter into a contract and bond, with two sufficient sureties for its due performance. The Guardians do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Guardians,

CHAS. BROWN, Jun. Clerk.

Paddington Workhouse, Harrow road, Dec 6, 1854

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Dover District hereby gives Notice, that sealed TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 18th day of JANUARY, 1855, from Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honorable Board of Ordnance for the following WORKS at DOVER CASTLE, viz. FITTING UP the CANADIAN CASEMATE BARRACKS, including the Construction of Ablution Rooms, Privies, and Urinals, and the Improvement of the Ventilation Shafts. Plans and specifications of the works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Dover, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 20th DECEMBER, 1854, to the 15th JANUARY, 1855, Sundays excepted. The party whose Tender may be accepted for the works will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately, to be bound under a penalty of 1,000l. for the due performance of the contract. Tenders for the above works to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London," and enclosed "Tender for Works at Dover Castle."

N.B. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineer Office, Dover, December 13, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to GAS COMPANIES and GAS-FITTERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.

Office of Ordnance, Dublin, 11th December, 1854.

With reference to the advertisement dated 18th November, 1854, the principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance hereby give notice, that the date for receiving TENDERS for SUPPLYING GAS; also for PROVIDING and FIXING the necessary "PIPES and other FITTINGS of Portobello and Royal Barracks, Dublin," has been EXTENDED from the 15th day of DECEMBER to the 30th DECEMBER, 1854. Persons desirous of TENDERING for the same will receive every information on application at the Royal Engineer's Office, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin; as also at the above Barracks, and plans, specifications, with the terms of contract, open each day at Dublin for the same, which Tenders will be required when the specifications are returned and marked. The pipes and fittings to be complete uniform as may be satisfactory to the acceptance of the Tender; and the supply of gas to be for three years. Persons will have a liberty to Tender for the supply and fixing of the pipes and other fittings, without reference to the supply of the gas, or, for supply of the gas only, without reference to the supply and fixing of the pipes and fittings. Tenders are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, and to be received on or before the 30th day of DECEMBER, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon, and are to be marked on the outside, "Tender for supply of Gas," or "Gas Fittings" (as the case may be), "at the Barracks, in Dublin."

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given, that sealed TENDERS will be received by the Right Honourable Lord Panmure, on THURSDAY, the 28th DECEMBER, 1854, to be delivered before TEN o'clock, a.m. for the EXACTORS' WORK required in the CONSTRUCTION of a REDOUBT at Prosser's-gate, Isle of Wight. Drawings and details of contract for the above, may be seen, and forms and conditions of contract may be obtained on and after Monday next, and after MONDAY, the 18th inst. on application to Mr. HAWKEN, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Office, Mill Dam, Portsmouth. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Excavators' Work, Freshwater, Isle of Wight."

Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, 12th December, 1854.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

HUNTINGDONSHIRE MILITIA STOREHOUSE.—Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Huntingdon intend CONTRACTING with some Person for the ERECTION of a BUILDING for the use of the Militia Arms, Stores, with Sergeants' Quarters, and other provisions, with Act passed in the 42nd and 43rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Militia in England and Wales," according to the Plans and drawings prepared by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON (which may be seen at the said Justices' Meeting-room, on Monday next, between the hours of TWELVE and FOUR o'clock), and Specifications to be prepared by the said Mr. JOHNSON for the same, which are to be delivered sealed to the Trustees for the purpose of contract, directed to the Clerk of the Peace, and endorsed "Tender for Huntingdonshire Militia Stores," on or before TWELVE o'clock at noon of THURSDAY, the 28th DECEMBER instant, when Tenders will be opened by the Magistrates at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at the Shire Hall, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the 1st of JANUARY next; but the Magistrates do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1854.

B. A. GREENE, Clerk of the Peace.

SHIPLEY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.—WATERWORKS CONTRACT, No. 1.—TENDERS.—The Local Board hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES and other CASTINGS, in drawings and specifications, which may be seen at the Surveyor's Office, at the Office of the Board, Bolton Bridge, Otley, Engineer to the Waterworks, Bradford, and at the Office of Messrs. Sharp, Brothers, and Co. Manufacturers, Keighley, on or before SATURDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, 1854. The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Jos. THOMPSON, Clerk to the said Local Board

Bradford, Nov. 30, 1854.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH-COAST RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply and delivery of the following quantities of PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS:—

Rails	1,000 Tons.
Fish Plates	120 "
Bolts and Nuts	25 "
Chair spikes	4 "
Oak Sleepers	500 "

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, Mr. WM. WALKER, at the Brighton Terminus, and Tenders must be delivered at the same signed, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

FREDERICK SLIGHT, Secretary

London-bridge, December 11, 1854.

BOSTON CORN EXCHANGE and ATHENÆUM.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Directors of the Boston Corn Exchange and Athenæum Company are prepared to CONTRACT for the ERECTION in Boston (Lincolnshire) of a CORN EXCHANGE, ACHENÆUM, and other buildings connected therewith, according to certain plans, drawings, and specifications which will be open for inspection at the office of the Clerks to the Company, in Hub-street, Boston, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock, any day from MONDAY, the 4th day of DECEMBER inst. to TUESDAY, the 2nd of JANUARY next, inclusive, where, or of the Architects, Messrs. BELLAMY and HARDY, Lincoln, any further information may be obtained. Sealed Tenders for the execution of the work, endorsed "Tender for Corn Exchange, &c." are to be sent to the Office of the Clerks, in Boston, on or before the 2nd day of JANUARY next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and security to the satisfaction of the Directors will be required for the due performance of the contract.

STANILAND and CHAPMAN, Clerks to the Directors.

Boston, Dec. 6, 1854.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND GASOMETER MAKERS.

THE BURY GAS-LIGHT and COKE COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MAKING, ERECTING, and COMPLETING a GASHOLDER, 90 feet diameter, and 30 feet deep at their works, Pilsh, near Bolton. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to the Manager, Mr JOHN WOOLSTENHOLME. Tenders to be sent in on or before the 15th day of JANUARY, 1855.

TO BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

WANTED, TENDERS for the MAKING of a large quantity of HOUSE TILES, BRICKS, DRAINING PIPES, &c., of first-rate quality at the Heworth Shore Brick Works. For further information apply to J. S. FORSTER, 102 High street, Gateshead.

LAMBETH BURIAL BOARD.—To ROAD-MAKERS and Others.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons willing to CONTRACT for MAKING and COMPLETING certain CARRIAGE ROADS and FOOTPATHS, leading to and all round a New Lambeth Burial Ground at Tooting, in the county of Surrey, may inspect the plans, sections, and specification, and other particulars, upon application to Mr. C. M. BARKER, at the Vestry-hall, Kennington-green, any day between the hours of TEN and FOUR. Tenders for the same on or before the hour of TEN on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of JANUARY, 1855, addressed to the Lambeth Burial Board, "Tender for Making Roads." By order of the Board

Dec 13, 1854. C. M. BARKER, Clerk

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 159, Shoreditch.

Improved Self acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler,

30	2	34	36 inch.
28s	30s	32s	34s

Best Self acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Bright Wrought Bars,

34	36	38	43 inch.
54s	56s	58s	63s

Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and Solid Bars, per in. 2½d.

Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 5d.

Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 10d.

Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 40s. to 100s. each.

Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 inch. / 1s | 1s 3d | 1s 6d per yard.

Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard

4 inch.

O G Gutters ..... { 1s. 4d. | 1s. 6d. per yard

Best Cut Clasp { 1¼ | 1½ | 2 | 2½ | 3 inch, and larger.
and Rose { 19s | 18s 6d | 18s 6d | 17s | 16s per cwt.

Cut Billed Brads, 15¼ 6d. per cwt

1 inch Cut Lath, 19s. Cast Lath, 14s.

Patent Line { 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 / 4½d. | 5d. | 7d | 9d. | 1s. per knot

6 inch R.L. Ward Mortice, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 3s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 15s per cwt.

Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s 6d each

An extensive stock of bar, rod iron, and sheet iron

Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO IRONMONGERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

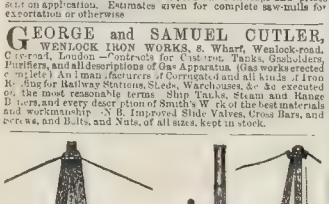
D. HULETT and CO. Manufacturers of GAS CHANDELIERS, HALL LANTERNS, GLASS LUSTRES, &c. &c. A large assortment of the newest designs always on show—every article marked in plain figures. Patentees and manufacturers of the Mercurial Fire Regulator. Complete pattern-book and price list, 10s.—Extend 56, High Holborn.

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, &c.

PATENT WROUGHT-IRON WELDED TUBE for GAS; galvanized to the former; high-pressure Cocks, &c. Manufacturers of Dr. Arnott's improved ventilators.—HULETT and CO. 56, High Holborn.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machines over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for execution or otherwise.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock-road, City-road, London.—Contracts for Gasholders, Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas works erected complete). An immense assortment of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.



A SAVING of TIME and MATERIALS, with Solidity of Building.

HENRY GOUGH'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES of two, three, four, and six horse power, for grinding mortar, raising building materials, driving pugs, circular-saws, pumps, &c. 46, Albert-street, Manchester.

TESTIMONIAL.

From the Trustees of the Birkenhead Docks

"Engineer's Office, Dock-yard, Birkenhead,

"Nathan Gough, esq. 21st July, 1851

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the three-horse engine which I have placed in the caisson for pumping, answers its purpose admirably, and gives its work much better than I expected. From its portability and lightness it is peculiarly adapted for such a purpose.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JAS. ABERNETHY."

THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry.

CANNON IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street, St. Luke's. JONES and BLAKTON, having made great additions to their STOCK of PATTERNS, beg to inform the Trade they can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Railings, Gates, Iron Coping, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Trellis Panelling, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Water Closet Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wheel Plates, &c.

BAKER'S OVEN WORK, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stove-Ranges, &c. always in stock.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS, 68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES-STREET, DRURY-LANE.

GLOVER, BROS.,

Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

A large stock of Rain-water Pipes, Plain and O G Gutters, Airbricks, Sash Weights, Air-tight Sewer Grates, Stable Fittings, Hurdles, &c.

Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent cheaper than Terra-cotta

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book-safes an Hating Rooms, Tanks and Boilers, and every description of ironwork in superfection, and the work executed with every attention to quality at lid speath

GLOVERS IRONWORKS,

68, DRURY-LANE, and CHARLES STREET.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingd m selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depot of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall bridge

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.

MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account, Mr Thompson having no longer his agent

Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as hitherto, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.

N B The well known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated through out all Italy, England, and America

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING-MILLS, 8, NORTH WHARF-ROAD PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to direct the attention of the building public generally their extensive assortment of vein, Sicilian, and statuary marble, in slab and block, at prices never before offered JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium. FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.

Just arrived, per *Robert Thom, Bates, Bell*, and *Wilberforce*, 150 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Slab, Mantels, Vases, &c. Yorkshire and Portland stone, Timber Deals, Floors, &c. for Sale on consignment.—The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, which is everything will be charged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c. cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to.

MARBLE WORKS by PATENT

THOMAS JAMES JONES, Commercial road, Pimlico, London

Manufacturer of Chimney-Pieces and Sanitary Marble (solid, massive Chimney-Pieces, in Black, Black and Gold, Brocatella, Sienna, Verd Antique, Brocatella, Dove, St Ann's, and Serentine Marble, suitable for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Vestibules, and Entrance-Halls; and a great variety of others in Veined, San Juan, Emperor's Red and Amber Marble, for Boudoirs, Breakfast-Rooms, best and secondary Bed-Rooms, &c.; also, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, and Pedestals for Busts and Statues, and Slabs for Cabinet Work, &c.; the whole executed from the most classical designs, and to all the varieties of the finest Italian and British Marble, at the lowest remunerative prices.

BUILDERS, &c. &c.—Take Notice of the extraordinary Reduction made in the price of marble work at the WESTMINSTER MARBLE FACTORY.—A Vein Marble Box Chimney-piece, only 25s. A good-sized Vein Marble Box Chimney-piece, with carved bases on plinths fitted up in the best style, only 1l 12s. Their patent machinery enables them to execute Marble Floor at 2s 6d. per foot super. and every variety of Marble work at reduced prices. Their Show Rooms contain the largest Stock of Chimney pieces in England.—Address, WESTMINSTER MARBLE COMPANY, EARL-STREET, MILLBANK

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.

London Agents TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinners-court, Old Broad street. Manager—JAS. J. PEARTHAN, Liskeard.

This Granite is selected for the New Westminster Bridge.

GRANITE.—S. SNOOK, Salesman for a newly-opened quarry, invites attention to the stock of Curb and other STONE, now at the wharf, Globe-bridge, Globe-road, Mile-end. Specimens of monuments, gate-posts, troughs, &c. on view, and orders received and estimates given.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!—For POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, apply to G. H. CLARK, Granite Agent, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe, London.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

SILICEOUS STONE.—ORNAMENTAL WORK of every description executed at LOW PRICES in this most durable material. A large Stock kept of Mantel-pieces, Balustrades, Quoins, Tombs, Fonts, &c. at the new premises, Whitehall Wharf, Cannon row, Westminster

GATES and GEORGE, GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, beg to inform White'ne Manufacturers and Warehousemen, and Wholesale Dealers in Hearth and Burr Stone, that they can be supplied in quantities from three tons and upwards with the above, delivered at the South-Eastern Railway Goods Depôt, Bricklayers' Arms Station, Old Kent-road, at the current prices by land and water carriage; also by vessel direct from the quarries, at moderate ship freight to any part of the United Kingdom

N B. Heavy goods landed, transhipped, or carted with despatch, and at moderate charges.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—J. P. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman, Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts—Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall

BLUE LIAS STONE.—Messrs. HUTCHINSON and FREAN respectfully inform Engineers and Builders that they have prepared to deliver BLUE LIAS STONE free on board at Lyme and Charmouth, Dorset in any quantities, at 4s per ton; and CHARMENNEY STONE, at 6s. and 8s. per ton. The value of this excellent Hydraulic Mortar may be estimated by the Government having probably let its exportation north of Dunkirk.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY

RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS.

BATH.

List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts

NORTH-WESTERN STONE DEPOT, Hampstead-road Bridge, Camden-town.—W. ASPINALL begs to call the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Masons, to his Stock of Portland, Park Spring, J. P. Farnley, Newton, Harehill, Bath, Caen, and other Block Stone; York Paving, Landings, Steps, Slabs, &c.; Park Spring, Robin Hood, Hare-hill Landings and Slabs. Also, Aberdeen, Guernsey, and Haytor Granite Curb and Pitching, all at the very lowest prices.

N.B. Estimates given for Masons' Work.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, various Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prison, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire, Herefordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also by Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley street; and at Messrs Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

THE INDURATED STONE COMPANY is now prepared to GRANT LICENCES for counties or other limits, on reasonable terms.

By the Company's process any soft stone, otherwise useless, may be cheaply converted into a perfect and impervious building stone, applicable to plain or ornamental masonry of any kind, as well as to paving, stables, tanks, baths, scullery, and stable fittings, and other purposes to which slate, marble, Yorkshire, and other hard stones are applied.

Parties intending to apply for licences are invited to send specimens of their local stone, and castings of clay or loam simply dried, to the Company's offices, 5, St. Swithin's lane, London, to be practically considered, to prove the efficacy of the process.

FINDON QUARRIES, on the Cromarty Forth, Scotland, TO BE LET.—These well-known and extensive Quarries will be let on lease from January next, for such a number of years as may be agreed on. They afford an unlimited supply of a valuable and ornamental freestone, suitable for all building and engineering purposes, which has been extensively used both at home and abroad. There is a good local trade, and the Great North of Scotland Railway, now in course of construction, is in the vicinity of the quarries. No land carriage, and ships of heavy draught can load at the quarry-face. The whole is in perfect working order.—For particulars and terms apply to Mr. H. SMITH, Southampton-buildings, London; or to the Proprietor L. M. MACKENZIE, Esq. Balnald-by-Dingwall, Rossshire, N.B.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH. Builders having works to execute south-west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carts. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney-pieces, &c. Slab and Roofing Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Laths, Concrete, Clay Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 12, Fore-street, City. Manufactory, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

PATENT SOLID SWISS PARQUETERIE. This beautiful, unique, economical, and elegant description of Flooring, so extensively used in Paris and other continental cities, is now introduced into this country; an extensive assortment of specimens and patterns commencing at 1s per foot super. together with every particular of its cost and adaptation, can be obtained of Mr. BURT, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; or of Messrs. ARROWSMITH and CO. 30, New Bond-street.

SOLID SWISS PARQUETS.—1,000 feet of the above SOLID FLOORS (just arrived) are now offered for SALE, for the inspection of Foreign and Colonial contractors, decorators, commission agents, &c. as is particularly called to the above floors, which will be sold for exportation much under the very moderate prices. The woods and workmanship employed in those panels not being adapted to the English climate, the sellers will not take the responsibility of laying them in England, nor will they be answerable for any faults or defects that may occur if used in England, however, they confidently recommend them for any climate of equal temperature to that of their manufacture.—For particulars apply by letter to the Office of the London Parquetry, 8, Whitefriars-street.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

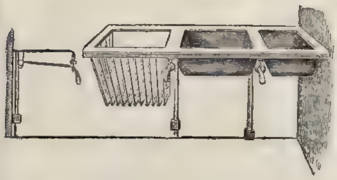
The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses.

Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

COTTAM'S NEW PATENT FOR STABLE REQUISITES.



COTTAM AND HALLEN,

the original projectors of the above arrangement of MANGER RACK and WATER TROUGH, AS ONE FIXTURE which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, and universally approved of, have added all the latest improvements to their invention secured by patent, which includes an entirely new method of attaching the halter ball and rein, giving to the horse greater freedom and being noiseless in operation, add much to its comfort whilst feeding and convenience when at rest.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS

are constructed in the best possible manner, both as to form and utility, are cleanly in appearance, durable, and impervious to infection, manufactured PLAIN, GALVANIZED, or ENAMELLED.

Improved Stable Guttering, with Moveable Safety Covers.

Loose Box Fittings, Harness-room Appendages, and every Article in Stable Furniture kept on Show.

IMPROVED PUMPS,

Of the best Workmanship and warranted.

The VALVES and SUCKERS of these Pumps are constructed upon an entire new and SIMPLE principle; they are not likely to get out of order; should they do so, can easily be repaired, as the Pump is so contrived that the valves can readily be got at.

An Improved CAST IRON TRAP strongly recommended by the Sanitary Commissioners, and suitable for Sugar Bakers, Slaughter Houses, &c. &c. It is so formed that the trap-plate will pass any matter the top grating will let through, and therefore is not liable to stoppages, and well adapted to Stables and Stable-yards, for saving the best part of Liquid Manure.

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates on application to

COTTAM AND HALLEN, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHENER.

These Ranges are strongly recommended for their simplicity of construction and their economy and cleanliness in use.

The top forms a Hot-plate, and the open fire removes many of the objections which are felt to close Ranges.

They are made in all sizes, from 3 feet to 18 feet in width, suitable for large or small establishments.

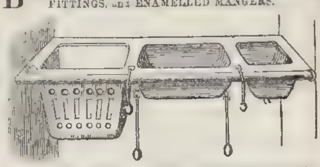
They are admirably adapted for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.

LONDON AGENCY REMOVED TO WIGMORE-STREET, FROM 92, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.

BENHAM AND SONS,
19, Wigmore-street, London;
and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

WARMING and VENTILATING.—COTTAM and HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, having had thirty years' experience, and having warmed by the circulation of hot water upwards of 4 000 buildings, consisting of churches, prisons, lunatic asylums, halls, and staircases, galleries, conservatories, forcing houses, &c. can with confidence recommend their system, which, by the various improvements they have made, has perfected the construction and economised the expense. Greenhouses, conservatories, verandahs constructed entirely of iron or wood, and of iron and wood combined. Estimates upon application.—COTTAM and HALLEN, Engineers and Ironfounders, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford street.

BARTON'S PATENT SAFETY STABLE FITTINGS, and ENAMELLED MANGERS.



The only Patented Invention of this description constructed so as to prevent considerable waste of Hay and Corn, together with all the newest improvements.

STABLE FITTINGS, FORTY SHILLINGS PER SET, to fill up the whole width of Stalls, and can be had enamelled or galvanized. Every description of Mangers, Racks, and Stable Furniture in stock, Iron Hurdles, Gates, Fencing, &c.

Manufacturer of Kite's Patent Noiseless Cast-iron Smoke-curing Chimney Caps (200 on Buckingham Palace), price 35s. each. Price-lists and Illustrated Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two postage-stamps.

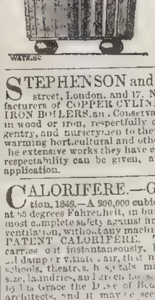
JAMES BARTON, Ironfounder, &c. 370, Oxford-street, a few doors east of the Pantheon.

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at F. EDWARDS and SON'S, 49, Poland-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, no chimney sweeping is required, and a saving of at least thirty-five per cent. is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot air pedestal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle. Prospectus sent on application.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—JOHN WEEKS and CO. King's road, Chelsea, solicit the attention of architects, &c. &c. to their superior APPARATUS. At Messrs. Weeks' establishment, an apparatus with one boiler can be seen daily in full operation, heating buildings measuring 1,000 feet in length, at the small expense per day in fuel and labour of 3s. 8d. This achievement in heating by hot water is unprecedented.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE. BACHHOFFNER and DEFRIES'S PATENT.—The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have now been made for the supply of this unique and beautiful mode of warming private houses, shops, public buildings, &c. Smoke, dust, ashes, and accidents from fire are effectually prevented by its use, while it presents all the comfort and appearance of an open coal fire, securing, at the same time, perfect ventilation.—To be seen in action at DEFRIES'S Office, 145, Regent street, London.

SYLVESTER'S HOT WATER STOVES, for Warming Halls, Staircases, Galleries, Stores, Warehouses, Hotels, and Offices, require no Flue, create no Dust, and are safe from all risk of fire.



Any number of these Stoves may be heated from one Boiler, and may be used equally well with Steam or Hot Water.

SYLVESTER'S
IMPROVED AIR WARMER

is the most powerful, salubrious, and economical Apparatus yet invented for Heating Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Public Rooms, by means of Hot Air.

Prospectuses and Estimates may be obtained on application to

SYLVESTER and CO.

Engineers, and Manufacturers of Heating Apparatus, 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE. JOYCE'S PATENT.—Plain, from 12s. to 42s.; Ornamental from 31s. 6d. to 10 guineas, for warming halls, passages, green-houses, water-closets, shops, store-rooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's, S. NASH, Ironmonger, &c. 253, Oxford street, and at the City Depôt, 119, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the stoves, 2s. 6d. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat and Italian irons, with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one pennyworth of coke or cinders. Price 12s.

*** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, requires much less attention than the register stoves in general use, and produces, by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of COPPER CYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, &c. Conservatory and Hot-house Builders, either in wood or iron, respectfully call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and nurserymen to their simple but efficacious method of warming horticultural and other buildings by Hot Water. From the extensive works they have executed, references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

CALORIFERE.—Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1849.—A 200,000 cubic feet room warmed by hot air only, at 55 degrees Fahrenheit, in burning 10 lbs. of coal per hour. The most complete safety against fire, the healthiest and most powerful ventilation, without any machinery, are obtained by BOILESVE'S PATENT CALORIFERE. The constant supply of fresh air carries out instantaneously, by a new well-improved process, all damp or vitiated air, that makes it very desirable for churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, manufactories, clubs, houses of any size, laundries, and green houses. The Calorifere has been adopted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, by several architects, and it may be seen in operation in many places in London and country.—Apply, per post, to T. BOILESVE, French Engineer, 5, King William-street, City.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.

Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the

LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES,
a complete LIST of which
will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

STOVES for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, HALLS, &c.—The one, two, three, and four-cylinder Patent SUSPENSION STOVES are the most Healthy, Economical, and Powerful.—BROWN and GREEN, Patentees, Luton.

KITCHEN RANGES!—BROWN and GREEN'S celebrated RANGE is the best and most economical, and is a certain Cure for a Smoky Chimney.—Manufactory, Luton, Beds. Wholesale Agents—R. W. KENNARD and CO. 67, Upper Thames-street.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, Nos. 1 and 2 Newman-street, and 4 and 5, Perry's-place. They are the largest in the world and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 2l. 14s. to 5l. 10s.; ditto with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 5l. 10s. to 12l. 12s.; bronzed fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to 3l.; steel fenders from 2l. 15s. to 6l.; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from 2l. 15s. to 7l. 7s.; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to 4l. 4s. Sylvester and all other patent stoves, with radiating hearth plates—all which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges.

Firstly—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and

Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are now ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 12s. 6d. (two light) to 16l.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); 1, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

STEVENS AND SON,

ENGINEERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

CONTRACTORS

FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.

Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.
Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS. DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

PATENTEES OF THE SEMAPHORE RAILWAY SIGNAL.

Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

DARLINGTON WORKS, 16 to 19, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The many instances which have recently occurred of injury to Churches and other buildings by Lightning, render it very important that a perfect protection should be secured.

BENHAMS AND FROUD,

SUCCESSORS TO R. AND E. KEPP,

Have for many years devoted attention to the MANUFACTURE and fixing of SOLID COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS. They beg to draw the attention of Architects, Builders and others, to the plan they adopt, which has met the approval of some of the most eminent scientific men.

Numerous Churches, Public Buildings, and Mansions can be referred to where Conductors which BENHAMS and FROUD have fixed may be seen.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED, AND COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF TOWN OR COUNTRY.

40, 41, AND 42, CHANDOS-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.

NORTH BRITISH IRON OFFICE, 18, King William-street, Strand.—The present prices of Castings the same as advertised in this paper on the 2nd instant. Manager, Mr Russell.

RAIN-WATER PIPES.—O-G and Half-round Gutters, Sash Weights, Railway Bars, Air Bricks, &c. J. JONES, Iron Merchant, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, has the largest stock in London of the above and other castings, of the very best quality. Also cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or drainage; bends, tees, &c.; flange and hot-water pipes, with all the usual connections; lamp-posts and retorts, stable fittings, pig-troughs, &c. &c.

J. JONES, IRON MERCHANT, IRON-BRIDGE WHARF, No. 6, BANKSIDE, LONDON, near the Southwark Iron Bridge.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER,

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for church, park, rail, ale, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at most rate prices. None genuine unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axle-trees, sugar-mills, &c.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Watling-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.

P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

WE may hope that the foundation for a permanent ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION in London has now been laid, and that year by year the superstructure will increase in importance, and in the consideration of the public. Every living man, and woman, is interested in the advancement of architectural taste and skill: every man, and woman, is affected in one way or another by the buildings amidst which they are placed; and all should therefore aid in obtaining a good annual exhibition of architectural works, as a means of progress, if it be only to the extent of paying their shilling at the door of the gallery. After many failures, the committee have secured Exhibition-rooms for a term of years, namely, the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street. This has been done at some personal risk, of course, but they look with confidence to the public and the profession to support them in what they consider to be an absolutely necessary step. We should be very unwilling to give up even the half-room in the Royal Academy appropriated to architectural drawings: it is there that, for some time to come yet, a large majority of the public will get the only notion they would be willing to get of what is being done by the architects and builders of our day. Hundreds, if not thousands, are led to spend a few minutes in the architectural room at the Academy, who, at present, would not take the trouble to visit a collection of architectural drawings solely, still less to pay a shilling for doing so. We should be very sorry, therefore, as well as for other reasons, to see the connection of the Royal Academy with architecture lessened; and it is most desirable that no feeling of antagonism should grow up. We do not want one set of architects holding to the Academy and another set supporting the Architectural Exhibition, but all equally determined on doing their best in both quarters.

The merest glance round the exhibition now opened, which consists of 330 frames or strainers (some of them containing several drawings) and twenty-one sets of specimens in the Department for Materials, will suffice to show that the additional exhibition is required; and there is no doubt that now the matter is understood, and through longer notice being given, the fact will be made still more evident next year. At present it is right to say the best possible feeling exists: we are simply guarding against what might arise. Although the Academician architects do not appear on the present occasion, one of the six brass doors designed by Mr. Cockerell for St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is exhibited (4), with the concurrence, of course, of the professor, by his right-hand man, Mr. Goodchild. Mr. Tite sends his composition of the works of Inigo Jones (137), and Mr. Scott shows the south-eastern chapel of Doncaster church (99), now being rebuilt at the cost of Mr. Forman, — a nice piece of Decorated work. Mr. P'Anson, Mr. E. B. Lamb, Mr. W. P. Griffith, Mr. Habershon, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Ashpitel, Mr. J. B. Watson, Mr. Joseph Clarke, Mr. Digweed, Messrs Deane and Bailey, Mr. Phipson, Mr. Truefitt, Mr. James Murray, Mr. Allom, Mr. Papworth, Mr. Dollman, Mr. E. W. Tarn, Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, and many others whose names are known to our readers, are amongst the exhibitors. The Rev. J. L. Petit sends some of his architectural sketches; and there is a good sprinkling of excellent photographs by Mr. Francis Bedford, Mr. W. Russell Sedgefield, Mr. E. Roberts, and others. Photography will greatly subserve architects.

A desire to turn brick to good account is observable in several of the drawings; and the designs for dwelling-houses of some by the younger men (those by Mr. Charles Gray, for example), show the right feeling, and if we mistake not, prefigure an advance.

We shall be able to go more into detail hereafter, and in the meanwhile recommend all our readers to show their good will by *visiting* the Exhibition.

MR. RUSKIN'S THIRD LECTURE AT THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COLOUR.

ON Saturday, the 9th, Mr. Ruskin delivered the third and last of his series of lectures on "Decorative Colour, as applicable to Architectural and other purposes," at the Architectural Museum, Canon-row, Westminster. The special points of the lecture were, "The general principles of colour; dignity of pure colour; whereon its power depends; the colours which are the basis of illumination are blue, purple, and scarlet, with gold; peculiar power of crimson; value of green, white, and black, and modes of their necessary introduction; refinements of intermediate hues in delicate work; review of subject."

The speaker commenced his remarks by broadly stating that the subject upon which he was about to address his audience, was one upon which neither he himself nor anybody else could tell anything, which would be of the least value, beyond what every person present could find out for himself, by the exercise of that noble faculty which taught Falstaff to run away,—he meant "instinct." Under the circumstances in which Falstaff was placed, to run away was undoubtedly the best thing which he could do. By "instinct," however, he did not wish to be understood as implying that by which an animal performed acts like to those of men, but that peculiar faculty by which all creatures did particularly that which it was their function to do, as the bee built its combs. In the construction of those hexagonal combs philosophers had discovered certain rules, which they had expressed in mathematical and logical formulæ. But although the bee constructed his cells in such a manner as most successfully to economise the consumption of wax, yet he was perfectly ignorant of the laws of numerical series, by which the principles upon which he acted could be explained and illustrated by the philosopher. The bee did not know, and did not want to know, these rules: he built his cells by a higher and a nobler teaching. Neither did higher animals ever do any great thing but by instinct. Did the brave and gallant soldiers in the Crimea act upon any other than instinct as they stood by their death-dealing guns? Did they entertain for a moment the question of the expediency of their running away? Far from it. Running away was not in them—they were animated solely by the instinct of courage. Ask a man of honour why he told the truth, or why he was not in the habit of telling lies. His reply would be, that it was not in him to act other than truthfully. Ask the man of compassion why he picked up the ragged boy from the gutter, who had been run over in the street, and his answer would be that he could not help doing it; it was his instinct to do so. He could, in fact, be no other than a compassionate man. And this was especially the case in the arts. If we went to any noble colourist, to any real man of talent, and asked him why he did such or such a thing, his answer would be, "I don't know. I do it because it appears to me to look well." The other day he was seated by the side of one of the greatest living colourists, Mr. Hunt; and, in reply to a question put to him as to why he put on a certain colour, he said "he did not know, he *was just aiming at it*." Mr. Ruskin had had frequent opportunities of conversing with Turner, but had never heard him utter a single rule of colour, though he had frequently heard him, like all great men, talk of "trying" to do a thing. This was ever the language of great genius. A man of no talent, a bad colourist, would be ready to give you mathematical reasons for every colour he put on the canvas. Mulready was another great colourist, and he had once asked him whether he had any principles or rules of colour. The reply of the colourist was, "Know what you have to do, and do it;" but he could not tell by what rules he was to know what to do to a certain thing. The same thing prevailed in poetry. The master poets, who wrote the best verses, could not tell their way of doing it. Tennyson was, in his opinion, the leading master of versification at the present day, and he knew of no rules to guide him. An intimate friend of the poet set himself one day to find out all the rules of Tennyson's versification, and collected together, from his verses, an immense number of laws and examples. "Look here," said he, "what wonderful laws you observe." "It's all true," replied the poet: "I do observe them, but I never knew it." Take again the case of music. Haydn was one of the greatest of geniuses, as well as an ardent lover of true harmony. An admirable German work, containing the lives of Haydn and other composers, gave a striking instance of the perfect independence of mind and freedom from fetters of rule which characterised this fine composer: checked in his youth by masters, this rare person had yet "taken science out of his own heart,—he had found it there, had remarked the feelings which passed within his own breast, and he acted upon its suggestions and native promptings." When in London, a young lord called upon Haydn, and sought his instruction. In the course of the interview the young man pointed out to the composer a number of faults and departures from the established rules of harmony, which he had marked in one of his overtures. He inquired the cause of these errors, and why such a note had been used, when a different one would have been the more correct. Haydn replied, that he had done so because it had a good effect, and pleased his taste. The Englishman disapproved of the alterations, when Haydn told him to play the passages as he would wish them to be altered, and see which would produce the best effect. After a great deal of argument on each side, the great composer becoming perfectly impatient, said, "My lord, you have the goodness to give me lessons, and I do not deserve the honour of receiving them from you," and bowed him out of the room. He was anxious to get his hearers entirely quit of the notion of supposing that they could do nothing without "rule." We were told as a rule that there were three primary colours,—red, blue, and yellow,—and that these primaries should occur in every composition; that these three colours always existed in a ray of light in the proportions of 8, 5, and 3, and that in these proportions they neutralised each other, and produced white light: then, said the scientific gentleman, "Because these colours occur in a ray of light, you should always put them into your colour compositions in just such a manner as that each colour may be neutralised by its neighbour." How absurd was all this! Were there not also acids and alkalies in chemistry which neutralised each other? and would it not be equally reasonable for a man to say to his cook, "Whenever you squeeze a lemon on my veal, put a pinch of magnesia with it, in order that the alkali may neutralise the acid?" There, said the lecturer—producing at the same time an orange—is as fine a yellow as you can have. If the scientific man were asked what colours should be introduced with it in a composition, he would reply, "Well, eight of red, and five of blue." But what said Nature? She gave neither red nor blue, but, placing the orange in the midst of bright green-leaves, enabled you to look on one of the most beautiful objects in existence—an orange-grove. Look, too, at the beautiful little sky-blue flowers of the gentian. Did nature give that eight of blue, five of red, and a touch of yellow? No such thing. There were the green grass, the white lilies of the valley, and the grey rock, but not a touch of red or yellow, yet that flower always looked beautiful. Some fine specimens of water-colour drawings of Turner and others were exhibited, for the purpose of show-

ing that beautiful effects might be obtained without adherence to these arbitrary rules, and could often only be obtained by defiance of them: and the lesson which the lecturer deduced from these examples, as well as from a careful study of the finest works of the old masters, was, that a close observance of these laws would most assuredly lead the scholar in a wrong direction.

But not only were these laws calculated to lead people wrong, but they would make those who followed them immoderately conceited. The lecturer said that he was talking the other day to a man who, of all others, had, perhaps, been the most successful in pursuing these laws of colour, and in the course of conversation, the lawgiver said, "Well, I find, upon the whole, that there is no harmony except between red and green." That was very odd. Mr. Ruskin replied, for his impression was, that Titian, and some others who knew something of the matter, had used red and blue. "No," said the philosopher, "it will not do. Titian is all wrong." On asking him whether there was any picture in the Academy which came up to his views of harmony in colour, the philosopher said that he had been carefully through the whole collection, and had only found one picture which was painted on scientific principles. That picture the lecturer had seen; he would not mention its name; but it was one of the chief daubs in the collection of the Academy. The worst of all this intermeddling of science was, that not only the artist derived no help from it, but it prevented science from doing the work which really came within its own province. Science could not give the artist the colours which it told him to use. We had no crimsons or scarlets which would stand; but (producing an illuminated MS.) there were pieces of scarlet which had stood upon that page for more than 500 years, and still remained perfectly bright. On the best modes of using gold, and preparing colours, which was the work of the scientific man, no attempt was made to help the colourist.

But if not by science, how was skill in colouring to be obtained? Only by instinct. Man was a being differing from the lower animals, in having two kinds of instinct, one which aimed at higher, and the other at baser ends, and he had also his noble reason to enable him to find out which of his acts would elevate the one or depress the other. The most efficient mode by which a knowledge of colour could be obtained by the artist was by casting all rules behind his back, and trusting to his own instincts when in a calm and healthy state. Watch for everything, look carefully for everything in nature which was beautiful. Whenever any combination of colours, or a colour particularly beautiful was found, note it carefully. If this kind of work be enjoyed and continued in, depend upon it, the student would soon begin to invent, and having put down two or three colours, others would soon suggest themselves as necessary. Pass not a single thing, however small or despised, for no colour was so contemptible but that it might furnish some hint, and there was no hour of the day in which something might not be learned. Fettered by rules, all these opportunities of gaining knowledge would be lost to the student. He was most anxious, in any remarks which he had made, that he should not be understood as depreciating the value of any of those ably illustrated works of Mr. Owen Jones and others who had studied the subject of the laws of colour—a subject, in the abstract, of great interest. All he meant to convey was, that these rules would never teach any one to colour, and the artist who submitted himself to the law of these three primaries was lost for ever.

In connection with colouring there were, however, three necessities which should never be lost sight of by the student. They were the necessity of gradation, of subtlety, and of surprise; and these it would be found were most sedulously and carefully acknowledged by the most successful of colourists, whether ancient or modern. No colour was really valuable until it was gradated. The great beauty of colour consisted in a sort of twilight melancholy,—a dying away; no colour was in fact of use till it appeared to be dying. Colour might be gradated by passing into other colours, or by becoming paler or darker. Instances of subtle gradation of colour were shown in the flowers of the scarlet cactus, and in some of the beautiful water-colour drawings of Turner. This same law was pre-eminently to be found among the illuminated works of the thirteenth century, where white lines or dots were most judiciously and effectively introduced for the purpose of gradating colours. A second and not less important point always observed by the successful colourist was the excessive delicacy to which he strove to bring all the hues he laid on, whether the working was large or small. When a person had coloured rightly, a grain more or a grain less would injure the whole. This delicacy was carried to such an extent by Paul Veronese that in one of his largest pictures, now in Paris, a small white hair upon the paw of a cat playing with a vase in the foreground was essential to the completeness of the picture. Another striking instance of this extreme delicacy was to be seen in a plum, painted by the greatest of living fruit-painters, Mr. Hunt, where a minute spot of scarlet was plainly seen upon the surface, and produced a most pleasing and agreeable effect to the eye. It was this extreme delicacy of all good colour, and the care which was taken in its application even to architectural decoration, that rendered fruitless and unsuccessful all attempts to restore, or to represent the old decorations upon any architectural works of the past centuries. We know nothing of what colours were employed by the Egyptians, or by any of the ancient decorators. We had found a bit of red in one place and a powder of blue or yellow upon some other, and we know nothing more. There were nearly twenty different reds now known to us; which one did the Egyptians use? Most certainly not that one which was now employed to represent the revived monuments of that age and country. Till they knew this, they could not restore the rudest monument of past ages. Until we knew absolutely and certainly what colours they used,—till, in fact, we could call the men up from the dead, we had no right to touch what they had left behind.

Another important law to be always kept in mind was that of the law of surprise. This law in colour was one of the chief sources of pleasure,—just as in music, the change to one note, when another was expected, formed the principal cause of the delight experienced in listening to the finest works of the composers. To the works of the old masters this "law of surprise" was uniformly acted upon, and the painters appear to have set themselves certain laws, and then suddenly to have transgressed them in the most playful and effective manner. An instance of this was shown in an illuminated MS. On one side was a number of heads within ovals, following each other regularly, when suddenly towards the close of the series, an irregularly-minded angel clapped his wing over his head, outside the oval. In another part a disobedient leaf suddenly appeared out of the ordinary and expected line, and all who saw the change could not but feel thankful to the unruly leaf for the excellent effect it had produced.

Passing from the laws affecting the management of colour, he proceeded to point out what colours ought to be used. The best lesson in colour to which he could point was a sunset. The clouds were *scarlet, golden, purple, white, grey*, but not *crimson*, except in stormy weather. Crimson was a colour which rarely occurred,—when it did, almost always giving the idea of a bloody hue—and it was curious to notice how, in the cacti and some other flowers, the purple, passing from scarlet, rarely, if ever, touched crimson. But one, at least, of the most beautiful of flowers in nature was crimson, viz. the rose, and the blush on the cheek was the most beautiful of colours, but the crimson which they displayed was always associated with the idea of life. There were undoubtedly cases in which crimson could be used with the greatest success, and one of the finest windows which he had ever seen was one at the western end of Chartres cathedral, of the twelfth century, upon which "gouts" of blood appeared to have been dropped. Nothing could exceed the richness and beauty of this window beneath the gorgeous rays of the sunset. Blues, whites, scarlets, yellows, and greys were all colours of the clouds—of heaven; fixed green and a particular kind of ashy buff were the colours of earth. All that was calculated to attract the mind in this peculiar art of illumination was to be found in the colours of heaven. The golden, scarlet, white, russet, purple, and grey colours all kept to the sky; the greens and the buffs to earth. There was, too, a sort of blueish green in the sky; and, as a general rule, greens should be always tinted and tempered with blue. The earthy, ashy, buff colour of earth—the ugliest of all colours—was pre-eminently the one used in this boasted nineteenth century. Some attempts of a most praiseworthy nature were being made to improve the colour of the ordinary tiles for architectural purposes, and a manufacturer of those tiles had covered the whole front of his house with them, where they would have had a most excellent effect, had he not, with the worst possible taste, made the ground of the whole of them this ugliest of all colours. The purple was a colour to which great importance was attached by the ancients. The old Greek purple was unquestionably not of a scarlet hue, but a deep and sombre colour. In the Odyssey, Menelaus, in his interview with the sea-king Proteus, when told of the assassination of Agamemnon, is represented as going away sad. Homer says his mind became *purple*. Many persons would suppose it meant "crimsoned" over with blood. But this was not the meaning intended to be conveyed; for in one part of the Iliad, he describes the sinking and darkness which came over a dying soldier's eyes, as he faints with his wound, and death comes to him as "purple death." The words are weak as given by Pope:—

"Down sinks the priest, the purple hand of death
Closed his dim eyes, and fate suppressed his breath."

But there were other passages where this purple was referred to, which proved that it could have had nothing of the scarlet about it—that was a description of the sea. When dark brown clouds pass over the blue Mediterranean, they give a dark, leaden-like purple to the waters as they lie motionless. Homer thus describes the sea when in this state:—

"As when old Ocean's silent surface sleeps,
The waves just heaving on the purple deeps,
While yet the expected tempest hangs on high,
Weighs down the clouds, and blackens all the sky."

There could be no question but that the purple here referred to was a dark leaden colour. The same epithet of "purple" has been applied by Homer to the face of oxen, and they certainly had not scarlet faces; but they had a peculiar russet passing into blue, which could frequently be seen in their dark foreheads. When Achilles went to the sea to seek his mother Thetis, Homer says that the sea appeared to him of this dark strange bloody purple. The ideal of blood among the Greeks was that of a dark, rich colour. Homer said of Menelaus, when wounded by Pandarus, that his blood distilled down his thigh, as when a Tyrian girl stained the ivory. Reverting to the strange manner in which in nature the purple gradated into scarlet, without touching the crimson, Mr. Ruskin urged upon the student of illumination the propriety of not using the sacred colour, crimson, without extreme caution.

Passing from that colour itself, the lecturer next called attention to the necessity of a careful study of the abstract lines which were to enclose it, instancing the noble and graceful curves which were to be met with in many of the illuminated letters of the thirteenth century. As instances of such, he exhibited an enlarged drawing of a small letter from one of the missals, the curves in which were of the most graceful character, and could only be drawn by the most skilful hand. Having pointed out the grace and beauty of the original, Mr. Ruskin produced, amid the laughter of his audience, the same graceful design vulgarised by the use of combined mathematical curves, and showed, by adding a few strokes, that this vulgarisation was, in fact, the form of an Ionic capital. Mr. Ruskin intimated that he had placed in the adjoining room, under the care of Mr. Allen, to whom he confessed himself deeply indebted for the very valuable assistance he had rendered him, several examples of this class of curves, taken from MSS. which they might glance at now and then,

and expressed his readiness to attend at the Museum upon stated days, to look over any examples which might be brought to him, in order, as far as he was able, to help the student forward in his work. It was grievous to think how large an amount of power was lying dormant at this time of the world, because bound down and darkened by the absurd scientificalities which it was the fashion of the day to promulgate and insist upon as indispensable. A day or two since a person who had attended his previous lectures, had sent him some books of sketches, stating that he had been in the habit of illuminating, not for profit, but merely because he found it satisfied his mind. These books were filled with the most marvellous sketches and most felicitous ideas. Among the various sketches, he had found one which was a perfectly new thought, even on the subject of "The Lord's Supper," a theme which had exhausted the genius of some of the finest painters of ancient and modern time. "And when they had sung a hymn, they went up to the Mount of Olives." The sketch represents the group of the disciples singing the hymn — a most beautiful and charming subject for the painter. A few days since he had set some boys to work to produce some specimens of illuminated letters; they had been most successful in their work, and the lecturer exhibited the results of their labours in two large initial letters for the "Kyrie Eleison." There was, therefore, none of that insuperable difficulty about the use of ornamental letters which some persons had imagined, and he was most anxious to impress upon those of his audience who might be engaged in the execution of ornamental designs, and lettering on walls and shop-fronts, how easily and with what success they might introduce initial letters of this description. It was surprising to see the dexterity and skill with which many of these writers could strike the curves of the letters they were painting. It was a most marvellous power, one which could only be attained by constant and long practice, but he was anxious to see this sleight of hand turned to greater advantage, and used to more effect. They might depend upon it, that if they once introduced these ornamental letters, they would achieve for themselves a vast amount of success, and carry the public along with them to an extent of which they could at present form no adequate opinion.

There were two points about the art of illumination which, in closing, he desired to refer to —they were the uniform attention which was paid to purity of colour, and the vast power of the grotesque which could be advantageously employed by those who were in the habit of using the art. An examination of the works of the old illuminators, would show in the most striking manner the great attention which they always paid to purity of colour. Between the good colourist and the layer on of paint, there was the widest possible difference. The Dutch excelled in the art of laying on paint, but their work was far different from that careful system of colouring adapted by the illuminators of the thirteenth century. Observe how carefully, and with what exquisite taste, the small lines and dots of white are introduced in order to produce harmonious effects where the immediate contrast of strong or bright colours would offend the eye. In some of the smaller work of these illuminated missals, the white was introduced in such small quantities as to be only visible by the aid of a microscope. Some specimens illustrative, in a high degree, of the great care and labour bestowed in this respect, were handed to the audience. In the works of the old masters of painting, the holiest subjects were always depicted in the most powerful and purest of colours; as the subjects lowered in character, they gradually lost their dignity of colour, until they came to the lowest character of all in colour—the works of Salvator Rosa, which were nothing more than mere drabs and browns.

The second highly important consideration in connection with this art was that to which he had alluded on a previous occasion, viz. the vast powers of grotesque which it afforded. This power of the grotesque was one which ought not to be overlooked by the people of this country, for most undoubtedly the faculty belonged peculiarly to the northern nations. Carlyle, to whom he (the lecturer) owed more than to any other living writer, in his "Hero Worship," thus referred to the exercise of this power. "It is strange," said he, "after our beautiful Apollo statues, and clear, smiling mythuses, to come down upon the Norse gods 'brewing ale,' to hold their feast with the seaJotun, sending out Thor to get the cauldron for them in the Jotun country. Thor, after many adventures, clapping the pot on his head like a huge hat, and walking off with it, quite lost in it, the ears of the pot reaching down to his heels! A kind of vacant hugeness, large, awkward gianthood, characterizes that Norse system; enormous force, as yet altogether untutored, stalking helpless with large uncertain strides. Consider only their primary mythus of the creation! The gods having got their giant Ymer slain—a giant made by 'warm wind,' and much confused work, out of the conflict of frost and fire—determined on constructing a world with him. His blood made the sea, his flesh was the land, the rocks his bones—'good geology that!'—of his eyebrows they formed Asgard, their god's dwelling; his skull was the great blue vault of immensity, and the brains of it became the clouds. What a hyper-Brobdignagian business! Untamed thought, great, giant-like, enormous, to be turned in due time into the compact greatness, not giant-like, but godlike, and stronger than gianthood, of the Shakspeares, the Goethes! Spiritually, as well as bodily, these men are our progenitors." The works of Albert Durer, and the great German artist to whom allusion had been made in the previous lectures, were also full of this power of the grotesque. The plates of "Death the Avenger," and "Death the Friend," were the most remarkable modern instances of the grotesque in its peculiar *moral* power he knew. In the one Death appears suddenly as a masquer in a masked ball at Paris; and, although the subject was similar to that which had been previously treated by Dr. Young, he did not think that the German artist was indebted to Dr. Young for the idea. Dr. Young was remarkable for this power.

> "'Twas in the circle of the gay I stood,
> Death would have entered, nature pushed him back."

Now mark the grotesque,—

> "Supported by a doctor of renown,
> His point he gained:—
> Then artfully dismissed
> The sage; for Death designed to be concealed,
> He gave an old vivacious usurer
> His meagre aspect and his naked bones;
> In gratitude for plumping up his prey,
> A pamper'd spendthrift, whose fantastic air,
> Well-fashioned figure, and cockaded brows,
> He took in change, and underneath the pride
> Of costly linen, tuck'd his filthy shroud.
> His crooked bow he straightened to a cane;
> And hid his deadly shafts in Myra's eyes."

The other plate, "Death the Friend," showed the grotesque in its gentler power of teaching. The old sexton sat at the window of the church tower; the summer evening was falling—Death had come for him, his ghostly horse waiting in the clouds; and tolled for him at once the vesper, and the passing bell, while a little bird in the window-sill sings his vespers as the good man dies. The whole is full of that poetry and that feeling which were so characteristic of the thirteenth century art, of the period when Walter, the Minnesinger, left this charge in his testament, "Let the birds be fed daily on my grave."

I TRUST you will allow me to offer a few remarks on Mr. Ruskin's contemptuous reply to my letter. I have made them as short as possible, as my aversion to idle controversy is as great as his own.

1. Every word that is spoken to workmen in the way of instruction is of importance. Hence, words as well as substance, should be carefully considered, in addressing workmen for the first time on a branch of art in which it is proposed to instruct them.

2. I confidently leave it to the decision of your readers, whether the term "cavil," which Mr. Ruskin applies to my remarks, is more suited to my defence of "limner," or to his objection to it.

3. Mr. Ruskin's mistakes are not more a subject of anxiety to me than those of any other lecturer on art; I simply saw that he might inadvertently mislead others in his ignorance of the fact, that the strict meaning of "limner" is illuminator, and that at any rate it might fairly be used in that sense in a translation of a mediæval poem. Carey's reputation is certainly not likely to suffer by Mr. Ruskin's unsupported dictum.

4. With regard to the two kinds of illegibility which Mr. Ruskin points out, and which he might perhaps specify as—

1. Illegibility by cause of strangeness,—
2. Illegibility by cause of distance,—

I must confess that I have not wit enough to see any connection between the two; nor can I see that in defending black letter from the charge of "illegibility by cause of strangeness," there was any reason for alluding at all to "illegibility by cause of distance," unless his purpose was, as I supposed, publicly to ridicule the labour and thought of a living artist.

M. A.

I DEEPLY regret that Mr. Ruskin should have written, and that you should have admitted, the inconsiderate and unprovoked attack upon Sir Charles Barry, which appeared in your last number; and, as a member of the committee of the Architectural Museum, I feel bound to express publicly the regret I feel, and which I am sure will be felt by every member of our committee, that such an affront to one of our trustees, and the father of one of our own body, should have arisen from the discussion of lectures given within our walls, highly valuable as I consider these lectures to be.

Sir Charles will not forget, I dare say, that this attack comes from the same pen with a still more violent one against our lost Pugin,—a page in "The Stones of Venice," which I can never open upon without grief, and which in my copy I long since endeavoured to comfort myself by putting *into mourning*. Pugin, whom I can never cease to look upon as one of the greatest lights of our age, and as the man from whom Mr. Ruskin has learned most of his best ideas on architecture, is there designated by him as "*one of the smallest possible or conceivable architects!*" Mr. Ruskin's maxim is perhaps, "fight neither with small nor great, save only with the king;" so that Sir Charles Barry and Pugin are his selected victims: *par nobile fratrum!*

VINDEX.

NEW PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN CEMENTS.

MR. H. J. D. SCOTT, of Woolwich, has received a patent for the following object,—the obtaining of more perfect chemical action than heretofore between the constituents of artificial cement during their calcination, and thereby to improve its qualities as to colour, plasticity, or tenacity, for moulding purposes, and durability in waterworks. He takes lime, and adds thereto any siliceous compound readily attainable, such as river mud or clay, in proportions dependent on the natural cement or hydraulic lime it is intended to imitate; 35 cwt. of lime and 30 cwt. of the siliceous compound giving good results for ordinary purposes. These substances are to be reduced either with or without the assistance of water to an impalpable powder, and mixed intimately together. This compound is then placed in iron moulds, and submitted to hydraulic or other pressure, sufficiently powerful to give solidity to the compound. The cakes thus obtained are removed to a kiln, and subjected to calcination after the ordinary manner of burning cements; the degree of heat to which the cakes are subjected being regulated according to the nature and relative amounts of the constituent substances, but using considerably less fuel, as the lime constituent is present in the state of quick lime instead of carbonate. After calcination, the cakes are reduced to a powder, which may then be packed in barrels ready for the market. The patentee states, that by manufacturing cement in this manner he finds that the chemical change effected during the calcination of the constituents of the cement is more complete and uniform than when the ordinary method is employed. The improvement is due, in his opinion, to the close proximity of the constituent particles produced by the hydraulic or other pressure. In some cases he finds it convenient to add the lime constituent to the siliceous earth in the state of chalk, and to effect the conversion of the chalk into lime by driving off its carbonic acid during the operation of calcining the mixed materials solidified by pressure. When this plan of operating is adopted the temperature of the kiln must be greater, and the calcination of longer duration, than is required in the process described above; in other words, it must be equal to that at present employed for burning the natural cements

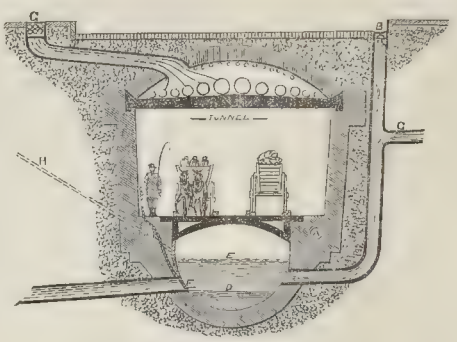
of similar composition. The proportions of ingredients preferred by the patentee are from 60 to 65 cwt. of chalk to 30 cwt. of clay, or other siliceous compounds. The claim made is for "The employment of hydraulic or other mechanical pressure in the manner and for the purpose set forth."

Emile Dupont, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, has patented "Improvements in the manufacture of certain cements." These improvements are stated in the specification to have reference to a cement which the patentee calls Boulogne-sur-Mer Natural Portland Cement, the same being of analogous composition to the English artificial Portland cement, of which lime and clay are the constituents. The artificial Portland cement is formed by mixing suitable quantities of chalk and clay, which require long and expensive treatment to obtain the proper amalgamation of the lime and clay elements, by the reduction of them to a liquid state, and the decantation of the materials. But the natural cement which we are now about to describe is said to be formed from a marl or limestone, or from a mixture of marls or limestones, naturally containing a proportion of the requisite ingredients in a condition which admits of their being readily united by simple processes. For this purpose various soils are selected by the patentee, but especially those in the lower strata of the chalk formation—limestones or marls of a homogeneous texture, containing from 19 to 22 per cent. of clay. This clay ought to contain the smallest possible quantity of sand; not more, at all events, than one-twentieth part of its weight. The proportions of silica and alumina which enter into its composition may vary without detriment. In localities where limestones are not to be found containing the requisite proportion of clay, their place may be supplied by employing a mixture of limestones or marls having different clayey bases, which, when united, will contain the requisite proportions. These matters being already combined with a considerable proportion of clay, their simple juxtaposition and trituration with water, to reduce them to a pasty state, is sufficient to produce perfect amalgamation by a simple process, without the necessity of having recourse to those required in the preparation of the ordinary Portland cement already mentioned. The trituration may be effected in vertical mills, but where mixed marls are used, the patentee prefers horizontal mills, similar to those employed in grinding corn; enough water being added to facilitate the exit of the paste in a state sufficiently firm to be formed immediately into bricks, which must be dried preparatory to the baking. Limekilns or pottery kilns may be used for this process. The paste should be exposed for several hours to a good white heat, slowly got up; the temperature required being considerably higher than that needed for lime, and still more for ordinary cements. By the means described a product is obtained which, according to the patentee, presents the following characteristics:—The baked matter is sensibly shrunk without losing its primitive form, it is, as it were, corned, and presents an appearance like that of fretted lime; it has acquired a blackish, or greenish-grey tinge, and its fracture is granular. From this product it is indispensable to remove by a careful picking all the parts which are not sufficiently baked, and which, if present in the mass, would infallibly make the quality deteriorate. The bricks of baked masses are then pulverised by the ordinary methods, and converted into a natural cement, which is of an iron-grey colour, and always uniform in quality; being equal, at the same time, to the best English artificial cement, while the processes by which it is obtained are considerably more economical.

Another improvement has reference to the manufacture of Portland cement (or that which is formed from chalk and clay separately), by employing in the trituration of its materials, the horizontal mills already mentioned, instead of the vertical mills hitherto in use, less effectually according to the statement of the patentee. The precise nature of the improvements claimed, is defined by the patentee under three heads:—"First, the formation of a cement, which he calls the Boulogne sur-Mer Natural Portland Cement, obtained from natural marls, or limestones, employed singly, or in combinations; secondly, the employment of horizontal mills for grinding the materials employed in forming the said cement in those cases where it is obtained from a combination of marls or limestones, or where obtained from single marls or limestones, of a texture not sufficiently homogeneous; thirdly, the employment of the said horizontal mills in the manufacture of the ordinary artificial Portland cement, from chalk and clay, separately obtained.

Mr. Benjamin Fullwood, chemist, Bermondsey, has patented "Improvements in Cements." The patentee's purpose is thus stated:—The invention consists in manufacturing cement by calcining together chalk or other native carbonate of lime and oxymuriate of lime, or any other chloride or chlorines, or muriate of soda, or any other muriate or muriatic acid; the object being to dissipate the carbonic acid gas contained in the chalk or carbonate of lime, and to replace it to some extent by chlorine or oxymuriatic gas. The quality of the cement thus produced may be modified by mixing with it native or manufactured oxide of zinc, or other cementitious or colouring matters, in the proportion of about one part by measure to seven of the cement, or in other suitable proportion. The process is to be carried out in the following manner:—a kiln, somewhat similar to a lime-kiln, is to be employed, but having a wide orifice at top to facilitate the dispersion of the evolved carbonic acid gas: about 1½ cwt. of coal, coke, or other fuel, is first laid at the bottom of the kiln, and above it is laid about one ton of chalk, or other native carbonate of lime; above this, in a powdered state, is placed 1½ cwt. of either of the chlorides or muriates already named; another layer of fuel and one of the above materials are alternately deposited until the kiln is charged. The fire is then kindled, and the charge is allowed to calcine in the common manner adopted for burning limestone. The materials, when sufficiently calcined, are drawn from the kiln, ground, sifted, and packed for use.

A variation of the process is by dissolving in water the soluble chloride or muriate, and immersing the chalk or other native carbonate therein, so as to cause it to become saturated with the solution before placing it in the kiln. The oxide of zinc, or other cementitious or colouring matter referred to, as fit for mixing with the cement produced as before described, may either be so mixed with it after calcination, or it may be mixed beforehand, and calcined with it according as their properties are more or less volatile. The patentee does not confine himself to the exact proportion stated, but considers them the most useful for ordinary cases. He claims as his improvement the manufacture of cement by calcining with coal, coke, breese, or other like fuel,—chalk or other carbonate of lime, and a metallic earth, or alkaline, chloride, or muriate, or chlorine, or muriatic acid, with or without the admixture of oxide of zinc, or other cementitious or colouring matter, before or after calcination.



SANITARY SUBWAYS.

SANITARY SUBWAYS.

The proposal to form a subway for the drainage, water-supply and gas, has been made more than once at long intervals, and then allowed to rest. The last proposition to this effect is one by Mr. W. Austin, of whose drain-pipes and other inventions we have before now spoken. The annexed diagram will explain his intentions.

The projector proposes to run his large drains from streets into sewers constructed at a considerable depth on each side of the river (beneath the shores), between high and low water mark; to convey the soil to the extreme parts of London, to be pumped up into reservoirs, for the purpose of manure, or discharged into the river below the influence of the tide, beyond Barking-creek. Over the sewer of streets is a strong, continued stage of iron and wood, upon which runs a railway and tramway, with a footway on each side. Over these are iron girders, to carry the main pipes for gas, water, &c.: these girders are placed at sufficient distances apart to suit the lengths of the pipes. A brick arch spans the whole. The spandrils and crown of arch, filled in with concrete, receive the paving. An eye and horizontal shaft is formed through the arch to footways, fronting each house, for the service pipes to pass on to the supply pipes, laid in an opening trunk running lengthways and level with paths. The electric wires are suspended to the soffit of the arch. The sewer and tunnel are proposed to be ventilated by coke fires and shafts, and iron man-hole traps are to be placed at intervals in the crown of the arch.

REFERENCES.

A, A. Horizontal flues for collecting foul gases from sewer.
B. Patent water-trap over gully-hole.
C. House sewage pipe.
D. Low level of sewage waters.
E. Flood level of storm waters.
F. Outflow to river.
G. Supply pipes.
H. Pipe to fires for consuming foul gases from sewers.

THE GUILDHALL OF LONDON.

The state of our Guildhall has often appeared to me a sad disgrace to the chief city of the world, especially when we look at Venice, and most of the cities of north Italy and Flanders. Just ten years ago in company with the immortal Turner, and artists still with us, and not unknown to the present Lord Mayor, this subject was debated; that art in all its branches, sculpture, painting, and architecture, had been more encouraged under the patronage of great commercial cities than any other; and it was observed, that if ever Mr. Moon became Lord Mayor, London might, though late, share the same honour. The auspicious year has come. There is still Guildhall with its hideous roof and blank walls, and unworthy front; and there *now are men* amongst us who could do the

work, and love it too. I trust the opportunity may not be lost: let us have a tower and spire at the end of King-street to rival Brussels, and let the vacant wall spaces of the hall receive frescoes commemorating some of the great deeds of former days of our good citizens: *there* they would be *near* enough to the eye to be seen; and there is no public building in London so thronged with passers-by. Many an idle apprentice, too, might take encouragement for good therefrom, and ere long prove a worthy son of London, and benefactor of mankind. "NON NOBIS."

THE OXFORD MUSEUMS COMPETITION.

THE design marked "Nisi Dominus, &c." has been chosen, and a delegacy appointed to see it carried out, if it can be done for a sum not exceeding 30,000*l.* The envelope containing the motto had not been opened in time for our impression, but it is understood that the design is by Messrs. Deane and Woodward, of Cork. The other designs which it is *said* are to receive prizes are "Fiat Justitia," "A. Z." and "Cross-compasses." The question of whether either of the designs marked "Fiat Justitia" and "Nisi Dominus" be selected, was only carried by four, in a house of 132.

This is all gossip: nothing is known officially beyond the fact of "Nisi Dominus" being the chosen plan, but the envelopes will have been opened and the prizes awarded by the time our number reaches the public.

OUR BRIDGES.

THAT which has often and long since been treated by the *Builder*, the insufficiency of bridgeway across the Thames, has at last become a serious topic of discussion amongst all interests of the metropolis. The frequent interruptions, permanent retardation, and occasional paralysis, of commerce by these ducts have forced all classes of trade into consultation for the remedy of so great a grievance. Many new and amusing expedients are recommended,—to establish ferries above and the tunnel beneath the stream; to throw out flying galleries on cantelevers for London-bridge; erect new piers and additional suspension causeways to Hungerford; and, pending the erection of new bridges, in order to ease the concentric flow of population and traffic, to acquire at once the rather eccentric aisance by Vauxhall, and the yet remoter realization of Battersea pier-dams!

It has been shown that the most central bridge, the soundest, the easiest of access by level roads, and the most useful, as intermediate between the busy and crowded haunts of trade, is all but deserted because of the toll; and all agree that while traffic increases, two years must elapse, or more probably three, before any single new structure can be completed. In such case, what is to become of the trade of London during the interval? Blackfriars is crippled and on crutches—Westminster paralyzed and palsied!

Suppose the possible contingency of a summary defection of three or four piers at Westminster in one swoop—an intense frost and sudden thaw might do it—and this might befal a stronger and more modern structure, even although in tottering old age we may confide in the bridge that has so often carried us over: in such case, then, what resource is there but to buy the arched or suspended erections now held and tolled by companies? To rent the toll-bridges would, if it could be done, give temporary ease, but at least two new ones are indispensable.

In ordinary cases of exigency, such as the flooding of a lake, the usual mode adopted for letting off accumulated water is to cut one main channel in that position which is most obvious for an outflow. In the tide of population, as incessant and uncontrollable as the floods from heaven, a similar course should be adopted. There can be no doubt as to the point of pressure: Waterloo-bridge at once stands out most conspicuously as the main artery, conducting, not only from the central metropolis of the Surrey side, but to and from the great southern railway terminus.

Comparison has been made most aptly by a correspondent of the *Builder* between the profusion of majestic bridges (majestic for the inferior Seine) and *gracieuse* quays of Paris, and the niggardly, if not neglectful, stint of both in London. The wealth and munificence of either capital cannot be gauged by any such circumstances. In Paris the *state assumes the offices of municipality:* in London, private enterprise has for the most part built bridges, as it has also consolidated railroads. It is, however, time to profit a little by the examples of our enlightened neighbours and allies in a particular so vitally affecting the commerce of London and of the nation. "Q."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WE have had before us for some time a series of Views in Gloucestershire, photographed by Mr. Joseph Cundall,* and several in Hastings, by the same photographer, most of them extraordinary specimens of this extraordinary art. It is not possible to go beyond some of them in excellence. Our more immediate object in mentioning them is, to point out the value of the process for many engineering and architectural purposes. The Gloucestershire series, for example, were made for the engineer of a particular project, and were laid before a committee of the House of Commons, who were thus made as well acquainted with the line of country to be passed through, as if they had themselves travelled it. Should any of our readers need assistance of this sort, they cannot do better than consult Mr. Cundall.

The first part of "Photographic Delineations of the Scenery, Architecture, and Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland," by Mr. Russell Sedgfield, has just now appeared,† and it promises to be an important work. This part contains the fine Norman Tower and the Abbey-gate, at Bury St. Edmunds; the north transept of Norwich cathedral, and part of the cloisters of the edifice; and the west front of Benham Priory, Norwich. About eight parts are to be issued each year.——The Photographic Society have recommenced their meetings. We are looking on, and may have something to say thereanent.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

AT a Court of the Common Council, on the 7th, the Bridge-house Committee brought up a report, wherein they said,—"We have fully and carefully considered the whole subject, and are of opinion that instead of taking down and rebuilding Blackfriars-bridge, the bridge should be repaired by substituting, in lieu of the present timber centreing, wrought-iron ribs, to be placed under the centre arch and the one adjoining, as recommended by the report of Messrs. Walker, Burges, and Cooper."

The following amendment was put and carried:—"That the report be referred back to the committee, with instructions to take the necessary steps for causing to be taken down and rebuilt the defective pier, and such portions of the two arches resting upon it as may be considered necessary."

MONT BLANC.—With a vivacity and freshness as great as when he first told the story of Mont Blanc, now several years ago, Mr. Albert Smith (Albert *Durer*, shall we call him?) is again, at the Egyptian Hall, amusing and edifying the public, who still go in crowds to listen to him, and be pleased. On the present occasion he takes them to Switzerland by way of Holland, and shows them a number of new views, charmingly painted by Mr. Beverley, including Amsterdam, on the Rokin Canal, looking towards the site of the Old Bourse; the Village of Broek; the High Street of Berne, with the clock-tower; the Pass of the Gemmi; the Hut lately erected on the Grands of Mulets; Lyons; and the Place de la Concorde, Paris (a glittering scene); besides a Panorama of the Rhine, painted by M. Groppius, of Berlin—to which he sings a witty, sharp-shooting account of the chief objects of interest that line the banks and stud the waters of the green river. In the midst of his pleasant singing and sketches of character—some of the latter not quite so strong as others—Mr. Smith manages to introduce both knowledge and wisdom, and to some extent instructs while he altogether amuses. The entertainment is so materially changed, that all who have been must go again.

* Published at 168, New Bond-street.
† S. Highley, 32, Fleet-street, London.

THE OPENING FOR ST. PAUL'S.

WHILE so much interest is being manifested for the preservation of the open space now unoccupied at the east end of St. Paul's Church-yard, I am induced to offer the following suggestion, believing that it would obviate the difficulty now experienced in effecting that object—at least, to a considerable extent.

What I would propose is, that the committee who have charge of the improvements, should purchase the three houses in Old Change, between Cannon-street and Watling-street, and now facing St. Paul's Church-yard, pull them down, and to the site so obtained, throw in the now useless roadway in front of them.

I would then propose to draw a convex curved line from the north-west corner of Cannon-street to the west front of the warehouse attached to St. Paul's School, and add to the above site the corner of the now vacant ground cut off by this line. From these three sources a building site would be obtained at least as large, if not larger, than the triangular piece of ground in dispute, which is valued at 60,000*l.*

The expense of obtaining this would be the price of the three houses in Old Change. I have no data from which to value these correctly; but, assuming the opposite side of the street to be built up again, which it certainly will be, if some such arrangement as this is not hit upon, I fancy they would be dear at 15,000*l.*; but say 20,000*l.* to be safe, it results that the committee could effect for 20,000*l.* what it is now proposed to obtain at the sacrifice of 60,000*l.*

This, however, is taking the worst view of the case, for the piece of ground I now propose should be occupied, is so much more compact than the acute angled triangle at present available, and possesses a frontage so much more commanding, that, assuming the superficial extent to be the same, it would be more valuable to the extent of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* at least.

Indeed, if I am not very much mistaken, the improvement might, with good management, be effected for a very small sum—say 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* which I am sure the Common Council would not grudge, though they may fairly hesitate when called upon to sacrifice 60,000*l.* for the object.

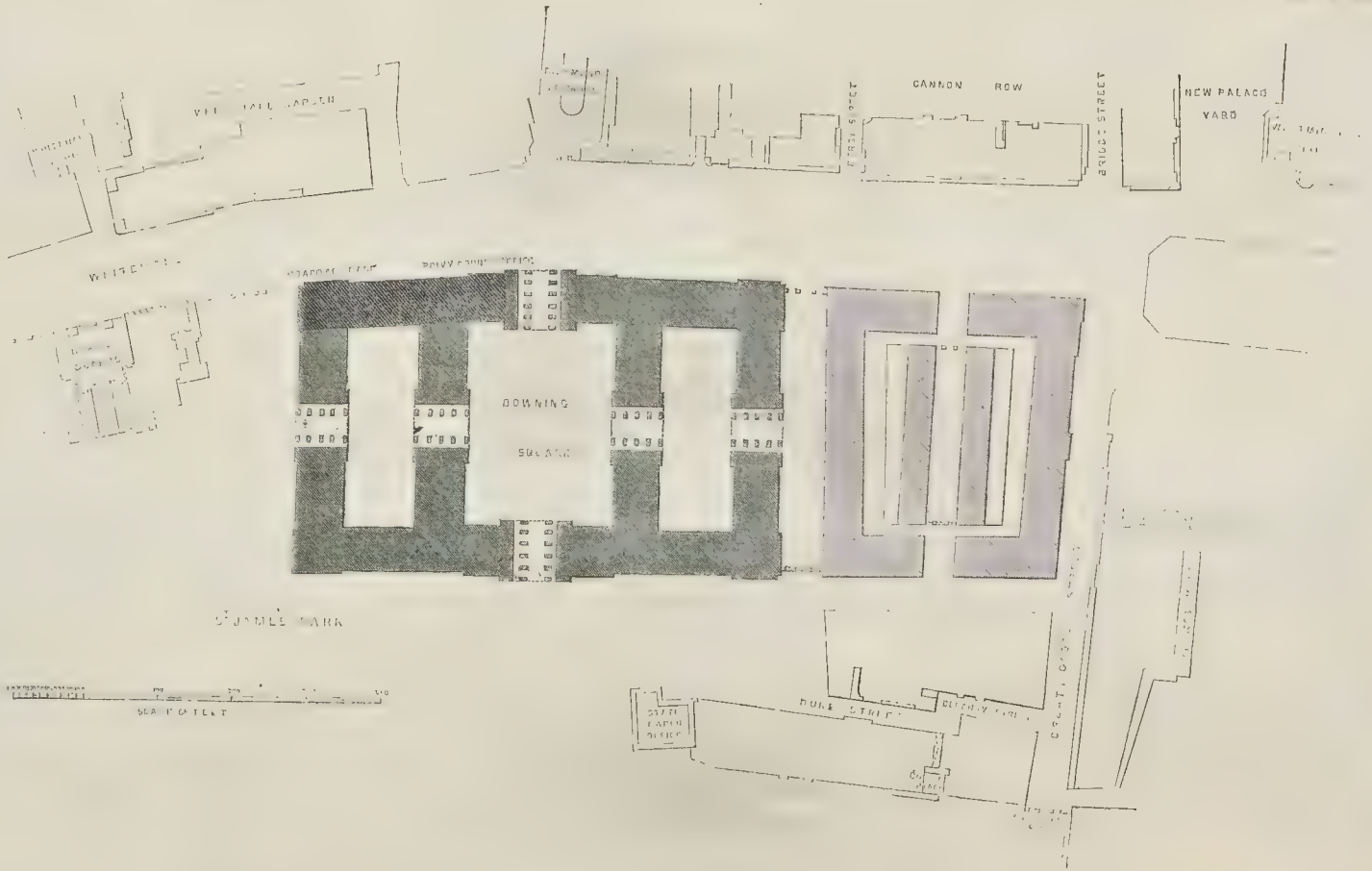
JAMES FERGUSSON.

A DESIGN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THE particulars given by us of the design for the erection of an extensive pile of buildings for Government offices in and near Downing street, submitted to Sir W. Molesworth by Mr. Tarring, having excited attention, and the importance of the subject being generally felt, we have stepped somewhat out of our usual course, and have engraved an illustration of the design. As we have already said, the proposition contemplates the removal of the buildings between the Horse Guards and Great George-street, Westminster, as far as Charles-street, and the block of houses between King-street and Parliament-street. The site of Dover House, it is suggested, should form a public entrance into St. James's-park.

The building now occupied by the Council Office and Board of Trade is seen to form one wing of the façade towards Whitehall: a similar wing would extend from about Fludyer-street to Charles-street, the two being connected by a lofty centre, with arched entrance. The whole frontage would be about 700 feet. On the north side facing the Horse Guards, and the south side facing Charles street, the buildings are carried down into the park, to a distance of 400 feet, and have in each front a centre and arched entrance. The front in the park looking westwards and the front in Whitehall are alike, and the whole would form an oblong pile of building, 700 feet by 400 feet, with four façades.

The interior, it will be seen by the plan, is divided into three squares by two rows of buildings running parallel with the north and south sides, connected by archways. The cost has been estimated at nearly 700,000*l.* We mentioned that the Government are now paying nearly 20,000*l.* a year for rent and repairs of disconnected and inconvenient buildings, but we are told that the sum is at least 25,000*l.* a year. It may be well to state, as a feature in the Design, that a great portion of it could be carried into effect without at all disturbing the offices now occupied by the Government in the locality.



PLAN FOR PROPOSED GOVERNMENT OFFICES, DOWNING-STREET, LONDON.

A DESIGN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES: THE PARK FRONT.—Mr. John Tarring, Architect.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Kettering.—The east end of Kettering Church has recently had a new window of stained glass put up, in the Perpendicular style, representing our Saviour as the good shepherd, and angelic figures united by wreaths and garlands of flowers. It was executed by Messrs. Webb and Nixon, of Kettering, who have ornamented five other windows in the south aisle. It is in contemplation to fit up the north aisle in a similar manner.

Reading.—The market-place façade of the Corn Exchange is now completed, with the exception of the clock, which is to be illuminated. It is regretted that the corporation did not provide for a better entrance. The exchange itself is also progressing with rapidity, and, about the end of January, the corn business will be transferred from the market-place to the new building.

Henley-on-Thames.—The parish church of this town was reopened on the 1st inst. after having been repaired and restored. The cost incurred amounts to about 5,000*l.* On the north side a new aisle has been added, the church now having four aisles: all the galleries have been removed, as have also all the old-fashioned pews: one gallery has been erected over the western entrance, the space beneath forming a lobby to the chief door. The seats are all open, and are of solid oak. The roof is almost entirely new, and the restoration of the clerestory of the nave, which was before hidden and partly destroyed, constitutes a new feature. Two new windows, of stained glass, have been inserted, one at each end of the nave. The one over the altar represents Christ blessing his apostles immediately before his ascension. The roof of the chancel is of carved oak, and the nave portion coloured with devices. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles, charged with designs. The communion-table is of cedar of Lebanon, carved. Around the walls and heads of arches are texts from scripture, evangelical emblems, &c. in illuminated style. The plaster partition which enclosed the tower has been removed, and the arches, coloured and gilded, thrown into the church, beneath which the monuments and tablets, formerly in the church, and attached to the walls, are collected and placed. The pulpit is of carved oak, as are also the reading-desk and lectern. The church is fitted up for gas. The warming is effected by hot-water pipes. The contractor for the whole of the works was Mr. R. Owthwaite, of Henley; the architect, Mr. Ferrey.

Tiverton.—The parochial schools here, erected by means of a Government grant of 630*l.* and by donations of rather more than 1,000*l.* were formally opened on Monday week by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Mr. C. E. Davis was the architect; Mr. Treasure, of Bath, the builder; and Mr. Hamlen, of Clifton, the carpenter.

Sheffield.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie for erecting a new Exchange News-room, with central telegraph-office, at the east end of the Shambles here. The plan is to carry an upper story over that end. The entrance will be at the corner of King-street and the Haymarket. At the corner of the Fruit-market and Haymarket will be a telegraph-office. The upper story will contain a room, 57 feet long by 30 feet wide, and at the end of it a private telegraph-office and bed-rooms for the clerks of the telegraph.

Doncaster.—The external restoration of Christ Church, Doncaster, has been completed by Messrs. Anelay, builders. The pinnacles and finials, as well as other parts of masonry injured by the heavy gales of last year, have been repaired. The internal arrangements have been finished. The subscriptions for the required purposes amounted to 267*l.* 7*s.*

Manchester.—From want of accommodation at the Mechanics' Institution, Cooper-street, arrangements have been in progress for the erection of a new building, of an extensive and important character so far as regards this class of institutions; and owing to the spirited manner in which the canvass for subscriptions has been carried on, a sum of 5,600*l.* has been raised. A plot of land has been purchased for the new institution, with frontage to David-street on the west, Major-street on the north, Abingdon-street on the east, and Hart-street on the south. It is nearly quadrangular in form, and the plot contains 900 square yards, which is about 200 more than the area occupied by the existing building. It is intended shortly to commence the erection of the institution, and Mr. J. E. Gregan, of this town, architect, has prepared plans for that purpose. The building is to be five stories high (including basement), and the principal front will be towards David-street. It is to be constructed of fine stock brick, with polished Yorkshire stone dressings. On the basement story, the windows of which will be half their height above the ground, there will be five class-rooms or lofty cellars, and also warming apparatus to heat the rooms above. On the ground floor there will be a news-room, reading-room, library-room, and board-room, the entrance being from the centre of the David-street front, a spacious vestibule being approached by several steps, ascending to the first floor. On the second story there will be for female pupils a large class-room, 65 feet long by 21 feet 6 inches wide. Besides smaller rooms, in this story is situated the principal hall. It extends the entire length of the site from Major-street to Hart-street. This hall is 76 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 28 feet high. The central part of the fourth story is occupied by the upper portion of the hall, whose altitude is equal to that of two stories. In the front there is a class-room for girls, adjoining which is a cloak-room. On the Abingdon-street side there are two rooms for the resident porter, and the staircase which leads to the top story. In the fifth story there will be a class-room, fronting towards David-street, the same dimensions as the one on the fourth story; a room parallel to Major-street, 65 feet long, by 21 feet 6 inches wide; a third on the Hart-street side, 40 feet by 24 feet; and a fourth on the side next Abingdon street, 32 feet by 19 feet 6 inches; various intervening spaces being applied as conveniences. The building will be in the Italian style of architecture. The contractor is Mr. George Harrop, of Hulme.——The question of a new town hall for Manchester has been mooted, and a hint thrown out that it will be desirable to append suitable courts for the holding of assizes here. A site, somewhat objectionable it is said, has also been hinted at. The amalgamation or fusion of the borough of Salford with the city of Manchester, for borough and sanitary purposes, has also been suggested. Strenuous efforts, we hear, will be made, jointly by the corporations of Manchester and Salford, to obtain, as speedily as possible, an additional communication between the city and the borough, by the erection of a bridge over the Irwell, near the railway bridge in Water-street. There is hope that an Act of Parliament will not be needed, and that the improvement will be effected at a very much smaller cost than has hitherto appeared possible.

Oldham.—The foundation-stone of a new grammar-school, to be erected at Greenacres, was laid on Saturday week.

Accrington.—Public buildings, to be called the Accrington Peel Institution, are to be erected here by a company, to whom the money (about 1,000*l.*), collected for a memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel, has been handed over. The buildings are proposed to accommodate the local Mechanical Institution at a nominal rent, besides providing for public meetings, balls, concerts, &c. The building, according to the local *Guardian*, is proposed to be erected in Blackburn-street. It will occupy the space between Union-street and Foundry-street, with the principal front forming the line of Piccadilly. This front will consist of a centre and wings, the centre forming a covered arcade or carriage-drive. The arcade will have three bold deeply-recessed archways, 10 feet wide each. The arcade occupying the centre of the principal front also forms the base of a portico of eight Corinthian columns, supporting entablature and pediment. The wings of the principal front and the two side fronts to Union-street and Foundry-street will be pierced on each side with three arched window openings. The stone for the entire building will be from a neighbouring quarry, of a very durable character, it is said, and light, agreeable colour, that for the principal fronts being specially selected for the purpose: the whole will be finely polished, as the stone admits of a superior finish in this style of work. The interior arrangement of the building will consist—on the ground story of entrance-hall (24 feet square), vestibule, principal staircase, 25 feet wide; on the right of the entrance-hall will be a small lecture-room, 45 feet by 26 feet; committee and class-rooms on the left, a public news-room, 48 feet by 18 feet, and reading-room, 32 feet by 25 feet. Accommodation will also be provided for the post-office. A dwelling-house and large cooking and refreshment-rooms are also provided at the back of the principal staircase, over which are the resident's apartments and a subscription billiard-room. The first, or principal floor, will be devoted entirely to a large public hall or assembly-room, 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 26 feet high, having at one end a retiring-room, over which is a gallery for orchestral purposes. The walls of the room will be decorated with panelled pilasters, having enrichments of fruit and flowers in high relief. A bold modillion cornice and enriched frieze runs round the entire room, from which springs a coved and panelled ceiling, with large circular central panel, inclosing perforated flowers and other enrichments. The building throughout will be heated with hot air, and provision made in all rooms for ventilation. The style of architecture adopted throughout is of the modern Italian school, from the designs of Mr. J. Green, architect, Portsmouth, near Todmorden, under whose superintendence the works are to be executed. Mr. R. Smith, of Burnley, is the contractor for the masons' work, and Mr. James Hindle, of Accrington, for the carpenter and joiners' department. The total cost of the building, exclusive of land, will be about 7,500*l.*

Sunderland.—The Dock Company have given notice of their intention to apply for powers to raise capital for the extension of their dock, by the construction of graving docks, slipways, &c. for the convenience and accommodation of the large class of vessels now built in the Wear. During a late storm two of the coffer dams of the dock works were broken by the force of the sea, and in the new works of the dock extension there was upwards of 14 feet of water. But there is now in operation a large syphon and a chain pump, worked by a steam-engine, employed in throwing the water out of the dock, and it is expected to be cleared entirely in a short period, when the excavation will again be proceeded with.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The public works in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, for which notices have been given for the ensuing session of Parliament, are unusually numerous and extensive. In Newcastle the plans and sections of Mr. Dobson's project for taking the opportunity afforded by the late destructive fire to substitute for the old and narrow chares of the quay new and spacious streets, and for forming a broad and lengthened quay from the Swirl to the Ouseburn, have been duly lithographed and deposited; as also those of Mr. Brooks' plan for removing Tyne-bridge higher up, and so, by means of a swing-bridge, to open up the navigation of the upper portion of the river, which hitherto has not been accessible to the shipping, owing to the lowness and narrowness of the arches of the present structure.

Gateshead.—Mr. Hall, the town surveyor, has elaborated and completed *his* plan for eliciting "good out of evil," and the necessary power will be obtained next session for the construction of a new quay, and offices and stores, on the site and in the neighbourhood of the memorable "Bertram's warehouses."

Glasgow.—A range of buildings are to be erected in Irongate-street, for the City of Glasgow Bank, and other purposes, having a frontage of 312 feet. The style is described as mixed old Scotch and Flemish; and the building will include a tower at the angle, next Nelson-street. Mr. Rochead is the architect: the Messrs. Taylor will be the builders.

Panmure House (Arbroath).—In order to form some idea of Panmure House as it now appears, says the *Arbroath Guide*, persons who have a remembrance of the former venerable building must imagine it completely encased in the new. In the interior the old building has been turned to good account. The huge ball-room still remains; and, in consequence of the windows being modernised, may be said to be enlarged.

The principal old oaken staircase and balustrade —the latter formed of carved oaken pillars— still remain, and other relics of old Panmure House are not wanting. Everything that can conduce to comfort and luxury is here seen united. Suites of commodious sitting-rooms, bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, and bath-rooms are found on each successive floor. By means of machinery, dinner is to be conveyed to the dining-room; while by some sort of crane process descending through a wooden case, running the entire height of the building, and in its centre, similar in construction to the elevators used in factories, and extending from the ground-floor to the different floors above, all necessary articles, such as fuel, &c. may be conveyed [servants as well?] to the different apartments, from the lower to the upper parts of the building. The library roof, as well as the roofs of a number of the larger sitting-rooms—more especially the drawing-rooms and dining-rooms—are remarkable for their cornices and ornamental work, some of which was executed very many years ago. The flights of stairs connecting the different floors are spiral, as in old castellated buildings, but devoid of abruptness. The front view of the range of buildings must extend to at least from 400 to 500 feet. Instead of the principal entrance being, as formerly, to the west, it is now to the east, fronting Arbroath. Two new lodges have been erected at the termination of the wide approach and carriage-road proceeding eastward. Mr. Bryce, of Edinburgh, is the architect.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY MEDALS.

Silver medals were awarded to Mr. Edwin Frederick Hall, for the best painting from the life, in the life school; Mr. Henry Harrison Martin, for the best painting from the living draped model, Mr. Henry Garland, for the best drawing from the life; Mr. John Adams, for the best model from the life; Mr. Henry W. Banks Davis, for a model from the life; Mr. Benjamin C. Norton, for the best drawing from the antique; Mr. A. J. Barrett, for the best model from the antique; Mr. Charles Lock Eastlake, for the best architectural drawing, of the south front of Burlington House; Mr. Edgar Philip Brock, for the best perspective drawing in outline; Mr. Henry Banks Davis, for the best drawing in Sciography.

AUCTIONEERS AND BUILDERS.

In the Lambeth County Court, an action was lately brought by Mr Cox, house-agent and auctioneer, against the widow of a builder named Ellis, under circumstances of some importance to the trades concerned. It appeared that the plaintiff had been an auctioneer for six years, and had invented a new mode of carrying on the auction department. Instead of charging the wonted commission, he made a smaller charge, conditionally, that as regarded estates or other property intrusted to his auction, and which might be bought in, and afterwards sold at auction by another agent, without a written withdrawal being given to him by the vendor, he (Cox) was to be entitled to one-third of the commission to the amount realised at the sale. The plaintiff now alleged, that the defendant had sold her property without such written notice being given him, and he claimed 39*l.* 0s. 6d. for commission, registration fees, and other incidental expenses.

Defendant's solicitor stated that his client's husband, who carried on an extensive business as a builder, died, leaving his property mortgaged. Mrs. Ellis wishing to release it, and to liquidate some building claims, she employed the plaintiff to dispose of it at Garraway's, and it was ultimately bought in. The day after the auction Mrs. Ellis paid plaintiff 6*l.* 2s. 6d. for expenses incurred, and for his agency, and plaintiff gave the defendant a receipt in full of all demands; at the same time distinctly telling the plaintiff, he should have nothing more to do with the disposal of the property. In February, the property was sold by Mr. Wilkinson for 1,500*l.* which, coming to plaintiff's ears, he made at once the present demand. Defendant's solicitor commented upon the way in which the plaintiff made out his claim; and upon evidence being given to the purport of his defence, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Cross-legged Effigies.—Mr. Boutell's paper on brasses, as reported by you in page 578, affirms that cross-legged effigies have never been found on the continent of Europe in any single instance. In your volume for 1853, page 2, there is mention made of some effigies in that attitude in Galicia.—Beta.

PORTABLE STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE.

At the Birmingham Institution of Mechanical Engineers, a very interesting paper was lately read by Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester, descriptive of a newly-invented steam travelling crane, the construction of Messrs. Dunn, Hattersley, and Co. of that city. The advantages proposed by the new crane were, that the steam-power travels with the traversing carriage, and does not require any longitudinal shafts or bearings, the machine closely resembling the general appearance of the ordinary travelling cranes, commonly used by masons and contractors. The longitudinal way, transverse carriage, and crab, are arranged in the ordinary manner; while the steam-engine and boiler, with the driving gear, are supported on a platform at one extremity of the transverse carriage, being fixed to it, and travelling with it in a longitudinal direction whenever so required. The steam travelling crane which formed the subject of the paper was designed for the contractors for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, and intended to be employed in the construction of the works of that railway, and is, in effect, a new application of the portable steam-engine. A pair of small direct-acting horizontal high-pressure steam-engines are secured to the main timbers of the traversing carriage, the boiler being constructed for burning wood, the cheapest and most abundant Canadian fuel. The tubes are made of solid copper, without seam or joint, so that the acid from the wood should not corrode them. The engine and boiler, with the driving gear, are protected from the weather by a cabin, constructed of light framework, and covered with a corrugated iron roof, so as to render the machinery complete. It was stated at the meeting that the cost of the whole was 550*l.* including the engine and boiler, but exclusive of the timber-work for the frame of the traveller platform and shed over the engine, which were not sent out, and would be supplied in Canada. The estimated expense of the entire could not exceed 650*l.* The crane was intended for lifting 10 tons, and moving that weight in any position: it would, however, take more.

Notices of Books.

VARIORUM.

"The British Almanac of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge for 1855" (Knight and Co. 90, Fleet-street), appears, as usual, in company with its "Companion," which contains the ordinary amount of interesting matter connected with current topics; such as articles on the sanitary state of town dwellings; the occupations of the people; the census of the United States, 1850; abstracts of new Acts of Parliament and of other Parliamentary documents and proceedings; and on architecture and public improvements. The last of these is more particularly devoted to street improvements and general progress, and it is illustrated with engraved sketches of the interior of St. George's Hall, Liverpool; St. Olave's Grammar School, Horsley-down; Balmoral Castle; and a plan of the new Metropolitan Cattle Market.——A pamphlet on "The Late Payment of Weekly Wages, considered in connection with Sunday Trading in London," by "A Layman," has been sent us by Mr. Rivington, of Waterloo-place, London. It contains some strong evidence in favour of payment of wages on the Fridays, and at farthest, on the Saturday forenoons, instead of the late Saturday system still so prevalent. It appears that almost uniformly the early payment of weekly wages has worked exceedingly well, and without leading to the least irregularity of attendance on the Saturdays. A number of instances are quoted in evidence, collected from private information, kindly contributed by such firms as Messrs. Spottiswode, Hansard, and others. Messrs. Cox (Bros.) and Wyman, the Printers to the East India Company, say that having now for a considerable period adopted the system of paying wages on the Friday evening, it gives them much gratification to be able to state that even in extreme or exceptional cases a ready willingness and a prompt attendance on the part of those in their employment have uniformly been observed, so that they seem to have a settled feeling in favour of the Friday payments, which are esteemed as an advantage by the employed. It must be admitted, certainly, that the conduct of so high a class of employés as compositors forms no criterion as to that of the working classes generally; but it has been found that early payments, with very few exceptions, have been thankfully received, and have not been abused, by any class of our industrial population who may have had the good fortune to be employed by masters thus considerate as to their welfare. The example of Friday payments has been set by the Royal Family and the Government dockyard, Mint, arsenal, and other establishments, as well as by many influential firms, such as those we have alluded to; and we hope to see it soon very much extended, as pamphlets such as that now under notice are well adapted to assist in doing.——Some more shilling parts of Longman's "Travellers' Library" remain to be noticed since last we alluded to them. One of these comprises articles on Chesterfield and Selwyn, by Mr. A. Hayward, Q.C. reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*. Other two are occupied with selections from the writings of the Rev. Sydney Smith; and two more with "Nordufari; or, Rambles in Iceland," by Pliny Miles.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ART.

We have already mentioned the permission considerately, deservedly, and graciously accorded to Mr. S. C. Hall, by her Majesty and the Prince Consort, to issue engravings of the pictures by ancient and modern masters, in their private collections at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, and Osborne House, a permission intended as a mark of favour and an advantage. The times are not propitious for such an undertaking: men's minds are occupied with the war, and their resources are lessened by its calls. We hope, nevertheless, that the strong claims which the work has to the attention of the public will be sufficient to overcome the disadvantages of the moment, and serve to secure a proper return for the immense outlay and amount of labour necessary for its due accomplishment.

The first part has been published,* and contains "The Virgin Mother," by Dyce, engraved by T. Vernon; "Mount St. Michael," by Stanfield, engraved by R. Wallis; and "The Duchess of Devonshire," by Sir J. Reynolds, engraved by P. Lightfoot; besides a title-page, and an elegant dedication, designed by W. H. Rogers.

The first is our favourite, and is of itself worth the whole cost of the part. The head of the infant, full of thoughtful compassion, is especially striking.

The work commends itself to public patronage on several grounds, but on none more strongly than these,—that it is likely to serve the interests of art, that it promises to be fully worth the money it will cost, and that Mr. Hall deserves well of the art-loving public.

Miscellanea.

STOREY'S GATE.

'Tis well the Gate is down!
Who was this Storey, that his long-lost name
Should be inscribed upon the roll of fame,
And after ages of oblivion claim
A posthumous renown?
Came he of gentle blood, or humble birth?
Plebeian was he, or patrician?
Was he in trade? or did he till the earth?
Was he a parson, or physician?
Perhaps he fill'd some office in the State!
But was he ever known as Whig or Tory?
All seems a blank. Tho' *Storey* had a *gate*,
'Tis plain his *gate* will never have a *story*.

Cecil Harbottle.

[Our good friend Cecil Harbottle has sacrificed his historical knowledge to the point of his epigram; for we are sure he knows as well as anybody that Edward Storey, who gave his name to the gate, was keeper of the volary to Charles II. which volary or aviary was so large that the birds could fly about in it].—*From "Notes and Queries."*

Architects and Builders.—Sir: No wonder people allow builders to furnish them with plans, for it is almost impossible to confine an architect to a sum; and if an employer knows nothing about building, he is certain to have a more costly thing than he intended. I lately asked a first-rate architect, an honest man, for a design for a very plain house, to cost 2,000*l.* sending him a ground-plan drawn out. He sends me in return a plan utterly unlike mine, and which to carry out honestly and plainly would cost more than 3,000*l.* nearly 4,000*l.* As long as architects act thus they must expect that people will employ builders, who find their own plan and price with it, particularly as few people are born builders.

A Builder.

* Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. Pall-mall East; Thomas Agnew and Sons, Manchester.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting on Wednesday in last week, Mr. Street read a paper upon the ancient buildings of Lubeck. They are all executed in red brick, and are remarkable for their number and grand size, and for the number of remains of ancient church furniture, &c. which they contain. The *tout ensemble* of the city is striking, owing to the number of towers, spires, and turrets rising above the picturesque outline of the old houses. One of the most interesting buildings appears to be St. Katherine's Church, in which there still remain several vestments, linen, altar cloths, and the like of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, besides a vast number of painted toypticks. Lubeck is rich in rood screens, roods, and lofts, and in metal parclose screens, but the next interesting feature is that everything inside and out was built with red brick, with very slight and occasional use only of stone. Mr. Street dwelt at some length on this, and showed that these brick buildings, taken in conjunction with the still finer brickwork of the north of Italy, defined very distinctly the extent to which brick and terra cotta were ever admissible in good architecture. Bricks used for mouldings were always effective; but wherever they had been used for traceries or carvings, it was quite curious (as it was, too, very instructive) to see how they demoralized the whole work. He pleaded for the use of red brick inside as well as outside, all the old brick buildings both in Germany and Italy having invariably been so constructed.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The monthly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday before last. The donations on the table were numerous and valuable. The chairman, Mr. W. Kell, on the part of Mr. Martin Dunn, of Gateshead, presented to the society one of the stall-ends of the ancient church of Merrington, near Ferry-hill, restored three or four years ago (Mr. Dunn being contractor for the joiner-work). Dr. Bruce exhibited two or three large pine cones, such, he said, as he had often seen in houses of the common people in Italy. They were used as "fire lighters;" and nuts were extracted from them, the kernels of which were used as food. These cones were figured on Roman monuments existing in our own country, on the line of the wall. They were also sculptured in the hands of king-priests on the ancient Assyrian temple and palace sculptures—one hand holding a basket, and the other a cone. Mr. Layard had suggested that the cone was used as an emblem of fire. The Rev. James Raine, jun. read a paper on John Lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle, Durham, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VII. Mary, Elizabeth, and James. The subject of this paper was John, son of George Lumley, executed at Tyburn as an insurrectionary leader.

ELECTRIC SIGNALS ON RAILWAYS. Some experiments have lately been made of a new system of electric signals at the Paris station of the Northern Railway. An apparatus having the words "train" and "*tout est bien*" is placed at each station. An indication or hand is placed on this apparatus, and is attracted by electro-magnetic power in one or the other direction. Outside each station is placed a pedal with a spring adjusted, so that each wheel of the train presses on the spring, establishing a contact which gives a movement to the apparatus through galvanic action, and produces the following effects:—1st. A ring of a bell at the next station announces that the train is advancing; and an indication to the preceding station signals "*la voie est libre*," unless the hand points towards the word "train," when it communicates to an indicator on the locomotive, the signal "*arrêtez*;" but as soon as the indicator at the station shows "*la voie est libre*," by reversing a handle, the engine-driver receives the signal "*tout est bien*."

NEW WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE. — The submerged portions of the works of this bridge are now being carried on with energy, whenever the low state of the tide allows of it; and even during the night, when the tide is favourable, the men are at work, without any means being provided to give them the necessary light to carry on their operations. I would remind the persons who are connected with the undertaking, that during the time that some public works were being executed in Paris, not long ago, the workmen were compelled to work all night. Two stages were erected, one at each end of the works, and opposite to each other, with large lanterns of weather-boarding at the top, and open on the side, towards the works. At some considerable elevation within these the electric-light was employed, combined with very powerful reflectors, and the result was completely successful, the whole works being rendered as light as day. Now, it is particularly desirable, for the *safety* of the men employed on Westminster-bridge, to have as much light as possible. The above may be erected at a very small cost, and would materially expedite the construction of the bridge. It might, if quite successful, be used afterwards for lighting the bridge. C.

IRON HOUSE FOR AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. W. and P. M'Lellan, of Glasgow, have just completed a mansion for Mr. Westgarth, the mayor of Melbourne. We learn from the *Glasgow Commonwealth*, that the house is one story high, with a 14 feet ceiling. The ground-plan is an oblong square of 70 feet by 30, with a projection of 30 feet by 20, having a large bow to the front, which forms a drawing-room of the entire size, with twelve windows. The main entrance to the building is at the left corner of the front, leading into a vestibule, a lobby, and a square hall in the centre of the house, whence there are doors leading to a dining-room 22 feet by 16, three bed-rooms, two dressing-rooms, pantry, bath-room, with water and other closets. The kitchen will be built behind the house, outside, as is usual in all warm climates, and is reached by a lobby from the central hall. The walls are formed of cast-iron plates, varying from ⅛ to ¼ inch thick. The whole, when completed, will cost about 2,000*l.* exclusive of freight and fitting up at Melbourne.

CARDIFF.—Mr. David Mausel, of this town, according to the local *Guardian*, has been commissioned by Mr. W. Thomas, who resides in the Court-house, at Merthyr, to work up some old oak timbers found there into furniture for the Court-house. The carvings are said to belong to the Elizabethan period, to which the house itself (now being repaired, and its wood carvings and arches restored) is said also to belong.——The rising prosperity of Cardiff appears from some statistics in Jenkins's history of the town and castle, lately published. In 1831, the population was 6,187, whereas in 1851 it was 18,351. To these enumerations it has swelled up from 1,018 in 1801. The town contains 117 streets and 56 courts, and the number of inhabited houses in 1853 was 3,485. The increasing prosperity of the two town parishes has also extended its influence to the adjoining parishes on the east and west sides. On the east, numerous villas have recently been erected, rapidly uniting the village of Roath with the town; while, on the west, the small hamlet of Canton, distant one mile, which, within the last seven years, consisted of only a few poor cottages, comprises 167 houses, a church and schools being in course of erection for its rapidly-increasing population. A large plot of ground has also been taken by a building society, and the ground laid out for numerous streets, thus forming a connecting link between the town of Cardiff and the ancient city of Llandaff. The Bute Docks, the Glamorganshire Canal, the South Wales and Taff Vale Railways, and branches of the latter to each side of the docks all tend greatly to enhance the prosperity and importance of Cardiff.

SANITARY PROGRESS OF MACCLESFIELD.—The second year's report of the Local Board of Health and Improvement Committee, shows a notable and instructive sanitary progress, in obvious connection with the various improvements in sewering streets, inspecting lodging-houses, &c. which the Board have carried out. In the seven years ending September, 1848, the rate of mortality in the borough was 33 per thousand. In the five years since 1848, and ending September, 1853, before the works of the Board were fairly in operation, the mortality was 29 per thousand. During the last year, since the extensive works referred to have been completed, the mortality was 25 per thousand. If these facts were taken alone, they might be considered as of little value; but certain streets in the borough were shown, up to 1848, to possess a frightful rate of mortality. These are the streets which the Board have sewered and paved; and taking the last year as compared with the five preceding years, the decrease in the rate of mortality stands thus:—

Wood-street	60	per cent.	less deaths.
Nixon's-yard.....	42	,,	,,
Watercrotes	40	,,	,,
Wellington-street	34	,,	,,
Water-street	12	,,	,,

Wood-street was the first, and Wellington-street and Water-street were the last streets completed. For each death, it is proved from correct data, there are 28 cases of sickness; so that it will be seen how large a number of cases of sickness must have been prevented, with all their attendant loss and suffering; but, in order to prove the fact, the Board ascertained that, according to the relief-books of the Board of Guardians, the number of cases of sickness relieved and attended by the Union Surgeon have been 24 per cent. less in Wood-street during the last year, and in Nixon's-yard, Water-street, and Wellington-street, 29 per cent. less; whilst in Silk-street, Cotton-street, Charlotte-street, and a few others not paved or sewered, there has not been any decrease at all. Besides promoting health, it is found that the natural spirits thus infused have induced a positive decrease in the use of stimulating liquors, as we long since pointed out would be the case. Crime also has hence greatly diminished in the same districts, as shown by the police records.

A MILL AND CHIMNEY STACK BLOWN DOWN AT HALIFAX.—At Brow-bridge, near Greetland, a mill, in the course of erection, was demolished on Sunday week during a severe storm of wind and rain. The building was situate on the side of a hill. The front of it was five stories in height and the back six. Its length was about 50 yards, and breadth 14 yards. The outer walls were finished, and a portion of the timber-work of the roof. The floor joists were all laid, but not boarded; and, of course, none of the machinery had been fixed. The wind had blown with great violence from the north-west, and that side of the mill was at length blown down. In its fall the stones and timbers came in contact with the wall on the other side, which was consequently forced down. Both the ends are still standing, but in a very shattered state, and the greatest part will have to be taken down. The amount of damage, it is thought, will be near 2,000*l.* At Stainland, a woollen mill chimney, 50 yards high, was blown down, leaving but a few yards standing. The chimney fell into a field, and a great portion became embedded in the earth.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN LEEDS.—On Wednesday evening before last Mr. Mechi, of London, read a paper "On the Application of Town Sewage to Agricultural Fertilization," before a numerous and respectable meeting, in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, convened by the Committee of the Society for Promoting Public Improvements there. The chair was taken by Sir George Goodman, M.P. In course of his paper, Mr. Mechi said that if they were agreed that it was desirable to economise their town sewage by applying it, the carrying it out practically was a mere simple engineering question, offering very few difficulties. Perhaps the best known was the process of liquifying the solid contents of sewers; but he had found no difficulty on the subject, and in his great tank deal houses on the solid manure from a large number of bullocks, sheep and pigs, as well as all the sewage of the house, were made to pass through a jet or tube whose aperture would barely admit his forefinger. Agitation and solution, especially with the help of a jet of air, affected all substances more or less quickly, and most likely he (Mr. Mechi) would not be long in decaying; but the solid excreta were instantly liquified, and might even safely fall on the land in a shower, and sink deeply into the subsoil of drained land. He said particularly drained land, because, unless the soils were naturally or artificially under-drained, their system of irrigation could not be carried out with advantage. At the conclusion of the paper some discussion ensued, and the whole proceedings were summed up by Mr J. G. Marshall, who expressed his sense of the favour conferred upon them by Mr. Mechi, who, he said, had shown them that there was a solid and economic foundation for his plan in the application of sewage. The discussion had shown that the difficulties arose almost entirely from want of proper sanitary arrangements, such as an abundant supply of water and water-closets. Of the latter, by all accounts, there is scarcely such a thing at all as yet in Leeds. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Mechi.

ENGLISH ARCHITECTS AND FRENCH COMPETITION. —The English architects have now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in *Belle France*; for an appeal has been made to the talents of architects of all countries to send in plans for the future cathedral of Notre Dame de la Treille, at Lille. We are told that the style of the edifice is to be that of the end of the thirteenth century. The expense is not to exceed three millions of francs. The successful competitor will receive 10,000 francs and the appointment of architect for carrying out the works, with a liberal salary. The second approved design will have 4,000 francs, and the third 2,000 francs.

NOTICES of intended application to Parliament, in the ensuing session, have been given by various railway companies for 131 new railway Bills; and in compliance with the standing orders of Parliament, plans and sections of proposed new lines of railway and other works in connection therewith have been deposited in respect of ninety-nine of these Bills.

COMPETITION. NEW CHAPEL AT HACKNEY.—In reply to an advertisement in the *Builder*, between forty and fifty sets of plans were sent in, averaging about six sheets to each set, and thus making a total of about 250 sheets to examine, independent of the descriptions which were to accompany each set; and yet within a week from the day on which the plans were sent in, the so-called decision was arrived at; and an advertisement appeared on the following Saturday, requesting gentlemen (with one exception) to apply for their drawings on the Monday and Tuesday after. Now, impossible, as it appears to be, that so many plans can have been more than glanced at, even supposing they received that honour! within the time above mentioned, it is nothing compared to the fact, that there was a set already cut and dried, which it was determined should over-ride all the rest. TREBOR.

Great Northern Railway Schools.—Doncaster has extensive and commodious schools for the children of the workmen employed on the Great Northern Railway, capable of accommodating 500 scholars. The schools, three in number, for boys girls, and infants, contain each an area of nearly 1,100 square feet, and are provided with suitable class-rooms and every other convenience. The rooms are heated with hot water. This part of the arrangement was placed under the management of Mr. Johnson, the superintendent of the locomotive department. The plans were, we believe, gratuitously presented by Mr. H. Goddard, of Lincoln. The builders were Messrs. Lister and Son.

The People's College, Sheffield: Lecture.—Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P. delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening in last week, at the Cutlers'-hall here, before the students and friends of the People's College. Mr. Milnes said he had selected "The Moral Uses of the Study of History," as a subject suitable both to them and himself. It was a subject inexhaustible in its character, extending from the Bible to the newspaper, and afforded an object of complete interest to the most capable student and the most superficial observer. He had chosen it also because it was one to which their attention might naturally be very much directed in the time of a war of this country which was likely to be important in its effects upon future generations. The lecture was made a very interesting one by the turn which Russian aggression gave it in reference to past time. In a subsequent address, Mr. Milnes alluded to the circumstances under which the People's College had grown up. The feeling of independence, he said, on which this college was based inspired him with the deepest respect. He could hardly hope that it would be easy of imitation, but he was sure of this, that they had hit the nail upon the head as to the reason why such institutions as this commanded universal respect and regard, while many other institutions, equally good in their objects, equally honourable in their intentions, and founded with equal zeal, had not succeeded in inspiring the same feelings. He believed it was the independence connected with this institution that had been invaluable to it, and if that spirit would only infuse itself more into other institutions, and there were less dependence upon the patronage of great men and names, and more trust in themselves, the great names and everything else would follow in due time. Therefore, he said, trust to yourselves, and do not care whether I or anybody else come to lecture. Remember that it is yourselves founded this college; that it is upon your own exertions, your own self-denial, your own resolution, that it must solely depend.

Society of Arts.—Paper by Mr. Mechi.—The paper read on the 6th inst. was "On British Agriculture, with some Account of his own Operations at Tiptree Hall Farm," by Mr. I. J. Mechi. This is the fourth annual statement of the result of his experience which Mr. Mechi has laid before the Society. The balance-sheet was said to be highly satisfactory and remunerative, showing an advantage in rent and profit of about 750*l.* on 170 acres. Mr. Mechi attached much importance to the application of our town sewage to agricultural fructifications. Among the coming improvements in agriculture was that of cultivation by steam. On public grounds he had expended some money in the construction of Mr. Romaine's machine. It had, however, only been partially successful: there was too much velocity and too little steam. The act of raising the soil must evidently be by a slow motion. Enough was shown to prove that it would soon be the order of the day, particularly as the Royal Agricultural Society of England had lately very properly offered a premium of 200*l.* for such a machine. Amongst the evidences of enlightenment and improvement of the present day was the introduction of covered homesteads or farmyards. Live stock, however, he considered, were necessary evils—mere manufacturers of manure, and unattended with any direct profit. An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper. The chief points of the debate were on the relative merits of solid and liquid manure, and on the application of them to agriculture. It was thought that the great bulk of town sewage would prove an obstacle to its extended use, and that as much of the land of England, especially in the western parts of the country, was already so far saturated with water that it was difficult of drainage, it would be injudicious to increase the amount of water by using liquid manure; but surely there is here an over-estimate of the influence of the requisite quantities of liquid manure. On the other hand, it was asserted that liquid manure was especially useful in the summer and in seasons of drought; that it must be borne in mind that in the case of town sewage, at least, it was already in a liquid form; that to reduce it to the solid form must involve a considerable expenditure; and that, after all, it might be necessary to apply it in a liquid state.

Iron.—A Glasgow correspondent states that the means of turning out castings of every description there have been greatly increased during the last two years, as nine new ironfoundries have been built during that time, and only four taken down. The number of foundries now in good repair and full working order in Glasgow are 51, and in the West of Scotland also in Glasgow are 51, and in the West of Scotland also in 51,—in all 102.——On Wednesday evening before last, at the Athenæum Rooms, Wolverhampton, and in connection with the institution, Mr. S. H. Blackwell delivered a lecture on "The Manufacture of Iron popularly considered." The audience was numerous, and listened to the lecture with attention throughout. Describing at length the geological characteristics and the chemical constituents of the ore, the lecturer traced its progress from the pit to the workshop, describing the processes it now undergoes, and contrasting them with those used in former times. In conclusion, he said that we could not too much admire the abundant stores of the "precious metal" which had been laid up for our use in the bowels of the earth. He used the term "precious metal" in reference to iron, advisedly; for he held that that metal was more valuable than the gold of California or Australia. With it, too, was stored up the coal necessary to enable man to strip it of its many masks and convert it to its many uses.——Mr. A. Robinson, of London, has taken out a patent for a compound of black lead (plumbago) and asphaltum, to be applied to bottoms and sides of vessels, in a fluid heated state, as a coating or paint. The asphaltum is heated to a fluid state in an iron kettle, then the plumbago, at the rate of 2 ozs. to the pound of asphalte, is stirred up with it until it thoroughly incorporates, when it is applied by brushes.——A large order for stoves for the Crimea (1,200) was given lately to the Falkirk Iron Works. Government also bought up the entire stock of heater stoves contained in the Carron Company's store in London.

Loysel's Patent Percolator.—For the extraction of colouring matters from dye-woods, medicinal matters from herbs, and the "spirit which cheers but not inebriates," from tea or coffee, a most ingenious apparatus is that of M. Loysel, C.E. the patentee of what we may call the great teapot of the Crystal Palace,—a teapot which would both astonish and puzzle the Chinese; yet the whole thing is very simple in principle, though somewhat varied in application. This principle is, rather odd to say, nearly one and the same with that so usefully applied to sewage manure by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, namely, upward percolation, under hydrostatic pressure. In this case, however, there is a twofold percolation, the first being upward and the last downward. Boiling water is made to descend through a pipe from a vase to which it is raised from a boiler connected with the machine, which is self-acting throughout almost the whole process. This water so conducted downwards through the pipe, is forced by its pressure to reascend through the powdered tea, coffee, herbs, or dye-woods, producing an infusion which again descends through the material infused, which thus acts as a filter to its own infusion, while yielding any remainder of its tinging or other virtue to the infusion itself, which then collects into proper receptacles, whence it is drawn off in the usual way. The apparatus, on a large scale, has no resemblance to either tea or coffee-pots, but on a small scale it has; and, indeed, it is in use, for economical purposes, even in teapots of ordinary calibre.

Tallow-melters' Boilers.—In your publication of the 25th of November, you state a great nuisance exists at a tallow-melter's establishment in "The Row." I am not aware of their method of melting. About forty years since, the then proprietor sent for me to fix his tallow and stuff pans on my plan, viz. to consume the nauseous vapours, which was done by passing them through the fire of the furnace, a very simple *plan*, and requires but little attention, and no nuisance was complained of till the then proprietor pulled down and rebuilt the melting place, without considering my method of consuming the nauseous effluvia. So complete is my plan, that one-third of the vapour is condensed into a harmless fluid by the cold passing over it in its passage to the cold air flue necessary for the furnace in a melting-house properly constructed, which should be air-tight, and have no connection with any other part of the building, except by a door, and over it a fan-light hung with pivot hinges, and that, if possible, at the extreme end of the place in which the melting-pans are fixed. When the doors, which should be folding, 4 feet 6 inches, are required to be opened, the fan-light should be shut, and all windows should be fixed, and the ceiling be lath-and-plastered, whether it be a separate building or *under another*. Each pan should have a separate flue, with a chimney shaft of proper height to each. If so, a person may be on the top, and not smell anything offensive, which was proved in a court of justice at Westminster some years ago.

A Reader from the Beginning.

New Railway Station at Dudley.—It is stated that the two Railway Companies who absorb the great portion of the traffic at Dudley, have at length arrived at an amicable arrangement, which will lead to the erection of a substantial, convenient, and permanent station, a result the public may congratulate themselves upon.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.—On Dec. 4th, Mr. C. C. Babington, of St. John's College, read a paper, entitled, "An Account of the Excavations of Tumuli made by the Rev. J. J. Smith, at Bincombe, in Dorsetshire, in 1842, drawn up from his original Notes in the possession of the Society." An extended discussion then took place concerning the materials in existence for the formation of an Athenæ Cantabrigienses.

Stone and Iron.—The evil lately complained of relative to the destruction of stone curb near Hyde-park-corner, might be at once obviated by the adoption of "Hutchison's indurated stone," which being *impervious*, would prevent that rapid oxidation of the iron that always takes place whenever stone, however slightly porous, is used; besides which, the indurated stone could be supplied 25 per cent. cheaper than York or Portland stone. Your correspondent "A. W." could also have been supplied with a ledger, equal in durability to granite, at something like half the price —*verbum sap.*—N. E. S.

Recent Improvements in Ovens.—In an article on this subject in the November number of the *Dublin Monthly Journal of Industrial Progress*, is an account of M. Rolland's system of bread-baking, which was some time since made the subject of a highly laudatory report by a commission to the French Academy. The oven of M. Rolland is said to combine a number of advantages found isolated in the inventions of others. It is circular, with floor of cast-iron plates, covered with tiles, and is supported upon a vertical axis capable of moving in a collar and socket. The latter is moved up and down by a vice-screw, so as to increase or diminish the height of the oven space, according as the bread is in large or small loaves. By means of bevelled pinions the floor revolves at will. The oven is heated by a fireplace built in the masonry under the revolving floor. The smoke and heated air pass by vents and six cast-iron pipes radiating upon a slightly inclined flooring of tiles, and thus heats the floor of the oven. From these horizontal flues the smoke passes up through vertical flues, and thus heats the wall of the oven. These vertical flues discharge into an open space between the cast-iron roof of the oven and a second plate, which is covered with a thick layer of cinders or other non-conducting material, and from this space it passes off by a chimney. M. Rolland's oven is thus heated like a muffle, but without direct contact with the fire.

[Advertisement.]

HACKNEY CHAPEL COMPETITION.

Above seventy designs were received by the Committee, the production of forty-five architects. Mr. Wm. Mumford, of Paddington, was the successful competitor.

TENDERS

For the chapels, principal entrance, porter's lodge, superintendent's house, roads and drains, &c. for the City of London Cemetery, at Ilford. Mr. W. Hayward, architect. Quantities supplied by R. L. Curtis:—

Wilson	£29,884	0	0
Rowland and Evans	26,300	0	0
Higgs	26,248	0	0
Myers	25,200	0	0
Diggles	22,620	0	0
Honeyman	20,444	0	0
Crorst, jun.	19,980	0	0
Hill (accepted)	19,450	0	0

For building two houses on the St. Margaret's Estate, Richmond. Mr. Morgan, architect:—

Colls and Co	£1,249	0	0
Greigh	1,230	0	0
Clever and Stanger	1,226	0	0
Hopkins and Roberts	1,196	0	0
Case	1,187	0	0
Todd	1,168	0	0
Howlisson and Co.	1,138	0	0
Harrison	1,105	0	0
Adamson and Son	1,073	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. P." "C. E. B." (not desired), "B. C." "Dr. A." "Messrs G. and T." "W. B." "J. F." "C. L. jun." "E. F." "W." "W. S." "E. R." "A. B." "H. B." "Mrs. C." "T. J. W." "A. W. B." "H." Parade, "W. J." (we cannot settle a question of right on such evidence), "A. C." (the apparatus has been mentioned in our pages), "A. M." "C. and H." "B. W. S." "S. C. H." "J. W." "E. McD." "H. H." "W. G. B." "Jacob," "G. C." "R. R." "E. C." "Looker-on," "G. M." (block has been sent), "Set-square," "Lineal Measures" (will appear), "F. L." (ditto), "Eques" (ditto), "H. B. S."

"*Books and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or mud addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting *advertisements* should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor:" all other communications should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On January 1, 1855,

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Now ready, price Five Shillings, Third Edition of Part III. of the TREATISE on INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT and EMIGRATION, being Suggestions for the Enfranchisement and Improvement of Copyhold, Life, Leasehold, and Church Property, by the application of the life assurance principle, with Rules and tables for the formation of Copyhold Enfranchisement and Freehold Land Societies, and a Mathematical Appendix, by

ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A. F.R.A.S.

Actuary to the Western Life Assurance Society, 3, Parliament-street, Westminster.

London: FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' INSTITUTE, 23, Pall-mall, and CHARLES MITCHELL, 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

ARTICLED PUPIL.—WANTED, in the Office of an Architect and Land Agent, about twenty miles from London, an ARTICLED CLERK, who will have good opportunities for perfecting himself in every branch of the profession. A premium will be required. For further particulars, address, R. D. Post-office, Reigate.

TO CLERKS OF WORKS.

Buildings under the Honourable Board of Ordnance.

A CLERK of WORKS, is required to superintend the erection of the proposed improvements to the Government Small Arm Manufactory, at Enfield Lock, ten miles north east of London. Salary £100. per week, and employment guaranteed for one year. Application to be made immediately to "CAPTAIN COLLINS'N, Royal Engineers, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

R. E. Office, Woolwich, Dec. 13, 1854.

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS' CLERKS.

AN experienced CLERK required in a Builder's office in London, competent to take charge of the books, accustomed to accounts, and able to take out quantities and make estimates.—None need apply who have not been similarly engaged.—Address, W. S. Office of "The Builder."

INDURATED STONE COMPANY.—WANTED, a Young Man, at the Works of the above Company, as CLERK and FOREMAN. He must be thoroughly acquainted with bookkeeping, a neat penman, and have a good practical knowledge of masonry and general matters connected with building. He will also be required to make working drawings for masons, and to measure stonework when executed. The hours will be the same as kept by the workmen. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability will be required, and only recent testimonials received. Apply personally, or by letter, post-paid, to Mr. N. E. STEVENS, Architect, High-street, Tunbridge-wells.

SHOP FOREMAN WANTED.—Wanted, in a Builder's Shop in London, a WORKING FOREMAN, to take charge of the joiner's department. He must be a thorough practical man, and acquainted with the building trade in all its branches. Application, with age, references, and the wages expected, to be addressed to Y. Z. to be left at the Leopard Coffee-house, Wellington-street, Borough.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS, &c.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as IMPROVER in the above line.—Direct to W. C. 47, James-street, Camberwell New-road, Kennington.

WANTED, by a firm in the Timber Trade, a TRAVELLER who thoroughly understands his business, and knows the London trade. Apply by letter, post-paid, stating where last employed, and salary required, to X. Y. Z. Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley.

WANTED, an active, intelligent YOUNG MAN, to take the charge of a Retail Timber-yard. He must have a knowledge of the business, and be conversant with accounts. Unexceptionable character and security required.—Application, by letter only, pre-paid, to B. B. Office of "The Builder."

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS' CLERKS.

WANTED, in the country, a young married Man as CLERK, to take charge of an office must be a good accountant, and competent to prepare finished working, and detail drawings, and must have experience in taking out quantities. The situation would be constant to a competent person. A liberal salary will be given. Good reference and security will be required. Apply by letter to W. E. 17, Royal Exchange, City.

WANTED, in the Country, to SUPERINTEND and MANAGE a SMALL FOUNDRY, a thoroughly practical and experienced WORKING MOULDER in all engine and general castings. Good references for ability and sobriety will be required. Apply by letter, stating particulars and where last engaged. Address, F. E. F. Office of "The Builder."

TO PAINTERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation as House Painter, Plain Writer, and Grainer. Wages moderate.—Address, W. B. at Mr. Ash's, Grainer, &c. 32, Bear-lane, Blackfriars-road. No objection to the country.

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK in a BUILDER'S OFFICE. He is thoroughly acquainted with the same.—Address J. P. 36, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

TO THE IRON-TRADE, &c.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as TOWN TRAVELLER and COLLECTOR. Undeniable reference from the situations he is about leaving. Address M. L. M. 5, New Gloucester-street, Hoxton.

WANTED, by Two Practical Joiners, to ENGAGE any quantity of PIECE-WORK. Can have good references from respectable builders if required.—Address, A. Z 36, William-street North, Caledonian-road.

N.B. No objection to a few miles from town.

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WANTED, by a Young Man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK in a BUILDER'S OFFICE. He is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the same.—Address, A. B. 17, Spring-street, Hyde-park.

TO BUILDERS, OR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

WANTED to TURN OVER, an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE immediately, who has been six months at the bench in a jobbing-shop. Terms very liberal.—Address to J. KEMP, Jun. Market-place, Bromley, Kent; or to Mr. W. BRIGHT, Carpenter and Joiner, Chislehurst, Kent.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 18, a SITUATION as IMPROVER in a CARPENTER and JOINER'S SHOP. Has been some time at the business, and will come for moderate wages.—For further particulars apply to D. B. C. 4, William-street, Hampstead-road.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 24, a SITUATION as CLERK in a Builder's Office. The most satisfactory references can be given.—Address by letter, to A. B. No. 4, James-place, Bath-street, City-road.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

AN Artistic Colourist, Draughtsman, and Designer, offers his services in the preparation of Perspective Views, with landscape and figures, also in general drawing, on moderate terms.—Address, A. Z. 31, Denbigh-street, Belgravia.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

THE Advertiser, who has been engaged many years in an office of first-rate Gothic practice, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT, or to prepare Designs, or working Drawings, &c. at his own residence. Address, T. C. City News Rooms, Cheapside.

THE Advertiser, who is competent to design plans, elevations, and perspectives in colour, measuring and levelling, is open to an ENGAGEMENT on moderate terms.—Address, X. Office of "The Builder."

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THE Parents of a respectable Youth, 16 years of age, wish to APPRENTICE him for four years, to learn the Carpenting and Joining, in town or suburbs, where the work is done by master's labour. Address, Mr. COLES, 17, Vauxhall Bridge-road, Westminster.

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A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN and DESIGNER, well acquainted with English and Classic Architecture, and accustomed to the general routine of an architect's office, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT in an ARCHITECT or SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, where, in consideration of his accepting a small salary the advertiser would have an opportunity of learning to measure artificers' work.—Address A. B. C. Office of "The Builder."

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A YOUNG MAN, of steady habits, who has just left a practical firm, wants an ENGAGEMENT. Wages not of so much importance as constant employment. Address R. Stine Watchouse, 1, Queen's Head-court, Surrey.

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THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are adopted and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

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REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Bills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

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2,000 Pieces of Timber
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1st January, 1854.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY respectfully solicits the attention of manufacturers and others to the greatly reduced prices of PINE, SPRUCE, and YELLOW DEALS, MAHOGANY, &c. &c.:—

Pine Planks, 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 in.	10s. 6d.	per piece.
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Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices. Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

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TO THE CLERGY, AND TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

STEPHENS'S WOOD STAINS as a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT, and at less than half the cost, and without the disagreeable smell and dangerous consequences of paint, well adapted for Churches, Chapels, Schools, or other public buildings, as well as private dwellings, giving the effect of Oak, Mahogany, or Satin Wood. They also imitate the Entrance Doors of the Crystal Palace of 1851, which were coloured with these stains, would not be struck with their less useful effect.—Prospectuses, giving full particulars, and specimens sent free to any part of the kingdom.

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JOHN S. ISAAC, Manufacturer of PATENT COMPOSITION BOARDS for RAILWAY and other CARRIAGE PANELS cut to size, portable packing, printers' pressing-boards, sign-boards, ship cabins, roofs, &c. These boards are waterproof, will bear immense pressure, on fourth of an inch thick, and are the strongest article out of the sand substance, will never crack or split with the greatest heat or pressure. They are specially recommended to emigrants, being lighter and more durable than any other article, and when painted the houses are perfectly dry. Price 5d. and 8d. per square foot, according to thickness, in boards of various sizes, 8 feet 2 by 2 feet 9, and others. Specimens may be seen at Messrs. WAINE and CO.'s, 185, Piccadilly; Mr. J. E. RICHARDS, Wholesale Stationer, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square; Mr. JAMES, 11, Sherborne-lane, London; and of the Patentee, J. S. ISAAC, Maidstone, Kent.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

THE BUILDER.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

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Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

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ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not re-state in damp situations. See List of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength and hardness of other Cements tested at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, GOLD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery, succeeded in greatly improving the quality of this Cement while at any increase in price.

Engineers and Architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," for they can obtain ground Cement as fine as Flour of the same resembling it only in colour.

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This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint Grinders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Wholesale un ler Brand, order in the dry state or ground in Oil.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. are ready to supply any quantity of Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, from their works situate near Bridgewater on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent regularity of result which is so desirable in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

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St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

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BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to their superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, in the great set-action, in which they cause the lime to heal for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf walls, locks, &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of the whole of the above description. It is also peculiarly adapted for stucco. Orders received by Messrs. Lucas and Aczels. BATH BROTHERS, 16, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

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ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SCONSES, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

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COLLIER'S TERRO-METALLIC and RED EARTHENWARE SOCKET DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, and SYPHONS.—This ware, allowed by all to be of the best manufacture, by the unparalleled quality, combined with cheapness will be found to meet the approbation of consumers. Sole Agents, L. B. PEARSE and CO. Great Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross.

O. M'CARTHY, CARMAN, and SAND and CEMENT MERCHANT, Whitefriars Wharf, Whitefriars Fleet-street, City. Sand from above or below bridge, delivered by the yard or per barge. Ballast screened or unscreened, by the load or per barge. Stocks, lime and old bricks. Very rubbish delivered per barge, in any quantity, alongside the Thames.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS—a highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their Parisbelle silicoloth coverings; for entrance halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and Co. need, free of expense, their pattern and price book, with designs, to any given areas and estimates, free of expense

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SALOP.

MINTON and CO.'S ENCAUSTIC and other PATENT TILES, for Churches, Entrance Halls, Conservatories, Balconies, &c; Antique, Geometrical, and Albano Mosaics, manufactures of a highly decorative character, and extreme durability. Slabs and Tiles for Fire places and Hearths. Coats of Grates, Door Furniture, White Glazed and Ornamental Tiles for Baths, Dairies, and Kitchen Ranges, may be had in great variety at their Warehouses, Altho-place, Blackfriars-bridge, London; and at their Manufactory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES &c.—N. B. re hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No 21, WHARF, Manchester-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade-term, "Terro-Metallic," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor, and, thirdly, that the "Reviewer on pottery," page 50, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known as "Longe," "The Fillerus," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 38s.; Cowley Stocks 35s. at WARD'S OLD ESTABLISHED HOSPITAL WHARF, BANKSIDE Lond.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and clay; Patent Malting and Corn-drying Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 87, Regent-street.

TO BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

OWEN WILLIAMS and CO. beg to call the attention of Manufacturers to their PATENT TUBULAR ROOFING TILES, by which a perfectly cool and ventilated roof is obtained; they require no lath extending from rafter to rafter, are far more sightly, and much cheaper than any other covering. By aid of the perforations the shape is preserved while each tile is 18 inches by 9 inches), and burnt better. An inspection of roofs up with fully four years' exposure to the full rot upon sand to treat for Manufacturing Licenses for Counties, Districts, or Districts not already disposed of, apply to OWEN WILLIAMS and CO. Traverse Slab Manufactory, Grand Junction Wharf, Northampton.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.

KENTISH RAGSTONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE, successors to Mr. Benjamin Gouch, 5, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE.

MILLS and PRICE, Brick and Stone Merchants and Agents, very respectfully announce, that their business, hitherto conducted at 37, Nicholas-street, Newington butts, will, from MONDAY, the 11th inst. be carried on at 5, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE. Dec. 8, 1854.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brick-fields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves

Malm Place, half-waisted Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brick-fields, Swanage Wall, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Lumps about a ton and a half, taper at pleasure constantly on sale upon an assistable terms. Also a quantity of ballast containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

BRICKS.—Kent Grey Stocks, of superior quality. Also, White Suffolk and Red Facing Bricks.—Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 4, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

BRICKS for OVEN-BUILDING, acknowledged the best for that purpose, delivered, 22s. t. Londonbridge or Newington; and that distance, no further charge cartage. Bricks of all description; yellow and light pickings, equal to seconds. Red facings, at 30s. per thousand, and grand paviors, about half the former dimensions; white and cream silver, in field or by barge; founders' sand and loam; good coloured gravel. Address, B. PARKS, Lewisham Brickfields.

BRICKS.—Yellow Malm Cutters, Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings of a very superior quality and colour. Address, Mr. WM. WEBB, Brick fields, Stoke Newington

BRICKS.—FOR SALE, about 70,000 hard STOCKS, selected for sewers, and a few thousand PAVING BRICKS suitable for ornamental building. Can be delivered at the Nine Elms Station, South-Western Railway. Apply to G. ALBERTON, Surbiton, Kingston.

TO BRICK MERCHANTS.

WANTED, 600,000 of BRICKS, delivered at Bow-creek. Send lowest price of stocks, place, &c. to WM WOOD, Esq. 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, City.

PERFORATED and SOLID SUFFOLK BRICKS.—THOMAS FOX and BROTHERS beg to inform architects and builders that they keep in stock of their Perforated and Solid Suffolk Bricks at their Depôt, Devonshire-street Station, Eastern Counties Railway. They particularly desire an inspection of their Perforated White Facing Bricks which are allowed to be the best in the market. Samples forwarded and specimens of work shown on application at the Office, 47, Morpeth-street, Globe road, Mile-end.—Works, St. Bury, Suffolk

BRICK-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY!! BY GATES AND INGRAM'S PATENT MACHINE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BRICKMAKERS

Messrs. GATES and INGRAM beg to announce that the above powerful and effective machine may be seen by order only in daily operation at the works of the Vauxhall's Hope Brick Company, near Birmingham.

The great advantages possessed by this machine over all others are, no tempering is required.

The bricks are produced at the rate of twenty five per minute, smooth on the surface, being pressed in moulds, and sufficiently dense to be taken up in ranks before leaving the machine, which requires only one man, consequently requires only the labour of feeding and carrying off.

Applications only are to view the machine, or for the purchase of the patent right for counties or for royalties, to be addressed, T. WELLS INGRAM, Engineer, Birmingham; or to J. P. GATES, Patentee and Patentee, Lichfield.

GREAT NORTHERN WHARF, York-road, King's-cross—WHITE BRICK and TILE DEPOT L. B. PEARSE and CO. Brick, Tile, Lime, and Cement Merchants beg to inform builders, contractors and the building trade generally, that they have now on sale at the above wharf, Cowley stocks, grizzles, and place; white cutters, seconds and paviors; cutters, rel cutters, and stocks; plain and pan tiles, 40s. 9in. and 18 in.; white and red paving Tiles, Tiles, red and white ornamental tiles, blue and red ornamental ridges; Stourbridge, Welsh, and Yorkshire fire-bricks, lumps, tiles, and clay; ornamental and other wall copings; Bangor and other slates; stoneware sewer-pipes, bends, junctions, and syphons; closet-pans and traps, terra-cotta chimney tops, trusses, brackets, vases, models and patterns of the most improved patterns. Architects' designs worked to with accuracy and despatch. Lump and ground grey stone lime, chalk lime for plastering, blue lias lump and ground lime, Roman, Portland, and lias cements, coarse and fine plaster, laths and hair.

N.B. 30,000 bundles of prime Gothenburg laths are now on sale at the above wharf, price 33s. per load.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—L. B. PEARSE and CO. Great Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross, beg to inform builders, contractors, and others who are engaged in works at or near any of the stations on the above line of railway, that they can be supplied up in the shortest notice with Bricks, Tiles, Lime, Cement, Sand, Plaster, Drain-pipes, Fire-goods, and all other building materials of the best quality at the lowest market prices.

N.B. Orders received overnight can be delivered by the early morning trains.

BRICKS.—A large Quantity of hard-burnt RED BRICKS, of excellent colour and shape, are now on SALE, at the Brick-field Brick and Tile Works, Chalk, price 25s. per 1,000, at which price they will be delivered into the carts or railway trucks, at the Goods' Station, which adjoins the works. Malmes, Stocks, Secrets, Pure, &c. at low prices. Apply to Mr LEVETT, Brick and Tile Works, Brentwood, Essex.

PATRON: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Continued improvements, increased attractions, fresh decorations. Re-lighted as for the Patents of John Leslie, esq. Last Two Evenings of Mons. Signol's Residence. Romeo and Juliet on Tuesday Evening, the 16th inst. at Eight, and Macbeth on Thursday Evening, the 18th inst. at Eight, Monday Evening, the 15th inst. Lecture to the Industrial Classes on the Comparative Anatomy of the Ear, by G. Pilcher, esq. Lecture on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, esq. Lecture on Ninepin, by Mr Cooper, the artist and companion of Lieut. Holmes, illustrated by Panorama. Newstake to himself. Opening of the new Hall, with Lectures by Dr Bachhoffner, illustrated by the Hydr-Electric Microscope, the most successful electrical apparatus in the world. A new beautiful series of Forty-five Cosmoramic Views of Russia and the Costumes of the Inhabitants. The Dissolving Views maintain their old reputation, with Scenes of the West-Schatzpiel, &c. The Oxy-hydrogen Microscope as usual. The large Theatre is open on Saturday Evening, from Half past Seven till Ten, with Mr. Crawford's Vocal Illustrations of the Patriotic Songs of Scotland, the American Entertainment and Mr. Wand's Band.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. and 3s.; Schools and Children, under ten years of age, half-price. A splendid Optical Diorama, with novel Phantasmagoria Effects, illustrating the Voyages of Sinbad the Sailor is in preparation, with various other novelties for Christmas.

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES, from £10. to £50. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL DISCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Rules, 6d. each; or, by the post, 1s. per post.
CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Resident Secretary.

HOUSEHOLDERS and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi.
Money received at interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable in April and October.
Agents (with references) may apply.
R. HODSON, Secretary.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in 1838.)
MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square.
W. S. YARDY, Manager.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY.
72, Lombard-street, and 23, Connaught-terrace.
TRUSTEES.
Richard Malins, esq. Q.C. M.P. | Richard Spooner, esq. M.P.
James Fuller Maddox, esq. | John Campbell Renton, esq.
William Wigram, esq.
A reduction of 25 per cent. has been made in the premiums of all policies of five years' standing.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT
Trinidad Asphalte Works, Bothenhithe; established 1838. Every description of Flooring with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 35s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Down Hayton Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—
Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above price, and 10 per cent. cheaper.—JOHN PILKINGTON, PORCELAIN BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 16, FISH-STREET-HILL.—N.B. Country Seats, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

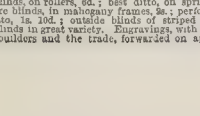
AMERICAN OILSTONES, very superior in quality to the Turkey oilstone; a new and invaluable discovery, for giving, with ease and rapidity, a perfect and sharp edge to those tools used by turners, carpenters, all smokers, engravers, engineers, &c. &c.—To be had of various shapes and sizes, at 105, Newgate-street, London.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—NORTHCROFT and CO. having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are receiving instructions for the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace-builders, and others.

MOORE'S PATENT LEVER VENTILATOR and PATENT RESPIRATOR, 8 Short Works, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, London, and the Furniture Court, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

S. HARRISON, Manufacturer of Arnott's and VENETIAN VENTILATORS, 32, Stanhope-street, Clare-market.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.



With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 6s. 6d.
These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the occupancy, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required. HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 146, Blackfriars-road, and 117, Union-street, Borough; and of all respectable ironmongers, builders, &c.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9d.; best holland blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and directions to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

ANY Person having a LEVEL, in good working order, may hear of a PURCHASER, by applying to A. W. Bennett's Newspaper Office, Upper Rosoman street, Pentonville.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, alone, two, three, and four gallons each, yielding 30, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with upwards of 30,000 gallons per item, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman square, London.

FOR WATERING GARDENS, DISTRIBUTING LIQUID MANURE, &c.—JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER TUBING is now manufactured specially for the above purposes, and is of greater flexibility than any other description of hose or tubing. It is also manufactured to resist great pressure, suitable for attaching to the mains of water works, or to lakes or watercourses, of high elevations. WATERING HOSE fitted up with brass ports, branches, stop-cocks, rases, and pots complete. Vulcanized India-rubber suction pipes for pumps any length or size, to order. HOSE for brewers' use, dressing rooms, &c. VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER WASHERS for STEAM and WATER JOINTS, and VULCANIZED RUBBER in SHEETS of ANY SIZE and THICKNESS. Solid vulcanized India rubber tubing and cord for the purposes of glass doors, sashes, frames, &c.—Prices and every information may be had on application at the Manufactory Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

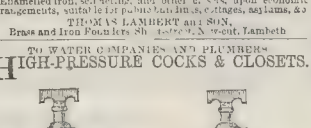
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. It is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the freezing of water, or by dryness, heat, oil, or leather. Its strength is extraordinary; the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 25 cwts. on the square inch, with no bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in coils, and the larger in 50 feet lengths. The joints are easily made. As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for passing messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS,

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and less cost than has hereto been accomplished.
Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, truly in peal.
TUNED BY MACHINERY.
Stocked and wheels ready for hanging. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.
MUSICAL HAND-BELLS cast to the Chromatic Scale, with improved clappers, and regged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 22.

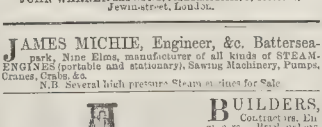
HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—
LAMBERT'S PATENT.



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 10 to 150 lbs. per square inch, their efficiency and durability is by experience established.
The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and has a quadruple waste of Cocks and Valves in use.
Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public institutions, cottages, asylums, &c.
THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,
Brass and Iron Founders, Shot-makers, and Gun-cock Lambeth.

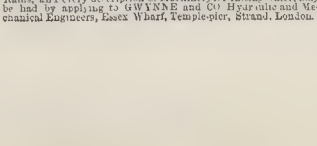
TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.



The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Joints and Bends with self-acting Valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.
LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.
JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

JAMES MICHIE, Engineer, &c. Battersea-park, Nine Elms, manufacturer of all kinds of STEAM-ENGINES (portable and stationary), Sawing Machinery, Pumps, Cranes, Crabs, &c.
N.B. Several high pressure Steam-engines for Sale.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brickmakers, Well-sinkers, Plumbers, Brewers, Chemists, Paper-makers, Manufacturers, Proprietors of Coke, Cattle, Iron, or Rice Estates, Occupiers or Proprietors of Low Lands, Fens, Marshes, &c. and all persons requiring water or other liquids shut or cobb-raised or forced, will find it greatly to their advantage to use GWYNNE and CO'S PATENTED PUMPS, AS FOR ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, AND POWER, THEY STAND UNEQUALLED. Water-wheels, Hydraulic Rams, and every description of Machinery for raising water, may be had by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Temple-pier, Strand, London.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT

CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump	£1 12 0
Patent Pump, with 10 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing	2 12 0

Larger sizes if required.
The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot, Forcing, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, and can be readily fixed in any situation.
May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,
JOHN WARNER AND SONS,
8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.
Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Pure Engines, &c.
The usual allowance to the Trade.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber in Town.
The usual allowance to the trade.
PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION tored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for gardens and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, slop, barge, brickmakers, contractors, gold-beaters, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks, and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.
PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 18 in barrels, prepared for hau for steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at
BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer,
Hot-water, Steam, and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

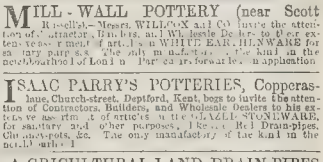
M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS,

Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, for Mines, machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, tin-smakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic pumps for deep wells.
PUMPS ON HIRE.
Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12 in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.
N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horses, or machine power.
Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted
Ditto ..... 48s. per doz. galvanized.
Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey side.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—
PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from four to twenty horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sinking, draining mines, &c. &c. Apply to
JAMES BURTON & SONS,
Engineers and Contractors,
James-street, Hyde Park-street, Southwick Park.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggons, with chimney horse shafts complete, 20 horse power, (combined) the several are ready for delivery, from each the power to work six horse power and upwards, adapted to the purpose of working mines by hitching on a rope or purchase, and have been sent out by Messrs. MERWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 22, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.



PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES and PUMPS kept in stock for Hire at reduced Prices. M. A. RICHARDS and SON, Pump Manufacturers and Engineers, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-bridge (Surrey side).

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILCOX and CO. have the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes, Glazed Red Drain-pipes, Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the metropolis.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes, Glazed Red Drain-pipes, Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the metropolis.

AGRICULTURAL LAND DRAIN-PIPES of all sizes and in any quantity, may be had of L. B. PEARSE and CO. Great Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, PANS, TRAPS, &c. at very low prices.—E. & W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road. Paving, Sinks, &c. Duchess, countess, and ladies' slates. A list of prices sent free on application.

J. TYLOR AND SONS'

PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE CLOSETS, FOR THE MAIN SERVICE.

TO BE SEEN IN ACTION AT THE MANUFACTORY, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON

No. 1. No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 3.

THE WHOLE OF THESE CLOSETS ARE SO ARRANGED THAT THE BASINS CANNOT BE LEFT WITHOUT WATER.

THEY ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FIXING FROM CISTERNS OR HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS, ARE WARRANTED TO STAND ANY KNOWN PRESSURE OF WATER, AND REQUIRE NO CRANKS, WIRES, OR CISTERN WORK, SO THAT ANY NUMBER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE.

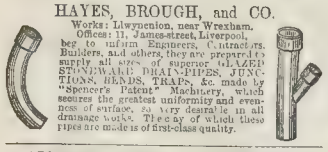
No. 1.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE-CLOSET. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 2l. 4s.
No. 2.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE CLOSET, WITH PATENT SERVICE-BOX ATTACHED. This Closet is also particularly adapted for very low pressures, the water rising in the basin after all the other Closets have ceased. With Blue Basin, sunk opal handle, 2l. 10s.
No. 3.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE PAN CLOSET. With White Basin, flat brass handle, 3l. 12s. 6d. With Blue Basin and sunk opal handle, 3l. 3s.
No. 4.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, sunk brass handle, and cast-iron trap, 1l. 13s. Enamelled Iron Trap, extra, 4s. 6d.
No. 5.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE HOPPER CLOSET, TO WORK FROM THE DOOR. With Enamelled Iron Hopper, cast iron trap, and 1-inch action, 1l. 13s. Extra for Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. This Closet is particularly adapted for Public Buildings, for which purpose it is made with a larger Valve. With large Valve, Enamelled Iron Hopper and Door Action, 2l. 2s. Enamelled Iron Trap, 4s. 6d. extra.
No. 6.—J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STOOL VALVE. This Valve is particularly short in its action. ¾-inch Valve, with sunk handle, 14s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—ARCHITECTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THESE ARE CORRECT PRICES FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFICATIONS.

J. TYLOR AND SONS', WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

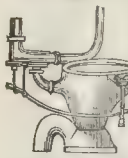
HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.



Works: Llwyncelyn, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE

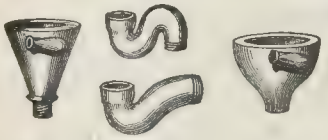
WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main.



Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals.—Drawings, testimonials and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 23, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

HENRY TURNER, 2, SOUTH WHARF,

PADDINGTON.



3s. Traps, 2s. 6d. 5s.

Manufacturer of Closet Basins and Traps, yellow outsides, with white insides. These are warranted to be the most durable earthenware now manufactured. A list of shapes and prices sent free, on application. A large stock of Plug Basins of every variety.

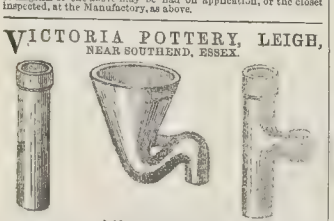
TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85,

Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Connel's Registered Model Water-closet." This water closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of external leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

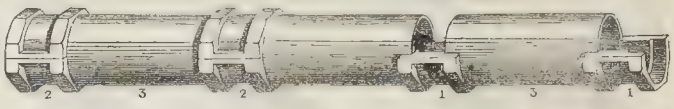


DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pots, Jars, Bottles, and every article of superior Stoneware manufactured. Also MANUFACTURER of Blackwall Hall Patent Cement, Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall Hall Depôt, and from the above places, from Factory, Stratford, Essex.

JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN-PIPES

REMOVE THE OBJECTIONS TO PIPE-DRAINAGE.



A Sewer, or Drain, formed with these Pipes, can be examined at any point, without the slightest trouble.

JUNCTIONS CAN AT ANY TIME BE INTRODUCED BY REMOVING A PLAIN SADDLE, AND SUBSTITUTING A SADDLE HAVING A JUNCTION FORMED IN IT OF THE REQUIRED SIZE.

The OLD FASHIONED and HALF-SOCKET PIPES CANNOT BE EXAMINED without destroying or breaking the line of Drainage, thus obstructing the subsoil and impeding the flow of sewage. BY COMPARING the above illustration with illustrations of Half-Socket or other Pipes, THIS FACT WILL BE APPARENT.

JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN PIPES having been described by Engineers and Architects in many works, the Patentee would feel obliged if by Builders and Contractors sending their orders AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, to ensure their delivery in time.

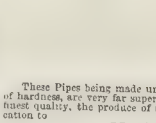
That some attention to Drain-Pipes was necessary is proved by GEORGE JENNINGS having at THIS TIME orders for TWELVE MILES of his PATENT DRAIN-PIPES of all sizes.

JENNINGS'S PATENT CLOSETS, TRAPS, SLUICE-VALVES, &c.

ARE FREE FROM ALL COMPLICATION.—NO WIRES OR CRANKS.

ANY NUMBER OF CLOSETS SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE, AND THEY ARE AS READILY FIXED AS A COCK TO A SINK, UNDER HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.

Architects furnished with references of the highest order.



Particulars of JENNINGS'S DRAIN-PIPES, WATER-CLOSETS, URINALS, LAVATORIES, SLUICE-VALVES, FIRE-COCKS, GULLY-TRAPS, SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES, &c. &c. can be had free on application, or by post if two postage stamps are inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, SANITARY ENGINEER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS,

TRAPS, &c. at the

NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset; they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

THE AGENTS:—

Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London;

Mr. J. S. HUDSON, the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;

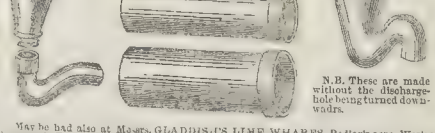
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES,

BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.

Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.

STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.



N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Deptford, Bermondsey; Denver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, Kingsland-road, Camden New Town. TURNER, 2 south Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL Brothers, 32, Bryanston-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COCK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free on application

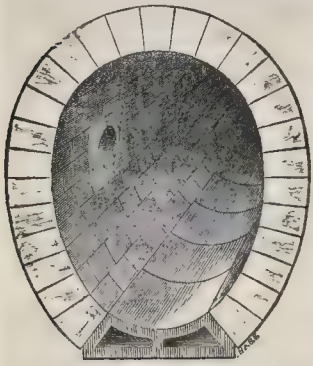
HENRY DOULTON AND CO.'S

PATENT SEWER JUNCTION BLOCKS AND INVERT BLOCKS,

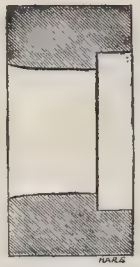
IN GLAZED STONE WARE,

The connection between pipe drains and sewers, and brick sewers, is made perfect and secure by the use of DOULTON'S PATENT JUNCTION BLOCKS. Each block is made to correspond in thickness with the series of the brick sewer, so as to build or bond in with the brickwork; the inner surface is made to correspond with the internal figure of the sewer. Each block has a socket, either within its thickness or just protruding beyond it, to receive the end of a pipe. They are made to receive pipes, entering either straight or obliquely. When fixed, they form part of the sewer, they cannot be improperly placed, and a certain and proper fall is secured at the point where the junction is made.

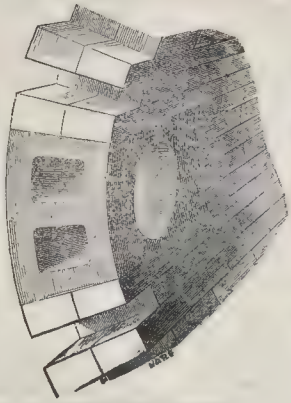
THE PATENT JUNCTION BLOCKS MAY BE FITTED WITH METAL FLAP-TRAPS IF REQUIRED.



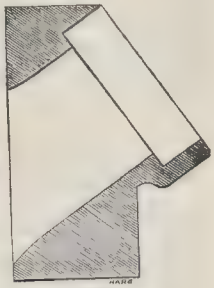
Egg-shape Sewer, with DOULTON'S PATENT JUNCTION AND INVERT BLOCKS



Section of STRAIGHT JUNCTION BLOCK.



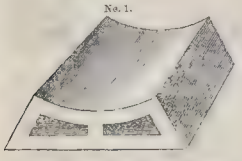
JUNCTION BLOCK as fixed in Sewer



Section of OBLIQUE JUNCTION BLOCK.

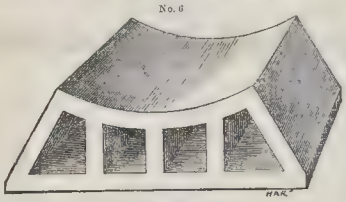
DOULTON'S INVERT BLOCKS, in stone ware, form a glazed, even, and imperishable surface for the bottoms of brick sewers, and also a sure foundation for the structure. They have been used extensively by the Metropolitan and City Commissioners of Sewers, and for the main sewers in many provincial towns, and in all cases have been highly approved by the engineers, both for the facilities they offer in the construction of sewers, and for their subsequent action in permitting an even and uninterrupted flow of the sewage matter. They offer the means for carrying off all superfluous water while the sewer is in course of construction, and when required give a channel for land drainage independent of the sewage.

No. 1.



Radius of Invert 9" for 18" Circular Sewer, or 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Egg-shape. 4½ in. work.

No. 6



Radius of Invert 15" for large Egg-shape Sewer. 9 in. work.

No. 7

Radius of Invert 9" for 3ft. 9 in. by 2ft. 6 in. 6 in. work.

A full description, with sizes and kinds of both Junction and Invert Blocks, forwarded on application, per post.

DOULTON AND CO.'S CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS, IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE, WHITE INSIDE, 7s. 6d.

DOULTON'S HALF SOCKET DRAIN PIPES,

BY THE USE OF WHICH, PIPES MAY BE REMOVED, THE DRAIN EXAMINED, AND JUNCTIONS INSERTED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TUBES, THE SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY SOCKET PIPES.

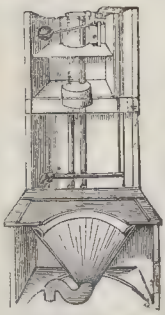
For list of Agents, see "Builder" of November 18. Drawings, with prices, forwarded on application.

Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.

Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



This effective Article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1845.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE

DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by
WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14,
VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the dies being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and renders stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

Roeber and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank.—Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin.—J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 6, Upper Thames-street. C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington. G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES.

A FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes for 2 inch to 9 inch. Patent Hydrants, Reflux Cocks, &c. and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. &c. are as made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUTTON, SURREY.—About six Acres of Freehold Land, in an elevated and picturesque part of the county, and about a mile and a half from the Sutton Station.

MESSRS. BLAKE are directed to SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE, Change-alley, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, at TWELVE o'clock, in Four Lots, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as Hill Farm, Sutton, Surrey, consisting of 6 acres of land, through which a forty-foot road is now being formed, which will afford communication to the following high roads, and give to the estate an important, both in character and value. The land abounds with excellent brick earth, and from the operations in progress in part it will be given up to the purchaser. Particulars, with plans, may be had at the Inns at Sutton, Epsom, Ewell, and Kingston; at Garraway's Coffee-house, of Messrs. Powell, Solicitors, 3, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and of Messrs. Blake, Croydon.

The Stock of a Pianoforte Maker, by order of the Trustees under a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of the Creditors.

MR. LEREW will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 11, Hampstead-road, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, at TWELVE, five oil cottage PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, in rosewood, and two in mahogany cases, veneers, mahogany fronts, unfinished work, fifteen benches, stools, trombones, and miscellaneous stock appertaining to the trade. May be viewed two days prior to the sale, and catalogues had in the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, Ca. dington street, Hampstead-road, near the Bus on station.

VALENTIA SLATE.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the VALENTIA SLATE WHARF, Millbank-street, Westminster, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, at TWELVE PRECISELY, upwards of 1,000 TONS of VALENTIA SLATES, viz. Duchess and Ladies, of useful dimensions and various thicknesses, which will be arranged into suitable lots. Approved bills at four months will be taken in part payment for the slate delivered at a low rate. May be viewed one week previous, and catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers, 1, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

LAMBETH.—Materials of Twenty Houses, to clear the Ground for the Erection of Dwellings for the Working Classes, by the Duchy of Cornwall.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Vauxhall-row, Lambeth, opposite the London Waterworks, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, at TEN o'clock, the MATERIALS and FITTINGS of TWENTY HOUSES of the usual description, to be taken down by, and under the purchaser's direction. May be viewed the day previous; and catalogues had on the premises; also of Messrs. Hevers and Sons, Solicitors, 1, Parliament-street; and of the Auctioneers, 41, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

BUILDING MATERIALS adjoining the Hayden-square station of the London and North Western Railway, Aldgate City.

MESSRS. MANSELL and ELLIOTT are instructed by the directors to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21st, at TWELVE, the whole of the MATERIALS and FITTINGS of a substantial brick built house, situate No. 63, Aldgate, City, with slaughter-house and stabling in the rear; also of a small house and out-buildings, No. 1, Little Mercer-street, Aldgate. Possession for unreserved sale, and to be moved forthwith, to make room for the new entrance to the station. May be viewed two days preceding the sale; and catalogues had on the premises, and of the Offices of the Auctioneers, 124, Belgrave-square, and 15, Buckingham-street, Strand.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, JANUARY 10 and 11, 1855, by order of the Mortgagees, at ELEVEN o'clock, at the commercial sale-room the morning of the first sale day, in the SHEDS, Tooley-street, Surrey Docks, LIVERPOOL.

967 Logs mean length 26 feet, Honduras MAHOGANY, being the cargo daily expected to arrive per William III. direct from Honduras.

Apply to A. Guzman, Esq. Merchant.

737 Pieces, of which
165 are Cuba Cut St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
1,210 Pieces mean length 26 feet, Honduras MAHOGANY, being the cargo now landing ex ships direct from the City.

Unacquainted with the Importer.

924 Logs cut St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
2,370 Pieces, British WHITE, new landing ex Bell, from the Cuba port of St. Domingo city.

Apply to Messrs. A. Durant and Co. and Messrs. Jurie and Co. Merchants, Mercantile Chambers.

791 Pieces, of which
187 are Cuba, City St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
1,052 Pieces Lisbon WHITE, being the cargo now landing ex Hannah from the City of St. Domingo direct

And to Messrs. A. Durant and Co.

(70 Pieces Cuba Mahogany.
168 are Cuba Cut St. Domingo MAHOGANY, now landing, ex Nora, from Cuba direct.

Apply to Messrs. A. Durant and Co. and Messrs. Jurie, Mc. Neer and Co. Merchants

584 Logs Cuba MAHOGANY,
148 Logs Honduras CEDAR,
906 LANDING BILLETS, being the cargo daily expected to arrive per ship Nora, direct from Cuba

Apply to Messrs. Nora Hann, and to Messrs. Merchants

To which will be added, the Furniture and Fixtures, full particulars of which will be duly published.

HOWARD CHALONER, Broker,
No. 6, East-side, Queen's Dock, Liverpool.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—West Ham Distillery. By MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, at ELEVEN, on the PREMISES, West Ham Distillery, without reserve, the entire useful and effective plant, consisting of a pair of oscillating horizontal steam engines, each on separate bed-plate, 12-inch cylinders, 3-feet stroke, on separate 5-feet of cast-iron pipe, 16-inch cast-iron pig-troughs, 7 feet each; 8,000 feet of gunmetal, with dividers, valves, cocks, fittings, and numerous other effects. To be viewed on Saturday previous, and two days of sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Bullion-street, City.

6,000 Pieces of Paperhangings, 100 Silver-striped ditto, and 30 Marble Chimney-pieces.

MR. BRAY, Jun. will SELL, at his ROOMS, 309, High Holborn, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, at ONE, upwards of 6,000 PIECES of PAPER-HANGINGS, suitable for the drawing and dining rooms, parlours, secondary apartments, halls, and staircases, &c.—May be viewed, and catalogues had.

FOUNDRY, DOCKHEAD.—TO BE LET, extensive PREMISES, known as Mars Foundry, situate in the Folly, comprising a foreman's dwelling, with pattern shop adjoining, foundry, all out-offices, 3 cranes, small warehouse, and stable.—For full particulars, apply to Mr. ELLIS, Auctioneer, 150, Minories, City.

TO ENGINEERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a small FACTORY, with engine and boiler screw cutting lathe, punching and shearing press, three vices, with fan and tools complete, including benches, screws, &c. Apply to Messrs. SMITH, Engineering Auctioneer and Valuer, 3, Blackfriars-road, near the bridge.

TO ENGINEERS, MILL OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

AUGUSTUS SMITH, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c. 295, Blackfriars-road, two doors from Holland-street, having had seventeen years' practice in the selling and valuing of all kinds of engines, machinery, lathes, mechanical and engineering tools, plants, &c. respectfully solicits a share of patronage in the above line. The most satisfactory references can be required, and all accounts settled the day after delivery; also a free access kept of all engines, boilers, and machinery for sale by private contract.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, To BE LET, on Building Lease. Most liberal treatment to responsible builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

BUILDING-GROUND, BRIGHTON.—TO BE LET, a very eligible FRONTAGE for THREE or FOUR HOUSES in Broad street, immediately contiguous to the Marine parade and Chain pier, where houses are much in requisition. Full particulars and terms may be obtained of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, Surveyors, No. 4, Upper Baker-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND BRICKMAKERS.

TO BE LET, a valuable BRICKFIELD, containing fine brick earth. The steam-engine and machinery for making bricks to be taken at a valuation, and the ground at a peppercorn rent. Premises situate about six miles from London-bridge, and in the neighbourhood of extensive estates, on which buildings are being rapidly carried.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. WIRE and CHILD, Solicitors, 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

VALUABLE BUILDING LAND TO BE LET, adjoining the New City Cattle-market, Islington, with an eligible site for a tavern, and extensive views. For plans and particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. BURTON, Surveyor, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

GROUND, at CLERKENWELL, near Goswell-street road, 230 square yards, with six-roomed house and shed, well adapted for a manufacturer, builder, or some carpenter and large business. Lease sixteen years from Christmas, 1854. Rent £40 per annum; premium, thirty guineas. Apply to Mr. ALFRED COX, 68, New Broad-street, E.C.

RIVER-SIDE PREMISES TO BE LET, part of Lett's wharf, foot of Waterloo-bridge, Surrey side, a large brick building, 80 feet by 75 feet, iron roof; eight-room'd dwelling house, and counting-houses, part of a thirty and ten ton crane, weighing and housing dock. Apply to ROUTLEDGE and SON, on the Wharf.

TWENTY ACRES of excellent BRICK EARTH TO BE LET, for brickmaking, close to Lewisham and Blackheath stations, on the North Kent Railway. It is intersected by a new line of streets in building operations, by which two fine roads, already good, supply water. Apply personally any MONDAY or THURSDAY, between NINE and TWELVE o'clock, to Mr. H. NEWTON, No. 8, Lincoln-place, Hatton Garden.

BISHOPSGATE WORKHOUSE, Dunstan's-alley.—TO BE LET or SOLD, capital Freehold Buildings and Yards, suitable for any Builder or Manufacturer. The premises are of extensive build, with ample light and ventilation, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Mr. SMARTT, No. 28, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, or of Mr. MERRIFIELD, No. 7, Great Winchester-street, Broad-street Buildings, 147 feet; average depth, 77 feet.

FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—Parties having the above for disposal, may specify the same, subject to forwarding full particulars and plans to Messrs. BENNETT and KILLY, Builders, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, Valuators, Surveyors, and Estate Agents, Pimlico.—Terms moderate.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES TO BE LET, or the LEASE TO BE SOLD; containing large yard, with entrance gateway, workshops, sabling, and commodious dwelling-house, &c. complete. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to A. B. at Messrs. Rider's, 61, Redcross-street, Borough.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET on LEASE, a capital DWELLING-HOUSE, with commodious carpenters' workshops, timber sheds, &c. in Lee-road, situate in Upper Camberwell, Peckham.—For plans, apply to Messrs. EDGAR EDWARDS, Architects, No. 17, Hunt-street, Bloomsbury; Mr. FIELD, No. 11, Upper Camden-place, Rosemary Branch-lane, Peckham; or on the Premises, which can be viewed on application.

DESIRABLE PLOTS of GROUND TO BE LET, for fourth rate houses, and CARCASES FOR SALE. Apply on the ground, Weller's-road, Kentish-town, or Lowndes's Slate Works, New-road, St. Pancras, or Mr. KELLY, 16, Gower-place, Euston-square.

TO BE SOLD, within a few minutes' walk of the Kilburn Station, on the North Western Railway, and immediately adjacent to the Hampstead Junction Railway, about EIGHTEEN ACRES of COPYHOLD LAND, having a frontage to the West-end lane, of more than 800 feet. The Estate, which is beautifully situated, is at present let to a yearly tenant, and immediate possession may be had. The soil is capable of being made into bricks; and a specimen of the earth may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. WIGG, FOWNALL, and WIGG, 7, Bedford-row, where lithographed plans, and further particulars, may be obtained; or of R. B. ARMSTRONG, Esq. 8, Staple Inn.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

SEVERAL substantially-built CARCASES, with Garden walls and offices, in the Mallet-road, Kentish-town, TO BE LET or SOLD. Money advanced if required to build.—Enquire of Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL, Wedding-tou-street, Kentish-town.

CAPITAL SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, spacious YARD and ranges of WORKSHOPS, in an important thorough fare near Belgrave-square. To BE LET, together or separately. Messrs. MANSELL and ELLIOTT are instructed to Let, with early possession, a capital SHOP, with plate-glass front, highly decorated; dwelling-house, with four bedrooms, two drawing-rooms, spacious dining-room, counting house, and other offices, together with a spacious yard in the rear, with numerous lofty workshops, drying sheds, stabling, and other buildings, particularly adapted for a carpenter, cabinet maker, builder, or any other trade requiring extensive premises.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. MANSELL and ELLIOTT, Auctioneers, 124, Belgrave-square.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, or to RENT on a BUILDING LEASE, in the immediate neighbourhood of London, and on its north or west side, ONE or TWO ACRES of GROUND, on which to erect a dwelling-house. It must be on a dry, gravelly soil, in a sheltered situation, and the drainage and water supply of the immediate neighbourhood must be complete. The site of an old house, with trees of considerable growth, would be preferred.—Particulars as to situation, soil, and terms, to be addressed to T. H. WYATT, Esq. Architect, 77, Great Russell-street, London.

HOME COUNTIES and METROPOLITAN FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Office, 14, Chatham-place, Blackfriars. The Society has allotted one of the finest estates near London, and will shortly be in a position to announce other eligible freeholds for the selection of its members. Those members who have not yet got the convenience to the Woodgreen and Tottenham line, are invited to make immediate application for the Society's terms, which will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps. Late Assurances effected in nearly all the Offices by the same. Every information to be required, to whom the peculiar features of each Office will be explained, and much trouble saved Office hours, Nine to Eight.

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF (with or without stock), in consequence of the death of the proprietor, a BUSINESS, established twenty-five years, in the above line, with one of the largest connexions in a populous and improving neighbourhood.—Apply, for particulars, to Mr. HENSLEY, Broadway, Worcestershire; or to Mr. FRENCH, 138, High-street, Cheltenham.

TO IRONMONGERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by order of the Executors, the LEASE and GOODWILL of an old-established BUSINESS, in the heart of the City, the connexion being principally among builders and smiths. Amount required for stock, 600l. or about. Apply to Messrs. H. BROWN and T. A. ROBERTS, 22, Throgmorton-street.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.—JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, Westminster-Bridge-road, has on hand a large and very complete assortment of the above, which he offers to the attention of the public, being manufactured by himself, and warranted of the best workmanship. The prices will be found much lower than ever charged for articles of equally good quality. Rules, scales, tapes, &c. fancy drawing pens, prices, &c. A detailed price-list will be immediately forwarded, free, on application.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and sold at half the usual prices, by Messrs. BARLOW, 7, Hunter-street, Holborn (between 1 and 2 p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Dashwood-house, Ex hange, Manchester.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—New Patent Law.—PATENT OFFICE, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. The "Circular of Information," and plain instructions for the protection of inventions in the United Kingdom or foreign countries, may be had gratis, by applying personally, or by letter, pre paid, to Messrs. PRINCE and Co.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of pupils, at one guinea per quarter each, in the following subjects:—Geometry, mensuration, taking out quantities, estimating, &c.—For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. at the Offices.

NOTICE.—The DRAWINGS executed by the students during the past year, of the Architects, Builders, Civil Engineers, and Machinists' Drawing Classes, will be EXHIBITED in the CLASS-ROOMS of the establishment, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square, on Thursday and Friday, the 14th instant, from TWELVE till NINE a.m. each day. The attention of all interested in drawing classes is solicited to the above exhibition, as affording an opportunity of ascertaining the class of drawing studied at this establishment.

T. J. HILL, Architect, Conductor of the Classes.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS. Coloured Lithographic Perspective Architectural Plans, on reasonable terms. Specimens produced.—Address, B. C. Stationers, 40, Theobald's-road, Bedford-row.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," begs to observe that he undertakes to make Sketches, Perspective Views, Interior, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to, in preparing designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

CLASSES for the Study of CONSTRUCTION, ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL, and ORNAMENTAL DRAWING, are held at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, every Monday and Thursday evening throughout the year. Charge to Members of the Institute, 2s. per quarter. To Non-Members, 5s. per quarter.

Master, Mr. T. E. KNIGHTLEY.

December 6th, 1854.

DESIGNS PREPARED for SHOP FRONTS, INTERIOR FITTINGS, and GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ARRANGEMENTS, by Mr. JOHN DWYER, 11, Great Marlborough-street.

WILLIAM BARRATT, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, WAKEFIELD.

*** Plans and estimates furnished.

QUANTITIES, Measurements, Dilapidations, Surveys, Building Accounts, Land Surveys, &c.—Architects, Builders, or Employers, in town or any part of the country, requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and unremitting attention to any business of this nature, combined with a most moderate charges, on application to Mr. A. ANDERSON, Offices, 12, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

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The Builder.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, and Collection of Patents, Manufactures, &c. connected with Architecture, is NOW OPEN at the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, for students and others desiring to come frequently, 2s. 6d.; Catalogues, 6d.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } Hon. Secs.
JAS. EDMESTON, Jun. }

BOARD of TRADE, DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.—AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN OBTAINING EXAMPLES FOR ART INSTRUCTION. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having resolved to furnish examples to schools in accordance with the plan adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, and to discontinue the practice of keeping a stock of such articles at the Department, Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of JANUARY, 1855, examples will not be supplied directly from the Department of Science and Art as at present, but through agents in London and the provinces. Forms of application for aid, and further information may be obtained at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.
Marlborough House, 30th Nov. 1854.

THE MUSEUM of ORNAMENTAL ART, Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, will be OPENED, free daily, except Fridays, during the Christmas Holidays, from TUESDAY, the 26th of DECEMBER, to SATURDAY, the 6th JANUARY, both inclusive.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION at Gore-house, Kensington-gore, of the ELEMENTARY WORKS of STUDENTS in all the Schools of Art in connection with the Department of Science and Art, both local and metropolitan, will be opened to the public on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd of DECEMBER, Christmas day excepted. Admission, free, daily, from TEN to FOUR; and in the evening from SEVEN to NINE.

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

TOXTETH PARK (near Liverpool), GENERAL CEMETERY.—NOTICE.—The BURIAL BOARD of TOXTETH PARK, hereby give notice, that the time for receiving Plans and Designs for Enclosing, Laying Out, and Draining the proposed Public Cemetery, with the necessary buildings to be erected thereon, is EXTENDED to the 23rd day of JANUARY next.—By order of the Board,
J. ROWLAND, Clerk.
Public Office, Toxteth Park,
Dec. 14, 1854.

SHEFFIELD NEW SCHOOL OF ART.—NOTICE to ARCHITECTS.—All Designs for this School must be sent in SO AS TO BE RECEIVED BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE 30th INSTANT. All designs received after that day will be considered ineligible for the competition, and will remain unopened.—By order of the Committee,
B. WIGHTMAN, Hon. Sec.
4th Dec. 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BURIAL BOARD for the parish of ST. NICHOLAS, HARWICH, are prepared to receive DESIGNS, PLANS, and ESTIMATES for PERMANENTLY ENCLOSING the LAND selected for the BURIAL GROUND for that parish, which is, in extent, about four acres, for ERECTING thereon a KEEPER'S LODGE, or HOUSE, and a RECEIVING HOUSE, with the usual Out-offices, and for laying out and planting such land. The Board will not be bound to accept any design, plan, and estimate, or to employ the person, if any, whose design, plan, and estimate shall be adopted, but will pay such person a premium of five guineas, and his design, plan and estimate shall then become the property of the Board. A plan, of the land can be seen, and further information may be obtained at my Office. All designs, plans, and estimates are to be delivered at my office, under cover, and sealed and endorsed, "Designs, &c. for St. Nicholas, Harwich, Burial Ground," on or before the 2nd day of JANUARY next.
EDWARD CHAPMAN, Clerk to the Board.
Harwich, December 11, 1854.

COMPETITIONS.

TO LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

THE Committee of the COVENTRY FREEHOLD MUTUAL LAND SOCIETY, invite parties to submit PLANS and DESIGNS (drawn to a scale of 30 feet to an inch) for FENCING and LAYING OUT their Estate, at Stoke, near the city, in a manner suitable for the erection of Villa and other residences. A premium of £20 will be paid for the Design which shall be selected and adopted by the Society; and a premium of £5 will be paid for the Design, which, in the opinion of the Committee, shall be entitled thereto as a second prize. On payment of the premiums the Society are to be entitled to the Designs selected, but are not to be considered as in any way bound or liable to employ the parties furnishing them. A Plan of the Land, which is to be divided into 56 lots, may be seen at my office; and a lithographed copy will be forwarded to any party applying for it, to Mr. M. H. BROWN, Land Surveyor, Coventry, or to me. The Designs to be forwarded to me, free of charge, under a letter or motto, with a sealed letter to correspond, on or before THURSDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next; and in the meantime any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. BROWN, or to me.
HENRY I. DAVIS, Solicitor to the Society.
Hay Lane, Coventry, Dec. 13, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the Parishes of the Holy Trinity, Saint Peter, and All Saints, in DORCHESTER, in the county of Dorset, is desirous of receiving PLANS, DESIGNS, and ESTIMATES, comprising ground-plans, sections, and elevations, for LAYING OUT a NEW BURIAL-GROUND of four and a half acres (the plan of which can be seen in my office, in the High East-street, Dorchester), inclosing the Ground, Building a Lodge, with Entrance-Gates, and Building Two Chapels, one to be consecrated and one not. The party whose plans, &c. may be approved will, at the discretion of the Board, either have the superintendence of the works or be paid 1st 15s for the plans, designs and estimates, which must be delivered at my Office, free of expense, without the seals, names, but with a motto, on or before the 15th day of JANUARY, 1855. A sealed letter containing real name and address should accompany each design, which will be open after selection made, and Bond fide approved, will be returned.—By order,
HENRY LOCK, Clerk to the Board.
High East-street, Dorchester, Dec. 19, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Plans and Specifications for the RESTORATION of the PARISH CHURCH of COULSDON, near Croydon, in Surrey, may be inspected at the School-room, near the Church, Coulsdon, from the 28th day of DECEMBER instant to the 8th day of JANUARY inclusive. All persons desirous of entering into a CONTRACT for the carrying of the said works, must send in sealed Tenders, directed to the Rev. GEO. RANDOLPH, Coulsdon, Surrey (and marked outside "Tenders for Repairs"), on or before the 10th day of JANUARY next. The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, at his own expense, with two approved securities, for the due execution of the contract. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are WANTED for certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS, at Nos 2 and 3, GUNSTREET, Spitalfields, for the Committee of the Dolphin-court Ragged School.—The drawings may be seen at the Office of Mr. KERR, Architect, 41, Coleman-street, City.

SWANSEA LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
WATERWORKS.—To IRONFOUNDERS, PIPELAYERS, and OTHERS. The SWANSEA LOCAL BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following CONTRACTS:—
CONTRACT, No. 1.—For the SUPPLY of about 50 TONS of CAST-IRON PIPES, and other CASTINGS.
CONTRACT, No. 2.—For EXCAVATING the GROUND, LAYING and JOINTING about 3,000 LINEAL YARDS of CAST-IRON MAINS, complete. Also for FIXING HYDRANTS, SLUICE VALVES, &c.
Specifications may be seen, and forms of Tenders, Schedules, &c. may be obtained (together with any further information required, on application at the Office of the Local Board, Swansea, or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster. Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the Clerk of the Local Board, on or before the 8th day of JANUARY, 1855.
EDWARD STRICK, Clerk to the Board.
Swansea, Dec. 18, 1854.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.

PERSONS willing to CONTRACT to supply the city of Worcester Local Board of Health with about 900 YARDS of 9-INCH CAST-IRON SOCKET-PIPES, in 9 feet lengths, 48 pounds to the foot, to be delivered at the Worcester Station of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, or the Lowesmoor Wharf, Worcester, on or before the 2d day of JANUARY next, are required to send in sealed Tenders, addressed to "The Water, Sewerage, and Streets Committee, Guildhall, Worcester," on or before the 28th DECEMBER instant.

SHIPLEY LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.
WATERWORKS CONTRACT, No. 1.—To IRONFOUNDERS.—The Local Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of certain CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES and other CASTINGS. The drawings and specifications may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained at the Office of Mr. J. McLANDSBOROUGH, Civil Engineer, 24, Queensgate, Bradford, on and after the 4th DECEMBER. Sealed Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of DECEMBER, 1854. The Local Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
JO. THOMPSON, Clerk to the said Local Board.
Bradford, Nov. 30, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Dover District hereby gives Notice, that sealed TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 18th day of JANUARY, 1855, from Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for the following WORKS at DOVER CASTLE, viz. FITTING UP the CLIFF CASEMATES as BARRACKS, including the Construction of Ablution Rooms, Privies, and Urinals, and the Improvement of the Ventilation Shafts. Plans and specifications of the works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Dover, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 28th DECEMBER, 1854, to the 13th JANUARY, 1855, Sundays excepted. The party whose Tender may be accepted for the works will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, jointly and separately, to be bound under a penalty of £200 for the due performance of the contract. Tenders for the above works to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London," and endorsed "Tender for Works at Dover Castle."
N.B. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.
Royal Engineer Office, Dover, December 13, 1854.

NOTICE to GAS COMPANIES and GAS-FITTERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.
Office of Ordnance, Dublin, 11th December, 1854.
With reference to the advertisement dated 18th November, 1854, the principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance hereby give notice, that the date for receiving TENDERS for SUPPLYING GAS; also for PROVIDING and FIXING the necessary "PIPES and other FITTINGS at Portobello and Royal Barracks, Dublin," has been EXTENDED from the 15th day of DECEMBER to the 30th DECEMBER, 1854. Persons desirous of TENDERING for the same will receive every information on application at the Royal Engineer's Office, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin; as also at the above Barracks; and obtain specifications, with the terms of contract, upon making a deposit of £1 for the same, which £1 will be repaid when the specifications are returned unmutilated. The pipes and fittings to be completed within six months after the acceptance of the Tender; and the supply of gas to be for three years. Persons will be at liberty to Tender for the supply and fixing of the pipes and other fittings, without reference to the supply of the gas; or, for supplying the gas only, without tendering for the supply and fixing of the pipes and fittings. The letter of Tender to be sealed and transmitted under cover to "The Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London," so as to be received on or before the 30th day of DECEMBER, 1854, and to be marked on the outside, "Tender for Supply of Gas," or "Gas Fittings" (as the case may be), "at the Barracks, in Dublin."

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—ORDNANCE CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given, that sealed TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, Pall-mall, London, on THURSDAY, the 28th DECEMBER, 1854, to be delivered before TEN o'clock, a.m. for the EXCAVATIONS WORK required in the CONSTRUCTION of a REDOUBT at Freshwater gate, Isle of Wight. Drawings and schedule of contract for the above, may be seen, and forms and conditions of contract obtained Christmas day excepted, on any day on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst. on application to Mr HAWKEN, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Office, Mill Pond, Portsmouth. Tenders to be enclosed, and endorsed, "Tender for Excavators' Work, &c, Freshwater, Isle of Wight."
Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, 12th December, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for BUILDING BARRACKS and STABLES for Royal Artillery, to be erected at Devonport; with separate Tenders for the Asphalte Work, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before MONDAY, the 8th JANUARY next, at Noon, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, and endorsed "Tender for Artillery Barracks, Devonport," on the left-hand corner of the envelope. The Royal Artillery Barracks comprise a building containing six officers' quarters and servants' rooms; a range of stables with harness-rooms, artillery-stores, ablution-rooms, with internal staircases, and sad lers' rooms over the whole range; infirmary stables and yard; forage-barn for hay, straw, and corn; forge, shoeing-shed, pharmacy, and cookin -house; guard-house and cells; cookery-room and washing-house; privies, drains, and sash pipes; enclosure-walls, gates, side-doors, roads, paths, and sash pipes; enclosure-walls, gates, side-doors, roads, paths, and sash pipes; enclosure-walls, gates, side-doors, roads, paths, and sash pipes; enclosure-walls, gates, side-doors, roads, paths, parades, drains.—Plans, terms, and conditions, with specifications, and additional items, may be seen, forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from TUESDAY, the 19th inst. to SATURDAY, the 6th of JANUARY next, Sundays and Christmas-day excepted.
Royal Engineer Office, Devonport 14th Dec. 1854.

ORDNANCE SMALL ARM FACTORY, ENFIELD-LOCK.—With reference to the Advertisement in the "Builder" of the 16th inst. Notice is hereby given, that as the selection will be made from one of the Candidates who have already offered their services, NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS NEED BE MADE.
Royal Engineers' Office, Woolwich, December 20, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RYDE WATERWORKS. — The Commissioners of the town of Ryde hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from competent persons who may be willing to undertake either of the following CONTRACTS:—
CONTRACT, No. 11.—For the SUPPLY of FURNACE WORK.
CONTRACT, No. 12.—For the SUPPLY of HYDRANTS and SLUICE COCKS.
Plans, specifications, and conditions can be seen at my office, at the Town-hall, Ryde; or at Messrs. EANTON and AMOSS, Grove, Southwark. Separate Tenders for each of the above to be sent to me, on or before the 31st instant. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM HENRY PULLEN, Clerk.

[For remainder of Contracts see next page.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of an HOTEL and STABLING for SIXTEEN HORSES, at the terminal station of the Caterham Railway, at Caterham, near Croydon. The drawings and specifications may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. FULLER and WITHALL, 2 [illegible], A[illegible]-street, Westminster, on and after TUESDAY, 2nd of JANUARY, 185[illegible].

CONTRACT for OAK PICTURE-FRAMES, GLAZED.—TENDERS are required to supply 500 Oak Picture Frames, Glazed, before the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1855. For particulars of sizes, &c. apply at the Registrar's Office, Marlborough House, Pall-mall.
Department of Science and Art, [illegible] Dec. 18[illegible].

TO BOILER MAKERS.

THE General Iron Screw Collier Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of one or more BOILERS of about 70 horse power each, the drawings and specifications of which may be seen here any time between the hours of TEN and FOUR.
ROBERT JOHN CLARKE, Secretary, 75, Cornhill.
December 20, 1854.

BOSTON CORN EXCHANGE and ATHENÆUM.—To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS. The Directors of the Boston Corn Exchange Company are desirous to CONTRACT for the ERECTION in Boston of a CORN EXCHANGE, ATHENÆUM, [illegible] buildings connected therewith, according to certain plans, drawings, and specifications, which will be open for inspection at the office of the Clerks to the Company, in High-street, Boston, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock on [illegible] from MONDAY, the 18th of DECEMBER inst. to TUESDAY, the 2nd of JANUARY next, inclusive, where or of the Architects, Messrs. BELLAMY and HARDY, Lincoln, any further information may be obtained. Sealed Tenders for the execution of the works, endorsed "Tender for Corn Exchange, &c." are to be sent to the office of the Clerks, in Boston, on or before the 2nd day of JANUARY next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and security to the satisfaction of the Directors will be required for the due performance of the contract. By order,
STANILAND and CHAPMAN, Clerks to the Directors.
Boston, Dec. [illegible], 1854.

TO BRICKMAKERS, SCAVENGERS, AND OTHERS.

THE CROWN ESTATE PAVING COMMISSIONERS do hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS from parties willing to enter into a CONTRACT for the REMOVAL, [illegible] commencing on the 16th day of JANUARY, 185[illegible], of DUST, DIRT, CINDERS and ASHES, from the [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] in that respect. Forms of Tenders and further particulars, [illegible] on application to the [illegible], where Tenders, according to such forms, sealed, addressed to the Crown Estate Paving Commissioners, and endorsed "Tender for Dust," are to be left at TWO o'clock precisely, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY, 185[illegible].
FRANCIS ADAMS, Clerk to the Commissioners.
1, Whitehall-place, Dec. 1[illegible], 18[illegible].

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Members of the Burial Board of Stowmarket, are desirous of receiving PLANS, DESIGNS and ESTIMATES of the [illegible] LAYING OUT a NEW BURIAL GROUND of three acres, the plan and position of which can be seen at my office, BUILDING a LODGE, with gates for one entrance, BUILDING TWO CHAPELS of white brick and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] plain and substantial, [illegible] in their character. The successful [illegible] [illegible] designs, and Estimates, which [illegible] the property of the Board, and which must be delivered [illegible] 24th of JANUARY next [illegible].
JOHN MARRIOTT, Clerk to the Board.
Stowmarket, 18th Dec. 18[illegible].

TO BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, to purchase a NEW or SECOND-HAND SAWING-FRAME, with Saws and all appurtenances complete, [illegible] power engine. Address post paid to N. C. at Mr. B[illegible], Stationer, 8, Poultry, London.

DESTRUCTION of WAREHOUSES at MANCHESTER, by FIRE.—Messrs. Rylands and Sons' Books, Papers, and Bank [illegible] preserved [illegible] of CHUBB'S SAFES, after fourteen hours' exposure to intense heat.
COPY OF MESSRS. RYLANDS AND SONS' TESTIMONIAL.

"24, High-street, Manchester, March 6th, 1854.
"Messrs. Chubb and Son,
"GENTLEMEN,—We have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the large "Patent Fire-proof Safe" that we purchased from you 12 years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 1st of March, when our entire premises were destroyed by fire. The safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 3rd of March, the locks all answered to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the [illegible].
"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper.
"We are, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"RYLANDS and SONS."

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements, Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes, Fire-proof Safes and Chests, Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms, all fitted with the Detector Locks. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.
CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 1[illegible], Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.—FOX and BARRETT'S PATENT.
This improved system of fire-proof construction has been most extensively adopted, and its application has been extended to nearly EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING, whether public or private.
The system combines ECONOMY, with great simplicity of construction, perfect security from fire, increased durability, and many other important advantages.
The floors and roofs are formed by a combination of joists of wrought or rolled iron with concrete, so constructed that each floor becomes in effect a beam [illegible] with ribs of iron; the structure possessing great strength and rigidity and forming a [illegible] foundation [illegible] to receive a [illegible] surface, either of the ordinary flooring-boards, or of cement, asphalte, tiles, slate, or other material.
Some of the largest and most important buildings in the kingdom are now in course of erection upon this principle, which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in [illegible] as superseding the necessity for cast-iron girders and brick arches, and [illegible] the great desideratum of fire-proof construction, even for ordinary dwelling-houses and domestic buildings, within the reach of every one.
Further information may be obtained of the Proprietor of the patent, Mr. BARRETT, [illegible] York-buildings, Adelphi.

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c. The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Plate, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

TUPPER and CARR'S (Craufurd's) PATENT GALVANIZED IRON,
For Roofs, Flats, Cisterns, Gas Tubing, Gutters, Pipes, Fencing, &c.
To be obtained only at
TUPPER and CARR'S WAREHOUSES, REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON; or BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Sheets, Bars, Rods, Hoops, Nails, Rivets, Screws, Wire, and Manufactured Articles, Pails, Coal-scoops, Buckets, Pumps, &c. always in Stock.
N.B. An allowance to the trade.
Address all letters to TUPPER and CARR, 3, MANSION-HOUSE-PLACE, CITY, LONDON.

TUPPER and CARR, Contractors and Manufacturers of all sorts of
IRON ROOFING,
PLAIN, CORRUGATED, PAINTED, or GALVANIZED.
Estimates and Drawings furnished on application.
Experienced Workmen sent to all parts of the Country.
3, MANSION-HOUSE-PLACE, and LIMEHOUSE, LONDON; BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.
(IMPROVED PROCESS.)
JOHN SYMONDS and CO.
WORKS, GLASS HOUSE YARD, opposite the principal Entrance to the London Docks.
GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process, THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.
Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE ROPE, Fencing, &c.
Roofs fixed complete.

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PFEIL and STEDALL'S,
Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process).—Works at the Regent's-canal-basin, Commercial-road, Limehouse, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sizes and gauges. Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Guttering, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes, Hooping, Castings, Furnace-pans, Baths, Buckets, &c. wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of Ship's Ironwork Galvanized. Deck-spikes, [illegible] &c. kept [illegible] Galvanized. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.—J. SKAIFE is also Agent for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both flat and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation; and Plumbic Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

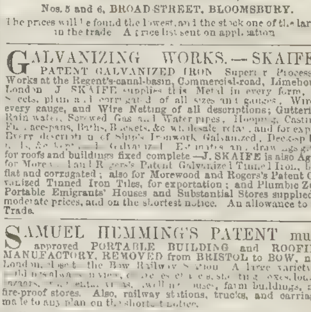
SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much approved PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, REMOVED from BRISTOL to BOW, near London, close to the Bow Railway Station. A large variety of buildings always on view, churches, cottages, shooting-boxes, houses, bazaars, [illegible] [illegible], dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and fire-proof stores. Also, railway stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

G. HOWLETT, by appointment to the Board of Trade, Newington Zinc and Galvanized Iron Works, 2 Surrey-place, near the Elephant and Castle, Newington. Roofs, flats, railway stations, dock [illegible], and engine sheds, covered with zinc, galvanized iron or plumbic zinc, on the most improved principle, and on the lowest terms. Church lights, vanes, and every description of work, executed to drawings, &c., half round and O. G. gutters, rain water-pipes, Cowel's flues, &c., kept in stock; 4 inch O. G. gutter, any pattern, fixed [illegible] per foot within ten miles.

THOMAS EDINGTON (lately senior part- ner of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow), Iron Merchant, Contractor, Agent for Patents, General Commission Agent, Inspector of Railway Bars and Castings, 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow. Agent on commission for the purchase of Scotch Pig Iron, Railway Bars, Bar Iron Castings, and for the sale of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Bar-Iron, Angle and Rivet Iron, Anchors, Tinned Plates, Chains, Cables, Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

HART AND SON,
IRONMONGERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PITT'S PATENT SPINDLED DOOR FURNITURE.



LOCKS, BOLTS, BELL-PULLS, SCONCES, &c.
53, 54, [illegible] 55, WYCH-STREET, and [illegible], DRURY LANE, London.

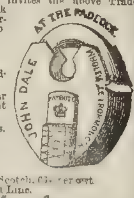
THE STATUE FOUNDRY and BRONZE WORKS, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico. All Works of Art in the various Metals executed at the above Foundry.

IRON FOUNDRY, Harrow-street, Lant-street, Southwark. W. H. BARTLETT, manufacturer of girders, columns, cantilevers, newels and railing bars, panels, iron coping, hot plates, tank plates, area gratings, sash-weights, flywheels, [illegible] backs, furnace-bars, kilns, pans, and other castings, forge-drawings.

GEORGE and SAMUEL CUTLER, WENLOCK IRON WORKS, 8, Wharf, Wenlock road, City-road, London. Contracts for Cast-iron Tanks, Gasholders, Purifiers, and all descriptions of Gas Apparatus (Gas works erected complete). Are manufacturers of Corrugated and all kinds of Iron Roofing for Railway Stations, Sheds, Warehouses, &c. &c. executed on the most reasonable terms. Ship Tanks, Steam and Range Boilers, and every description of Smith's Work of the best materials and workmanship.—N.B. Improved Slide Valves, Cross Bars, and Screws, and Bolts, and Nuts, of all sizes, kept in stock.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, &c.

JOHN DALE, 18 and 19, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, respectfully invites the above Trade, to the inspection of his immense stock of ironmongery, which cannot be surpassed in variety, quality, and cheapness by any house in London.



Elliptic Stoves, double backs, 3d. per inch, and upwards.
Register Stoves, 5½d. 6½d. 7d. 8d. and 9d. per inch.
Self-acting Ranges, with circular ovens and back boilers, best wrought bars and bright fittings:—
3 ft., 2l. 18s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 3l. 5s.; 4 ft., 3l. 18s.
3 feet Cottage Ranges, with ovens and back boilers, 35s. each.
3-feet self-acting ditto, ditto, 36s. each.
Air Bricks, 4s. per doz.
Best Town Glue, 56s. Ditto, Scotch, [illegible] per cwt.
Best Patent Sash Line.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4s. 6d.	5s.	6s.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	11s. per gross.

And every material required in the building, bell-hanging, upholstery, and brass-foundry trades on the most reasonable terms.
List of Prices had on application at the Warehouse, or by letter prepaid.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—A great saving in gas is obtained by using the NEW LAVA BURNERS, as well as a brighter flame, durability, and cleanliness, from their non-corrosive nature.—Sold by all respectable Gas-fitters and Ironmongers, and at the Patentee's Depôt, [illegible], Queen-street, Cheapside, London.

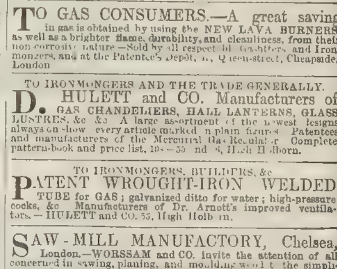
TO IRONMONGERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

D. HULETT and CO. Manufacturers of GAS CHANDELIERS, HALL LANTERNS, GLASS LUSTRES, &c. &c. A large assortment of the newest designs always on show, every article marked in plain figures. Patentees and manufacturers of the Mercurial Gas Regulator. Complete pattern-book and price list, 10s.—55 and [illegible], High Holborn.

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, &c.

PATENT WROUGHT-IRON WELDED TUBE for GAS; galvanized ditto for water; high-pressure cocks, &c. Manufacturers of Dr. Arnott's improved ventilators.—HULETT and CO. 55, High Holborn.

SAW-MILL MANUFACTORY, Chelsea, London.—WORSSAM and CO. invite the attention of all concerned in sawing, planing, and moulding wood to the simplicity and compactness of their machinery over those now in use, which are both cumbersome and expensive. Drawings and prices sent on application. Estimates given for complete saw-mills for exportation or otherwise.

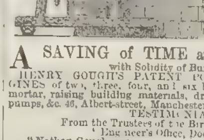


A SAVING of TIME and MATERIALS, with Solidity of Building.
HENRY GOUGH'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES of two, three, four, and six horse power, for grinding mortar, raising building materials, driving piles, circular-saws, pumps, &c. 46, Albert-street, Manchester.
TESTIMONIAL.
From the Trustees of the Birkenhead Docks.
"Engineer's Office, Dock yard, Birkenhead,
"Nathan Gough, esq. 21st July, 1851.
"Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the three-horse engine which you have placed in the caisson for pumping, answers its purpose admirably, doing its work much better than seventy men could accomplish. From its portability and lightness, it is peculiarly adapted for such a purpose.
"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JAS. ABERNETHY."

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, SMITHS, BELLHANGERS, and the Trade in general.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, established for the exclusive supply of the above trades, at wholesale prices.—JOHN YOUNG, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Agent and Factor, 18, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, London, running out of Baker-street, Portman-square.

CLARK and HUNT'S IRONMONGERY, STOVE, and METAL WAREHOUSE, 1[illegible], Shoreditch.



Improved Self-acting Cottage Ranges, with Large Oven and Boiler, 3[illegible] 3[illegible] [illegible] 3[illegible]-inch, 2[illegible]s. [illegible]s. [illegible]s. 3[illegible]s.
Best self-acting Ranges, with Oven and Back Boiler, Best Wrought Bars—
34 36 38 40-inch. 5[illegible]s. [illegible]s. [illegible]s. 63s.
Strong Elliptic Stoves, with Extra Back and solid Bars, per in. 2½d.
Register Stoves, with Solid Bars, per inch, 7d.
Best Solar ditto, with Fire Brick Back, per inch, 1[illegible]d.
Bright Stoves, with Two Fires, 30s to 100s. each.
Cast Rain-water Pipe { 2 2½ 3 inch. 1s. 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cast Gutters—4 inch, 11d. per yard.
O G Gutters .... { 4 4½ inch. 1s. 4d. 1s. 6d. per yard.
Best Cut Clasp } 1½ 1¾ 2 2½ 3 inch, and larger. and Rose } 17s 18s. 6d. 18s 6d. 17s 16s per cwt.
Cut Billed Brads, 15s. 6d. per cwt.
1 inch Cut Lath, 18s. Cast Lath, 13a.
Patent Line { 2 3 4 5 6 4½d. 5d. 7d. 9d. 1s. per knot.
6-inch Rd. Ward Mortise, with best Furniture and Patent Spindles, 9s. 6d. each. Light Elliptic and Register Metal, 14s. per cwt.
Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, 4s. 6d. each.
An extensive stock of bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron.
Brick Moulds kept in stock. Any size made to order.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, THROUGH THEIR AGENTS, FOR ZINC ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED,

ALL THE NECESSARY TIMBER OR IRON FRAMEWORK, IN WHICH A GREAT SAVING IS EFFECTED BY THE LIGHTNESS OF THE METAL.

It possesses all the Advantages of Galvanised Iron, and is far more Durable and Cheaper, especially for large Spans.

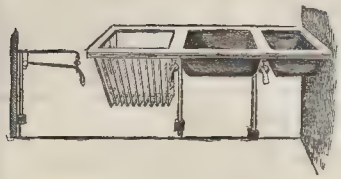
The long duration of these roofs without repair, their neat appearance, and the economy of materials employed, as well as of area covered, render them most advantageous for dwelling-houses. Many roofs covered with zinc, especially on the continent, have remained since the first introduction of this metal till the present time without having required, or appearing likely to require, any repairs.

CERTIFICATES in proof of this from the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and other authentic sources CAN BE SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, where all information, Estimates, Drawings, or Prices, together with every assistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the Company's Surveyor, at

No. 12, MANCHESTER-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

COTTAM'S NEW PATENT FOR STABLE REQUISITES.

COTTAM AND HALLEN,



the original Projectors of the Iove arrangement of MANGER RACK and WATER TROUGH, AS ONE FIXTURE, which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal, and universally approved of, have added all the latest improvements to their invention, secured by patent, which includes an entirely new method of attaching the gutter bull and rack, giving the horse greater freedom, and rendering it more easy to operate, and much to its comfort whilst feeding and at nevenience when at rest.

COTTAM'S ENAMELLED MANGERS

are constructed in the best possible manner, both as to form and utility, are clean in appearance, durable, and impervious to infection; manufactured PLAIN, GALVANIZED, or ENAMELLED

Improved Stable Guttering, with Moveable Safety Covers.

Loose Box Fittings, Harness-room Appendages, and every Article in Stable Furniture kept on show

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates on application to

COTTAM AND HALLEN, 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

IMPROVED PUMPS,

Of the best Workmanship and warranted.

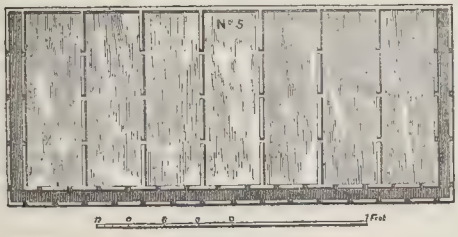
The VALVES and SUCKERS of these Pumps are constructed upon an entire new and SIMPLE principle, they are not likely to get out of order; should they do so, can easily be repaired, as the Pump is so contrived that the valves can readily be got at.

An Improved CAST IRON TRAP, strongly recommended by the Sanitary Commissioners, and suitable for Sugar Bakers, Slaughter Houses, &c. &c. It is so formed that the Trap plate will pass any matter the top grating will let through, and therefore not liable to stoppages and well adapted to Stables and Stable-yards, for saving the best part of Liquid Manure.

HAYWARD'S IMPROVED

COAL-HOLE PLATES.

ILLUMINATING GRATINGS.



PAVEMENT LIGHTS.

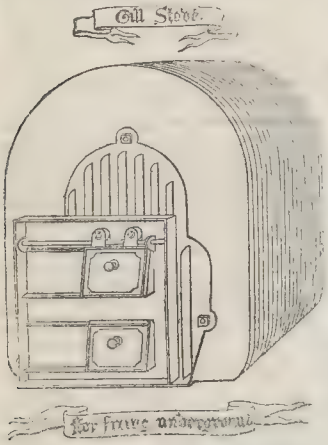
COAL-HOLE PLATES, with Wrought Eyes fitted; ILLUMINATING with Glass Lenses, 6s. each; Ditto, plain Iron, solid, 2s. 9d. each; Ventilating, 3s. each

N.B. The Flange A prevents them from shifting when trodden on or being forced up

ILLUMINATING AREA GRATINGS, thick Glass fitted, 5 or 10-inch openings of any length or number, at per foot super. 12s.

ILLUMINATING PAVEMENT LIGHTS, with Flange, as A, and Glass Lenses, 30s. each, 21 inches diameter.

HAYWARD (BROTHERS), MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS, 196, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.



STUART AND SMITH'S

PATENT GILL STOVE,

FOR

HEATING CHURCHES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The constant failures, and enormous expense, consequent upon the endless variety of experiments to warm buildings has left the public in doubt as to whether there exists any certain, economical, and safe mode of effecting that object or not.

STUART AND SMITH,

ROSCOE-PLACE, SHEFFIELD,

confidently assert, that the Air-Warmer they recommend, possesses the desired qualifications, and respectfully request Gentlemen interested in the question, to ascertain the fact from the actual working of the invention.

It has been fixed in the following, besides a great many other private and public buildings:—St. Stephen's, Longsight, Manchester; Grassendale Church, Aigburth, Liverpool; St. Ann's, Aigburth, Liverpool; North Wootton, near Lynn, Norfolk; St. Paul's, Alnwick, Northumberland; Bettesanger Church, Sandwich, Kent; St. Mary's, Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe, Sheffield; County Lunatic Asylum, Derby, &c. &c. &c.

Prospectuses, and every information, sent on application.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Manufacturers of Bar Iron, Railway Bars, Forge and Engine Work, Cast-iron Goods, and
STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES.
Office, No. 7, Size-lane, London.

AUSTIN'S IMPERIAL
PATENT SASH and BLIND LINE,
can be obtained of all
ROPEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE HOUSES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.
Established 1774

IRON ROOFS, Wrought iron GIRDERS,
Girder Bridges, Railway and Building Wrought iron Work, Gasholders, Tanks, and Boilers.
CHARLES WALKER and SONS,
Midland Iron Works, Tipton, Staffordshire.
Office, Little Sutton-street, London

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE having been brought to full perfection, may now be seen in daily operation at F. EDWARDS and SONS', 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, no chimney sweeping is require'd, and a saving of at least thirty-five per cent. is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in kitchen ranges, and hot air pedestal stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle.—Prospectus sent on application.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE. BACHHOFFNER and DEFRIES'S PATENT.—The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have now been made for the supply of this unique and beautiful mode of warming private houses, shops, public buildings, &c. Smoke, dust, ashes, and accidents from fire are effectually prevented by its use, while it presents all the comfort and appearance of an open coal fire, securing, at the same time, perfect ventilation.—To be seen in action at DEFRIES'S Office, 145, Regent-street, London.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE. JOYCE'S PATENT—Plain, from 12s. to 42s.; Ornamental from 31s. 6d. to 10 guineas—for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, water-closets, shops, store-rooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's, S. NASH, Ironmonger, &c. 233, Oxford-street, and at the City Depôt, 119, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the stoves, 2s. 6d. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat and Italian irons, with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one pennyworth of coke or cinders. Price 12s.

*** Prospectuses, with drawings and report, forwarded free.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr ARNOTT, and explained by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, insures perfect combustion, economises fuel, requires much less attention than the register stoves in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Circular Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and E. BAILEY, 272, Holborn

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING-STOVE to the notice of the public. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department of Deane, Dray, and Co.'s establishment; where may also be obtained engravings with prices, or forwarded free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO., opening to the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

STOVES for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, HALLS, &c.—The one, two, three, and four-cylinder Patent SUSPENSION STOVES are the most Healthy, Economical, and Powerful. BROWN and GREEN, Patentees, Luton.

KITCHEN RANGES!—BROWN and GREEN'S celebrated RANGE is the best and most economical, and is a certain Cure for a Smoky Chimney. Manufactory, Luton, Beds. Wholesale Agents—R. W. KENNARD and CO. 67, Upper Thames-street.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—JOHN WEEKS and CO. King's-road, Chelsea, solicit the attention of architects, &c. &c. to their superior APPARATUS. At Messrs. Weeks' establishment, an apparatus with one boiler can be seen daily in full operation, heating buildings measuring 1,000 feet in length, at the small expense per day in fuel and labour of 3s. 3d. This achievement in heating by hot water is unprecedented.

HEATING by HOT WATER.—J. JONES, Iron Merchant, has always a great variety of CONICAL and SADDLE BOILERS in STOCK; also fire and furnace bars, ornamental and plain supply cisterns, double doors and frames, furnace-crates, soot-doors for the same, hot-water pipes, elbows, tees, syphons, throttle-valves, stop-cocks, flange and socket elbows, &c.; also, trough-pipes. Drawings and prices of the above, on application to J. JONES, Iron-bridge-wharf No. 6, Bankside, London, near the Southwark-iron-bridge.

WARMING and VENTILATING by HOT AIR, CHURCHES, HOSPITALS, TOWN HALLS, and other PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—J. BOILESVE, C.E. 55, King William-street, City of London, respectfully solicits the attention of the nobility, gentry, clergy, &c to the following testimonials, and begs to say he will attend personally any appointment:—

New Independent Chapel, Longsight, Manch-ster, January 10th, 1853.

SIR,—I am instructed by the building committee of the above chapel to order one of your No. 3 Calorifères, for heating and ventilating the school in connection therewith. As the sub-committee, upon examination of most of the public buildings, churches, and chapels in the town, find such general dissatisfaction with the existing apparatus, and their imperfect heating and ventilation, they have examined your Calorifère as in operation, and believe it best adapted to meet their wants. It is intended, should it prove successful, to apply another apparatus to the chapel. SAMUEL RIGBY, Secretary.

To J. Boilesve, esq.

New Independent Chapel, Longsight, Manchester, April 12th, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—I am authorised to inform you that the No. 4 Calorifère, erected to warm the Longsight Independent Chapel, is in every respect satisfactory to the committee and the congregation. Yours respectfully, ROBERT RUMNEY, Chairman.

To J. Boilesve, esq.

The Calorifère may be seen at the New Baptist Chapel, Camden-road, London.

WARMING and VENTILATING.—COTTAM and HALLEN, 2, Wimsey-street, Oxford-street, having had thirty years' experience, and having warmed by the circulation of hot water upwards of 1,000 buildings, consisting of churches, prisons, lunatic asylums, halls, and staircases, galleries, conservatories, forcing-houses, &c. can with confidence recommend their system, which, by the various improvements they have made, has perfected the construction and economised the expense. Greenhouses, conservatories, verandahs constructed entirely of iron or wood, and of iron and wood combined. Estimates upon application. COTTAM and HALLEN, Engineers and Ironfounders, 2, Wimsley-street, Oxford-street.

SYLVESTER'S HOT WATER STOVES, for Warming Halls, Staircases, Galleries, Stores, Warehouses, Hotels, and Offices, require no Flue, create no Dust, and are safe from all risk of fire.

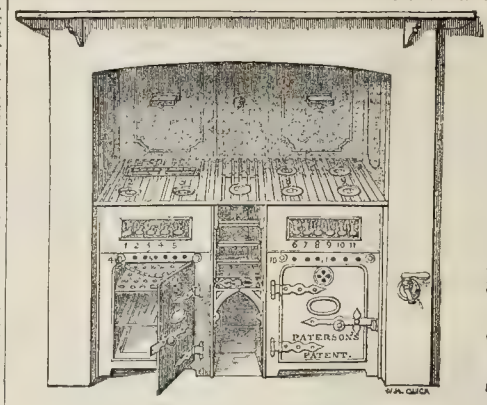
Any number of these Stoves may be heated from one Boiler, and may be used equally well with Steam or Hot Water.

SYLVESTER'S IMPROVED AIR WARMER is the most powerful, salubrious, and economical Apparatus yet invented for Heating Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Public Rooms, by means of Hot Air.

Prospectuses and Estimates may be obtained on application to SYLVESTER and CO. Engineers, and Manufacturers of Heating Apparatus, 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

PATENT

PATERSON'S PATENT GAS COOKING APPARATUS.



May be seen by applying to the Patentee,

A. PATERSON,

53, VICTORIA-STREET

WESTMINSTER,

Of whom LICENSES may be had for making them.

On reference to the plate, it will be seen that roasting can be carried on in the open fire, if required; thereby rendering this apparatus the most compact and efficient of any that has yet been brought out.

THEY ARE MANUFACTURED BY

T. WALLER and CO.

Ratcliff Ironworks, Hose-lane, Ratcliff, near the Stepney Railway Station.

Where they may be seen in operation, and where prospectuses and every information concerning them may be obtained.

Also Manufacturers of every description of

GAS STOVES, BATHS, OPEN AND CLOSE KITCHEN RANGES, HOT WATER APPARATUS, METAL CONSERVATORIES, &c.

N.B. The Trade supplied with Iron Sash Bars, bent to any shape or design. See "The Builder" of Sept. 16.

STEVENS AND SON,

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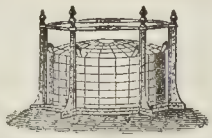
FOR THE

ERECTION OR ALTERATION OF GAS-WORKS FROM TWENTY LIGHTS UPWARDS,

With Buildings, Mains, Meters, Service-Pipes, Lamp-Posts, Lamps, and Gasfittings,

WATERWORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TOWNS,

WITH BUILDINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, MAINS, SERVICES, &c.



Gas Stoves for Heating Churches, Chapels, Lecture Halls, and Public Buildings of all kinds; these have been recently fixed at New College, Oxford; St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark; and numerous Churches, Chapels, &c.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges on the most improved principles.

GAS-FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS CHANDELIERS OF ALL SIZES, IN BRASS OR IRON, FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED LIGHTS.

DEVICES FOR GAS ILLUMINATION.

IMPROVED REGISTERING TURNSTILES FOR TOLL-BRIDGES, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC GARDENS, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, &c.

These Turnstiles have been selected for the Entrances of the Great Exhibition, New York.

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Signals for communication between Guard and Engine Driver. Railway Stores and Lamps of every description.

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MOREWOOD & ROGERS'S PATENT PLUMBIC ZINC,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET-LEAD FOR

ROOFING, RIDGES, GUTTERS, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES TO WHICH SHEET-LEAD IS APPLICABLE.

This Metal consists of distinct layers of Lead and Zinc, perfectly united in the process of Manufacture, one side of each sheet being pure Lead, and the other pure Zinc; it therefore combines the Softness and Durable Qualities of Lead. The Lead side of the sheet being laid outward, effectually protects the Zinc below from those atmospheric influences which so rapidly cause its decay, whilst the Zinc so stiffens and supports the Lead as to make a sheet of Plumbic Zinc equal in strength to one of Lead of several times its thickness and weight.

Plumbic Zinc not requiring to be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as thick as Sheet-Lead, is consequently much cheaper than that material.

For covering Terraces, Flats, Floors, Stairs, Passages, &c. it is well suited, being like Lead to the tread, whilst the Zinc on the under side of the sheet prevents it from treading out of shape.

The Size of the Sheets is 7 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.

No. 11 Gauge weighs about	18	oz.	per foot	super.	
No. 12	20	oz.	do.	do.	
No. 13	23	oz.	do.	do.	
No. 14	26	oz.	do.	do.	

For further particulars apply to

MOREWOOD AND ROGERS, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON WAREHOUSE,

DOWGATE DOCK, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

WARMING LARGE BUILDINGS.—CUTLER and SONS respectfully state that they are prepared to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of their improved VENTILATING AIR-STOVES, for effectually and economically warming churches, &c. which they undertake in every instance to guarantee, as well as their durability.—A Stove may be seen in constant use at their warehouse, 16, Great Queen-street, Longacre.

HOT AIR, GAS, VESTA, JOYCE'S STOVES. STOVES for the economical and safe heating of halls, shops, warehouses, passages, basements, and the like, being at this season demanded, WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to his unrivalled assortment, adapted (one or the other) to every conceivable requirement, at prices from 10s. each to 30 guineas. His variety of register and other stoves is the largest in existence.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from all the various manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are now ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 12s. 6d. (two light) to 8l.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent per post free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); 1, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the Great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Nails (wrought and cut), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; China, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, 4s.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. 6s. 6d. each.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURGE and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, for the supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

14, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.

TUCKER and REEVE'S LOCKS afford absolute security at a moderate price.

"The novel and evidently effective principle of security on which these locks are constructed, places them at once in the foremost rank of such inventions; in the present state of the art, picking them would seem to be impracticable."—*Standard.*

Depôt: 181, FLEET-STREET; where also may be had PRICE'S FIREPROOF SAFES, &c.

COPYING PRESSES. CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Lists and Prospectuses free.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS,

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK,

Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous Soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method of

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal.

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

PATRONISED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

S. HOOD and CO.'S REGISTERED STABLE-FITTINGS, with FRONT REVOLVING ROLLER, plain or enamelled.
Castings Warehouse, 81, Upper Thames-street.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufacturers, CHARLES COLLINGE and CO. 63 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where a great variety are always on view for cmuren, park, railroad, coachhouse, and other gates and doors of large and small dimensions, a gate of a ton weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, with these hinges as easily as a wicket. Ornamental hinges, adapted for drawing-rooms, &c.; doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and double-acting spring hinges, and superior gate fastenings, at moderate prices. None genu ne unless marked "Charles Collinge, Patent, Lambeth." Plain and ornamental cast and wrought iron-work, for building and other purposes. Engines, machinery, patent axletrees, sugar-mills, &c.

NEW PATENT MACHINE for MORTISING and TENONING HARD or SOFT WOOD, and BORING WOOD or IRON.—House and Coach Builders, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and others, doing similar work, are invited to call at the Patentees, POWIS, JAMES, and Co. 26, Wating-street, City, and see in action this very simple, powerful, and expeditious machine, which is the only one yet brought out, for performing these three separate kinds of work by one machine; and as it is self-feeding, it does not require any skill or care in using like the older inventions introduced. It can either be worked by a boy, or made to go by steam power.
P.S. Steam Engines and Machinery contracted for.

NAILS and IRONMONGERY, from BIRMINGHAM direct.
Builders, Contractors, and Others, supplied with Nails, Iron, and Ironmongery of every description, at the
LOWEST BIRMINGHAM PRICES.
a complete LIST of which will be forwarded upon application.
FREDERICK BLYTH,
Nail Manufacturer and General Factor,
Regent-parade, BIRMINGHAM;
or at 16, Gresham-street, LONDON.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—R. S. NEWALL and CO. Patentees of the Copper Rope Lightning Conductor, beg to inform the nobility, clergy, &c. that they supply Lightning Conductors, with the point and all staples complete for fixing, at one shilling the foot.
R. S. NEWALL and CO.'s Patent Copper Rope Conductor is being used by architects, engineers, and scientific men in all parts of the world.
OFFICES.—Gateshead-on-Tyne.
139, Strand, London.
67, Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.
97, Dale-street, Manchester.

MARBLE.—Mr. J. FABBRICOTTI, of Carrara, Italy, Proprietor of Marble Quarries, and the only person in the United Kingd m selling Italian Marble the produce of his own quarries, begs to inform the gentlemen connected with the Marble Trade that he has established, in London, the most extensive Depôt of Statuary, Veined, Sicilian, Dove, and Black and Gold Marbles, at CARRARA WHARF, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO, the foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE.
MR. J. FABBRICOTTI begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED from the office lately held by him at No. 8, Crescent-terrace, Millbank, to offices on his own premises, at Carrara Wharf, Thames Bank, Pimlico, where he continues to carry on the marble trade solely on his own account. Mr. Thompson being no longer his agent.
Mr. J. Fabbricotti hopes that the trade will continue to favour him as usual, as, being the absolute proprietor of the quarries at Carrara, he can supply at better advantage and quality than any one else.
N.B. The well-known qualities of Mr. Fabbricotti's marble are celebrated throughout all Italy, England, and America.

MARBLE SLABS.—MARBLE and STONE SAWING-MILLS, 8, NORTH WHARF-ROAD, PADDINGTON. The proprietors of the above mills beg to offer to masons and the building public generally their extensive assortment of vein, Sicilian, and statuary marble, in slab and block, at prices never before offered. JAMES SIMMONS, Manager.

MARBLE.—THOMPSON and HOLMES, Marble, Stone, and Timber Brokers, Contractors and Builders' Agents, beg to inform the gentlemen connected with the marble trade, that their stock of marbles is received direct from the principal Quarry owners in Italy and Belgium. FOR SALE, on COMMISSION ONLY, and that consequently they can supply the trade with the FINEST MARBLES at the LOWEST PRICES.
Just arrived, per *Roberto Ulvin, Betty, Nutshe*, and *Harberdina*, 1200 Blocks of Marble, and 12,000 feet of Sawn Mortars, &c. for Sale on consignment.—The Marble Wharf, Thames-bank, Pimlico, adjoining Vauxhall-bridge.

MARKET-WHARF, REGENT'S-PARK-BASIN, WEST-END DEPOT, for Yorkshire Paving, Portland and Derby Stone, Bangor Slates, Slabs, &c. Also Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Tiles, Laths, and Fire Goods. WOOD and ROBARTS invite the attention of Builders, Masons, and others, to their Stock as above, where everything will be stud offered, at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landcharged at the lowest prices. Headstones, Ledgers, Steps, Landings, &c cut on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE largest STOCK in England of MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs, veined, Bardilla, dove, black, black and gold, Sienna, St. Anna, statuary, serpentine, verd antique, &c Portland, Hartell, Park spring, and other stone, in Blocks, slabs, landings, and headstones. Yorkshire paving, curb, &c All goods carefully marked and forwarded to any part of England. THOMAS JACKSON, Marble and Stone Sawing-Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

GRANITE.—The Cheesewring Granite Company, Liskeard, Cornwall.
London Agents—TREGELLES and TAYLOR, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. Managers—ARS. J. THATHAN, Liskeard.
This Granite is selected for the New Westminster-bridge

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

SILICEOUS STONE.—ORNAMENTAL WORK of eve y description executed at LOW PRICES in this most durable material. A large Stock kept of Mantel-pieces, Balustrades, Quoins, Tombs, Fonts, &c. at the new premises, Whitehall Wharf, Cann n-row, Westminster.

GATES and GEORGE, GENERAL STONE MERCHANTS, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, beg to inform Whiting Manufacturers and Warehousemen, and Wholesale Dealers in Hearth and Burr Stone, that they can be supplied in quantities from three tons and upwards with the above, delivered at the South-Eastern Railway Goods Depôt, Bricklayers' Arms Station, Old Kent-road, at the current price Terms, samples, and other information may be obtained at the Office of the Wharf above.

GODSTONE STONE.—This desirable building stone can be supplied to London and its vicinity in any quantity by railway or water carriage at a price far below most other stones in blocks and ashlar of specified dimensions and fine scappled; also random and coursed rubble. It is easily worked to a good face and fine arris; is of beautiful colour and durable quality, as may be seen by the old buildings and churches in the neighbourhood of the quarries and counties adjoining.—For information and samples apply to GATES and GEORGE, General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—GATES and GEORGE (late Luard, Beedham, & Co.), General Stone Merchants, Caen Wharf, Rotherhithe, are supplying the above and Bath, Portland, Yorkshire, Granite, and other stones from their depôt, at current prices by land and water carriage; also by vessel direct from the quarries, at moderate ship freight to any part of the United Kingdom.
N.B. Heavy goods landed, furnished, or carted with despatch, and at moderate charges.

CAEN and AUBIGNY STONE.—F. FOUCARD, Stone Merchant and Quarryman. Cargoes shipped to order from Caen to any port. Contracts taken for any quantities. Depôts—Granite Wharf, East Greenwich; Lett's Wharf, Waterloo-bridge. Offices: 246, High-street, Southwark, near the Townhall.

BLUE LIAS STONE.—Messrs. HUTCHINSON and FREAN respectfully inform Engineers and Builders, that they are prepared to deliver BLUE LIAS STONE free on board at Lyme and Charmouth, Dorset in any quantities, at 4s. per ton; and BLUE CEMENT STONE, at 6s. per ton from the value of this excellent Hydraulic Mortar may be estimated by the Government having prohibited its exportation north of Dunkirk.

BATH STONE OF BEST QUALITY.
RANDELL and SAUNDERS, QUARRYMEN AND STONE-MERCHANTS, BATH.
List of prices at the quarries and depots, also cost for transit to any part of the kingdom, furnished on application to Bath Stone Office, Corsham, Wilts

BANGOR WHARF, King's-road-bridge, Camden-town. STRINGFIELD and COOPER, late W. W. Rawling, beg to call the attention of Builders and others to their stock of Bangor slates, laths, plaster, Roman, Portland, and Keene's cement, blue lias, Dorking, and chalk lime, plasterers' hair, Yorkshire plain, pan, and ridge tiles, glazed sewer pipes, closet-pans, and traps, Welsh fire-bricks, gravel and shells for garden paths, ballast, sand, &c. Materials landed, wharfed, and carted.

NORTH-WESTERN STONE DEPOT, Hampstead-road Bridge, Camden-town.—W. ASPINALL begs to call the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Masons, to his Stock of Portland, Park Spring, Pottern eston, Newton, Red Mansfield, Darley, Yorkshire Paving, Curbing, York Paving, Landings, hill, Bath, Caen and other Block Stone; Sills, Lintels, Steps, Slabs, Steps, Sinks, Sills, &c.; Park Spring, Robin Hood, Hare-hill Landings and Slabs. Also, Aberdeen, Guernsey, and Haytor Granite Curb and Fitching, all at the very lowest prices.
N.B. Estimates given for Masons' Work.

VALENTIA SLATE SLABS.—The Valentia Slab Company invite attention to their Slabs now supplied, of very large dimensions and of superior quality. They have been used at the British Museum, National Gallery, Bethlem Hospital, Lunatic Asylums, the Ordnance Works, Model Prisons, Pentonville, and other Penitentiaries; Malting Floors in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Breweries, the Race Stand at Brighton, Portsmouth Barracks, and are kept in stock in large quantities by Messrs. FREEMAN, Millbank-street; also Messrs. Sharpe, Tooley-street; and at Messrs. Braby's, Belvidere-road, where terms may be obtained.

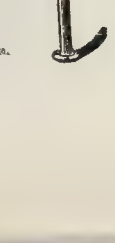
MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE.—As miserable imitations of this much-admired material are being made, parties are recommended at to supply themselves from the Manufactory, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico. Patronised by Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the nobility, architects of eminence, and honoured with the Medal of the Society of Arts, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition.

TO SLATERS
A QUANTITY of SLATING required, and a CARCASE of a HOUSE given in payment for the same.—For particulars apply, by letter, to Mr DYE, 8, Stafford-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone.

THE INDURATED STONE COMPANY is now prepared to GRANT LICENCES for counties or other limits, on reasonable terms.
By the Company's patent process any soft stone, otherwise useless, may be cheaply converted into a perfect and impervious building stone, applicable to plain or ornamental masonry of any kind, as well as to pavings, fittings, cisterns, vats, baths, sculptury, and stable fittings, and other purposes to which slate, marble, and other hard stones are applied.
Yorkshire and other hard stones are applied.
Parties intending to apply for licences are invited to send specimens of their stone, and castings of clay or loam simply dried, to the Company's offices, 15, St. Swithin's-lane, London, to be gratuitously indurated, to prove the efficacy of the process.

FINDON QUARRIES, on the Cromarty Forth, Scotland, TO BE LET.—These well-known and extensive Quarries will be let on Lease from January next, for such a number of years as may be agreed on. They afford an unlimited supply of a valuable and ornamental freestone, suitable for all building and engineering purposes, which has been extensively used both at home and abroad. There is a good local trade, and the Great North of Scotland Railway, now in course of construction, is in the vicinity of the quarries. No land carriage, and ships of heavy draught can load at the quarry pier. The whole is in perfect working order.—For particulars and terms apply to Mr H. SMITH, Southampton-buildings London; or to the Proprietor Mr. L. M. MACKENZIE, Esq Balnagall by Dingwall, Rossshire, N.B.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS,
Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.
PUMPS ON HIRE.
Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12-in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.



N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.
Iron Pails 38s per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s per doz. galvanized.
Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED WROUGHT PUMPS for CONTRACTORS, BRICKMAKERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.
The attention of this house for more than fifty years past having been almost exclusively paid to the manufacture of every description of pump-work for every variety of purpose, attention is respectfully requested to their very superior Wrought Pumps, with plain or sliding telescope suction, galvanized and ungalvanized. A large stock of all sizes is kept ready to finish off to order, according to length required, at the shortest notice.
This description of Pump-work varying in almost every case, it is impossible to quote a general price, but the fullest particulars will be given on application.
A large stock of Wrought Pumps, from 3-inch single to double 18-inch barrel, is also kept on hire prepared for hand or steam power, on reasonable terms, at
BENJAMIN FOWLER'S
ENGINE-PUMP MANUFACTORY,
Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.
The attention of the Trade is called to JOHN WARNER & SONS' PATENT VIBRATING STANDARD PUMP,
which is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it works.
By the introduction of the vibrating standard, the cumbrous carriage and expensive slings and guides are unnecessary, rendering the price considerably less than pumps on the old plan.
Beer and Water Engines for raising fluids from a depth not exceeding 28 feet; also, Garden Engines constructed on the same principle.
JOHN WARNER & SONS,
8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from four to ten-horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile driving, raising materials, &c. &c.
Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.
JAMES BURTON & SONS,
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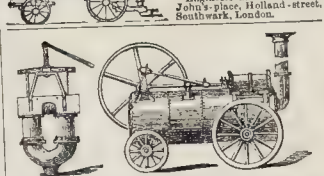

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854.

ALTHOUGH it can hardly be said that the Architectural Exhibition this year gives full evidence of the efforts which are being made to raise the standard of our art, or even reflects—as such an exhibition should do—the results of the year, it is, as we said last week, both interesting and promising. The provincial architects have been sparing contributors, and we can learn comparatively little of the nature of the great change that is going on; and which has already given us many excellent buildings. Beginning with St. George's Hall, at Liverpool, it would be easy to note down omissions from the gallery, of works which might fairly be put forth as evidence of an improving position of our art. We hope that this object of representing the actual condition of architecture, will be attended to in future years, more effectually than was in the present case possible, and that the leading architects may be induced to see that their interest will be prejudiced by not exhibiting. If the maintenanceofthe undertaking is connected with general elevation of taste, the exhibition will be resorted to by the public, under the idea that what we have contemplated will there be found. We have already noticed in the columns of our contemporaries, opinions as to the present state of architecture, formed, as it would seem, solely from the drawings just now in the Suffolk-street Galleries; and, of course, erroneous.

We dwell upon that matter now, because—although we have seen much cause for regret at the little knowledge of the question shown by the criticism on the exhibition in certain organs—we can hardly be surprised that the attention of the ordinary observer should be more attracted to the circumstance of contradictory treatment of similar subjects by different designers, than to the fact that the chief public buildings erected during late years manifest a disposition to return to unity of practice in regard to what is generally designated *style*. It may appear paradoxical to some; but it will be obvious to those who have thought much on art, that there may be unity of *style* without the imposition of fetters on design. As lately shown in these columns, some of the styles which have owed most to precedent, afford the best examples of the exercise of the originative faculty. The unity of *style* does not interfere with that individuality of treatment which universally has been associated with the real value of each architect's work, and which is the defined form of the element of art in architecture

The error which we conceive has prevailed during some years past, has been that of pursuing opposite styles, for no apparent reason except that of catching the public eye. The form most recently dug up has been passed off as that which has been most recently designed. Thus, the public have lost all power of excitement, except with strong situations, and the architect has been himself dragged down from his capacity for perceiving and cultivating the true source of expression, by his habit of ministering to other desires, raised by an ill-directed taste. We are glad to detect evidences of alteration in this position of our profession. More, however, has to be done. The architect is still a mere follower of the lead of the public into each and every sort of channel. He puts himself, in this matter of style, completely into the hands of another,—the public client, who flies after this whimsey one day,—the opposite one the day after. More masculine and determined purpose, and something of self-denial, is what is now required from architects. Better any one defined course than the distraction of efforts through several channels.

The architect has to bring the public to a right perception of these questions. In the present collection, we find buildings of the same class in widely different styles. It would be too much to say that any of us have acquired the ability to pierce below the garniture, so as to reach the ART, in all of them. Several good designs for town-halls are in the Italian, or the classical columnar style: yet we have also designs conceived on the models of the Hôtel de Ville of the Netherlands. In another design—for a structure, apparently of the same public building class—we have all the finery of ultramarine and lake employed, to convey to the spectator some conception of polychromatic architecture, apparently formed on a combination of Saracenic models with those of Northern Italy. All these opposite courses cannot be desirable, since they lead to entire confusion of ideas in observers.

Were each architect to form his own opinion, and pursue his course, even though opposed to that of other architects, things would soon work into a proper channel. There have been periods in the history of art, during which have prevailed co-existent styles; but never before was there a period in which it was a *system* for the same architect to follow several. Mr. James Murray, of Coventry, is this year an instance of versatility, which, in his case, is remarkable, and, indeed, combined with no small power of design. The artist-like manner in which his sketches are got up, and his obvious facility in the use of perspective, however, convey that sort of impression which it is most difficult to refer universally to the true exciting causes. But we may especially allude to the plan and exterior and interior views of his corn exchange, now erecting at Coventry (233, 231, 239), as marked by good qualities of design. The plan is just that clever adaptation of a difficult site which often calls forth novel and happy effects. In the exterior, which is the best part of the building, the piers and openings are well designed, so as to get a large area of window surface, and yet to preserve general breadth. In the upper part of the front, in the centre, sculpture is effectively placed under an arch. In the Corn Exchange and Market, St. Alban's (236), by the same architect, there is similar evidence of skill; though it involves a difficult question for discussion, how an apparently intended central feature of a composition can be well combined with wings differing from each other.

Reverting to what we said of the general character of the exhibition,—to us, greater evidence of progress is afforded by the drawings of works in actual execution, than by the mere designs which give so much of the discordant character that has been perceived in the exhibition. At the same time, some of the latter works are very clever, and the Class of Design of the Architectural Association is obviously a valuable means of exercise in the art. Amongst the lot on strainers, numbered 280 to 283, the designs for a hall-screen and an entrance-door, by Mr. G. R. Clarke, are clever and suggestive. Elsewhere Mr. Horder's two designs for doorways (Nos. 135 and 138) have both novelty and beauty of effect. Some other members of the same association, in designs which might be pointed out, have given us what is perhaps too nearly the reflection of their travels in particular byeways of Europe. We see in these works some novelty and merit, but at the same time a tendency towards the same misconception in art, which has operated in other forms, and to which we have endeavoured to draw general notice.

We were, however, about to say that in the designs for works which have been, or which are to be executed, there appears to us evidence of definite direction in regard to character of design, such as does not appear to have been discovered by the writers of notices in some of the ordinary channels. As a style for general adoption, the Gothic architecture seems to have no longer complete hold. Even as to ecclesiastical architecture, the preponderance of designs for churches is hardly what we have witnessed in the small collection of works at the Royal Academy. Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, being the diocesan architects of Llandaff, should perhaps not be held accountable for solving the problem of appropriate character combined with design in church architecture, after the manner which we have deprecated, namely, by subordinating their powers of design to the dictates of others; for such course appears to have become the invariable one, and we should find more difficulty about the question of art in relation to churches, than in regard to any other class of buildings. Their designs for Tynant and Canton, and Tulse-hill churches, show, however, perception of the beauties and knowledge of the character of the style chosen. The plan and design for a bank, on the table, also has merit. Messrs. Deane and Bailey, in their church proposed to be erected in Kent (50), have boldly thrown off the Gothic style, and give us a low, wide interior, which would be stigmatised as a "preaching-room" by one class of authorities. It has a roof with tie-rods coloured blue, and its chief ecclesiastical character, which is not adequate, is given by the windows at the east end. The disposition, here manifested, to get rid of the intercepting columns of the ordinary churches, seems to be now constantly present wherever the design is made without regard to traditionary influences. A certain permanence of character should perhaps always be found in the architecture of religious observances: on the other hand, we observe that in the architecture of dissenting chapels, where its influence cannot prevail, the plan of the building is always designed with more immediate reference to the use than would be considered to be provided for by the plan of the old churches. Consequently, in interiors such as those of the "Design for the Baptist Chapel, Camden-town" (5), and that for "A Congregational Chapel" (101), by Messrs. Lander and Bedells, it has become common either to roof in one span, or to place iron columns instead of the ordinary piers and arches. Still, the new combination has seldom as yet, been well effected. In the present case, the heavy timber roof and galleries are not accordant with the light shafts. A better result might perhaps be effected by placing the columns at closer distances, or perhaps by substituting also an iron roof, even should these innovations cause the resemblance to the mediæval architecture to disappear altogether. We doubt whether the full difficulty of the question in structural architecture is perceived by some who have touched upon it. It is, how to overcome the want of that apparent stability which is associated with bulk and breadth of base.

Of the debt which, in spite of the trammels in which architects have been placed, we owe to the Gothic style, there is good evidence in some of the works more particularly alluded to in our last. Mr. Truefitt, in his designs for houses, as those numbered 163 and 172, and other works on the same screen, shows in very simple objects a facility of design not affected in the ordinary manner by knowledge of the characteristics of Gothic architecture. The same architect, also exhibits a full-sized perspective drawing, of a font of novel character, including a group of an angel and kneeling children. In some of Mr. Gray's designs for houses, as the villas for the Wilnoughby estate, Tottenham, there is a very similar character to that seen in the houses last mentioned: in others, there is an independent

and meritorious character of design. In the Waterloo-terrace, Regent's-park (21), with other merits, there is (assuming stone to be the material of the piers and lintels, or brestsummer) a better treatment of the shop-front than is general. In the Chandos-chambers, in the Adelphi (92), there is some novelty in the details of brick and stone work, in the use—to a moderate extent—of polychromy in brick-work and tiles with patterns, and in some well-designed ornament. Considering that there can be little idea of producing an effect with a view to commercial results, as in ordinary fronts, the work is an evidence of progress, and is creditable to whomsoever has to defray the cost. The common cemented front, with "dressings," the *ne plus ultra* of speculative builders, has been harped upon long enough.

Much that is interesting and novel will be found in the India Missionary churches, by the Rev. J. C. Petit and Mr. T. Hill. The plans in some cases have novelty,—one of the number being in general form triangular. The Byzantine model is adopted with wide porches, and roofs domed over in masonry. Some architectural innovations will be observed, dictated by recognised wants. In the shop-front in No. 38, where the lights are carried up two stories, with iron-work framing the ordinary brestsummer spaces being filled in with encaustic tiles—an effort to overcome the ordinary heavy effect of a brick superstructure is made. The third story, however, still is of brick. The idea is more completely carried out in a design, conceived in the same spirit, for "Shops now erecting at Maidstone" (251), by Messrs. Ashpitel and Whichcord. Here the whole of the superstructure is faced with tiles. Messrs. Deane and Bailey's designs (285, 287), each called "A Vague Notion for Street Architecture," are worth examination in reference to the attention there given to this question of the superincumbent weight over the shop-front.

Mr. J. W. Papworth has sent some good designs for the laying out of public pleasure-grounds (247). He advocates the "picturesque" system of landscape gardening, "as opposed to the attempts at 'botanical' arrangement, which have been adopted until recently." He also sends an elaborate set of working drawings for a chimneypiece (193, 194, 195), "one of a series of lessons in the manner of preparing working drawings and details;" to show the "consideration and labour involved" in the instructions for the execution for such objects. The subsidiary branch of architecture, decoration, and furniture, is not so well represented as next year we hope to see it. Mr. Dwyer's designs are chiefly adaptations of external elevations from modern French works; and the drawings (111 and 112), by Mr. C Stockdale, are views of interiors of existing residences.

From Mr. Thos. Allom's hand, we have a view of the Kensington Park Estate, Nottinghill (127), a good drawing, and his design for the east end of a choir (298), once at the Academy, which is almost too elaborate. Mr. Arthur Allom's design for "Metropolitan Baths," is again exhibited (296), and maintains its pre-eminence as a drawing. There is also much cleverness in the treatment of the design. The same architect has exhibited his design for a "National Institution of Fine Arts," in several drawings; and also an "Architectural Composition" (149), an excellent drawing, with variety of treatment in the several buildings, which are grouped along the banks of a river.

In the class of public buildings—not that to which we have considered it necessary to pay most direct attention, although it may be that which shows results not to be overlooked by the public—we find Mr. C. Brodrick, "Town-hall in course of erection at Leeds" (97), engraved by us some time back, and an interior view of the same building (20). There will be a fine arched ceiling, with bands, rising from coupled columns. Although so much has been lately written against the treatment of the interior of the Liverpool building, the hall at Leeds, thought not wanting in merit, will scarcely equal the other in effect. The merit of the Liverpool interior is due to its fine proportions, and the effect produced by the recesses at the sides.

There are several designs for the Preston Town-hall. Of the "premium design," by Mr. William Hill, we find two views (294, 299). These show different designs. Each has a tower somewhat resembling that proposed for the Leeds building. In the first design, the too salient columns should be modified. Mr. Lamb's design for the same building, which is well shown in a complete set of drawings (94 to 96), is perhaps the best of the designs exhibited. The plan is good, and conceived with an eye to effect, and the elevations are sufficiently varied, yet preserve the due homogeneity of rusticated Italian character. The interior view, we may say, is a clever adaptation from Piranesi. Messrs. Bidlake and Lovatt are amongst the other exhibitors of works in this class, and some of their designs—as that for the New Markets, Bury St. Edmund's (86)—are well adapted for the particular character of the structures. There are some designs for the West of England and South Wales District Bank. Mr. W. Hill's elevation for the building (33) is an Italian design, with good basement and window dressings. In a design for the interior of the same building, Messrs. Gabriel and Hirst have fallen into the error of coupling columns at the angles of a polygonal area, leaving the angles of the entablature hanging unsupported.—It is much to be regretted that the design numbered 55 should have got a place: its absurdities of foreground may impress themselves upon the recollection of some visitors to the exclusion of works of merit.

Generally, the exhibition is not so attractive in regard to mere execution of drawings, as the exhibitions at the Royal Academy used to be. We must hope that with the development of a new taste amongst the public, adventitious aids to effect will not be required, and the exhibition of plans, elevations, and sections should be steadily continued as a feature of the exhibition, if only to assist in informing the public as to the nature of these technicalities,—which they often look at without the slightest comprehension of them. Nevertheless, power of drawing must not be disregarded. Amongst the drawings we should mention some which have just come in, of Burlington House, and Mr. J. Drayton Wyatt's careful measured drawings of St. Michael's Church, Coventry. The model of a currant-blossom on a large scale, by Mr. W. P. Griffith (260), is suggestive.

The department for materials and manufactures is less important than might have been expected. There are specimens of Dr. Emile Bräun's artificial marble, of which we gave some particulars some time ago; and a capital from Athens, with what appear to be rather contradictory elements of style, is worthy of examination.

Looking at the whole collection, we think the present exhibition will contribute something towards what should be the great object of the professional architect,—the general elevation of public taste,—and we trust that next year the collection will be such that still more may be effected.

Shoreditch Workhouse.—Workshops are to be erected at the back of the Workhouse in the Kingsland-road, for the trustees of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Mr. Knightley, architect; and twelve tenders have been received, ranging from that of Mr. Page, 740*l.* to that of Messrs. Wood and Sons, 508*l.*

ON THE ARCHITECTURAL SPLENDOUR OF THE CITY OF BEEJAPORE.*

It is, perhaps, unfortunate for me that the subjects on which I have on former occasions had the honour of addressing the Institute, have been either purely Oriental, or so connected with the far East, as to be beyond the usual range of an architect's studies, and that consequently they could not be expected to excite the same interest as the more familiar styles of the West.

On the present occasion the same objection still applies. The subject is again Indian, but the style is the Saracenic, which is more familiar to us from the buildings at Granada and Cairo, now tolerably well known to Europeans; and one of the buildings I shall have to describe is so remarkable, both for artistic and constructive excellence, that it must in future take rank among the principal buildings of the world, and no one will venture hereafter to write a treatise on Domes, without including the tomb of Muhammed of Beejapore, as one of the most remarkable specimens of its class.

Before proceeding further, I may as well mention that I have never myself been able to visit that city; and that it is one of the very few capitals of the East which I have not personally examined. Till lately this was a subject of bitter regret to me; though I now rather congratulate myself on the accident, for it was this omission that led me to urge my friend Colonel Sykes to try and procure such drawings as might, at least, make the dimensions and construction of its buildings intelligible. With that zeal for science for which he is so well known, and that energy which characterizes all he does, Colonel Sykes has far exceeded my requisition, and has procured from India by far the finest set of drawings that have ever come from that country, and which, as far as they go, leave nothing to be desired.

These drawings were made under the superintendence of Capt. Hart, of the Company's Engineers, principally by Mr. A. Cumming, an uncovenanted district revenue surveyor in the Company's service, with the aid of native assistants.

Before, however, describing the drawings, allow me to point out as succinctly as possible who the men were who erected these wonderful buildings. You will recollect that Mahmoud of Guznee's famous raid to Somnauth was the first great Mahomedan invasion of India: he, however, made no permanent settlement on our side of the Indus, and it was not till two centuries later that Kutub-u-Deen established himself at Delhi, in the year 1206: he was the actual founder of the Patan dynasty, which lasted for nearly three centuries. Towards the end of that period, like all Eastern dynasties, it tended to decay, and the remoter provinces were enabled to assert their independence, and establish themselves as separate sovereignties, first in Bengal, then in Goozerat; so that in course of time six separate kingdoms were established in the Deccan, or within the limits of what is now the Bombay presidency.

One of the last and least of these was Beejapore, which became independent in the year 1501, under Yusuf Khan, a son of Amurath II. of Anatolia. The first three or four kings did nothing very remarkable, and are buried at Gooke near Sholapore, but on the defeat of Ramraj, of Vyjanuggur, their successors became rich and powerful, and adorned the capital with the buildings illustrated in the drawings, during the century that elapsed between that event and the final subjection of the kingdom by the tyrant Aurungzebe, in 1685.

The following are the principal dates which it is requisite to bear in mind with reference to the present subject:—

			A.D.
Mahmoud of Guznee	...	...	997
Conquest of Delhi (Kutub)		...	1206
Baber	... ...	...	1494
Mogul Dynasty established		...	1554
1. Guzerat ...	... 1319	1584	
2. Malwa ...	... 1387	1568	
3. Kandeish ...	... 1370	1596	
4. Ahmednuggar	... 1490	1607	

* Read by Mr. James Fergusson, Associate, at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Nov 27th.

5. Golcondah ...	...	1512	1672
6. Beejapore ...	...	1489	1660
Ibrahim II. ...	1579		
Muhammed ...	1629		
Ally Adil Shah...	1660		
Aurungzebe ...	...	...	1658
Aurungzebe died ...	...	...	1707

The seventy-four drawings now sent home illustrate two tombs, those of Muhammed and Ibrahim, one mosque, one palace, one private residence, and one bowree or tank. You must not, however, suppose that these are all the buildings worth seeing in this remarkable city. There is no illustration of the walls of the citadel and town, the former 1½, the latter 6½ miles in extent, and with their bastions and gateways perhaps the most remarkable feature of the whole. There are no illustrations of the seven palaces within the citadel (one seven stories in height), which, as the residence of the kings, were the richest and most beautiful buildings; none of the other tombs, mosques, and palaces of the nobles, which crowd every part of the city, and would require at least two or three times the number of the present drawings to make them intelligible.

The most remarkable building is the Tomb of Muhammed.* It consists of a square apartment, measuring 135 feet each way. At the height of 57 feet from the floor line, it begins to contract by an arrangement of pendentives, as ingenious as beautiful, to a circular opening of 97 feet: on the platform over the pendentives is erected a dome, semi-elliptical in outline, but circular in plan, 124 feet in diameter, leaving a gallery more than 12 feet wide all round; the internal height of the dome is 175 feet, the exterior to the apex 198; the general thickness is about 10 feet; at the apex, however, it is nearly 18 feet; yet, if the tradition of the place can be depended upon, it was built wholly without centering.

The most ingenious and novel part of the construction of the dome is the mode in which the lateral thrust is counteracted. In the Pantheon, and in European domes generally, this is counterbalanced by a mass of masonry in the haunches, as is also the case in bridges. This mass, however, entirely destroys the outline, and is, to say the least of it, a very clumsy piece of masonry: here the object is accomplished by hanging the weight inside: the massive pendentives having a tendency to fall inwards act as ties, and effectually accomplish the object without the possibility of derangement to the structure, as from their arch form, they are perfectly stable in themselves.

The external ordinance of the building is as beautiful as the internal. At each angle there is an octagonal tower of eight stories, simple and bold in its proportions, and crowned by a dome of great elegance. The lower part of each face is plain and simple, pierced only with such openings as are requisite to admit air and light in that climate, and they are not a tenth of what would be required in ours.

At the height of 83 feet, a cornice projects to the extent of 12 feet, nearly double what the boldest European architect ever attempted; and above that an open gallery gives lightness and grace to the whole structure. Above the gallery is an ornamented band of fretwork, which is surmounted by a battlement of great beauty, relieved by eight smaller minarets, two on each face.

On comparing this with other domes, it will be seen that it is the first in area. It covers more ground clear of support than any dome or vaulted roof in the world, while it is of more difficult construction, being placed over a square hall instead of a circular drum. Considered, therefore, either as a mechanical or as an artistic form, it must rank among the first, if, in fact, it be not the most beautiful as well as the largest domical building yet erected in any part of the world.

DIAMETER OF PRINCIPAL DOMES.

Pantheon, Rome	142 feet.
St. Peter's, ditto	139 ,,
Sta. Maria, Florence	139 ,,
Tomb of Muhammed, Beejapore	135 ,,
St. Paul's, London	112 ,,
Sta. Sophia, Constantinople.....	107 ,,
Church at Darmstadt	105 ,,

* The Gol Goomuz.

PANTHEON.

Internal area of circle	15,833	feet.
Internal area with recesses	19,086	,,
Whole area of building.....	27,157	,,
Area of supports	7,477	,,
Ratio of supports to area.....	363	,,

TOMB OF MUHAMMED.

Internal area of square.....	18,360	,,
Internal ditto with recesses.....	19,371	,,
Whole area of building	24,964	,,
Area of supports	5,593	,,
Ratio of supports to area	446	,,

TOMB OF IBRAHIM.*

The other tomb—that of Ibrahim—is much smaller than that just described, being only 116 feet square over all, and 114 in height to the top of the crescent, but it makes up in richness of detail and in elegance of design for this difference in dimension; and I am not sure that many would not prefer the Corinthian exuberance of this tomb to the Doric simplicity of its great rival.

In plan it consists of an internal apartment, 40 feet square by 35 feet high, covered by a stone ceiling flat in the centre, and slightly coved at the sides; a constructive problem almost as difficult as the great dome of Muhammed's tomb itself, but which has been most successfully accomplished. This apartment is surrounded by a double verandah, flat roofed throughout, and supported on square pillars, with bold and beautiful capitals. Though the walls of the central apartment are plain and unornamented, every part of the exterior is covered with the most elaborately carved ornaments, generally of Hindoo parentage, but interspersed with inscriptions from the Koran, so numerous, that it is said the whole of the sacred book is inscribed on the walls of the tomb. The windows, too, have pierced Arabic inscriptions for tracery, and the whole is coloured, gilt, and finished with a profusion of labour and intricacy of design, which puts the Alhambra and all Western buildings to shame, and can only be found in the far East.

Above the central apartment is one covered by a dome of beautiful proportions and design, though merely meant to occupy the space required to give the necessary height to the dome externally, which, combined with the minarets surrounding it, makes up a group of graceful objects as playful as anything in Gothic architecture, as beautiful in grouping, and far more elaborate in detail.

Attached to all these buildings are mosques and gateways, the former larger than the tombs themselves, and as beautiful in style; but of these we have, unfortunately, no drawings or details.

The next building is the Jumma Musjeed, or great mosque, the cathedral of the city. It consists of one great apartment, divided by five aisles in one direction and nine in the other into forty-five squares, nine of which are covered by the great central dome, 75 feet in diameter; the remaining thirty-six having each a small flat domical ceiling of great beauty. This building is 258 feet by 144; in front two wings project 188 feet, so as to enclose with the mosque three sides of a court-yard of those dimensions. It, no doubt, was intended to enclose the fourth also by a gateway worthy of the mosque and of its position in front of the building. Though commenced by one of the earlier kings of the dynasty, it was left unfinished when the race was overthrown by Aurungzebe. The architecture of the building is remarkable for the elegant simplicity of the details and the beautiful proportions of the parts; and though it has nothing so striking, for size and construction, as the Tomb of Muhammed, or so rich as that of Ibrahim, it may fairly rank as one of the best of the simple and pure style of architecture which so frequently characterizes the early mosques of the Mahomedans in India.

As I before mentioned, the only palace illustrated in the collection is the Ashar Moobaruck, situated just outside the ditch of the citadel. It consists of one block of building, 100 feet by 135. In front is a great verandah, 38 feet deep, supported by four wooden pillars; behind this are various walls and apartments, two stories in height. It cannot pretend to anything like the architectural splendour of the three buildings just described, but is an interesting illustration of the mode in which Indian architects employed wood in their construction. The difference of spacing, of construction, and detail, is everywhere apparent; but everything is as appropriate, and in good taste, as in the buildings of stone.

* The Ibrahim Rozah.

The building is now used as a relic shrine or temple, being said to contain two hairs of Mahomed's beard, and it is singularly interesting, as a means of comparison with the buildings of Persia; but on this it would not do to enter on this occasion.

The private dwelling* these drawings illustrate is, though small, not the least interesting or beautiful. Although only 24 feet square on the plan, and 50 feet in height, it must have cost more than the building last described. Every part of its walls, floors, and partitions, is built of stone, and some parts of it are carved with an elaborateness only to be found in India; still, as will be observed in the drawings, the architects were not afraid of plain surfaces, all the walling being entirely without ornament, which gives value to the more enriched details. We have no buildings in Europe which can compete with this. Such a one as Roslin Chapel, for instance, is coarse and plain in comparison; and except the shrines in the interior of our Gothic cathedrals, nothing is ornamented to the same extent; but they, of course, are comparatively small, and are objects of internal, not external architecture. Indeed, words can convey no adequate idea of such an edifice as this; but fortunately the drawings are so carefully and beautifully executed as to leave nothing to be desired in the way of explanation.

The story of this building is curious and characteristic. It is said that an astrologer persuaded the first Ibrahim, who was a weak prince, that the only way to escape a great impending misfortune was to give a large sum of money to the first man he should see on rising on a certain morning—meaning, of course, to be himself the man. The king, however, troubled with the idea of his destiny, rose earlier that morning than usual, and the first person he saw was the mether, or sweeper, who is always in India a man of the lowest caste, and who was performing his menial office at that early hour: he in consequence got the money, and employed it in building this gateway, which was to lead to a dwelling and mosque in the court-yard within. Only this part of the design was, however, completed; but enough has been done to show that, though his caste was low, his Hindoo blood led him to appreciate elegance with even more taste than his lordly masters, which he has done in the richest and most elegant specimen of architecture in even this wonderful city.

The remaining building† illustrated by these drawings is a bowree, or large tank, surrounded by stone steps, and with arches and gateways, a form of architecture peculiar to India, and interesting, as showing how any object may be made architecturally beautiful, whatever it may be. The present is neither so large nor so splendid as other specimens that might be selected. Its form and details, however, are as elegant as those of the other buildings of the city, and well worthy of a careful examination.

Such, then, are six of the buildings of Beejapore, selected out of the forty-one mentioned in the plan of the city; but even that does not include all, for the suburbs which are beyond its range contain both palaces, mosques, and tombs well worthy of attention; and although these six may be considered as the principal buildings, there are many others as rich and ornate; and although perhaps on a smaller scale, still, in the aggregate, as worthy of illustration; so that it would require many more drawings to make up a worthy representation of the architectural splendour of the city of Beejapore; and when you recollect that this is only a provincial city, once the capital of an ephemeral dynasty, which hardly existed independent for more than a century, you will easily understand that they do not exaggerate who speak in glowing terms of the wonders of the imperial cities of Agra and Delhi, and of the ruins still to be found in other

* The Mehturee Mahall.
† The Taj Bowree.

provincial capitals, and assert that there are architectural forms in India well worthy the attention of the architects of Europe.

A discussion ensued as to the mode adopted to resist the thrust of the dome on the Gol Goomuz, and Mr. Donaldson suggested that the form and substance of the dome were such as would ordinarily be deemed contrary to sound construction, and inquired whether there was not something in its internal construction (either timber or a highly adhesive mortar), to account for its holding together.

Mr. Fergusson said that was not the case. The dome was entirely of brick and mortar, and the common tradition of the place was, that it was built without centering of any kind, merely by the aid of a pillar in the centre, with a moving arm or guide-pole. He knew that small domes were thus erected in the East at the present day. The mass of masonry in the pendentives was probably equal in weight and mass to twice that of the whole quantity of brickwork in the dome, thus effectually resisting any thrust from what was in fact the smaller mass. The angles in some respects resembled fan-groining, and it would be observed that the dome stood, in fact, nearly within the inner side of the upright walls.

The Chairman, Mr. Penrose, observed that Col. Sykes was present, and would probably offer some remarks upon the subject. Perhaps he would be able to state whether the pendentives were corbelled inwards with horizontal joints, or with radiating joints, because the principle of the construction would depend very much on that point. The adoption of the arch principle with radiating joints, and with key-stones in the enormous open ring beneath the dome, would defeat the object, and help to press outwardly; whereas, if the mass were corbelled inwards with horizontal joints, an effectual power of sustaining the dome would be obtained.

Colonel Sykes, visitor, begged in the first place to disclaim a large portion of the praise bestowed upon him by Mr. Fergusson, in reference to the drawings before the meeting. He had simply been the means of their appearance in this country, and the gentleman through whose zeal and taste the work was accomplished was Mr. Pierce, the present commissioner in Scinde. He (Col. Sykes) had himself spent a week or ten days at Beejapore, in the year 1818, and examined the buildings represented with much interest and delight; but he did so only as an amateur, and was unable to answer the chairman's question. With respect to the use of timber, he observed that there might have been some employed in the Mehtaree Mahal, which was a private residence; but the other buildings were entirely of stone, excepting the great Goomuz, which was of bricks united by means of the celebrated chunam, which held them together with great tenacity. All the decorative work, carvings, windows, &c. were of stone enriched with patterns of the greatest variety and beauty, embracing indeed all kinds of forms except those representations of animated nature which were forbidden by the Mahommedan religion.

Mr. Cockerell concurred with Mr. Fergusson in admiring the curious, novel, and highly interesting mode of construction which he had explained in the Gol Goomuz, and the effect of which might be easily understood, as providing a platform on which the dome might safely rest, although the walls below were comparatively slight. Before, however, they, as architects, could profit much from the construction of this dome, it was necessary to have many further particulars, in order effectually to compare it with the works of our own quarter of the globe, and especially with the great work of Brunelleschi. The outline of those Oriental domes (differing as it did from that adopted by the great Italians), rendered them exceedingly interesting; and it would be very desirable, if possible, to pierce their walls, and ascertain whether they had any chain bonds or other similar contrivances, and, in short, to compare them minutely with the great dome of Brunelleschi. The latter (like the human dome, the skull), was a double construction, possessing solidity and thickness with comparatively little weight, whereas the dome now under discussion was solid throughout, rendering the weight enormous, and the structure much more difficult; although, at the same time, much less scientific. He hoped, therefore, that the comparison he suggested might be carried out. He begged to ask Mr. Fergusson whether he had found in these remains a school or ornamental art, such as might have arisen out of the school of the Arabs, who were so renowned for their beautiful geometrical combinations and exquisite taste.

Mr. Fergusson, in reply, observed that every nation which set out honestly to work out a problem in art, and to improve in every work on those which had gone before, had succeeded in producing a true and perfect school of art. It was thus with the Egyptians the Greeks and the Romans as well as in Gothic, Saracenic, and even in Mexican and Indian architecture. The Hindoos and Mahomedans when they began to build domes built small domes; these were successively enlarged and improved till they attained the perfection now described. And in the same manner with ornamental art: the most beautiful details in the most perfect of these works could be traced back for centuries in their gradual progress from rude or clumsy mouldings. And it was remarkable that the Mahommedans in India had engrafted upon their own Saracenic style many features and ornaments from Hindoo architecture. He proceeded to explain that the peculiarly obtuse angle at which the pendentives cut across the apartment had a great effect in reducing the outward thrust, which was not one-tenth so great as if they had been placed at an angle of 45 degrees. Moreover, the thrust was by this arrangement carried into the great pillars or minarets at the corners of the building; becoming practically *nil*. The dome was a solid mass of brickwork. There were many ruined domes in India, which had fallen down, and in all cases they had been solid masses, the tenacity of the materials precluding all danger, unless the foundations gave way. He had witnessed in India the construction of a vaulted apartment 200 feet long and 110 feet high, with a span of 58 feet, similar to our own Gothic vaults, the vault being 10 or 12 feet thick. This was effected by raising a rude scaffolding in the centre, and forming a mould of the intended vault in clay, upon which they threw in masses of concrete. The heat of the climate soon rendered this thoroughly dry, when the scaffolding was struck, and the vault remained as perfect as possible, and would probably last for centuries, although there was not a single moulded stone in its construction. Many vaults in India, constructed apparently in a similar way, had lasted four or five centuries, and therefore the tenacity of material in the great dome at Beejapore was less surprising.

Mr. Baker, Associate, suggested that it might be a question of bond. If the bonding of the brickwork were perfect, the thrust would be very well resisted. In this Mr. Fergusson concurred.

BITS FROM ABROAD.

The works in progress at the Louvre, in Paris, have exposed some subterranean constructions of considerable antiquity, and it is believed that Henri Quatre had an underground communication formed from the palace to the residence of the fair Gabrielle.——The *Place du Carrousel* has been levelled at a great cost. 45,000 *mètres* cube of earth have been removed, and 34,000 square *mètres* paved.——A medal, in honour of Marshal St. Arnaud, is being struck at the Palace Mint.——The building, specially intended for the fine arts in connection with the Universal Exhibition of 1855, is making considerable progress. According to the *Revue des Beaux Arts*, it comprises seven galleries of large proportions, with a *Salon* in the centre, forming a parallelogram 250 *mètres* long, and 150 *mètres* broad.——Artists are still largely employed for the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. A ceiling by Mr. Leon Cogniet, has been put up in the throne-room; and for the gallery of Henry IV. ten large pictures are being painted, representing choice views in the environs of the capital.——For the restoration of the Gothic tower of *St. Jacques la Boucherie*, 40,000*l.* including 10,000*l.* paid for the edifice itself, have already been voted by the municipality. It ought to be well done.——The new Gothic church of St. Clotilde, in the same city,—we gave a view of one of the doorways a few weeks ago,—was commenced in 1846. It was designed, and to a certain extent carried out by M. Gau, to whom M. Theodore Ballu succeeded. The façade has two towers, and stone spires, 69 *mètres* high. The total length of the church is 96 *mètres*, and its greatest width 38. The height of the nave and choir inside is 26 *mètres*. Many of the windows are filled with stained glass, and the front will be decorated with figures of saints and sculptured groups. The church will be completed in 1855.——The paintings in the chapel at Fontainebleau, by Fréminet, injured by time and carelessness, have been revived, under the direction of the Minister of State, M. Achille Fould, by M. Theodore Lejeune. The chapel was built about 1529; and it was in 1603 that Henry IV. led Fréminet to visit Paris, and commissioned him to decorate this edifice.——The Duke of Saxe Weimar is restoring the ancient castle of Wartzbourg, an edifice closely connected with the House of Saxe. The restorations include the apartment occupied by Elizabeth of Hungary, the hall of the Minnesingers, and the apartment where Luther worked on his translation of the Bible.——The biennial Exhibition at Nismes is not well spoken of.——The Baron Wappers is about to resign the office of Director of the Academy of Arts at Antwerp, and will be succeeded by M. de Keyser.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Lincoln.—St. Michael's New Church is being rapidly proceeded with. The walls of the nave and aisle are up to the square, and the joiners have commenced laying the plates for the roof. The masons are setting the chancel arch, which is rising about 12 feet above the wall plates. The south transept from the slope of the site upon which it is erected forms a buttress: it adds considerably to the number of the sittings. The porch is not at present being proceeded with, as it is in contemplation, if the necessary funds can be raised, to erect a tower over it, and do away with the sanctuary belfry. The church is in the Early English style, and will accommodate about 500 worshippers. Mr. Charles Ward, of Lincoln, is the builder.

Portsmouth.—At a recent meeting of the Dock Committee of the Town Council of Portsmouth, a plan for the formation of a repairing-dock was produced. The necessity, says the *Hampshire Advertiser*, was admitted, but it was urged that the corporation funds would not at present allow of so great an outlay. A report was, however, prepared, which recommended the formation of a Joint Stock Docks Company.

Birmingham.—It has been determined to erect a new theatre here in a central situation, and on an adequate scale. A "Mendelssohn Hall," too, it is said, is about to be erected in Broad-street, on land in close contiguity to Bingley Hall. Some modifications or limitations have been made in the plans, but the room, according to the local *Journal*, will be large enough for ordinary purposes.

Liverpool.—The new battery which has been erected by Messrs. Holme, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, is now ready for the guns. Surprise has been expressed that the outer walls were not faced with granite, similar to the docks. The two turrets which flank the gateway, says the *Manchester Advertiser*, and the toy-like appearance of the whole erection, have been much criticised. Viewed from the river, it adds, the range of buildings forming the officers' quarters, and barracks for the men, have more the appearance of first-rate private residences than buildings intended to stand the fire of heavy ship-guns. A new road, called Battery-street, leads direct to it from Bootle-road.

Salford.—At a meeting of the general purposes committee of the Salford town-council, it was lately resolved to recommend the council to undertake the duty of fit and proper baths and washhouses for the use of the inhabitants of the borough, under the provisions of the Act now in force.

Preston.—The depôt and storehouse for the 3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia, will be completed at the end of the present month, when the regiment will assemble for permanent duty, and take possession of their new quarters. The building has been erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Cawley and Radford, of Manchester. It is three stories in height, and contains quarters for fourteen sergeants and their families, together with rooms for the arms and accoutrements of the regiment, an orderly room, and office, guard-room, and prison-cells. The style is Tudor. The walls are crowned with a battlement and flanked by square bastions at the angles, so as to protect the sides in case of assault.

Doncaster.—The local *Gazette* states that the gross rateable value of the property in the township of Doncaster is 34,297*l.* 18s. 11d. and from this the rental of the whole would be something like 45,730*l.* being 11,433*l.* more than the overseer's valuation. The population, at present, would fall little short of 15,000*l.* The increase upon the last census is solely attributable to the new comers by the establishment of the Great Northern Railway Plant at Doncaster.

Uttoxeter.—The new town-hall and literary

institute of this town, lately inaugurated, is situated in the High-street, adjoining the Cross Keys Inn, and was designed by Mr. Thomas Fradgley, of Uttoxeter. It is plain and simple in appearance, whilst the accommodation it affords is complete. The front is in the form of letter E, through the principal projection of which is the main entrance, under a portico. The large room constitutes a hall adapted for all public occasions, as well as for magisterial purposes. This room is said to be 70 feet long, or thereabouts, 30 feet wide, and about 31 feet high. It is surrounded by a narrow gallery, the face of which is composed of an iron balustrade, bronzed, but to be heightened with gold. The gallery is supported by scroll-trusses of iron-work, bronzed. At one end of this hall is a gallery, adapted either as an orchestra at concerts, or as a platform for public speakers. The hall is warmed by two open grates, in Bordilla marble chimney-pieces, and lighted by windows in the side, and by three gas pendants of six lights each. Adjoining this hall is a consulting-room for the magistrates. From the vestibule a staircase ascends under an elliptical arch-way, and lighted by an octangular skylight, and four-light gas pendant by night. This staircase affords an entrance to the galleries of the hall, and to the saloon or promenade-room, lighted by two gas pendants of three lights each, suspended from centre-pieces in the ceiling, and warmed by two open fires, the chimney-pieces being of veined marble. From this saloon the balcony over the portico is gained, from which public speakers may address people in the street in front. The division occupied by the Literary Institute is approached from the High-street by a flight of steps, and forms the right projection of the front of the plan. On the ground-floor is a reading-room for the members who subscribe the smallest sums, and on the upper story is a library and the honorary members' reading-room, all lighted by gas by night. Under this latter room is a large archway, with iron gates,—the roadway to the Smithfield connected with the new works. A corresponding approach on the left leads to the Savings' Bank, and another, still further to the left of that, to the police department, which consists of police-office, kitchen, scullery, sitting-room, and three bed-rooms; below which are three cells, lighted with gas and warmed and ventilated by a hot-air stove.

Grimsby.—Now that the long delayed award of the arbitrators appointed to fix the value of the blocks of houses, the property of the Earl of Yarborough, on the site of the proposed new market-place, is forthcoming, it is to be hoped something will shortly be done to carry out the covered market and corn-exchange in the spirited manner originally contemplated. The Improvement Act authorises the council, without asking the leave of any superior board, to raise 15,000*l.* for the cemetery, covered-market, and corn-exchange. It is ascertained, now that the contract has been entered into for the cemetery, that its cost will not exceed 2,500*l.* The Earl of Yarborough's compensation for the market-place property is 4,231*l.* so that the amount left at the disposal of the council for the erection of the new corn-exchange and covered market will be 8,269*l.* minus an inconsiderable amount for compensation.

Hartlepool.—Parliamentary notices have been given for works of some extent and importance at Hartlepool. The Pier and Port Commissioners, with the Dock Company, propose to construct two piers to enclose Hartlepool Bay as a harbour of refuge, to include an area of 800 acres, with a depth of water at the entrance of nearly seven fathoms. The plan adopted was originally projected, it is said, by Mr. Meik, of Sunderland. Another part of the same plan, viz. the formation of large docks on the margin of the "slake"—has been taken up by a private company. They propose to construct a large float, 88 acres in extent.——Mr. Henry Suggett, builder, from near York, has got the contract for building the new Wesleyan chapel in West Hartlepool.

Penrith.—The committee of the Workingmen's Reading-room here have purchased a piece of ground in Hunter's-lane, where they intend to build a room for the use of the society. The building will consist of a centre and two wings. The centre portion will comprise the reading-room and library, 45 feet by 27, and 16 feet high. A cottage will be built at each end. The whole length of the building will be 81 feet.

THE EARL OF RADNOR'S FARM BUILDINGS, COLESHILL, BERKS.

THESE extensive farm buildings, which have been completed within the last year, were arranged by Mr. Moore, Lord Radnor's agent, and erected from the plans and under the superintendence of Mr. George Lamb, architect.

The site, occupying about 3 acres on the west side of the mansion and park, having the turnpike-road to the north, was chosen from local considerations, and being on rather a steep incline, presented at first sight some difficulty, but this was entirely got rid of, and turned into a favourable circumstance, by forming it into two platforms, one twelve feet above the other; the lower of which is the site of the principal buildings and cattle yards, and the higher that of the timber and rick yards, which are thus on a level with the upper story of the barn and adjoining buildings: by this arrangement the necessity of hoisting the sheaves up to the thrashing-machine is obviated, and the inclination of the ground is, moreover, favourable for supplying the cattle-troughs with water from the upper ground, and for the drainage of the several buildings and yards into the liquid manure tank.

In the upper story of the barn, which is 94 feet by 27 feet, is placed the principal part of the machinery, consisting of a thrashing-machine, by which the grain is thrashed, winnowed, dressed, deposited in sacks, and weighed ready for market, at one operation, without any intervention of manual labour. A mill with a pair of French stones for grinding wheat or other grain, an oat bruising-machine, and a chaff-cutter; these, with a circular saw in the adjoining shed, and a turnip-slicer and litter-cutter, on the lower floor of the barn, are all driven by a 7-horse power portable steam-engine, in a building outside the barn wall. The engine and machinery were made and erected by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln.

Opening from the barn is a spacious granary, 44 feet by 33 feet; and the corn, when sacked, can be let down through a trap-door, into the waggons standing in the passage below, to be conveyed away when sold.

At the end of the barn is a large loft, 57 feet by 18 feet, for storing wool, and other goods requiring to be kept dry, with the bailiff's room beyond. Adjoining this, and opening into the timber-yard, are the sawing shed, 55 feet by 18 feet; carpenters' shop, 46 feet by 18 feet; nail-house, 29 feet by 18 feet; and wheelwrights' and masons' sheds, 94 feet by 18 feet. These are required for the work constantly going on in erecting cottages, and repairing the various farm buildings, &c. on the estate.

The lower floor of the barn is divided into compartments for receiving the chaff, straw, &c. from the thrashing-machine, the north end being reserved for storing roots, which are thrown in from the rick-yard through a shoot formed for the purpose. From this part a tram-way is laid down through all the buildings along which the food and litter is conveyed on a truck to the cattle mangers, &c.; and the manure from the boxes and stalls is taken in a similar manner to the covered pit. Beneath the granary, on one side of the tramway, is the straw-barn, 36 feet by 18 feet; and on the other two rooms, each 18 feet square, fitted up with various apparatus for steaming and preparing food for pigs and cattle, and vaults for skim milk, wash, &c.

Following the tramway, the cattle-sheds, 87 feet by 44 feet, are next entered: these are lighted and ventilated by raised skylights, glazed with rough plate-glass, and fitted with louvre openings at the sides; and the roofs of the other passages, and of those parts of the buildings where stock is kept confined, are ventilated in a similar manner. On the right are stalls for twelve fatting beasts, and on the left the piggeries, consisting of boxes walled in for twenty fat pigs, two boars, and eight breeding sows, and their young, the latter having also open yards attached. The Coleshill pigs, it may be remarked, have long had a reputation.

Intersecting this building at right angles, is another, 182 feet by 27 feet, containing a double row of cattle-boxes, forty-four in number, for thirty large, and twenty-eight young beasts, two in a box: the boxes are enclosed with oak posts and rails, and each is fitted with rack and manger, and a trough, having a continual supply of pure water.

Further west is the manure-pit, 44 feet by 23 feet, which is covered with a roof supported on iron columns, and beneath are the large tanks, to which the liquid manure runs in underground drain-pipes from all the buildings.

At the south end of the cattle-boxes is the dairy cow-house, 149 feet by 32 feet, providing room for twenty, tied up in stalls, and ten calving cows and their young, in boxes: there are also pens and boxes for twenty calves, and a hay-house. Between the dairy, cow-house, and the piggeries, are the cow-yards and shed, for 14 cows, and a house for three bulls. To the east of these is the stable-yard, with a three-stall nag-stable and loose box, harness-room, gig-house, and bailiff's office.

On the opposite side is the Poultry-yard, in which stands a fine elm-tree, which was preserved in laying out the site, and forms an agreeable feature. On the west side of this yard are sheds and enclosed yards for young stock, colts, &c. and round the north and east sides are the cart-horse stables, 114 feet by 21 feet, with stalls for twelve horses, a loose-box for a sick horse at each end, and corn and chaff house, harness-room and hay-loft in the centre, also sheds for tools, a smithy and men's kitchen, and arched recesses are formed beneath part of the rick-yard for waggons, &c.

Westward is the fatting sheep-house, 110 feet by 18 feet. Here is room for from 250 to 300 ewes and 100 fat sheep, the latter being tied up at rack and manger. This has an open sparred floor, with pits underneath for the manure,—an arrangement less objectionable, as it seems to us, in the case of sheep, which carry their bed-clothes about with them, and do not suffer from lying down on the hard boards, than for other animals.

On each side are yards and sheds for young stock, for thirty head of which there is ample room.

The external walls are of native stone with Bath stone quoins, window-dressings, and copings. The roofs are partly covered with stone tiles and partly with slates, and the doors throughout are made to slide, being suspended by rollers upon an iron bar, instead of being hung with hinges.

Coleshill House is interesting as an example of Inigo Jones's work. Since the Earl of Radnor has resided there, great improvements have been effected in the village: most of the old dark, ill-arranged, and unventilated cottages have given place to well-constructed dwellings, and a school has been provided for the education of the children.

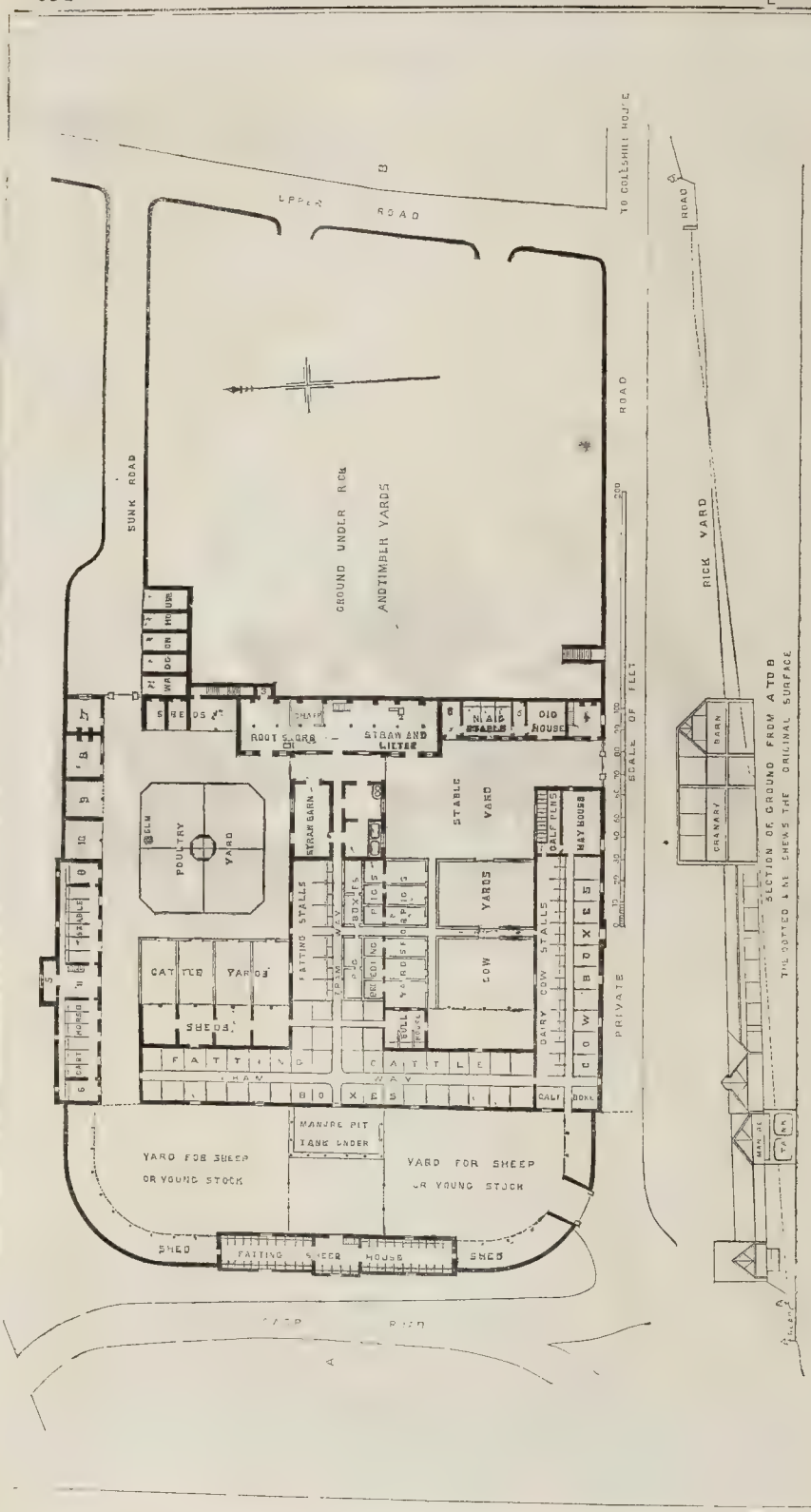
Reference to Plan.

LOWER LEVEL.

1. Turnip-cutter.
2. Litter-cutter.
3. Shoot for roots.
4. Bailiff's office.
5. Harness-rooms.
6. Loose boxes.
7. Men's kitchen.
8. Smithy.
9. Shoeing-shed.
10. Tool-house.
11. Corn and chaff house, with loft over.
12. Steaming-house.
13. Food-mixing and vault house.

On the upper level, the barn is above the root store, passage and steaming-house, on lower level, and contains machine for thrashing, riddling, winnowing, and dressing the corn for market, at one operation; mill for grinding corn; oat and linseed bruising-machine, and a chaff-cutter. On this same level there is a bailiff's-room, sawing-shed, with circular-saw, carpenters' shop, wheelwrights', &c.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—We are informed that Mr. Wornum has been appointed director in the National Gallery.



PLAN OF THE EARL OF RADNOR'S FARM BUILDINGS,—AT THE LOWER LEVEL.

THE EARL OF RADNOR'S FARM BUILDINGS, COLESHILL, BERKS.—Mr. George Lamb, Architect.

LITTLE O—— U——.

DISRESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE CHANCELLOR AND MEMBERS OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

O *Builder* journal! be thou kind,
And give me space to tell my mind
To Oxford University;
And to those parents who intend
Their virtuous, well-taught sons to send
To Oxford University;
Of course to work with might and main,
Degrees and honours to obtain
From Oxford University;
The worth of which, as all agree,
Is in the *truth supposed* to be
In Oxford University.
But if no *truth*, then *honour* none,
Let's see the *way that matters* run
At Oxford University.
"This seat of Faith and Learning old"
(At least, to speak that way we're told,
Of Oxford University),
Can only act by agents, who
Of course the interests pursue
Of Oxford University.
These agents make reports which, when
Passed by a vote of those wise men
Called Oxford University,
Become approved, and thenceforth all
The blame or wrong therefrom should fall
On Oxford University.
* * * * * *
"Competition is very good,"
Say those who wear the gown and hood,
At Oxford University.
"The course being kept, in every race,
Merit *shall* win." Now, what takes place
In Oxford University?

A man of sense one day perceived
That specimens had been received
By Oxford University,
Worth having all their cases glazed,
And put in buildings to be raised,
By Oxford University.
How many rooms, their size in feet,
Each lecturer wants as may be meet,
For Oxford University,
Is found, and of expense the bounds
Are fixed at THIRTY *thousand pounds*,
By Oxford University;
Which offers prizes, in the whole,
Six hundred pounds (so mean the soul
Of Oxford University)
To be divided, 3, 2, 1,
In case the building can be done
By Oxford University
For the sum named; so strict are they
Whose yank and wisdom bear the sway,
O'er Oxford University.
THE RACE'S COURSE IS THUS MARKED OUT,
Advertisements, next sent about,
By Oxford University,
Proclaim a Board of Delegates
(Supposed to represent the Fates,
At Oxford University).
These delegates declared that they
(Speaking, as any one would say,
For Oxford University),
Would not at once themselves decide,
But in a skilful judge confide,
The Oxford University.
Nor would with favour entertain
Any design (Oh! weren't we vain
Of Oxford University?)
That might the sum prescribed exceed.
The architects forthwith proceed
To Oxford University;
Inspect the site; return; design;
Delight to see line join with line;
While Oxford University
Seems in their dreams the wreath to give
That grants immortal life to live,
In Oxford University.
That is the strain in which we speak,
Or spoke, at least, until last week,
Of Oxford University.
For while the promise yet is green,
A shocking sight is to be seen
At Oxford University.
The time comes round; designs arrive,
In number nearly thirty-five,
At Oxford University.
Six of the number beat the rest,
"The most expensive are the best,"
Cries Oxford University.
Each *fifty* thousand pounds at least!
Exclaims the judge: "Lie down, you beast,"
Says Oxford University.
"If we did promise? Well! What then?
We, as you know, are still weak men
At Oxford University.
Besides, by chance, we know the name
Of him whom conq'ror we'll proclaim,"
Says Oxford University.
"As for the rest, within the sum
Prescribed, of course they'll never come,
To Oxford University,
To see the chest, until too late."
Fancy a smiling delegate
Of Oxford University
Preach, "Where no cry is raised you know
There's no harm done," "I'm right, *ergo*,"
Says Oxford University.

Is this the way to teach that TRUTH
And HONOUR best beseem the youth
Of Oxford University?
If shuffling such as this prevails,
Of course, ye parents, merit fails
At Oxford University.
The delegacy, sure, don't preach
What its examples clearly teach
To Oxford University?
They're scoundrels if they do, and in my ire,
I'd call the Board of Delegates, and Oxford
University, a LIAR:
Pah! Oxford University.

EXHIBITIONS.

The Winter Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures and Sketches has been opened at the Gallery, 121, Pall-mall. It is in different hands from those which originally started it, but preserves the same character as an exhibition. That it has the concurrence of the leading artists is, we suppose, proved by the fact that the collection, small as it is (188 pictures), contains the works of twenty-three Academicians and associates, including the president, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. D. Roberts, Mr Herbert (an extraordinary landscape), Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Maclise (though an uninteresting specimen), Mr. Leslie, Mr. Stanfield, and Mr. Frith. The latter exhibits his study for the picture of "Ramsgate Sands," —an admirable drawing. "The Highland Barn," by Mr. Ansdell (1); "Religious Controversy," by Elmore, two or three small sketches by Glass, a sketch by Hemsley (91), "The Young Archers," by Le Jeune (101), Mr. J. T. Linnell's wood scene, "A Lost Game," by F. R. Pickersgill, and Sant's picture of "Dark Eyes" (164), (fine eyes they are, indeed, but the nose scarcely matches), are the works which more strikingly attract attention.

The Gallery of Illustration.—In the lecture which accompanies Messrs. Grieve and Telbin's very interesting new diorama illustrating the Events of the War, Mr. Stocqueler endeavours, and successfully too, as well to convey information on the subject of bastions, entrenchments, gabions, fascines, and other matters of which the public are now reading and hearing every day, as to follow the proceedings of the allied armies. The views include, besides St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, and Constantinople, previously exhibited, the Departure of the Allied Fleets from Varna, the Landing in Kalamita Bay, the Battle of the Alma, Charge of the Guards and Highlanders, Capture of Guns in the Redoubt, the Flank March through the Forest, and the Forts and Harbours of Sebastopol. The advance of the soldiers in the battle of the Alma (although this is scarcely to be called painting), is ingeniously contrived, and the whole serves to convey a stirring notion of the exciting scenes in which our brave troops are acting nobly.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS IN IRELAND.

THE usual monthly meeting of this body was held on Saturday evening, the 16th instant, Sir John Benson, in the chair. Members present—Messrs. Murray, McCarthy, M.R.I.A., Telford, Lyons, Astley, Symes, Hampton, Montgomery, McCurdy, and Jas. H. Owen and Neville, M.R.I.A. Hon. Secretaries. After some preliminary business in which the yearly report was read and confirmed, Mr. Edward Henry Carson was introduced, and admitted a Fellow of the Institute.

Mr. Telford read a paper on the "Position of Organs in Places of Worship," and laid before the meeting a variety of precedents of difference in arrangement, together with his own opinion on their merits or demerits, and the acoustic results. The author maintained that especially in structues for Roman or Anglican worship, the architect should make provision for the organ in the eastern extremity, and not as in some instances in the western end, elevated so as to obscure one of the principal architectural features, viz. the western window, and isolating the organ in a place were least needed. He also dwelt upon the necessity of projecting the organ beyond the face of the wall, in cases where provision is made for its reception at the side of the chancel, and of having ample room round it for the circulation of the sound.

In the course of a conversation which followed, many suggestions were given to obviate difficulties, and the paper was referred to the council for publication. We may add that the Institute have determined on publishing their past transactions, and we anticipate the production of a volume of interest.

LONDON-BRIDGE.

THE London-bridge committee have come to a resolution to recommend to the Court of Common Council to widen London-bridge, by extending the footway on each side over the river, and throwing the present footpath into the carriage-way. A model of the projected alteration was exhibited by Mr. Bunning, the City architect. As a considerable time will be occupied in carrying out the change, the committee came to a determination to try, in the meantime, the experiment of confining the heavy traffic each way to one line, and leaving the whole of the centre open for quick traffic.

We understand that the matter had been referred to Sir John Rennie and Mr. Page. We are reminded that twelve to fifteen years ago, Professor Hosking suggested, in "The Practical and Architectural Treatise on Bridges," which he wrote for Weale's work on bridges, that London bridge might be, or have been, made wider as to its roadway, &c by an effective system of corbelling. At page 236 the professor gives some diagrams to explain his views. The writer points out that the mode here proposed of widening the effective working surface of a bridge was adopted on the flat roofs of the castles of the middle ages, where space was obtained for men to stand, together with the means of throwing down stones, by setting the parapets out on bold and massive corbellings, the parapet and corbelling forming together a cornice, having such depth and projection as to give the works in which such an arrangement occurs a character of grandeur and dignity which they retain, though in ruins.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDING UNDER THE BUILDINGS ACT.

INSUFFICIENT MORTAR.

MR. CHARLES GUNNELL, a builder, of Stamford-terrace, Fulham-road, was summoned before Mr. Beadon, Hammersmith, under the provisions of the Buildings Act, for having unlawfully erected the walls of two houses in the King's-road with lime which had been used in gas-works, and which was totally unfit for the purpose of forming mortar, and not with mortar or cement, as required by Schedule D of the Act. It appeared that Mr. Andrew Moseley, the district surveyor of Fulham, had placed the matter before the referees, and they had decided that the mortar in question was not fit for building purposes, and the case was accordingly brought before his worship to put the Act in force, and compel the defendant to pull the houses down, and to use proper materials if they were again rebuilt.—Mr. T. Hill, solicitor, attended for the defendant, and pleaded guilty to the information He was afraid the whole case was then out of court, from its not having been defended before the referees, as he believed he had an answer upon the merits. They were then in the act of pulling down the walls, and if a little time was granted them, the whole of the standing bricks would be removed.—Mr. Beadon wished to know if Mr. Moseley had given the defendant any notice, while building, that he was committing an offence under the Act?—Mr. Moseley said he gave him notice full three months ago; in fact, almost directly after the

first bricks were laid. He saw the lime he was using for the mortar, which was known by the name of "blue billy," and pointed out to him that it was not the proper lime, as it had been used in the gas works. The reason that "blue billy" was not considered proper material for building purposes was its not being sufficiently binding when put in use. He believed that from the chemical process it had gone through in purifying gas, the qualities of lime no longer remained in it. In spite of the cautions, the defendant had for the last three months persisted in erecting the houses with that particular lime. Mr. Hill submitted that a builder was not a competent judge to know of the qualities of the lime that had been used, and that a chemist was the only person to give an opinion. Mr. Beadon thought that a builder was a competent judge, much more so than a chemist. It was clear that the whole of the walls must be pulled down, and the only question for him to consider was what time he should allow the defendant to carry it into effect. After some conversation the summons was adjourned for three weeks, the defendant to pay 3*l.* 1s. 5d. which Mr. Moseley had paid to the referees, two guineas for the surveyor's trouble at the court of referees, and one guinea for his loss of time in attending before his worship.

THE NEW PARK-GATES AT PIMLICO.

Your pages being the chief organ from which the public derive information about Metropolitan improvements, I beg to call your attention to the gates now being built at the Buckingham Palace end of Birdcage-walk, and specially to point out the shutting-up of the thoroughfare that communicated from Constitution-hill and St. James's Palace-road with Birdcage-walk, leading to the Courts at Westminster and Houses of Parliament. The gates which were open to pedestrians and equestrians have been removed, and the iron-railing continued to the keeper's-lodge. This is an unnecessary and inconsiderate encroachment upon the "bye-ways," if not upon the rights of the people, and to that important class who are engaged in the business of the imperial palace and other national offices in the vicinity.

It must be a source of delay and inconvenience to the officers and men in the Wellington Barracks, who have to parade and mount guard at Buckingham and St. James's Palaces,—a circumstance which the Horse Guards may appreciate at this crisis, when these duties press so heavily upon the household troops.

EQUES.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the society last week, Mr. Huggins read a paper criticising St. George's Hall. After passing an encomium on the architect, he proceeded to analyse the style; a style not belonging to any particular country, but showing that classical architecture can be applied to suit all modern purposes. If any particular character could be discerned, it was Italian-Grecian, for in his Mr. Huggins's, opinion, Italian architecture was Grecian liberally used. St. George's Hall, as a building, was not a perfect specimen of classical art, but no one could mistake it for an ecclesiastical edifice. It had, however, many other faults in the manner in which the style of architecture had been applied. He found fault with the north and south ends of the building, as the columns there used were not good ones. The west side was bad because the windows lighting the great hall were seen; and, as they were modern, they were totally out of character. Another defect was in the west side, as the stylobate or steps leading to the colonnade were broken. He particularly found fault with the square pillars or pilasters used at the east and west sides, for their capitals being Corinthian, their form was lost sight of in the distance. Another defect was in the entrance to the great hall, because as you enter from the east side, you immediately perceive the great want of a vestibule. As for the interior, the whole plan was defective, particularly in the great hall, in the side galleries. He would not have had galleries, but in their place, a screen. He found fault with the attic above the entablatures, and with the Latin inscriptions in the great hall, also the organ, as being useless. He then concluded by deploring the great want of sculpture in all parts of the building.—Mr. F. Howard was astonished at an architect thinking that his art was dependant on sculpture. So far was this from the case, that the Greeks never thought so; and to prove this, the Temple of Theseus, the most antique, and best specimen of their architecture, exhibited no sculpture. With regard to the Latin inscriptions Mr. Huggins was wrong; for as Latin was the universal language of scholars, foreigners, when they visited St. George's Hall, could understand it,—besides, there was nothing lost, for the Latin was merely a translation of the English inscriptions. With regard to the attic on the entablatures, he was quite of Mr. Huggins's opinion, and thought that it ought to come down; but could not agree in thinking that the interior of a building should correspond with the exterior.—Mr. Picton condemned criticising St. George's Hall, as it would unsettle public opinion, and he also disagreed with Mr. Huggins about the north side, for there was nothing so beautiful as a circular portico. With regard to the plan of the building, he must confess it was defective, but thought it could not be avoided; and as to the organ, which Mr. Huggins had found fault with, he thought it was an ornament, and very useful. Mr. Picton, however, quite agreed with Mr. Huggins relative to the brass doors in the great hall, and condemned the introduction of the S. P. Q. L.

Notices of Books.

VARIORUM.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, although so young, have already issued three parts of a portly and interesting magazine,* which, if carried on as it has been commenced, will take its place amongst the most valuable works on the county. The insertion of the list of queries relating to the archæology and natural history of Wilts, in No. 1, was a very good step, and will doubtless elicit much valuable information. The third part contains a nice view of Kingston House, at Bradford, a good specimen of late Tudor, approaching the Elizabethan style. The writer of the account accompanying it says,—"Of the time at which it was built, the style of architecture employed scarcely leaves a doubt. It partakes of the character of Longleat; but still more strikingly resembles a portion of Kirby, the seat of Lord Winchilsea, in Northampton. The date of Longleat House is well known. It was built between the years 1567 and 1579; and according to a received tradition, by John of Padua, the "devizor of public buildings," patronized by Henry VIII. Edward VI. and the Protector Somerset; an architect who is supposed by some to have been John Thorpe, an Englishman, under the disguise of an Italian name. Kirby House was built between the years 1572 and 1638. There is therefore little difficulty in assigning Kingston House to the commencement of the seventeenth century." We should think it earlier, although scarcely so early that it could have been the house which Leland saw in 1540.——"The Land we Live in" (Orr and Co.), has reached Part IX. and is working its way onwards towards its "land's end." The present part contains a portion of the article on London, with the usual amount of illustration. It would be well that the views as well as the letterpress should be revised, however. There is, for instance, a sketch of Billingsgate as it once was seen from the river, but without any glimpse of the new and important river front; neither, indeed, is there any special allusion to the new market in the letterpress. London is a grand theme, and it is here fairly treated as the subject of a popular sketch. London is the town of towns in the British Isles in a most peculiar and emphatic sense. It actually contains more of the natives of most of the counties throughout the country than the respective capitals of these very counties do! Thus there are more Berkshire people in it than the whole population of Reading,—more Gloucestershire people than all the population of Gloucester,—more Warwickshire, than all Warwick,—about as many Devonshire as all Exeter,—about twice as many Wilts as all Salisbury,—about four times as many Herts as all Hertford,—from Bucks more than all Aylesbury and Buckingham to boot!——"Practical Directions for the Formation of Sewerage Districts," is a pamphlet by Mr. Toulmin Smith (published by Sweet, of Chancery-lane), which contains also instructions for the conduct of sewerage Boards in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, under the statute 17 and 18 Vict. c. 111.

* "The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine." Devizes: H. Bull; London: G. Bell and J. R. Smith.

Miscellanea.

The Liverpool Free Public Library and Museum.—The second year's report of this Institution has been issued. Experience in the various departments is reported to have fully justified the expectations of those who took an interest in its establishment. Generally, the committee report an increased amount of efficiency, a more extended field of usefulness, and a greater degree of appreciation, in the public mind, of the benefits resulting from the ready and free access to the treasures of literature, science, and natural history thus provided. At the Derby Museum, the number of visitors during the year has been 122,174, being a daily average of 588 for the four days of the week on which the museum is open. The usefulness and interest of the Reference Library, in Duke-street, continue unabated, being in fact only restricted by the limited accommodation provided for the readers. During the year ending 31st of August last, 98,760 volumes have been issued, being an average of 346 per day, to which must be added the readers of the magazines and other periodicals, about 110 per day, making a total of 129,997 books perused, or 156 per day. The average number of persons reading in the room during the day is from 70 to 80, and in the evenings from 120 to 140. The room is badly ventilated, and with this number is inconveniently crowded. Space is also wanted for consulting many expensive books containing designs, which are frequently in demand by artizans in the various branches of the ornamental art. The two Lending Libraries were opened in October, 1853. The number of volumes at the commencement was about 2,000, with about 30 readers. After ten months' operation the number of volumes in the two libraries amounts to 4,435, with a weekly circulation of 1,080 volumes. The readers using these libraries between the ages of 14 and 21, are 1,111; between 21 and 35 495, between 35 and 50—159, above this age—35. It is a noticeable fact, that the larger proportion of solid reading, is among the really working classes, the lighter literature more among young men in offices and shops.

Conservative Land Society.—The second annual general meeting of this society was held at Exeter-hall on 12th inst. and was numerously attended. Lord Ranelagh presided. The chairman read the report, which showed a balance in favour of the society of 4,909*l.* 14s. 1d. for the financial year ending 29th September, 1854. The cash receipts on shares for the last quarter ending 29th September, 1854, were, 23,171*l.* 17s. 2d.; ditto for corresponding quarter in 1853, 18,428*l.* 18s. 11d.; the increase therefore is 4,742*l.* 18s. 3d. The committee recommended the declaration of an increased bonus of 7 per cent. per annum to September 29th, 1854. The abstract of the returns showed a total of 1,505 lots on estates, of which 1,192 were taken. The amount of allotment was 117,736*l.* 10s.: the amount sold was 94,456*l.* 10s. Under the new plan of building advances, proposals to the amount of 7,750*l.* had been made. The power to obtain loan on a single right had been raised from 50*l.* to 100*l.* A statistical analysis of rights exercised on estates showed that premiums varying from 500*l.* to 1*l.* per right had been given. The retiring directors, Viscount Ranelagh, Sir C. W. Codrington, bart. M.P.; Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P.; Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P.; Mr. R. Steven, and the Rev. Dr. Worthington, were unanimously re-elected. The meeting afterwards proceeded to the twenty-fourth drawing for rights of choice. One hundred shares were drawn and fifty added by seniority.

The Silver Medal at the Royal Academy.—We have received several letters respecting the award of the silver medal to Mr. C. L. Eastlake, for the best measured drawing of Burlington House. The charge made is, that the successful candidate did not himself measure the building, and was not able to produce a certificate of having attended the requisite courses of lectures which other students are required to produce. We hesitate to insert a charge against the justice of the Council in such a matter, and have no doubt it could be made clear, but the manner in which it has been made to us leaves us no discretion.

Building Artificers and the Patriotic Fund.—Messrs. Colls and Co. builders, ask us to mention, that the men in their employ have voluntarily raised a subscription of 14*l.* in aid of the Patriotic Fund, scarcely any artisan or labourer giving less than half a day's pay to the object. Considering the dearness of provisions, and the many additional comforts a working man needs at this season of the year, it must be regarded as a generous and noble act, reflecting great credit upon their patriotism, loyalty, and self-denial.——The workmen in the employ of Mr. H. D. Austin, builder, too, have contributed 25*l.* to the same object.——The mechanics (excepting the painters) in the employ of Messrs. Soward and Son, of Tottenham-court-road, have unhesitatingly contributed one day's pay towards the Patriotic Fund.

The Sharnbrook Survey.—A paragraph in the *Bedford Times* details the history of an unfortunate attempt to obtain a survey of the parish of Sharnbrook, from which it appears that about two years since, pursuant to advertisement, a contract was entered into between the board of guardians and "a practical civil engineer and land surveyor from some of the scientific resorts of the great metropolis of England," for a survey and plan of this parish. "For many weary months," continues our authority, "the professional gentleman—who produced first-rate credentials—might be seen with his staff of assistants traversing the fields, field-book in hand, forming his lines, and noting the contents of triangular, quadrilateral, curvilateral, rhomboidal, and trapezoidal fields as he passed. At length, after numerous doubts, broken promises, and disappointments, a very fine plan was produced; and certainly, so far as the artistic execution went, it was beautiful; the plotting, delineation, and colouring of woods, being done by a skilful landscape artist; but, unfortunately, on testing the work, there were discovered so many defects, that the whole survey was rejected by the parish." The board of guardians and the poor-law board both rejected and disowned it. "The question then became—what was to be done with the documents? In answer to a communication, the surveyor requested them to be sent per rail." From that time nothing more was heard of the Sharnbrook survey, until about a fortnight ago, when notice was received by the parish officers that an action had been commenced by the civil engineer against the London and North-Western Railway Company, to recover compensation for loss sustained by the non-delivery of the plan and survey of Sharnbrook, which he alleged the servants of the company had failed to deliver. Damages were laid at about 200*l.* The cause was to have been tried last week at London: the defendants and their witnesses were ready; but, when the case was called on, neither plaintiff nor attorney made their appearance, consequently, the action fell to the ground. Such is the history, and such the end, of the Sharnbrook survey.

Architecture poetically considered.—At the Bristol Athenæum, on the 13th inst. a lecture was delivered by Mr. George Wightwick, on "Architecture, poetically considered and pictorially illustrated." The lecturer observed that architecture, among the works of man, was like the mountain in nature's work, both equally unappreciated in this self-serving age; and he then took a flight over the expanse of the entire architectural world, and exhibited a number of views to illustrate his subject; the scope of which those who know his "Palace of Architecture" will at once comprehend and appreciate. At the Philosophical Institution in the same city, Dr. Alfred Day has been giving some lectures on "Church Architecture," in which the claims of mediæval Gothic as the style best adapted for modern religious use, were vindicated against objections. The causes of decline and the symptoms of amelioration were considered.

Southwark Bridge.—The Bridge House Committee of the City Corporation, have given in their report on the subject of Southwark Bridge, which they were deputed to have examined. No examination, however, was gone into by their orders. Mr. George Rennie had given evidence before a Parliamentary committee to the effect that the bridge was perfectly sound. The Bridge House Committee therefore declined incurring a cost of 500*l.* or so, in any further examination. The Commons Committee alluded to, had recommended the opening up of the tolled bridges, if they could be had on reasonable terms, before any project should be entered into for the erection of new bridges. The proprietors of Southwark appear to have been "holding back," after agreeing to take 300,000*l.* for the bridge; and the Court of Common Council, after considering the Bridge House Committee's Report, together with a motion to the effect, that that part of the reference to the Bridge House Committee, which directed them to incur expense in ascertaining the safety of the bridge, be discharged, and their report agreed to, almost unanimously voted for an amendment to the effect, that the report be agreed to, and the whole reference discharged.

British Arrangements for French Exhibition.—The Government Department of Science and Art have issued a circular, announcing to the Metropolitan and Provincial British Committees of the Universal Exhibition of 1855, that they have hired a house, No. 14, Rue du Cirque, Paris, for the offices of the British section, and for behoof of the committees and their agents, as well as a sort of house of call for the written correspondence of individual exhibitors or their agents. About eight rooms will be occupied as offices of the agents of committees, arrangements to be made as to successive occupation at stated hours, by different agents, or otherwise, the accommodation being limited.

Canterbury Hall.—This building, tenders for which we gave some months ago, is now completed, and was used last Wednesday night for the first time. It has been erected for Mr. Morton, of the Canterbury Arms, in the Westminster-road, for a concert-room, and is capable of accommodating nearly 2,000 persons. The hall is 93 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 31 feet high. The cost has been about 4,000*l.* Mr. Samuel Field, of Beaufort-buildings, Strand, is the architect.

Working-men's Memorial of the late Sir Robert Peel.—The amount raised from the 416,886 penny contributions of working men throughout the country, it may be recollected,—after defraying the cost of a tablet—was invested in the purchase of 1,745*l.* 15s. 1d. 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities (the trustees being the council of University College, London), to be annually applied to the purchase and distribution of books, pamphlets, maps, and other aids to knowledge, with the view, more especially, of promoting the educational improvement of the labouring classes in the United Kingdom. In furtherance of this object, it has been determined to select seventeen existing libraries and other institutions in various parts of the country, to which these books, &c. are to be annually given. The annual dividends of 1,745*l.* in the 3 per Cents. when divided amongst seventeen institutions, will purchase for each but a very small number of books. The books, however, will, it is said, be good ones, and doubtless, in their selection, the special character of the fund will be borne in mind.

The District and School of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, London.—A tract, by the Rev. W. Rogers, M.A. incumbent of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, has been published by Messrs. Longman and Co. formally as a letter to Lord John Russell, as Governor of the Charterhouse, Lord-President of the Council, and a Charity Commissioner. The chief purposes of this tract are to show what has been done as to the new schools, and to describe the state of this poverty-stricken district. Speaking of the houses in this part of the metropolis, Mr. Rogers says that "many of these houses are mere kennels, such as my friends in the country would not for a moment allow their dogs to inhabit, and which her Majesty's pigs, which I had the honour to visit at Windsor, would not even deign to look upon." He maintains that "there is a singularity in the utter unmixed poverty of this district; that as a legally-constituted district there is none so utterly destitute in all its parts,—none which is such a complete bundle of rags without any particle whatever of the purple and fine linen which is to be found in other parts of this city;" and it is because this is his conviction that he feels it has a peculiar claim upon the sympathies of the public.

Writing on Shop-fronts.—I am a practical man. Surely Mr. Ruskin would not advise us to paint a black letter character (however beautiful) on a Grecian or Roman entablature (or intended for such), in which order by far the majority of our shop-fronts are designed, the deep frieze of the entablature offering an opportunity for the display of the name in a bold and attractive manner, a necessity few tradesmen in these competing times can dispense with, though I think they err in making the letters too large, the effect being to reduce in appearance the elevation of the whole front. A paragraph ran through the press a short time since, stating, on high authority, the injurious effects of black paint, when acted upon by the sun, to the woodwork on which it was laid. Now, if any one will examine an old turnpike trust board, which has been exposed a number of years, and painted a white with black letters, he will find the white lead completely perished from the wood, the black not only preserving itself but the underlying colours, so as to stand out from the wood in very considerable relief. I have found it to be the case wherever black paint has been used—window-sashes, for instance. Neither do I think the black used important.—H. H.

An awkward Passage in the Park.—Having arrived at that age which looks upon the actions of manhood as rash temerity, and having to pass daily up and down the incline passage that leads from Grosvenor-gate to Constitution-hill, I approach this part of my otherwise pleasant walk with the nervous belief of an impending misfortune, and a grateful feeling of restored confidence at my triumph over an anticipated accident. The iron railing is in some measure a security; but how nursery-maids manage with swaddled babies I cannot comprehend, and am too busy to look. I am sure there are many whose feelings I am now expressing; and as Government professes to be the servants of the public, might not the Woods and Forests take our case into consideration, and make one side of the slope into steps. I have, I am sure, no wish to deprive the little boys of their slide, and could then admire their prowess with a satisfaction I do not at present feel from the want of confidence in the security of a good footing.—

Gaiters.

London and Western Districts Cemetery.—It is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, 7¼ miles from Hyde-park-corner, which has been offered to a proposed or newly-formed company, absolutely or conditionally, on such terms, it is said, as will enable them effectually to drain, enclose, and complete all the necessary arrangements, with chapels, other required buildings, and every convenience, for a sum considerably under 50,000*l.* The capabilities of the locality are stated in a prospectus to be in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Health, the soil being sand and gravel, the former extending in depth 10 feet from the surface, on a bed of gravel several feet deep, without water, the whole covered with alluvial soil. The transit by road, rail, river, and canal, is said to be unobjectionable. The cemetery will have three entrances, at Brentford-end, Zion-lane, and the canal. It is estimated that, making the average burial-ground charges, 28s to 9*l.* on a proportion of one-seventh of the deaths among the population within eight miles, will secure a yearly dividend of 10 per cent. on 50,000*l.* allowing 3,000*l.* for annual expenses. In the first instance only a portion of the shares, which are 10,000 in number, of 5*l.* each, are to be issued.

Model Lodging-houses for Bristol.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has issued an address to the citizens of Bristol and others, in which he states that the town-council have finally resolved *not* to undertake the erection of model lodging-houses in their corporate capacity, such institutions in other places having almost always been established and conducted by voluntary associations or joint stock companies. The bishop therefore reverts to the plan in contemplation last year, for the erection of houses in parts of the city and suburbs convenient for the habitation of the working classes, by a company or companies of shareholders, who, by association with the Metropolitan Chartered Company, may be legally protected against any liability beyond the amount of their shares; and he suggests that a company be formed, with a capital of 5,000*l.*—a sum which he thinks may be readily raised in an opulent community such as Bristol. If the shares be of 20*l.* each, the bishop states that he will take ten; or co-operate in any other arrangement which may be deemed most expedient He would wish the interest on the capital to be limited to 5*l.* per cent.

Train-signals.—One of the multitude of inventions long since suggested for the communication between guards and drivers has at length been tried on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. It simply consists of a jointed gutta-percha tube, with whistle and mouthpiece, and is certainly not new, though seemingly regarded as such, and patented. The guard can thus, of course, as by many other ways, instruct the driver to stop, go slow, &c. The safety of trains would be thus so far secured; but till some practical means of enabling passengers to communicate with guards, and *vice versa*, be added to the means, already so abundantly suggested, for enabling the guard to communicate with the driver, no system of train-signals will ever be perfectly satisfactory.

Boards of Health.—Sir Benjamin Hall gave notice in Parliament, on Wednesday before last, of his intention to move, after the Christmas recess, for the total repeal of the Health of Towns Act of 1848, and the Nuisances Removal Act, and the introduction of two entirely new Bills upon the same subjects. In giving this notice, he suggested to the local authorities the advisability of incurring as little expense as possible in the promotion of Bills for local improvements, which the new Arts may possibly supersede. It is to be hoped Sir Benjamin will be as dexterous in reconstructing the sanitary machinery of the nation as he appears to be in pulling it down.

The Manchester Exhibition of Pictures.—This exhibition was open seventy two days at 1s. and there were 6,086 admissions; six days at 6d. with 1,050 admissions; and thirty evenings at 2d. with 21,249 admissions.

Wanted! a Cesspool.—The conveniences connected with the day-schools in G——-street have no open cesspools, but are so constructed that the water from the roof of the schools and from a pump flushes the contents into the main sewer, where there is a very good fall to the river. I should feel particularly obliged if you would say whether this plan is a good one, as the local authorities object to it, not because of any nuisance, from which it is quite clear, but because it is "an injury to the sewer." They have been erected nearly seven years, and the Improvement Commissioners have no reason to think that the arrangement *is* thus injurious, only they think it *ought* to be. They want an open cesspool constructed, to be emptied in the usual way, which will of course cause a permanent nuisance more or less, and a very great one at the time of cleansing.—Querist.

*** With a sufficiency of water the plan adopted is a perfectly good one; the introduction of a cesspool very undesirable.

Dwellings for Clerks.—I was much struck with the paragraph in your journal relative to "Dwellings for Clerks," and being one of that class, I beg to trouble you with a few words. I am in the employ of an eminent firm, receiving just sufficient to come within reach of that most unjust impost which taxes alike my meagre earnings and the princely revenue of a Rothschild or Baring, yet brought up to know the comforts of a good house; I therefore for a long time was on the look-out for one to suit my small family, and wishing to escape the dreary city for their sake, I cast my eye round the suburbs, and at last fixed my residence in one, where, having scraped together a little money, I settled as owner of a small house (mortgaged, of course). Now I found out, too late, that much as I knew about indigo, coffee, &c. I knew nothing of the build of a house. I had hardly got the warm weather over, and the wet and cold began, than I found out how I had been deceived. I could give you a complete catalogue of its faults, but sum them up in a few words,—it is a "Builder's House," not fit to live in: get rid of it I must, at some no doubt, ruinous loss. How glad should I be to take *a flat* in a good substantial, well-built, wind-and-water-tight tenement, near the place of my labours, for my objection to residing here was only because I could not obtain such a dwelling as the poorer classes have in the "Model Lodging Houses." The success of such a speculation as the erection of such a pile supplied with water, gas, and all the appliances which science gives to the trade, is beyond a doubt.—A Clerk.

The Thames Tunnel.—In the week ending the 16th of December, 21,232 passengers passed through, and paid 88*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* For several weeks past the number has been very nearly the same.

A Prize for Birmingham Artists.—The prize of the Fine Arts Association of Birmingham, awarded this year to Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Charles has requested to be allowed to decline, suggesting, however, that the same should be offered next year, as a special prize, to be competed for by Birmingham artists, "such as either, by visit or residence, may be considered to be local men." The "Eastlake Prize," it is felt, will be no mean distinction, and it will, no doubt, excite a spirited rivalry amongst those who, by birth or residence, may claim the distinction of local artists.

New Lubricating Material. Mr. G. Cheadle, of Wolverhampton, has invented a composition for lubricating the bearing parts of machinery, &c. consisting of a mixture of palm oil, tallow, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potash, and bone gelatine. The last is first dissolved in lime-water, or a mixture of lime and chalk-water: the carbonates of soda and potash are then added, the oil and tallow added to the solution, and heat applied until the whole is dissolved and incorporated. If too thick, the resulting mixture may be thinned with lime-water.

Vergers in Westminster Abbey. A short time since, I went one afternoon with a lady to Westminster Abbey, and having duly paid the sixpence a-piece, proceeded round the chapels with the verger, listening as decorously as might be, to his deliverances about Sir Richard Tomkins and other worthies. Getting on rather faster than our *cicerone*, we strayed into the third chapel before he had quite done with the second, and were immediately commanded to come back, as the party must keep together, which command we obeyed. Arrived at Henry VII.'s Chapel, however, I wished to point out to my companion the carving of the stalls; and while the verger was expatiating upon a tomb in one corner (walked across the chapel to do so), when to my indignation the man called out, "You mustn't go there! it's forbidden to leave the guide without an order!" and having got us back to his side, continued to keep as sharp a look-out on us as if he had been a master of a charity school and we his scholars. As such a common thing as wood-carving is beneath the notice of so important a personage, we were entirely prevented from seeing what we wanted to see. So that to examine one of the most interesting parts of the finest church in London, one must have a special order from the dean,—to procure which, recommendations from M P.s and clergymen, and I don't know what besides are necessary (I doubt if a lady could get an order at all), when it ought to be open to the lowest and the poorest of the people. I have been, I think I may say, in hundreds of churches in France and Italy, and have stayed in some of them hours at a time without any let or hindrance,—paying only a few pence to the sacristan,—and that not by compulsion,—and never in any one of them was I so treated as in the first church of the first city in the world. Of course, after that, I was not surprised to hear the church cleared by a cry of "All out! All out!"—the exact counterpart of the one used to the dirty little boys in the Serpentine. Pray, sir, do something to remove these scandals, and oblige

A Belgravian.

Clay Architecture.—I am an inhabitant of an ancient town, which is situate on an extensive bed of clay. That material has, however, not been applied to the purposes of architecture more than 150 years; and, so homely is the taste, and so poor the invention of my townsmen (so far as they can be inferred from the appearance which the buildings, public and private, present), that no effort has been made, beyond the introduction of bands of brick, and cornices of the same material along the eaves line of the houses, to develope the various graceful patterns or picturesque ornaments which might be moulded from the clay. I was very much pleased, on reading lately the applicability of clay to these purposes; and my interest is excited so far that I would suggest that some idea of what varieties of decoration, suitable to English towns, moulded brick is capable, should be given to the public. I am persuaded that if this subject was taken up by skilful architects and builders, in towns where clay is abundant, a great impulse would be given to the manufacture of the article into multitudes of pleasing designs; and that our streets and street-fronts might be made to exhibit something that would at all events attract and gratify the eye, if they did not appeal to the higher power of imagination; instead of, as now, affording only long lines of poor, dreary, and melancholy flatness, indicating utter absence of taste, thought, and fancy in the builders. Civis.

Opening of the first Australian Railway.—The 12th of September, 1854, is likely to be noted in Australia, and in particular in the state of Victoria, on account of its being the date of the inauguration of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, the first railway ever laid in Australia. The event was signalized by a festal excursion by rail from Melbourne to Sandridge, which was numerously attended, amongst others by the leading men of the community, civil and military, members of the Legislative and City Councils, of the bench and bar, and of the mercantile body. The locomotive which wafted the guests to their destination, was itself constructed in Victoria, and, indeed, was the first locomotive made in Australia. It was the work of Messrs. Robertson, Martin, Smith, and Co. and was completed in ten weeks. It is six-wheeled, with a tubular boiler; and the tender is on the same body as the engine. The engine is only 30-horse power, and its power of traction is equal to 130 tons, at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. The most distinguished items of its freight were Sir Charles Hotham, the Lieutenant Governor, and his lady. A banquet was given by the directors in the engine-shed, "an enormous hall of zinc." The engineer of the railway is Mr. Moore.

The late Mr Mackenzie, Architect.—We are informed that the partner of the late Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Jas. Matthews, should have credit for some of the designs ascribed wholly to Mr. M. in our late notice of him, and we willingly give insertion to the statement.

Buildings on Farms.—At the last meeting of the London Farmers' Club the subject of farm buildings was discussed at great length. Mr. Webster introduced the subject. He said:—After having visited nearly all the best farm buildings in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and noted the requirements of farmers in different localities, I have come to the conclusion that partially closed sheds, 18 feet wide in the clear, and not less than 8 feet in height of walls, are capable of being made available for all the purposes, except that of the barn, for which farm buildings are required under the various systems of farming now produced." Mr. Webster at some length explained his reasons for giving the preference to this arrangement. Mr. Mechi and others took part in the discussion, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this club is of opinion that covered homesteads are strongly to be recommended whenever they can be introduced with advantage; but it is further of opinion that no settled plan of farm buildings can be laid down, as different circumstances of obtaining materials, adaptation of present buildings, and the actual requirements of the farm, must at all times call for a different application."

The Ruins of Memphis. — We approached the workmen, where we met the discoverer of Memphis, M. Auguste Mariette. On finding we were not Englishmen (of whose visits he appeared to be rather shy), he became very courteous and communicative. I asked M. Mariette what first induced him to dig for Memphis in that spot, since antiquarians had fixed upon the mounds near Mitrahenny (a village in the plains below, and about four miles distant), as the former site of the city. He said that the tenor of an inscription, which he found on one of the blocks quarried out of these mounds, induced him to believe that the principal part of the city lay to the westward, and therefore he commenced excavating in the nearest sandhill in that direction. After sinking pits in various places, he struck on an avenue of sphinxes, the clue to all his after discoveries. Following this, he came upon the remains of a temple (probably the Serapeum, or Temple of Serapis, mentioned by Strabo), and afterward upon streets, colonnades, public and private edifices, and all other signs of a great city. The number of sphinxes alone, buried under these high sand drifts, amounted to two thousand, and he had frequently uncovered twenty or thirty in a day. He estimated the entire number of statues, inscriptions, and reliefs, at between four and five thousand. The most remarkable discovery was that of eight colossal statues, which were evidently the product of Grecian art.—*Bayard Taylor's Landscapes from Egypt.*

Competition: Tiverton.—The Burial Board of the parish of Tiverton, after having duly considered the designs submitted in competition, have decided on accepting those sent by Mr. Chas. Law, of London.

Electro-Magnetic Motive Power.—Mr. G. E. Dering, of Lockley, Herts, has taken out a patent for obtaining motive power from electricity. The arrangement consists of a flat surface composed of a series of electro-magnets, on which is made to rock or roll by their galvanic action a cylinder, which either itself constitutes a keeper or armature for all the magnets, or carries, or has suspended to it, a number of armatures corresponding with the electro-magnets. The object of this arrangement is, that by a succession of small pulls, one long stroke is obtained, and thus the full power of every magnet secured in succession, without the loss hitherto sustained in most arrangements for producing motive power.

TENDERS

For the widening of Montpelier-road Bridge, at Brighton, for the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company. Quantities supplied:—

Jay	£1,733 5 3
Davey (Lewes)	1,651 0 0
Flesher and Co. (Hayward's Heath)	1,516 0 0
Patching and Sons (Brighton)	1,460 0 0
Locke and Nesham	1,388 6 0
Camwell (Portsmouth)	1,349 0 0
Furness	1,250 11 0
Fabian (Brighton)	1,180 16 2
Bushby (Littlehampton)	1,151 0 0
Little and Son (accepted)	1,068 0 0

For the erection of a depôt for the First or King's Own Regiment of the Tower Hamlets Militia; Mr. E. N. Clifton, architect:—

Sanders and Woolcot	£10,249 0 0
Norris	9,470 0 0
Hill	9,320 0 0
Piper	9,169 0 0
Perry (accepted)	8,889 0 0

For the erection of the Queen's Grammar School at Basingstoke; Mr. Clutton, architect. Quantities not supplied:—

Gover	£2,180 0 0
Brenton	2,100 0 0
Bull	1,925 14 0
Thorne	1,830 1 9
Musselwhite	1,790 0 0
Nichols	1,786 3 7

For erection of Chapels, Lodge, Hearse-house, and Boundary-wall and Fence for the Cheshunt Burial Board. Also for Drainage and LayingOut of Roads; Messrs. Coe and Sons, architects.

	For chapels, lodge, hearse house and boundary-wall and fence.	For drainage and roads. Gravel provided.	If Jennings' bell traps were used to gulley-holes.
Golfe	3,911 0 0		
Norris	3,537 0 0	557 0 0	557 0 0
Gerish	3,060 0 0		
Clever and Stranger, (accepted)	2,943 0 0		
Green	...	770 0 0	770 0 0
O'Brien	...	870 0 0	870 0 0
Meyers	...	832 0 0	877 0 0
Plowman	...	674 8 0	665 8 0
Brown	...	754 8 0	745 8 0
Culverhouse and Nicholson (accepted)	...	647 4 9	650 17 0
	...	580 0 0	577 10 0
	...	508 0 0	504 0 0
	...	568 0 0	564 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Damp Walls" (we have received no fewer than four letters in this week alone, asking for a remedy for damp walls. We cannot pretend to advise: each instance might require a different treatment. In the case of "Haduershire Folks," asphalte would, doubtless, be useful). "A Country Gentleman" (the architect of Holford House, now in progress in Park-lane, is Mr. Vulliamy. A view was given in our journal some time ago. There is some confusion in the reviewer's account). "W. G. S. (will be made use of). "Quondam," "Five "Constant Readers," "Houble. R. W." (shall appear). "J. S." (trap to every pipe is desirable. We have not heard any serious complaints against syphon traps). "T. G." "R. J. H." "H. W. O." "W. J. T." "J. M." "C. H. W." "An earnest Student," "L. P." "Mr. H." "H. D. A." "W. C. R." (declined with thanks), "J. S." "M." "R. C." "J. S." "T. E." (draperies will sometimes prevent echoes: each case must be judged of by itself). "A. M." "J. E. G." "F. F." "G. W." "J. D." "J. B." "W. A." "J. P." "H. B." (not expedient). "B." "W. B. W." "F. L."

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AN ARCHITECT in extensive practice has a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Apply by letter to O. W. Booth's Library, Duke-street, Portland-place.

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WANTED, by the 1st January, 1855, a CLERK in a Land Surveyor and Estate Agent's Office in the country, who can write, and trace and copy maps, neatly and expeditiously, and who is quick at accounts. A good reference and security for 300*l.* indispensable. A permanent situation. Salary, 80*l.* per annum. Apply, in own handwriting, stating age, if married, if a churchman, &c. to Mr. JOHNSON, Pawlett, near Bridgewater, Somerset.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

O. M'CARTHY, CARMAN, and SAND and CEMENT MERCHANT, Whitefriars Wharf, Whitefriars Fleet-street, City. Sand, from above or below bridge, delivered by the yard or per large. Ballast screened or unscreened, by the yard or per large. Stocks, lime, and old bricks. Dry rubbish delivered per barge, in any quantity, alongside the Thames.

PATENT SOLID SWISS PARQUETERIE. This beautiful, unique, economical, and elegant description of Flooring, so extensively used in Paris and other continental cities, is now introduced into this country; an extensive assortment of specimens and patterns commencing at 1*s.* per foot super, together with every particular of its cost and adaptation, can be obtained of Mr. BURT, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; or of Messrs ARROWSMITH and CO. 80, New Bond-street.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTOR'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 9*d.*; best holland blinds, on rollers, 8*d.*; best ditto, on spring rollers, 9*d.*; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2*s.*; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1*s.* 10*d.*; outside blinds of striped cloth, 3*s.* Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 23, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET. Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

DESIGNS PREPARED for SHOP FRONTS, INTERIOR FITTINGS, and GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ARRANGEMENTS, by Mr. JOHN DWYER, 11, Great Marlborough-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

ening universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot. Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 8 to 12 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being tran-parent, blinds are unnece-sary, and when used in Greenhouses no scorching occurs; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Workshops, &c for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.
N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate.—May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to
Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THOMAS ROBINSON AND SON,

PATENTEES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOOD MOULDINGS AND OTHER JOINERS' WORK BY MACHINERY,

BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE BUILDING TRADE AND THE PUBLIC TO THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES THEY MANUFACTURE, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE FOUND GREATLY SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE SAME DESCRIPTION MADE BY HAND LABOUR.

SHIPPERS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS. PATTERN-BOOKS AND PRICES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

WORKS—ROCHDALE, near MANCHESTER. LONDON WAREHOUSE, 20, VINE-STREET, WATERLOO-ROAD, LAMBETH.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE.

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

SANDS AND EMERY,

CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE.

MANUFACTURED JOINERS' WORK AND MOULDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES, PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lists of Prices and Estimates forwarded on application.

CHARLES WM. WATERLOW AND CO.

MANUFACTURING JOINERS,

121, BUNHILL-ROW, FINSBURY, AND BOW, MIDDLESEX.

N.B. — ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE COUNTING-HOUSE, 121, BUNHILL-ROW, ONLY.

HENRY PASK, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, Sash, Shop Front and Door Maker to the Trade, begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as usual, and solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall meet with his prompt attention

N.B. By inclosing a postage stamp a full list of prices may be had by return of post

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Shop-fronts, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock. By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH PLATE, silvered and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish. ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration. All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 81, OXFORD-STREET.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO SQUARE.

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE BRITISH and FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, established upwards of Sixty Years. ROBERT METTAM begs to call the attention of Builders and the Trade in general, to his present prices of British and Patent Plate, Rough Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Ornamental Window Glass of every description now manufactured. Extra size Sheet Glass of all qualities and substances for Shop Fronts. Estimates and Price Lists forwarded post free, on application at the Warehouse, 30, Princes-street, Leicester square, London.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 326, Oxford street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Patent Rough Plate Tiles from 8s. per dozen.
Perforated Rough Plate and Sheet Ventilating Glass, 1s. 6d. per foot.
Flashed Ruby, 1s.; Ground Sheet, 3½d.; Enamelled, 8d. per foot.
Crown or Sheet Squares, in 100 feet boxes, 3d. per foot.
Sashes Primed and Glazed, 3½ per foot.
All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each; average size, 40 by 30, at 32s. 36s. and 40s. per case; 42 and ditto, 3½d. per foot; crowned sheet squares, rough British plate tiles, 11s. per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass, in crates; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, plate, &c. Sheet lead, pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c. —J. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

JOSEPH POULSON, LEAD and GLASS MERCHANT, 164, Edgware-road.—Crown Glass, 18 tables, 30s. per crate; 15oz. sheet 26s. per foot. Patent Plate, Rough Plate, Perf rated, &c. supplied wholesale and retail. Extra sizes in Patent Plate and Sheet.

CRYSTAL WHITE GLASS, first, second, and third quality particularly adapted for pictures and the best description of glazing, hemp for superior in colour to foot; sizes varying from 24 by 16 to 40 by 30.—G FARMILOE and SON, 118, St John street, West Smithfield.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the applied to more than 4000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post gratis to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber, Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Sills, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

ACORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY respectfully begs to inform the Building Public, that all Baltic Goods are dearer and American Spruce and Pine are cheaper.

He asks special attention to the following, which are now on sale:—

2,000 Pieces of Timber.
20,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
30,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
5,000 Rough Boards.

The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.

N.B. The extensive Saw-mills are now in operation.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS. J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his large stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price lists can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Steam Works, 20, North Wharf-road, Paddington.

N.B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London.

ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform his Customers and the Building Trade generally, that he is enabled to allow a discount of 15 per cent. upon his list prices for Mouldings.—A large stock of dry flooring at low prices.—Southwark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES. ARCHBUTT and ATKINSON beg to inform their customers that the 20 per cent. advance heretofore charged on the prices in their list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices. St. Pancras Saw Mills, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings (as advertised on the 5th of November last) is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES.—SAMUEL PUTNEY respectfully solicits the attention of manufacturers and others to the greatly reduced prices of PINE, SPRUCE, and YELLOW DEALS, MAHOGANY, &c. &c.:—

Pine Planks, 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 in.	from 4s.	0d. each.
Spruce Deals, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	„ 3s.	6d. „
Yellow ditto, 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in.	„ 3s.	9d. „
Honduras Mahogany	„	7d. per foot.
Spanish ditto	„	8d. „
Wainscot ditto	„	9d. „
Spruce Paling Laths	10s. 6d.	per 120.
Venetian Blind Laths	8s.	per bundle.

Veneers and cut stuff of every description at equally low prices. Borough-road, Southwark, and Elm-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

AT the LOWEST PRICES.—TIMBER, DEALS, MAHOGANY, and WAINSCOT. A large assortment of seasoned prepared FLOORING and MATCH-BOARDING, of all descriptions. Also an extensive stock of dry White, Yellow, and Pine cut Stuff, Slating, Battens, Pantile Laths, Oak Plank, Sash Sills, &c. Timber of all kinds, Planks, Deals and Battens, fetched from the docks, sawn by patent machinery in the best manner, and delivered at the shortest notice.—THOMAS JACKSON, Sawing and Planing Mills, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London.

TO FANCY-WOOD MERCHANTS.

VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE (by knife only), by which process double the number of veneers can be produced more than by the ordinary method. For specimens of work and particulars of price, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer Cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, adjoining the King's-road Saw-mills), Chelsea.

CHAPEL-FITTINGS for SALE, consisting of pulpit with double-scroll circular stairs, pews, &c. complete, for the accommodation of 400 to 500 persons. The whole are in excellent condition, and may be had on most reasonable terms, on application to Mr. CHESHIRE, Chapel-street, Islington.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead.

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent. by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint. These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the production of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT.

If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Zinc and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks), London.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of whiteness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphurous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innoxious and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc. If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the materials employed, or primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark in Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO., and by the Company's Grinding Agents, in London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVOY and CO. Wholesale Agents, 82, King William-street, City; JACK and BRABY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 80, Upper Thames street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting shops, warehouses, dwelling-houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS—a highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil-cloth coverings; for entrance-halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and Co. send, free of expense, their pattern and price book, with designs, to any given spaces (and estimates), free of expense.

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SALOP.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for the WARE ENAMELLED Tiles is 31, WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "TERRO-METALLIC," is the exclusive right of the Proprietors; and, thirdly, that the "Terro-Metallic Tiles" at "Jurors," page 581, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Tileries," Cauldon, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 38s.; Cowley Stocks 33s. at WARD'S OLD-ESTABLISHED HONDURAS WHARF, BANKSIDE, London.—Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles and Clays. Patent Malting and Corn-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

BRICK-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY!! BY OATES AND INGRAM'S PATENT MACHINE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BRICKMAKERS.

Messrs. OATES and INGRAM beg to announce, that the above powerful and efficient machine may be seen by any party in daily operation at the works of the Vaughton's Hole Brick Company, near Birmingham.

The great advantage possessed by this machine over all others are, no tempering is required.

The bricks are produced at the rate of twenty-five per minute, smooth on the surface, being pressed in moulds, and sufficiently dense to be backed up in ranks before leaving the machine, which is entirely self-acting, consequently requires only the labour of feeding and carrying off.

Applications, either to view the machine, or for the purchase of the patent right for counties or for royalties, to be addressed, T. WELLS INGRAM, Engineer, Birmingham; or to J. F. OATES, Inventor and Patentee, Lichfield.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, half-washed Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Counting-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Light-coloured Pit Sand of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This does not comprise any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 5, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE.

MILLS and PRICE, Brick and Stone Merchants and Agents, very respectfully announce, that their business, hitherto conducted at 37, Newington-green, Newington butts, will, from MONDAY, the 11th inst. be carried on at 5, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE.—Dec. 8, 1854.

BRICKS for OVEN-BUILDING, acknowledged the best for that purpose, delivered, 38s. to London-bridge or Newington; beyond that distance, moderate charge cartage. Bricks of all description; yellow and light pickings, equal to seconds. Red facings, at 30s. in field; red and glazed pipes, about half the price of those usually sold, and nearly silver, in field or by barge; founders' sand and loam; good coloured gravel. Address, B. PARKS, Lewisham Brickfields.

BRICKS.—A large Quantity of hard-burnt RED BRICKS, of excellent colour and shape, are now on SALE, at the Brentwood Brick and Tile Works. Cash, price 25s. per 1,000, at which price they will be delivered into the carts or railway trucks, at the Goods' Station, which adjoins the works. Malms, Stocks, Seconds, Place, &c. at low prices.—Apply to Mr. LEVETT, Brick and Tile Works, Brentwood, Essex.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND BRICKMAKERS.

TO BE LET, a valuable BRICKFIELD, containing fine brick-earth; the steam-engine and machinery for making bricks to be taken at a valuation, and the ground at a rent and royalty. It is situate about five miles from London-bridge, and near to extensive estates on which buildings are being rapidly erected. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WIRE and CHILD, solicitors, 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City. Also, on the same estate, valuable frontages of BUILDING LAND, on long leases. Apply as above.

VALUABLE BRICK and TILE WORKS, equal to two millions a season, with plant, kiln, sheds, and TWO COTTAGES, on six acres of ground, having a depth of 15 feet of clear yellow brick earth, and beneath it an unlimited depth of strong tile-clay, approached by good public roads; 14 miles from the railway station at Esher, Surrey, and within three miles of wharfage on the River Thames. The Waterworks Companies and the several extensive building operations in the immediate neighbourhood, afford demand for more than all that can be produced.—For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN DAWSON, Land and Estate Agent, Marlborough Chambers, 49, Pall Mall, and Kingston-on-Thames.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high-pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH-PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BECK'S WHARF, ISLEWORTH.

Builders having works to execute south-west of London, will find a good supply upon this wharf, on reasonable terms, with every convenience for speedy loading by travelling cranes, either into barges or carriages. Portland, Caen, Bath, and Yorkshire Block Stone, always in stock; Landings, Paving, &c. Also, Marble in Slab, Chimney-pieces, &c. Slab and Roofing Slates from the Penrhyn Quarries. Timber, Deals, Limes, Cements, Clay Goods, &c.—N.B. This wharf is very near the St. Margaret's estate.

HANCOCK'S PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING, HOSE-PIPES, WASHERS, and SOCKET-RINGS, for H.C-water, steam, and Gas-pipes. Packing for Engines, both round and flat. Solid Rubber Cord of all sizes. Vulcanized Rubber Door springs; also Vulcanized India rubber, in sheets, tares and four feet wide, of any thickness. Billiard Cushions and Rubber Strips cut to any pattern for bagatelle boards. Diving-dresses of superior make, and improved Vulcanized Rubber Supply pipes for ditto. Air-beds, Pillows, and Cushions; also inflating Portable Baths, Bed-chairs, Invalid Cushions, made to any size and shape to order.—All orders and letters carefully attended to, by application at his manufactory, to JAMES LYNE HANCOCK, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

WILLIAM BARRATT, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, WAKEFIELD.

*** Plans and estimates furnished.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, of superior tone, truer in form, and at less cost, than has hereto fore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheels ready for hying. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.

(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, *Sole Manufacturers.*

This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint Grinders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Wholesale under Brand), either in the dry state or ground in Oil.

Zinc Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands pre-eminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and innoxious qualities, is peculiarly applicable to first-class Decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and hence its preservative properties for that Metal, whether employed for Marine or other purposes. It is now ground in Colours, and may be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it sets harder, is consequently more durable, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

PRICE LIST AND TESTIMONIALS FORWARDED IN ANSWER TO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

MESSRS. CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, 39, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

F. McNEILL and CO. of LAMB'S-BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW, LONDON, Manufacturers and ONLY Patentees of

THE PATENT ASPHALTED FELT, FOR ROOFING HOUSES, VERANDAHS, SHEDS, &c.

Patronized by

HER MAJESTY'S WOODS AND FORESTS,
HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSION OF CUSTOMS,
HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
HONOURABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE,
HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,

And by the most eminent members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland; at whose great national shows it has been exhibited, and OBTAINED THE PRIZE, for being the best and cheapest article for roofing; also used for under slates at the Royal Agricultural Society's House, in Hanover-square. Its advantages are lightness, warmth, durability, and economy. It is impervious to rain, snow, and frost, and a non-conductor of heat and sound. The Felt can be cut to any length, by 32 inches wide. The price is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. Samples, with full directions as to its uses and the manner of applying it, with TESTIMONIALS, some of them of seven years' experience, from Architects, Builders, Noblemen, and Gentlemen who have extensively used it, sent free to any part of the town or country. A Depôt for the Felt, for covering Boilers, &c. is also manufactured, by which a saving of about 25 per cent. in fuel is effected. The TRADE are respectfully enjoined to send their orders DIRECT to the FACTORY, as the surest means of being supplied with the genuine article, and in lengths best suited to their roofs. They are likewise CAUTIONED AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION, as the Felt only works in Great Britain, where the above roofing is made are F. McNEILL and CO.'s Manufactories, LAMB'S BUILDINGS, BUNHILL-ROW. Roofs covered with the Felt to be seen at the Factory, also the new Vice-Chancellor's Courts, the passages and offices leading to Westminster Hall, and other buildings at the New Houses of Parliament.—A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.

DOULTON AND WATTS,

LAMBETH POTTERY, LONDON.

REGISTERED CLOSET-PANS IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE.

JOHN DOULTON, BROTHERS, AND CO. LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S.

STONE WARE PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS TRAPS, &c.

TERRA COTTA VASES, CHIMNEY-TOPS, &c. FIRE-CLAY FLUE PIPES

May also be had as follows:—

LIVERPOOL—STORES, 70, SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GLASGOW.....J. A. Mathieson, Hope-street.	CARLISLE .....C. Armstrong, Lowther-street
DUBLIN.....Robt. Lovely, Foolbeg-street.	WHITEHAVEN ...Hugh Todhunter.
CORK.....W. N. Brash, Dean-street.	COCKERMOUTH..John Bird.
WATERFORD.....J. Sparrow and Co	QUEENSEY .....Guerin Brothers.
CARNARVON ....Jno. Jackson.	LONDONDERRY..W and A. M'Elvee.
PRESTON .....J. Armstead, Hudson-street.	WIGAN .....James Farcliough, King-street.
KENDAL .....Robt. Thompson.	LIMERICK .....W. Burgess and Sons.
BLACKBURN ....W. Hopwood, Clayton-street.	

The most economical and efficient system of drainage is formed with DOULTON'S STONE-WARE PIPES.

Testimonials as to their superiority have been received from the Borough Engineers of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities.

HENRY DOULTON AND CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES,

HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.

DOULTON'S HALF SOCKET DRAIN PIPES,

BY THE USE OF WHICH, PIPES MAY BE REMOVED, THE DRAIN EXAMINED, AND JUNCTIONS INSERTED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TUBES.
THE SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY SOCKET PIPES.

DOULTON AND CO.'S CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS, IN ENAMELLED STONE WARE, WHITE INSIDE, 7s. 6d.

Drawings, with prices, forwarded on application, as above.

TO SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, BRASSFOUNDERS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MAYER, BOULTON, AND CO.

CORNWALLIS POTTERY, STAPLETON-ROAD, BRISTOL.

This is the only Manufactory in the Kingdom for the exclusive production of Plug Closet, Sanitary, and Lavatory Basins of all descriptions.

M. B. and Co. having an intimate knowledge of, as well as a practical acquaintance with, this peculiar business, can manufacture cheaper than any other house. They invite especial attention to their

DRAB HOPPER BASIN AND TRAP, AT 7s. 6d. EACH,

Delivered in any part of the kingdom;

AND WHERE LARGE QUANTITIES ARE REQUIRED, A LIBERAL DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED.

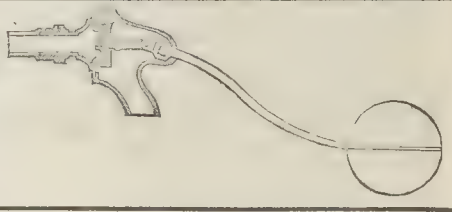
Orders for White, Drab, Marbled, Blue Printed, Enamelled, and Gilt Goods attended to on the shortest notice.

LONDON DEPOT—18 WHARF, CITY-BASIN;
FLINT AND STONE MILLS, FRAMPTON COTTERELL;
AND THE SANITARY POTTERY NAILSEA (Late Counhupes and Co.)

J. TYLOR AND SONS' PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE BALL-VALVES.

These Ball-valves can be recommended with the greatest confidence as the most powerful and easy action Ball-valve ever offered to the public. They are entirely free from all those objections of fittings such as spindles, slides, and cylinder fittings, so fatal to Ball-valves generally. They are perfectly quiet in action, and cannot by any means stick fast, there being no point of friction in their construction. They are so arranged as to act against the power of closing against the column of water whenever required, and are warranted to stand any known pressure of water

	½ inch	¾ inch	1 inch	1¼ inch
Complete with Balls.—Plain shank	5s.	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	12s. 6d. each.
" " Screw ferrule	6s.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	14s. 6d. each.



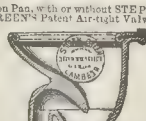
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

N.B. Architects are respectfully informed that these are correct prices for inserting in specifications.

J. TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

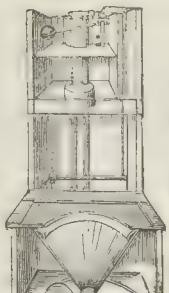
Superior Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Bends Junctions, Traps, &c. Hopper and other Pans, with best White Glaze inside.

Syphon Pan, with or without STEPHEN GREEN'S Patent Air-tight Valve.



Registered Flushing Basin,—the most effective Syphon-trap yet offered to the public.

STEPHEN GREEN, IMPERIAL POTTERIES, LAMBETH.



This effective article has not any Crank or Wire to get out of order, and is all complete and ready for use, and may be seen in operation at STEPHEN GREEN'S Manufactory, Lambeth

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS

TO THE EFFICIENT WORKING OF

STEPHEN GREEN'S

PATENT SYPHON FLUSHING BASIN,

AND

SELF-ACTING CLOSET CONNECTIONS.

Oxford, November, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen of your Closets having been put into operation at Christ Church College, I have great pleasure in giving you my testimony as to their efficiency and simplicity.

HENRY J. UNDERWOOD, Architect.
R. S. HOGGAR, Engineer.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Patent Syphon Flushing Basin, with Self-acting Closet Connections. There are several fixed here, which have been in use for upwards of twelve months, giving perfect satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

ASPHALTE.—GERVASE FOOTTIT Trinidad Asphalte Works, Rotherhithe: established 1834 Every description of Flooring laid with the above durable material in the best manner. Asphalte for Railway Arches, 30s. per ton. Importer of Trinidad Asphalte.
Shipping Depôt, Devon Haytor Wharf, Rotherhithe.
G. H. CLARK, Agent.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. per SQUARE YARD.—Basements, Foot-walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of Pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed. Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, PORCONCEAL'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, MONUMENT CHAMBERS, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL. N.B. Country Agents, and Railway Engineers and Contractors, supplied with the best Bitumen for covering Bridges and Arches.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the exception and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 5s. 10s. 15s. and 20s. gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements; are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 20,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. CHANY beg to call attention to their large Stock of Water-closets (spring valve and common), Glazed Hopper Basins, Traps, and all articles used in sanitary improvements.
N.B. Pumps, and Brass-work of every description.
34, Clifton-street, Finsbury-square.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. Particulars forwarded on application.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES, &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES

FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 16 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. MORRELL, BLACK LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURER, No. 149, Fleet-street, London.

These Pencils are prepared in various degrees of hardness and shades

H H H H for drawing on wood.	F F light and shading.
H H H for architectural use.	F for general use.
H H for engineering.	B black for shading.
H for sketching.	B B ditto ditto.
H B hard and black for drawing lines.	B B B ditto ditto.
M medium.	B B B B ditto ditto.

Sold by all the principal Stationers in town or country.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter, received from Mr C. Hacker, surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—"Office of Works, Woburn-park, Jan. 10, 1852. In answer to your inquiries, respecting the gutta percha tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. Yours, &c. C. Hacker." N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for jouning tubes, lining tanks, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.—The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

JENNINGS'S PATENT DRAIN-PIPES
REMOVE THE OBJECTIONS TO PIPE-DRAINAGE.

At the Institute of Engineers, during the discussion on Pipe-drainage, Mr. Robert Stevenson, when speaking on the subject, said, "He looked upon the Pipe-drainage of a Town as one HUGE MACHINE, *that was neither capable of Examination nor Repair."*

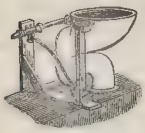
A Town Drained by JENNINGS'S PIPES can be examined at any Point, and Junctions introduced, without breaking up, or in any way disturbing the general line of Drainage.

Engineers and Architects describing these Pipes will have the GREAT SATISFACTION of knowing that their Drainage can be as easily examined as the Contents of a Tea-pot.

SEVERAL LOCAL BOARDS of HEALTH have adopted these PIPES, and they have done so unanimously; and for Public or Private Works the Patentee has now FIFTEEN MILES of PIPES ORDERED.

GEORGE JENNINGS begs to inform all interested in SANITARY PROGRESS that he is now turning his attention to the MANUFACTURE of ARTICLES in EARTHENWARE, and he hopes, by the aid of machinery, properly applied, to produce his PATENT PIPES at LESS COST THAN THE OLD-FASHIONED DRAIN-PIPES.

JENNINGS'S PATENT CLOSETS, TRAPS, SLUICE-VALVES, &c.
ARE FREE FROM ALL COMPLICATION—NO WIRES OR CRANKS.

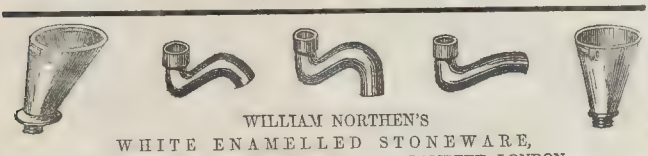


ANY NUMBER OF CLOSETS SUPPLIED FROM ONE SERVICE-PIPE, AND THEY ARE AS READILY FIXED AS A COCK TO A SINK, UNDER HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.

Architects furnished with references of the highest order.

Particulars of JENNINGS'S DRAIN-PIPES, WATER-CLOSETS, URINALS, LAVATORIES, SLUICE VALVES, FIRE COCKS, GULLY TRAPS, SHOP-SHUTTER SHOES, &c. &c. can be had free on application, or by post if two postage stamps are inclosed to

GEORGE JENNINGS, SANITARY ENGINEER,
29, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.



WILLIAM NORTHEN'S
WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE,
UNION POTTERY, 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH, LONDON.

W. N. solicits an inspection of his IMPROVED WHITE ENAMELLED STONEWARE CLOSET PANS, being an entire new description of stoneware, perfectly vitrified and highly glazed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.

SAME PRICE AS BROWN STONEWARE—7s. 6d. Pan and Trap. WITH BLUE INSIDE, ENAMEL, 1s. extra.

HENRY MILLICHAMP, Manufacturer of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN-PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c.
65, PRINCES-STREET, LAMBETH, and BRUNTON'S WHARF POTTERY, COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap. 7s. 6d. each.

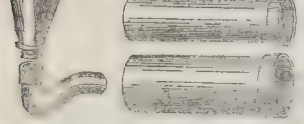
Watercloset Pan with Syphon-Trap connected, price 7s. 6d. each.

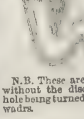
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAIGHT TUBES, IN 2-FEET LENGTHS.

Bends, Elbows, Urinals, Gully-Traps, Flap-Traps, Syphon-Traps, &c. always kept in Stock.

DRAWINGS and LIST of PRICES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

JAMES STIFF, MANUFACTURER of GLAZED STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, TRAPS, &c. 39, HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON. Established 1751.
Water-Closet Pans, with Syphon Traps, 7s. 6d. each.
STRAIGHT TUBES, in Socket Joints, in Two Feet Lengths.





The great advantages attending the use of these articles are now so generally understood, as to render any enumeration of them almost superfluous. Their cheapness, efficiency, and durability, are universally admitted; while the rapidly increasing demand for them proves their estimated superiority over every other kind hitherto before the public for similar purposes.

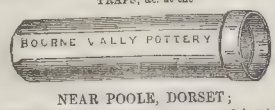
Inspection is invited to an assorted Stock of Drain Tubes, of every form and size, adapted to the various situations for which they may be required; as also to the WATER-CLOSET PANS OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, and interior glaze, far surpassing any other manufactured of Brown Stone Ware.

N.B. These are made without the discharge-hole being turned downwards.

May be had also at Messrs. GLADDISH'S LIME WHARFS, Pedlar's-acre, Westminster-bridge, City-road Wharf, City Basin; Dock-head, Bermondsey; Danver's Wharf, foot of Battersea-bridge, Chelsea; Pratt Wharf, King's-road, Camden New Town; J. TURNER, 2, South Wharf, Praed-street, Paddington; COLWILL, Brothers, 39, Bridges-street, Covent Garden; and at EDWARD COOK'S, 94, Wardour-street, Oxford-street

Drawings and List of Prices will be forwarded free, on application.

SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, CLOSET-PANS, TRAPS, &c. at the

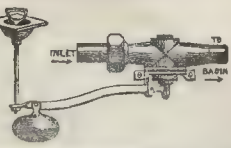


NEAR POOLE, DORSET;

These Pipes being made under immense pressure by patented machinery, and burnt by intense heat to an unusual degree of hardness, are very far superior to the best ware hitherto manufactured in Hants and Dorset, they are made of clay of the finest quality, the produce of the estate, and will bear comparison with any Pipes in the kingdom, and can be had upon application to

THE AGENTS:
Mr. G. S. WHITTON, 17 and 18, Princes-street, Lambeth, London;
Mr. J. S. HUDSON, the Pottery, Bournemouth, Poole;
Where a large stock is always kept on hand.

LAMBERT'S SELF-CLOSING LAVATORY AND CLOSET-VALVE

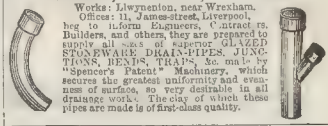


Is adapted for high or low pressure, and for any kind of BASIN. Many hundreds are in use under complicated pressure from 100 to 300 feet; they are found to be exceedingly durable, and are cheaper than common cocks. Manufactured only by the Patentees,
THOS. LAMBERT and SON,
Brass Founders and Engineers,
Corner of Short-street, New Cut, Lambeth.

MANUFACTURERS of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES, Bends, Junctions, &c.; also FIRE BRICKS, Vitrified Blue Bricks as used by her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers, White Fire Clay, Paving Bricks, &c. &c. Agents, CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 6, South Wharf, Paddington, London.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS
DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, PANS, TRAPS, &c. at very low prices.—T. & W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road. Patent Sinks, &c. Dorchester untiles, and laidies slates. A list of prices sent free on application.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO.
Works: Llwynmelin, near Wrexham.
Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool,
beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery, which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.



PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, combined with cistern, cranks, wire, lead trap, &c. Any number of Closets can be supplied from one main.

Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER CLOSETS patronised by the Board of Ordnance, Government, and other large public establishments, and adopted in numerous private mansions. Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Every specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 28, Old Fish-street, near St. Paul's, London.

HENRY TURNER, 2, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON,

5s. Traps, 2a 6d. 5s.

Manufacturer of Closet Basins and Traps, yellow outsides, with white insides. These are warranted to be the most durable earthenware now manufactured. A list of shapes and prices sent free, on application. A large stock of Plug Basins of every variety.

ISAAC PARRY'S POTTERIES, Copperas-lane, Church-street, Deptford, Kent, begs to invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to his extensive assortment of articles in the GLAZED STONEWARE, for sanitary and other purposes; likewise Red Drain-pipes, Chimney-pots, &c. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.
HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Kenzie's Rotator Valve, Water-closet." This water-closet is the most safe, and at the same time most efficient yet introduced for high service, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of internal leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

DAVID MOUNTAGUE,
MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, Jars, Bottles, and every article in Stone Ware on advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Falcon-wharf, 30, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—The valuable Stock of a Brickfield at Claygate, one mile and a half from the Esher Railway Station, and within three miles of Wharfage on the Thames.

MR. JOHN DAWSON will SELL by AUCTION upon the PREMISES (Mr Alderton's Brick and Tile Works Claygate, on THURSDAY, 23th JANUARY, 1855, at ELEVEN o'clock, the useful and important lots, about 300 000 BRICKS of various kinds, viz.: grey and rough stock-rough stock and place, stone radiated bricks for sewers, paving-bricks, 10 and 12 inch rain-tiles, plain and ridge tiles, drain-tiles and land drain-pipes, &c. To be viewed during a few days before the auction. Catalogues, on the premises; and at Mr. John Dawson's Offices, Kingston-on-Thames, and Marlborough-chambers, 49, Pall-mall.

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.—Materials of a Mansion.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 2, Bloomsbury-square, on FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, at TWELVE, the MATERIALS and FITTINGS of a MANSION and OFFICES, comprising a large quantity of sound timber, capital flooring, doors, sashes, panelling, several large, well executed oil paintings, on the walls and ceiling of the grand staircase, in carved oak frames; several tons of lead, stone paving, modern iron railing, the excellent sound brickwork, and other effects. May be viewed one day previous, and catalogues had on the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, Westminster, or Coal Exchange.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. BARTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES Suspension-bridge Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 4th, at TWELVE o'clock a large WROUGHT-IRON TANK, a heavy CAST-IRON CRANE, a large CARRONADE, mounted with iron carriage and wheels, now lying at the Haymarket, Newington Causeway

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

EXTENSIVE well-seasoned STOCK-IN-TRADE of a TIMBER MERCHANT.—Messrs. BARTON and SON have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION upon the PREMISES, Suspension Bridge Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, by order of the Executrix, on THURSDAY, JAN 4, at TWELVE o'clock, the undermentioned Stock of New TIMBER and MAHOGANY, viz :—

- 66 loads of Swede Timber
- 200 yellow Memel Planks
- 1,000 Spruce Deals
- 1,200 white and yellow Bottoms
- 50 Christiana Deals
- 200 P ne Planks
- 300 Elm Stocks.

A quantity of Beech and Birch, Honduras Mahogany, and Wainscot. Also, a six-ton Crane, lying at the Stot Tower Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth. Catalogues had at the wharf, and of the Auctioneers. May be viewed.

No. 7, Cheltenham place, Westminster-road, Lambeth.

LYDSTEP HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—A rare and first-rate BUILDING INVESTMENT, TO BE LET, for a long term of years, or on lives from Michaelmas next, about SEVEN ACRES of LAND, replete with lime and building-stone, and other advantages, rendering the erection of houses of comparatively trifling expense, and of a character quite in keeping with the requirements of the times. Lydstep Haven is situate in a most romantic bay, within half an hour's drive of Tenby, which popular watering-place now overflows with visitors. This most advantageous building estate is equal to freehold, and the picturesquely slopes down to the beautiful beach, whose shore is admirably adapted for sea bathing. The rocks of Lydstep are bold and romantic. The height of the island of Caldy present magnificent and beautiful features of interest from Lydstep Haven, whose climate is the same as that of Tenby. Greenhouse plants, without shelter, flourish in the open air throughout the year. The steamers plying between Bristol, Tenby, and Ireland, offer cheap, swift, and pleasing modes of transit to and from this charming bay, while the Pembroke Railway Company's railway to Lydstep Haven is one of the most desirable and easily-reached localities for bathing in the principality. For terms and every information, apply to WALKER AUGUSTUS HOLCOMBE, Esq. Solicitor, 30, Chancery-lane, London.

TO ENGINEERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a small FACTORY, with engine and boiler, screw-cutting lathe, punching and shearing press, three fires, with fan and tools complete: including benches, vices, &c. Apply to AUGUSTUS SMITH, Engineering Auctioneer and Valuer, 255, Blackfriars-road, near the bridge.

BUILDING-GROUND, BRIGHTON.—TO BE LET, a very eligible FRONTAGE for THREE or FOUR HOUSES in Broad-street, immediately contiguous to the Marine-parade and Chain pier, where houses are much in requisition. Full particulars and terms may be obtained of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, Surveyors, No. 44, Upper Baker-street, London.

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Lease. Money advanced to respectable builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion-street, Richmond.

LAND TO BE LET for Building purposes about three acres, in an elevated situation, a few minutes' walk from the Wandsworth Railway Station, on the Richmond line. A plan may be seen, and particulars obtained of Messrs CADOGAN, Surveyors, Picket-place, Temple-bar.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TO LET, PLOTS of BUILDING GROUND, in the best part of Kentish Town, to respectable parties who can give satisfactory references. Money and materials will be advanced.—For particulars, apply to Mr. DYE, 75, Carlton-road, Grafton-road, Kentish Town

VERY desirable and most eligible PREMISES and FACTORY TO BE LET, free dock near, 10-horse engine, shafting, drums, fixtures, gas-fittings, &c erected and upwards. To be viewed, and particulars had on the Premises, 75 and 76, Broad-street, near Lambeth Steamboat Pier.

TO SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF (with or without stock), in consequence of the death of the proprietor, a BUSINESS, established twenty-five years, in the above line, with one of the best connections among the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood. Apply for particulars, to Mr HENSLEY, Broadway, Worcestershire, or to Mr. FRENCH, 138, High-street, Cheltenham.

DARLINGTON.—TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, situate within three minutes' walk of the market-place. The house is of recent construction, and comprises an inclosing and lobby, drawing-room, and cellars on the basement floor, the ground floor, with eight bed-rooms and a nursery above. A vacated. The ornamental grounds and gardens extend over about five acres. The purchaser may also have if required an additional quantity of land, with a two and four-stalled stable, single and double coach-house, harness room, garden-shed, and vinery. For particulars, apply at the offices of Mr GEORGE MASON, Central Buildings, where a plan of the house and grounds may be seen.—Darlington, December 8, 1854.

TO MASONS, BRICKLAYERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE of a SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with shew-room and workshop, good yard, 60 feet long, and large entrance to same. Eighteen years unexpired. Rent, 20l per annum. Terms very low.—Apply 31, John-street, Tichfield-terrace, St. John's-wood

TO BE SOLD, in the neighbourhood of Highbury, some PEPPERCORN GROUND-RENTS, paying 5 per cent.—Inquire of F. J. Home Villa, Hamilton-place, Highbury. Also, several genteel Private Houses for Sale.—Apply as above.

TO BE SOLD, within a few minutes' walk of the Kilburn Station, on the North-Western Railway, and immediately adjacent to the intended line of the Hampstead Junction Railway, about EIGHTEEN ACRES of COPYHOLD LAND, having a frontage next West-end-lane, of more than 600 feet. The Estate, which is beautifully situated, is at present let to a yearly tenant, and immediate possession may be had. The soil is capable of being made into bricks; and a specimen of the earth may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. WIGG, POWNALL, and WIGG, 7, Bedford-row, where lithographed plans, and further particulars, may be obtained; or of R. B. ARMSTRONG, Esq. 8, Staple Inn.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS of FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING SOCIETIES, and OTHERS having LAND or HOUSES TO DISPOSE OF, can forward particulars of the same no charge made only when sold, and then a small commission, to Messrs POOLE and COMBS, Auctioneers, Valuers, and House and Estate Agents, 79, Bishopsgate-street Within, London

IMPORTANT to LANDOWNERS, BUILDERS, &c. desirous of quickly Disposing of Estates, without the publicity or expenses of an auction.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM TAYLER, 1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, Offices for Effecting Sales, Purchases, Mortgages, or Leases of Landed and House Property, on a very moderate commission.—A printed form for furnishing him, with the requisite particulars, and containing his terms, will be forwarded as directed on receipt of two postage stamps.—Life Assurances effected in nearly all the Offices by his agency without extra charge to the assured, to whom the peculiar features of each Office will be explained, and much trouble saved. Office hours, Nine to Eight.

TO ENGINEERS, MILL-OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

AUGUSTUS SMITH, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c. 255, Blackfriars-road, two doors from Holland-street, having had seventeen years' practice in the selling and valuing of all kinds of engines, machinery, lathes mechanics and engineering tools, plants, &c. respectfully solicits a share of patronage in the above line. The most satisfactory references given if required, and all accounts settled the day after delivery; also a free registry kept of all engines, boilers, and machinery for sale by private contract.

TO BUILDERS.—A very compact Business in this line, with good jobbing connexion, for IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL; is situate in the neighbourhood of Pimlico, and has been established upwards of thirty years Premium moderate; with accommodation if required and satisfactory reasons given for retiring.—Apply to Messrs BENNETT and KELLY, Builders Auctioneers, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

MONEY.—84,000l. to be advanced in several sums at 3½ to 5 per cent according to amount required.—Particulars to be sent in writing only to N. WHITE, Esq Architect 38, Lincoln's-inn fields, London.

MONEY on LOAN, at 3l. per Cent. per Annum.—ARNEWAY'S CHARITY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Charity are enabled to lend out the Trust Moneys to poor occupiers or traders resident within the Old and Liberty of Westminster, but is to say, within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, St. Anne, Soho, St. Clement Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, St. Martin in the Fields, St. Paul, Covent-garden, and St. Paul, Covent-garden The amount of each loan is not to exceed 100l. is to bear interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, and is to be secured by the bond of the borrower, with two sureties. Printed Forms of Application, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying personally, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock in the day, at the office of the Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park.

By order, EDWARD S. STEPHENSON, Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees.

NOTE.—The Trustees meet on the second Wednesday in every month, to consider such applications for loans as have been sent in one clear week at the least before the first day of the month.—The sureties must be unexceptionable.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY.
73, Lombard-street, and 23, Connaught-terrace.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Mallus, esq. Q.C. M.P. | Richard Spooner, esq. M.P.
James Fuller Madox, esq. | John Campbell Renton, esq.
William Wilberforce, esq.

A reduction of 25 per cent. has been made on the premiums of all policies of five years' standing.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No 11, Lombard-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Walter R. Farquhar, bart. Chairman.
Francis Hart Dyke, esq. Deputy Chairman.

Henry Hulse Berens, esq.	Stewart Marjoribanks, esq.
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John Loch, esq.	Henry Vigne, esq.

AUDITORS.

A. W. Robarts, esq.	Henry Sykes Thornton, esq.
Lewis Loyd, jun. esq.	John Henry Smith, esq.

SECRETARY.—Geo Keys, esq.
ACTUARY.—Griffith Davies, esq. F.R.S.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future insurers four-fifths of the profits, with quinquennial division, or a low rate of premium, without participation of profits.

The next division of profits will be declared in June, 1859, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1854, will be allowed to share in the profits.

At the several past divisions of profits made by this Company, the reversionary bonuses added to the policies from one-half the profits amounted, on an average of the different ages, to about one per cent per annum on the sums insured, and the total bonuses added at the four septennial divisions exceeded 770,000l.

FOREIGN RISKS. The extra premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their lives at the tabular premiums, may have their lives taken at extra premiums.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such Policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 5l.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.

Medical fees paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.

Notice is hereby given, That Fire Policies which expire at Christmas must be renewed within fifteen days at this office, or with Mr SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LOMBARD-STREET & CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, established in 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.

Decimus Burton, esq.	William James Lancaster, esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, esq.	John Dorrien Magens, esq.
William Cotton, esq.	J. Masterman, esq. M.P.
John Doratt, esq.	John Petty Muspratt, esq.
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James Alexander Gordon, esq.	George Stanley Repton, esq.
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James Horne, esq.	

AUDITORS.

John Davis, esq. | William Hammond, esq.
John Hodgson, esq.

SECRETARIES.

Wilmer Harris, esq. | George William Lovell, esq.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR. John Shaw, esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Dawes and Sons, Angel-court.

Insurances against loss by fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of property, in every part of the world, on the most favourable terms.

Persons insuring with the Phœnix Company are not liable to make good the losses of others, as is the case in some offices.

Insurances with this Company expiring at Christmas must be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void

Receipts are now ready at the principal Offices, Lombard-street, and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established in 1838.)

MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Company for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Finsbury-square. W. S. YARDY, Manager.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of pupils, at one guinea per quarter, which includes drawing materials, instruments, colours, paper, drawing-boards, squares, &c. and instruction in architectural and civil engineering and colouring, making finished and working drawings, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, estimating, &c &c.—For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. at the Offices.

THE ARCHITECTS', BUILDERS', CIVIL ENGINEERS', and MACHINISTS' DRAWING ESTABLISHMENT, for giving practical instruction in architecture, civil engineering, measuring and valuing buildings, land, &c.; also, for teaching architectural, mechanical, and water-colour drawing of every description. Morning Classes, Ten till Four; Evening, Six till Nine, or Seven till Ten. Saturdays excepted.—Detail Prospectuses to be had on application at the Offices of the Establishment, 15, Old-street, City-road.

T. J. HILL, Architect, Conductor of the Classes.

NOTICE.—The DRAWINGS executed by the students during the past year, of the Architects, Builders, Civil Engineers, and Machinists' Drawing Classes, will be EXHIBITED in the CLASS-ROOMS of the establishment, 15, Old-street, City-road, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of DECEMBER instant, from TWELVE till NINE a.m. each day. The attention of all interested in drawing is called to the above exhibition, as affording an opportunity of ascertaining the class of drawing studied at this establishment.

T. J. HILL, Architect, Conductor of the Classes.

CHEMICAL SCHOOL.—The CHEMICAL SCHOOL of the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square, will RE-OPEN, under the Superintendence of Mr. G. F. Ansell, on MONDAY, the 1st of JANUARY, 1855. There are Four Annual Sessions of ten weeks each. Hours of attendance for Morning Pupils, from Ten to One, and from Two to Five; for Evening Pupils, from Eight to Ten daily, except Saturdays. Pupils may enter at half-time, that is to say, Morning Pupils for three days of the week, both morning and afternoon, or for five days of weekly attendance for the morning, or for the afternoon only. Evening Pupils may enter as Half-time pupils for three days of the week, the hours being arranged to suit the convenience of those who have but a portion of their time at disposal.—For further particulars, apply at the Laboratory of the Institution. Analyses conducted.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.—JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, Westminster-Bridge-road, Lambeth (next the Astley's Theatre), begs to call attention to his Stock of Instruments manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality and workmanship. Rules, scales, tapes, &c. at equally low prices. A detailed price-list will be immediately forwarded, free, on application.

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr. S. BARLOW, 7, Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3 p.m.); or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW Office for Patents, Duke-place, Exchange, Manchester.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD L. PARAIRE is desirous of Meeting Gentlemen who require COLOURED ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS External, Internal, Isometrical Perspectives got up; outlines of same neatly coloured, with background, on terms that will insure approval. Temporary assistance given in getting up Plans, Elevations Sections, Detail, and Working Drawings.—Mr. E. P. also invites a consideration in his charge where competition drawings prove unsuccessful.

Address, 8, Rathbone-place.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services to Sketch Backgrounds, Lands-apes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 39, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's-Park.—Admission, 1s. The original PANORAMA of LONDON by DAY, as exhibited daily, from Half past Ten till Five. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON by NIGHT, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Half past Four, and during the evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany-street.—Now Open, with a COLOSSAL MOVING DIORAMA of the CITY and BAY of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the Great Eruption of 79, and present state of the excavated City, painted by Mr McNevin, from sketches taken by himself on the spot. Open Daily at Eight o'clock, with appropriate music and description. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of COX (Brothers and WYMAN), 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 23, 1854.

The Builder,

A JOURNAL FOR THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, and Collection of Patents, Manufactures, &c connected with Architecture is NOW OPEN at the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, for students and others desiring to come frequently, 2s. 6d.; Catalogues, 6d.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } Hon. Secs.
JAS. EDMESTON, Jun. }

BOARD of TRADE, DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.—AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN OBTAINING EXAMPLES FOR INSTRUCTION.—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having resolved to furnish examples to schools in accordance with the plan adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, and to discontinue the practice of keeping a stock of such articles at the Department, Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of JANUARY, 1855, examples will not be supplied directly from the Department of Science and Art as at present, but through agents in London and the provinces. Forms of application for aid, and further information may be obtained at the offices, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, London.

Marlborough House, 30th Nov. 1854.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the next ordinary Meeting, January 8, a Paper "On the Seven Cares of Architectural Practice," postponed from December 18, will be read by Mr. Young.

The Class of Design will meet on January 12. Subject for sketch, a Gothic Roof.

ARTHUR CATES. } Hon. Secs.
Lyon's-inn Hall, Strand. T. W. GOODMAN. }

COMPETITIONS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

TOXTETH PARK (near Liverpool), GENERAL CEMETERY.—NOTICE.—The BURIAL BOARD of TOXTETH PARK, hereby give notice, that the time for receiving Plans and Designs for Enclosing, Laying Out, and Draining the proposed Public Cemetery, with the necessary buildings to be erected thereon, is EXTENDED to the 23rd day of JANUARY next.—By order of the Board,

Public Office, Toxteth Park, J. ROWLAND, Clerk
Dec. 14, 1854.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the Parishes of the Holy Trinity, Saint Peter, and All Saints, in DORCHESTER, in the county of Dorset, is desirous of receiving PLANS, DESIGNS, and ESTIMATES, comprising ground plans, sections and elevations, for LAYING OUT a NEW BURIAL-GROUND of four and a half acres (the plan of which can be seen in my office, in the High-street, Dorchester), Enclosing the Ground, Building a Lodge, with Entrance-Gates, and Building Two Chapels, one to be consecrated and one not. The party whose plans, &c. may be approved will, at the discretion of the Board either have the superintendence of the works or be paid 15l. 15s. for the plans, designs, and estimates, which must be delivered at my office, free of expense, without the architect's name, but with a motto, on or before the 16th day of JANUARY, 1855. A sealed letter containing real name and address should accompany each design, and those not approved will be returned.—By order,

HENRY LOCK, Clerk to the Board.

High East-street, Dorchester, Dec. 19, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

THE BURIAL BOARD for the PARISH of WEYMOUTH REGIS, in the County of Dorset, is desirous of receiving PLANS, DESIGNS, and ESTIMATES for preparing ground plans, sections, and elevations for LAYING OUT a NEW BURIAL-GROUND, containing five acres, with a Road, a Building a Lodge, with entrance-gates, and Two Chapels. The person whose plan may be approved of will, in the discretion of the Board, either have the superintendence of the works, or be paid 15l. 15s. for the plans, designs, and estimates. The person who prepares, in the judgment of the Board the second best plan, will be paid 5l. 5s. All plans, &c. must be sent to my office free of expense, without the author's name, but with a motto, before TWELVE o'clock on TUESDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY next. A sealed letter, containing the real name and address, should accompany each design.

GEORGE ANDREWS, Clerk to the Board.

Weymouth, Dec. 20, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE to BUILDERS.—The Commanding Royal Engineer of the Dover District hereby gives Notice that sealed TENDERS will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 16th day of JANUARY, 1855, from Persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Honourable Board of Ordnance for the following WORKS at DOVER CASTLE, viz. FITTING UP the CLIFF CASEMATES as BARRACKS, including the Construction of Ablution Rooms, Privies, and Urinals, and the Improvement of the Ventilation Shafts. Plans and specifications of the works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Dover, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 28th DECEMBER, 1854, to the 13th JANUARY, 1855 Sundays excepted. The party whose Tender may be accepted for the work will be required to enter into a bond with two eligible securities, jointly and separately, to be bound under a penalty of 1,000l. for the due performance of the contract. Tenders for the above works to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Board of Ordnance Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London," and endorsed "Tender for Works at Dover Castle."

N.B. The Board of Ordnance reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the Tenders.

Royal Engineer Office, Dover, December 13 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for BUILDING BARRACKS and STABLES for Royal Artillery, to be erected at Devonport; with separate Tenders for the Asphalte Work, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before NOON of THURSDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, at Noon, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, and endorsed "Tender for Artillery Barracks, Devonport," on the left-hand corner of the envelope. The Royal Artillery Barracks comprise a building containing six officers' quarters and servants' rooms; a range of stables with harness-rooms, artificers' stores, sick-room, and addenda thereto, may be seen, forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, between the hours of NINE and FOUR o'clock, from TUESDAY, the 19th inst. to SATURDAY, the 6th of JANUARY next, Sundays and Christmas-day excepted.

Royal Engineer Office, Devonport, 13th Dec. 1854.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the following SERVICES at Bull Point viz.—

1. Building Cottages for a Foreman and Sixteen Labourers;
2. Building a Cook-house and Wash house for the Crews of the two Powder Vessels, with Privy and Urinal;
3. Building an Office for the Ordnance Storekeeper;
4. Building a Civil Watch-house and a Shed for Waggons;
5. Building a Warder's Lodge and a Shoe-house;
6. Building an Engine-house;
7. Building a Boat-house;
8. Removing the present Wooden Filling and Examining-house at Kegham to Bull Point;

For SPECIFIC SUMS, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, London, on or before the 27th of JANUARY, 1855. Detailed specifications of the above eight services, and every requisite information, may be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Bull Point, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'clock, from the 9th JANUARY next to the 25th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

Royal Engineer Offices, Devonport, 19th December, 1854.

BOSTON CORN EXCHANGE and ATHENÆUM.—TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Directors of the Boston Corn Exchange Company are desirous to CONTRACT for the ERECTION in Boston of a CORN EXCHANGE, ATHENÆUM, and other buildings connected therewith, according to certain plans, drawings, and specifications which will be open for inspection at the office of the Clerks to the Company, in High-street, Boston, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock on any day from MONDAY, the 18th of DECEMBER inst. to TUESDAY, the 2nd of JANUARY next, inclusive, where, or of the Architects, Messrs. DELLAMY and HARDY, Lincoln, and Mr. Martin of Boston, may be obtained Forms of Tenders for the execution of the work, endorsed "Tender for Corn Exchange, &c." are to be sent to the Office of the Clerks, in Boston, on or before the 2nd day of JANUARY next. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and security to the satisfaction of the Directors will be required for the due performance of the contract.—By order,

STANILAND and CHAPMAN, Clerks to the Directors.

Boston, Dec. 6, 1854.

TO BRICKMAKERS, SCAVENGERS, AND OTHERS.

THE CROWN ESTATE PAVING COMMISSIONERS do hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS from parties willing to enter into a CON TRACT for the REMOVAL, during the year, commencing on the 16th day of JANUARY, 1855, of DUST, DIRT, CINDERS and ASHES, from the houses, buildings, and premises under their jurisdiction in that respect. Forms of Tenders and further particulars, may be obtained on application at the office, where Tenders, according to such forms, sealed, addressed to the Crown Estate Paving Commissioners, and endorsed "Tender for Dust," are to be left at TWO o'clock precisely, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY 1855.

FRANCIS ADAMS, Clerk to the Commissioners

1, Whitehall-place, Dec 15, 1854

TENDERS for LOOM PIT FLINTS, and CHINA BALLAST.—The Trustees for Improving the Hamlet of Mile-end Old Town, will meet at the Town-house, Mile-end-road, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY next, at SEVEN o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS for CHINA BALLAST and LOOM PIT FLINTS, at so much per yard, drawn and laid down on the roads, or where required, in the Hamlet.—Tenders to be delivered in before the hour of meeting The Trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES SADGROVE, Clerk.

December 26, 1854.

CONTRACTS.

SWANSEA LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH.

WATERWORKS.—To IRONFOUNDERS, PIPELAYERS, and OTHERS. The SWANSEA LOCAL BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following CONTRACTS:—

CONTRACT, No 1.—For the SUPPLY of about 50 TONS of CAST-IRON PIPES, and other CASTINGS.

CONTRACT, No. 2.—For EXCAVATING the GROUND, LAYING and JOINTING about 2,500 LINEAL YARDS of CAST-IRON MAINS, complete. Also for FIXING HYDRANTS, SLUICE VALVES, &c.

Specifications may be seen, and forms of Tenders, Schedules, &c may be obtained (together with any further information required), on application at the Office of the Local Board, Swansea; or at the Offices of ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster.—Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the Clerk of the Local Board, on or before the 8th day of JANUARY, 1855.

EDWARD STRICK, Clerk to the Board.

Swansea, Dec 18, 1854

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, at their Office, Pall-mall, London, on MONDAY, the 8th of JANUARY, 1855, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the ERECTION of a GUN and CARRIAGE SHED, at Hilsea Barracks, in the county of Hants. The plans, specifications, and conditions of a contract for the above works may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to Mr. KIRTON Clerk of Works, after the 28th inst. at this Office, between the hours of TEN and FOUR each day (Sundays excepted). Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the Erection of a Gun and Carriage Shed at Hilsea Barracks, county of Hants."

Royal Engineer Office, Portsmouth, 22nd Dec. 1854.

WANTED, TENDERS for REPAIRING and ALTERING a HOUSE and LECTURE-ROOM. Apply, between TWELVE and TWO, on WEDNESDAY or THURSDAY next, at 23, Camden-street, corner of King street, Camden-town, London

ALL Persons desirous of furnishing Proposals for HEATING the "BRUEN TESTIMONIAL CHURCH," Carlow, will receive full particulars by applying by letter, prepaid, to J. M. DERICK, Esq. Architect, New Church, Carlow.

CLASSES for the Study of CONSTRUCTION, ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL, and ORNAMENTAL DRAWING, are held at the LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, every Monday and Friday evening throughout the year. Charge to Members of the Institute, 4s. per quarter. To Non-Members, 6s. per quarter.

Master, Mr. T. E. KNIGHTLEY.

December 6th, 1854.

THE ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square, are OPEN for the reception of pupils, at one guinea per quarter, which include drawing materials, instruments, colours, paper, drawing-boards, squares, &c. and instruction in architectural and civil engineering, drawing and colouring, making finished and working drawings, preparing specifications, taking out quantities, estimating, &c. &c. For prospectuses, apply to Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, &c. at the Offices.

BUILDING ACCOUNTS, Measurements, Dilapidation Surveys, Quantities, Land Surveys, &c.—Architects, Builders, or Employers, in town or any part of the country, requiring a practical and experienced SURVEYOR, would find prompt and unrivaling attention to any business of this nature, combined with a scale of moderate charges, on application to Mr. A. ANDERSON, Offices, 62, St. Martin's-lane and Acton-hill.

TO ARCHITECTS.

COMPETITION and other DRAWINGS.—Mr. THOMAS S. BOYS, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and author of "The Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Rouen," &c. and of "London as it is," offers his services in Tinting Backgrounds, Landscapes, Perspective Views, Interiors, &c. From the long experience he has had in such subjects, he is fully aware of the points essentially necessary to be attended to. Drawings and designs lithographed in a superior manner.—Address, Mr. BOYS, 32, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

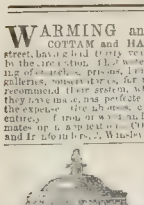
DESIGNS PREPARED for SHOP FRONTS, INTERIOR FITTINGS, and GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ARRANGEMENTS, by Mr. JOHN DWYER, 11, Great Marlborough-street.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS. JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, Westminster Bridge-road, Lambeth near Astley's Theatre, begs to call attention to his Stock of Instruments manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality and workmanship. Rules, scales, flasks, &c. at equally low prices. A detailed price-list will be immediately forwarded, free, on application

A SUPERIOR 12-inch DUMPY LEVEL, by GAMBLE, for SALE, with Tripod and Mahogany and Leather Cases complete, price Nine Guineas.—Apply to JOHN ARCHBUTT, Drawing Instrument Maker, 20, Westminster Bridge road, Lambeth, near Astley's Theatre

SWISS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, equal in quality to the very best London-made instruments, and considerably cheaper.—Apply to Mr S. BARLOW, 6 Thavies-inn, Holborn (between 1 and 3 p.m.) or to Mr. H. B. BARLOW, Office for Patents, Ducie-place, Exchange, Manchester.

WARMING and VENTILATING.—COTTAM and HALLEN, 9, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, have had thirty years' experience, and have warmed by the new system, 150 dwellings, consisting of churches, prisons, lunatic asylums, halls, and staircases, galleries, conservatories, for the houses, &c. can with confidence recommend their system, which, by the numerous improvements they have made, and perfection of the details, can be fixed at the expense the generality of stoves, ranges, and ventilators, and the entrance, flues or warm air of an old wood-engraved Illustrates up to 3 pages free.—COTTAM and HALLEN, Engineers and Ironfounders, 9, Winsley-street, Oxford-street.



SYLVESTER'S HOT WATER STOVES, for Warming Halls, Staircases, Galleries, Stores, Warehouses, Hotels, and Offices, require no Flue, and are safe from all risk of fire

Any number of these Stoves may be fixed from one Boiler, and may be used equally well with Steam or Hot Water.

SYLVESTER'S IMPROVED AIR WARMER

is the most powerful, salubrious, and economical Apparatus ever used for Heating Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Public Buildings, by means of Hot Air.

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For Owners, and Manufacturers of Heating Apparatus, 9, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

HOT AIR, GAS, VESTA, JOYCE'S STEAM STOVES for Heating, and Gas Irons of all shapes, warehousemen, grocers, bakers, and others being at this season demanded. WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to his unrivalled assortment, as a testimony of the ease to every conceivable requirement, is priced from 10s. each to 30 guineas. His variety of register and other stoves is the largest in existence.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from all the various manufactories all that is best and choice in Bronzed, Or-molu, and Chandeliers, adapted for either candles, or Moderator lamps, as well as those suitable for the use of gas. Also a large assortment ON SHOW in one of his TEN LARGE ROOMS and presents a novelty, variety, and purity of taste, not equalled in any other establishment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices as low as those which have been fixed to make his Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz. from 12s. 6d. (two lights) to 16l.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS devoted to the sale of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, such as fenders, stoves, nickel silver plated, and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads, so arranged and classified that purchasers can easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent per post free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39 OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); 1, 2, and 3, NEWMAN STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

DR. ARNOTT'S new OPEN SMOKELESS FIRE-GRATE, having been in use about 18 months, may now be seen in daily operation at CLEDWARDS and SONS', 49, Poland-street, Oxford-street. By this grate a smoky chimney is prevented, no chimney sweeping is required, and a saving of at least thirty-five per cent. is effected in the consumption of coal. This principle is also now carried out with complete success in Kitchen ranges, and hot-air heating stoves. Old grates are altered to this principle.—Prospectus sent on application.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE. BACHHOFFNER and DERRIES'S PATENT. The public is respectfully informed that this fire is now being made for the supply of this unique and beautiful mode of warming private houses, shops, public buildings, &c., so free from dust, ashes, and if needed, from fuel, are all entirely prevented; and in which it presents all the comfort and appearance of an open coal fire, securing at the same time perfect ventilation. To be seen in action at DERRIES'S Office, 149 Regent-street, London.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT a FLUE. JOYCE'S PATENT—Plain, from 12s. to 42s.; Ornamental from 42s. to 70s. Suitable for warehouses, halls, passages, green houses, water closets, shops, or temporary buildings, requiring artificial warmth. To be seen in use at the Office Premises, 5 NASH, Lamb's-conduit-street, 283 Oxford-street, and at Clay Depôt, 116, Newgate-street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the above, 2s. 6d. per bushel. JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE will heat and keep hot for use six flat and Italian irons, with perfect cleanliness, for twelve hours, with one pennyworth of coke or cinders.—Price 14s.

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THE SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE, invented by Dr. ARNOTT, and exhibited by him at the Society of Arts, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, insures perfect combustion of common fuel, requires no fuel, is of cheap construction, requires stoking in general use, and produces by the use of Dr. Arnott's improved Double Valve, a perfect system of Ventilation.—Manufactured by D. and B. BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

ECONOMIC COOKING-STOVE.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. recommend with confidence their IMPROVED COOKING STOVE to the notice of the public. It is neat in its cast-steel in construction, economical, durable, and reliable. For a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel it stands unrivalled, and is peculiarly suitable for large or small families. Its operation daily in the grate and boiler for the supply of hot water, &c. can be seen at the establishment, where ready-made furnishing ironmongery, prices of which are valued free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO., opposite to the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

STOVES for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, HALLS, &c. The one, two, three, and four cylinder Patent SUSPENSION STOVES are the most healthy, Economical, and Powerful BROWN and GREEN Patentees Luton

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Price 6l. 6s.; 9l. 9s.; and 12l. 12s.

ELDRIDGE'S IMPROVED RANGES, with Brick backs, Ovens and Boilers, 3 ft. 20s.; 3 ft. 3 in. 30s.; Extra Strong Wrought Bars, 4s. 6d. per ft. Self-acting Smoke Jacks, which roast 4 lbs. of meat 2 hrs. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; 4 ft. Patent Leamington Kitchens, with Hot Plate, 5l. 5s. Furnace Boilers, 2l. per gallon. J. ELDRIDGE, 28, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street.

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STEPHENSON and PEILL, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, and 17, New Park-street, Southwark, Manufacturers of SUPERCYLINDRICAL and improved CONICAL IRON BOILERS, &c., Conservatories, Hot-houses, Boilers, either on wood or iron, for Steam and Hot Water Apparatus, Hot-air Stoves, Gentlemen's Hot-water Pipes, Chimney Cowls, and every description of Smiths' and Plumbers' Work. Estimates and references of the highest respectability can be given, and full particulars furnished on application.

A Price Current of Prices, with Drawings, and fitted with Tinfoil and Revolving Bars, forwarded free on application.

FIRE-PROOF! FRAUD-PROOF! THIEF-PROOF! PRICE'S IMPROVED WROUGHT IRON PATENT FIRE-PROOF BOOK-SAFES are the cheapest, strongest, and best safeguards in the world against thieves, burglars, and fire.

Descriptive lists of prices, with engravings, may be had from the Manufacturer, Cleveland Safe Works, Wolverhampton; at the London Depôt, 181, Fleet-street; or from his Agents in most of the large towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

A Patent Fire-proof Cash Box, with two drawers, and fitted with Tinfoil and Revolving Bars, 10l. 10s. Price 12l.

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INTERCOLONIAL AND GREAT NORTHERN OF CANADA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY EXHIBITION.

"London and North-Western Railway Company,

"Liverpool, May 1, 1854.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the iron door and locks which I have had from you to secure the strong room at this office, and which completely baffled the efforts of no less than twelve practised thieves, who, during the night of Tuesday and Wednesday last, exerted the considerable force that was used to break open the door.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "C. OTWAY.

"Superintendent C Division of Police.

"Messrs. Chubb and Son."

CHUBB'S LOCKS with all the recent improvements, Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes, of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; Iron Doors and Frames for Strong Rooms; all fitted with the Detector Lock.

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A PRIZE MEDAL for SUPERIOR LOCKS was awarded to J. H. BOOBBYER at the great Exhibition of 1851, who invites the attention of Builders, &c. to his Stock of Iron, Brass, Bronze, Nails, Wrought and cast), Copper and Zinc; Patent Locks of all descriptions; Cabins, Glass, and Wood Furnitures of all kinds, with Patent Shifting Spindles; Dr. Arnott's Ventilator, &c.; and the new registered Venetian Ventilator, so much admired, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. BOOBBYER (late STURCH and BOOBBYER), established nearly 200 years, a large supply of Goods from the best Manufactories, at the lowest prices.

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To be obtained only at TUPPER and CARR'S WAREHOUSES, REGENT'S CANAL DOCK, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON; or BERKLEY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Sheets, Bar, Rods, Hoops, Nails, Rivets, Screws, Wire, and Manufactured Articles, Pails, Coolers, Buckets, Pumps, &c. always in Stock.

N.B. An allowance to the trade.

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TUPPER and CARR, Contractors and Manufacturers of all sorts of PLAIN, CORRUGATED, PAINTED or GALVANIZED.

Estimates and Drawings furnished on application. Experienced Workmen sent to all parts of the Country. 3, MANSION HOUSE PLACE, and BIRMINGHAM, LONDON; BERKLEY STREET, BIRMINGHAM

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON. (IMPROVED PROCESS.)

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GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON and WIRE of every description, superior in all respects to that produced by any other process. THE TOUGHNESS AND MALLEABILITY of the Iron being preserved.

Estimates given for IRON ROOFS, Corrugated Sheds, Houses, Telegraph-Wire, Submarine Cables, WIRE-ROPE, Fencing, &c. Roofs fixed complete

BUILDERS, Contractors, Carpenters, and others are invited to inspect the stock of NAILS, TOOLS, BRASS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY at PEEL and STEDALLS, Nos. 5 and 6, BROAD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The prices will be found the lowest, and the stock one of the largest in the trade. A price list sent on application

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (Superior Process)—Works at the Regent's canal bank, Commercial road, London. J. SKAIFE supplies this Metal in every form, viz. Sheets, plain and corrugated, of all sorts and sizes; Wire of every gauge, and Wire Netting of all descriptions; Gutters, Rain-water, Screwed Gas and Water pipes; Hooping, Castings, Furnace-bars, Rails, Buckets, &c. wholesale retail and for export. Every description of Smith's Ironwork Galvanized, &c. executed for the trade on the shortest notice. Estimates and drawings given for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron, both plain and corrugated; also for Morewood and Rogers's Patent Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, for exportation, and Plumb's Zinc. Portable Emigrants' Houses and Substantial Stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the Trade.

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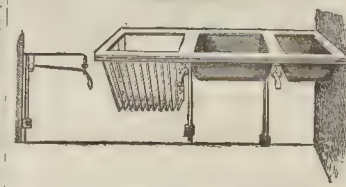
Offices: 19, Fenchurch-street, City.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much approved PORTABLE BUILDINGS and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, REMOVED from BOLSOVER to ROW, near London, close to the Bow Railway Station. A large variety of buildings always in view, churches, chapels, shooting boxes, lodges, bazaars, ornamental villas, dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and fire-proof stores. Also, railway stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

COTTAM'S NEW PATENT for STABLE REQUISITES.



COTTAM and HALLEN, of Winsley-street, are the ORIGINAL INVENTORS of this arrangement of MANGER, RACK, and WATER-TROUGH in ONE FIXTURE, fully appreciated, generally approved of, and obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal. The New Patent enables all the improvements such from practical experience, have been found desirable. An well-managed stable should be without these fittings. It ensures durability, appearance, cleanliness, safety, comfort to horses while feeding, and a better general supervision to the whole. Here are some of the advantages of Cottam's Improved Fixtures. May be had either plain, galvanized, or enamelled. Every article for the harness-room and stable kept in stock.—Descriptive lists, plans and estimates on application to COTTAM and HALLEN, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

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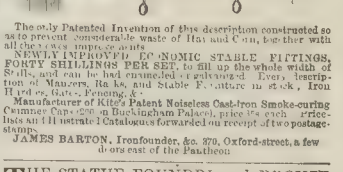

The only Patented Invention of this description constructed so as to prevent considerable waste of Hay and Corn, together with all the usual improvements

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CANNON IRON FOUNDRY, 80, Goswell-street, St. Luke's. JONES and BLAXTON, having made great additions to their STOCK of PATTERNS, beg to inform the Trade that they can now supply them with Plain and Ornamental Iron Columns, Girders, Rain-pipes, Gates, Iron Copings, Balconies, Window Guards, Verandahs, Ornamental Staircase Panels, Iron Staircases, Tomb Enclosures, Chapel Seating, Lamp and other Brackets, Cantilevers, Newel Bars, Wrought Street Work, Area Gratings, Fly and other Wheels, Wool Plates, &c.

BARKER'S OVEN WORKS, Forge Backs and Troughs, Rain Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Furnace Bars, Stoves, Ranges, &c. always in stock.

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Solicit the attention of the Trade to their extensive Stock of PATTERNS for CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either structural or ornamental.

Patterns of Girders, Columns, Balconies, Railing, Ornamental Carriage and Park Gates, Lamp and Street Posts, Tanks, Pipes, Wheels, Pinions, Lathes, and Steam-engines; Range and Hot-plate Metal. An improved Soot Door, adapted for internal work.

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Plain and Ornamental Vases 20 per cent. cheaper than Terra-cottas.

Estimates given for Iron Buildings, Wrought-iron Roofing, Greenhouses, Staircases, Wrought-iron Girders, Fireproof Doors, Book-safes and Strong Rooms, Tanks and Cisterns, and every description of ironwork to specification, and the work executed with every attention to quality and despatch.

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TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

ANDREW CLARK and COMPANY, PLUMBERS

THE BEAR GARDEN LEAD WORKS, SOUTHWARK, Sole Manufacturers of Delbruck's Patent Autogenous soldering Apparatus, invite the attention of Manufacturing Chemists to their Patent method o.

UNITING LEAD TO LEAD WITHOUT SOLDER.

Leaden Chambers, or any leaden vessels, made or repaired by this process, making them complete, without the introduction of any foreign metal

PLUMBERS and BUILDERS can be SUPPLIED with SHEET LEAD and PIPE, cut to any dimensions, and EXCHANGED for OLD LEAD, on the LOWEST TERMS.

RAIN-WATER PIPES.—O-G and Half-round Gutters, Sash Weights, Railway Bars, Air Bricks, &c J. JONES, Iron Merchant, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, has the largest stock in London of the above and other castings, of the very best quality. Also cast-iron pipes for gas, water, or drainage; bends, tees, &c.; flange and hot-water pipes, with all the usual connections; lamp-posts and retorts, stable fittings, pig-troughs, &c. &c.
J. JONES, IRON MERCHANT, IRON-BRIDGE WHARF, No. 6, BANKSIDE, LONDON, near the Southwark Iron Bridge.

TO BE SOLD, TWO SAW-FRAMES.— Apply at St. James's Saw Mills, New Wharf-road, Caledonian-road.

TO SAW-MILL PROPRIETORS, BUILDERS, &c.
ON SALE, a first-rate PLANING-MACHINE, with 12 inch rollers and the latest improvements. This machine will plane, thickness and groove (simultaneously) boards at the rate of 30 feet per minute, up to 4 inches thick and 12 inches wide. Apply to JNO. H. WALKER, Sawing and Planing Mills, Huddersfield

TO BELL-HANGERS, GAS-FITTERS, IRONMONGERS, &c. &c.—The Trade supplied on the best terms with House Bells, Zinc, Tube, and Copper Wire. Gas Pendants, Brackets, and Joints of all descriptions for Gas-fitting, in Brass and Iron; Tin, Composition, Iron and Brass Tubing, Cornice-poles, Rings and Lacquered Case Tube for Picture Rods, Desk Rails, &c. &c.
Superior Rolled Brass for Engravers, Castings in Fine and Common Brass, Gun Metal, &c. at
RICHARD EVERED'S, Brass and Bell Foundry and Metal Warehouses, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Charles-street, Long-acre, London.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, parts of a new WROUGHT-IRON TELESCOPE GAS-HOLDER, intended for the London Gasworks, of the following dimensions: Inside lift, with cap, 29 feet 4 inches high, 77 feet diameter; outside lift, 27 feet high, 79 feet diameter. The parts consist of one-half the crown, in twelve segments, punched and partly riveted; the angle iron for cap and grip punched and bent, top curb punched and bent, angle iron for bottom curb punched and bent, flat bars for bottom curb bent, part of side trussing punched, part of bead iron for cap and grip punched and bent. For further particulars apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City.

TO IRONMONGERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
D. HULETT and CO. Manufacturers of GAS CHANDELIERS, HALL LANTERNS, GLASS LUSTRES, &c. &c. A large assortment of the newest designs always on show—every article marked in plain figures. Patentees and manufacturers of the Mercurial Gas Regulator. Complete pattern-book and price list, 10s.—55 and 56, High Holborn.

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, &c.
PATENT WROUGHT-IRON WELDED TUBE for GAS; galvanized ditto for water; high-pressure cocks, &c. Manufacturers of Dr Arnott's improved ventilators.—HULETT and CO. 55, High Holborn.

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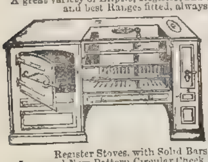

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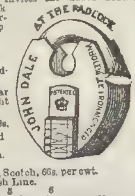

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The Builder.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1854.

WE close our twelfth volume to-day, and give an Index and Title-page to bind with it, as usual.* Recent regulations, respecting the transmission of newspapers by post, have prevented the enlargement of the sheet as on some former occasions; but we have curtailed the advertisements to meet the encroachment to some extent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice that early in the present session he intends to review the whole question; and we anticipate that we shall then be enabled to issue an enlarged sheet occasionally, as heretofore. If not, we shall arrange to give additional matter at times in some other shape.

Possessing, as we believe our journal does, the good esteem of the public, promises for the future are, it may be hoped, unnecessary. We will simply say that we have various important illustrations in progress, and shall avail ourselves of any means that may offer themselves to increase the efficiency of the *Builder*, and extend its usefulness.

Occupied as most minds are by the frightful war into which we have been forced by the guilty ambition of Russia, it is, nevertheless, to be hoped that the questions affecting our social condition and progress yet unsettled will obtain the consideration their vital importance demands; that the respective duties and rights of capital and labour may be arrived at and made known; and that the fine arts, though *par éminence* the arts of peace, may continue to receive that cultivation which was being afforded to them.

To the obscure and the striving, fitted for the race, we would offer words of encouragement and hope. Although we have no great faith in the power that does not *make* itself felt, and force its own way in one direction or another, still many have died unknown, with energies paralysed and a quenched heart, who, had they but found the first opening and a stirring word, had entered worthily on the stage of life, and been recognised as leaders and benefactors. Quite true it is that,—

> "Art is long, but time is fleeting;
> And our hearts, though stout and brave,
> Still, like muffled drums, are beating
> Funeral marches to the grave."

The chief obstacle to the progress of those whose genius inclined to the arts, has heretofore been the want, if unaided by fortune, of the means of obtaining that proper elementary instruction,—that power of expression, so to speak, which would enable them to realize their conceptions, and give their natural powers proper development. This want is being supplied to a certain extent by the elementary schools of the Department of Art and some popular institutions, and we may expect in due time, if the course be persevered in and extended, to see valuable results. For their full development an appreciating public is necessary; and, with a view to this end, it is most desirable to lead to a love and knowledge of art those who may not yet have started on that road, and to open the eyes of the worker to an appreciation of the beautiful,—thus, too, giving him a new sense, and rendering what he before viewed with indifference the cause of pleasurable and elevating emotions. If they were *only* pleasurable it would be something. The stream of life will not flow with less usefulness if its banks be strewn with flowers. We have a strong notion that if you make men happy, you help to make them good. "Materialism," says an American journalist,—"the passion for money-making and excitement, is eating up the heart of our people. We are not a happy people: our families are not happy. Men look haggard, and anxious, and weary. We want something more genial, and social, and unselfish amongst us,—a piety which prompts to petty self-sacrifices, and takes a pleasure in them, as well as in great. Any family-festivals — anything which will make home pleasanter — which will bind children together, and make them conscious of a distinct family-life — is most strongly needed. Good people are to recognise that there is a religion in Christmas feasts as well as in prayer-meetings; that a father who has made his home gloomy, has done quite as great a wrong to his children, perhaps, as he who made it irreligious."

We have devoted some space in the present and previous volume to an exposition of the miserable dens in which thousands of our countrymen and country-women are condemned to exist in this metropolis,—dens, where cleanliness is impossible, and health and morals are alike speedily degraded; and we have sought to evoke, in their aid, not merely

> "The pure high-soul'd unselfishness,"

which happily is not rare amongst us, but the commercial spirit which is ready at all times to undertake whatever is likely to afford a good return for money invested. The statements we made were justified in the most remarkable manner during the fearful outbreak of cholera that followed months after their publication,—justified, indeed, to such an extent, that they may be almost regarded in the light of fulfilled prophecies.* Some good, we have reason to believe, was effected by their publication; but had the warning been more fully attended to, hundreds of lives might have been saved, and an enormous amount of misery prevented. It is not because the cholera has left us for a time that the efforts to improve the sanitary condition of towns should be relaxed: other preventable diseases, attendants on bad drainage, vitiated air, and want of water,—diseases which hover over cesspools and come out from the overfilled churchyards,—still carry off their thousands, and lessen the powers, physical, mental, and pecuniary, of those who remain. Take the one startling fact shown by published tables, and quoted by Mr. Hopley, that in the five years, 1833, 4, 5, 6, and 7, half the men who offered themselves as recruits in Dublin, Edinburgh, and London were rejected, as incapable of bearing arms;—a fact showing that, by carrying out efficient measures of sanitary reform, and by leading to the knowledge and observance of the laws of health, the power of the empire might be enormously increased, without adding a man to the population. It is asserted by one who has the best means of knowing, that more than one-fourth part of the next generation of the English race will be born and bred in insalubrious places, which must, in the long run, induce degeneracy. Attention, however, is, we hope, being awakened to the vital importance of the matter, although too slowly, and the Future may regard as a blessing the Pestilence which has been a curse to the Present.

This subject will still receive at our hands the consideration it demands, together with those structural improvements and legislative enactments which bear upon it. The advancement of architecture as a fine art amongst us, now, perhaps, at a turning point, and the maintenance of the dignity of the profession; the interests of the building trades throughout the kingdom,—a body second to no other in importance; the spread of a knowledge of art amongst all classes of the public; the assurance of a good understanding between masters and men; and the inculcation of kindly feelings everywhere —are matters which constantly occupy our thoughts and will command our most earnest endeavours.

* A title-page in colours may be obtained, on personal application, at the Office, 1, York-street, by those subscribers who prefer it.

* The *Morning Advertiser*, in a valuable leading article on the 20th inst. pointed out one of the extraordinary coincidences to which we are referring.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

ONE OF THE STYLES NOT ILLUSTRATED AT SYDENHAM.

If all means be used for promoting the advancement of art now,—some examination—such as we have endeavoured to indicate in our notices of the "Courts" at the Crystal Palace—should be made of the circumstances which have led up to the present state of architecture. The investigation into characteristics of *examples* should be of a more comprehensive—but more searching—description than what has hitherto been attempted. The requirements of popular education, which have mainly been considered in works on the general history, are certainly not now to be disregarded. But it is necessary that our facilities for the apprehension of facts, should be such as to enable us to enter into the philosophy of questions, which must be raised in the mind of him who looks at the variety of opposite features in former works, with reference to the art of his own time. We are gathering much fruit together: we have yet to express the juice.

We should arrive at the ability to tell why, for instance, a certain revulsion of taste occurs from time to time in particular countries,—where the national bias oscillates between exceeding deference to rule and precedent, and the indulgence—in the pursuit of the necessary element of novelty — of *caprices*, such as a wholesome regard for precedent would have prevented. Rightly viewing these conditions, and, further, apprehending the fact that other countries defer such natural tendency in their own case, and meanwhile receive impressions from the changes elsewhere, and we shall be gradually arriving at knowledge, such as might one day give those means of direct influence upon art in our own country, which few of us now exercise, partly because we are not able to discern in what direction we should put forth efforts. Conditions of climate, and the resources of countries; national peculiarities, and political and social history should be looked to,—no less than the monuments themselves,—if we would discover why the genius of architecture has become fashioned and moulded into styles, or those minor inflexions which are to be seen in each district, or collection of edifices.

How much more numerous are the materials than what are found, or even suggested, at the Crystal Palace, the fine collection of Indian drawings, lately exhibited at the Institute of British Architects, would help to show,—particularly, bearing in mind that these are but inadequate illustrations of a mere spot of ground—on a vast continent, inhabited by many different races,—each leaving its own sculptured story. With these chapters of the chronicles of architecture we have not now to do, but we have to try to give some idea of what the history of art presents, during a period later than that of the style in Italy with which we last concerned ourselves. The series at Sydenham winds up with the fourth act of the drama, and leaves us to present the rest of the *spectacle* without the properties, with what skill we may.

The "Handbook to the Italian Court," indeed, does not quite pass over the *dénouement*; but the collection has nothing more than one or two good examples of piers panelled and decorated with ornaments in the *Louis Quatorze* style, from a votive offering erected in the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, by Louis XIV. in fulfilment of a vow of Louis XIII.

What then we have to make, or rather to suggest, is the examination into the characteristics of architecture during a period, the traces of which are marked in our own day. With many illustrations of particular works of art at hand, there are few attempts to which we can refer, at exposition of the characteristics of styles during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries,

and of the relative influence of the different countries of Europe. It is beyond our opportunity to supply every omission. Perhaps, too, there is some ground for believing, that here we may apply the assertions as to the difficulty of getting to conclusions, where events are, as we may say, within too proximate a field of history.

Throughout the whole annals of European art, we may constantly remark the marvellous influence of Italy. When we spoke of the wave of progress, long undulating through distant channels—after the original element had changed, or been supplanted—we might have tracked each stream to one gushing source. Like the gift of her own *improvisatori*, the manifestation of art in Italy is of a nature peculiar to one soil alone.

The conclusion of the sixteenth century found the Italian architects somewhat afflicted with the trammels of rule and measure, and deficient in the compensating powers of design which we discovered in the works of the great artists who had gone before. Substituting one style for another, the circumstances were much the same as what we have recollection of in England, when every architect's work was traced from the same plate of Stuart's "Athens." Sooner or later, the true artist becomes dissatisfied with such absence of art, and then the architecture of a country passes through a crisis. In Italy, this was reached about forty years after the commencement of the seventeenth century, when the practice of Borromini and his fellows, effected a total change from the architecture of the Cinque-cento, though preserving most of its details.

The influence of the Italian art upon France and England during that period, was in some respects different. In France, as in the time of Serlio, the Italian artists were held in high esteem; and always, every fashion which happened to be prevalent in Italy, appears to have found its way directly to the other country, though without supplanting the style previously in vogue, or interfering with the constant deference of the best French artists to the precepts of the Italians of the earlier period. Bernini, the greatest of the men of that time, an artist of marvellous dexterity in all branches of art, and one not wholly afflicted with the unfortunate tendencies of his *compatriotes*, was induced to visit the French capital, where he was received with great distinction.

From all causes, we discover in France a number of concurrent styles, such as did not, till long after, prevail in England. This country received the Italian impressions, by the visits of Inigo Jones to Italy, and through a French medium. At the date 1600, before referred to, the Italian architecture had not come into use. Jones practised in the style so well known as that of James I. After his visit to Italy, he assumed an entirely different manner, and this, under Palladian precept, he appears to have retained up to his death, which took place in 1651. Though he was acquainted with the contemporary Italians and their works, he remained uninfluenced by them, as did the chief of his successors,—though the style of Wren was much influenced by that prevalent in France.

The style of the first half of the seventeenth century in Italy, may be said to have been formed on the principle of *disregarding* the structural element which had been one characteristic of the Cinque-cento. Columns in groups, or at irregular distances, broken entablatures, too frequently repeated (for the sake of repetition of profiles), curvilinear fronts, and "such scenery as belongs to painting," as Professor Cockerell has said, "established the novelty of picturesque architecture—a contradiction in terms,—unless by combinations from certain points of view, as in the works of Vanbrugh." If the reader will look from the river steamer, at the houses which form the south end of Salisbury-street, some impregnation of the false taste which is referred to, may be there detected. In the doorways of ordinary houses of the last century, the same degenerate Italian element will be found. The lines of pediments are broken, or they are even curved in the plan; and the horizontal members of the cornice may be omitted. The inclined sides, moreover, took every variety of shape. In old pieces of furniture,—where, however, some departure from the ordinary principles applicable to masonry, may be tolerable, or even commendable,—we find many evidences of the impurity which existed at the source. Sometimes the pediment was broken, so as to give space for a bust. In one of the plates of Sir Wm. Chambers's Treatise, are several of such forms as, he says, should be avoided. Amongst the number is one where the window, or doorway is crowned by two halves of a pediment, so joined as to form the shape of the letter V. In short, we come to a time when it was a principle, that everything should be distorted and contradictory.

Of this, the forms of vases are good illustrations. In the vase, capacity—expressed by predominating convexity of the exterior—is the essential characteristic. The antique vase had been much employed by the architects of the Cinque-cento period. The later Italians took the vase, and for the convex substituted the concave line; and further, twisted and gashed the surface, till the original idea of purpose was destroyed; and this was done without securing a beautiful form applicable as a termination, whilst free from the æsthetic objections which some have perceived to the use of vases on buildings. It cannot, we fear, be maintained that Wren even was free from this kind of fault.

Still, looking at the best works of the English architects, the style might be supposed to have scarcely penetrated to England. But the evidences of its prevalence are to be found in every old street throughout the kingdom. In this case, what has been discovered in other periods, with reference to the existence of a distinct character of art, subordinate to, or caricaturing the grand style, is perhaps equally to be asserted in regard to our own country. Evidences might be found in one or other of the books—now scarcely seen, but occasionally on book-stalls—by the erudite "architect and carpenter,"—treatises on the five orders of architecture, and the whole manner of building—books professing to teach all that can be known, with extraordinary speed and accuracy. Occasionally, a Batty Langley will create a diversion; but the degenerate Italian taste appears to form with these books the groundwork of the art; though ill-drawn plates of the orders of Palladio and Scamozzi may be not wanting. How easy would it seem to fall into a partial view of the style of a country, were the attention confined to only one class of buildings? And let it be observed, that whilst the Italian example, in one form or another, was general in towns, the traditionary influence of the Gothic style was still operative in domestic architecture—as in the recesses of the county of Kent. The unwritten history of the domestic architecture of this period, would furnish an interesting chapter of its own.

From what we have written, we have perhaps made it clear without illustrations, what was the principle—or if our readers like—the subversion of principle,—of the style which followed soon after that of Palladio and Scamozzi, to which we brought down our historic record. But it was not till the middle of the seventeenth century, or we may say till the beginning of the eighteenth, that the full result of the innovations, originally commenced by Michelangelo, was reached.

Before such time, the extraordinary executive skill of Bernini and others, seems to have seduced the artist himself, into giving forth what would hardly wait the slow progress of deduction and causation. For, the exercise of the reason, no less than the exercise of dexterity, should be constant with the artist. Without the union,—for *art*, is substituted imitation,—such as can have no permanent hold on the higher order of mind in the observer. In architecture, however, Bernini did not fall into all the vices which were current with his contemporary Borromini. The last-named architect went so far in his pursuit of novelty, as to place the capitals of columns where the bases should be. In such manner were the true principles of design, which involve the constant recognition of structural office, by the later Italians misunderstood or disregarded.

In manufactures, little had been effected in the strictly Cinque-cento. The style seems to have been felt deficient in the requisite pliability. A resumption of the Renaissance style had therefore taken place.

In France, the manner of Lescot and Philibert de l'Orme had been founded upon the architecture of Venice,—the style which had been originally introduced into France by Serlio. From all causes, the architecture of the early part of the seventeenth century, as we said, is difficult to characterize. We refer to the reign of Louis XIII. (1610 to 1643). The authors of the "Handbook" say "a rather 'Rococo' style" was in vogue, as seen by the church of St. Etienne du Mont and the chateau of St. Germain en Laye, but that the works of De Brosse were exceptions,—his Luxembourg Palace being somewhat in the style of the Florentine structures. Mr. Wornum says, as regards ornamental art, that it had a vague character, of which the various nautilus-shells are examples,—exhibiting something of Renaissance, Elizabethan, and Louis Quatorze mixed up together. In the domestic architecture,—as illustrated, amongst other subjects, in the magnificent government work, "Statistique Monumentale de Paris" (a work worthy of being imitated in our own capital), edited by M. Albert Lenoir,—the strictly Renaissance style, and a defined, though sometimes ill-proportioned Cinque-cento, are found, combined with the high-pitched roof, during much about the same period. Dormer windows were commonly used, and turrets similar to those with which we are so familiar in Scotland—to which country the form was no doubt taken—are found at the angles of buildings, and are finished with pyramidal and ogee cappings. We have here the materials which gradually settled into the best known form of French domestic architecture; which, ultimately, combined with the pavilion and Mansart roofs, reached this country, and modified the form of many of the London houses, and was fully exemplified in Montague House,—the old British Museum.

Whilst this distinctive style was beginning to take form in France, additional elements were being introduced in Italy, from which a new and marked system was ultimately to be contributed to the resources of the French artists. This was the style ultimately called the Louis Quatorze. There is little difficulty in tracing its rising in Italy, through the ordinary degenerate Italian. The segmental pediment broken and voluted, of which we discovered an indication in the time of Michelangelo, was an early indication.

The first defined example of the style is found in the Chiesa del Jesu, at Rome, which was decorated by Father Pozzi and others. The date may be 1640 to 1643. Pozzi's work on "Perspective" has a frontispiece which would supply us with the best illustration we could give of the debased architecture of which the Louis Quatorze was the natural termination. It must, however, be borne in mind, that this style also exists as a collateral, though defined system of design. The Louis Quatorze architecture is devoted to *interiors*, and during its most flourishing period in France, it did not prevent the erection of one of the finest monuments of the Cinque-cento style to be found in Europe.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE.

A PHILOSOPHICAL history of architecture has yet to be written. True, we have many sketches of the various styles, many tracings of their historical succession. But setting it down as an axiom that the first law of the art is, or ought to be, that of regular and constant progression, why our edifices should be designed after models the aims of which were the fulfilment of conditions presented by very dissimilar and past civilizations, and the satisfaction of necessities caused by differences of climate, of manners, of customs, and ideas,—in many instances, the antipodes of our own,—has always been considered by us an anomaly calling for especial explanation. And it is the more surprising, when we reflect that the present time is the only time in the world's history which exhibits so glaring an anachronism. The student, after taking a view

of what has been done, may perhaps be pardoned for asking whether we are advancing upon it. The answer simply is, that, while nearly every great nation of antiquity, and a grand institution, which flourished in its greatest splendour during the Middle Ages, devised and carried out systems of decorative architecture, peculiarly suited to the purposes for which they were required, and rising directly out of them, we, in these days, when the world has attained a higher degree of civilization than it ever before arrived at, possess so little vigour of intellect, and such slight inventive powers, as to be able to do little better than tamely copy, and that oftentimes without feeling and effect, without an imbibition of their spirit, the works of those whom, in so many other respects, we have long since far excelled. As the ancient Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, the architects of the Middle Ages and of Italy, designed, so do those of the present day reproduce their structures. Certainly they are not quite indiscriminately copied,—a principle of selection prevails,—but imitation it still is, and original thought has scarcely an existence. It would actually appear as if design were exhausted. Ages ago it was perceived that "Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis;" but architecture now bids fair to continue ever the same. Instead of progressing we retrace our steps, and in this, its manhood, we go back into the youth of the world; and the result is, what has been termed "the reproduction of a galvanized corpse." Edifices are no longer in any country what they formerly were in every country, indigenous, national, and characteristic of the spirit of the age to which they owe their existence.

We are aware some may tell us that the various styles of architecture are so beautiful and so appropriate to many purposes, that it is impossible for us to advance upon them, and we may well rest content with their successful reproduction. To such wretched induction, we would reply in the words of a great and prescient author, Francis, Lord Bacon. Substituting only the word architecture for "the sciences," his remarks have wonderful force and applicability. "Let no one affirm that the sciences, increasing by degrees, have at length come to a certain full stature, and have at last, as having finished the course allotted to them, fixed themselves in the works of some few authors, so that now nothing better can be found out, and it only remains that what has been invented should be cultivated and adorned. It were to be wished, indeed, that such were the case; but the more correct and the truer account is, that this enslaved condition of the sciences is nought else than a thing bred from the audacity of a few, and the sloth and pusillanimity of the rest of mankind. For as soon as any particular science has in parts been somewhat diligently tilled and laboured, some one has usually arisen, confident in his talent, and accepted and celebrated on account of the compendiousness of his method, who, in so far as regards appearances, has established the art but in reality has corrupted the labour of his predecessors. Yet what he has done is wont to be well pleasing to succeeding generations on account of the easy utility of his work, and their wearisomeness and impatience of renewed inquiry. And if any one be moved by the inveterate agreement of opinions, as if it were the verdict of time, let him know that he leans upon a very weak and fallacious consideration."*

What can be the cause of the state of degeneracy which has been described? We believe it wholly arises from the true aim of the art being entirely overlooked; and it may be permitted here to pause, and endeavour to clear our ideas, and arrive at a definite understanding as to the nature of those principles,—formerly so attentively kept in view—now so neglected and disregarded.

Architecture, it is submitted, has two aims, or rather there are two principles† involved in its practice. The first is utility, the second, the production of a certain effect on the mind. The noblest and most perfect efforts of the architects owe their success to a happy satisfaction of these requirements. It is the necessary result of them, that an unmistakeable and peculiar devotion to its object should be the most evident characteristic of an edifice. *Fitness*, and the *appearance of fitness*, are the great points to be attended to. We see this strikingly exemplified in many of the ancient structures. Judging of the effects produced by them, *per se*, they not merely answer their purposes, but appear to rise out of those purposes. The essence of architecture, if it may be so phrased, is *realism*. A fabric is required for a certain intention. And it may be made to appear, or not to appear, devoted to its destined use, may seem a structure of the present day, or of ages long past, and yet, independently of all appearances, serve its end. Now the skill of the architect is shown in avoiding such an anomaly. And to do this is no easy task. Sir William Chambers tells us,—"The most certain test of merit in an edifice is where every part has some meaning, or can furnish an adequate reason for its existence, and will not only bear scrutiny with respect to its individual merits, but as it stands in relation to the whole."* The total want of truthful meaning in most modern structures is their obvious defect. The difficulty of combining decoration with utility, so that the one shall appear to rise out of the other and further the end proposed, is evidenced every day, not merely in architecture, but in articles of domestic use, in which, when ornamentation is introduced, the great aim seems to deceive. Direct copies from nature; objects represented with a total disregard to relative proportion; attempts to give flat surfaces the appearance of projecting in moulded and decorative forms; shadows where none could possibly be thrown; imitations on one material of another more expensive; and horses, dogs, ballet-girls, houses, and trees, floundering about without the slightest connection with other objects, are but a few of the incongruities we could name, and which the museum of the School of Design amply illustrates.

Although the evil of our present anomalous position has arisen from too exclusive an admiration of the structures of other nations and past ages, we are very far from being of those who would discourage their careful examination by the architectural student. Of the immense value of such a study, of its being rightly directed, one of the surest aids to successful progress, not the shadow of a doubt can be entertained. "Nescire quid antea quam natus sis acciderat, id est semper esse puer." And we may surely be permitted to derive instruction from the experience of others. But the study of the edifices of olden days has been uniformly perverted from its right aim,—that of progression. It has necessarily tempted modern architects to go back instead of forwards; to transcribe simply what those ancient men did, instead of moulding their tangible thoughts into the requirements of our civilization.

In just the same manner that a course of classic literature is an aid to original composition, so, an examination of fragments of antiquity should lead, not to a tame copying of them, but to an evolution of new forms. To invent, to create a novelty, it is necessary to know what has been done before; and such knowledge is the surest aid to successful progress. If we wish to comprehend the present time, it is absolutely essential first to examine into that which is past. "Ex nihilo nihil fit." Invention is commonly the consequence of understanding what has been previously accomplished, and advancing upon it. What is the profound observation of Lord Bacon in the first book of his "Advancement of Learning?" "Antiquity deserveth that reverence that men should make a stand thereupon, and discover what is the best way; but when the discovery is well taken, then to make progression."

Therefore, we would say, still study, still delineate the models of other days. But do more than simply this,—and go beneath the exterior surface. Consider the principle involved, the frame of mind of the designer, the object to be attained, and the feeling expressed. What has been done is the foundation on which to erect the future superstructure. "The man who follows another," said Michelangelo, "always is behind; but he who boldly strikes into a different path may climb as high as his competitor." The road to originality begins in the old paths. He who would tread the new, must gain while in the old a more capacious, comprehensive spirit; an appreciation of that which is now required from the observation of what was then essential; and a loftier ambition, which neither will nor can content itself with moving perpetually round in the same weary contracted circle.

That little progress is to be anticipated if the old materials at hand are neglected and set on one side, the reader will doubtless allow. But we go much further; for we are certainly of opinion that a skilful combination and merging together of the details of the styles now existing, and a melting of these down into a fitness for modern purposes is easier far than the creation of an entirely new system, owing nothing to any which preceded it.

That such endeavours have not hitherto been highly successful is the last and weakest reason for the inference that the effort must always fail. Has it ever been seriously and perseveringly attempted? Approaches, most clearly indicating the possibility of success, are everywhere abundant. Is there nothing of the horizontal principle opposed to the vertical in the long parallel lines of the river front of the New Houses of Parliament? The whole edifice is, in fact, Gothic architecture, Italianized in the mass. Show an architect, ignorant of the structure, a block plan, omitting, of course, the buttresses, &c. and he would instantly conclude from its uniformity that the elevations were in classical architecture. The style termed Elizabethan is, unmistakably, an effort to combine two distinct and opposite principles. We perceive the same attempt in the melée of Classic, Romanesque, Gothic, and Arabian forms at Venice. One of the greatest proofs of the skill of the mediæval architects is the manner in which the different periods of their art are blended together with, considering the difficulties of the task, comparatively little appearance of patchwork and confusion; one style rising progressively out of the preceding one. The principles of Norman architecture are diametrically opposed to those of Perpendicular Gothic; yet we see in the same structure, Norman, Early Pointed, Decorated, and Perpendicular melting into one another, and plainly telling us a master-mind only is requisite to make the most opposite qualities agree. There is a church at Paris, that dedicated to St. Eustache, in which a still further effort is made. Forms derived from Gothic, nay, the very tracery of the windows, are moulded into Italian details, and the *coup d'œil* is striking in the extreme. The same remarks may be made of the church of Santa Zaccaria, at Venice, and of many others. Sir Christopher Wren may be quoted as countenancing by his practice the theory we are advocating; for whence are derived his lofty and often elegant Italian steeples but from an appreciation of the beauty of Gothic spires? Many more examples might be cited to show that our proposition is not wholly visionary; but we deem it hardly needful to do so. We have thought long and much on the subject, but have utterly failed to discover a single argument countenancing the idea that design is now exhausted, and a new style an Arcadian dream. It has been seen that many systems have been directly derived from those which preceded them, and it is therefore indisputable that another may yet arise on the bases of ancient methods now so closely and so tamely copied. What we propose is, not to confine ourselves to one of these, but, by making use of all, produce a style embracing within itself the beauties and advantages of the others.

It is a system of eclecticism we advocate. Once it was applied to painting, and the noble school of the Carracci was the result. So late as the sixteenth century, Agostino Carracci thus illustrated the idea of his brother Ludovico, of selecting the more prominent characteristics of the various great masters, and combining them together:—

* Prolegomena to the Instauratio Magna.

† Thus ably defined by Payne Knight:—"Principles in art are no other than the train of ideas which arise in the mind of the artist, out of a just and adequate consideration of all those local, temporary, or accidental circumstances upon which their propriety or impropriety, their congruity or incongruity, wholly depend."

* Civil Architecture.

" Chi farsi un buon pittor brama e desia,
Il disegno di Roma abbia alla mano,
La mossa coll' ombrar Veneziano,
E il degno colorir di Lombardia.
Di Michelangiol la terribil via;
Il vero natural di Tiziano;
Di Correggio lo stil puro e sovrano,
E di un Raffael la vera simmetria.
Del Tibaldi il decoro e il fondamento,
Del dotto Primaticcio l'inventare,
E un po di grazia del Parmigianino:
Ma senza tanti studi e santo stento,
Si ponga solo l'opre ad imitare
Che qui lasciocci il nostro Niccolino."*

Whether this is really feasible as applied to painting is another question. It was, however, believed in by the Carracci, and many great painters were produced under their mode of study. So in architecture, something may be gleaned from all the styles: the beauties which exist in one are vainly sought for in another. From Egypt, massy sublimity may be learnt; from Greece, lofty conception, purity of form, and chastened elegance; from Rome, splendour and magnificence; from the Moors, airy grace, the combination of geometric forms and harmonious colouring; and from Gothic architecture, impressiveness, and the perfection of symbolism.† EDWARD L. TARBUCK.

ON LINEAL MEASURES.

As most of the readers of the *Builder* have to use, professionally, measures of length, such as chains, tapes, rods, rules, and scales, it may be useful to offer a few remarks upon the errors to which these measures are liable, and to show the necessity there is for having a proper standard by which to test them from time to time.

In 1841, I submitted some facts upon this subject, and my evidence is printed as follows in a blue-book of that date:—

"Knowing the negligence of surveyors in checking their chains, I borrowed one that had been tried about a year before in my office, and which had been used for that period in the service of a civil engineer. Upon trying it with my standard, I found it 13 inches too long. The person who had used it, said he knew twenty other chains then in use that must be just as bad. The effect of this error would be this: if I possess a square mile of land, or 640 acres, this surveyor, with the chain in question, would report the contents to be 619¾ acres, so that in selling my land at, say only 30*l.* an acre, I should lose 615*l.*

In the colonies this evil is very serious; for in setting out county and parish lines by chains of different lengths, the discordance and confusion among the details is endless, and will at some time cause dissatisfaction. In 1820, the Solicitor-General to a colony, and the agent of a nobleman who had possessions there, informed me that the discrepancies in the admeasurements were enormous.

The chain to which I have alluded was one of the best kind, as far as could be judged by the eye. The error was chiefly caused by the stretching of the wire itself, not one of the links or rings having opened: there was nothing in its appearance to indicate that it was incorrect, except that it was a little worn; and the surveyor would have continued to use it in that state as long as it would have held together. He had never been instructed that during a survey a chain should be frequently checked and adjusted by a standard.

Strange as this may appear, I believe it to be a common case. Surveyors in general have no proper standards by which to check their chains and measures; and as regards actual practice, it will be found that most measures can be traced to no better authority than to carpenters' rules, no two of which agree."

But, now let me show what dependence is to be placed on a carpenter's rule. I have just applied to a foreman of carpenters, and requested him to produce his rule. He immediately began to extol his measure, by saying that it was one of the best make, tipped with steel, and was the one he used for all his work; and the argument he mainly insisted upon to prove its accuracy was, that he had used it for years. I saw that to seem to doubt his rule, was a sorer and more personal matter than I supposed. Now, I said, if I were to ask you to make me a ten-feet rod, how would you proceed? He said he should set off the dimensions from his rule with a knife, and was sure the rod would be true. Very well, I replied: now do me the favour to set off five feet on my table as accurately as you can by your rule, and make the knife-marks all plainly on the table. When done, I gave him a correct five-feet rod, and his chagrin was great, when he found that his five-feet set-off was full one-tenth inch too short as compared with true standard measure.

A surveyor, too, having got into some serious disputes about the dimensions of iron-work, brought his two-feet pocket-rule to me, to try it by my standard, so as to back up his statements by being able to declare that his rule was correct. He should have thought of this before. He found it was just one-twentieth inch too short, though it was a best ivory rule, bearing the name of a celebrated maker, and cost a guinea.

Hence, if I were to employ either this surveyor or foreman to purchase 100 feet frontage of ground, and to erect a building upon it, I should have some inches less in frontage than I pay for, while the whole measure and value of the building would be in excess; and it was only last week I had an opportunity of seeing that one-eighth inch had to be filed off each end of an iron casting, in consequence of an error of one-fourth inch, occasioned by discrepancies among rules that had been employed. In this country we have no legal standard measure of length, the legal standard yard having been burnt when the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire, in 1834; and, though twenty years have elapsed, the Standard Commissioners have not yet, I believe, laid the result of their labours before Parliament.

Practically, the only standard lineal measures that exist, are the dividing-engines and brass-cutting-patterns of the principal mathematical instrument-makers. But these are of metal; and unless the metal is at the agreed standard temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the dimensions they give are not correct, unless in transferring their divisions to metal of the same kind at the same temperature.

Hence all measures of ivory or wood will be found a visible quantity too long or too short, unless they happened to be cut at the standard temperature, and are compared with brass scales at that temperature. It seems only reasonable that all who profess to measure lands, buildings, or work of any kind, should be bound by law to have a correct standard by which to check their measures, and be liable to penalties if found incorrect. There appears no reason why lineal measures should not be under the surveillance of law as well as measures of bulk and weight. But now comes the question, as to the best kind of standard measure that should be adopted for general use, and that really is, upon the whole, best adapted for common practical purposes, and such as the law might safely patronize, if not enforce.

If you were to apply to any principal mathematical instrument-maker for a standard yard scale, he would probably recommend a brass scale graduated on the edge, and strengthened and held down flat by an edge-bar, about an inch deep, fixed along the middle. The price would be about eight guineas.

But I am prepared to prove that such a scale as that described is not fit for the purposes in question, while the kind which I proposed to the Commissioners sixteen years ago, at the price of only one-fourth of brass scales, answers perfectly, as time now enables me to prove. What I then submitted as my opinion, I am now entitled to affirm as a fact. The annexed diagram, to about a one-third scale, shows one end of the standard I propose. The bottom-piece, or scale, is about 41 inches long, 3 inches broad, and ⅝ inch thick, with an edge-bar 1¼ inch deep. The material is straight-grained yellow pine, as full of turpentine as can be selected; and it is essential that the edge-bar shall be cut from the side of the same piece as the bottom or scale. The edge-bar is attached by six strong brass screws from under the bottom-piece. On one side of the scale there are four brass return-plates, and on the other side are two similar plates, all let in flush with the wood, and securely screwed with brass screws; the four on one side being for 3 feet, and the two on the other for a length of 5 links of the land-chain. When finished, varnished, and suffered to stand by for a few weeks, the feet and links are struck off from the dividing-engine, taking an opportunity, when the temperature of the air is 62°, so as as to get upon the wooden scale the true legal measure. A small plate of ivory or brass should be screwed on each side of the edge-bar, one stating that the measure is feet, the other links, with the temperature noted. Such a standard as this is strong, not liable to be put out of order, and is adapted for the office or workshop, for testing the various measures employed.

But now come a host of objections. Some will say that the measure will shrink with the heat and swell with the damp, and all the instrument-makers will declare, of course, that there is nothing like brass.

All such objections I deny. I have had three of these measures in use seventeen years, and I have tried them with the best standards, under all changes of weather, and they never vary. I have never been able to detect any change in the whole length of the five links that could be seen by a magnifyer that enables me to read a vernier to $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch; and if no error can be seen with such a glass, in a length of more than 3 feet, I call that perfection. I know that even such a quantity as $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch can be seen under a microscope, and measured by a micrometer; but when that quantity is at the end of 3 feet, it is quite another question. I have asked experienced instrument-makers whether they would venture to swear that one 3 feet scale is $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch longer than another, and they smile, and shrug, and say they would not. Hence, for all practical purposes, it may be assumed that the wooden standard never varies; and I therefore urge that it is better for common purposes than brass, which is ever changing, and requires corrections to be applied, by means of a thermometer, before a true length can be ascertained, allowing ·0000105 for every degree above or below 62° Fahrenheit.

It is curious to see how rapidly a 3 feet brass scale will expand. A scale of this length, if placed under micrometer microscopes, and one end be held down by a warmed weight, the division at the other end will be seen to creep along like a thing alive. Not so the wooden measure, which remains true, in spite of heat, cold, or moisture. It is of no use to discuss about the effects of hygrometric action upon wood full of turpentine, when no such effect can be seen by a good magnifier; while we hardly dare to breathe on a brass scale, if we wish to be very exact in our dimensions.

Thus many learned persons appear to be straining at gnats and swallowing camels, while landed proprietors are losing their acres, and people are everywhere unwittingly cheating one another and themselves, for want of a cheap and accurate unit of measure for the government of work.

Though it is of no advantage to me whatever, either directly or indirectly, I would mention that a great many of these wooden measures have been made by Messrs. Troughton and Simms. H. B. S.

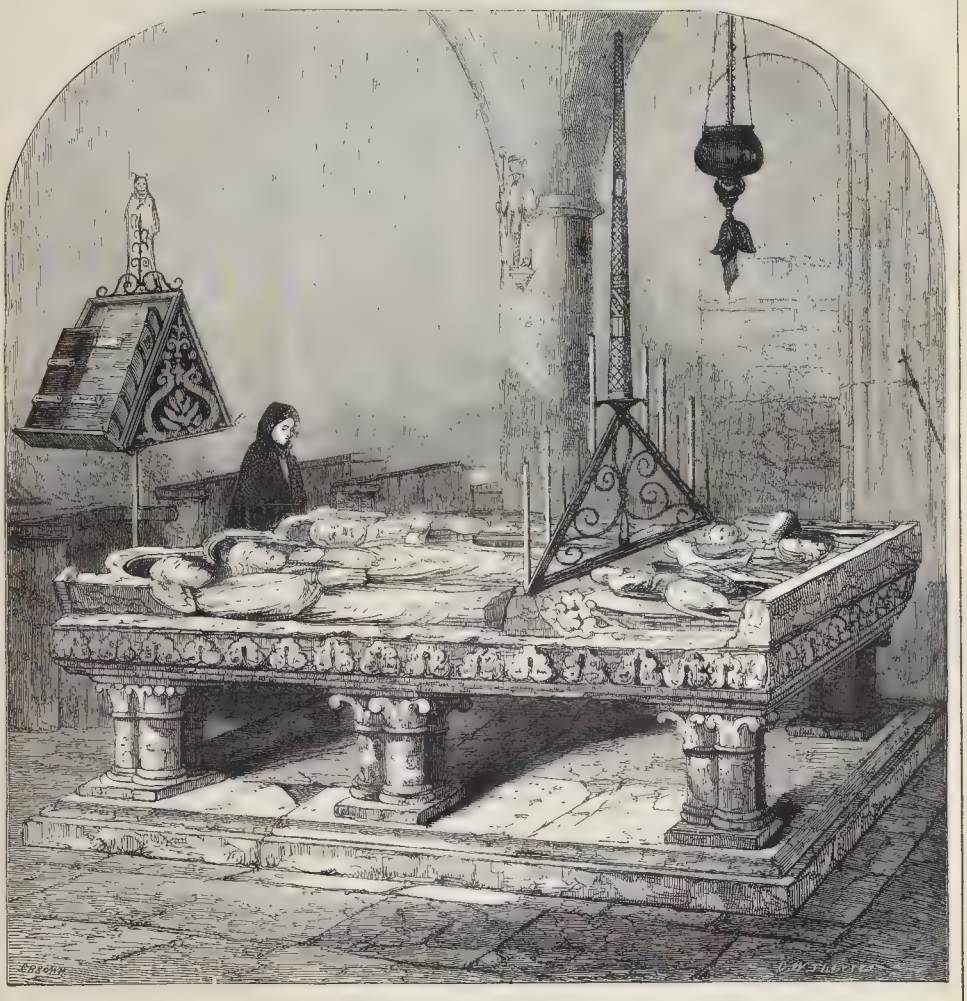
TOMB OF THE THREE MARTYRS, IN THE CHURCH OF SENS, PICARDY.

THIS peculiar and beautiful tomb, remarkable for its picturesque arrangement, is of the Norman Transition period. We have given this example of the architecture of Picardy as it is useful to study the feeling which has guided the artists of different countries and to select from the best qualities of each. B.

THE BEAUCHAMP ALMSHOUSE FUND.—The late Earl of Beauchamp bequeathed 60,000*l.* for the erection and endowment of almshouses at Newland, in Worcestershire, for the benefit of infirm agricultural labourers. Nearly two years having elapsed since the decease of the late earl, the poor of that county are anxiously expecting the fulfilment of the testator's intentions, the land having been granted for this purpose a twelvemonth ago by a deed of conveyance enrolled in the Court of Chancery.

* Thus translated by Mr Wornum.—"He who wishes to be a good painter, let him acquire the design of Rome, Venetian shade and action, and the dignified colouring of Lombardy; the terrible manner of Michelangelo, the natural truth of Titian, the sovereign purity of Correggio's style, and the symmetry of a Raffaelle, the decorum and fundamental knowledge of Tibaldi, the invention of the learned Primaticcio, and a little of Parmigiano's grace; but without so much toil and study, he need only imitate the works which our Niccolino has left us here."

† To be continued.



TOMB OF THE THREE MARTYRS, PICARDY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

On the 19th instant, Mr. James Simpson, president, in the chair, the annual report of the retiring council was read. In the course of it, the leading events of the political world, and particularly the occurrence of war, were alluded to, as having tended to arrest the progress of civil engineering works, whilst, on the other hand, the mechanical engineers had found ample employment in supplying engines, machinery, vessels, tools, and stores of all kinds for the use of the army, the navy, and the mercantile service. Allusion was also made to the novel expedient of sending out a corps of "navvies" and other artizans to lay, as it was expressed, "the first section of the railway from Sebastopol to St. Petersburg." The production of the Lancaster rifled cannon, and of the wrought iron ordnance, by engineers, and the investigation, for the Government, by a member of the Institution, into the manufacture, boring, and firing of rifles, were noticed.

The few large works of civil engineering now in progress in Great Britain were then mentioned, and the onslaught of the Home Secretary upon the smoke and other nuisances of the metropolis was noticed, with the view of directing to these points, as also to the general sanitary questions and to the sewerage of the metropolis, the attention of civil engineers, whose advice would be found trustworthy, and who would discriminate between sound systems and the nostrums and baseless schemes which were now ignorantly thrust forward.

The extension of the feeding mains of the principal water companies to points high up the river, beyond the influence of the tidal range, and, in two cases, the removal of the entire establishments, was noticed; and it was maintained, that it was now only necessary to afford such an ample supply of water, at a sufficient elevation, on the north side of the metropolis, as would enable the sewers to be constantly flushed, and that their contents should be delivered at positions so low down the Thames, as to preclude the necessity for the mechanical lifting of the sewage, excepting for a limited area, and for those portions under high water-mark: and thus the metropolitan river might be rendered as pure as was practicable for a stream flowing amidst habitations and necessarily subject to some degree of pollution.

A slight sketch was given of the progress of railways on the Continent, in the colonies, and in America. The successful opening and subsequent progress of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was noticed; and assistance was asked for the approaching "Exposition" at Paris, in 1855. The council had given their best aid to the Government in the matter, and it was specially impressed on members to send only such models and specimens of works and machinery as should sustain the high character of the British engineers and manufacturers.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices in the council for next year:—

James Simpson, president; G. P. Bidder, I. K. Brunel, J. Locke, M.P., R. Stephenson, M.P. vice-presidents; J. Cubitt, J. E. Errington, J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. Hawkshaw, T. Hawksley, J. R. McClean, C. May, J. Penn, and J. S. Russell, members; and H. Heasman, and Sir J. Paxton, M.P. associates.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Norwich.—A new chapel has been erected in the Surrey-road, at a cost of 2,500*l.* It is a plain but spacious building. There is no gallery, and the seats are all open benches.

Bury St. Edmund's.—A painted memorial window, by Clutterbuck, has been placed on the south side of the communion-table in St. Mary's Church here. The subjects of the six principal compartments are,—in the lower tier—"They brought young children to Jesus;" "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother;" and "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost;"—in the upper tier—"Mary at the feet of Jesus;" "Jesus and Martha" ("I am the resurrection and the life"); and "The Raising of Lazarus." The tracery contains the four Evangelists and four major Prophets. At the foot is the inscription.

Diss.—Mr. L. Taylor, of Starston and Diss, some time since determined to erect a building in this town, which should be ornamental, and also capable of being devoted to various public uses, investing it in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of the inhabitants. The erection is nearly complete, but not quite fit for holding the corn market, to which its principal hall is to be devoted. It stands near the centre of St. Nicholas-street. The entrance is by a stone portico, in the Grecian Ionic style of architecture, the columns being after the model of the Temple on the Illissus—the entablature after that of Minerva Polias, at Priene. The front doors are decorated: they open to an entrance-hall lighted by a lantern, and having three doors entering into the hall, which is 77 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 27 feet high. The floor is of small blocks of oak and sabica woods, laid in diaper pattern. The roof is of "Hartley's" patent glass, in lanterns running along iron girders, weighing about three tons each. The girders are 42 feet between their bearings: they are laid on sheets of gutta-percha, which, acting as non-conductors of sound, are said to prevent the noise often observed when a note is struck in unison with the girder. The ceiling is of ground glass, divided into compartments, the light being thus equally distributed, without glare or inequality arising from side-lights. The walls are strengthened with pilasters of Parian cement, intended to be polished. A cornice surmounts the whole, the lower member of which is perforated for the admission of fresh air, the heated air escaping from the lanterns and beneath the ceilings, the whole ventilation being regulated as desired. The decorations to the doors are of "Ransome's patent stone." The hall is heated by two stoves, with descending flues; and, for evening purposes, is lighted by gas-lights on brackets. Connected with the hall are two rooms, each 33 feet by 20 feet, which may be approached by a separate entrance. One of these Mr. Taylor intends granting to the town as a reading-room and library, if the hall is used as a market. The design is by Mr. Geo. Atkins, jun. of Diss. The carpenter's work was executed by Messrs. George Atkins and Son; the stonework, by Mr. Farrow; the bricklaying, by Mr. J. Rout; and the plumbing, glazing, and gas-fitting, by Mr. J. Aldrich. Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich, supplied the iron girders of the roof; and the wood blocks of the flooring were cut at their steam-mills.

Rye.—The new cemetery chapels, which are now finished, are very much alike: that for the Established Church is something larger than its fellow, and has a low steeple and bell. The style is Early English. They were built by Messrs. J. Judge and Son, of this town, builders. The architect was Mr. Charles Smith. Shrubs are now being planted round the borders of the ground.

Southampton.—The new graving-dock at this port was opened for general business on Monday week. The water in the dock was pumped out in less than three hours: at the commencement there was a depth of 25 feet 4 inches. The dock is 400 feet long by 88 feet wide, and is capable of taking in the largest ships ever yet built. It has been built at a cost of 65,000*l.* under the superintendence of Mr. Alfred Giles, the engineer of the Southampton Dock Company. The pumping-engines, of 112-horse power, were constructed by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. At the opening, Mr. Giles, the engineer, according to the *Hampshire Advertiser*, gave a dinner to the foremen and principal persons engaged in the work.

Prees.—On 2nd inst. the foundations of a new church at Faul's-green, for an outlying district of the parish of Prees, Shropshire, were begun to be dug by the eldest son of Viscount Hill, on the day of his attaining his majority. The church is to be built by subscription, Lord Hill giving the site and the bricks, and building the parsonage-house.

Torquay.—The Torquay branch of "The Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes," has just commenced operation, and the contractor for the first building—a dwelling for single men—is hard at work clearing the site. Accommodation will be provided for fifty-two unmarried men, each of whom will have a separate sleeping compartment, 8 feet by 4 feet 6 in. with the use in common of a general sitting-room, kitchen, lavatories, offices, &c.: apartments for a curator, to superintend the establishment, are provided, with the last-mentioned rooms on the ground-floor, the upper stories being devoted wholly to the dormitories and lavatories. The style of the building is Italian, executed with the native limestone, hammer-dressed, pointed with blue lias. Red brick is largely used as a decoration in the quoins and door and window dressings. The roof is covered with red Italian ribbed tiles, and is surmounted with a lantern and lief ornaments. The architect is Mr. Edward Appleton, of Torquay. The same artist is endeavouring to vary the style of the villa residences of the neighbourhood by substituting the natural face of the stone of which they are constructed for the usual stucco covering, and using red tile instead of the wonted slate. A villa built in this manner, in which a campanile, detached on three sides, forms a main feature, is now fast drawing to completion in a prominent situation a short distance from the town.

Wolverhampton.—It is intended to fit the Lion Hotel premises, recently purchased in North-street, so as to afford accommodation for the corporation and their officers, and also for the borough magistrates. Mr. Henry, the new town surveyor, has prepared plans, according to which a council chamber, 43 feet by 24 feet, is to be constructed on the first-floor, and on the same floor there are to be offices for the town clerk, committee rooms, and a fire-proof chamber for the corporation records. It is contemplated, at a future time, to erect police barracks in the yard at the rear of the building. The cost of the immediate alterations will not exceed from 400*l.* to 500*l.*

SIGHTS AND SCENERY.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket.—The scenery in the opening story of Mr. Buckstone's pantomime, "Little Bo-peep," is particularly good, and will sustain the reputation of Mr. William Callcott. We would especially mention the Grove of Golden Laburnums, with a festival of shepherdesses, the whole as elegant and artistical as any could desire. In the last scene of the introduction, the Fairy Conservatory in Arcadian Regions, suspending machinery is used to carry fairies up the curved trunks of trees, and a very glittering piece of colour is the result. In the harlequinade there is a view of the Greek Court, in the Crystal Palace, very creditably painted by Mr. O'Connor. The pantomime altogether is very good, and well entitled to a large share of public favour.

Royal Olympic Theatre.—Mr. Wigan has produced a fairy extravaganza by Mr. Planché, called "The Yellow Dwarf and the King of the Gold Mines." For some years past it has happened that this author's extravaganzas have been set forth with scenery of such great beauty, as to enable those who were tired of praising the dramatist through a lengthened series of unvarying "hits," to attribute the success rather to the painter than the writer. On the present occasion, he has little to thank the painter for: to speak the truth, some of the scenes are positively discreditable to the management, and yet the piece is a great triumph, and all the town will have to go and see it. "Ay," some of the good-natured friends will say, "but then he has a great actor in Mr. Robson!" True, he has a great actor, and he has written for him a great part, fitting him to a nicety, and thus achieved, on the first night, one of the most complete and legitimate successes that we have ever seen. Miss St. George and Miss Ormonde contributed to the result by giving with point and vigour the witty things put into their mouths, and deserve their share of the praises.

Burford's Panorama.—As usual, Mr. Burford, in conjunction with Mr. Selous, has added his contribution to the amusements of the season. It takes the shape of a spirited and exciting representation of the Battle of the Alma, where our gallant soldiers first showed to a breathless world that the old spirit of England still animated her sons. The view is taken from the sloping ground, directly in front of the principal Russian redoubt, at the moment when the guards are driving all before them; but of course a number of incidents which followed each other are here represented as occurring simultaneously. Captain Turner's battery is being brought into action: Sir Colin Campbell is cheering on the historical 42nd: Sir George Brown, brave old fellow, is on the ground, and is about to shout "23rd, I'm all right:" Lieut. Lindsay and Lieut. Thistlethwaite are waving the rags of their colours over the redoubt; and Lord Raglan and Sir John Burgoyne are giving the necessary orders. Many of the heroes shown in the view are now no more, but their names will live for ever in story.

The Globe, Leicester-square.—Mr. Wyld, always ready to meet the times, has added to the very important geographical collection in Leicester-square a large model of Sebastopol, by means of which, and the lecture periodically given, a knowledge of the position of the allies may be readily attained. It is to be wished that the model had stretched as far as Perekop: it would then have served to make more evident the great strategical error that has been committed by the allies in not occupying the entrance to the Crimea. Some of the lectures given in the Globe are very interesting.

We must postpone notices of the *Lyceum*, *Princess's*, *Polytechnic*, &c. until next week.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKS OF LIVING ARCHITECTS.

The apparently eager desire to detect any little flaw or *lapsus linguæ* in Mr. Ruskin, whether in his words or writings, and even in matters which bear no direct or practical reference to the important subject of his present well-directed labours, suggests, I think, a suspicion that truth and the advancement of the science of architecture in this country are not their object. How is it, for example, that the architects and their friends allow their own private feelings so often to stand in the way of the advancement of their art? How is it possible to improve if we are not to refer to the works of existing architects as examples of what we are to avoid or follow? If Mr. Ruskin finds fault with such curious buildings as are rising up around us, such as the Army and Navy Club in St. James's-square, or the new edifice in Leicester-square; and if he has exposed what he considers the mistaken principles which have guided the architect of the new Houses of Parliament (in reference to the calculation of the distant effect of ornamentation, and many other respects), how ought he to be met by the architects of these buildings? Why, surely, by their honestly showing the correctness or admitting the errors of their principles, but not by vituperation. But I am persuaded of better things of Sir C. Barry, and I feel sure he would be the last man to countenance the preposterous idea that a building which has been paid for by the nation must not be criticized for fear of "hurting the feelings," as it is called, of the architect! I have been led to make these remarks from noting the spirit which apparently guides your correspondents, "M. A." and "Vindex." A wise man will surely be the first to hold out the right hand of fellowship to *any one* from whom he is likely to get a useful *hint* even; and as Sir Joshua Reynolds said I think of a good painter—he will listen even to the remarks of a child. No great artist will ever allow personal considerations to interfere with the object of his heart, the discovery of the *truth*; and he will ever be on the look out to suspect himself. For these reasons I am at a loss to understand what your correspondent, "Vindex," means, when he speaks about an "unprovoked and inconsiderate *attack* upon Sir C. Barry!" Is it not, sir, folly to confound politeness towards individuals with honesty towards the science

they profess? At this rate we can make no advancement at all. I am about to become a subscriber to the Architectural Museum in Parliament-street, and trust that no feeling unconnected with the direct advancement of science will be allowed admittance.

R. W.

Notices of Books.

VARIORUM.

The first number of a work on the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, entitled, "The Kirk and the Manse," has just been issued by Messrs. Fullarton and Co. Its object, we understand, is to give pictorial illustrations of all the most interesting parish kirks in Scotland, many of which, although hidden in sequestered spots, beyond the route of the every-day tourist, are, nevertheless, characterised by architectural beauty and picturesque effect. The few cathedrals which Scotland possesses, are also to be embodied in the work: concise accounts of them will be given, and a general introduction to the whole subject will make us acquainted with the origin and progress of the present national church. The author is the Rev. Robert Fraser, M.A. minister of St. John's, Edinburgh; and the illustrations will be from original sketches, executed in tinted lithographs, from the studio of the Messrs. Macpherson, of that city. More precise drawings than those in the first are desirable for future parts.——"The Australian Keepsake for 1855,"* contains forty views of landscape scenery, illustrating Sydney and Port Jackson, New South Wales, and is interesting as giving a good notion of the condition to which that important country is arriving. The engravings are of various degrees of merit, but the majority of them are very creditable: for example, the view of Sydney from the Old Point Piper-road, the Gap South Head, North Head, from Vaucluse, and the Nobbies. Some descriptive letterpress would make the book more interesting to English buyers.——"Murray's Official Hand-book of Church and State," appears this year much enlarged, and on a plan altered so far that the more ephemeral matters, such as ever-changing lists of office-bearers in royal households, members of the House of Commons, authorities civil and military, ecclesiastical, judicial, &c. have been withdrawn from the present volume, and printed separately, as a sort of appendix, which may either, we presume, be bound up with the more permanently interesting matter of the Hand-book itself, or kept separate altogether. Certainly the incorporation of these lists had advantages in the way of reference, but there can be no doubt that the more permanent value of the Hand-book as an article of sale is thus enhanced, In the present revised and enlarged edition of the Hand-book, the information is of course brought down to the present date, and much of it is now collected for the first time, and from many sources, by its compiler, Mr. S. Redgrave.——In "Murray's Railway Reading," now before us, we have a reissue of "Notes from Life," by H. Taylor, and of the celebrated "Rejected Addresses" of the Smiths, James and Horace. An interesting acknowledgment is made in the advertisement to the twenty-second edition of this latter little volume on the part of Mr. Murray, namely, that the copyright, which had been originally offered to his deceased father for 20*l.* and refused without even looking at the MS. was purchased by that same gentleman in 1819, after others had reaped the profits of no less than sixteen editions, for 131*l.*! and the authors themselves intimate that they sold their interest in that, and the reissue of another little *brochure*, for 1,000*l.* after reaping half the profits on various editions, issued in quick succession by Mr. Miller, of Covent-garden, who had had the *nous* to appreciate that merit which many other publishers,—with less excuse than Mr. Murray, who did not give it even a chance of recognition or discovery,—were too obtuse themselves, or too much addicted to mere name-worship, to discover in authors then too obscure as writers to have yet had any *name* to worship. And the "Rejected Addresses" are not the only Sybilline leaves which acute publishers have "rejected," and, it may be, are now rejecting, and will yet reject, to the after troubling of their pecuniary consciences, and to their sore repentance. Even the most hasty glance through the "Rejected Addresses" cannot but excite surprise at their rejection by publishers. These "Addresses" literally teem with *negotiable* fun quite sparkling with auriferous and argentine lustre. Perhaps the best joke *in* the "Rejected Addresses" is one which, as a true Hibernian might say, *isn't in them* at all. We mean the doubtless intentional omission of burlesques on Campbell and Rogers, which deceived Lord Jeffrey, as an Edinburgh Reviewer, into the idea that these two were the very authors of the "Rejected Addresses," themselves, for he says, "We marvel why he [the fictitious or nominal author] has shut out Campbell and Rogers from his theatre of living poets, and confidently expect to have our curiosity in this and in all other particulars very speedily gratified, when the applause of the country shall induce him to take off his mask." There is all the more probability that this exclusion of two eminent poets was intentional, inasmuch as it was not the first practical joke of a similar kind passed off by the two talented authors of the "Rejected Addresses," who on another occasion humbugged some one—Dr. Busby, if we mistake not—into the idea that they were the members for Old Sarum, and another "rotten borough" the name of which we do not at this moment remember.

* Published by Sands and Kenny, Melbourne and Sydney; and Sands and Son, London.

Miscellanea.

Alleged Blundering in the Civil Engineering and Architectural Department of the Admiralty.—The Admiralty civil engineers and architects are now coming in for their share of that criticism and abuse which would appear to fall to the lot of every department of Government in this country. "From the mud-machine in the Thames," it is said, "to the kicking caisson at Devonport from the concrete docks at Woolwich to the lamentable failures at Keyham," everything is wrong, and nothing ever will be right, we dare say, till the critics be themselves installed in the offices which it seems to be thought so desirable to have vacated. Smart alliterations and antitheses have often more to do, unhappily, with public complaints than positive blunders. It is quite possible, for all that we personally know, that the caissons may be kicking and the concrete docks a lamentable failure only in the columns of our daily contemporaries. We are told however, in other quarters, that one of the most important objects of the new docks at Keyham—the power of taking in ships at least at high water of any tide—has failed (by a few inches), and that too at a time of great emergency; and that at Sheerness, where many improvements and alterations have taken place in her Majesty's yard, a boiler factory that was progressing favourably, was lately brought to a stand-still in consequence of the foundation giving way at both ends of the building. A portion of the brickwork, &c. was, it is said, pulled down to lighten it. There was to be a Government survey made of it. As the ends, however, had been so far finished, it was thought they would be allowed to remain a month or two longer, to see whether the foundation gives any more: if not, there will be no occasion to pull it down. The contractors, it is said, have done all according to contract.

Gas and Water at Birkenhead.—The manager of the Birkenhead Gas and Water Company, says a Liverpool paper, is charged by Mr. H. Gough with refusing to allow him a supply of water, though he wishes to pay for it, "the reason of my refusal," he says, "being no other than that I am about to show to the inhabitants of Birkenhead that gas can be supplied at 2*s.* per 1,000 cubic feet, and much better than our company supply to you at 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet. But, to effect this, I require a supply of water, and, under the present management, my object is to be churlishly, if not unjustly, defeated." He calls upon the inhabitants to overturn such a system of monopoly.

The Portsmouth Dockyard Foundry.—Great interest was excited lately in the twisting of a new crank shaft for the *Simoom*, 18, iron screw ship. The great principle and advantages of the Nasmyth hammer were, it is said, very apparent, and its *striking* powers were put forth to great purpose. The crank shaft weighed about eight tons, and it was necessary to twist it at right angles. In ten minutes the shape required was accomplished. Government are said to require at this foundry a Nasmyth's hammer double the size of the present one.

The Battle of the Locks.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday week, the case of Parnell and Puckridge *v.* Goater, was heard. The plaintiffs in this action were the locksmiths, in the Strand, and the defendant was foreman to Mr. Chubb, of St. Paul's Churchyard. The action was brought to recover damages for a trespass in taking the plaintiffs' lock from its place in their stand at the Crystal Palace, and making a key to it, and also for slander and a libel published by the defendant, alleging that he (defendant) had fairly picked the plaintiffs' lock, and that the plaintiffs had dishonestly refused to pay the defendant a reward of 200 guineas, according to their public promise. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and that he had taken the plaintiffs' lock, and made a key thereto with plaintiffs' leave and license. As to the counts for slander and libel, he pleaded in justification that he (defendant) had fairly picked plaintiffs' lock, and that they had dishonestly refused to pay him the 200 guineas. The jury found for plaintiffs on all the three issues, and gave 30*l.* damages.

War Appliances.—Government, it seems, have contracted for ten miles of portable railway, to be used between Balaklava and Sebastopol. We do not know what connection this may have with the patriotic contract of Messrs. Peto and Co. to form a railway there at cost price. The line alluded to is said to have been contracted for with Mr. Crosskill, of Beverley, twenty or thirty of whose men are to assist in laying it down. No fewer than 2,000 navvies, it is said, are being forwarded by detachments of 150, *viâ* Austria, by Messrs. Peto and Co. The men are to have 5*s.* a day, with board, lodging, and clothing. A number of carpenters have been hired by Government to assist in erecting the wooden huts sent out and being sent. They are to receive 2*l.* 6*s.* a week, with rations. It has been proposed to render these huts fire-proof, by means of some secret composition, to be absorbed by the planking. Would not saturation with a hot silicate of lime, or of potash, effect this important and desirable object? A correspondent of our own, Mr. W. J. Tait, suggests the dispatch of some millions of small canvas sand-bags, with which, when filled with a few pounds weight of sand or earth, various useful purposes might be served in our camp before Sebastopol, such as shielding these huts themselves, or protecting the ground line of tents from wind, by being built up round them. It has been questioned whether such huts as those sent will be a sufficient protection from the cold on the heights, in which case these sand-bags might be useful, especially on their northern sides. A Lincoln founder undertook to supply the portable steam-engine required in the formation of the railway, in ten days. It has been proposed to make use of balloons as aeriel outlooks, whereby the positions of the enemy might be discovered, and advantage taken of the intelligence thus obtained. Another kindred idea is the employment of the electric light by night, to show where the enemy are at work, while the allies are in darkness. We often hear of war medals, worn on the breast, by chance protecting the life of the wearer from some deadly shot. General Canrobert is said to have been so protected by a medal presented to him by the Empress Eugenie. If such be the fact, why should not a whole breast-plate of such medals, or of some substitute for them, be worn by every British soldier? Why, indeed, is not every vital organ protected against musket and rifle balls in some such way as this? It once was so, although to a cumbrous extent, but a mere *facing*, as it were, of scale armour, would protect the valuable lives of our limited troops, and by help of good revolvers, rifles, and other appliances, offensive and defensive, an immense accession, virtually, might be made to the British army, which would more than make up for the want of great numbers.

Machine for Raising Water, and for Drainage.—A machine, which seems to be merely a centrifugal pump in principle, though it may be with some modification of its ordinary form in this country, is said to have been invented by a M. Piatti, and to be now in course of trial at Port St. Nicholas, in France. The water is raised by the centrifugal steam pump through a cone-shaped vessel, open at top.

Wrought-iron Ordnance.—In the *Builder* recently, it was said, "We hope to see Mr Nasmyth's steam hammer forthwith hard at work on wrought-iron ordnance, so as to double or triple our field artillery power by comparison with its present cumbrous weight of cast-iron." Now, with reference to the above, it is humbly submitted that the force of a charge of powder in projecting a ball must always be considered as minus the force wasted in the recoil of the gun, and, consequently, if the dead weight of metal in the piece be reduced, the quantity of powder must be increased, in order to project the ball the same distance: nor is this all, for in a light recoiling piece, the line of collimation would be thrown aside, and the precision of the aim defeated. H. B. S.

THE TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—In the States, says Mr. William Chambers, three kinds of telegraphs are employed—those of Morse, House, and Bain; the difference between them being mainly the method of indication. Unitedly, the various telegraphic systems pervade the entire region between the Atlantic and Mississippi, and from Nova Scotia and Canada to New Orleans. The number of miles of telegraph in the States is now about 20,000, and in Canada, and other British possessions, from 2,000 to 3,000 The wires are carried along the sides of the railways, across fields and rivers, through forests, and in cities they may be seen crossing the streets and the tops of the houses. From New York, two lines proceed south to New Orleans; one by way of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Charleston, making a length of 1,966 miles; the other runs from Cleveland, on Lake Ontario, by Cincinnati and Nashville, being a length of 1,200 miles. So small a price is charged, that there is a large amount of miscellaneous correspondence, besides market and stock intelligence. A message of ten words, for example, may be sent from Washington to St. Louis—a distance of 989 miles—for 1 dollar 20 cents. Under 200 miles, the charge is about a cent. per word. On some lines as many as 700 messages are sent in one day. So rapid is the transit, that the news brought to New York by a European steamer, at eight o'clock a.m. has been telegraphed, by way of Cincinnati, to New Orleans, and the effects there produced on the market returned to New York by eleven o'clock—being a circuit of nearly 4,000 miles in three hours.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.—The railways, now an extraordinary feature of the United States, are rapidly developing the latent resources of the country. Mr. William Chambers gives an account of them, from which we extract the following particulars:—In October, 1853, the length of railways in actual operation in the States was 14,194 miles, nearly one-half in the New England States and that of New York. They are seen there radiating in several directions from every city, interlining and crossing and sending out branches. In Massachusetts alone, in the early part of 1853, there were about 1,200 miles of railway—a large number for a State with one-third of the population of Scotland. At the same period, New York had 2,123 miles; Pennsylvania, 1,244 miles; and Ohio, a recently-settled State, 1,385 miles. Large extensions have now been made in all; and the entire railway system of the United States at the present moment may be said to comprehend nearly 18,000 miles, with several thousand miles in course of construction. It is anticipated that, previous to 1860, there will be completed at least 35,000 miles. Already gigantic efforts have been made to unite the chief cities on the Atlantic with the Valley of the Mississippi and the vast regions westward and northward. Joined to the lines now constructed, and forming in Canada, the north will be thoroughly laid open for settlement; and connected with a line proceeding southwards from Illinois, traffic will be opened upon the one hand with Mobile and New Orleans, and on the other, with the regions bordering on Lakes Huron and Superior. The next steps are to reach Oregon and California, and are now engaging earnest consideration. The most urgently called-for of these lines is that to California, by a pass through the Rocky Mountains; and when this is effected, it will be possible to reach San Francisco in four days from New York, and by the additional means of steam-vessels, to go round the world in three months. Traversing from the borders of the Mississippi to San Francisco, a country 1,600 miles in breadth, the line cannot be undertaken without liberal aid from the Government.

FALL OF PART OF THE WEYMOUTH AND PORTLAND NEW GENERAL MARKET-HOUSE.—A fall of some portion of these works took place on Saturday week. A local paper states that "this casualty has resulted from sources over which the utmost foresight and the most skilful appliance of constructive science could have exercised no control." That part of the work which has given way is a section of the brick arches which form the vaulting of the cellarage to the market-house. This work is strengthened at the intersection of each arch by a longitudinal cast-iron girder, of some 10 or 12 inches in thickness, and one of these girders, it is said, was made of iron which had not been skimmed before casting, and hence, being unable to support the superincumbent brickwork, yielded to the pressure, snapped, and the fall of the adjacent arches was the result. The same paper speaks of "malpractices which were imputed to Mr. Goodyear, and which he satisfactorily refuted on Monday week" before the local council. The brick piers were supposed to be constructed on a wrong principle. The clerk of works, Mr. Malpas, it is added, showed that the specifications are being carried out to the letter, and that the charges brought against the builder were unfounded.

HARTLEPOOL.—The plans deposited under the title of "Hartlepool Great Float and Railway," propose to occupy 80 acres on the margin of the slake; to extend the old tidal harbour considerably inland, and over the site of the present sluices; to deepen the whole harbour by dredging, and extend the jetty pier out to the line of the whole pier on the Hartlepool side. The float is to be excavated to 12 feet below low-water. The engineers of this scheme are Mr. James Abernethy, C.E. London; and Mr. Thomas Meik, C.E. Sunderland. Mr. Meik last year published a plan, under the title of the "Hartlepool Bay Harbour of Refuge," which embraced the above scheme, together with the enclosure of the bay by two great piers running out into deep water on one side from the Heugh, and on the other over the Long Scar Rocks. Plans for such piers, slightly modified, have also, it seems, been deposited by the commissioners of the pier and port, prepared by their engineer, Mr. Rendell, C.E.

CONTRACTS AND STAMPS.—A correspondent mentions that in the Court of Exchequer recently, an action was brought by a builder to recover the sum of 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* due for extra work not comprised in the contract. No stamp was affixed to the document, and Mr. Pollock, the associate, called the attention of the judge to that fact. The verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff, who had to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* for the stamp, and 10*l.* for penalties, out of 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the amount awarded him by the jury.

PURIFICATION AND REGULATION OF GAS.—Mr. J. Chisholm, of Holloway, has recently patented a combustion of the red ochery substances found mixed with peat and its subsoil, with hydrate of lime, or the mixed hydrates of lime and magnesia, obtained from magnesian limestone, and employing it in the dry gas purifier. This patent is pretty clearly indebted for its suggestion to the recent Wakefield patent, under which clay and lime are combined for the same purpose. Such bastard patents are but too common. No sooner does some man of ingenuity strike out anything new or hopeful, and manages to secure it by patent, than forth comes some other "invention" exceedingly like it, and slavishly based upon it, with just enough of difference, and just avoiding the particular nature of the meritorious invention so far, as to enable the plagiarist to seize an exclusive advantage to himself, by *riding* the original patent for his own behoof. No such secondary or imitative patent ought to be allowed.——A patent has recently been obtained by Mr. David Hulet, of High Holborn, for an apparatus for regulating the supply of gas to the burners, consisting of a cast-iron vessel, with inlet and outlet passages for the admission and emission of the gas. The inlet passage is covered by a valve—the edge of which dips into a groove containing mercury. The valve is attached by a rod to a short cylinder—the lower part of which is open, and also dips into mercury. This cylinder covers and surrounds the inlet, and, as the gas flows through it, exerts an upward pressure, which adjusts the supply. ——Messrs. W. and J. Clibran, of Manchester, have also patented an apparatus for a similar purpose, in which the regulation is effected by a slide, or disc valve, and a small gasometer.

VIVIFICATION OF GASLIGHT.—A good few years since, it was suggested in the *Builder*, that a coil of platinum wire in the flame of a gas-light might promote the perfect combustion of the gas, and increase the vividity of the flame. A French patent was taken out for an apparatus of this kind, but we have heard no more about it of late, till now that we learn that the invention was recently exhibited before the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, by a Mr. Jackson, who, it is said, showed that by merely inserting a slightly-twisted platinum wire over the orifice of the burner, and within the gas-flame, its illuminative power was largely increased. Experiments, it is added, have since been made at the Liverpool Gas-works, when it was found that a saving of 17 to 20 per cent. was effected by the "new apparatus." Platinum, while so infusible as to submit to white heat without melting, is also in such circumstances incorrodible by oxygen, and hence it does not burn away as iron or even copper would, while yet it accumulates an intense heat, which excites any hydrocarbonaceous gas that might otherwise escape unburnt, to perfect or total combustion. Doubtless, even platinum will waste in time by volatilization alone, although of a very fixed nature; but it is probable that any cost arising from its waste will be as almost nothing compared with the economy or the brilliancy of light thus produced. Copper wire, however, might be tried, and but for its waste, we do believe would serve much the same end: it could be cheaply replaced. Should either platinum or copper be really found useful to the end suggested, burners could easily be made with a small hole drilled into them for the insertion of the bit of twisted wire required; or one end of the wire, perhaps, could even be merely twisted round the neck of the burner.

THE CANADIAN TIMBER TRADE.—The *Liverpool Times* alludes to the important influence of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada upon the Canadian timber trade. In Brompton, Canada East, south of the St. Lawrence, on the St. Francis river, six miles beyond Sherbrooke, a block of lumbering mills has been recently completed by C. S. Clark and Co. of Portland. The mills are of gigantic dimensions, and are built in the best manner throughout. The block is 334 feet in length. At a low estimate these mills, it is said, will saw, in a season, working day and night, 20,000,000 feet of long lumber, and two trains a-day will be required to get this lumber to Portland, whence it will be shipped to all parts of the world. Thus, with unfailing water power, in the midst of the exhaustless forests of Canada, with such mills within easy and desirable access to the principal seaport of Maine, who, it is asked, can measure the success of this enterprise?

A BRICK.—The *Athenæum* says, "Architects will be glad to hear that a new process has been invented at Birmingham, which makes brick nearly as hard as stone. One of the new bricks sustains a weight of 2,625 lbs.: a common hand-made brick breaks at 645lbs." There must be some mistake in the figures. A very poor brick will carry more than the heaviest weight here named. We have seen a brick withstand a pressure of 50 tons (112,000 lbs.) without a squeak.

HINDS' HOUSES IN SCOTLAND.—Lately some stir has been made on the subject of improving the dwellings of farm-servants in Scotland. Mr. William Chambers, the journalist, who a few years since purchased the estate of Glenormiston, in his native county of Peebles, has had built four cottages for the servants of a farm-tenant on this estate, of which an account appears in the *Edinburgh Courant*, whence we extract the following details:—Each cottage comprises a kitchen or common sitting-room, and garret over it with two fixed bedsteads. The row of four dwellings is built of ordinary rubble, stone, and lime, and slated. The walls are rough-cast. The lintels door-steps, chimney-tops, &c. are of red sandstone. The roof has zinc roans and iron tubes to draw off water into gratings beneath communicating with tile-drains; and round the outside of the walls the ground is causewayed with small stones from the Tweed in a slope towards gutters, with gratings for slops opening into built drains 9 inches square, at the upper end of which a rill of water gushes from a pipe in an adjoining bank, and supplies the cottages as well as washes the drain. Each cottage has one sash-window in front, besides a pane of glass in the door to light a small passage into the kitchen, which is protected by an inner door, outside which is a closet for coal, pots, &c. The kitchen is floored with square yellow tiles, and plastered on walls and ceiling. It contains two bed-spaces and a store-closet shelved, lighted, and ventilated. The fireplace contains a fixed grate, and the garret is supposed to be heated by the fire of the kitchen, which is the only fire the inmates usually can afford. The length of the whole row, outside measurement, is 94 feet 6 in.; breadth, 20 feet 3 in.; size of each kitchen, within, 16 feet, by 12 feet 3 in.; height of kitchen, 8 feet; size of closet off kitchen, 8 feet 6 in. by 8 feet; size of garret-room, 12 feet square, including beds; height of wall outside, from ground to edge of slates, 10 feet 6 in. The estimated cost of the whole, exclusive of some special expenses incurred in levelling, &c. was about 300*l.* or 75*l.* each cottage. Mr. Chambers acted as his own architect. Lord Traquair, Mr. Tennant, of Glen, in Peebleshire, and other proprietors, are also improving their farm-cottages.

TENDERS

For an engine-shed and gas-house at Three Bridges station, for the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company:—

John Jay	£1,456 0 0
Joseph Davey (Lewes)	1,217 17 0
John Fabian (Brighton)	1,197 0 0
Little and Son	1,176 0 0
R. Bushby (Littlehampton)	1,137 0 0
George Furness	1,135 0 0

For a house at Eltham, advertised for in this journal of the 9th instant:—

Wiltshire	£1,294 0 0
Tarrant (New Kent-road)	1,190 0 0
Paul (Dover-road)	1,174 0 0
Treum and Son	1,087 0 0
Bland (Blackheath)	1,079 0 0
Davis (Deptford)	978 0 0
Rolfe (Dulwich)	972 0 0
Case (Bethnal-green)	917 0 0
Richards (Strand)	905 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Proposed Competition at Lille.—In reply to numerous inquirers, the particulars, we are informed, will be found at Mr. Dolman's, New Bond-street, London, in the course of a few days.

"A. B. H." "F. O. W." "C. G." "R. J. J." "S. H." "L. and B." "P. T." "J. L. P." "J. J." "R. J. H." "W. P." "A. S." "W. C. S." "E. C. R." "J. P." "Architectural Exhibition." "One who would have subscribed," "F. W." "J. J." "W. S." "W. S. H." "I. B. jun."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TINMEN AND BRAZIERS.

A GOOD WORKMAN, accustomed to the country trade, whose character will bear investigation, can hear of constant work, by applying to Mr. J. GATWARD, High-street, Hitchin, Herts.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS thoroughly conversant with the builders' and black iron-mongery —Apply by letter only to C. C. Office of "The Builder."

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TWO ARCHITECTS, in partnership, holding appointments, and having several public buildings in course of erection, have a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Apply by letter, to A. B. 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street.

TO FIGURE CARVERS.

WANTED, a first-rate FIGURE CARVER. One used to Gothic work preferred.—Address, stating terms, to JANE and LEWIS Lower Loveday-street, Birmingham

WANTED, immediately, a good THREE-BRANCH HAND. Must be a good plumber. Constant employment for a first-rate workman, who will find the s worth his notice.—Address, V. C. J. Office of "The Builder," stating references, age, and where last employed.

TO CONTRACTORS' SUPERINTENDENTS.

WANTED, a thoroughly-experienced and active person to SUPERINTEND the erection of extensive ENGINEERING WORKS, comprising principally earthwork and brickwork — Address, stating full particulars, where last engaged, age, and salary required, to A. Y. Z. Office of "The Builder."

WANTED, an active, intelligent YOUNG MAN; he must have some knowledge of the construction of iron roofing, and be practically acquainted with the sheet-iron and zinc trades.—Apply, by letter only, with testimonials, &c. to Messrs. TUPPER and CARR, 3, Mansion-house pla-e, City.

WANTED, a Person as PLUMBER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER; stating wages required; and a YOUTH as APPRENTICE to CARPENTER; A premium required.—Address, H. Office of "The Builder."

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

WANTED immediately, a Person who can MAKE SURVEYS and PLANS to a large scale, for sanitary purposes He must be a g. od surveyor and draughtsman A person having a knowledge of sewerage and waterworks will be preferred Applications, stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. T. CURLEY, C.E Mitre Hotel, Hereford.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT in an ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, by a Gentleman, who is a good draughtsman, &c and understands specifications and the usual routine of an office.—Apply, A. R. X. 7, Upper Park-street, Greenwich.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WANTED, by a Young Man of good character, about 23 years of age, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN, where he might have an opportunity for further improvement. He can draw quick and neatly, and is conversant with machinery. A moderate salary will be required.—Address, W. T. care of Mrs. C. Harry, Mount Charles, St. Austell, Cornwall.

TO BUILDERS AND PLUMBERS.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 29, a SITUATION as PLUMBER, PAINTER, &c. Has been fourteen years in the business. Address, H. K 30, Paris-street, Lambeth.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

WANTED, by a first-rate practical PLUMBER, a SITUATION.—Experienced in hydraulic pressure, to fix baths, circulation showers, washing-basins, sinks, &c. with hot and cold water —N.B. No objection to the country, or to go abroad. —Address, BOSS, 1, Maidenhead-court, Falcon-square.

TO BUILDERS

THE Advertiser, aged 22, wishes to obtain EMPLOYMENT as ASSISTANT to the above. He is at present carrying out some large buildings, which are his own designs, for the gentleman with whom he is engaged, and to whom reference can be made. He is practically acquainted with brick-laying and carpentry. A moderate salary only required. Reference also to previous employers, and ample security given. Address, B. B. F. care of W. Austin, 431, Oxford-street.

TO ARCHITECTS

THE Advertiser, who is a good DRAUGHTSMAN, and has been accustomed to prepare specifications, plans, elevations, details, and superintend the erection of buildings, is open to an ENGAGEMENT —Address, G. G 35, Michael's-place, Brompton

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS, GAS-FITTING MANUFACTURERS, AND METAL MERCHANTS

CLERK or REPRESENTATIVE.—WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, by a Young Man of nine years' general experience. Respectable reference and security. —Address, A. J. care of Mr. Coles, Newspaper Office, 38, Kingsgate-street, High Holborn.

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A GENTLEMAN, well qualified in the profession, is desirous of obtaining a SHARE of an extensive and lucrative PRACTICE, and of which he would wish to take the most active part. No objection to any part of the United Kingdom References can be given, and will be required. —Address C. E. Gresham Club, King William-street, City.

TO ENGINEERS, PATENT AGENTS, &c.

A FIRST-RATE MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, SURVEYOR, LEVELLER, &c. wishes for an ENGAGEMENT, temporary or permanent.—Please address to D. S. L. Mr. Storer's, Homœopathic Chemist, Newgate-street.

A PRACTICAL MAN, of business habits, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT to SUPERINTEND the erection of BUILDINGS or repairs. No objection to the country. Unexceptionable references.—Address, Y. Z. 16, Goswell-road, Islington

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A BUILDER'S and GENERAL ACCOUNTANT offers his services to make out the accounts and balance the books of builders and of other tradesmen requiring such assistance —Street-warrity and punctuality may be relied on.—Address, A. B. 20, Luton street, New North road, Islington.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.

A CLERK of the Works of many years' standing, with first-rate references, requires an APPOINTMENT. All his works for many miles of town, and can have a public character, and his testimonials are undeniable Address Y. Y. Mrs. Stokes, Housekeeper, No. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, City.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c.

A YOUNG MAN, who has a practical knowledge of Plumbing, Painting, and Glazing, and is a good Plumber, wishes to ENGAGE himself for a permanent Situation in town, or within twenty miles of town, and can have a good reference.—Address A. B. 17, Queen-street, Edgware-road, London.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a BUILDER'S OFFICE, who has filled a similar situation with London builders for seven years. References unexceptionable. —Address R. R. 12, Albert-road, Sydenham.

A THOROUGHLY Practical Man, of business habits, wants a SITUATION as FOREMAN in a JOINER'S SHOP. He is a good draughtsman, and accustomed to the general discipline amongst workmen. The most unexceptionable references can be given as to ability, sobriety, &c.—Direct A. B. 16, Gosw-ll-road, Islington, London.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, aged 22, well versed in mathematics, and who has a good knowledge of surveying, levelling, mapping, and taking out quantities, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Salary very moderate. —Address, A. G. Messrs. Hookham's Library, Old Bond-street, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a PARTNER in a BUILDING and CABINET TRADE. Capital required, 3,000l.—Apply to Messrs. RYLAND and MARTINEAU, Solicitors, Birmingham; or to Mr. R. A. PARKER, Solicitor, 30, Moorgate-street, London.

REDUCED PRICES.—EDWARD SIMMS (late William Cleave), of Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin, beg to acquaint Builders and the Trade that he has now on hand, at his Manufactory (the first of its kind ever established), a very large Assortment of Dry and Well-seasoned OAK and DEAL PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCH BOARDING of all sorts, from ¼ inch to 1½ inch thick, planed to a parallel width and thickness, and at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, Timber Deals, Oak Planks, Scantlings, Sash Stiles, Mouldings prepared by Machinery, Laths, &c.—Apply at E. SIMMS'S (late W. Cleave's) Flooring Manufactory, Wilton-road, Pimlico Basin.

A CORN TIMBER WHARF, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road.—RICHARD MAY respectfully begs to inform the Building Public, that all Baltic Goods are dearer and American Spruce and Pine are cheaper.

He asks special attention to the following, which are now on sale:—

2,000 Pieces of Timber.
20,000 Planks, Deals, and Battens.
30,000 Prepared Floor Boards, of all lengths and sizes.
5,000 Rough Boards.

The Building Public are invited to inspect this Stock, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

All kinds of English and Foreign Timber kept in Stock. A "Price Current" for this month can be had on application.

N B. The extensive Saw-mills are now in operation.

IMPROVEMENT in WOOD MOULDINGS. J. SIMMONS'S improved WOOD MOULDINGS are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best ever produced by machinery. J. S. in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon him, begs to call their attention to his present stock of Mouldings now on hand, feeling assured that one trial will insure a continuance of their favours. Price lists can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, enclosing six postage stamps, the cost of postage.—Steam Works, 26, North Wharf-road, Paddington.

N B. Builders supplied with all kinds of Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, at prices lower than any house in London.

ALFRED ROSLING begs to inform his Customers and the Building Trade generally, that he is enabled to allow a discount of 15 per cent. upon his list prices for Mouldings. A large stock of dry flooring at low prices.—South-wark-bridge Wharf, Bankside.

MOULDINGS by MACHINERY at REDUCED PRICES.—ARCHBUTT and ARKINSON beg to inform their customers that the list per cent. allowed heretofore charged on the prices in their list is now removed. Seasoned flooring at extremely low prices.—St. Pancras Saw Mills, Chalcot-street, Old St. Pancras-road.

TIMBER WHARF, SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.—The General Wood-cutting Company beg leave to inform their customers that the temporary additional charge of 20 per cent. on their mouldings as advertised on the 8th of November last is removed, from this date, consequently, the prices will be those inserted in their Moulding List, as heretofore.

1st January, 1854.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

VENEERS CUT for the TRADE (by Knife only), by the PATENT VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE by which process a hundred per cent. benefit is guaranteed upon the ordinary method of cutting veneers.—For particulars of prices, and specimens of work done by the machine, apply to J. CHACK, Sole Patentee, Veneer cutting Works, 44, Robert-street, Chelsea, adjoining the King's road Saw-mills.

STAINING DEAL TO IMITATE ALL KINDS of WOODS It requires NO SIZING, and will stand the extremes of the weather. Prices 6s. per gallon. Specimens for W NAYLOR'S Stains may be had at the Factory, 44, James-street, Oxford-street; also Manufacturer of Improved Knotting and Decorative Varnishes.

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs. SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary Awnings on sale or hire. Orders per post receive the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PIGGOTT, 194, Fore-street, City, Manufacturer, by appointment, to her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

TERRA-COTTA.—Statues, Statuettes, Vases, Tazze, Busts, Consoles, Bas-reliefs, &c. by J. M. BLASHFIELD, of Millwall, near the West-India Docks Station, and sold at No 1, Bracton-place, Paddington Saddin, can be prices and designs can be obtained. Examples of Terra cotta, by J. M. Blashfield, are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Mineral Court. The statues of Australia, Venus de Medici, and the colossal Tritons in the gardens at Sydenham, are in Terra-cotta, so are the fountains at the Roman Court, and the roof of the Alhambra Court. The Pompeian roof is of Terra-cotta and r-l cement combined. Since the execution of these works, J. M. Blashfield has taken a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Terra-cotta and pottery, whereby larger and more even surfaces can be produced, and a higher degree of vitrification attained.

PATENT SOLID SWISS PARQUETERIE. This beautiful, unique, economical, and elegant description of Flooring, so extensively used in Paris and other continental cities, is now introduced into this country: an extensive assortment of specimens and patterns commencing at 1s per foot super. Together with every particular of its cost and adoptation, can be obtained of Mr. BURT, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; or of Messrs. ARROWSMITH and CO. 80, New Bond-street.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—May be buried for years, without injury, and it is therefore valuable for conveying water, chemicals, &c. and is peculiarly valuable for liquid manure, drain, and soil pipes. Being a non-conductor, it is not affected by the frost of winter or drought of summer, like metal or leather. Its strength is extraordinary: the small half-inch diameter tubing having resisted a pressure of 25 lbs. on the square inch, without bursting. The smaller sizes may be had in coils feet, and the larger in perfect lengths. The joints are easily made As a conductor of sound it is most valuable for conveying messages in lieu of bells. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES INSULATED WITH GUTTA PERCHA. The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

HANCOCK'S PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TUBING, HOSE-PIPES, WASHERS ENGINE-PACKING, both round and flat, and SOCKET-RINGS for Hot-water-pipes. Vulcanized Rubber Door-springs, and Solid Round Rubber Cord of all sizes of any length. Billiard Cushions and Rubber Strips cut to any pattern for bagatelle tables. Dividedness of superior make, and improved Vulcanized Rubber Suppy-pipes for ditto. Vulcanized Rubber, in sheets, from three to four feet wide, and of any thickness. Air-beds, Pillows, and Cushions, inflating Portable Baths, Invalid Cushions, and Articles of this kind made to any pattern to order.

N.B. All communications and orders punctually attended to, addressed to the Manufactory, JAMES LYNE HANCOCK, Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY'S PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is unequalled for permanency of colour, hardness, and brilliancy of surface; it is unaffected by sulphureous or any other vapours or emanations. Being completely innocuous and free from the pernicious effects of white lead, it may be employed in all apartments whilst in use without any inconvenience to the inmates.

The greatest caution is recommended to avoid any spurious compounds that might be sold at cheap rates as Pure Oxide of Zinc If any adulteration has taken place in the oxide, either in consequence of impurity in the material primarily made use of to produce it, an imperfect mode of production, or by mixing with the oxide certain substances calculated to give it increased weight, it then produces a very inferior instead of a very superior paint, and the economy realised by the purchasers of such oxides becomes a very expensive result to the owner of the premises painted with them

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE'S ZINC OXIDES, dry or ground in oil, are sold with the VM mark—In Hull, by Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO.; when ground and dry, by Messrs. T. B. MORLEY and CO.; and by the Company's Grinding Agents. In London, Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO. Wholesale Agents, 62, King William-street, City; JACK and BRADY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 8, Tottenham-court, New-road, and 89, Upper Thames-street, City. In Manchester and Liverpool, by Messrs. LAWFORD and CO. of 49, Norfolk-street, Liverpool, who are also acknowledged Painters to the Company for Zinc Paints, and undertake painting shops, warehouses, dwelling houses, &c. In Leith, by Messrs. R. ANDERSON and CO. Timber-bush. Dry OXIDES and PAINTS, in kegs of 14, 21, and 28 lbs. and upwards, to be had of the Company's Agents in Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Poole, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Wight; also in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Company also employ an acknowledged painter in London, who will undertake any description of painting with Zinc Paint by contract.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's General Agent in London, Mr. SCHMOLL, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY beg to inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. T. and S. KNIGHT, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, as their painters, who will be ready to execute any description of painting and decorating with the Pure Patent White Zinc Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT The PERMANENT WHITE of the Ancients, previously confined by its cost to the use of the artist, is now, by Hubbuck's Patent, reduced to the price of White Lead

The principal characteristics of HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT are—Economy, Health, Beauty, and Durability.

Builders and Contractors find Hubbuck's Paint the only one adapted to all their purposes; possessing the great desideratum of economy, combined with its high excellence as a paint, it ranks alone. Contractors effect a saving of 25 per cent by using HUBBUCK'S ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK and SON feel it necessary a caution should be circulated against imitations of their Paint These manufactures, containing frequently pernicious ingredients, are baneful to health and worthless in use, whilst the inexperience of these imitators in the combination of pigments is evidenced, not alone by the coarse grainy appearance, but also by the deficiency of that body in their produce, which is known to the painter to be all-essential. That an imposition be not practised, therefore, notice that the cask is marked with the name of the original manufacturer, thus—

HUBBUCK——LONDON——PATENT.

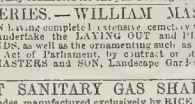
If not so marked, the reason may be inferred.

Every information in the circular to be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Upper East Smithfield (opposite the London Docks) London

LOANS.—Persons desirous of obtaining ADVANCES, from 50l. to 250l. upon approved personal security, repayable by easy instalments, extending over a lengthened period, are invited to examine the principles of the BRITISH MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION LOAN ASSURANCE CLASSES. Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained on application at the British Mutual Life Office, 17, New Bridge street, Blackfriars. Rules, 6d. each copy, or 5s. per post. CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Resident Secretary.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—(OFFICE of REFERENCE for PATENTEES and the PUBLIC, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—NOURSE and CO having several British and Foreign Patents for the above purpose, some of them being peculiarly simple and effective, are ready to undertake the prevention of smoke in furnaces, boilers, and coppers of all kinds and sizes. An experienced practical engineer will, if required, superintend the work. Licenses granted to engineers, furnace builders, and others.

VENTILATION.—PURE AIR.



With single pulley, from 6s. each; with leading pulley, from 8s. 6d.

These Ventilators are arranged that the requisite quantity of air may be admitted for the due ventilation of an apartment without the slightest draught being felt by the occupants; and as they are placed in the external wall, their action is not impeded when the house is closed for the evening, at which time a constant supply of fresh air is most required —HAYWARD, BROTHERS, sole Manufacturers, 19a, Blackfriars road, and 117, Union street, Borough; and of all respectable Ironmongers and Builders &c

PRIDEAUX'S SELF-CLOSING FURNACE VALVE.—This invaluable invention has had a practical success unparalleled. More than one hundred have been sent out during the last six months, and are now working satisfactorily, whilst the saving of fuel is so considerable, that the cost becomes a profitable investment rather than an outlay. One hundred references obtainable at the Office of the Smoke Prevention Company, 3 Charing-cross.

N.B. Royalty commuted for one year's saving of fuel.

CEMETERIES.—WILLIAM MASTERS and SON having completed extensive cemetery works, are prepared to undertake the LAYING OUT and PLANTING NEW GROUNDS, and the orientating such as are closed by the recent Act of Parliament, by contract or otherwise—WILLIAM MASTERS and SON, Landscape Gardeners, Canterbury.

PATENT SANITARY GAS SHADES.—These Shades, manufactured exclusively by RICE HARRIS and SON, Islington Glass Works, Birmingham, on an entirely new principle, effectually destroy the effluvia and smoke which have hitherto made the use of gas so objectionable in dwelling-houses and offices where cleanliness and freedom from smell are of importance. They are simple and inexpensive, and may be had at the Works in a variety of forms adapted to the style of fitting, or the taste of purchasers; also at Mr. JOHN SHORTON'S, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE GLASS,

1-8th thick, or 2 lbs. to the foot; 3-16ths, or 3 lbs.; and 1-4th, or 4 lbs. to the foot, for

RIDGE AND FURROW ROOFS, GREENHOUSES, RAILWAY STATIONS, ENGINE SHEDS, MILLS, MARKET HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

eing universally admitted that Glass in Roofs of a permanent character should not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, weighing two pounds to the foot, Messrs. JAMES HARTLE and CO. have directed their attention to the manufacture of a description of

ROUGH PLATE GLASS, THAT COMBINES SIZE AND STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY OF COST.

The PATENT ROUGH PLATE is manufactured in sizes expressly for Ridge and Furrow Roofs, giving a span of from 3 to 18 feet, at a price not exceeding weight for weight that of common Crown Glass. Not being transparent, flaws are unnecessary, and when used in Greenhouses never injure; its NON-TRANSPARENCY and strength render it eminently suitable for the Glazing of Conservatories and Roofs of all kinds; also Factories, Warehouses &c. for which purposes it is supplied in squares of all sizes, from 8 by 6 inches and upwards.

For further information apply to Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and Co. Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

N.B.—The Patent Rough Plate is supplied at a much lower cost than the common Rough Plate. May 1, 1851.

GLASS.—HARTLEY AND CO.'S GLASS TARIFF NEWSPAPER

Will be forwarded Gratis, on application, "post-paid," to

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY and CO. Wear Glass-works, Sunderland; or Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

THOMAS MILLINGTON

Begs to inform ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the Trade, that he supplies the following articles of the best quality and at the same time upon the lowest terms:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHEET GLASS, PLATE, PATENT PLATE, PATENT ROUGH AND FLUTED PLATE, MILLED SHEET LEAD,

PATENT PIPE, LEAD, IRON, AND BRASS PUMPS, AND WATER-CLOSETS,

Genuine White Lead, Colours, Varnish Brushes, and every article in the Trade.

FOR PRICE SEE ADVERTISEMENT FIRST SATURDAY IN EVERY MONTH, OR UPON APPLICATION AT THE WAREHOUSE

87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

REVOLVING SAFETY WOOD and IRON SHUTTERS—SNOXELL, Patentee, 98, Regent-street, and at his Steam-works, 15, Gd-street. These shutters have fully borne out their superiority over other revolving shutters for security, durability, and simplicity. Estimates can be given to noblemen whose mansions are fitted herewith, and numerous large establishments where some are fixed measuring upwards of 400 square feet in one shutter, and which are opened and closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease, without the use of machinery. The Patentee manufactures Brass Sash Bars, Stall Board Plates, &c.

J. FISHER, 70, YORK-ROAD, LAMBETH, formerly shop foreman to Messrs. Lawrence, Shop-front Builder and Manufacturing Joiner. 1½ and 1¼ four-panel doors from 6s. each; 1½ inches and frames from 7d. per foot; 2 inch ditto from 8d. Wind-ws fitted with Gribbon's Patent Hinges for cleaning, painting, &c. All kinds of joiners' work estimated for, according to design.—A List of Prices sent on application.

J. MILLS (late Shop Foreman to Messrs. Lawrence and Sons), JOINER to the TRADE, 7, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth. Sash-frames, fittings, staircases, &c. Well-seasoned materials and superior workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. A quantity of doors and sashes always in stock.—By enclosing a postage-stamp, a full list of prices will be returned.

E. and W. H. JACKSON beg to call the attention of Builders and the Trade to the LOW PRICES of their PATENT PLATE GLASS, BRITISH SILVERED and for glazing, of unrivalled quality and finish. ROUGH PLATE, CROWN, SHEET, COLOURED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in every variety, of the best manufacture, at the lowest terms. Designs and estimates furnished for ornamental windows, either for house or church decoration.—All applications for estimates and lists of prices to be made at their warehouse, 315, OXFORD-STREET.

SOHO CROWN, SHEET, ORNAMENTAL, PATENT PLATE, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 26, SOHO SQUARE

ALFRED GOSLETT begs to inform Builders, &c. that he is prepared to Tender for the supply of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Glass, now manufactured at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE BRITISH and FOREIGN WINDOW-GLASS WAREHOUSE, established upwards of Sixty Years. ROBERT METTAM begs to call the attention of Builders and the Trade in general, to his present prices of British and Patent Plate, Rough Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Ornamental Window Glass of every description now manufactured. Extra size Sheet Glass of all qualities and substances for Shop Fronts. Estimates and Price Lists forwarded post-free, on application at the Warehouse, 36, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

By Royal Letters Patent.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY, 296, Oxford-street.

The Managers acquaint Architects, Builders, Glaziers, &c. that their Tariff for BRITISH PLATE, PATENT PLATE, CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS, HARTLEY'S PATENT ROUGH PLATE, COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, may be had, free, on application at the Company's Depôt.

Hartley's Rough Plate Tiles from 9s. per dozen

Perforated Rough Plate and Sheet Ventilating Glass, 1s 6d per foot.

Flashed Ruby, 1s.; Ground Sheet, 3½d.; Enamelled, 8d. per foot. Crown or Sheet Squares, in 100 feet boxes, 2½ per foot.

Bashes Painted and Glazed, 1s per foot.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Architectural, Domestic, Scientific, and Ornamental Glass, at wholesale prices.

GOOD FOREIGN SHEET-GLASS, in cases of 200 feet each; average size, 40 by 30, at 32s. 36s. and 40s. per case; ground ditto, 3½d. per foot; crown and sheet squares, in 100 feet boxes, from 14 by 10 to 24 by 14, 9d. per foot; 1-inch rough British plate tiles, 1s. per dozen; also, crown and sheet glass, in crate; British and patent plate, fluted and stained glass, glass slates, &c. Sheet lead, pipe, white lead, oils, turpentine, colours, &c. G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield, London.

CRYSTAL WHITE GLASS, first, second, and third quality, particularly adapted for pictures and the best description of glazing, being far superior in colour to patent plate. In cases of 200 and 300 feet each, at 4d. 6d. and 8d per foot; sizes varying from 24 by 18 to 40 by 28.—G. FARMILOE and SON, 118, St. John-street, West Smithfield.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.—PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from four to ten-horse power, always ready to let on hire, by the week or month, for pumping, sawing, pile-driving, raising materials, &c. &c.

Contracts taken for pumping any quantity of water.

JAMES BURTON & SONS, Engineers and Contractors, John's-place, Holland-street, Southwark, London.

FARM AND COTTAGE PUMPS.

WARNER'S PATENT CAST IRON PUMPS, for the use of FARMS, COTTAGES, MANURE TANKS, AND SHALLOW WELLS.

Patent Pump	£1 12 0
Patent Pump, with 18 feet of lead pipe attached, and bolts and nuts ready for fixing	2 12 0

Larger sizes if required.

The smaller sizes are also much used for supplying Hot Fountains, and Plant Houses, from underground Water Tanks, as they can be readily fixed in any situation.

May be obtained of any Ironmonger or Plumber in town or country, or of the Patentees and Manufacturers,

JOHN WARNER AND SONS, 8, CRESCENT, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON.

Every description of Machinery for raising Water, Fire Engines, &c.

The usual allowance to the Trade.

FOWLER'S IMPROVED FARM and COTTAGE PUMPS.

To be had of any Ironmonger or Plumber, at £1 12s.

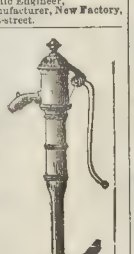
The usual allowance to the trade.

PUMPS of SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION bored perfectly true by improved machinery, in various plain and ornamental patterns, for squares and market-places, roads, conservatories, liquid manure, ship, brewe, brickmakers, contractors, coal-heavers, brewers, chemical works, and in wrought and cast-iron, copper and brass, for hot or cold liquors, &c. &c. Long barrel and hydraulic lift-pumps, with handles on planks; and engines of various powers, for wells of any depth.

PUMPS on HIRE!—The largest stock in England of single and double pumps, from 4 in. to double 12 in. barrels, prepared for hand or steam power, ready for use on reasonable terms, at

BENJ. FOWLER'S, Hydraulic Engineer, Hot-water, Steam and Gas Apparatus Manufacturer, New Factory, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

M. A. RICHARDS and SON, PUMP MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS



Pumps in Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass, bored by machinery, and fitted in the best possible manner, suitable for excavators, roads, brickmakers, farms, gardens, stables, liquid manure, ships, barges, well-sinking, &c. adapted for any depth. Hydraulic Pumps for deep wells.

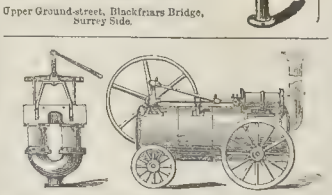
PUMPS ON HIRE.

Pumps of any size, single or double barrel, up to double 12 in. diameter, kept ready for use at reduced prices.

N.B. The above can be worked either by hand, horse, or engine power.

Iron Pails 38s. per doz. painted.
Ditto .... 48s. per doz. galvanized.

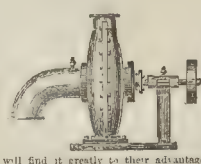
Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge, Surrey Side.



PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES and PUMPS kept in Stock for Hire at reduced Prices. M. A. RICHARDS and SON, Pump Manufacturers and Engineers, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Bridge (Surrey Side).

TO CONTRACTORS.

PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, mounted on strong waggon-wheels, on chimney horse shafts complete, strong, simple, for immediate use, several are ready for delivery, from six-horse power to twenty-five-horse power and upwards, adapted to contractors' work generally. May be hired at a rental, or purchased, and can be seen at work at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALLS, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, 92, Blackfriars-road. These engines have been successfully employed for years.



BUILDERS, Contractors, Engineers, Brickmakers, Well-sinkers, Plumbers, Brewers, Chemists, Paper makers, Manufacturers, Proprietors of Cotton, Cotton, Indigo, or Rice Estates, Occupiers, or Proprietors of Low Lands, Fens, Marshes, &c. and all persons requiring water or other liquids shot or cold raised or forced, will find it greatly to their advantage to use GWYNNE and COS. PATENTED PUMPS, AS FOR ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, AND POWER, THEY STAND UNEQUALLED. Waterwheels, Hydraulic Rams, and every description of Machinery for raising water, may be had by applying to GWYNNE and CO. Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Tompion-place, Strand, London.

STEAM-ENGINES, BOILER, and PUMPS for SALE.—Two 8-horse high-pressure Engines, complete; Three high-pressure Boilers and Fittings; also Two sets of 12-inch Pumps each to command three pumps, with gear. The above may be had very low, together or separately. For particulars apply to Messrs. BURTON and SONS, Engineers, John's-place, Holland-street, Southwark, London; or to Mr. KNOWLES, Engineer, Waterworks, Cambridge, near Southampton.

TO WATER COMPANIES AND PLUMBERS.

HIGH-PRESSURE COCKS & CLOSETS.

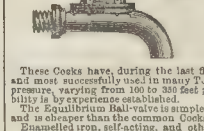
The Health of Towns Commissioners having recommended the adoption of the high pressure principle in all towns, WARNER'S HIGH PRESSURE COCK is recommended as a Cock free from leakage, and applicable for all purposes and situations. Patent Closets and Basins with supply-valve for attaching direct to main pipes without a cistern, cocks, or wire.

LEAD, IRON, and TIN PIPE.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Manufacturers, 8, Crescent, Jewin-street, London

PRIZE MEDAL, CLASS 32.

HIGH-PRESSURE VALVE COCKS.—LAMBERT'S PATENT.



These Cocks have, during the last five years, been extensively and most successfully used in many Towns under continuous high pressure, varying from 100 to 300 feet; their efficiency and durability is by experience established.

The Equilibrium Ball-valve is simple and certain in its action, and is cheaper than the common Cocks now in use.

Enamelled iron, self-acting, and other closets, upon economic arrangements, suitable for public buildings, cottages, asylums, &c.

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON, Brass and Iron Founders, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth.

JOHN WARNER and SONS, Patentees of IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of LARGE BELLS.

J. W. & SONS having of late years devoted much time and study to the long neglected art of Bell Casting, have recently invented and patented a new process connected therewith, by which they are enabled to manufacture Bells of any size, note, or weight, superior to any heretofore in form, and at less cost than has heretofore been accomplished.

Bells for Churches, Chapels, Colleges, Schools, Turret Clocks, &c. cast for any size, note, or weight, singly or in peals.

TUNED BY MACHINERY.

Stocked and wheeled ready for fixing. Old Bells recast or taken in exchange.

MUSICAL HAND-BELLS tuned to the Chromatic Scale, with improved Clappers, and pegged on a new system, which gives a superior tone and facility for ringing.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in London for every description of PAPER-HANGINGS is GROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, where you can select from the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Assortment in the Kingdom, THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Builders, Decorators, Dealers, and large consumers will do well to visit this establishment.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, have just ISSUED a PAMPHLET, descriptive of various Patented Inventions for the Permanent Way of Railways, which are simple, and are being applied to more than 3,000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis) to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

PURE WATER, for manufacturing purposes, may be obtained at very moderate cost by RANSOME'S FILTERING STONE. Estimates given for large or small quantities. Builders and Plumbers supplied with the ascension and other Filters at trade prices. These filters, at one, two, three, and four guineas each, yielding 50, 100, 150, and 200 gallons per diem, will be found sufficient for ordinary domestic requirements, are self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. References to parties satisfactorily supplied with quantities up to 30,000 gallons per diem, may be obtained on application at the depôt, 71, Baker-street, Portman square, London.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 104, New Bond-street, and 2, Queen street, Cheapside, London, submit the following PRICES of WINDOW BLINDS which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian blinds, per square foot, 1s.; best hollaud blinds, on rollers, 6d.; best ditto, on spring rollers, 8d.; gauze wire blinds, in mahogany frames, 2s.; perforated zinc blinds, in ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 2s. Transparent blinds in great variety. Engravings, with prices and discounts to builders and the trade, forwarded on application, post free.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY, 72, Lombard-street, and 2, Connaught-terrace.

TRUSTEES.

Richard Malins, esq. Q.C. M.P. | Richard Spooner, esq. M.P.
James Fuller Madox, esq. | John Campbell Renton, esq.
William Witherforce, esq.

A reduction of 25 per cent. has been made on the premiums of all policies of five years' standing.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

TO MEMBERS of FREEHOLD LAND and BUILDING SOCIETIES.—POLICIES are issued by the LAW PROPERTY and LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, securing the payment of his subscription after the death of a member, so that the property may pass unencumbered to his family. Particulars sent free, on application to

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary,
30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

LEASEHOLDS rendered as MARKETABLE and MORTGAGEABLE as FREEHOLDS, by the LAW PROPERTY ASSURANCE and TRUST SOCIETY.

*** Healthy and Diseased Lives, Reversions, Redemption of Mortgages and Loans, &c.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary,
30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established in 1838.)

MORTGAGE and other LOANS in connexion with life assurance are granted by this Office, either for long or short periods, on freehold and leasehold property, reversionary interests, and on good personal security.—EASTERN BRANCH, 7, Bunhary-square.

W. S. VARDY, Manager.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—D. MOUNTAGUE begs most respectfully to inform the numerous Architects, Contractors, Builders, &c. who have for the last thirty years patronised this Roman Cement, Plaster, and other manufactures that he is now enabled to supply them with a very superior Portland Cement, warranted to withstand the action of heat, frost, &c. and of uniform colour and quality. Orders received at Falcon Cement Wharf, 80, Bankside, Southwark; at Harrow-road Wharf, Stratford, Essex; and at the Cement Manufactory, Orchard House, Blackwall.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET, KENT. Messrs. ROBINS and Co. with much pleasure announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have completed the enlargement of their Works, in order to meet the great increasing demand for their Cement; and are now prepared to supply any quantity of the very best PORTLAND CEMENT, manufactured by them for all the purposes Cement is applicable to.—Orders received at Great Scotland-yard, and at the Works.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. are ready to supply any quantity of Portland, Roman, and Bath Cement, from their works, situate under Belsize, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and adjoining the Dunball Wharf, on the river Parrett.

These Cements are, they believe, the best for any purpose now in the market; they will set under water in a few minutes, and are insensible to extremes of heat or cold. The material used is such as will produce a certain and unvarying cementitious power, and a consequent uniformity of colour, which is so obvious in Cements manufactured in the ordinary method.

FULLWOOD THOMPSON and CO. will be happy to forward prices by post on application, and can offer favourable terms to large purchasers and exporters.

St. Mary-street, Bridgewater, July 26th, 1854.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—CHARLES RICHARDSON has the greatest confidence in introducing the Trade to the above superior CEMENT, being of uniform colour and quality (a desideratum never before attained in Portland Cements). It possesses extraordinary cementitious qualities, resists the action of frost and heat, and is more durable than any other Cement; does not vegetate, turn green, or crack; combined with which its eminent hydraulic properties stamp it at once as the first cement of the day for works where all the above qualities are requisite. It is manufactured on the only principle Portland Cement can be, and contrary to the statements put forth by those who have hitherto had the monopoly.—Manufactured by R. GREAVES, Esq. at his Works, near the River Avon, and sent to all parts of the kingdom per boat or rail, at a reduced price to the trade.

6, South Wharf, Paddington.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—ASPDIN'S PATENT.

Messrs. ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. have much pleasure in informing consumers of this valuable Cement, that they have, by means of a recent discovery patented by Mr. ASPDIN, much improved the quality of this Cement without any increase in price.

Engineers and architects are recommended to specify "Aspdin's Patent," as there are numerous imitations sold as Portland Cements resembling it only in colour.

ASPDIN, ORD, and CO. beg to call attention to their SECOND QUALITY, which is equal, if not superior, to most of the Cements sold as Portland, and is considerably cheaper.

A report of experiments made to prove the extraordinary strength of their Patent Portland Cement, may be had at their Office, New Wharf, A. Angel-street, Westminster, at their Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, at Messrs. Rosher's Wharf, Holt-head-street, Blackfriars, Rugeley-road, Battersea, and Limehouse, or from their Agent, Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, 31, King-street, Liverpool.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—JAMES WESTON having enlarged that portion of his CEMENT WORKS on Mill-wall, Poplar, for Manufacturing the above CEMENT, begs to inform the Trade in general that they can be supplied with any quantity they may require, either at his Works, St. Andrew's Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, or Middle Wharf, Scotland Yard, Westminster. Manufacturer of Roman, Lias, and Mastic Cements, English and French Plaster, &c.

ARTIFICIAL HYDRAULIC or PORTLAND CEMENT combines the valuable qualities of the natural Cements with the additional advantage that it greatly excels them in its cementitious properties; that it is not affected by frost, and does not vegetate in damp situations. Account of COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTS on the strength of this and other Cements read at the Institute of Civil Engineers, to be obtained from the makers, JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank-street, Westminster, who prepare one quality only of Portland Cement.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC AND ZINC PAINT.
(LANGSTON SCOTT'S PATENT.)

CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, *Sole Manufacturers.*

This healthful substitute for White Lead, of unrivalled colour and texture, may be obtained from most of the principal Paint Grinders, Oil and Colourmen, and Ship Chandlers in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks (Wholesale under Brands, either in Dry state ready for mixing with Oil.

Zinco Paint, being unchangeable in colour, stands pre-eminent for the highest purposes of Art; and from its perfectly pure and innocuous qualities, is peculiarly applicable to first-class decorations and House Painting. For Iron it possesses great affinity, and hence its preservative properties for that Metal, whether employed for Marine or other purposes. It is known from its Colours, and may be successfully employed on Stucco, or any other outside work for which White Lead is used; it sets harder, is consequently more durable, economical in first cost, and covers equal to any known pigment.

PRICE-LIST AND TESTIMONIALS FORWARDED IN ANSWER TO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

MESSRS. CROWLEY, WHITE, AND CROWLEY, 39, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

DAMP WALLS.

STENT'S COMPOSITION FOR PREPARING NEWLY-PLASTERED OR DAMP WALLS FOR PAPERING,

Is the result of practical experiments and long experience; it is unfailing in its application. Entire houses have been papered a few days after plastering. In repairs of old plastering it is invaluable. A moderate room can be papered for 2s. 6d.

Prepared only by W. J. STENT, Warminster.

LONDON AGENTS—Messrs. J. and G. WALLIS, 64, Long-acre.
AGENT FOR IRELAND—Mr. S. BOYD, 46, Mary-street, Dublin.

ATKINSON'S CEMENT, so long known and esteemed in London, for plastering purposes, is a quick-setting Cement that requires no colour to be added. Sold exclusively by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster; and Seel-street, Liverpool.

KEENE'S and PARIAN CEMENTS and FRENCH PLASTER for internal uses. These well known hard stucco-ery, quickly, and can be painted upon within a few days.—Made and sold by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE and BROTHERS, Millbank street, Westminster.

PARIAN CEMENT, for internal use, to be painted in a few hours, and papered within a couple of days.—CHARLES FRANCIS and SONS, Manufacturers of Roman, Parian Cinder cement, and all other Cements in use for building purposes, Nine Elms, London.

GEO. & THOS. EARLE, CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, HULL. Light and Dark, equal to any made. Manufacturers also, and dealers in Plaster, Paris White, Mastic, Hair, Lias Lime, Laths, Slates, and Slate Slabs, Fire-bricks, Grindstones, Cement Chimney-tops, ditto Vases, Ridging, &c. Paints, Stucco, &c. Marble Merchants and Importers of Pozzolano.

CEMENT.—ROMAN and PORTLAND CEMENT, and PLASTER of PARIS manufactured by C. J. HILTON, can be had in any quantity, wholesale and retail, at his wharf, 6, Upper Thames-street, London, and also at the manufactory, Faversham, Kent. N.B. These Cements supplied for shipment, on advantageous terms.

BLUE LIAS LIME.—NELSON and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, and others connected with the building trade, to the superior quality of their BLUE LIAS LIME, the natural hydraulic properties of which, and the great estimation in which this kind of Lime is held for building in wet and damp situations, such as wharf walls, docks &c. and for concrete foundations, is a sufficient recommendation for the adoption of it in all works of the above description. It is also properly adapted for stucco. Orders received by London Agents, BLYTH, BROTHERS, 18, South Wharf, Paddington; and at the Works, Stockton fields, near Southam, Warwickshire.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.—The superior manner in which the above is ground renders it cheaper for concrete or stucco than any other lime. Cement. The shall lime for mortar is burnt on an improved principle, leaving scarcely any core. The satisfaction constantly expressed by Engineers, Architects, and Contractors, of the above lime is best recommendation.

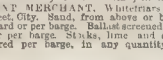
Gibbs, Canning, and Co.'s Blue Vitrified Bricks, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Fire Goods.

ROMAN, PORTLAND, PARIAN, ANSTON, and LIAS Cements of the best quality.

SECONDS, PAVIORS', STOCKS, and other Bricks.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, 6, South Wharf, Paddington.

O. M'CARTHY, CARMAN, and SAND and CEMENT MERCHANT, Whitefriars Wharf, Whitefriars Fleet street, City. Sand, from above or below bridge, delivered by the yard or per barge. Ballast screened or unscreened, by the yard or per barge. Sticks, lime and old bricks. Dry rubbish delivered per barge, in any quantity, alongside the Thames.



SUPERIOR GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, invented and manufactured by WILLIAM NORTHEN, UNION POTTERY, No. 14, VAUXHALL-WALK, LAMBETH.

W. NORTHEN begs to inform surveyors, contractors, builders, water companies, &c. that he has completed "Spencer's" new patent machinery for making GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, SYPHON-TRAPS, &c. &c. Amongst the many advantages of pipes made by this machinery over all others may be mentioned, that it insures perfect uniformity in form and size, both of pipes and sockets, the one being of a different and better construction than any others now in use; and the pipes and sockets being made by one process are secure from separation.

W. N. invites particular attention to the superior quality of the glaze used in his manufacture, which is equal to glass, and rendering stoppage in the drains impossible.

W. NORTHEN'S PIPES MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, WHERE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED:—

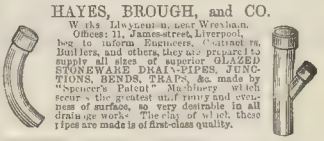
Rosher and Co.'s Wharfs: Kingsland, Blackfriars, and Millbank. Martin and Wood's Market Wharf, Regent's-park Basin. J. C. Hilton's, Crown and Horse-shoe Wharf, No. 8, Upper Thames street. C. Richardson's, South Wharf, Paddington. G. Erith's, Cambridge Heath Wharf, Hackney.—Millwood and Co.'s Wharfs, Kensington Basin, and Creek Wharf, Hammersmith.—J. Corbet's Depôt, Britton-street, Chelsea; and at the Pottery.

MILL-WALL POTTERY (near Scott Russell's).—Messrs. WILLCOX and CO. invite the attention of Contractors, Builders, and Wholesale Dealers to their extensive assortment of articles in WHITE EARTHENWARE for sanitary purposes. The only manufactory of the kind in the neighbourhood of London.—Particulars forwarded on application.

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER COMPANIES &c.

A DESIDERATUM in SLUICE-VALVES. FREEMAN ROE'S Patent Sluice-valve can be repaired without being removed from the main. All sizes, from 2 inch to 36 inch. Patent Hydrants, self-closing Cocks, fire and other Pumps, Hot-water Apparatus, Baths, &c. Surveys made, and estimates given by FREEMAN ROE, Hydraulic, sanitary, and Gas Engineer, 70, Strand, and Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

HAYES, BROUGH, and CO. Works, Llwynegrin, near Wrexham. Offices: 11, James-street, Liverpool, beg to inform Engineers, Contractors, Builders, and others, they are prepared to supply all sizes of superior GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN-PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, TRAPS, &c. made by "Spencer's Patent" Machinery which secures the greatest uniformity and evenness of surface, so very desirable in all drainage works. The clay of which these pipes are made is of first-class quality.

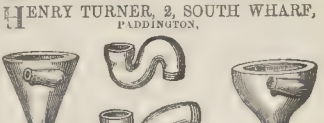


PATTEN'S PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS and WATER REGULATORS, manufactured upon an improved principle, dispensing with cistern, cranks, wire, ball tracks, &c. Any number of closets can be supplied from one main.

Also PATTEN'S improved powerful FLUSHING LOW-PRESSURE WATER-CLOSETS, patronised by the Board of Health, Government, and other large public establishments, in addition to numerous private individuals.—Drawings, testimonials, and references of the highest respectability forwarded by post. Price for Closet and Apparatus complete from 25s. and perfect action guaranteed. Fixed specimens to be seen on the premises of the Patentee, WILLIAM PATTEN, 22, Old Fish street, near St. Paul's, London.

AGRICULTURAL LAND DRAIN-PIPES of all sizes, and in any quantities, may be obtained of L. B. PEARSE and CO. Great Northern Wharf, York road, King's-cross.

HENRY TURNER, 2, SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON,



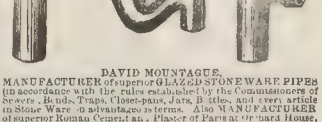
5a. Traps, 2s. 6d. 3a.

Manufacturer of Closet Basins and Traps, yellow outsides, with white insides. These are warranted to be the most durable earthenware now manufactured.—A list of sizes and prices sent free, on application. A large stock of Pipe Basins of every variety.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, &c.

HAYWARD TYLER and CO. No. 85, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDERS, and Sole Manufacturers of "M'Cannel's Registered Mode Water-valve." This water-closet is the most simple and efficient yet introduced for high services, and for fixing without the usual service-box, cistern-work, &c. From its construction all possibility of internal leakage is prevented.—A diagram of the above may be had on application, or the closet inspected, at the Manufactory, as above.

VICTORIA POTTERY, LEIGH, NEAR SOUTHEND, ESSEX.



DAVID MOUNTAGUE,

MANUFACTURER of superior GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES (in accordance with the rules established by the Commissioners of Sewers), Bends, Traps, Closet-pans, and other articles in Stone Ware (to advantageous terms. Also MANUFACTURER of superior Roman Cement and Plaster of Paris at Orchard House, Blackwall. Orders executed from the above places, from Paddington wharf, 80, Bankside, Blackfriars, and from Harrow-bridge-wharf, Stratford, Essex.

COLLIER'S TERRO-METALLIC and RED EARTHENWARE SOCKET DRAIN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, and SYPHONS.—This ware, allowed by all to be the best manufactured, by the unparalleled quality, combined with cheapness, will be found to meet the approbation of consumers. Sole Agents, L. B. PEARSE and Co. Great Northern wharf, York-road, King's-cross.

TO ENGINEERS and MACHINE-MAKERS.—WANTED to PURCHASE, a SECOND-HAND VERTICAL PIPE MACHINE, for making sewerage pipes of not less than 18 in. diameter. The advertiser has a small High-pressure Steam engine, which he would either exchange for part with on moderate terms.—Address, B. C, 5, Trafalgar-terrace, Greenwich.

THE BUILDER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. BARTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, Suspension-bridge Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 4th, at TWELVE o'clock, a large WROUGHT-IRON TANK, a heavy CAST-IRON CRANE, a large CARRONADE, mounted with iron carriage and wheels, now lying at the Haymarket, Newington Causeway.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

EXTENSIVE well-seasoned STOCK-IN-TRADE of a TIMBER MERCHANT. Messrs. BARTON and SON, have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, Suspension Bridge Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, by order of the Executrix, on THURSDAY, JAN. 4, at TWELVE o'clock, the undermentioned Stock of New TIMBER and MAHOGANY, viz.:—

- 60 loads of Swede Timber
- 3000 yellow Memel Planks
- 150 Spruce Deals
- 1200 white and yellow Bottoms
- 500 Christiand Deals
- 200 Pine Planks
- 200 Elm Stocks.

A quantity of Beech and Birch, Honduras Mahogany, and Wainscot. Also a six-ton Crane, lying at the Shot Tower Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth. Catalogues had at the wharf, and of the Auctioneers. May be viewed

No. 7, Cheltenham-place, Westminster-road, Lambeth.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, JANUARY 10 and 11, 1855, beginning on the first morning at ELEVEN o'clock, and resuming at TEN o'clock on the morning of the second day, in the SHEDS, Tenterth and Brunswick Docks, LIVERPOOL,

237 Logs, measuring 163,270 feet, Honduras MAHOGANY, being the cargo duly expected to arrive per William III. direct from Honduras.

Apply to A. GLASSFORD, Esq. Merchant.

737 Pieces, of which
165 are Curls City St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
1,213 Pieces of St. Domingo LIGNUMVITÆ, being the cargo now landing ex Andes, direct from the City.

On account of the Importer.

224 Logs City St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
2,273 Pieces LIGNUMVITÆ, now landing ex Bell, from the City of St. Domingo direct.

Apply to Messrs. A. DURANTY and Co. and Messrs. IMRIE and TORLINSON, Merchants

721 Pieces, of which
197 are Curls, City St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
1,232 Pieces LIGNUMVITÆ, being the Cargo now landing ex Pledget, from the City of St. Domingo direct.

Apply to Messrs. A. DURANTY and Co.

244 Pieces, of which
47 are Curls City St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
1,350 Pieces LIGNUMVITÆ, being the cargo just landed ex Brilliant, from the City direct.

583 Pieces, of which
263 are Curls City St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
2 Pieces of SATINWOOD.
327 Pieces LIGNUMVITÆ, just landed ex Jessie, from the City direct.

Apply to Messrs. IMRIE and TORLINSON, Merchants.

242 Pieces, of which
109 are Curls, City St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
698 Pieces LIGNUMVITÆ, being the cargo now landing ex James Hunt, from the City direct.

Apply to Messrs. THOMSON and BOSSI, Merchants.

650 Pieces, of which
188 are Curls, St. Domingo MAHOGANY, now landing, ex Nelson, from Grenada direct.

Apply to Messrs. A. DURANTY and Co. and Messrs. JOSEPH MACGREGOR and Co. Merchants.

567 Logs and Curls St. Domingo MAHOGANY.
6 Tons LIGNUMVITÆ, being the cargo now landing ex Elmore from St. Domingo.

Apply to Messrs. ROSS, SKINNER, and Co. Merchants.

154 Logs Honduras CEDAR.
900 LANDYARD SPARS, now landing ex Marina, direct from Rio Grande, on account of Importers.

To which will be added other Furniture and Fancy Woods, full particulars of which can be had on application to

EDWARD CHALONER, Broker,
No. 6, East-side, Queen's Dock, Liverpool.

THREADNEEDLE-STREET – Building Materials of Four large Houses.

PULLEN and SON are directed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, at TWELVE, in lots, all the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of FOUR large HOUSES, 31, 32, 35, and 36, Threadneedle-street and Bond-court, Poultry Hill, comprising 40 sash lights, large quantity of plain and panelled doors, timber in roofs and floors, sashes, doors, partitions, floor-boards, stone paving, shop fronts, several tons of lead in flats, gutters, and pipes, stoves, cisterns and useful fittings up. May be viewed the day previous, and Catalogues had of PULLEN and SON, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

OLD BARGE-HOUSE – BUILDING MATERIALS OF A LARGE SOAP FACTORY.

PULLEN and SON are directed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, at TWELVE, in lots, the valuable BUILDING MATERIALS of the extensive SOAP FACTORY, well known as Old Barge House, Commercial-road, Lambeth, on plot of about 6,000 ft. Also a large quantity of plain and slates, prime oak and fir timbers, 4 pairs of stone boiling-pans, all timber floors from sashes and columns, doors, partitions, and useful fittings, several tons of lead in gutters and pipes, together with all the cast-iron and brick-work of the extensive premises.—May be viewed by an order to be had Catalogues had of WM. ROGERS, Cashier, 134, Cannon-row, Westminster; and of PULLEN and SON, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

CHANCERY-LANE.—Extensive Sale of Building Materials (a large portion now within a few years).

PULLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from the Hon. Commissioners of Sewers, to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on FRIDAY, JAN. 5, at TWELVE precisely, the excellent BUILDING MATERIALS and FITTINGS of the spacious range of Chambers and Offices (built within a few years), and three houses adjoining, being 126, 127, 128, and 129, Chancery-lane, near Fleet-street, comprising about 2,000 superficial yards of paving, flags and slates, lead gutters, flats, cisterns and pipes, excellent oak and fir timber, in rafters, joists, and girders, nearly new Boarding, sashes, doors, and an extensive assortment of iron plate glass of great size, cast-iron coldfers, chandeliers, stoves, and other useful fixtures.—May be viewed the day previous, and Catalogues had of PULLEN and SON, 89, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS. By

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1855, at ELLEN o'clock, on the PREMISES, Millwall, Poplar (by direction of the proprietors in lots without reserve, in consequence of alterations), the CHEMICAL PLANT, eighteen cast-iron pans, ten large square wrought-iron copper, fifty cast-iron carboys, of manganese pots, three iron steam boilers, three cast-iron crushing mills, with rubbing-stones, wrought-iron copper, fifty cast-iron carboys, of manganese pots, three steam boilers, from 4-horse to 12-horse power, with cast-iron boiler, two cast-iron crushing mills, with rubbing-stones, on 11 ad. three lead vertical rag packs, hydraulic press, with brass plates and boxes, wrought-iron copper-plate, two 4-inch brick and lime stone lead cells. To be had on the premises; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, City.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MOST ELIGIBLE BUILDING INVESTMENTS.—Borough of Dorchester — TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in lots, by

MESSRS. BAKER and ENSOR, at the GUILDHALL, on WEDNESDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1855, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon (subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced), all that PIECE or PARCEL of PASTURE LAND, known as, and being part of, Wollaston Field, within the said borough, containing about 4a. 3r. 23p. situate on a gentle slope, and admirably adapted for building purposes. This land is the property in possession of the Corporation of Dorchester, and it is intended, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to offer the same for sale in lots, for absolute terms of ninety-nine years, subject to certain fixed ground-rents, and to the obligation on the part of the several purchasers, to build a dwelling-house with offices and outbuildings thereon, according to certain plans, elevations, and specifications, which will be prepared by the Corporation, and the purchasers will be restrained by the Corporation. The houses and offices proposed to be erected will be of several classes, so as to meet the growing requirements of the town, and from the well known fact of house property generally in Dorchester being far more valuable than that of any other provincial town, no reasonable doubt can be entertained that such a building speculation as that now offered to the public will be highly remunerative. The plans, elevations, and specifications above referred to, together with the conditions upon which the estate will be held, and a draft of the proposed leases may be seen on application to Mr. HENRY HALL, of No. 61, Thornhill square, Islington, London; or to Mr. SYMMONS, Town Clerk of Dorchester, on and after the 20th day of JANUARY, 1855.

Dorchester, 2nd Dec. 1854

ST. MARGARET'S, near RICHMOND.—A few most eligible SITES for VILLAS, with a frontage to the Thames, and other plots, suitable for villas of all classes, TO BE LET, on Building Leases. Money advanced to responsible builders.—Apply to GEORGE MORGAN, Esq. Architect, 5, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. LONG, Red Lion street, Richmond.

BUILDING-GROUND, BRIGHTON.—TO BE LET, a very eligible FRONTAGE for THREE or FOUR HOUSES in Broad street, immediately contiguous to the Marine parade and Chain-pier, where houses are much in requisition. Full particulars and terms may be obtained of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, Surveyors, No. 44, Upper Baker-street, London

DARLINGTON.—TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, situate within three minutes' walk of the market-place. The house is of recent construction, and comprises servants' hall, scullery, pantry, and cellars on the basement floor; dining and drawing rooms, two parlours, and a butler's pantry on the ground floor, with eight bed-rooms and a nursery above. A conservatory adjoins the drawing-room, and with which it is connected. The ornamental grounds and gardens extend over about five acres. The purchaser may also have if required an additional quantity of land, with a two and four-stalled stable, single and double coach house, harness room, garden-shed, and sinery. For particulars, apply at the offices of Mr. GEORGE MASON, Central Buildings, where a plan of the house and grounds may be seen.—Darlington, December 8, 1854

TO BE SOLD, within a few minutes' walk of the Kilburn Station, on the North-Western Railway, and immediately adjacent to the intended line of the Hampstead Junction Railway, an ut EIGHTEEN ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, having a frontage next West-end-lane, of more than 600 feet. The Estate, which is beautifully situated, is at present let to a yearly tenant, and immediate possession may be had. The soil is capable of being made into bricks; and a specimen of the earth may be seen at the Offices of Messrs WIGG, POWNALL, and WIGG, 7, Bedford-row, where lithographed plans, and further particulars, may be obtained, or of R. B. ARMSTRONG, Esq. 8, Staple Inn.

IMPORTANT to LANDOWNERS, BUILDERS, &c. desirous of quickly Disposing of Estates, without the publicity or expenses of an auction.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM TAYLER, 1, Adelaide-place, Londonbridge, Offices for Effecting Sales, Purchases, Mortgages, or Leases of Landed and House Property, on a very moderate commission.—A printed form for furnishing him with the particulars required, and containing the terms, will be forwarded as directed on receipt of two postage stamps. Late Insurances effected in nearly all the Offices by his agency without extra charge to the assured, to whom the peculiar features of each Office will be explained, and much trouble saved. Office hours, Nine to Eight.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES in the CITY of LONDON.—The Trustees of Parish Estates will meet in the Vestry-room of the Church, on FRIDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY next, at SIX o'clock in the evening, to receive TENDERS for taking, on a twenty-one years' lease, the spacious Premises situate on the west side of Aldersgate street, at present used as a Workhouse by the Guardians of the East London Union. The building are well lighted, and three stories in height, with a dwelling-house and paved courtyard. From the close proximity of this property to the many extensive new railway communications, the extension of railway accommodation to the general public, it will be considerably enhanced in value.—For further particulars, and cards to view, apply to Mr. BLYTH, Surveyor, 113, Aldersgate-street.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, MANUFACTURERS, and Others requiring roomy PREMISES, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE attached, TO BE LET, on lease. There is space enough to erect two or three tiers of workshops. Has an entrance by a wide pair of gates. The whole may be had on very advantageous terms. Situate in the neighbourhood of Gray's-inn-road.—Apply to Mr. S. WYNN, Broker, 38, Upper Northplace, Gray's-inn-road; or to Mr. BUCKLE, 10, Vine-street, Hatton garden.

TO BUILDERS, FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, on building lease, for a term of ninety-nine years, or SOLD, about THREE ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, peculiarly adapted for the erection of third or fourth-rate houses, and situated about ¾ miles from Westminster-bridge, in a locality where dwelling-houses of the class mentioned are much in requisition. Leases granted direct from the freeholder. Also, a detached VILLA, adjoining the above, containing ten rooms, with stable and offices, and about half an acre of garden, at present let to a highly respectable tenant. To be sold either in quantities of one or more with the above.—For particulars apply to Messrs WEHNERT and ASHDOWN, Architects, 23, Charing-cross

TO ENGINEERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a small FACTORY, with engine and boiler, screw-cutting lathe, punching and shearing press, three forges with fan and fire grinding; including benches, vices, &c. Apply to AUGUSTUS SMITH, Engineering Anchi Leer and Valuer, &c., Blackfriars road, near the bridge

TO ENGINEERS, MILL-OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

AUGUSTUS SMITH, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c. 23, Blackfriars-road, two doors from Hound-street, having had seventeen years' practice in the selling and valuing of all kinds of engines, machinery, lathes, mechanical and engineering tools, plants, &c. respectfully solicits a share of patronage in the above line. The most satisfactory references given if required, and all accounts settled the day after delivery; also a free and strict kept of all engines, boilers, and machinery for sale by private contract.

TO BUILDERS, OF SMALL CAPITAL.

TO BE SOLD, for finishing, the CARCASES of several EIGHT ROOMED HOUSES, some with shops, in one of the most improving suburbs of London. Money advanced if finishing and the whole of the purchase-money asked may remain on mortgage if required.—Apply, personally, to Mr. ROBERT GRAY, 33, Southampton-street, Strand.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the declining health of the proprietor, an excellent JOBBING BUSINESS, established above fifty years, in a central part of the metropolis, near the waterside, and in the City of London, employing upon an average about forty men. There are capacious workshops, counting-house, timber-yard, saw-mill, stabling, &c. well adapted for a first-rate business requiring accommodation for a large staff of men.—Apply to Messrs. HAMMOND and ELOART, Estate Agents, &c. 38, Chancery-lane.

GREAT NORTHERN WHARF, York-road, King's-cross.—WHITE BRICK and TILE DEPOT. L. B. PEARSE and CO. Brick, Tile, Lime, and Cement Merchants beg to inform builders, contractors, and the building trade generally, that they have now on sale at the above wharf, Cowley stocks, grizzles, and place; white cutters, seconds and paviors; clinkers, red cutters, and stocks; plain and pan tiles, 6in. 9in. and 12in.; white and red paving tiles; blue, red, and white ornamental tiles blue and red ornamental ridges; Stourbridge, Welsh, and Yorkshire fire-bricks, lumps, tiles, and clay; ornamental and other wall copings; Bangor and other slates; stoneware sewer-pipes, bends, junctions, and syphons; closet-pans and traps, terra-cotta chimney-tops, trusses, brackets, vases, mouldings and paterns of the most improved patterns. Architects' designs worked to with accuracy and despatch. Lump and ground grey stone lime, chalk lime for plastering, blue lias lump and ground lime, Roman, Portland, and lias cements, coarse and fine plaster, laths and hair.

N.B. 30,000 bundles of prime Gothenburg laths are now on sale at the above wharf, price 23s. per load.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—L. B. PEARSE and CO. Great Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross beg to inform builders, contractors, and others who are engaged in works at or near any of the stations on the above line of railway, that they can be supplied upon the shortest notice with Bricks, Tiles, Lime, Cement, Sand, Plaster, Drain-pipes, Fire-goods, and all other building materials of the best quality at the lowest market prices.

N.B. Orders received overnight can be delivered by the early morning trains.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENTS—a highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil-cloth coverings; for entrance-halls, passages, verandahs, conservatories, &c.

MAW and CO. send, free of expense, their pattern and price book, with designs, to any given spaces (and estimates), free of expense.

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SALOP.

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC TILES, PIPES, &c.—Notice is hereby most respectfully given, that the LONDON DEPOT for this WARE is REMOVED to No. 21, WHARF, Macclesfield-street North, City-road Basin. Secondly, that the trade term, "PEAKE'S WARE," is the exclusive right of the Proprietor; and, thirdly, that the "REPORTS OF THE JURIES," page 381, of the Great Exhibition, rank the Manufactories known so long as "The Potteries," Tunstall, Staffordshire, as the first of the kind in the world.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Pantiles 60s. per thousand; plain 35s.; Cowley Stocks 33s. at WARD'S OLD ESTABLISHED TIMBER WHARF, BANKSIDE, London. Builders, Engineers, Gas Companies, and others, supplied with every sort of country Brick and Tile goods; Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles, Patents Nailing and Coal-drying perforated Tiles, real Dutch Clinkers, River Sand, Concrete Gravel, Founders' Loam, White and Red House Sand, &c. &c. at the cheapest rate.—Chief Office, 27, Regent-street.

BRICKS.—Malm Cutters, Yellow and Pale Seconds, Paviors, and Pickings, of good and sound quality, constantly on sale at H. DODD'S Brickfields, which are only a quarter of an hour's walk from the City. H. D. earnestly requests purchasers to favour him with a visit, in order to inspect his stock, and to judge for themselves.

Malm Place, Malm Stocks, and Place Bricks, also on sale. These bricks are sound, well burnt, and unusually free from defects; a very large proportion of the stock being suitable for external facing.

Apply to HENRY DODD and CO. at the Countine-house, Hoxton Brickfields, Grange-walk, near the Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.

N.B. Hightower Red Stocks, of approved quality constantly on sale upon reasonable terms. This Sand, from its not containing any saline matter, is acknowledged to be preferable to river sand.

WHITE SUFFOLK and RED FACING BRICKS

COWLEY, KENT, and ESSEX BRICKS.

Also Yellow and Pale Malm Seconds, Cutters' Paviors, Shippers, &c.

KENTISH RAG-STONE of the FINEST QUALITY.

MILLS and PRICE (successors to Mr. Benjamin Gough), 5, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE.

MILLS and PRICE, Brick and Stone Merchants and Agents, very respectfully announce, that their business, hitherto conducted at 37, Newman-street, Newman-yards, will, from MONDAY, the 11th inst. be carried on at 5, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE. Dec. 8, 1854.

BRICKS for OVEN-BUILDING, acknowledged the best for that purpose, delivered, 33s. to Londonbridge or Newington; beyond that distance, moderate charge carriage. Bricks of all description; yellow and light pickings, equal to seconds, at 30s. in field; red and glazed pipes, about half the price of stoneware; white sand, nearly silver, in field or by barge; founders' sand and loam; good coloured gravel. Address, B. PARKS, Lewisham Brickfields.

BRICKS.—KENT GREY STOCKS on SALE. Also PATENT PERFORATED, and SOLID WHITE SUFFOLK FACINGS.—Apply to Mr. W. ALLAWAY, 5, Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—TO BE LET, a most desirable FIELD, of prime quality Brick Earth for making two millions of Bricks and upwards, per annum. It is in good working order. Situation, three miles west of the Marble Arch. Apply on the Premises to Mr. LOVEL, the foreman, opposite the Seven Stars Publichouse, New-road, Shepherd's Bush; or of Mr. HENRY WILSON, 32, Regent-street, Piccadilly.

TO BRICKLAYERS and BUILDERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, the GOODWILL, LEASE and STOCK of an old-established BUSINESS, with a good connection, a short distance from town. Any one in an immediate purchaser would be low.—Address, R. C. Williams's Library, 19, Conduit-street, Westbourne-terrace.

BRICK-EARTH, of the finest quality, near the Crystal Palace, sufficient to make a million of bricks, TO BE SOLD, at 6d. per cubic yard. Apply to Mr. JAMES BRAGG, 5, Devonshire-villas, Rotherhithe, or, after SIX p.m. at 15, Auerley-vale, Auerley-road.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick square, in the Parish of St George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-office of CON (Brothers and WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by the said CHARLES WYMAN, at the Office of "THE BUILDER," 1, York-street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, all in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 30, 1854.

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